TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To **BS5837:2012** at:

38 Bowden Grove, Dodworth, Barnsley, S75 3TB

Prepared For:
Mr Clive Procter
38 Bowden Grove,
Dodworth,
Barnsley,
S753TB

Date: *April 2016*
Reference: *AWA1550*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We are instructed by Mr Clive Procter, of Barnsley, to visit the site and prepare our 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 April 2016.

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.

1.2.3 The author's qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1.** Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. 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 refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located in a residential area in Dodworth, a village in the metropolitan borough of Barnsley in South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site is formed by a residential garden area of No. 38 Bowden Grove. Grass fields are situated to the south west of the site and any off site trees in this area, potently close enough to impact on a development, have been included as part of the survey parameters.

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 (unless such works are approved by planning permission). 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 Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 17 items of vegetation, comprised of 15 individual trees and 2 hedge groups.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree was retention category 'B', and the remaining 16 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.3 The tree cover within the main garden site consists of smaller ornamental trees and shrubs. While they collectively provide some moderate value as part of a residential garden setting, they are all lower value trees and shrubs and provide only limited visual amenity. Many trees have been heavily pruned in the past, including the Weeping Willow T2, which will require continued heavy pruning to restrict its size and avoid it outgrowing its location.

3.2.4 Along the sites south-western boundary are some more mature trees and shrubs, including several boundary hawthorn and some established Sycamore and Ash trees, situated at a higher level than the garden site. Several of the trees within this banked area had soil and debris around their base. At the present this does not appear to be causing any negative impacts, yet this debris should ideally be removed in the longer term.

3.2.5 The most significant tree is a mature Ash tree T16, situated beyond the western boundary of the site within the adjacent field, at a higher level than the garden area. While not particularly prominent, it is a large tree with reasonable future prospects and so has been classed as moderate value, retention category 'B'.

3.2.6 An established Hawthorn tree T13, situated close to the western boundary, has stem defects and decay. While not a significant hazard at this time, this tree has limited long term prospects and could be removed as part of proactive management.

3.2.7 A number of trees are situated adjacent to hard-standing, wall structures or at differing levels. As such, the detailed RPA is likely to be a somewhat crude representation of the actual rooting area, but it would be fruitless to try and detail any greater level of accuracy than as shown.

3.3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.3.1 It is proposed to develop the existing residential garden for a new residential dwelling with associated facilities. The proposals have been provided by my client and inform this impact assessment and the tree impacts plan at appendix 6.

3.3.2 From assessing the new development proposals, 5 trees and a section of hedge will require removal to facilitate the new development (H1, T2, T3, T4, T5 & T6), as they are situated within the footprint of the new development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable. The trees requiring removal are highlighted in red on the Tree Impacts Plan and detailed in the tree data schedule at Appendix 4.

3.3.3 All of the trees requiring removal are lower value, retention category 'C'. The removal of the trees as part of the development proposals will have only negligible negative visual impact. New tree and shrub planting, as part of proposed soft landscaping for the development has the potential to mitigate for the trees removals.

3.3.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around the trees where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. The trees and hedges along or beyond the western boundary will not be impact by the proposed development, provided care is taken during construction.

3.3.5 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the new dwelling and avoids excessive shading, and gives adequate provision for future tree growth. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter.

3.4 Protection of the Retained Trees

3.4.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.

3.4.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close 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, ACIEEM.*

13th April 2016

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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: Arboricultural 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 20 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)***
H1	Leyland cypress	*Cupressus x leylandii*	Semi-mature	3.5	1	150	No	0	0	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed and multiple stemmed at base. Vertical	Normal	Boundary hedge feature - well managed yet only low value.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove section to allow for new access	N/A
T2	Willow	*Salix babylonica*	Semi-mature	6	1	270	No	N1	0.5	4	3	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 3m. Vertical. Heavily pruned with stubs. Bark damage. Epicormics growths	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Garden tree. Will likely out grow restricted location.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove to facilitate new development	N/A
T3	Sorbus	*Sorbus aria*	Semi-mature	3.5	1	90	No	N0.5	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 1m	Normal	Small garden tree	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove to facilitate new development	N/A
T4	Alder	*Alnus glutinosa*	Semi-mature	3	1	120	No	NE1	1	2	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormics growths. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Minor cavities	Small / sparse. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned - limited long term value	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove to facilitate new development	N/A
T5	Pine	*Pinus nigra*	Semi-mature	5	1	130	No	E2	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove to facilitate new development	N/A

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	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)*
T6	Gum	*Eucalyptus sp*	Semi-mature	4	1	200	No	SE2	2	2	3	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Multiple stemmed at 2m. Slight lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Small / sparse. Minor deadwood	Limited long term value	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove to facilitate new development	N/A
H7	Leyland cypress	*Cupressus x leylandii*	Semi-mature	3.5	1	150	No	N/a	0	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Boundary hedge feature, good screening from rear footpath.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T8	Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Semi-mature	7	2	90, 80	No	N/A	0	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical	Normal	Small garden tree, yet could grow much taller.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T9	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	8	2	220, 240	No	E3	3	3	5	3	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Partially included bark. Tight union. Minor cavities	Minor deadwood	Limited long term value.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T10	Prunus	*Prunus 'Kanzan'*	Semi-mature	8	1	170	No	W2	2	1	4	2	1	Soil compaction. Increase in soil level	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Slightly unbalanced	Limited long term value.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A

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	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)*
T11	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	7	1	110	No	N/a	2	1	3	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Slightly suppressed	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T12	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	6	1	110	No	E3	3	0	2	1	1	No visual defects. Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormics growths. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Heavily pruned, 50% dead / absent.	Limited long term value .	Poor	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T13	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	9	2	220, 150	No	N/A	3	3	2	4	1	Soil compaction. Increase in soil level. Trenching / excavations. Damage to buttress roots	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean. Split stem, decay in split. Tight union. Partially included bark. Major cavities. Minor decay	Minor dieback	Limited prospects. Old fence nailed into the stem.	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T14	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	11	1	250	No	W2	2	4	4	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Tight union. Partially included bark	Normal	Adjacent tree - clear of development area.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A
T15	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	5	1	160	No	N/A	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple-stemmed at 0.5m	Normal	Self sown scrappy tree on raised ground.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A

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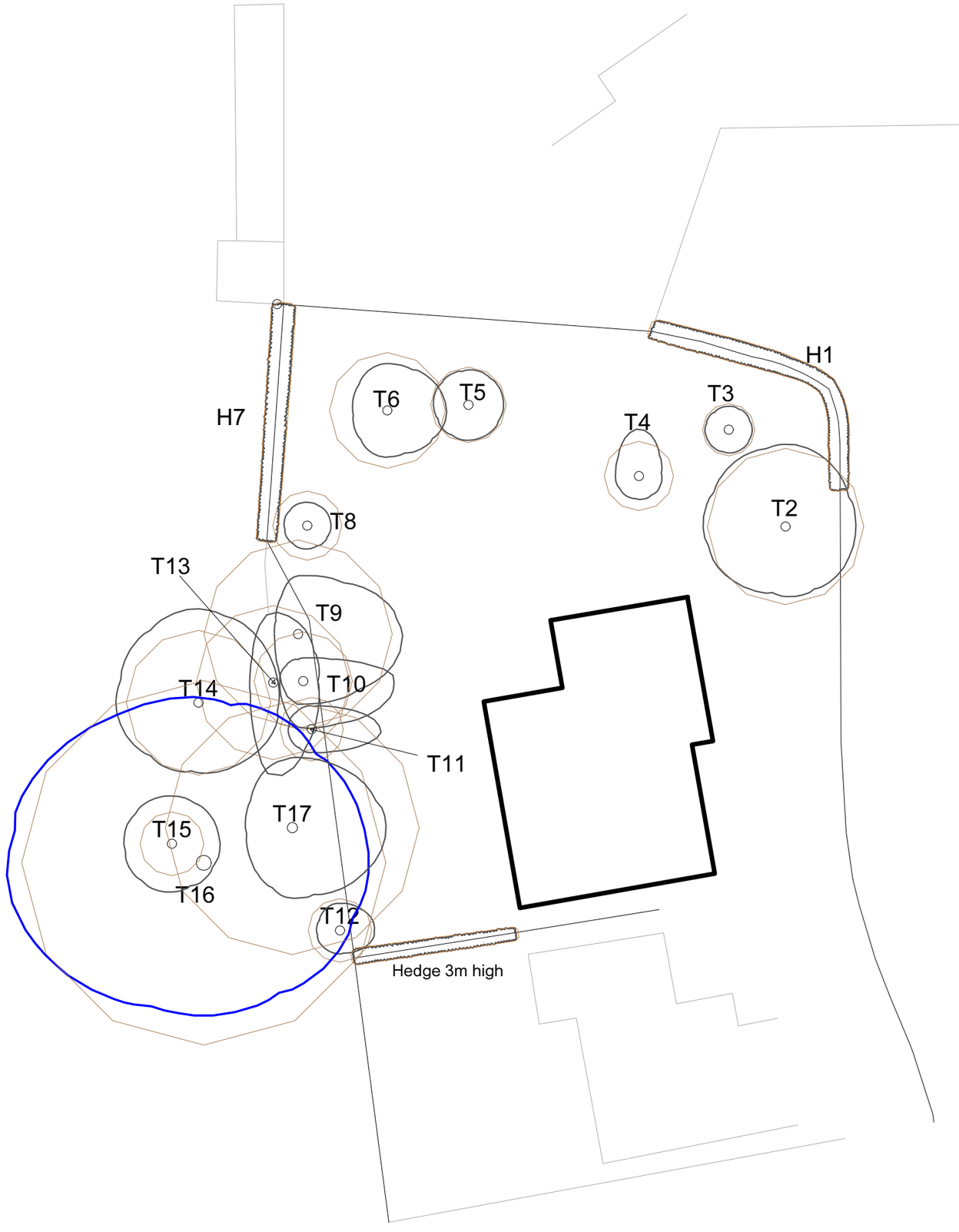
	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)						Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*First branch*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*	*Priority (Mths)*
T16	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	17	1	630	No	NW 4	4.5	7	7	7	9	Soil and debris piled up at the base.	Twin stemmed at 0.5m	Normal	Adjacent tree - clear of development area.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works	N/A
T17	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	10	2	300, 320	Yes	E3	3	3	4	3	2	Soil compaction. Increase in soil level	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay at base.	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Slightly unbalanced	Two trees forming one crown, close to the fence Leaning into garden. Limited long term value.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works	N/A



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Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

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

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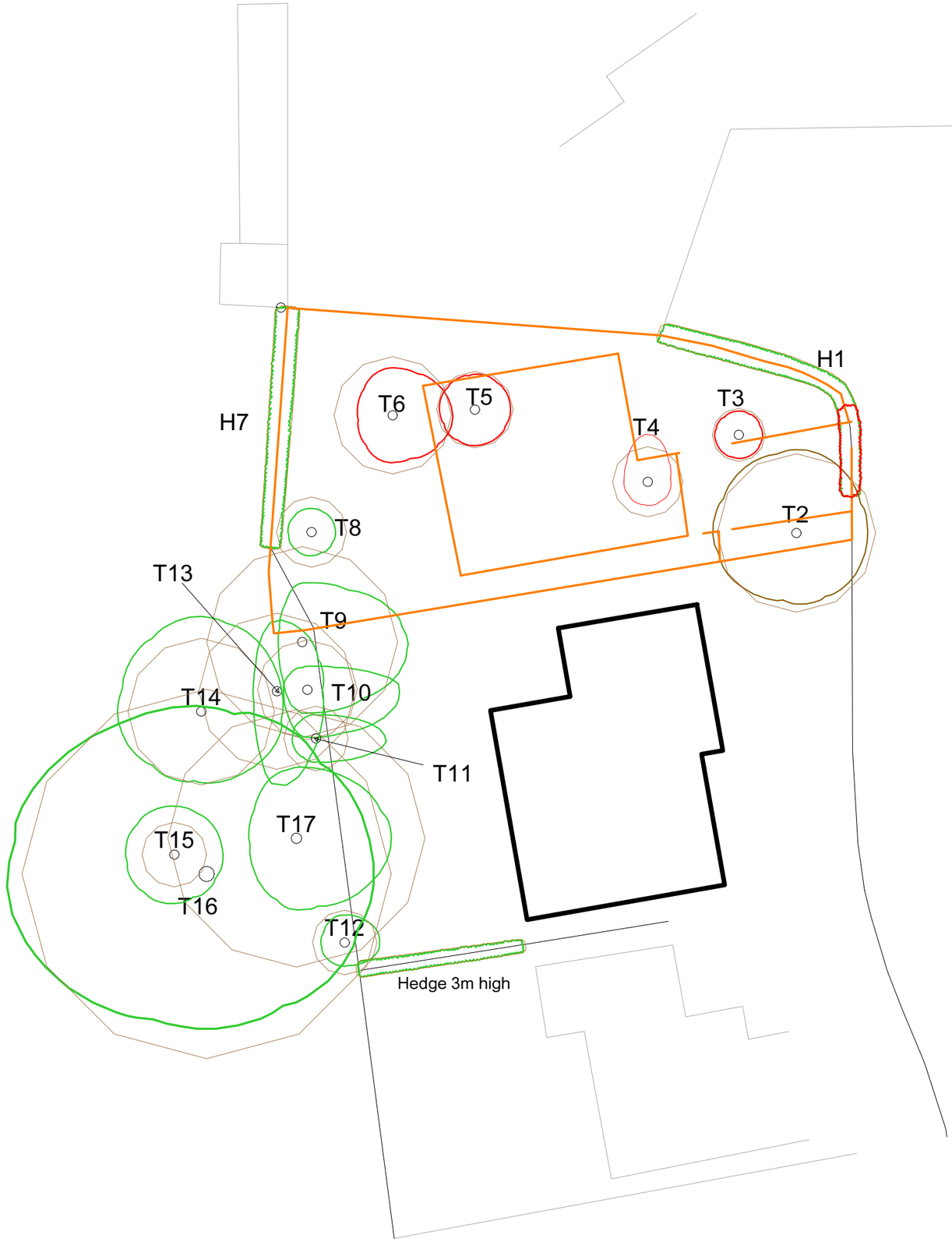
	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C:LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: FOR REMOVAL
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM



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Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

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