

**ARBORICULTURAL SAFETY
SURVEY**

at:

**All Hallows Church Yard
High Hoyland, South Yorkshire
S75 4BJ**

Client:
Gillian Hamer

Client Address:
282 Wakefield Road
Denby Dale
Huddersfield
HD8 8SS

Client Telephone:
01484 864055

JCA Ref:
11139-A/TP

JCA Limited

Arboricultural Consultants

Contents

Contents	2
1. Introduction	3
1.1 Purpose of the Report	3
1.2 Terms of Reference	3
1.3 Scope of the Report	3
1.4 Survey Details	3
2. Explanation of Tree Descriptions	4
2.1 Measurements	4
2.2 Evaluations	4
2.3 Safety Categories	5
3. Status of the Trees	6
4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations	6
5. Discussion	7
6. Conclusion	8
Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations	10
Appendix 2: Explanation of Terms & Recommended Clearances	11
Appendix 3: Author Qualifications	12
Appendix 4: General Guidelines	13
Appendix 5: Site Plan	14

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This report details the findings of an expert arboricultural safety survey and risk assessment of the trees at:

All Hallows Church Yard, High Hoyland, South Yorkshire, S75 4BJ.

- 1.1.2 This report details the relevant arboricultural information which is required to inform the owners of the condition of their trees and provides specific management actions that, once undertaken, demonstrate that a duty of care has been taken with regards to tree management.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 The trees on this site were previously surveyed by JCA Ltd in June 2013, and tree report JCA Ref: **11139/TP**, dated 1st July 2013 was produced. I am instructed by Gillian Hamer to re-visit the site and prepare my findings in an up to date report.
- 1.2.2 For this purpose I have used the plan from the previous report and have updated it accordingly.

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 The trees have been inspected in order to assess and, if necessary, reduce their potential risk of harm.
- 1.3.2 All trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm are included.

1.4 Survey Details

- 1.4.1 The re-survey was conducted during the month of September 2014 2014 by Toby Parsons *Cert.Arb. (RFS), Tech. Cert. (Arbor. A.)*.
- 1.4.2 Inspection was made visually from ground level, in order to assess the trees condition and potential to cause harm. Where necessary, management recommendations have been made. This may include tree removal, pruning, future monitoring or the need for a further detailed inspection, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys.
- 1.4.3 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible measurements were estimated.

2. Explanation of Tree Descriptions

2.1 Measurements

- 2.1.1 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured from the stem base. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.
- 2.1.2 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the average height at which the main crown begins.
- 2.1.3 *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.
- 2.1.4 *CROWN SPREAD* is a measurement of the overall width of the crown, at its widest point.

2.2 Evaluations

- 2.2.1 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.
- 2.2.2 *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.
- 2.2.3 *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.
- 2.2.4 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; less than 10 years (<10), 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years (40+). This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- 2.2.5 *TARGET VALUE* is classed as high, moderate or low. This is an indication of the likelihood of persons or objects, the latter having variable significance, being within falling distance of a tree or its branches.
- 2.2.6 *RE-INSPECTION TIMING* is classed as; 6 months (0.5), 1 year (1), 2 years (2), or within 5 years (5). This is an indication of the timescale in which a tree should be re-inspected; a specific time of year for the inspection may also be detailed in the recommendations.

2.3 Safety Categories

2.3.1 *SAFETY CATEGORY* values for the trees are as follows:

2.3.2 ***A (marked in green on the plan) = posing no immediate risk: no action required.***

These trees are considered to be in an acceptable condition at present and require no action at this time. However, these trees may require future management in order to ensure that they remain safe.

2.3.3 ***B (marked in light blue on the plan) = posing a risk/potential future risk: action required.***

These trees pose a potential risk and therefore require active management. This may include remedial pruning (crown cleaning) or target management.

Such trees may also require a further, more detailed, investigation (such as a climbing inspection or a decay detection analysis) or may require future monitoring (re-surveying and re-assessing) at a timescale specified within this report.

2.3.4 ***R (marked in red on the plan) = trees to be removed.***

These trees require removal usually because they are dead, dying or dangerous and are therefore potentially hazardous. Such trees shall usually require removal as a matter of high priority.

Trees may also require removal in order to prevent damage occurring to existing structures or buildings (where trees are growing within close proximity or are in actual contact) or in order to benefit adjacent trees (where trees are growing in direct competition, the poorer of the two trees may be removed). Such work is usually of a lower priority.

3. Status of the Trees

- 3.1 A check was made with **Barnsley Council**, and we are informed that there is a Tree Preservation Order (**TPO 5/1977**) in force on the site which contains one individual tree, three groups and one area, and all but occasional smaller specimens are protected.
- 3.1 Before any work is organised, all the necessary steps to get the permission of the Local Planning Authority must be taken.
- 3.2 *No work must 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**. Please refer also to the site plan at **Appendix 5** for tree locations and **Section 2** for a full explanation of the tables.

5. Discussion

- 5.1 In total 62 items of vegetation were surveyed (59 individual trees and 3 groups of trees). The surveyed vegetation was generally found to be in fair condition.
- 5.2 Following is an overview of our observations and recommendations; please refer to **Appendix 1** for specific details on the condition of individual trees:
- 5.3 Four trees (**T1**, **T14**, **T44** and **T51**) require pruning, as detailed at **Appendix 1**.
 - 5.3.1 The recommended works to **T44** should be undertaken as a matter of **high priority**.
 - 5.3.2 The recommended works to **T1**, **T14** and **T51** is of **moderate priority/low priority**.
- 5.4 **Seven** trees (**T34**, **T41**, **T43**, **T44**, **T49**, **T51** and **T56**) were showing symptoms that suggest they may be in decline as detailed at **Appendix 1**. These symptoms weren't considered to be significant enough to warrant their removal at this time and as such, recommendations have been made for these trees to be re-inspected annually when they are in full leaf to monitor their condition.
- 5.5 **Eight** trees/group (**T10**, **T19**, **T20**, **T25**, **T28**, **T38**, **G42** and **T46**) were noted to have structural or physiological defects, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. Although these trees were considered to be in an acceptable condition at the time of the inspection, the defects observed may lead to their early demise or render them unsafe in the future. As such, it is recommended that these trees be monitored (re-inspected) on a 2 yearly basis to assess if their condition is still acceptable.
- 5.6 A full detailed inspection of **T57** was inhibited by the presence of Ivy, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. Recommendations have therefore been made to sever the Ivy and allow it to die off to allow adequate future inspection of the tree.
- 5.7 Although **T8**, **T35**, **T37** and **T62** were considered to be in an acceptable condition at present from a safety perspective, all of these trees were noted to be causing damage to the adjacent grave/tomb stones. Therefore, consideration should be given to removing these trees in order to avoid any further damage to the stone work, as detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 5.8 If the above recommendations are undertaken, the trees surveyed can be considered to be in adequate condition in terms of public health and safety. We recommend that the trees are re-surveyed as per the recommended schedule and that a management plan is obtained and adhered to, in order to ensure the long term health and safety of the trees.
- 5.9 We would be happy to assist should you have any queries regarding the points raised in **Section 5**.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The trees surveyed were generally found to be in fair condition.
- 6.2 **Four** trees (**T1, T14, T44 and T51**) have been recommended for pruning. These trees are discussed in **Section 5.3** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.3 **Seven** trees (**T34, T41, T43, T44, T49, T51 and T56**) require monitoring (re-inspecting and re-assessing) on an annual basis when in full leaf. These trees are discussed in **Section 5.4** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.4 **Eight** trees (**T10, T19, T20, T25, T28, T38, G42 and T46**) require monitoring (re-inspecting and re-assessing) on a two yearly basis. These trees are discussed in **Section 5.5** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.5 **One** tree (**T57**) requires the Ivy that prevented a full detailed inspection to be severed in order for it to die off to allow adequate future inspection of the tree. This is discussed in **Section 5.6** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.6 Although **T8, T35, T37 and T62** were considered to be in an acceptable condition at present from a safety perspective, consideration should be given to removing these trees in order to avoid any further damage to the adjacent grave/tomb stones. This is discussed at **Section 5.7** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.7 Upon instruction JCA will produce management plans, tree planting schemes, organise and supervise tree works, and if necessary undertake climbed inspections and ultrasound decay detection analysis.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

Tree Ref.	Age Species <i>Latin Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 1	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	4	68	17	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. The crown overhangs the road and porch. Minor epicormic growth at base. Tar spot of Sycamore noted to leaves which is only considered to be a cosmetic issue. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	Remove epicormic growths from the base and keep clear to allow adequate future inspection.	LOW	B	2
T 2	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	5	53	15	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. The crown overhangs the road. Tar spot of Sycamore noted to leaves which is only considered to be a cosmetic issue. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 3	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	5	45	13	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. The crown overhangs the road. Tar spot of Sycamore noted to leaves which is only considered to be a cosmetic issue. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 4	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	19	5	40	8	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown due to competition from adjacent trees. The crown overhangs the road. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Tar spot of Sycamore noted to leaves which is only considered to be a cosmetic issue.	GOOD	FAIR	20-40	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 5	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	2	56	12	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Dense healthy crown with some minor deadwood noted. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	GOOD	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 6	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	4+	63	12	Single-stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown due to past competition from T7 which has been removed. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting. The crown overhangs the road. Some minor deadwood noted. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	This tree has been removed since the previous survey.	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Tree Ref.	Age ¹ Species ² Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 8	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	2.5	42	10	Twin-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Densely foliated crown. Squirrel damage noted throughout the crown which is occluding slowly. Acceptable condition at present from a safety perspective, however the tree is significantly displacing the adjacent grave stone. As such it may be prudent to remove the tree to avoid collapse of the grave stone.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present from a safety perspective, but consider removal to avoid collapse of the grave stone.	N/A	A	2
T 9	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	4	46	12	Single-stemmed and vertical with a well balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, some of which are healing slowly with minor decay pockets forming. The crown overhangs the road. Some minor deadwood noted. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	GOOD	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 10	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	13	2+	26 + 30	5	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Included bark union close to base at the twin stemmed point. Slightly sparse crown with small leaves suggests that the tree may be in decline.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Monitor crown condition on a two yearly basis.	LOW	B	2
T 11	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	6	3	17 + 20	4	Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown due to competition from the adjacent trees. The crown overhangs the road. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. No major visible defects observed. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	40+	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 12	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	4	1+	22	4	Single-stemmed and vertical. Unbalanced crown due to suppression from the adjacent T13. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	FAIR	GOOD	40+	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	5
T 13	Mature Turkey Oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	20	1+	72	14	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the road and bench. Densely foliated crown with only minor deadwood observed. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	GOOD	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 14	Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17+	3+	69	9	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Very small hollow forming at base. Some minor epicormic growth forming at base. Densely foliated crown. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Remove epicormic growths from the base and keep clear to allow adequate future inspection.	LOW	B	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 15	Semi-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	8	2	10 + 15	3	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Slightly suppressed by the adjacent trees. Minor bark wound observed to buttress on road side. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 16	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	3+	15 + 30 + 29	8	Three-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects observed.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 17	Semi-mature Downy Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	7	2.5	22	4	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Suppressed by the adjacent tree. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Very minor epicormic growth noted at base. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	GOOD	GOOD	20-40	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 18	Early-mature Turkey Oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	16	4+	51	11	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the road and shows good vigour. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Some very minor deadwood observed. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 19	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	1+	49	9	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the road. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Small leaves noted which suggests possible stress, however, the condition of the tree does not appear to have changed significantly since the previous survey.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Monitor crown condition on a two yearly basis.	LOW	B	2
T 20	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	2+	66	10	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary. Minor deadwood noted. Small leaves noted which suggests possible stress, however, the condition of the tree does not appear to have changed significantly since the previous survey.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Monitor crown condition on a two yearly basis.	LOW	B	1
T 21	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	5	2	23	5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Some very minor deadwood observed. No major visible defects.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-inspection Timing (yrs)
T 22	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	2.5+	61	8	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown due to competition from the adjacent tree. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting with occasional minor hollows forming at the wounds. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	GOOD	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 23	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	2+	85	13	Multi-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary. Multiple pruning wounds due to crown lifting with occasional minor hollows forming at the wounds. Acceptable condition at present. The roots are lifting the adjacent paving stones.	FAIR	GOOD	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 24	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	2.5+	54	11	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, generally healing well. The roots are lifting the adjacent paving stones.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 25	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	2+	53	12	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary. Large cavity from 0.5m to 2.5m with decayed/dysfunctional wood present. Previously crown reduced to compensate for the cavity. Dense immature re-growth forming in the upper canopy. The roots are lifting the adjacent paving stones.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Monitor the cavity on a two yearly basis.	MOD	B	2
T 26	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	2.5+	75	10	Twin-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary; some minor deadwood noted. Acceptable condition at present. The roots are lifting the adjacent paving stones.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 27	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	4+	47	10	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting; some minor deadwood noted. Acceptable condition at present. The roots are lifting the adjacent paving stones.	GOOD	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 28	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	2+	89	14	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath and boundary. 30cm x 30cm stem wound at base with some exposed dysfunctional wood present. Acceptable condition at present due to size of wound compared to the size of the trunk. Healthy crown with some minor deadwood noted. The roots are lifting the adjacent paving stones.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	Monitor the stem wound on a two yearly basis.	LOW	B	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 29	Semi-mature Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	2.5	28	6	Single-stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. Minor epicormic growths forming at the base where a small secondary stem has been removed. Minor decay also noted at this point. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	GOOD	FAIR	20-40	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 30	Early-mature Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	2.5	33	7	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the boundary. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Minor bark inclusion at 2.5m. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 31	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	6	2.5	26	6	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. No major visible defects observed. Acceptable condition at present.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 32	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	4	2	25	4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. No major visible defects. Growing in between a tomb and a small head stone, and the head stone is being ever so slightly displaced due to the incremental growth of the stem. Acceptable condition at present.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	5
T 33	Early-mature Irish Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	6	0	To 25	4	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects. The roots are lifting the adjacent paving stones.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 34	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	2.5+	120 over lvy	14	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath. Small hollow noted inbetween two buttresses on the footpath side. The tree has dropped many of its leaves early, with the remaining foliage being small, brown and shrivelled. This suggests that the tree it may be in decline.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Re-inspect in late spring/early summer to fully determine the foliar condition of this tree.	MOD	B	1
T 35	Early-mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1.5+	34	8	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Acceptable condition at present from a safety perspective although the tree is displacing the adjacent tomb stone. The stem of the tree is also starting to grow around the tomb stone which is now resting upon it.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present from a safety perspective, but consider removal to avoid further damage to the adjacent tomb stone, and to allow the tomb to be re-instated.	N/A	A	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-inspection Timing (yrs)
T 36	Semi-mature Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	3	0.5	To 10	2	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. A well trimmed/maintained ornamental Lawson Cypress.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 37	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	3	To 33 (x3 stems)	12	Three-stemmed close to its base with minor bark inclusions at this point. The well balanced crown overhangs the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. The adjacent three tombs are being displaced by the incremental growth of the stem.	GOOD	FAIR	40+	HIGH	No action required at present from a safety perspective, but consider removal to avoid further damage to the adjacent tombs, and to allow them to be re-instated.	N/A	A	2
T 38	Early-mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	2.5	To 28	7	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. Some Squirrel damage noted in mid crown. Moderate <i>Cryptococcus fagisuga</i> infestation noted to the stems to approximately 3.5m. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	MOD	Monitor on an two yearly basis due to <i>Cryptococcus fagisuga</i> infestation.	LOW	B	2
T 39	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	3+	30 + 28	7	Twin-stemmed close to ground level with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the footpath. Some minor Squirrel damage and minor deadwood observed. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 40	Early-mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	3+	25	7	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. The crown overhangs the footpath. Some very minor deadwood noted. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 41	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	#20	3+	130	16	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. The tree has dropped many of its leaves early, with the remaining foliage being small, brown and shrivelled. This suggests that the tree it may be in decline.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Re-inspect in late spring/early summer to fully determine the foliar condition of this tree.	MOD	B	1
G 42	Semi-mature- Early-mature Lime, Cherry, Sycamore <i>Tilia sp., Prunus sp., Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	To 13	0+	To 25	See plan	Mixed species group adjacent to the western boundary of the site. Several Cherries within the group were noted to have sparse crowns, although their condition hasn't changed significantly since the previous survey.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	MOD	Monitor Cherry trees on a two yearly basis due to their sparse crowns.	LOW	B	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-inspection Timing (yrs)
T 43	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	21	2.5+	130	14	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting with occasional decay pockets forming. Evidence of past lost limbs in crown, with some branch stubs remaining. Dark exudates to the stem which suggest either a <i>Phytophthora</i> or <i>Armillaria</i> (Honey Fungus) infection. Small leaves within the upper and some minor dieback indicate that the tree is in decline. Therefore this tree should be monitored closely on an annual basis in order to determine if it is still suitable for retention.	FAIR to POOR	FAIR	10-20	MOD	Monitor the condition of the tree when in full leaf, on an annual basis	MOD	B	1
T 44	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	2.5+	125	13	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Large old tear out wound at 5m with decay forming. The upper crown is sparsely foliated with small yellow leaves, however the lower crown appears generally healthy with larger green leaves. Some dark exudates to lower stem. Two clumps of the wood decaying fungus <i>Pholiotia squarrosa</i> are present at the base of the tree. The decay caused by this fungus can sometimes lead to tree failure, however the adaptive growth often compensates for any loss of stiffness and hollowing. This tree is considered to be in decline, however it is thought that a crown reduction and on-going monitoring will be adequate to significantly reduce the chances of complete failure and to allow the tree to be retained and to continue to offer amenity and ecological benefits to the site.	FAIR to POOR	FAIR	10-20	MOD	Reduce the crown by approximately 7m back in to part of the crown that remains healthy, and blend the sides to match/balance. Continue to monitor the tree on an annual basis when in full leaf due to the presence of the <i>Pholiotia squarrosa</i> and to determine its response to the crown reduction works.	HIGH	B	1
T 45	Early-mature Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	17	2+	74	9	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced vigorous crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Deadwood noted within the crown which is considered to be acceptable due to the position of the tree within the site. No major visible defects observed.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 46	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	20	2.5+	102	11	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Evidence of previously lost limbs in crown with some branch stubs remaining. The tree appears to be acceptable at present although the upper crown is slightly sparse with small leaves which suggest the it is likely to be in slow decline.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	MOD	Monitor on a two yearly basis due to the small leaves and sparse upper crown.	MOD	B	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m) To	Crown Height (m) 0+	Diameter (cm) Ave	Crown Spread (m) See plan	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
G 47	Semi-mature Lime, Beech & Birch, Oak <i>Tilia sp, Fagus sylvatica, Betula sp and Prunus sp</i>	12	0+	23	See plan	Seven trees forming a linear boundary group. No evidence of significant pruning. One Birch was noted to have a slightly sparse crown but appears to be acceptable at present.	FAIR	GOOD	20-40	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 48	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	25	33 + 22	7	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Some branch stubs observed. No major visible defects.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 49	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	21	25+	99	12	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown which is biased over the adjacent graves to the west/south. Several heavy limbs noted within crown which again are biased over the graves, however, from ground level their attachment points appear sound. Several of these heavy limbs have canker type growths forming on their undersides. The leaves of this tree are incredibly small throughout which suggest that the tree is in slow decline.	FAIR to POOR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Monitor annually due to the small leaves.	MOD	B	1
T 50	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	22	3.5+	98	11	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Some minor deadwood noted. Branch stub as a result of one previously failed limb at 3m. The crown generally appears healthy with good vigour. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 51	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	22	3+	106	13	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Deadwood throughout crown, some of which is quite large. Dark exudations to the stem which suggest either a <i>Phytophthora</i> or <i>Armillaria</i> (Honey Fungus) infection. Small leaves within the upper and some minor dieback indicate that the tree is in decline. Therefore this tree should be monitored closely on an annual basis in order to determine if it is still suitable for retention.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Crown clean to remove the larger deadwood. Monitor the condition of the tree when in full leaf, on an annual basis	MOD	B	1
T 52	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	2.5+	31 + 26	7	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Some minor deadwood noted. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 53	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	2.5	32	7	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. No major visible defects.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
T 54	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	2.5	28	7	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. No major visible defects.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 55	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	2	19	5	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. No major visible defects.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 56	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	2+	80 + 75	16	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. The crown overhangs the adjacent footpath. The tree has dropped many of its leaves early, with the remaining foliage being small, brown and shrivelled. This suggests that the tree it may be in decline.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Re-inspect in late spring/early summer to fully determine the foliar condition of this tree.	MOD	B	1
T 57	Early-mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	2+	#40	6	Twin-stemmed at 1m with an unbalanced crown which is biased toward the east due to suppression from the adjacent T58. Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	Sever Ivy and allow to die off to allow adequate future inspection.	MOD	B	2
T 58	Mature Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	17	2+	130	13	Multi-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. Generally healthy crown with some deadwood noted. The crown appears to have been reduced in the past. Since the previous inspection the tree has shed a large limb leaving a tear out wound to the eastern side of the crown. The crown is now generally well balanced and as a whole, the tree appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 59	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8	2	13 + 19	6	Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown due to competition from T60. Minor decay at base where smaller secondary stems have been removed. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects observed.	FAIR	FAIR	40+	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 60	Early-mature Weeping Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> 'Pendula'	8	1.5+	45 at base	8	Twin-stemmed at 1m with the stems becoming fused at approximately 1.5m. Dense pendulous crown, typical of species. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, some of which are quite large and healing slowly. Appears to be in an acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2

Tree Ref.	Age Species Latin Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
G 61	Semi-mature- Early-mature Yew and Holly <i>Taxus baccata</i> and <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	To 7	1+	To 30	See plan	Three Yew and one Holly forming a group. Ivy encroaching some stems. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	FAIR	40+	MOD	No action required at present.	N/A	A	2
T 62	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	#15	3+	37	7	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Acceptable condition at present from a safety perspective although the tree is displacing the adjacent tomb stone. The stem of the tree is also starting to grow over the tomb which is likely to be causing a wound to the stem.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	No action required at present from a safety perspective, but consider removal to avoid further damage to the adjacent tomb.	N/A	A	2

Appendix 2: Explanation of Terms & Recommended Clearances

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	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree.
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.
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.

Recommended Clearances

JCA recommend the following distances are maintained:

Height for pedestrian access:	No less than 2.5m
Height for vehicular access:	No less than 4m for a minor road
	No less than 6m for major roads or where buses will pass.
Distance from overhead cables:	No less than 2m
Distance from building or other structure:	No less than 2m
Distance from lamppost or sign	Sufficient to not impede visibility for 2 years.

Appendix 3: 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. Jonathan has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. He 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 Central 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: Arboriculture

Andy Bagshaw *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Andy 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. Andy has obtained a foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire, is QTRA qualified and is a JCA team leader who manages an office of Consulting Arboriculturists.

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) and an Arboricultural Technicians Certificate. Toby is LANTRA certified in Professional Tree Inspection.

Scott Reid *ND (Arboriculture and Forestry).* Scott joined JCA after working with other consultancy companies in the south of England. He specialises in trees in relation to development and holds a National Diploma, various NPTC qualifications and is currently studying for his Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture.

Andrew Bussey Andrew joined JCA having spent 12 years working as a tree surgeon 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.

Phil Humeniuk *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Phil joined JCA having spent 3 years working for various tree surgery companies and as a Tree Officer for a Local Authority. He also has several years experience working as a consultant both for JCA and for another consultancy. Phil obtained his foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire and has various NPTC's and is LANTRA certified in Professional Tree Inspection.

Flora Harding *BSc (Hons) Fd.BSc. (Arboriculture and Tree Care).* Flora has a degree in Rural Resource Development (specialising in Wildlife and Landscape Conservation). She spent her former career working for a local authority and has a licence for QTRA. In 2012, Flora published an article to enable industry based research for the purpose of gaining Chartered Arboriculturist status.

Michelle Ryan *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture.* Michelle has recently joined JCA having previously worked for a Local Authority. She obtained a degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire and has various NPTC qualifications. Michelle is seeking to become LANTRA certified in Professional Tree Inspection.

Liam Plummer *BSc (Hons), Ecology.* Liam graduated from Bangor University in Ecology. He has recently joined JCA having worked for the Forestry Commission Scotland and previously in the Arboriculture and Conservation sectors. Liam has various NPTC qualifications and has completed several National Diploma (Arboriculture) units.

Charles Cocking. Charles joined JCA in January 2014 as an Apprentice having previously worked for the company on a part time basis during 2013. In between his roles at JCA, Charles will be studying at Myerscough College, Preston, undertaking a one year RFS course which will be followed up by a further two year course, in order to obtain a Foundation degree in Arboriculture – *FdSc (Arboriculture).*

Consulting Staff: Ecology

David Ryder. David has recently joined JCA as our in-house ecologist. He brings with him over 8 years experience in the field of ecological consultancy. David holds a Natural England Licence to disturb and handle bats and is currently undergoing assessment for Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM) membership.

Administrative Staff

Sue Guest Administrative Team Leader.
Simeon Haigh *BSc (Hons).* IT Officer.
Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.

Yasmin Shahzad Administrative Assistant.
Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.

Appendix 4: General Guidelines

- A4.1 All work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Recommendations for tree work*'.
- A4.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A4.3 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.
- A4.4 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.
- A4.5 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under his supervision and within his timescale.
- A4.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly. In this instance it is recommended that these inspections are made as per the schedule at **Appendix 1**.

Appendix 5: Site Plan



Appendix 5: Site Plan

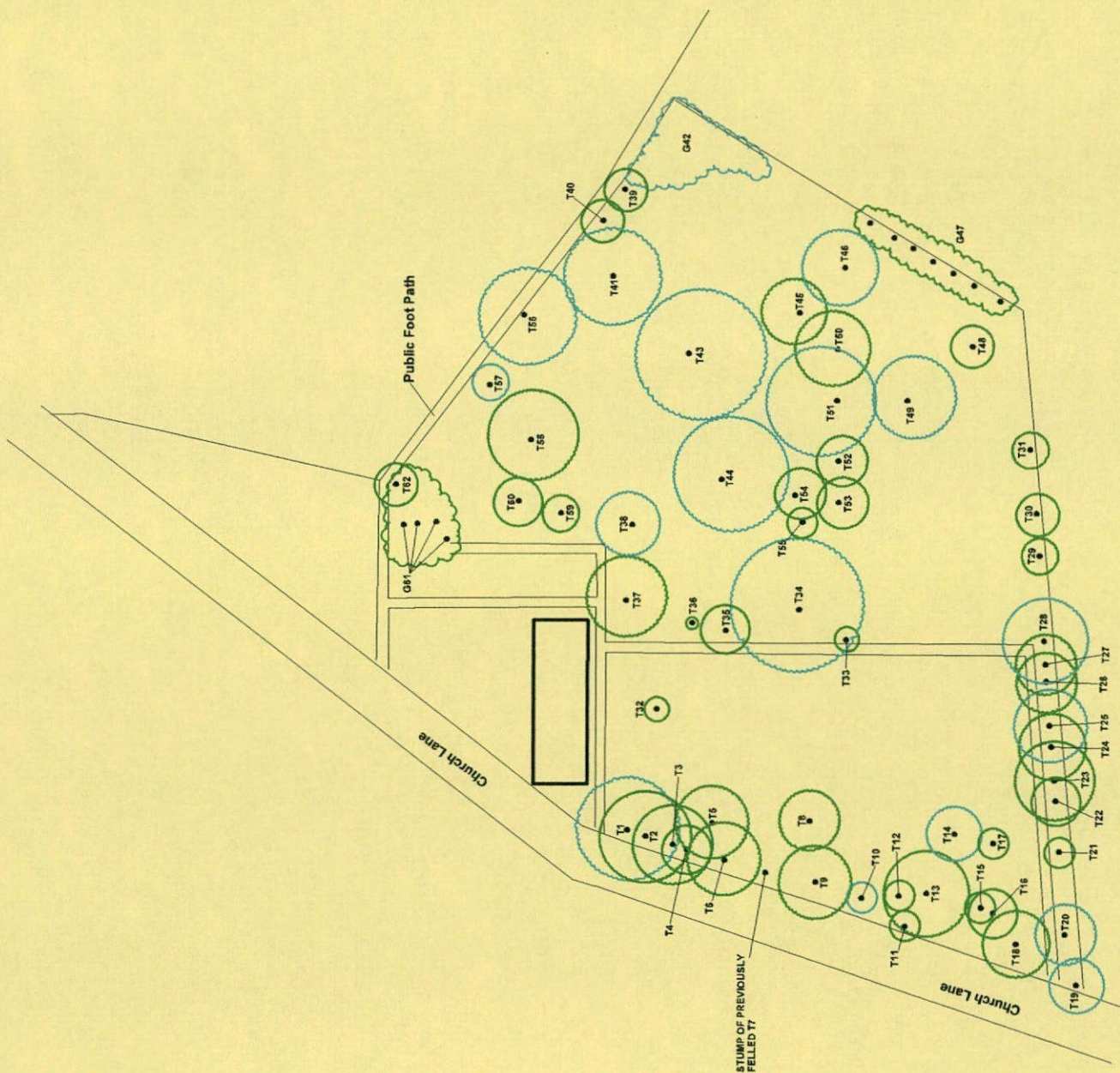
All Hollows Church Yard, Church Lane,
High Holand, South Yorkshire, S75 4BJ.
JCA Ref: 11139-A7P.

NOT TO SCALE	PAPER SIZE	A2
--------------	------------	----

DATE: 11/12/19	SCALE: 1:10	DATE: 11/12/19
----------------	-------------	----------------

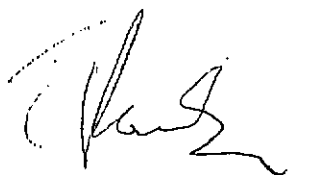
SAFETY CATEGORIES	
Green Circle	SAFETY CATEGORY A: NO WORKS REQUIRED
Blue Circle	SAFETY CATEGORY B: WORKS ON ADJACENT AREAS REQUIRED
Red Circle	SAFETY CATEGORY C: WORKS ON ADJACENT AREAS REQUIRED
Black Dot	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB
Red Dot	CENTRE OF TREE/SHRUB TO BE REMOVED

JCA Limited
Arbicultural & 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



.....

Toby Parsons *Cert. Arb. (RFS), Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A)*.

1st October 2014

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

Registered Office:

**Unit 80
Bowers Mill
Branch Road
Barkisland
Halifax
HX4 0AD**

**Tel. 01422 376335
Fax. 01422 376232
Email: jon@jcaac.com**

www.jcaac.com

Report printed on recycled paper

JCA Ltd. Arboricultural Consultants
Professional Tree Advice • Nationwide Service

Tree Advice for Architects and Developers

- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Arboricultural Implication Studies
- Arboricultural Method Statements
- TPO/Planning advice/project management

Tree Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree surveys for subsidence
- Heave assessment
- Tree root identification

Tree Advice for Landowners, Homeowners, and Homebuyers

- Tree Safety/health surveys
- Tree surveys for mortgage purposes
- Planting advice/scheme design
- Garden tree and shrub maintenance plans

Tree Advice for Local Authorities and Estate Managers

- Tree Inventories and Risk Assessments
- TPO re-surveys
- Trees in Historic Parks and Gardens
- Veteran trees
- Woodland Management Plans
- Ancient woodland
- Tree planting schemes

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

- Litigating subsidence claims
- Personal injury cases
- Expert witness for planning inquiries and appeals

Registered Office:

Unit 80 Bowers Mill Branch Road Barkisland Halifax HX4 0AD
Tel: 01422 376335 Fax: 01422 376232 Mobile: 07778 391986
Email: jon@jcaac.com Website: www.jcaac.com
Company Reg No. 05005041 VAT No: 886 4674 78

Directors:

Jonathan Cocking
F. R. E. S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor A), P. Dip. Arb.
(R. F. S.), F. Arbor. A., CBIol, MIBiol

Catherine Cocking
RGN RM

Photo front cover: Sluice at Bowers Mill

Printed on recycled paper

