

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Plus Tree Survey

**Land to the East of Mount Vernon Road
Worsborough**

Report reference: AR-5129-02.01
November 2020
Revised May 2021

Report Title:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment Land to the East of Mount Vernon Road, Worsborough
Report Reference:	AR-5129-02.01
Written by:	Victoria Black FdSc Arb Principal Arboricultural Consultant
Technical review:	Victoria Black FdSc Arb Principal Arboricultural Consultant
QA review:	Victoria Black FdSc Arb Principal Arboricultural Consultant
Approved for issue:	Victoria Black FdSc Arb Principal Arboricultural Consultant
Date:	25.11.2020 Revised 24.05.2021



Unit A, 1 Station Road, Guiseley, Leeds, LS20 8BX
Phone: **01943 884451**
01943 879129
Email: admin@brooks-ecological.co.uk
www.brooks-ecological.co.uk
Registered in England Number 5351418



Contents

CONTENTS.....	3
SUMMARY STATEMENT.....	3
INTRODUCTION.....	4
IMPACT SCHEDULE	4
IMPLICATIONS FOR RETAINED TREES.....	9
TREES TO BE REMOVED.....	13
MITIGATION.....	13
TREE SURVEY AND TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	14
DR-5129-01 TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	28
DR-5129-02 TREE PROTECTION PLAN	29
Tree Survey including Tree Constraints Plan DR-5129-01	
Tree Protection Plan DR-5129-02.01	

Summary Statement

The site is characterised by a large expanse of generally flat grazing land with scrappy hawthorn and elder hedging and individual trees along its boundaries. Private domestic gardens border the North of the site containing additional surveyed trees.

The tree survey revealed a total of fourteen individual trees and two groups/hedge of trees. Of these, five trees were identified as retention category 'B', eleven trees/groups were identified as retention category 'C'. There were no retention category 'A' or 'U' trees identified.

It has been recommended that seven trees are monitored annually to assess if their condition is still acceptable. Three trees have fungal brackets present which require monitoring to ensure the decay does not progress.

This report should be read in conjunction with the attached Tree Constraints Plan Ref: DR-5129-01 and Tree Survey AR-5129-01.

A plan has been provided by the client to enable an impact assessment of the proposed works on the existing relevant trees within the Site. The proposals are for a new residential development with associated garden space and new access road plus an underground attenuation tank.

Introduction

Purpose of the report

1. This report has been commissioned to provide professional independent, detailed arboricultural advice on relevant trees present within the Land to the East of Mount Vernon Road, Worsborough.
2. Plans have been provided by the architect/client to enable an impact assessment of the proposed works on the existing relevant trees within the Site.

Impact Schedule

The following schedule identifies the individual tree and its retention category with the main feature(s) of the proposed works likely to cause an impact. The tree references are shown on the tree constraints plan and the tree protection plan. Any mitigation measures are noted.

Tree ref.	Species	Retention category	Proposal feature	Impact	Mitigation
T1	Sycamore	B2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	No protective fencing required – off site.
T2	Sycamore	C2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	No protective fencing required – off site.
T3	Sycamore	B2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	No protective fencing required – off site.
T4	Sycamore	B2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	No protective fencing required – off site.
T5	Sycamore	C2	Boundary fencing Very minor encroachment with proposed garage	Some very minor root pruning may be required.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Some very minor root pruning may be required. In order to minimise root damage to these trees, excavation must be kept to a minimum. A fence designs requiring intermittent posts will be acceptable and the post holes must not be excavated by mechanical means but may be either dug by hand (with any roots found cleanly severed) or the posts may be driven into the ground. Care to be taken when removing the grass.

Tree ref.	Species	Retention category	Proposal feature	Impact	Mitigation
T6	Ash	C2	Close proximity to proposed building	Removal	Mitigation planting required
T7	Ash	C2	Proposed boundary wall Boundary feature	Some very minor root pruning may be required.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural supervision required. Some minor root pruning may be required. Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Some very minor root pruning may be required. In order to minimise root damage to these trees, excavation must be kept to a minimum. A fence designs requiring intermittent posts will be acceptable and the post holes must not be excavated by mechanical means but may be either dug by hand (with any roots found cleanly severed) or the posts may be driven into the ground. Care to be taken when removing the grass.
T8	Hawthorn	C2	Proposed footpath	Some very minor root pruning may be required.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural supervision required.

Tree ref.	Species	Retention category	Proposal feature	Impact	Mitigation
					Some minor root pruning may be required. Traditional edge supports are not recommended due to their deep foundations, the use of alternative methods of edge supports, e.g. sleepers pinned in place. The finished surface must be porous. Care to be taken when removing the grass.
T9	Ash	C1	Proposed footpath Underground attenuation tank within 15% of RPA	Some root pruning will be required.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural supervision required. Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Some root pruning will be required. It is recommended that prior to any mechanical machinery entering this area, the roots (if found) are cut back using clean, straight cuts with sharp tools. This will minimise the extent of wounding and save unnecessary root ripping with heavy machinery. In order to minimise root damage to these trees, excavation must be kept to a minimum. A fence designs

Tree ref.	Species	Retention category	Proposal feature	Impact	Mitigation
					requiring intermittent posts will be acceptable and the post holes must not be excavated by mechanical means but may be either dug by hand (with any roots found cleanly severed) or the posts may be driven into the ground. Traditional edge supports are not recommended due to their deep foundations, the use of alternative methods of edge supports, e.g. sleepers pinned in place. The finished surface must be porous. Care to be taken when removing the grass.
G10	Ash, Elder, Hawthorn, Sycamore	C2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	No protective fencing required – off site.
G11	Hawthorn, Ash.	C2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012
T12	Hawthorn.	C2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012
T13	Hawthorn.	C2	None	Retain – no impact expected.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012

Tree ref.	Species	Retention category	Proposal feature	Impact	Mitigation
T14	Laburnum	C1	None	Retain – no impact expected.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012
T15	Sycamore	B1	None	Retain – no impact expected.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012
T16	Sycamore	B1	None	Retain – no impact expected.	Tree protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012

Implications for retained trees

Tree protection

9. Trees and tree groups should be protected from unwanted damage during construction works with temporary tree protection barriers. The barriers should be erected to the outer edge of the tree canopy or the edge of the RPA, whichever is the furthest away from the tree, unless otherwise indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
10. Tree protection barriers should be the default specification for protective barrier, Figure 2, BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and constructions – Recommendations. Where Site circumstances prevent the use of the default barrier, an alternative specification would be recommended by the project arboriculturist with agreement of the local planning authority. The recommended locations for tree protective barriers are shown in DR-5129-02.01 Tree Protection Plan.
11. All-weather notices should be attached to the barrier with words such as: “Construction exclusion zone – no access”.
12. Where facilitation access is authorised within the RPA temporary ground protection should be installed prior to work starting on Site. The temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting the weight of any traffic/machinery using the Site without being distorted or causing compaction to the ground. It is recommended that the ground of the

possible Site compound/storage area is covered in temporary ground protection to minimise soil damage by compaction and conserve soil health through to post-construction planting in this area.

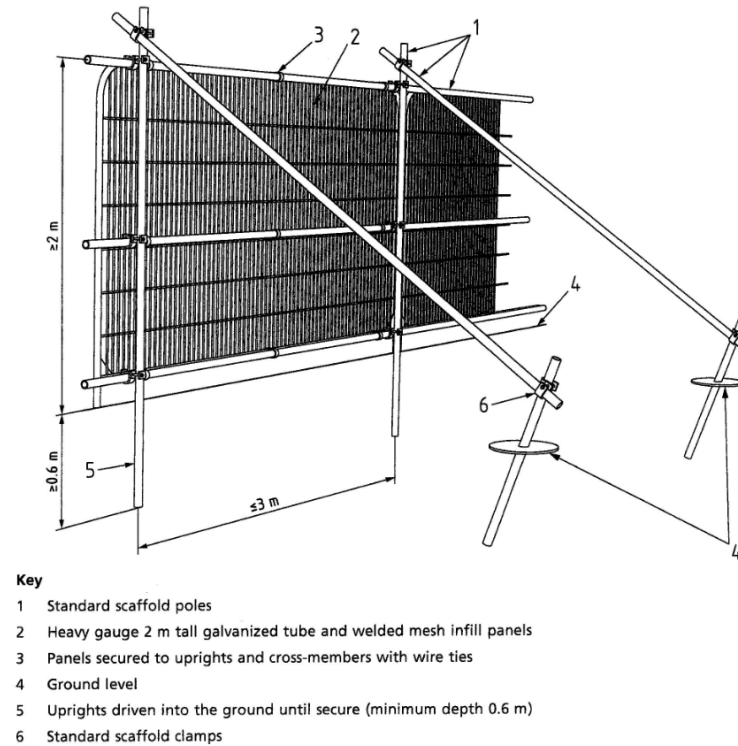


Figure 1

Tree work

13. Where pruning work is necessary and authorised to roots or branches of retained trees to enable facilitation works, it should be carried out by a competent contractor in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 Tree Works – Recommendations.

14. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back where necessary, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool, except where they occur in clumps. Roots in clumps or larger than 25mm diameter should be severed only following consultation with an Arboriculturist, as such roots may be essential to the health and stability of the tree.

Demolition

15. Demolition is not expected within the proposed Site works.

Drainage and utilities

16. Drainage and utilities are expected to be included within the proposed Site works and should not involve digging or trenching within RPA's.

Ground level changes

17. It is our understanding that no ground level changes are required within the root protection area of any tree on this site.

Proposed footpath and paved area

18. The proposed footpath and paved area encroaches into the RPA's of retained tree T7, T8, T9 & T16.
19. This encroachment is deemed substantial, and the construction of a hard surface required within the root protection area requires a "no dig" construction method.
20. Traditional edge supports are not recommended due to their deep foundations, the use of alternative methods of edge supports, e.g. sleepers pinned in place.
21. The finished surface must be porous.
22. Any proposed surfaces within the root protection areas must be fully specified by a suitable engineer.
23. All works within RPA's should supervised by Brooks Ecological.

24. Great care must be taken when removing the grass or hard standing within this area. Hand tools only. This should be supervised by an Arboricultural Consultant.

Boundary features

25. Proposed boundary fencing is proposed within the RPA's of some of the retained trees on site. In order to minimise root damage to these trees, excavation must be kept to a minimum. A fence designs requiring intermittent posts will be acceptable and the post holes must not be excavated by mechanical means but may be either dug by hand (with any roots found cleanly severed) or the posts may be driven into the ground.
26. All works within RPA's should supervised by Brooks Ecological.

Underground Attenuation Tank

- 27.
28. Any construction within the root protection areas must be fully specified by a suitable engineer.
29. All works within RPA's should supervised by Brooks Ecological.
30. The proposed encroachment into the RPA of T9 with the underground attenuation tank affects approximately 15% of the RPA. It is recommended that prior to any mechanical machinery entering this area, the roots (if found) are cut back using clean, straight cuts with sharp tools. This will minimise the extent of wounding and save unnecessary root ripping with heavy machinery.
31. These proposed works should be carried out with Arboricultural supervision to ensure no major roots are lost.
32. If required roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back where necessary, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool, except where they occur in clumps. Roots in clumps or larger than 25mm diameter should be severed only following consultation with an Arboriculturist, as such roots may be essential to the health and stability of the tree.

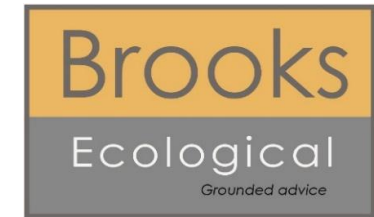
Trees to be removed

- 33. One individual tree is expected to be removed to facilitate the development.

Mitigation

- 34. There is opportunity within the scheme to plant trees and enhance wildlife potential. To date no mitigation Tree Planting Scheme has been provided to Brooks Ecological to comment on.
- 35. It should be noted that no Compound Plan has been provided to Brooks Ecological to comment on.

Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan



Tree Survey

**Land to the East of Mount Vernon Road
Worsborough.**

Report reference: AR-5129-01
November 2020

Report Title:	Tree Survey Land to the East of Mount Vernon Road, Worsborough
Report Reference:	AR-5066-01
Written by:	Tom Benson FdSc Arb Arboricultural Consultant
Technical review:	Victoria Black FdSc Arb Principal Arboricultural Consultant
QA review:	Victoria Black FdSc Arb Principal Arboricultural Consultant
Approved for issue:	Victoria Black FdSc Arb Principal Arboricultural Consultant
Date:	19.11.2020



Unit A, 1 Station Road, Guiseley, Leeds, LS20 8BX
Phone: **01943 884451**
01943 879129
Email: admin@brooks-ecological.co.uk
www.brooks-ecological.co.uk
Registered in England Number 5351418



Contents

CONTENTS..... 16

SUMMARY STATEMENT..... 16

INTRODUCTION..... 17

TREE DATA ABBREVIATIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY..... 19

TREE DATA..... 22

FINDINGS..... 26

APPENDIX 1: DR-5129-01 TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN**ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.**

Summary Statement

The site is characterised by a large expanse of generally flat grazing land with scrappy hawthorn and elder hedging and individual trees along its boundaries. Private domestic gardens border the North of the site containing additional surveyed trees.

The tree survey revealed a total of fourteen individual trees and two groups/hedge of trees. Of these, five trees were identified as retention category ‘B’, eleven trees/groups were identified as retention category ‘C’. There were no retention category ‘A’ or ‘U’ trees identified.

It has been recommended that seven trees are monitored annually to assess if their condition is still acceptable. Three trees have fungal brackets present which require monitoring to ensure the decay does not progress.

This report should be read in conjunction with the attached Tree Constraints Plan Ref: DR-5129-01.

Introduction

Purpose of the report

- 36. This report has been commissioned to provide professional independent, detailed arboricultural advice on all relevant trees present at land to the East of Mount Vernon Road, Worsborough.
- 37. This report has been undertaken in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations.
- 38. The client has provided a topographical plan.
- 39. All findings and recommendations are based on visual observations conducted from ground level during the Site visit only. No other diagnostic procedures were used to establish any extent of internal decay nor was a climbing inspection undertaken.
- 40. All measurements were obtained with the use of a clinometer and an electronic distometer. On occasion it is not viable to provide accurate measurements due to restricted access or other mitigating circumstances on site, and the data may be estimated.

Legal implications of work to trees

- 41. Due to the potentially large penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, it is recommended that a check with the local planning authority is carried out prior to any tree works being undertaken and any required consents such as for work to trees with Tree Preservation Orders and/or Conservation Areas are obtained before work to trees on site. Additionally, work to trees at certain times of the year may contravene sections of the Wildlife and Countryside Act regarding nesting and roosting of protected species.
- 42. Every tree owner has a general duty of care to ensure their tree(s) does not pose an unacceptable risk to other people on or adjacent to their land. The landowner will only be liable for injury or damage caused by trees if they are found to be negligent.

43. There is no legal obligation for a tree owner to cut back growth from a neighbouring property. However, under Common law of tort of nuisance, an affected neighbour has the right to cut back roots or branches that encroach onto a neighbouring property back to the boundary of the land owned by the person abating the nuisance without the neighbour's consent (with the exception of TPO's or CA's). The person abating the nuisance has a duty to exercise reasonable care in carrying out work as a failure to do so may lead to liability in negligence (for example where removal of roots makes a tree unstable).

