



Appendix F

Tree Surveys

Tree Survey

The tree survey shall include all the information required as per the specification of BS 5837: 2012, or by any subsequent updates to this standard.

This includes:

- Location of all existing trees (reference number to be recorded on the tree survey plan) over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level which are:
 - within the site;
 - overhanging the site;
 - within a distance of the boundary of the site which is less than half the height of the tree; or
 - located on land adjacent to the development site that might influence the site or might be important as part of the local landscape character.
- Trees which are less than 75mm diameter at 1.5m above ground need not be accurately surveyed but should be indicated.

The tree survey should also demonstrate and account for:

- Existing buildings/structures.
- Hard surfaces.
- Watercourses.
- Overhead cables.
- Underground services including their routes and depths,
- Ground levels throughout the site.
- Location of all existing hedges, a list of the woody species that they contain any details of any features within the hedge, e.g. banks or supporting walls.
- Soil type(s).
- Wildlife features (e.g. birds, nests, bat roosts – see Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981).
- Historical features.
- Any other hard features.

The tree survey must also include the following information about the trees (that have a diameter greater than 75mm) which are indicated on the plan:

- Species (common and scientific name, where possible).
- Height.
- Diameter of the stem measured at 1.5m above ground level.
- Root Protection Area (RPA).
- Precise canopy spread of each tree for all four compass points.
- Age Class (e.g. young, semi-mature, mature, over-mature, etc.).
- Assessment of the condition including trunk, crown, roots.
- Life expectancy (e.g. very long, long, medium, short, very short).

A full schedule of tree works including those to be removed and those remaining that require remedial works to ensure acceptable levels of risk and management in the context of the proposed development including root protection areas and protective fencing details. The method of disposal of all arising's should also be included along with the precautions to:

- Amenity value – both existing amenity value and proposed amenity value.
- British Standard status – colour coded system identifying suitability for retention.

A schedule to the survey should list all the trees or groups of trees. In assessing the amenity value of trees, regard should be given to three criteria:

1. Visibility: The extent to which the trees or woodlands can be seen from a public viewpoint (e.g. a footpath or road).
2. Size and form: Taking into account factors such as the rarity of trees, their potential growth and their value as a screen
3. Wider impact: The significance of the trees in their local surroundings taking into account how suitable they are to their particular setting, as well as the presence of other trees in the vicinity.

All individual trees which are surveyed must be clearly tagged on site to enable their identification when considering the tree survey.