



Arboricultural Report BS5837:2012

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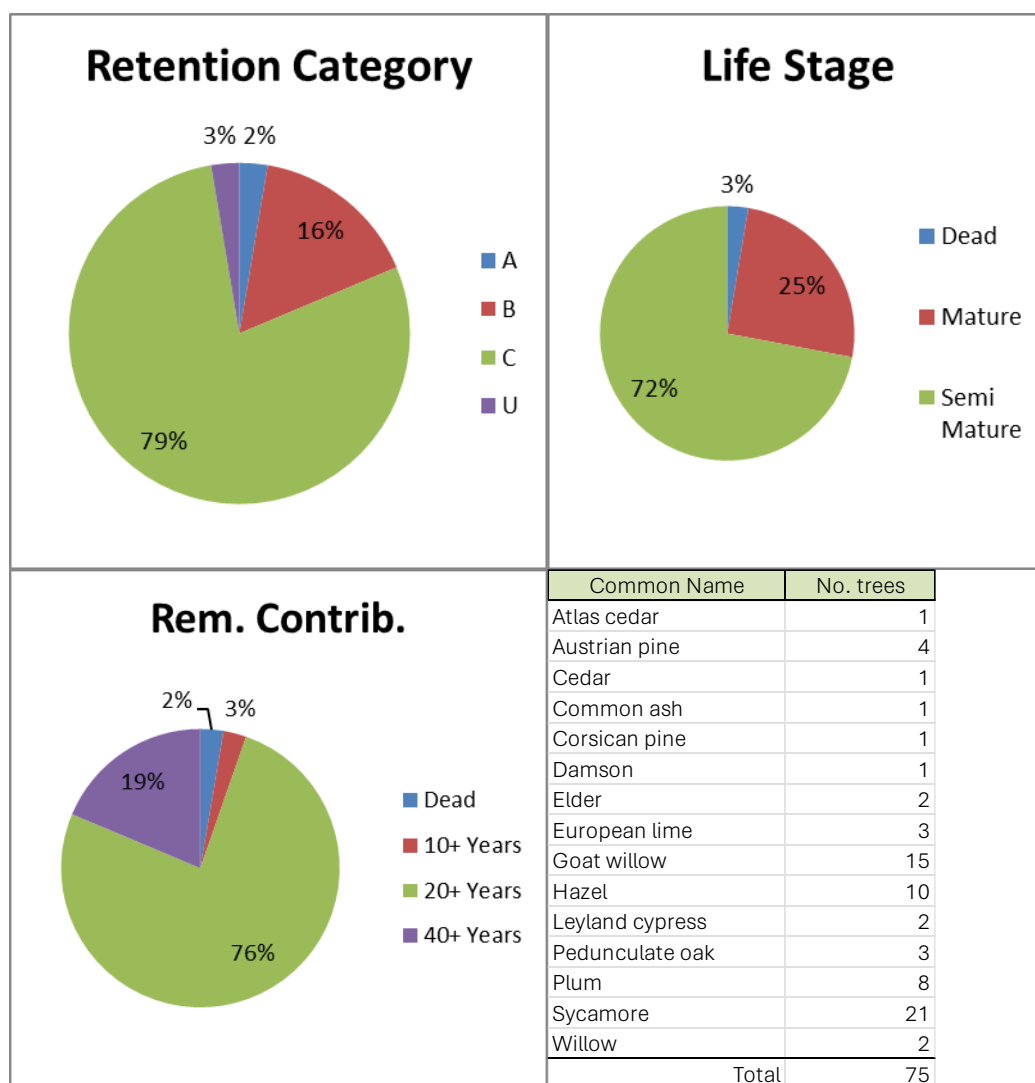
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1. Summary

1.1 Outline of proposal

New detached property with associated garage and driveway to the site.

1.2 Summary of trees



1.3 Works required

Tree reference number	Species	Category grading	Works required	For Development	For Arboriculture
G03	Sycamore x9 (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	C2	Remove group of self set trees	Yes	

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		
Proposed layout		DWG	Client	18/06/2026

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.

10. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

10.1 Amenity value of the trees on site

The trees on site are seen from a public location and where possible the high quality trees should be retained and the design should take the trees and RPAs into account.