Site description

44. The site is characterised by a large expanse of grazing land with scrappy hawthorn and elder hedging and individual trees along its boundaries. Private domestic gardens border the North of the site containing additional surveyed trees.
45. The land is generally flat with a slight slope to the West, there is a sheer drop into the adjacent field to the West.
46. The semi-rural site is located on the fringes of a suburban area with a good covering of domestic and street trees.



Red Line Boundary Plan

Survey conditions

47. The trees were surveyed in cool, alternately overcast and bright conditions on 5th November 2020.

Tree data abbreviations and survey methodology

T	Tree	GL	Ground level
G	Tree group	MS	Multi-stemmed
H	Hedge	AFP	Access facilitation pruning
OSB	Outside Site boundary	Ave	Average dimension
#/est	Estimated dimension	Typ	Typical dimension
N	North	E	South
S	South	W	West
Min	Minimum	Lwr	Lower
adj	Adjacent	Ht	Height

48. The trees were assessed visually from ground level. Where access to a tree is restricted this is noted in the schedule.
49. The tree reference numbers refer to the attached Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) references. The trees were not tagged for this survey.
50. The tree species is listed by common name in the schedules, with a key to scientific names below:

Common name	Botanical name	Common name	Botanical name
Alder (common)	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Goat willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Alder (grey)	<i>Alnus incana</i>	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>

Aspen	Populus tremula	Holly	Ilex aquifolium
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus
Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Larch	Larix decidua
Birch (silver)	Betula pendula	Lime (common)	Tilia x europaea
Birch (downy)	Betula pubescens	Lime (small-leaved)	Tilia cordata
Chestnut (sweet)	Castanea sativa	Maple (field)	Acer campestre
Chestnut (horse)	Aesculus hippocastanum	Maple (Norway)	Acer platanoides
Cherry (wild)	Prunus avium	Poplar (black)	Populus nigra
Cherry (bird)	Prunus padus	Oak (sessile)	Quercus petraea
Cherry (Japanese)	Prunus serrulata	Oak (pendunculate)	Quercus robur
Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Rowan/mountain ash	Sorbus aucuparia
Elm (English)	Ulmus procera	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus
Elm (wych)	Ulmus glabra	Weeping willow	Salix chrysocoma
		Whitebeam (Swedish)	Sorbus intermedia

51. Measurement of the existing height above ground level of the first significant branch and the direction of growth and the height of the canopy. This informs ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading.
52. The stem/trunk diameter is measured with a diameter tape at 1.5m from ground level around the stem for single stem trees and for multi-stemmed trees and other variants in accordance with Annex C of the British Standard. Where access restricts measurement of the tree, an estimate has been made, denoted by '#'.
53. Canopy spread is measured with an electronic distometer. The close-spacing of some of the trees impeded measurements of canopy spread and height and estimates were made.
54. The age of the tree is based on the typical longevity of the particular tree species. The age classes are: young (Y), semi-mature (SM), early mature (EM), mature (M), over-mature (OM) and veteran (V).
55. The physiological condition of the tree is an assessment of its likely health, vigour and stress. The classes for physiological condition are: good, fair, poor and dead.

- 56. Structural condition includes tree form, visible defects, irregularities and influencing factors.
- 57. Preliminary management recommendations note work (with prior approval where necessary) to promote the health and longevity of the tree and/or improve safety and/or increase habitat potential.
- 58. The life expectancy (life exp.) is the estimated remaining contribution in years, (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+).
- 59. The retention category (ret cat) for each tree is assessed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 Table 1, summarised as below:

Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy (ERC) of at least 40 years. Green canopy outline on plan.
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated ERC of at least 20 years. Blue canopy outline on plan.
Category C	Trees of low quality with an ERC of at least 10 years, OR young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Grey canopy outline on plan.
Category U	Trees 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. Trees unsuitable for retention. Dark red canopy outline on plan.

60. Sub- categories of 1, 2 or 3 are included in the tree data tables and are defined as follows:

Sub-category 1 trees are those with 'mainly arboricultural value'

Sub-category 2 trees are those with 'mainly landscape value'

Sub-category 3 trees are those with 'mainly cultural or conservation value'.

61. The root protection area (RPA) in m² is for layout purposed and indicates the 'minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority'. The RPA is calculated in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 Annex D. Where Site features are likely to have distorted the typical RPA, a polygon of the same area is estimated on plan to reflect a more realistic shape, in accordance with the British standard.

Tree data

62. The following schedule contains the tree data obtained on site:

Ref	Species	Life stage	Ht (m)	Can Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	Canopy spread (m)	Physio logical	Structural condition	Recommendations	Life exp. (yrs)	Ret cat
T1	Sycamore	M	17	3 S	545	N 2.88 E 5.33 S 6.14 W 5.28	G	Single vertical stem with an unbalanced canopy. Minimal suppression from T2 to North. Basal decay evident. Pruning wounds throughout. Overhanging boundary. Situated on adjacent land.	Monitor.	10+	B2
T2	Sycamore	OM	18	2.5 W	700	N 4.16 E 6.65 S 4.51 W 4.48	P	Single vertical stem with a balanced canopy. Multi stemmed canopy with included bark. Pruning wounds throughout. Significant basal decay to North East. Situated on adjacent land.	Monitor.	10+	C2
T3	Sycamore	EM	17	4	530	N 4.17 E 4.67 S 3.05 W 5.78	G	Single vertical stem with a balanced canopy. Pruning wounds throughout. Tar spot evident. No major visible defects. Situated on adjacent land.	No additional recommendations.	20+	B2
T4	Sycamore	EM	15	4	475	N 1.92 E 4.87 S 3.02 W 4.34	G	Single vertical stem with an unbalanced canopy. Suppressed by T3&5. Pruning wounds throughout. No major visible defects. Situated on adjacent land.	No additional recommendations.	20+	B2
T5	Sycamore	M	14	4	520	N 5.89 E 6.86 S 3.10 W 4.19	P	Single vertical stem with a balanced canopy. Historically ring-barked, significant decay throughout, fungal bracket at base. Deadwood and stubs noted. Situated on adjacent land.	Monitor.	10+	C2

Ref	Species	Life stage	Ht (m)	Can Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	Canopy spread (m)	Physio logical	Structural condition	Recommendations	Life exp. (yrs)	Ret cat
T6	Ash	OM	18	3 E	1060	N 5.57 E 7.42 S 7.87 SW 9.93	P	Single vertical stem with an unbalanced canopy. Pruning wounds with significant decay. Limbs torn to North and South. Significant basal hollowing. Previously reduced, tree in decline. Overhanging boundary.	Monitor.	10+	C2
T7	Ash	OM	14	4 S	635	N 3.17 E 5.68 S 6.63 W 1.29	P	Single leaning stem with an unbalanced canopy. Fungal bracket at base and hollowing. Previously reduced, epicormic growth on limbs. Pruning wounds and deadwood throughout.	Monitor.	10+	C2
T8	Hawthorn	M	8	2 N	>350	N 3.1 E 3.63 S 4.26 W 3.10	P	Multi stemmed (3) at ground level. Significant decay throughout. Elder growing at base. Limited inspection.	Monitor.	10+	C2
T9	Ash	OM	14	2 W	1120	N 3.47 E 12.53 S 15 W 13.61	P	Single stem leaning to East with a balanced canopy. Fungal bracket to South East at 10M. Significant tear to North. Deadwood and stubs throughout.	Monitor.	10+	C1
G10	Ash, Elder, Hawthorn, Sycamore		>12	0	To 150	See plan.	F	Overgrown scrappy boundary group. Contains hawthorn, elder and bramble. Limited inspection. Situated on adjacent land.	No additional recommendations.	20+	C2

