



Arboricultural Report BS5837:2012

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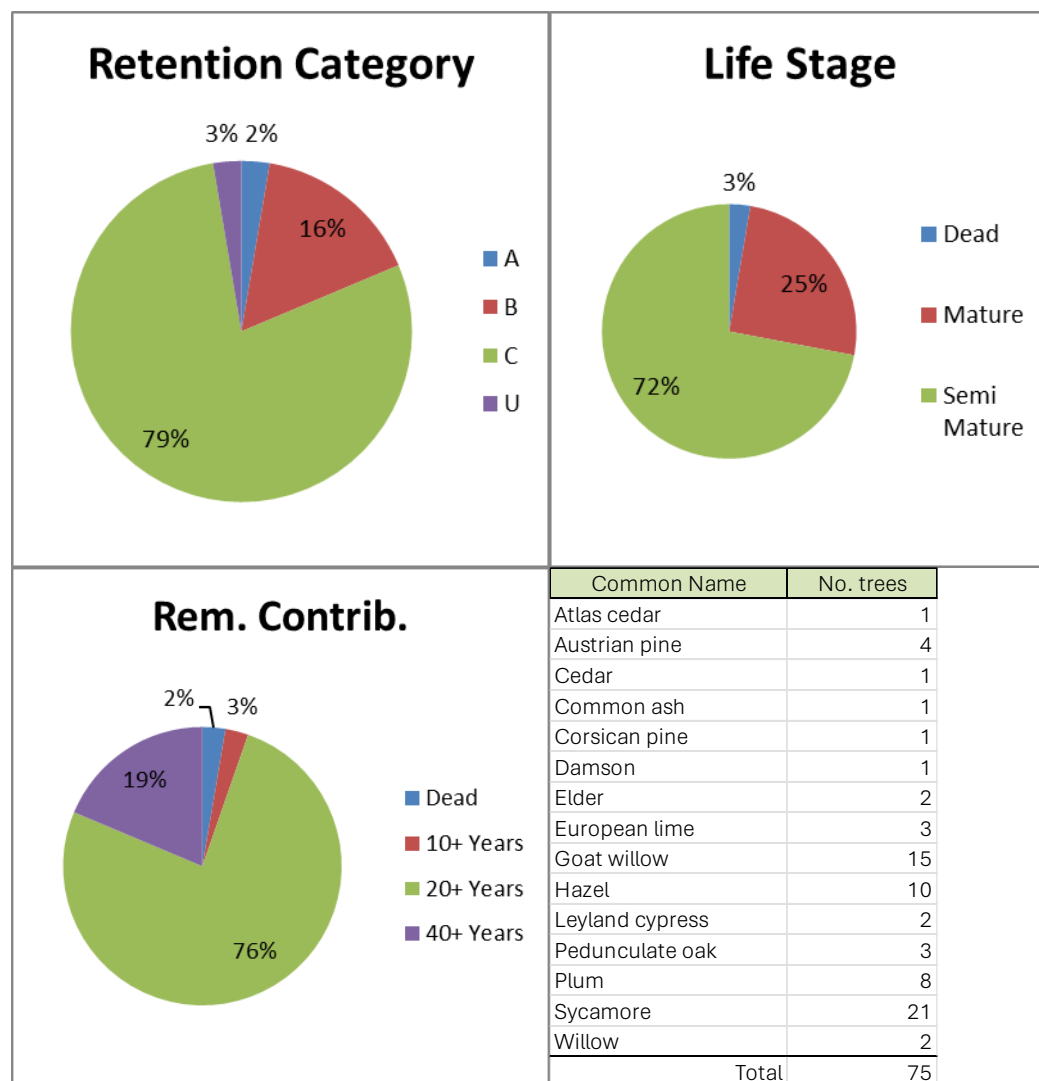
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1. Summary

1.1 Outline of proposal

To be confirmed, potential new dwelling on the site.

1.2 Summary of trees



1.3 Works required

To be confirmed

2. Particulars of instruction

- 2.1 This report has been prepared to discharge the instruction of the client, OS Holdings Ltd 'The Client' in respect of detailed planning permission at Land off Church Road, Witherley, Leicestershire
- 2.2 The Client has instructed Apex Environmental Ltd to undertake an arboricultural assessment in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, to inform site design and planning*. This includes:
- Full Tree Survey and Categorisation
 - Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)
- 2.3 The site survey was carried out on the 7th August 2025. The relevant qualitative and quantitative tree data and information was recorded to assess the condition of the trees and their constraints upon the proposed development and to provide a summary of any proposed protection and construction specification required.
- 2.4 I have based this report on my site observations and the information I have been provided with, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience as an arboriculturist. I include a summary of my experience and qualifications in Appendix V.

2.5 All information given is in accordance with *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

- I. Identification of tree by number value (collates with the associated plans)
- II. Common tree species
- III. Height (m)
- IV. Stem diameter (mm) at 1.5m above ground using a DBH tape (or as per BS5837 fig C.1)
- V. Branch spread to the four cardinal points (m)
- VI. Existing height above ground of first branch and direction (m)
- VII. Existing height above ground of canopy (m)
- VIII. Life stage (Young, Semi Mature, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature)
- IX. Estimated remaining contribution (yrs) <10, 10+, 20+, 40+
- X. General observations, condition and preliminary management recommendations, physical condition and structural defects
- XI. Category (as per BS5837 Table 1)
- XII. Root Protection Area (RPA) radius (m)
- XIII. Root Protection Area (RPA) m²

3. Caveats

This advice and all appendices are subject to the following caveats:

- 3.1. This report is nullified if any remedial works are undertaken on any area of the site, on or after the date of study/survey.
- 3.2. The report is only valid on the date on inspection and any deletion, editing or alteration will void it in its entirety.
- 3.3. Apex Environmental Ltd does not assume responsibility for any works undertaken on the basis of the recommendations in this report or for any legal matters that may arise as a consequence.
- 3.4. The report is not valid in adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to *force majeure*.
- 3.5. Apex Environmental Ltd does not assume liability for any misuse, misinterpretation or misrepresentation of information contained in this report.
- 3.6. This report has been compiled using only the information made available to the author at the date of inspection.
- 3.7. Unless described as 'detailed', this assessment is of a preliminary nature. It was conducted from ground only, the tree(s) were not climbed or inspected below ground level (including roots). There was no use of decay detection equipment, and only basic surveying instruments were used.
- 3.8. At the time of writing, the author did not have any information as to the integrity of the main structure, its annexes or the drainage system.
- 3.9. Water supply/drainage systems, if damaged, can allow roots to penetrate. However, if the system is sound, or after repair, roots have little capacity to access/damage underground services.
- 3.10. Any doubt as to the structural condition of properties on site would require the advice of a structural engineer.

4. Scope of report

- 4.1 The aim of this report is to give guidance under *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. This will help to facilitate a harmonious and sustainable situation and long-term development.
- 4.2 The report will identify the value and quality of the woody vegetation on and within impacting distance of the site. All data gathered will be used to identify and address the impact that vegetation will have on the proposed development and the impact the development will have on the vegetation.

5. Documents supplied

Document title	Document Ref	Format	By whom	Date given
Title plan		DWG		

6. Legal and policy information

6.1. Tree Protection

Protection	Status	Comments
Tree Preservation Order	Yes	86/00005/TPORD
Conservation Area	No	

6.2. Wildlife protection

Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, it is a criminal offence under normal circumstances to disturb or destroy – whether intentional or unintentional - the nesting sites of wild birds or the roost sites of bats. You should therefore avoid carrying out significant tree works during the bird nesting season [mid- March to end of July], and you should ensure that trees are professionally surveyed for signs of bat roosts and/or bat activity before starting any tree work. Further advice on protected species can be obtained from the local office of Natural England.

6.3. Felling licence

Tree felling can also be restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for ‘Felling necessary for the prevention of danger or the prevention or abatement of a nuisance’.

If full planning consent is granted for the current proposal, then any trees that need to be felled in order to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. It should also be considered that any proposed tree works detailed in the tree schedule are also implemented as part of the planning decision consent.

7. Site description

- 7.1 The site is a large area of grass land which is 6.5 miles north west of Hinkley.
- 7.2 Currently the land houses a grass field of approximately 4ha. There are no other landscape features on the land.
- 7.3 The property is accessed via Church Road. There are trees over the entranceway and some facilitation pruning would be required to crown lift Oak tree and Lime tree over the existing gateway.
- 7.4 The site location is shown in red.



Source: *HM Land Registry (Title Plan)*

7.5 Soil assessment

The assessment determines whether the soil is shrinkable. If it is, trees and other vegetation have the potential to cause indirect damage to structures. In such cases, further assessments should be carried out and the design of foundations should be considered by a structural engineer.

No information has been supplied on the soil assessment, details of which will need to be obtained and passed to the arboricultural consultant and structural engineer before the submission of any Arboricultural Method Statement.

7.6 Levels

No topographical survey has been commissioned at this stage. However, the plans did include some contour lines. Where the trees roots intercept the landscape features, the RPAs have been modified.

7.7 Trees surveyed

There is a total of 75 trees have been inspected. This report has only listed the trees in connection to the main development on the site.

8. Tree and vegetation findings

8.1 The survey assessed individual trees and groups using Section 4.4 of BS5837:2012, with findings recorded in accordance with Table B.1 and categorised using Table 1 of the Standard. Tree features were assessed for physiological and structural condition, useful life expectancy, arboricultural value, and their suitability for retention.

Also include:

- A summary table of trees by BS5837 category
- Highlight any high-quality Category A trees or notable specimens
- Summary of any trees showing symptoms of disease (e.g. ash dieback, basal decay)

8.2 Tree categorisation method

The purpose of this method is to identify the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made about which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

A full tree survey has been included in appendix I.

Category U – Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Category C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

8.3 Any works with regards to the overall application have been listed in this report.

8.4 Findings

Newly Planted	Young	Semi Mature	Early Mature	Mature	Over Mature	Dead	TOTAL
		54		19		2	75

A	B	C	U
2	12	59	2

8.5 Review of trees on site

There are two dead trees on the site T13 and T14. This is within G02 and there are likely other dead trees, however the group could not be fully inspected.

There are two Category A trees, both Oak trees T01 and T22. The trees are of good condition and should be designed within the scheme.

There is a Tree Preservation Order close to the land. This protects T15, T16, T17, T18 and T19. These trees are within the neighbouring land and the RPAs do not cross the boundary. They are to the south of the site so shading may be an issue.

There are four groups of trees on the site. These are of fair quality trees and are not particularly special in species or amenity value. The groups could be removed to aid the developed and then a good landscaping scheme used to mitigate the tree loss.

The other trees are on the neighbouring land and overhang the boundary.

8.6 Tree works due to arboricultural concerns

Removal of T13 and T14.

9. Constraints posed by existing trees

The RPA and category of the trees retained on site are listed within the Tree Constraints Plan. This information is taken from above-ground site observations. Inspection chambers or other features that may hinder direct root growth have been indicated within the plan, and the indicated RPA has been amended as per *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, Section 5.2.1.

Further constraints imposed by trees include:

- i. Current and ultimate height and spread of tree(s).
- ii. Species characteristic, including canopy type, density of foliage and species susceptibility to external factors such as honey dew, branch drop and fruit fall.
- iii. Shading on property and gardens, or excessive light to rooms (as indicated within the Tree Shadow Plan).
- iv. The presence of Tree Preservation Orders and the presence of Conservation Areas or other regulatory protection.
- v. Potential incompatibilities between the layout and trees.
- vi. Working and access space needed for the construction of the proposed development. This might involve assess facilitation pruning, or the use of a height restriction to prohibit tall vehicles accessing a site containing trees with low canopies.
- vii. The effect that construction requirements might have on the amenity value of trees, both on and near the site, including the effects of pruning to facilitate access and working space.
- viii. The requirement to protect the overhanging canopies of trees where they could be damaged by machinery, vehicles, barriers or scaffolding, where it will be necessary to increase the extent of the tree protection barriers to contain the canopy.
- ix. Infrastructure requirements in relation to trees, e.g. easements for underground or above-ground apparatus, highway safety and visibility splays, and other infrastructural provisions, such as substations, refuse stores, lighting, signage, solar collectors, satellite dishes and CCTV sightlines.
- x. The proposed end use of the space adjacent to retained trees.
- xi. The potential for new planting to provide mitigation for any losses.


Concluding statement

The project will require the input of a suitably qualified and experienced Arboricultural consultant. This should be commissioned in the design stage to ensure adequate space between the trees and the building, including future growth and usage of the building.

There will be a requirement to include an Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the new design to demonstrate trees will not be harmed.

There will be a likely requirement for a full Arboricultural Method Statement and phasing of works on the site.

This concludes the report. If I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Signature:  Date: 12th August 2025

Reuben Hayes M.Arbor.A; CMgr MCMI
Managing Director for and on behalf of Apex Environmental Limited

10. Arboricultural terms

- 10.1 An ‘arboriculturist’ is a person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained recognized qualifications and expertise in the field of trees.
- 10.2 A ‘competent person’ is someone who has had training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task in question. A competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* may be implemented.
- 10.3 A ‘tree survey’ in the context of planning and development is taken to mean an assessment of the tree stock on site (or within the area shown where appropriate), as individuals or groups. (This is undertaken independent of and prior to any knowledge of a scheme being produced). Management recommendations in the tree survey schedule reflect the structural and physiological condition of the trees only. It is essential that the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to site layout proposals.
- 10.4 The ‘construction’ is a site-based operation with the potential to affect existing trees.
- 10.5 A ‘Root Protection Area’, or ‘RPA’, is a 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. The RPA area is worked out on a mathematical basis. It is listed in appendix III
- 10.6 ‘Construction Exclusion Zone’, or ‘(CEZ)’, is based upon the RPA and forms the exclusion zone to which access is prohibited during the project phase.
- 10.7 A ‘Tree Constraints Plan’, or TCP, is a scaled plan prepared by an arboriculturist showing the RPA and the accurate canopy spread of a tree, along with information to identify the tree by reference to a survey schedule. It will also identify any under and above ground constraints. The author of this report will produce this using AutoCAD.

- 10.8 An 'Arboricultural Impact Assessment', or 'AIA', is a study or report undertaken by the project arboriculturist. It is a detailed evaluation of the direct and indirect effects of the proposed development on the tree(s) and the potential future maintenance of the tree(s). Where necessary, it recommends mitigation. The assessment takes account of the effects of any tree loss required to implement the design, and any potentially damaging activities that are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees.
- 10.9 An 'Arboricultural Method Statement', or 'AMS', is a methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree. The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.
- 10.10 A 'Tree Protection Plan', or 'TPP', is a scale plan that is superimposed on a layout plan. It is based on the topographical survey, showing all hard surfacing and other existing structures within the RPA. The plan indicates the precise location of protective barriers that need to be erected in order to form a construction exclusion zone around the retained trees.
- 10.11 Other plans and documents may be referred to and annexed where appropriate.
- 10.12 'Access facilitation pruning' is a one-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on the trees' physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
- 10.13 'Services' are any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. Examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
- 10.14 'Stem' is the principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
- 10.15 'Structures' are manufactured objects, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service runs, and built or excavated earthworks.
- 10.16 A 'veteran tree' is recognized by a criterion set by *BS2998:2010, Tree Work – Recommendations*. It must show signs of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not limited to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Appendix I – Tree survey

Arboricultural Report BS5837:2012

Land off Church Road, Witherley, Leicestershire

Ref: AEL-19258

Reuben Hayes



Tree survey undertaken to *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to construction – recommendations*

Tree No.	Tree identification method in sequential order – TXXX=Existing trees, GX=Group of trees, HX=Hedgerow
Species	Species
Height in (m)	Approximate height of tree in metres
DBH in (mm)	Stem diameter in millimetres taken at 1.5 metres above ground level. AV=average diameter (see appendix III)
Branch spread in (m) N - E - S - W	Branch spread in metres reflecting the spread at the four principal compass points. N/A= Not applicable in woodland settings
Existing height above ground in (m)	Height in metres of crown clearance above existing ground level. To include first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5 – N) Height of lower form of Canopy to inform current ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading
Life stage	Age classification (Y=young, SM=semi-mature, EM=early-mature, M=mature, LM=late-mature, OM=over-mature)
Est. remain years	Approximate years remaining (+40=minimum of 40 years, +20=minimum of 20 years, +10=minimum of 10 years, <10 less than 10 years)
General observations	Condition of tree (good, fair, poor, dead), structural and/or physiological condition, and/or preliminary management recommendations
Preliminary management recommendations	Works needed in order to retain tree in current setting or where works would be needed in order to facilitate development
Physical condition and structural condition	Physiological condition (good, fair, poor, dead), to include structural defects such as the presence of any decay, fungal issues, pathogens and defects)
RPA in (m ²)	Area directly calculated from the DBH measurement (single stem/multiple stem variant, as outlined within the Standard, see appendix III)



Ref.	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Condition
G01	Hazel x10 (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Plum x8 (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	Height (m): 5 18 stems, avg.(mm): 80 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense group of trees unable to individually inspect	C2	Area: 210 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
G02	Elder x2 (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Goat willow x15 (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 5 17 stems, avg.(mm): 80 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dense group of trees unable to individually inspect, covered in brambles.	C2	Area: 210 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None



G03	Sycamore x9 (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 6.5 9 stems, avg.(mm): 90 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0(S) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Group of self set trees growing close to the fence.	C2	Area: 48 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
G04	Sycamore x9 (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 6.5 9 stems, avg.(mm): 90 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0(S) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Group of self set trees growing close to the fence.	C2	Area: 48 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T01	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 1250 Spread (m): 6N, 12E, 13S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing on 3rd party land ivy on stem and deadwood throughout the canopy. Rope swing on tree.	A1	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Low



T02	European lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 750 Spread (m): 5.5N, 5E, 4.5S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. Epicormic growth on stem and deadwood in canopy. Signs of previous pruning wounds. Canopy low over entrance.	B1	Radius: 9.0m. Area: 254 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T03	European lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Spread (m): 5.5N, 3E, 4.5S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. Epicormic growth on stem and deadwood in canopy. Signs of previous pruning wounds.	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T04	European lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Spread (m): 5.5N, 3E, 5.5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. Epicormic growth on stem and deadwood in canopy. Signs of previous pruning wounds.	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T05	Cedar (<i>Cedrus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 900 Spread (m): 7N, 8E, 8S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. Evidence of previous pruning wounds from storm damage.	B1	Radius: 10.8m. Area: 366 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T06	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 450 Spread (m): 3N, 5E, 3S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. Epicormic growth on stem and deadwood in canopy. Signs of ADB Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	C2	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
T07	Atlas cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>)	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 900 Spread (m): 5.5N, 5E, 4.5S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary.	B1	Radius: 10.8m. Area: 366 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T08	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 4N, 7.5E, 6S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary.	B1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T09	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary.	B1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T10	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Height (m): 9 3 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary.	B1	Radius: 6.2m. Area: 121 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T11	Corsican pine (<i>Pinus nigra laricio</i>)	Height (m): 20.5 3 stems, avg.(mm): 600 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Lowest Branch (m): 7(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. 1 stem completely dead, other 2 stems with sparse canopy and in decline	C1	Radius: 12.5m. Area: 491 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
T12	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i> <i>ssp. insititia</i>)	Height (m): 5 4 stems (mm): 50, 70, 80, 70 Spread (m): 3N, 2E, 0.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0(N) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Self set tree growing close to the boundary fence.	C1	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T13	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	Height (m): 4.5 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1 Life Stage: Dead	Dead tree in group	U	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Poor Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T14	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	Height (m): 4.5 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1 Life Stage: Dead	Dead tree in group	U	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Poor Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T15	Austrian pine (<i>Pinus nigra austriaca</i>)	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree. Part of a group of 4 trees in the neighbours garden	B1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
T16	Austrian pine (<i>Pinus nigra austriaca</i>)	Height (m): 23 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree. Part of a group of 4 trees in the neighbours garden	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None



T17	Austrian pine (<i>Pinus nigra austriaca</i>)	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree. Part of a group of 4 trees in the neighbours garden	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
T18	Austrian pine (<i>Pinus nigra austriaca</i>)	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	3rd party tree. Part of a group of 4 trees in the neighbours garden	B1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
T19	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 5N, 6E, 4S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	3rd party tree with a slight sparse canopy. BT cables running through the canopy of the tree	C1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None



T20	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. Epicormic growth on stem and deadwood in canopy.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
T21	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	3rd party tree and canopy overhangs the boundary. Epicormic growth on stem and deadwood in canopy.	C2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Access Bat Habitat: None
T22	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 6N, 3E, 9S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing on 3rd party land ivy on stem and deadwood throughout the canopy.	A1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: Low

Appendix II – Photographs



Image 1 – Showing G01, dense undergrowth



Image 2 – G02 with brambles and nettle undergrowth hindering inspection



Image 3 – G02 with brambles and nettle undergrowth and dead trees T13 and T14



Image 4 – G03 showing self set trees along old boundary



Image 5 – G04 showing self set trees behind the shed



Image 6 – Showing T01 significant Oak tree close to the entrance gate



Image 7 – Showing T02 Lime tree close to the entrance gate



Image 8 – Showing T03 Lime with low canopy



Image 9 – Showing T05 with deadwood in canopy



Image 10 – Showing T05 with low canopy



Image 11 – Showing T11 int eh neighbours property and T10 and T09



Image 12 – Showing T15, T16 and T17 in the neighbours garden



Image 13 – Showing T19



Image 14 – Drone Image looking east to entrance



Image 15 – Drone image looking north of the site



Image 16 – Drone image looking north of the site



Image 17 – Drone Image looking north west of the site



Image 18 – Drone image looking west of the site



Image 19 – Drone image looking south



Image 20 – Drone image looking west of the site



Image 21 – Drone image looking down on G02



Image 22 – Drone image looking at G02 and dead trees

Appendix III – Tree categorisation table (BS5837:2012)

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 category U trees (e.g. 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 declineTrees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of their trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. <p><i>(note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve)</i></p>			
Trees to be considered for retention				
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), which that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	

Appendix IV – Bibliography

British Standards Institution (2010), *BS3998 Tree Work - Recommendations*

British Standards Institution (2012), *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*

Appendix V – About the author

Author of this report: Mr Reuben Hayes, M.Arbor.A; CMgr MCMI

Qualifications

Quantified Tree Risk Assessment, 2018 – QTRA
CMI Management and Leadership (Level 5) – May 2015
Professional Tree Inspection, 2009 – Lantra
Higher National Diploma, Arboriculture (HND), July 2003 – Warwickshire College
National Diploma (Tree Management and Arboriculture), 2000 – Warwickshire College

Experience

Apex Environmental Ltd: May 2013 – Present
Cannock Chase Council: July 2010 – 2024
RJH Silvicultural and Arboricultural Services Ltd: 2008 – 2010
London Borough of Camden: January 2005 – July 2010
Three Rivers District Council: March 2003 – January 2005
Forestry Commission: 1997 – 1998
National Trust

Membership of professional bodies

Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association
Professional Member of Consulting Arborist Society (CAS)
Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
Fully accredited Chartered Manager of Chartered Management Institute (CMI)
Member of Institute of Directors (IoD)

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