10.2 Facilitation works

The Tree work Plan shows all the necessary works to carry out the development.

10.3 Storage of materials, siting of welfare units and contractor parking

The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has indicated the most suitable location for the contractors parking and the storage of materials while the main development takes place.

10.4 Background to incursions between layout (foundations) and the trees for retention

The default position should be that structures are located outside of the RPA of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the tree(s), as per *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, Section 5.3.1.

It should be demonstrated that the tree(s) can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA, and that a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth can be implemented.

On this basis and under previous BS5837 standards, it is sometimes acceptable to allow for encroachment of up to 10%. It should be possible to have viable grow areas on the other sides of the RPA which exceed 20%, thus compensating for the loss of viable rooting area. It would also be possible to carry out decomposition to the soils and add minerals and nutrients to aid root development in the viable areas.

10.5 Background to incursions between layout (drives, parking areas, paths, landscaping) and the trees for retention

Where permanent hard surfacing within the RPA is considered unavoidable, site-specific and specialist arboricultural and construction design advice should be sought to determine whether it is achievable without significant adverse impact on the trees.

The design should not require excavation into the soil, including through lowering of levels and or scraping, other than the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other vegetation.

The structure of the hard surface should be designed to avoid localised compaction by evenly distributing the load.

New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.

In order to maintain the soil volume moisture, the surface should be of permeable hard material (unless there is a risk of water logging of soils). The design should incorporate a three-dimensional design such as 'no-dig' Cell Web. Any 'no-dig' specification has been included within the Tree Protection Plan.

10.6 Understanding foundation techniques

The use of tradition strip footings can result in extensive root loss and should be avoided within the RPA. Specially engineered structures within RPAs should be justified if this enables the retention of good quality trees such as category A and B.

Root damage can be minimised by using piles, with site investigations used to determine their optimal location (avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree). This should be carried out to a minimum depth of 600mm and can be undertaken either by hand tools or compressed air soil displacement.

The piles should be the smallest practical pile diameter to reduce the possibility of striking major tree roots. This also reduces the size of the rig requirements. When selecting the pile type, the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of uncured concrete should be considered.

The beams should be laid at or above ground level and cantilevered as necessary to avoid tree roots identified by site investigations.

Following any approval decision, details and specifications will be included within a full Arboricultural Method Statement.

Where a slab for a minor structure such as sheds or garden rooms is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on existing ground level and should not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unsurfaced ground.

10.7 Incursions on this project

The project is to include a new driveway along the old gate access and this will have an impact on the self set trees G01. There will also be minor impacts on T01 and T07 which are from the patio and will have only a very minor impact on the trees.

Arboricultural Report BS5837:2012

Land off Church Road, Witherley, Leicestershire

Ref: AEL-19258

Reuben Hayes



Tree reference number	Species	Category grading	RPA m ²	Paths Incursion (m ²)	Driveway Incursion (m ²)	TOTAL %	Significance	Comments
G03	Sycamore x9 (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	C2	48		15	31	Significant	The layout new driveway will require the removal of the self set trees.
T01	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	A1	707		11	2	Insignificant	The root incursion is minimal and not deemed harmful to the tree.
T07	Atlas cedar (<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>)	B1	366	3		1	Insignificant	The root incursion is minimal and not deemed harmful to the tree.

10.8 Infrastructure conflicts (utilities, lighting, CCTV, soakaways) and mitigation

No details have been given however it would be possible to rout all the services from the road along the new driveway and in to the house. This will be outside of the RPA of the trees.

10.9 Tree works

Tree reference number	Species	Category grading	Works required	For Development	For Arboriculture
G03	Sycamore x9 (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	C2	Remove group of self set trees	Yes	

10.10 Potential tree removal to facilitate the development

It will be necessary to remove a self set block of trees to the side of the new driveway.

10.11 Potential for future direct damage

There is no future potential for direct damage from this scheme.

10.12 Future seasonal nuisances

There is no future potential for seasonal nuisances from this scheme.

11. Arboricultural Method Statement

11.1 Key personnel

This will include a project manager, site manager/foreman, workers and additional persons off-loading materials. All personnel on site must report the site manager who will pass over the arboricultural method plan and arboricultural method statement for the site..

