# Arboricultural Constraints Appraisal

in Respect of a Proposal to Construct First-Floor to Existing Garage for Conversion to Holiday Let with Associated Additional Car-Parking at



The Garage, Turner Fold, Read, Lancashire, BB12 7QZ

Prepared by:

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September 2024

## ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL THE GARAGE, TURNER FOLD, READ

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#### ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL THE GARAGE, TURNER FOLD, READ

#### **PROJECT DETAILS**

Project No.:

BTC3042

Site:

The Garage, Turner Fold, Read, BB12 7QZ

Client:

Roger Hindle

Council:

Ribble Valley Borough Council

Survey Date:

29 August 2024

Surveyed by:

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1



#### 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 annagement 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 coordination. 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.

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Validity: The findings and recommendations contained within this report are, providing its recommendations are observed and the site conditions are retained as per the date(s) of the survey, valid for a period of twelve months from the last survey date. This period of validity may be reduced should there be any changes in factors affecting both the surrounding environment and/or built structures in relative proximity to the trees. The condition of trees should be re-appraised directly, through a site survey, following major weather events such as storms, changes undertaken to the site's conditions, inclusive of demolition and/or ground works, or the removal of existing site vegetation, including trees.

TREE SUI	RVEY SCHEDULE FOR ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS APPRAISAL	
Site:	The Garage, Turner Fold, Read, Lancashire, BB12 7QZ	
Client:	Roger Hindle	

Surveyor:	Joseph Lambert Chartered Arboniculturist	
Survey Date:	29 August 2024	
Job Reference:	BTC3042	

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No.	Species	Height	Stem Dlam.		Branch Spread	Branch & Canopy Clearances	Life Stage	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA (m²)	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Sycamore	14	400#	N E S W	3.5 4 4.5 4	3 1.5	ЕМ	G	Located on area indicated as being outside redline ownership boundary, and not accessed to inspect in detail.  Dense vegetation and ivy further impeded inspection.	•	20+	B1	72	4.8
T2	Sycamore	9	140#	N E S W	0.5 2.5 2.5 0	N/A 3.5	SM	G	Located on neighbouring land, and not accessed to inspect in detail.  Stern and base obscured by foliage and ivy.	•	10+	C1	9	1.68
G1	approx. 3no. Sycamore	≤ 18.5	≤ 650#	E S	≤ 8.5 ≤ 6 ≤ 5 ≤ 6.5	N/A ≥ 2.5	М	G	Located on neighbouring land beyond boundary fencing, and not accessed to inspect in detail.  Vegetation and dense ivy further impeding inspection.	,	20+	B1	≤ 191	≤ 7.8
G2	Hazel, Cherry Laurel, Ash, Rowan, Holly, Cherry Plum	≤ 7	≤ 3x90 (ms)#	E S	≤ 2 ≤ 2 ≤ 2 ≤ 2	N/A ≥ 0	SM	G	Mixed closely spaced group of dense shrubs. Located on neighbouring land, and not accessed to inspect in detail. Dense canopies to ground thereby impeding inspection.		10+	C1	≤ 11	≤ 1.87

#### Headings and Abbreviations:

ERC: Cat. Grade: RPA m?: RPA Radius (m): # (Entimated Dimensions):

No.
Species:
Height:
Sten Dlam:
Branch Spread:
Branch & Canopy Clearances:
Life Stage:
PC:
General Observations and Comments:
Management Recommendations:

Ablocated sequential reference number - Tree (T) Group (G) Woodland (W) or Hedge (H) reference number - refer to plan and or numbered lags where applicable
Common name
In merics, to half nearest inveite - where prossible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic denometer and the remander estimated against the measured into 5 in the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement instead is that of the highest tree
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#### BS5837:2012 Table 1 - Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where app	ropriate)		Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see				
Category U  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 realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years  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.  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.  Note: Category U frees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see BS5837:2012				
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	Mainly cultural values, including conservation	,
Trees to be considered for retention	on			
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  Trees with very limited	Blue
Category C  Those trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established - a	Trees not qualifying in higher categories  Note – Whilst C category trees will usually not large with a stem diameter of less than 150mm	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 be retained where they would impose a significant	Grey	
minimum of 10 years is suggested - or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm				

### - 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

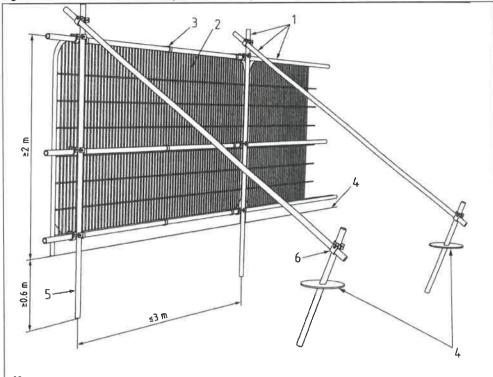
## TREE PROTECTION AREA –KEEP OUT!

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
THE TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING
CONDITIONS AND/OR SUBJECTS OF A 'TREE PRESERVATION ORDER', THE
CONTRAVENTION OF WHICH MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONNEL:

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE MOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO MACHINE, PLANT OR VEHICLES SHALL ENTER THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE
- NO FIRES SHALL BE LIT IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE

ANY INCURSION INTO THE EXCLUSION ZONE MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY





- Key
  1. Standard scaffold poles.
- Heavy gauge 2 metre tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
   Panels secured to uprights and cross members with wires ties

- 4. Ground level
  5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 metres)
  6. Standard scaffold clamps

#### **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.

