TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To **BS5837:2012** at:

51 Wareham Grove, Dodworth, Barnsley, S75 3LU

Prepared For:
White Agus Partnership
8 Morston Business Park,
Whaley Road,
Barugh Green,
Barnsley,
S75 1HQ

Date: *July 2016*
Reference: *AWA1619*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We are instructed by Robert Agus of White Agus Partnership, to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.

1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations,* to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

1.2.1 The survey took place during July 2016.

1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using "Visual Tree Assessment" techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.

1.2.3 The author's qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1.** Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located to the north east of Dodworth, a village in the metropolitan borough of Barnsley in South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site currently consists of a residential garden with an adjacent group of trees on land to the east.

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

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

3.1.2 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998: 2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 16 individual trees. All of the 16 trees are retention category 'C', (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.2 The tree cover is comprised of a linear group of trees situated on adjacent land, to the east of the site. The trees are even aged, and are predominantly Ash species. While the trees are all lower individual value, they collectively form a moderate value landscape feature and are part of a larger group of shelter belt planting that shields views and noise from the nearby M1 motorway.

3.2.3 The Ash trees were assessed for Ash dieback by *Chalara fraxinea*. At the present time no symptoms were visible on the detailed trees. However, the Ash trees will be susceptible to this fungus and so ongoing future monitoring is advisable.

3.3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.3.1 It is proposed to build an extension on the eastern side of the residential dwelling with associated facilities. The development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this impact assessment and the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

3.3.2 From assessing the new development proposals, no trees will require removal to facilitate the new development. No trees are situated in the footprint of the new structure and their retention and protection throughout the development is easily achievable.

3.3.3 The crown of trees T6 to T12 overhanging slightly into the site and so may conflict with the new extension. As such, the trees will require minor pruning to give them clearance from the new extension development and avoid future conflicts. The trees will require crown lifting up to 6m from ground level and selective crown reduction works on overhanging branches back to near the boundary line.

3.3.4 Due to the small size of the overhanging branches and the relatively young age and good vigour of the trees, it is expected they will happily tolerate the required pruning work, and the work will not negatively impact their condition or visual amenity value.

3.3.5 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. The RPA of the trees avoids the new development.

3.3.6 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the dwelling. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.

3.4 Protection of the Retained Trees

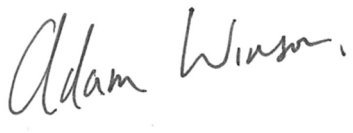
3.4.1 Due to the nature and scale of the development it is considered that the existing boundary fence will provide an adequate tree protection barrier to the adjacent trees.

3.4.2 The required tree pruning works should be undertaken by properly qualified and experienced tree surgeon companies, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998: 2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

8th July 2016

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
Appendix 4: Tree Data
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan
Appendix 6: Arboricultural Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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

Experience
I have worked within the tree care profession for 20 years. I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters. My work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing and park developments and highway and infrastructure projects. My work often involves trees with Preservation Orders, insurance claims, subsidence claims and litigation. In 2010 I obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (with distinction), also gaining the top student award, and have had articles published in industry magazines and have original research published by the UK Forestry Commission.

Membership of Professional Bodies
Professional Member and Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
Associate of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management
Associate of the Arboricultural Association

Qualifications
MSc Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (Distinction)
BSc (Hons) Environmental Conservation
National Diploma in Arboriculture

Mr Guy Baxter *FdSc (Arb). ND Arb. TechArborA*

Experience
I have worked within the tree care profession for 7 years and joined AWA Tree Consultants in April 2015. My work focuses on undertaking BS5837:2012 tree surveys for development projects; this involves tree inspections, the preparation of Tree Reports, Arboricultural Impact Assessments and Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012. While working full time, I am currently in my final stages of a part-time BSc Hons Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at the University of Central Lancashire, and am working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist with the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

Membership of Professional Bodies
Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters
Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association

Qualifications
FdSc (Arb) Foundation Degree in Science (Arboriculture)
Level 3 Extended National Diploma in Arboriculture and Forestry

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations.* The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837 (2012). Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations'*.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

