

# Trees and Construction

## BS5837 Tree Survey Assessment

**Site:** Battersea Church Road, Somerset Estate,  
Battersea, SW11 3TS

**Ref:** 19406/A1

**Client:** WYG



(Mail) 2nd Floor | 1 Hunters Walk | Canal Street | Chester | CH1, S 4EB

0333 123 7080 | [info@indigosurveys.co.uk](mailto:info@indigosurveys.co.uk)

[www.IndigoSurveys.co.uk](http://www.IndigoSurveys.co.uk)

<b>Arboricultural Consultant (Author):</b>
--

Rod Benzies <i>ND Arb BSc Forestry</i>
--

**-Aug 2019 -**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>Chapter</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Introduction	3
2	Site & Application Information	4
3	Findings & Recommendations	5 - 8

**Appendices**

Caveat	I
Terms and Definitions	II
Tree data table & Tree Constraints Plan	III

<b>Revision</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
/	/	/

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Instruction:** This advice has been prepared for WYG(hereafter; client) and is in respect of the tree related planning considerations at Battersea Church Road, Somerset Estate, Battersea, SW11 3TS (hereafter; site).

As the proposal relates to development works at site, the advice herein is produced in accordance with the British Standard 5837 : 2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (hereafter; BS5837).

1.2 **BS5837:** The scope of BS5837 is to provide guidance on how trees and other vegetation can be integrated into construction and development design schemes. The overall aim is to ensure the protection of amenity by trees which are appropriate for retention.

1.3 **Scope of this advice:** This advice has been produced in accordance with BS5837 and is intended to demonstrate the site's realistic arboricultural constraints and assist with the design process. The objective is to systematically assess and provide suitable recommendations regarding the proposal's potential impact on trees and vice versa.

1.4 Following instruction the consultant surveyed the site on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 2019 where a site walkover and BS5837 tree survey were carried out; all trees on site and around the application boundary were surveyed from ground level and plotted as either an individual or a tree group.

1.5 This advice is subject to caveat at Appendix I, outlines relevant terms and definitions at Appendix II and constitutes the findings of the preliminary site assessment and associated arboricultural recommendations.

1.6 The survey data and site observations use the supplied topographical survey to illustrate the surveyed trees in plan format as a 'Tree Constraints Plan' (hereafter; TCP); the TCP and the tree survey data table are at Appendix III.

## 2. SITE INFORMATION & TREE ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 The site is currently used as parking and garaging and a basketball court for the adjacent apartment blocks on the Somerset Estate. It is in a sub urban area of similarly built dwellings and apartment blocks. To the west the site is bounded by Battersea Church Road.
- 2.2 **Proposal:** It is understood that a range of proposals are being considered.
- 2.3 The site requires consideration from an arboricultural perspective due to the presence of trees on and around the site; these trees are deemed to be within impacting distance of the existing property and potential construction area.
- 2.4 The trees -
- 2.4.1 The tree survey and assessment resulted in the BS5837 quality/retention categories of 'B' – moderate, 'C - low' being attributed to trees/tree groups on site; It is also worth noting that the BS5837 circular RPAs are considered to halt at the extents of existing property, driveways and substantial walls.
- 2.4.2 There are established features on site the most significant trees are situated to the north, these being T1 and T2. Other trees are situated off site
- 2.4.3 No council search/contact has been requested and hence confirmation as to whether any of the trees are protected by Tree Preservation Order was unavailable at the time of writing this advice - please advise if this detail is at your disposal and/or confirm whether a conservation area and TPO check is to be made on your behalf as part of this advice.

### 3. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 The following information, as with the prior contents of this report, should be read with the appended tree data table and tree constraints plan (19406/TCP/01).

#### 3.2 General Considerations for Tree Retention / Removal

3.2.1 Based on the boundary line location/neighbour's site location of T5 and T6 their retention and protection is to be assumed as part of the scheme.

3.2.2 The 'B' Class trees are considered of value both individually and in the landscape and should be retained by design. Proposed encroachment or removal would need to be justifiable and mitigated in any approved scheme.

3.2.3 The site's trees, when compared to better examples of their species and the close surrounds of the site, are considered to be those of a smaller scale, declining or limited contribution, and are therefore categorised as low quality 'C' category.

These may be suitable for retention for the most part, but should not present a significant constraint to the scheme as mitigation planting can replicate and enhance their contribution.

3.2.4 The removal of the above trees or vegetation may have an impact on the green cover in the first instance, however, the scheme presents a significant enhancement opportunity. Said removals would have no impact on the long term amenity of the site and will allow for the selection of native species to enhance amenity and biodiversity.

#### 3.3 Tree Protection

3.3.1 The design and layout of the site is to incorporate the essential components of retained trees (crown and rooting area) and provide a suitable level of clearance to allow for their long term safe retention, i.e. RPA protection and crown clearance as well as for any new tree(s) being planted.

3.3.2 Depending on the level of tree retention/removal, the protection methods for the retained trees is likely to vary. However, it is likely that a combination of construction restrictions be used with protective barrier fencing (to protect RPAs).

The process of site operations will be an important aspect to confirm by way of a construction layout plan, i.e. showing storage areas, parking, delivery area, access routes etc., all outside of RPAs or with a provision for ground protection. As a basis for tree protection the following points will need to be considered:

- Removal of all agreed trees and any agreed pruning works prior to works commencing by a suitably qualified arboricultural contractor;
- Induction of construction personnel regarding the exclusion of works (including access and storage) from the retained trees' RPAs;
- Secure temporary barrier fencing around the site to exclude the retained tree's crowns and RPAs from the working site;
- The storage of materials clear of all retained trees and conditions to ensure no contamination/run-off into soils in proximity to trees or on higher ground;
- For the removal of existing structures and/or hard surfaces from RPAs the works to be undertaken separate to construction, manually and sensitively.

### 3.4 General Overview

- 3.4.1 The considerations for trees which are to be retained as part of the proposal need to be addressed in order to ensure their protection. This is to account for the potential impact on retained trees and their growing environment from the proposed development and vice versa (these follow).

#### Tree Works

The tree removals to facilitate the scheme are to be justifiable in the context of the site layout and are to be mitigated by way of a landscape scheme; new tree planting will be required to replace and enhance the site's canopy cover with a general scheme of landscaping in acknowledgement for the removal of poor-quality trees.

Any trees which are to be removed should be well indicated to ensure that the retained trees are suitably protected. Hence, all trees which are to be removed are to be marked by a suitably qualified person [spraying the stems with a cross] prior to tree works.

#### Tree Crowns

However, consideration is required for both existing and newly planted trees whereby the proposed construction should take account of trees reaching their full growth potential. It is always prudent to provide adequate clearance from a tree's current crown for future growth, i.e. to allow a tree adequate space to reach maturity without conflicts with new structures.

#### Root Protection Areas (RPA)

As a minimum it would be suitable to consider the outer extents of retained trees' RPAs [up to the previous foundations] as construction exclusion zones and be protected.

As above, it is *sometimes* possible to undertake construction activities within the rooting areas of retained trees which requires greater attention to tree protection, foundation designs, phasing of works etc. If it is proposed to undertake works within these areas, more specific advice should be sought from a qualified arboriculturalist with a view to assessing the feasibility of said proposal and forming a suitable method statement.

#### Demolition/Excavation Works

Any removal of existing built structures (including stairways, small outbuildings, retaining walls etc.) or hard surfacing will need to be undertaken with great care where this occurs within or near to the anticipated rooting areas of retained trees.

Said works should adhere to the RPA restrictions, be undertaken manually with hand held non mechanical tools and ensure that existing ground levels are retained.

#### Hard Landscape Works

As with previously mentioned arboricultural restrictions to demolition / construction, the proposed works should avoid retained trees' RPAs. However, where ground works are proposed within RPAs, construction methods [for hard surfacing, walls etc.] should retain the existing ground levels, be undertaken sensitively and using a no dig design.

