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SY11 3AT

3rd February 2021

Mr O. Thomas,
c/o Halls Holdings House,
Bowmen Way,
Battlefield,
Shrewsbury,
Shropshire,
SY4 3DR

Dear Ollie,

Please find below the requested statement for the site at Happy Days Coaches, Little Green, Bronington, Whitchurch, SY13 3HQ, Grid Reference SJ 48016 40553.

We have been instructed by Mr O. Thomas of Halls Holdings Ltd to provide a professional statement on the condition and viability of trees on the site. The site inspection has been undertaken by Robert Mays of Evolution Arbtech.

The author of this statement is Robert Mays. He holds a Foundation degree in Arboriculture, a Level 2 Certificate in Arboriculture, he is a licenced practitioner of the CAVAT tree valuation method and holder of the Lantra Basic Tree Inspection certificate. He is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association of Great Britain and Ireland (Membership No PR6273).

The two main trees in question are a mature oak tree on the southern tip of the site and a mature ash tree mid-way along the eastern boundary. Their species and basic statistics are listed in the table below. The DBH recorded for the ash tree has been estimated due to ivy encroachment around the stem. The actual measurement recorded for this tree was 810mm.

Tree No	Species	Diameter @ Breast Height (mm)	Overall Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)
T1	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate oak)	1020	13.5	14
T2	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Common ash)	750 (best estimate due to ivy growth)	14	9

For the purposes of BS5837 planning surveys, a trees Root Protection Area (RPA) is calculated at 12 times the stem Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). The table below shows the RPA and retention category for both trees concerned within this statement. See figure 7 for advice on retention categories.



Tree No	Species	Required Root Protection Area Diameter (m) (DBH x 12)	BS5837:2012 retention category
T1	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Pedunculate oak)	12.24	B
T2	<i>Fraxinus excelsion</i> (Common ash)	9	U

T1, the oak at the southern tip of the site, although displaying some deadwood and tip dieback along with the occasional broken branch, this tree appears to be generally in good health. The defects in this tree can easily be remediated by an experienced arborist. This tree is of good amenity and supports much ecological diversity and should be retained.

T2, the ash mid-way along the eastern boundary has been repeatedly crown-lifted and pruned away from the powerline adjacent to the tree. It is now exhibiting an extremely thin crown with many dead twigs and branches throughout what is left of its crown. This tree should be removed due to its advanced state of decline.

G1, the trees and neglected hedge bordering the northern boundary of the site should remain largely unaffected by the development due to the adjacent watercourse to the south of the trees offering a degree of protection to the roots.

NT1, the large mature ash in the neighbouring property to the western tip of the site. This tree is on the opposite side of the neighbour's entrance roadway and is far enough away from the proposed development to remain largely unaffected.

Kind regards

Rob Mays FdSc (Arb) MArborA
Evolution Arbtech

Arboricultural Association Professional Member (Membership No PR6273)



Figure 1. Quercus robur at the southern tip of the site at the Happy Days Coach depot.





Figure 2. Mature ash mid-way along the eastern boundary at the Happy Days Coach depot.



Figure 3. The row of trees and neglected hedge that borders the northern boundary of the site (G1 shown in Figure 5). These trees should remain largely unaffected by the development due to the protection of the roots offered by the watercourse shown that runs along the southern side of the row of trees (follows red line).



Figure 4. Mature ash tree off site and on the opposite side of a neighbouring driveway is unlikely to be affected by development of this site (NT1 shown in Figure 5).