Before any works take place, a toolbox talk must be given from the arboricultural consultant to all workers on site to explain the importance of the trees and how to work around the trees. This must be given to any new contractor on site post the initial informative.

11.2 Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)

The appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) is responsible for:

I. Pre-Construction Phase:

- Must conduct an initial site meeting with the project manager, site contractors, and other relevant personnel to review the AMS and ensure understanding of tree protection measures.
- Must supervise the installation of tree protection measures, including fencing and ground protection, as outlined in the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).
- Confirming that all tree works (e.g., pruning or removals) comply with the approved plans and are carried out by qualified arborists.

II. Construction Phase:

- Monitor activities near trees to ensure compliance with the AMS, including excavation, utility installation, or construction within Root Protection Areas (RPAs).
- Provide advice on working methods near trees, such as no-dig solutions or hand digging within RPAs.
- Ensuring vehicles and machinery adhere to designated access routes and ground protection measures.
- Inspecting and maintaining tree protection measures to ensure they remain effective throughout the project.

III. Post-Construction Phase:

- Inspecting trees for any signs of damage or stress caused by construction activities.
- Recommend remedial measures, such as mulching, watering, or aeration, to support tree recovery.

IV. Reporting:

- Maintaining a log of all site visits, inspections, and observations.
- Producing a written report after each visit, documenting compliance and any issues or recommendations.

11.3 Accidents and emergencies involving trees

Any accidents involving the trees on the site, any emergencies or any spill of liquids or chemicals on site **MUST** be reported to the lead arboricultural consultant by the site manager within two hours. Following discussion, the arboricultural consultant will produce a plan of action, which may involve non-routine site visits and follow-up visits to make the site safe. All accidents are to be reported on including any treatments such as soil removal, root pruning, de-compaction of soils. This report must be sent to the site manager, project manager and the LPA within five working days.

11.4 Phasing of onsite works

The phasing of the works will take place as follows:

Pre-Construction

- a. Pre-contract meeting between architect, site manager, arboricultural consultant and ecologist
- b. Tree works
- c. Installation of tree protection fencing
- d. Install protective signage
- e. Construction of hard standing to and from development
- f. Installation of temporary ground protection around trees
- g. Siting of welfare units and storage of materials
- h. Toolbox talk and contractor briefing from arboricultural consultant

Construction

- i. Excavations near RPA of trees
- j. Supervised utility trenching near trees
- k. Erection of scaffolding
- l. Undertaking and completing construction works
- m. Periodic ACoW supervision and site visits
- n. Undertaking and supervision of all final service works

Post-Construction

- o. Undertaking external landscape works to areas outside of the tree protection fencing
- p. Removal of tree protection fencing
- q. Undertaking external landscaping works within the tree protection fencing area
- r. Sign off from the construction company and arboricultural consultant (no further involvement is required)

11.5 Tree works

For reasons of safety, all tree works referred to below must be carried out prior to the delivery of any building materials or any site personnel being engaged to work on the land.

Summary of tree works

Tree reference number	Species	Category grading	Works required	For Development	For Arboriculture
G03	Sycamore x9 (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	C2	Remove group of self set trees	Yes	

Notes:

All tree works are to be undertaken in accordance with *BS3998:2010, Tree Work – Recommendations*. All arisings are to be removed from site and the site should be left as found. Care is to be taken to protect the ground around the retained tree and hedge to ensure they do not become compacted due to tree surgery operations. To prevent subsequent compaction and root death, no equipment or vehicles shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees.

If required by the client, Apex Environmental Ltd can source, tender and oversee the necessary tree works.

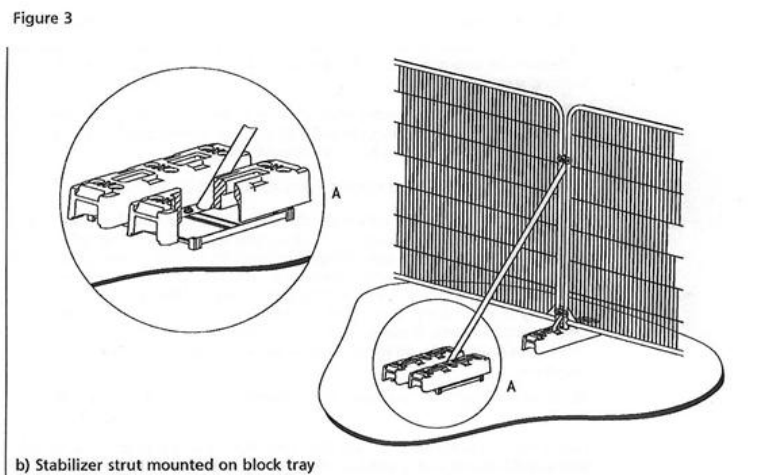
Under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, it is a criminal offence under normal circumstances to disturb or destroy – whether intentional or unintentional - the nesting sites of wild birds or the roost sites of bats. You should therefore avoid carrying 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.

The Forestry Act 1967 regulates the management of forests in the UK, including the felling of timber. It typically requires that any significant volume of timber to be felled must be approved through a formal felling license (greater than 5m³ of timber in any calendar quarter ie Jan-Mar etc). The Act aims to ensure sustainable forest management, protect the environment, and prevent deforestation.

In any case, there will be a requirement for the lead arboricultural consultant to assess the works to ensure they have been carried out to specification and in line with *BS3998:2010* guidance.

11.6 Installation of the tree protection fencing

The fence must be erected in line with the Tree Protection Plan and under the supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant. The fence must be erected before any construction or demolition works take place. This will be of the specification detailed overleaf.



On the outer face, attach heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tubular and welded mesh infill panels, such as heras fence panels or similar. These are to be securely fixed by use of clips and back braces (to be fastened from within the tree exclusion zone). These are to be anchored by way of stabilizer strut mounts on block tray. Within the mesh attach signs bearing the words TREE PROTECTION AREA – KEEP OUT (See appendix I)

11.7 Prohibited actions around trees

The following activities must not be carried out under any circumstances:

- A. No fires to be lit on site within 10 metres of the nearest point of the canopy of any retained tree/hedgerow on or adjacent to the proposal site.
- B. No equipment, signage, fencing etc. shall be attached to or be supported by any retained tree on or adjacent to the application site,
- C. No temporary access within designated root protection areas without the prior written approval.
- D. No access within the designated Construction Exclusion Zone.
- E. No mixing of cement, dispensing of fuels or chemicals within 10 metres of any retained tree/hedgerow on or adjacent to the application site.
- F. No development or additional cables to be routed within the root protection areas of any retained tree/hedgerow on or adjacent to the application site without direct arboricultural supervision.
- G. No stripping of topsoils, excavations or changing of levels to occur within the root protection areas of any retained tree/hedgerow on or adjacent to the site.
- H. No topsoil, building materials or other to be stored within the root protection areas of any retained tree/hedgerow on or adjacent to the site.
- I. No alterations or variations of the approved works or protection schemes shall be carried out without the full consultation of the Arboricultural Consultant.
- J. Any material movement close to trees must also consider weights and heights to ensure that tall or bulky items do not contact any branch or limb of retained trees.

11.8 Ground protection

Areas are identified within the Tree Protection Plan AEL-19258-A-TPP – Tree Protection Plan; no machinery is allowed in this section until ground boards are placed on the areas. The area is to have a woven geotextile material placed directly on the ground level. A minimum level of 50mm woodchip is then placed on top to level out any dips or ridges. This then creates a flat surface for the ground boards to be placed on top. Each ground board to be placed by hand on top of the woodchip and pinned into place as per manufacturers requirements.

11.9 Siting of storage and welfare facilities

The storage area and welfare facilities has been identified on the Tree Protection Plan. This is on hard standing or on ground protection boards and along with the fencing, it will give adequate protection. The storage area must also include an area for the mixing of materials, which must be contained within a spill containment trays of at least 2000mm x 1000mm x 120mm.

The storage areas on soft ground then there must be ground protection under each of the storage areas to ensure no soil compaction. Each storage area must only be used for the construction. Once completed the storage area must be closed down and ground protection removed.

Fuel Oils and Chemicals must be stored on site in a bunded fuel bowser and outside of the RPA of any retained trees. All COSHH materials must be in secure locations and ideally on hardstanding in a central location.

