TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS5837:2012** at:

Oakfield,
Intake Lane,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S75 2HU

Prepared for:
White Agus Partnership
Office One,
34 Victoria Road,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S70 2BU

Date: *January 2019*

Reference: *AWA2529*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We are instructed by Tom Agus of 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 January 2019.

1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.

1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.

1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle 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.

1.2.6 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 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**.

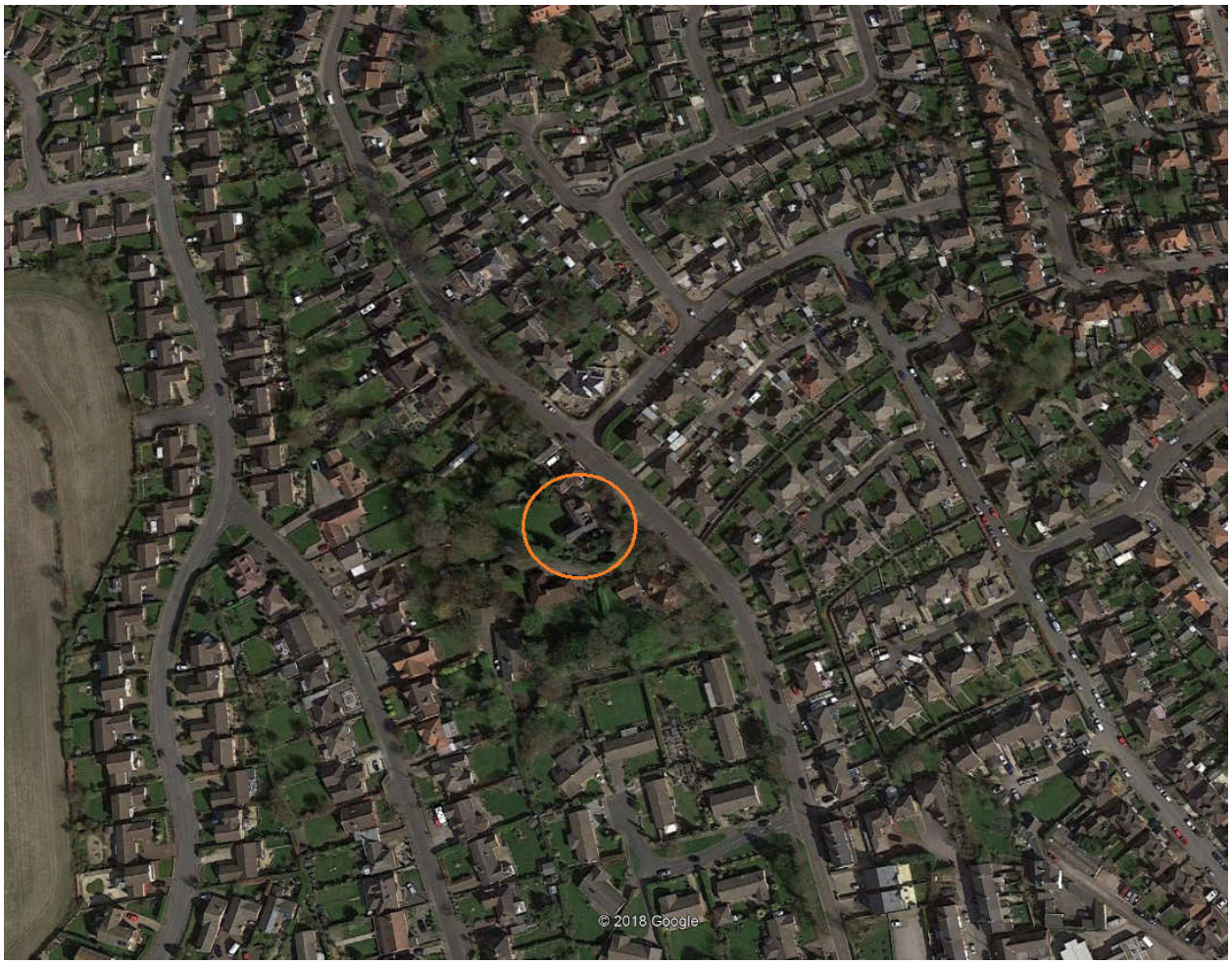
2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Intake Lane in Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site is a detached house with gardens. Neighbouring residential properties are situated to the north, south and west of the site, with Intake Lane running along the site's eastern boundary.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2018) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area (unless such works are approved by planning permission). If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.