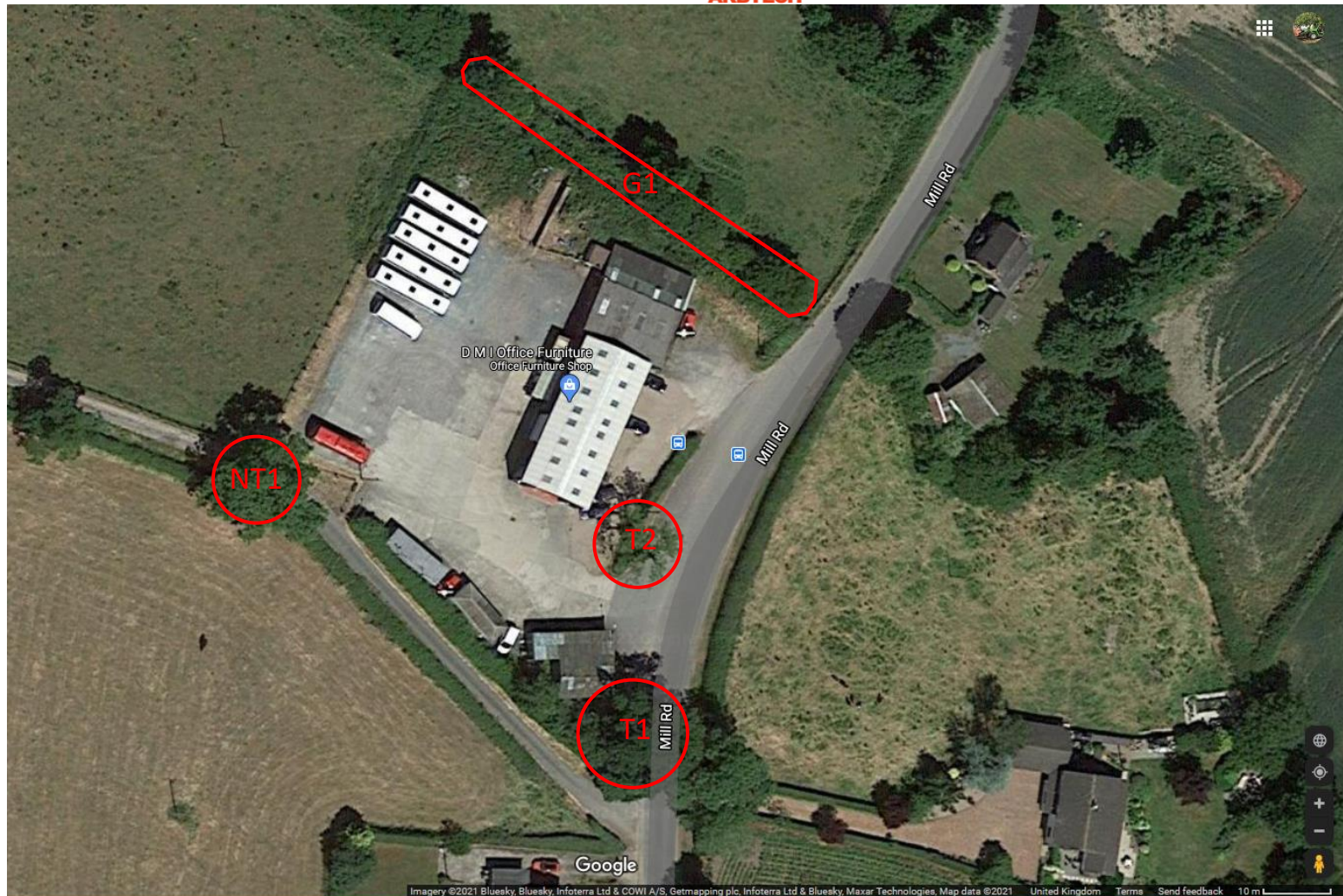


Figure 5. Locations of prominent trees on site including the neighbouring ash tree (NT1) and the group of trees and hedging along the northern boundary (G1).



Figure 6. Outline planning application drawing.



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BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U 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	• 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) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see [BS5837:2012] 4.5.7.</i>			
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality 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)	
Category B Trees of moderate quality 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	
Category C Trees of low quality 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	

FLAC Note

The original contents of the column *Identification on plan* have been replaced by FLAC in the version above; spot colours to RGB codes given in BS5837:2012 Table 2

Figure 7. BS5837:2012 Retention categories table.