



Arboricultural Report BS5837:2012

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Table of Contents

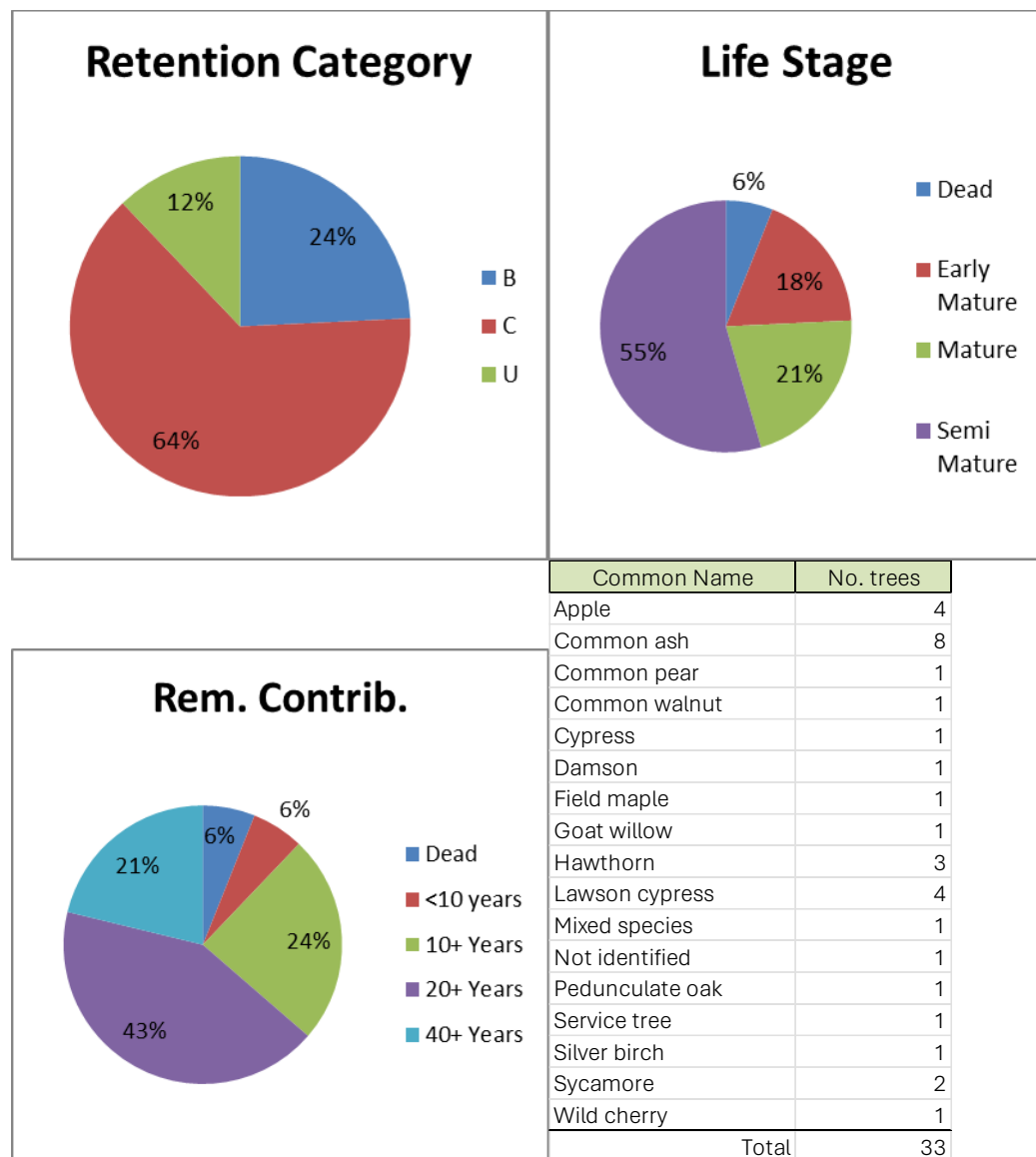
1.	Summary	3
2.	Particulars of instruction	5
3.	Caveats	7
4.	Scope of report	8
5.	Documents supplied	8
6.	Legal and policy information	8
7.	Site description	10
8.	Tree and vegetation findings.....	12
9.	Constraints posed by existing trees	14
10.	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	15
11.	Arboricultural Method Statement	22
12.	Arboricultural terms	39
	Appendix I – Tree survey.....	41
	Appendix II – Photographs	56
	Appendix III – Tree Protection Notices.....	68
	Appendix IV – Tree categorisation table (BS5837:2012)	70
	Appendix V – Bibliography.....	72
	Appendix VI – About the author	73

1. Summary

1.1 Outline of proposal

Construction of two new detached properties with associated parking and services.

