11- 15 CHESTNUT LANE

CLIFTON CAMPVILLE

STAFFORDSHIRE

B79 0BW

Report Prepared by

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Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an arboricultural assessment of the trees within influencing distance of a planning proposal at 11-15 Chestnut Lane, Clifton Campville, B79 0BW. The assessment is based on BS5837-2012 Trees in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction-Recommendations and the report will provide information on the trees and supply an Arboricultural Implications Assessment Plan. The report concludes that the proposed development can be achieved with the partial removal of an unmanaged garden hedge.

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Brief I am instructed by Mr N Tongue to survey the trees within influencing distance of a planning proposal at 11-15 Chestnut Lane, Clifton Campville, B79 0BW. This survey will inform an arboricultural report to meet the requirements of BS5837-2012 Trees in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction (2012)
- 1.2 Qualifications and experience: I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and include a summary in Appendix 1.
- 1.3 **Documents and information provided:** I have been supplied the following information by Mr Tongue
 - Proposal plans of the site.
 - Topographical survey.
- 1.4 **Relevant background information:** Using the Lichfield District Council online mapping system the site is not within a Conservation Area, however there is a Tree Preservation Order protecting T1.
- 1.5 **Scope of this report:** This report is only concerned with surveying the trees on the site and adjacent areas to BS5837. It includes a preliminary assessment based on the site visit and the documents provided, listed in 1.3 above.

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2. SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

- 2.1 Site visit: I carried out an accompanied site visit on the 19th of December 2023. All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations, and I estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. I did not have access to trees outside the boundaries and have confined observations of them to what was visible from inside the site. The weather at the time of inspection was dry with reasonable visibility.
- 2.2 Brief site description: The site is an area of land to the rear of a row of cottages. The site is at a lower level than the cottages and is believed to be an old marl pit dating from the 19thC. The site is accessed via a sloping drive from Chestnut Lane. This is possibly the old access point to the pit. On the southern side of the pit the slope exceeds 40° making access to the top of the southern side of the site difficult. The site is bounded by open grassland to the south and other residential properties to the remaining boundaries. The site may be considered exposed to the south although sheltered in the base of the pit. I was informed while on site that clean demolition material was used in the past to fill in the old marl pit around the area of the level ground. A high degree of this material was removed over the past few years to leave a solid surface.
- 2.3 Identification and location of the trees: I have illustrated the approximate locations of the significant trees and groups on the sketch plan included as Figure 1 at Appendix 4 to this report. This plan is for illustrative purposes only and it should not be used for directly scaling measurements. All the relevant information on the trees is contained within this report and the provided documents.
- 2.4 Collection of basic data: I inspected each tree and have indicated the numbering on the site plan extract enclosed as Figure 1 in Appendix 4. For each tree I collected information on species, height, diameter, maturity and potential for contribution to amenity in a development context. I have recorded this information in the tree schedule included as Appendix 2. I stress that my inspection was of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level.

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APPRAISAL

- 3.1 **Relevant references:** The tree protection distances used in Appendix 3 are based upon the recommendations in BS5837 Trees in Relation to Demolition, Design and Construction (2012)
- 3.2 Trees on site: I have taken into consideration one individual tree, one group and two hedges in the production of this report. H1 a mainly Holly hedge runs along the southern boundary as a managed feature. H2 is a mixture of Cypress and Hawthorn and bounds the northern boundary. This hedge is unmanaged in appearance. G1 is a mixture of Cypress and Blackthorn and delineates the eastern boundary. This is also unmanaged in appearance.
- 3.3 T1 is a significant Beech with a wide canopy spread and large stem diameter. It is located on the steep slope at the southern side of the site about ¾ of the way up the slope. There is Ivy present on the stem and the lower crown of the tree restricting visual inspection of the stem. No obvious visual defects were noted although several of the branches had some abnormal features. No adverse conclusions are drawn from these features.
- 3.4 **The proposal:** It is proposed to construct a dwelling and an associated garage on the level area of the site to the north of the slope. The calculated Root Protection Area (RPA) of T1 drawn as a circle extends into this area. However, given the slope the tree is situated on most of the rooting material will be on the southern side of the slope and extend into the nearby agricultural field. This presumption is based on past experiences of trees located on steep slopes and the inhospitable rooting environment of demolition materials at the base of the slope.
- 3.5 The access drive will be constructed on a no dig basis using 3 dimensional grids and a porous surface to allow gaseous exchange and the free flow of water into the under lying soils. The cess pool will also be constructed within the RPA of the tree, but as discussed previously the potential for rooting material in this area is considered low.

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4. CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 On the basis of the above information and discussions, I summarise my conclusions as follows:-
 - The proposal can be achieved with no tree removal for development reasons.
 - The incursions into the RPA of T1 are mitigated for by the topographical location of the tree and the presence of demolition material at the base of the pit.
 - The retained trees on and adjacent to the site can be adequately protected during the construction phase of the proposal by the erection of a secure fences at the distance shown in the data sheets at Appendix 3 to this report.
 - The retained hedge and groups can be maintained as screen features.
 - It should be noted that the slope is not reflected in the RPA distances shown on the topographical survey and the impact appears greater on these plans than the actuality of the situation.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 **Present requirements:** Works identified to the trees are made on arboricultural grounds alone and do not consider development requirements.
- 5.2 **Tree Protection Zones:** These are an indication of the trees soil volume requirements to both survive and prosper after a potential development of the site.
- 5.3 Implementation of works: All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Work as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire GL10 3DL website www.trees.org.uk/contractors.htm.

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- 5.4 **Statutory wildlife obligations:** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.
- 5.5 **Arboricultural Impact Assessment:** The incursion into the Root Protection Area of T1 is mitigated for by its location and the presence of existing demolition material in the base of the pit. As previously discussed the degree of slope on the site is not taken into account on the plans as the measured distances on the grown are much less. I consider the impact of the proposal on the arboricultural content of the site to be minimal. The works recommended are minimal and have been granted consent for in the past.

A L Smith M Arb CEnv MICFor F Arbor A

Chartered Arboriculturist

Appendix 1 Qualifications

Qualifications and experience of Andrew L Smith

1. Qualifications:

Certificate in Arboriculture Royal Forestry Society 1986
Technicians Certificate Arboricultural Association 1988
Master of Arboriculture Royal Forestry Society 1989
Advanced Diploma in Arboriculture and Community Forestry 2001
Cardiff University Accredited Expert Witness 2006
Licensed Practitioner of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment 2006
Professional Tree Inspection, Arboricultural Association / Lantra 2007

2. Professional Body memberships

Fellow of the Arboricultural Association Chartered Forester, Institute of Chartered Foresters Chartered Environmentalist, Society of the Environment Professional Member of the International Society of Arboriculture

- **3. Practical experience:** I have been involved in arboriculture for 50 years and have experience of private and local authority work practices.
- **4. Continuing Professional Development:** This is collated and monitored by the professional associations to which I belong and reaches and agreed amount hours per year.

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Appendix 2 Tree Schedule and Data

Tree No	Species	Crown Spread as radii from Trunk (m)				Height	Age	Stem Diameter	Lowest	Life	Condition
1100110		N	S	Е	W	(M)	Class	(mm)	Branch	Estimate	Condition
1	Beech	9	8	8	7	25	М	1200	5	40	F
G1	Cypress, Blackthorn	2	2	2	2	8	М	250	0	20	F
H1	Holly	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	М	100	0	20	F
H2	Cypress, Hawthorn	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2	М	100	0	20	F

Appendix 3 Works Required and Tree Protection Distances

Tree No	Species	Remarks	BS 5837 Classification	Works Required	RPA (m²)	Radius of RPA
INO	Species	Remarks	Classification	Minor reduction works to	(111-)	(m)
				lessen the spread and		
				height of the tree by		
				approximately 2m. Final		
		Located on bank, exposed roots on		cuts to be no more than		
1	Beech	downside, ivy on stem and lower crown	A1	100mm in diameter.	652	14.4
	Cypress,	Unmanaged linear feature in neighbouring				
G1	Blackthorn	site.	C1	No tree work required	28	3.0
H1	Holly	Managed agricultural hedge	C1	Maintain	5	1.2
	Cypress,	Managed hedge, Ivy choking Hawthorn part				
H2	Hawthorn	of hedge	C1	Maintain	5	1.2

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Explanatory Notes

- Measurements/estimates: All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated.
- **Species:** The species identification is based on visual observations and the common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first. In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, it is indicate it with a '?' after the name in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the <u>main</u> component and there may be other minor species not listed.
- **Mathematical abbreviations:** > = Greater than; < = Less than
- **Height:** Height is estimate height to the nearest metre.
- **Spread:** The maximum crown spread is visually estimated to the nearest metre from the centre of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches.
- **Diameter:** These figures relate to 1.5m above ground level and are recorded in millimetres. If appropriate, diameter is measured with a diameter tape. 'M' indicates trees or shrubs with multiple stems.
- Estimated Age: Age is <u>estimated</u> from visual indicators and it should only be taken as a <u>provisional guide</u>. Age estimates often need to be modified based on further information such as historical records or local knowledge. Y= < 20Yrs, SM = Half the expected mature age, EM = Two Thirds the expected mature age, M = Mature age, OM = Over mature going into senescence, V = Veteran
- **Distance to Structures:** This is estimated to the nearest metre and intended it as an indication rather than a precise measurement.
- **BS 5837** Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction- Recommendations 2012 lists 4 categories that trees should be placed into to aid in the Design, Planning and Implementation of Construction works near trees, these categories are as follows
- Category U Trees (less than 10 Years)
- Those trees that are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10
 years and which should, in the current context be removed for reasons of sound
 arboricultural management
- Category A Trees (More than 40 Years) Those of such high quality and value, that they
 are able to make a substantial contribution to the finished development.
- Category B Trees (minimum of 20 years)
 Those of moderate quality and value and that are able to make a significant contribution to the finished development.
- Category C Trees (Minimum of 10 years) Those of low quality and value and can remain until new planting can be established or young trees below 150mm diameter.
- Categories A B and C have 3 sub categories to cover either Arboricultural (1) Landscape
 (2) or Conservation (3) values

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- Condition P = Poor F = Fair G = Good
- Tree Protection Zone (TPZ) M² The area needed surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure its survival.
- Radius of Tree Protection Zone (M) Suggested minimum radius of a circular enclosure that ensures the tree has sufficient rooting volume left undisturbed.

Works Required

- Formative prune generally entails cleaning through the canopy to remove dead, dying, crossing and rubbing branches. It also includes the removal of epicormic and basal growth, the removal of any unbalanced or misshapen limbs, this will leave the tree in a safe attractive and desirable form
- Crown lift to a specified height is when lower branches are removed to allow either highway access or pedestrian access. This work is specified where the author has felt that damage may occur to the tree if lower branches are left as they are.
- Remove ivy instructions mean that at least 300mm should be removed from the base of any ivy growing into a trees canopy; the ivy should be allowed to dieback and then be removed from the tree.
- Monitor refers to an annual check on the condition of a fork that may be prone to movement within it.

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Appendix 4 Plan

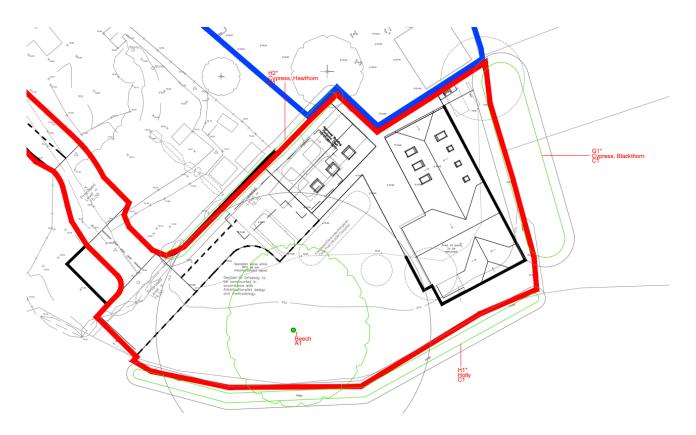


Fig 1 Arboricultural Implications Assessment Plan*

*Available as pdf and dwg

LIMITING CONDITIONS/DISCLAIMERS

Unless stated otherwise

1. The Service

1.1 Tree Health Consulting Ltd agrees to supply arboricultural consulting services of a preliminary nature or a more thorough service as advised or as commissioned.

2. Fees

- 2.1 The client(s) will settle the agreed fee in full, within 14 days of receiving the invoice. Reports will remain the property of Tree Health Consulting Ltd until full payment has been received. No liability is accepted for the contents of a report that is not paid in full. Any queries should be notified to Tree Health Consulting Ltd within 7 days of the invoice date.
- 2.2 If the client(s) fails to pay within the time specified in 2.1 then Tree Health Consulting Ltd shall charge the client(s) interest on the outstanding fee, both before and after any judgment, at the rate of 4% above the HSBC base rate, until payment is made in full (A part of a month being treated as a full month for the purposes of calculating interest).
- 2.3 In the event that it is necessary to recover any outstanding fees from the client(s), the client(s) will fully reimburse any costs and expenses incurred during the recovery period, including court costs. Tree Health Consulting Ltd reserves the right to make a charge for every letter sent and telephone/fax call made, in connection with the recovery.
- 2.4 Should the arboriculturist be unable to complete the site investigation as a result of conditions outlined in 3.5, then Tree Health Consulting Ltd will charge the client(s) the costs of travel and time spent.

3. Site Investigation

- 3.1 The scope of the site investigation is preliminary in nature, unless otherwise agreed with the client(s). Where a more detailed investigation is required, the client(s) will be advised accordingly.
- 3.2 No investigation will be made of any covered, inaccessible, or underground structures (unless specifically stated).
- 3.3 Investigation of Private Covenants is to be the responsibility of the client/landowner or agent.
- 3.4 Site investigations are undertaken by experienced and suitably qualified arboriculturists. Observations are taken from ground level only, within the curtilage of the site and public accessible areas, where this can be done safely and without undue difficulty. Binoculars are used where necessary. Tree heights, age range and future growth potential are approximate. Unless stated otherwise: 1) information contained within our reports covers only those trees that were examined and reflects the condition of those trees at the time of

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the inspection: and 2) the inspection is limited to visual examination of the subject trees from ground level only and without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future.

- 3.5 During the site investigation if the arboriculturist considers their personal safety is at risk, or that they would breach the conditions of the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974), then they are entitled to abandon the investigation and advise the client(s) accordingly.
- 3.6 The inspection may require on-site soil profile analysis and excavation and we cannot be held responsible for damage to any underground services not made known to us by the client/landowner or agent.
- 3.7 Identification of fungi, insects, or tree disorders is based on field observations and does not include a laboratory analysis (unless specifically stated).
- 3.8 Soil profile samples are extracted using a hand auger. The identification of soil profile types and soil conditions is based on field observations. No samples are taken for laboratory analysis (unless specifically stated).

4. The Report

- 4.1 If any part of the report is lost, or altered without the written consent of Tree Health Consulting Ltd, then the entire report becomes invalid.
- 4.2 The general format of reports is a licensed/certified product and cannot be shown, copied or distributed to third parties without the permission of Tree Health Consulting Ltd. No liability is accepted for the contents of the report, other than to that of the client(s).
- 4.3 The report will purport not to express any opinion or comment as to the condition or structural integrity of any building and no reliance should be made on any such comments.
- 4.4 The report does not represent legal advice and no reliance should be placed on any such comments.
- 4.5 If tree/s are on neighbouring land, the tree owner is ultimately responsible and therefore we would advise that the neighbouring tree owner check with his/her insurance company in order to ascertain if adequate building insurance cover is available in the event of any claims arising from the action of the tree/s.
- 4.6. Trees are dynamic living organisms and constantly change; therefore, all trees to be retained on site should be further inspected every two years by a qualified Consulting Arboriculturist.
- 4.7. Scale drawings, technical land surveys and accurate tree plotting data will be supplied if necessary and at extra cost. Non-scale sketch plan drawings may be included as part of the report.

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5. Insurance Cover

5.1 All work carried out by Tree Health Consulting Ltd is covered by a £5,000,000 Third Party, Public Liability insurance and a £1,000,000 professional Indemnity insurance.

6. Quality of Craftsmanship

- 6.1 When appointing a Tree Contractor, please use only suitably qualified and experienced companies (The Local Authority Tree Officer may be able to provide a select list of such companies) and always check that they carry Public and Products Liability Insurance with a minimum of £2 million cover and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. All tree works must conform rigorously to BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work' and as modified by more recent research. Any stump treatment (poisons) must be carried out by a licensed chemical operative.
- 6.2 Tree Health Consulting Ltd will not accept liability for any works undertaken by any other companies, or contractors.

7. Statutory Provisions

7.1 Before authorising these, or any other tree works, you should contact your Local Planning Authority to ascertain if the trees are the subjects of any Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area, as if either applies, statutory permission will be required before any works can take place

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