Thompson
CONSULTANCY

Arboricultural Report: British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction

Stage Two:

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

Client:	Currie and Brown Limited
Site:	Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way
	Barnsley
Postcode:	S71 1AY
Date:	24th February 2025
Prepared by:	Mike Kiss BSc (Hons), Dip Arb L6, RCArborA, MArborA, VETcert
Checked by:	David Robinson FdSc (Arb), Tech Cert (ArborA), MArborA

Thompson Tree Services (UK) Ltd |Ashleigh House,
Cromford Road, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, DE4 4FR
info@thompsons-group.co.uk
01629 824079 | www.thompson-treeservices.co.uk
Company Number 09290632 | VAT Number 199589223

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background Information

The purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of the impact from a development proposal on the tree population of Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Barnsley ('the site').

The proposed development involves removal of existing hard surfacing and remnant built structures and creation of an activity park with provision of associated infrastructure and landscaping.

My desk study indicates that 2no. trees on the site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and the site does not lie within a Conservation Area (CA).

Results of Tree Survey

I undertook an arboricultural survey in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction ('BS5837').

A total of 20no. arboricultural features individual were recorded. These include 2no. high quality individual trees of retention category A; and 3no. moderate quality trees of category B. Remaining trees and tree groups are categorised C or U (identified for removal on arboricultural grounds).

No ancient or other veteran trees have been identified, and the site does not contain ancient woodland.

Conclusions

The existing tree population of the site will greatly enhance the proposed development, providing amenity value, ecosystem services and key landscape features which have been integrated into the site layout. The existing tree population does, however, impose associated constraints. These have been carefully considered in the context of the proposed development.

In my assessment, the proposed development is in accordance with national policy insofar as it relates to trees and will deliver an overall net benefit to the arboricultural value and canopy cover of the site in the long-term, due to the extent of the proposed tree planting and establishment.

The proposed development necessitates the removal 3no. individual trees and 3no. tree groups (category C) in addition to trees proposed for removal due to their condition (category 'U'). The loss of these trees will not result in a significant loss to local amenity. Note that I understand these trees have been removed since my tree survey.

In my assessment, implementation of the proposed tree protection measures and methodology adequately mitigates potential detrimental impacts to retained trees and the effects of the development on tree health and longevity will be negligible.

It is anticipated that any arboricultural issues raised beyond the scope of this report can be dealt with through planning conditions. This may include the development of a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement for use as a stand-alone document.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Instruction

1.1.1 Thompson Tree Services (UK) Limited, trading as Thompson Consultancy, have been instructed by Currie and Brown Limited to undertake a tree survey and produce a series of arboricultural reports relating to the proposed development of Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Barnsley ('the site'). These reports are written in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction ('BS5837').

1.1.2 BS5837:2012 has been applied as an iterative process to inform considered design with the objective of delivering optimised integration of trees and structures. Therefore, an initial arboricultural report (stage one) (dated November 2024) provided Preliminary Arboricultural Advice which has been used to inform the design process.

1.1.3 The purpose of this report ('stage two') is to provide specific arboricultural information necessary for Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council to validate the planning application and make an informed decision about the overall arboricultural impact. Arboricultural components of this report include:

a. **Tree Schedule** to present data from the survey

b. **Tree Removal and Retention Plan** clearly showing trees proposed for removal and retention, including retention categories in line with BS5837

c. **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)** to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the tree population of the site

d. **Tree Protection Plan (Outline)** to show to indicative location of proposed tree protection measures intended to minimise impacts on existing trees

e. **Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement** to outline tree protection specifications, construction methodologies and arboricultural supervision intended to minimise impact on existing trees

1.1.4 Additional arboricultural information may be required to discharge conditions of planning permission, if granted.

1.2 The Author

1.2.1 The author of this report is Mike Kiss BSc (Hons), Dip Arb L6 (ABC), RCArborA, MArborA, VETcert.

1.2.2 I am an arboricultural consultant at Thompson Consultancy. I have eighteen years' experience in arboriculture, fourteen of which have been in an advisory role, both as an arboricultural consultant in the private sector and as a Local Authority Tree Officer.

1.2.3 I am a Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association. I hold the Level Six Diploma in Arboriculture, Professional Tree Inspection and Certified Veteran Tree Specialist qualifications, and I'm a Registered User of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA). I am also a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and uphold the standards set out in their code of conduct and ethics.

1.3 Supporting Documents

1.3.1 This report must be read in context provided by the following plans, which shall also be submitted as part of the application. These will be available from the online planning search function provided by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council [1].

Document	Organisation	Date
Application Form	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	22.05.24
Design & Access Statement	Bond Bryan	15.07.24
Landscape Masterplan (BALU-BBA-YAP-XX-DR-L-1012 P14)	Bond Bryan	20.02.25

Table 1: Supporting Documents

1.4 Proposed Development

1.4.1 The proposed development involves removal of existing hard surfacing and remnant built structures, and creation of an activity park with provision of associated infrastructure and landscaping.

1.4.2 I understand that a reserved matters application has been submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council and is currently under consideration.

[1] View or comment on planning applications

1.5 Site Location

1.5.1 The site is located off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Barnsley, S71 1AY, as illustrated below (figures 1 & 2). A brief site description is provided in Existing Tree Population (section 3).

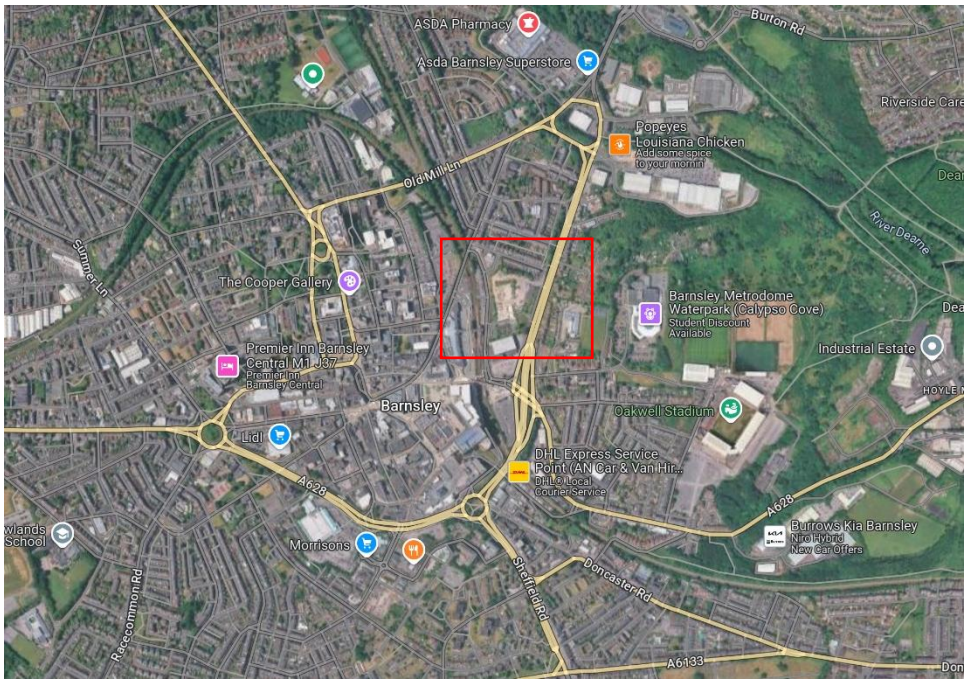

Figure 1: Aerial photograph of the site location. Map data ©2024 Google.

Figure 2: Aerial photograph of the site with indicative 'red line' application boundary. Map data ©2024 Google.

2. DESK STUDY & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 National Planning Policy

2.1.1 Key relevant principles from the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) [2] include the following (emphasis added).

2.1.2 Paragraph 131: *Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree lined, that* ***opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments*** *(such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that* ***existing trees are retained wherever possible****. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places.*

2.1.3 Paragraph 174: *Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:*

- *Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other* ***benefits of … trees and woodland****;*

2.1.4 Paragraph 180: *When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:*

- ***Development resulting in the loss or deterioration or irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused,*** *unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists*

2.2 Recent Planning History of the Site

2.2.1 According to the search function of planning applications provided by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council [3] the following applications have been received in recent years:

Application Number	Proposal	Status	Validated
2024/0475	Reserved matters relating to outline planning application 2022/0434	Not yet determined	02.08.24

[2] National Planning Policy Framework (publishing.service.gov.uk)
[3] View or comment on planning applications (accessed 25.10.24)

Application Number	Proposal	Status	Validated
2022/0434	Hybrid planning application seeking a) full planning permission for the erection of a two storey Youth Zone building and associated landscaping and b) Outline permission for the erection of a club house café and an activity park (all matters reserved apart from access)	Deemed Planning Permission Granted	17.05.22

Table 2: Recent Planning History

2.3 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

2.3.1 Trees may be offered statutory protection under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (as amended) and Town and Country (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations (2012). Further information about Tree Preservation Orders and trees in Conservation Areas can be found on the UK Government website [4].

2.3.2 According to the interactive mapping system provided by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council [5] it appears that 2no. trees towards the south of the site are covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO 10 T1 & T2). As such an application must be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval prior to undertaking any tree work. The site does not appear to be located within a Conservation Area (CA). It should be noted that this service is not intended to be definitive and so the LPA should be contacted to confirm this status as an application or notification may be required prior to undertaking any tree work.

2.3.3 There is an overriding exception to the need for TPO application or CA notification for the removal of trees *immediately required* to implement approved plans of a development that has received *full* planning permission. Outline planning permission does not provide such an exception.

2.4 Felling Licence

2.4.1 The removal of trees is restricted under the Forestry Act (1967) such that a felling licence may be required to implement proposed tree works, depending on volume of timber to be felled.

2.4.2 There is an overriding exception to the need for a felling licence for the removal of trees *immediately required* to implement approved plans of a development that has received *full* planning permission. Outline planning permission does not provide such an exception.

[4] Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[5] Tree Preservation Orders (accessed 25.10.24)

2.5 Notable, Veteran and Ancient Trees

2.5.2 The Ancient Tree Inventory [6] does not hold records of any notable, veteran or ancient trees on site. It should be noted that this inventory is reliant on volunteer submitted records and associated limitations should be recognised.

2.6 Wildlife Legislation

2.6.1 Statutory protection of flora and fauna in England and Wales is provided by the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations (2017) (as amended).

2.6.2 A wildlife and biosecurity assessment should be carried out and findings used to inform how and when any works are to be carried out. The responsibility for this lies with the tree work contractor and should be included on their pre-work site assessment.

2.7 Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)

2.7.1 The Environment Act (2021) introduced the requirement for new developments to deliver a Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) measured from pre-development baseline values. This has since become mandatory for both major developments and small sites other than for developments which meet specific exemptions.

2.7.2 If trees or other habitat are removed from site prior to the baseline assessment, the LPA will apply a precautionary approach which will generally result in the assumption that the site was of high ecological value and the habitat was in 'good condition'.

2.7.3 It should be noted that the 'condition' assessment of the BNG metric differs considerably from that used by arboriculturists in the context of tree quality and value as described in BS5837:2012.

2.7.4 BNG assessments and plans should be undertaken by competent ecologists with appropriate qualifications and experience. The Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM) provide a Registered Practices Directory [7].

[6] Tree Search - Ancient Tree Inventory (woodlandtrust.org.uk)
[7] Finding a Consultant | CIEEM

3. SITE APPRAISAL & EXISTING TREE POPULATION

3.1 Site Visit & Tree Survey

3.1.1 I made an unaccompanied visit of site on 22nd November 2024 and undertook my tree survey on the same day and in accordance with BS5837:2012 and Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 2006).

3.1.2 My survey was not impeded by the weather conditions nor were there any significant restrictions to access the trees and the surrounding areas.

3.1.3 Further information on tree assessment is provided in 'Methodology' (section 10) and limitations are detailed in 'Report Limitations' (section 11).

3.2 Site Description

3.2.1 The site is broadly triangular in shape and is located between Harborough Hill Road (A61) to the east, Schwabisch Gmund Way to the west and Mottram Street to the north.

3.2.2 The application boundary is approximately 1.1ha. in size and comprises a large open area apparently once occupied by large buildings, since demolished. There are remnant areas of hard surfacing, built structures and building rubble throughout the site.

3.3 Existing Tree Population

3.3.1 This report considers all trees and other arboricultural features within potential influencing distance of the site. This includes trees within the 'red line' application boundary and any additional trees on adjacent land.

3.3.2 The existing tree population within the application boundary includes several fine mature trees. Of particular note, T6 Beech *(Fagus sylvatica)* and T7 Lime *(Tilia petiolaris)* towards the south of the site, both of which are subject to a Tree Preservation Order, are of high amenity value and form a strong landscape feature.

3.3.3 T13 Willow *(Salix chrysocoma)* and T15 Copper Beech *(Fagus sylvatica 'purpurea')* are also of note. These are located within a linear group of younger trees adjacent the northern boundary of site which provide effective screening from adjacent residential properties. Species comprise cherry *(Prunus avium),* willow *(Salix caprea)* and apple *(Malus sp.)*.

3.3.4 Further young to semi-mature trees and shrubs throughout the site, including a linear group adjacent the eastern boundary, are generally of low arboricultural value.

3.4 Tree Schedule & Tree Retention Categories

3.4.1 A summary of my findings are outlined below. The complete data set and comments resulting from the survey are presented in full in the Tree Schedule (appendix 1) corresponding to trees plotted on the Tree Location Plan (appendix 3).

3.4.2 I have identified the following numbers of individual trees and groups within potential influencing distance of the proposed development. These have been categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012:

Retention Category		Trees	Groups
A	**Trees of High Quality** Particularly good examples of species or a forming a key arboricultural feature, which can make a substantial contribution for a minimum of forty years	2	0
B	**Trees of Moderate Quality** Trees as above but downgraded due to condition or form, which can make a significant contribution for a minimum of twenty years	3	0
C	**Trees of Low Quality** Unremarkable trees of limited merit or in such impaired condition that they don't qualify in higher categories	9	4
U	**Trees in Poor Condition** Trees which are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than ten years	1	1

Table 3: Tree Retention Categories

3.5 Photographs of the Existing Tree Population

T1 Willow, T2 Birch & G3 Mixed Group

G3 Mixed Species Group

T4 Apple & T5 Cherry

T6 Beech & T7 Lime

G9 Mixed Species Group (West)

G9 Mixed Species Group (East)

T13 Willow, T15 Beech & T16 Cherry

T16 Cherry – T20 Cherry

4. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESMENT (AIA)

4.1 Overview

4.1.1 An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is made to take account of the effects of the proposed development on the tree population and arboricultural value of the site. The net impact of a development may be affected by:

- Removal or pruning of existing trees to facilitate a new development
- Damage to existing, retained trees and /or the soil within their rooting area, and subsequent reduction in amenity, health, longevity and contribution to the site
- Future removal, pruning or damage to trees once the development is complete
- Proposed mitigation and enhancement measures, including protection of existing trees and additional new tree planting

4.2 Arboricultural Considerations & Constraints

4.2.1 The potential for trees and their associated constraints to influence the proposed development has been considered as a key part of the design process following an initial arboricultural report ('stage one'), which included a Tree Constraints Plan and Preliminary Arboricultural Advice.

4.2.2 In principle, the retention of trees has been prioritised where appropriate due to their contribution to the site. However, care has been exercised over misplaced tree retention where a satisfactory integration of trees and buildings cannot be achieved.

4.2.3 **Above Ground Tree Constraints** have been considered at the design stage, these include but are not limited to:

- Current and mature dimensions of existing retained trees
- Direct shading and indirect effects on light levels
- Seasonal leaf, seed and / or fruit litter
- Honeydew excretions
- Real and / or perceived risk from tree or branch failure

4.2.4 **Below Ground Tree Constraints** is represented by the Root Protection Area (RPA). Within the RPAs of retained trees, measures must be taken to avoid the following, which could compromise tree health, stability and / or longevity and remaining contribution to the site:

- Root damage or severance
- Soil compaction
- Changes in ground level
- Soil contamination

4.3 Summary of Arboricultural Impacts & Proposed Mitigation Measures

Tree ID	Species	Category	Anticipated Conflict with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Anticipated Arboricultural Impact
T1 T2 G3 T4 G8 G9	Willow Birch Mixed Group Apple Sea Buckthorn Mixed Group	C - C C - C - C - C -	**Remove identified trees** to facilitate the proposed development NB: Only part removal of G9 Mixed Species Group required NB: I understand these trees have been removed since my tree survey	Compensatory Tree Planting See 'New Tree Planting & Aftercare' (section 4)	**Short-term: Low** **Long-term: Net Benefit**
T5 G10	Cherry Mixed Group	U U	**Remove identified trees** due to their condition NB: I understand these trees have been removed since my tree survey	N/A	**Negligible**
T6 T7	Beech Lime	A A	**Removal of existing hard surfacing** and new soft landscaping to create wildlife area within RPAs & crown extents	All works to be carried out in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement (see 'Preliminary AMS' section 5), to include: Minor pruning to provide adequate working room and facilitate future inspection Tree Protection Fencing in 'Default' Position protects entire RPAs & crown extents Tree Protection Fencing removed during removal of hard surfacing and soft landscaping operations (only), during which time mitigation measures will include stem protection, arboricultural supervision and ground protection	**Short-term: Low** **Long-term: Net Benefit**

Tree ID	Species	Category	Anticipated Conflict with Proposed Development	Proposed Mitigation Measures	Anticipated Arboricultural Impact
T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 G17 T18 T19 T20	Cherry Willow Apple Beech Cherry Cherry Willow Apple Cherry	C B C B + B - C C C C	**Removal of existing hard surfacing** and new soft landscaping within RPAs & crown extents	All works to be carried out in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement (see 'Preliminary AMS' section 5) to include: Minor pruning to provide adequate working room and facilitate future inspection Tree Protection Fencing in 'Default' Position protects entire RPAs & crown extents Tree Protection Fencing in 'Set Back' Position during removal of hard surfacing and soft landscaping operations (only), during which time mitigation measures will include arboricultural supervision and ground protection	**Short-term: Low** **Long-term: Net Benefit**
All retained trees on site			Various works required adjacent retained trees throughout the site	Tree Protection Fencing to form Construction Exclusion Zone around entire RPAs & crown extents unless otherwise stated (above)	**Negligible**
All retained trees on site			Various ground works required outside, but adjacent to, RPAs of retained trees	Precautionary approach when excavating within the wider rooting area	**Negligible**

Table 4: Summary of Anticipated Arboricultural Impacts & Proposed Mitigation Measures

4.4 Tree Removal

4.4.1 The trees identified for removal are presented in 'Summary of Arboricultural Impacts' (section 4.3) and on the Tree Retention & Removal Plan (appendix 3).

4.4.2 A total of 3no. individual trees and 3no. tree groups are proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development. These trees are all categorised as retention category C in accordance with BS5837. In addition, the removal of 1no. individual tree and 1no. tree group is trees is proposed for arboricultural reasons and is not related to the proposed development of the site (category U).

4.4.3 In my assessment, all trees proposed for removal are of limited arboricultural value and / or limited remaining contribution. The removal of these trees would afford greater protection of retained, higher value trees, and would provide increased tree planting opportunities. Furthermore, the removal of these trees represents only a small proportion of the existing canopy cover of the site.

4.4.4 In my opinion, the proposed removals will be adequately mitigated through the proposed tree planting outlined on the Landscape Plan for the site (see section 4.8).

4.4.5 Note that I have been informed by Liam Webb (by e-mail 20.02.25) that the trees proposed for removal have been removed since my tree survey.

4.5 Tree Pruning

4.5.1 Minor pruning of several trees on site is proposed, with negligible impact on amenity value, tree health, or longevity. This is limited to crown lifting, thinning, re-pollarding of 2no. willows and removal of basal epicormic growth and ivy to facilitate future inspection.

4.5.2 The proposed pruning specifications are detailed in the Tree Schedule (appendix 1).

4.6 Works Near Retained Trees

4.6.1 Due to inherent constraints of the site and the existing tree population, the proposed development necessitates minor works within the RPAs and crown extents of several trees, as presented in 'Summary of Arboricultural Impacts' (section 4.3) and on the Outline Tree Protection Plan (appendix 4).

4.6.2 Appropriate methodology and tree protection intended to minimise the impact of construction activity to retained trees are outlined in the Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (section 5).

4.6.3 I anticipate that the removal of the existing hard surfacing and new soft landscaping within the RPAs of these trees will result in little detrimental impact in the short-term, and a net benefit in the long-term due to greatly improved conditions within the rooting areas.

4.7 Post-Development Impacts on Trees

4.7.1 I do not anticipate any significant post-development impacts on trees associated with the proposed development.

4.8 New Tree Planting & Aftercare

4.8.1 Proposals for extensive new tree and shrub planting are presented on the Landscape Plan (see section 1.4). It is noted on the plan that tree planting location and size are indicative, and although both native and non-native species are proposed, the species selection nor planting specification has not yet been finalised.

4.8.2 The ratio of proposed to removed trees shown on the Landscape Plan appears to exceed 2:1 and I anticipate the scheme will deliver a net gain in canopy cover within 30 years and a great increase in the arboricultural amenity value of the site.

4.8.3 I suggest that the final planting and aftercare specification may be secured through an appropriately worded planning condition to ensure appropriate species selection ('right tree right place') with the intention of enhancing arboricultural amenity and developing a more resilient and sustainable tree population.

4.8.4 Planting & aftercare methodology is outlined in the Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (section 5.9). This may be detailed in a stand-alone Arboricultural Method Statement if required by condition.

4.9 Planning Policy Assessment

4.9.1 The proposed development has been assessed against national planning policy to establish any areas of conflict:

Policy	Summary	Assessment of Proposed Development
NPPF	Protection of irreplaceable habitats such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees	No ancient woodland nor ancient or veteran trees shall be impacted by the proposed development
NPPF	Opportunities are taken to incorporate trees in developments and existing trees are retained wherever possible	The only proposed tree removals are where it is necessary to facilitate development (cat. C trees), or due their condition (cat. U trees)
NPPF	Recognise the benefits of trees and woodland, including ecosystem services and economic benefits	Proposals include tree planting that are anticipated to achieve a net gain in the overall canopy cover of the site within thirty years

Table 5: Planning Policy Assessment

5. PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Overview

5.1.1 This Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement outlines principles pertaining to protection of retained trees and the planting of new trees in the context of the proposed development of Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Barnsley.

5.1.2 It is anticipated that any arboricultural issues raised beyond the scope of this report can be dealt with through planning conditions. This may include the development of a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement for use as a stand-alone document.

5.2 Tree Work Operations

5.2.1 Wherever practicable, all identified tree work as specified in the Tree Schedule (appendix 1) and any additional facilitation tree work shall be completed prior to any construction taking place to avoid conflict of interest on site.

5.2.2 The tree work contractors shall provide a Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) that should be approved by the site manager prior to work commencing.

5.2.3 All tree work shall be carried out in line with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations by an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor [8].

5.2.4 If any further facilitation pruning is required beyond the scope of this report, then this shall be agreed with the LPA Tree Officer pre-commencement.

5.2.5 Note that a TPO application should be submitted to the LPA for approval prior to undertaking any proposed works to protected trees which is not *immediately required* to implement approved plans, unless otherwise advised by the LPA.

5.3 Tree Protection Measures

5.3.1 The Outline Tree Protection Plan (appendix 4) shows retained trees and proposed protection measures intended to minimise detrimental effects of the development. The specification of protection measures is presented in the Outline Tree Protection Specification (appendix 5).

[8] Arboricultural Association - Home (trees.org.uk)

5.3.2 The proposed tree protection measures comprise the following:

Area of Potential Conflict	Protection Measures	Reference Section
RPAs and above ground parts of retained trees	Tree Protection Fencing to form Construction Exclusion Zone	5.4
RPA of retained trees	Ground Protection Arboricultural Supervision	5.5 5.7
Above ground parts of retained trees	Stem Protection Plant / Operational Supervision	5.6 5.8

Table 6: Tree Protection Measures

5.3.3 Once installed, the tree protection will be approved and 'signed off' by the project arboriculturist prior to any on-site works commencing and shall remain in situ until the risk of damage to the retained trees has passed. Tree protection measures will only be removed with the consent of the Local Planning Authority.

5.4 Tree Protection Fencing

5.4.1 The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is an area adjacent retained trees which shall not be accessed and shall remain sacrosanct during the construction phase of the proposed development. No activity nor storage of materials shall take place within the CEZ. Existing vegetation and topsoil will be left undisturbed.

5.4.2 The CEZ shall be fenced off with default tree protection fencing described in BS5837:2012, comprising heavy gauge 2m tall tube and welded mesh infill panels attached to standard scaffold poles driven into the ground until secure, and with appropriate signage, as shown in Outline Tree Protection Specification (appendix 5).

5.4.3 During phases of the development which require access to identified RPAs to remove existing hard surfacing, the fencing shall be relocated to the 'set-back' position and provision shall be made for temporary ground protection, tree stem protection and arboricultural supervision (see sections 5.5 to 5.7).

5.4.4 The tree protection fencing shall only be relocated or removed with the consent of the LPA prior to soft landscaping operations.

5.4.5 The proposed location of the tree protection fencing and 'set-back' position is shown on the Outline Tree Protection Plan (appendix 4) and example specification is shown in Outline Tree Protection Specification (appendix 6).

5.5 Ground Protection Measures

5.5.1 When the tree protection fencing is located in the 'set-back' position any bare ground and areas not adequately protected by existing hard surfacing shall be protected by temporary ground protection measures.

5.5.2 Areas which have existing hard surfacing that is adequate to bear the weight of vehicles and plant used in the development need not be further protected.

5.5.3 Temporary ground protection for pedestrian or lightweight plant (up to 2 tonne) shall comprise a ground protection mat (such as 'TuffTrak') installed on top of 150mm of woodchip or similar inert, compressible material.

5.5.4 Ground protection for vehicles and plant exceeding two tonnes is to be of 3D cellular confinement type (such as 'Cellweb') suitable for the loads anticipated and designed and specified by a structural engineer.

5.5.5 Ground protection shall only be removed when immediately necessary for ground works within the RPAs, and only under direct arboricultural supervision.

5.5.6 The location of the required ground protection is shown on the Outline Tree Protection Plan (appendix 5) and example specification is shown in Outline Tree Protection Specification (appendix 6).

5.6 Stem Protection

5.6.1 When the tree protection fencing is temporarily removed adjacent T6 Beech and T7 Lime to facilitate removal of existing hard surfacing and soft landscaping operations, the stems of these trees shall be protected.

5.6.1 The temporary stem protection shall cover the entire circumference of the stems from ground level to a height of at least 1.8m and be adequately robust to withstand accidental impact from light plant (such as 'Trunk Protecta').

5.6.3 The location of the required stem protection is shown on the Outline Tree Protection Plan (appendix 5) and example specification is shown in Outline Tree Protection Specification (appendix 6).

5.7 Arboricultural Supervision

5.7.1 The breaking and removal of the existing hard surfacing and sub-base within the RPA of retained trees shall be undertaken with careful use of handheld tools and / or a small excavator appropriate for delicate work (<2T) and under direct arboricultural supervision.

5.7.2 Care shall be taken to avoid damage to exposed roots. If roots under 15mm diameter are inadvertently damaged during excavation, they will be cut back with a sharp pruning knife or secateurs to minimise exposed surface. All roots larger than 15mm diameter shall be retained and if exposed shall be covered in damp hessian immediately to prevent desiccation

5.7.3 The excavations shall be backfilled as soon as practicable with imported topsoil with a high sand content and compliant with BS3882:2015. This shall be gently firmed in layers of 100mm but not compacted. This shall be turfed or seeded in accordance with the Landscape Plan and British Standard 4428:1989.

5.7.4 All work shall be undertaken from areas protected by existing hard surfacing or temporary ground protection.

5.7.5 If any further excavation is necessary within the RPA of retained trees, then a detailed stand-alone method statement shall be submitted for approval by the LPA. Further excavations shall be undertaken by hand-held tools (preferably by compressed air soil displacement such as 'Airspade') under direct arboricultural supervision and documented in a report with photographs.

5.8 Excavations Outside RPAs

5.8.1 As tree roots are highly likely to be present beyond both the default and modified RPA, a precautionary approach should be adopted to minimise impact on retained trees. Arboricultural supervision should be sought at any time if an elevated likelihood of root damage has been identified.

5.8.2 Use of handheld tools is encouraged if excavation or breaking of existing hard surfacing is required in areas immediately adjacent to RPAs.

5.8.3 If roots under 25mm diameter are found during excavation, they will be cut back with a sharp pruning knife or secateurs to minimise exposed surface. If any roots over 25mm diameter are found they shall be covered in damp hessian immediately to prevent desiccation, and advice shall be sought from the project arboriculturist.

5.9 Underground Services

5.9.1 No details of underground services have been provided at this stage. These shall be located to avoid RPAs of retained trees wherever possible.

5.9.2 If a requirement for installation of underground services within RPAs arises, then appropriate methodology in accordance with NJUG Guidelines (Volume 4 Issue 2) shall be detailed in a stand-alone Arboricultural Method Statement, to be approved by the LPA.

5.10 Operational Supervision

5.10.1 Banksmen will be present during all movements of vehicles and plant throughout the site to reduce likelihood of impact with retained trees. This shall include transit, demolition and lifting operations.

5.11 Soft Landscaping

5.11.1 All existing large stones (>100mm) and any loose spoil currently present within the RPAs of retained trees shall be manually removed with the use of hand-held tools. Where required, imported topsoil with a high sand content and compliant with BS3882:2015 may be added to grade levels to a maximum depth of 150mm and gently firmed.

5.11.2 Where appropriate, woodchip mulch shall be applied to areas of the RPAs which are not hard surfaced or turfed. This shall be good quality partially decomposed woodchip mulch from a known safe source and shall be applied to a depth of 50mm to 100mm, avoiding contact with the bases of main stems, root flare and exposed surface roots.

5.11.3 All landscaping operations shall be carried out in line with British Standard 4428:1989 Code of Practice for General Landscape Operations (excluding hard surfaces).

5.12 New Tree Planting & Aftercare

5.12.1 The Landscape Plan shows outline proposals for tree planting on site (see section 1.4).

5.12.2 I suggest that the final planting and aftercare specification may be secured through an appropriately worded planning condition. to ensure appropriate species selection and specification. This should include tree species, stock size, root type and tree support, protection and aftercare.

5.12.3 Post-planting aftercare shall be scheduled for a period of at least five years after planting to promote the establishment of new trees in the landscape. This shall include regular watering, weeding, application of woodchip mulch and adjusting tree supports as required.

5.12.4 All tree planting and aftercare shall be carried out in line with British Standard 8545:2014 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations' by an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor [9].

[9] Arboricultural Association - ARB Approved Contractor Directory (trees.org.uk)

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Existing Tree Population

6.1.1 The existing tree population of the site includes several fine mature trees, located around the perimeter of the site. Of particular note are a beech and a lime towards the south of the site and a willow and a copper beech adjacent the northern boundary of the site. These trees are of high amenity value and form strong landscape features.

6.1.2 Further trees within a linear group of younger trees adjacent the northern boundary of site provide effective screening from adjacent residential properties.

6.1.3 Additional young to semi-mature trees and shrubs throughout the site are generally of low arboricultural value and make limited contribution.

6.1.4 In my opinion, the existing tree population of the site provides considerable environmental, ecological and sociological benefits, as well as significant arboricultural amenity value to the site and the local area. This report serves to demonstrate that existing and newly planted trees can be well integrated into the proposed design.

6.2 Overall Impact of the Proposed Development

6.2.1 In my opinion, the proposed development is in accordance with national policy insofar as it relates to trees and will deliver an overall net benefit to the arboricultural value and canopy cover of the site in the long-term, due to the extent of the proposed tree planting and establishment.

6.2.2 The proposed development necessitates the removal 3no. individual trees and 3no. tree groups (category ‘C’) in addition to trees proposed for removal due to their condition (category ‘U’). The loss of these trees will not result in a significant loss to local amenity.

6.2.3 All retained trees will be adequately protected during the construction process through a combination of temporary tree protection fencing, ground protection, stem protection and an appropriate level of arboricultural supervision where incursion to the RPA and / or crown extent of retained trees is required.

6.2.4 In my assessment, implementation of the proposed tree protection measures and methodology adequately mitigates potential detrimental impacts to retained trees and the effects of the development on tree health and longevity will be negligible.

6.3 Further Matters

6.3.1 It is anticipated that any arboricultural issues raised beyond the scope of this report can be dealt with through planning conditions. This may include the development of a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement for use as a stand-alone document.

7. DISCLAIMER

Reports remain the copyright of Thompson Consultancy and any transfer to a third party must be with our express consent.

24th February 2025

Mike Kiss **DATE**

8. QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

8.1 Qualifications

2023 Certified Veteran Tree Specialist - Consulting Level (VETCert)

2021 Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture (ABC)

2018 Quantified Tree Risk Assessment: Registered User (QTRA)

2010 Professional Tree Inspection (Lantra)

2009 Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture (Arboricultural Association)

2001 BSc (Hons) Geography (The University of Sheffield)

8.2 Experience

I have eighteen years' experience in arboriculture, having started 'on the tools' as a climber, team leader and supervisor. I have also spent fourteen years in an advisory role, both as an arboricultural consultant in the private sector and as a Local Authority Tree Officer (Bristol City Council 2011 – 2012).

My current role as an arboricultural consultant at Thompson Consultancy involves undertaking tree surveys and preparing reports relating to tree condition, tree risk assessment (QTRA), trees and development (BS5837), homebuyer / mortgage reports, management of veteran trees, and tree planting schemes.

8.3 Memberships & Accreditations

Arboricultural Association: Registered Consultant (RCArborA) (RC203)

Arboricultural Association: Professional Member (MArborA) (PR7385)

9. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

9.1 Visual Tree Assessment

9.1.1 The tree inspection was carried out in accordance with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method (Mattheck & Breloer 2006), which provides a systematic framework for formal tree inspection, as summarised:

i. VTA Stage 1 - Visual inspection for defect symptoms and vitality
ii. VTA Stage 2 - Confirmation of presence or absence of defect(s)
iii. VTA Stage 3 - Measurement & assessment of defect(s) and residual strength

9.1.2 This survey was undertaken from ground level and in accordance with stage one VTA, involving the use of non-invasive methods to identify tree health issues and structural defects by visual observation. Where appropriate, use of a nylon sounding mallet and a probe has been made (preliminary stage two VTA).

9.1.3 Should a more detailed inspection be required then this will be highlighted in the recommendations. This may involve the use of decay detection tools or aerial inspection (advanced stage two VTA) and interpretation of findings to form a prognosis (stage three VTA).

9.2 Data Collection

9.2.1 Pear Technology 'Pocket GIS' has been used for the collection of data and 'PT Mapper Pro' for the presentation of plans. The location of each tree or group of trees has been plotted onto the topographic plan provided. This has been overlaid with an aerial photograph purchased from Bluesky Mapping [10] to provide context to the Tree Retention & Removal Plan (appendix 3).

9.2.2 Data was collected in accordance with BS5837:2012, including all required tree dimensions and information. Dimensions have been measured using a 'Nikon Forestry Pro' Laser Rangefinder and stem diameter has been measured with a diameter tape, unless otherwise stated.

9.2.3 Photographs of the site at the time of the survey are presented in 'Site Appraisal & Existing Tree Population' (section 3). Additional photographs may be kept on record at the discretion of Thompson Consultancy.

9.2.4 A key for the survey schedule is presented in the appendices (appendix 2).

[10] Bluesky Mapshop - Online GIS Data

10. REPORT LIMITATIONS

10.1 Limitations: Generic

10.1.1 The information, opinions and recommendations contained within this report are based on my site observations and information provided, interpreted in the context of my arboricultural knowledge & experience (section 8).

10.1.2 This report details the trees condition as observed on the day of the survey and assessed within their current context and surrounding land use. Trees are living organic structures whose condition can change rapidly. Due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature, and a natural failure rate of intact trees, no tree should ever be considered absolutely safe from failure.

10.1.3 Thompson Consultancy is insured to the sum of £5,000,000 Professional Indemnity for suitably qualified personnel to carry out tree inspections and reports.

10.2 Limitations: Site Specific

10.2.1 This report is intended to provide tree related information for the purposes of supporting a planning application. Any assessment of tree condition is to be regarded as preliminary in nature. If a more thorough assessment is required then a Tree Condition Inspection or Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) should be undertaken.

10.2.2 This report has been complied with the use of data collected from ground level inspection in accordance with the methodology described (section 9).

10.2.3 No below ground assessment or excavation has been attempted, nor has any effort been made to assess subsidence risk potential or direct damage caused by roots. It is recommended that a soil assessment is undertaken to inform decisions relating to any operations, including foundation design, in proximity to retained trees.

10.2.4 On the day of my site visit, access throughout the curtilage of the property was unlimited. However, due to difficulties associated with confines of the site regarding nature of ground features, and proximity of adjacent trees I was not able to view all parts of the tree crowns from all angles. The inspection was restricted where trees were ivy-clad or where basal growth or other vegetation obscured lower stems and root flare.

10.2.5 Not all trees within potential influencing distance of the application boundary are shown on the topographic plan provided. Global Position System (GPS) has not been used to plot the trees due to limitations associated with working beneath tree canopies. The location of these trees is therefore indicative. Exact tree location can be amended if a revised topographic plan is provided.

10.2.6 The contents of this report are valid for a period of three years from the date of report, until the reinspection dates set out in Recommendations (section 9), or until any significant alteration to the site or surrounding area which may affect the existing tree population; whichever is sooner.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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12. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

BS5837 Definition of Key Terms

Access Facilitation Pruning: One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS): Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area or has potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained

Arboriculturist: Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction

Construction: Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ): Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project

Root Protection Area (RPA): In British Standards (BS5837:2012) area of a tree root zone to be protected from construction damage

Service: Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision

Stem: Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches

Tree Protection Plan (TPP): Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalised proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape measures

Arboricultural Operations

- Crown Clean: Selective removal of dead, diseased and broken branches from the tree crown
- Crown Lift: Selective removal of lower branches from a tree crown to provide clearance
- Crown Reduction: Pruning to reduce the height and / or spread of a tree crown
- Crown Thin: Selective removal of live branches to reduce crown density
- Stump Grind: Removal of stump and structural roots of a felled tree

Appendix 1

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule
Consultant: Mike Kiss RCArborA
Survey Date: 22.11.24

Thompson CONSULTANCY

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Proposed Tree Works	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T1	Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	4	220 (equiv.)	2	4	4	3	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Tree located adjacent Harborough Hill Road entrance to site. Multi-stemmed tree with tight forks between codominant stems. Growing against metal barrier. Tag number 0626 from previous tree survey.	Remove to facilitate development NB: I understand this tree has been removed since my tree survey	10 to 20 yrs	**C –**	22.0	2.7
T2	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	8	140	1.5	1.5	1	1	2	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Tree located adjacent Harborough Hill Road entrance to site, within crown extent of T1. No apparent significant defects.	Remove to facilitate development NB: I understand this tree has been removed since my tree survey	20 to 40 yrs	**C**	8.9	1.7
G3	Mixed Species Group	N/A	4 (av.)	150 (av.)	-	-	-	-	-	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Linear mixed species group of young to semi-mature trees and shrubs located adjacent boundary wall / Harborough Hill Road. Species comprise ash, apple, buddleia, laurel, cherry. Low quality and rather discontinuous group. Apparent history of pruning and minor mechanical damage to stems and branches. Trees over 75mm diameter include 5no. ash, 1no. cherry & 1no. apple.	Remove to facilitate development NB: I understand this tree has been removed since my tree survey	20 to 40 yrs	**C –**	10.2	1.8
T4	Apple	*Malus sp.*	5	154 (equiv.)	3	2	2	2	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Tree located in linear strip above car park to the north, with retaining wall within 2m of base of tree. Multi-stemmed tree with tight forks between codominant stems.	Remove to facilitate development NB: I understand this tree has been removed since my tree survey	20 to 40 yrs	**C –**	10.7	1.8
T5	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	4	206 (equiv.)	3	1	1	3	1	Semi-mature	Reduced	Fair	Tree located in linear strip above car park to the north, with retaining wall within 2m of base of tree. Twin stemmed tree. Poor vitality and heavily asymmetric crown.	Remove due to condition NB: I understand this tree has been removed since my tree survey	<10 yrs	**U**	19.2	2.5

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule
Consultant: Mike Kiss RCArborA
Survey Date: 22.11.24

Thompson CONSULTANCY

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Proposed Tree Works	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T6	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	15	1010	7	6	6	6	1	Mature	Good	Good	Fine mature tree of good form located towards southeastern boundary of site, adjacent Harborough Hill Road. Stone retaining wall within 2m of tree to the south, with a drop of approximately 1m. Disruption of hard surfaced car park to the south indicates presence of roots in this area. Main stem bifurcates at 3m.	Crown lift to clear 2m & prune to clear streetlight splay Remove rope girdling primary branch to the east	>40 yrs	**A**	461.2	12.1
T7	Silver Pendent Lime	*Tilia petiolaris*	20	800	5	4	5	5	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Fine mature tree located towards southeastern boundary of site. Dense epicormic growth and ivy prevents full inspection. Dimensions estimated. Deadwood throughout crown.	Crown lift to clear 2m & remove major deadwood Remove basal epicormic growth & section of ivy to 1m	>40 yrs	**A**	289.4	9.6
G8	Sea Buckthorn Group	Hippophae sp.	3 (av.)	80 (av.)	-	-	-	-	-	Semi-mature	Reduced	Fair	Group of sea buckthorn located in central area of site. Several buddleia plants also present within group. Low quality and reduced to fair condition.	Remove to facilitate development NB: I understand this tree has been removed since my tree survey	10 to 20 yrs	**C –**	2.9	1.0
G9	Mixed Species Group	N/A	4 (av.)	80 (av.)	-	-	-	-	-	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Mixed species group of young to semi-mature trees and shrubs located adjacent northwestern boundary of site. Species comprise goat willow, laburnum, buddleia, cotoneaster, cherry, blackthorn. Several stems growing against / through boundary fence.	Partial removal of group to facilitate development Remove additional stems contacting / within 200mm of fence NB: I understand part of this group has been removed since my tree survey	10 to 20 yrs	**C –**	2.9	1.0

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule
Consultant: Mike Kiss RCArborA
Survey Date: 22.11.24

Thompson CONSULTANCY

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Proposed Tree Works	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
G10	Mixed Species Group	N/A	6 (av.)	100 (av.)	-	-	-	-	-	Semi-mature	Reduced	Poor	Mixed species group of young to semi-mature trees located towards northwest of site. Species comprise poplar, willow, holly. Apparent mechanical damage to stems, failure of several stems and spoil piled at base of trees.	Remove due to condition NB: I understand this group has been removed since my tree survey	<10 yrs	**U**	4.5	1.2
T11	Apple	*Malus sp.*	5	300	3	2	3	3	2	Early Mature	Reduced	Fair	Tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Dense surrounding vegetation prevents full inspection. Dimensions estimated. Main stem bifurcates at 1.5m with tight fork between codominant stems.	Prune to thin and shape crown Remove surrounding vegetation	10 to 20 yrs	**C**	40.7	3.6
T12	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	5	360	3	4	4	3	1.5	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Main stem bifurcates at 1.5m with tight fork between codominant stems.	Remove surrounding vegetation & suckers	20 to 40 yrs	**C**	58.6	4.3
T13	Weeping Willow	*Salix chrysocoma*	13	770	4	4	7	6	3	Mature	Good	Fair	Fine mature tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Moderate lean to main stem and asymmetric crown. Previously pollarded at approximately 10m with regrowth upto approximately 100mm diameter. Tag number 0614 from previous tree survey.	Repollard to previous points	20 to 40 yrs	**B**	268.1	9.2
T14	Apple	*Malus sp.*	6	300	3	3	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Dense surrounding vegetation prevents full inspection. Dimensions estimated. Main stem bifurcates at 2m with tight fork between codominant stems. Minor damage to lower branches from plant movement / storage of materials. Tag number 0615 from previous tree survey.	Prune to thin and shape crown Remove surrounding vegetation	10 to 20 yrs	**C**	40.7	3.6
T15	Copper Beech	*Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'*	14	670	7	7	7	8	2	Mature	Good	Good	Fine mature tree of good form located adjacent northern boundary of site. Ivy on main stem prevents full inspection. Damage to lower branches from plant movement / storage of materials. Tag 0616 from previous tree inspection.	Removed damaged branches Remove section of ivy to 1m	>40 yrs	**B +**	203.0	8.0

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule
Consultant: Mike Kiss RCArborA
Survey Date: 22.11.24

Thompson CONSULTANCY

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Proposed Tree Works	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T16	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	10	350	4	5	5	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Multistemmed tree. Dense ivy high into crown prevents full inspection. Dimensions estimated. Minor damage to lower branches from plant movement / storage of materials.	Remove section of ivy to 2m from all stems	20 to 40 yrs	**B –**	55.4	4.2
G17	Wild Cherry Group	*Prunus avium*	9 (av.)	180 (av.)	-	-	-	-	-	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Group of semi-mature trees located adjacent northern boundary of site. Dense ivy high into crown prevents full inspection. Dimensions estimated.	Remove section of ivy to 1m from all stems	20 to 40 yrs	**C**	14.6	2.2
T18	Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	9	491	6	4	3	6	3	Mature	Good	Fair	Tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Multi-stemmed tree with tight forks between codominant stems. Stem to north is contacting fence. Tag number 0621 from previous tree survey.	Pollard at approximately 4m	10 to 20 yrs	**C**	108.9	5.89
T19	Apple	*Malus sp.*	6	300	4	3	4	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Dense ivy prevents full inspection.	Remove section of ivy to 2m	10 to 20 yrs	**C**	40.7	3.60
T20	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	5	369 (equiv.)	3	3	4	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree located adjacent northern boundary of site. Twin stemmed tree with tight fork between codominant stems. Tag number 0623 from previous tree survey.	Remove surrounding vegetation	20 to 40 yrs	**C**	61.5	4.43

Appendix 2

Sequential Reference Number: As recorded on the tree schedule and tree survey plans	**Physiological & Structural Condition:** - Good: Containing no apparent significant defects or pathogens - Fair: Containing defects or pathogens that have potential to have an impact on the function of the tree, or component of the tree - Poor: Containing defects or pathogens that significantly compromise structural integrity or cause dysfunction to the tree, or component of the tree - Moribund / Dead: Tree with no significant live growth
Species: Common and botanical name	
Height: Measured in metres above ground level	
Stem Diameter: Measured in millimetres at 1.5m (or in accordance with BS5837 Annex C) **Equiv.:** Equivalent stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees (BS5837 Annex C)	
Crown Spread: Radius from the main stem, measured in metres at the four cardinal points	
Crown Height: Height of lowest branch / lowest part of crown	
Age Class: - Newly Planted: A tree which is not yet fully established in the landscape - Young: A young tree which is established in the landscape - Semi Mature: A tree in the first third of its typical life expectancy - Early Mature: A tree in the second third of its typical life expectancy - Mature: A tree in the final third of its typical life expectancy - Late Mature: A tree approaching or exceeding typical life expectancy	**Estimated Remaining Contribution:** - <10 years; >10 years; >20 years; >40 years **Retention Category:** As summarised below - Category A: Light green - Category B: Mid blue - Category C: Grey - Category U: Dark red

Category	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	2 Mainly Landscape Qualities	3 Mainly Cultural Values (inc. Conservation)
Category A: High quality trees (> 40 years remaining contribution)	Particularly good examples of species or form essential components of formal arboricultural features	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as a landscape feature	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical or cultural values
Category B: Moderate quality trees (> 20 years)	As category A but downgraded because of impaired condition; or trees lacking characteristics of category A trees	Trees in groups or woodlands which attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C: Low quality trees (> 10 years)	Unremarkable trees of limited merit or in such impaired condition that they don't qualify in higher categories	Trees, groups or woodlands which don't qualify in higher categories	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value
Category U: Poor quality trees (<10 years)	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defects. Trees that are dead or in significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to other trees nearby, or low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality		

Appendix 3

Thompson Tree Services (UK) Ltd.
Ashleigh House, Wirksworth, DE4 4FR
www.thompson-treeservices.co.uk
info@thompson-treeservices.co.uk
01629 824079

Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Bansley, S71 1AY
Tree Retention & Removal Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	
1 : 1100 @ A4	24/02/2025	N

NOTES:

1. This drawing was originally produced in colour. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

2. Any discrepancies and / or omissions identified on this plan should be reported to Thompson Consultancy.

3. Several trees included on this plan were not plotted on the topographic plan provided. Locations of these trees is based on aerial imagery and measurements taken on site and should be considered indicative.

4. Access to several trees was restricted. Dimensions estimated (see Tree Schedule for details).

5. I understand that all trees proposed for removal have been removed since my tree survey.

Legend

- Existing Features
- 'Red Line' Application Boundary

Tree Legend

- Trees Proposed for Removal

Tree Retention Category / Crown Spread

Category 'A' | Category 'B' | Category 'C' | Category 'U'

0 — 60m

Appendix 4

Thompson Tree Services (UK) Ltd.
Ashleigh House, Wirksworth, DE4 4FR
www.thompson-treeservices.co.uk
info@thompson-treeservices.co.uk
01629 824079

Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Bansley, S71 1AY
Outline Tree Protection Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 1100 @ A4	29/01/2025	

NOTES:

1. This drawing was originally produced in colour. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

2. Any discrepancies and / or omissions identified on this plan should be reported to Thompson Consultancy.

3. Several trees included on this plan were not plotted on the topographic plan provided. Locations of these trees should be considered indicative.

4. Access to several trees was restricted. Dimensions estimated (see Tree Schedule for details).

5. Both default and modified Root Protection Areas (RPA) are shown on the plan due to anticipated below ground constrictions to root growth and their likely influence on root morphology.

6. Tree protection measures must be installed and maintained in accordance with the specification and principles outlined in the Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

7. Roots are highly likely to be present beyond RPAs and a precautionary approach should be adopted to all works adjacent trees.

8. Arboricultural supervision and use of hand tools is required for the removal of existing hard surfacing prior to soft landscaping

Tree Legend

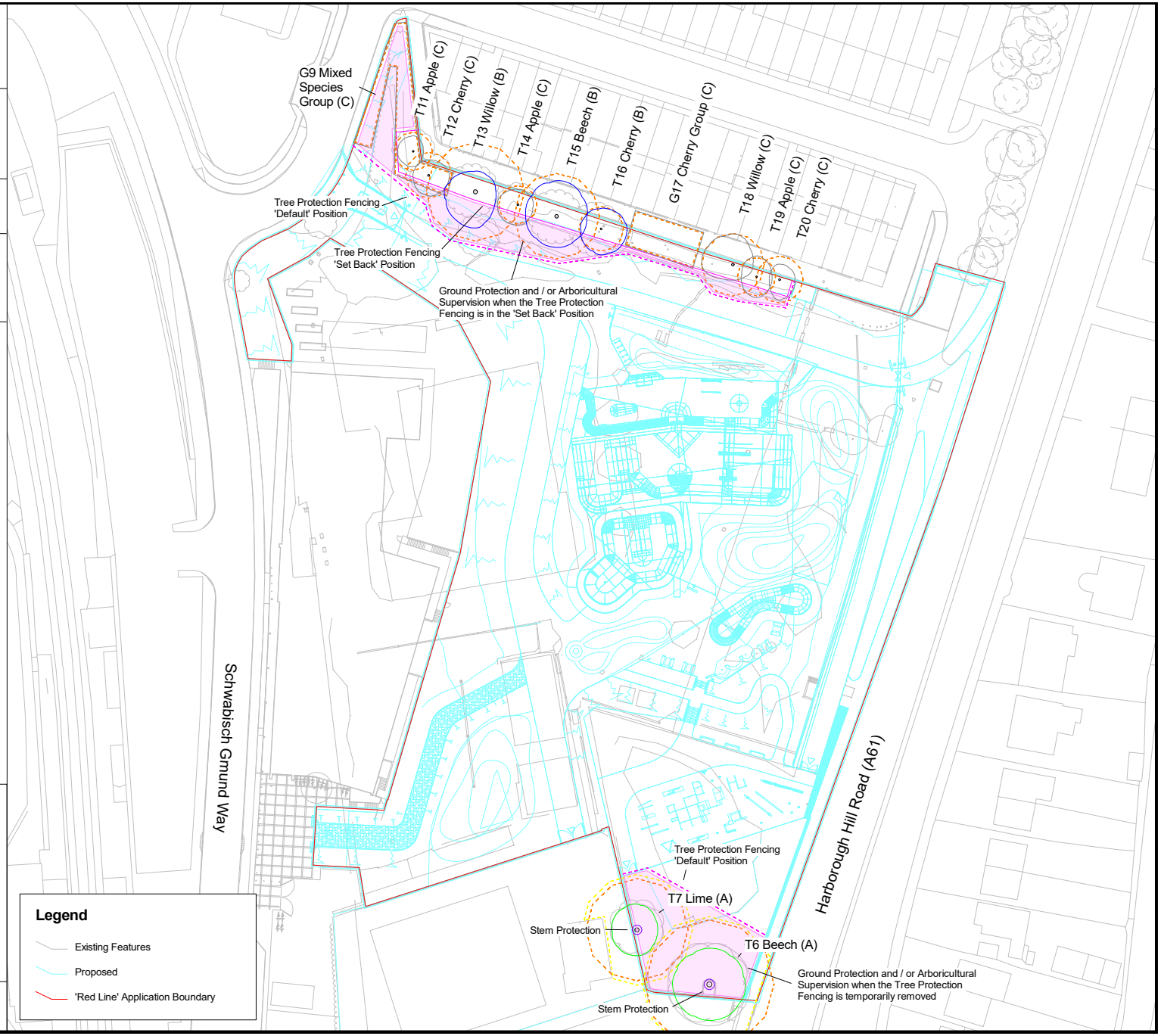
Default Root Protection Area

Modified Root Protection Area

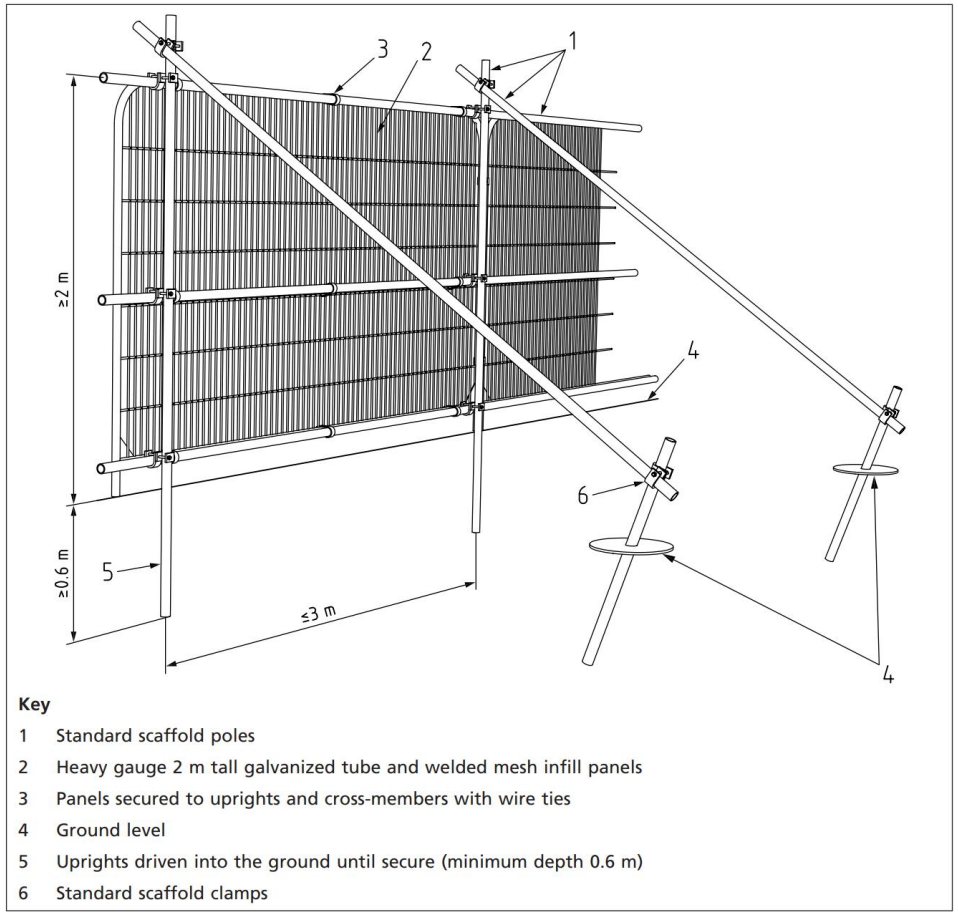
Tree Retention Category / Crown Spread

Category 'A' Category 'B' Category 'C' Category 'U'

0 60m



Appendix 5



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

Figure 1: Default specification tree protection fencing.
Reproduced from BS5837:2012 © BSI.

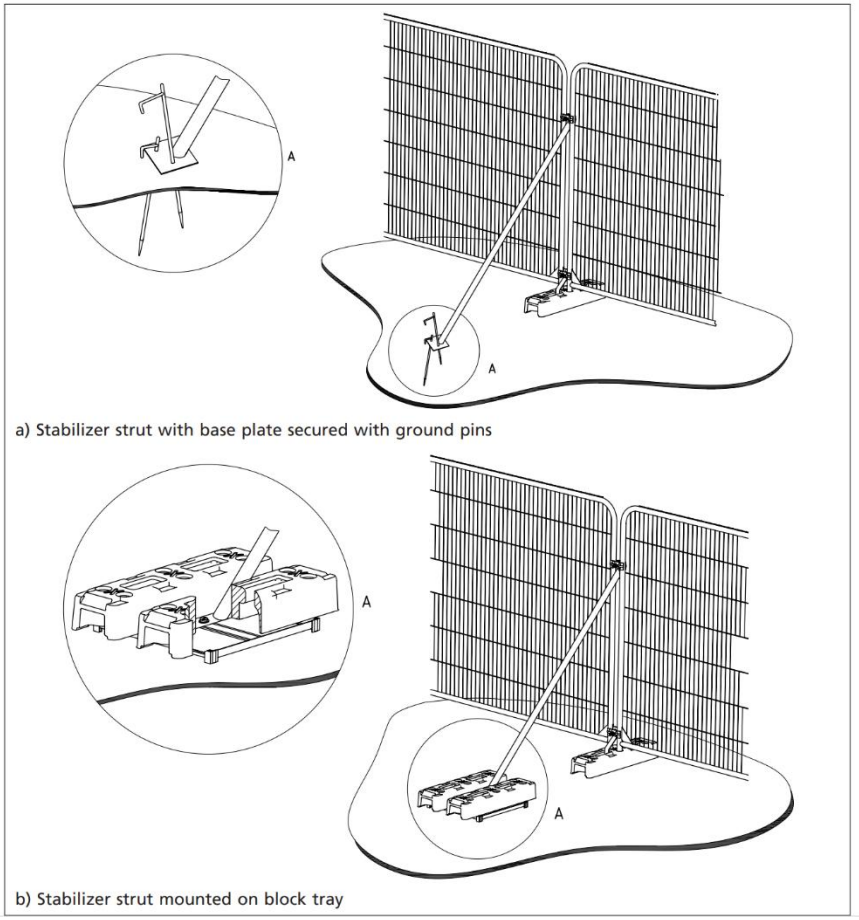
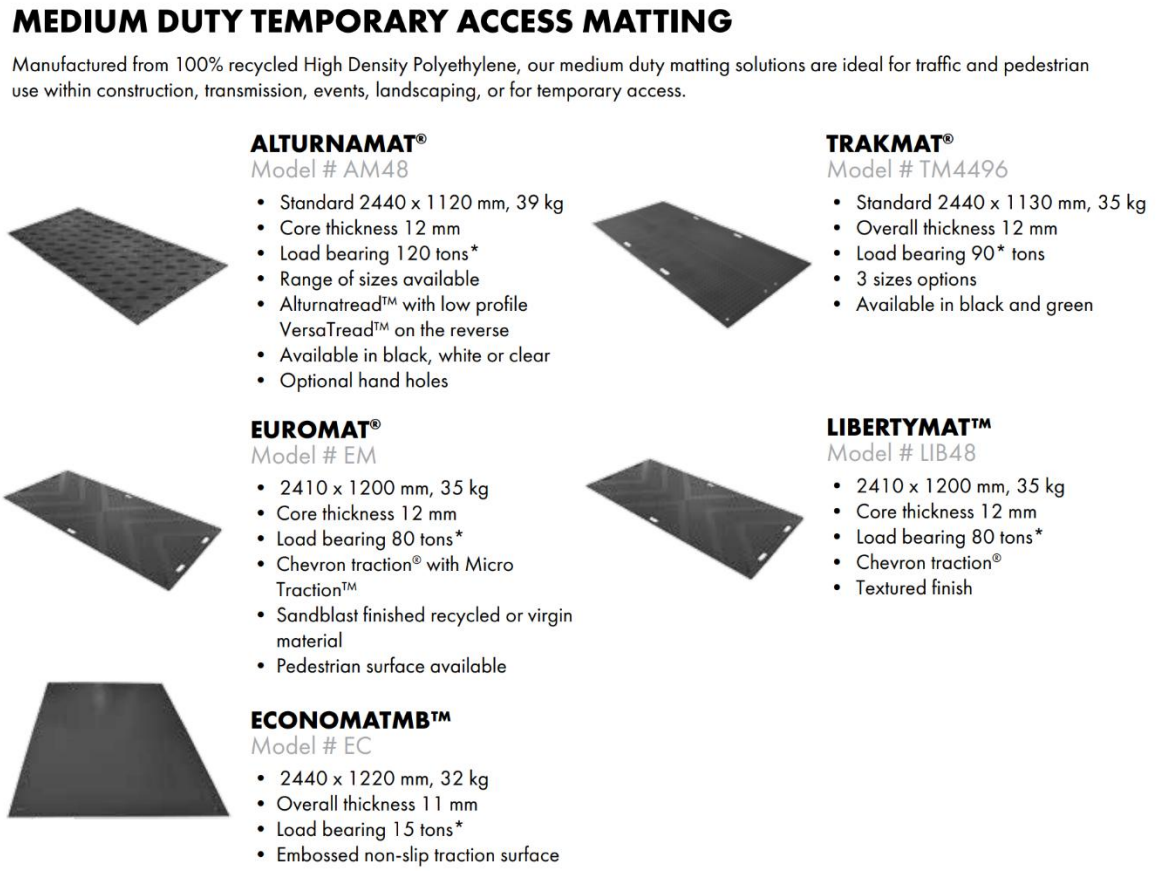


Figure 2: Alternative specification tree protection fencing.
Reproduced from BS5837:2012 © BSI.

Figure 3: Example fence signage. Reproduced from BS5837:2005 © BSI.



MEDIUM DUTY TEMPORARY ACCESS MATTING

Manufactured from 100% recycled High Density Polyethylene, our medium duty matting solutions are ideal for traffic and pedestrian use within construction, transmission, events, landscaping, or for temporary access.

ALTURNAMAT®
Model # AM48

- Standard 2440 x 1120 mm, 39 kg
- Core thickness 12 mm
- Load bearing 120 tons*
- Range of sizes available
- Alturnatread™ with low profile VersaTread™ on the reverse
- Available in black, white or clear
- Optional hand holes

TRAKMAT®
Model # TM4496

- Standard 2440 x 1130 mm, 35 kg
- Overall thickness 12 mm
- Load bearing 90* tons
- 3 sizes options
- Available in black and green

EUROMAT®
Model # EM

- 2410 x 1200 mm, 35 kg
- Core thickness 12 mm
- Load bearing 80 tons*
- Chevron traction® with Micro Traction™
- Sandblast finished recycled or virgin material
- Pedestrian surface available

LIBERTYMAT™
Model # LIB48

- 2410 x 1200 mm, 35 kg
- Core thickness 12 mm
- Load bearing 80 tons*
- Chevron traction®
- Textured finish

ECONOMATMB™
Model # EC

- 2440 x 1220 mm, 32 kg
- Overall thickness 11 mm
- Load bearing 15 tons*
- Embossed non-slip traction surface

i. For pedestrian or lightweight plant (up to 2 tonne) a temporary ground protection mat (such as 'TuffTrak') shall be used

ii. No excavation must be undertaken in order to install this protection level

iii. Exposed soil shall be covered with a permeable geotextile membrane (such as 'Treetex') to minimise the impact of accidental spillage

iv. A 200mm deep layer of woodchip shall be placed over the geotextile membrane

v. The edges of the woodchip filled area shall be retained by timber boards held in place with stakes or pins

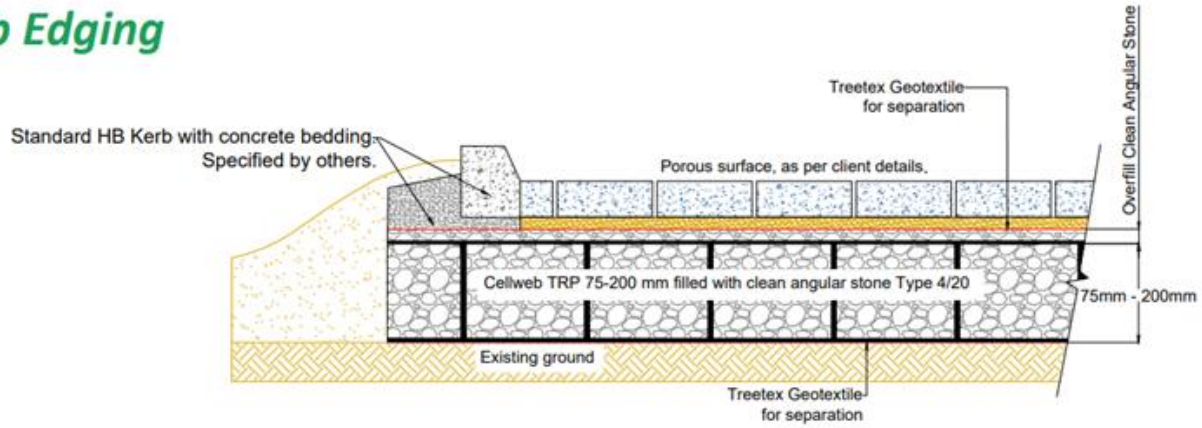
vi. The track mat system will then be installed on top of the woodchip layer

vii. Interlocking connectors must be used to ensure the protection remains in place

viii. Manufacturers specifications and recommendations must be consulted

Figure 4: Example temporary ground protection specification for pedestrian or lightweight plant
Images © The Ramp People (TuffTrak_Overview_EN.PDF (theramppeople.co.uk))

Kerb Edging



Transition Detail (Ramp)

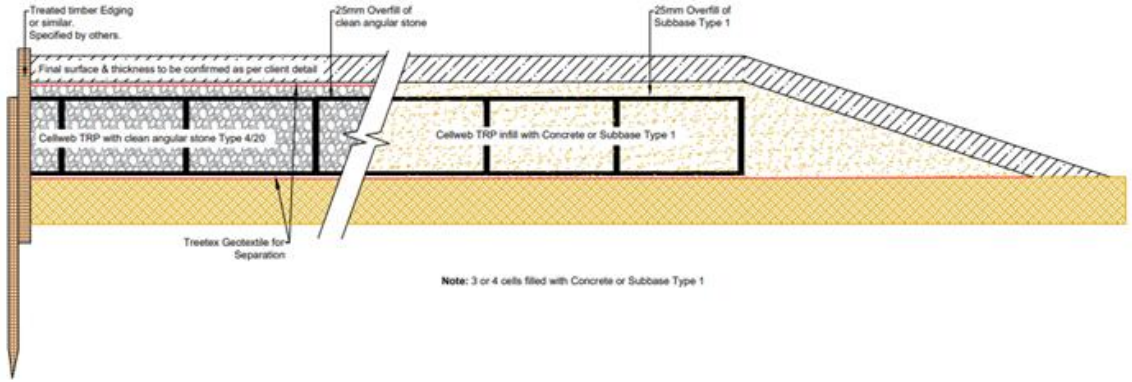


Figure 5: Example cellular confinement specification ('Cellweb TRP' Cellweb®TRP - Cellular Confinement System). Images © Geosynthetics (Geosynthetics - Home)

Figure 6: Example stem protection ('Trunk Protecta' Trunk Protecta®)
Images © Green Grid Systems (Complete Tree Root Protection - opening up sites with RootBridge® by Green Grid Systems)