TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS5837:2012** at:

Land at

Sandygate Lane,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire,
S70 3NT

Prepared for:
White Agus Partnership

Date: *June 2022*

Reference: *AWA4406*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

Contents

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 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 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted 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 Dave Farmer FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra) and 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 the Stairfoot area of Barnsley, approximately 2.5 miles east of the town centre.

2.1.2 The site comprises a disused former industrial site with surrounding industrial buildings and footpath.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2016) 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 32 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 26 individual trees and 6 groups of trees or shrubs or hedges.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 4 trees or groups are retention category 'B', and the remaining 28 trees and groups 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 occasional individual boundary trees and groups of lower value trees and shrubs. The central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of unused muddy areas.

3.2.4 Species diversity at the site is fair with several Sycamore, Hawthorn and Willow, and occasional Birch, Poplar, Ash, and shrubs including Pyrachantha, Snowberry and Rose. Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees.

3.2.5 The site's most significant trees are the established Poplar and Sycamore trees situated along the south-eastern boundary line (T1, T2 & T3). These are the most visually prominent trees on site and have reasonable prospects and value.

3.2.6 Along the western boundary there are occasional individual trees and small shrubby groups (G9, T10, G11, T12, G13 & G14) adjacent to a boundary wall. Individually they are of low value, however collectively they have some landscape value - forming a green corridor along the side of the footpath.

3.2.7 Most of the site's trees are found to the north, on steep banking which descends towards Doncaster Road, A365. These are generally low value individual trees, with one shrubby group the west of the area. They provide limited amenity value individually, but collectively they form a good screen from the main road.

3.2.8 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.

3.2.9 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.

3.2.10 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.

3.2.11 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 new residential dwellings with associated 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, no trees will require removal to facilitate the new development. All the surveyed trees can be retained and incorporated into the new development.

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 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the development. Some direct shade may be cast over the southernmost dwelling, from the trees T1 to T8. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth. Some shade from the trees may be beneficial and as the trees are deciduous, they will give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter.

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 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 An associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees has been provided.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

.....

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

28th June 2022

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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.

	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	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	14	1	510	No	2	6	7	7	1	No visual defects, Soil compaction	Twin stemmed at 3m, Slight lean, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No action required
T2	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	14	1	480	No	2	4.5	2	7	3	No visual defects, Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No action required
T3	Poplar	*Populus nigra 'Italica'*	Early-mature	22	1	520	No	12	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	No visual defects, Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage	Normal, Moderate deadwood	Tall thin form	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No action required
G4	Birch, Hawthorn, Poplar, Willow	*Betula sp., Crataegus sp., Populus sp., Salix sp.*	Semi-mature	8	10+	130 avg	No	1	See plan				No visual defects, Soil compaction, Soil erosion	Single stemmed & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Group of natural regeneration next to footpath. Occasional larger tree within the group.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No action required
T5	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	7	3	100, 60, 50	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects, Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T6	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	9	2	110, 90	No	2.5	2	3.5	2.5	1.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action 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	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	11	1	190	No	3.5	2	2	1.5	2	No visual defects, Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Bark damage	Normal	Minor bark damage at base of dead stub at 1m.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No action required
T8	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	12	2	240, 190	No	1	1	1.5	4	7	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Unbalanced, Minor dieback, Moderate deadwood	Dense epicormic growth and a dead limb from a previously removed stem at base.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
G9	Pyracantha, Willow, Birch, Rose	*Pyracantha sp., Salix sp., Betula sp., Rosa sp.*	Semi-mature	4	10+	50 avg	No	0	See plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs	Normal, Old pruning wounds	Dense group of shrubs between footpath and retaining wall to west. Dense bramble and ivy.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T10	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	11	4	410, 210, 380, 280	No	1.5	6.5	6	6.5	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Bark damage	Normal, Moderate deadwood	Small hawthorn growing at base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No action required
G11	Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos sp.*	Semi-mature	4	10+	50 avg	No	0	See plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs	Normal, Old pruning wounds	Dense group of shrubs between footpath and retaining wall to west.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T12	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	10	10+	110 avg	No	1	4.5	5.5	5.5	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Bark damage	Normal, Moderate deadwood	Small hawthorn growing at base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No action required
G13	Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos sp.*	Semi-mature	4	10+	50 avg	No	0	See plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs	Normal, Old pruning wounds	Dense group of shrubs between footpath and retaining wall to west.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action 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*
G14	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	11	8	140 avg	No	2.5	See plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Tight union	Normal	Linear group growing from base of retaining wall.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T15	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4	2	90, 90	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Soil erosion, Ground level changes, Root damage /loss	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered, Tight union	Normal	Insignificant shrub. Minor root damage from recent excavations near base.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T16	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	6.5	4	140, 210, 180, 220	No	2	3.5	5	4	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Bark damage, Ivy covered	Normal, Minor deadwood	Growing close to top of steep bank.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T17	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	3.5	3	90, 70, 60	No	1	2	2	2	2.5	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Ivy covered, Tight union	Normal	Growing at top of steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T18	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	10	1	130	No	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical	Small / sparse	Growing on steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T19	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	3.5	3	90, 60, 80	No	1	2	2	1	1.5	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Ivy covered, Tight union	Normal	Growing at top of steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T20	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	8.5	1	120	No	2	2.5	2	4	3.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Ivy covered	Normal, Minor deadwood	Growing close to top of steep bank	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action 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*
T21	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	1	110	No	1	2	3	1	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Ivy covered, Tight union	Unbalanced	Growing at top of steep bank.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T22	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5	2	100, 70	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Ivy covered, Tight union	Normal	Growing at top of steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T23	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	7	1	100	No	2	1	1.5	2	2	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Growing at top of steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T24	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5	2	110, 90	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Ivy covered, Tight union	Normal	Growing at top of steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T25	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5.5	1	130	No	1.5	2	1.5	1	2	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Twin stemmed at 2.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Ivy covered	Normal	Growing at top of steep bank.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required
T26	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	9	1	140	No	2	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered	Normal	Growing at top of steep bank.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required

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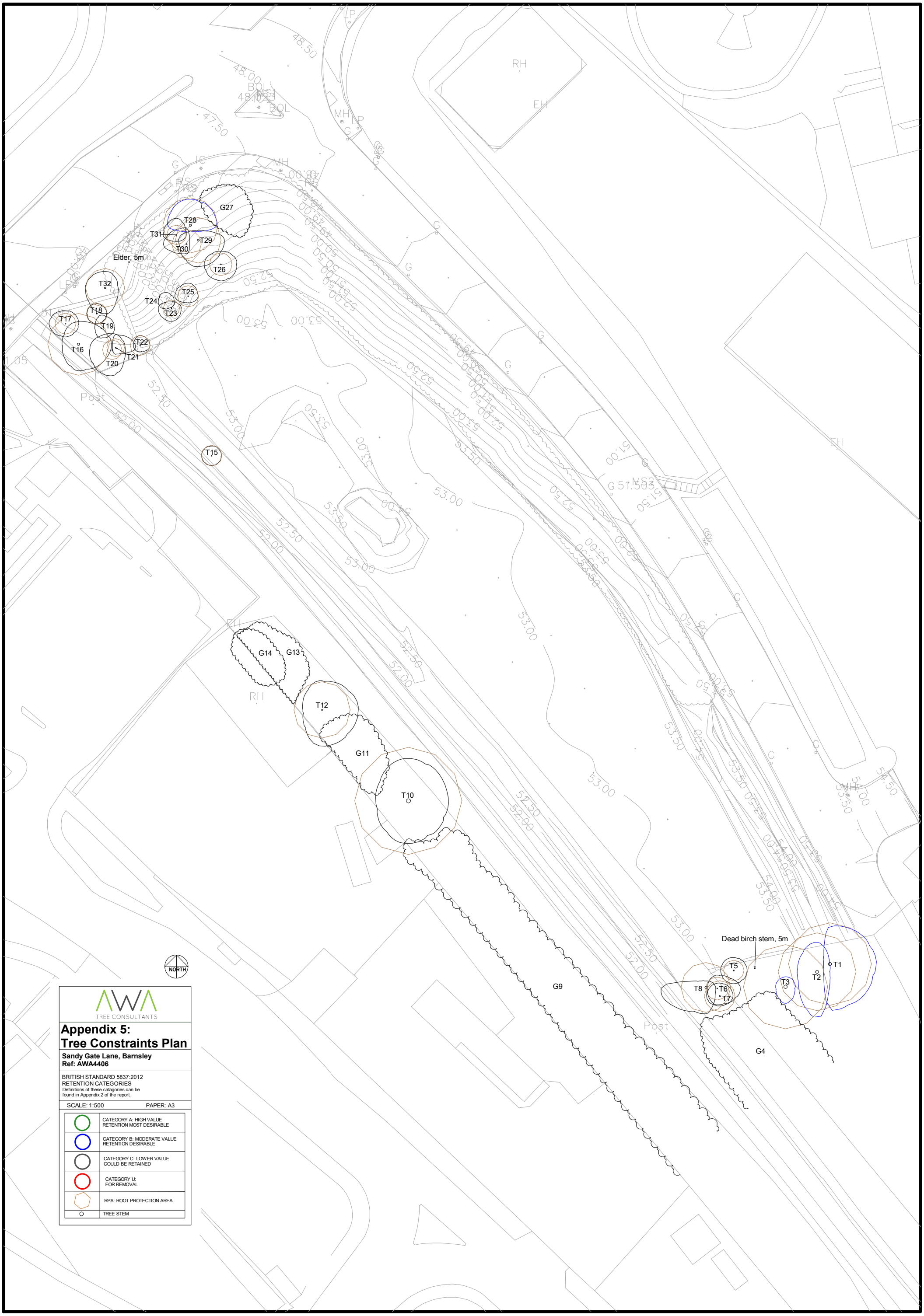
	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G27	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5	10+	80 avg	No	1	See plan				No visual defects, Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal	Sparse trees surrounded by dense brambles and smaller shrubs.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T28	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	13	1	340	No	1.5	4	4	1	3.5	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Normal, Minor deadwood	Growing on steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T29	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	12	1	280	No	2	1.5	4	4	3	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered	Normal, Minor deadwood	Growing on steep bank.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T30	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	11	1	180	No	2.5	2.5	0.5	1.5	3.5	No visual defects, Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Ivy covered	Unbalanced	Growing on steep bank.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T31	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	6	1	120	No	1	2.5	1.5	1	2	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Ivy covered, Tight union	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood	Growing on steep bank.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T32	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	9.5	1	240	No	2.5	2.5	2	4	3	No visual defects, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Ivy covered, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection. Growing at base of steep bank.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required


G27
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T26
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NORTH
AWA TREE CONSULTANTS
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Tree Constraints Plan
Sandy Gate Lane, Barnsley
Ref: AWA4406
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

TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Sandy Gate Lane, Barnsley
Ref: AWA4406

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