



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To BS 5837:2012 at:

***St. James Square,
Hoyland,
Barnsley,
S74 9AA***

Prepared For:
Andrew Bailey Architects (AA2L Ltd.)
Glendower House,
85 Lundhill Road,
Wombwell,
Barnsley,
S73 0RL

September 2015



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Instructions and Brief.....	3
1.2 Survey Details.....	3
2. The Site	4
2.1 Location & Description	4
3. The Trees.....	4
3.1 Legal	4
3.2 Summary of Results	4
3.3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment	5
4. Signature	6
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience	8
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report	9
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions.....	10
Appendix 4: Tree Data	11
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan	12
Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan.....	13

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 I am instructed by Andrew Bailey Architects, to visit the site and prepare my 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 September 2015.
- 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 on the arboricultural impacts of the development refer to **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location & Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located in the town of Hoyland, on the outskirts of Barnsley, within the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley.
- 2.1.2 The site currently consists of unused rough ground. There is residential housing situated to the east and west of the site. To the north of the site is a car park, upon which the surveyed trees are situated.

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. 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 Summary of Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 8 items of vegetation, comprised of 8 individual trees.
- 3.2.2 All of the surveyed trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 The main development site has no trees. All of the surveyed trees are situated in an adjacent car-park, to the north of the site. Any off-site trees that could have an effect on a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.

- 3.2.4 Collectively the trees form a reasonable landscape feature and have moderate amenity value to the surrounding area, creating a natural barrier between the site and the adjacent car park.
- 3.2.5 Several of the surveyed trees are in a poor condition. Two Norway Maple trees, T6 and T7, are showing signs of decline and have limited long term prospects. In addition, a Goat Willow, T1, has grown at a significant angle and shows signs of root plate heave, along with an unbalanced canopy. This tree has limited long term prospects and its long term suitability for retention is very limited. It is advised that the owner of the trees is contacted and that a request is made that the trees should be made safer by suitable pruning.
- 3.2.6 All of the surveyed trees were covered in ivy. In the future, it would be prudent if this ivy was severed by the trees owner/manager.
- 3.2.7 Occasional, less significant trees and shrubs have been detailed on the attached tree plan but were not surveyed in detail.

3.3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 3.3.1 It is proposed to build three residential dwellings with associated parking and access. The proposals for the new development have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the tree impact plan at Appendix 6.
- 3.3.2 From assessing the new development proposals, no trees will require removal or pruning to facilitate the new development.
- 3.3.3 Due to the sites current topography, the main development site area is slightly lower than the site area containing the trees. Due to this, the detailed Root Protection Areas (RPAs) it is likely to be a somewhat crude representation of the trees actual rooting areas, with few significant roots encroaching beyond the boundary to the south, into the development site area.
- 3.3.4 The design of the new development has considered the tree crown positions in relation to the new dwellings. The design proposals avoid shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth. The crowns of most of the surveyed trees are overhanging slightly into the proposed gardens of the new dwellings.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

8th September 2015

AWA Tree Consultants Limited

Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN

www.awatrees.com

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: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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

Experience

I have worked within the tree care profession for 18 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 Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management

Education and Qualifications

MSc Arboriculture and Urban Forestry (Distinction) University of Central Lancashire - Myerscough College. 2006 -2009

BSc (Hons) Environmental Conservation 2:1. Sheffield Hallam University. 2002 2005

National Diploma in Arboriculture University of Lincoln/ Riseholme. 1996-1998

Previous Experience

Consulting Arboriculturist at JCA Ltd. Halifax, Yorkshire 2005 to 2012

Freelance Arborist for various companies. Sheffield, South Yorkshire 2002 - 2005

Arborist for AAA Arbor /Sydney City Council Australia 2001- 2002

Arborist for The Tree Surgeon, Brisbane, Australia 2000- 2001

Groundsman/Climber at Lindsey Tree Services, Grimsby, Lincolnshire 1998 -2000

Groundsman/Climber at Freelance Baumpflege, Frankfurt, Germany 1998

Freelance Groundsman/Climber for various companies, Lincoln Area 1996-1998

Training, Awards & Qualifications

MSc Top Student Award University of Central Lancashire 2010

Bats and Bat Surveys- a foundation course for ecological consultants. BCT 2007

Arboriculture & Bats: A Guide for Practitioners BCT and AA 2007

CPRE: Prize for best BSc dissertation on the theme of land management 2006

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, 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	First branch	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works	Priority (Mths)
T1	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	8	1	230	No	S1	8	3	6	3	1	Soil erosion; Soil heave	Single stemmed; Significant lean; Reaction growth at base; Weak union; Minor decay	Unbalanced; Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree	Good	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No action required	N/A
T2	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	11	1	270	No	SW 2	11	4	4	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Vertical; Old pruning wounds; Minor decay	Normal	Adjacent tree	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Mod	C	No action required	N/A
T3	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	11	1	350	No	E3	11	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Ivy covered	Normal	Adjacent tree	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Mod	C	No action required	N/A
T4	Rowan	Sorbus aucuparia	Semi-mature	12	1	150	No	N5	11.5	4	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Vertical; Ivy covered	Moderate deadwood	Adjacent tree	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No action required	N/A
T5	Silver Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	10	2	190, 200	No	N3	10	4	1	4	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed; at base; Ivy covered; Vertical	Small / sparse; Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree	Poor	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required	N/A
T6	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	Semi-mature	12	1	260	No	E2	12	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Ivy covered; Bark damage; Large crack with significant decay	Minor dieback; Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. No long term value	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Mod	C	No action required - request that tree is pruned back / made safe	N/A

