

CHRIST CHURCH, ARDSLEY

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

November 2024

Revision A – 14th November 2024

	Name	Date
Lead Author	Esther Hyde BA(Hons) MA Landscape Assistant	06-11-2024
1 st Check	Christopher Braine BA(Hons) MLA MCIHort CMLI	06-11-2024
Final Check	Neil Northrop BA DipLD MCIHort MArborA CMLI	06-11-2024
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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Smith and Roper, on behalf of Tony Brown, have asked Weddles to inspect the trees onsite at Christ Church, Ardsley and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement report relating to the proposed developments. This report has been prepared to assist decision making for a planning application 2024/0632 which is currently being considered for the site at Christ Church, Ardsley.

This report has been checked by Neil Northrop BA DipLD MCIHort MArborA CMLI of Weddles. Neil is a Chartered Landscape Architect and professional member of the Arboricultural Association, registered user of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment with over 16 years' experience of arboricultural consultancy.

This report considers the impact of development on the trees and refers to drawing 1865-001 Tree Survey, 1865-002 Tree Constraints Plan and 1865-003 Tree Protection Plan.

1.2 The Proposals

The proposals seek to improve the accessibility of the church building via ramped access, as well as the resurfacing existing paths and implementing a lighting scheme around the access pathways.

The new ramped access leads from the car park to rear of the church with the pathways between the rear and the Western entrance of the Narthex being regraded to allow for the addition of a new set of stone steps with bespoke stanchions and handrails and a ramp to replace the current stone steps to the western entrance.

Several light fixtures will also be incorporated along the side of the existing paths and new ramps both for aesthetic and functional purposes, four more will be positioned around the memorial plinth to the west of the Narthex.

To accommodate the new car park pedestrian access ramp the existing entrance will be widened by cutting the existing wall back and adding two new stone columns by incorporating the ends of walls as to better define the car park entrance from the road and protect the ramps from vehicles.

1.3 General Site Description

The site includes Christ Church which is located on a parcel of land adjacent to the A635 in Ardsley, Barnsley. The church is of sandstone construction, with pitched roofs of natural slates with angled ridge tiles and copings to raised gables. Around the building are several pathways made of stone slabs and tarmac with a grass graveyard area marked with stone monuments. To the East of the Church building is a car park accessed by a set of stone stairs which pass through a retaining wall.

The site is surrounded by the small residential area of Ardsley, with Oaks W.M.C to the north, the rectory immediately to the south, with residences beyond. Ardsley Park lies to the north-west across the A635.

A search of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's interactive planning map show that the site does not lie within a Conservation Area (CA), and none of the trees on-site are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

There are 12 trees within the application boundary. 10 of the trees onsite are native species including Sycamore, Holly, Beech and Hornbeam, and 2 are non-native, including Laburnum and Copper Beech.

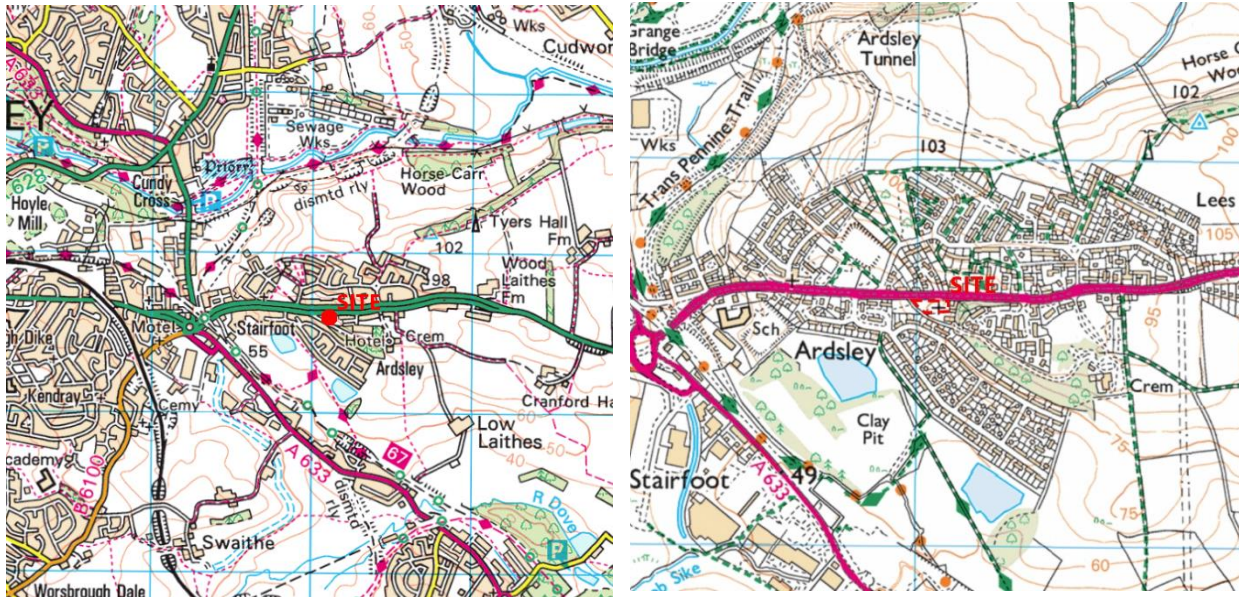


Figure 1: OS Map showing site location

2 TREE SURVEY

A Tree Survey to BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' was carried out by Weddles October 2024, as shown on drawing 1865-001 – Appendix B.

The tree survey includes an assessment of life stage, life expectancy, general observations on condition and categorisation in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' Section 4.5 and Table 1.

2.1 Approach to tree protection

The Root Protection Area (RPA) as defined by BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' has been identified and shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (see drawing 1865-002: Appendix C). This is the zone of roots which should be protected against damage during construction.

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

3 TREE CONDITION

The tree survey includes an assessment of life stage, life expectancy, general observations on condition and categorisation in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' Section 4.5 and Table 1. This information is presented in the tree schedule on drawing 1865-001 and in the table below.

