

**WESTSIDE FORESTRY LTD**

Providing a complete range of professional tree care services

Tree Survey and Arboricultural  
Impact Assessment

At

Haddon House, St Johns Hill,  
Shenstone WS14 0JB

Presented to

Mr Peter Christo

July 2023

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## **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 Mr Peter Christo, as instructed by architects Studio Gotz.
- 1.0.2 Westside Forestry were commissioned to undertake a Tree Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment in relation to the redevelopment of Haddon House, St Johns Hill, Shenstone WS14 0JB, 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 in July 2022, with a subsequent site meeting held in December 2022.

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 development 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 on the corner of St Johns Hill and Holly Hill Road and consists of a large detached property, centrally located within large mature gardens. The site is currently accessed by gated entrances, towards the northeast corner off St Johns Hill and to the southeast corner off Holly Hill Road.

3.1.2 A total of 9 individual trees and 7 groups of trees 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 Litchfield District Council’s Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) / Conservation Area web site (7th February 2023) revealed trees G1, G2, T8, T9, T10, T11 – (described as A1 within TPO) and T15 – (described as T18 within TPO)) are subject to ‘Trees At St Johns Hill Shenstone Lichfield Staffordshire 1966/17020/TPO’, Tree Preservation Order (TPO) protection and the site is within a Conservation Area. 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 The trees are generally in adequate condition, notwithstanding, Cherry T14 has poor canopy form due to suppression from adjacent Lime and Cherry T16 has a sparse canopy and short safe useful life expectancy.

#### 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  | 1               | 3                 | 4         |
| Early-mature | 7               | 4                 | 11        |
| Mature       | 1               | -                 | 1         |
| Over Mature  | -               | -                 | -         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>9</b>        | <b>7</b>          | <b>16</b> |

**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            | 4               | 1                 | 5     |
| B            | 2               | 4                 | 6     |
| C            | 1               | 2                 | 3     |
| U            | 2               | -                 | 2     |
| <b>Total</b> | 9               | 7                 | 16    |

**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 proposed scheme is for the redevelopment of the existing property, occupying broadly the same footprint, but with extensive additions to the west of the existing property. A new entrance is proposed, towards the southwest corner off the site, off Holly Hill Road and improvements to the existing access off St John's Hill, towards the northeast corner.
- 3.8.2 The existing property is largely screened by trees and vegetation, situated towards the boundaries with St John's Hill, Holly Hill Road and on and adjacent the northern boundary with third-party residential property.
- 3.8.3 The proposed development has been carefully considered to minimise the extent of tree / vegetation loss and allow suitable protection of the retained trees. Where tree removals are required to accommodate the proposed development, comprehensive replacement tree planting is to be introduced, to mitigate such losses and improve both the tree species diversity and age structure of trees on site.
- 3.8.4 The two Cherry trees T14 and T16 are internally located and are considered unsuitable for retention, regardless of the proposed development.
- 3.8.5 The proposed improvements to the existing access point off St John's Hill, towards the northeast corner, will slightly widen the access at the point where it meets St John's Hill and alter the location of the security gate and retaining walls. The aims of these proposals are to improve access and allow vehicles to wait off St John's Hill, prior to entering the site through the security gate. These works will require the removal of a small section of G2, which will include several (previously topped) Leyland Cypress stems and Laurel. Removal of this vegetation is considered likely to have minimal impact on the amenity of the locality, restricted to views directly outside the access point, with views up and down St John's Hill largely unaffected. The proposed alterations are at the periphery of the theoretical root protection area (RPA) of Silver Birch T9 and are considered unlikely to have any effect on its health or stability. It is recommended that alteration of the existing retaining wall and repositioning of security gate pillars, in the vicinity of G1 and Silver Birch T9, be undertaken with hand-tools only, with care to retain and protect tree roots.
- 3.8.6 The proposed new entrance off Holly Hill Road, towards the southwest corner, is required to access the proposed garages. The proposed entrance has been carefully considered to minimise tree/vegetation loss and is specifically outside of the RPA of Beech T13. These works will require the removal of a small section of G4, which will include a small section of rough hedgerow of predominantly Holly and Cypress T12. Removal of this vegetation is considered to have minimal impact on the amenity of the locality. Replacement tree and shrub planting is considered sufficient to mitigate such losses. However, if necessary, the existing access point towards the southeast corner of the site might be closed and replacement planting introduced as like-for-like replacement.

- 3.8.7 The proposed alterations to the west of the existing building footprint, include the creation of garages and terraced areas. Given the extent of development in the vicinity of Lime T15, its retention is not considered feasible. Whilst Lime T15 is a large, relatively healthy tree, it is in close proximity to the existing retaining wall and has suffered some historic damage to its buttress roots. Given its internal location, it currently provides only limited public visual amenity, with glimpsed restricted views of its upper canopy from outside the site. Replacement tree planting is proposed within the development scheme, of large sized specimens, to be planted in the vicinity of Lime T15 to mitigate its loss.
- 3.8.8 The proposed redevelopment of the northern section of the existing property, adjacent northerly boundary, broadly forms the same footprint as the existing building. As such there should be no significant impact on the third-party hedgerow group of Cypress G7 (subject to past regular canopy reduction), provided the existing foundations are utilised.
- 3.8.9 It is recommended that the large dead branches, within the canopies of Robina T8 and Beech T11 be removed, for safety reasons.
- 3.8.10 The retained trees and vegetation may be suitably protected during development activities, by the erection of protective fencing.
- 3.8.11 Replacement planting is to be introduced to mitigate the loss of trees T15 and T12, to improve the species diversity, to provide screening and improve the general amenity of the locality.

### 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 result in the loss of 2 individual trees and 2 small sections of two groups, as summarised in Table 3 below:

| Tree / Group Number             | Species   | Quality Category |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|
| G2 (several Cypress stems only) | Mixed species including Cypress, Cherry Laurel, Elm, Beech, Sycamore and Holly. | B                |
| G4 (small section only)         | Mixed species including Holly, Cherry Laurel, Yew Laburnum, Beech and Cypress.  | C                |
| T12                             | Cypress   | A                |
| T15                             | Lime  | A                |

**Table 3 Summary of Direct Tree Loss**

3.9.3 The following trees have structural /physiological/inappropriate location reasons for their removal.

| Tree / Group (G) Number | Species | Quality Category |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------|
| T14                     | Cherry  | U                |
| T16                     | Cherry  | U                |

**Table 4 Summary of Removal of Trees due to Condition**

3.9.4 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 Haddon House, St Johns Hill, Shenstone. 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 indicators 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

## Westside Forestry Ltd

Client: Studio Gotz  
 Project: Haddon House, Shenstone July 2022  
 Survey Date: 25/07/2022  
 Surveyor: Andrew Needham

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

| Tree and Tag No<br>Species | Hght<br>(m) | Stems |           | Crown         |              | Age          | RP<br>A (m <sup>2</sup> )<br>R (m) | Phys<br>Condition | Structural<br>Condition | Preliminary Recommendations<br>Survey Comment  | Cat<br>ERC   |              |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|
|                            |             | No    | Ø<br>(mm) | Spread<br>(m) | Clear<br>(m) |              |                                    |                   |                         |  |              |              |
| G1 N/A                     |             |       |           |               |              |              |                                    |                   |                         | Estimated Measurements   |              |              |
| A Group                    | 8           | 1     | 200       | N             | 3            | SM           | A: 18.1                            | Fair              | C: Fair                 | Mixed species group including Yew, Cedar, Cypress and Holly.   | <b>B.1</b>   |              |
| --                         |             |       |           | E             | 3            |              | R: 2.4                             |                   | S: Fair                 |  | 20 to 40 yrs |              |
|                            |             |       |           | S             | 3            |              |                                    |                   | B: Fair                 |  |              |              |
|                            |             |       |           | W             | 3            |              |                                    |                   |                         |  |              |              |
| G2 N/A                     |             |       |           |               |              |              |                                    |                   |                         | Estimated Measurements   |              |              |
| A Group                    | 10          | 1     | 300       | N             | 4            | Early-mature | A: 40.7                            | Fair              | C: Fair                 | Mixed species group including Cypress, Cherry Laurel, Elm, Beech, Sycamore and Holly.                          | <b>B.1.2</b> |              |
| --                         |             |       |           | E             | 4            |              |                                    | R: 3.59           |                         |  | S: Fair      | 20 to 40 yrs |
|                            |             |       |           | S             | 4            |              |                                    |                   |                         |  | B: Fair      |              |
|                            |             |       |           | W             | 4            |              |                                    |                   |                         |  |              |              |
| G3 N/A                     |             |       |           |               |              |              |                                    |                   |                         | Estimated Measurements   |              |              |
| A Group                    | 15.5        | 1     | 470       | N             | 4            | Early-mature | A: 99.9                            | Good              | C: Fair                 | Group of 3 conifers (Cedar, Fir and Spruce) forming single canopy.   | <b>A.1.2</b> |              |
| --                         |             |       |           | E             | 4            |              |                                    | R: 5.63           |                         |  | S: Fair      | >40 yrs      |
|                            |             |       |           | S             | 4            |              |                                    |                   |                         |  | B: Fair      |              |
|                            |             |       |           | W             | 4            |              |                                    |                   |                         |  |              |              |
| G4 N/A                     |             |       |           |               |              |              |                                    |                   |                         | Estimated Measurements   |              |              |
| A Group                    | 6           | 1     | 150       | N             | 2            | SM           | A: 10.2                            | Fair              | C: Fair                 | Mixed species group of trees and woody shrubs including Holly, Cherry Laurel, Yew Laburnum, Beech and Cypress. | <b>C.1.2</b> |              |
| --                         |             |       |           | E             | 2            |              | R: 1.8                             |                   | S: Fair                 |  | 10 to 20 yrs |              |
|                            |             |       |           | S             | 2            |              |                                    |                   | B: Fair                 |  |              |              |
|                            |             |       |           | W             | 2            |              |                                    |                   |                         |  |              |              |

