



TREEFUSION LTD.

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BS5837 Tree Survey

Client

Wheatley Plc

Site

Glebe Road Industrial Estate
Glebe Road
Letchworth Garden City
Hertfordshire
SG6

BS 5837 TREE SURVEY

1 Introduction

a Terms of Reference

Treefusion Ltd has been commissioned by Mr William Woods on behalf of Wheatley PLC to undertake the following Tree Survey in accordance with BS5837: 2012 plotted arboricultural recordings in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations.

The Survey includes all trees and hedgerows within the proposed development and those on its boundaries (where deemed appropriate by the Arboriculturist).

b The Application Site

Glebe Road Industrial Estate.

c Scope of Works

The Survey included all trees that may be affected by the proposed development including, where deemed appropriate, those trees adjacent. Data was collected in accordance with BS5837:2012.

2 Methodology

a General

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations.

b Data Gathering

The Survey work spanned 1 day. The weather was sunny.

Data was collected in accordance with BS5837:2012 and was categorised by its recommendations.

Trees were recorded as individuals, groups and hedgerows. Where this is the case, it is noted in the survey comment box.

Measurements including diameter, height, crown spread, and crown clearance were measured, unless indicated on the Survey as being estimated.

The trees were assessed in line with the Visual Tree Assessment [VTA] Method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).

3 Survey

The location of all trees was plotted using digital mapping, with each tree giving a unique Tree ID Number corresponding to the attached Tree Location Plan.

Where access permitted, a Trupulse Laser was used to measure tree heights and crown spreads.

a Limitations to Survey

Trees were identified and inspected from ground level only.

Where access was permitted a Trupulse Laser was used to measure tree heights and crown spreads.

The Report does not comment on possible effects of trees on neighbouring properties in relation to subsidence or heave, or with the potential hazards presented by trees surveyed.

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once a year.

Limitations of this tree survey would include the lack of visibility of every tree owing to the presence of climbing plants such as ivy. There are also restrictions to the access within the site or from neighbouring land and, in the case of trees growing on the boundary, only one side of the tree is visible.

4 Summary of Tree Condition

a Number of trees recorded

The Survey captured 29 trees, 4 groups and 3 hedgerows. (Identification number 18 removed)

b General Condition Details

The attached Tree Survey and Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment provide more detail on all the trees surveyed on site.

In general, the trees were of moderate to good condition with a few displaying poor overall health and vitality:

Trees ID: 9 trees were graded B [Moderate Quality]

Trees ID: 23 tree was graded C and both external and internal hedgerows were graded C [due to their young age and having stem diameters below 150mm.

Trees ID: 3 trees were graded U [Poor Quality]

Preliminary management recommendations have been recorded for several trees surveyed on the site. These works have been identified to manage the risk of direct damage [caused

The above Report was carried out by
Jeremy Johnston
On behalf of Treefusion Ltd

SIGNED
J.R.JOHNSTON

DATED: 22nd November 2024

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	Criteria – Sub-Categories			Identification on plan
	1.Mainly arboricultural values	2.Mainly landscape values	3.Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better. A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality.	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of ten years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.	GREY
	NOTE Whilst C Category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation			

BS5837 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessments (Part 1)

BS5837 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessments (Part 2)

TREES FOR REMOVAL		
Category and Definition	Criteria	Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within ten years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch Elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R Category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).	DARK RED