

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

Stage One:

Tree Survey

Preliminary Arboricultural Advice

Client:	Currie and Brown Limited
Site:	Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way Barnsley
Postcode:	S71 1AY
Date:	25 th November 2024
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background Information

The purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of the feasibility and potential arboricultural impact of a development on 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. I understand that the current proposals are in draft form, and the design and site layout have not yet been finalised, subject to the findings of this report.

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

Results of 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 & Recommendations

In my opinion, the existing tree population of the site has potential to greatly enhance any development of the site, providing amenity value, ecosystem services and key landscape features which may be integrated into the site layout. The existing trees do, however, impose associated constraints which must be carefully considered in the context of a development.

Although the current proposals for the development appear to involve the removal of several trees, in my opinion, these are of limited arboricultural value and their loss readily mitigated by compensatory planting on site. The outline landscape proposals indicate a clear net benefit to the arboricultural value and canopy cover of the site in the long-term.

I anticipate that it is possible to implement the proposed development with negligible impact on retained trees, provided appropriate mitigation and tree protection measures are developed and implemented throughout the development.

A formal Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be made to take account of the effects of any loss of trees, and of potential damage to retained trees once the design and layout of the proposed development has been finalised.

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 stage one arboricultural report relating to the potential for development on the site of Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Barnsley ('the site'). This report is written in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction ('BS5837').
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this report ('stage one') is to identify and categorise all trees within influencing distance of the proposed site ('red line' application boundary) to inform the design process. This report therefore forms part of a feasibility study and is not intended to be submitted with a planning application.
- 1.1.3 Arboricultural components of this report include:
- a. **Tree Schedule** to present data from the survey
 - b. **Tree Constraints Plan** for the site including tree retention categories, root protection areas and canopy spreads
 - c. **Preliminary Arboricultural Advice** pertaining to the trees surveyed, in the context of potential development of the site
- 1.1.4 Additional arboricultural information will be required to accompany the planning application to enable Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council to validate the application and make an informed decision about the overall arboricultural impact. Depending on the final layout and design of the proposed development, this may include:
- a. **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)** to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the tree population of the site
 - b. **Tree Protection Plan (TPP)** to demonstrate that adequate tree protection shall be used to minimise potentially detrimental impacts on existing trees
 - c. **Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)** to set out tree protection specifications, construction methodologies and arboricultural supervision designed to minimise impact on existing trees

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 seventeen years' experience in arboriculture, twelve 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 Information Provided

- 1.3.1 The following information was provided prior to my site visit:

Document	Author	Company	Date
Existing Topography and Site Constraints	AF	Bond Bryan	16.07.24
Landscape Masterplan	AF	Bond Bryan	16.07.24

- 1.3.2 I was also provided with a CAD drawing of the Existing Topography and Site Constraints Plan by Darren Milnes of Triton Construction Limited, which has been used in conjunction with a geo-referenced aerial photograph as a base map for the tree survey.

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 the current proposals are in draft form, and the design and site layout have not yet been finalised, pending the findings of this report.

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).

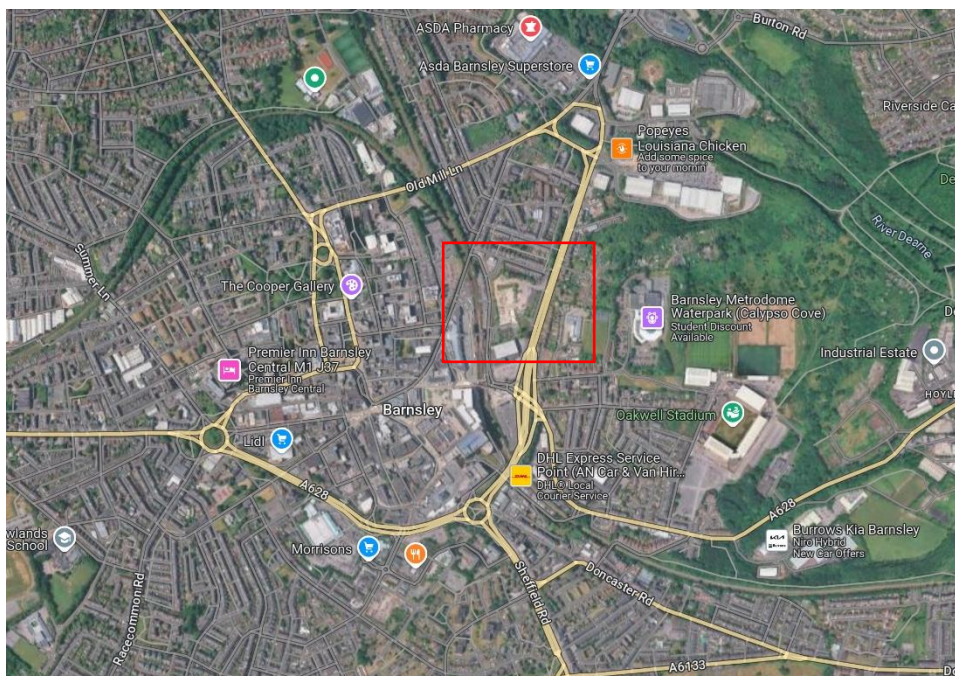


Figure 1: Aerial photograph of the site location. Map data ©2024 Google.



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

1.6 British Standard 5837:2012 - An Iterative Process

1.6.1 British Standard 5837:2012 gives guidance on the principles and processes that should be applied to achieve harmonious integration of trees and structures in the context of a new development.

1.6.2 Arboricultural input to the design stage of a new development and delivery of supporting documents for the purposes of a planning application should follow a stepwise process (described below) and should involve discussions with an arboriculturist at the earliest opportunity to ensure trees are fully considered as a key part of the development.

1.6.3 **Stage 1 Report:** Tree Constraints & Feasibility Study

For most planning applications where there are trees on or adjacent a site an initial assessment of the tree population and tree constraints will be required, to include:

- Tree Schedule: Presents data from the tree survey
- Tree Constraints Plan (TCP): Tree locations, retention categories and constraints
- Preliminary Arboricultural Advice: Presented in a formal written report

1.6.4 **Stage 2 Report:** Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Outline Mitigation Measures

This will normally follow a stage one report and may include:

- Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA): An assessment of the anticipated impact of the proposed development on the tree population (existing & proposed)
- Outline Tree Protection Plan: Indicative plan of tree protection measures
- Heads of Terms Arboricultural Method Statement: Outlines principles of the methodology required to mitigate impact on existing trees

1.6.5 **Stage 3 Report:** Detailed Tree Protection & Discharge of Conditions

This is sometimes required if the tree protection requirements are complex; or if there is a planning condition requirement to do so. It may include:

- Detailed Tree Protection Plan (TPP)
- Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS): detailed methodology to include arboricultural supervision and site monitoring schedule (if required)

1.6.6 **Stage 4:** Arboricultural Supervision & Post-Construction

This is sometimes required if the tree protection requirements are complex; or if there is a planning condition requirement to do so. This may include:

- Provision of project arboriculturist or 'Arboricultural Clerk of Works' (as required)
- Written reports as evidence of arboricultural supervision, site monitoring, reinstatement, and planting and aftercare (as required)

2. DESK STUDY & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.1 National Planning Policy

- 2.1.1 Key relevant principles from the National Planning Policy Framework (2023) ¹ 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 ² the following applications have been received in recent years:

Application Number	Proposal	Status	Validated
2024/0203	Discharge of conditions relating to outline planning application 2022/0434	Not yet determined	11.03.24
2024/0475	Reserved matters relating to outline planning application 2022/0434	Not yet determined	02.08.24

¹ [National Planning Policy Framework \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk)

² [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

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 ³.
- 2.3.2 According to the interactive mapping system provided by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council ⁴ 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.

³ [Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/topics/trees-and-forests)

⁴ [Tree Preservation Orders](#) (accessed 25.10.24)

2.5 Notable, Veteran and Ancient Trees

- 2.5.2 The Ancient Tree Inventory ⁵ 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 ⁶.

⁵ [Tree Search - Ancient Tree Inventory \(woodlandtrust.org.uk\)](https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/tree-search-ancient-tree-inventory/)

⁶ [Finding a Consultant | CIEEM](https://www.cieem.co.uk/finding-a-consultant/)

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 Appraisal

- 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 & Arboricultural Features

- 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

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. TREE CONSTRAINTS & DESIGN

4.1 Arboricultural Considerations at the Design Stage

- 4.1.1 Arboricultural considerations should be addressed at the design stage of a proposed development to enable the delivery of harmonious integration of trees (both existing and newly planted) and built structures.

4.2 Tree Retention and Removal

- 4.2.1 Where appropriate, the retention of the highest quality trees and arboricultural features and their integration into the design and layout of a new development should be a priority due to their contribution to the amenity and character of a site, as well as the many, well documented economic, sociological and environmental benefits that trees deliver.
- 4.2.2 Misplaced retention of existing trees should be avoided if, for example, they have very limited remaining life expectancy, significant deterioration in condition is anticipated, or if spatial constraints of the site make their long-term retention unrealistic.
- 4.2.3 **Category A trees:** The retention and protection of high-quality category A trees should be a priority in the context of the proposed development due to their high arboricultural value and long-term contribution to the amenity of the site. The proposed development should be carefully designed around their constraints to minimise impact.
- 4.2.4 **Category B trees:** The default position should be that moderate-quality category B trees should be retained, and the proposed development carefully designed around their constraints to minimise impact.
- 4.2.5 **Category C trees:** Retention of low-quality category C trees should be sought wherever appropriate, particularly where they make significant contribution to canopy cover, or ecological or environmental attributes of the site. However, I suggest that trees of this category should not normally be considered a constraint to development, provided their loss may be adequately mitigated.
- 4.2.6 **Category U trees:** The removal of these trees has been recommended for arboricultural reasons and unrelated to the proposed development of the site.

4.3 Above Ground Constraints

- 4.3.1 Both current and mature dimensions of existing, retained trees and newly planted trees are a key consideration in successful integration of the development with the tree population of the site. Therefore, mature dimensions of existing and proposed trees should be considered at the design stage.

- 4.3.2 Common tree related nuisances and disbenefits should also be carefully considered and mitigated where necessary. These include the effects of shading and indirect effects on light levels, seasonal leaf, seed and fruit litter, seasonal / allergenicity pollen issues and honeydew excretions. A further consideration is the real or perceived risk from tree or branch failure, which may be elevated if a change in land use results in an increase in occupation or target values.
- 4.3.3 Any proposed development should avoid future pressure for the removal of retained trees and should not rely on or demand repeated future pruning to avoid damage or nuisance caused by adjacent trees.

4.4 Below Ground Constraints

- 4.4.1 Below ground tree constraints describe the rooting area of a tree which should be protected during and post-development. This is represented by the Root Protection Area (RPA). Within the RPA measures must be taken to avoid soil compaction, root severance, changes in levels or soil contamination which could compromise tree health, stability or longevity and remaining contribution to the site.
- 4.4.2 The default RPA recommended by BS5837:2012 is circular with a radius based upon tree stem diameter and centred on the tree stem. However, the shape of RPAs may be modified to account for likely constrictions to the rooting area and more complex root morphology. The size of RPAs should not be reduced.
- 4.4.3 The default position should be that structures are to be located outside the RPA of retained trees. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available to minimise damage to trees.
- 4.4.4 Design of built structures should consider risk of future damage to structures and hard surfaces due to direct root damage; and of indirect damage through water abstraction by woody vegetation if shrinkable clay soils are present.
- 4.4.5 British Standard (BS5837:2012) makes the following key recommendations regarding undertaking work within the RPA of retained trees:
- *To avoid damage to tree roots, existing ground levels should be retained within the RPA. Intrusion into soil (other than for piling) within the RPA is generally not acceptable, and topsoil within it should be retained in situ. However, limited manual excavation within the RPA might be acceptable, subject to justification. Such excavation should be undertaken carefully, using hand-held tools and preferably by compressed air soil displacement. (7.2.1)*
 - *Permanent hard surfacing within the RPA should not require excavation into the soil, including through lowering of levels and/or scraping, other than the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation. (7.4.2.1). New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA (7.4.2.3)*

4.5 Tree Constraints Plan

4.5.1 The location of individual trees and other arboricultural features within influencing distance of the proposed development are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (appendix 4). This plan is annotated to show key arboricultural considerations in relation to design of the development, which include the following:

- **Tree Retention Category:** in accordance with BS5837:2012
- **Crown Spread:** current extent of tree crowns
- **Shading Arc:** Shading is not shown on the plan as it is not considered a significant constraint in the context of the proposed development
- **Default Root Protection Area:** default RPA in accordance with BS5837 (circular and centred on the tree stem)
- **Modified Root Protection Area:** modified RPAs are shown for T4 to T7 ¹
- **Other Potentially Significant Arboricultural Considerations:** highlighted and described in text on the plan

¹ Both default and modified Root Protection Areas (RPA) are shown on the plan due to the proximity of roads / buildings / retaining walls and their likely influence on root morphology. However, the presence of roots within these areas cannot be discounted. A precautionary approach should be adopted in the area between the default and modified RPAs due to uncertainty over root morphology.

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

5. POTENTIAL ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS

5.1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1.1 I understand that the proposed site layout is still in development, pending the findings of this report. Therefore, the following preliminary assessment of the potential arboricultural impacts is based on documents provided and my understanding of the outline proposals.
- 5.1.2 It should be noted that in the absence of AutoCAD drawings of the current proposals, my assessment of the potential arboricultural impacts is based on visual comparison of the draft plans provided (PDF) with my Tree Constraints Plan.
- 5.1.3 A formal Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be made to take account of the effects of any loss of trees, and of potential damage to retained trees once the design and layout of the proposed development has been finalised. This should accompany the planning application.

5.2 Tree Removal

- 5.2.1 The removal of the following trees (category U) is recommended for arboricultural reasons and is not related to the proposed development of the site:

Tree ID	Species	Category	Key Observations
T5	Cherry	U	Poor vitality and heavily asymmetric crown
G10	Mixed Species Group	U	Mixed species group of young to semi-mature poplar and goat willow. Apparent mechanical damage to stems, failure of several stems and spoil piled at base of trees

- 5.2.2 Based on the documents provided I understand that there will likely be a requirement to remove the following trees to facilitate the development under the current proposals:

Tree ID	Species	Category	Key Observations
T1	Willow	C –	Multi-stemmed tree with tight forks between codominant stems. Growing against metal barrier.
G3	Mixed Species Group	C –	Linear mixed species group of young to semi-mature trees and shrubs located adjacent boundary wall / Harborough Hill Road. Part removal of group indicated on landscape plan.

Tree ID	Species	Category	Key Observations
T4	Apple	C –	Multi-stemmed tree with tight forks between codominant stems.
G8	Sea Buckthorn Group	C –	Group of sea buckthorn located in central area of site. Several buddleia plants also present within group. Low quality and reduced to fair condition.
G9	Mixed Species Group	C –	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.

5.2.3 I suggest that the following trees *may* not be appropriate for retention in the context of a development, depending on the final design and layout.

Tree ID	Species	Category	Key Observations
T2	Birch	C	Removal may be considered if desirable in context of the proposed development
G3	Mixed Species Group	C –	Removal and replacement of entire group (rather than part removal) may be considered if desirable in context of the proposed development

5.2.4 In my opinion, the removal of the category U and category C trees may readily be mitigated through development of a tree planting scheme for the site (see section 5.7).

5.3 Tree Pruning

5.3.1 Preliminary recommendations have been made for minor pruning of several trees with negligible impact on amenity, tree health or longevity. Full recommended pruning specifications are detailed in Recommendations (section 7) & Tree Schedule (appendix 1).

5.3.2 If any further facilitation pruning is required then the specification should be included in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (stage two report) that accompanies the planning application.

5.4 Potential Incursion to RPAs & Crown Extents of Retained Trees

- 5.4.1 My interpretation of the proposed plans indicates a requirement to encroach into the RPAs and current crown extents of several retained trees in order to facilitate the proposed development. The extent of this will depend somewhat on any changes to the current proposals and a final decision on tree removal / retention.
- 5.4.2 The following potential encroachment to RPAs and crown extents have been identified under my understanding of the current proposals. These are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (appendix 3).

Tree ID	Species	Category	Incursion into RPA / Crown Extent
T6	Beech	A	Removal of existing hard surfacing within RPAs to enable development of wildlife area Mitigation measures will be required
T7	Lime	A	
T12	Cherry	C	Removal of existing hard surfacing within RPAs to enable development of soft landscaped area Mitigation measures will be required
T13	Willow	B	
T14	Apple	C	
T15	Beech	B +	
T16	Cherry	B –	
G17	Cherry	C	
T18	Willow	C	
T19	Apple	C	
T20	Cherry	C	

- 5.4.3 In my assessment, provided an appropriate methodology is adopted for the removal of existing hard surfacing within the RPA of retained trees, then the proposals will provide favourable conditions within the rooting area of these trees in the long-term, and will promote improved tree vitality and longevity (see section 5.5).

5.5 Potential Mitigation Measures

- 5.5.1 The use of ‘traditional methods’ of demolition and construction in close proximity to retained trees cannot be undertaken in accordance with BS5837 and are potentially highly injurious to the trees’ rooting systems, likely to compromise their health and longevity.

- 5.5.2 I suggest that appropriate methodology for identified works within the RPAs should include the careful removal of the existing hard surfacing under arboricultural supervision. The upper surface may be carefully removed with lightweight excavator (<5T) located on suitably protected ground. The sub-base should then be removed either with the use of a similar machine or with handheld tools, subject to the extent of sub-base and presence of roots, as instructed by the arboriculturist. There should be no excavation of the ground beneath the level of the sub-base.
- 5.5.3 The condition of the underlying soil should be assessed by the arboriculturist, and soil treatments such as decompaction or application of additional organic matter should be considered.
- 5.5.4 Newly exposed ground should be covered with good quality topsoil with a high sand content to a depth of between 100mm and 200mm and lightly firmed. Dips of upto 400mm may be filled with topsoil to form a level final surface.
- 5.5.5 Application of woodchip mulch within the rooting areas of trees should be considered to promote recycling of organic matter, soil decompaction, encourage fungal mycorrhizal activity and aid moisture and nutrient uptake. This should be as large an area as practicable, although likely limited by site constraints and the require aesthetic of the project. A radius of 1m to 2m around the base of the trees would be advantageous.
- 5.5.6 It should be noted that tree roots are highly likely to be present beyond the designated RPAs. A precautionary approach is advised to all works in the vicinity of trees, and the project arboriculturist should be consulted if an elevated risk of root damage is identified.
- 5.5.7 Tree protection measures, construction methodology and technical solutions shall be outlined in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (stage two report) and detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement (stage three report).

5.6 Potential Post-Development Impacts on Trees

- 5.6.1 Under the current proposals, I don't anticipate any significant post-development impacts on retained trees.

5.7 New Tree Planting & Aftercare

- 5.7.1 As it is anticipated that several trees are to be removed to facilitate the proposed development, tree planting will be required to mitigate the arboricultural impact. I suggest that any trees which are to be lost should be replaced by high quality trees as part of the overall landscaping proposals at a ratio of 2:1, with the objective of a net gain in canopy cover within thirty years.

- 5.7.2 The outline landscape proposal indicates extensive new tree planting on site which should enable the enhancement of both arboricultural value and canopy cover and in the medium to long-term. As such, the proposed development may be viewed as an opportunity to redesign the tree population of the site for future resilience and sustainability.
- 5.7.3 All new planting should be carefully considered to include appropriate species in appropriate locations ('right tree right place') with the intention of developing a more resilient and sustainable tree population.
- 5.7.4 A Landscape Plan to include tree planting and aftercare proposals should accompany the planning application. I suggest that an arboriculturist should be involved in the development of the scheme. Details may be finalised through planning conditions / reserved matters.
- 5.7.5 Note that unless exempt, it is likely that Biodiversity Net Gain requirements will also influence the extent of tree planting required on site, and possibly also outside the application boundary (see section 2.9).

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 General Conclusions

- 6.1.1 The existing tree population of the site includes several fine mature trees. Of particular note are a pair of mature beech and lime trees 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.
- 6.1.2 Mature willow and copper beech trees, within a linear group of younger trees adjacent the northern boundary, are also of note. Cherry, goat willow and apple also feature within this group, which provides effective screening from adjacent residential properties.
- 6.1.3 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.
- 6.1.2 In my opinion, the existing tree population has potential to greatly enhance any development of the site, providing amenity value, ecosystem services and key landscape features which may be integrated into the design of the proposed activity park. The existing tree population does, however, impose associated constraints which must be carefully considered in the context of a development.

6.2 Anticipated Arboricultural Impact of the Proposed Development

- 6.2.1 Although the current proposals for the development appear to involve the removal of several trees, in my opinion, these are of limited arboricultural value.
- 6.2.2 I anticipate that it is possible to implement the proposed development with negligible impact on retained trees, provided appropriate mitigation and tree protection measures are developed and implemented throughout the development. Furthermore, the removal of existing hard surfacing and creation of wildlife areas and soft landscaping will likely improve conditions within the rooting areas of retained trees and serve to promote improved tree vitality and longevity.
- 6.2.3 The outline landscape proposals indicate a clear net benefit to the arboricultural value and canopy cover of the site in the long-term, due to the extent of proposed new tree planting and establishment.
- 6.2.4 A formal Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be made to take account of the effects of any loss of trees, and of potential damage to retained trees once the design and layout of the proposed development has been finalised. The impact will depend on the site layout, construction techniques and methodology. The report containing the AIA should accompany the planning application.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Recommendations Relating to the Proposed Development

- 7.1.1 I understand that the detailed layout of the proposed development is not yet finalised. Therefore, the information presented in this report should be considered in developing the final layout and design.
- 7.1.2 I suggest that the removal of selected trees in poor condition or of limited arboricultural value is considered in the context of development of the site (see section 5.2).
- 7.1.3 Appropriate tree protection measures, methodology and mitigation measures should be adopted during the construction phase to minimise impact on retained trees.
- 7.1.4 I recommend that an ecologist is consulted to advise whether the development has a requirement for Biodiversity Net Gain. The outcome of this will likely inform the extent of replacement tree planting necessary to mitigate the proposed tree removals.
- 7.1.5 I recommend that the information in this report is reviewed to check that my interpretation of the current proposals is correct. Any comments or discrepancies should be report to Thompson Consultancy.

7.2 Recommended Delivery of Arboricultural Input to the Planning System

- 7.2.1 A stage two arboricultural report should be developed once the design has been finalised; and should be submitted as a supporting document with the planning application. This should include an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), outline tree protection proposals and principles of the methodology for works in proximity to retained trees (heads of terms Arboricultural Method Statement).
- 7.2.2 I recommend that a Landscape Plan is developed to accompany the planning application and promote development of an optimised and sustainable tree population suitable for the site, with greater species diversity and spread of age classes. This should include replacement trees for those removed at a minimum ratio of 2:1, with the objective of a net gain in canopy cover within thirty years and be designed to meet Biodiversity Net Gain requirements.
- 7.2.3 I recommend that a project arboriculturist is appointed to advise through design, planning, construction, and landscaping stages of the project.

7.2.4 Planning application should include:

- Tree Schedule: produced from initial tree survey
- Tree Constraints Plan: showing RPAs, crown spreads, and shading
- Tree retention & removal plan
- Strategic hard and soft landscape design
- Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Tree Protection Plan
- Arboricultural Method Statement: Heads of Terms (if work is required within RPA of retained trees)

7.2.5 Planning conditions may require additional arboricultural components:

- Tree Protection Plan: detailed
- Arboricultural Method Statement: detailed
- Schedule of works to retained trees
- Detailed hard and soft landscape design: including full details of mitigation measures
- Arboricultural site monitoring schedule

7.3 Summary of Tree Work Recommendations

7.3.1 I have made the following preliminary recommendations regarding management of the trees present on site. My recommendations are presented in full in the Tree Schedule (appendix 1):

Tree ID	Species	Category	Preliminary Recommendations
T1	Willow	C –	No work required / Remove if desirable in context of proposed development
T2	Birch	C	No work required / Remove if desirable in context of proposed development
G3	Mixed Species Group	C –	No work required / Remove group if desirable in context of proposed development
T4	Apple	C –	No work required / Remove if desirable in context of proposed development
T5	Cherry	U	Remove
T6	Beech ¹	A	Crown lift to clear 2m & prune to clear streetlight splay Remove rope girdling primary branch
T7	Lime ¹	A	Crown lift to clear 2m & remove deadwood Remove basal epicormic growth & ivy to 1m

¹ NB: TPO application required (see section 2.2).

Tree ID	Species	Category	Preliminary Recommendations
G8	Buckthorn Group	C –	No work required / Remove group if desirable in context of proposed development
G9	Mixed Species Group	C –	No work required / Remove group if desirable in context of proposed development
G10	Mixed Species Group	U	Remove
T11	Apple	C	Prune to thin and shape crown Remove surrounding vegetation
T12	Cherry	C	Remove surrounding vegetation & suckers
T13	Willow	B	Repollard to previous points
T14	Apple	C	Prune to thin and shape crown Remove surrounding vegetation
T15	Beech	B +	Removed damaged branches Remove ivy to 1m
T16	Cherry	B –	Remove ivy to 2m from all stems (option to remove all ivy)
G17	Cherry Group	C	Remove ivy to 1m from all stems (option to remove all ivy)
T18	Willow	C	Pollard at approximately 4m
T19	Apple	C	Remove ivy to 1m (option to remove all ivy)
T20	Cherry	C	Remove surrounding vegetation

7.4 General Recommendations

- 7.4.1 All tree work should be carried out in line with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.
- 7.4.2 I recommend that an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor (AAAC) ⁷ is used to carry out all tree work.
- 7.4.3 I recommend that all retained trees are formally reinspected within two years of the date of this report. In addition, I recommend that regular informal checks are made of retained trees for obvious changes in condition or presence of annual fungal fruiting bodies.

⁷ [Arboricultural Association - ARB Approved Contractor Directory \(trees.org.uk\)](https://trees.org.uk)

8. DISCLAIMER

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



25th November 2024

Mike Kiss

DATE

9. QUALIFICATIONS & EXPERIENCE

9.1 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)

9.2 Experience

I have seventeen years' experience in arboriculture, having started 'on the tools' as a climber, team leader and supervisor. I have also spent twelve 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.

9.3 Memberships & Accreditations

Arboricultural Association: Registered Consultant (RCArborA) (RC203)

Arboricultural Association: Professional Member (MArborA) (PR7385)

10. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

10.1 Visual Tree Assessment

10.1.1 My tree survey 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

10.1.2 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).

10.1.3 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).

10.2 Data Collection

10.2.1 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 topographical plan provided. This has been overlaid with an aerial photograph purchased from Bluesky Mapping ⁸ to provide context to the Tree Location Plan (appendix 3).

10.2.2 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.

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

⁸ [Bluesky Mapshop - Online GIS Data](#)

11. REPORT LIMITATIONS

11.1 Limitations: Generic

- 11.1.1 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 9).
- 11.1.2 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.

11.2 Limitations: Site Specific

- 11.2.1 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.
- 11.2.2 This report has been compiled with the use of data collected from ground level inspection in accordance with the methodology described (section 10).
- 11.2.3 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.
- 11.2.4 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.
- 11.2.5 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.
- 11.2.6 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.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY & REFERENCES

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13. 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

Survey Date: 22.11.24

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T1	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	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.	No work required / Remove if desirable in context of proposed development	10 to 20 yrs	C –	22.0	2.7
T2	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	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.	No work required / Remove if desirable in context of proposed development	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.	No work required / Remove group if desirable in context of proposed development	20 to 40 yrs	C –	10.2	1.8
T4	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	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.	No work required / Remove if desirable in context of proposed development	20 to 40 yrs	C –	10.7	1.8
T5	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	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	<10 yrs	U	19.2	2.5
T6	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	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	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

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule

Consultant: Mike Kiss

Survey Date: 22.11.24

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
													indicates presence of roots in this area. Main stem bifurcates at 3m.					
T7	Silver Pendent Lime	<i>Tilia petiolaris</i>	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	<i>Hippophae</i> 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.	No work required / Remove group if desirable in context of proposed development	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.	Remove selected stems contacting fence and within 200mm of fence / Remove group if desirable in context of proposed development	10 to 20 yrs	C-	2.9	1.0
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	<10 yrs	U	4.5	1.2
T11	Apple	<i>Malus</i> 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	<i>Prunus avium</i>	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

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule

Consultant: Mike Kiss

Survey Date: 22.11.24

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
T13	Weeping Willow	<i>Salix chrysocoma</i>	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	<i>Malus sp.</i>	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	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	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
T16	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	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 (option to remove all ivy)	20 to 40 yrs	B-	55.4	4.2
G17	Wild Cherry Group	<i>Prunus avium</i>	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 (option to remove all ivy)	20 to 40 yrs	C	14.6	2.2
T18	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	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	Pollard at approximately 4m	10 to 20 yrs	C	108.9	5.89

Appendix 1: BS5837 Tree Schedule

Consultant: Mike Kiss

Survey Date: 22.11.24

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contrib.	Ret. Cat.	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	E	S	W										
													fence. Tag number 0621 from previous tree survey.					
T19	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	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 1m (option to remove all ivy)	10 to 20 yrs	C	40.7	3.60
T20	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	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	Estimated Remaining Contribution: - <10 years; >10 years; >20 years; >40 years
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	
	Retention Category: As summarised in table 2 (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 Location Plan

SCALE :
1 : 1100 @ A4

DATE :
25/11/2024



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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).

Legend

- Existing Features
- 'Red Line' Application Boundary

Tree Legend

Tree Retention Category / Crown Spread



0 60m



Appendix 4





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Land off Schwabisch Gmund Way, Bansley, S71 1AY BS5837 Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE :
1 : 1100 @ A4

DATE :
25/11/2024



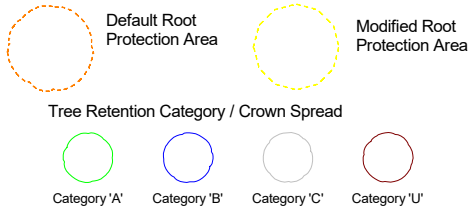
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taken on site and should be considered indicative.
4. Access to several trees was restricted. Dimensions
estimated (see Tree Schedule for details).
5. Both default and modified Root Protection Areas
(RPA) are shown on the plan due to anticipated below
ground constrictions to root growth and their likely
influence on root morphology. However, the presence
of roots beneath the road / buildings cannot be discounted.
A precautionary approach should be adopted in this area
due to uncertainty over root morphology.

Tree Legend



0 60m

Legend

- Existing Features
'Red Line' Application Boundary

