Bramley Tree Consultancy Ltd

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

For trees at :

Glanford House
Old Hall Drive
Elford
B79 9BZ

Prepared for: C. Gavin and S Lalonde, Glanford House, Old Hall Drive, Elford, B79 9BZ

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1. Instruction

1.1 I was commissioned to conduct an arboricultural survey by C. Gavin and S. Lalonde ('the client)', in relation to the development at Glanford House, Old Hall Drive, Elford, B79 9BZ ('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, an arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan and arboricultural assessment to support the development of a single storey side extension.

1.3 The survey and report has 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 affected by the proposal.

1.4 The findings in this report are based on a site visit carried out on the 30th June 2023 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 report 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.

1.6 Any provided with the existing and proposed site plan in DWG format.

2. Scope of the report

2.1 The aim of this report is to identify the value and quality of all trees and woody vegetation that is within the site and also on or close to the boundary so that it 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 report 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 report 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 tree 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, 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 report are undertaken upon or in proximity to the site.

3.6 This report 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 report will void it in its entirety.

3.7 The responsibility for any works undertaken on the basis of this recommendation of this report does not form part of this contract. No responsibility is assumed by Bramley Tree Consultancy Ltd or Esther Bramley for any legal matters that may arise as a consequence.

3.8 Neither Bramley Tree Consultancy Ltd nor Esther Bramley is liable for any misuse, misinterpretation or miss representation of information contained within the report.

3.9 Bramley Tree Consultancy Ltd are not responsible for any work 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 1980/19052/TPO, details of which trees are protected are detailed within Appendix One. The site is also within the Conservation Area, any tree works detailed within this application are consented to if full planning permission is granted, any further works will require a separate application to the Planning Department.

4.2 Wildlife protection; It is a criminal offence under normal circumstances to disturb or destroy, weather 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 adviced 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 trees that are outlined in the report for removal 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 single story side extension.

The Site

5.2 The site is a single dwelling house within a private residential area of Elford.

Soils

5.3 The soil type commonly associated with this site is "Gunthorpe Member – Mudstone". This data was obtained from a desk top study which provides a general indication of soil type likely to be found on the site. This information is not comprehensive and as such 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 17 trees and groups situated on and adjacent to 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 GlanfordHouseTCPpdf.

Table 1

British Standard BS5837:2012 Category	Trees Identified within British Standard Category
Category A	T08, T15
Category B	T01 – T05, T07, T09 -T14, T16, T17
Category C	G06
Category U	

6.5 There are a number of trees present adjacent to the site ranging from Category A to Category C, however the Category C was categorised within this class due to the stem diameter being below 150mm.

6.6 The most significant trees on the site are trees T04 and T05 which are two mature Horse Chestnuts situated to the front of the property. T04 has a pocket of decay with some bacterial wet wood below. The cavity extends 30cm in the stem and appears to be vertical in nature when tapped with a rubber mallet, there is also a split out wound above this decay pocket, it is advised that an in depth inspection be undertaken of the tree.

6.7 T08 is a Category A early mature Oak tree on the eastern boundary of the site. The tree appears to be in good condition.

6.8 T15 is a Category A early mature Lime tree that is situated within the garden of the adjacent property.

6.9 There is a large mature Poplar, T14, which is situated to the southern end of the site. There is a pruning wound to the base of the tree with some weeping and staining below.

6.10 There are five Yew trees that are situated to the east of the garden, with T09 and T10 being situated adjacent to the area of the proposed extension and being the most prominent trees. T11 to T13 are categorised as Category B as a group.

7. Constraints

7.1 Existing trees can pose constraints on development the RPA and the category of the tree has been shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (GlanfordHouseTCP.pdf).

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 requirement 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.

8. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Summary of Arboricultural Impacts

8.1 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment Aims to provide information on potential impacts the proposed development will have on the trees, and the impacts the trees may have on the development and where necessary recommendations for mitigation will be given.

