



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Land off
Hoyland Common,
Sheffield Road,
Barnsley,
S74 0DQ

Prepared for:
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Date: *August 2023*

Reference: *AWA5530*



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Instructions and Brief	3
1.2 Survey Details	3
2. The Site	4
2.1 Location and Description	4
3. The Trees	5
3.1 Legal	5
3.2 Tree Survey Results	6
3.3 Photographs	8
4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment	9
4.1 Proposed New Development	9
4.2 Direct Impacts	9
4.3 Indirect Impacts	9
4.4 Suitable Mitigation	10
4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees	10
5. Signature	11
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience	13
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations	14
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions	15
Appendix 4: Tree Data	16
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan	17
Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan	18

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council 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 July 2023.
- 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 an 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, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Sophie Beckerman, BA (Hons), Level 4 (Arb.), and Lucy Garbutt, MSc, BSc (Hons), both Arboriculturists at AWA Tree Consultants.
- 1.2.7 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

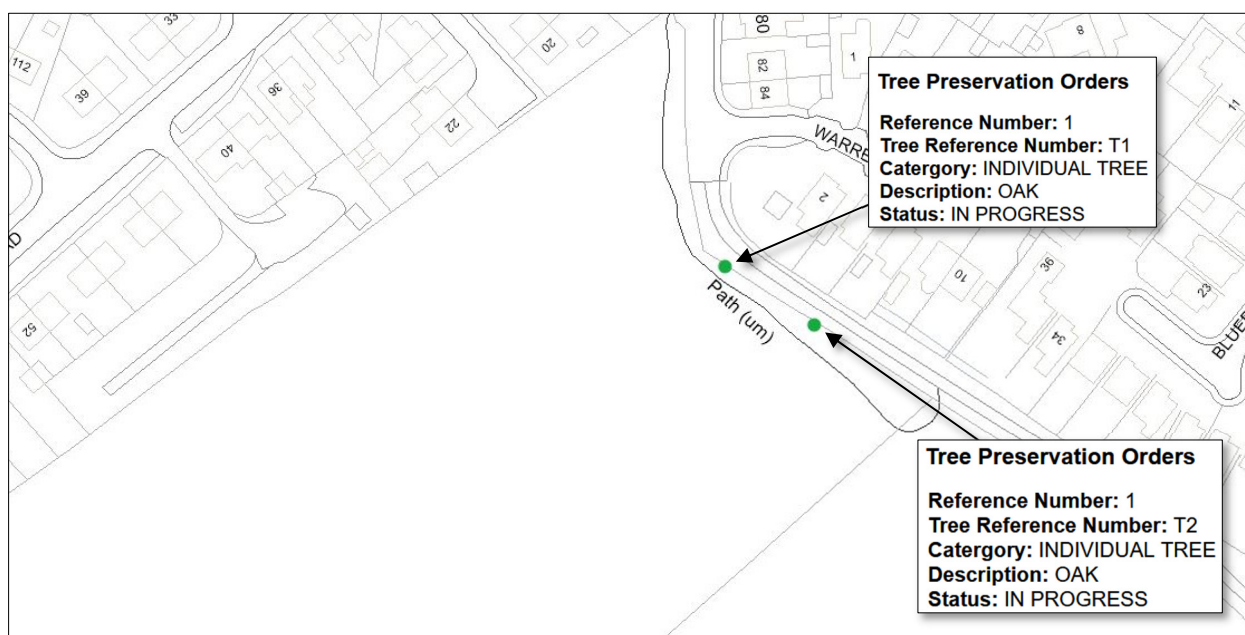
- 2.1.1 The site is located off Sheffield Road in Barnsley, a town in South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises an unused parcel of land that forms part of Hoyland Common.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2022 Google Earth) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 12/07/23 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. Two trees adjacent to the site are protected by Tree Preservation Order, and as such are legally protected. The site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 The accessed map image from the Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council website is detailed below:



- 3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.
- 3.1.5 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI)

(Woodland Trust 2021).

- 3.1.6 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.
- 3.1.7 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.8 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.9 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 24 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 15 individual trees and 9 tree groups or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree was retention category 'U', 1 tree was retention category 'A', 1 tree was retention category 'B', and the remaining 21 trees, tree groups and hedges were retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 The central area of the site contains little of arboricultural significance, having recently been laid to grass. The significant tree cover is mainly confined to the site boundaries and within adjacent property.
- 3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is good, with a mix of Ash, Birch, Lime, Oak and Sycamore, with occasional Cypress, Pear and Whitebeam. Many of the trees are early or semi-mature with only occasional mature trees.
- 3.2.6 Much of the tree groups and hedges consist of Hawthorn with a mix of Elder, Elm, Hazel, Holly, Rowan and Viburnum, forming hedgerows around the site boundary. These have the potential to provide screening from the new development however they are currently low value and provide only limited amenity.
- 3.2.7 New plantings make up G23 and G24 within the site itself, however some of these have failed or are showing signs of stress. The saplings within G23 and G24 fall below the remit of BS5837 but have been included for advice.

- 3.2.8 The sites most significant tree is T18, a mature Oak tree situated on the eastern boundary of the site. This tree is prominent throughout the entire site and surrounding area and provides a high level of amenity value. Due to its good long-term value and high amenity within the site and surrounding area, this tree is retention category 'A'.
- 3.2.9 Early-mature Lime T1 was also a prominent tree in good condition. Limited access at the base due to the undergrowth meant that inspection of T1 was cursory, however the form and prospects of this tree appeared good and as such it is a retention category 'B' tree.
- 3.2.10 T9 is an early-mature Sycamore showing poor physiological health and structural condition, with a large hollow cavity to the south and lots of moderate deadwood within the crown. The long-term prospects of T9 are limited and is of low amenity value.
- 3.2.11 Many Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.
- 3.2.12 T9 was found to have significant defects which limits its safe and useful life expectancy and is recommended for removal regardless of any new development at the site (as detailed in Appendix 4).
- 3.2.13 Some trees were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.14 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.
- 3.2.15 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: T1 from east

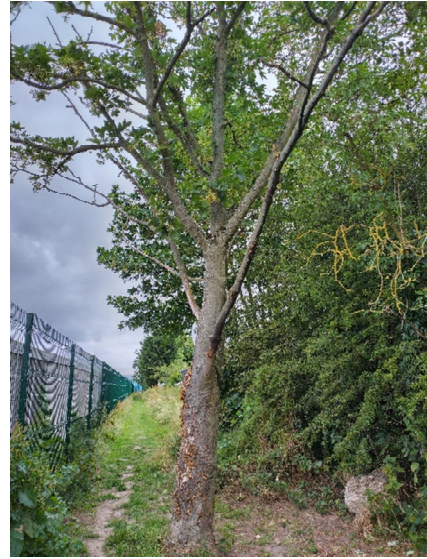


Photo 2: T9 from east



Photo 3: T18 from north



Photo 4: T20 from south east



Photo 5: G23 from east



Photo 6: G24 from north west

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new sports facility with associated access, parking, 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, 1 tree group will require partial removal to facilitate the development as it is situated in the footprint of the development or its retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The tree group that requires partial removal to facilitate the development is G23.

4.2.3 G23 is formed of low value, newly planted saplings, some of which have failed or are low vigour. Due to its low value, the removal of G23 will have no arboricultural impact. Where suitable, those saplings with reasonable future prospects could be transplanted to another area of the site and be incorporated into the proposed development.

4.2.4 T9 is recommended for removal regardless of the development due to its poor condition.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

4.3.2 New hard surfaces are proposed within the RPA of retained tree T1. Construction within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the encroachment is very minor, and the detailed RPA for this tree is likely to be a slightly exaggerated representation of the trees actual rooting area. As such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained tree should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.

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

4th August 2023

**AWA Tree Consultants Limited
Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN**

www.awatrees.com



Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joe achieved a first class degree in biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA in 2022 after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

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

Jim joined AWA in 2022, after having worked within the tree care profession for several years, alongside studying at college and university. During this time, he gained a wealth of experience and several professional and practical NPTC qualifications in the tree care industry. Jim has studied Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Merrist Wood College in Surrey, Plumpton College in Sussex and University of Highlands and Islands in the Scottish Highlands, where he achieved a distinction in the Higher National Diploma Level 5.

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

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

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

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

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

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

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

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

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

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

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

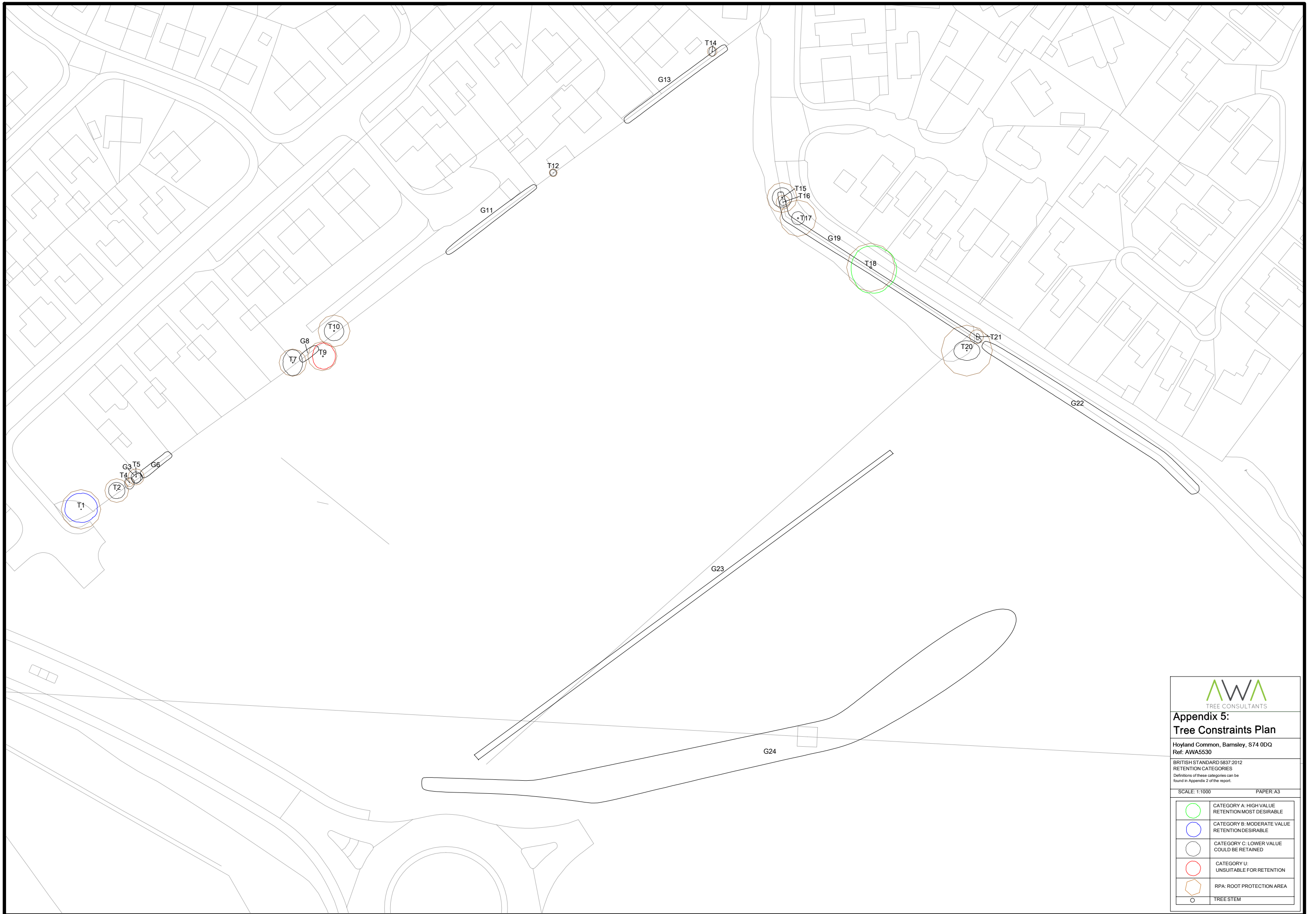
Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management					
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Lime	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	Early-mature	12	6	200	Yes	2	5	5	4	5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Adjacent	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T2	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Early-mature	4	6	120	Yes	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight union. Partially included bark	Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches	Adjacent	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G3	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	6	200	Yes	0	See Plan				Hawthorn boundary group.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T4	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	3	1	100	Yes	1	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Adjacent	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T5	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	3	1	200	Yes	1	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Adjacent	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required


Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
G6	Cypress	<i>Cypress sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	6	100	Yes	1	See Plan				Cypress boundary group.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T7	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	11	4	200, 200, 130, 130	Yes	1	4	3	4	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. Vertical. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Adjacent	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G8	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	4	6	70	Yes	0	See Plan				Hawthorn boundary hedgerow				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T9	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	11	1	360	No	2.5	4	4	4	3	Soil compaction	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Mower damage. Major cavity	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vigour. Moderate dieback. Moderate deadwood	Stand alone tree situated within centre of path. Dead ivy on stem and hollow cavity to the south. Lots of moderate deadwood in the crown with dead branches.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
T10	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	10	4	140, 220, 220, 200	Yes	1	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Adjacent	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G11	Hawthorn	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	2	6	70	Yes	0	See Plan				Linear boundary hedgerow.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T12	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	2.5	6	40	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical	Normal	In adjacent property.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G13	Hawthorn, Hazel, Elder, Holly.	<i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Corylus sp.</i> <i>Sambucus sp.</i> <i>Ilex sp.</i>	Semi-mature	2	6	70	Yes	0	See Plan				Mixed species linear hedgerow.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T14	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	120	Yes	2	1.5	1	1.5	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	In adjacent property	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T15	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Early-mature	13	2	300, 220	Yes	2	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback		Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T16	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	6	6	70	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity	Category	Works
T17	Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Early-mature	4	1	450	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Small / sparse	Recently heavily topped. Small epicormic growths.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T18	Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Mature	16	1	600	Yes	2.5	6.5	8	8	6	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Crown lifted and pruned to clear road and houses	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required
G19	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	2	6	70	Yes	0	See Plan				Hawthorn boundary hedgerow .				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T20	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	12	10	200	Yes	0.5	3	4	3	4	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. at base. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T21	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Early-mature	6	3	100, 100, 100	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. at base. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G22	Hawthorn, Elder	<i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4	6	100	Yes	0	See Plan				Hawthorn boundary hedgerow.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G23	Hawthorn, Rowan, Elm, Viburnum	<i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Sorbus sp.</i> <i>Ulmus sp.</i> <i>Viburnum sp.</i>	Semi-mature	1	6	100	Yes	0	See Plan				Linear group of mixed species saplings, Hawthorn, Rowan, Elm, Viburnum. Some trees dead within group.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Partial removal required to facilitate the development - Remove southern section (see Appendix 6). Saplings with reasonable future prospects could be translocated to another area of the site
G24	Hawthorn, Rowan, Elm, Viburnum	<i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Sorbus sp.</i> <i>Ulmus sp.</i> <i>Viburnum sp.</i>	Semi-mature	1	6	100	Yes	0	See Plan				Linear group of mixed species saplings. Some failed trees within group.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required









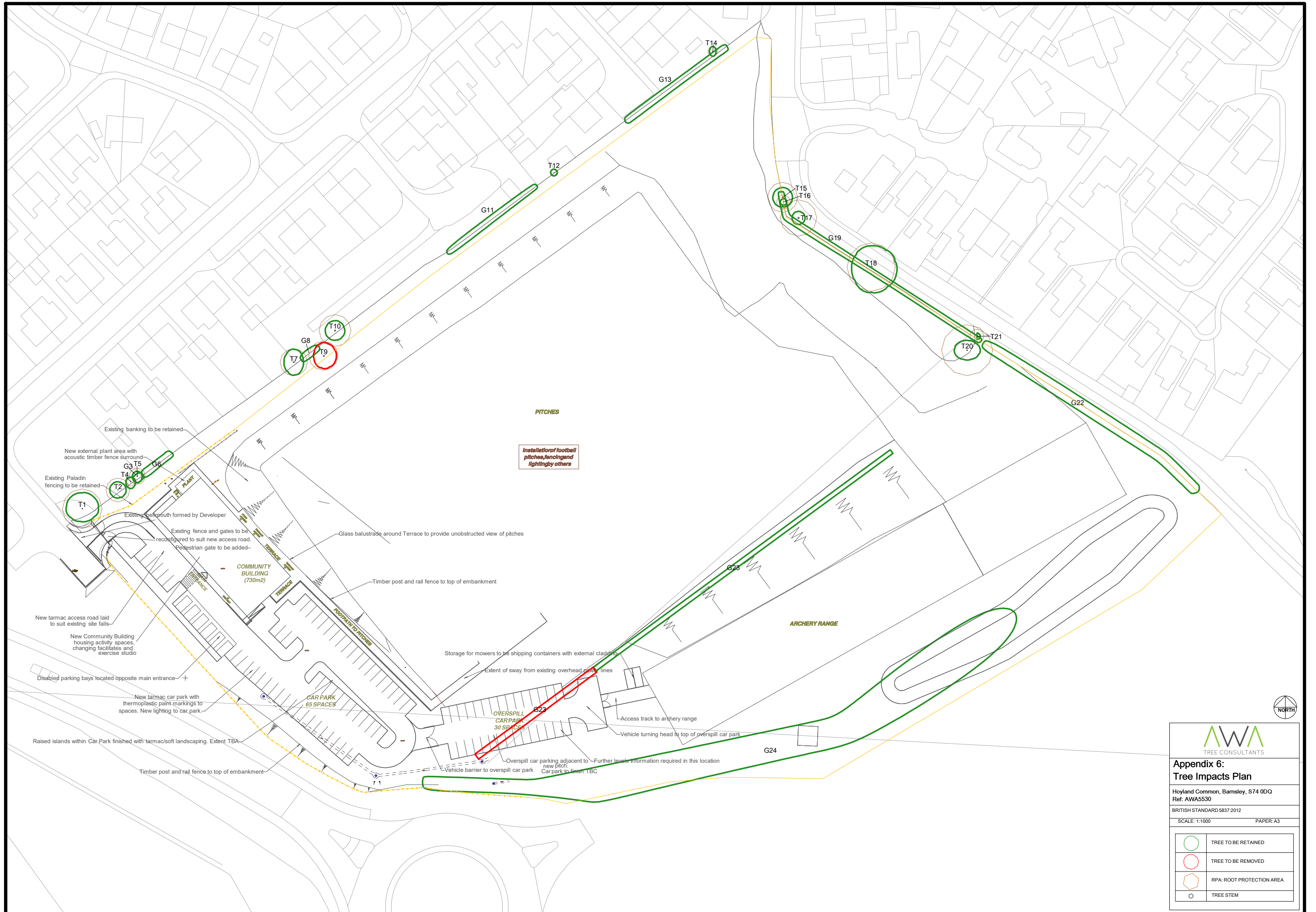

AWA
 TREE CONSULTANTS


Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
 Hoyland Common, Barnsley, S74 0DQ
 Ref: AWA5530

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





SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A3

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




Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Hoyland Common, Bamsley, S74 0DQ
 Ref: AWA5530
 BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
 SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A3

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