Existing hard surfaces within RPAs can be considered for replacement surfacing on a like for like basis or of a preferential surface treatment.

Elsewhere, conversion of soft surfaced areas within RPAs to hard surfaced walkways, parking areas etc., will typically need to use a no-dig product to ensure no negative impact on the tree roots and/or growing conditions.

- 3.4.2 For any proportion of tree removal, new tree planting is to be integrated into a landscape scheme. The new trees should be of a suitable volume, species, scale, in suitably prepared planting locations with adequate space for future growth and development and enhance the site's long-term amenity contribution.

#### Planting Species and Volume

New tree planting should incorporate a range of species, select mixed characteristics and take account of the availability of space, i.e. concentrate on selecting suitable scale species based on the ultimate growth extents.

Depending on the volume and quality of trees to be removed, new tree planting should directly proportionate; a 1:1 removal to replacement ratio is considered suitable.

### Planting Specification

A detailed specification should be included within a landscape scheme (could form part of planning conditions). This should outline the proposed tree species, stock selection, location, planting process and ongoing maintenance (watering, mulch and pruning).

### Planting Location

The new planting sites should take account of the future growth potential of the chosen species and should allow for the amenity space to be utilised, minimise the potential conflict with structures and facilitate the contribution to amenity from the site.

Based on the residential use of the site, good tree planting space is anticipated. It is necessary however to consider and avoid future canopy/shade conflicts. Smaller scale fastigate species could be selected for the front gardens and trees with individual characteristics and biodiversity contribution could be selected for the rear gardens.

## 3.5 Additional Details

3.5.1 The surveyed trees have been subject to a detailed inspection and the arboricultural considerations detailed within this advice. The advice herein is intended to guide a suitable design in consideration for the site's valuable amenity assets.

3.5.2 Where retained trees are avoided and removed trees are mitigated, the considerations herein may form part of tree related planning conditions. These are detailed within an arboricultural method statement (AMS) based on the approved scheme.

However, anticipated impacts on trees, encroachment of crowns, RPA incursion or proposed construction near trees will likely require a detailed AMS to support the planning application and should be requested where present within the design.

3.5.3 Further to the above, the finer details of layout, design detail to accommodate trees and any proposed new tree planting are to be illustrated within a landscape plan. This is to include the exact details of hard and soft landscape works, RPA sections (where surface works are proposed) and details of new tree planting location, species, stock selection, installation and maintenance; to be undertaken by the appointed landscape architect with the full support of the arboricultural consultant (where required).



3.5.4 Hence, further to the supply of the proposed site plan for the planning application, this will be reviewed as an arboricultural implications assessment (AIA) to inform AMS 'considerations'. Where this advice is accounted for, this will enable the arboricultural constraints to be managed effectively, i.e. phased works, tree protection fences etc.

**This concludes our advice.**

## Appendix I

### Caveat

Any and all information supplied to Indigo Surveys Ltd by/on behalf of the client is assumed to be accurate unless otherwise informed. | This advice is limited to the observations made on the date of inspection as detailed herein and any deletion, editing or alteration will result in the advice being null and void in its entirety. | This advice in its entirety may be deemed null and void if remedial works are undertaken on any area of the site, on or after the date of the survey. | No liability is assumed by the author or by Indigo Surveys Ltd for any misuse, misinterpretation or misrepresentation of this advice. | This advice is not valid in adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to 'force majeure' or unpredictable events. | No responsibility is assumed either by the author of this advice or by Indigo Surveys Ltd for any legal matters that may arise as a consequence. | Neither the author nor Indigo Surveys Ltd will be required to attend court or give testimony as part of this agreement. | The responsibility for any works undertaken on the basis of the recommendations of this advice does not form part of this agreement.

## Appendix II

### Terms and Definitions

*“Arboriculturist”* - person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

*“Competent Person”* - person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.

*“Topographical survey”* - an accurately measured land survey undertaken to show all relevant existing site features. *A method of carrying out topographical surveys is given in RICS specification Surveys of land buildings and utility services at scales of 1:500 and larger.*

*“BS5837 Tree survey”* - should be undertaken by an arboriculturist to record information about the trees on or adjacent to a site. The results of the tree survey, including material constraints arising from existing trees that merit retention, should be used (along with any other relevant baseline data) to inform feasibility studies and design options. For this reason, the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for development.

*“Tree categorisation method”* - trees should be categorised in accordance with the BS5837 cascade chart by an arboriculturist. This is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

*“Root protection area (RPA)”* - layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority, shown as an arboricultural constraint in m<sup>2</sup>. The radius is calculated using the BS5837 calculation method. An arboriculturist may change the shape of an RPA but not reduce its area.

*“Arboricultural implications assessment”* - a study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

*“Arboricultural method statement”* - methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.

*“Tree protection plan”* - a scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalised proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

## Appendix III

**Data Table:** As appended (BS5837 Tree Survey Key & Table)

**Tree Constraints Plan:** As appended (19406/TCP/01)

**TREE SURVEY IN ACCORDANCE WITH BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 'TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS'**

CLIENT: WYG

PROJECT REF: 19406

SITE: Battersea Church Road , Battersea, SW11

CONTACT: /

SURVEY DATE: 31 July 2019

ARB CONSULTANT: Rod Benzies ND Arb BSc Forestry




TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m)				STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPEC.	NOTES	BS CAT.		MANAGEMENT
				N	S	E	W								B	2	
T1	Norway Maple, <i>Acer platanooides</i> , Aceraceae	M	10	6	6	6	6	600	7.2	3.5	3	Norm	20-40	Pollarded in the past. Old pruning wounds rotting back into main stem. Managed by crown reduction regularly. Co-dominant branch structure from "knuckle" below 4m	B	2	No work at this time
T2	Tree of Heaven, <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> , Simaroubaceae	M	12	6	6	6	6	600	7.2	3.5	3	Norm	20-40	Managed by crown reduction regularly. Co-dominant branch structure. Old pruning wounds on the stem	B	2	No work at this time
T3	Common Ash, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , Oleaceae	EM	8	3	4	3	4	310	3.72	4	5	Norm	20-40	Managed by crown reduction regularly. Co-dominant branch structure from "knuckle" below 4m. Mechanical damage at base	C	2	No work at this time
T4	Common Ash, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> , Oleaceae	EM	4	2	2	3	2	160	1.92	4	5	Norm	10_20	Managed by crown reduction regularly. Co-dominant branch structure. Mechanical damage at base caused by traffic on grass verge such as mowers.	C	2	No work at this time
T5	Norway Maple, <i>Acer platanooides</i> , Aceraceae	EM	7	3	3	3	3	340	4.08	4	4	Norm	20-40	Managed by crown reduction regularly. Exposed surface roots, with some displacement of nearby footways	B	2	No work at this time
T6	Alder, <i>Alnus (species)</i> , Betulaceae	M	12	3	4	4	4	400	4.8	4	4	Norm	20-40	Managed by crown reduction regularly. Set within planting shrub bed.	B	2	No work at this time

T7	Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus</i> <i>spps</i> , <i>Rosaceae</i>	EM	3	2	2	1	1	140	1.68	2	2	Norm	10_20	Ivy present precluding VTA. Managed by crown raising. Managed by crown reduction regularly.	C	2	No work at this time
T8	Silver Maple, <i>Acer</i> <i>saccharinum</i> , <i>Aceraceae</i>	EM	6	1	1	1	1	270;300;	4.58	1	2	Norm	20-40	Drastically loped. Managed by pollarding	C	2	
T9	Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus</i> <i>monogyna</i> , <i>Rosaceae</i>	EM	3	2	2	1	1	140	1.68	2	2	Norm	20-40	Ivy present precluding VTA. Managed by crown raising	C	2	No work at this time
T10	Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus</i> <i>monogyna</i> , <i>Rosaceae</i>	EM	3	2	2	2	1	270	3.24	1	2	Norm	20-40	Ivy present precluding VTA. Managed by crown raising. Managed by crown reduction regularly	C	2	No work at this time





## TREE SURVEY 'KEY' - BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 'TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS'

<b>TPO/CA</b>	- On client request: presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) / site location within a Conservation Area (CA) & date checked;
<b>TREE REF. #</b>	- Tree reference number: tag or plan number (T - individual tree, G - group of trees/shrubs, H - hedge);
<b>SPECIES</b>	- Genus, species and/or common name;
<b>AGE</b>	- Age classification (NP - new planting, Y - young, EM - Early-Mature, SM - semi mature, M - mature, LM - late mature, OM - over mature);
<b>HEIGHT (in m)</b>	- Approximate height of tree in metres;
<b>CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W</b>	- Approximate branch spread in metres of the four principal compass points;
<b>STEM (in mm)</b>	- Stem diameter in millimetres: measured in accordance with s.4.6 of BS5837;
<b>RPA (in m)</b>	- Circle radius of the Root Protection Area: calculated using the stem diameter (single/multiple stem variant, as outlined within BS5837);
<b>CLEARANCE (in m)</b>	- Crown clearance in metres above the adjacent ground level;
<b>1ST BRANCH (in m)</b>	- Clearance in metres to first significant branch and direction of growth (where relevant);
<b>VITALITY</b>	- Physiological condition typically gauged from canopy cover and annual extension growth (good, fair, poor, dead);
<b>ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION</b>	- Approximate number of years a tree will continue to contribute without the need for oppressive arboricultural intervention, categorised in years as <10, 10-20, 20-40 and >40;
<b>NOTES</b>	- Structural and physiological condition observations;
<b>BS CAT.</b>	- BS5837 tree quality assessment category: resulting from structural/physiological condition and remaining contribution (approximate useful life expectancy); - Standard retention category <b>U</b> : in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years; - Standard retention category <b>A</b> : high quality and value, in such a condition as to be able to make substantial contribution of 40+ years; - Standard retention category <b>B</b> : moderate quality and value, in such a condition as to make a significant contribution of 20+ years; - Standard retention category <b>C</b> : low quality and value, currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established 10+ years; - Standard retention sub-category, mainly due to: <b>1</b> - Arboricultural values, <b>2</b> - Landscape values, <b>3</b> - Cultural values, including conservation;
<b>MANAGEMENT</b>	- Preliminary management recommendations (as appropriate);
<b>***</b>	- Within the survey schedule denotes an estimate

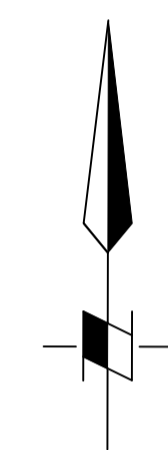
**KEY**

-  Tree Crown Spread
-  Root Protection Area (RPA)
-  Tree Stem
- T1 Tree No.

**Tree Condition Category**

-  A
-  B
-  C
-  U

The surveyed trees are illustrated on this Constraints Plan which is prepared in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'



Indicative



DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

REV.	DESCRIPTION	DWN	CHK'D	DATE
------	-------------	-----	-------	------

CLIENT	WYG			
--------	-----	--	--	--

PROJECT	19406/A1 Battersea Church Road, Somerset Estate, Battersea, SW11			
---------	---	--	--	--

TITLE	Tree Constraints Plan			
-------	-----------------------	--	--	--

DWN	DATE	CHK'D	DATE	APP'D	DATE	SCALE
RPHB	08/08/2019	AT	08/08/2019			1-200



(Mail) Second Floor, 1 Hunter's Walk, Canal Street, Chester, CH1 4EB  
Telephone: 0333 123 7080 www.indigosurveys.co.uk

Drawing Number	A1
19406/A1/TCP/01	REV.

THIS DRAWING IS CONFIDENTIAL AND MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF INDIGO SURVEYS LTD.