

WORCESTERSHIRE  
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CONSULTANCY



**TREES AT  
STOREY'S LODGE,  
HOLMES LANE,  
HANBURY,  
WORCESTERSHIRE**

**Baseline Arboricultural Survey**

**Report to  
Fisher German**

**Project number 2023/060 A**

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## QUALITY ASSURANCE

**Title** Trees at Storey's Lodge, Holmes Lane, Hanbury, Worcestershire

- Baseline Arboricultural survey

**Submitted to:** Fisher German

**Report number:** 2023/060 A

**Date:** 4<sup>th</sup> August 2023

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## 1. Brief

In July 2023 Worcestershire Wildlife Consultancy, was instructed by Ms r Rebecca Bakewell of Fisher German, on behalf of their client, to assess the suitability for retention of trees by Storey's Lodge, Holmes Lane, Hanbury, Worcestershire, in accordance with BS5837:2012.

## 2. Scope of the Report and Constraints

The tree survey follows the methodology set out in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012, Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, (**BS 5837**).

All observations were made from ground level and from within the boundaries of the site. Each tree surveyed was inspected visually from ground level. Several trees outside the site, but that could be affected by development, were included in the survey.

## 3. Limitations

Validity, accuracy and findings of the report will directly relate to the accuracy of information provided at the time of the survey as well as accessibility within/around the site.

The survey is **not** an assessment of the condition of any tree referred to in it and cannot be relied upon as an assessment of the health and safety of any tree within or adjacent to the site. Any observations are visual and only consider obvious and general tree management in respect of the potential future development of the site. Detailed investigations were not carried out and no tree was climbed.

The tree survey is valid for a period of twelve months from the date of the site visit.

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## 4. Status of the trees

Worcestershire Wildlife Consultancy has no information in respect of the status of the trees referred to in this report.

Before carrying out any works that might affect the trees please contact the Local Authority and obtain any necessary consents in writing.

## **5. Site visit**

Joshua Evans of Worcestershire Wildlife Consultancy visited site on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2023.

## **6. Protected wildlife and habitats**

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, Part 1, affords protection to a variety of plants, animals and birds. Before carrying out any works recommended in this report please ensure the works do not contravene the Act.

## **7. Felling licences**

Section 9 of the Forestry Act 1967 requires that a Felling Licence is required for the felling of up to 5 cubic metres of timber in any one calendar quarter. Trees in orchards, gardens, churchyards and open spaces are exempt. There are also other exemptions. Please ensure any felling works do not require a Felling Licence.

## **8. Location of the site**

Storey's Lodge and its grounds (approximately 1,520m<sup>2</sup>) is located on the southern side of Vicarage Farm, Holmes Lane, Hanbury, Worcestershire (NGR SO 9658 6572). See map below.



**Storey's Lodge, Holmes Lane, Hanbury,  
Worcestershire**

**Tree Survey - Site Location**

**2023/060 A NGR SO96586572 Scale 1:5,000**



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## 9. Description of the site

Storey's Lodge is a static home, situated by a working farm. The trees and shrubs are situated in a well-maintained garden and most of the trees have been planted by the residents. There is amenity lawn, fencing and dry ditch on the western flank of the site.



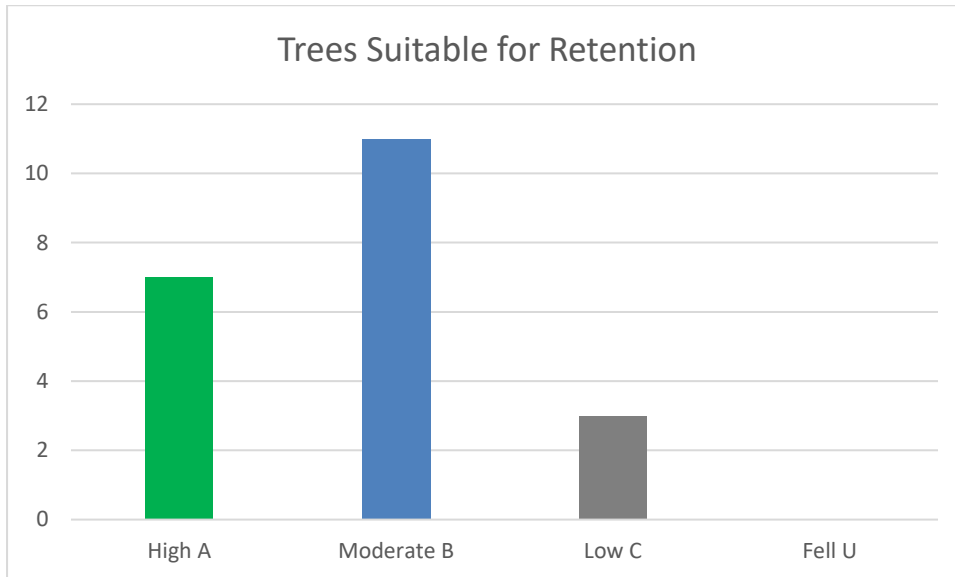
**Plate 1: General view – northern view**



**Plate 2: General view – central view**

## 10. Tree Survey

Please find below as Table 1 a summary of the suitability for retention of the surveyed trees and groups.



**Table 1** Summary of tree/woodland/group/hedge suitability for retention.

Please find as Appendix 2 the Tree Survey Plan with the trees identified. The tree numbers have been coloured according to our assessment of their suitability for retention. The positions of a number of trees are shown indicatively.

Please find as Appendix 3 the Tree Survey Schedule in the form of three sheets with details of the 3 individual trees, and 1 group surveyed.

The scheme for the site is not known but the most significant off site trees, in terms of their maturity and ecological value, are T04 (pedunculate oak) and T12 (Crack willow) which are both old and have value for bats; their root protection areas must be adhered to.





Plate 3: View of the oak (T01)

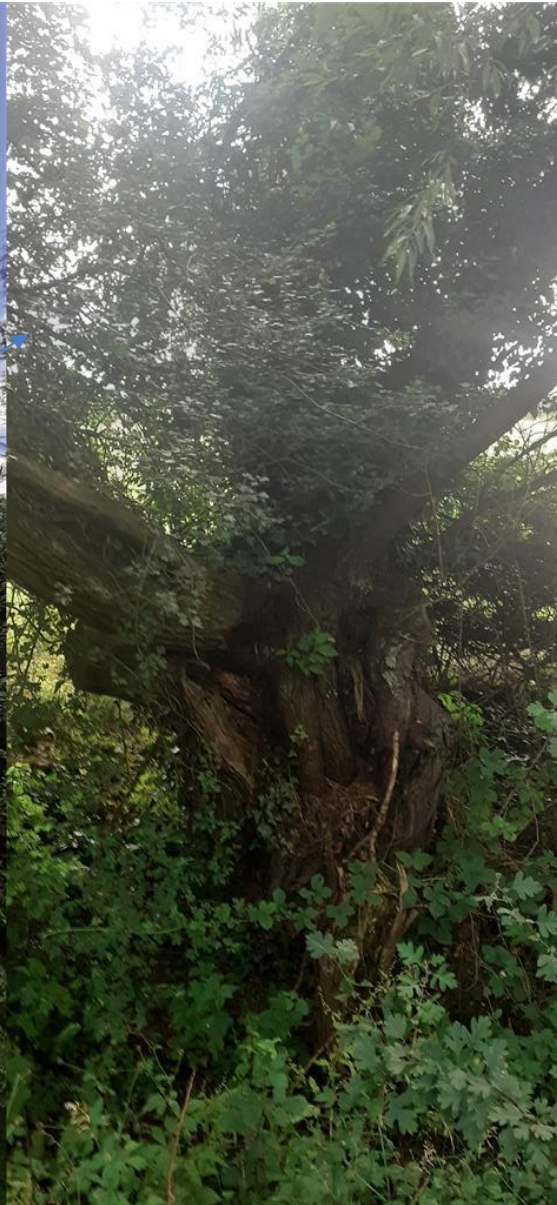
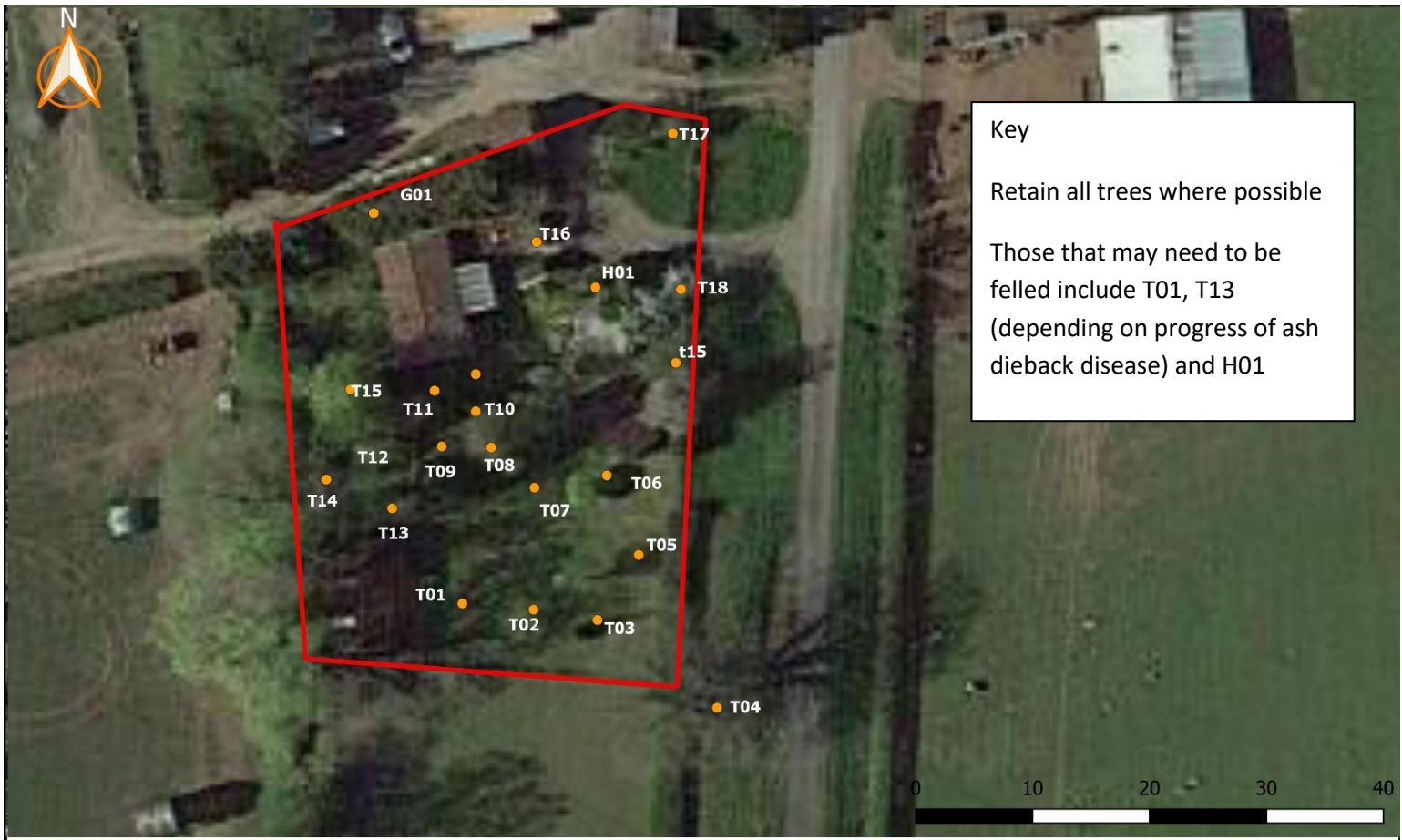


Plate 4: View of the willow (T12)

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Plan



Storey's Lodge, Holmes Lane, Hanbury,  
Worcestershire

Tree Survey - Tree Location Plan

2023/060 A NGR SO96586572 Scale 1:500



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Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule BS5837

Tree No.	Species	Height	Trunk diam. at 1.5 m	Branch Spread				Crown Clear.	Age Class	Physiol. Condition	Structural Condition	General Observations	Preliminary Work Required	Est. Contrib. (years)	BS5837 Category Grading	Root Protection Radius	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
				N	S	E	W										
1	wild cherry	2	50 #	2	1	1	1	1	Young	Moderate to poor	Moderate	Moderate decay present Canker developing	Prune dead branches	<10	Low C	0.60	1
2	Norway maple	6.5	170 #	3	2	3	2	1.25	Young	Fair	Good	Healthy specimen	No work required.	40+	High A	2.04	13
3	Lawson cypress	5	130 #	1	1	1	1	0.25	Young	Fair	Good	No obvious defects	No work required.	50+	High A	1.56	8
4	Pedunculate oak	30	5100 #	1	3	1	1	3	Early Middle Aged	Fair	Good	On site boundary Decay to the trunk. Hollow. Slight dieback.	No immediate work required	10+	Moderate B	61.20	11,768
5	Midland Hawthorn (Paul's Scarlet)	4	130 #	1	1	2	1	1.75	Young	Fair	Low to moderate	Multi-stemmed	Prune top branches	<5	Low C	1.56	8
6	Flamingo tree (Salix integra)	4.5	800 #	1	1	1	1	0.75	Young	Good	Good	No obvious defects	No work required.	25+	High A	9.60	290
7	Plum	9.5	330 #	3	2	1	1	2	Mature	Good	Moderate	No significant defects	No work required.	30+	Moderate B	3.96	49
8	Silver birch	10	250 #	2	9	8	7	1.5	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	No obvious defects	No work required.	>30	Moderate B	3.00	28

# Estimated

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Storey's Lodge, Hanbury - Arboricultural Appraisals

Tree No.	Species	Height	Trunk diam. at 1.5 m	Branch Spread				Crown Clear.	Age Class	Physiol. Condition	Structural Condition	General Observations	Preliminary Work Required	Est. Contrib. (years)	BS5837 Category Grading	Root Protection Radius	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
				N	S	E	W										
9	Norway Spruce	10	240 #	2	2	2	2	1.3	mature	Good	Good	No obvious defects	No work required.	40+	High A	2.88	26
10	False Acacia	3	190 #	1	1	1	1	0.5	young	Fair	Good	No obvious defects	No work required.	30+	High A	2.28	16
11	Juniper	7	110 #	2	2	2	2	0.25	Young	96+3	Fair	No obvious defects	No Immediate works but needs to be felled within 2 years	<10	High A	1.32	5
12	Crack Willow	30	180 #	9	2	6	8	4.5	Mature	Moderate	Fair	moderate Ash dieback present, <5%	Re-pollard at some point in the 2 years	<10	Moderate B	2.16	15
13	Ash	30	955 #	2	4	6	2	6	Mature	Fair	Moderate	No obvious defects Ash dieback present, <5%	No Immediate works but needs to be observed	30+	Moderate B	11.46	413
14	White Willow	30	120 #	7	6	5	6	2.5	Mature	Fair	Moderate	No obvious defects	No	20+	Moderate B	1.44	7
15	Common Hawthorn	5.5	11 #	1	1	1	1	0.25	Young	Good	Good	No significant visible defects.	No work required.	50+	Moderate B	0.13	0
16	Laburnum	28	41	2	6	9	11	4	Mature	Fair	Moderate	No significant visible defects.		<10	Moderate B	0.49	1

Worcestershire Wildlife Consultancy 2023/060  
Storey's Lodge, Hanbury - Arboricultural Appraisals

Tree No.	Species	Height	Trunk diam. at 1.5 m	Branch Spread				Crown Clear.	Age Class	Physiol. Condition	Structural Condition	General Observations	Preliminary Work Required	Est. Contrib. (years)	BS5837 Category Grading	Root Protection Radius	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
				N	S	E	W										
17	Monkey Puzzle	7	175 #	2	2	2	2	1.5	Young	Good	Good	No significant visible defects. healthy.	No work required.	50+	High A	2.10	14
18	Pear	8	160 #	1	1	1	1	0.25	semi-mature	Fair	Moderate		No work required.	25+	Moderate B	1.92	12
H01	Leyland Cypress	10	800 #	2	2	3	3	1	Over Mature	Fair	Moderate	Group of hedging plants	Maintain height	20+	Low C	9.60	290
G01	Mixed shrubs e.g. black elder cypress Photinia	5	150 #	1	1	1	1	0	Mature	Good	Good	No significant defects	No work required.	20+	Moderate B	1.80	10

## Appendix 3: British Standard

### BRITISH STANDARD

### BS 5837:2012

**4.4.2.5** A schedule to the survey should list all the trees or groups of trees. The following information should be recorded (see **4.4.2.6** for measurement conventions):

- a) sequential reference number (to be recorded on the tree survey plan);
- b) species listed by common name, with a key provided to scientific names;
- c) height;
- d) stem diameter, measured in accordance with Annex C;
- e) branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown (to be plotted on the tree survey plan);
- f) existing height above ground level of:
  - 1) first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.4-N);
  - 2) canopy,to inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading;
- g) life stage (e.g. young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over-mature);
- h) general observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations;
- i) estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+);
- j) category U or A to C grading (see **4.5** and Tables 1 and 2), to be recorded on the tree survey plan.

*NOTE 1 It is not always practical or necessary to record branch spread for every tree within a group or woodland.*

*NOTE 2 In some cases, layout design might be aided by the arboriculturist providing data on future tree height and crown spread.*





**4.4.2.6** The measurement conventions should be as follows.

- a) height, crown spread and crown clearance should be recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread should be rounded up) for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m;
- b) stem diameter should be recorded in millimetres, rounded to the nearest 10 mm (0.01 m);
- c) estimated dimensions (e.g. for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered) should be clearly identified as such (e.g. suffixed with a "#").

**4.4.2.7** Relevant details of shrub masses, hedges, hedgerows and stumps are expected to have been recorded during the topographical survey (see **4.2**), but should be checked by the arboriculturist for inclusion in the tree survey. In the case of regularly maintained domestic hedges and the majority of shrub masses, it will normally be sufficient to record their height and species on the tree survey plan or note these in the schedule.

**4.4.2.8** Hedgerows and substantial internal or boundary hedges (including evergreen screens) should be recorded in a similar fashion to groups, with the lateral spread and average (or maximum and minimum) height and stem diameter ranges recorded, to allow the potential constraints associated with the features to be fully assessed. All woody species present should be recorded. Where woody plants are present within a hedgerow that are significantly different in character from the remainder of it, these should be identified and recorded separately, especially where they comprise distinct trees.

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan	
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention</b> (see Note)					
<b>Category U</b> 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	<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><i>NOTE</i> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>			See Table 2	
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>		
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>					
<b>Category A</b> <b>Trees of high quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy 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 as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2	
<b>Category B</b> <b>Trees of moderate quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2	
<b>Category C</b> <b>Trees of low quality</b> with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2	

BRITISH STANDARD

BS 5837:2012

Appendix 4: Tree common and scientific names

Tree Common and Botanical Names			
Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name
Alder, Common	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Elm, English	<i>Ulmus procera</i>
Alder, Grey	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Elm, Wych	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>
Alder, Italian	<i>Alnus cordata</i>	False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Apple, Crab	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>	Fir, Common Silver	<i>Abies alba</i>
Ash, Common	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Fir, Douglas	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>
Ash, Caucasian	<i>Fraxinus oxycarpa</i>	Fir, Grand	<i>Abies grandis</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Gum, Sweet	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
Beech, Antarctic	<i>Nothofagus antarctica</i>	Gum, Cider	<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>
Beech, Common	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Beech, Copper	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Beech, Cut Leaf	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Heterophylla'</i>	Hazel, Turkish	<i>Corylus colurna</i>
Birch, Ornamental	<i>Betula sp.</i>	Hemlock, Western	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>
Birch, Silver	<i>Betula Pendula</i>	Holly, Common	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Birch, River	<i>Betula nigra</i>	Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Box Elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Cedar, Atlas	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Hornbeam, Fastigate	<i>Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata'</i>
Cedar, Doedar	<i>Cedrus deodora</i>	Indian Bean Tree	
Cedar, Lebanon	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Juniper, Common	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Cedar, Western Red	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Juniper, Chinese	<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>
Cedar, Japanese Red	<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>
Cherry, Bird	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Larch, European	<i>Larix decidua</i>
Cherry, Ornamental	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Lime, Common	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
Cherry, Wild	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Chestnut, Sweet	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	Maple, Cappadocian	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>
Chestnut, Horse	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Maple, Field	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Chestnut, Red Horse	<i>Aesculus x carnea</i>	Maple, Paper-Bark	<i>Acer griseum</i>
Cypress, Swamp	<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Maple, Silver	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Cypress, Lawson	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Monkey Puzzle	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>
Cypress, Leylandii	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Mulberry, Common	<i>Morus nigra</i>
Cypress, Nootka	<i>Chamaecyparis nootkansensis</i>	Oak, English	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Cypress, Monterey	<i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	Oak, Fastigate English	<i>Quercus robur 'Fastigiata'</i>



Tree  
 Common and Botanical Names

Common Name	Botanical Name	Common Name	Botanical Name
Oak, Holm	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	Whitebeam, Swedish	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Oak, Red	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Willow, Crack	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Oak, Scarlet	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Willow, Goat	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Oak, Sessile	<i>Quercus petraea</i>	Willow, White	<i>Salix alba</i>
Oak, Turkey	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Yew, Common	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Yew, Irish	<i>Taxus baccata 'Fastigiata'</i>
Pear, Willow leaved	<i>Pyrus salicifolia</i>		
Pine, Scots	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>		
Pine, Corsican	<i>Pinus nigra var. maritima</i>		
Plane, London	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>		
Plane, Oriental	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>		
Plum	<i>Prunus sp.</i>		
Poplar, Black	<i>Populus nigra</i>		
Poplar, Grey	<i>Populus canescens</i>		
Poplar, Hybrid Black	<i>Populus x euramericana</i>		
Poplar, Lombardy	<i>Populus nigra var. 'Italica'</i>		
Poplar, Western Balsam	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>		
Poplar, White	<i>Populus alba</i>		
Redwood, Coast	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>		
Redwood, Dawn	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>		
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>		
Snowy Mespil	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>		
Spruce, Norway	<i>Picea abies</i>		
Spruce, Sitka	<i>Picea sitchensis</i>		
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>		
Thorn, Cockspur	<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>		
Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>		
Walnut, Common	<i>Juglans regia</i>		
Wellingtonia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>		
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>		

## Appendix 5: Ecological Experience

### **Joshua Evans BSc (Hons) MCIEEM – Consultancy Manager & Principal Ecologist**

Joshua joined the team in 2008, previously working as an independent consultant, prior to that he worked for the National Trust and Forestry Commission as an ecological surveyor. For the last 26 years he has worked in both the conservation and consultancy sector. Many of these years were in woodland conservation and management. He is an experienced ecologist with particular expertise in terrestrial and aquatic invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, small mammals, riparian mammals and bats and holds Natural England (NE) and Natural Resources Wales licences for bats, dormice, great crested newts, white-clawed crayfish and barn owls. He is also an experienced botanist with National Vegetation Classification skills, the recent UK Habitat Classification System and an experienced bryologist. In addition, he has experience in biodiversity net gains and offsetting and being involved in range of conservation and developmental management plans including heritage projects and habitat restoration. As for arboricultural experience, Joshua worked for the Forestry Commission, National Trust and as an independent consultant for 7 years, undertaken mensuration assessment and tree health reports, especially in the context of public safety and the evaluation of timber within woodland compartments; coupled with the above ecological experience, he has good interpretation skills of combining the two disciplines.

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**Worcestershire Wildlife Consultancy provides an independent professional ecological service, encompassing a broad range of ecological knowledge and skills. While maintaining a local focus within the Midlands, we also operate throughout the UK.**

We offer a competitive pragmatic solution based environmental service to the business and development sector, local authorities, public utilities, Natural England and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as individual clients.

Worcestershire Wildlife Consultancy (WWC) has been the consultancy for Worcestershire Wildlife Trust since 1988, providing a wealth of experience to the environmental and ecological sector. All the profits of the ecological Consultancy are donated to Worcestershire Wildlife Trust and used to support its charitable work throughout the County.

Worcestershire Wildlife Consultancy has wide-ranging ecological and environmental expertise and a team of specialist associates allowing us to offer a comprehensive list of ecological services:

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Protected Species Surveys
- Bat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt Surveys
- Reptile Surveys
- Badger Surveys
- Nesting Bird Surveys
- Breeding Bird Surveys
- Barn Owl surveys
- Otter & Water Vole Surveys
- Dormouse Surveys
- Invertebrate surveys
- Small Mammal Surveys
- Botanical Surveys (incl. NVC – National Vegetation Survey)
- Hedgerow Surveys
- Invasive Weed Surveys
- Protected Species Licence Applications (incl. Bat Low Impact Class licence)
- Ecological Clerk of Works
- Mitigation Advice & Implementation
- Monitoring – Botanical & Wildlife
- BREEAM Assessments (incl. Code for Sustainable Homes)
- Ecological Planning Advice
- GIS Analysis
- Pond Surveys
- River Corridor Surveys
- Habitat Management Plans
- Habitat Creation/Restoration Advice & Implementation
- Arboricultural Surveys
- Training/CPD

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