1.2 Summary of trees



1.3 Works required

Tree reference number	Species	Category grading	Works required	For Development	For Arboriculture
H02	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	C2	Removal of 2.6m of hedge	Yes	
T01	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica ssp. insititia</i>)	U	Fell tree	Yes	Yes
T21	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	B1	Fell tree	Yes	
T22	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T23	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T24	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T25	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	

2. Particulars of instruction

- 2.1 This report has been prepared to discharge the instruction of the client, Alder Mill 'The Client' in respect of detailed planning permission at Mayfield, Sibston, Leicestershire, CV13 6LB
- 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)
 - Tree Constraints New Layout Plan (TCNLP)
 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)
 - Tree Impact Plan (TIP)
 - Tree Works Plan (TWP)
 - Tree Shadow Plan (TSP)
 - Tree Protection Plan (TPP)
 - Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)
- 2.3 The site survey was carried out on the 8th December 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 VI.

- 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.
- 3.6. misinterpretation or misrepresentation of information contained in this report.
- 3.7. This report has been compiled using only the information made available to the author at the date of inspection.
- 3.8. 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.
- 3.9. 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.
- 3.10. 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.
- 3.11. 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.

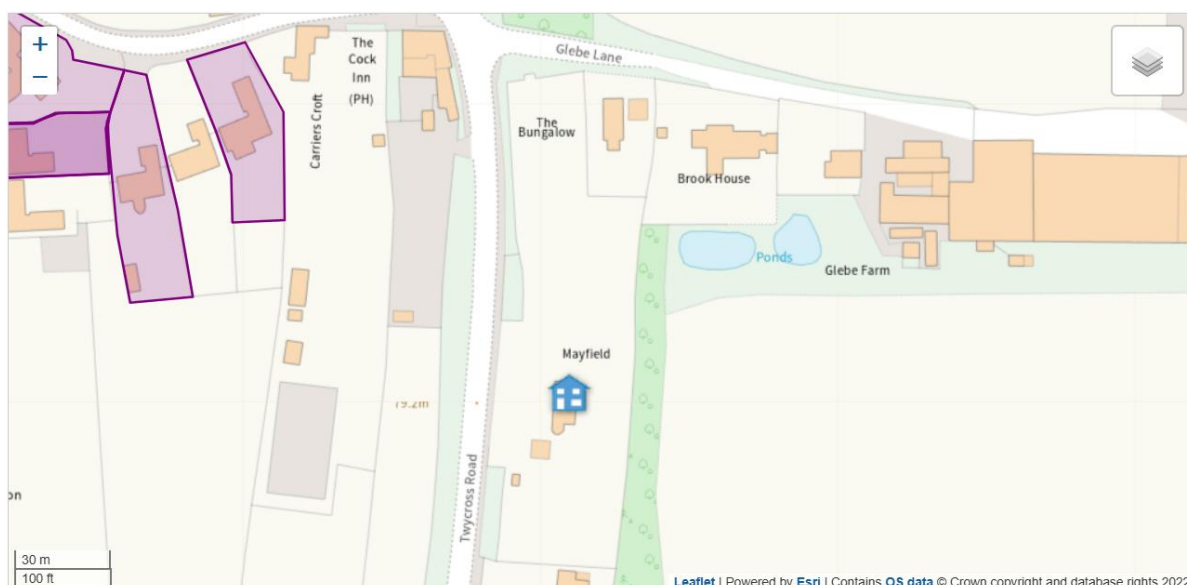
5. Documents supplied

Document title	Document Ref	Format	By whom	Date given
Working file		DWG	Architect	08/12/2025

6. Legal and policy information

6.1. Tree Protection

Protection	Status	Comments
Tree Preservation Order	No	Online confirmation
Conservation Area	No	Online confirmation



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.

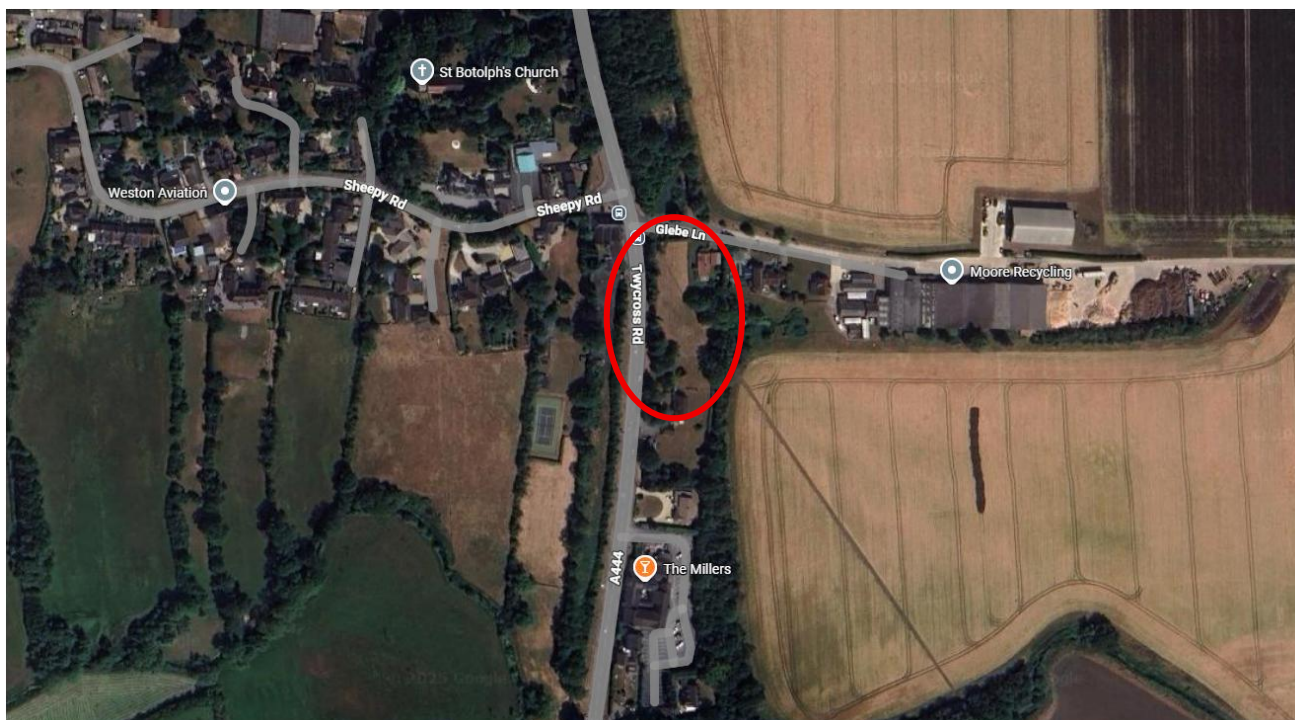
6.3. Felling licence

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 an open area adjoined to the garden area of Mayfield. The site is set within a rural area and is 5.4 miles north of Nuneaton.
- 7.2 Currently the land is part of the garden area of Mayfield and is mainly grass with trees and hedges around the site.
- 7.3 The property is accessed via Twycross Road and Glebe Lane. This site has reasonable access and will just require some care when entering and exiting the site.
- 7.4 The site location is shown in red.



Source: www.google.com

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 details have been given on the level on the site, the trees have been plotted from fixed features and co-ordinates. Where the tree roots intercept landscape features the RPAs have been modified.

7.7 Trees surveyed

There is a total of 33 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
		18	6	7		2	33

A	B	C	U
	8	21	4

8.5 Review of trees on site

There are 4 Category U trees listed, two on the site and one is implicated within the impact assessment. The other three trees are not listed for removal, however consideration will be required in the future for their removal for safety reasons.

There are 8 Category B trees listed, and these trees are in good overall condition and should reach maturity with little defects or concern. The trees are mainly to the south of the site and include some trees within the hedge to the side of the road.

The other trees are Category C trees and several trees are on the neighbours land.

8.6 Tree works due to arboricultural concerns

Removal of T01, T08, T28 and T30 will need to be removed due to safety concerns. This is outside of the main application process.

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 are on open space and to the side of the road. They are therefore seen by the public and afford some visual amenity value. Where possible the trees should be retained.

10.2 Facilitation works

The Tree Works Plan shows some tree removal due to the placement of the buildings and driveway. Once completed the build can continue without further facilitation pruning works.

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. This also includes ground protection, engineered driveway solution and arboricultural supervision.

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 two new buildings and associated driveway and parking. The sites will also include all new services to the site.

10.8 Conflicts between tree RPAs and development footprint

The main impact will be from the house to the south and will have a new driveway installed. This will be over the stems of four trees and the impact on a further five trees. The driveway will need to be sloped due to the on site levels and road level. The cutting in to the tree roots of T26 are minimal and will not cause harm to the trees. There is also available space to the north of the trees for the trees.

The other impact is on T18 and T20 which will be at the top of the driveway and will just require a no dig solution to further reduce the impact on the trees.

There will be an impact on T17 and T29 on the building and will require supervision and investigations to see if traditional foundations or pile and beam foundations are required.

To the north of the site there is a hedge H02 and a tree T01 which will require cutting and removal.

10.9 Engineering solutions (e.g. pile and beam, bridging, or no-dig surfacing)

Investigations on site will be required to determine final foundation.

Tree reference number	Species	Category grading	RPA m ²	Building Incursion (m ²)	Driveway Incursion (m ²)	TOTAL %	Significance	Comments
H02	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	C2	14		5	36	Significance	The proposal will require a slight cutting back or removal of stems from the hedge. The select removal of the stems will not alter the rest of the hedge.
T01	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica ssp. insititia</i>)	U	34		6	18	Insignificant	The root incursion is moderate, however given the condition, the tree will need to be removed.
T17	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	C1	327	7		2	Insignificant	The root incursion is within the 20% allowance as set by BS5837:2012. There is also other available space for the tree roots to grow into.
T18	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	C1	41		7	17	Insignificant	The root incursion is within the 20% allowance as set by BS5837:2012. There is also other available space for the tree roots to grow into.
T20	Service tree (<i>Sorbus domestica</i>)	B1	28		3	11	Insignificant	The root incursion is within the 20% allowance as set by BS5837:2012. There is also other available space for the tree roots to grow into.
T21	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	B1	58		20	34	Significance	The root incursion is over 20% allowance and will need to be removed.
T22	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	41		41	100	Significance	The root incursion is over 20% allowance and will need to be removed.



T23	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	15		15	100	Significance	The root incursion is over 20% allowance and will need to be removed.
T24	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	8		8	100	Significance	The root incursion is over 20% allowance and will need to be removed.
T25	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	C1	11		11	100	Significance	The root incursion is over 20% allowance and will need to be removed.
T26	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	B1	99		4	4	Insignificant	The root incursion is within the 20% allowance as set by BS5837:2012. There is also other available space for the tree roots to grow into.
T29	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	B1	167	10	4	8	Insignificant	The root incursion is within the 20% allowance as set by BS5837:2012. There is also other available space for the tree roots to grow into.

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

The site will require all new services and these will need to be included. Foul drain has been included within the plans and a proposal to move one pipe by 2000mm south of the proposal to miss out the tree roots.

10.11 Canopy issues on the new development

Shading of buildings by trees can be a problem, particularly where there are rooms that require natural light such as living rooms, conservatories and kitchens with dining areas. The proposal should take the existing trees and their ultimate size and canopy density into account. Open spaces such as gardens and sitting areas should be designed to meet the normal requirement for direct sunlight for at least a part of the day.

The Shadow Plan shows that there are no impacts on the houses and just minor impact on the garden area.

10.12 Tree works

Tree reference number	Species	Category grading	Works required	For Development	For Arboriculture
H02	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	C2	Removal of 2.6m of hedge	Yes	
T01	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica ssp. insititia</i>)	U	Fell tree	Yes	Yes
T21	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	B1	Fell tree	Yes	
T22	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T23	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T24	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T25	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	

10.13 Potential tree removal to facilitate the development

It will be necessary to remove 6 trees, this includes one Category U tree, one Category B tree and four Category C trees.

10.14 Mitigation of tree loss and new planting

As part of the landscape scheme it would be possible to replace the trees on a ratio of 2:1.

10.15 Potential for future direct damage

There will be no future direct damage from this scheme given the potential engineering solutions.

10.16 Future seasonal nuisances

Leaf fall will occur to both properties, however the properties have good open spaces to the gardens and the leaf fall should not be an overbearing issue.

11. Arboricultural Method Statement

12.1 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.

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.

12.2 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.

12.3 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.

12.4 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. Installation of the 'no dig' surfaces
- j. Excavations near RPA of trees
- k. Supervised utility trenching near trees
- l. Foundation techniques near within RPA of trees (eg pile and beam)
- m. Erection of scaffolding
- n. Construction in proximity to existing trees
- o. Undertaking and completing construction works
- p. Periodic ACoW supervision and site visits
- q. Undertaking and supervision of all final service works

Post-Construction

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

12.5 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
H02	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	C2	Removal of 2.6m of hedge	Yes	
T01	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica ssp. insititia</i>)	U	Fell tree	Yes	Yes
T21	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	B1	Fell tree	Yes	
T22	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T23	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T24	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	
T25	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	C1	Fell tree	Yes	

Notes:

All tree works are to be undertaken in accordance with *BS2998:2010, 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

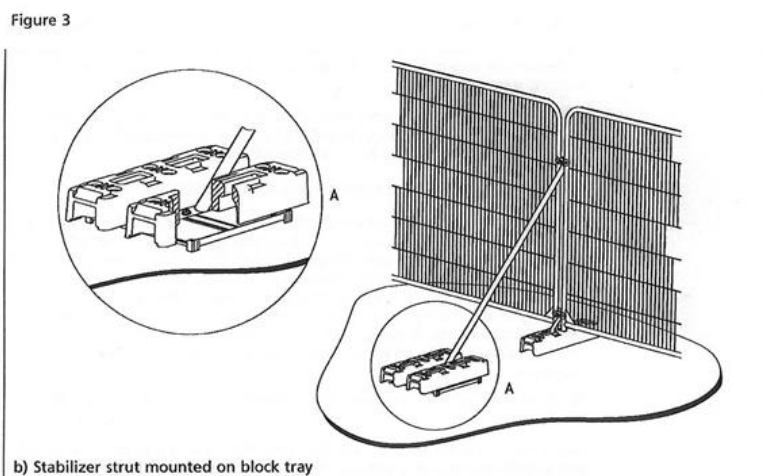
for signs of bat roosts and/or bat activity before starting any tree work. Further advice on protected species can be obtained from the local office of Natural England.

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.

12.6 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 III)

12.7 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.

12.8 Ground protection

Areas are identified within the Tree Protection Plan AEL-19354-A-TPP – Tree Protection Plan; no machinery is allowed in this section until ground boards and 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.

12.9 Installation of the 'no dig' driveway

Cellular confinement system specifically designed for tree root protection and is a NO DIG tree root protection measure and no excavation or scrapping of soils to be performed without prior approval and guidance from the Arboricultural Consultant and Local Authority Arboricultural Officer.

Installation Method

1. Prepare the Surface
 - I. Remove the surface vegetation using appropriate hand held tools or herbicide.
 - II. Herbicide: According to BS5837:2012 “The use of herbicides in the vicinity of existing trees should be appropriate for the type of vegetation to be killed, and all instructions, warnings and other relevant information from the manufacturers should be strictly observed and followed. Care should be taken to avoid any damaging effects upon existing plants and trees to be retained, species to be introduced, and existing sensitive habitats, particularly those associated with aquatic or drainage features.”
 - III. Remove any surface rocks, debris and organic material.
 - IV. Create a level surface by filling any hollows with clean angular stone or sharp sand.
 - V. Do not level off high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

2. Lay out the Non-Woven Geotextile material
 - I. Lay out the Non-Woven Geotextile over the prepared area, overlaying the edges of the required area by 300mm.
 - II. Overlap any joins by 300mm minimum or more, depending on soil structure
 - III. Geotextile: We recommend the installation of a Non-Woven Geotextile under the Cellweb® TRP, or under the sub-base, if installed. The overlapping between adjacent rolls of Geotextile should be: CBR > 3%: 300mm minimum, CBR between 1% and 3%: 500mm minimum. CBR ≤ 1%: 750mm minimum.

3. Lay out the Cellular Confinement System
 - I. Lay out the collapsed Cellular confinement system on-top of the Non-Woven Geotextile.
 - II. Place one of the supplied J pins into the centre cell at the end of the panel and secure into the ground.
 - III. Pull out the Cellular confinement system to its full 8.1m length and secure its length with another J pin.
 - IV. Now measure its width to 2.56m and secure in each of the corners with the J pins.
 - V. Use 10 pins per panel to create a panel measuring 8.1m x 2.56m.
 - VI. This will produce a cell size of 259mm x 224mm which is the required cell diameter. Each cell must be fully extended and under tension.
 - VII. Staple adjacent panels together at each cell.
 - VIII. Staples: Number of staples per join: 200mm: 5 staples. 150mm: 4 staples. 100mm: 3 staples. 75mm: 3 staples.
 - IX. If a curved path or shape is required, this should be cut when the Cellular confinement system panel is pinned out to 8.1 x 2.56m, ensuring complete cells remain. Do not try to curve or bend the Cellular confinement system panels into place.

- X. All cells must be fully opened to the required diameter.

- 4. Infill the Clean Angular Stone
 - I. The infill material must be a clean angular stone, Type 4/20mm or Type 20/40mm.
 - II. Granular Fill: Open graded sub-base, clean angular stone Type 4/20 or Type 20/40. Please refer to BS7533-13:2009 and to the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 4 Geotechnics and Drainage, Section 1 Earthworks, HA44/91, Volume 7 – IAN 73/06 Design Guidance for road pavement foundations and Manual of Contract Documents for Highway Works (MCHW), Volume 1 Specification for Highway Works for the construction and maintenance of the fill material.
 - III. Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines for tree root protection.
 - IV. Infill the Cellular confinement system cells with the clean angular stone, working towards the tree and using the infilled panels as a platform.
 - V. Minimum 25mm overfill of clean angular stone when used in conjunction with a hard surface.
 - VI. No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate or other means of compaction.
 - VII. Encourage settlement of the stone with the use of a light roller or with 2-3 passes of the construction plant used for installation.
 - VIII. If the clean angular stone is being used as the final surface; regular maintenance will be required to ensure a minimum overfill of 50mm.

- 5. Edge restraints
 - I. Excavations for kerbs and edgings should be avoided within the RPAs.
 - II. Where edging is required for footpath and light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is acceptable.
 - III. Other options include wooden sleepers, kerb edging constructed on-top of the Cellular confinement system, plastic and metal edging etc.

- 6. Surface options
 - I. All surfaces in Root Protection Areas must be porous. Surfaces can include block paving, asphalt, loose gravel, grass and gravel retention systems (e.g Golpla), resin bound gravel, concrete etc.

Surfacing options

- a) Block Paving

Lay second layer of Fibretex F4M Geotextile separation fabric over the infilled Cellweb sections.

Lay sharp sand bedding layer compacted with a vibro compaction plate to recommended depth.

Place blocks as per manufacturer's instructions.

b) Tarmac

Place 25mm surcharge of the granular material above the Cellweb system and lay the bitumen base and wearing courses.

12.10 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.

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.

12.11 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.

12.12 Tree Root Investigations

In order to confirm the final foundation design, it is necessary to carry out site investigations. The Tree Protection Plan has identified the locations around the site. Measurements have been taken from the plans from fixed locations. On site the distances may vary slightly and must be confirmed by the site manager and architect.

The trip pits must be carried out by hand and under the supervision of the site manager and the Arboricultural Consultant.

The design of the trial pits are to be no larger than 1000mm wide and 1500mm long and to a depth of 1000mm or to heavy clay (whichever is first). The pits must be carried out by hand digging and no mechanical vehicles are to be on site.

To mark out the areas as identified on the Tree Roots Investigation Plan. These should be drawn on the ground with a reference to each trial pit.

Each trial pit is to be opened up one at a time and a cover is to be placed to the side of the pit for soil to be located.

The top layer is to be removed by hand. For gravel this is to be raked back if possible to loaded in to a wheelbarrow.

Grass is to be cut into manageable sizes and undercut by a spade about 25mm below the grass root layer. This is to be placed upside down and covered.

Soil is to be placed on the cover to the side to ensure soil does not run off on to the grass area or the gravel.

There are two methods to be taken to excavate:

AIR SPADE:

The air spade is to be used to clean out the soil around the tree roots. This should be done by starting at one end of the trench. The soil should be lifted and disturbed by the lance and air to a depth of about 300mm. Once this is disturbed then it can be lifted out of the trial pit by use of a spade or similar hand tools. The lance work should then proceed backwards to the other end of the trial pit. Once completed it should start again on the next level down. This should proceed to a depth of 1000mm or where heavy clay is discovered.

HAND DIGGING:

By use of a fork and spade, the soil is to be lightly lifted by use of the fork and moving from one end to the other to dislodge the soil. Once completed, the spade can be used to lift the loose soils. Once lifted then work again from the same location to lift the next layer of soil. Soil dislodging depth should be no more than 100mm at each time. This should proceed to a depth of 1000mm or where heavy clay is discovered.

GENERAL ADVICE:

Any roots within the trail 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 trail pits any exposed tree roots greater than 25mm must be wrapped in wet hessian material while the works carry on. Once the trail pit has been created and exposed roots photographed, measured and drawn on the plan then the pit can be closed off. This will be to remove any hessian wrapping and back fill the trail pits with soil. Every 200mm depth should be gently tampered back down. The top layer should then be placed over the top.

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. This must be for a limited time only and the pit must be closed by the end of the working day.

12.13 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 230mm square and 230mm deep. 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.

12.14 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.

12.15 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.

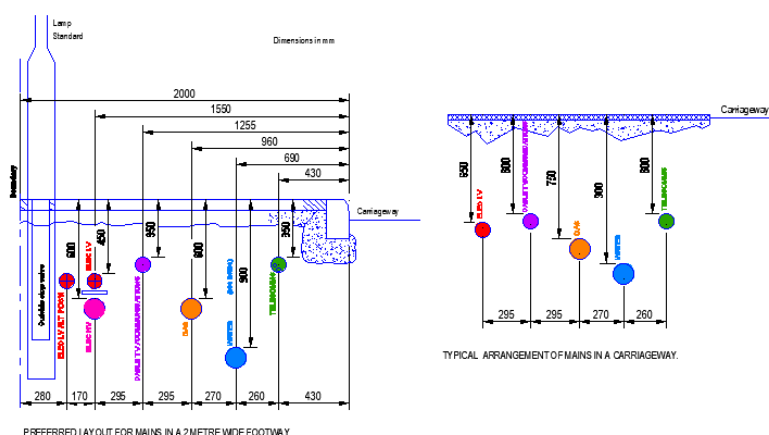
Where care is needed then this must be done by hand tools only and any roots within the area of less than 25mm must only be cut using secateurs in one clean motion. This must be carried out under the strict supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant. During the trenching any exposed tree roots greater 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 2.0M IS REQUIRED BETWEEN THE BUILDING LINE AND THE CENTRE LINE OF THE MAIN.
5. REVISED IN LINE WITH ICE/D3.
 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/FOLL 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.

12.16 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.

12.17 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.

12.18 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.

12.19 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.

12.20 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.

12.21 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	In attendance	In attendance	
To carry out ground investigations of garage and house within the RPA of the trees to confirm foundation.	In attendance	In attendance			
To supervise foundation works within the RPA of the trees	In attendance	In attendance			
Pre-cable run and substation walk over and identify areas of concern	In attendance	In attendance			
To supervise cable run works where tree roots are likely	In attendance	In attendance			
To supervise engineered driveway construction in areas close to trees	In attendance	In attendance			
Sign off and removal of tree protective fencing	In attendance	In attendance	In attendance	In attendance	Invited


Arboricultural Report BS5837:2012
Mayfield, Sibston, Leicestershire, CV13 6LB
Ref: AEL-19354
Reuben Hayes



Details of Arboricultural Consultant:

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

Signature:  · Date: 16th December 2025

Reuben Hayes M.Arbor.A; CMgr MCM1
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

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
H01	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 1.5 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Spread (m): 0.5N, 0.5E, 0.5S, 0.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Well maintained hedge along the boundary	C2	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 31 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
H02	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 1.5 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Spread (m): 0.5N, 0.5E, 0.5S, 0.5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Well maintained hedge in the past along the boundary, will require pruning again this year.	C2	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 14 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



H03	Mixed species (Mixed species)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Lapsed hedge with some individual trees in the hedge. Will require pruning back to 2m	C2	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 146 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T01	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica ssp. insititia</i>)	Height (m): 6 3 stems (mm): 190, 170, 100 Spread (m): 4N, 2.5E, 5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 1(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Multi stem tree at ground, has started to split out at the base and decay on the stem. Electrical cables close to the canopy.	U	Radius: 3.3m. Area: 34 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Decaying Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T02	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 6 2 stems (mm): 200, 210 Spread (m): 3.5N, 3E, 1.5S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden semi mature tree	C1	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T03	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Height (m): 6 2 stems (mm): 80, 60 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden semi mature tree	C1	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T04	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Height (m): 6 2 stems, avg.(mm): 290 Spread (m): 2N, 1E, 3S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden semi mature tree	C1	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T05	Goat willow <i>(Salix caprea)</i>	Height (m): 7 3 stems (mm): 280, 150, 230 Spread (m): 4N, 2E, 5S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden semi mature tree	C1	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T06	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 320 Spread (m): 2.5N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1(N) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden semi mature tree	C1	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T07	Common walnut (<i>Juglans regia</i>)	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 6N, 3E, 5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(S) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden semi mature tree	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T08	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1(N) Life Stage: Dead	In the neighbours garden dead tree	U	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T09	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1(N) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden semi mature tree	C1	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T10	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	In the neighbours garden mature tree	C1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T11	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 6E, 4S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Showing signs of ash dieback infection and deadwood in canopy Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T12	Wild cherry <i>(Prunus avium)</i>	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 470 Spread (m): 3.5N, 4.5E, 7S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Has been slightly crown lifted. Included bark areas at main fork.	C1	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Physical Defect Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T13	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 280 Spread (m): 1.5N, 4E, 4S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Showing signs of ash dieback infection and deadwood in canopy Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	C1	Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T14	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Height (m): 6 3 stems (mm): 400, 350, 320 Spread (m): 3N, 3.5E, 5.5S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Multi stem tree with ivy in stem and crown. Deadwood in canopy and in the boundary hedge	B1	Radius: 7.4m. Area: 172 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T15	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 270 Spread (m): 3.5N, 2E, 2S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing on the fenceline and 2m from the public footway.	B1	Radius: 3.2m. Area: 32 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T16	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Spread (m): 1N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing on the fenceline and ivy on the stem.	B1	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T17	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Height (m): 14 5 stems (mm): 400, 300, 320, 550, 250 Spread (m): 8N, 6E, 9S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Showing signs of ash dieback infection and deadwood in canopy. Group of 5 stems Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	C1	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T18	Cypress <i>(Cupressus sp.)</i>	Height (m): 5 4 stems, avg.(mm): 150 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0(N) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Growing up as a group of trees too tight to individually inspect	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T19	Silver birch <i>(Betula pendula)</i>	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 250 Spread (m): 2.5N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing in the garden area	B1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T20	Service tree (<i>Sorbus domestica</i>)	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 250 Spread (m): 2.5N, 5E, 4S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing in the garden area	B1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T21	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 360 Spread (m): 2.5N, 3E, 4S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing as part of a small orchard old pruning wounds and slight decay in stem	B1	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T22	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 2.5N, 3E, 3S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Growing as part of a small orchard old pruning wounds and slight decay in stem Fungus: Inonotus spp	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T23	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 4 3 stems (mm): 120, 90, 100 Spread (m): 1N, 5E, 2S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Growing as part of a small orchard old pruning wounds and slight decay in stem	C1	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T24	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 4 2 stems (mm): 90, 100 Spread (m): 1N, 4E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1(S) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Growing as part of a small orchard old pruning wounds and slight decay in stem	C1	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T25	Common pear (<i>Pyrus communis</i>)	Height (m): 7 2 stems (mm): 90, 130 Spread (m): 2.5N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 1(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Growing as part of a small orchard old pruning wounds and stem is starting to spilt out	C1	Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Physical Defect Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T26	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 470 Spread (m): 2.5N, 3E, 6S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing in the boundary hedge, twin stem at 2m	B1	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T27	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Height (m): 14 3 stems (mm): 320, 110, 300 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 2S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Showing signs of ash dieback infection and deadwood in canopy Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	C1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T28	Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 2S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Showing signs of ash dieback infection and deadwood in canopy, heavy ivy infection in hedge Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 3 - 50%-25% remaining canopy	U	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
T29	Sycamore <i>(Acer pseudoplatanus)</i>	Height (m): 11 3 stems, avg.(mm): 350 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Growing in the boundary hedge, twin stem at ground and heavy ivy infection	B1	Radius: 7.3m. Area: 167 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None



T30	Not identified <i>(Not identified)</i>	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(N) Life Stage: Dead	Dead tree in hedge	U	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Other Reference: Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Poor Distance1: Distance2: You customise: Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: None Bat Habitat: None
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Appendix II – Photographs



Image 1 – Showing H01



Image 2 – Showing T30 dead tree



Image 3 – Showing T25 with a split stem



Image 4 – Showing T23 small Apple tree



Image 5 – Showing Ash tree T17 on the boundary



Image 6 – Showing T15 and T16 on the boundary



Image 7 – Sowing trees in the neighbours garden



Image 8 – Showing trees in the neighbours garden



Image 9 – Showing decayed stem of T01



Image 10 – Showing H03 which will require reduction works at some.



Image 11 – Showing public entrance to the site and small section of hedge to be removed

Appendix III – Tree Protection Notices





**No
access for
unauthorised
personnel**



Appendix IV – 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 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. <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 V – Bibliography

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

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

Appendix VI – 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)
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