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ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Land adjacent to

Shaw Lane,
Carlton,
Barnsley,
S71 3HG

Prepared For:
J Murray Architectural Services
4 Brookside Close,
Sheffield,
S12 4LE

January 2016

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Office: 0114 272 1124 Mobile: 0776 631 0880 Email: info@awatrees.com Website: awatrees.com
Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 I am instructed by Julie Murray of J Murray Architectural Services, to visit the site and prepare my findings in a report.

1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations,* to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

1.2.1 The survey took place during August 2015 by Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons) MICFor, AIEEM (the author's qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**).

1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using "Visual Tree Assessment" techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012 (explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**).

1.2.3 A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail on the impact of the development on the trees refer to **Appendix 6.**

2. The Site

2.1 Location & Description

2.1.1 The site is located in Carlton, a village in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley in South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site currently consists of a parcel of unused land.

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.

3.1.2 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998: 2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Summary of Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 5 items of vegetation, comprised of 3 individual trees and 2 group of trees.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed vegetation, 2 trees are moderate value, retention category 'B' and the remaining 3 trees and groups are lower value retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.3 The sites significant trees are formed by a line of three even aged Norway Maple, running south to north within the western third of the site. The central tree within this group (T2) is slightly suppressed by the adjacent trees and as such it has a lower retention category. If the central tree (T2) was removed this would allow the remaining trees (T1 and T3) more room to develop. However, collectively the three trees form a reasonable landscape feature and provide reasonable amenity to the surrounding area.

3.2.4 There is an existing tarmac car park to the west of the three Maple trees. Due to this, the detailed Root Protection Areas (RPAs) it is likely to be a somewhat crude representation of the trees actual rooting areas.

3.2.5 The other vegetation is formed by low value naturally regenerated shrubs and young trees within the central area of the site, or situated beyond the site boundary.

3.3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.3.1 It is proposed to build new residential dwellings with associated facilities.

3.3.2 The proposals for the new development have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the tree impact plan at **Appendix 6.**

3.3.3 From assessing the new development proposals, all of the better value retention category 'B' trees can be retained and incorporated as part of the new development.

3.3.4 The new development will require the removal of the lower value shrubs and natural regeneration within the central area (G4). This work will have only negligible impact on the surrounding area.

3.3.5 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown positions in relation to the new dwellings and avoids excessive shading. The trees do not appear to have had any pruning management in the past, and suitable crown pruning would alleviate any potential conflict with the new development (as detailed in appendix 4). The trees would tolerate this work well and it would have little negative visual impact.

3.4 Protection of the Retained Trees

3.4.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing during the demolition and development phase.

3.4.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods near to the retained trees can be provided.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

Adam Winson, *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM.*

4th January 2016

AWA Tree Consultants Limited
Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
Appendix 4: Tree Data
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan
Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr Adam Winson *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), ND, MICFor, AIEEM.*

Experience
I have worked within the tree care profession for 18 years. I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters. My work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing and park developments and highway and infrastructure projects. My work often involves trees with Preservation Orders, insurance claims, subsidence claims and litigation. In 2010 I obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (with distinction), also gaining the top student award, and have had articles published in industry magazines and have original research published by the UK Forestry Commission.

Membership of Professional Bodies
Professional Member and Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
Associate of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management

Education and Qualifications
MSc Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (Distinction) University of Central Lancashire - Myerscough College. 2006 -2009
BSc (Hons) Environmental Conservation 2:1. Sheffield Hallam University. 2002 2005
National Diploma in Arboriculture University of Lincoln/ Riseholme.1996-1998

Previous Experience
Consulting Arboriculturist at JCA Ltd. Halifax, Yorkshire 2005 to 2012
Freelance Arborist for various companies. Sheffield, South Yorkshire 2002 - 2005
Arborist for AAA Arbor /Sydney City Council Australia 2001- 2002
Arborist for The Tree Surgeon, Brisbane, Australia 2000- 2001
Groundsman/Climber at Lindsey Tree Services, Grimsby, Lincolnshire 1998 -2000
Groundsman/Climber at Freelance Baumpflege, Frankfurt, Germany 1998
Freelance Groundsman/Climber for various companies, Lincoln Area 1996-1998

Training, Awards & Qualifications
MSc Top Student Award University of Central Lancashire 2010
Bats and Bat Surveys- a foundation course for ecological consultants. BCT 2007
Arboriculture & Bats: A Guide for Practitioners BCT and AA 2007
CPRE: Prize for best BSc dissertation on the theme of land management 2006

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations.* The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837 (2012). Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations'*.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

Appendix 4: Tree Data

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)						Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*First branch*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*	*Priority (Mths)*
T1	Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*	Semi-mature	12	1	380	No	2e	1.5	3	6	4	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Twin stemmed at 2m; Vertical; Minor bark damage	Normal	Low hanging crown should be lifted	Poor	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Crown lift to 2.5m from ground level, removing only smaller second order branches back to suitable points.	N/A
T2	Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*	Semi-mature	12	1	360	No	3e	3	3	7	3	5	No visual defects; Soil compaction	Twin stemmed at 2m; Tight union; Partially included bark; Bark damage	Normal; Small / sparse	Slightly suppressed by adjacent trees	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Crown lift to 2.5m from ground level, removing only smaller second order branches back to suitable points.	N/A
T3	Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*	Semi-mature	15	1	400	No	2e	2	6	7	3	6	No visual defects; Soil compaction	Single stemmed; Twin stemmed at 2m; Vertical	Normal	Low hanging crown should be lifted	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Crown lift to 2.5m from ground level, removing only smaller second order branches back to suitable points.	N/A
G4	Hawthorn, Maple, Elder	*Crataegus monogyna, Acer platanoides, Sambucus nigra*	Semi-mature	9	1	120	Yes	0	1	2	3	2	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Multiple stemmed	Normal	Sycamore elder, natural regeneration, limited long term value .	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove to facilitate development	N/A
G5	Hawthorn, Apple	*Crataegus monogyna; Malus sp*	Semi-mature	5	1	120	Yes	2n	1	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed & Multiple stemmed	Normal; occasional branches overhanging site by 1.5m.	Dense adjacent group - Occasional young poplar further to south	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No urgent action. Occasional overhanging branches could be cut back.	N/A

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Shaw Lane, Barnsley
Ref: AWA1404

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these catagories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE :1:500 PAPER: A3

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C:LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: FOR REMOVAL
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM

T3

T2

T1

Elder shrubs

G4

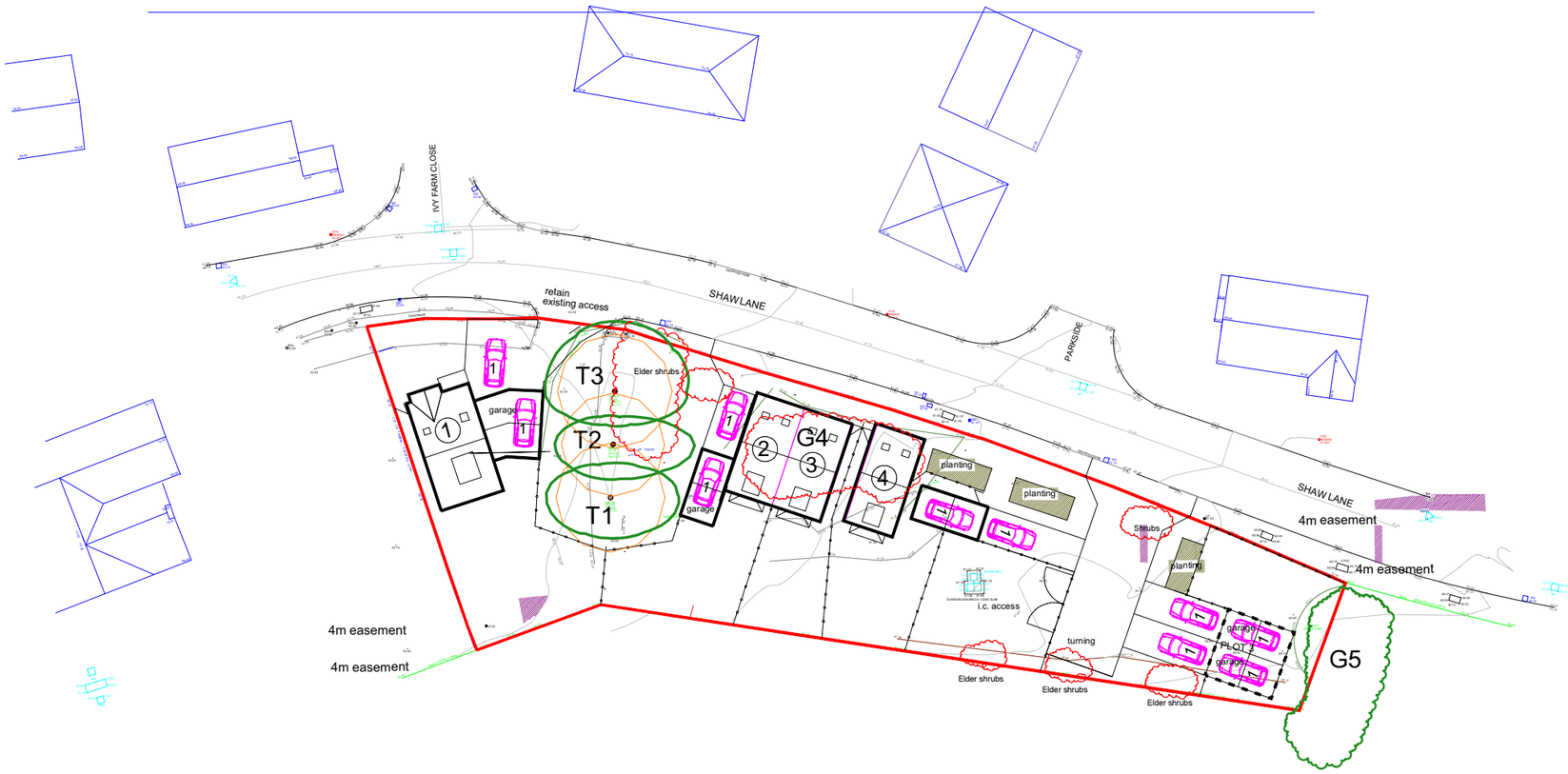
Shrubs

Elder shrubs

Elder shrubs

Elder shrubs

G5



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Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Shaw Lane, Barnsley
Ref: AWA1404

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE 1:500 PAPER: A3

	TREE/SHRUB TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/SHRUB TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM