



**Braemar
Arboriculture
Limited**

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BS5837 Tree Report

Relating to:

156 Main Street
Alrewas
Staffordshire
DE13 7AE

Report Ref: BALDS007-22 Rev A
Date: 23rd February 2022

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1 INTRODUCTION

Relevant background information

This survey & report are commissioned as part of a planning application to Lichfield District Council for a detached garage building in the rear garden of 156 Main Street, Alrewas, DE13 7AE.

Instruction

Braemar Arboriculture Ltd was commissioned by MCL Design & Build to carry out an arboricultural survey at 156 Main Street, Alrewas.

Survey brief

To carry out a level 2 inspection and risk assessment of tree(s) located within the grounds of 156 Main Street, Alrewas. The commissioned survey consisted of a full site survey whereby all trees within the curtilage of the designated survey area(s) were plotted and detailed.

Limitations of the survey

- No liability is accepted for defects hidden from view by vegetation or other obstacles to access.
- This survey is restricted to trees within the curtilage of the site or designated area.
- The statements, findings and recommendations made within this report do not take into account any effects of extreme climate and weather incidences, vandalism, changes in the natural and/or built environment around the trees after the date of this report, nor any damage whether physical, chemical or otherwise.
- Braemar Arboriculture Ltd cannot accept any liability in connection with the above factors nor where recommended tree management is not carried out in accordance with modern tree health care techniques, within timelines proposed and specification provided.
- Formal assessment of drainage, services, conduits and soil conditions, and other specialist arboricultural surveys (e.g., root collar examination, sonic tomography or climbed inspection) have not been made and are beyond the scope of this report.
- This report has been prepared for the sole use of the client no liability is accepted to third parties using this report.
- Trees are living biological organisms which are subject to change, as a result of pathogens, climatic factors or changes in the immediate surrounding environment. Whilst every effort is made to identify issues relating to safety, there are issues which are not identifiable to the naked eye and as such events of tree failure in part or whole can be experienced. As it is not possible to identify a tree as completely safe where trees are identified as no notable issues, they are deemed to be trees of normal risk.

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- Where wind speeds in excess of Beaufort scale 7, (32-38 MPH Near Gale) or higher are experienced it should be noted that trees which appear healthy and free of defects can and do experience failure in part or whole and that it is not possible to predict such instance.
- This inspection remains valid for a period of 12 months from the date of inspection, or until a major storm is experienced, after such an event a new inspection is required.

Purpose & use of the report

This report is only concerned with those trees located within the curtilage of the designated site. Where trees outside of the site boundary overhang or are immediately adjacent to the boundary, comments may be made of conditions that affect the subject site.

The report is intended to be used by the client as part of a planning application for building development within the designated site.

METHODOLOGY & TECHNIQUES EMPLOYED

Desk study

The desk study was carried out to identify if any of the trees identified within or in close proximity to the site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area constraint. Where applicable searches will also be made to determine further constraints such as Sites Special Scientific Interest or Ancient Woodland.

A second desk study was conducted to determine the soils and geology of the site, this used the Cranfield University LandIS and British Geological Society Websites.

Field techniques

The surveyed trees were individually inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment techniques (VTA, Lonsdale, 1999).

Information relating to tree dimensions, species, maturity and overall condition were recorded in accordance with the methodologies as described in British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

OBSERVATIONS & FINDINGS

DESK STUDY

Legal status

I understand that 156 Main Street Alrewas is located within a conservation area managed by Lichfield District Council.

Soils & geology

- 1 The soil type commonly associated with this site is freely draining slightly acid loamy soil, (LANDIS).
- 2 The geology commonly associated with this site is Gunthorpe Member – Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed circa 237 – 247 million years ago in the Triassic period, (BGS).

Field survey

A field visit was carried out by Richard Allen (Arboricultural Consultant), details of the visit are shown in the table below.

General Details	
Date of visit	Saturday 18 th September 2021
Surveyor	Richard Allen
Other persons present	None
Weather Conditions	
Cloud cover	None
Precipitation	None
Wind speed	Still

Site description

The site is flat with the main property located to the north. The site is entered via an existing gated drive on the northern boundary which runs around into an existing hard standing area of parking. Trees are found throughout the garden area.

Species recorded during the survey

Tree Type	Common Name
Tulip Tree	Tulip Tree
Birch	Silver Birch
Pine	Scots Pine
Spruce	Norway Spruce
Lawson Cypress/Chamaecyparis	Lawson Cypress
Walnut	Common Walnut
Maple	Sycamore
Holly	Common Holly

Overall tree condition

Overall tree condition is good.

Specific Tree Issues

No specific tree issues are noted.

BS5837 Category Distribution

Table

British Standard BS5837:2012 Category	Trees identified within British Standard Category
Category A	T1, T7
Category B	T3, T4, T5, T6, T8, T9, T10, T12, T13, T14
Category C	T2, T11, T15, T16, T17
Category U	None

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section of the report details potential impacts that the proposal may have on trees identified within the tree survey.

IMPACTS of PROPOSED LAYOUT

Tree Removal

There are no tree removals associated with this application.

Tree Pruning

There are no pruning requirements associated with this application.

IMPACTS OF DEMOLITION & SITE CLEARANCE

Preliminary Access

The existing site access will be utilised during and post development, planning permission has been granted for the erection of a detached garage building within the rear garden of 156 Main Street, construction has yet to start and subject to timing it would be more appropriate to construct the new proposal first and utilise the open ground for material storage.

Demolition of Existing Built Structures

There are no requirements for demolition with this application.

Removal of Existing Hard Surfaces

There are no requirements for the removal of existing hardstanding with this application.

Removal of Existing Services

There are no underground services which require removal.

IMPACTS OF CONSTRUCTION & RELATED OPERATIONS

Position of Structures

The eastern elevation is located close to the root protection area of tree T9. However, the new foundation only borders the protection area and does not encroach within it.

Working Within Root Protection Areas of Retained Trees

There will be a requirement to work within root protection areas, the main access will require non-dig solution installed to protect the rootzones of trees it traverses. There is a requirement for working in the root protection area of tree T9, the rootzone will require protection in this area and tree protective fencing will need to be aligned to the edge of the covering.

Working Within Canopy Spreads of Retained Trees

It will be necessary to work within the crown spreads of several trees, sufficient clearance is provided by existing crown clearance.

Overall Working Space

Other than working within the root protection area of tree T9, the site provides sufficient working space for the proposed development.

However subject to any scaffolding requirements adjacent to the eastern crown of tree T7, a suitable solution would be a light lateral branch reduction of circa 1 meter to suitable growth points to facilitate access.

Site Access

The proposed access will encroach upon the root protection areas of trees T10, T11, T12 and T13, the use of a non-dig solution of Cellweb is recommended. A site evaluation by Geosynthetics Ltd has been incorporated within appendix 4 of this report.

Site Compound

There is sufficient space within the front section of the main garden to facilitate a site compound which also facilitates material storage.

Protective Measures

There is a requirement for the protection of retained trees using barrier fencing such as that described in appendix 3 of this report.

Installation of Services

It is proposed that all service runs will be directed beneath the proposed detached garage building and out through the forecourt of the garage, this does not encumber any root protection areas of retained trees.

Installation of New Hard Surfaces

The proposed access drive requires the installation of a non-dig solution to protect the rootzone beneath, following their independent site assessment, Geosynthetics Ltd have provided a site specification which is included within appendix 4.

Installation of Boundary Treatments

The existing eastern and southern boundaries will be retained and utilised within the development. A new boundary fence will be required to separate the rear garden of 156 and the proposed garden, the initial layout defines a wooden panel fence which runs through the root protection areas of trees T5 and T6, panel fencing must be supported on wooden posts using metal meta-post spikes as opposed to excavation within the rootzone.

POST DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Direct Damage to Structures

There is sufficient distance between built form and retained trees as to make direct damage unlikely.

Indirect Damage to Structures

The geology of the area is noted as mudstone, this is influenced by seasonal soil moisture changes which are influenced by trees. Foundation design must consider this factor.

Shade Dominance

There will be some shade dominance experienced from trees T7 and T9, this is not deemed to be a sufficient constraint to development.

Seasonal Nuisance

Leaf fall is inevitable and can easily be cleared, guards must be fitted to prevent blockages of guttering and downpipes.

Future Pressure for Tree Removal/Pruning

The proposed building are positioned sufficiently from retained trees as to make the increased pressure for tree removal or pruning unlikely.

TREE PROTECTION & MITIGATION

In this section the initial measures required to protect retained trees are detailed.

General Tree Protection Measures

Standard weldmesh panel fencing will be sufficient for tree protection during the development. Ground protection using a non-compressive material such as woodchip topped with a single thickness of scaffold board

LANDSCAPE

I understand that the existing lands capping within the proposed garden area will be retained and utilised post development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following technical publications and technical references have been used by the author to produce this report, whilst we acknowledge the use of these titles a direct reference may not have been made.

Reference: Industry Guidelines

BS 3998: 2010, Tree Work Recommendations, British Standards Institute.

Principles of Hazard Assessment and Management, 1999, Lonsdale D

Tree Root Systems, (1995) Dobson. M AAIS Publication Arboricultural Research Note (130/95/Arb)

The Body Language of Trees, (1995) Mattheck.C & Breloer H.

Tree Preservation Orders – A guide to the law and Good Practice (2000), DCLG

Tree Preservation Order Regulations

Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50,000, (2013), British Geological Society

Soilscape Viewer, Land information system, Cranfield University

APPENDIX 1 - TREE SCHEDULE

Information on the trees as required by BS 5837 (2012), is provided in the tree schedule as follows:

Tree / Hedge / Group Number:

The position of surveyed trees is marked on the accompanying site plan. To enable easy identification of trees on site I have tagged each tree with an aluminium disk at a suitable point within the lower 2.5m of the main stem. Where small trees exist in group's they may not have been tagged on site but should be identifiable from the site plan.

Species

Common and Latin names

Tree Height

The top height of the tree measured in meters.

Trunk Diameter

Measured at 1.5m from the highest point of ground level at the base of the tree.

Crown Spread

The spread of the trees canopy measured to the four cardinal points of the compass

Lowest Branch and direction

The lowest most significant branch in the trees crown.

Crown Height

The lowest point of the trees live crown from ground level.

Maturity

Recorded a one of the following categories.

- Young – Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without the need for specialist equipment, i.e., less than 150mm diameter.
- Semi Mature – an established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of lifespan.
- Early Mature – A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in its second third of lifespan.
- Mature – A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree in its final third of expected lifespan.
- Over Mature – A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of lifespan. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.

- Veteran – Specimens exhibiting 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.
- Dead – The tree is dead and cannot be clarified as a veteran tree. Its age up till death is of no significance.

General Observation – Condition

Recorded as one of the following four categories additional specific comments will also be made where applicable.

- Good – Generally in good health typical of the species needing little, if any, attention. Few minor defects of little overall significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure/defects.
- Fair – A tree or trees with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of deterioration. This could include a major defect in an early life stage, or multiple minor defects. A tree that may require work to remove or improve a defect.
- Poor – A tree or trees with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be a risk to retain in its current or future known situation. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.
- Dead – A tree or trees no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are becoming or have become dangerous.

Estimated remaining contribution

The estimated remaining lifespan of the tree

<10 – Less than 10 years estimated life remaining contribution.

10+ estimated life remaining contribution of at least 10 years.

20+ estimated life remaining contribution of at least 20 years.

40+ estimated life remaining contribution of at least 40 years.

Tree Categorization

Using the assessment criteria described in BS 5837:2012, table 1, trees can be divided into one of following four categories.

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

Category B – Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

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

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

Root protection area (RPA)

Radius from the centre of the tree

The whole RPA in meters squared

Tree ID	Species Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Stem Diameters	Spread - NESW (m)				CH - NESW (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Comment	RPA, Radius(m) Area(Msq)
T1	Tulip Tree, Liriodendron tulipifera	Young	9	2 West	180	3.5	4	3	4	2	1.5	2.5	2	A2	>40 yrs.	Main trunk bifurcates at ground level. Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	2.16 14.7
T2	Silver Birch, Betula pendula	Young	5	1 East	110, 80, 100	3	4	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.2	1	1.5	C2	10 to 20 yrs.	Tree has grown with a lean to the east. Exposed rooting around base of tree. Poor crown development, Dead limb to lower crown.	2.7 22.1

Tree ID	Species Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Stem Diameters	Spread - NESW (m)				CH - NESW (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Comment	RPA, Radius(m) Area(Msq)
T3	Silver Birch, Betula pendula		6	2.5 West	200	2.5	3	3	1.5	1	2.5	1	1	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	2.4 18.1
T4	Scots Pine, Pinus sylvestris	Semi-mature	6	4 South	380	4.5	4	3	3.5	2	2.5	2	2	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	4.56 65.3
T5	Norway Spruce, Picea abies	Semi-mature	12	3 South	500	5	4	4.5	5	2	2	1	2.5	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	6 113.1

Tree ID	Species Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Stem Diameters	Spread - NESW (m)				CH - NESW (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Comment	RPA, Radius(m) Area(Msq)
T6	Lawson Cypress, <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	10	0.3 East	80, 110, 230, 220, 120	2.5	2.5	3	2.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	4.4 60.7
T7	Common Walnut, <i>Juglans regia</i>	Semi-mature	12	2.5 North	420	5	6	6.5	6	1	2	2	1	A2	>40 yrs.	Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	5.04 79.8
T8	Lawson Cypress, <i>Chamaecyparis lawsonia</i>	Semi-mature	3	0.2 North	180	1.5	1	0	1	0.2	0.2	0	0	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Conifer hedge running along the southern end of the site. No noted issues.	2.16 14.7

Tree ID	Species Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Stem Diameters	Spread - NESW (m)				CH - NESW (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Comment	RPA, Radius(m) Area(Msq)
T9	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	13	4 East	470	5.5	6	6	4	6	3	6	5	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	5.64 99.9
T10	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	16	5 East	300, 320, 250	1	6	6.5	5	10	8	6	6	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Hedgerow tree. Main trunk trifurcates at ground level. Old pruning wounds to trunk. Crown us cohesive with adjacent tree.	5.3 88.7

Tree ID	Species Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Stem Diameters	Spread - NESW (m)				CH - NESW (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Comment	RPA, Radius(m) Area(Msq)
T11	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	16	4 East	280, 220, 240	5	6	1	5.5	5	7	11	6	C2	10 to 20 yrs.	Old pruning wounds to trunk are forming cavities.	5.2 83.4
T12	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	13	6 East	250, 240, 240, 260	4.5	5	3	4.5	6	6	6	6	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Multi trunk tree of good form and vigour.	5.9 111.0
T13	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	14	6 North	240, 240	3	1	4	4.5	6	6	6	6	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Main trunk bifurcates at ground level. No noted issues.	4.1 52.1
T14	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	14	5 North	320	3	3	3	3	5	6	6	6	B2	20 to 40 yrs.	Tree of good form and vigour. No noted issues.	3.84 46.3

Tree ID	Species Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Stem Diameters	Spread - NESW (m)				CH - NESW (m)				Category	Life Expectancy	Comment	RPA, Radius(m) Area(Msq)
T15	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Young	10	6 West	170	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	6	C2	10 to 20 yrs.	Suppressed tree in hedge line.	2.04 13.1
T16	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	12	4 East	200	1.5	4	1	4	5	6	6	6	C2	10 to 20 yrs.	Multi trunk tree in the hedgerow.	2.4 18.1
T17	Common Holly, Ilex aquifolium	Young	4	2 East	70, 90, 150, 160	3	3	1.5	1	1	1	1.5	2	C2	10 to 20 yrs.	Recently reduce to present height. No noted issues.	3.0 27.6

APPENDIX 2 – DRAWINGS

Drawings associated with this report are:

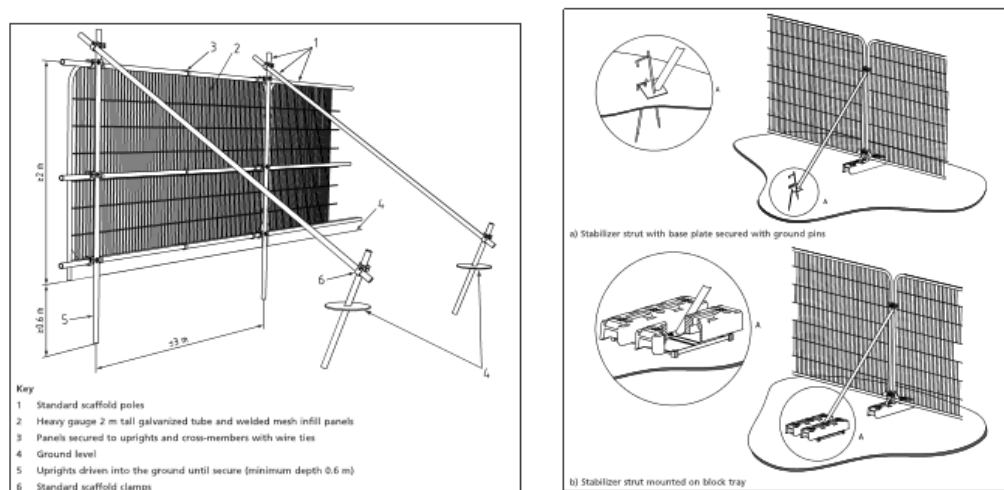
BALDS007-22 TPP, Tree Protection Plan, Rear of 156 Main Street, Rev A, 1:200@A1

APPENDIX 3 – PROTECTIVE MEASURES

There is a necessary and mandatory requirement to protect all retained trees during the Construction process. Protective measures must consider the above and below ground constraints of trees. Protective measures must also be employed where demolition work is to be carried out.

Above ground protection

Protective fencing must be placed in accordance with the approved tree protection plan. The edge of each RPA is denoted by a pink line, this is at the radius distance from the centre of the tree and will encompass the full RPA in meters squared. The radius and area in meters squared are found within the tree schedule in appendix 2 of this document. Examples of protective fencing are shown in the following diagrams which are taken from BS 5837 – 2012.



Examples of protective fencing

Protective fencing should comprise of Heras panels or similar, interlocked and attached firmly to a driven scaffold frame braced to withstand impacts.

Warning signs must be attached to protective fencing to inform site users and operatives that protective fencing must not be moved. An example of such a sign is shown on the following page.

Example of RPA warning sign



Below ground protection

There are circumstances where it is necessary to work within the RPA of a retained tree, in this instance measures must be taken to ensure that the ground is suitable protected to prevent compaction or damage of the root zone. Examples of temporary ground protection are stated in the table below.

Usage	Description of protection measure
Pedestrian movement only.	A single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to create a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100mm depth of woodchip) laid on to a geotextile membrane.
Pedestrian movement and operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 Ton.	Proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed upon a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 150mm depth of woodchip) laid on to a geotextile membrane.
Wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2-ton gross weight.	An alternative system (e.g., proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

Additional precautions

The planning of site operations should consider the implications of wide loads, and the access and movement of plant with booms, jibs and counterweights. The use of these plant items should be considered so as to prevent contact with retained trees. Any movement of site should be under the supervision of a “banksman” to ensure that adequate clearance is maintained at all times.

APPENDIX 4 – PERMANENT HARD STANDING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREA

There are circumstances where it is necessary for permanent hardstanding to be installed within the RPA of a retained tree. In these circumstances there is a requirement for cellular confinement system to be installed, this creates a porous sub-base which is topped with a porous surface treatment allowing the exchange of gases and moisture between the air and ground beneath the hardstanding. There are numerous manufacturers of such products which are widely available within the United Kingdom.

Types of cellular support system

In this instance we have specified Geosynthetics, Cellweb product.

The following methodology should be used for the installation of the “no-dig” drive.

Thank you for your e-mail and for your time on the phone previously.

Please see below our site-specific recommended build-up for the Land to rear of 156 Main Street;

PARAMETERS-INFORMATION:

- Soil info: assumed approx. 600mm topsoil over sand & gravel
- Assumed CBR 3.0%
- Type of Traffic: Cars up to light vans
 - Assumed maximum Gross Vehicle Weight GVW = 6,000 kg

SOLUTION-BUILD-UP FOR FOOTPATH:

- **25mm** Limestone/sandstone chippings
- **1 layer** Geotextile Treetex or Ekotex for separation
- **25mm** Overfill with Clean Angular Stone Type 4/20mm
- **Cellweb TRP 100mm** infill with Clean Angular Stone Type 4/20mm
- **0mm** Subbase, up to 80mm of Clean Angular Stone Type 4/20mm can be used to regulate
- **1 layer** Geotextile Treetex, for separation

Please note that this recommendation is for cars up to light vans and excludes construction traffic. If construction traffic is used the build-up will increase.

More product information is available on our [website](#) or you can also download our [Cellweb® Technical Support package](#)

It is essential that all kerbing within root protection areas is non-invasive, concrete kerbs must be substituted for an appropriate product such as Everedge, Titan, galvanised steel landscape edging, shown in the picture below.



APPENDIX 5 – LIMITATIONS & DISCLAIMERS

Any legal description provided to the consultant/appraiser is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownerships to any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed for matters legal in character. Any and all property is appraised or evaluated as though free and clear, under responsible ownership and competent management.

Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant/appraiser can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others.

The consultant/appraiser shall not be required to give testimony or attend court by reason of this report unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made, including payment of an additional fee for such services as described in the fee schedule and contract of engagement.

Loss or alteration of any part of this report invalidates the entire report.

Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply right of publication or use for any purpose by any other than the person to whom it is addressed, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant/appraiser.

Neither all nor any part of the contents of this report, nor copy thereof, shall be conveyed by anyone, including the client, to the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales or other media, without the prior expressed written or verbal consent of the consultant/appraiser particularly as to value conclusions, identity of the consultant/appraiser, or any reference to any professional society or institute or to any initiated designation conferred upon the consultant/appraiser as stated in their qualification.

This report and values expressed herein represent the opinion of the consultant/ appraiser, and their fee is in no way contingent upon the reporting of a specified value, a stipulated result, the occurrence of a subsequent event, nor upon any finding to be reported.

Sketches, diagrams, graphs, and photographs in this report, being intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys.

Unless expressed otherwise; (1) information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection; and (2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of accessible items without dissection, excavation or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plants or property in question may not arise in the future.

APPENDIX 6 – CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE

I, Richard Allen, certify that:

- I have personally inspected the trees(s) and the property referred to in this report and have stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation or appraisal is stated in the attached report and the terms of the assignment.
- I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved.
- The analysis, opinions, and conclusions stated herein are my own and based on current scientific procedures and facts.
- My analysis, opinions and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted arboricultural practice.
- No one provided significant professional assistance to me, except as indicated within the report.
- My compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favours the cause of the client or any other party nor upon the results of the assessment, the attainment of stipulated results, or the occurrence of any subsequent events.

I further certify that I hold a level 4 qualification in arboriculture and professional membership of the Arboricultural Association and Consulting Arborist Society. I am level 3 professional tree inspection qualified and hold insurance to carry out tree inspection as per the terms of this survey.

Signed: Richard Allen



HNC, M.Arbor.A, CAS, Lantra Professional Tree Inspection Qualified, Consulting Arborist Society – Arboricultural Mortgage Insurance and PTI accredited. LANTRA Instructor – Basic Tree Inspection

For and on behalf of **Braemar Arboriculture Limited**

Date of Report – 23rd February 2022



Professional Tree Consultants



Tree Inspections / Reports
Hazard Tree Assessments
Sonic Tomograph Assessments
Climbed Inspections
BS5837:2012 – Arboricultural Impact Assessments
Arboricultural Method Statements
Tree Protection Plans
Landscape Schemes

Braemar Arboriculture Limited
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