



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT  
to BS 5837:2012  
at  
Durrans  
Savile Lane  
Thurlstone  
Peniston  
South Yorkshire  
S36 9RE

JCA Limited

Arboricultural Consultants

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to BS 5837:2012  
at  
Durrans  
Savile Lane  
Thurlstone  
Peniston  
South Yorkshire  
S36 9RE**

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 A report is required at **Durrans, Savile Lane, Thurlstone**, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

### 1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 I am instructed by **FDA Landscape** to visit the site and prepare my findings in a report.
- 1.2.2 For this purpose I have been supplied with a topographical survey (Drawing: **11031-193\_2DT**).

### 1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.
- 1.3.2 Preliminary recommendations are given with a view to the long-term management of a sustainable tree cover.
- 1.3.3 All trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm are included.
- 1.3.4 Where applicable trees outside the site boundary, but close enough to be affected by the proposed development, are included.
- 1.3.5 The specific design of any proposed development is not generally taken into account at this stage.

### 1.4 Survey Details

- 1.4.1 The survey took place during the month of May 2012.
- 1.4.2 The survey was conducted by:  
Adam Winson *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), ND, MICFor, AIEEM*.
- 1.4.3 Inspection was made at ground level. Further investigation, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys, may be recommended where appropriate.
- 1.4.4 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes and electronic distometers. Where this was not possible measurements were estimated.

## **2. Site Description**

### **2.1 Land Use**

2.1.1 The site is currently a section of the Durrans/Phoenix Works Manufacturing site.

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The site slopes gently from the north down towards the River Don.

### **2.3 Treescape**

2.3.1 Surrounding the site is the village of Thurlstone containing many mature trees.

2.3.2 The trees on this site have a moderate impact on the local treescape.

### **2.4 Visual Amenity Value**

2.4.1 The trees on site collectively provide a reasonable visual amenity to the surrounding area.

### **2.5 Age Class Mix**

2.5.1 The trees surveyed ranged in age from young to mature.

### **2.6 Species Diversity**

2.6.1 The predominant species were Sycamore, Alder and Horse Chestnut, with other species being occasional, or even single, specimens.

### 3. Status of the Trees

- 3.1 A check was made on 8<sup>th</sup> May 2012 with: ***Barnsley Metropolitan District Council***.
- 3.2 We are informed that there is a Tree Preservation Order in force on this site (No 11.78) and that the site is within a Conservation Area.
- 3.3 Before any work is organised, all the necessary steps to get the permission of the Local Planning Authority must be taken.
- 3.4 ***No work must be done to any trees until this permission has been granted.***

### 4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

- 4.1 Full details of all individual trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1**, a full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**. Please refer also to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** for tree locations.

### 5. Discussion

#### 5.1 Tree Condition & Recommended Works

- 5.1.1 The tree survey revealed a total of 27 items of vegetation (20 individual trees and 7 groups of trees). Of these, 2 groups were identified as retention category 'A', 6 trees/groups were identified as retention category 'B' and 19 trees/groups were identified as retention category 'C'. No retention category 'U' trees were identified on this occasion. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for retention category and definition criteria.
- 5.1.2 The higher value groups **G16** and **G19** (Category A) are situated beyond the site boundary, either running along the steep banks near the River Don or beyond the site to the north between Manchester road and the site.
- 5.1.3 The most significant tree within the main site is the Beech **T7**, which has been given retention category 'B'.

## 5.2 Potential Arboricultural Implications & Design Advice

- 5.2.1 The details of the proposed development are not known at present. However, the following comments can be made about the site in terms of its tree cover in relation to a potential development.
- 5.2.2 During development the part of the tree most commonly under threat, and most commonly ignored, is the rooting system. When trees are damaged, particularly the roots, their long-term health and stability can be affected. Most development activity can have an impact on the future condition and safety of a tree, and therefore careful planning and management of tree protection should ensure a continued sustainable tree cover with minimal stress to existing trees.
- 5.2.3 There is little room for development within this site without the removal of some trees. However many of the trees are of poor quality (retention category 'C') and could be replaced as part of a post development landscaping scheme.
- 5.2.4 There are a number of higher amenity tree groups within this site. They will enhance any proposed development and care should be taken at the design stage to ensure that these trees are retained.
- 5.2.5 A tarmac entrance already exists offering vehicular access to the site. If this can be retained it will minimise disturbance to tree roots.
- 5.2.6 In order to ensure that the retained trees on site are properly protected during the development phase, the tree rooting zones are to be considered. For the purpose of development the rooting zone of the tree is known as the Root Protection Area or RPA. The RPA of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** and represents the rooting zone which, where possible, should remain undisturbed. The protection of retained trees can therefore be achieved by creating a **Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)** based on the RPAs.
- 5.2.7 Damage caused by any construction activity such as demolition, soil stripping, and provision of services needs to be considered at the design stage. Care should be taken to avoid damage to tree roots when existing structures such as tarmac surfaces are removed within a RPA.
- 5.2.8 Generally, the alteration of ground levels within the RPA is not acceptable, however, should ground levels need to be lowered in areas adjacent to trees or within the minimum distance recommended, appropriate measures should be taken to minimise the detrimental effects on the trees and their root systems. With regards to raising levels, it is necessary to maintain adequate supplies of moisture and oxygen through the soil to the tree roots. Therefore, no material should be placed within the RPA without arboricultural advice.