8.2 The below Table (Table 3) outlines the Arboricultural impacts of the development.

Table 3

Impact	Reason	Impacted Trees			
		Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat U
Trees to be removed	Building construction, new surfacing and/or proximity				
Incursion into RPA or retained trees	Removal/ installation of surfacing/structures or landscaping, storage or access		T03, T09, T10		
Pruning works to Retained trees	Space or access to facilitate the development		T10		

Direct Layout Incompatibilities

8.3 There are no direct layout incompatibilities with the proposed development.

8.4 The crown of T10 will need to be crown raised by 1 to 1.5m over the proposed extension in order to provide clearance to facilitate the proposed extension.

Below Ground Impacts

8.5 Where possible development should be located outside of the RPA of trees that are to be retained. Where there is significant encroachment into the RPA the development should be modified to prevent this.

8.6 Where development cannot be modified to prevent encroachment within the RPA it must be demonstrated that the tree can remain viable and the area lost to the encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA. And mitigation measures must be put in place to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth, such as construction and protection methods.

8.7 The footprint of proposed extension encroaches into the RPA of trees T09 and T10, the encroachment into T10 is the largest at 10%, however this is less than the recommended maximum encroachment of 20%. The construction of regular strip foundations can result in extensive root loss. The use of a pile and beam type foundation along with site investigation, to ensure the correct siting of the pile, can be used to minimise damage to main structural roots

and rooting system of the tree. The size of the pile should be kept to a minimum and the surrounding soil must be protected from the potential toxic effects of uncured concrete. All beams should be laid at or above ground level and must not be “dug in”.

8.8 In order to construct the proposed extension sufficient room will need to be allowed within the RPA of T03, T09 and T10. This is to provide access to that larger gate to the west of the property for materials and small plant and access though the smaller gate to the east of the property for pedestrians. There is some hard standing within these areas which can serve as ground protection during the construction. In areas that do not have hard standing ground protection in the form of ground boards and a layer of wood chip must be used to protect the ground from compaction and damage to the roots.

8.9 The areas of no dig surfacing have been shown in Tree Protection Plan (GlanfordHouseTPP.pdf).

Above Ground Impacts

8.10 Above ground impact of the tree can be short term, damage to the tree through the construction process, or long term damage or unnecessary works to the tree to remove perceived nuisances such as is mentioned in section 7.3.

8.11 Trees can also impact on the development in for the form of direct damage through tree growth or through perceived nuisances such a shade, leaf/fruit fall, honey dew, perceived threat, restriction of land use.

8.12 During the design stage these the ultimate size and canopy density should be taken into account to prevent unnecessary works or the premature removal of trees to ensure their long term retention, including the use of outdoor and open spaces.

8.13 There will be some needle fall and shading from the canopy of T10, however this is minor and not seen to be detrimental to the proposed development.

Site Access

8.14 Site access will be through the larger gate to the west and the pedestrian gate to the east of the property. There is hard standing within some of these area, within areas where hard standing is not present suitable ground protection must be used.

Site Storage, welfare units and contractors parking areas

8.15 There is space for site storage, welfare and parking to the front of the property.

Services to Site

8.16 All services will originate from the original property and will not need to be placed through the RPA of an trees.

9. Points to be Addressed by the Method Statement

9.1 The method statement is to address the following –

a. The phasing of works.
b. The Tree Protection Plan showing the location of the Tree Protection Fencing, ground protection areas, “no dig” areas.
c. The type and location of tree protection fencing to produce the construction exclusion zone (CEZ).
d. The construction of the pile and beam foundations within the RPA of T09 and T10.
e. The ground protection for the pedestrian and plant access within RPA of tree T03, T09 and T10.
f. Any other site considerations needed such as site construction access, contractors parking, and storage and welfare areas.

10 Conclusion

10.1 No trees are required for removal in order to facilitate the proposed development. The proposed extension will site within the RPA of T10 and T09, regular strip foundations will be detrimental to the tree because of damage to the roots, however the extension is half the recommended maximum encroachment of 20% and can be constructed using a pile and beam foundation system to prevent damage to the tree roots.

10.2 Minor pruning will need to be undertaken to crown raise the area of the crown to give 1-1.5m clearance to the proposed extension, these pruning works are minor and will not be detrimental to the tree in question.

10.3 Pedestrian and small plant access will be required over the RPA of T03, T09 and T10. There are areas of hard standing within these RPA which must remain in situ to prevent compaction to the rooting areas. For areas where no hard standing is present ground protection in the form of ground boards and wood chip must be used.

10.4 The retained trees must be protected with a construction exclusion zone, constructed with protective fencing. This fencing will prevent damage caused to the above and below parts to the trees. Their placement is shown on the Tree Protection Plan GlanfordHouseTPP.pdf.#

End of Report

Signed	Date
E.Bramley	**05/07/23**
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
T01	Robinia *(Robinia sp.)*	Situated within the Neighbour's Property TPO T79		Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 540 Spread (m): 10N, 10E, 8S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 6.5m. Area: 133 sq m.
T02	Corsican Pine *(Pinus nigra laricio)*	Situated within the Neighbour's Property TPO T78	Thinning crown	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 820 Spread (m): 7.5N, 7.5E, 7.5S, 7.5W Crown Clearance (m): 10 Lowest Branch (m): 10(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 9.8m. Area: 302 sq m.
T03	Common Holly *(Ilex aquifolium)*	Situated within the Neighbour's Property		Height (m): 11 3 stems (mm): 320,390,420 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T04	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	Situated to the front of the property TPO T83	Decay pocket on the north side of stem 30cm, probe enters 30cm into the stem when probed. Vertical decay detected when using mallet, slim flux below decay. Tear out wound on north side at 4m possible decay area.	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 1030 Spread (m): 8N, 7E, 8S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 5(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 12.4m. Area: 483 sq m.
T05	Horse Chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	Situated to the front of the property TPO T84	Bleeding on stem. Branch losses to southern side. Minor apical die back	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 1070 Spread (m): 9N, 8.5E, 7S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 6(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 12.8m. Area: 515 sq m.
G06	Apple *(Malus sp.)*	Situated to the front of the property	Group of three small Apple trees	Height (m): 3 Stem Diam(mm): 140 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat:	C2	Area: 37 sq m.
T07	Apple *(Malus sp.)*	Situated to the front of the property		Height (m): 3 Stem Diam(mm): 230 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 2.8m. Area: 25 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T08	Pedunculate Oak *(Quercus robur)*	Situated to the front of the property		Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 430 Spread (m): 7N, 7E, 7S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 5(E) Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	A1	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.
T09	English Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Situated to the front of the property TPO T73	Yellowing to needles, deadwood present.	Height (m): 11 3 stems (mm): 350,690,440 Spread (m): 6N, 8E, 4S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 10.7m. Area: 360 sq m.
T10	English Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Situated within the rear garden TPO T74	Thinning crown, low branch growth to north.	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 890 Spread (m): 6N, 8E, 7.5S, 6.5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 0.5(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 10.7m. Area: 360 sq m.
T11	English Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Situated within the rear garden Possible TPO - Unclear due to mapping	Thinning crown, deadwood present.	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 630 Spread (m): 8N, 6E, 5S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 4(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B2	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 202 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T12	English Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Situated within the rear garden Possible TPO - Unclear due to mapping	Thinning crown	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 420 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 3(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B2	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.
T13	English Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	Situated within the rear garden Possible TPO - Unclear due to mapping	Large pruning wounds, surface roots	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 5E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Fair Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.
T14	Black Hybrid Poplar *(Populus x canadensis)*	Situated within the rear garden	Pruning wound to base, slim flux occurring . Deadwood present	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 1400 Spread (m): 9.5N, 9E, 11S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1(NW) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.
T15	Small-leaved Lime *(Tilia cordata)*	Situated within the Neighbour's Property		Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 7N, 7E, 7S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	A1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.

Ref	Species	Comments	General Observations	Measurements	Measurements 2	Retention Category	RPA
T16	Common Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	Situated within the rear garden	Wound on stem, growing below crowns.	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 180 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(SE) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Good Bat Habitat: None	B1	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.
T17	Common Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Situated within the Neighbour's Property	Ivy on stem, epicormics present. Poor growth firm	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 10N, 11E, 8S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Physiological Cond: Good Structural Cond: Fair Bat Habitat: None	B2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 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	• 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 dear 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 – Photographs

Photo One – Showing Stem of T04

Photo Two – Showing T09 from the front of the property

Photo Three – Showing T10 and area of proposed extension

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 Ltd 2020 – Present
- Tree Officer - East Staffs Borough Council (subcontracted one day) 2015 - 2022
- 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

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