



**Bramley Tree
Consultancy Ltd**

BS5837 Tree Survey

For trees at :

**Land off Canwell Drive,
Canwell,
Sutton Coldfield,
B75 5SG**

Prepared for: Roger Smith
Ref:CanwellDriveTreeSurvey

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1. Instruction

- 1.1** I was commissioned to conduct an arboricultural survey by Roger Smith ('the client'), in relation to the development at land off Canwell Drive, Canwell, Sutton Coldfield, B75 5SG ('the site').
- 1.2** This report aims to present an assessment of the arboricultural value of the trees based on their current quality along with any constraints posed by the trees.
- 1.3** The survey and report have been carried in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. This includes any trees present on site including those on or close to the boundaries that may be indirectly affect by the proposal.
- 1.4** The findings in this report are based on a site visit carried out on the 13th November 2021 where the relevant qualitative and quantitative data and information was recorded to assess the condition of the trees, their constraints upon the proposed development and a summary of any proposed protection and construction specification required.
- 1.5** This survey has been based on information that I been provided, my site observations and my experience as an arboriculturist. A summary of my qualifications and experience can be found within appendix 5.

2. Scope of the survey

- 2.1** The aim of this survey is to identify the value and quality of all trees and woody vegetation that are within the site and also on or close to the boundary which may impact the development.
- 2.2** This data will then be used to identify and address the impact of the development on the vegetation and also the impact that the vegetation will have on the development.
- 2.3** This survey is only concerned with the trees within the development site and any tree on or close to the boundary. The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of development at the proposed site and should not be used for any other purpose.
- 2.4** The survey was undertaken from the ground level only; no climbing or underground inspection was undertaken. No decay detection equipment was used and only basic surveying equipment was used.

3. Limitations

- 3.1** This survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only. The trees onsite have been surveyed and classified in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition, and Construction – Recommendations.
- 3.2** The survey, unless described as “detailed”, was undertaken using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology to conduct a preliminary assessment of the above ground only, and with basic surveying instruments.
- 3.3** There was no use of Decay Detection Equipment, nor were the trees climbed or inspected below ground level (incl. roots). Where more detailed surveying methods are needed, this will be outlined in the survey.
- 3.4** All trees on site were surveyed as well as any trees that are within 12 times their stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level, as they may have an effect on foundation design. Unique and sequential identification numbers have been allocated to the trees, none of which have been tagged.
- 3.5** Trees are large dynamic organisms that are in a constant state of development, whose condition can change rapidly or can be subjected to damage by extreme weather conditions. Tree inspection details and recommendations can only be assumed to be accurate for one year from date of inspection. They are necessarily invalid if development, construction or tree works other than those discussed in this survey are undertaken upon or in proximity to the trees in question
- 3.6** This survey is nullified if any remedial works are undertaken on any area of the site, on or after the date of the survey. Any deletion, addition or alteration to this survey will void it in its entirety.
- 3.7** The responsibility for any works undertaken on the basis of this recommendation of this survey does not form part of this contract. No responsibility is assumed by Bramley Tree Consultancy Ltd for any legal matters that may arise as a consequence.
- 3.8** Bramley Tree Consultancy Ltd is not liable for any misuse, misinterpretation or miss representation of information contained within the survey
- 3.9** Bramley Tree Consultancy Ltd is not responsible for any works other than those invoiced for, and does not assume liability for any misuse, misinterpretation or misrepresentation of the information contained with this report.
- 3.10** At the time of writing, the author did not have any information on the integrity of the main structure, its annexes or the drainage system. Any doubt as to the structural condition of any properties on this site would require the advice of a structural engineer.

4. Legal and Policy Information

- 4.1** This site is protected with the Tree Preservation order No. 119, 1989, under which all of the trees and groups are protected.
- 4.2** Wildlife protection; 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 site of bats under the “Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981” and the “Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000”. It is advised that significant tree works are avoided during the bird nesting seasons (mid-March to end of July), it is also advised that trees are professionally surveyed for signs of bat roost and/or bat activity before starting tree work.
- 4.3** Tree removal may also be restricted under the “Forestry Act 1967”. An exception applies where the felling of trees is immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development that is authorised by the approval of a full planning permission.
- 4.4** Any tree works that are outlined within this report to facilitate this application will be exempt if full planning permission is granted.

5. The Site

Proposed Development

- 5.1** The proposed development comprises of the redevelopment of a former blacksmith’s dwelling.

The Site

- 5.2** The site is an area of land to the south of Canwell Drive within Sutton Coldfield. The building is currently being un-used and is to the south of other dwellings.

Soils

- 5.3** I have had no information regarding the soils on this site and this report does not provide information on soil shrinkage. A detailed soils analysis should be commissioned for the information relating to structural integrity of soils and the potential to cause indirect damage to any built structures. Where there is a risk of soil shrinkage the design of the foundation should be considered.

6. Trees and Vegetation

6.1 There is a total of 28 trees, groups and hedges situated on the site of this development.

6.2 The trees were assessed and categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 – Tree in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. A detailed explanation of these categories can be found in Appendix 2.

6.3 A full tree survey has been included in Appendix 1, a table showing the categorisation is below (Table 1).

6.4 Tree locations are shown on the plans “CanwellparkTCP.pdf and CanwellParkWholeTCP.pdf”.

6.5 An overview of the tree stock can be seen in the in tables below.

Table 1

British Standard BS5837:2012 Category	Trees Identified within British Standard Category
Category A	T21, G27
Category B	T02, T04, T05, G06, T08, T09, T12, T13, T14, G15, G16, T17, T18, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24
Category C	H01, T03, T10, T11, T19, T25, T26
Category U	T7

Life Stage	No. trees
Over Mature	0
Mature	17
Early Mature	4
Semi Mature	6

Review of the trees

6.6 The majority of the site is covered in trees and due to this the significant trees directly adjacent to the barn to be developed, the access into the site and the proposed new road access have been surveyed individually. The remaining trees have been grouped, as they created woodland areas.

- 6.7** The majority of the trees cannot be seen from the road although the trees situated at the proposed new road access, T22 – G28, do provide a high level of amenity value to the area.
- 6.8** T02 Ash, is situated to the south of the barn and has a limited life expectancy, the tree's crown is slightly sparse, and there is an amount of dead wood present along with a number of lost limbs. T03, Sycamore is growing in close proximity to the Ash and has therefore resulted in a tree of suppressed form.
- 6.9** T04 - Lime, is a large mature tree to the east of the barn. The tree becomes twin stemmed at approximately 4m, although the union appears to be in good condition.
- 6.10** T05 – Beech, is a large beech tree situated to the east of the barn, there is an open cavity at approximately 6m high on the stem. The extent of the cavity should be assessed prior to development, this is to assess whether any mitigating works need to be undertaken to allow for retention.
- 6.11** G06 – Mixed species, is a section of semi wooded area to the south east. This woodland extends outside of the development site and is made up of mainly Lime, Acer and Beech. The woodland would create a nice feature within the area if the barn is developed.
- 6.12** T07 – Sycamore, T09 - Birch T10 and T11 – Norway Maple, are situated to the north of the barn. These trees are in poor or fair quality and do not provide much value to the area.
- 6.13** T08, T13 – Lime and T12 – Sycamore are large mature trees that are to the north and west of the barn. The trees are in good condition and due to their size they contribute highly to the area.
- 6.14** T14 – Lime, is a large heavily leaning tree on the edge of G15. The tree appears to be in good condition although growing at a severe angle. Due to its size and lean it is very visible, although it does lean out over what would be the access drive to the development.
- 6.15** G15 – Mixed species, is a woodland strip that runs down the west boundary of the site and made up of predominately Horse Chestnut, with some Lime, Beech and Pine. The area is mainly made up of mature trees although there are some semi mature trees dotted around. The majority of the Horse Chestnuts are displaying signs of bleeding canker with major dead wood also being present. The semi mature Horse Chestnuts appear to be displaying the worst symptoms of the disease. Due to the amount, condition and the age of the Horse Chestnuts it would be prudent to start a rejuvenation of this area.
- 6.16** T18, T20 – Lime and T21 – Beech are large mature trees that are situated to the front of the site, the trees are in good condition and make stand out features as you access the area. T21 is situated within the driveway of the adjacent property. Between the trees is T19 – Sycamore which is heavily suppressed resulting in a tree of poor form.

