

Arboricultural Report

**A development site survey to BS 5837:2012 of
the property Orangeberg, Minety**

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Prepared For:

Date 13th July 2025

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1.0 Instruction

1.1 I am instructed by Steven Kingshottto inspect and survey the trees at Oranjeberg, Minety, to advise on which trees may be suitable for retention and to suggest any new planting that may enhance the site.

1.2 I confirm that I am a qualified tree surgeon with 22years experience in arboriculture. I hold the Arboricultural Association's Tech. Cert. Arb. at distinction level. I attained the highest mark in the country in the 2006 examinations for this certificate.

2.0 Limitations

2.1 This report only covers evidence which could be seen by eye on the day of inspection. Many important components of a tree's strength cannot be seen – underground roots for example.

2.2 Trees are dynamic living organisms. Their health and condition can change rapidly. Their health, condition and safety should be checked at least once a year and conclusions and recommendations are only valid for a period of one year. Any change in conditions near a tree may reduce this period.

2.3 No tree or part thereof should ever be considered as incapable of failure. Even a perfectly healthy tree may fail under extreme conditions (such as an exceptional storm).

2.4 This is a development site survey to BS5837. It is not a survey for the purposes of health and safety.

3.0 Site Description and observations

3.1 Oranjberg is a dilapidated bungalow sited on a good sized plot of land. To the front of the property stands a line of trees.

3.2 These trees have been previously maintained by pollarding. The garden has seen little maintenance in recent years.

3.3 The site is overgrown with brambles.

3.4 Self sown trees that are not listed on the ground survey and also have dimeters less than 75 millimetres at 1.5 metres height have not been included in this survey. It is probably best if these trees are removed.

3.5 Trees have been surveyed from right to left when looking at the house from the road.

3.6 Trees surveyed have been each given an individual identifying number, beginning with T.

3.7 I have described two hedges on site, giving them individual identifying numbers beginning with H.

3.8 H1 is a collection of mostly native species, growing along the front boundary of the property. The hedge is quite overgrown and a little gappy. The species in this hedge would respond well to being reduced back to normal hedge height and the hedge could be bolstered with fresh planting in the gaps. This would produce a native hedge of diverse species. The hedge could also be removed and a fresh more formal hedge could be planted in its place, perhaps of a single species like Hornbeam or Beech.

3.9 H2 is a low-lying hedge that is probably in the owner of the neighbouring property to the East. It has been regularly maintained.

Tree Survey Schedule – Prepared by Marshall Tree Services to BS5837: 2012

Client:

Site: Oranjeberg, Minety, SN16 9QH

Date of survey: 11th July 2025

Surveyor: Paul Marshall

Identification of trees: By number on plan

Explanation of Life Stage Classification: Y = Young, SM = Semi Mature, EM = Early Mature, M =Mature OM = Over mature, V = Veteran

Species are listed by common names. Scientific names are given in a list at the end of this schedule

MS denotes a multi stemmed tree (each stem is measured and a combined nominal stem diameter calculated, which is given in bold in brackets)

Reference:

Sheet number: 1

Tree Reference Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	Height (m) And direction of first branch	Height of canopy (m)	Life stage	General observations (in particular: structural and/or physiological condition and/or preliminary management recommendations)	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading
1	Ash	17	630	N 5 E 4 S 6 W 5	4 S	3	OM	Stage 2 Ash dieback, previously severed large dead Ivy, torn branch at 3.5 metres. Previously pollarded with cavities at some pollard points suggesting less than optimal vigour.	10-20	C2
2	Oak	16	790	N3.5 E6 S 7 W 6	3 S	4	OM	Large dead Ivy on trunk -severed within the last few years. Previously pollarded. Considerable recent dieback suggests a recent and rapid decline in health, making this tree's future uncertain even though it is of a species renowned for its toughness.	20-40	B2
3	Field Maple	10	330	N 3.5 E3 S3 W3	2.5 W	1.5	EM	Previously pollarded at 6m	40+	B2
4	Norway Spruce	16	380	N3 E3 S 3 W 3	2.5 S	1.5	EM	Ivy on lower trunk	40+	A2
5	Field Maple	10	MS 200 210 150 120 348	N 2.5 E 2 S 3 W 2.5	2 N	0.5	SM	Ivy on trunk, previously pollarded at 6m	40+	B2

Sheet number: 2

Tree Reference Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)	Height (m) And direction of first branch	Height of canopy (m)	Life stage	General observations (in particular: structural and/or physiological condition and/or preliminary management recommendations)	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Category grading
6	Oak	14	MS 330 470 574	N 7 E 6 S 6 W 8	3 W	1	M	Ivy on trunk base. Twin stemmed from 0.5 metres. Touching overhead cables. Prune away from cables	40+	A2
7	Oak	12	430	N3 E5 S 5 W 5	4 W	1	EM	Misshapen from seeking light in competition with tree 5	40+	A2
H1	Field Maple, Ash, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Hazel, Cherry Laurel, stumps	Up to 8	Up to MS 80, 70 60,50 132	N2 E S2 W	0 passim	0	SM	A good mix of species. Could be removed or could be retained if reduced to a suitable height and bolstered by fresh planting		
H2	Beech, Hornbeam, Blackthorn, Lawson Cypress	1	>75	N E0.5 S W0.5	0 passim	0	SM	A small hedge maintained by the next-door neighbour		

Explanation of tree grading -copied from BS 5837:2012

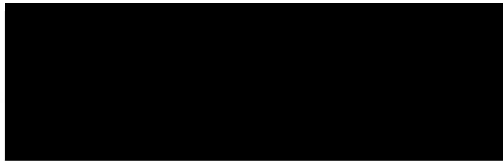
Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

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 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	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)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
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	See Table 2

5.0 Table of \Root Protection Area radii

6.1 I have calculated the root protection radii of the trees as per the table in appendix D of BS 5837:2012. Here below is a table of RPA radii.

Tree or hedge number	RPA radius in metres
T1	7.5
T2	9.6
T3	3.9
T4	4.5
T5	4.2
T6	6.9
T7	5.1
H1	1.5
H2	0.9



Paul Marshall

13th July 2025