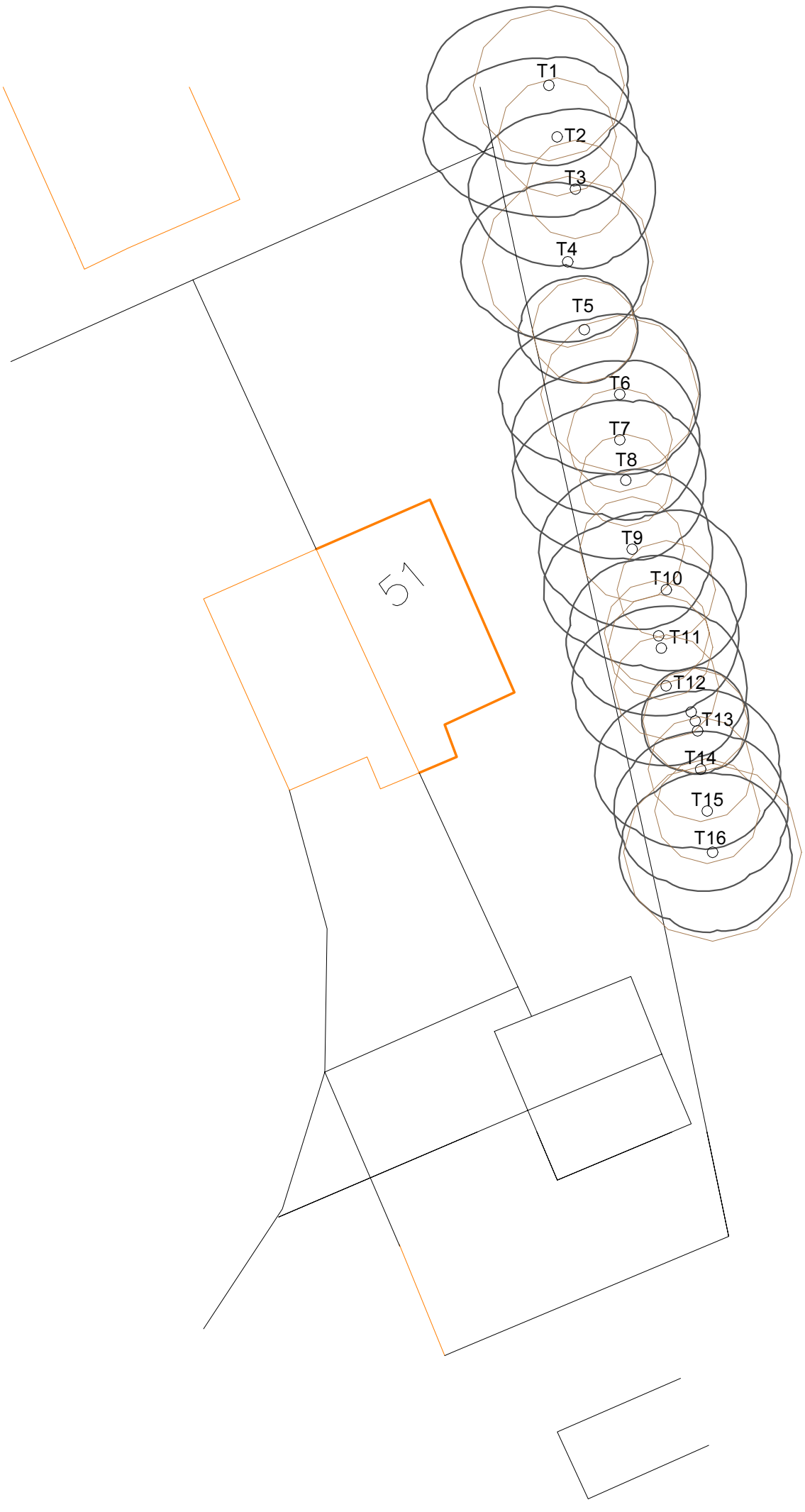
Appendix 4: Tree Data

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	230	No	2.5	3	3	3	4.6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging into garden	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T2	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	180	No	2.5	3	3	3	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging into garden	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T3	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	11	1	220	No	3	3	3	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging into garden	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T4	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	11	1	260	No	2.5	3	3	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging into garden	Situated in adjacent land	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T5	Hazel	*Corylus avellana*	Semi-mature	3	1	150	No	0	2	2	2	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base	Normal. Overhanging into garden	Coppiced hazel bush. Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T6	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	11	1	240	No	3	3	3	3	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Normal. Overhanging into garden	Situated in adjacent land	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Crown raise to 6m from ground level and prune back to suitable points near boundary line

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T7	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	160	No	2.5	3	3	3	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Overhanging into garden	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Crown raise to 6m from ground level and prune back to suitable points near boundary line
T8	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	140	No	2	3	3	3	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Overhanging into garden	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Crown raise to 6m from ground level and prune back to suitable points near boundary line
T9	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	3	140	No	3	3	3	3	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Overhanging	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Crown raise to 6m from ground level and prune back to suitable points near boundary line
T10	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	150	No	2.5	3	3	3	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Small / sparse	Situated in adjacent land	Good	Poor	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Crown raise to 6m from ground level and prune back to suitable points near boundary line
T11	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	150	No	5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging	Two stems forming one crown stems close but separate trees. Situated in adjacent land	Good	Good	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	Crown raise to 6m from ground level and prune back to suitable points near boundary line
T12	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	150	No	2.5	3	3	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal; Minor deadwood	3 stems forming one crown. Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Crown raise to 6m from ground level and prune back to suitable points near boundary line

