AN ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH BS5837(trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction 2012)

At Land off Combs Road, Combs (Chapel en le-frith)

Produced by

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Of

Cheshire Tree Surveys and Arboriculture

On behalf of

Kelly Finn of the above address.

1. Introduction

I was instructed to carry out a tree impact assessment by my client Kelly Finn at the property above. And to produce my findings in a report.

1.1 The trees on this site were given a brief visual tree assessment from the ground. Some trees belong to the neighbouring property and as such could only be viewed from the client's side of the fence.

1.2 The trees at the front of the site near the two containers, consist of Beech, Sycamore, and Cypress.

1.3 There is a lone Ash tree near to the front gate, this has stage 2/3 Ash dieback and is heavily weighted with Ivy, this tree is in heavy decline and needs removal in a short time frame.

1.4 The trees to the rear of the site consist of mainly hedgerow native species, Hawthorn and Elder

1.5 A plan has been provided along with photographs and an aerial view outlining the site.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF THIS REPORT

1.7 This report is designed to accompany a planning application for development proposals at the site address set out on the title page, following guidance set out in BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction-recommendations. The report has been compiled objectively and does not take into account future proposals for the site.

1.8 The report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events that happen after the date of this report due to factors that were not apparent at the time, and an acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.

1.9 Any defects seen by a contractor or employer must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

1.10 The consultant accepts no liability in respect of the trees unless the recommendations in this report are carried out under his supervision.

1.11 Potentially hazardous trees are highlighted (if applicable) and appropriate recommendations made, however this report should not be seen as a tree management plan or full tree risk assessment which are specifically designed to minimise risk and liability associated with responsibility for trees.

1.12 Paul Hanson carried out the site visit on Tuesday 19th/9/2023 the weather was clear with good visibility.

1.13 The site in question is located off Combs Road (near to Chapel en le-frith)

1.14 The exact details of the development are the siting of 4x storage containers, and an access road onto the site. As shown below in the images.

1.15 The containers have been placed on “bearers “thus allowing both water and air to flow freely underneath them. I would recommend that the stone access road is topped with porous small gravel.

