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TIVY DALE CLOSE, BARNSLEY
Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement
October 2019

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Keptcastle Ltd have asked Weddle Landscape Design (WLD) to inspect the trees onsite and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement report.

This report has been prepared by Neil Northrop BA DipLD MCIHort MArborA CMLI of Weddle Landscape Design. Neil is a Chartered Landscape Architect and professional member of the Arboricultural Association, registered user of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment with over 12 years' experience of arboricultural consultancy.

This report considers the impact of development on the trees and refers to drawing TCD 01A Tree Survey, TCD 02A Tree Constraints Plan and TCD 03 A Tree Protection Plan

1.2 Background

This report has been prepared to assist in the discharge of conditions 10 and 11 of planning application 2018/1443 at Tivy Dale Close, Barnsley.

Condition 10. *"No development or other operations being undertaken on site shall take place until the following documents in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority: Tree protective barrier details Tree protection plan Arboricultural method statement"*

Condition 11. *"The erection of barriers and any other measures specified for the protection of any retained tree shall be undertaken in accordance with the approved plans and particulars before any equipment, machinery or materials are brought on to the site for the purposes of the development, and shall be maintained until all equipment, machinery and surplus materials have been removed from the site. Nothing shall be stored or placed in any area fenced off in accordance with this condition and the ground levels within those areas shall not be altered, nor shall any excavation be made, without the written consent of the Local Planning Authority."*

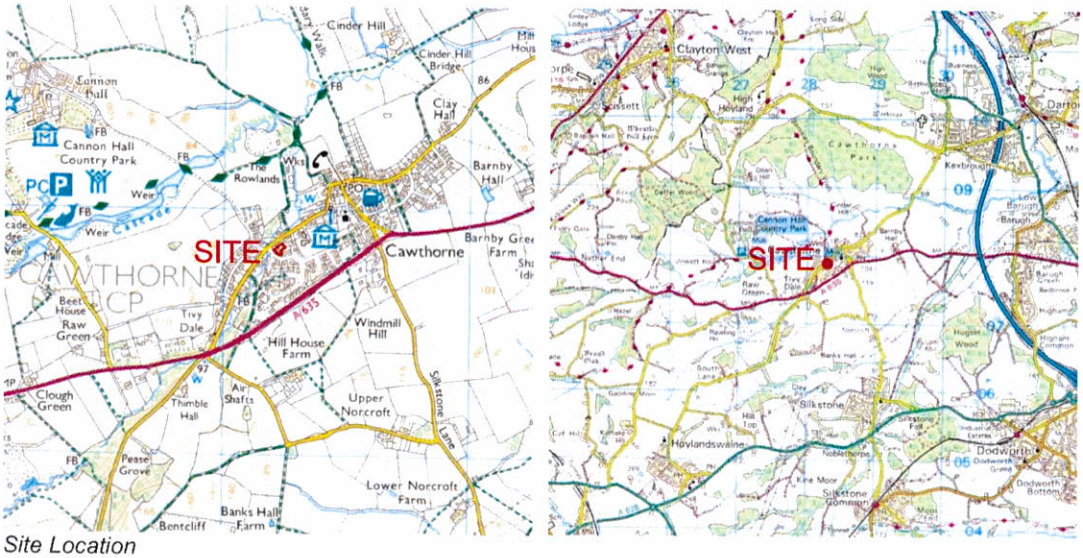
1.3 General Site Description

The site is located close to the centre of Barnsley. The site is a small parcel of land off Tivy Dale Close with one property surrounded by detached residential properties on the north, east and west side.

The Barnsley Metropolitan Policies Map Adopted January 2019 shows that the site does not lie within a conservation area. The site sits immediately next to the conservation area and also close to Green Belt and Park and Garden of Historic Interest. There is also a route just north of the site marked as Green Way which is mostly open character and provides links between housing, countryside and services.

There is one Tree Preservation Order (TPO) on site for T1 Copper Beech, reference 5/T1.

There are 18 trees on site and 1 group. There are 8 off site trees included in the survey and 1 group. The trees are mostly native species including Beech, Ash, Hawthorn, Holly, Cypress, Cherry, Apple, Laurel, Elm and Fir. There is also Ginkgo, laburnum, Fir and ornamental species.

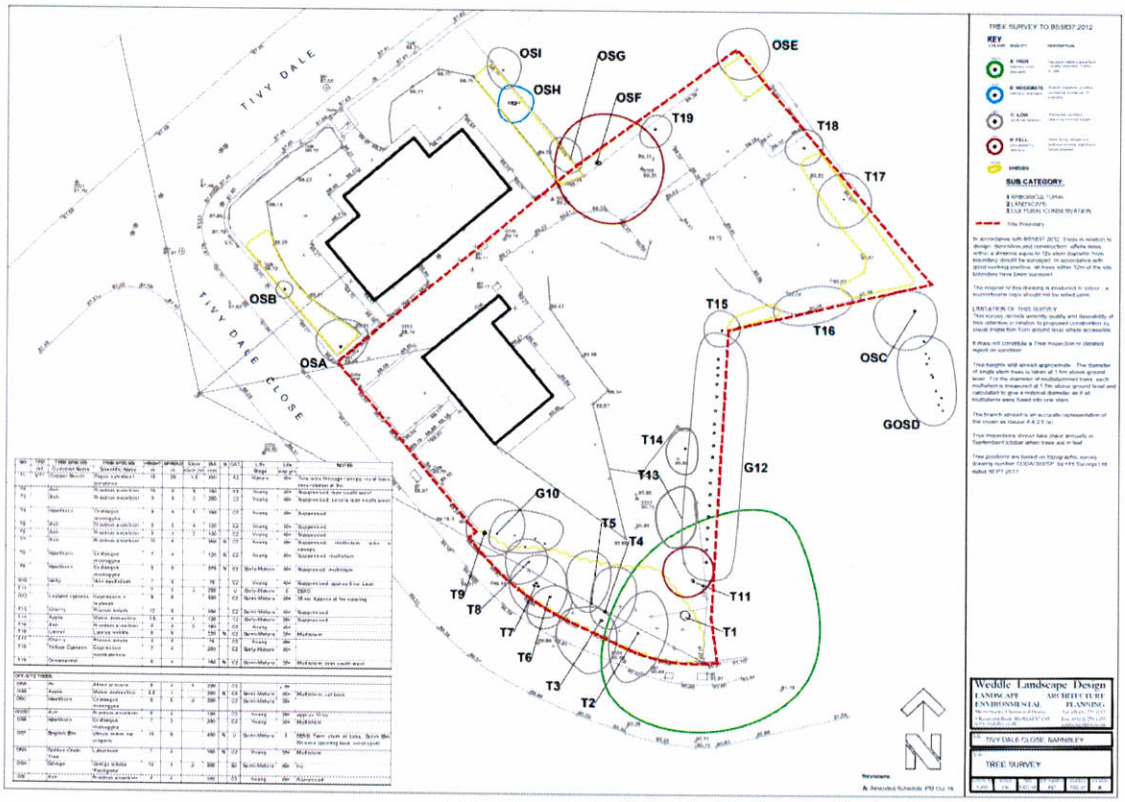


Site Location

Site Location – Satellite Imagery

2.0 TREE SURVEY

A Tree Survey to BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' was carried out by Weddle Landscape Design in July 2019, as shown on drawing TDC 01A below.

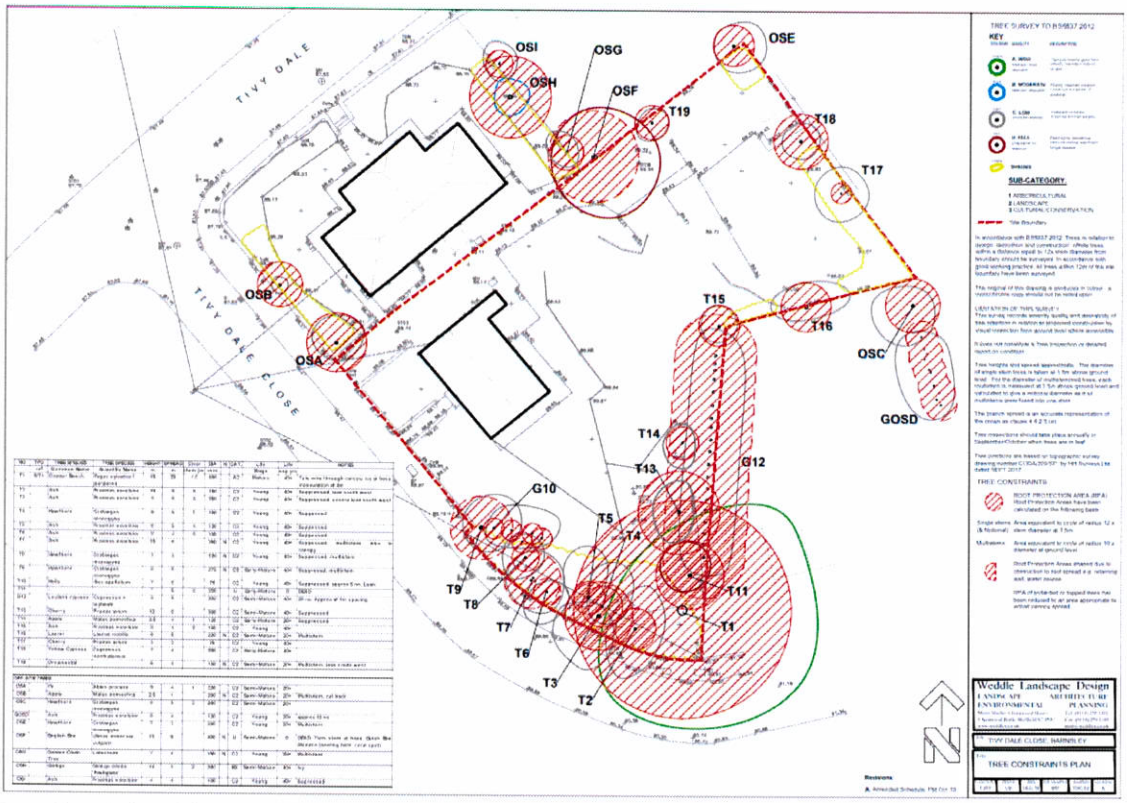


Tree Survey TCD 01A

2.1 Approach to tree protection

The Root Protection Area (RPA) as defined by BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' has been identified and shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (see drawing TDC 02A). This is the zone of roots which should be protected against damage during construction.

A Method Statement for Construction has been included. This deals with general methodology of tree protection from compaction during construction and techniques to be adopted to minimise the impact of construction on tree roots.



Tree Constraints Plan TDC 02A

3.0 TREE CONDITION

The tree survey includes an assessment of life stage, life expectancy, general observations on condition and categorisation in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' Section 4.5 and Table 1. Specific This information is presented in the tree schedule on drawing TDC 01.

The survey included 26no. trees and 2no. groups.

Onsite Trees

- Copper Beech T1 is inosculated at 3m, has wire through the canopy and ivy at the base. The tree is covered by a TPO and has a long life expectancy. It is considered to be of high quality (category A).
- Ash T2 and T3 are suppressed, leaning south west and are considered to be of low quality (category C).
- Hawthorn T4 is suppressed. It has a long life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality (category C).
- Ash T5 and T6 are suppressed, have a long life expectancy and are considered to be of low quality (category C).
- Ash T7 is a multi-stem, is suppressed and has wire in its canopy. It has a long life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- Hawthorn T8 and T9 are multi stem and are both suppressed. They both have a long life expectancy and are considered to be of low quality (category C)

- Holly T10 is suppressed, has a long life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- T11 is dead and is unsuitable for retention. (category U)
- G12 Leyland Cypress has approximately 20 trees at 1m spacing. They have a long life expectancy and are considered to of low quality. (category C)
- T13 Cherry is suppressed, has a long life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality.
- T14 Apple is suppressed, has a moderate life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- T16 Laurel is a multi-stem. It has a long life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- T15 Ash, T17 Cherry and T18 Yellow Cypress has a long life expectancy and are considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- T19 Ornamental sp. is a multi-stem and is leaning south west. It is considered to have a moderate life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality. (category C)

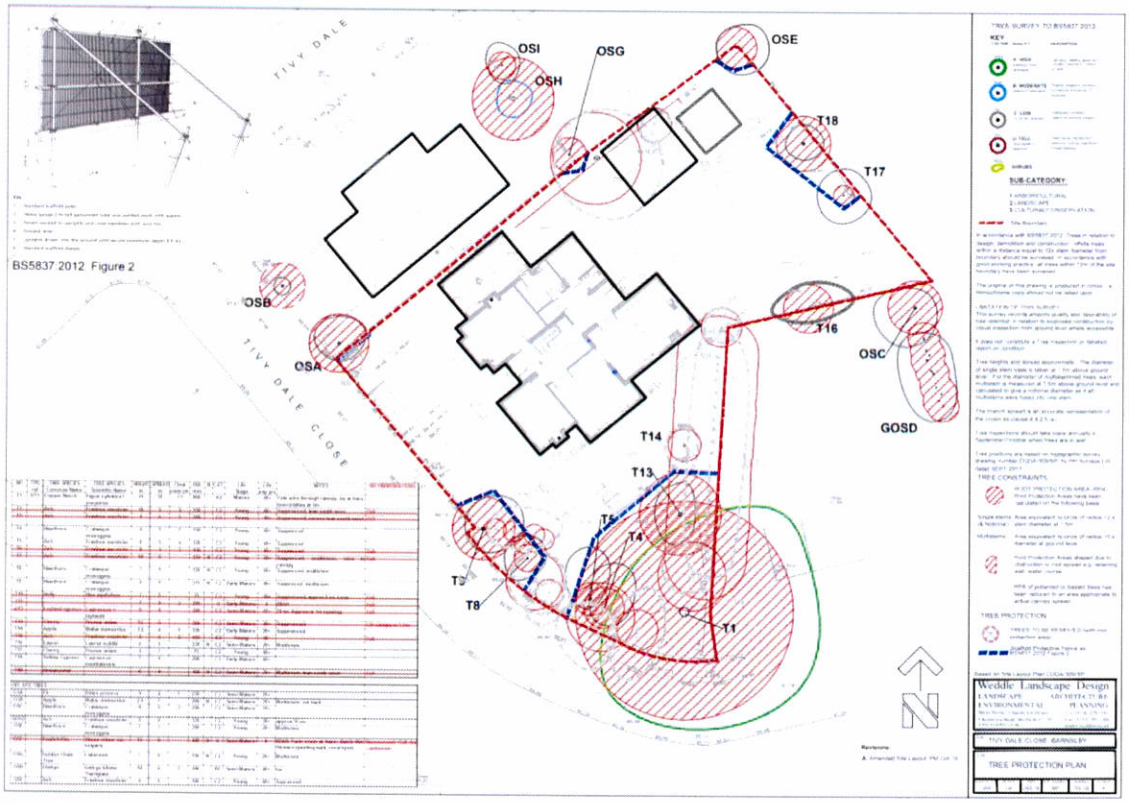
Offsite Trees

- OSA Fir, OSC Hawthorn and GOSD Ash group are considered to have a moderate life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- OSB Apple is a multi-stem and has been cut back. It has a moderate life expectancy and is considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- OSE Hawthorn and OSG Laburnum have a moderate lift expectancy and are considered to be of low quality. (category C)
- OSF English Elm is dead and is classed as category U.
- OSH Ginkgo has a good life expectancy and is considered to be of moderate quality (category B)
- OSI Ash is suppressed. It has a moderate life expectancy and is considered to be poor quality. (category C)

4.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

4.1 Description of proposed development

The proposal is for the erection of a new dwelling with a detached garage and green house. The proposed layout is shown on drawing TDC 03 A Tree Protection Plan. The Tree Protection Plan also indicates the position for protective barriers.



Tree Protection Plan – TDC 03A

4.2 Implications of proposed development

4.2.1 Trees to be removed

11 No. trees will be removed as part of the development.
There is also 1 offsite tree which has been recommended for removal by the landowner.

a) Of these 2 No. will be removed for arboricultural reasons:

- T11 is dead and is considered to be category U and unsuitable for retention.
- Elm OSF has dutch elm disease and is dead. It is considered to be category U and is unsuitable for retention and has been recommended for removal by the land owner.

b) The layout has been developed considering a number of factors including engineering levels, access roads, connection to highway, parking provision, architectural massing, service easements and tree constraints etc. To achieve a viable layout will require the removal of 3 No Trees, all of which are graded low quality (category C)

- T14 Apple
- T15 Ash
- T19 Ornamental sp.

c) 6 additional low quality (category C) trees will be removed for amenity and management reasons:

- Ash T2 and T3 are both supressed and leaning south west.
- Ash T6 and T7 are suppressed.
- G10 Holly is suppressed.
- G12 Leyland cypress

4.2.2 Trees to be retained

All other trees will be retained. The proposed development has the potential to impact on the retained trees and protective fencing will be erected to surround all retained trees. The location of protective fencing is shown on drawing TDC 03 A Tree Protection Plan.

The retained trees aren't close to the building and can be protected sufficiency with protective fence.

d) OSA Fir is in close proximity to the site entrance and is principally protected by protective fencing on the site boundary. <20% of the RPA lies under the driveway and the potential loss of this root area is considered acceptable.
e) T13 Cherry should have its canopy lifted to 1.5m.

4.2.4 Mitigation

The removal of the low quality trees can be mitigated through a planting scheme and long term management of retained trees.

5.0 TREE CONSERVATION

5.1 Tree protection from compaction

The general principle of avoiding compaction of soil within the trees protected area is achieved by erecting protective fencing as recommended by BS 5837:2012, Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations (Clause 5.5), before site works commence.

The Tree Protection Fence shall be a minimum of 2 metre high vertical and horizontal scaffold framework well braced to resist impacts as Figure 2 in BS5837:2012

Protective fencing will be erected as a first site operation. No construction activities, soil removal or adjustment, material storage, or utility trenching will take place within the fenced area.

5.2 Prevention of damage to trees during construction

Consideration must be given to all construction operations which will be undertaken in proximity to trees:

a) Location and space needed for service runs including surface water and foul drains, land drains, water, gas, electric, telecoms.

No service runs should pass through protected areas. If unavoidable, all trenching should be carried out in accordance with NJUG 10 (Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees published by the National Joint Utilities Group April 1995).

b) Changes in ground level, location of retaining walls
No change in level should take place within protected areas.

c) Working space and access for machinery
Protective fencing will be based on the RPA recommended in Clause 4.6 of BS5837:2012.

Where it is essential for scaffolding to be erected within the protected area of trees, construction shall be in accordance with Clause 7 of BS5837:2012. Underlying roots will be protected by a layer of geotextile fabric placed over undisturbed soil, covered by a minimum 50mm depth of sand overlain by scaffold boards.

If branches extend beyond the protective fencing in positions liable to impact, the branch may be shortened back to a fork in accordance with the recommendations of BS 3998.

d) Space for site huts and other temporary structures
None within protected areas. Scaffolding only in accordance with Clause 7 of BS5837:2012.

e) Type and extent of landscape works within the fenced areas.
Soft landscape only, with no adjustment of topsoil levels.

6.0 METHOD STATEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION

6.1 Introduction

The root system is the most susceptible part of a tree to damage, because it is not immediately visible. Damage of the root system will affect the health, growth, life expectancy and safety of the rest of the tree. The effects of below ground damage may only become evident several years later.

Damage to the trunk and branches of a tree may cause severe disfigurement although rarely kills the tree. Death of branches or their unplanned removal may adversely affect the balance of the tree and hence its safety.

6.2 Protection of roots against compaction and asphyxiation

Roots need oxygen from the soil. Respiration by the roots and other soil organisms depletes this oxygen and increases carbon dioxide levels in the soil. Diffusion between the soil and the atmosphere maintains a correct balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the soil. Anything which affects this balance will affect the condition of the root system.

Compaction of the ground reduces space between soil particles and hence can upset this balance.

Within protected areas defined by protective fencing, site construction activities will be controlled to prevent:-
Movement of heavy vehicles, and storage of heavy materials.
Raising of soil levels
Covering root areas with impervious materials
Rise in water table

Increase in organic matter
Spillage of chemicals including diesel, cement and construction materials

6.3 Prevention of damage to roots by soil stripping or excavations

The majority of roots are within the top 600mm of soil. No stripping of topsoil will take place within protected areas.

Excavation for foundations will be outside of protected areas. This will be sufficiently deep to sever any roots. Any roots in excess of 25mm encountered will be cleanly cut back to the face of existing soil.

Foundation design should be in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 "Building near Trees" standards.

Construction of services within the protected areas of trees to be retained will be carried out in accordance with NJUG10 (Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees published by the National Joint Utilities Group April 1995).

The protected area is defined as a radius of 12 times stem girth at 1.5 metres height. All work within the protected area is to be carried out by hand. Where roots of 25mm size and above are encountered these are to be retained spanning the trench, and services are to be inserted carefully beneath them.

In the event that roots are accidentally damaged or require cutting, the Landscape Consultant should be asked to advise on any necessary work to the tree.

6.4 Essential work within protected area

The protective fencing defines the protected area and will be considered sacrosanct. It should not be removed, moved or breached without the advice of the Landscape Consultant.

6.5 Additional precautions outside fenced areas

Oil, bitumen, cement or other material likely to be injurious to trees will not be stacked or discharged within 10 metres of a tree stem.

Materials will not be stacked or discharged within 5 metres of a stem.

Fires will not be lit.

Trees will not be used as anchorages for any equipment.

7.0 PROGRAMME

7.1 Prior to development

Felling of trees to be removed, any other works to trees should be undertaken as a first site operation.

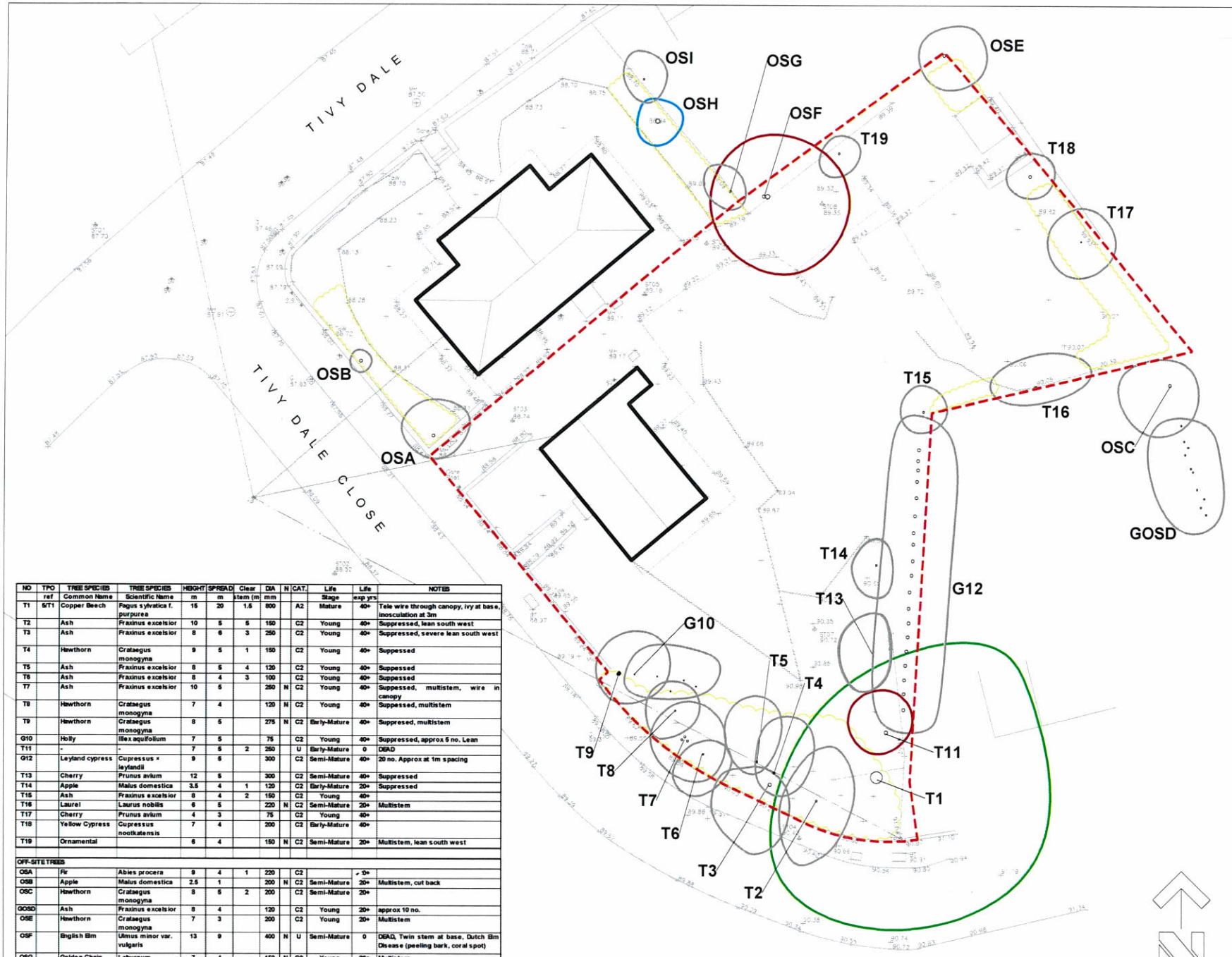
Protective fencing should then be erected immediately prior to development as shown on drawing TDC 03 A Tree Protection Plan.

7.2 During development

Fence lines should be maintained as TDC 03 A, and no construction activities should take place within the protected area.

7.3 After development

Replacement planting scheme should be implemented, and protective fencing should be removed once all construction work is complete.



NO	TPO ref	TREE SPECIES Common Name	TREE SPECIES Scientific Name	HEIGHT m	SPREAD m	Clear stem (m	DIA mm	N	CAT.	Life Stage	Life exp yrs	NOTES
T1	5/T1	Copper Beech	Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea	15	20	1.5	800		A2	Mature	40+	Tele wire through canopy, ivy at base, inosculation at 3m
T2		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	10	5	5	150		C2	Young	40+	Suppressed, lean south west
T3		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8	6	3	250		C2	Young	40+	Suppressed, severe lean south west
T4		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	9	5	1	150		C2	Young	40+	Suppessed
T5		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8	5	4	120		C2	Young	40+	Suppessed
T6		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8	4	3	100		C2	Young	40+	Suppessed
T7		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	10	5		250	N	C2	Young	40+	Suppessed, multistem, wire in canopy
T8		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	7	4		120	N	C2	Young	40+	Suppessed, multistem
T9		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	8	5		275	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Suppresed, multistem
G10		Holly	Ilex aquifolium	7	5		75		C2	Young	40+	Suppressed, approx 5 no. Lean
T11		-	-	7	5	2	250		U	Early-Mature	0	DEAD
G12		Leyland cypress	Cupressus x leylandii	9	5		300		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	20 no. Approx at 1m spacing
T13		Cherry	Prunus avium	12	5		300		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Suppressed
T14		Apple	Malus domestica	3.5	4	1	120		C2	Early-Mature	20+	Suppressed
T15		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8	4	2	150		C2	Young	40+	
T16		Laurel	Laurus nobilis	6	5		220	N	C2	Semi-Mature	20+	Multistem
T17		Cherry	Prunus avium	4	3		75		C2	Young	40+	
T18		Yellow Cypress	Cupressus nootkatensis	7	4		200		C2	Early-Mature	40+	
T19		Ornamental		6	4		150	N	C2	Semi-Mature	20+	Multistem, lean south west
OFF-SITE TREES												
OSA		Fir	Abies procera	9	4	1	220		C2		20+	
OSB		Apple	Malus domestica	2.5	1		200	N	C2	Semi-Mature	20+	Multistem, cut back
OSC		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	8	5	2	200		C2	Semi-Mature	20+	
GOSD		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8	4		120		C2	Young	20+	approx 10 no.
OSE		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	7	3		200		C2	Young	20+	Multistem
OSF		English Elm	Ulmus minor var. vulgaris	13	9		400	N	U	Semi-Mature	0	DEAD, Twin stem at base, Dutch Elm Disease (peeling bark, coral spot)
OSG		Golden Chain Tree	Laburnum	7	4		150	N	C2	Young	20+	Multistem
OSH		Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba 'Fastigiata'	14	4	2	300		B2	Semi-Mature	40+	Ivy
OSI		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	4	4		100		C2	Young	40+	Supressed

TREE SURVEY TO BS5837:2012

KEY

COLOUR	QUALITY	DESCRIPTION
GREEN	A: HIGH retention most desirable	Vigorous healthy good form, visually important, historic or rare
BLUE	B: MODERATE retention desirable	Slightly impaired condition, numerous immature, A potential
GREY	C: LOW could be retained	Adequate condition requiring minimal surgery
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GREEN	SHRUBS	

SUB-CATEGORY:

1 ARBORICULTURAL
2 LANDSCAPE
3 CULTURAL/CONSERVATION

Site Boundary

In accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction', offsite trees within a distance equal to 12x stem diameter from boundary should be surveyed. In accordance with good working practice, all trees within 12m of the site boundary have been surveyed.

The original of this drawing is produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

LIMITATION OF THIS SURVEY
This survey records amenity quality and desirability of tree retention in relation to proposed construction by visual inspection from ground level where accessible.

It does not constitute a Tree Inspection or detailed report on condition.

Tree heights and spread approximate. The diameter of single stem trees is taken at 1.5m above ground level. For the diameter of multistemmed trees, each multistem is measured at 1.5m above ground level and calculated to give a notional diameter as if all multistems were fused into one stem.

The branch spread is an accurate representation of the crown as clause 4.4.2.5 (e)

Tree inspections should take place annually in September/October when trees are in leaf.

Tree positions are based on topographic survey drawing number CODA/309/SP, by HH Surveys Ltd, dated SEPT 2017

Revisions:

A: Amended Schedule. PM Oct 19

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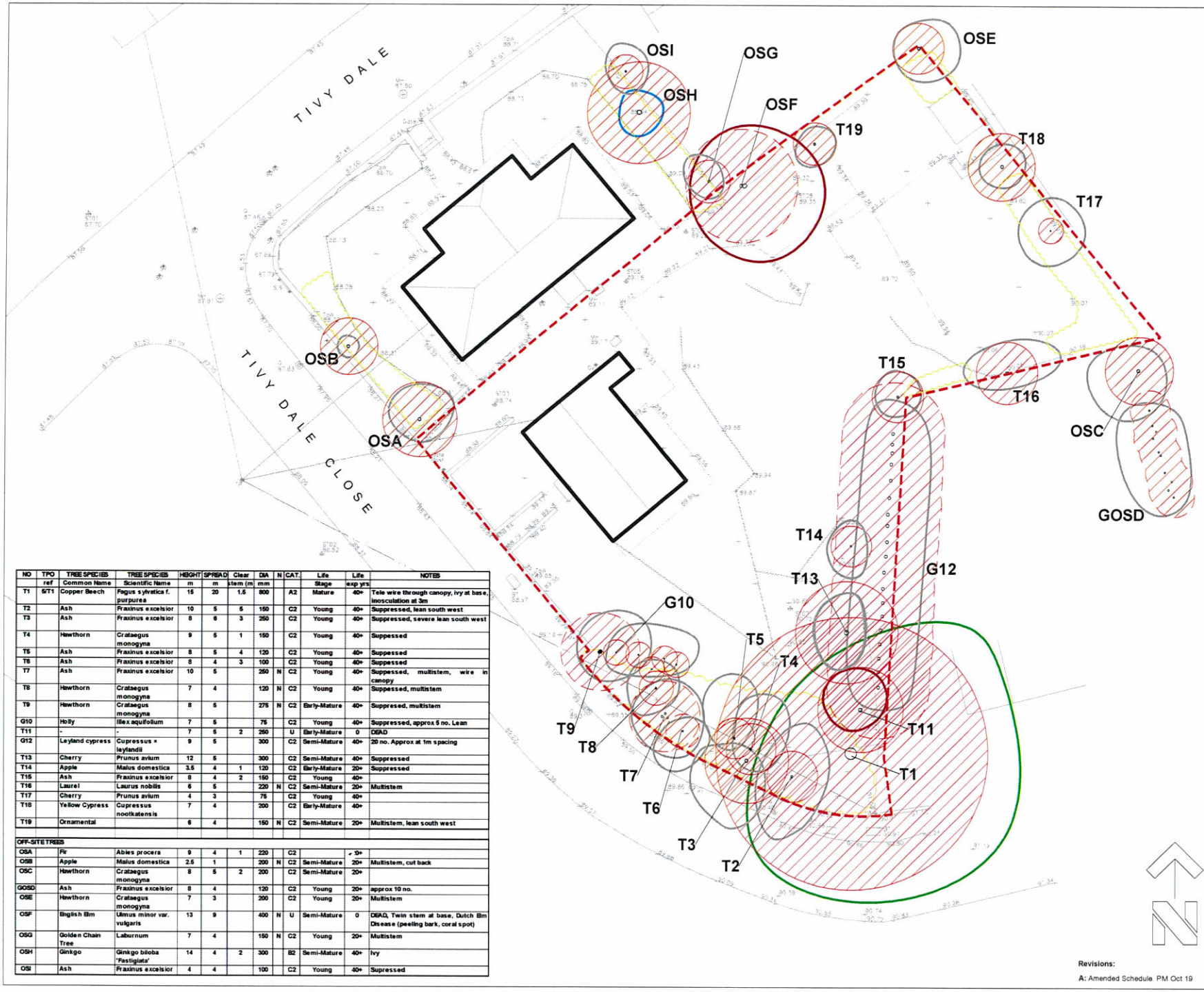
Title: TREE SURVEY

scale@A3	drawn	date	job number	number	revision
1:250	CB	DEC 18	887	TDC 01	A



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Tree inspections should take place annually in September/October when trees are in leaf.

Tree positions are based on topographic survey drawing number CODA/309/SP, by HH Surveys Ltd, dated SEPT 2017

TREE CONSTRAINTS

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
Root Protection Areas have been calculated on the following basis:

Single stems: Area equivalent to circle of radius 12 x stem diameter at 1.5m
(& Notional)

Multistems: Area equivalent to circle of radius 10 x diameter at ground level.

Root Protection Areas shaped due to obstruction to root spread e.g. retaining wall, water course.

RPA of pollarded or topped trees has been reduced to an area appropriate to actual canopy spread.

Revisions:

A: Amended Schedule. PM Oct 19

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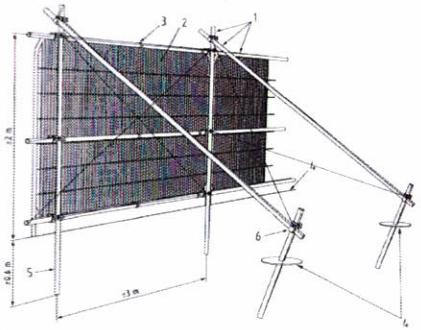
Job: TIVY DALE CLOSE, BARNSLEY

Title: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

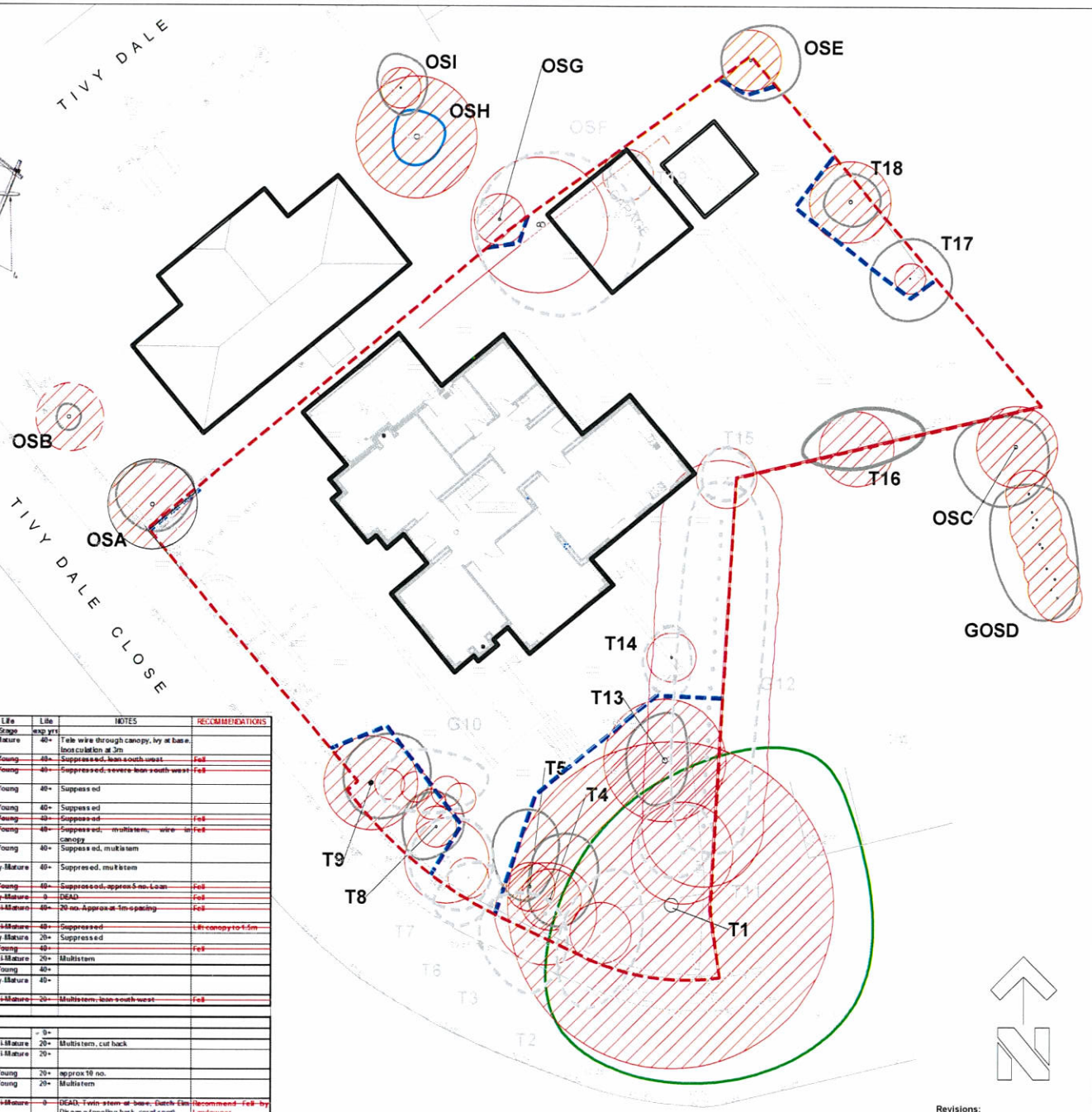
scale@A3	drawn	date	job number	number	revision
1:250	CB	DEC 18	887	TDC 02	A



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

BS5837:2012 Figure 2



NO	TPO ref	TREE SPECIES Common Name	TREE SPECIES Scientific Name	HEIGHT m	SPREAD m	Clear stem (m	DIA mm	N	CAT.	Life Stage	Life exp yrs	NOTES	RECOMMENDATIONS
T1	5/11	Copper Beech	Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea	15	20	1.5	800		A2	Mature	40+	Tele wire through canopy, ivy at base, loos cvilation at 3m	
~~T2~~		~~Ash~~	~~Fraxinus excelsior~~	~~10~~	~~5~~	~~5~~	~~150~~		~~C2~~	~~Young~~	~~40+~~	~~Suppressed, lean south west~~	~~Fell~~
~~T3~~		~~Ash~~	~~Fraxinus excelsior~~	~~8~~	~~6~~	~~3~~	~~250~~		~~C2~~	~~Young~~	~~40+~~	~~Suppressed, severe lean south west~~	~~Fell~~
T4		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	9	5	1	150		C2	Young	40+	Suppressed	
T5		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8	5	4	120		C2	Young	40+	Suppressed	
~~T6~~		~~Ash~~	~~Fraxinus excelsior~~	~~8~~	~~4~~	~~3~~	~~100~~		~~C2~~	~~Young~~	~~40+~~	~~Suppressed~~	~~Fell~~
~~T7~~		~~Ash~~	~~Fraxinus excelsior~~	~~10~~	~~5~~		~~250~~	~~N~~	~~C2~~	~~Young~~	~~40+~~	~~Suppressed, multistem, wire in canopy~~	~~Fell~~
T8		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	7	4		120	N	C2	Young	40+	Suppressed, multistem	
T9		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	8	5		275	N	C2	Early Mature	40+	Suppressed, multistem	
~~G10~~		~~Holly~~	~~Ilex aquifolium~~	~~7~~	~~5~~		~~75~~		~~C2~~	~~Young~~	~~40+~~	~~Suppressed, approx 5 no. Loan~~	~~Fell~~
~~T11~~				~~7~~	~~5~~	~~2~~	~~250~~		~~U~~	~~Early Mature~~	~~0~~	~~DEAD~~	~~Fell~~
~~G12~~		~~Leyland cypress~~	~~Cupressus x leylandii~~	~~9~~	~~5~~		~~300~~		~~C2~~	~~Semi-Mature~~	~~40+~~	~~20 no. Approx at 1m spacing~~	~~Fell~~
~~T13~~		~~Cherry~~	~~Prunus avium~~	~~12~~	~~5~~		~~300~~		~~C2~~	~~Semi-Mature~~	~~40+~~	~~Suppressed~~	~~Lift canopy to 4.5m~~
T14		Apple	Malus domestica	3.5	4	1	120		C2	Early Mature	20+	Suppressed	
~~T15~~		~~Ash~~	~~Fraxinus excelsior~~	~~8~~	~~4~~	~~2~~	~~150~~		~~C2~~	~~Young~~	~~40+~~		~~Fell~~
T16		Laurel	Laurus nobilis	6	5		220	N	C2	Semi-Mature	20+	Multistem	
T17		Cherry	Prunus avium	4	3		75		C2	Young	40+		
T18		Yellow Cypress	Cupressus nootkatensis	7	4		200		C2	Early Mature	40+		
~~T19~~		~~Ornamental~~		~~6~~	~~4~~		~~150~~	~~N~~	~~C2~~	~~Semi-Mature~~	~~20+~~	~~Multistem, lean south west~~	~~Fell~~
OFF-SITE TREES													
OSA		Fir	Abies procera	9	4	1	220		C2		0+		
OSB		Apple	Malus domestica	2.5	1		200	N	C2	Semi-Mature	20+	Multistem, cut back	
OSC		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	8	5	2	200		C2	Semi-Mature	20+		
GOSD		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	8	4		120		C2	Young	20+	approx 10 no.	
OSE		Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	7	3		200		C2	Young	20+	Multistem	
~~OSF~~		~~English Elm~~	~~Ulmus minor var. vulgaris~~	~~13~~	~~9~~		~~400~~	~~N~~	~~U~~	~~Semi-Mature~~	~~0~~	~~DEAD. Twin stem at base. Dutch Elm Disease (peeling bark, coral spot)~~	~~Recommend Fell by Landowner~~
OSG		Golden Chain Tree	Laburnum	7	4		150	N	C2	Young	20+	Multistem	
OSH		Ginkgo	Ginkgo biloba 'Fastigiata'	14	4	2	300		B2	Semi-Mature	40+	Ivy	
OSI		Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	4	4		100		C2	Young	40+	Supressed	

TREE SURVEY TO BS5837:2012

KEY

COLOUR	QUALITY	DESCRIPTION
GREEN	A: HIGH retension most desirable	Vigorous healthy good form, visually important, historic or rare
BLUE	B: MODERATE retention desirable	Slightly impaired condition, numerous immature. A potential
GREY	C: LOW could be retained	Adequate condition requiring minimal surgery
RED	U: FELL Unsuitable for retention	Dead dying dangerous insecure rooting, significant fungal disease
GREEN	SHRUBS	

SUB-CATEGORY:

1 ARBORICULTURAL
2 LANDSCAPE
3 CULTURAL/CONSERVATION

Site Boundary

In accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction', offsite trees within a distance equal to 12x stem diameter from boundary should be surveyed. In accordance with good working practice, all trees within 12m of the site boundary have been surveyed.

The original of this drawing is produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

LIMITATION OF THIS SURVEY
This survey records amenity quality and desirability of tree retention in relation to proposed construction by visual inspection from ground level where accessible.

It does not constitute a Tree Inspection or detailed report on condition.

Tree heights and spread approximate. The diameter of single stem trees is taken at 1.5m above ground level. For the diameter of multistemmed trees, each multistem is measured at 1.5m above ground level and calculated to give a notional diameter as if all multistems were fused into one stem.

The branch spread is an accurate representation of the crown as clause 4.4.2.5 (e)

Tree inspections should take place annually in September/October when trees are in leaf.

Tree positions are based on topographic survey drawing number CODA/309/SP, by HH Surveys Ltd, dated SEPT 2017

TREE CONSTRAINTS

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
Root Protection Areas have been calculated on the following basis:

Single stems: (& Notional) Area equivalent to circle of radius 12 x stem diameter at 1.5m

Multistems: Area equivalent to circle of radius 10 x diameter at ground level.

Root Protection Areas shaped due to obstruction to root spread e.g. retaining wall, water course.

RPA of pollarded or topped trees has been reduced to an area appropriate to actual canopy spread.

TREE PROTECTION

TREES TO BE REMOVED (with root protection area)

Scaffold Protective Fence as BS5837:2012 Figure 2

Based on Site Layout Plan CODA/309/SP

Revisions:

A: Amended Site Layout. PM Oct 19

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Job: TIVY DALE CLOSE, BARNSLEY

Title: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

scale@A3	drawn	date	job number	number	revision
1:250	CB	DEC 18	887	TDC 03	A