ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
to BS 5837:2005
at
Auto Repairs
Market Street
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S74 0ET

Client:
Rufus Mooreland Properties

Client Address:
15 Darton Road
Cawthorne
Barnsley
S75 4HR

Client Contact:
07825 415148

JCA Ref:
9964/AJB

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

1.1.1 A report is required at **Auto Repairs, Market Street, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S74 0ET,** to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 I am instructed by Rufus Mooreland Properties to visit the site and prepare my findings in a report.

1.2.2 No topographical plan was provided on this occasion. A site plan has therefore been created based on measurements taken on site. As this is the case, the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** should be treated as indicative with regards to tree, hedge and group positions. It should not be scaled or drawn from and it should not be used for architectural purposes.

1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2005 Trees in relation to construction.*

1.3.2 Preliminary recommendations are given with a view to the long-term management of a sustainable tree cover.

1.3.3 All trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm are included.

1.3.4 Where applicable trees outside the site boundary, but close enough to be affected by the proposed development, are included.

1.3.5 The specific design of any proposed development is not generally taken into account at this stage.

1.4 Survey Details

1.4.1 The survey took place during the month of January 2011.

1.4.2 The survey was conducted by Andrew Bussey.

1.4.3 Inspection was made at ground level. Further investigation, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys, may be recommended where appropriate.

1.4.4 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible measurements were estimated.

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2. Site Description

2.1 Land Use

2.1.1 The site is currently occupied by an auto-repair industrial unit and its associated grounds.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site slopes gently from the southwest down towards the northeast boundary.

2.3 Treescape

2.3.1 Surrounding the site is a residential area containing many garden trees.

2.3.2 The trees on this site have a moderate impact on the local treescape.

2.4 Visual Amenity Value

2.4.1 The trees on site collectively provide a limited visual amenity to the surrounding area as they can only be viewed from within the site or from adjoining properties.

2.5 Age Class Mix

2.5.1 The trees surveyed ranged in age from young to mature.

2.6 Species Diversity

2.6.1 Species surveyed include Lombardy Poplar, Leylandii, Myrobalan Plum, Hawthorn, Horse Chestnut, Goat Willow, Sycamore, Ash, Cherry and Holly. The predominant species was Leylandii, this being in the form of a boundary hedge.

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3. Status of the Trees

3.1 A check was made on the 18th of January 2011 with: ***Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council.***

We are informed that a Tree Preservation Order is in force, on or on bordering land to this site.

Before any work is organised, all the necessary steps to get the permission of the Local Planning Authority should be taken.

No work should be done to any trees until this permission has been granted.

4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

4.1 Full details of all individual trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1**. A full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**. Please refer also to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** for tree locations.

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5. Discussion

5.1 Tree Condition & Recommended Works

5.1.1 The tree survey revealed a total of 16 items of vegetation (9 individual trees, 5 groups of trees and 2 hedges). Of these, 1 tree was identified as retention category 'B', 13 trees, groups and hedges were identified as retention category 'C' and 2 trees were identified as retention category 'R'. No retention category 'A' trees were identified on this occasion. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for retention category and definition criteria.

5.1.2 **T7** and **T9** were identified as retention category 'R'. These trees have severe defects and require removal for arboricultural reasons regardless of any on site development (as detailed at **Appendix 1**). The removal of **T7** and **T9** is of a matter of **low** to **moderate** priority.

5.1.3 Where a full detailed inspection of trees was inhibited by restricted access or by dense vegetation, as detailed at **Appendix 1**, it is advised that these trees be re-inspected for any possible defects when the dense vegetation has been removed or when access has been made available.

5.2 Potential Arboricultural Implications & Design Advice

5.2.1 The details of the proposed development are not known at present. However, the following comments can be made about the site in terms of its tree cover in relation to a potential development:

- The majority of trees are situated close to or at the other side of the site boundary. This offers a potential window for development within the centre of the site.

- Of those trees located close to the site boundary, **T4** is of particularly good form and will provide an excellent addition to any proposed development. As such, it should ideally be retained.

- Of the trees which are located within the site, **T11** and those trees which comprise **G16** may be removed without causing any great loss to the local treescape.

5.2.2 During development the part of the tree most commonly under threat, and most commonly ignored, is the rooting system. When trees are damaged, particularly the roots, their long-term health and stability can be affected. Most development activity can have an impact on the future condition and safety of a tree, and therefore careful planning and management of tree protection should ensure a continued sustainable tree cover with minimal stress to existing trees.

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5.2.3 In order to ensure that the retained trees on site are properly protected during the development phase, the tree rooting zones are to be considered. For the purpose of development the rooting zone of the tree is known as the Root Protection Area or RPA. The RPA of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** and represents the rooting zone which, where possible, should remain undisturbed. The protection of retained trees can therefore be achieved by creating a **Construction Exclusion Zone** (**CEZ**) based on the RPAs.

5.2.4 Damage caused by any construction activity such as demolition, soil stripping, and provision of services needs to be considered at the design stage. Care should be taken to avoid damage to tree roots when existing structures such as tarmac surfaces are removed within a RPA.

5.2.5 The laying of access roads, driveways, parking areas or any other hard surfaces planned in proximity to retained trees needs to be considered. There are many solutions available to construct hard surfaces over RPAs without causing damage to trees.

5.2.6 Boundary walls or other light structures can be constructed without damage to roots through the use of piled foundations rather than the more traditional strip foundations.

5.2.7 The location of drainage and utilities within the RPA can be achieved if need be, using special techniques and supervision.

5.2.8 Consideration must be given to movement of both vehicle and pedestrian traffic. If possible traffic should be diverted away from the RPAs. If this is not possible a range of temporary surfaces are available to distribute the weight of traffic and allow the roots to receive moisture and air.

5.2.9 Generally, the alteration of ground levels within the RPA is not acceptable. However, should ground levels need to be lowered in areas adjacent to trees or within the minimum distance recommended, appropriate measures should be taken to minimise the detrimental effects on the trees and their root systems. With regards to raising levels, it is necessary to maintain adequate supplies of moisture and oxygen through the soil to the tree roots. Therefore, no material should be placed within the RPA without arboricultural advice.

5.2.10 The shade that will be cast by the retained trees must also be considered. Where buildings are to be positioned within the shade cast area of trees, these should be designed in order to maximise light levels. If required, JCA can provide a shade cast prediction plan.

5.2.11 Where a landscape planting scheme is proposed, consideration must be made at the planning stage as to where this is to be implemented on site. Such locations should be protected in order to prevent soil compaction and/or contamination and should therefore form part of the Construction Exclusion Zone. JCA can provide Tree Planting Schemes where required.

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6. Conclusions

6.1 The trees surveyed were generally found to be in fair to good condition.

6.2 A Tree Preservation Order is in force, either on or bordering the site.

6.3 **T7** and **T9** have been recommended for removal for arboricultural reasons. These are discussed in **Section 5** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.

6.4 Many of the trees could not be fully surveyed in detail at the time of the survey due to their off site location or due to restricted access. As such, these trees should ideally be re-surveyed should access become available.

6.5 All development work carried out in close proximity to trees should be done so in a manner sympathetic to their needs. Otherwise the condition of the trees may deteriorate in the months and years following the development, leading to a loss of amenity and potentially hazardous trees.

6.6 Care should be taken at the design stage to ensure that the retained trees are protected. The protection of retained trees can be achieved by the creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone based on the Root Protection Area of a tree. The Root Protection Area of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6**.

6.7 The proposed development should be accompanied by an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing the specific protection measures necessary for each tree. This should specify fencing standard and positions (the creation of the Construction Exclusion Zone), acceptable construction techniques and necessary tree works.

6.8 Upon instruction JCA Ltd are able to provide a comprehensive Arboricultural Method Statement in order to ensure the continued health of trees throughout the proposed development. We are also able to provide trees planting schemes and organise tree works.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

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Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 1	Early-Mature Lombardy Poplar *Populus nigra 'Italica'*	17	4	Est. 34	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access to the trees base. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
G 2	Young to Semi-Mature Mixed	To 12	0+	Est. to 30	See Plan	A group of trees and shrubs including Leylandii, Myrobalan Plum and Hawthorn growing on adjacent land. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to their location. No major visible defects apparent.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
H 3	Semi-Mature Leylandii *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	To 13	0+	To 15	See Plan	A well maintained hedge running along/close to the north-western boundary. An excellent screen between the site and the surrounding properties.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 4	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	14	1	Est 75	Est. 6 Est. 5.2 5.8 6.8	Located on the boundary line. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access. Twin-stemmed at 2.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	40+	B
G 5	Semi-Mature Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	To 10	0+	Est. to 20	See Plan	Three trees situated on adjacent land. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to their location. All multi-stemmed at ground level with balanced crowns. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 6	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	5	Est. 70 at base	Est. 4 Est. 6.5 6.2 6.65	Situated on adjacent land. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to its location. Twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Minor decay cavities noted. No major visible defects.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 7	Semi-Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	5	Est. 32	Est. 3 Est. 0 8.5 3	Situated on adjacent land. Twin-stemmed at 1m and severely leaning. One stem has been removed leaving the tree very unbalanced to the east. Poor form with a limited long term future.	Remove as a matter of low priority.	FAIR	POOR	LOW	<10	R
T 8	Early-Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	5	Est. 57	Est. 5.5 Est. 4 5.8 2.8	Situated on adjacent land. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to its location and Ivy. Estimated to be twin-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 9	Early-Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	5	Est. 50 at base	Est. 5 Est. 5 5 5	Single stemmed and leaning with a balanced crown. Massive decay cavities at the base leading to vast internal decay. This tree is likely to be structurally unsound.	Remove as a matter of moderate priority.	FAIR	POOR	LOW	<10	R

Tree Ref.	Age Species *Latin Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
H 10	Young Leylandii *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	To 5	0+	To 7	See Plan	An unmaintained hedge of low value.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 11	Semi-Mature Cherry *Prunus sp.*	11	2	35	4.7 4.6 4.3 3.2	Twin-stemmed at 1.2m with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds and branch stubs due to crown lifting and previous pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 12	Semi-Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	3.5	Est. 28	Est. 3.5 Est. 3 Est. 4 Est. 4	Situated on adjacent land. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to its location. Single stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting. No major visible defects.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 13	Early-Mature Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	4	Est. to 40	Est. 8 Est. 6 Est. 7 Est. 6.5	Situated on adjacent land. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to its location. Estimated to be twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A large, heavy limb was noted to south east.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	20-40	C
G 14	Semi-Mature to Early-Mature Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	To 9	0+	To 24	See Plan	A line of trees of poor quality forming an unmaintained hedgerow. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access and dense vegetation. Deadwood, decayed cavities and bark defects noted.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	20-40	C
G 15	Young to Semi-Mature Mixed	To 12	0+	To 25	See Plan	A group of poor quality, self seeded trees including Cherry, Sycamore and Goat Willow. Located on waste ground. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to poor terrain and dense vegetation. No major visible defects apparent.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
G 16	Young to Early-Mature Mixed	To 16	0+	To 32	See Plan	A group of reasonably formed trees including Cherry, Sycamore and Holly. Located on or just beyond the boundary line. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to their location, poor terrain and dense vegetation. No major visible defects apparent.	Re-inspect if access becomes available.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C

Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

A2.1 Measurements

A2.1.1 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

A2.1.2 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

A2.1.3 *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, just above the root buttress.

A2.1.4 *CROWN SPREAD* is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

A2.2 Evaluations

A2.2.1 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

A2.2.2 *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.

A2.2.3 *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.

A2.2.4 *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.

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A2.3 Retention Categories

A2.3.1 ***A (marked green on the plan) = retention most desirable.***

These trees are of high quality and value with a good life expectancy. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

A1) Particularly good examples; perhaps rare or unusual species, or forming an essential part of arboricultural features e.g. avenues.

A2) Groups of trees having a significant landscape impact or with excellent screening properties, or those softening the effect of existing structures.

A3) Those having significant conservation or historical value e.g. veteran trees.

A2.3.2 ***B (marked in blue on the plan) = retention desirable.***

These trees are of moderate quality and value with a significant life expectancy. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

B1) Trees that might be included in the high category but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition, are downgraded in favour of the better individuals.

B2) Groups of trees forming distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals.

B3) Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

A2.3.3 ***C (marked in grey on the plan) = trees which could be retained.***

These trees are of low quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established. They may be further sub-divided as follows:

C1) Trees not qualifying in higher categories.

C2) Groups of trees which do not form a distinct landscape feature.

C3) Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

A2.3.4 ***R (marked in red on the plan) = trees for removal.***

These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years. This may be due to any of the following:

1) Failure is likely due to serious, irredeemable, structural defects.
2) Removal of other category R trees will render them exposed and unstable.
3) They are in serious, overall decline or are dead.
4) They are of low quality and suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
5) Diseases are present which may affect the health of adjacent trees.

These trees should be removed or treated in such a way as to make them safe where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

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Appendix 3: General Guidelines

A3.1 All work must be to BS 3998:1989 - '*Recommendations for tree work*'.

A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.

A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant 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 the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.

A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA Ltd in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.

A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly. In this instance it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

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Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

Arboriculture The cultivation of trees in order to produce individual specimens of the greatest ornament, for shelter or any primary purpose other than the production of timber.

Canker Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.

Co-dominant Stem A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.

Crown Lift The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.

Crown reduce The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.

Crown thin The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown**,** usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.

Deadwood Either dead branches, or a procedure involving the removal of dead, dying and diseased branches.

Dieback Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.

Epicormic shoots Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.

Formative pruning The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.

Included bark Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.

Pollarding A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.

Remedial pruning The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.

RPA Root Protection Area – The theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in BS5837: 2005 *Trees in relation to construction.*

Topping Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

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Appendix 5: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking *F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FArborA CBiol MSB. MICFor*. Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. He has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. Jonathan is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

Technical Coordinator

Toby Thwaites *BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture).* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby was promoted to Technical Coordinator and now oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

Consulting Staff

Andrew Bagshaw *FD (Arboriculture).* Andrew joined JCA in 2005 having gained several years experience in tree surgery and landscaping. He is trained in aerial rescue and is JCA's principal first aid person. Andrew has obtained a foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire, is QTRA qualified and is a JCA team leader who manages an office of Consulting Arboriculturists.

Adam Winson *BSc (Hons), ND (Arboriculture) MSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry).* Adam is a Professional Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters and an Associate Member of the Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. Prior to joining JCA Adam worked as a tree surgeon. During his BSc in Environmental Conservation he gained the CPRE award for best dissertation. Adam has recently obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.

Robert Godwin *BA (Hons) (Landscape Planning), MSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry). MArborA.* Robert is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and a Professional Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. He has a degree in Landscape Planning & Management and has several years experience as a Consulting Arboriculturist. Robert has recently obtained an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry.

Victoria Black *FD (Arboriculture).* Victoria has been with JCA since 2002 building her knowledge of the Arboricultural business. She has recently obtained her foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Lancashire.

Andrew Bussey Andrew joined JCA having spent 12 years doing tree surgery for various private companies and a Local Authority. He has various NPTC qualifications, is QTRA qualified and is currently studying for his Arboricultural Technicians Certificate.

Toby Parsons *Cert. Arb. (RFS), Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A).* Toby joined JCA after spending 6 years working as a senior climber for various Arboricultural contractors in the East Midlands and the South-West. He has gained the Level 2 Certificate in Arboriculture (RFS), an Arboricultural Technicians Certificate and is QTRA qualified.

David Venables *BSc (Forestry).* David joined JCA in 2009 having achieved his degree at University of Wales, Bangor. David's work experience prior to joining JCA was as a Management Support Officer for the Forestry Commission at Delamere Nursery, Cheshire, where his responsibilities included carrying out health and safety inspections to ensure all sites and staff met relevant standards, assisting with the supervision of the workforce and the initiation of a GIS system for the nursery.

Raphael Skerratt *BSc (Forestry) FArborA.* Raphael covers the London area for JCA. He ran his own Arboricultural businesses since 1972 and is experienced in tree surveys for development, safety and subsidence purposes, and is an Expert Witness.

Administrative Staff

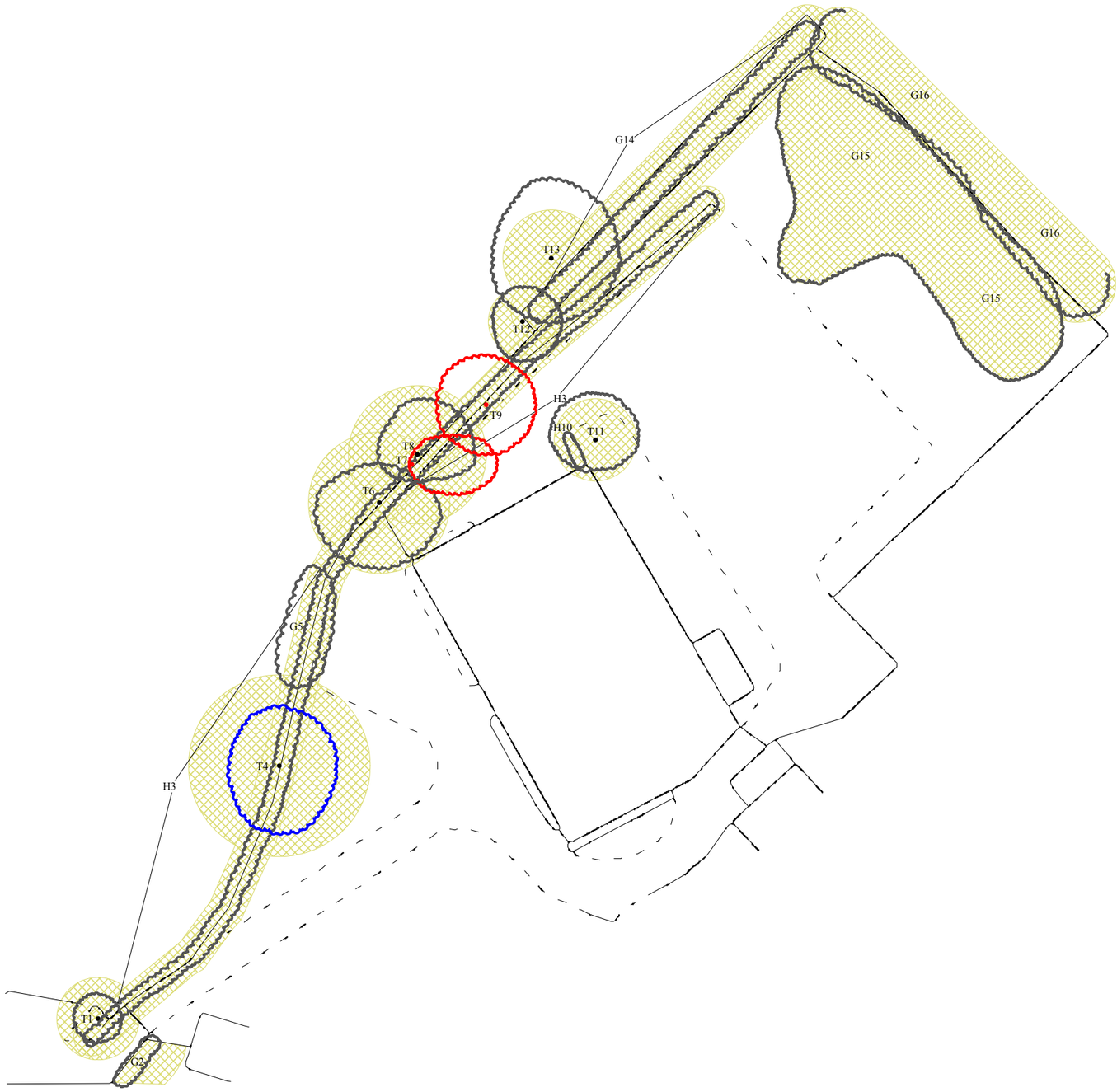
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Alec Fielden *Cert. Arb. (RFS).* CAD Technician.

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Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

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N
W E
S



Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) INDICATES THE LIKELY ROOTING ZONE OF A TREE. THE RPA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF A TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCROACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.

Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

TITLE:
Auto Repairs, Market Street, Barnsley.
JCA Ref: 9964/AJB.

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A3

SURVEYED BY: AJB	DRAWN BY: AJB	APPROVED BY: TT

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2005: 4.3.1 RETENTION CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of these catagories are at Appendix 2 of our report. N.B. These categories do not necessairly represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.

	CATEGORY A: 'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY B: 'RETENTION DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WHICH COULD BE RETAINED'
	CATEGORY R: 'TREE FOR REMOVAL'
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
•	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB
•	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB TO BE REMOVED

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Forestry Consultants

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed

.....

Andrew Bussey.

21st January 2011

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

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