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (M)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T13	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	160	No	6	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities	Small / sparse. 25% dead / absent	Situated in adjacent land	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T14	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	160	No	3	3	3	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Unbalanced	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T15	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	11	1	160	No	2.5	3	3	3	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Overhanging	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works
T16	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	11	1	270	No	3	3	3	3	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Multiple stemmed at 2m. Vertical	Normal; Overhanging	Situated in adjacent land	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works



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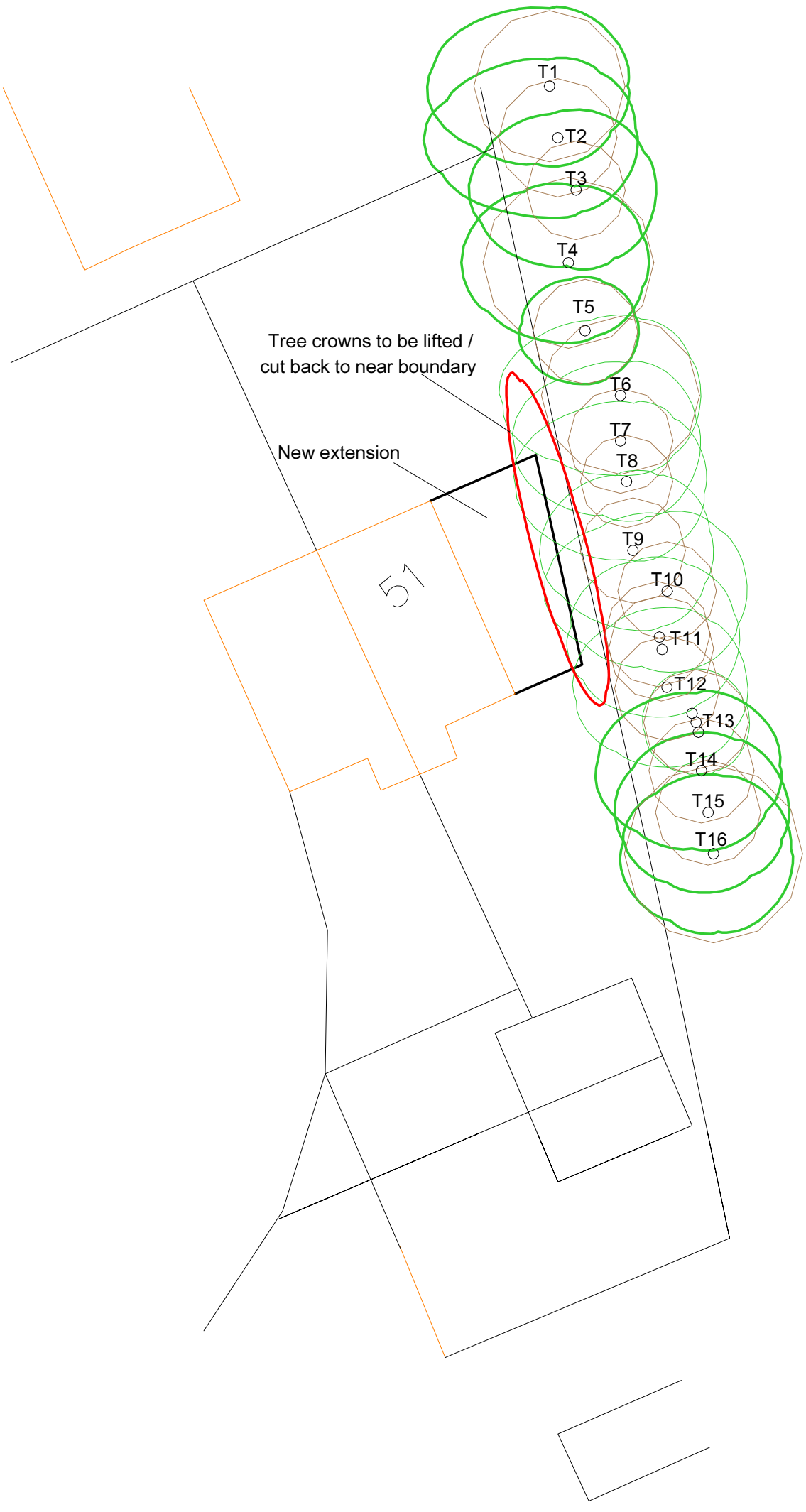
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

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BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these catagories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

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



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Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

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SCALE 1:200 PAPER: A3

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE CROWN TO PRUNE
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM