

Arboricultural Report

– Tree survey in accordance with BS5837: 2012

Land off Ledbury Road / Wingfield Road
South Athersley
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

13th November 2017

Reference: **JC/117/171103**

Prepared for:

Roger Hunt

Prepared by:

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Summary of report

This report considers the impact on trees of a proposed development on land off Ledbury and Wingfield Roads in South Athersley. The survey took place on 30th October 2017.

Trees and hedges are assigned retention categories in accordance with the criteria in BS5837: 2012. All here are category C, and those growing within the site are particularly low quality.

Three insignificant small elders and a leylandii hedge are recommended for removal, as their retention is not compatible with the proximity of proposed construction.

Two sections of privet hedge are specified for heavy pruning as they are adjacent to proposed drives and hard surfacing - these privet may be preferred for removal, and if that is the case there are no arboricultural reasons why this should not be done.

Tree Protection Fencing is specified to protect the rooting area of a Lombardy poplar growing on adjacent school land.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of instruction

Jon Coe Tree Services Ltd were instructed to survey trees at this site by Andrew Brown (of Design Space Architects) on behalf of Roger Hunt. Mr Hunt is the Client.

1.2 Scope of survey

The key requirements identified were to establish the condition of the trees on site, and the impact of the proposed construction works upon them, in accordance with BS5837: 2012¹ '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: Recommendations*' (referred to herein as BS5837: 2012¹). This was not a detailed risk assessment survey.

The survey considered all trees that could be affected by the development of the site within the outline supplied (see section 1.3)

1.3 Documents supplied by client

A red planning outline of the site was supplied by email at the time of instruction, with a provisional site layout. The topographical survey (by CT Surveys) was also supplied prior to surveying.

1.4 Items included within this report

The main report describes, in this order: the collection of data; summary of data; arboricultural impact; tree protection and other relevant issues. It is followed by references, photographs and appendices.

Central to the purpose of this report are Appendices H and I - drawings of Arboricultural Impact and Tree Protection.

1.5 Qualifications and experience

The survey and report were carried out by Jon Coe, who holds a BSc (Honours) degree in Arboriculture from Myerscough College, Professional-

grade membership of the Arboricultural Association, and Associate membership of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

Jon undertakes many shorter courses as part of his commitment to professional development. These have included the following Arboricultural Association courses:

- BS5837: Tree surveying and categorisation
- BS5837: Tree assessment for planning applications
- BS5837: Managing trees on construction sites

Jon has thirteen years of continuous experience working in the arboricultural industry.

1.6 Caveats and limitations

This report is for the use of the client only. Its use or reproduction by any other party is forbidden without the author's prior written consent.

No reliance should be given to any non-arboricultural observations, which are made from the standpoint of a layperson.

The survey was solely concerned with the requirements of BS5837: 2012¹.

The survey was not a risk assessment survey, and it considered tree health only so far as necessary to fulfil the requirements of BS5837: 2012¹.

The ownership of trees and hedges along the site boundary is not known to the surveyor. Any recommendation for work to these does not imply a legal right to undertake such work.

On occasion, stem diameter measurements were not possible or practical, and in these cases a conservative estimate (i.e. favouring a larger RPA) was made, and recorded as such. Such cases may include where there are a large number of small stems in a multi-stemmed tree, or where trees are surrounded by dense or thorny undergrowth.

The survey was from ground level only. No soil samples were taken. Observations were valid at the time they were made. However, trees are dynamic and growing structures that experience changes affected by time, weather and other factors.

2. Data collection

2.1 Site visit

The survey was conducted on Monday 30th October 2017. It was a dry day, and visibility was fine for surveying purposes.

2.2 The site and tree layout

The survey area lies in South Athersley, Barnsley. Site layout can be seen in the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix F). Except for three insignificant small elders, the remainder of trees and hedges are either along the western site boundary, or beyond the northern boundary within the grounds of South Athersley Primary School. The only trees of significant size are those within the school grounds.

Individual tree's and hedge's details are recorded in the Tree Schedule (Appendix A) and the Tree Constraints data (Appendix B). Findings are summarised in section 3.1.

2.3 Survey method

The survey was conducted without reference to any development proposal.

Each tree was given a tree identification number, as shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix F).

Tree and hedge details were recorded against locations plotted on the topographical survey. Where relevant trees were missed from the topographical survey, the stem location has been identified to the best ability of the arboricultural surveyor. Where reference points are to be found on site, this is likely to have involved triangulation of stem location using a laser rangefinder (Leica Disto D810). In other cases, it may have been necessary to visually estimate the stem's location on the site plan. In neither case should the accuracy of stem location be relied upon to the same extent as with a topographical survey.

The species of each tree was recorded. Common names are used in the Tree Schedule (Appendix A), with a list of botanical names supplied in Appendix C.

Where appropriate, trees were assigned to group locations if they formed cohesive arboricultural units.

Tree height was estimated in metres (m), to the nearest 0.5 m (rounded up) - or the nearest metre for trees above 10 m..

Stem diameter was measured in millimetres (mm) using a diameter tape, in accordance with the conventions detailed in Annex C of BS5837: 2012¹, which in most cases is at 1.5m above ground level.

Crown spread was recorded at the four cardinal points, to the nearest 0.5m (rounded up) - using a laser range-finder (Leica Disto D810).

Where it was likely to be relevant, height of canopy clearance was recorded to the nearest 0.5 m. This was necessarily an estimate, as canopy clearance is not usually consistent around the whole tree.

Age class was assessed according to the five possible categories listed in BS5837: 2012¹. These are young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature and over-mature.

Structural and physiological condition of trees were separately assessed and summarised using five possible categories: poor, moderate, fair, good, very good. More specific observations on condition were noted under 'Observations'.

'Observations' included details of specific structural and physiological issues, notes on past and suggested future management, and problems currently presented by the trees.

An estimate was made (in years) of the potential remaining contribution that each tree could offer, in its current situation, without a need for significant tree surgery operations.

Each tree was categorised according to the guidance given in BS5837: 2012¹ (Appendix D). Retention categories of A, B, C or U were allocated (in descending order of tree quality), with an additional sub-category of 1, 2 or

3 that defines whether the principal category was allocated for arboricultural, landscape or cultural reasons respectively.

Access was arranged to the adjacent primary school, enabling accurate survey of the relevant trees on that land.

3. Summary of data

3.1 Trees and hedges

The survey identified seven relevant trees, and three hedge features.

The western boundary has a discontinuous hedgeline, categorised in three sections. The most northerly section is a leylandii hedge, overgrown on the site side. South of this is a short section of privet, followed by a longer one further south again. Both these privet hedges are very overgrown on the site side.

At the north of site are two insignificant small elder, with a third one nearby growing through the eastern boundary fence.

Beyond the site's north-west boundary is a group of early-mature broadleaf trees in the grounds of South Athersley Primary School. Four of these trees whose rooting could potentially be affected have been recorded. One of these, a Lombardy poplar, is located very close to the boundary with its roots consequently extending to well within site.

3.2 Retention categories

Retention categories have been assigned in accordance with the criteria in BS5837: 2012¹ (Appendix D).

None of the surveyed trees or hedgelines are of sufficient quality to raise them above the level of category C.

3.3 Below ground constraints

The Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are the areas in which construction and activities related to the construction process should not take place, in order to protect the trees' root systems. Where such activities cannot be avoided,

it may be possible to incorporate design measures that prevent the damage that may occur to the tree's health and stability through soil compaction, level changes, root severance and contamination. Sections 6 and 7 of BS5837: 2012¹ outline methods for protecting RPAs during the construction process and for building within them where this is unavoidable.

RPAs are generically calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter, in accordance with section 4.6.1 of BS5837: 2012¹; this also provides methods for calculating the combined stem diameter of multi-stem trees.

In accordance with BS5837: 2012¹, the RPAs listed in the Tree Constraints data (Appendix B) have been determined from the stem diameter by using Table 4 (Appendix D), whose values are themselves extracted from Table D.1 in Annex D of the standard (BS5837: 2012¹). Stem diameters are rounded up to align with those in Table 4; potentially to the trees' benefit.

Where group and hedge locations occur, a continuous RPA boundary has been shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix F). The extent of this boundary has been determined by the tree assessor, using a balanced judgement of the various contributing factors – particularly the species composition and density of the group.

3.4 Above ground constraints

Data for crown spread is listed in the Tree Constraints Data (Appendix B). Additionally, the Tree Schedule (Appendix A) contains data on canopy clearance, and the height of the first major branch (where applicable).

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Trees losses

Three insignificant small elders are to be removed at the north of site (trees 01, 02, 03).

The overgrown leylandii hedge (04) is to be removed as its retention is not compatible with the proximity of proposed construction.

The two sections of privet hedge are specified below for heavy pruning. However, they may be preferred for removal, and if that is the case there are no arboricultural reasons why this should not be done.

4.2 Impact on Hedge 05

If privet hedge section 05 is not removed, it will require cutting back by 1.3 m on the site side. As such it will extend onto site by 0.9 m from the existing wooden fence. The top of the hedge will also need reducing significantly in height.

Privet is a hardy hedge species tolerant of some disturbance. However, it could struggle to recover from such extensive removal of existing foliage. Therefore, if this hedge's retention is desired any lateral pruning should be done one or two years before the height pruning, to improve its chance of recovery and of gaining density of foliage.

4.3 Impact on Hedge 06

If privet hedge section 06 is not removed, it will require cutting back by 1.1 m on the site side. As such it will extend onto site by 1.0 m from the existing wooden fence. The top of the hedge will also need reducing significantly in height.

As with hedge 05, it could struggle to recover from such extensive removal of existing foliage. Therefore, if this hedge's retention is desired any lateral pruning should be done one or two years before the height pruning, to improve its chance of recovery and of gaining density of foliage.

4.4 Impact on Tree 07

Tree 07 is located adjacent to the boundary, and its roots will extend to well within site. Tree health should not suffer any significant harm if the site part of the Root Protection Area is fenced off for the duration of construction – see Section 5.

5. Tree Protection Plan

5.1 Temporary fencing

Temporary fencing is necessary at the location shown on the drawing in Appendix I, to protect the roots of tree 07. Details of specifications for this fencing are given in sections 5.3.

5.2 Timing

The requirements of the Tree Protection Plan should be implemented in full prior to the commencement of any construction work. All parties operating on site, and all those involved in planning construction operations, should be made aware of all of the requirements of the Tree Protection Plan.

5.3 Temporary fencing – specification

Where the Tree Protection Plan indicates ‘tree protection fencing’, this should consist of 2 metre high welded mesh panels on concrete or rubber feet. The panels should be joined together using at least two ant-tamper couplers, installed so their removal is only possible from inside the fence. Fence couplers should be spaced apart by at least 1 metre, and the panels should be supported on their inner sides by stabiliser struts, with these attached to base plates that are secured with ground pins. If, for whatever reason, use of ground pins is unfeasible, the stabiliser struts should be mounted on a block tray. An all-weather notice should be affixed to the fencing with the following (or similar) wording: “Construction exclusion zone for protection of tree roots – no access” (BS5837: 2012¹, 6.2.2.3).

6. Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1 Hard surfacing adjacent to hedges 05 and 06

The proposed plans indicate hard surfacing immediately adjacent to the Root Protection Areas of hedge sections 05 and 06. This hedging is not of sufficient quality to merit any special surfacing requirements, but it is important that the surfacing edge extends no further than that indicated on

the proposed plans (Appendix G). Accurate scaled measurements should be taken on site to ensure that this is the case.

7. Other observations

7.1 Legal status of trees on site

The status of trees on site - with regard to Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas - has not been established. This should be checked, although it seems unlikely here. The relevant legislation to these matters is contained within the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 ² and The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 ³.

7.2 Wildlife considerations and law

The requirements the following legislation should also be considered in the planning of any arboricultural operations.

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 ⁴
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 ⁵
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 ⁶
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011 ⁷

One combined effect of the above legislation is that tree work operations must be planned to avoid disturbance to nesting, breeding or roosting birds, or to bats and their roosts. The nests of wild birds are protected whilst in use, and all 18 bat species found in the UK are afforded European Protected Species status.

Reference List

1. British Standards Institution (2012) *BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. London, BSI Standards Ltd.
2. *Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. London, HMSO.
3. *The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012*. London, HMSO.
4. *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981*. London, HMSO.
5. *Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000*. London, HMSO.
6. *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010*. London, HMSO.
7. *The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011*. London, HMSO.

Photographs



Photo 1. Hedge 04 – leylandii.



Photo 2. Hedge 05 – privet – is the short section at centre of photo. Hedge 04 is on the right, and hedge 06 on the left.



Photo 3. Hedge 06 – privet.



Photo 4. Adjacent group of trees at South Athersley Primary School. Tree 07 is the tall poplar growing through fence, whose rooting area will be protected by temporary fencing during construction.

Appendices

Appendix A: Tree Schedule (excluding Root Protection Areas and crown spread)

Table 1 (overleaf) contains data for all trees, excluding Root Protection Areas and crown spread details – which are found in Appendix B.

Condition categories, in ascending order of quality:

poor – moderate – fair – good - very good

Tree Number	Species (common name)	Height (m)	Canopy clearance (m)	Life stage	Observations, and suggestions for management	Remaining contribution (years)	BS retention category	Condition (physiological : structural)
01	Elder	4	0.5	Early Mature	Very low quality	10+ Years	C1	Fair : Moderate
02	Elder	3	0.5	Semi Mature	Very low quality	10+ Years	C1	Fair : Moderate
03	Elder	3	0.5	Early Mature	Very low quality	10+ Years	C1	Fair : Moderate
04	Leylandii	4	0	Early Mature	Leylandii hedge, previously topped.	20+ Years	C1	Fair : Fair
05	Privet	4	0	Early Mature	Recommend that any lateral pruning is done one or two years before the vertical pruning, to improve its chance of recovery and of gaining density of foliage.	20+ Years	C1	Good : Fair
06	Privet	3.5	0	Early Mature	Recommend that any lateral pruning is done one or two years before the vertical pruning, to improve its chance of recovery and of gaining density of foliage.	20+ Years	C1	Good : Fair
07	Poplar, Lombardy	17	0	Early Mature	On school land. Basal epicormic stems are rubbing on fence and are becoming structurally compromised due to the fence. These basal stems could be satisfactorily removed to leave only the better-formed main stem: this is an issue to be addressed by the school's own tree inspection regime.	20+ Years	C1	Fair : Fair

Tree Number	Species (common name)	Height (m)	Canopy clearance (m)	Life stage	Observations, and suggestions for management	Remaining contribution (years)	BS retention category	Condition (physiological : structural)
08	Cherry, Bird	13	2.5	Mature	On school land	20+ Years	C1	Good : Fair
09	Willow, Goat	12	1	Early Mature	On school land.	20+ Years	C1	Good : Moderate
10	Ash, Common	11	2.5	Early Mature	On school land.	20+ Years	C1	Fair : Fair

Appendix B: Tree Constraints Data: Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and crown spread

Table 2 (overleaf) contains data for Root Protection Areas and crown spread for all trees – all other tree data is found in in Appendix A.

Tree Number	No. of stems	Diameter (mm) single stem	Diameter (mm) - 2 to 5 stems					Mean stem diameter (mm)	Calculated stem diameter (mm)	Radius of nominal circle (m)(from BS5837: 2012 ¹ Annex D)	RPA Area (m ²) (from BS5837: 2012 ¹ Annex D)	Crown spread (m)			
			stem 1	stem 2	stem 3	stem 4	stem 5	> 5 stems				north	south	east	west
01	3	0	80	70	70					1.8	10	2	1	1	2
02	3	0	70	60	50					1.5	7	1	1	1	1
03	1	150								1.8	10	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
04	Group location (hedge) - see Tree Constraints Plan for canopy and RPA (Appendix F)														
05	Group location (hedge) - see Tree Constraints Plan for canopy and RPA (Appendix F)														
06	Group location (hedge) - see Tree Constraints Plan for canopy and RPA (Appendix F)														
07	3	0	360	150	100					5.1	81	1	3	2	2
08	1	370								4.5	64	2	5.5	5	3
09	6	0						175		5.4	92	4	5	4	5
10	1	320								3.9	48	3	5	4.5	2

Appendix C: Key to botanical names

Bird cherry	- <i>Prunus padus</i>
Common ash	- <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Elder	- <i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Goat willow	- <i>Salix caprea</i>
Leyland cypress	- <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>
Lombardy poplar	- <i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica'
Privet	- <i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>

Appendix D: Tree retention categories

Trees are assessed for retention categories in the order in which those categories appear in the table below – with all trees initially assessed against the criteria for category 'U', followed sequentially by categories 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

Table 3 (overleaf) is based on Table 1 of BS5837: 2012¹; some but not all of the text is necessarily reproduced verbatim.

Table 3.

Trees that are not suitable for retention			
<p>Category U</p> <p>Trees whose condition means that their retention as living trees beyond 10 years is unrealistic in the context of the current land use</p>	<p>Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (where, for example, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.</p> <p>In some circumstances, category U trees may have conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve, despite tree condition.</p>		
Trees whose retention should be prioritised			
	1.	2.	3.
	Predominantly arboricultural merit	Predominantly landscape merit	Predominantly cultural merit (includes conservation value)
<p>Category A</p> <p>High quality trees, currently with life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	<p>Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially rare or unusual species. Also trees that are essential components of groups or formal or semi - formal arboricultural features (such as an avenue's dominant or principal trees).</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands that have particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands that have significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (such as veteran trees or wood - pasture)</p>

Trees whose retention should be considered (with Category B assuming the greater priority in retention decisions)			
	1. Predominantly arboricultural merit	2. Predominantly landscape merit	3. Predominantly cultural merit (includes conservation value)
Category B Moderate quality trees, currently with life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that are excluded from category A due to impaired condition (such as the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years. Also trees that simply lack the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, often those growing as groups or woodlands, such that their collective rating is higher than that which they might attract as individuals. Also trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees that have material conservation or other cultural value.
Category C Low quality trees, currently with life expectancy of at least 10 years. Also young trees of stem diameter <150mm.	Trees that are unremarkable or of very limited merit, or that have such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees growing as groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value. Also trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees lacking any material conservation or other cultural value.

Appendix E: Calculating Root Protection Areas

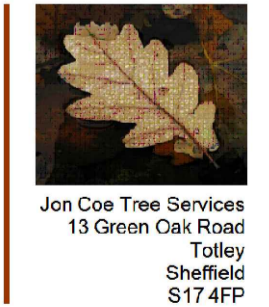
Table 4. This table was used to establish Root Protection Areas (RPAs) in accordance with section 4.6.1 of BS5837: 2012¹, and Annex D of the same standard (from which this table's values are drawn). 'Stem diameter' refers to either the measured diameter of single stem trees, or the calculated combined stem diameter of multi-stem trees (BS5837: 2012¹, 4.6.1).

Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of a uniformly circular RPA (m)	RPA – area (m ²)	Stem diameter (mm)	Radius of a uniformly circular RPA (m)	RPA – area (m ²)
75	0.9	3	675	8.1	206
100	1.2	5	700	8.4	222
125	1.5	7	725	8.7	238
150	1.8	10	750	9.0	255
175	2.1	14	775	9.3	272
200	2.4	18	800	9.6	290
225	2.7	23	825	9.9	308
250	3.0	28	850	10.2	327
275	3.3	34	875	10.5	346
300	3.6	41	900	10.8	366
325	3.9	48	925	11.1	387
350	4.2	55	950	11.4	408
375	4.5	64	975	11.7	430
400	4.8	72	1000	12.0	452
425	5.1	81	1025	12.3	475
450	5.4	92	1050	12.6	499
475	5.7	102	1075	12.9	519
500	6.0	113	1100	13.2	547
525	6.3	124	1125	13.5	573
550	6.6	137	1150	13.8	598
575	6.9	150	1175	14.1	625
600	7.2	163	1200	14.4	652
625	7.5	177	1225	14.7	679
650	7.8	191	1250+	15.0	707

Appendix F: Tree Constraints Plan

The Tree Constraints Plan (overleaf) indicates the locations, retention categories, Root Protection Areas and crown spreads of all relevant trees. Tree locations are as defined in the topographical survey that was supplied to Jon Coe Tree Services Ltd (see section 1.3).

In cases where the location of a tree was not included in the supplied topographical survey, the tree number is suffixed with an *. In such cases, the stem location has been identified to the best ability of the arboricultural surveyor. Where reference points are to be found on site, this is likely to have involved triangulation of stem location using a laser rangefinder. In other cases, it may have been necessary to visually estimate the stem's location on the site plan. In neither case should the accuracy of stem location be relied upon to the same extent as with a topographical survey.



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Site: South Athersley 1:200 @ A1
 Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan November 2017

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Category — Crown Spread
 Tree Number
 Species
 Category

Root Protection Area

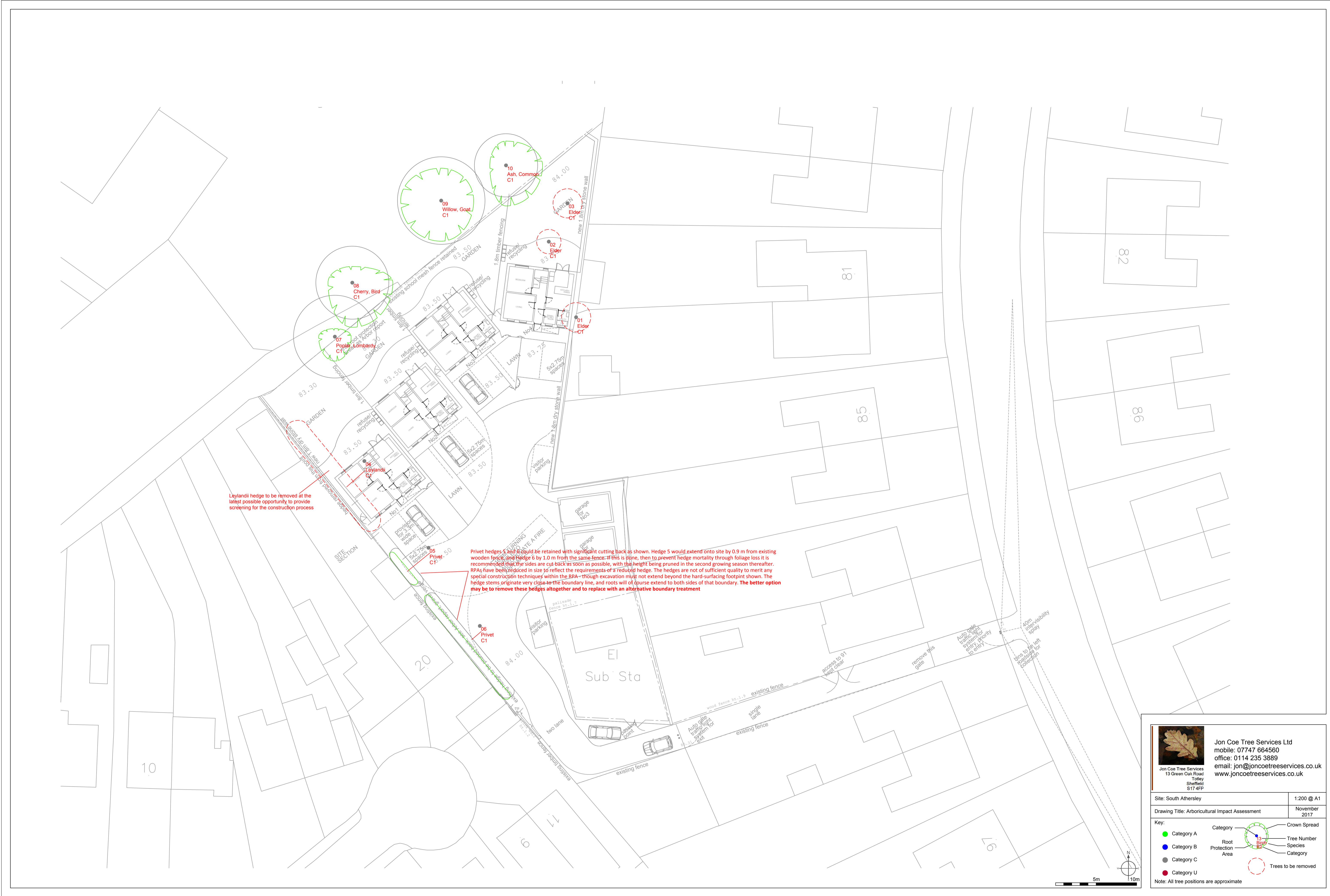
Note: All tree positions are approximate


Appendix G: Proposed development plan

The proposed layout overleaf, on which this report's findings are based, was supplied by Design Space Architecture.

Appendix H: Arboricultural impact assessment – drawing

The drawing overleaf illustrates the proposed layout in relation to trees, as referred to in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (section 4).





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Site: South Athersley	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment	November 2017

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Species
- Category

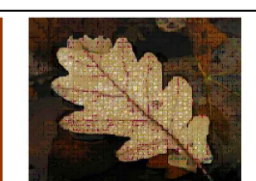
- Trees to be removed

Note: All tree positions are approximate

Appendix I: Tree protection plan - drawing

The drawing overleaf illustrates the layout referred to in the Tree Protection Plan (section 5). Neither this drawing nor section 5 stands alone; it is essential that both are referred to together.





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Site: South Athersley 1:200 @ A1
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan November 2017

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Category Legend:

- 13 Crown Spread
- 13 Tree Number
- 13 Species
- 13 Category
- 13 Tree Protection Fencing BS5837:2012

Note: All tree positions are approximate