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

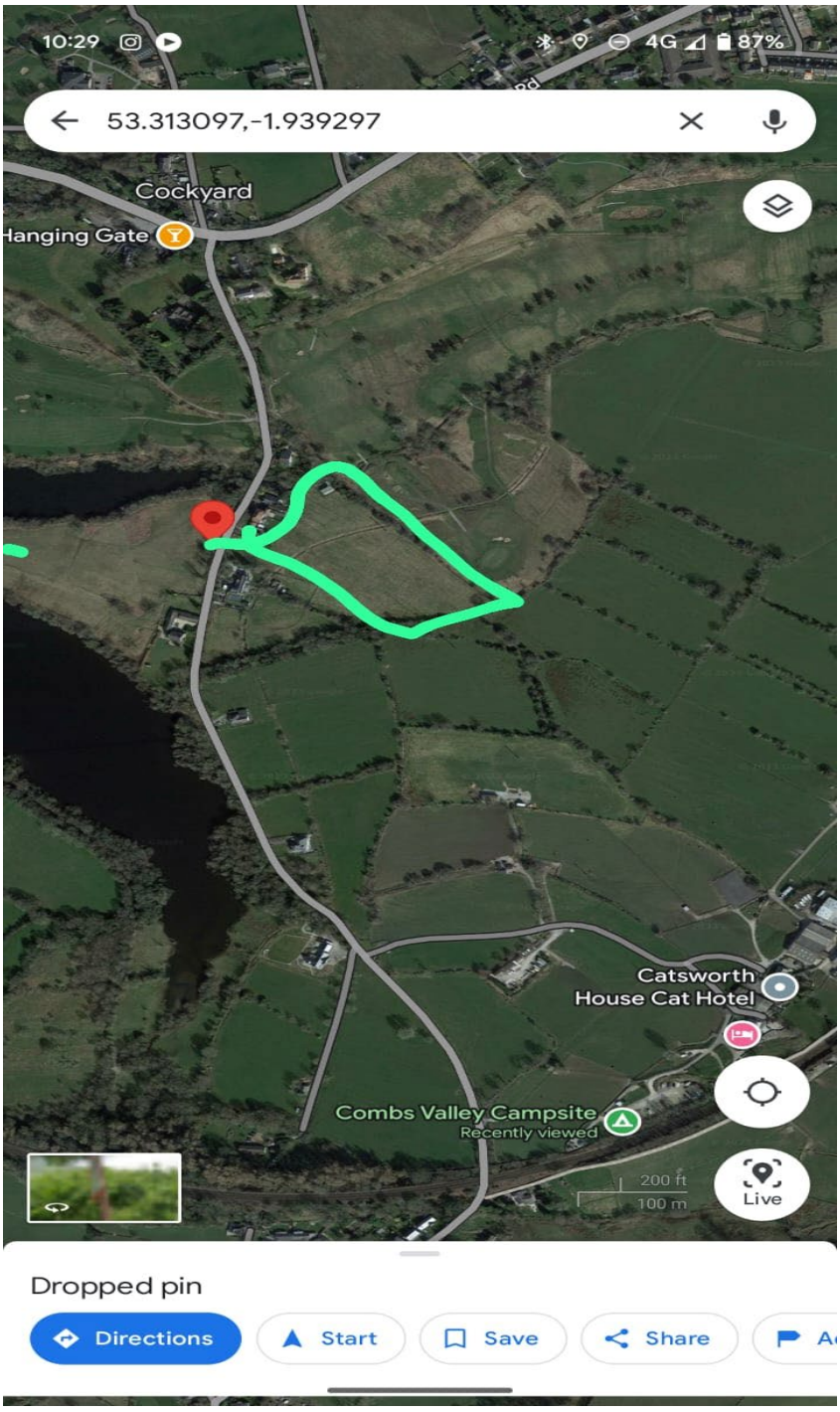
1.17 The installation of drainage and utilities is not needed, thus minimising any arboricultural impact.

1.18 No fires are to be held anywhere near the trees at any time.

1.19 No chemicals or harmful substances are to be stored anywhere near the trees.

1.20 No cement mixing to occur anywhere near the trees.

2.Site overview




Tank
Willow Hey
FB
N
Drain
Lynwood
Fir Croft
Tarn Edge
Wood Mayne
279.1m
FB
Drain
Drain
Maple House
220.7m
Lakeside
COMBS ROAD
Track
Existing Site Plan
Existing Combs Road Elevation
project
Land of Combs Road
(entrance between Maple House and Wood Mayne)
Combs
SK23 9UW
1:500@A1
1:1000@A3
kih
KH816-001
Existing Site Plan
kieranhibbsarchitecture
kieranhibbsarchitecture

SITE PLAN



Image of Hawthorn and Elder trees on site.



Image of neighbouring trees on site, Beech, Sycamore and Cypress.



Image of containers insitu along with Ash tree showing severe decline due to stage 2/3 Ash dieback this tree needs to be removed.



2X containers at the rear of the site.

4.0 Arboricultural impact assessment conclusions

4.1 The proposed development on the site should have little impact on the trees suitable for retention. The overall condition of the trees on the site was fair to good. The Ash tree at the roadside needs to be removed in a timely manner , as it is in serious decline and may catastrophically fail causing damage and or injury to road users.I would recommend the trees be inspected by a competent person on a 3 yearly basis.

APPENDIX 3

Key References

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APPENDIX 4
Arboricultural Terms Glossary

Abiotic Factors
Non-living factors of the environment, including temperature & wind.

Age-class
A general classification of the tree into either - young, semi-mature/maturing, mature, over-mature, or senescent.

Amenity Value
A general classification based on the trees contribution to local amenity.

Factors
such as location and visibility from public spaces, size, maturity and species are taken into account.

Apical Bud/Shoot
The apical bud, also known as the leading shoot, is responsible for shoot extension and is dominant.

Apical Dominance
A singular, leading shoot remains dominant.

Biotic factors
Living factors. For example, animals and pathogens.

Bottle Butt
Term used to describe shape of stem base, usually associated with an internal defect – refer to ‘Reaction Wood’ below.

Branch union/junction
The point at which a branch joins a larger stem. Can be a point of weakness, especially in certain species.

Cambium
A lateral meristem (see below) in vascular plants located just beneath the bark responsible for secondary growth, e.g. production of annual growth rings.

Canker
A clearly defined area of dead and sunken or malformed bark, caused by bacteria or fungi. Can have a bearing on structural integrity of infected limb(s) depending on size and
location.

Chlorosis/Chlorotic
Abnormal yellow or yellow-green coloration of usually green leaves. Essentially a reduction of chlorophyll levels often as a result disease or nutrient deficiency.

Co-dominant stems
A growth characteristic, where two or more stems of similar size grow from the same point. Can create an inherent weakness.

Coppice
The method of managing trees by cutting the stems at between 1.0 inch and 1.0 foot from the ground level on a regular cycle, the cut stumps of the trees or shrubs are allowed to regrow many new stems.

Crown spread
Gives distances between extreme limits of the crown and the stem, usually along the four compass points. Helps to show crown symmetry.

Crown Reduction
The removal of branch ends to reduce the extreme limits of a trees branch spread and height.

Crown Thin
The removal of selected branches within the crown to thin the internal branch
structure.

D.B.H.
'Diameter at Breast Height', an industry standard to gauge tree stem size and development. Within arboriculture, breast height is taken to be 1.5m above ground level.

Dieback
The reduction in crown vigour and extension growth progressing to death of distal parts; often associated with decline.

Epicormic/ adventitious growth
New growth from dormant buds that can often form tenuous attachments. Although some species readily form such shoots, it can be an indication of stress.

Hanger
Term used to describe a branch that has become detached and is being supported by other branches. Can be a hazard to persons and property below.

Hazard Beam
After the loss of a distal part, a limb concentrates growth upwards creating adverse end weights that can render the limb susceptible to failure.

Included bark
Growth characteristic usually caused when two or more stems/branches growing in close proximity 'fuse' together entrapping the bark from when the parts were separate in the middle, creating a potential structural weakness.

Meristem
The undifferentiated plant tissue from which new cells are formed, such as that at the tip of a stem or root.

Meristematic Disorder
A growth disorder caused by a disruption of the meristem (see above) from any of a number of biotic factors (see above). Manifests as growths such as 'Witches Brooms' & 'Galls'.

Necrosis/Necrotic
Death of tissues usually characterised by a blackening in colour. Occlusion/Occluded Death of tissues usually characterised by a blackening in colour.

Occlusion/Occluded
Normally used to describe the overgrowth of a wound. Also, immoveable foreign objects in contact with a tree part can become encased or occluded' by the tree as it grows incrementally.

Pathogen
An agent that causes disease, especially a living micro-organism such as a bacterium or fungus.

Pollard
The removal and subsequent regular re-removal of the crown of a tree above animal browsing height. Can be an effective method of controlling the size of trees in urban areas. This is ideally begun in the trees early stages and maintained throughout its life.

PSULE
Potential Safe Useful Life Expectancy. A general classification as to the trees life expectancy. 0-10; 10-20; 20-40; 40+ years.

Reaction Wood
Essentially additional wood laid down by the tree to compensate for structural defects such as a cavitiy.

Ring barking/Girdling
The removal of bark around the entire circumference of a stem or branch, causing the death of all distal parts.

Saprophyte
An organism which exists on dead plant material.

Scaffold branches
The main structural branches within the crown.

Veteran tree
Tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Vigour
A general classification, as to the present and future potential growth and development of a tree. A comment regarding the health status of the tree specific to its species.