

**WESTSIDE FORESTRY LTD**

Providing a complete range of professional tree care services

Preliminary Development  
Tree Survey (BS5837: 2012)  
at  
Workhouse Lane, Burbage

Presented to  
Harris Lamb Property Consultancy

July 2019

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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 Harris Lamb Property Consultancy.
- 1.0.2 Westside Forestry were commissioned to undertake a Tree Survey in relation to a potential residential development at Workhouse Lane, Burbage (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 sites (see Appendix 5 Author's Qualifications).
- 1.1.2 The clients brief is:
  - a. Tree Survey of the site in accordance with BS5837 Tree Survey – Scope of survey.
  - b. To provide a Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment report in accordance with BS5837:2012 that evaluates the direct and indirect effects of potential development and where necessary recommends mitigation.

## **2.0 Tree Survey**

2.0.1 The tree survey was carried out on 25<sup>th</sup> July 2019. The weather conditions were dry and fine.

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** at **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 or groups of trees surveyed are listed individually within the **Tree Survey Table** at **Appendix 2**, summarised on the **Tree Survey Constraints Plan** at **Appendix 3**.

## 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 European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 (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 Assessment

#### 3.1.0 Site Description

- 3.1.1 The site is located on the settlement fringe of Burbage and currently forms pasture land with residential properties to the north and further pasture land to the south and west.
- 3.1.2 The trees surveyed composed predominantly of early-mature and mature native tree species situated within the field boundary, and native hedges surrounding the site.
- 3.1.3 A total of 8 individual trees (T), 2 groups (G), and 4 hedges (H) were surveyed, as shown on the **Tree Survey (Constraints) Plan** at **Appendix 3**, located to the rear of this report.

#### 3.2 Statutory Protection

- 3.2.1 Following preliminary investigations, we understand from Hinckley and Bosworth Borough Council that the trees within site are not currently subject to Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area protection. 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 Tables** at **Appendix 2**.
- 3.3.2 Of the trees surveyed the majority were found to be in a fairly adequate condition.

#### 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) / Hedges (H)	Total
Young	0	0	0
Semi-mature	0	0	0
Early-mature	6	1	7
Mature	1	5	6
Dead	1	0	1
Total	8	6	14

**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	0	0	0
B	4	0	4
C	2	6	8
U	2	0	2
Total	8	6	14

**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 3**, 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 Very limited past management is evident throughout the tree stock, however several of the hedges have been subject to annual flail trimming.
- 3.7.4 Trees and hedges 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 European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 (as amended).
- 3.7.5 The trees are considered unlikely to support bats but they may be used sporadically by single common bat species as transient roosts.

- 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 Preliminary Development Implications (Opportunities & Constraints)**

- 3.8.1 Trees within Groups G1 and G2, are native species and of limited individual quality to warrant particular retention. However collectively they form attractive groups which might easily be retained in a developed setting and provide wildlife habitat and visual amenity. If required pruning or removal of several individuals within the groups might be undertaken to facilitate development, without significant detriment to the overall appearance of each group.
- 3.8.2 Hedges H3, H4, H5 and H6 form attractive boundary features, typical of the surrounding area. They may easily be retained within a developed setting, notwithstanding the likely requirement to remove a section from H3 to allow improved access to the site.
- 3.8.3 Trees T7, T8, T10, T11 and T12, situated on or adjacent the northern boundary of the site might easily be retained to complement a residential development and provide screening between the existing properties to the north and any new development. It will be important that sufficient offsets be sought to ensure appropriate protection of their respective roots systems.
- 3.8.4 The Black Poplar T9, is the most dominant feature of the site and its retention would complement a future residential development. However, given the known species characteristic of their propensity for limb / branch failure, planning should take account of its future risk potential. Development proposals should seek to ensure that the area beneath its canopy are of limited access to persons or property.
- 3.8.5 Ash trees T13 and T14 are of poor condition unsuitable for retention in a developed setting.
- 3.8.6 In terms of trees to be retained sufficient development offsets should be sought to ensure the protection of the retained trees from inappropriate working methods or a scheme which risks the failure or removal of the tree stock. The safeguarding of these trees will help to assimilate any new proposals into the existing context and enhance the general maturity of planting across the new scheme whilst limiting the alteration of the visual context or experience of the landscape. The site boundaries made up of the hedgerows which provide visual amenity and wildlife habitat. Retention of boundary trees and hedges would ensure that development has limited impact on the surrounding landscape and public views.

### 3.9 Tree which require removal or pruning due to condition

3.9.1 The following trees have structural or physiological reason for their removal or pruning given their location within the site and are unsuitable for retention in a developed setting.

Tree / Group (G) Number	Species	Quality Category
T13	Ash	U
T14	Ash	U

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

## **4.0 Tree Protection & Method Statement**

### **4.0.1 Tree Protection Plan**

- 4.0.1 The retained trees will need to 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 the **Indicative Tree Protection Plan** at Appendix 3.

### **4.1 Purpose of 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 ground-works 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
  - Amendments

## **5.0 Conclusions**

- 5.1 This report details the arboricultural constraints with redevelopment of Etwall Farm site. Westside Forestry Limited have given consideration to the categorisation of trees in terms of BS 5837: 2012 on the presumption that the site is to be developed.

## Appendix 1: Tree Survey Explanatory Notes

### Tree Numbers

'T' prefix has been used to identify individual trees.

'G' prefix has been used to identify groups of trees.

'H' prefix has been used to identify hedges.

'W' prefix has been used to identify woodlands.

'G' and 'H' numbers run in sequence with the 'T' numbers e.g. 'T1', 'H2', 'G3', 'W4'.

### Species

Species are listed by their common name, both in the schedule and in the report text.

### Height

Tree heights are 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 in metres (m) 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 (m) and is listed for each of the four cardinal points.

### 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: Harris Lamb Property Consultancy  
 Project: Workhouse Lane, Burbage  
 Survey Date: 25/07/2019  
 Surveyor: Andrew Needham

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

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
G1	N/A										Estimated Measurements		
A Group		9	0			Early-mature	A: 0	Fair	C: Fair			C.1	
- -							R: 0		S: Fair	Group of Hawthorn, Hazel, Elm and Hornbeam.			10 to 20 yrs
									B: Fair				
G2	N/A										Estimated Measurements		
A Group		8	0			M	A: 0	Fair	C: Fair			C.1	
- -							R: 0		S: Fair	Overgrown hedgerow group (unmaintained), Hawthorn, Field Maple, Ash and Elm.			10 to 20 yrs
									B: Fair				
H3	N/A										Estimated Measurements		
A Hedgerow		2.5	0			M	A: 0	Fair	C: Fair			C.1	
- Unknown							R: 0		S: Fair	Boundary hedgerow (maintained by annual flail), predominantly Hawthorn with, Blackthorn, Elm and Elder.			10 to 20 yrs
									B: Fair				
H4	N/A										Estimated Measurements		
A Hedgerow		6	0			M	A: 0	Fair	C: Fair			C.1	
- Unknown							R: 0		S: Fair	Overgrown hedgerow (unmaintained), predominantly Hawthorn, Holly and Bramble.			10 to 20 yrs
									B: Fair				
Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		Condition:	C	Crown	Stems:	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 Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment				
H5	N/A										Estimated Measurements				
A Hedgerow - <i>Unknown</i>		2	0				M	A: 0 R: 0	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Boundary hedgerow (maintained by annual flail), predominantly Hawthorn with Blackthorn, Dogwood and Elder.			C.1 10 to 20 yrs	
H6	N/A										Estimated Measurements				
A Hedgerow - <i>Unknown</i>		3.5	0				M	A: 0 R: 0	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Boundary hedgerow (maintained by annual flail), predominantly Hawthorn with, Blackthorn, Holly and Elder.			C.1 10 to 20 yrs	
T7	N/A										Estimated Measurements				
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		13	1	400	N E S W	4 4 4 4	Early-mature	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Third-party owned tree hence not close inspected. Purple spp.			B.1 20 to 40 yrs	
T8	N/A											Estimated Measurements			
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		11	4	400 (Eq)	N E S W	4 4 4 4		Early-mature	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Lower stem not closely inspected due to vegetation.			B.1 20 to 40 yrs
T9	N/A												Estimated Measurements		
Black Poplar <i>Populus nigra var betulifolia</i>		18	1	1100	N E S W	7 8 6 6	M		A: 547.5 R: 13.2	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Ivy obscuring close inspection of stem.			B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs
T10	N/A											Estimated Measurements			
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		13	1	1000	N E S W	6 5 6 5		A: 452.4 R: 12	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Old coppiced stool (previously coppiced at approx. 1m above ground level) forming 6 stems above.			B.1 20 to 40 yrs	
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		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 Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T11	N/A										Estimated Measurements			
Common Ash		10	1	450	N	4	Early-mature	A: 91.6	Fair	C: Fair			<b>C.1</b>	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>					E	4		R: 5.39		S: Poor	Bark wounds lower stem and buttress roots.		10 to 20 yrs	
					S	3				B: Poor				
					W	4								
T12	N/A										Estimated Measurements			
Sycamore		12	1	350	N	3	Early-mature	A: 55.4	Fair	C: Fair			<b>C.1</b>	
<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>					E	3		R: 4.19		S: Fair	Lower stem not closely inspected due to vegetation .		10 to 20 yrs	
					S	3				B: Fair				
					W	3								
T13	N/A										Estimated Measurements			
Common Ash		7	1	200	N	3	Dead	A: 18.1	Dead	C: Poor			<b>U</b>	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>					E	3		R: 2.4		S: Poor	Dead, ring barked.		n/a	
					S	3				B: Poor				
					W	3								
T14	N/A										Estimated Measurements			
Common Ash		9	1	550	N	4	Early-mature	A: 136.9	Poor	C: Poor			<b>U</b>	
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>					E	4		R: 6.6		S: Poor	Stem decay, past limb failure and decay within upper scaffold limbs.		n/a	
					S	4				B: Poor				
					W	3.5								
<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				

## **Appendix 3 – Indicative Survey Plans**

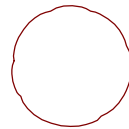
- **Tree Survey Constraints Plan**
- **Root protection Areas Plan**
- **Indicative Tree Retention and Removal Plan**
- **Indicative Tree Protection Plan**

# BS 5837 2012 - MAP KEY

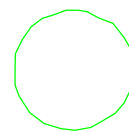
Tree Identification Number    447

Approximate Tree Stem Location    ◦

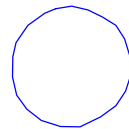
Canopy Spread of Category U Tree (Brown)



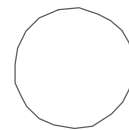
Canopy Spread of Category A Tree (Green)



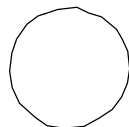
Canopy Spread of Category B Tree (Blue)



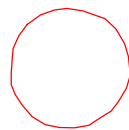
Canopy Spread of Category C Tree (Grey)



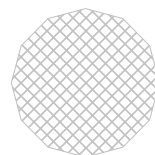
Canopy Spread of Tree to be Retained (Black)



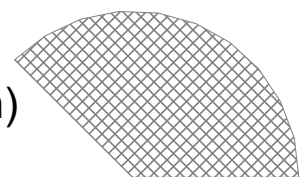
Canopy Spread of Tree to be Removed (Red)



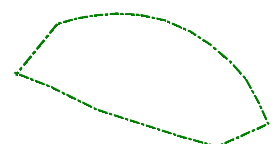
Theoretical Root Protection Areas (Light Grey hatch)

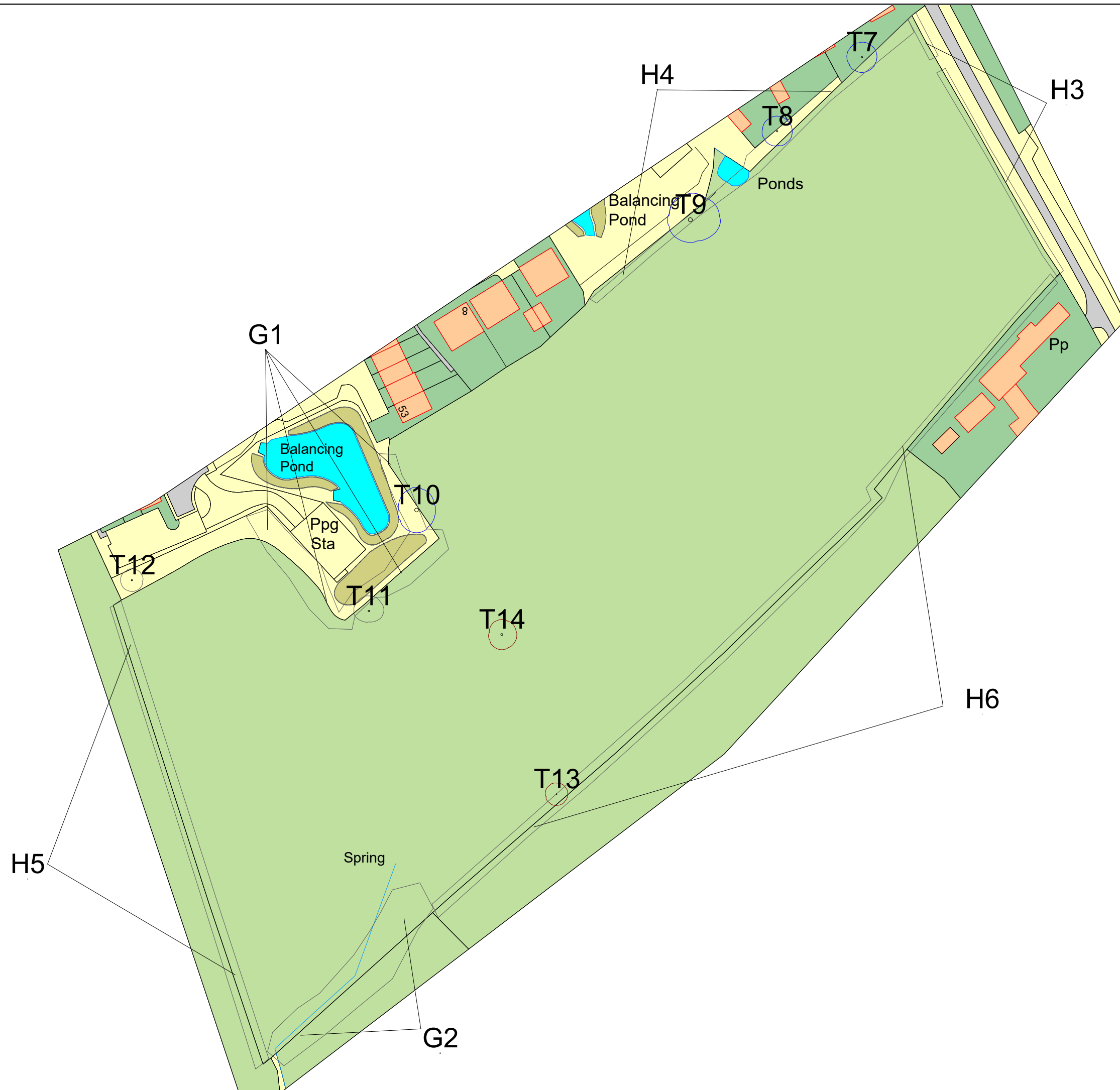


Theoretical Outline Tree Shadow (Dark Grey hatch)



Protective Fencing Barrier (Green broken line)





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**Workhouse Lane, Burbage**

SCALE :  
1 : 1000

DATE :  
25/07/2019

MAP FILENAME :  
Tree Survey Constraints Plan

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<b>Workhouse Lane, Burbage</b>		
SCALE : 1 : 1000	DATE : 25/07/2019	
MAP FILENAME : Root Protection Areas Plan		
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**Workhouse Lane, Burbage**

SCALE : 1 : 1000	DATE : 26/07/2019	
MAP FILENAME : Indicative Tree Retention and Removal Plan		
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Workhouse Lane, Burbage

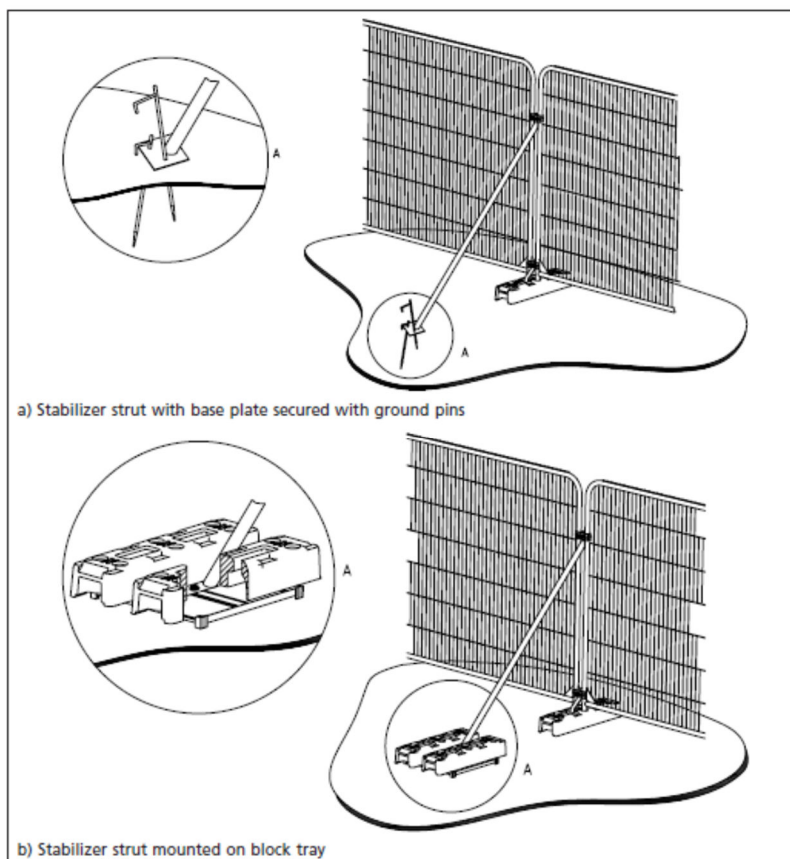
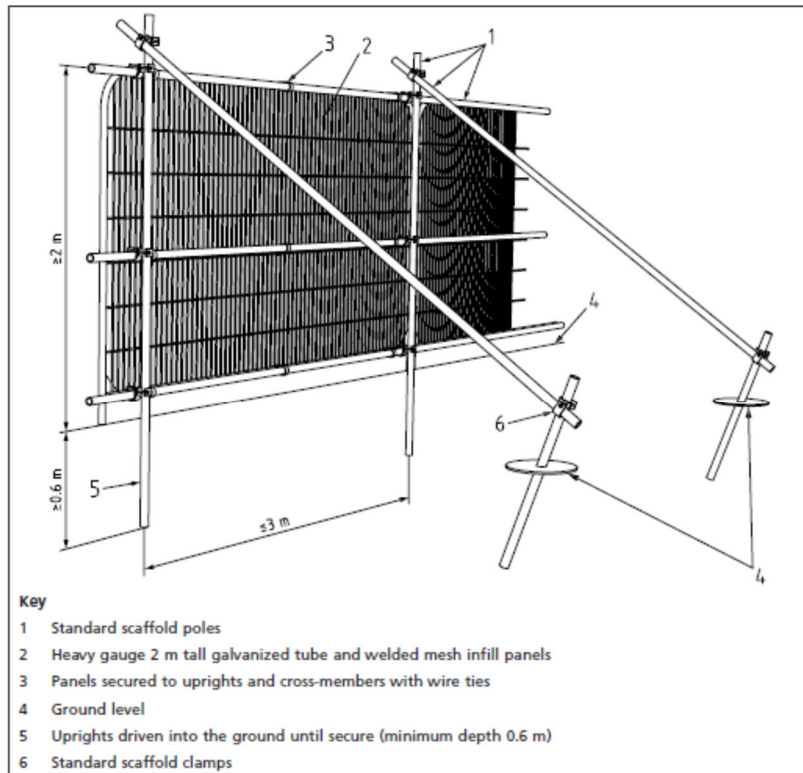
SCALE : 1 : 1000    DATE : 26/07/2019

MAP FILENAME : Indicative Tree Protection Plan

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## Appendix 4 – Tree Protective Barriers



## Appendix 5 - 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.

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 twelve 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 an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor.



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