WESTSIDE FORESTRY LTD

Providing a complete range of professional tree care services

Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment

At

Stoneybridge House, Clifton Park, Clifton Campville, B79 0BE

Presented to

Justine Elliott

December 2021

CONTENTS

APPENDICES

Disclaimers

General - Trees

Unless otherwise stated, tree inspections have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques only. Comments on the condition and safety of any tree relate to the condition of the tree at the time of survey. It should be recognised that tree condition is subject to change due to, for example, the effects of disease, wind or nearby development works. Changes in land use are also significant in respect of risk assessment. Trees should therefore be inspected at intervals relative to identified site risks.

Unless otherwise specified, no checks have been carried out in respect of statutory controls that may apply, e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas or planning conditions. In addition, prior to undertaking any tree works, it is necessary to ensure due diligence is followed in respect of protected species and habitats.

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1.0 Background

1.0.1 The client is Justine Elliott.

1.0.2 Westside Forestry were commissioned to undertake a Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment in relation to a development for two outbuildings at Stoneybridge House, Clifton Park, Clifton Campville, B79 0BE, hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

1.0.3 The work involved collecting data relating to the tree stock, in order to inform the proposed redevelopment of the above site. Where appropriate, broad recommendations for the removal of trees or tree works are made in order to facilitate the proposed works or to improve the overall condition of the existing tree stock.

1.1 Brief

1.1.1 Andrew Needham *BSc Dip Biol, N. Dip Arbor*. acting on behalf of Westside Forestry Ltd was engaged to carry out a survey of trees at the above site (see Appendix 8 Author's Qualifications).

1.1.2 The clients brief is:

A. Tree Survey of the sites in accordance with BS5837 Tree Survey – Scope of survey.

B. To provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment report in accordance with BS5837:2012 that evaluates the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design and where necessary recommends mitigation.

2.0 Tree Survey

2.0.1 The tree survey was carried out on 3rd December, 2021.

2.0.2 No invasive investigations or climbing inspections were necessary to confirm visual or audible signs of defect or debility and no tissue or soil samples were undertaken. Where identified, signs of substantial defects or debility significant to the pre-development context have been recorded.

2.1 Survey Methodology

2.1.3 The pre-development survey and assessment was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' (hereafter BS5837:2012).

2.1.4 In accordance with the above recommendations, the tree survey included all trees within and adjacent to the Site boundary that were over 75mm diameter at breast height (dbh). Trees have been plotted individually without the use of surveyed topographic data and have also been approximately plotted within groups that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually, culturally or in biodiversity terms.

2.1.5 The tree survey involved collecting the following data:

- Tree Number / Group Reference;
- Species;
- Height;
- Branch Spread (in metres taken at the four cardinal points);
- Crown Clearance (in metres above the adjacent ground level);
- Age Class;
- Physiological Condition;
- Structural Condition;
- Estimated Remaining Contribution (in years);
- Management Recommendations; and
- Notes.

For further clarification, please refer to the **Tree Survey Explanatory Notes** in **Appendix 1**.

2.2 Tree Categorisation

2.2.1 The quality and value of each tree or group of trees has been recorded in accordance with the Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment. The purpose of the tree categorization method is to identify the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made in conformity with BS5837:2012, concerning which trees should be removed or retained, should development occur.

2.2.2 Categories A, B and C deal with trees that should be a material consideration in the development process and are divided into subcategories that reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values. Category U trees are those which would be removed in the short term for reasons connected with their physiological or structural condition. For this reason, they should not be considered in the planning process.

Category Grading A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category Grading B: Trees of moderate with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

Category Grading 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 Grading U: Trees 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.

The subcategories included within the Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (1, 2 and 3) are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

2.2.3 Findings for each of the individual trees surveyed are summarised on the **Tree Survey (Constraints) Plan,** at **Appendix 3** contained at the rear of this report and listed individually within the **Tree Survey Table** at **Appendix 2**.

2.3 Preliminary Management Recommendations

2.3.1 Any recommendations made for management of the trees (e.g. tree works) prior to the proposed residential conversion are not a detailed 'specification' for tree work and should not be considered as such.

2.3.2 These recommendations are proposed on the basis that they are advised and undertaken by a qualified arboricultural contractor working in accordance with best practice as, for instance, embodied in BS3998:2010.

2.4 Caveats and Limitations

2.4.1 The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection and are based on maximising the trees' safe life expectancy given their pre-development context.

2.4.2 Although the health and stability of trees in the pre-development context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be stressed that this report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.

2.4.3 No tree is entirely safe, given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the Site.

2.4.4 Assessment of the potential influence of trees upon buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth, are specifically excluded from this report.

2.4.5 All measurements are metric and approximate.

2.4.6 Any alteration to the application Site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

2.4.7 The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (as amended).

2.4.8 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree does not pose an unacceptable level of risk and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will present an acceptable level of risk following the completion of any recommended work.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1.0 Site Description

3.1.1 The site is located at Stoneybridge House, Clifton Park, Clifton Campville, which is a detached two storey dwelling set within large gardens.

3.1.2 A total of 3 individual trees and 1 group of trees and hedges were surveyed (a few saplings are present but have not been surveyed given their diminutive size), as shown on the **Tree Survey Plans** at **Appendix 3,** located to the rear of this report.

3.2 Statutory Protection

3.2.1 A search of Lichfield District Council's Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) / Conservation Area Web site (https://lichfielddc.ezyportal.com/TPORegister/map) (21st December 2021) revealed trees within the site are not currently subject to Tree Preservation Order (TPO) / Conservation Area protection. Before undertaking any work to any of the trees, it would be advisable to check whether either of these planning controls are in operation; if they are, it would be necessary to obtain consent (or in the case of a Conservation Area give six weeks' notice of intent) before undertaking any such work.

3.3 Health, Physiological and Structural Condition

3.3.1 The survey involved ground level examination of the external features of the trees. Growing conditions were noted together with the presence of dead branch wood, die-back and any fungal fruiting bodies or obvious signs of decay. The findings detailed within the **Tree Survey Table** at **Appendix 2**.

3.3.2 Of the trees surveyed the majority were found to be in a fairly adequate physiological and structural condition. Notwithstanding several stem/canopy defects noted within Ash T4.

3.4 Age Class

3.4.1 The surveyed trees can be classified as indicated in the table below in terms of age class, with a limited number of sapling young trees also present.

Age Category	No of Trees (T)	No. of Groups (G)	Total
Young	-	-	-
Semi-mature	-	-	-
Early-mature	3	1	4
Mature	-	-	-
Over Mature	-	-	-
Total	3	1	4

Table 1 Summary of Age Category

3.5 Category Grading

3.5.1 The surveyed trees can be classified as indicated in the table below in terms of BS 5837 Retention Category. The majority of trees have mainly arboricultural qualities as sub-category grades.

BS Category	No of Trees (T)	No. of Groups (G)	Total
A	-	-	-
B	1	1	2
C	2	-	2
U	-	-	-
Total	3	1	4

Table 2 Summary of Retention Category

3.6 Management and Development Implications

3.6.1 Root Protection Areas

3.6.2 The **Root Protection Areas Plan** at **Appendix 4**, located to the rear of this report shows the approximate extent of Root Protection Areas (RPA's).

3.6.3 The RPA is considered to contain sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree and should be left undisturbed in order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment surrounding the tree. Particular care is needed regarding the retention of large fully mature trees which become enclosed within new development, or are disturbed by unsuitable working methods or proximity during the construction phase of a development.

3.6.4 The RPA's have been calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in BS5837: 2012, using the stem diameter dimensions obtained during the Site visit.

3.7 Management

3.7.1 Limited past management is evident throughout the tree stock.

3.7.4 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017) (as amended).

3.7.5 The trees are considered unlikely to support bats.

3.7.6 These recommendations are proposed on the basis that they are advised and undertaken by a qualified arboricultural contractor working in accordance with best practice as, for instance, embodied in BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for Tree Work.

3.8 Development Implications (Opportunities & Constraints)

3.8.1 The proposals include the construction of two detached buildings within the rear garden, to form a summerhouse and a workshop.

3.8.2 The proposed structures and their placement have been carefully considered in relation to trees on and adjacent the site, in order to retain as many trees as possible.

3.8.3 The proposed summerhouse is outside of the theoretical RPA of trees on site and consequently is considered unlikely to have any impact, provided the trees are suitably protected during the development process.

3.8.4 The Ash T4 is an attractive specimen and characteristic of the rural setting. The tree has suffered past limb failure within the upper canopy at approximately 8m, resulting in a decaying wound extending down the upper stem. In additional a large open decaying cavity is present on the lower east side of the stem at approx. 3m. Whilst neither defect is considered to render the tree liable to imminent failure, it is recommended that consideration be given to sympathetic canopy reduction (i.e. a canopy reduction of approx. 2-3m) to reduce the risk of future failure. Such works would be prudent irrespective of the proposed development.

3.8.5 The proposed workshop is within the theoretical RPA of Ash T4, however it has been designed to reduce any potential detrimental impact. The theoretical RPA of the Ash T4 is approx. 234sqm and the ground area within the RPA to accommodate the workshop would be approximately 27sqm equating to less than 12% of the total RPA. The remaining rooting area of the tree (approximately 88%) would be unaffected by the proposed workshop.

3.8.6 Given the limited extent of development within the RPA, provided construction works are undertaken in a sympathetic fashion, then there should be no significant detriment to tree health. In order to maintain a healthy root system of the Ash T4, it is suggested that the foundation, within the RPA of Ash T4, be of pile and beam type construction, with the ground beam at above or near ground level (i.e. no greater excavation than 200mm below existing level). The floor slab should also be designed in order that it requires a minimum excavation not exceeding 200mm below existing ground level. It would be necessary for any building / foundation design to be subject to the design and specification of an architect / structural engineer and the details indicated above are provided to assist in arboricultural terms only.

3.8.7 Where any services (gas, electricity, water, cable, internet etc.) are to be installed, due consideration must be given to trees to be retained and their RPA. Where service runs are proposed within or in dose proximity to RPA of retained trees, all works must be carried out in accordance with the provisions within the National Joint Utilities Group Publication Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees — Issue 2.

3.8.8 During the construction process it will be important that the RPA of retained trees be protected. It is therefore recommended that protective barrier fencing be erected. The ground area, in vicinity of the Ash T4 and the proposed workshop may be suitably protected by fencing and the existing hard standing footpath.

3.9 Predicted Tree Loss

3.9.1 The extent of tree loss predicted in relation to the current scheme proposals is illustrated on **Tree Retention and Removal Plan** at **Appendix 5**.

3.9.2 Given the consideration of the existing arboricultural context and the suggested extent of the redevelopment (as set out on the drawings provided) it is likely that the proposed works will not result in the loss of any trees.

3.9.3 The remaining trees will be protected during the development process as set out within **Tree Protection** Section of this report.

4.0 Tree Protection & Method Statement

4.0.1 Tree Protection Plan

4.0.1 The retained trees will be protected from unnecessary damage during the construction process. Tree protection on development sites is of paramount importance if they are to be retained successfully. The inevitable stress caused by development near existing trees can, if provision for adequate protection is not made, be a strain that can severely damage the trees or even result in their death.

4.0.2 Tree protection measures are illustrated on **Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 6** and outlined further below.

4.1 Purpose the Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1.1 Upon formal approval of the proposed development an Arboricultural Method Statement may be produced and submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in order to discharge all conditions relating to the removal, retention and protection of trees on site.

4.1.2 The purpose of an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is to safeguard the retained trees on Site during the construction process and sets out the methodology and approach for all proposed works that could affect such trees.

4.1.3 Compliance with the AMS will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development, including initial groundworks and landscaping.

4.1.4 Copies of the AMS will be available for inspection on Site and all personnel shall be made aware of the key implications of the AMS.

4.1.5 The AMS will include:

- Site Preparation
- Tree Works Specification
- General Site Precautions
- Protection Barriers
- Phasing of works within the RPA
- Special surfaces and implementation of hard standing with the RPA
- Special Working Methods
- Services

5.0 Conclusions

5.1 This report details the arboricultural implications associated with redevelopment of Stoneybridge House, Clifton Park, Clifton Campville. Westside Forestry Limited have given consideration to the removal of and retention of trees associated with the proposed development on the presumption that the site is to be developed.

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Explanatory Notes

Tree Numbers
'T' prefixes have been used to identify individual trees and commence with 'T1'.
'G' prefixes have been used to identify groups of trees.
'H' prefixes have been used to identify hedges.
'G' and 'H' numbers run in sequence with the 'T' numbers e.g. 'T3', 'G4', 'T108', 'H109'.

Species
Species are listed by their common name, both in the schedule and in the report text.

Height
Tree heights are measured (or estimated) in metres (m).

Stem Diameter
The stem diameter of single stemmed trees is measured (or estimated) at 1.5m above ground level and given in millimetres (mm). The diameter measurement of multi-stemmed trees is taken immediately above the root flare.

Crown Spread
Radial crown spread is measured (or estimated) in metres and is listed for each of the four cardinal points. The canopy shape for individually surveyed trees depicted on the accompanying plans accurately represents the canopy spread as measured on-site.

Height of Crown Clearance
This is the height above ground in metres of the attachment point of the first significant branch, or the height to which the lowest (living) branch reaches; whichever is the lower.

Age Class
The age of each tree is defined as follows:
N Newly planted;
Y Young – less than 75mm diameter;
SM Semi Mature - within the first third of life expectancy;
EM Early Mature – approx. within the second third of life expectancy (early indictors of maturity in bark tissue, reproductive tissue, leaf and crown morphology may be present);
M Mature – approx. within the last third of life expectancy (strong indicators of maturity in bark tissue, reproductive tissue, leaf and crown morphology will be present);
OM Over mature – tree within final stage of life expectancy, generally in decline; (bark tissue, reproductive tissue, leaf and crown morphology will all exhibit mature characteristics. Strongly decurrent shoot growth and reduced shoot extension);

V Veteran – tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species' concerned. For the purpose of this report the term 'ancient tree' and 'veteran tree' are interchangeable.

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Explanatory Notes (continued)

Physiological and Structural Condition

The physiological or structural condition of each tree is defined as either; good, fair, poor or dead (see below). For each tree, where appropriate, notes on the structural integrity are provided on form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay, fungi, pests, etc. Inspection of the tree using the principles of Visual Tree Assessment (VTA), *'The body language of trees A handbook for failure analysis,'* Mattheck C and Breloer H, 1994.

Good – A tree that is, by form, function and physiology, in optimum condition for the species (this may vary according to previous or existing management regimes, e.g. pollarding). No obvious defects.

Fair – A tree with minor defects of no significant biological or hazard significance, which can be managed by application of proper arboricultural practice.

Poor – A tree with significant defects that require management intervention to ensure tree health, viability or for safety. Or a tree with significant defects that cannot be adequately addressed by management intervention to enable its appropriate and/or safe retention.

Dead – Moribund.

Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) in Years

The Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) for each tree is based on species and existing and apparent physiological and structural condition of the tree. The ERC may affect the proposed development layout, since the longer the tree is likely to live the greater the contribution it will make and the greater the need for retention.

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Tables

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Client: Justine Elliot
Project: Stoneybridge House Dec 2021
Survey Date: 03/12/2021
Surveyor: Andrew Needham

Westside Forestry Ltd

The Stables
Harbours Hill
Belbroughton
West Midlads
DY9 9XE
Phone: 0121 457 9457

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
G1 N/A Aspen *Populus tremula*	21	1	450	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5		Early-mature	A: 91.6 R: 5.39	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Estimated Measurements Group of approx. 10 stems.	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
T2 N/A Crack Willow *Salix fragilis*	13	4	1010 (Eq)	N 6 E 4 S 8.5 W 6		Early-mature	A: 461.5 R: 12.12	Poor	C: Fair S: Poor B: Poor	Estimated Measurements Previously failed stem, forming four lateral stems with significant regrowth forming new canopy. Previously reduced at approx. 8m.	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
T3 N/A Crack Willow *Salix fragilis*	16	1	900	N 8 E 9 S 9.5 W 10		Early-mature	A: 366.5 R: 10.8	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Estimated Measurements	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
T4 N/A Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	1	720	N 7 E 8 S 8 W 6	4.5 6	Early-mature	A: 234.5 R: 8.63	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Large decaying rip-out wound at 3m east side of stem with open decaying cavity. Other wounds from previously lost branches and moderate deadwood within canopy. Previously lost leading stem at approx. 8m with decaying wound. Consider canopy reduction to reduce risk of future failure.	C.2 10 to 20 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

Appendix 3 – Tree Survey (Constraints) Plan

BS 5837 2012 - MAP KEY

Tree Identifcation Number 447

Approximate Tree Stem Location

Canopy Spread of Categroy U Tree (Brown)

Canopy Spread of Categroy A Tree (Green)

Canopy Spread of Categroy B Tree (Blue)

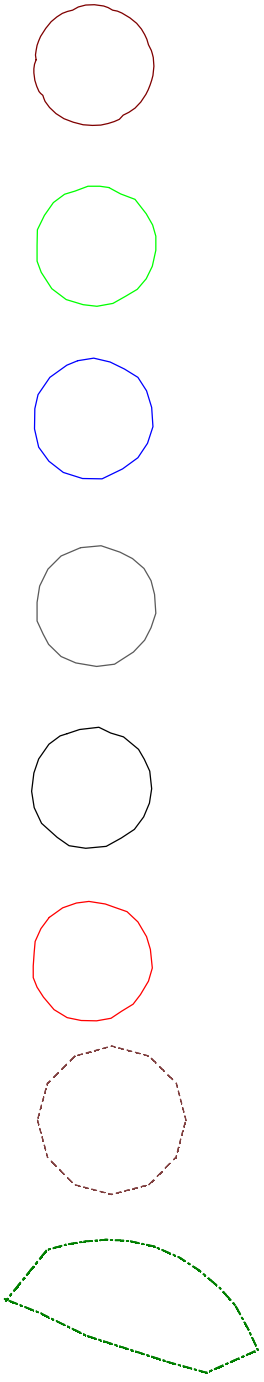
Canopy Spread of Categroy C Tree (Grey)

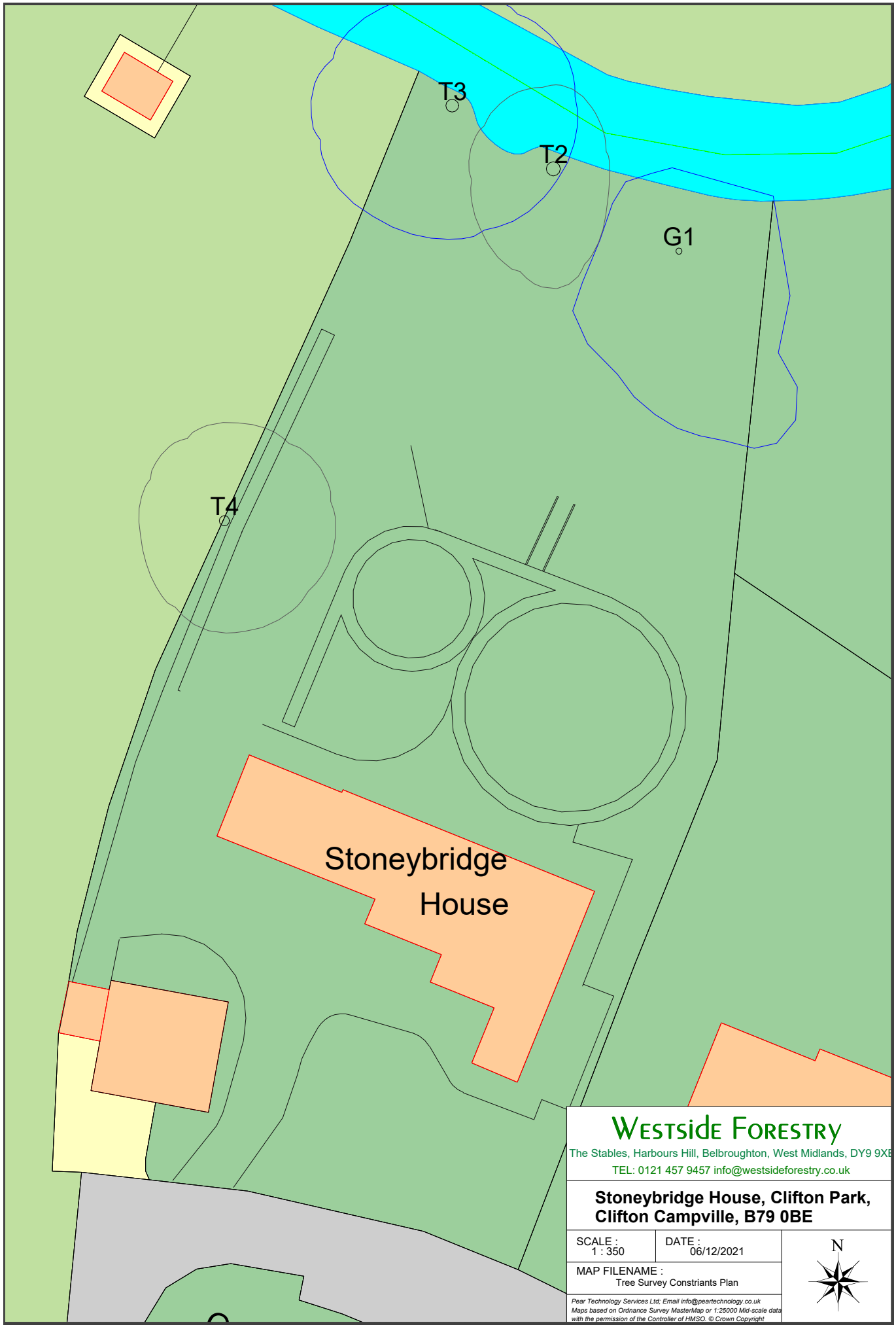
Canopy Spread of Tree to be Retained (Black)

Canopy Spread of Tree to be Removed (Red)

Theoretical Root Protection Areas

Protective Fencing Barrier (Green broken line)





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Stoneybridge House, Clifton Park, Clifton Campville, B79 0BE

SCALE : 1 : 350

DATE : 06/12/2021

MAP FILENAME : Tree Survey Constriants Plan

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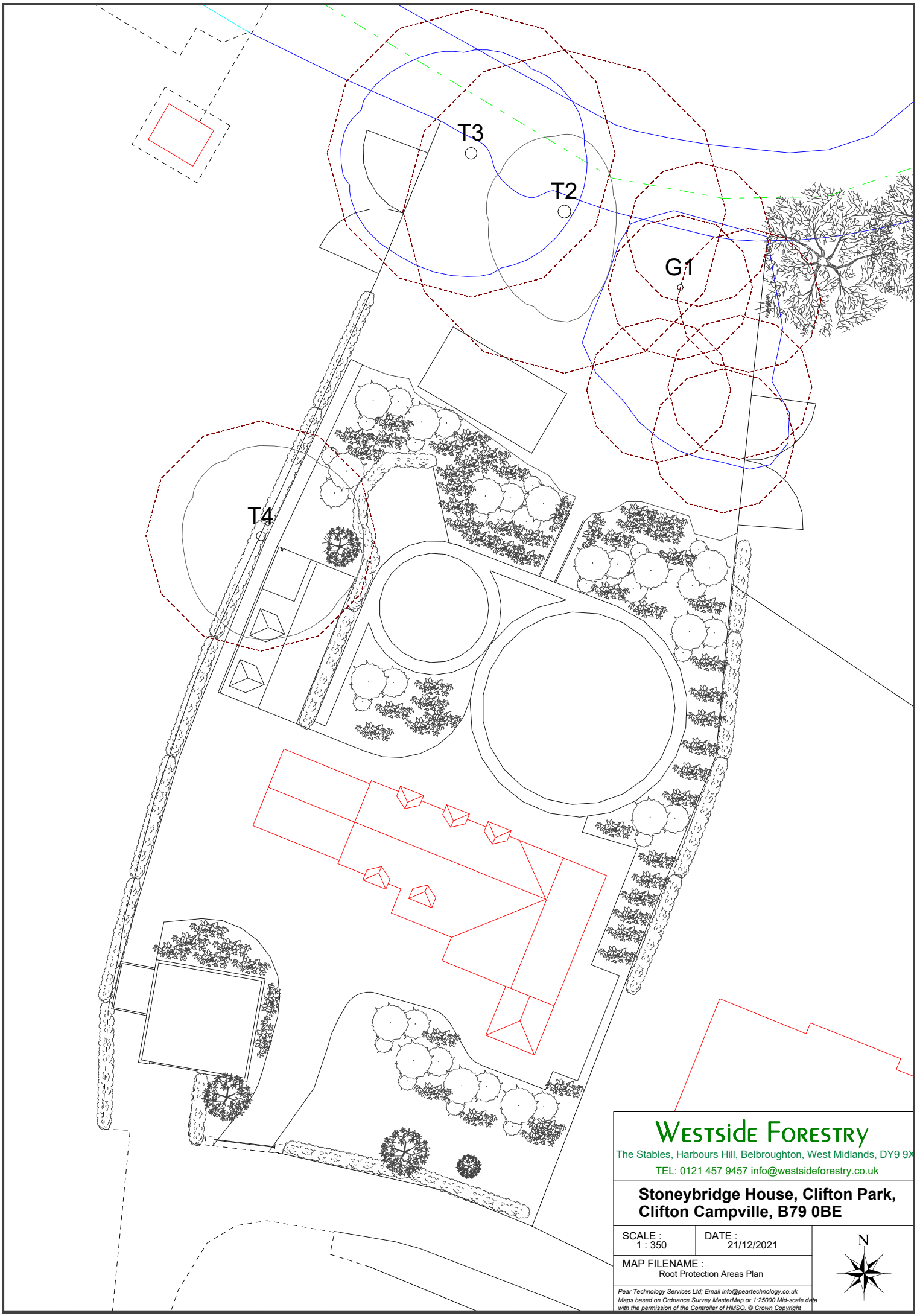
N

Appendix 4 – Root Protection Areas Plan



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SCALE : 1 : 350	DATE : 21/12/2021

MAP FILENAME : Root Protection Areas Plan

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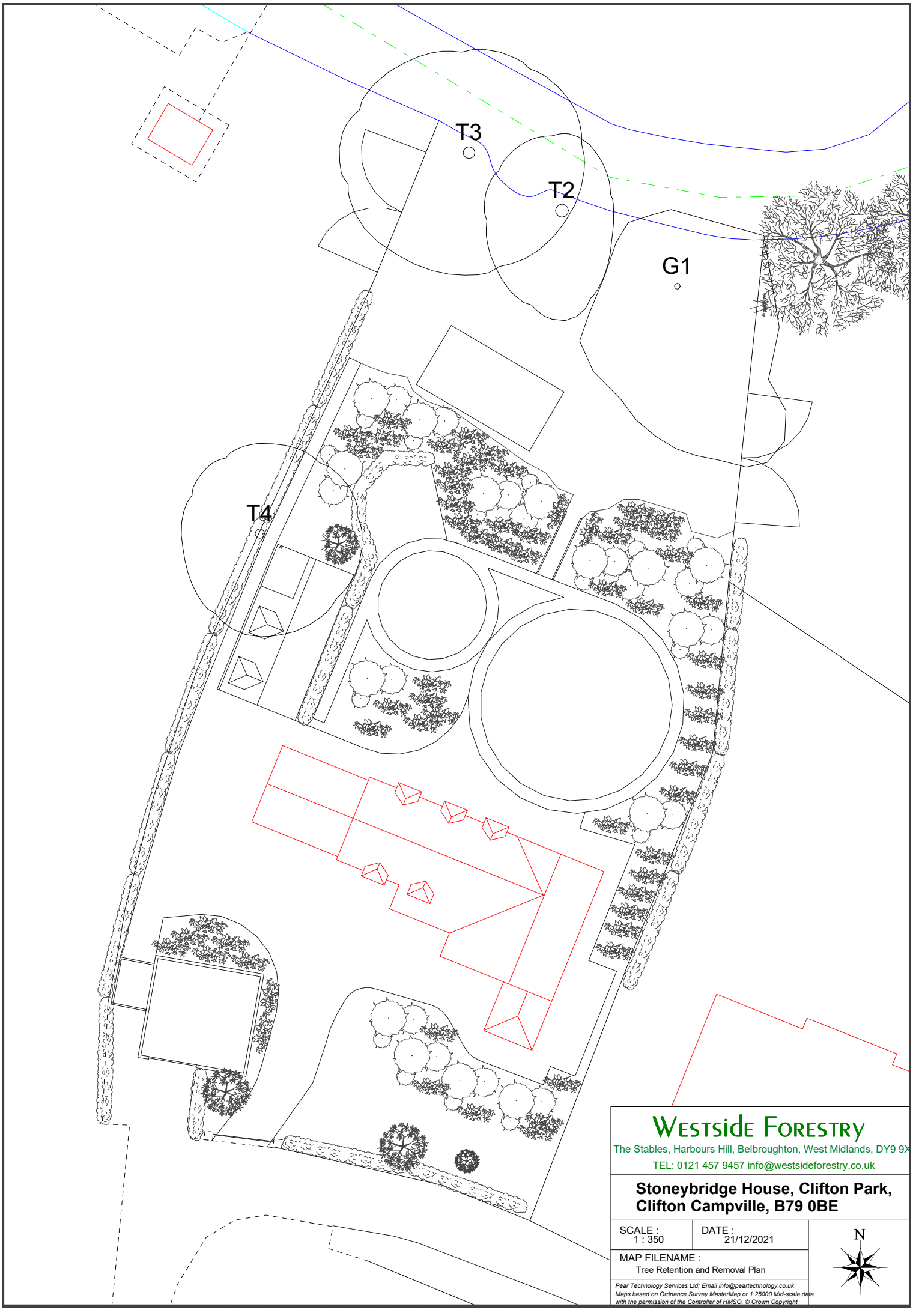
Appendix 5 – Tree Retention and Removal Plan



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SCALE : 1 : 350	DATE : 21/12/2021

MAP FILENAME : Tree Retention and Removal Plan

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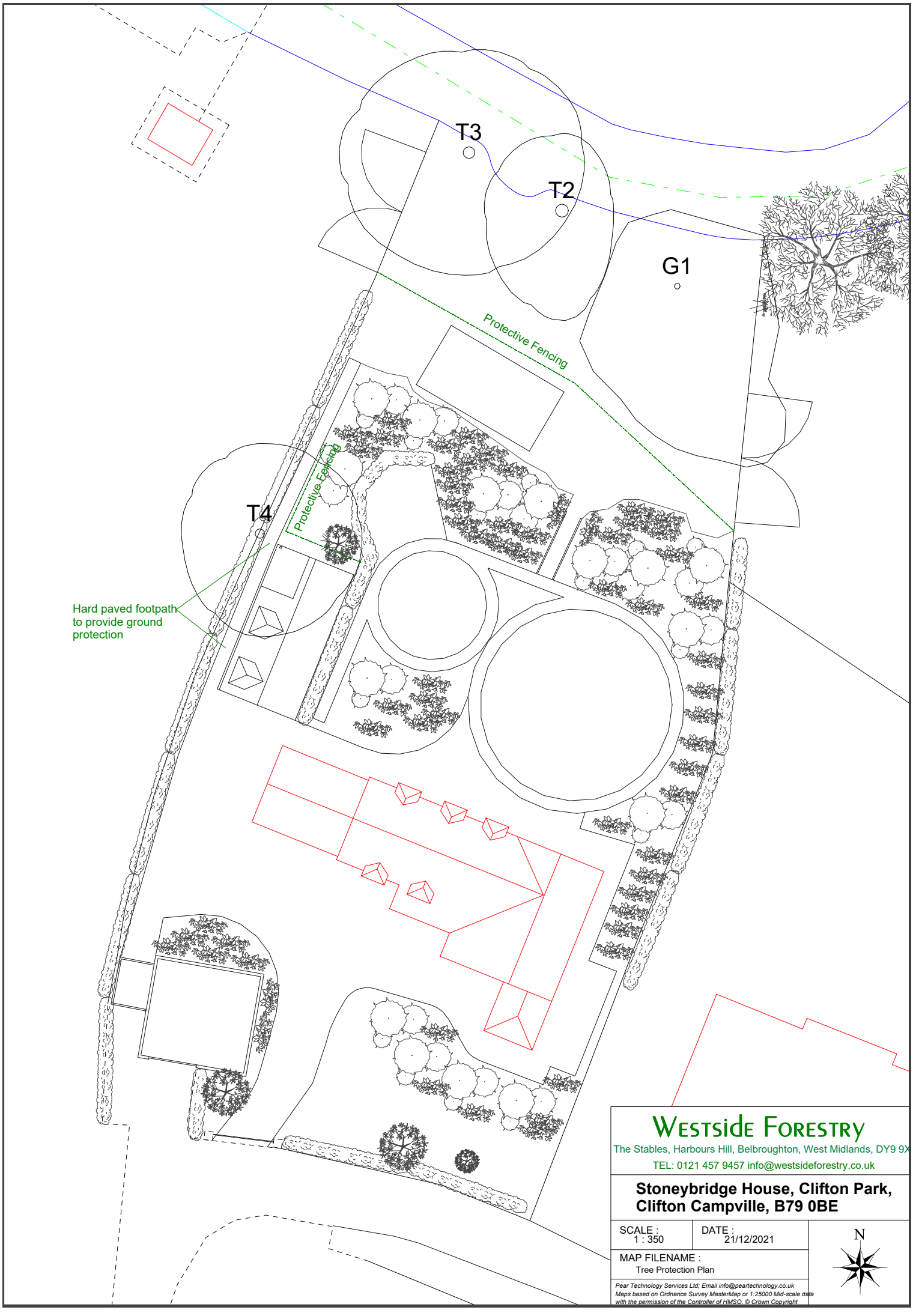
Appendix 6 – Tree Protection Plan



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SCALE : 1 : 350	DATE : 21/12/2021

MAP FILENAME : Tree Protection Plan

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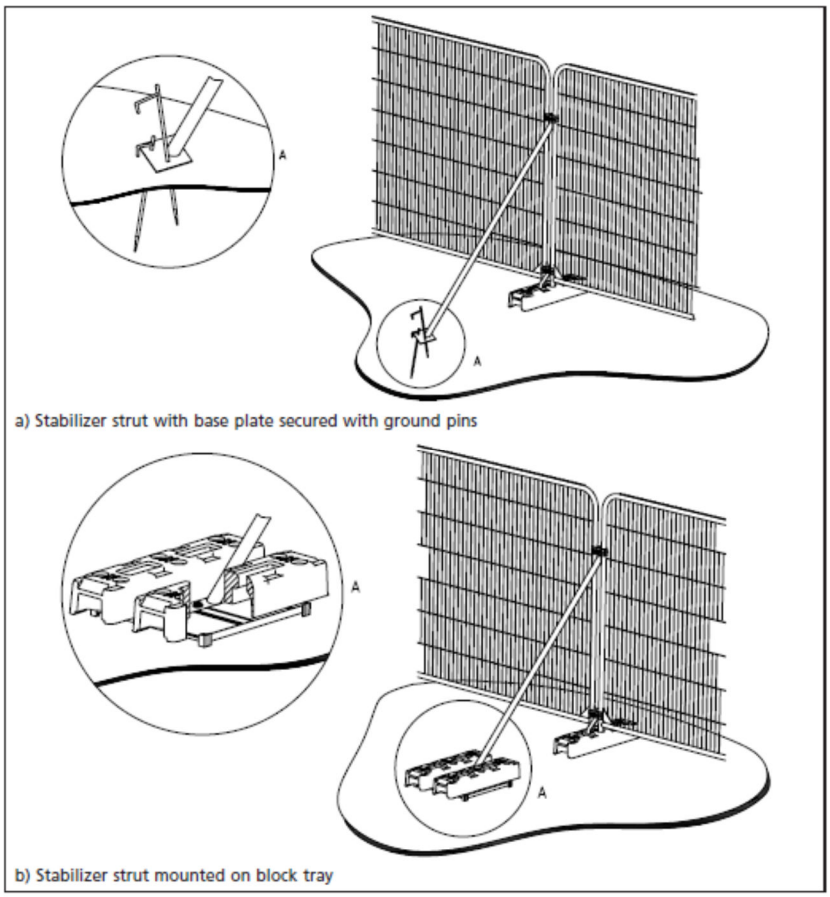
Appendix 7 – Tree Protective Barriers



Appendix 8: Author's Qualifications

Our principal arboricultural consultant, Andrew Needham, has vast experience having worked within the industry since 1986, as a climbing arborist, in local government and as an arboricultural consultant working on projects throughout the UK. He holds a BSc in Natural Science, a Diploma in Biology, a National Diploma in Arboriculture, and he's an accredited member of the Consulting Arborist Society. He's an expert in Tree Preservation Orders and the Mortgage and Insurance sectors. Andrew is an accredited, Professional Tree Inspector (Lantra) and is member of the Arboricultural Association. Andrew undertakes regular Continual Professional Development (CPD), in accordance with the Arboricultural Association's, recommendations.

In terms of practical Arboriculture, Andrew worked within the private sector as a climbing arborist for seven years and was awarded 'Student of the Year in Practical Arboriculture' during his studies in Merrist Wood College, Surrey 1989.

Andrew held posts as Arboricultural Officer for Worcester City Council and Wyre Forest District Council within the planning departments for six years. Dealing principally with the tree development interface, through statutory legislation including: The Town and Country Planning Act (Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas), Hedgerow Regulations, The High Hedge Act, Miscellaneous Provisions Act and The Forestry Act. During this period he acted in relation to TPO Prosecutions /Appeals and Public Planning Inquiries, implemented Tree and Hedgerow Strategies, management of The Tree Warden scheme (Tree Council), introduced policy/framework structure of The High Hedge Act (including presenting on behalf of the Office of The Deputy Prime Minister, ODPM), creation of Tree Risk Management Systems for the Councils trees stocks (including digital mappings and data capture) and liaison with Elected Members, members of the Public and allied Local Government Officers/private sector professionals.

Andrew has worked as an Arboricultural Consultant for over seventeen years; largely with national consultancy practices (O'Callaghan Associates, OCA UK and Landscape Planning Ltd) on a variety of projects. Consultancy projects in the private sector have included provision of surveys, impact assessments and method statements for single unit residential developments through to 2000+ unit new towns (Kingsmead, Cheshire), Motor Way Services (M40 J2 Beaconsfield), Local Authority and Social Landlord tree inventories (Liverpool, Manchester, London Borough of Southwark, Midland Heart), management of safety surface obstacles to a number of UK Airports (aerodromes) (BAA Southampton, Belfast City, Aberdeen, Newquay, TAG Farnborough, BAe Woodford), implementation of vegetation management strategy (National Grid, Western Power, Fountain Forestry, Environmental Consultants Inc) surveys and mitigation schemes for house insurers in respect of clay shrinkage subsidence damage to low rise buildings and general project management of teams including arboriculturists, landscape architects and ecologists.

Tree data is captured on site in a digital format utilising GPS/GIS where necessary providing consistent and reliable information allowing processing in our offices to accurate and concise plans/reports.

Westside Forestry Ltd provides the following services:

- Tree surveys to British Standard 5837:2012;
- Arboricultural Implication Studies for submission to support planning applications;
- Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Felling Licenses (advice, application, appeals & compensation);
- Specification of tree works;
- Arboricultural Method Statements to comply with and discharge conditions of planning consent;
- Strategic tree, vegetation and woodland management plans (to assist in transfer of land to managing agents);
- Liaison and negotiation with local authorities and allied professionals;
- Expert witness at appeals and public enquiries.

Main area of operation is within a 50-mile radius of office base near Belbroughton southwest of Birmingham and we have in depth knowledge of Local Planning Authorities (LPA) in this area, allowing us to provide specific tree related advice tailored to meet specific needs. However, we also have the capability to assist on Consultancy projects nationally. We can deal with everything from the pre-application discussions through to discharge of planning conditions, we can minimise delays because we can deliver what the LPA wants, when it is required and in a format the LPA requires.

Westside Forestry holds public liability insurance (£5 million), employer's liability insurance (£10 million) and Professional Indemnity Insurance (£2 million) and is a member of the Safe Contractor Scheme.

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