3.1.2 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 22 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 20 individual trees and 2 hedges.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'A', 4 trees are retention category 'B', and 17 trees or hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.3 Species diversity at the site is relatively good, with species present including Oak, Ash, Lime, Cedar, Yew, Spruce, Monkey Puzzle, Holly, Laurel, Laburnum, Elder and Cypress. The site's trees had a good age diversity with a mix of semi-mature, early-mature and mature trees.

3.2.4 The site's most significant individual tree is the Oak T1, which is a large mature tree in good overall condition and provides moderate to high amenity value to the site. The ground at the base of the tree appears to have been recently increased, with soil piled around the tree's stem; the excess soil should be carefully removed from around the tree's stem before it begins to negatively affect the tree.

3.2.5 Trees T1 to T5 are situated along the site's eastern boundary. The trees are situated in relatively prominent roadside positions but are only of low arboricultural value. The Pear T3 is the most significant of these trees but has

been heavily pruned and 'topped' in the past.

3.2.6 The Lime T7 and Ash T8 are also situated in prominent roadside positions and provide moderate amenity value to the surrounding area. T7 is in relatively good overall condition but has a number of large pruning wounds at its base from epicormic growth removal. T8 has numerous moderate to large decayed cavities where the tree becomes multiple stemmed at around 1.5m to 3m; it is recommended to reduce the tree's crown by around 2m, pruning to suitable points to reduce pressure on the damaged stems.

3.2.7 The Cedar T15, Monkey Puzzle T17 and Spruce T20 are in good overall condition with good future prospects and provide moderate amenity value to the site.

3.2.8 The Hollies T12, T13 and T14 and Yew T11 are situated in raised beds between the house and garage. The trees all appear to have had previous crown lifting works undertaken, with numerous pruning wounds and stubs to their main stems. The trees are all of low value and should not pose significant constraints on development at the site.

3.2.9 Trees T10, T21 and T22 are situated in neighbouring gardens to the north and south of the site and so were only given cursory inspections with measurements estimated and condition values indicative only.

3.2.10 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, 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.

3.2.11 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of the low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.2.12 The 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.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to extend the current property. 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, 3 trees will require removal as they are situated in the footprint of the structure or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that require removal are the Yew T11 and Hollies T12 and T13, they are all low value retention category 'C' and their removal will have little negative impact at the site. The removals can be easily mitigated against with replacement tree plantings.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, 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 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. The new development encroaches close to the RPA of T14 and T20. However, the encroachment is very minor, and due to existing hard landscaping, the detailed RPA for these trees is likely to be a slightly exaggerated representation. As such, the retained trees should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.

4.3.3 The design of the new development has considered tree crown positions in relation to the new extensions. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.

4.3.4 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to 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 sites tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

4.5.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.

4.5.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, 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, ACIEEM.*

31st January 2019

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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.*

Adam is the company Director and Principle 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 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.

Mr James Brown *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA.*

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James previously worked in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Mr Dave Farmer *FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra).*

Dave has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (with Distinction) and is qualified in Professional Tree Inspection. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Dave has many years of experience within the tree care profession, including lecturing in arboriculture. His work focuses on diagnosing potential tree risk problems, and recommending appropriate treatments and work programmes.

Dr Felicity Stout *Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA.*

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 has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Patrick Rowntree *Cert Arb L3. TechArborA.*

Patrick is a trained arborist with 5 years of experience in the private and commercial sectors, both in the UK and New Zealand. Formerly a professional rugby player, Patrick was awarded a distinction in the Extended Diploma in Forestry & Arboriculture and is a technician Member of the Arboricultural Association. Patrick now uses his experience at AWA focusing on BS5837:2012 tree surveys for development projects; this involves accurate tree data collection and the preparation of tree reports to BS 5837:2012.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

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 BS5837 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 and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

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 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 for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

Appendix 4: Tree Data

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Cherry	*Prunus sp.*	Semi-mature	7	2	120, 200	No	3	2	3.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Slight lean. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Ivy covered	Ivy prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Clematis covering crown.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T2	Plum	*Prunus cerasifera* 'Nigra'	Early-mature	8	1	270	No	2	3	3	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Epicormic growths		Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T3	Pear	*Pyrus sp.*	Early-mature	10	2	370, 300	No	2	4	3	3	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Snapped/ hanging branches	Previously Ivy covered, now severed. Crown has been previously reduced and 'topped'.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T4	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Early-mature	8	1	220	No	1.5	2.5	3.5	3.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Moderate cavity. Minor decay	Minor deadwood	Moderate cavity with minor decay to north eastern side of main stem at base but healing well. Variegated.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T5	Portuguese Laurel	*Prunus lusitanica*	Mature	7.5	2	300, 310	No	1.5	5	3	4.5	4	Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor decay	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
G6	Cypress	*Cupressus sp.*	Young	2.5	10+	60	No	1	See plan				No visual defects	Single and Multiple stemmed	Minor deadwood	Managed boundary hedge	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T7	Lime	*Tilia sp.*	Early-mature	17	1	530	No	2	4	5	2	2	Soil compaction	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 3m. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Large epicormic growths at base have been removed leaving large wounds. Occasional old pruning wound to stem.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T8	Ash	*Fraxinus ornus*	Mature	16	3	400, 490, 500	No	6	6	4	6	7	Soil compaction. Exposed roots. Girdled root	Single stemmed. Multiple stemmed at 1.5m. Vertical. Major cavities. Major decay. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Snapped/ hanging branches	Grafted at 1.5m. Numerous moderate to large decayed cavities at 1.5m to 3m, which likely coalesce. Epicormic growths at base have been recently pruned. Occasional old pruning wound and snapout in crown. Nails in stem. Crown appears in good condition.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Recommended to reduce crown by 2m regardless of development, pruning to suitable points
G9	Pyracantha	*Pyracantha sp.*	Semi-mature	3	10+	40	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base	Single and Multiple stemmed	Minor deadwood	Adjacent, no access	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T10	Lawson Cypress/ Chamaecyparis	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Semi-mature	15	1	300	Yes	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Adjacent, no access	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T11	Yew	*Taxus baccata*	Early-mature	10	1	450	No	2	2.5	3	2.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Multiple stemmed at 1.5m. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions	Minor deadwood	Dense epicormic growths to main stem prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Numerous old pruning wounds to main stem from crown lifting works. In bed surrounded by low walls.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T12	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Early-mature	10	2	260, 300	No	2.5	3	1.5	3.5	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Moderate cavity. Minor decay	Minor deadwood	Long cavity with minor decay to eastern stem. Numerous old pruning wounds to main stem from crown lifting works. In bed surrounded by low walls.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T13	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	10	1	210	No	3	2.5	2	1	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 2m. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Numerous old pruning wounds to main stem from crown lifting works. In bed surrounded by low walls. Variegated.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T14	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	10	1	210	No	3	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood	Numerous old pruning wounds to main stem from crown lifting works. In bed surrounded by low walls.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T15	Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	Early-mature	14	1	340	No	1.5	3	3.5	3	3.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T16	Oak	*Quercus petraea*	Mature	20	1	780	No	4	5	7	8	6	Increase in soil level	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Soil piled around main stem at base. Light fixture attached to main stem. Moderate old pruning wound to northern side of main stem at 6m, but healing well.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**A**	Recommended to carefully remove the excess soil piled around the tree's main stem
T17	Monkey Puzzle	*Araucaria araucana*	Early-mature	10	1	320	No	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Normal	Bird box attached to stem	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T18	Laburnum	*Laburnum anagyroides*	Early-mature	8	1	320	No	5	2	4	5	5.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean	Minor deadwood. Ivy covered	Ivy prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T19	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Early-mature	5	2	120, 110	No	3	0.5	0.5	2.5	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T20	Spruce	*Picea sp.*	Early-mature	14	1	330	No	1.5	2	3.5	3.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 1.5m. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T21	Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	Early-mature	11	1	400	Yes	2	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Multiple stemmed at 2m. Vertical	Minor deadwood	Adjacent, no access	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T22	Cedar	*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca'	Semi-mature	10	1	220	Yes	4	3	3	1.5	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Multiple stemmed at 2m. Vertical	Minor deadwood	Adjacent, no access	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required

T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T6
T7
T8
G6
G9
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T15
T16
T17
T18
T19
T20
T21
T22
Adjacent shrubs
Shrubs
Shrubs
Shrubs
Beech 16m
Cherry Laurel shrubs 2.5m
Elm 8m
Shrubs
Adjacent shrubs
Adjacent shrubs
NORTH

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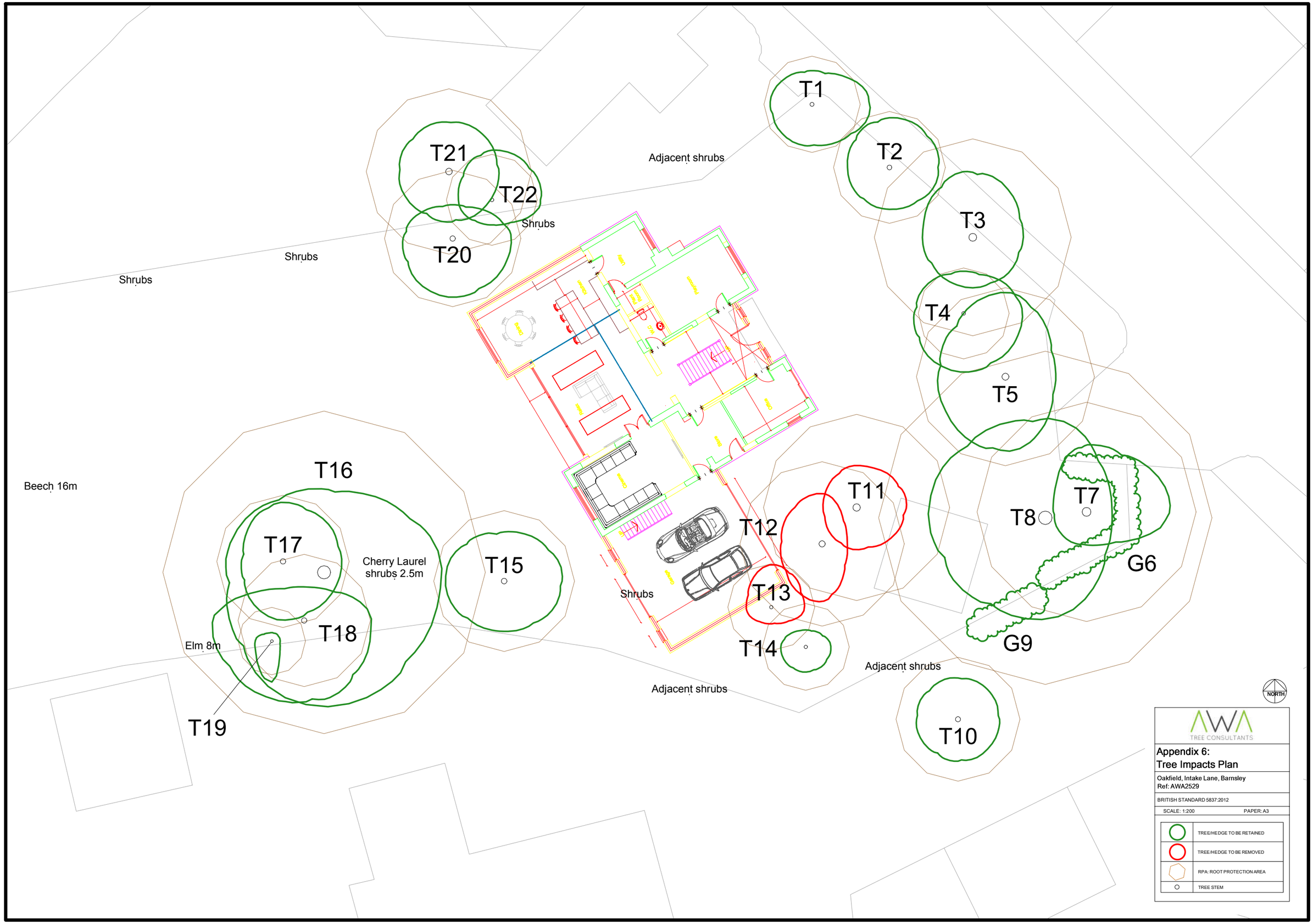
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Oakfield, Intake Lane, Barnsley
Ref: AWA2529

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

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

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


T1
T2
T3
T4
T5
T21
T22
T20
Adjacent shrubs
Shrubs
Shrubs
Shrubs
Beech 16m
T16
T17
Cherry Laurel
shrubs 2.5m
T15
T18
Elm 8m
T19
Shrubs
T12
T11
T13
T14
T8
T7
G6
G9
Adjacent shrubs
Adjacent shrubs
T10
NORTH
AWA
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Tree Impacts Plan
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SCALE: 1:200
PAPER: A3
TREE/HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
TREE/HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
TREE STEM