The storage areas on soft ground then there must be ground protection under each of the storage areas to ensure no soil compaction. Each storage area must only be used for the construction. Once completed the storage area must be closed down and ground protection removed.

11.10 Vehicle parking and cleaning

All vehicles and machinery must be cleaned of mud, debris, or plant material before entering the site to prevent the spread of pathogens (e.g., Phytophthora) and invasive species.

Cleaning stations, equipped with water, brushes, and waste collection facilities, must be established at designated entry points.

Wastewater from cleaning activities must be collected and disposed of off-site, in line with environmental regulations.

Site Access Management

Vehicle movement will be restricted to designated access routes as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

All vehicles on site are to parking in the designated parking area only. This must be away from the retained trees and not on open or soft ground to stop soil compactions.

Ground Protection in RPAs

Temporary ground protection measures, such as heavy-duty mats or scaffold boards, will be installed in RPAs if vehicle access is unavoidable.

Ground protection must be inspected regularly to ensure it remains effective.

Preventing Soil Compaction

Vehicles used on-site must be appropriate for the soil conditions to minimize compaction risks.

Use of low-pressure tracked vehicles or similar machinery is recommended where applicable.

Monitoring and Supervision

The appointed arborist will monitor compliance with vehicle cleaning and movement protocols during scheduled site visits.

Any breaches of protocol will be reported to the site manager and rectified immediately.

11.11 Foundation works

This will be using standard foundations any roots within the foundation area of less than 25mm can only be cut using secateurs in one clean motion. This should be carried out under the supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant. During the pad foundation creation any exposed tree roots greater than 25mm must be covered over with soil and the pit closed off. Where it is not possible to cover the tree roots in soil for any extended period (such as a tree root on the edge of a pit), then the roots must be wrapped in hessian material. This must be for a limited time only and the pit must be closed by the end of the working day.

If roots are discovered, then pile and beam foundations will need to be placed. These piles will be 300mm square. Prior to piling, the arboricultural consultant must be present with the engineer to confirm the exact location of the pads in order to minimize any root damage. If it is not possible then the use of a steel support beam will be required.

Any roots within the pile foundation area of less than 25mm can only be cut using secateurs in one clean motion. This should be carried out under the supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant. During the pad foundation creation any exposed tree roots greater than 25mm must be covered over with soil and the pit closed off. Where it is not possible to cover the tree roots in soil for any extended period (such as a tree root on the edge of a pit), then the roots must be wrapped in hessian material. This must be for a limited time only and the pit must be closed by the end of the working day.

11.12 Undertake and complete construction works

Once the above fencing has been installed and signed off by the arboriculturist, then the main development can commence. As no further works are within the Root Protection Areas, there will be no further requirements for onsite monitoring from the arboriculturist.

11.13 Undertake and complete all service works

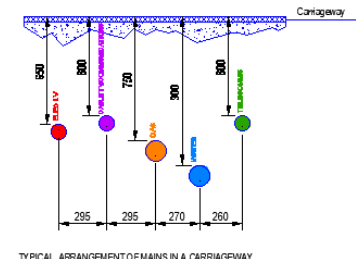
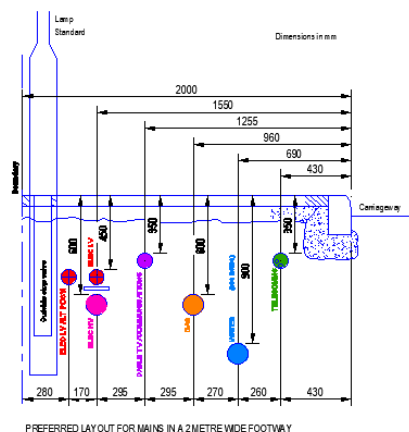
This will be open trenching outside of the RPA, although care will still be needed to ensure trees roots greater than 25mm are not damaged.

Where care is needed then this must be done by hand tools only and any roots within the area of less than 25mm must only be cut using secateurs in one clean motion. This must be carried out under the strict supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant. During the trenching any exposed tree roots greater than 25mm must not be damaged. Assessment by the Arboricultural Consultant must take place and decide if it is possible to either cut the root, move the root, or if the cable can run under the roots is their space available. Where it is not possible to cover the tree roots in soil for any extended period (such as a tree root on the edge of a pit), then the roots must be wrapped in hessian material. This must be for a limited time only and the pit must be closed by the end of the working day.

The main work process will be to carefully remove the grass area to expose the topsoil. The grass is to be placed to one side and sheeting placed next to the trench. Topsoil is to be placed on the sheeting and this must be done by hand only. This is to expose the tree roots and the works must carefully work around the roots to expose the roots and the soil. The best tools to use is an air spade or lance from an air compressor. Where this is not possible a spade and trowel use only. This needs to be dug to the correct depth as outlined in the cable distances below:

NOTES

1. THE LAYOUT OF MAINS IS GENERALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 'REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND SERVICES' PUBLISHED BY THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.
2. THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN REPRESENT THE PREFERRED ARRANGEMENT IN STRAIGHT ROUTES ON RESIDENTIAL ESTATES. VARIATIONS MAY BE NECESSARY AT CURVES AND CHANGES OF GRADIENT.
3. THE SPACE ALLOCATED IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM AND IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES E.G. WHERE BOTH HV AND LV CABLES ARE LAID - THE LV CABLE WILL BE LAID IN THE ALTERNATIVE POSITION AND ADDITIONAL WIDTH MAY BE REQUIRED.
4. WHERE SERVICES ARE TO BE CONNECTED TO GAS MAINS A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 20MM IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE BUILDING LINE AND THE CENTRE LINE OF THE MAIN.
5. REVISED IN LINE WITH IGE/ID3.
DEPTH OF COVER OF GAS MAINS IN FOOTWAY - 600mm
DEPTH OF COVER OF GAS MAINS IN ROADWAY - 750mm
6. MINIMUM DISTANCE OF ANY SERVICE TO ANY SURFACE/FOUL WATER STRUCTURE IS 300mm.
7. ALL PIPE DIAMETERS AND DEPTHS ON GATTICA'S DRAWING, WITH OR WITHOUT (T.B.C) ARE ESTIMATED AND SHOULD BE TREATED AS NON-CONFIRMED DIMENSIONS.
8. WATER MAINS HAVE BEEN BURIED AS 900mm DEPTH AS A MEDIUM BETWEEN THE 1350mm MAXIMUM BURY DEPTH (DEPTHS CAN ALTER BETWEEN THESE DIMENSIONS AS REQUIRED)



Once dug out then the cable can be carefully run through the tree roots without harm to the tree. The soil is to be back filled and tampered down. The grass can then be laid on top and watered.

Where it is not possible to do any of the works then the only other option to the project manager will be to look at re-routing the cable or tunnelling under the rooting system of the tree. In such cases, a separate method statement will be required.

11.14 Soil vacuum works

This procedure for carrying out soil vacuum excavation in proximity to tree roots to prevent damage and ensure the health of the tree.

11.14.1 Responsibilities

- I. Site Supervisor – Ensures all works comply with this method statement.
- II. Operatives – Follow procedures and report any issues.
- III. Arboricultural Consultant – Advises on root protection measures.

11.14.2 Equipment & Materials

- Vacuum excavation unit (to be located on hardstanding driveway)
- Vacuum excavation pipes from machinery to work area
- Air compressor (to be located on hardstanding driveway)
- Air lance (compressed air tool for loosening soil)
- Non-metallic hand tools (e.g., spades, brushes)
- Ground boards for working on and placing excavated soils close to the trench or pit
- Mulch and water for root protection (if necessary)

11.14.3 Methodology

Pre-Start Preparations

- Mark out the excavation area, ensuring minimal disturbance to tree roots.
- Set up exclusion zones with fencing around the RPA to prevent accidental damage.
- Brief operatives on tree protection procedures and safe excavation methods.

11.14.4 Excavation Process

- Use the air lance to loosen the soil around the roots gently.
- Employ the vacuum excavation unit to remove soil carefully without cutting or damaging roots.
- Expose roots gradually, taking care not to leave them unsupported.
- Where large roots (>25mm diameter) are encountered:
 - Consult an arborist before cutting or disturbing them.
 - Retain them wherever possible.
- Use soft brushes or hand tools to clean around sensitive root areas if needed.

11.14.5 Post-Excavation Protection

- If roots are exposed for extended periods, cover them with damp hessian or mulch to prevent drying.

- Refill the excavation with suitable soil to maintain aeration and minimise root stress.
- Water the area if necessary to support tree health.
- Remove protective barriers only once work is complete and the site is safe.

11.14.6 Environmental & Safety Considerations

- Avoid working in extreme weather conditions (e.g., drought, freezing temperatures).
- Ensure operatives wear PPE (gloves, safety boots, eye protection).
- Monitor for any signs of tree stress and report issues to the arborist.

11.15 Undertake external landscape works to areas outside of the tree protection fencing

Once the main phase of construction has been completed, there will be a requirement to hard and soft landscape the rear garden and the front area (outside of the Tree Protection Fencing). This should be carried out in accordance with any submitted landscape proposal.

11.16 Remove tree protection fencing

Once all construction works have been completed and all materials and machinery have been removed from site, the arboricultural consultant must be informed. They will then invite the LPA Arboricultural Officer to meet on site to discuss the process and any final remedial works that may be required.

11.17 Undertake external landscaping works within the tree protection fencing area

The final phase of works can now be carried out to include any landscaping requirements within the Root Protection Area.

11.18 Sign off from the construction company and arboricultural consultant

A final meeting is required to formally sign off all completed works and to confirm that no further action is required. This will include a Visual Tree Inspection and report on any remedial actions (if necessary). Once this has been completed it will be submitted to the LPA Arboricultural Officer.

11.19 Monitoring of the development site

The development's tree protection fencing is to be monitored by the arboricultural consultant, who must be retained to record and report observations to the LPA Arboricultural Officer within five working days of the site visit.

Prior to the commencement of any works on site, a pre-start meeting is to be held to discuss the protection methodology and Arboricultural Method Statement and to swap contact details. A toolbox talk with the key workers must also take place to ensure people on site are aware of trees and tree roots.

Thereafter supervision and monitoring, visits will be undertaken for the duration of the works to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed. A record of these visits must be kept. Any faults will be logged, and mitigation and amelioration advised and actioned. This will be duplicated and handed to the site agent, developer and LPA within five working days of the site visit.

Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may impact on the tree protection measures and whether any arboricultural supervision is required.

The arboricultural consultant will be advised a minimum of 72 hours prior to the commencement of any works that require their supervision, and in any case will visit at no less than weekly intervals to monitor and supervise works. Key visits for supervision are:

Construction Stage	Attendance				
	Main Contractor	Arboricultural consultant	Architect	Clients site manager	Council Tree Officer
Pre-commencement site meeting	In attendance	In attendance	In attendance	In attendance	Invited
Site preparation/location of tree protective measures including ground protection and fencing	In attendance	In attendance			
To carry out monthly checks on the site and tree protection fencing	In attendance	In attendance			
Sign off and removal of tree protective fencing	In attendance	In attendance	In attendance	In attendance	Invited

Details of Arboricultural Consultant:

Name: Reuben Hayes
Company: Apex Environmental Ltd
Address: 3 Lawrence Way, Lichfield, WS13 6RD
Office number: 0121 249 1235
Mobile: 07968 442929
Email: reuben@ael-treeconsultants.co.uk

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

Signature:  · Date: 19th June 2026

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

12. Arboricultural terms

- 12.1 An ‘arboriculturist’ is a person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained recognized qualifications and expertise in the field of trees.
- 12.2 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.
- 12.3 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.
- 12.4 The ‘construction’ is a site-based operation with the potential to affect existing trees.
- 12.5 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
- 12.6 ‘Construction Exclusion Zone’, or ‘(CEZ)’, is based upon the RPA and forms the exclusion zone to which access is prohibited during the project phase.
- 12.7 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.

- 12.8 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.
- 12.9 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.
- 12.10 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.
- 12.11 Other plans and documents may be referred to and annexed where appropriate.
- 12.12 '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.
- 12.13 '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.
- 12.14 'Stem' is the principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
- 12.15 'Structures' are manufactured objects, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service runs, and built or excavated earthworks.
- 12.16 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.	- 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 decline - Trees 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. <i>(note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve)</i>			
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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