	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management			
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	First branch	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works	Priority (Mths)
T7	Norway Maple	Acer platanoides	Semi-mature	11	1	320	No	E2	11	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Vertical; Major decay; Major cavity	Major dieback; Major deadwood	Adjacent tree; Limited long term value	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Mod	C	No action required - request that tree is pruned back / made safe	N/A
T8	Rowan	Sorbus sargentiana	Semi-mature	12	1	380	No	N2	12	5	5	5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed; Ivy covered; Tight union	Normal; Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Mod	C	No action required	N/A



Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Duke street, Hoyland,
AWA:1426

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

SCALE :1:200

PAPER: A3

	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

Group of adjacent Maple trees

T8

T7

T6

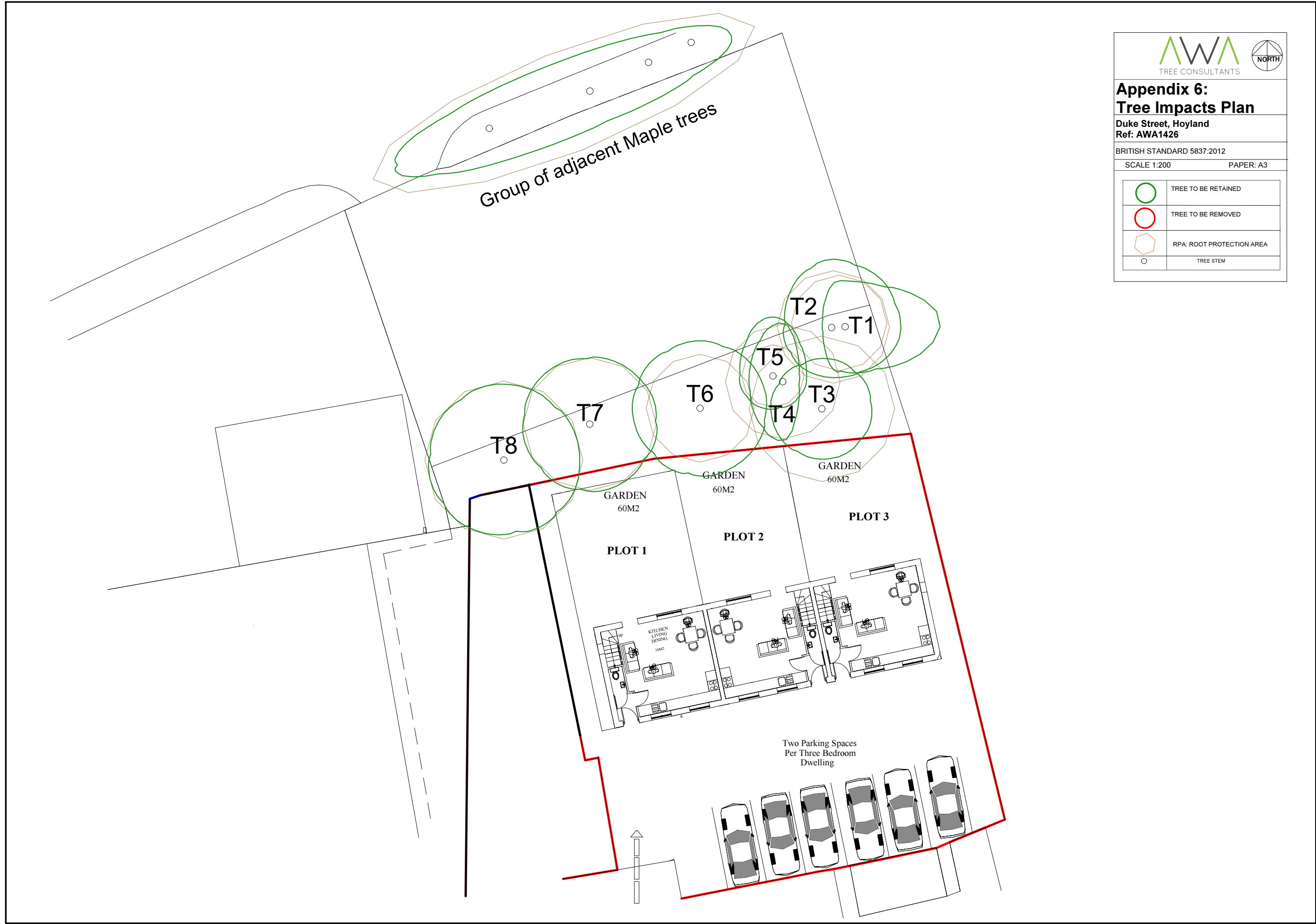
T5

T4

T2

T3

T1



**Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan**

Duke Street, Hoyland
Ref: AWA1426

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE 1:200

PAPER: A3

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM