TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Lodge Lane,
Wortley,
Sheffield,
S35 7DA

Prepared for:
White Agus

Date: *March 2024*

Reference: *AWA5873*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by White Agus 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 February 2024.

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 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.

1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.

1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Level 4 Award Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.7 Full 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 please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Lodge Lane, in Wortley, Sheffield.

2.1.2 The site comprises a former kennel and run on the west side of Lodge Lane. Agricultural land surrounds the site to the south west, west, and north.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2024 Google Earth) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.

3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 07/03/24 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.

3.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).

3.1.4 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).

3.1.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.

3.1.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3.1.8 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010

Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 11 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 11 individual trees.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 2 trees are retention category `A', 5 trees are retention category `B' and 4 trees, tree groups and hedges are retention category `C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:

3.2.4 All of the trees are situated at the south eastern boundary of the site, and are part of an avenue of trees which follows Lodge Lane.

3.2.5 The trees are predominantly early-mature to mature Sycamores with two semi-mature Yews, and one young and early-mature Sweet Chestnut.

3.2.6 The sites most significant trees are mature Sycamores T3 and T6. These trees are prominent throughout the entire site and surrounding area, with good long-term prospects, and provides a moderate level of amenity value. As a result, these trees are retention category `A'.

3.2.7 Sycamores T2, T5, T10, and T11, and Sweet Chestnut T8 are all early-mature, except T10 which is mature. These trees provide a moderate amenity value being prominent in the surrounding area, however, they feature defects which reduce their arboricultural significance, as a result they are retention category `B'.

3.2.8 Semi-mature Yews T1 and T7, and young Sweet Chestnut are smaller specimens of little arboricultural significance. Early-mature Sycamore T9 has a leaning and kinked stem and has been crown lifted, reducing its arboricultural significance. As a result, these trees are retention category `C'.

3.2.9 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.

3.2.10 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and

disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.2.11 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs


Photo 1: T1 and T2 looking north east


Photo 2: T1-T6 looking south west


Photo 3: T3 looking north


Photo 4: T6-T11 looking north east


Photo 5: T6-T11 looking north east


Photo 6: T1-T9 looking south west

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

3.4.1 The higher value retention category 'A' and 'B' trees and tree groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.

3.4.2 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges with reasonable future prospects should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.

3.4.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.

3.4.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

3.4.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/ micro pile and suspended beam foundations or cantilevered foundations.

3.4.6 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.

3.4.7 The design of the new development should consider tree crown positions in relation to any new dwellings. 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. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

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

3.4.9 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*

7th March 2024

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Appendices

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

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson, *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered*
Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown, *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has many years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

James Godfrey, *BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

Joe Thomas, *MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered*
Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

Lucy Garbutt, *MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM membership*
Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Sophie Beckerman, *BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA*
Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

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, laser 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 BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be 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.

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 in 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 unsuitable for retention. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

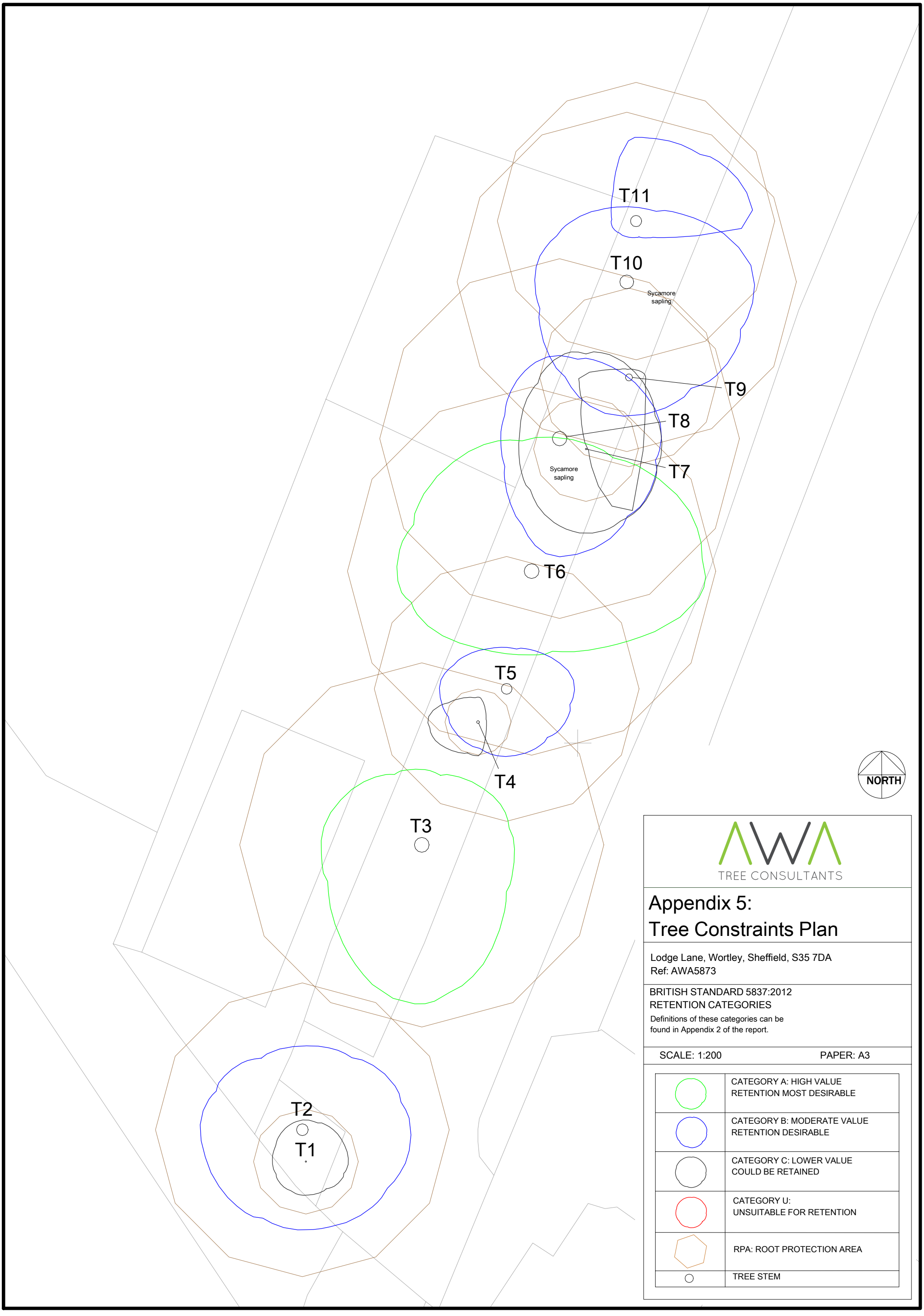
	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Yew	*Taxus baccata*	Semi-mature	3.5	10+	80 avg	No	0.5	2.5	2.5	2	2	Soil heave. Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Slight lean. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Yew historically topped at 2m. Evidence of historical soil heave though no target	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	14	1	710	No	3	5	6.5	6	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Sycamore at end of row lining driveway. In raised planting area with 30cm retaining wall 1m to north east. Retaining wall to north west and wall to south west. Old pruning wounds from crown lifting above parking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T3	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	1	880	No	5	4.5	5.5	9.5	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Sycamore next to driveway. Hard standing to east and south. Stone walls and building to north west. Minor deadwood over driveway. Minor cavity to south of stem at 1.5m from old pruning wound with isolated decay	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required in current site context
T4	Sweet Chestnut	*Castanea sativa*	Young	3.5	1	160	No	1	1.5	0.5	2	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Minor decay	Normal	Growing from historically failed stump. Slight lean west with unbalanced crown due to suppression. Ivy prevented detailed inspection	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T5	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	14	1	640	No	3	2.5	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavity	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Min cavity to north west of stem at 1.5m from old pruning wound with isolated decay. Wall to north west. Drive to south east	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T6	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	14	1	890	No	3	8	11	5	8	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting. Ivy covered	Moderate deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Between wall and driveway. Ivy prevented detailed inspection at base. Crown lifted above driveway. Some heavily decayed moderate deadwood in crown	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required in current site context
T7	Yew	*Taxus baccata*	Semi-mature	4.5	10+	80 avg	No	0	6	4.5	5	4	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Yew leaning towards driveway to east. Pruned to form bush feature lining drive	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T8	Sweet Chestnut	*Castanea sativa*	Early-mature	13	1	870	No	5	5	6	7	3.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Small / sparse. Moderate deadwood	Sweet Chestnut next to boundary wall. Driveway to south east. Ivy and shrubs prevented detailed inspection of roots and stem and accurate stem measurement. Moderate stubs and deadwood in crown with large snapout wounds throughout leaving a smaller canopy though remaining canopy in good vigour	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T9	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	14	2	420, 100	No	5	0.5	1	8	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Stem leans slightly south. Kink in stem with tree correcting itself. Crown lifted above driveway	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T10	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	13	1	820	No	3	4.5				No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback	Between wall and driveway. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of roots and stem. Dieback in central crown leaving lots of minor deadwood. Remaining crown vigorous. Some snapout wounds in crown	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T11	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	14	1	670	No	2	5	7	1	1.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	Sycamore by boundary wall. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of roots and stem. Suppressed from south west causing slightly unbalanced crown. Some snapout wounds in crown and minor deadwood	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context



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Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Lodge Lane, Wortley, Sheffield, S35 7DA
Ref: AWA5873

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES

Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

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