

LAKELAND
TREE CONSULTANCY
ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING SPECIALIST

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Duke of York
Grindleton Brow
Grindleton
BB7 4QR

September 2022

Project details

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Job no. | LTC157 |
| Site | Duke of York, Grindleton Brow, Grindleton, BB7 4QR |
| Client | Stansfield Developments Ltd. |
| Agent | Sunderland Peacock & Associates Ltd. |
| Arboriculturist | [REDACTED] |
| Local authority | Ribble Valley Borough Council |
| Date | 16 September 2022 |
| Issue | Final issue for planning |

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Tree Survey Plan
Tree Removal Plan
BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 This arboricultural impact assessment relates to a planning application at the site in question for the extension of the existing public house and the erection of an accommodation block.
- 1.2 One individual tree, four groups of trees and a hedge with potential to be impacted by the works were surveyed.
- 1.3 Assessment of the proposal plan indicates that construction of the development will require the removal of one low quality tree, two low quality groups, part of a third low quality group and a low quality section of hedge.
- 1.4 New soft landscaping areas to the front and rear of the site can accommodate new tree planting in order to compensate for the development-related losses, the specification, delivery, protection and aftercare of which can be secured by means of a condition attached to a planning approval.
- 1.5 The proposals will require the removal of an area of existing hard surface within the RPA of a retained tree. Special working methods will be needed for this, as discussed in the preliminary arboricultural method statement included herein.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The client's agent, Sunderland Peacock & Associates Ltd., instructed Lakeland Tree Consultancy to survey the trees at the site in question and undertake an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA) in relation to a planning application for the extension of the existing public house and the erection of an accommodation block.
- 2.2 Arboriculturist Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MArborA visited the site on 9 August 2022 and surveyed all trees with reasonable potential to be impacted by the proposed works in accordance with the British Standard guidance, BS5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.
- 2.3 This report will assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon the existing tree population and outline the tree protection measures needed to prevent retained trees from being damaged during the construction works. It should be supplied to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to allow them to determine the planning application and its contents should be adhered to by the appointed contractor, should the development be approved.

3. The Site and Tree Population

3.1 The site is located in the village of Grindleton, Lancashire, and is currently a former public house with a raised beer garden to the rear of the building and car parking along the western side (see Figure 1). The site is bounded to the north by a residential property, to the east by residential properties and Greendale View, to the south by Grindleton Brow, from which there is vehicular access, and to the west by an area of woodland.

3.2 The survey identified one individual tree, four groups of trees and a hedge with potential to be impacted by the proposed development works. The positions of the surveyed trees in relation to the existing site are shown on the appended tree survey plan.

3.3 The retention value of the surveyed trees was categorised using the guidance given in Table 1 of BS5837 (2012), which is explained in the appended tree survey schedule. One group was categorised as moderate quality (B-category) and the individual tree, the other three groups and the hedge were categorised as low quality (C-category).

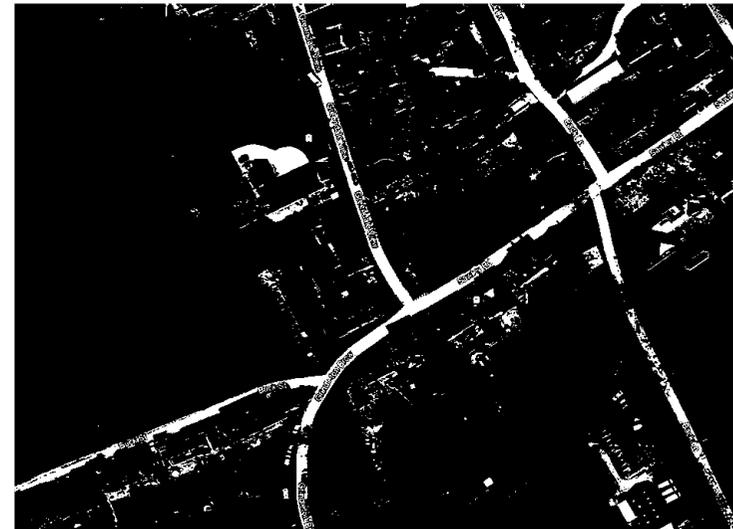


Figure 1: Google Earth image of application site (dated 24 April 2020)

4. The Development Proposal and Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 4.1 The proposed site plans provided (drawing numbers 5977-P20 and 5977-P23), by Sunderland Peacock & Associates Ltd., indicate that the proposal is for the alteration and extension of the existing public house and the erection of a two-storey accommodation block comprising three one-bedroom holiday apartments and managers' accommodation. Areas of car parking will be provided to the east and south of the new accommodation block.
- 4.2 As shown on the appended tree removal plan and in Table 1, below, construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of one low quality tree, two low quality groups, part of a third low quality group and a low quality section of hedge.

Table 1: Arboricultural impacts of the proposed development

| ID no. | BS5837 cat. | Recommendation |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| T1 | C | Remove in order to construct development as proposed |
| G1 | C | Remove both trees in order to construct development as proposed |
| G2 | C | Remove in full in order to construct development as proposed |
| G4 | C | Remove trees within client's ownership only in order to construct development as proposed |
| H1 | C | Remove in full in order to construct development as proposed |
| Total arboricultural impacts | | Removals: 1no. C-category tree 3no. C-category groups (one partial) 1no. C-category hedge |

Tree works

- 4.3 Some facilitation pruning will be required to the group of trees on neighbouring land, G3, where they have crowns overhanging the site with low ground clearance. Trees with overhanging crowns should be pruned to lift the crowns to create a 4m ground clearance. In addition, the largest tree, a cherry at the southern end of group G3, should be pruned to reduce the lateral crown spread by 2m on the eastern side.
- 4.4 All tree works should be carried out by a suitably qualified, experienced and insured arborist in accordance with the British Standard guidance BS3998 (2010) *Tree work - recommendations*.

Compensatory tree planting

- 4.5 There are soft landscaping areas proposed to the front and the rear of the site, which could accommodate some new tree planting in order to compensate for the development-related tree losses. The specification, delivery and aftercare of new tree planting can be secured by means of a suitably worded condition attached to a planning approval and should be implemented in accordance with the British Standard guidance, BS8545 (2014) *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations*.

5. Protection of Retained Trees

Preliminary arboricultural method statement

5.1 An arboricultural method statement intends to identify site operations with reasonably foreseeable potential to adversely impact the health of trees within or close to the development site and outlines the necessary actions and precautions required during the development process to minimise the risk of causing damage to trees (see Table 2, below).

5.2 As this arboricultural method statement is provided pre-determination, it should be considered preliminary, pending the confirmation of all design details, such as services, drainage, boundary treatments and detailed construction specifications. A detailed arboricultural method statement, including a sequence of works and program of site monitoring and arboricultural supervision, should be conditioned to a planning approval.

Table 2: Site-specific guidance for operations within tree RPAs

| Operation | BS5837 Guidance |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Removal of existing hard surface | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on the foundation depth of the existing low retaining wall, it's possible that there may be roots from the southernmost tree in group G3 extending under the existing hard surface of the car park in the area shown in yellow as 'no dig' on the appended tree removal plan • There shall be no excavation into this area or lowering of ground levels, other than to remove the existing hard surface • The existing hard surface shall be removed using hand-held tools only, working backwards over the area to avoid moving over the exposed ground • Any roots exposed are to be wrapped or covered to protect them from rapid temperature changes and prevent dessication. Wrapping shall be removed prior to backfilling, which should take place as soon as possible. To give them the best chance of recovery, retained roots shall be surrounded with topsoil, uncompacted sharp sand (not builders' sand, which has high salt content that is toxic to trees) or other loose inert granular fill before installation of the new surface |

General tree protection recommendations

5.3 The following recommendations should be heeded throughout the development in order to prevent damage to retained trees: -

- Vehicles and plant shall not operate within RPAs, unless there is an existing hard surface in place or load-appropriate ground protection has been installed
- Soil levels within RPAs shall not be raised or lowered, unless authorised in advance by the LPA
- Soil shall not be scraped, skimmed or mechanically compacted within RPAs. The majority of tree roots are found in the top 600mm of soil, so even a shallow scrape can cause detrimental root damage
- Materials, equipment, vehicles, skips, demolition arisings, stone or earth shall not be stored within soft-surfaced RPAs
- Oil, fuel, chemicals, cement or any other material with potential to cause damage to trees shall not be poured, stored, mixed, washed or discharged within tree RPAs. Consideration shall also be given to the topography of the site to prevent materials running towards trees
- Services and drainage shall not be installed below ground level within RPAs, unless authorised in advance by the LPA
- Surface water run-off shall not be re-diverted into or out of RPAs
- Fires shall not be lit within 15m of any tree crown or RPA
- Temporary buildings, including welfare units and portable toilets, shall not be sited within RPAs
- Notice boards, telephone cables, anchorage for equipment or any other services shall not be attached to trees
- Deliveries by crane shall be supervised by the site manager, ensuring the vehicle operates in a manner in which trees are not put at risk of damage

6. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas and Other Legal Constraints

- 6.1 Trees may be subject to legal protection, by means of being covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or by being located within a Conservation Area. It is an offence to cut down, uproot, top, lop, cause wilful damage or destruction of protected trees without the appropriate consent from the Local Authority. Fines for carrying out unauthorised works to protected trees can be considerable. The Local Authority must be given six-weeks' notice prior to the removal of trees within a Conservation Area with a stem diameter greater than 75mm (at a height of 1.5m above ground level). To carry out works on trees covered by a TPO, a formal application must be made to the Local Authority, which should be determined within an eight-week period.
- 6.2 According to Ribble Valley Borough Council's website, the site is located within the Grindleton Conservation Area and the surveyed trees within the site are thereby afforded Conservation Area protection. The Council's website ([https://www.ribblevalley.gov.uk/downloads/download/263/list-of-tree-preservation-orders-tpo-;](https://www.ribblevalley.gov.uk/downloads/download/263/list-of-tree-preservation-orders-tpo-) searched 15 September 2022) does not list any TPOs for this site, although it is advisable to check directly with the Council prior to carrying out any tree works that are not authorised as part of a detailed planning approval.
- 6.3 It should be noted that, subject to certain exemptions, a felling license must be obtained from the Forestry Commission for felling of trees that will equate to more than five cubic metres of timber in a calendar quarter. This does not, however, apply to tree removals that are authorised under a detailed planning approval.

- 6.4 Hedgerows meeting a particular series of criteria may be classed as 'important' and afforded legal protection under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997. It is an offence to remove an important hedgerow without appropriate consent from the Local Authority.
- 6.5 Birds, bats and certain other species are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. It is an offence to disturb wild birds within the nesting season (from March to August inclusive) and bats at any time of year, and this must be taken into account whilst carrying out tree works. The advice of a suitably qualified and licensed ecologist must be sought if the presence of birds, bats or other protected species is identified before or during tree works.

