LAKELAND
TREE CONSULTANCY
ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING SPECIALIST

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Kemple Down
Birdy Brow
Chaigley
BB7 3LR

October 2025

Project details

Job no.	LTC379
Site	Kemple Down, Birdy Brow, Chaigley, BB7 3LR
Client	David Dennis
Agent	Stanton Andrews Architects
Arboriculturist	Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA
Local authority	Ribble Valley Borough Council
Date	23 October 2025
Issue	Final issue for planning

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LAKELAND TREE CONSULTANCY
ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING SPECIALIST

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1. Executive Summary

1.1 This arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) relates to a planning application at Kemple Down, Chaigley for the proposed demolition of the existing dwelling and granny annexe and the erection of a replacement dwelling and garage block.

1.2 A tree survey carried out in accordance with BS5837 identified seven individual trees and seven groups of trees with potential to be impacted by the proposed development works.

1.3 Assessment of the proposal indicates that construction of the development will require the removal of one U-category tree, one C-category tree, two C-category groups and one U-category group. There is not projected to be any requirement for pruning works to any of the retained trees.

1.4 The planning application is supported by a Landscape Layout, which proposes extensive new tree, shrub and hedge planting across the site in order to compensate for the development-related tree losses.

1.5 The retained trees can be adequately protected by means of temporary tree protection fencing, which is to be laid-out as shown on the appended Tree Protection Plan, and by following both the site-specific and general tree protection recommendations provided herein.

2. Introduction

2.1 The client's agent instructed Lakeland Tree Consultancy to survey the trees at the site in question and undertake an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) in relation to a planning application for the proposed demolition of the existing dwelling and granny annexe and the erection of a replacement dwelling and garage block.

2.2 Arboriculturist Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA visited the site on 1st October 2025 and surveyed all trees with reasonable potential to be impacted by the proposed works in accordance with the British Standard guidance, BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

2.3 This report will assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon the existing tree population and outline the tree protection measures needed to prevent retained trees from being damaged during the construction works. It should be supplied to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to allow them to determine the planning application and its contents should be adhered to by the appointed contractor, should the development be approved.

3. The Site and Tree Population

The site

3.1 The site is located in a rural area in the parish of Chaigley, Lancashire, approximately four kilometres west of the town of Clitheroe, and is currently a detached residential dwelling with a detached granny annexe and surrounding garden area (see Figure 1). The site is bounded to the east by a neighbouring residential property, to the south by agricultural land and to the west by Birdy Brow, from which there are currently two existing vehicular access points into the site.

Figure 1: Google Earth image of application site (dated 21 September 2025)

The tree population

3.2 There are a variety of native and ornamental trees growing both central to the site and around the boundaries, including an orchard area in the northern garden and two large, prominent conifers directly north of the dwelling.

3.3 The BS5837 tree survey identified seven individual trees and seven groups of trees with potential to be impacted by the proposed development works. These were located both within the site and on areas of immediately adjacent land. The positions of the surveyed trees in relation to the existing site are shown on the appended Tree Survey Plan.

3.4 The retention value of the surveyed trees was categorised using the guidance given in Table 1 of BS5837 (2012), which is explained in the appended Tree Survey Schedule. One group of trees was categorised as high quality (A-category), three individual trees and two groups were categorised as moderate quality (B-category), two trees and three groups were categorised as low quality (C-category), and two trees and one group were categorised as unsuitable for retention (U-category) due to their limited remaining life expectancies.

Veteran trees

3.5 Trees classified as veteran or ancient are of exceptionally high value and are afforded special consideration as “irreplaceable habitats” within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The tree survey did not identify any notable, veteran or ancient trees at this site, as defined by Lonsdale (2013). It may not have been possible to thoroughly inspect all trees, however, where they were located off-site or where they were located within heavily overgrown areas, for example.

4. The Development Proposal and Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The development proposal

4.1 The proposed site plan provided (Landscape Layout M3792-PA-01-V1 by Barnes Walker) and further information provided by Stanton Andrews Architects indicate that the planning application is for the proposed demolition of the existing dwelling and granny annexe and the erection of a replacement dwelling and garage block. A new site access will be formed at the northern side of the site and the existing accesses will be closed. The surrounding gardens will be relandscaped, including regrading and new planting in order to screen the house from the adjacent road.

Services and drainage

4.2 The proposed site plan provided does not show proposed services or drainage at this stage, although it is anticipated that existing infrastructure will be utilised. New provisions, including service trenches, electric car charging points and connections, heat pump infrastructure and foul and surface water drainage, including pipes, channels, sewage treatment plants and surface water attenuation features, should be sited so as to avoid the RPAs of retained trees wherever possible and must not encroach within the no dig area indicated on the appended Tree Protection Plan. Where the installation of services or drainage within RPAs cannot be avoided, excavation must be carried out using hand-held tools only and in accordance with the NJUG Volume 4 guidance, taking care to minimise any root damage.

Tree removals

4.3 As shown on the appended Tree Removal Plan and in Table 1, below, construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of one U-category tree, one C-category tree, two C-category groups and one U-category group.

Table 1: Proposed tree removals

ID no.	Species	BS5837 category	Recommendation
T4	Sycamore	U	Remove in order to form new site access with suitable visibility splays
T7	Cypress	C	Remove in order to relandscape
G1	Native mix	C	Remove in full in order to form new site access with suitable visibility splays
G3	Orchard	C	Remove in full in order to construct new access road and garage
G7	3no. ash, hazel	U	Remove in order to relandscape
Total tree removals			**1no. U-category tree** **1no. C-category tree** **2no. C-category groups** **1no. U-category group**

Compensatory tree planting

4.4 The planning application is supported by a Landscape Layout, which proposes extensive new tree, shrub and hedge planting across the site in order to compensate for the development-related tree losses. The specification, delivery and aftercare of compensatory planting can be secured by means of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval and should be implemented in accordance with the British Standard guidance BS8545 (2014) *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations*.

Tree works

4.5 There is not anticipated to be any requirement for facilitation pruning works to retained trees at this site. If tree works are found to be required, they should be carried out by a suitably qualified, experienced and insured arborist and must be in accordance with the British Standard guidance BS3998 (2010) *Tree work - Recommendations.*

RPA encroachments

4.6 As shown on the appended Tree Protection Plan, proposed works within or close to the RPAs of retained trees include: -

- Relandscaping works required within or close to RPAs of most of retained trees

Operations with potential to impact tree RPAs must be carried out in accordance with the preliminary arboricultural method statement and general tree protection requirements provided later in Section 5.

Future tree pressures

4.7 The AIA seeks to identify any reasonably foreseeable sources of conflict between the existing trees and the proposed development that would lead to future pressure to remove or significantly prune the trees. This can include shading issues and nuisance issues, such as the dropping of fruit or leaf litter. The assessment does not include proposed new trees, the details of which may not have been available at the time this report was prepared.

4.8 As the new dwelling sits on a similar footprint to the existing dwelling, no specific new future tree pressures have been identified in relation to the proposed development at this site.

4.9 The AIA does not include the collection of soil samples to assess the potential for roots of existing, proposed or removed trees to affect soil structure and potentially impact neighbouring foundations. It is recommended that soils are professionally assessed and foundations are designed accordingly, in line with the guidance provided in the NHBC Standards (2025) *4.2 Building near trees*.

5. Protection of Retained Trees

Tree protection fencing

5.1 Adequate protection of the retained trees during the development is paramount in ensuring their future health and survival. Creating a construction exclusion zone by erecting temporary fencing around the perimeter of the trees' RPAs is the most effective way of protecting them during the works. It is important that tree protection fencing is secured into the ground, so that it cannot be easily moved or shunted out of place whilst the construction works are underway.

5.2 For the development in question, the default BS5837 tree protection fencing specification, as shown on the appended illustration, is expected to be suitable. It may be possible to agree an alternative fencing specification with the LPA Tree Officer prior to commencement, if required. The fencing is to be laid-out as indicated on the appended Tree Protection Plan prior to any works on site, including site preparation, demolition and deliveries, and shall remain in place until construction is complete and all associated materials have been removed from site.

5.3 Once erected, the tree protection fencing shall be labelled at regular intervals with all-weather notices stating 'TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT!'. The construction exclusion zone shall be considered sacrosanct and the tree protection fencing must be kept well-maintained and functional for the duration of the construction works. Any form of construction access, including storage of materials, equipment, stone or earth and tracking of vehicles or plant, is prohibited within the construction exclusion zone.

Preliminary arboricultural method statement

5.4 An arboricultural method statement intends to identify site operations with reasonably foreseeable potential to adversely impact the health of trees within or close to the development site and outlines the necessary actions and precautions required during the development process to minimise the risk of causing damage to trees (see Table 2, below).

5.5 As this arboricultural method statement is provided pre-determination, it should be considered preliminary, pending the confirmation of all design details, such as services, drainage, boundary treatments and detailed construction specifications. A detailed arboricultural method statement, including a sequence of works and program of site monitoring and arboricultural supervision, can be conditioned to a planning approval, where necessary.

Table 2: Site-specific guidance for operations within tree RPAs

Operation	BS5837 Guidance
Relandscaping	• Relandscaping, including earthworks, is proposed within or close to the RPAs of most of the retained trees • The appended Tree Protection Plan indicates a strict no dig zone, which must be considered sacrosanct in order to preserve the structural integrity of large conifer trees T1 and T2 • The existing retaining walls to the north and east of these trees should also be left in place in order to reduce the risk of destabilisation • The Tree Protection Plan also indicates construction exclusion zones and tree protection fencing for the other retained trees • There shall be no construction access, including tracking of vehicles/machinery, changes to ground levels or storage of materials, equipment, stone or earth within the construction exclusion zones • Excavation for landscaping operations shall be carried out using hand-held tools only, where within RPAs, taking care not to sever roots greater than 25mm in diameter (thumb width) which may be important for health/stability • Ground preparation for new surfaces must take place above existing soil levels within RPAs • RPAs must not be mechanically scraped or rotovated

5.6 General tree protection requirements

- The tree protection fencing shall be installed prior to any works on site, including site preparation, demolition and deliveries
- The tree protection fencing shall be kept well-maintained and functional for the duration of the works and shall not be moved until the development is complete and all associated materials have been removed from site
- Vehicles and plant shall not operate within RPAs, unless there is an existing hard surface in place or load-appropriate ground protection has been installed
- Soil levels within RPAs shall not be raised or lowered, unless authorised in advance by the LPA
- Soil within RPAs shall not be scraped, skimmed or mechanically compacted. The majority of tree roots are found in the top 600mm of soil, so even a shallow scrape can cause detrimental root damage
- Materials, equipment, vehicles, skips, demolition arisings, stone or earth shall not be stored within soft-surfaced RPAs
- Oil, fuel, chemicals, cement or any other material with potential to cause damage to trees shall not be poured, stored, mixed, washed or discharged within tree RPAs. Consideration shall also be given to the topography of the site to prevent materials running towards trees
- Services and drainage shall not be installed below ground level within RPAs, unless authorised in advance by the LPA
- Surface water run-off shall not be re-diverted into or out of tree RPAs
- Fires shall not be lit within 10m of any tree crown or RPA
- Temporary buildings, including welfare units and portable toilets, shall not be sited within soft-surfaced RPAs
- Notice boards, telephone cables, anchorage for equipment or any other services shall not be attached to trees
- Deliveries by crane shall be supervised by the site manager, ensuring the vehicle operates in a manner in which trees are not put at risk of damage
- Incidents of damage to a tree or with potential to damage a tree, such as an incursion, accident, impact or spillage, shall be logged and reported to the Project Arboriculturist forthwith, who will advise on the nature and timescale of any remedial action required

6. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas and Other Legal Constraints

6.1 Trees may be subject to legal protection, by means of being covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or by being located within a Conservation Area. It is an offence to cut down, uproot, top, lop, cause wilful damage or destruction of protected trees without the appropriate consent from the Local Authority. Fines for carrying out unauthorised works to protected trees can be considerable. The Local Authority must be given six-weeks' notice prior to the removal of trees within a Conservation Area with a stem diameter greater than 75mm (at a height of 1.5m above ground level). To carry out works on trees covered by a TPO, a formal application must be made to the Local Authority, which should be determined within an eight-week period.

6.2 According to Ribble Valley Borough Council's website (www.ribblevalley.gov.uk; searched 23/10/25), the site is not located within a Conservation Area. The website does not include an interactive TPO map or search function, so the presence of any TPOs would need to be checked with the Council directly. It is always advisable to check for any statutory tree protection directly with the Council prior to carrying out any tree works that are not authorised as part of a detailed planning approval.

6.3 It should be noted that, subject to certain exemptions, a felling licence must be obtained from the Forestry Commission for felling of trees that will equate to more than five cubic metres of timber in a calendar quarter. This does not, however, apply to tree removals that are authorised under a detailed planning approval.

6.4 Hedgerows meeting a particular series of criteria may be classed as ‘important’ and afforded legal protection under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. It is an offence to remove an important hedgerow without appropriate consent from the Local Authority.

6.5 Birds, bats and certain other species are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence to disturb wild birds within the nesting season (from March to August inclusive) and bats at any time of year, and this must be taken into account whilst carrying out tree works. The advice of a suitably qualified and licensed ecologist must be sought if the presence of birds, bats or other protected species is identified before or during tree works.

References

British Standards Institute (2014) *BS8545 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations*

British Standards Institute (2012) *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*

British Standards Institute (2010) *BS3998 Tree work - Recommendations*

Lonsdale, D. (ed.) (2013) *Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management*. The Tree Council, London

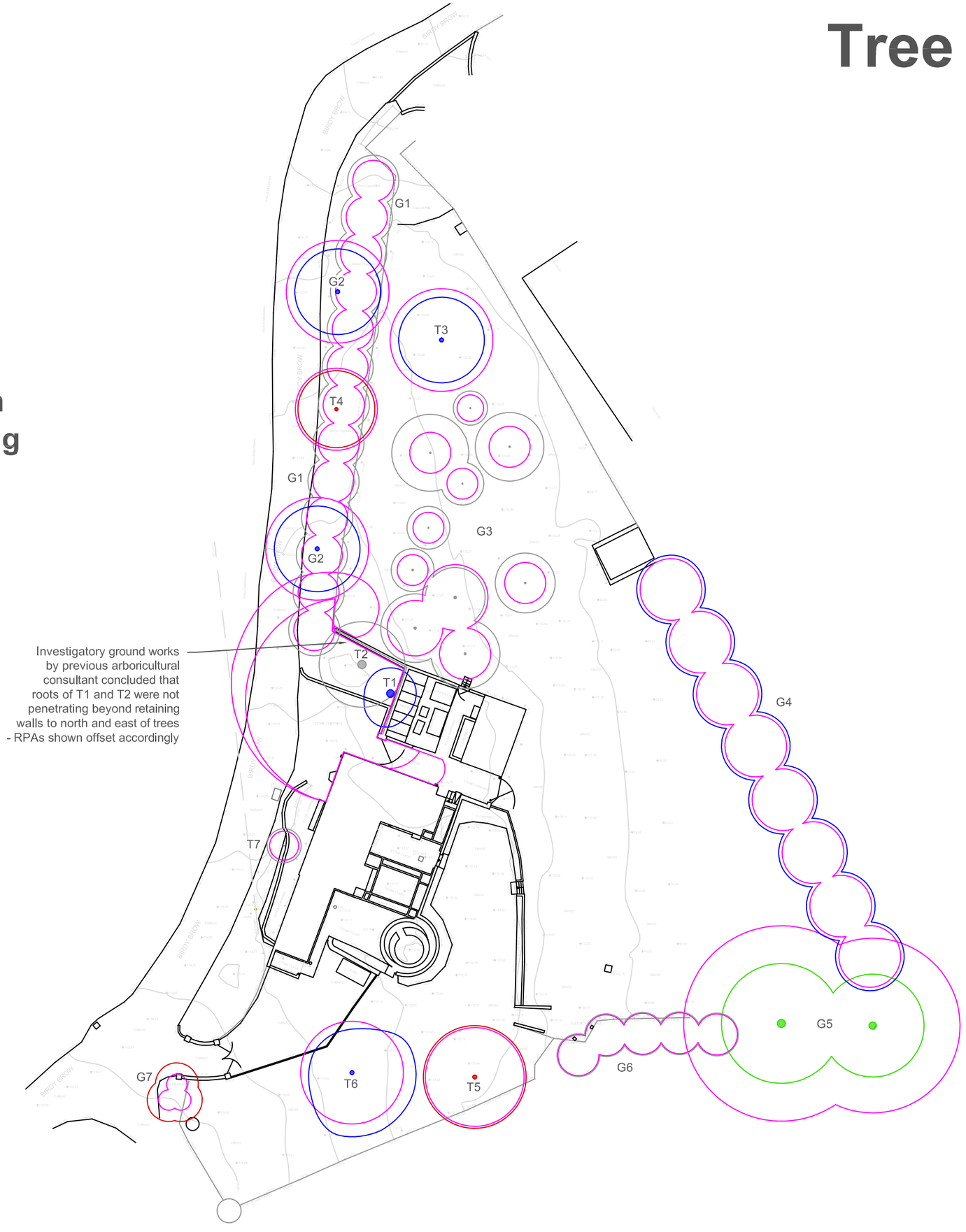
NHBC (2025) *NHBC Standards: 4.2 Building near trees*. Available online at https://nhbc-standards.co.uk/

The National Joint Utilities Group (2007) *Volume 4 - NJUG Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*

Tree Survey Plan

N

Site Plan as Existing



Investigatory ground works by previous arboricultural consultant concluded that roots of T1 and T2 were not penetrating beyond retaining walls to north and east of trees - RPAs shown offset accordingly

Tree Survey Schedule Summary		
ID	Species	Cat.
T1	Fir	B
T2	Pine	C
T3	Alder	B
T4	Sycamore	U
T5	Cherry	U
T6	Willow	B
T7	Cypress	C
G1	Native mix	C
G2	2no. sycamore	B
G3	Orchard	C
G4	Native/ornamental mix	B
G5	2no. alder	A
G6	Native mix	C
G7	3no. ash, hazel	U

BS5837 Tree retention categories:

- Category A — High quality tree
- Category B — Moderate quality tree
- Category C — Low quality tree
- Category U — Unsuitable for retention
- Root protection areas (RPAs)

Identification numbers:

T = individual tree
G = group of trees
W = woodland
H = hedge

Site:
Kemple Down
Birdy Brow
Chaigley
BB7 3LR

Client:
David Dennis

Date: October 2025
Scale: 1:500 at A3
Drawing: LTC379-TSP
Drawn by: JK

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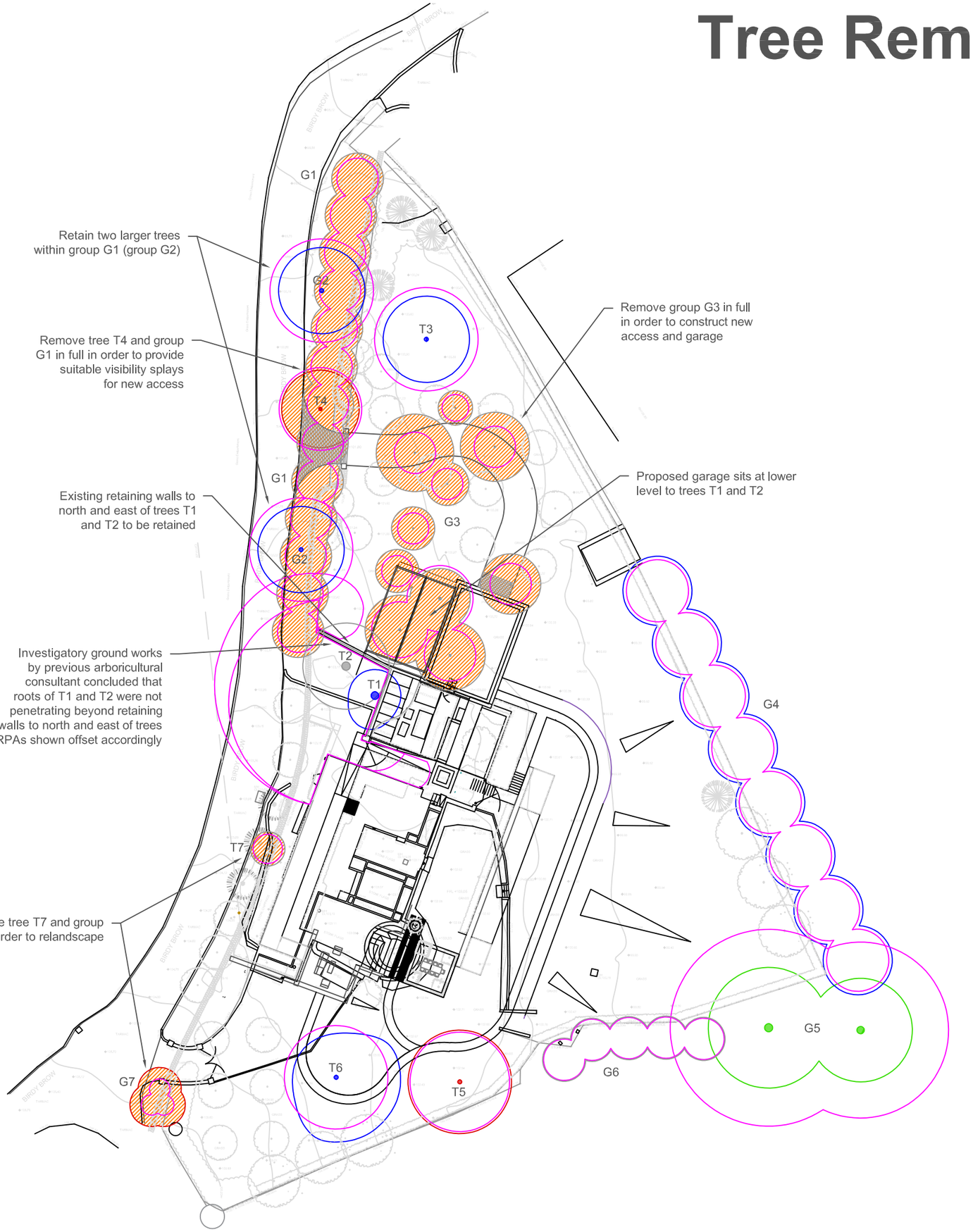
Tree Removal Plan

Site Plan as Proposed



Tree Survey Schedule Summary			
ID	Species	Cat.	Recommendation
T1	Fir	B	Retain
T2	Pine	C	Retain
T3	Alder	B	Retain
T4	Sycamore	U	Remove
T5	Cherry	U	Retain
T6	Willow	B	Retain
T7	Cypress	C	Remove
G1	Native mix	C	Remove in full
G2	2no. sycamore	B	Retain
G3	Orchard	C	Remove in full
G4	Native/ornamental mix	B	Retain
G5	2no. alder	A	Retain
G6	Native mix	C	Retain
G7	3no. ash, hazel	U	Remove

BS5837 Tree retention categories:

- Category A — High quality tree
- Category B — Moderate quality tree
- Category C — Low quality tree
- Category U — Unsuitable for retention
- Root protection areas (RPAs)
- Proposed tree removals

Identification numbers:

T = individual tree
G = group of trees
W = woodland
H = hedge

Site:
Kemple Down
Birdy Brow
Chaigley
BB7 3LR

Client:
David Dennis

Date:	October 2025
Scale:	1:500 at A3
Drawing:	LTC379-TRP
Drawn by:	JK

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Tree Protection Plan

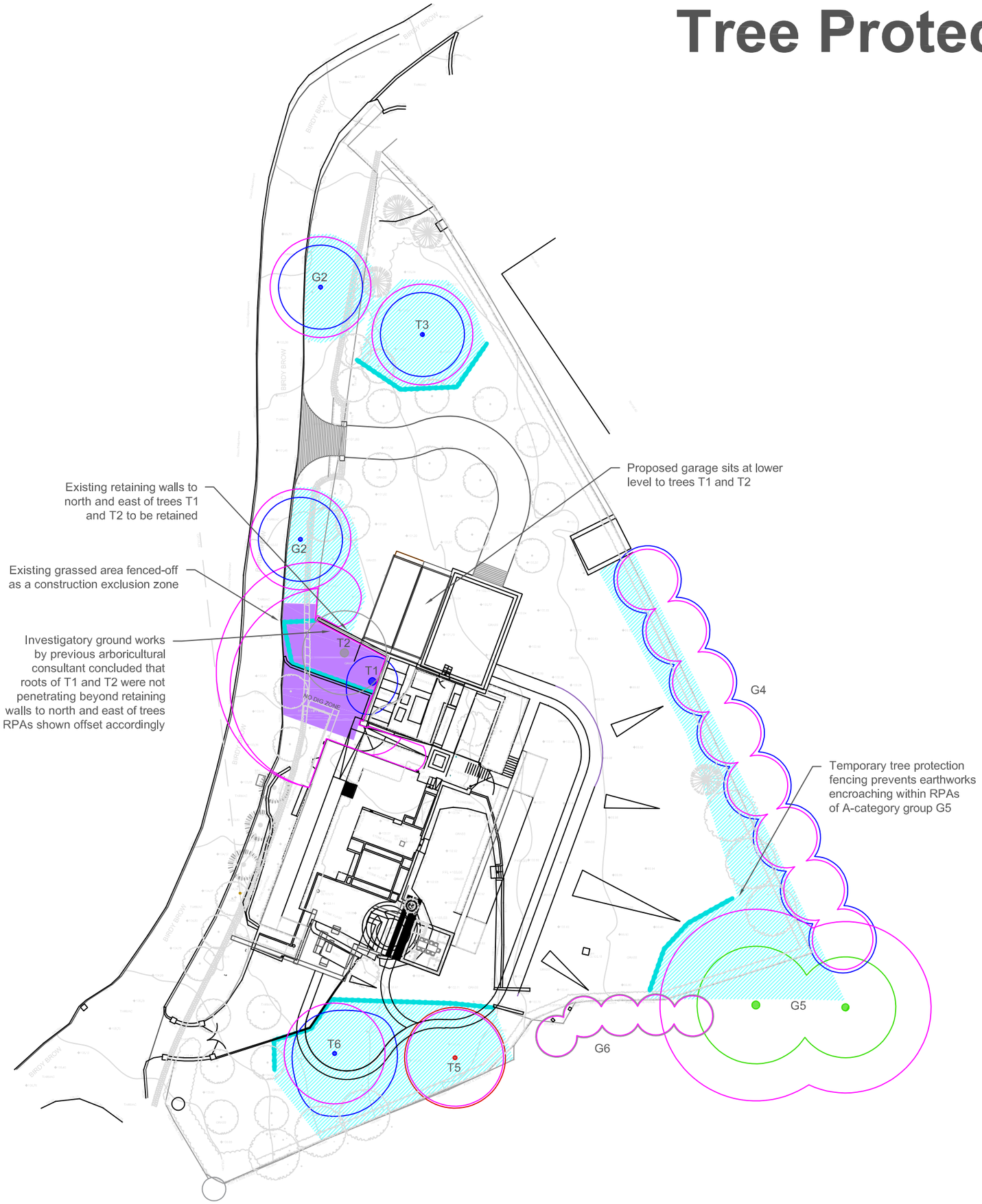
No Dig Zone

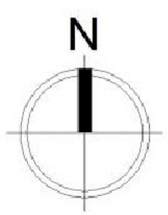
The no dig zone indicated in purple aims to preserve the structural integrity of large trees T1 and T2

The following operations are strictly prohibited within the no dig zone: -

- Ground disturbance
- Excavation (other than for landscaping, which must be carried out using hand-held tools only)
- Scraping
- Regrading
- Raising or lowering of ground levels
- Trenching
- Severing, tearing or dislodging of tree roots >50mm in diameter

Site Plan as Proposed





Category A
High quality tree

Category B
Moderate quality tree

Category C
Low quality tree

Category U
Unsuitable for retention

Root protection areas (RPAs)

No dig zone

Construction exclusion zone and tree protection fencing

Identification numbers:

T = individual tree
G = group of trees
W = woodland
H = hedge

Site:
Kemple Down
Birdy Brow
Chaigley
BB7 3LR

Client:
David Dennis

Date:	October 2025
Scale:	1:500 at A3
Drawing:	LTC379-TPP
Drawn by:	JK

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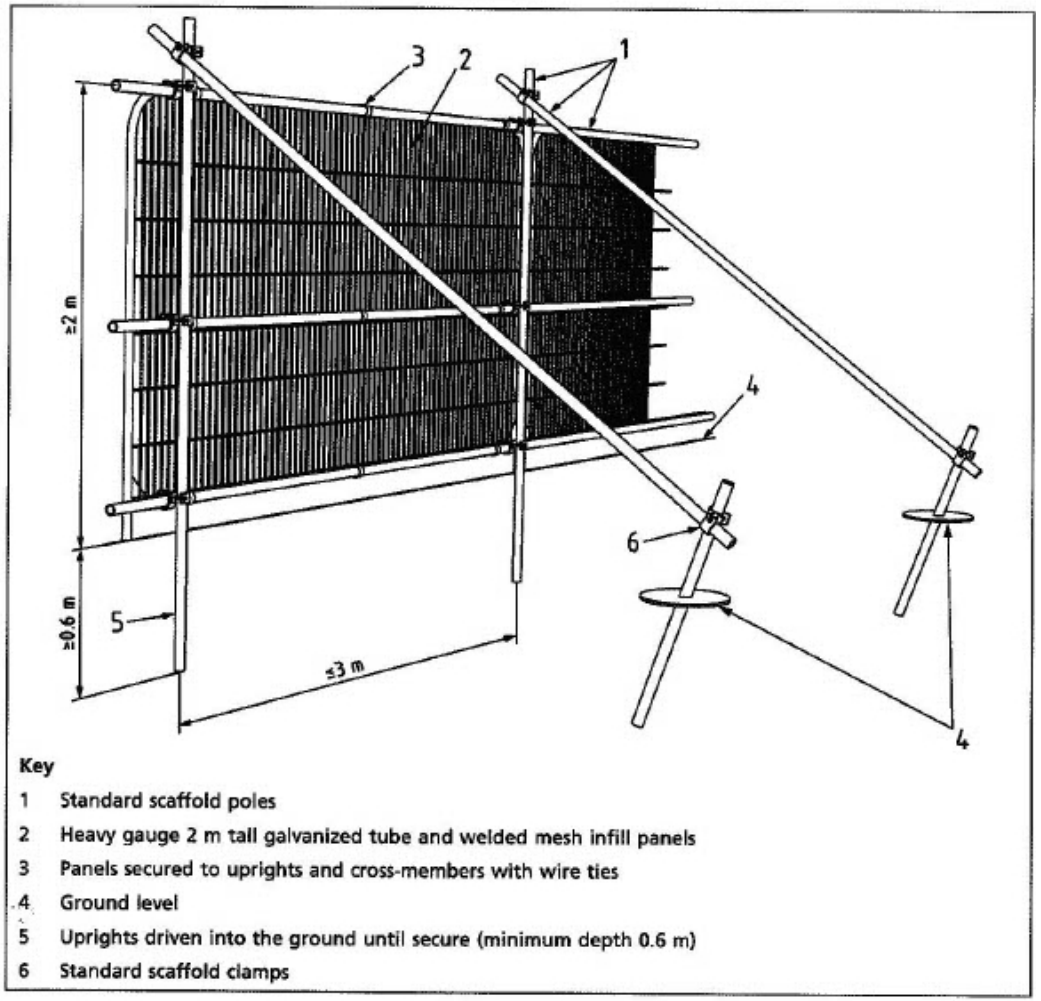
BS5837 Tree Protection Fencing



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Reproduced from *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, BSI Standards Institution 2012.

TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO **CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

THE FOLLOWING **MUST** BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Tree protection fencing shall be installed as shown in the specification on the left and shall be labelled at regular intervals with all-weather notices, such as that shown above, stating “TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT!”

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BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule

The trees surveyed have been assigned one of the following categories, in line with the guidance outlined in British Standard 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*: -

A	Trees of **high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
B	Trees of **moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
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
U	**Unsuitable for retention** 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

Key to tree survey schedule: -

T G W H	**Tree** **Group** **Woodland** **Hedge**	**Age** is classed as either: young; semi-mature, early-mature, mature or post-mature **Life expectancy** is classed as either: <10 years; 10+ years; 20+ years or 40+ years
RPA	**Root protection area**	The radial RPA is calculated as twelve times the stem diameter and represents the area where protection of the tree roots during development works is essential to the tree's future health and survival Where the RPA is not shown as circular on the tree survey plan, it may have been modified to take account of built structures such as buildings, roads or retaining walls
#	**Estimated values**	Measurements may have been estimated where the tree is inaccessible, such as if it is located on neighbouring land or if the stem is heavily covered in ivy Where trees have multiple stems, an average stem diameter may be given
≤ ≥ ≈		For groups of trees and hedges, measurements for the largest individual will be given or average measurements may be given where the individuals are approximately uniform

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site Kemple Down, Birdy Brow, Chaigley, BB7 3LR
Surveyor Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA
Survey date 1 October 2025
Client David Dennis
Conditions Persistent rain, gentle breeze
Job no. LTC379

ID no.	Species Latin name	Stem diameter (mm)	Age	Height (m)#	Crown spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Structural condition Physiological condition	Life expectancy (years)	Radial RPA (m)	BS5837 category	General observations
T1	Silver fir *Abies* sp.	920	Mature	>20	N 3 E 3 S 4 W 3	7	Good Good	10+	11	B	• Frequent twig dieback throughout crown and signs of slightly reduced vitality
T2	Black pine *Pinus nigra*	980	Mature	20	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	6	Moderate/ Good Poor/ Moderate	10+	11.8	C	• Crown significantly thin, with abundant branch dieback throughout
T3	Common alder *Alnus glutinosa*	500 #	Mature	17	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	3	Good Good	20+	6	B	• Dense epicormic growth around base and lower stem
T4	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	400 #	Mature	14	N 4.5 E 4.5 S 4.5 W 4.5	5	Poor/ Moderate Moribund	<10	4.8	U	• Growing within roadside group G1 • Unable to view stem • Crown in a moderately advanced stage of terminal dieback

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site Kemple Down, Birdy Brow, Chaigley, BB7 3LR **Surveyor** Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA **Survey date** 1 October 2025

Client David Dennis **Conditions** Persistent rain, gentle breeze **Job no.** LTC379

ID no.	Species Latin name	Stem diameter (mm)	Age	Height (m)#	Crown spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Structural condition Physiological condition	Life expectancy (years)	Radial RPA (m)	BS5837 category	General observations
T5	Japanese cherry *Prunus serrulata*	480	Mature	6	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 6	1	Moderate Poor	<10	5.8	U	• In a state of terminal decline, with little remaining foliage
T6	Weeping willow *Salix babylonica*	500	Mature	10	N 5 E 7.5 S 7.5 W 5	0.5	Good Good	20+	6	B	• No significant visible defects
T7	Lemon cypress *Cupressus macrocarpa* Goldcrest	3x80 #	Early-mature	4	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	1	Good Good	10+	1.7	C	• Small ornamental tree growing at road frontage
G1	Holly Hawthorn Elder Hazel *Ilex aquifolium* *Crataegus monogyna* *Sambucus nigra* *Corylus avellana*	≈ 200	Mature	7	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	0	Good Good	20+	2.4	C	• Dense roadside group of low-growing species forming a screen along western site boundary

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BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site Kemple Down, Birdy Brow, Chaigley, BB7 3LR **Surveyor** Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA **Survey date** 1 October 2025

Client David Dennis **Conditions** Persistent rain, gentle breeze **Job no.** LTC379

ID no.	Species Latin name	Stem diameter (mm)	Age	Height (m)#	Crown spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Structural condition Physiological condition	Life expectancy (years)	Radial RPA (m)	BS5837 category	General observations
G2	2no. sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	500 #	Mature	≤ 15	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	≥ 2	Good Good	20+	6	B	• Two larger trees growing within roadside group G1 • Unable to view stems
G3	Apple Cherry Plum Pear *Malus domestica* *Prunus* spp. *Prunus domestica* *Pyrus communis*	≤ 320	Young to mature	≤ 7	N ≤ 4.5 E ≤ 4.5 S ≤ 4.5 W ≤ 4.5	≥ 1.5	Moderate to Good Poor to Good	20+	≤ 3.8	C	• Orchard area within northern section of garden • Contains trees of various ages and condition • Further small saplings planted on eastern side of group (not recorded)
G4	Hornbeam Silver birch Common alder Tree of heaven Pine *Carpinus betulus* *Betula pendula* *Alnus glutinosa* *Ailanthus altissima* *Pinus* sp.	≈ 300	Young to mature	≤ 18	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	0	Good Good	20+	3.6	B	• Dense boundary group, with most of trees growing within neighbouring garden • Cherry laurel within understorey

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BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site Kemple Down, Birdy Brow, Chaigley, BB7 3LR **Surveyor** Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA **Survey date** 1 October 2025

Client David Dennis **Conditions** Persistent rain, gentle breeze **Job no.** LTC379

ID no.	Species Latin name	Stem diameter (mm)	Age	Height (m)#	Crown spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Structural condition Physiological condition	Life expectancy (years)	Radial RPA (m)	BS5837 category	General observations
G5	2no. common alder *Alnus glutinosa*	≤ 950 #	Mature	≤ 16	N ≤ 7 E ≤ 7 S ≤ 7 W ≤ 7	≥ 1.5	Good Good	40+	≤ 11.4	A	• Pair of trees growing close to boundary, within neighbouring field to south of site • Not accessed to inspect in detail
G6	Hawthorn Hazel Grey willow Common alder *Crataegus monogyna* *Corylus avellana* *Salix cinerea* *Alnus glutinosa*	≈ 200	Young to mature	≤ 5	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	≥ 0	Good Good	40+	2.4	C	• Group growing along boundary, within neighbouring field to south of site
G7	2no. common ash 1no. hazel *Fraxinus excelsior* *Corylus avellana*	≈ 100	Young to mature	≤ 6	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	1	Poor to Moderate Moribund to Poor	<10	1.2	U	• Ivy-covered cluster of small stems at site entrance, evidently comprised of two young ash dying of ash dieback disease and a moribund hazel

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