|                             |    |               |    |              |                   |   |            |               |      |   |
|-----------------------------|----|---------------|----|--------------|-------------------|---|------------|---------------|------|---|
| <b>Age Classifications:</b> | N  | Newly planted | EM | Early Mature | <b>Condition:</b> | C | Crown      | <b>Stems:</b> | Ø    | Diameter  |
|                             | Y  | Young         | M  | Mature       |                   | S | Stem       |               | (Eq) | Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition |
|                             | SM | Semi-mature   | OM | Over Mature  |                   | B | Basal area |               |      |   |

| Tree and Tag No<br>Species                            | Hght<br>(m) | Stems         |           | Crown            |                          | Age               | RP<br>A (m <sup>2</sup> )<br>R (m) | Phys<br>Condition | Structural<br>Condition       | Preliminary Recommendations<br>Survey Comment   | Cat<br>ERC  |
|---|-------------|---------------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
|   |             | No            | Ø<br>(mm) | Spread<br>(m)    | Clear<br>(m)             |                   |                                    |                   |                               |   |   |
| G5 N/A  |             |               |           |                  |                          |                   |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements  |   |
| Leyland Cypress<br><i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> | 2.5         | 1             | 150       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 0.5<br>0.5<br>0.5<br>0.5 | SM                | A: 10.2<br>R: 1.8                  | Good              | C: Good<br>S: Good<br>B: Good | Group forming a line of Cypress. Maintained by regular trimming.  | <b>B.1</b><br>20 to 40 yrs                            |
| G6 N/A  |             |               |           |                  |                          |                   |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements  |   |
| A Group<br>--   | 12          | 1             | 250       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 2.5<br>2.5<br>2.5<br>2.5 | Early-mature      | A: 28.3<br>R: 3                    | Fair              | C: Fair<br>S: Fair<br>B: Fair | Group of a Silver Birch, Lawson Cypress and Cherry  | <b>B.1</b><br>20 to 40 yrs                            |
| G7 N/A  |             |               |           |                  |                          |                   |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements  |   |
| Leyland Cypress<br><i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> | 7           | 1             | 350       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1         | Early-mature      | A: 55.4<br>R: 4.19                 | Fair              | C: Fair<br>S: Fair<br>B: Fair | Group forming a line of Cypress, under third-party ownership. Previously reduced. Several dead dying stems.   | <b>C.1</b><br>10 to 20 yrs                            |
| T8 N/A  |             |               |           |                  |                          |                   |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements  |   |
| Robinia<br><i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>                | 9           | 1             | 380       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 4.5<br>3<br>3<br>4       | Early-mature      | A: 65.3<br>R: 4.55                 | Fair              | C: Fair<br>S: Fair<br>B: Poor | Remove :: Major dead wood<br>Several large dead branches within canopy, which it would be prudent to remove. Lower stem /buttress roots in contact with brick wall surrounding old fuel pump. | <b>C.1</b><br>10 to 20 yrs                            |
| T9 N/A  |             |               |           |                  |                          |                   |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements  |   |
| Silver Birch<br><i>Betula pendula</i>                 | 14          | 1             | 610       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 5<br>2.5<br>5<br>5       | Early-mature      | A: 168.4<br>R: 7.32                | Fair              | C: Fair<br>S: Fair<br>B: Fair |   | <b>B.1.2</b><br>20 to 40 yrs                          |
| T10 N/A   |             |               |           |                  |                          |                   |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements  |   |
| Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>                | 15          | 1             | 450       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 5<br>5<br>5<br>5         | Early-mature      | A: 91.6<br>R: 5.39                 | Fair              | C: Fair<br>S: Fair<br>B: Fair | Ivy covered stem.   | <b>B.1.2</b><br>20 to 40 yrs                          |
| <b>Age Classifications:</b>                           | N           | Newly planted | EM        | Early Mature     |                          | <b>Condition:</b> | C                                  | Crown             | <b>Stems:</b>                 | Ø   | Diameter  |
|   | Y           | Young         | M         | Mature           |                          |                   | S                                  | Stem              |                               | (Eq)  | Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition |
|   | SM          | Semi-mature   | OM        | Over Mature      |                          |                   | B                                  | Basal area        |                               |   |   |

| Tree and Tag No<br>Species   | Hght<br>(m) | Stems   |           | Crown            |                      | Age          | RP<br>A (m <sup>2</sup> )<br>R (m) | Phys<br>Condition | Structural<br>Condition       | Preliminary Recommendations<br>Survey Comment  | Cat<br>ERC           |
|--|-------------|---|-----------|------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|
|  |             | No  | Ø<br>(mm) | Spread<br>(m)    | Clear<br>(m)         |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
| T11 N/A  |             |   |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements   |                      |
| Common Beech<br><i>Fagus sylvatica</i>                                     | 20          | 1   | 930       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 18<br>9<br>9<br>8    | M            | A: 391.3<br>R: 11.16               | Fair              | C: Fair<br>S: Fair<br>B: Fair | Remove :: Major dead wood<br><br>Several large dead branches within canopy, which it would be prudent to remove. Several large historic decaying pruning wounds. | A.1.2<br><br>>40 yrs |
| T12 N/A  |             |   |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements   |                      |
| Lawson Cypress 'Wisselii'<br><i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i><br>'Wisselii' | 8           | 1   | 250       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1     | Early-mature | A: 28.3<br>R: 3                    | Good              | C: Good<br>S: Good<br>B: Good |  | A.1<br><br>>40 yrs   |
| T13 N/A  |             |   |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements   |                      |
| Common Beech<br><i>Fagus sylvatica</i>                                     | 18.5        | 1   | 570       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 8.5<br>9<br>9<br>7   | Early-mature | A: 147<br>R: 6.84                  | Good              | C: Good<br>S: Good<br>B: Fair |  | A.1.2<br><br>>40 yrs |
| T14 N/A  |             |   |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements   |                      |
| Wild Cherry<br><i>Prunus avium</i>   | 7           | 1   | 200       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 2.5<br>2<br>5<br>4   | SM           | A: 18.1<br>R: 2.4                  | Fair              | C: Fair<br>S: Fair<br>B: Fair | Poor canopy form due to suppression from adjacent Lime and close to retaining wall.  | U<br><br><10 yrs     |
| T15 N/A  |             |   |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements   |                      |
| Common Lime<br><i>Tilia europaea</i>                                       | 18          | 1   | 910       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 6.5<br>6.5<br>6<br>6 | Early-mature | A: 374.7<br>R: 10.92               | Good              | C: Good<br>S: Good<br>B: Fair |  | A.1.2<br><br>>40 yrs |
| T16 N/A  |             |   |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               | Estimated Measurements   |                      |
| Winter Cherry<br><i>Prunus subhirtella</i>                                 | 5           | 1   | 200       | N<br>E<br>S<br>W | 3<br>3.5<br>4<br>4   | Early-mature | A: 18.1<br>R: 2.4                  | Poor              | C: Poor<br>S: Fair<br>B: Poor | Sparse canopy, short safe useful life expectancy.  | U<br><br><10 yrs     |
| <b>Age Classifications:</b>  | N           | Newly planted   | EM        | Early Mature     |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
|  | Y           | Young   | M         | Mature           |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
|  | SM          | Semi-mature   | OM        | Over Mature      |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
| <b>Condition:</b>  | C           | Crown   |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
|  | S           | Stem  |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
|  | B           | Basal area  |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
| <b>Stems:</b>  | Ø           | Diameter  |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |
|  | (Eq)        | Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition |           |                  |                      |              |                                    |                   |                               |  |                      |

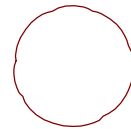
## Appendix 3 – Tree Survey (Constraints) Plan

# BS 5837 2012 - MAP KEY

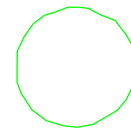
Tree Identification Number 447

Approximate Tree Stem Location ◦

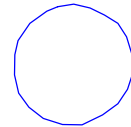
Canopy Spread of Category U Tree (Brown)



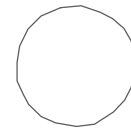
Canopy Spread of Category A Tree (Green)



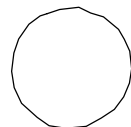
Canopy Spread of Category B Tree (Blue)



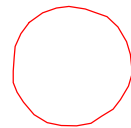
Canopy Spread of Category C Tree (Grey)



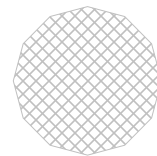
Canopy Spread of Tree to be Retained (Black)



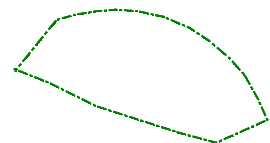
Canopy Spread of Tree to be Removed (Red)



Theoretical Root Protection Areas (Light Grey hatch)



Protective Fencing Barrier (Green broken line)



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The Stables, Harbours Hill, Belbroughton, West Midlands, DY9 9X

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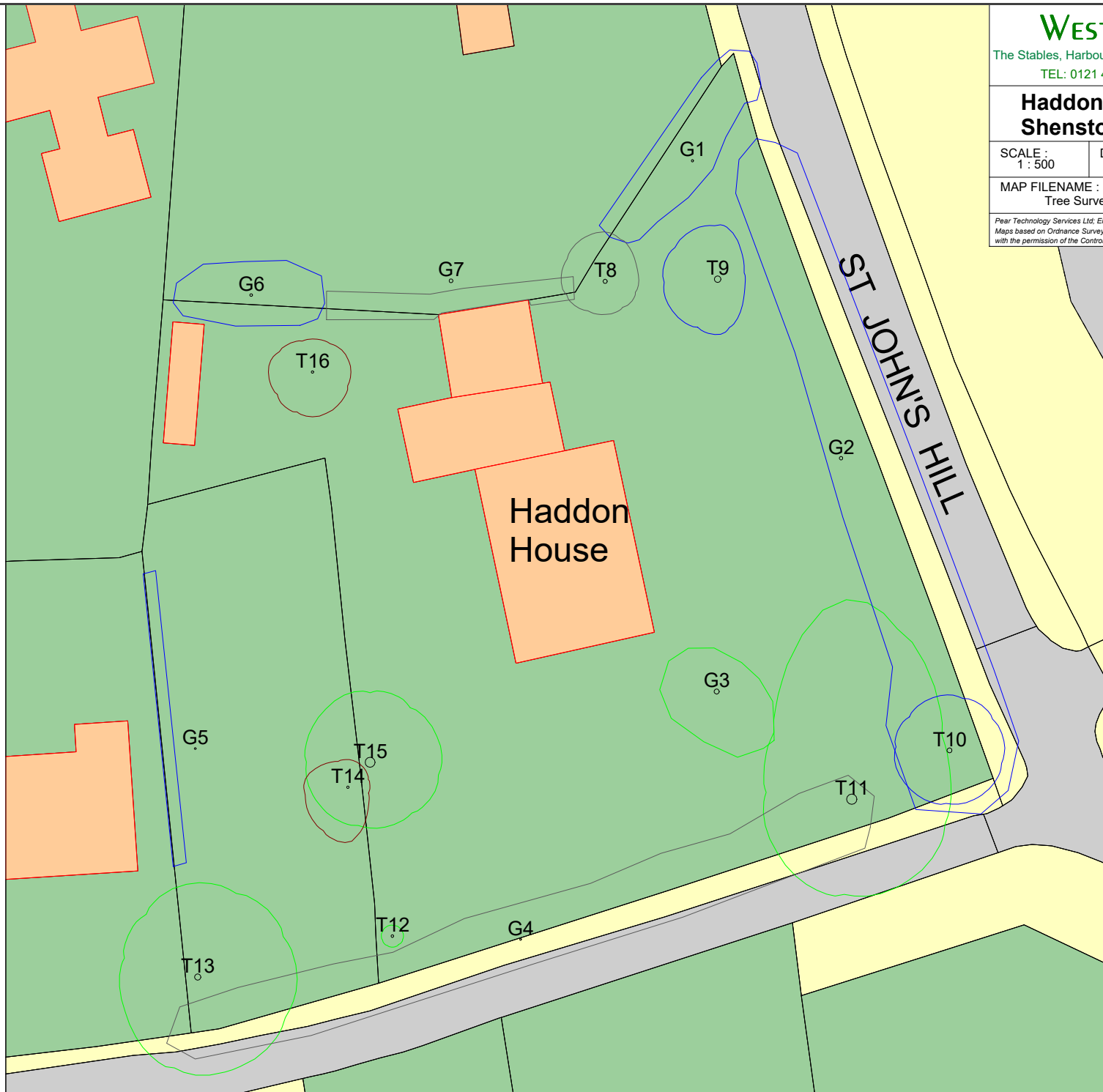
## Haddon House, St Johns Hill, Shenstone WS14 0JB

SCALE :  
1 : 500

DATE :  
09/07/2023

MAP FILENAME :  
Tree Survey Constraints Plan

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## Appendix 4 – Root Protection Areas Plan