Ref	Species	Life stage	Ht (m)	Can Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	Canopy spread (m)	Physio logical	Structural condition	Recommendations	Life exp. (yrs)	Ret cat
G11	Hawthorn, Ash.		>6	0	To 150	See plan.	F	Overgrown scrappy boundary group. Contains hawthorn, elder and bramble. Limited inspection. Situated on adjacent land.	No additional recommendations.	20+	C2
T12	Hawthorn.	M	8	3	# 4 @ >300	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	F	Stems removed at base. Growing into boundary wall. Torn limbs, typical of species.	No additional recommendations.	20+	C2
T13	Hawthorn.	EM	7	2	# 350	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	G	Single vertical stem with a balanced canopy. Form typical of species. No major visible defects.	No additional recommendations.	20+	C2
T14	Laburnum	EM	7	1.5	#5 @ >140	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	G	Multi stemmed, growing within domestic garden, overhanging boundary. No major visible defects. Situated on adjacent land.	No additional recommendations.	20+	C1
T15	Sycamore	EM	16	3	#400	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 6	G	Single vertical stem with a balanced canopy. Multi stemmed canopy. No major visible defects. Overhanging boundary. Situated on adjacent land.	No additional recommendations.	20+	B1
T16	Sycamore	MM	16	3	755	N #6 E 6.16 S 7.02 W 5.7	G	Single vertical stem with a balanced canopy. Pruning wounds. Tar spot in evidence. No major visible defects. Situated on adjacent land	No additional recommendations.	20+	B1

Findings

Tree descriptions and recommendations

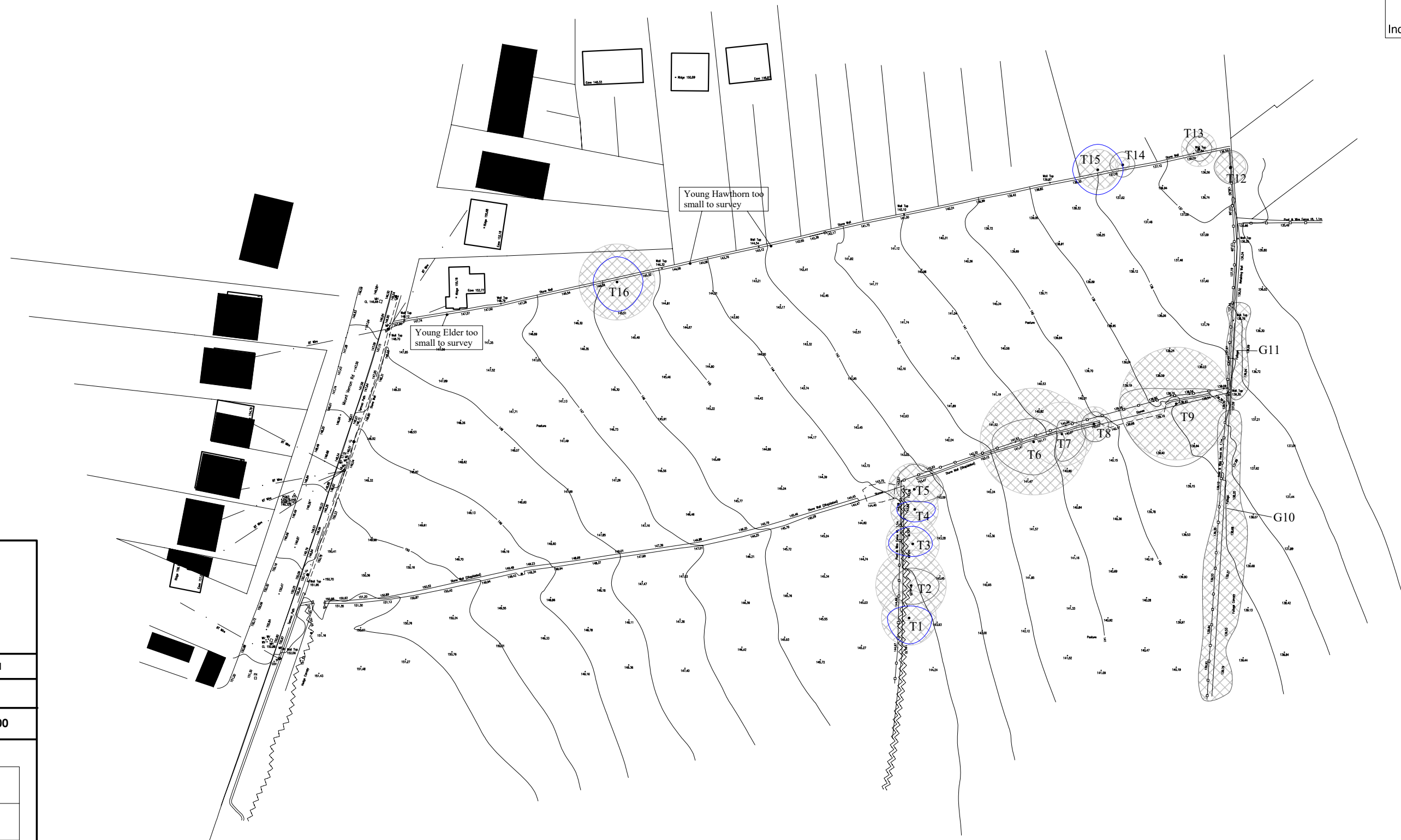
65. The tree survey revealed a total of fourteen individual trees and two groups of trees. Of these, five trees were identified as retention category 'B' and eleven trees/groups were identified as retention category 'C'. There was no retention category 'A' or 'U' trees identified. Please refer above for retention category and definition criteria.
66. It has been recommended that trees T1, T2, T5, T6, T7, T8 and T9 are monitored annually to assess if their condition is still acceptable. T5, T7 and T9 have fungal brackets present which require monitoring to ensure the decay does not progress.
67. Those trees which overhang the public footpaths or public highways, shall require future maintenance to maintain clearance heights for vehicular or pedestrian traffic. These heights should be 5.6m above a road and 2.5m above a footpath.



Figure 1

Looking at T9.

DR-5129-01 Tree Constraints Plan





Email: vb@brooks-ecological.co.uk
Tel No: 01943 884 451
www.brooks-ecological.co.uk

DR-5129-01 - TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Site: Mount Vernon Road, Barnsley.

Paper Size: A3	Scale: 1:1000
-----------------------	----------------------

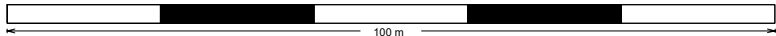
BS 5837: 2012 Retention Categories

	CATEGORY A
	CATEGORY B
	CATEGORY C
	CATEGORY U

	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM

Please note:
The plan is for guidance only
and should not be scaled from.

The original of this drawing was produced
in colour - a monochrome copy should not be
relied upon.



DR-5129-02.01 Tree Protection Plan



Email: vb@brooks-ecological.co.uk
Tel No: 01943 884 451
www.brooks-ecological.co.uk

DR-5129-02.01 - TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Site: Mount Vernon Road, Barnsley.

Paper Size: A3	Scale: 1:1000
-----------------------	----------------------

	Tree to be retained
	Tree to be removed
	Protective fencing in line with BS 5837:2012 to remain throughout development
	Protective fencing in line with BS 5837:2012 to be removed when footpath is constructed
	Protective fencing in line with BS 5837:2012 to be erected when footpath is constructed
	Area of RPA not protected by fencing

	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM

Please note:
The plan is for guidance only
and should not be scaled from.

The original of this drawing was produced
in colour - a monochrome copy should not be
relied upon.