The survey included 13no. trees.

NO	TREE SPECIES Common Name	TREE SPECIES Scientific Name	HEIGHT m	SPREAD m	Clear stem (m)	DIA mm	N	CAT.	Life Stage	Life exp yrs	NOTES
T1	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	16	3	675		A2	Mature	40+	Previous pruning work - east, Some dead wood, Old light girdling at 5m, Nice form
T2	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	9	8	0	340	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Limbs almost crossing
T3	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	16	5	695		A2	Mature	40+	Burrs at 4m, Some dead wood, Small deep cavity at 1m.
T4	Common Laburnum	Laburnum anagyroides	9	8	0	350	N	C1	Early-Mature	10+	Multistemmed at base, Major cavity from base to 5m, Previous pruning work, Slitting at base
T5	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	17	18	5	980		A2	Mature	40+	Beautiful form, Some exposed roots, chair girdling, Previous pruning work, Rope tied around limb
T6	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	18	2	895		A2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood, Rope tied around limb
T7	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	11	4	730		A2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood, Burr around healing cavity at 3.5m, Slight lean
T8	Copper Beech	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	16	15	1.5	810	N	B1	Mature	20-40	Potential previous girdling at 0.5m, Bleeding canker from 2-3m northern limb.
T9	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	7	5	-	230		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Push pins in stem, Slight lean
T10	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	15	13	1	600	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Ivy covered stem, Rooting against stone wall, Slight lean, Previous pruning work
T11	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	14	14	1	470	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Previous pruning work, Rooting against stone wall
G12	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	13	13	1.5	600 & 900		C2	Early-Mature	40+	2 no., Ivy covered stems, Rooting against wall, Previous pruning work



T1, T2, T4 and T5 as seen from adjoining car park and associated retaining wall.



T5, T6, T7 and T8 as viewed from the A635.

WEDDLES

Christ Church, Ardsley

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement – November 2024



Cracking in base of T4 – Common Laburnum.



Condition of T8 – Copper Beech

WEDDLES

Christ Church, Ardsley

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement – November 2024



T10 and G12 rooting against stone wall.

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Description of proposed development

The proposals seek to improve the accessibility of the church building via ramped access, as well as the resurfacing existing paths and implementing a lighting scheme around the access pathways.

The new ramped access leads from the car park to rear of the church with the pathways between the rear and the Western entrance of the Narthex being regraded to allow for the addition of a new set of stone steps with bespoke stanchions and handrails and a ramp to replace the current stone steps to the western entrance.

Several light fixtures will also be incorporated along the side of the existing paths and new ramps both for aesthetic and functional purposes, four more will be positioned around the memorial plinth to the west of the Narthex.

To accommodate the new car park pedestrian access ramp the existing entrance will be widened by cutting the existing wall back and adding two new stone columns by incorporating the ends of walls as to better define the car park entrance from the road and protect the ramps from vehicles.

The proposed layout is shown on drawing 1865-003. (Appendix D). The Tree Protection Plan also indicates the position for protective barriers.

4.2 Implications of proposed development

4.2.1 Trees to be removed

No trees will be removed as part of the development.

4.2.2 Trees to be retained

All trees will be retained. The proposed development has the potential to impact on the retained trees and protective fencing will be erected to surround all retained trees. The location of protective fencing is shown on drawing 1865-003 Tree Protection Plan.

It is considered that with the fencing and methods proposed during construction any impacts on retained trees will be satisfactorily mitigated, ensuring their long term health.

5 METHOD STATEMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION

5.1 Introduction

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

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

Roots also need oxygen from the soil. Respiration by the roots and other soil organisms depletes this oxygen and increases carbon dioxide levels in the soil. Diffusion between the soil and the atmosphere maintains a correct balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the soil.

Anything which affects this balance will affect the condition of the root system. Compaction of the ground reduces space between soil particles and hence can upset this balance.

5.2 Tree Protection Fencing and Construction Exclusion Zone

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

The fenced area is referred to as the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) and should be considered to be sacrosanct.

The Tree Protection Fence shall be a minimum 2 metre high vertical and horizontal scaffold framework well braced to resist impacts as Figure 2 in BS5837:2012 and be erected as a first site operation (See Appendix A). Waterproof signage labelled as 'Tree Protection Area' should be attached to fencing as provided in Appendix A.

Within the CEZ site no construction activities will take place including:

- Movement of vehicles or plant
- Raising, lowering or adjusting soil levels
- Storage of construction materials, chemicals, fuel or cement
- Site huts, cabins or other temporary structures
- Utility trenching
- Laying of impervious materials
- Changes to the water table

5.3 Scaffolding within the Root Protection Area

Where it is essential for scaffolding to be erected within the protected area of trees, construction shall be in accordance with Clause 6.2.3 of BS5837:2012. Underlying roots will be protected by a

layer of geotextile fabric placed over undisturbed soil, covered by a minimum 50mm depth of woodchip overlain by scaffold boards.

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

5.4 Utility or Service runs within the Root Protection Area

Ideally no service runs should pass through protected areas. If unavoidable, all hand dug trenching should be carried out in accordance with NJUG 10/Volume 4 (Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees published by the National Joint Utilities Group April 2007).

Particularly a hand-dug method of trenching should be used and if any roots of 25mm size and above are encountered must be retained spanning the trench, and services are to be inserted carefully beneath them.

Alternative trenchless insertion methods may also be possible in accordance with Clause 7.7 of BS5837:2012.

5.5 Ground Protection

All areas outside of fenceline will have suitable ground protection to avoid damage to roots. Any specification for ground protection shall be reviewed by an arboriculturist prior to implementation onsite.

Areas of Unmade Ground

- For pedestrian only, access ground protection measures shall include a single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of 100mm depth of compression resistant material (e.g. woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For plant up to 2 tons in weight proprietary interlinked ground protection boards will be used and placed on top of 150mm depth of compression resistant material (e.g. woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For wheeled or tracked equipment exceeding 2 tons in weight a structural engineer will design an alternative system. This may include the use of temporary cellular confinement systems, reinforced concrete slabs or track board systems details of which are to be approved before construction commences.

Areas of Existing Hard Surfacing

Areas of existing hard surfacing identified for use as ground protection (Green and blue hatch on the TPP drawing) shall be retained throughout the construction period until replaced alternative permanent hardstanding or otherwise.

Areas of existing hard surfacing shall be assessed by an engineer to ensure that they are sufficient to prevent damage or disturbance to the underlying soil. A precautionary approach to any anticipated loadings should be adopted. In instances where the engineer identifies existing surfacing as

inadequate then a specification for additional protection must be provided and any requirements actioned onsite.

5.6 Replacement of Existing Hardstanding

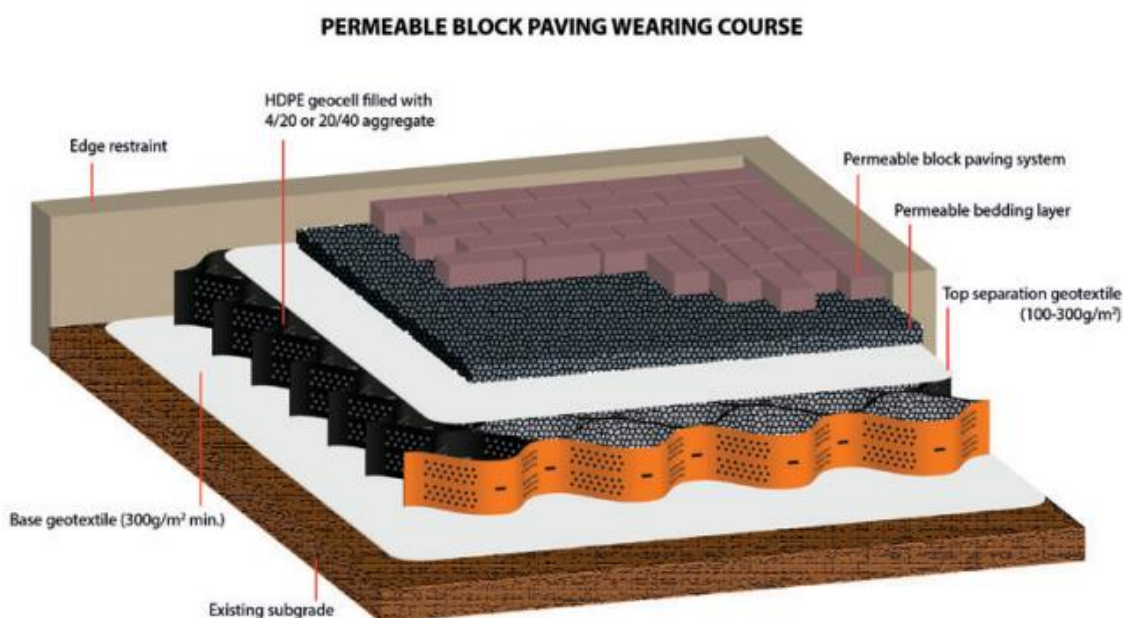
In areas shown yellow on the TPP, replacement hardstanding will be at existing surface level or higher. Depending on the required new finish level this may be a sensitive strip of existing hardstanding and direct replacement (matching finished level) or if proposed surface levels are ~200mm higher than existing 'No Dig Construction of permanent hard surfacing within the RPA' methodology stated in paragraph 5.7 should be followed (preferable). The excavation and direct replacement methodology is as follows:

- Existing wearing course shall be carefully removed as sensitivity as possible, typically using a non-toothed excavator bucket, via hand tools or with tarmac sensitive surface planing if possible. If using a non-toothed excavator bucket the leading edge of the bucket shall be angled parallel to the surface and removed in thin layers. An arboricultural consultant shall be present at all times and shall keep watch for the presence of roots.
- No plant or machinery operate from within the root protection area unless positioned on suitable ground protection (para 5.5).
- Existing sub-base will be reused where possible. If further excavation is required the same methodology should continue through sub surface to soil surface. If roots are identified, then the excavator shall stop work and soil surrounding the root shall be excavated by hand.
- If tree roots are uncovered, then they shall be treated in the following manner:
- Roots <25mm Ø shall be cleanly cut back to the edge of the excavation using a sharp saw or pair of secateurs.
- Roots >25mm Ø shall only be severed following technical approval from an arboriculturist. If approval is given, then roots shall be cleanly cut back to the edge of the excavation using a sharp saw.
- Once excavation reached the desired depth the final soil surface shall be inspected for the presence of roots which could become damaged during construction. The advice of an arboriculturist shall be sought regarding the most suitable means of protecting any roots which may have been identified.
- Exposed roots and soil closest to the tree shall be resurfaced at the earliest opportunity to protect them from extremes of temperature and desiccation.
- Replacement subbase and wearing course shall be like for like in direct replacement (less preferable) or to 'No Dig Construction of permanent hard surfacing within the RPA' methodology stated in paragraph 5.7. (preferable)
- Some finished levels are proposed to be lower than the existing, namely at the foot of the steps in front of the church. Continual arborist supervision should be sought throughout sensitive excavation which includes slight lowering (<150mm) for paving resurfacing below steps. Should significant roots be encountered during excavation, steps to be redesigned (reduction in no. of risers).

5.7 No Dig Construction of Permanent Hardstanding within the RPA

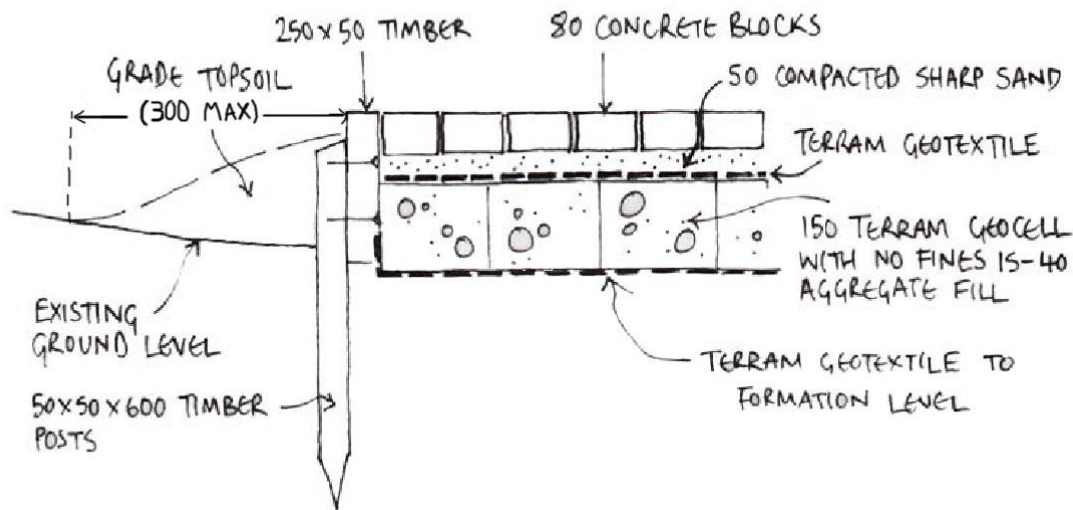
In areas specified on drawing 1618-003 Tree Protection Plan as requiring new surfacing to be No Dig Construction of permanent hard surfacing to arboriculturist's design in accordance with BS5837:2012 Section 7.4.2 the following method should be followed:

- Hard surfacing should be designed by a structural engineer and agreed with the arboriculturalist.
- Hard surfacing should utilise a sub-base formed from a three-dimensional cellular confinement system. For Block paving an appropriate specification may be 300g/m geotextile to ground, then 150mm HDPE geocell (Tarram Geocell 25/15, or similar) with 4/20 or 20/40 aggregate fill, then 100-300g/m geotextile with permeable bedding layer and permeable block paving surface.
- Excavations associated with the installation of kerbs and edging should be avoided. Above ground products which can be pinned in place should be used in preference to those which require foundations and haunches. Examples include pegs and boards, sleepers and gabion baskets. Kerb may be installed to edge onto concrete-filled geocell. Further stabilised by wooden pegs or pinning.
- Avoid any excavation or lowering of soil levels other than the removal, using hand tools only, of any turf, surface vegetation or organic matter. Levels may be raised using a granular fill which will remain gas and water permeable for the duration of its design life.
- Avoid any localised compaction of the underlying soil by evenly distributing any anticipated loading over a suitably large area.
- Utilise a sub-base and wearing course that is permeable to air and water (this includes and separation membranes that may be required).
- Avoid the need for the use of de-icing salt or, if undesirable, should include a system whereby contaminated run-off is directed outside of the RPA.
- Compaction of soil surrounding and beneath any new hard surfacing shall be prevented. This may be achieved through the use of temporary ground protection or by constructing the new surface with machinery working forward from the surface as it is constructed (i.e. "rolling out").
- If uncured concrete is to be used, then an impermeable membrane will be required in order to prevent leachate from entering the surrounding soil.



Extract from 'The use of cellular confinement systems near trees – a guide to good practice, September 2020' Figure 8.

NO DIG CONSTRUCTION



5.8 Soft-Landscaping within the RPA

- No works will be carried out if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur (i.e. soil shall not be waterlogged but shall be firm and friable).
- Only pedestrian operated machinery shall be used. All pedestrian operated machinery shall utilise low ground pressure tyres.
- Herbicide applications shall be restricted to the use of translocated products such as glyphosate. These will be applied according to the manufacturer's instructions and drift onto non-target plants avoided.
- Existing vegetation will be removed by hand. Turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper where necessary.
- Compacted areas of soil will be broken up by using hand tools only.
- There shall be no excavation or lowering of soil levels.
- Depressions may be levelled through infilling with a maximum depth of 150mm of loosely compressed good quality topsoil or other porous material.
- For grass sowing and turfing the soil shall be cultivated to a depth of no more than 25mm.
- Bare root seedlings, transplants, whips and feathered trees shall be notch planted.
- Container grown shrubs, feathered trees, and standard trees shall be planted into individual pits. In no circumstances shall planting take place into cultivated beds or trenches.
- All planting pits shall be excavated with due care for underlying tree roots and using hand tools only.
- In instances where tree roots are found within the planting pit then roots less than 25mm in diameter may be severed using a sharp tool such as a saw or pair of secateurs. The cut should be as small as possible and must avoid leaving a ragged end. Roots over 25mm diameter may only be cut on the advice of an arboriculturist. If roots over 50mm are encountered, or groups of roots over 25mm, then the planting pit will be backfilled and moved to an alternative location.

5.9 Additional precautions outside of CEZ fenced areas

Chemicals, fuels, oils, bitumen and cement or other material likely to be injurious to trees should be stored well away from the root protection areas of trees. Positions of chemical toilets should also be considered.

Ideally fires should be avoided if possible. If unavoidable they should not be lit where the heat could affect tree foliage or bark. 15m is a suggested offset from any tree canopy. Trees should not be used as anchorages for any equipment.

6 PROGRAMME

The proposed development requires effective arboricultural monitoring with an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW). This is to ensure that all works and protective measures are fit for purpose, are implemented correctly and to allow any previously unforeseen arboricultural issues to be promptly identified and suitably addressed.

Where the ACoW is required to confirm site conditions or provide supervision these milestones are identified in Green. The length of monitoring will depend on the individual operation and proximity of works to the tree.

The ACoW will maintain a record of all aspects of the arboricultural monitoring which has been undertaken. The ACoW will notify and coordinate with the local authority tree officer as arranged.

6.1 Prior to development

Protective fencing and ground protection should be erected immediately prior to demolition as shown on drawing 1865-003.

Positions of fence lines and ground protection to be confirmed by the Arboricultural Consultant (AC).

6.2 During Construction Phase

Fence lines and ground protection will be maintained as shown on drawing 1865-003.

Permanent hard surfacing within RPA's of existing trees will be constructed following a no-dig methodology as per paragraph 5.7.

Arboricultural Consultant (AC) will be present during the stripping of paving.

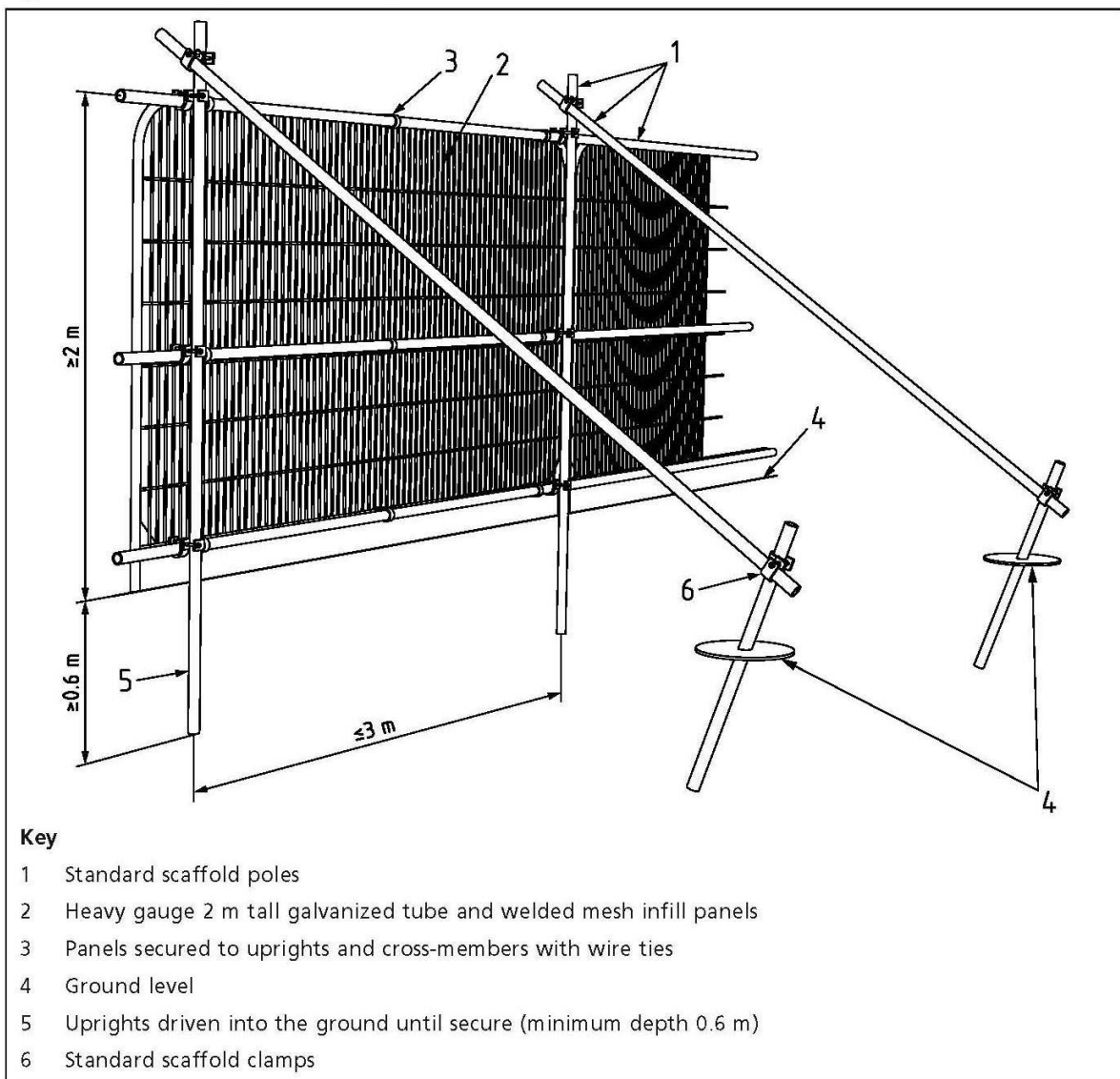
6.3 After Development

Protective fencing should be removed within one month of the development being completed.

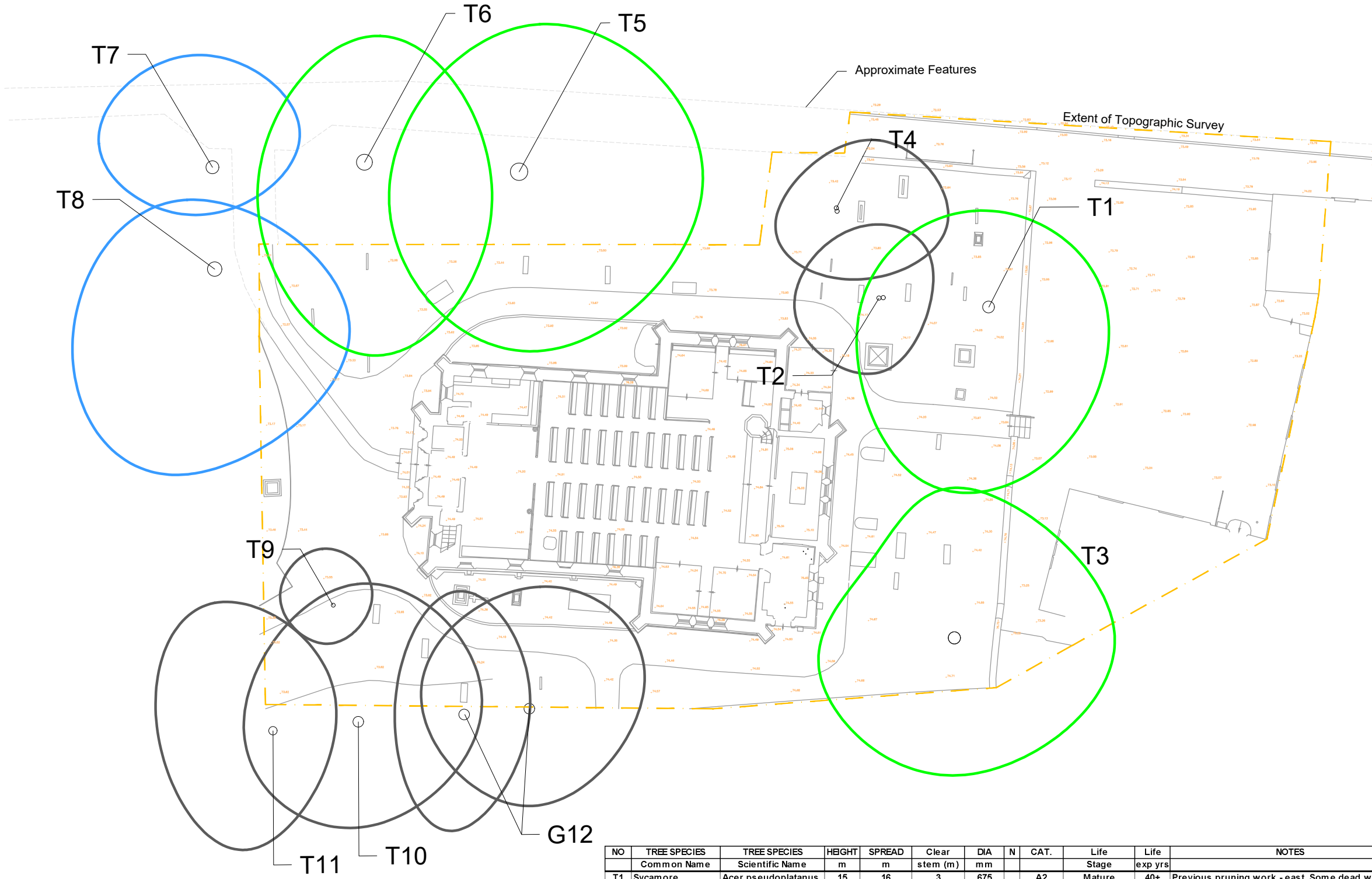
APPENDIX A

BS 5837:2012 Standard Tree Protection Fence

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier







TREE SURVEY TO BS5837:2012

KEY

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

SUB-CATEGORY:

- 1 ARBORICULTURAL
- 2 LANDSCAPE
- 3 CULTURAL/CONSERVATION

Site Boundary

Extent of Topographic Survey

Existing Levels

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

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

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

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

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

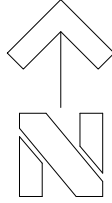
The branch spread is an accurate representation of the crown as clause 4.4.2.5 (e)

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

Tree positions of T1, T2, T3, T4 and T9 are based on topographic survey drawing number 1104-007* produced by Smith & Roper dated January 2020.

Tree positions of T5, T6, T7, T8, T10, T11 and G12 are approximate and are to be verified by topographic survey.

NO	TREE SPECIES	TREE SPECIES	HIGHT	SPREAD	Clear	DIA	N	CAT.	Life	Life	NOTES
	Common Name	Scientific Name	m	m	stem (m)	mm			Stage	exp yrs	
T1	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	16	3	675		A2	Mature	40+	Previous pruning work - east, Some dead wood, Old light girdling at 5m, Nice form
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T9	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	7	5	-	230		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Push pins in stem, Slight lean
T10	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	15	13	1	600	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Ivy covered stem, Rooting against stone wall, Slight lean, Previous pruning work
T11	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	14	14	1	470	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Previous pruning work, Rooting against stone wall
G12	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	13	13	1.5	600 & 900		C2	Early-Mature	40+	2 no., Ivy covered stems, Rooting against wall, Previous pruning work



WEDDLES

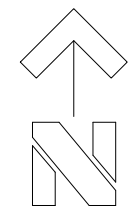
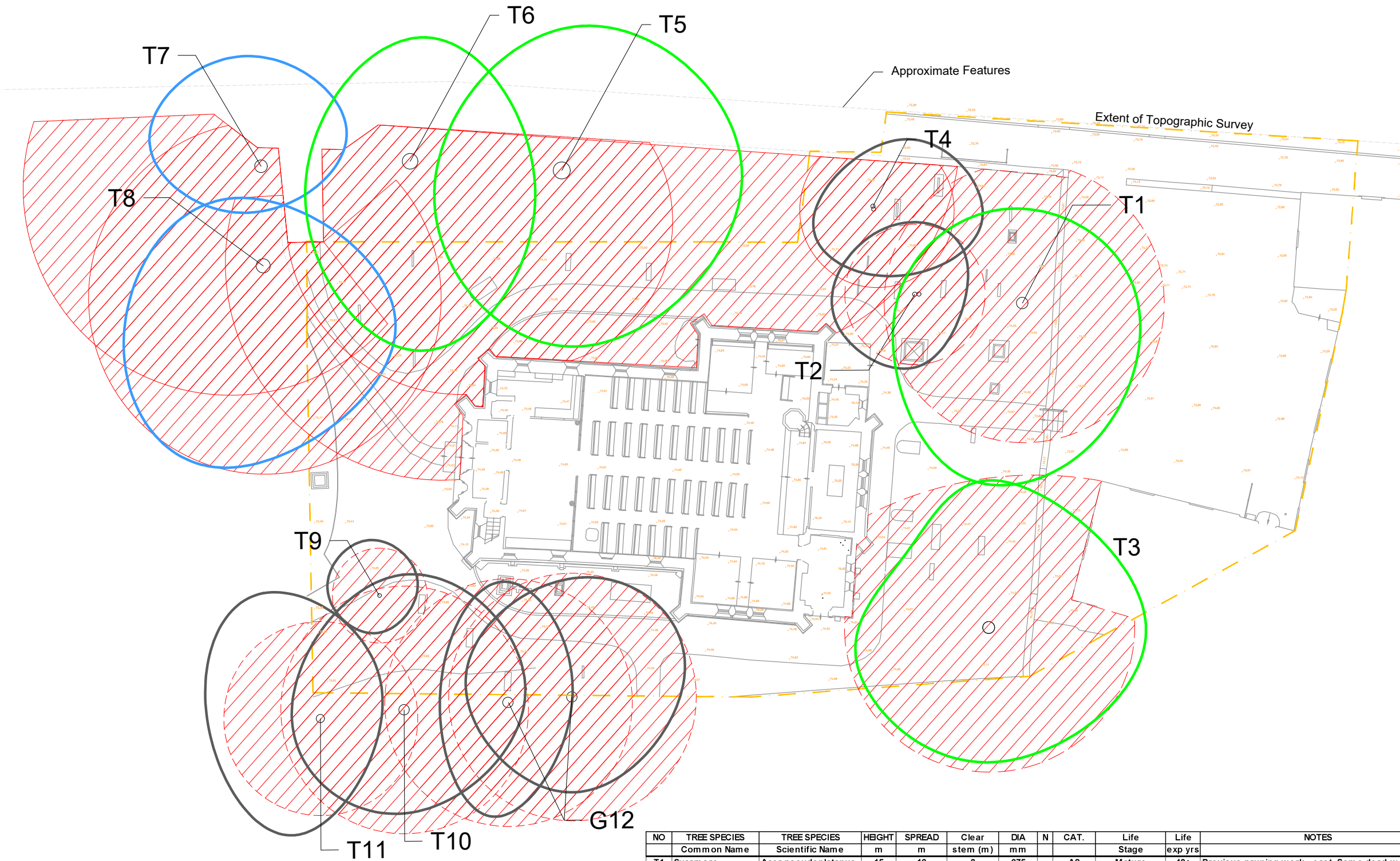
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WEDDLES.CO.UK
0114 250 1181
UNIT 4 WESTBROOK COURT
SHEFFIELD, S11 8YZ

LANDSCAPE
ARBORICULTURE
GARDEN DESIGN
ECOLOGY

Job **CHRIST CHURCH, ARDSLEY**

Title **TREE SURVEY**

scale@A3 1:250	drawn EH	date NOV 24	drawing number 1865-001	revision -
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TREE SURVEY TO BS5837:2012

KEY	COLOUR	QUALITY	DESCRIPTION
GREEN	●	A: HIGH	Vigorous healthy good form, retention most desirable
BLUE	●	B: MODERATE	Slightly impaired condition, numerous immature, 'A' potential
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RED	●	U: FELL	Dead dying, dangerous insecure rooting, significant fungal disease

SHRUBS

SUB-CATEGORY:
1 ARBORICULTURAL
2 LANDSCAPE
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Site Boundary
Extent of Topographic Survey
Existing Levels

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

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

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

Tree positions of T1, T2, T3, T4 and T9 are based on topographic survey drawing number 1104-007* produced by Smith & Roper dated January 2020.

Tree positions of T5, T6, T7, T8, T10, T11 and G12 are approximate and are to be verified by topographic survey.

TREE CONSTRAINTS

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
Area equivalent to circle of radius 12 x stem diameter at 1.5m

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

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

WEDDLES
MAIL@WEDDLES.CO.UK
WEDDLES.CO.UK
0114 250 1181
UNIT 4 WESTBROOK COURT
SHEFFIELD, S11 8YZ

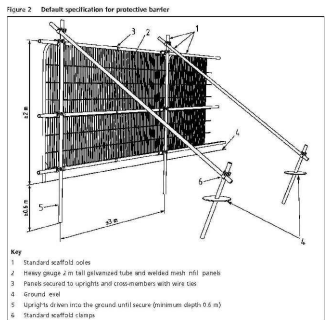
LANDSCAPE
ARBORICULTURE
GARDEN DESIGN
ECOLOGY

Job CHRIST CHURCH, ARDSLEY

Title TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

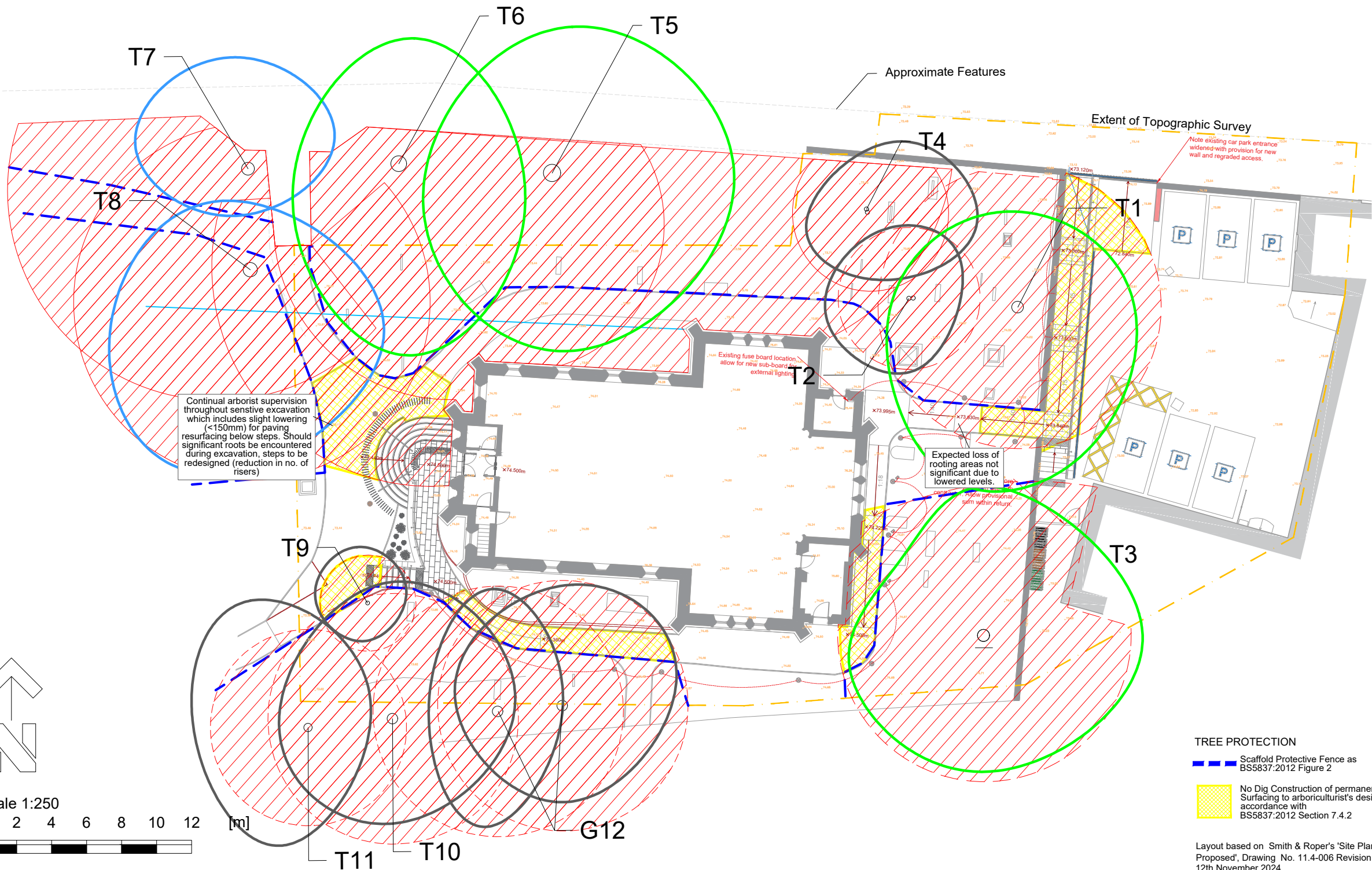
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NO	TREE SPECIES	TREE SPECIES	HEIGHT	SPREAD	Clear	DIA	N	CAT.	Life	Life	NOTES
	Common Name	Scientific Name	m	m	stem (m)	mm			Stage	exp yrs	
T1	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	16	3	675		A2	Mature	40+	Previous pruning work - east, Some dead wood, Old light girdling at 5m, Nice form
T2	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	9	8	0	340	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Limbs almost crossing
T3	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	16	5	695		A2	Mature	40+	Burrs at 4m, Some dead wood, Small deep cavity at 1m.
T4	Common Laburnum	Laburnum anagyroides	9	8	0	350	N	C1	Early-Mature	10+	Multistemmed at base, Major cavity from base to 5m, Previous pruning work, Slitting at base
T5	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	17	18	5	980		A2	Mature	40+	Beautiful form, Some exposed roots, chair girdling, Previous pruning work, Rope tied around limb
T6	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	18	2	895		A2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood, Rope tied around limb
T7	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	11	4	730		A2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood, Burr around healing cavity at 3.5m, Slight lean
T8	Copper Beech	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'	16	15	1.5	810	N	B1	Mature	20-40	Potential previous girdling at 0.5m, Bleeding canker from 2-3m northern limb.
T9	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	7	5	-	230		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Push pins in stem, Slight lean
T10	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	15	13	1	600	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Ivy covered stem, Rooting against stone wall, Slight lean, Previous pruning work
T11	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	14	14	1	470	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Previous pruning work, Rooting against stone wall
G12	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	13	13	1.5	600 & 900		C2	Early-Mature	40+	2 no., Ivy covered stems, Rooting against wall, Previous pruning work



BS5837:2012 Figure 2

NO	TREE SPECIES Common Name	TREE SPECIES Scientific Name	HEIGHT m	SPREAD m	Clear stem (m)	DIA mm	N	CAT.	Life Stage	Life exp yrs	NOTES	RECOMMENDATIONS
T1	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	16	3	675		A2	Mature	40+	Previous pruning work - east, Some dead wood, Old light girdling at 5m . Nice form	
T2	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	9	8	0	340	N	C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Lim bs alm ost crossing	
T3	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	14	16	5	695		A2	Mature	40+	Burrs at 4m, Som e dead wood, 5m all deep cavity at 1m.	
T4	Common Laburnum	Laburnum anagyroides	9	8	0	350	N	C1	Early-Mature	10+	Multistemmed at base, Major cavity from base to 5m, Previous pruning work, Slitting at base	
T5	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	17	18	5	980		A2	Mature	40+	Beautiful form, Some exposed roots, chair girdling, Previous pruning work, Rope tied around lim b	Remove rope
T6	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	16	18	2	895		A2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood, Rope tied around lim b	Remove rope
T7	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	15	11	4	730		A2	Mature	40+	Some dead wood, Burr around healing cavity at 3.5m, Slight lean	
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T9	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	7	5	-	230		C2	Semi-Mature	40+	Push pins in stem, Slight lean	
T10	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	15	13	1	600	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Ivy covered stem, Rooting against stone wall, Slight lean, Previous pruning work	
T11	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	14	14	1	470	N	C2	Early-Mature	40+	Previous pruning work, Rooting against stone wall	
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TREE SURVEY TO BS5837:2012

KEY	COLOUR	QUALITY	DESCRIPTION
GREEN	●	A: HIGH	Vigorous healthy good form, visually important, historic or rare
BLUE	●	B: MODERATE	Slightly impaired condition, numerous immature, 'A' potential
GREY	●	C: LOW	Adequate condition requiring minimal surgery
RED	●	U: FELL	Dead dying, dangerous insecure rooting, significant fungal disease
GREEN	○	SHRUBS	

SUB-CATEGORY:

- 1 ARBORICULTURAL
- 2 LANDSCAPE
- 3 CULTURAL/CONSERVATION

Site Boundary

Extent of Topographic Survey

Existing Levels

Proposed Levels

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

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

LIMITATION OF THIS SURVEY

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REVISION:

A. Revised with proposed levels. EH 14-11-2024

WEDDLES

MAIL@WEDDLES.CO.UK
WEDDLES.CO.UK
0114 250 1181
UNIT 4 WESTBROOK COURT
SHEFFIELD, S11 8YZ

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