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**Arboricultural  
Report to BS  
5837:2012**

**Site Address:**

Land at The Drove  
Osournby  
NG34 0DH

**Issue Date:**

20<sup>th</sup> October 2022

**Report No:**

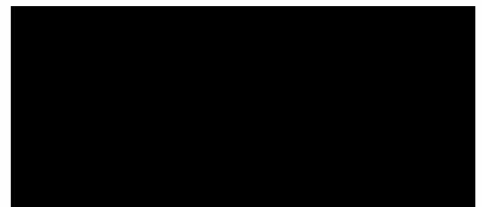
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**Prepared For:**

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Objective

- 1.1.1. This report is required to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present in the context of potential development.
- 1.1.2. The purpose of this report is to identify and detail the existing vegetation on site, as well as areas where development and trees or hedges have the potential to conflict. In addition, recommendations will be made based on the current context of the site.

## 1.2. Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1. We have been commissioned to conduct a tree survey and prepare an arboricultural report for the site. This document and the associated survey adhere to the relevant protocols detailed in BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

## 1.3. Scope

- 1.3.1. This report is compiled in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations' and is based on an objective assessment of the existing vegetation.
- 1.3.2. All trees within the survey area with a stem diameter above approximately 75mm are included.
- 1.3.3. Where applicable trees outside the site boundary, but close enough to be affected by the proposed development, are included.
- 1.3.4. Preliminary recommendations are given with a view to the long-term management of sustainable tree cover and to uphold the interests of health and safety.

## 1.4. Methodology

- 1.4.1. The survey took place on the 18<sup>th</sup> October 2022. The weather was dry and fine with light winds.
- 1.4.2. During the survey, all trees were inspected from ground level. Further investigation, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys, have not been undertaken but may be recommended where this is considered appropriate.
- 1.4.3. Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible, measurements were estimated to the best ability of the surveyor. We endeavour to provide accurate information and will always take measurements unless inhibited by restricted access or other mitigating circumstances.
- 1.4.4. In the absence of a comprehensive topographical survey a Trimble TDC100 has been used to capture northing and easting coordinates for a number of trees. As the stated accuracy of the device is 1-2 meters, these tree positions should be considered indicative only. The positions of the following trees were identified on the topographical survey provided; T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9 and G5. Their associated constraints have been matched to these locations.

## 2. Site Description

### 2.1. Current Site Usage

2.1.1. The site identified for survey is a greenfield site situated on a minor road on the outskirts of a small rural village.

### 2.2. Treescape & Visual Amenity

2.2.1. The adjacent residential area to the west is interspersed with a reasonable number of semi-mature trees. The adjacent agricultural land to the northeast contains a modest number of semi-mature boundary trees.

2.2.2. The items of vegetation H1, T1-3, T9 and G1-2 are clearly visible from the highway of The Drove or from the adjacent residential area (see Appendix 4, images 1-4). These trees form a notable part of the local treescape.

2.2.3. Trees T3 and T9 are specimens of reasonable size and quality that are visible from public spaces. These trees have a moderate visual amenity value. The remaining trees surveyed convey a low visual amenity value.

### 2.3. Topography and Geology

2.3.1. Generally speaking, the site is level and at the time of survey appeared to be well drained.

2.3.2. A desktop investigation was made into local geology using the British Geological Survey's Geology Viewer service. The superficial geology was undefined. The bedrock geology was defined as sandstone and siltstone.

2.3.3. Where site geology contains significant clay or peat content building foundations and infrastructure may suffer from tree related subsidence and heave. Where such conditions are deemed a possibility independent expert advice should be sought to better define site geology.

### 2.4. Rooting Conditions

2.4.1. In the majority of areas likely to be affected by tree rooting the site is free from subterranean structures and significant changes in ground level. As such the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of most trees surveyed is assumed to be symmetrical and centred on the trees' stems.

2.4.2. There are however a number of trees (T4-8 & G2-4) standing beyond a significant boundary ditch. The ditch, that appears to be regularly filled with water, will limit the extent to which the roots of these trees extend into site. Given their subterranean nature, it is not possible to accurately predict root architecture as such the RPAs of these trees has also been shown as symmetrical and centred on the trees' stems. However, it should be assumed that rooting active associated with these trees will occupy a greater off-site area than is depicted by the RPAs shown.

## 3. Tree Status

3.1. A status investigation was made on 20<sup>th</sup> October 2022 with North Kesteven District Council via their online planning portal. We are informed that there are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in force and that the site is not within a Conservation Area. As TPOs can be issued at short notice we advise a further status

investigation is carried out prior to any tree works. Conducting work without permission to a tree subject to a TPO is a criminal offence.

## 4. Tree Works in the Current Site Context

### 4.1. Overview

4.1.1. Within the survey, tree works may have been identified for reasons of public safety, to ensure the long-term health of the trees or for general maintenance purposes. Such recommendations have been made without regard to any projected layout and should be undertaken irrespective of development. These are summarised in the following sections.

4.1.2. For the full details of all vegetation surveyed and recommendations made, please refer to Appendix 1.

### 4.2. Tree Removals in the Current Site Context

4.2.1. No trees require removal in the current site context.

### 4.3. Remedial Tree Works in the Current Site Context

4.3.1. No trees require remedial works in the current site context.

### 4.4. Further Inspection in the Current Site Context

4.4.1. No trees require further inspection in the current site context. It is however advised that all trees are periodically inspected in the interests of general risk management.

4.4.2. If fall zones of trees T5 and T6 were to become more regularly frequented than at present both trees should be subjected to a detailed structural assessment.

## Appendix 1: Survey Schedule

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)				RPA Radius (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Retention Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Recommendations
				1	2	3	4		N	E	S	W						
T1	Common Ash	Semi-mature	9.5	250#				3.0	4	4	4	4	C1	>40 yrs	Good	Good	In dense vegetation and heavily ivy clad preventing detailed inspection.	
T2	Horse Chestnut	Mature	10.5	1000#				12.0	4	11	4	4	U		Fair	Poor	Heavily ivy clad preventing detailed inspection. Previously failed/felled mid stem. Remaining stem heavily decayed. Crown now consisting of heavy epicormic growth and one large lateral at 1.5m to E.	
T3	Common Ash	Semi-mature	15	400	360			6.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	B1/2	>40 yrs	Good	Fair	Bifurcated from 0.25m with a sound union. Stems ivy clad preventing detailed inspection. Slender stems with high crown break due to neighbouring vegetation.	
T4	Common Ash	Semi-mature	12	360				4.3	4	4	4	4	B1/2	>40 yrs	Good	Good	Single stemmed to full height with no notable defects and healthy foliage. Stem ivy clad preventing detailed inspection.	
T5	Common Ash	Mature	22	700#				8.4	5.5	8	5.5	5.5	C1/3	10 to 20 yrs	Poor	Fair	Off-site tree standing over ditch. Heavily ivy clad. Location and ivy prevented detailed inspection. Ganoderma sp at base to N. Sparse canopy with major apical dieback.	If fall zone become more regularly frequented subject tree to detailed structural assessment.

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)				RPA Radius (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Retention Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Recommendations
				1	2	3	4		N	E	S	W						
T6	Common Ash	Mature	20	800#				9.6	5	5	5	5	C1/3	10 to 20 yrs	Poor	Fair	Off-site tree standing over ditch. Heavily ivy clad. Location and ivy prevented detailed inspection. Sparse canopy with major apical dieback.	If fall zone become more regularly frequented subject tree to detailed structural assessment
T7	Common Ash	Semi-mature	14	350#	300#	200#	200#	6.5	4	4	4	4	C2	>40 yrs	Good	Fair	Standing over ditch and ivy clad preventing detailed inspection. Multi stemmed from ground level with a congested crown and slender leaders.	
T8	Willow	Semi-mature	13	400#	300#			6.0	6	4	4	4	C2	10 to 20 yrs	Good	Good	Off-site tree standing over ditch and within dense vegetation. Location prevented detailed inspection.	
T9	Common Ash	Mature	17.5	980				11.8	7.5	8.5	5	5	B1/3	20 to 40 yrs	Good	Good	Heavily ivy clad preventing detailed inspection. Large limb ascending from 3.25m to N. Notable storm damage mid crown to S. Otherwise a reasonable specimen.	
G1	A Group	Young	9.5	300# <sup>a</sup>				3.6	4	4	4	4	C2		Good	Fair	Three young ash growth in close competition. All slender in form. Ivy and dense vegetation prevented detailed inspection.	
G2	A Group	Semi-mature	12	330 <sup>a</sup>				4.0	4	4	4	4	C2		Good	Fair	Boundary group of predominantly multi-stemmed self-set ash with hawthorn understory. Dense vegetation and ivy prevented detailed inspection.	

Tree ID	Common Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)				RPA Radius (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Retention Category	Life Expectancy	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Recommendations
				1	2	3	4		N	E	S	W						
G3	A Group	Semi-mature	13	250 <sup>a</sup>	250 <sup>a</sup>	250 <sup>a</sup>		5.2	4	4	4	4	C2		Good	Fair	Boundary group of predominantly multi-stemmed self-set ash with hawthorn understory. Dense vegetation and ivy prevented detailed inspection.	
G4	A Group	Semi-mature	12	350 <sup>a</sup>				4.2	7.5	4	2	4	C2		Good	Fair	Predominantly goat willow growing in ditch with crowns heavily bias to N due to phototropism. A number have failed into site due to poor root anchorage.	
G5	A Group	Semi-mature	11	350 <sup>#a</sup>				4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	B1/2		Good	Good	Two cherry trees standing in large area of dense vegetation. Location preventing detailed inspection.	
H1	A Hedgerow		4					0.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	C2				Slightly intermittent unmanaged hawthorn hedge.	

<sup>a</sup> denotes average diameter of most significant trees (groups of trees)

<sup>#</sup> denotes estimated measurement



## Appendix 2: Retention Categories

Trees Unsuitable for Retention	
<p>Category U</p> <p>Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).</li> <li>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.</li> <li>• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value, which it might be desirable to preserve; see [BS5837: 2012] 4.5.7</p>

Tree to be Considered for retention	1 For Arboricultural Reasons	2 For Landscaping Qualities	3 For Cultural Values, Including Conservation
<p>Category A</p> <p>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.</p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).</p>

Tree to be Considered for retention	1 For Arboricultural Reasons	2 For Landscaping Qualities	3 For Cultural Values, Including Conservation
<p>Category B</p> <p>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.</p>	<p>Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.</p>	<p>Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.</p>	<p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.</p>
<p>Category C</p> <p>Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.</p>	<p>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.</p>	<p>Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.</p>	<p>Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.</p>

## Appendix 3: Guidelines & Limitations

Where trees are inspected for the purposes of risk management recommendations are not intended to eliminate all risk but to mitigate obvious risks of an unacceptable level. This approach is considered reasonable and proportionate when facilitating tree owners and managers in meeting their duty of care.

Recommendations made are based on the current site context and upon other usages brought to our attention prior to the survey. Site usage conditions taken into consideration are detailed in this report. Where these are thought to be inaccurate this must be brought to our attention at the soonest opportunity.

We advise that all trees are inspected with a regularity and level of detail appropriate to site usage. It is also recommended that trees are re-inspected following certain events. These include; severe weather events, significant changes in site usage, and changes that affect wind loading on trees (e.g. removal of neighbouring trees, erection/demolition of buildings).

Tree work recommendations must only be undertaken by suitably experienced and qualified contractors. Such service providers must hold appropriate public liability insurance and work to the British Standard BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations, or other industry best practice guidelines. During tree work operations any notable defects not identified in this report must be brought to our attention at the soonest opportunity.

## Appendix 4: Site Images



Image 1 – T1 standing in H1



Image 2 – G1 standing in H1



Image 3 – T3 and T2 (left to right)

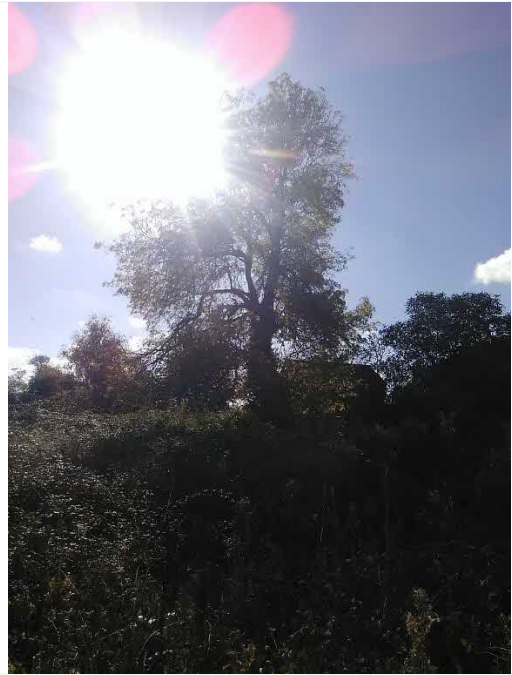


Image 4 – T9 viewed from The Drove



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## Appendix 5: Constraints Plan

SCALE : 1 : 750 @ A4 DATE : 19/10/2022

MAP FILENAME : CP - 221019 LandAtTheDroveNG340DH

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