TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS5837:2012** at:

Park Hollow,
Wombwell,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S73 0HN

Prepared for:
Andrew Bailey Architects Ltd,
85 Lundhill Road,
Wombwell,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire,
S73 0RL

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Reference: *AWA2438*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by Andrew Bailey of Andrew Bailey Architects Ltd 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 November 2018.

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 Ordinance 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 Adam Winson, Mr Dave Farmer FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra) & Mr Patrick Rowntree**,** Cert Arb L3, TechArborA. Arboriculturists 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 in Wombwell, a town approximately 5 miles South-East of Barnsley, in the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough.

2.1.2 The site comprises an area of woodland adjacent to several residential properties. There is an outbuilding close to the centre of the site and a dog exercise area to the north west. Residential properties are located to the west and south, and further woodland continues beyond the north eastern boundary of the site, adjacent to a disused canal.

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 18 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 17 individual trees and 1 tree group.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 3 trees are retention category 'U', 4 trees and 1 group are retention category 'B', and the remaining 10 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.3 The tree cover within the site consists of individual trees adjacent to the wider woodland group. Species diversity at the site is relatively good, with several Lime and Sycamore and occasional Horse Chestnut, Plane, Poplar, and Silver Maple. Most of the trees are mature with several semi-mature and early-mature trees.

3.2.4 The group of trees near to the southern boundary provide a good level of amenity and screening value. The better value individual trees in this area are a large Plane tree, T4, and a Lime, T6.

3.2.5 Several trees throughout the site have a suppressed form due to the larger trees that surround them. The Poplar, T1 has recently had a large limb snap out from the upper crown and the two Horse Chestnut trees, T2 and T3, both have symptoms of bleeding canker. The Sycamore trees, T7 and T9, have particularly small crowns with leaning stems and areas of bark damage.

3.2.6 The Lime trees T11 and T13 are in a relatively poor condition and it is recommended to remove significant deadwood from their crowns regardless of any future development of the site.

3.2.7 The Lime tree, T5 has a large fork at 10m that has partially split at some point in the past. The large northern limb above this union is showing signs of decay and structural weakness. It is therefore recommended to remove this entire northern limb back to the fork, regardless of any future development.

3.2.8 The large Silver Maple and Poplar, T10 and T12, are more prominent due to their location by the roadside. However, both trees have defects likely to limit their long-term prospects and suitability for retention (as detailed in Appendix 4). Pruning work would be required to make the trees less at risk of failure, regardless of any new development.

3.2.9 At the northern end of the site are two large Sycamore trees, T16 and T17. Both appear to be in a good condition and collectively provide good amenity value to the site and surrounding areas, however T17 is pressing against the boundary wall and causing some damage to it.

3.2.10 Two Lime trees, T8 and T14 and a Sycamore, T15 are in a particularly poor condition and are unsuitable for retention regardless of any future development (as detailed in Appendix 4). Tree T8 is clearly in decline with more than half of the crown dead and several minor cavities with signs of decay and T14 has two long thin cavities at the base with central decay, and there is dieback in the crown. The large Sycamore, T15 appears to be in fair physiological condition, however there are several large Ganoderma fungal brackets around the base of the tree, and as such the tree has very limited long-term value and it poses an unacceptable risk to people or property, due to mechanical failure of the stem base or root plate.

3.2.11 Some trees were covered in dense ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4) in such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 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.

3.2.14 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 build a new residential dwelling with associated landscaping and facilities. 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, 4 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 T7, T9, T10 and T12. The trees that require removal are all lower value, retention category 'C'.

4.2.3 The semi to early mature Sycamore tree, T7 and T9 both have damage to their buttress roots and stem. The removal of these slightly suppressed trees will be to the benefit of the larger trees both within the site and along the embankment to the north east.

4.2.4 The trees T10 and T12 are both large; however, both have defects likely to limit their prospects and their suitability for retention close to residential properties and a public road. The resultant loss of amenity from their removal can largely be mitigated through a considered and appropriate planting scheme to compliment the new development.

4.2.5 In addition, the trees T8, T14 and T15 are retention category 'U' and require removal regardless of any development at the site (as detailed in Appendix 4).

4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendix 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. As such, no significant negative indirect impacts have been identified.

4.3.2 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the dwelling. 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.

4.3.3 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 will 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

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

5th December 2018

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Appendices

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					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*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Poplar	*Populus x canadensis*	Mature	18	1	630	No	10	1.5	5.0	6.5	5.5	Exposed roots, Ground level changes, Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches, Slightly unbalanced	Ground level raised 0.5m to south east of stem. Large central limb previously snapped out at 14m.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T2	Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Semi-mature	10	1	410	No	6	1.0	2.5	4.0	1.5	Exposed roots, Adjacent ground works, Root damage/loss	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood, Slightly unbalanced, Small / sparse	Many cankers on stem. Ground level raised 0.5m to south east of stem.	Poor	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T3	Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Early-mature	15	1	470	No	10	0.5	3.5	5.0	1.5	No visual defects, Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Old pruning wounds, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Minor deadwood, Unbalanced	Building debris at base. Minor cavity from old pruning wounds, several bacterial cankers on stem.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T4	Plane	*Platanus x hispanica*	Mature	20	1	1020	No	9	3.0	6.0	5.5	2.0	No visual defects, Some shallow exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Bark damage, Old pruning wounds	Normal, Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Treehouse built around stem, beginning to cause superficial bark damage. Birdhouse and light fitted to stem with rope. Girdled root at base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown					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*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T5	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Mature	20	1	710	No	10	7.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	No visual defects, Some shallow exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Moderate deadwood, Cavities, Snapped /hanging branches,	Large fork at 10m has begun to split and northern limb is showing signs of central decay above this fork.	Fair	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No urget works required - pruning back damged limbs advised
T6	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Mature	20	1	650	No	10	5.0	2.0	5.5	3.0	No visual defects, Some shallow exposed roots	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Slight lean, Stubs	Snapped /hanging branches, Moderate deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T7	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	16	1	310	No	10	2.5	2.0	1.0	4.5	No visual defects, Some shallow exposed roots	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage, Stubs	Normal, Suppressed; Minor deadwood	Area of superficial bark damage at 1m.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove to facilitate development
T8	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Semi-mature	15	1	380	No	4	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Minor cavities, Moderate decay	75% dead / absent, Major dieback, Major deadwood	No long term value	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**U**	Remove to ground level regardless of future development
T9	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	20	1	360	No	7	3.5	2.5	2.0	4.0	Some shallow exposed roots, Minor damage to buttress roots	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage	Normal, Minor deadwood	Historic superficial bark damage at base. Outdoor lighting nailed to stem at 4.5 m. Rope tied to stem at 7m.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Remove to facilitate development

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown					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*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T10	Silver Maple	*Acer saccharinum*	Mature	20	1	780	No	4	4.5	8.5	8.5	9.0	No visual defects, Exposed shallow roots	Large historic bark wound at base. Multiple stemmed at 3m, with tight union; Old pruning wounds, Cavities with decay.	Normal, Minor deadwood. Aerial inspection for decay recommended.	Cavity with decay at 2m. Cerioporus squamosus fungi found at base of tree - likely from cavity at 2m	Fair	Fair/ Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Remove to facilitate development
T11	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Early-mature	17	1	540	No	6	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.5	No visual defects, Exposed shallow roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Old pruning wounds, Major deadwood, Moderate dieback	Extensive epicormic growth and high proportion of deadwood in crown.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove significant deadwood.
T12	Poplar	*Populus x canadensis*	Mature	24	1	980	No	10	6.0	6.5	9.0	8.0	No visual defects, Exposed shallow roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy and Epicormic growths, Stubs, Cavity with decay fungi	Normal, Minor deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches	Moderate cavity at 2m with active decay, fungal brackets at cavity edge. (Sever ivy at base and at 2m to aid future detailed inspection.)	Good	Fair/ Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Remove to facilitate development
T13	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Early-mature	18	1	530	No	8	3.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Low vigour, Old pruning wounds, Moderate dieback, Major deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Remove significant deadwood.

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown					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*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T14	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Early-mature	16	1	510	No	10	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	No visual defects, Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage, Major cavities, Major decay	Small / sparse, Minor dieback, Major deadwood	2 long narrow cavities at base with central decay. Garden & building waste at base.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**U**	Remove to ground level regardless of future development
T15	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	1	780	No	9	5.0	3.5	7.0	7.5	Fungus / Decay	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Several large Ganoderma fungal brackets at base. Several large pruning wounds & stubs on stem.	Fair/ Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Moderate	**U**	Remove to ground level regardless of future development
T16	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	21	1	630	No	12	3.0	6.0	5.0	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered, Stubs	Normal, Moderate deadwood	Growing against boundary fence. Ground level raised 0.5m to north east of stem. Ivy preventing detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T17	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	2	600, 430	Yes	8	6.0	4.5	8.0	8.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Normal, Moderate deadwood	Growing against boundary wall, signs of movement in wall.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown					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*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G18	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	16	8	430 avg	No	7	See plan				No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single & twin stemmed, Vertical, Old Pruning Wounds, Tight union.	Normal, Minor deadwood	Woodland group / natural regeneration on steep canal bank. Sparse understory of Hawthorn & Holly.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required

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Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

14 & 15 Park Hollow, Barnsley, S73 0HN
Ref: AWA2438

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

SCALE: 1:500 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

NORTH

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Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

14 & 15 Park Hollow, Barnsley, S73 0HN
Ref: AWA2438

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A3

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