## 6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The trees surveyed were generally found to be in good condition.
- 6.2 Some trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or by virtue of them being in a Conservation Area.
- 6.3 All development work carried out in close proximity to trees should be done so in a manner sympathetic to their needs. Otherwise the condition of the trees may deteriorate in the months and years following the development, leading to a loss of amenity and potentially hazardous trees.
- 6.4 Care should be taken at the design stage to ensure that the retained trees are protected. The protection of retained trees can be achieved by the creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone based on the Root Protection Area of a tree. The Root Protection Area of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6**.

# Appendices

| Tree Ref. | Age<br>Species<br>Latin Name                                                           | Height (m) | Crown Height (m) | Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch | Diameter (cm) | Crown Spread<br>N<br>W E S | Observations                                                                                                        | Recommendations     | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Amenity Value | Life Expectancy (yrs) | Retention Category |
|-----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| T 1       | Early-mature<br>Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>                                 | 14         | 4                | 4<br>S                                        | 51            | 6<br>3 4<br>6              | Multi-stemmed at 4m with an unbalanced crown. Pruning wounds due to crown lifting.                                  | No action required. | GOOD                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| T 2       | Semi-mature<br>Cypress<br><i>Cupressus sp.</i>                                         | 5          | 1                | 1<br>N                                        | 12            | 2<br>0 2<br>2              | Single stemmed with an unbalanced crown. Limited long term value.                                                   | No action required. | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| T 3       | Semi-mature<br>Cherry<br><i>Prunus sp.</i>                                             | 6          | 3                | 2<br>S                                        | 17, 18        | 4<br>3 5<br>3              | Previously multi-stemmed now twin-stemmed. Stub of stem remains, with decay. Sparse crown. Limited long term value. | No action required. | FAIR                    | POOR                 | LOW           | 10-20                 | C                  |
| T 4       | Semi-mature<br>Holly<br><i>Ilex aquifolium</i>                                         | 5          | 3                | 2<br>N                                        | 13            | 2<br>1 1<br>1              | Single stemmed and vertical. No major visible defects.                                                              | No action required. | GOOD                    | GOOD                 | LOW           | 40+                   | C                  |
| T 5       | Semi-mature<br>Cedar<br><i>Cedrus sp.</i>                                              | 7          | 2                | 2<br>N                                        | 19, 30        | 4<br>3 3<br>0              | Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with an unbalanced crown. Limited long term value.                                             | No action required. | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| G 6       | Semi-mature<br>Cherry, Cypress and Laurel<br><i>Prunus sp.</i><br><i>Cupressus sp.</i> | 5          | 2                | 1<br>N                                        | Ave 20        | See plan                   | Low value shrubs.                                                                                                   | No action required. | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| T 7       | Early-mature<br>Beech<br><i>Fagus sylvatica</i>                                        | 14         | 3                | 2<br>N                                        | 51            | 6<br>6 6<br>6.3            | Multi-stemmed at 3m. Tight union and partially included bark. No major visible defects. Good future potential.      | No action required. | GOOD                    | GOOD                 | MOD           | 40+                   | B                  |
| T 8       | Early-mature<br>Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>                                 | 14         | 3                | 3<br>N                                        | 47            | 7<br>6 5<br>6              | Multi-stemmed at 2.5m with a slight unbalanced crown. No major visible defects.                                     | No action required. | GOOD                    | FAIR                 | MOD           | 40+                   | B                  |
| G 9       | Young<br>Ash<br><i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>                                              | 5          | 3                | 2<br>N                                        | 10            | See plan                   | Self sown Ash saplings along fence line. Crown overhangs the car park. Limited long term value.                     | No action required. | GOOD                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 40+                   | C                  |
| T 10      | Mature<br>Alder<br><i>Alnus sp.</i>                                                    | 10         | 3                | 3<br>N                                        | 55            | 7<br>6 6<br>6              | Multi-stemmed at 4m. Slight lean. Situated on banking. Co dominant at base. Access prevented detailed inspection.   | No action required. | GOOD                    | FAIR                 | MOD           | 20-40                 | B                  |

| Tree Ref. | Age<br>Species<br><i>Latin Name</i>                       | Height (m) | Crown Height (m) | Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch | Diameter (cm) | Crown Spread<br>N<br>W E<br>S | Observations                                                                                                    | Recommendations                               | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Amenity Value | Life Expectancy (yrs) | Retention Category |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| T 11      | Early-mature<br>Elm<br><i>Ulmus sp.</i>                   | 1.5        | 4                | 3<br>N                                        | 60            | 6<br>7 4<br>6                 | Twin-stemmed at 2m. Tight union and partially included bark will likely succumb to Dutch Elm Disease.           | No action required.                           | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 10-20                 | C                  |
| T 12      | Semi-mature<br>Alder<br><i>Alnus sp.</i>                  | 11         | 4                | 4<br>W                                        | 28            | 1<br>3 1<br>1                 | Single stemmed and vertical. Minor damage to stem.                                                              | No action required.                           | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 10-20                 | C                  |
| T 13      | Semi-mature<br>Goat Willow<br><i>Salix caprea</i>         | 11         | 5                | 2<br>W                                        | 34            | 3<br>3 3<br>2                 | Single stemmed and vertical. Co dominant at 2m. Minor cavity at base.                                           | No action required.                           | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 10-20                 | C                  |
| T 14      | Semi-mature<br>Alder<br><i>Alnus sp.</i>                  | 10         | 5                | 3<br>W                                        | 29            | 0<br>3 2<br>3                 | Single stemmed and vertical. Co dominant at 3m. No major visible defects.                                       | No action required.                           | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| T 15      | Semi-mature<br>Alder<br><i>Alnus sp.</i>                  | 10         | 8                | 3<br>N                                        | 27            | 2<br>2 2<br>2                 | Single stemmed and vertical with occasional deadwood.                                                           | No action required.                           | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| G 16      | Early-mature<br>Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>    | 15         | 4                | 2<br>N                                        | Ave 40        | See plan                      | Situated on steep river bank. Access prevented detailed inspection. High value group. No major visible defects. | No action required.                           | GOOD                    | GOOD                 | HIGH          | 40+                   | A                  |
| T 17      | Early-mature<br>Elm<br><i>Ulmus sp.</i>                   | 15         | 6                | 2<br>S                                        | 30            | 5<br>4 5<br>5                 | Single stemmed. Mature suckers at base rubbing on stem likely will succumb to Dutch Elm Disease.                | No action required. Remove rubbing stem.      | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | MOD           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| T 18      | Semi-mature<br>Ash<br><i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>           | 5          | 3                | 3<br>S                                        | 19            | 1<br>3 4<br>3                 | Twin-stemmed at 2m, situated on banking. No major visible defects.                                              | No action required.                           | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 40+                   | C                  |
| G 19      | Mature<br>Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>          | 16         | 5                | 2<br>S                                        | 60            | See plan                      | Situated on adjacent land. Occasional Ash. High value group. Access prevented detailed inspection.              | No action required.                           | GOOD                    | GOOD                 | HIGH          | 40+                   | A                  |
| G 20      | Mature<br>Horse Chestnut<br><i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | 13         | 5                | 3<br>W                                        | Ave 63        | See plan                      | Situated on adjacent land. High value group some previously topped. Access prevented detailed inspection.       | Assess for Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut. | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | HIGH          | 20-40                 | B                  |

| Tree Ref. | Age<br>Species<br>Latin Name                              | Height (m) | Crown Height (m) | Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch | Diameter (cm) | Crown Spread<br>N<br>W<br>E<br>S | Observations                                                                                                                                                           | Recommendations                                  | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Amenity Value | Life Expectancy (yrs) | Retention Category |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| T 21      | Early-mature<br>Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>    | 11         | 3                | 3<br>S                                        | 33            | 3<br>4<br>4<br>5                 | Single stemmed situated on top of old wall. Limited long term value. Access prevented detailed inspection.                                                             | No action required.                              | GOOD                    | FAIR                 | MOD           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| T 22      | Early-mature<br>Ash<br><i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>          | 12         | 4                | 4<br>S                                        | 40            | 2<br>5<br>5<br>8                 | Single stemmed situated on top of old wall. Significant lean to south. Limited long term value.                                                                        | No action required.                              | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | MOD           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| G 23      | Semi-mature<br>Elm<br><i>Ulmus sp.</i>                    | 5          | 3                | 2<br>N                                        | 25            | See plan                         | Line of multi-stemmed shrub like trees. Limited long term value.                                                                                                       | No action required.                              | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 10-20                 | C                  |
| G 24      | Semi-mature<br>Fir<br><i>Abies sp.</i>                    | 9          | 3                | 1<br>N                                        | 20            | See plan                         | Line of 7 trees on banking. Limited long term value. Some screening value.                                                                                             | No action required.                              | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 20-40                 | C                  |
| T 25      | Mature<br>Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>          | 16         | 8                | 3<br>S                                        | 48            | 3<br>3<br>7                      | Situated on adjacent land. Access prevented detailed inspection. Crown overhangs the boundary. No major visible defects.                                               | No action required.                              | GOOD                    | FAIR                 | MOD           | 20-40                 | B                  |
| T 26      | Mature<br>Horse Chestnut<br><i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> | 11         | 3                | 2<br>S                                        | 40            | 0<br>2<br>2<br>8                 | Situated on adjacent land. Access prevented detailed inspection. Crown overhangs the boundary. Twin-stemmed at 2m. Significant lean to south. Limited long term value. | No action required.                              | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | LOW           | 10-20                 | C                  |
| T 27      | Mature<br>Sycamore<br><i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>          | 16         | 3                | 2<br>S                                        | 60            | 2<br>2<br>8<br>8                 | Situated on adjacent land. Access prevented detailed inspection. Crown overhangs the boundary. Possible some soil movement near base. Ivy.                             | No action required. Monitor if site use changes. | FAIR                    | FAIR                 | MOD           | 20-40                 | B                  |

## Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

### A2.1 Measurements

- A2.1.1 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.
- A2.1.2 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins. Also recorded is the height of the first significant branch and the direction of growth.
- A2.1.3 *STEM DIAMETER* is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed below a height of 1.5 metres, the diameter is measured at the narrowest point below the fork.
- A2.1.4 *CROWN SPREAD* is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

### A2.2 Evaluations

- A2.2.1 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.
- A2.2.2 *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.
- A2.2.3 *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.
- A2.2.4 *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.

## **A2.3 Retention Categories**

### **A2.3.1 *A (marked green on the plan) = trees of high quality; retention most desirable.***

These trees are of high quality and value with a good life expectancy. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

- A1) Particularly good examples; perhaps rare or unusual species, or forming an essential part of arboricultural features e.g. avenues.
- A2) Groups of trees having a significant landscape impact or with excellent screening properties, or those softening the effect of existing structures.
- A3) Those having significant conservation or historical value e.g. veteran trees.

### **A2.3.2 *B (marked in blue on the plan) = trees of moderate quality; retention desirable.***

These trees are of moderate quality and value with a significant life expectancy. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

- B1) Trees that might be included in the high category but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition, are downgraded in favour of the better individuals.
- B2) Groups of trees forming distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals.
- B3) Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

### **A2.3.3 *C (marked in grey on the plan) = trees of low quality but which could be retained.***

These trees are of low quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

- C1) Trees not qualifying in higher categories.
- C2) Groups of trees which do not form a distinct landscape feature.
- C3) Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

### **A2.3.4 *U (marked in red on the plan) = unsuitable for retention: trees for removal.***

These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. This may be due to any of the following:

- 1) Failure is likely due to serious, irredeemable, structural defects.
- 2) The trees are considered to be hazardous.
- 3) Diseases are present which may affect the health of adjacent trees.
- 4) They are in serious, overall decline or are already dead.
- 5) They are of low quality and suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- 6) Removal of other category U trees will render them exposed and unstable.

These trees should be removed or treated in such a way as to make them safe where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

### Appendix 3: General Guidelines

- A3.1 All work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Recommendations for tree work*'.
- A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant 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 the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.
- A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA Limited in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.
- A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly. In this instance it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

## Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

|                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Arboriculture</b>     | The cultivation of trees in order to produce individual specimens of the greatest ornament, for shelter or any primary purpose other than the production of timber.                                                      |
| <b>Canker</b>            | Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Co-dominant Stem</b>  | A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.                                                                            |
| <b>Crown Lift</b>        | The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles, etc.                                                                         |
| <b>Crown reduce</b>      | The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Crown thin</b>        | The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.                                                                                 |
| <b>Deadwood</b>          | Either dead branches, or a procedure involving the removal of dead, dying and diseased branches.                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Dieback</b>           | Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Epicormic shoots</b>  | Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.                                                             |
| <b>Formative pruning</b> | The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown. |
| <b>Included bark</b>     | Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.                                                                                             |
| <b>Pollarding</b>        | A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.                                                                      |
| <b>Remedial pruning</b>  | The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.                                              |
| <b>RPA</b>               | Root Protection Area – The theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in BS5837: 2005 <i>Trees in relation to construction</i> .                                                                                      |
| <b>Topping</b>           | Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.                                                                                    |

## Appendix 5: Author Qualifications

### Principal Consultant and Managing Director

**Jonathan Cocking** F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FArborA CBiol MSB. MICFor. Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. He has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. Jonathan is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

### Technical Coordinator

**Toby Thwaites** BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture). Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby was promoted to Technical Coordinator and now oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

### Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

**Andrew Bagshaw** FdSc (Arboriculture). Andrew joined JCA in 2005 having gained several years experience in tree surgery and landscaping. He is trained in aerial rescue and is JCA's principal first aid person. Andrew has obtained a foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire, is QTRA qualified and is a JCA team leader who manages an office of Consulting Arboriculturists.

**Adam Winson** Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), ND, MICFor, AIEEM. Adam has extensive experience in arboriculture, having worked with trees for over 15 years. In 2010 Adam obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (with distinction), also gaining the top student award. Adam has had articles published in industry magazines including original research in a UK Forestry Commission publication in 2012.

**Robert Godwin** BA (Hons), MSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry), MARborA. Robert is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and a Professional Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. He has a degree in Landscape Planning & Management and has several years experience as a Consulting Arboriculturist. Robert has recently obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.

**Victoria Black** FdSc (Arboriculture). Victoria has been with JCA since 2002 building her knowledge of the Arboricultural business. She has recently obtained her foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire.

**Andrew Bussey** Andrew joined JCA having spent 12 years doing tree surgery for various private companies and a Local Authority. He has various NPTC qualifications, is QTRA qualified and is currently studying for his Arboricultural Technicians Certificate.

**Toby Parsons** Cert. Arb. (RFS), Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A). Toby joined JCA after spending 6 years working as a senior climber for various Arboricultural contractors in the East Midlands and the South-West. He has gained the Level 2 Certificate in Arboriculture (RFS), an Arboricultural Technicians Certificate and is QTRA qualified.

**Phil Humeniuk** FdSc (Arboriculture), MicFor. Phil has recently joined JCA having spent 3 years working for various tree surgery companies and as a Tree Officer for a Local Authority. He obtained his foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire.

### Consulting Staff: Ecology

**Christopher Shaw** BSc (Hons). Chris is our in-house Ecologist, and joined JCA in 2010 after achieving a First Class degree in Biology at the University of Leeds. Prior to joining JCA, Chris has volunteered with a number of organisations including the Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, BTCV and a local Ecological Consultancy. He is currently undertaking a 'Certificate in Ecological Consultancy Course' with Acorn Ecology. Chris is actively involved in building JCA's portfolio of ecological services.

### Administrative Staff

**Sue Guest** Administrative Team Leader.  
**Sally Whitwam** Administrative Assistant.  
**Simeon Haigh** BSc (Hons). IT Officer.

**Catherine Cocking** Accounts Manager.  
**Yasmin Hussain** Administrative Assistant.  
**Liz Bone** Trainee Administrative Assistant



### Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) INDICATES THE LIKELY ROOTING ZONE OF A TREE. THE RPA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF A TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCOACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.

### Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

TITLE:  
Durrans, Thurstone, Penistone, S36 9RE.  
JCA Ref: 10661/AW

SCALE 1:500

PAPER SIZE A3

SURVEYED BY: AW

DRAWN BY: AW

APPROVED BY: CS

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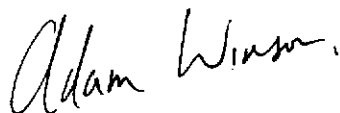
### BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5 RETENTION CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of these categories are at Appendix 2 of our report. N.B. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.

|  |                                                  |
|--|--------------------------------------------------|
|  | CATEGORY A:<br>'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'        |
|  | CATEGORY B:<br>'RETENTION DESIRABLE'             |
|  | CATEGORY C:<br>'TREE WHICH COULD BE<br>RETAINED' |
|  | CATEGORY U:<br>'TREE FOR REMOVAL'                |
|  | CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB                             |
|  | CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB<br>TO BE REMOVED            |
|  | ROOT PROTECTION AREA                             |

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed



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

21<sup>st</sup> May 2012

For and on behalf of *JCA Ltd*

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