



Arboricultural Constraints Appraisal

in Relation to a Resubmission for an Approved
Residential Development at the above site



**Land off Clitheroe Road, Barrow,
Lancashire, BB7 9AQ**

Prepared by:

Bowland 
Tree Consultancy Ltd

October 2020

ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL LAND OFF CLITHEROE ROAD, BARROW

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**ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL
LAND OFF CLITHEROE ROAD, BARROW**

Project Details

Project No.: BTC2092

Site: Land off Clitheroe Road, Barrow, Lancashire, BB7 9AQ

Client: PWA Planning

Council: Ribble Valley Borough Council

Survey Date: 14 October 2020

Surveyed by: Jacob Croasdale FdSc

Prepared by: Jacob Croasdale FdSc

Checked by: Joseph Lambert BSc(Hons) FdSc MArborA

Date of Issue: 21 October 2020

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DISCLAIMER

Survey Limitations: Unless otherwise stated all trees are surveyed from ground level using non-invasive techniques. The disclosure of hidden crown and stem defects, in particular where they may be above a reachable height or where trees are ivy clad or in areas of ground vegetation, cannot therefore be expected. All obvious defects, however, are reported. Detailed tree safety appraisals are only carried out under specific written instructions. Comments upon evident tree safety relate to the condition of said tree at the time of the survey only.

Unless otherwise stated all trees should be re-inspected annually in order to appraise their on-going mechanical integrity and physiological condition. It should, however, be recognised that tree condition is subject to change, for example due to the effects of disease, decay, high winds, development works, etc. Changes in land use or site conditions (e.g. development that increases access frequency) and the occurrence of severe weather incidents are also significant considerations with regards tree structural integrity and trees should therefore be re-assessed in the context of such changes and/or incidents and inspected at intervals relative to identified and varying site conditions and associated risks.

Where trees are located wholly or partially on neighbouring private third-party land then said land is not accessed and our inspection is therefore restricted to what can reasonably be seen from within the site. Stem diameters of trees located on such land are estimated. Any subsequent comments and judgments made in respect of such trees are based on these restrictions and are our preliminary opinion only. Recommendations for works to neighbouring third-party trees are only made where a potentially unacceptable risk to persons and/or property has been identified during our survey. Where significant structural defects of third-party trees are identified and associated management works are considered essential to negate any risk of harm and/or damage then we will first attempt to inform the site occupier of the issues and, if not possible, then inform the relevant Council. Where a more detailed assessment is considered necessary then appropriate recommendations are set out in the Tree Survey Schedule.

Where tree stem locations are not included on the plan(s) provided then they are plotted at the time of the survey using, where appropriate and/or practicable, a combination of measurement triangulation and GPS co-ordination. Where this is not possible then locations are estimated. Restrictions in these respects are detailed in the report.

The tree survey and any report information provided is intended as a guide to identify key tree related constraints to site development only. As such, the potential influence of trees upon existing or proposed buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of their roots abstracting water from shrinkable load-bearing soils is not considered herein. The tree survey information in its current form should not therefore be considered sufficient to determine appropriate foundation depths for new buildings. Accordingly, an updated survey, with reference to the current NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building Near Trees, must therefore be prepared for the specific purpose of informing suitable foundation depths subsequent to planning approval being granted. The advice of a structural engineer must also be sought with regard to appropriate foundation depths for new buildings.

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Statutory Tree Protection: It is the client's responsibility to check for the presence of any statutory tree protection measures, such as the site's location within a Conservation Area and/or the presence of any Tree Preservation Orders, directly with the applicable Council's planning department prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works. In turn, it is also the client's responsibility to check for the need for a felling licence with the Forestry Commission prior to scheduling or carrying out any tree works. Bowland Tree Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for any decisions made by the client to prune or remove trees where any such statutory protection exists.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL

Site: Land off Clitheroe Road, Barrow, Lancashire, BB7 9AQ

Agent for Client: PWA Planning

Surveyor: Jacob Croasdale FdSc

Survey Date: 14 October 2020

Job Reference: BTC2092

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No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments			Management Recommendations		ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Weeping Willow	11	320	N 4 E 5 S 4 W 3	1.5 0.5	EM	G	■ Tree located within group G2. ■ Some deadwood in shaded areas of canopy. ■ Very minor stem lean east. ■ No significant visible defects at time of survey.	■		10+	C1	46	3.84		
T2	Common Beech	8	100	N 1.5 E 2 S 0 W 2	2 2	Y	G	■ Located on neighbouring land and subsequently not inspected in detail. ■ Tree is evidently only remaining stem of a previous Beech hedge.	■		20+	C1	5	1.2		
T3	Common Horse Chestnut	8	1x140 2x50 (ms) #	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2 W 2.5	0.5-N 4	Y	G	■ Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ■ Subordinate stem emerges from west side of base. ■ Canopy has severe colonisation of Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>) and is showing a significant reduction in vitality.	■		20+	C1	11	1.88		
T4	Common Ash	16	1200#	N 9 E 12 S 9 W 9	4 4	M	M	■ Traverses boundary line, but larger proportion of stem evidently within client's ownership. ■ Historically pollarded. ■ Long history of pruning works, with numerous unoccluded to fully occluded wounds. ■ Frequent deadwood to a diameter of 150mm. ■ Showing minor signs of colonisation by Ash Dieback Disease in crown.	■ Client to confirm exact ownership status of tree.		10+	C1	651	14.4		
T5	Common Alder	12	300#	N 5 E 5.5 S 5 W 5.5	3 3.5	EM	G	■ Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ■ Some epicormic growth. ■ No significant visible defects.	■		20+	B1	41	3.6		
T6	Common Apple	2	50	N 0.5 E 1 S 0.5 W 1	N/A	Y	M	■ Evidently recently planted with protective tube around stem. ■ Severe stem lean east.	■		20+	C1	1	0.6		

Headings and Abbreviations:

No.

Allocated sequential reference number - Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number - refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable

Species:

Common name

Height:

In metres, to half nearest metre – where possible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree

Stem Diam.:

Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm - measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed

Branch Spread:

Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown

Branch & Canopy Clearances:

Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5-N) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.

Life Stage:

Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature

PC:

Physiological Condition - a measure of the tree(s) overall vitality, i.e. D = Dead, MD = Moribund, P = Poor, M = Moderate, G = Good

General Observations and Comments:

Comments relating to the tree(s) overall condition and any other pertinent factors including structural defects, current and potential direct structural damage, physiological decline, poor form, etc.

Management Recommendations:

Either Preliminary or In Consideration of the Proposal - In the case of Arboricultural Constraints Surveys the recommended management works only take existing site and tree circumstances and conditions into account and not proposed developments. Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement related Surveys take the proposed development into consideration with recommendations made accordingly. More than one option may be given if considered appropriate

ERC:

Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)

Cat. Grade:

Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1

RPA m²:Root Protection Area in m² - calculated area around the tree that must be appropriately protected throughout the development process in order to avoid root damage

RPA Radius (m):

Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection

(Estimated Dimensions):

Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a "#" symbol

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Surveyor: Jacob Croasdale FdSc

Survey Date: 14 October 2020

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No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments			Management Recommendations		ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
T7	Common Oak	16.5	830	N E S W	9 12 9.5 7.5	4-N 1.25	M	M	▪ Significant stem lean east, with crown now largely weighted east due to large diameter branch failures on western side of crown. ▪ Multiple branch failures and long, dead pruning stubs to a diameter of approximately 230mm throughout. ▪ Tree is considered to have an increased risk of stem or rootplate failure due to weighting issues.	▪ Landowner is advised to have detailed risk assessment inspection carried out by professional arboriculturist.	10+	C1	312	9.96		
T8	Common Holly	1	4	N E S W	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	N/A	Y	M	▪ Recently planted. ▪ Protective tube around stem.	▪	40+	C1	1	0.48		
T9	Common Alder	15	1160	N E S W	11 10 11 10	3-S 1	M	G	▪ Moderately heavy basal epicormics and several adventitious growths to a diameter of 100mm emerging from heights around 0.5m. ▪ Occasional partially occluded cavities throughout crown to a diameter of 100mm.	▪	20+	A3	609	13.92		
G1	2no. Silver Birch, Hazel, Common Oak, Common Alder	≤ 18	≤ 320#	N E S W	≤ 4.5 ≤ 4.5 ≤ 4.5 ≤ 4.5	0.5-S ≥ 1.5	Y-EM	G	▪ Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ▪ Moderately closely spaced linear group extending northwards. ▪ Two early-mature Silver Birches with several young trees of other species in between.	▪	20+	B2	≤ 46	≤ 3.84		
G2	2no. Leyland Cypress	≤ 7	≤ 200#	N E S W	≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5	0.5 ≥ 0.5	SM	G	▪ Very closely spaced pair. ▪ No significant visible defects.	▪	10+	C1	≤ 18	≤ 2.4		
G3	3no. Beech, 2no. Hawthorn, 1no. Common Oak, 1no. Sycamore	≤ 8	≤ 140	N E S W	≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5 ≤ 2.5	1.25-N ≥ 0.5	Y-M	G	▪ Northernmost tree is on site side of fence, but rest of group is located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ▪ Growing very close to or in contact with post and rail boundary fence. ▪ Limited potential for future growth due to conflict with boundary treatment.	▪	<10	U	≤ 9	≤ 1.68		
G4	8no. Common Ash, 6no. Common Oak, 4no. Sycamore	≤ 18	≤ 450#	N E S W	≤ 7 ≤ 7 ≤ 7 ≤ 7	1-W ≥ 1	EM	G	▪ Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ▪ Moderately spaced linear group evidently planted as a shelterbelt for the young woodland W1 beyond. ▪ Many of crowns overhanging site with low clearance. ▪ Majority of Common Ash within group showing severe branch dieback and a significant reduction in vitality due to colonisation by Ash Dieback Disease.	▪	20+	B2	≤ 92	≤ 5.4		

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No.	Species	Height	Stem Diam.	Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments				Management Recommendations		ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
W1	Birch, Oak, Ash, Hazel, Hawthorn, Wild Cherry, Scots Pine, Holly	≤ 12	≤ 180#	N E S W ≤ 3 ≤ 3 ≤ 3 ≤ 3	0 ≥ 0.5	Y	G	■ Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ■ Young, planted, closely spaced mixed woodland. ■ Occasional trees with protective tubes still in place.	■			40+	B3	≤ 15	≤ 2.16		
W2	Common Beech, Common Oak, Elder, Holly, Hawthorn	≤ 20	≤ 280#	N E S W ≤ 5 ≤ 5 ≤ 5 ≤ 5	0 ≥ 0	EM	G	■ Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ■ Edge of moderately to widely spaced woodland extending eastwards. ■ Fronted by a recently laid and currently sparse Hawthorn hedge.	■			40+	A3	≤ 35	≤ 3.36		
H1	Bay, Willow, Eucalyptus etc.	≤ 2.5	≤ 30#	≤ 0.5 wide	N/A	Y	G	■ Replacement planting. ■ Located on neighbouring land and subsequently not inspected in detail.	■			40+	C2	N/A	≤ 0.5		
H2	Common Beech	≤ 1.5	≤ 50#	≤ 1 wide	0 ≥ 0	Y	G	■ Located on neighbouring land and therefore not inspected in detail. ■ Managed garden boundary hedge.	■			10+	C2	N/A	≤ 0.6		
H3	Leyland Cypress	≤ 8	≤ 100#	≤ 3 wide	0.25 ≥ 0.25	SM	G	■ Unmanaged garden boundary hedge.	■			10+	C2	N/A	≤ 1.2		
H4	Common Hawthorn	≤ 1.5	≤ 50#	≤ 1 wide	N/A	Y	M/G	■ Ownership unclear, expected to be located on neighbouring land. ■ Closely spaced group forming boundary hedge ■ Half of hedgerow has evidently been maintained and the other half left unmanaged.	■ Client to confirm ownership boundaries and subsequent ownership of hedge.			20+	C2	N/A	≤ 0.6		

BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) ▪ Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline ▪ Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <p><i>Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.5.7.</i></p>			Red
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution. A minimum of 20 years is suggested.	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition. Examples include the presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, so they form distinct landscape features which attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. But which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features. For example, trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens. Or trees which are internal to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	Blue
Category C Those trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established - a minimum of 10 years is suggested - or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	Grey
	<p><i>Note – Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation</i></p>			

- TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATION -

Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs), enclosed by **Temporary Protective Fencing**, as detailed below and to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), shall:

1. be retained in place throughout the development process, as specified in the 'Temporary Protective Fencing Construction' section below and detailed in BS5837:2012 Figure 2 (overleaf);
2. be sited in the area(s) defined by the Root Protection Areas or, if applicable, the Construction Exclusion Zones, as detailed on the associated Tree Plan;
3. be erected prior to any construction, demolition or excavation works and remain in place for the duration of the project;
4. preclude any delivery of site accommodation and/or materials and/or plant machinery;
5. preclude all construction related activity, with the sole exception of specified arboricultural works and any other works to be carried out under supervision that have been agreed by all parties; and
6. preclude the storage of all development related materials and substances including fuels, oils, additives, cement and/or any other deleterious substance.

Any incursion into CEZs must be by prior arrangement, following consultation with the LPA.

Temporary Protective Fencing Construction

1. Temporary protective fencing panels shall be weldmesh "Heras" panels of at least 2.0 metres in height.
2. The panels shall butt together and be securely fixed to a scaffold framework, as per 3 to 5 below.
3. The scaffold framework shall comprise of upright poles of at least 3.0 metres in length driven no less than 0.6 metres into the ground at maximum 3.0 metre centres with horizontal and diagonal poles fixed to the uprights, as per 4 to 5 below.
4. The two horizontal rail poles shall be attached to the uprights at heights of 0.6 and 1.8 metres with 3 no. clamps to each joint.
5. The diagonal scaffold pole struts be clamped to the top rail of the scaffold framework at a 45° angle and extend back into the CEZ and clamped to a 0.7 metre length of scaffold tube that shall be driven no less than 0.5m into the ground.
6. No fixing shall be made to any tree and all possible precautions shall be taken to prevent damage to tree roots when locating posts.
7. A 600mm x 300mm warning sign reading "TREE PROTECTION AREA KEEP OUT" (see Figure 1, below) shall be fixed to every 10.0 metre length of protective fencing.
8. On completion and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the LPA shall inspect and approve the Temporary Protective Fencing.

Figure 1: CEZ Warning Sign

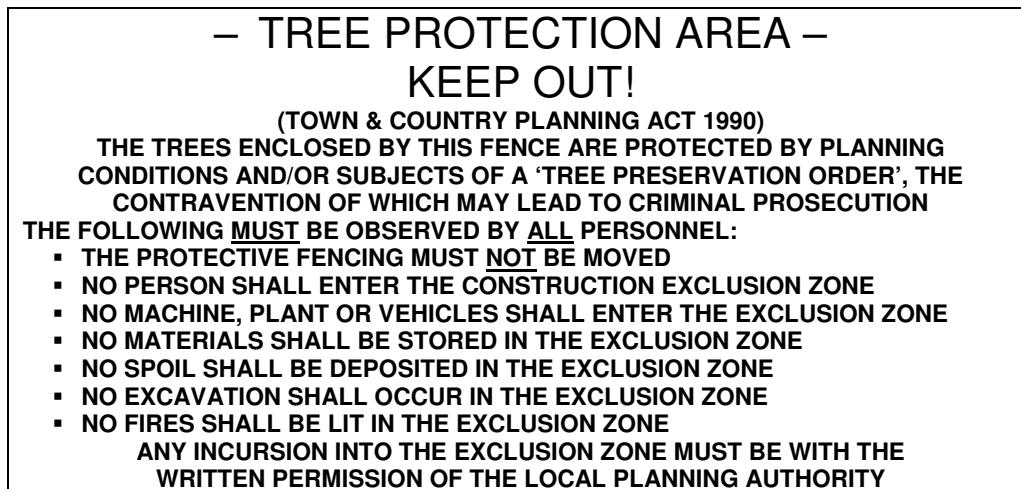
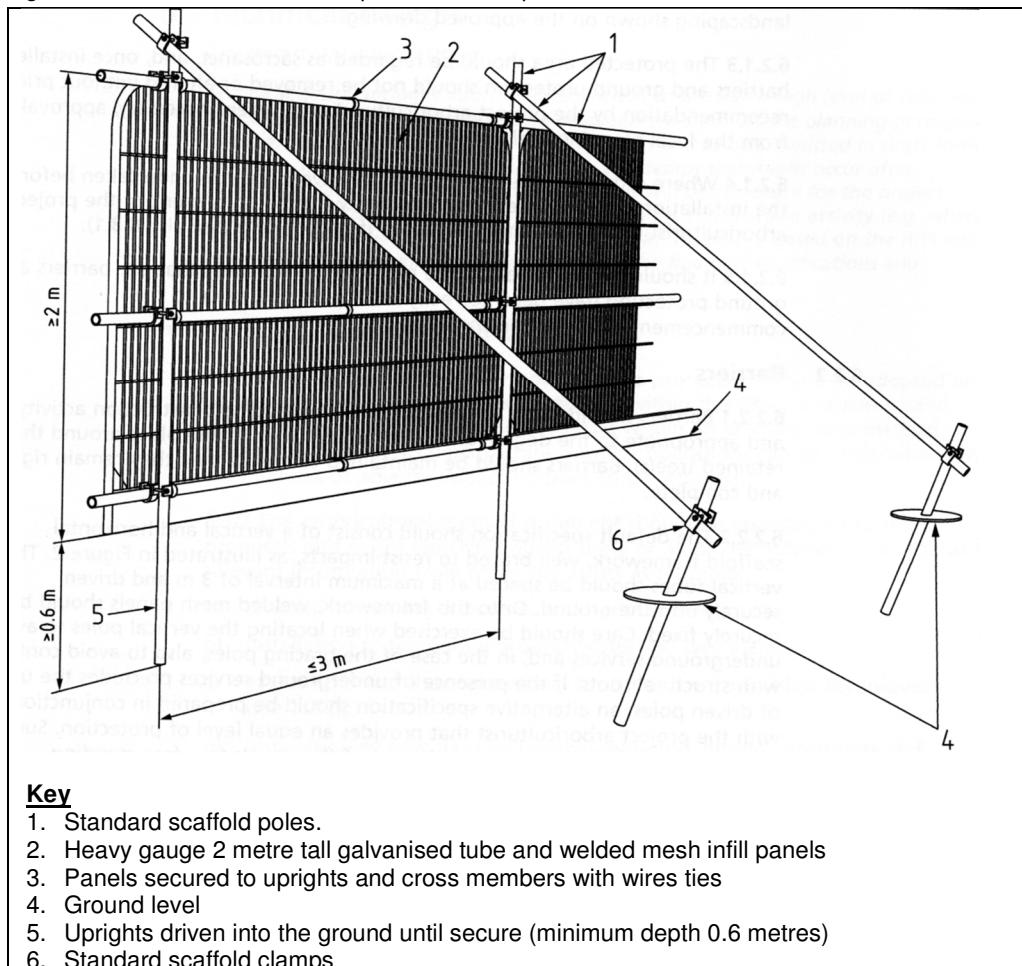


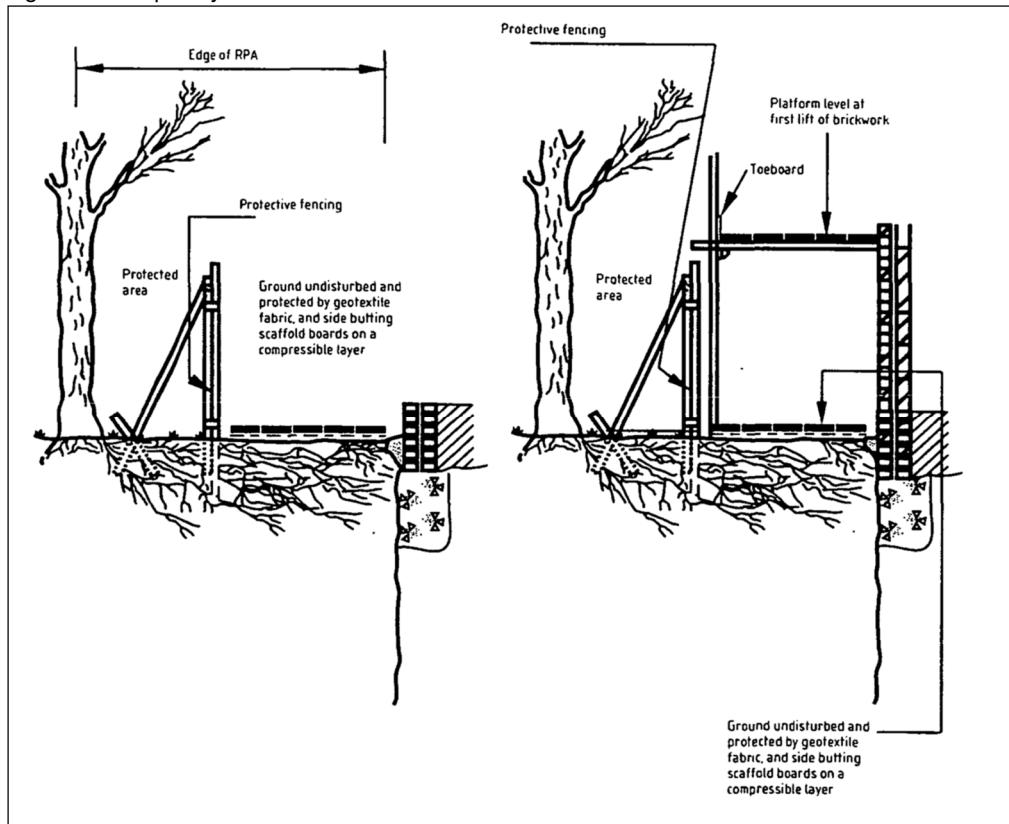
Figure 2: BS5837:2012 Default specification for protective barrier

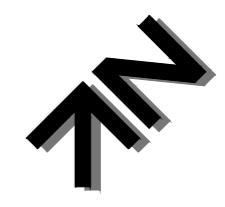


Temporary Ground Protection

1. Any necessary Temporary Ground Protection areas shall conform to Figure 3, below, unless otherwise agreed with the LPA.
2. The Ground Protection Area shall be left undisturbed and covered by a semi-permeable geotextile membrane which shall, in turn, be covered by a compressible layer consisting of a material such as woodchip.
3. Side-butting scaffold boards shall then be fitted to cover the Ground Protection Area.
4. On completion of installation, and prior to any demolition or construction works, site preparation, excavation or delivery of plant and materials, the Consulting Arboriculturist or the LPA Tree Officer, as agreed, shall inspect the Temporary Ground Protection.
5. The Temporary Ground Protection shall remain in place until completion of the project and only removed following receipt of written permission from the LPA.

Figure 3: Temporary Ground Protection – Recommended Construction



**KEY**

T = Individual Tree
G = Group of Trees
W = Woodland
H = Hedge

Please refer to associated Tree Survey Schedule for specific details in respect of items below:

Tree Categorisations:

- Those to be Considered for Retention:
 - Category 'A' Tree/Group/Woodland/Hedge Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years
 - Category 'B' Tree/Group/Woodland/Hedge Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years
 - Category 'C' Tree/Group/Woodland/Hedge Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees
- Those Unsuitable for Retention:
 - Category 'U' Tree/Group/Woodland/Hedge Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Note: The stem locations of individual trees T2, T6, T8 and trees in groups G1 and G4, woodlands W1 and W2 and hedges H4, were not included on the topographical site plan provided and were subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor at the time of the survey using GPS siting and measurement from existing site features. As such, the locations of these trees cannot be considered wholly accurate.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone

Project:
**LAND OFF CLITHEROE ROAD
BARROW
LANCASHIRE
BB7 9AQ**

Agent for Client:
PWA PLANNING

Title:
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN
in Relation to Proposed Residential Development

Scale: 1:500@A2
Date: October 2020
Drawn by: JC
Checked by: JL

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