# WESTSIDE FORESTRY

The Stables, Harbours Hill, Belbroughton, West Midlands, DY9 9XF

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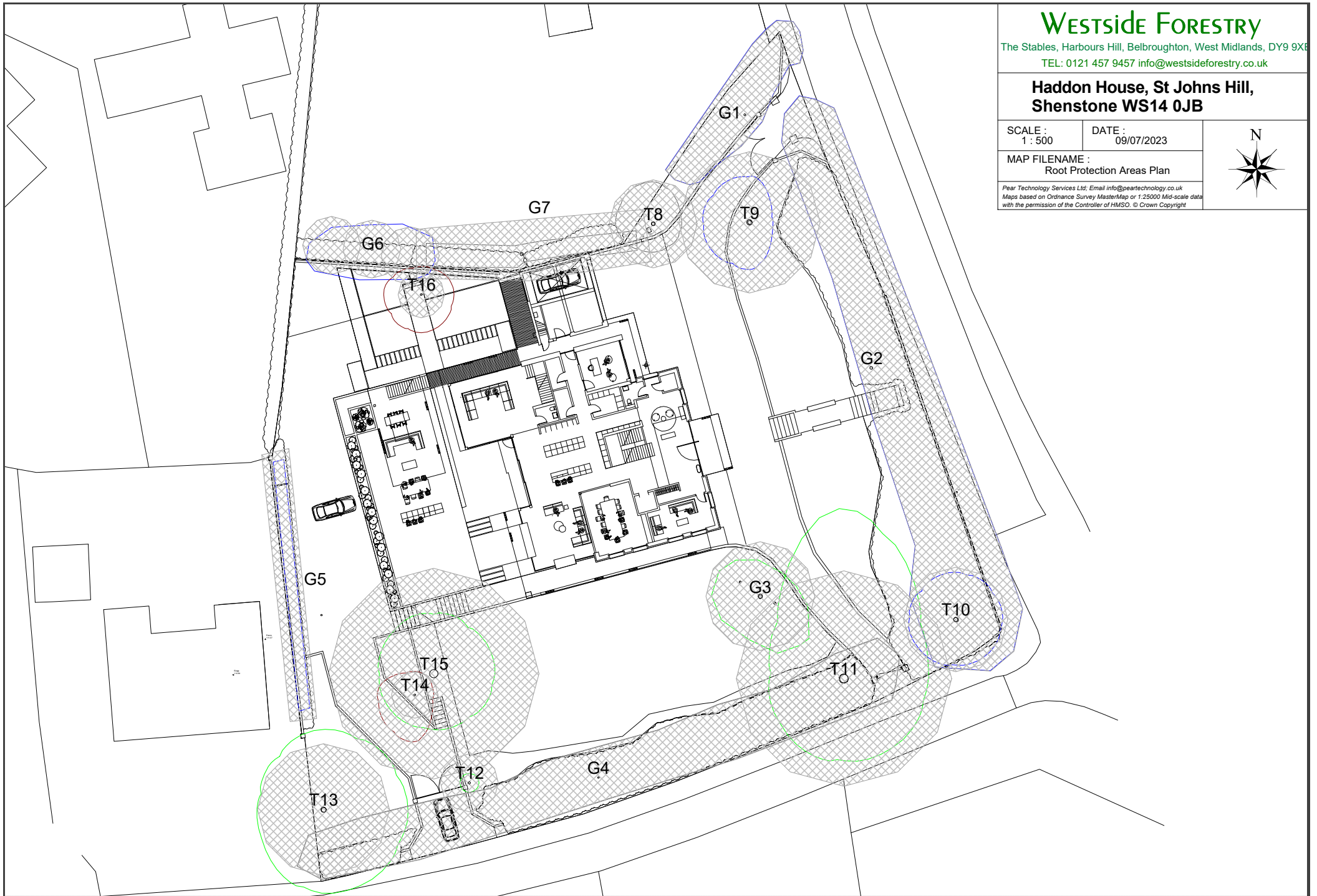
## Haddon House, St Johns Hill, Shenstone WS14 0JB

SCALE :  
1 : 500

DATE :  
09/07/2023

MAP FILENAME :  
Root Protection Areas Plan

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## Appendix 5 – Tree Retention and Removal Plan

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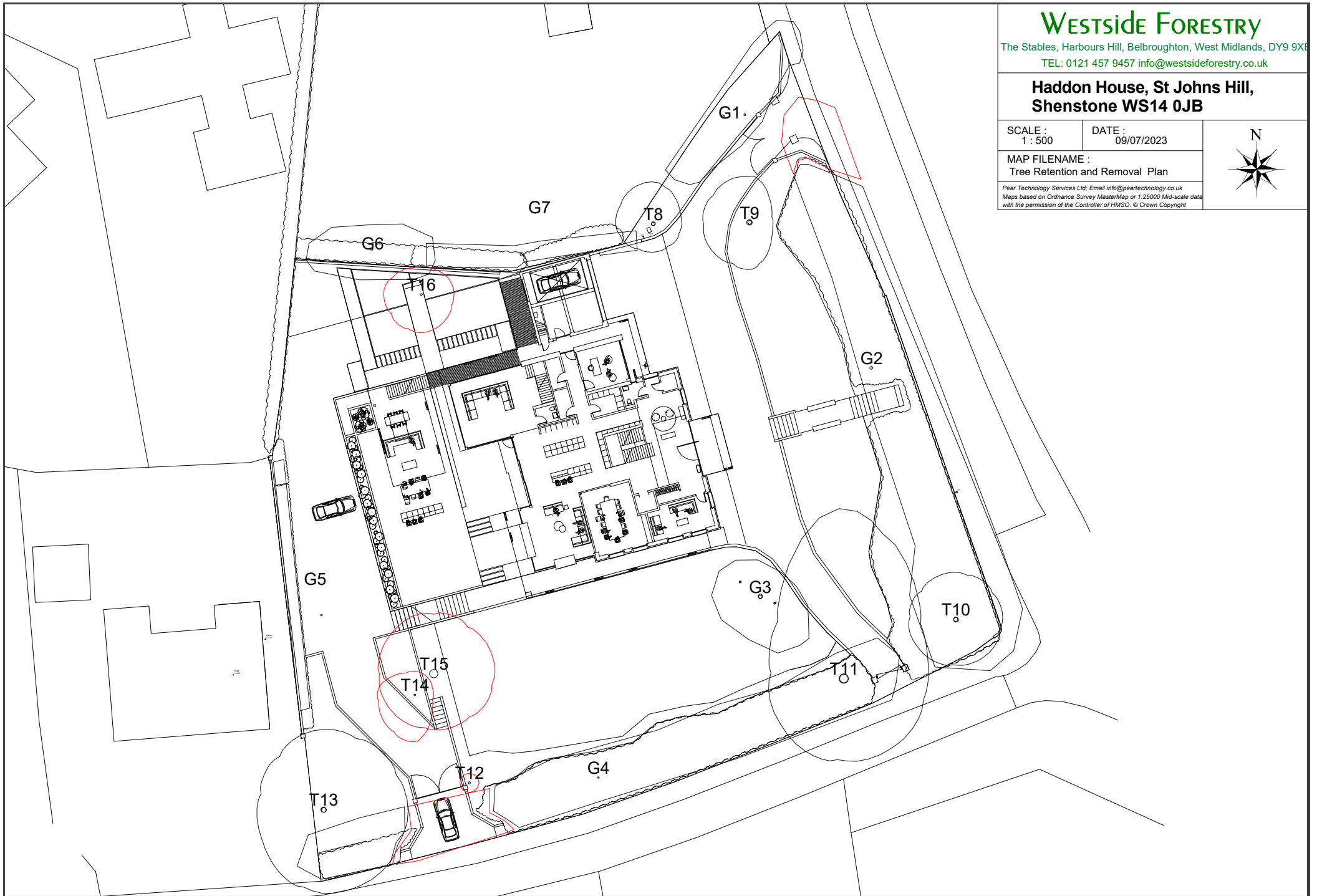
## Haddon House, St Johns Hill, Shenstone WS14 0JB

SCALE :  
1 : 500

DATE :  
09/07/2023

MAP FILENAME :  
Tree Retention and Removal Plan

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## Appendix 6 – Tree Protection Plan

# WESTSIDE FORESTRY

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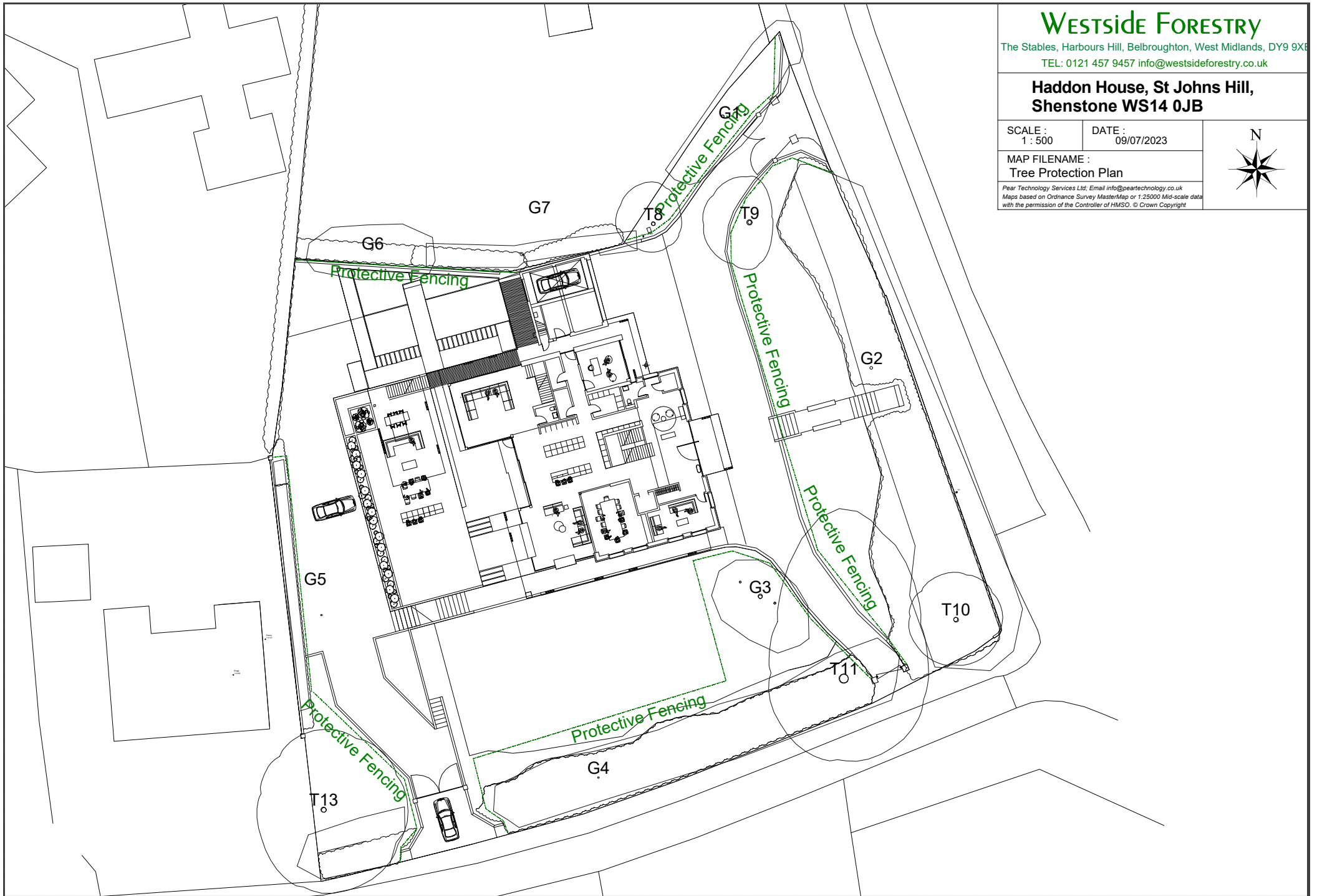
**Haddon House, St Johns Hill,  
Shenstone WS14 0JB**

SCALE :  
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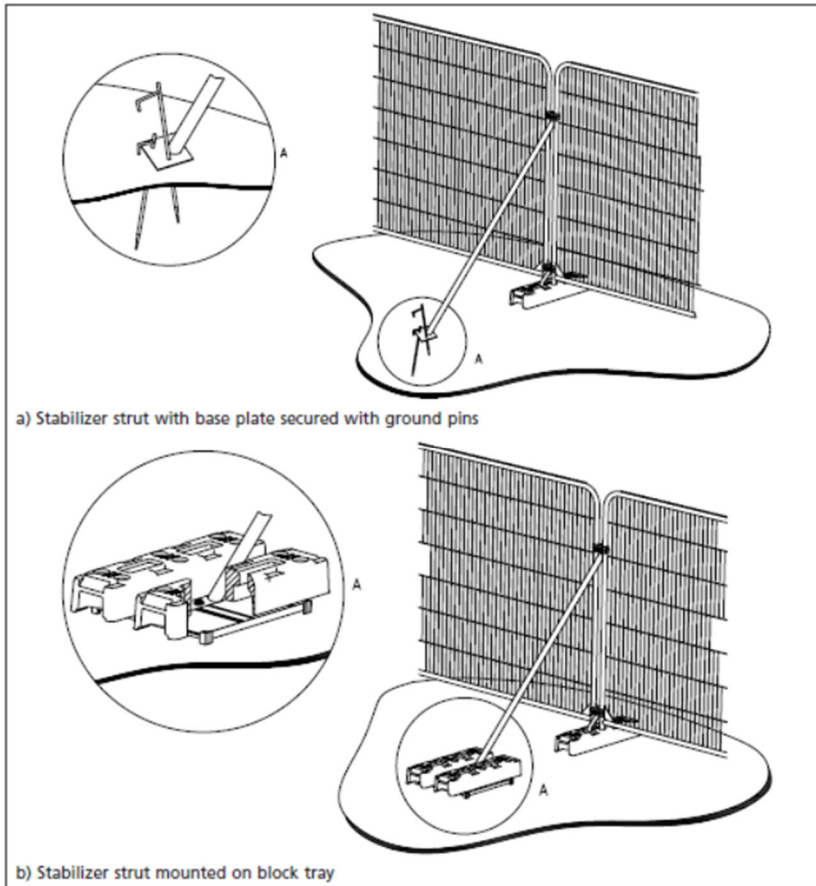
DATE :  
09/07/2023

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 twenty 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.

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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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