TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Land off

Pit Lane,
Wombwell,
Barnsley,
S73 0LD

Prepared for:
Crest Nicholson Yorkshire

Date: *February 2024*

Reference: AWA5663

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by Crest Nicholson Yorkshire 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 October 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 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, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Level 4 Award Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

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**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located off Pit Lane at the south western edge of Wombwell, Barnsley.

2.1.2 The site comprises agricultural fields situated between residential housing to the east and south, and allotments and a railway line to the west, with Pit Lane and further agricultural land to the north.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2023 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 26/02/24 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.

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

3.1.4 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).

3.1.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

3.1.6 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.

3.1.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3.1.8 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 14 individual trees and 18 tree groups or hedges.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', and 31 trees, tree groups and hedges are 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 significant tree cover within the site consists mainly of groups and individual trees stretching along the boundaries of the site, with hedges forming the internal field boundaries. Within these groups is a species mix of varying age categories, though they are predominantly young to semi-mature with only the occasional early-mature to mature tree. The central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of Hawthorn hedges.

3.2.5 The site's most significant trees are those in tree groups G21, G23, G30, and G31. These groups generally consist of semi- to early-mature trees which are mostly low value but as a whole they form significant landscape features with good screening value, especially G31 which provides screening from the adjacent railway.

3.2.6 Hedges G1, G3, G4, G8, G9, G10, G11, G19, G22, G25, and G26 are hedges following the boundaries of the site or forming internal field boundaries. They generally consist of Hawthorn, with several Blackthorn and Elder, with the occasional Privet. These trees are individually low value though as a landscape feature they have some screening value.

3.2.7 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.

3.2.8 T24 is an Ash with early Ash Dieback Disease symptoms. Whilst T24 is suitable for retention within the current site context and may provide amenity and wildlife benefits for some time, a quantified tree risk assessment should be carried out on the tree if the value or occupancy of targets within the area increases as a result of any proposed development.

3.2.9 Many of the Ash trees in the local area show symptoms consistent with 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.

3.2.10 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.

3.2.11 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.

3.2.12 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: G4-G8 looking south east


Photo 2: G11, G21, and G31 looking west


Photo 3: T15, T16, and T17 looking north east


Photo 4: G21 looking north west


Photo 5: T24 looking south west


Photo 6: G31 looking north west

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

3.4.1 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges with reasonable future prospects should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.

3.4.2 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.

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

3.4.4 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/ micro pile and suspended beam foundations or cantilevered foundations.

3.4.5 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.

3.4.6 The design of the new development should consider tree crown positions in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

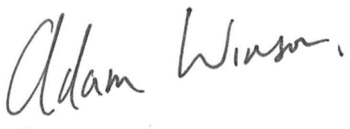
3.4.7 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.

3.4.8 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.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

26th February 2024

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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 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 also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown, *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He 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 many 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.

James Godfrey, *BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

Joe Thomas, *MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered*
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 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.

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.

Sophie Beckerman, *BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA*
Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

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 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 Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition				Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
G1	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Hawthorn boundary hedge. Densely overgrown with bramble in places preventing detailed inspection. Provides good screening from road				Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4	8	80 avg	No	0	2.5	3	2.5	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union	Minor deadwood	Adjacent Hawthorn overhanging into site. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G3	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Field Maple hedge. Semi-managed with some sections more heavily pruned than others				Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G4	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary Hawthorn hedge with occasional Blackthorn, Hazel, and Field Maple. Semi-managed with some sections left to grow taller and others heavily pruned				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T5	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	13	1	210	No	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Adjacent Birch. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
T6	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	3	1	180	No	1.5	3.5	3	2.5	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Adjacent Hawthorn. Southern crown just overhanging into site. Some minor decay to stem and minor dieback in northern crown. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T7	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Early-mature	10	1	270	No	2	4	4	4	4.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Adjacent Birch. Southern and western crowns overhanging into site. Stake still at base of tree. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
G8	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Hedge line following south side of ditch. Predominantly Hawthorn with several Blackthorn, Elder, Field Maple, and Spindle. Many sections are overgrown heavily with bramble, preventing detailed inspection				Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G9	Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Young	1	10+	50 avg	No	0	See plan				Adjacent recently planted Laurel hedge. Raised above site level by 1m above retaining wall				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G10	Privet	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary managed Privet hedge. Unclear ownership				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition					Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
G11	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Hawthorn hedge separating fields. Predominantly Hawthorn with the occasional Blackthorn and Spindle. Occasional gaps in hedge and some areas overgrown with bramble				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G12	Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary semi-managed Blackthorn hedge. Good screening value. Access prevented detailed inspection				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T13	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	7	2	150, 120	No	1.5	2	2.5	2	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Tight union	Normal	Boundary Sycamore. Dense brambles prevented detailed inspection. Good vigour	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T14	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	7.5	10+	100 avg	No	0	4	3	4	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Cavities	Boundary Hawthorn. Some stems failed at base but are resprouting to form phoenix branches. Minor dieback in southern crown. Some screening value	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
T15	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	9	3	210, 80, 70	No	1	3.5	3.5	2.5	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Boundary Birch situated at bottom of bank. Dense brambles prevented detailed inspection. Some snapouts in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T16	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	7.5	10+	100 avg	No	0	4	4	3	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Cavities	Boundary Hawthorn. Minor dieback in southern crown. Some screening value	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T17	Oak	*Quercus petraea*	Semi-mature	7	1	200	No	0	2	3	3.5	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood	Boundary Oak situated at bottom of bank. Good screening value. Lower western crown pruned with hedge cutter leaving poor wounds	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G18	Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	Semi-mature	3	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary dense group of Blackthorn. Some screening value. Access prevented detailed inspection				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G19	Elder and Hawthorn	*Sambucas sp., Crataegus sp.*	Semi-mature	3	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary Elder and Hawthorn hedge. Semi-managed with occasional taller Hawthorn and overgrown with bramble. Good screening value				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
T20	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	5	7	110 avg	No	0.5	2	3	2	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union	Minor deadwood	Two Hawthorns forming one crown. Boundary trees, track immediately to west. Good vigour	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G21	Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Spindle, Sycamore, Ash, and Oak	*Acer sp., Crataegus sp., Sambucus sp., Prunus sp., Eunonymus sp., Fraxinus sp., Quercus sp.*	Early-mature	16	10+	250 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary semi-managed group of young to early-mature trees. Understory of young to semi-mature Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Spindle, Sycamore and Field Maple. Regularly spaced semi-mature to early-trees along group, predominantly Field Maple with several Ash, and Oak. Some Field Maples almost mature. Ditch to south of group. Some young trees to south of ditch. Largest stem diameter at 300mm. Tallest trees at 18m. Good screening value				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G22	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	3	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary semi-managed Hedge following east side of ditch. Mainly Hawthorn and Privet with several Blackthorn, Elder, Spindle, Elm, and Hazel. Good screening value				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G23	Field Maple, Hazel, Ash, and Oak	*Acer sp., Corylus sp., Fraxinus sp., Quercus sp.*	Semi-mature	8	7	210 avg	No	4	See plan				Boundary group of semi-mature trees above hedge. Lower crowns have been pruned to form part of hedge leaving stubs and wounds. Good screening value. Field Maple, Hazel, Ash, and Oak. Ditch to west of group				Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition					Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
T24	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Early-mature	13	3	350, 240, 200	No	0	4	4.5	4	4	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union	Old pruning wounds. Low vigour. Small / sparse. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches	Boundary Ash. Ash dieback symptoms in crown with deadwood and snapped out branches. Limited long-term prospects. Good screening value. Access prevented detailed inspection. Epicormic growths in crown due to dieback	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	U	No works required in current site context
G25	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Hawthorn boundary hedge. Densely overgrown with bramble in places. Access prevented detailed inspection				Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G26	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Hawthorn boundary hedge situated between field and track. Densely overgrown with bramble in places preventing detailed inspection. Provides good screening from track				Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T27	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	8	6	170 avg	No	1.5	4	3	3.5	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Willow between track and field. Multiple-stemmed form with a tight union	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
T28	Maple	*Acer campestre*	Semi-mature	7.5	1	120	No	1	2	1.5	2	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Undergrowth prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T29	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	7.5	7	120 avg	No	2	2	2	2	2.5	Ground level changes. Increase in soil level. Adjacent ground works	Multiple stemmed. at 0.5m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Hawthorn in hedgerow. Adjacent ground works may have lead to some root damage. Snapouts in lower crown. Still vigourous	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G30	Hawthorn, Birch, and Ash	*Crataegus sp., Betula sp., Fraxinus sp.*	Early-mature	10	10+	180 avg	No	3	See plan				Semi- to early-mature group of Hawthorn with several semi-mature Birch and Ash. Boundary group between track and field. Ditch following west side of group. Some ground works in east side of rooting areas with piled soil. Forms a good screen				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G31	Birch, Willow, Hawthorn, Maple, and Ash	*Betula sp., Salix sp., Crataegus sp., Acer sp., Fraxinus sp.*	Semi-mature	17	10+	200 avg	No	4	See plan				Boundary semi- to early-mature woodland type group continuing off site. Majority of trees adjacent. Predominantly semi-mature Birch with several semi- to early-mature Willows and Hawthorn. Occasional semi- to early-mature Sycamore/Norway Maple and occasional semi-mature Ash. Dense understory of young to semi-mature Hawthorn and occasional Elder. Very good screening value from adjacent railway and good landscape feature, though trees individually are low value. Tallest trees are the occasional Ash at 18m with largest stem diameter of 300mm, though majority at 200mm. Group follows edge of field and old fence. Occasional dead stem. Access prevented detailed inspection				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
G32	Privet, Elder and Hawthorn	*Ligustrum ovalifolium, Sambucus nigra, Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5	10+	80 avg	No	0	See plan				Boundary Privet hedge with occasional Elder and Hawthorn. Good screening value. Partially adjacent				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

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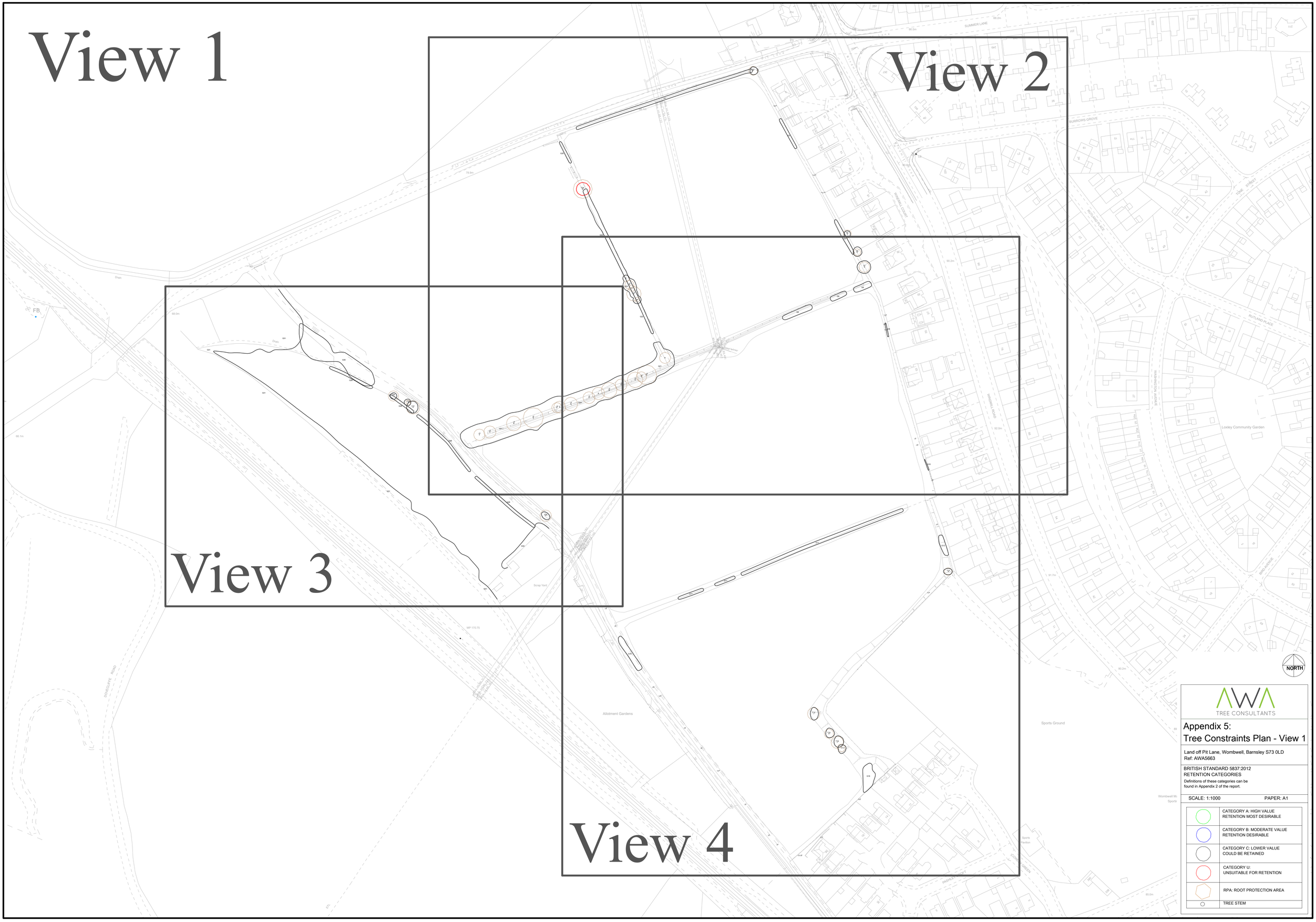
View 1

View 2

View 3

View 4



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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan - View 1

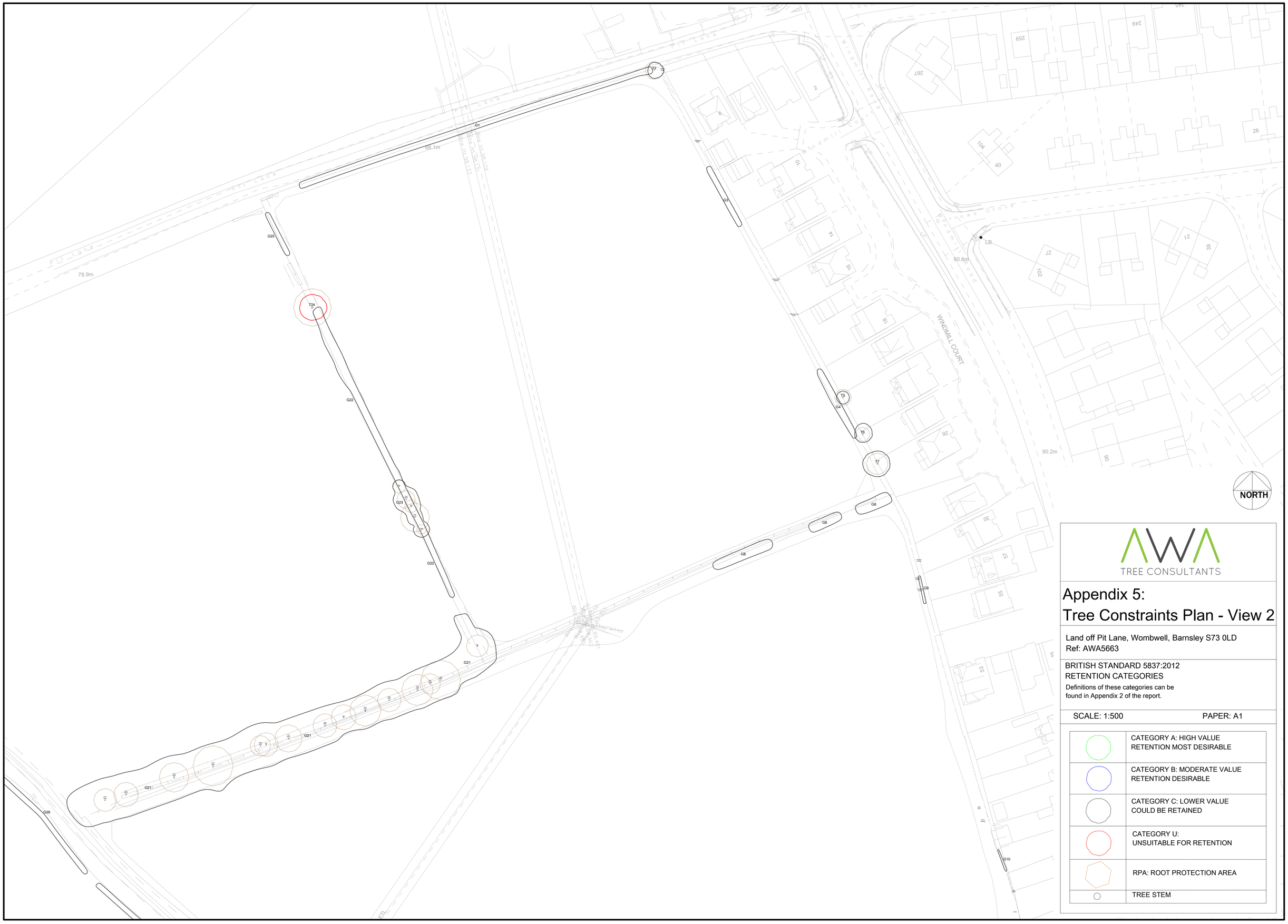
Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley S73 0LD
Ref: AWA5663

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES

Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A1

	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



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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan - View 2

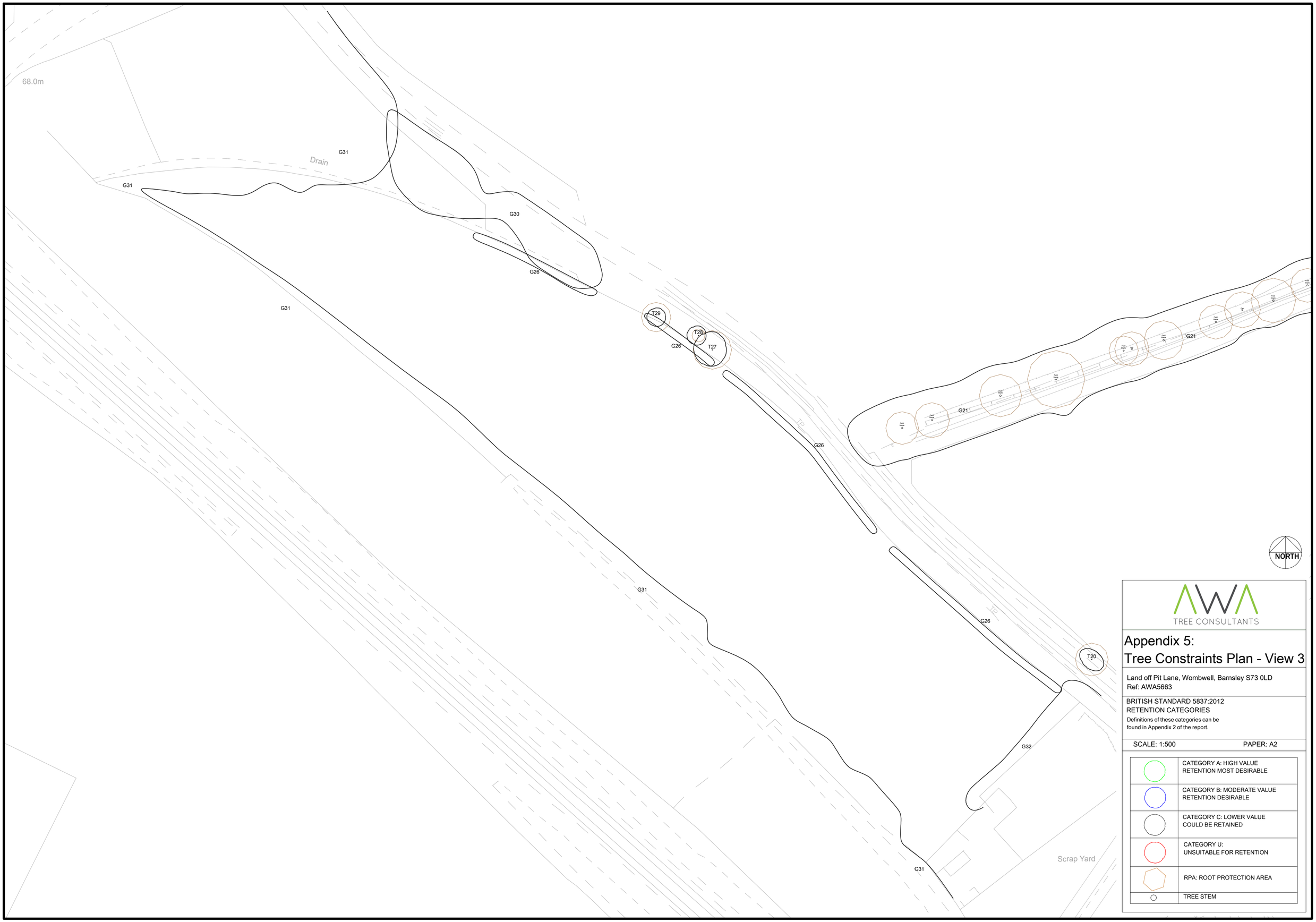
Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley S73 0LD
Ref: AWA5663

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES

Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A1

	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



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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan - View 3

Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley S73 0LD
Ref: AWA5663

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

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A2

	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

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan - View 4

Land off Pit Lane, Wombwell, Barnsley S73 0LD
Ref: AWA5663

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES

Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A1

	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