- 6.17** G16 – Yew, is a group of tall yew trees that are along the western boundary, due to previous running operations there is not much foliage to the lower section of the group. Although the group provides a good screening it does not provide much amenity to the area.
- 6.18** T23 – Horse Chestnut, is situated adjacent to the road within the area of the proposed new road access. This is a large mature tree that is highly visible from Canwell Drive.
- 6.19** T22 to T27 are also situated within the new road access point although they are not as impressive as T23. T22 – Oak, is adjacent to the road, although it is highly suppressed by T23 leading to an asymmetrical crown. T24 – Sycamore, is a tree of little amenity value and a scrappy appearance. T25 – Horse Chestnut, is in fair condition although it has historically lost its leader and T26 – Oak has a squat broad form, it does not have a main stem rather two large branches growing in a more horizontal fashion.
- 6.20** G27 – Mixed species, which is situated in the adjacent property, runs along the site of the proposed new access road. It is made up of predominately Horse Chestnut and Oak.

7. Constraints

- 7.1** Existing trees can pose constraints on development and the Root Protection Area (RPA) and the category of the trees have been shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (CanwellParkTCP and CanwellParkWholeTCP)
- 7.2** Information on the RPA has been gained from above ground level inspection only, in most circumstances the RPA is plotted as a circle. In instances where pre site condition or other factors indicate asymmetric root growth, an RPA has been produced to the equivalent area to show the likely root distribution.
- 7.3** Other constraints on development that need to be taken into consideration are as follows;
- the current and ultimate height and spread of the tree
 - Species characteristic, such as foliage type, foliage density, and other factors such as susceptibility to honeydew, branch drop, fruit and seed fall.
 - Potential layout incompatibilities between the proposed development and the trees posed for retention.
 - Shading on property and gardens, or excessive light to rooms
 - The presence of Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas or other regulatory protection.
 - Working and access space needed for the construction of the proposed development. Included facilitation pruning, or protection measures to prevent damage to low tree canopies such as height barriers.
 - The effect that construction requirements have on the amenity value of trees, both on a near the site, this includes the effect of pruning to facilitate access and working space.

- The requirement to protect overhanging canopies of trees from the use of machinery, vehicles, barriers, scaffolding where it will be necessary to increase the extent of the tree protection barriers to contain the crown.
- Infrastructure requirements in relation to trees such as easements for underground or above-ground apparatus, highway safety and visibility splays and other infrastructural provision such as substations, reuse stores, lighting, signage, solar collectors, satellite dishes and CCTV sightlines.
- The proposed end use of the space adjacent to retained trees
- The potential for new planting to provide mitigation for any losses.

Signed	Date
E.Bramley	14/11/21
Esther Bramley Dip Arb L4 (ABC), Dip Arb L6 (ABC)	

Appendix 1 – Tree Survey

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
H01	Common Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Situated to the south of the barn	Small Hedge	Height (m): 2 Stem Diam (mm): 150 Spread (m): 0.5N, 0.5E, 0.5S, 0.5W Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	C2	Area: 42 sq m.
T02	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Situated to the south of the barn	Number of lost limbs within the crown, major dead wood present within crown, crown is looking sparse	Height (m): 28 Stem Diam (mm): 870 Spread (m): 12N, 11E, 7.5S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 7(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: Medium	B1	Radius: 10.4m. Area: 340 sq m.
T03	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Situated to the south of the barn	Tree is suppressed by T02, forming an asymmetrical crown	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam (mm): 460 Spread (m): 5N, 7.5E, 6.5S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	C2	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.
T04	European Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Situated to the east of the barn	Stem bifurcates at 4m	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam (mm): 500 Spread (m): 6.5N, 6.5E, 8S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(NW) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: Low	B1	Radius: 6m. Area: 1 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T05	Common Beech(<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Situated to the east of the barn	Open cavity on the stem at approximately 6m. Cavity extant should be assess prior to development.	Height (m): 22 Stem Diam (mm): 840 Spread (m): 7.5N, 7.5E, 10S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Lowest Branch (m): 6(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Other Reference: Distance1: 4.8 Distance2: 4 Custom Number 3: Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: Low	B1	Radius: 10.1m. Area: 320 sq m.
G06	Mixed Species Group (Group, mixed species)	Situated to the east of the barn	Mix of Lime, Acer and Beech creating semi woodland area.	Height (m): 22 Stem Diam (mm): 590 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 8 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B2	Area: 311 sq m.
T07	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Situated to the north of the barn	Poor specimen	Height (m): 6 2 stems, diam(mm): 180, 130 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 3S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Lowest Branch (m): 4(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Other Reference: Distance1: 9.6 Distance2: 1.8 Custom Number 3: Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	U	None - due to Retention Category of U.
T08	European Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Situated to the north of the barn	Historic branch failure has lead to potential cavity at approximately 8m	Height (m): 24 Stem Diam (mm): 760 Spread (m): 6N, 7E, 5S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 4(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: Low	B1	Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.
T09	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Situated to the north of the barn	Twin stemmed tree, being suppressed and leading to asymmetrical crown and leaning stem.	Height (m): 15 2 stems, diam(mm): 300, 380 Spread (m): 10N, 3E, 4.5S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T10	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Situated to the north of the barn	Poor pruning and bark wounding	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 210 Spread (m): 5N, 2.5E, 2S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(W) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	C2	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.
T11	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Situated to the north of the barn	Major dead wood present in the crown, tree has poor growth form	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam (mm): 450 Spread (m): 7N, 8E, 9S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(E) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: Low	C2	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
T12	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Situated to the west of the barn	Suppressed by adjacent trees leading to asymmetrical form	Height (m): 21 Stem Diam (mm): 80 Spread (m): 4N, 10E, 13S, 13W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 3(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B2	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.
T13	European Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Situated to the north of the barn		Height (m): 24 Stem Diam (mm): 730 Spread (m): 7.5N, 9E, 5.5S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 10(SE) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: Low	B2	Radius: 8.8m. Area: 243 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
G15	Mixed Species Group (Group, mixed species)	Situated along the access drive	Mixed woodland area, of predominantly Horse chestnut with some Lime, Pine and Beech. Horse Chestnut is displaying signs of bleeding canker and dead wood within their crowns. Younger specimens are especially affected.	Height (m): 28 Stem Diam (mm): 960 Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: Low	B2	Area: 1498 sq m.
G16	English Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Situated along the eastern boundary of the site	Row of yews along boundary edge, providing good screening	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 450 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: Low	B2	Area: 423 sq m.
G17	Common Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Situated at the entrance to the site	Group of multi stemmed Holly trees	Height (m): 10 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 3(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B2	Area: 43 sq m.
T18	Small-leaved Lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	Situated at the entrance to the site	Twin stemmed tree, ivy has grown on one stem	Height (m): 26 Stem Diam (mm): 1150 Spread (m): 7.5N, 7.5E, 7.5S, 7.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 13.8m. Area: 598 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T20	European Lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Situated at the entrance to the site	Ivy on stem, tree is suppressed by adjacent tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam (mm): 630 Spread (m): 7N, 8.5E, 3S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 6(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B2	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.
T21	Common Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Situated at the entrance to the site	Tree situated on adjacent property. Ivy present on stem	Height (m): 24 Stem Diam (mm): 1030 Spread (m): 7.5N, 5E, 10S, 10W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 4(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	A	Radius: 12.4m. Area: 483 sq m.
T22	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Situated at the proposed new road access point	Tree is being suppressed by T23, leading to an asymmetrical crown	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam (mm): 60 Spread (m): 6N, 7E, 1S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 8(W) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B2	Radius: 0.7m. Area: 2 sq m.
T23	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Situated at the proposed new road access point	Stem trifurcates at approximately 2.5m, historic branch loss on southern side of crown	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam (mm): 1240 Spread (m): 8N, 10E, 8.5S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 14.9m. Area: 697 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T24	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Situated at the proposed new road access point	Ivy on stem	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Spread (m): 7N, 8E, 6S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 4(NW) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.
T25	Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Situated at the proposed new road access point	Ivy on stem, top of tree has failed. Evidence of bleeding canker on stem	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 850 Spread (m): 3N, 5E, 7S, 4.5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 8(NW) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Physiological Cond: Poor Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	C2	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.
T26	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Situated at the proposed new road access point	Ivy on stem, no real main stem, crown made up of two main branches growing in a more horizontal form.	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam (mm): 800 Spread (m): 4N, 8E, 8S, 10W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 3(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B2	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.
G27	Mixed Species Group (Group, mixed species)	Situated at the proposed new road access point	Mixed species group consisting mainly of Oak and Horse Chestnut	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam (mm): 850 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 6S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: Low	A2	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.

- **Reference** – Tree identification number, T = Tree H = Hedge G = Group
- **Species** – Tree species, given in Latin and common name, where both are known
- **Comments** – General comments on the tree
- **General Observations** – A broad guide to the condition of the tree from a superficial ground level inspection. The condition rating is not to be used for health and safety purposes but will indicate the approximate condition of the tree and highlight any major faults. **Good** – *No obvious faults, or some minor faults which would reduce the life expectancy of the tree, a good form or a full canopy.* **Fair** – *A tree with significant faults which will reduce the life expectancy. Probably with faults that require surgery and which will reduce the amenity of the tree. A tree with poor form or a thin canopy.* **Poor** – *A tree near the end of its life or one with sever faults which may be correctable with surgery or may not but which will probably leave the tree in a form which is poorly structured.*
- **Height** – Approximate height meters
- **Stem Diameter** - The diameter of the trunk at 1.5m from ground level
- **Crown Spread** - The spread of the crowns radius from the centre to each cardinal point in meters **N** – North, **E** – East, **S** – South, **W** – West
- **Life Stage** - Estimated life stage of the tree **Newly Planted** - *A newly planted tree, Young* – *Establishing tree could be a transplanted without the need of specialist equipment i.e less than 150mm diameter, Semi mature* – *A tree that is established but with some growth to make before reaching it potential maximum size, a tree within its first third of life span, Early Mature* – *A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, who's growth rate is slowing down but it healthy will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread, a tree in its second third of lifespan, Mature* – *A tree that has limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if in good health, a tree within is last third of its lifespan, Over Mature* – *A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen that has low vigour and is within its final third of lifespan. It may also contain sufficient structural defect that may or may not pose a safety risk, Veteran* – *Trees that exhibit features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, a tree that is beyond its normal life pan for its species, Ancient* – *A tree that is beyond it beyond its species normal life span, Dead* – *A dead Tree*
- **Estimated Life Span** - Estimated life expectancy , <10 less than 10 years, 10+ minimum of 10 years, 20+ minimum of 20 years, 40+ minimum of 40 years
- **Retention Category** - The formal British Standard amenity classification that ranged from A – U, Please see Appendix 2
- **RPA** – Root protection area in meters and the minimal RPA square meterage,

Appendix 2 – Tree Categorisation Table (BS5837:2012)

Category and definition					Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention					
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in 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 their 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 other trees nearby, or very low quality trees supressing adjacent trees of better quality. Note: Category U trees can have existing potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve			Red	
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation		
Trees to be considered for retention					
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life 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 s arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Tees, groups, or woodlands of significant conservation, historical or commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees of wood-pasture)	Green	
Category B Trees of moderate quality and value, those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. A minimum of 20 years is suggested	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. Examples include the presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management.	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, so they form distinct landscape features which attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. But which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features. For example, trees or moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens. Or trees which are internal to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality.	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.	Blue	
Category C Trees of low quality and value, currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established – a minimum of 10 years is suggested – or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.	Grey	
	Note- whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development young trees with a stems diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation.				

Appendix 3 – Photos



Photo One – Showing H01 – T03



Photo Two – Showing T04 and T05 with G06 to the rear



Photo Three – Showing T12 – 14 with G15 to the rear



Photo Four – Showing G15 from the site access



Photo Five – Showing T19 and T20



Photo Six – Showing T20 and T21

Appendix 4 – Bibliography

- British Standards Institution - BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations
- British Standards Institution – BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations

Appendix 5 – Qualifications and Experience

Qualifications

- ABC Level 6 in Arboriculture – 2018
- Lantra – Professional Tree Inspection - 2015
- ABC Level 4 in Arboriculture - 2015
- ABC Level 2 in Arboriculture (Theory) – 2008
- BTEC Level 3 National Certificate in Forestry and Arboriculture – 2007

Experience

- Bramley Tree Consultancy 2020 – Present
- Tree Officer - East Staffs Borough Council (subcontracted one day) 2011 – Present
- Tree Officer - Tamworth Borough Council 2015 –2021
- Arborist - Moorland Tree and Ground Care 2012 – 2014
- Arborist - Self employed
- Arborist – Treemenders LTD 2007 – 2009

Professional Bodies

- Technician Arboricultural Association
- Professional Member of the Consulting Arborist Society



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