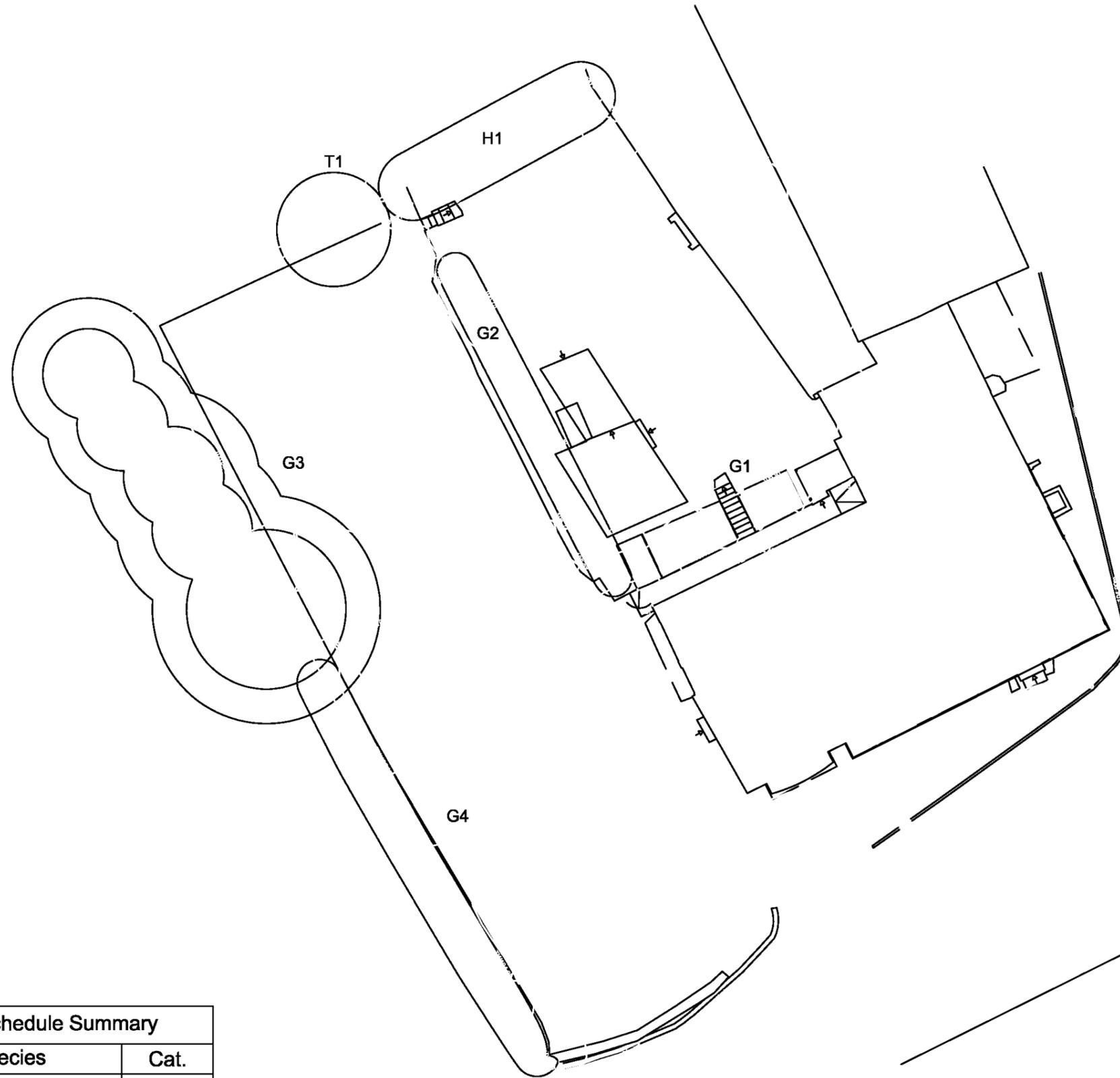
References

British Standards Institute (2014) *BS8545 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - recommendations*

British Standards Institute (2012) *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations*

British Standards Institute (2010) *BS3998 Tree work - recommendations*

Tree Survey Plan



BS5837 Tree retention categories:

- Category 'A'
High quality
- Category 'B'
Moderate quality
- Category 'C'
Low quality
- Category 'U'
Unsuitable for retention
- Root protection areas (RPAs)

Identification numbers:

- T = individual tree
- G = group of trees
- W = woodland
- H = hedge

Site:

Duke of York
Grindleton Brow
Grindleton
BB7 4QR

Client:

Stansfield Developments Ltd.

Date: August 2022

Scale: 1:250 at A3

Drawing: LTC157-TSP

Drawn by: JK

| Tree Survey Schedule Summary | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|
| ID | Species | Cat. |
| T1 | Hawthorn | C |
| G1 | 2no. cypress | C |
| G2 | Mixed shrubs | C |
| G3 | Cherry, birch | B |
| G4 | Mixed shrubs | C |
| H1 | Sycamore | C |



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Tree Removal Plan



BS5837 Tree retention categories:

Category 'A'
High quality



Category 'C'
Low quality



Root protection areas (RPAs)

Proposed tree removals

'No dig' area

Identification numbers:

- T = individual tree
- G = group of trees
- W = woodland
- H = hedge

Site:

Duke of York
Grindleton Brow
Grindleton
BB7 4QR

Client:

Stansfield Developments Ltd.

Date: September 2022

Scale: 1:250 at A2

Drawing: LTC157-TRP

Drawn by: JK



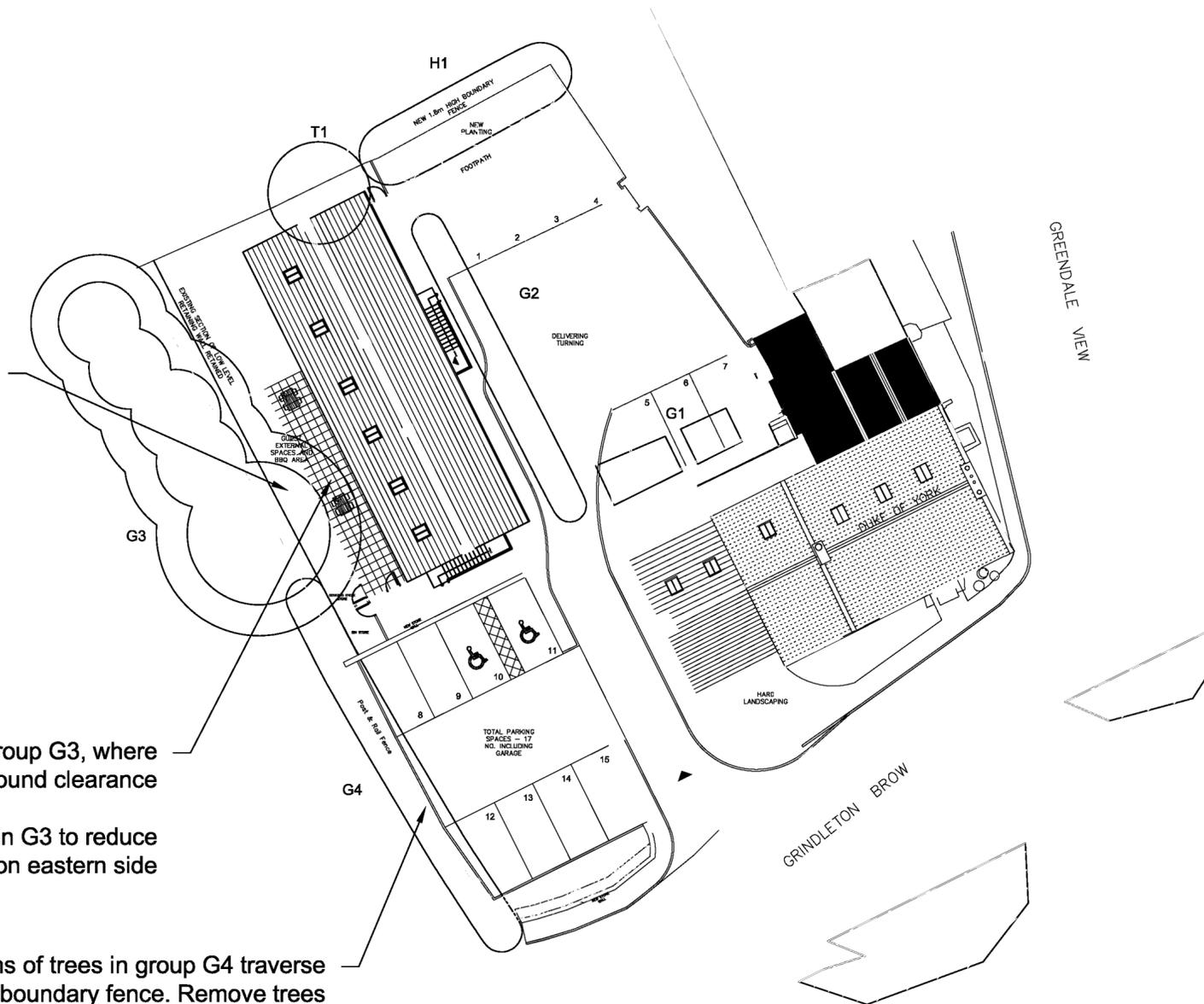
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Roots of the cherry tree at the southern end of group G3 are expected to be largely contained by the low retaining wall, which is to be retained as existing

In case any roots are extending past the wall, the area shown in yellow shall be considered as 'no dig', whereby there shall be no lowering of ground levels and the existing hard surface shall be removed in accordance with the arboricultural method statement included herein

Prune to lift crowns of trees in group G3, where overhanging site, to create a 4m ground clearance

Also prune southernmost tree in G3 to reduce lateral spread by 2m on eastern side

Stems of trees in group G4 traverse the boundary fence. Remove trees within the client's ownership only

| Tree Survey Schedule Summary | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|------|----------------|
| ID | Species | Cat. | Recommendation |
| T1 | Hawthorn | C | Remove |
| G1 | 2no. cypress | C | Remove |
| G2 | Mixed shrubs | C | Remove |
| G3 | Cherry, birch | B | Retain |
| G4 | Mixed shrubs | C | Remove part |
| H1 | Sycamore | C | Remove |

BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule

The trees surveyed have been assigned one of the following categories, in line with the guidance outlined in British Standard 5837 (2012)

Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations: -

- A** Trees of **high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
- B** Trees of **moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
- C** Trees of **low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm
- U** **Unsuitable for retention**
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

Key to tree survey schedule: -

| | | |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|
| T | Tree | Age is classed as either: young; semi-mature, early-mature, mature or post-mature |
| G | Group | |
| W | Woodland | |
| H | Hedge | Life expectancy is classed as either: <10 years; 10+ years; 20+ years or 40+ years |
| RPA | Root protection area | The radial RPA is calculated as twelve times the stem diameter and represents the area where protection of the tree roots during development works is essential to the tree's future health and survival Where the RPA is not shown as circular on the tree survey plan, it may have been modified to take account of built structures such as buildings, roads or retaining walls |
| # | Estimated values | Measurements may have been estimated where the tree is inaccessible, such as if it is located on neighbouring land or if the stem is heavily covered in ivy Where trees have multiple stems, an average stem diameter may be given |
| ≤ ≥ ≈ | | For groups of trees and hedges, measurements for the largest individual will be given or average measurements may be given where the individuals are approximately uniform |

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site Duke of York, Grindleton Brow, Grindleton, BB7 4QR
Client Stansfield Developments Ltd.

Surveyor Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MA ArborA
Conditions Bright sun, very slight breeze

Survey date 9 August 2022
Job no. LTC157

| ID no. | Species Latin name | Stem diameter (mm) | Age | Height (m)# | Crown spread (m) | Crown clearance (m) | Structural condition Physiological condition | Life expectancy (years) | Radial RPA (m) | BS5837 category | General observations |
|--------|---|--------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| T1 | Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | 250 # | Mature | 7 | N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3 | 0 | Good | 10+ | 3 | C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing in raised bed at side of car park • Heavy ivy cover prevents detailed inspection |
| G1 | 1no. Lawson cypress 1no. Sawara cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> <i>Chamaecyparis pisifera</i> | ≤ 150 150 # | Early-mature | ≤ 6 | N ≤ 2 E ≤ 2 S ≤ 2 W ≤ 2 | 0 | Good | 10+ | ≤ 2.5 | C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair of trees growing on either side of steps up to beer garden • RPAs constrained by retaining walls • Unable to fully inspect stems due to dense foliage |
| G2 | Cherry laurel Elder Hawthorn Holly Butterfly bush Cotoneaster <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> <i>Sambucus nigra</i> <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> <i>Buddleia</i> sp. <i>Cotoneaster</i> sp. | ≈ 80 | Early-mature | ≤ 5 | N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5 | 0 | Good | 10+ | ≈ 0.96 | C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear group of large shrubs growing along banking • RPAs constrained by retaining wall on western side |

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

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Surveyor Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MA ArborA
Conditions Bright sun, very slight breeze

Survey date 9 August 2022
Job no. LTC157

| ID no. | Species Latin name | Stem diameter (mm) | Age | Height (m)# | Crown spread (m) | Crown clearance (m) | Structural condition Physiological condition | Life expectancy (years) | Radial RPA (m) | BS5837 category | General observations |
|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|
| G3 | Wild cherry | ≤ 350 # | Young to mature | ≤ 12 | N ≤ 6 | ≥ 0 | Good | 20+ | ≤ 4.2 | B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located on neighbouring land and therefore not accessed to inspect in detail • Predominantly cherry • Crowns overhanging site by up to 5m with relatively low ground clearance • Heavy ivy cover prevents detailed inspection of largest cherry |
| | Silver birch | | | | E ≤ 6 | | S ≤ 6 | | | | |
| G4 | <i>Prunus avium</i> | ≈ 100 | Mature | ≤ 5 | N 2 | 0 | Good | 10+ | ≈ 1.2 | C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear group of shrubs • Stems traverse boundary fence and therefore some shrubs may be under neighbouring ownership • RPAs constrained by retaining wall on eastern side |
| | <i>Betula pendula</i> | | | | E 2 | | | | | | |
| | Blackthorn | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hawthorn | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Barberry | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Cotoneaster | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dogwood | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gelder rose | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Shrubby honeysuckle | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Berberis thunbergii</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Cotoneaster</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Cornus</i> sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Viburnum opulus</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>Lonicera nitida</i> | | | | | | | | | | |

BS5837 Tree survey schedule

Site Duke of York, Grindleton Brow, Grindleton, BB7 4QR

Surveyor Jennie Keighley PhD MSc MA ArborA

Survey date 9 August 2022

Client Stansfield Developments Ltd.

Conditions Bright sun, very slight breeze

Job no. LTC157

| ID no. | Species | Stem diameter (mm) | Age | Height (m)# | Crown spread (m) | Crown clearance (m) | Structural condition | Life expectancy (years) | Radial RPA (m) | BS5837 category | General observations |
|--------|--|--------------------|--------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------------|---|
| | Latin name | | | | | | Physiological condition | | | | |
| H1 | Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> | ≈ 150 | Mature | 8 | N 2.5 | 0 | Good | 20+ | ≈ 1.8 | C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outgrown hedge • Laid in the past • Evidently formerly managed at a height of around 1.5m |
| | | | | | E 2.5 | | Good | | | | |
| | | | | | S 2.5 | | Good | | | | |
| | | | | | W 2.5 | | Good | | | | |