



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT **& Impact Assessment** **to BS 5837:2012 at:**

***Former Hoyland Methodist Church,
Duke Street,
Hoyland,
Barnsley
S74 9QR***

Prepared for:
White Agus Partnership

Date: *March 2023*

Reference: *AWA5286*



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by White Agus Partnership to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during February 2023.
- 1.2.1 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.2 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.3 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.4 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.5 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

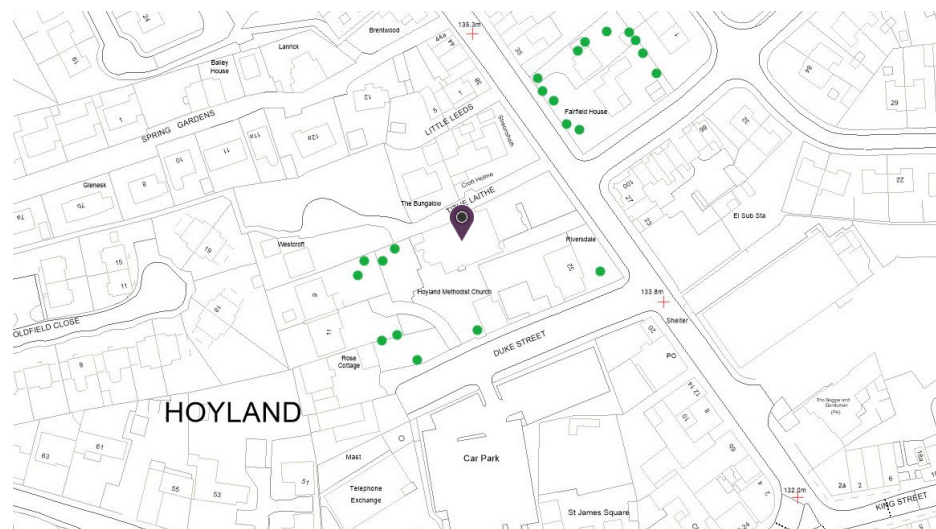
- 2.1.1 The site comprises a vacant former methodist church located on Church Street in Hoyland, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2021 Google Earth) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on the 14th of February 2023 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. Trees at the site are protected by Tree Preservation Orders. The site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 The accessed map image from barnsley.gov.uk is detailed below:



- 3.1.4 The trees within this report which are protected by Tree Preservation Orders are T1 to T5.
- 3.1.5 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required (unless such works are approved by planning permission). There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.
- 3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 14 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 14 individual trees.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 2 trees are retention category 'U', 1 tree is retention category 'A', 3 trees are retention category 'B', and 8 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 Norway Maple T1 is in poor condition with significant dieback, deadwood and snapouts in its crown. The tree is situated on a raised mound surrounded by hardstanding, with a retaining wall to the south east, south and south west. The retaining wall is cracked, likely due to the tree and the surrounding hardstanding is lifted and cracked, also likely due to the tree. The removal of T1 is recommended regardless of development at the site. T1 is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, and as such, the permission of the local planning authority is required to remove the tree (unless the removal is approved by planning permission).
- 3.2.5 Sycamores T2, T3 and T5 and Ash T4 are large early mature to mature trees in good condition which provide significant amenity value to the site and the surrounding area. T2, T3 and T5 have good future prospects, while Ash T4 may have more limited future prospects due to the fungal disease Ash Dieback. T3, T4 and T5 are situated within site boundaries, while T2 is adjacent and inaccessible and so was only given a cursory inspection with measurements estimated and condition values indicative only.
- 3.2.6 T6 to T13 form a linear group of trees situated at the north eastern corner of the site, bordering the site's northern boundary. The trees are all of low individual value and Ash T6, T7, T9, T11, T12 and T13 likely have limited future prospects due to Ash Dieback, however collectively the trees provide screening between the site and the neighbouring residential properties to the north. The wall to the north of T6 is in a state of disrepair, likely partly due to the tree.
- 3.2.7 T7 has Ash Dieback symptoms and is recommended for removal regardless of development at the site.
- 3.2.8 Cherry T14 is adjacent and inaccessible and so was only given a cursory inspection with measurements estimated and condition values indicative only. There is a retaining wall to the north, north east and north west of the tree, between the tree and the site.

- 3.2.9 Ivy covering trees T1, T3, T5 and T6 prevented detailed inspections of the trees being undertaken. It is recommended to sever the Ivy on trees T3 and T5 at the base and at 1.5 regardless of development at the site, so that detailed inspections of the trees can be undertaken in future.
- 3.2.10 Access to trees T10 and T11 was limited due to dense undergrowth.
- 3.2.11 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: T1 from north west



Photo 2: T2 from south east



Photo 3: T3 from north east



Photo 4: T4 and T5 from south east



Photo 5: T6 from south east



Photo 6: T7 to T13 from south east



Photo 7: T14 from west

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities.
- 4.1.2 The development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

4.2 Direct Impacts

- 4.2.1 From assessing the new development proposals, 7 trees will require removal to facilitate the development as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.
- 4.2.2 The trees which require removal to facilitate the development are T6 and T8 to T13.
- 4.2.3 The trees requiring removal are situated at the north eastern corner of the site, bordering the site's northern boundary. Collectively the trees provide screening between the site and the neighbouring residential properties to the north, but individually the trees are of low value.
- 4.2.4 Ash T6, T9, T11, T12 and T13 which require removal to facilitate the development likely have limited future prospects regardless of the development due to the fungal disease Ash Dieback.
- 4.2.5 The wall to the north of Ash T6 is in a state of disrepair, likely partly due to the tree.
- 4.2.6 Norway Maple T1 and Ash T7 are also recommended for removal regardless of development at the site. T1 is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, and as such, the permission of the local planning authority is required to remove the tree (unless the removal is approved by planning permission).

4.3 Indirect Impacts

- 4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 4.3.2 The proposed new residential properties to the east of T4 and T5 are situated within the footprint of the existing methodist church building,

outside of the RPAs of the retained trees. T4 and T5 are situated on slightly higher ground than the existing methodist church building and the proposed new residential properties, with a low retaining wall situated between the trees and the existing methodist church building and the proposed new residential properties. As such, T4 and T5 should remain largely unaffected by the construction of the proposed new residential properties, provided care is taken during construction.

- 4.3.3 Hardstanding in the form of access and parking is proposed within the RPAs of retained trees T2, T3 and T14, however, there is already existing hardstanding within the RPAs, so providing the existing hardstanding sub-base can be left in place, with any new surfaces laid on top, with no excavations lower than the existing hardstanding sub-base, T2, T3 and T14 should remain largely unaffected by the proposed works, provided care is taken during construction.
- 4.3.4 Where new boundary fencing is to be installed within the RPAs of retained trees, the encroachment into the trees' RPAs should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided posts and panels type footings are used as opposed to strip footings, with the holes for the posts dug by hand, avoiding significant tree roots where possible.
- 4.3.5 While the proposed development is able to be constructed with little negative impact on the retained trees at the site, retained Ash T4 and retained Sycamore T5 would dominate the garden of one of the proposed new residential properties and the eastern crown of T5 would be close to coming into contact with the proposed new residential property, and this may lead to pressure from the future residents of the residential property to prune or remove the trees.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

- 4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the site's tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 4.5.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase. If required, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....
Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor MArborA

1st March 2023

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Registered Consultant

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MARborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered, VALID Registered

Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing developments and infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam has also undertaken locum Tree Officer work for several local authorities.

Mr James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MARborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has several years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

Dr Felicity Stout, PhD, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed Forestry, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced social forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and she has work published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject. As well as working at AWA Felicity is the Tree Conservation Officer for the Peak District National Park Authority.

Mr James Godfrey, BA (Hons), Dip Forestry and Arboriculture Level 4, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, QTRA Registered

James has extensive arboricultural experience working as a team leader within the public and private sector. By achieving a Distinction Star in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture, James was able to use his knowledge to inform and carry out appropriate maintenance that ensured the long term wellbeing of trees across the UK. During his time at Darlington Borough Council, James provided on site assessment and the management of the remedial works required to ensure safe and suitable retention of trees that provide a multitude of benefits to the urban environment. Currently, James is completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management, while working at AWA.

Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered

Joe achieved a first class degree in biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

Mr James Boyle, HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA, QTRA Registered

Jim joined AWA after having worked within the tree care profession for several years, alongside studying at college and university. During this time, he gained a wealth of experience and several professional and practical NPTC qualifications in the tree care industry. Jim has studied Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Merrist Wood College in Surrey, Plumpton College in Sussex and University of Highlands and Islands in the Scottish Highlands, where he achieved a distinction in the Higher National Diploma Level 5.

Miss Lucy Garbutt, MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM

Lucy recently graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species' surveys with a large environmental consulting company, including surveys of bats, reptiles, and dormice.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using ‘Visual Tree Assessment’ (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - ‘*Tree Work: Recommendations*’.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author 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 these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

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 or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

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.

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.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

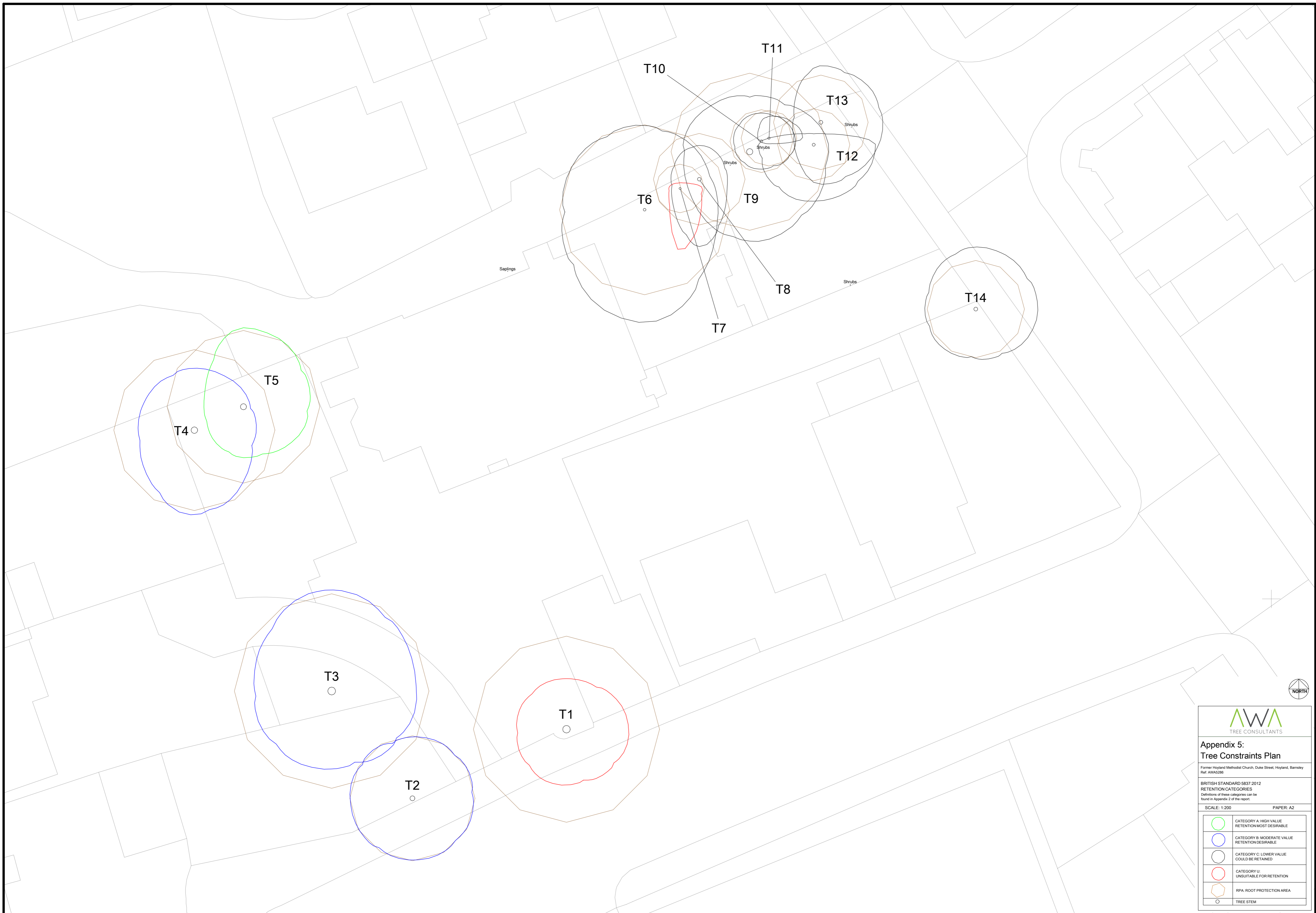
U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.


Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Mature	14	1	670	No	3	4.5	5.5	5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean south west. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Moderate deadwood. Moderate snapouts. Ivy covered. Major deadwood	Protected by Tree Preservation Order. Situated on raised mound with retaining wall to south east, south and south west. Surrounded by hardstanding up to stem. Lifting and cracking hardstanding. Ivy prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Wall is cracked, likely due to tree. Significant dieback, deadwood and snapouts in crown with major deadwood to central crown. Building below crown to north east. Previous reduction works undertaken to crown.	Poor	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	U	Removal recommended regardless of development - Protected by Tree Preservation Order
T2	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	13	1	450	Yes	3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Old pruning wounds	Protected by Tree Preservation Order. Adjacent, no access.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T3	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	17	1	700	No	3.5	9	7.5	7	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Minor dieback. Ivy covered. Old pruning wounds	Protected by Tree Preservation Order. Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Membrane and pebbles covering rootplate. Shrub at base of stem to north.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	Recommended to sever Ivy at base and at 1.5m regardless of development to allow for detailed future inspection


Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition				Value		Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T4	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	20	1	580	No	1.5	5.5	5.5	7.5	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Minor snapouts. Moderate deadwood	Protected by Tree Preservation Order. Adjacent telephone pole to west. Telephone lines below north western crown. Garden waste around base prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T5	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	17	1	550	No	2.5	7	6	4.5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Protected by Tree Preservation Order. Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Adjacent streetlight below north western crown. Telephone lines to north west of crown.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	Recommended to sever Ivy at base and at 1.5m regardless of development to allow for detailed future inspection
T6	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	16	6	250	Yes	1.5	7.5	6.5	10	7.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Ivy covered. Tight unions. Partially included bark	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Ivy covered	No access due to shrubs and dense undergrowth. Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Wall to immediate north. Wall is in a state of disrepair, likely partly due to tree.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T7	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Young	14	2	160, 70	No	1.5	0.5	2	5.5	1	Ivy covered	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean south east. Bark damage. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Epicormic growths	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Ash Dieback symptoms. Wall to immediate north. Pruned from north. Adjacent streetlight to north west of crown.	Fair	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T8	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	2	190, 270	No	0.5	3	2.5	6	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight unions. Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T9	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	15	2	400, 400	Yes	1.5	5	7	8	6	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Slight lean south. Tight unions	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T10	Holly	<i>Ilex sp.</i>	Semi-mature	9	3	120, 120, 150	Yes	0.5	2.5	3	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Bark damage. Tight unions. Rubbing	Minor deadwood	Limited access due to shrubs and dense undergrowth	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T11	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	16	1	200	Yes	9	2	3	0.5	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean north east	Minor dieback. Minor snapouts. Minor deadwood	Limited access due to shrubs and dense undergrowth. Tall slender form.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T12	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	260	No	1.5	1	5.5	5	5	Exposed roots. Girdled roots	Single stemmed. Slight lean south east. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Telephone line and adjacent streetlight to south east of crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	15	1	340	No	1.5	5	5.5	5.5	2.5	Exposed roots. Girdled roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Telephone line through south eastern crown. Adjacent streetlight to south east of crown.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development

Tree Species		Measurements						Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value	Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T14	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Early-mature	10	1	350	Yes	6	5.5	5.5	4.5	4.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean north east. Ivy covered	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Adjacent, no access. Retaining wall to north, north east and north west. Telephone line to north and west of crown.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required












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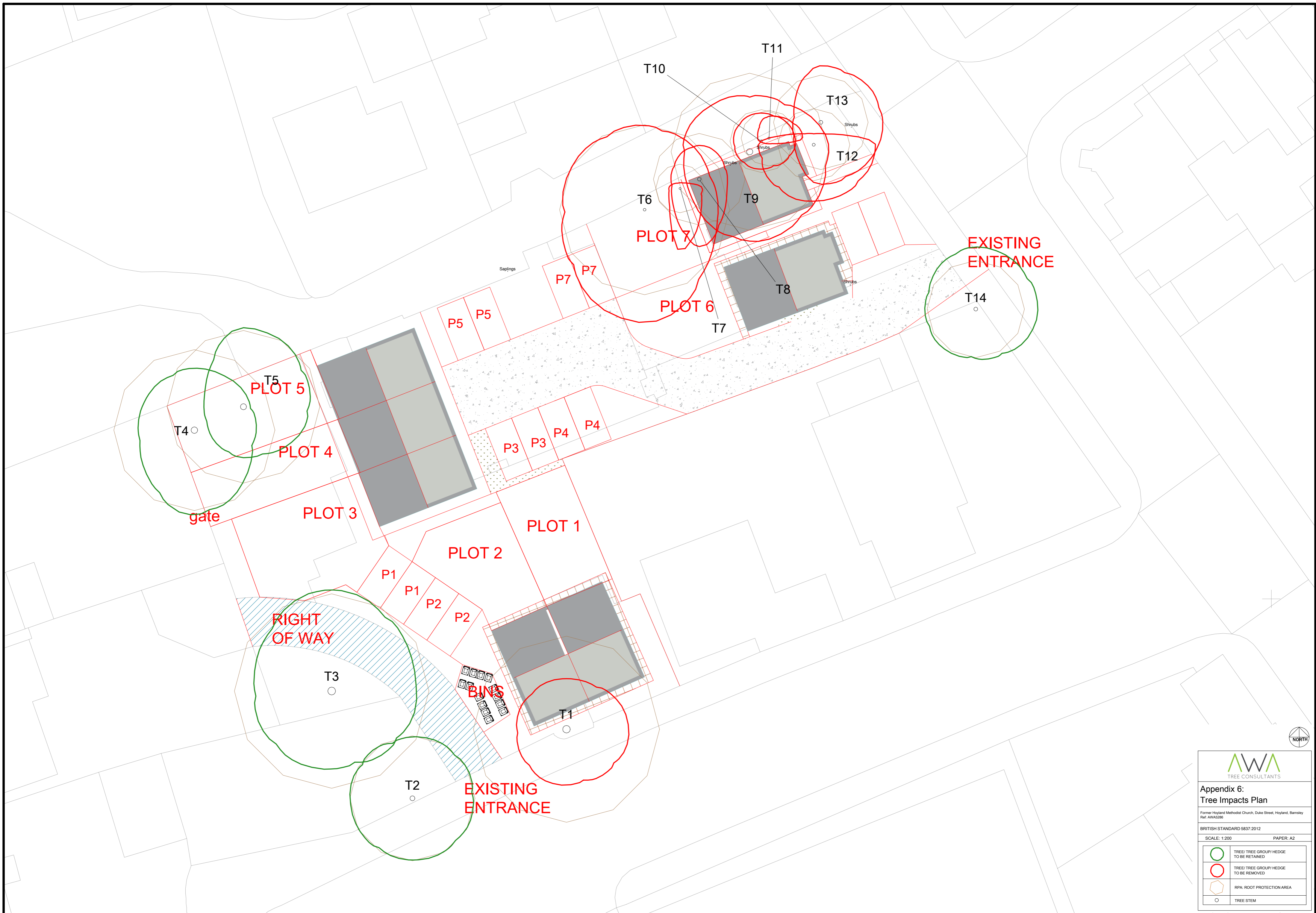
Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Former Hoyland Methodist Church, Duke Street, Hoyland, Barnsley
 Ref: AWAS288

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
 RETENTION CATEGORIES
 Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM



AWA
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Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Former Heyland Methodist Church, Duke Street, Heyland, Barnsley
Ref: AWAS26

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM