



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Hudroyd House,
Genn Lane,
Ward Green,
Barnsley,
S70 6NW***

Prepared for:
Michael Thornhill

Date: *April 2023*

Reference: *AWA5361*



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
3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice	7
4. Signature	8
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience.....	10
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations	11
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions	12
Appendix 4: Tree Data	13
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan.....	14

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by *Michael Thornhill* 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 March 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.
- 1.2.1 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr James Boyle, HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.2 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 on Genn Lane, Barnsley, South Yorkshire and comprises a detached residential property with gardens. Racecommon Lane borders the site's western boundary. Genn Lane borders the site's southern boundary. A neighbouring residential property borders the site's northern boundary and a field borders the site's eastern and southern boundary.
- 2.1.2 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2022 Google Earth) image below:



3.1 Legal

3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 3/4/23 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.

A detailed map of the area around 152 2nd St. The map shows a network of streets including Kings Highway, Kings Highway, and Kings Highway. A purple pin marks the location of 152 2nd St. Other landmarks include Kings Highway, Kings Highway, and Kings Highway. The map also shows a pond and a train line.

1.1.5 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

1.2 Tree Survey Results

- 1.2.1 The tree survey revealed 45 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 39 individual trees and 6 tree groups or hedges.
- 1.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 8 trees are retention category 'B' and 36 trees, tree groups and hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 1.2.3 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:
- 1.2.4 The site's highest value trees are the retention category 'B' trees which include T2 and T10 Beech, T3 Downy Birch, T4 and T29 Scots Pine, T6 and T21 Norway Maple, T34 Horse Chestnut. These are all early mature and mature trees which are all in good condition and provide significant amenity value to the site and the surrounding area. T2 and T10 Beech, T3 Downy Birch, T4 Scots Pine and T6 Norway Maple are all situated in the northern half of the site. Whereas T21 Norway Maple, T34 Horse Chestnut And T29 Scot Pine are all situated in the southern half of the site.
- 1.2.5 The sites lowest value tree is T7 Cherry which has significant defects. This is the site's only retention category 'U' tree. It has limited future prospects and is recommended for removal regardless of development.
- 1.2.6 The remaining trees on the site are all are retention category 'C' trees.
- 1.2.7 Some trees and groups along the eastern edge of the site were inaccessible due to dense foliage.
- 1.2.8 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.
- 1.2.9 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.

1.3 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 1.3.1 The higher value retention category 'A' and 'B' trees and tree groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 1.3.2 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.
- 1.3.3 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.
- 1.3.4 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.
- 1.3.5 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.
- 1.3.6 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.
- 1.3.7 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.
- 1.3.8 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.
- 1.3.9 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.

2. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

3rd April 2023

AWA Tree Consultants Limited

Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN

www.awatrees.com



Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Office: 0114 272 1124 Mobile: 0776 631 0880 Email: info@awatrees.com Website: awatrees.com
Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

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 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MARborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered, VALID 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, 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.

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

Jim joined AWA 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

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 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	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Semi-mature	5	6	160	Yes	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Normal, Old pruning wounds	Managed hedge providing screen to property behind	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Early-mature	20	1	450	Yes	4	5	5	5	6	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Stubs	Normal, Well developed crown	Some minor branches in contact with lamp post. Tree located near building and fence	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T3	Downy Birch	Betula pubescens	Mature	20	1	470	No	3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Normal, Well developed crown	Very minor bark damage	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T4	Scots Pine	Pinus sylvestris	Mature	20	1	480	No	3.5	5	5	5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Stubs	Normal, Well developed crown		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T5	Apple sp.	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	8.5	1	280	No	2.5	3	2	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Stubs, Bark damage	Normal	Some brown marks on stem causing bark damage	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	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	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Mature	23	1	680	No	3	5.5	6	5.5	6	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 3m, Partially included bark, Tight union, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Normal, Well developed crown	Moderate exposed roots	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T7	Cherry sp	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	550	Yes	4	4	6	6	6	Limited access around base, Exposed roots, Root damage /loss	Twin stemmed at 2m, Partially included bark, Tight union	50% dead / absent, Small / sparse, Low vigour, Major dieback	Minor tight unions with partially included bark on 1 branch	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
G8	Cherry sp	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	140	No	2	See plan				Limited access around base, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed, Single stemmed, Twin stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay, Tight union, Partially included bark	Crossing branches, Old pruning wounds	Group of cherry and apple. Occasional defect throughout but overall healthy group	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	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
G9	Common Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	6	10	150	Yes	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed, Multiple stemmed, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Crossing branches	Mixed managed hedge type group of Holly and beech growing together. Stems situated in between two fences. Provides screen between properties gardens and fields.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T10	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	25	1	750	Yes	4	7	7.5	7	8	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Cup-like union collecting	Normal, Crossing branches, Well developed crown	No access values estimated	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T11	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature	20	1	300	Yes	6	3.5	5	5	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed	Normal	No access values estimated same as previous	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T12	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature	20	1	300	No	6	5	6	5	5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 3m	Normal	No access values estimated same as previous	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T13	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature	20	1	290	No	4	4	5	3	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Stubs	Normal	No access values estimated same as previous	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	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
T14	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature	20	1	300	Yes	3	4	4	4	4	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 3m, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal	No access values estimated same as previous	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T15	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature	20	1	300	Yes	3	5	5	2	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal	No access values estimated same as previous	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T16	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature		1	350	Yes	5	5	5	2	5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 3m, Partially included bark, Tight union	Normal	Located in between two fences	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T17	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature		1	400			3	5	3	5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 3m, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Major deadwood	One large lower limb dead in east crown	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T18	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature		1	300	Yes	3	2	5	5	5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 3m, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal	No access values estimated same as previous	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T19	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature		1	400		3	5	5	5	5	Limited access around base, Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at 2m, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	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
T20	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Early-mature		1	350			3	5	5	5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 2m	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T21	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Mature	20	1	550	Yes	2.5	6	6	6	6	Limited access around base, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Normal, Well developed crown	Minor exposed roots	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T22	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	280	Yes	4.5	2	3	4	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Minor cavity, Minor decay, Partially included bark, Tight union, Bark damage	Normal, Fungus, Moderate deadwood, 25% dead / absent	Some wire in contact with stem which has grown over it	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T23	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	20	1	290	No	6	4.5	5	3	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context

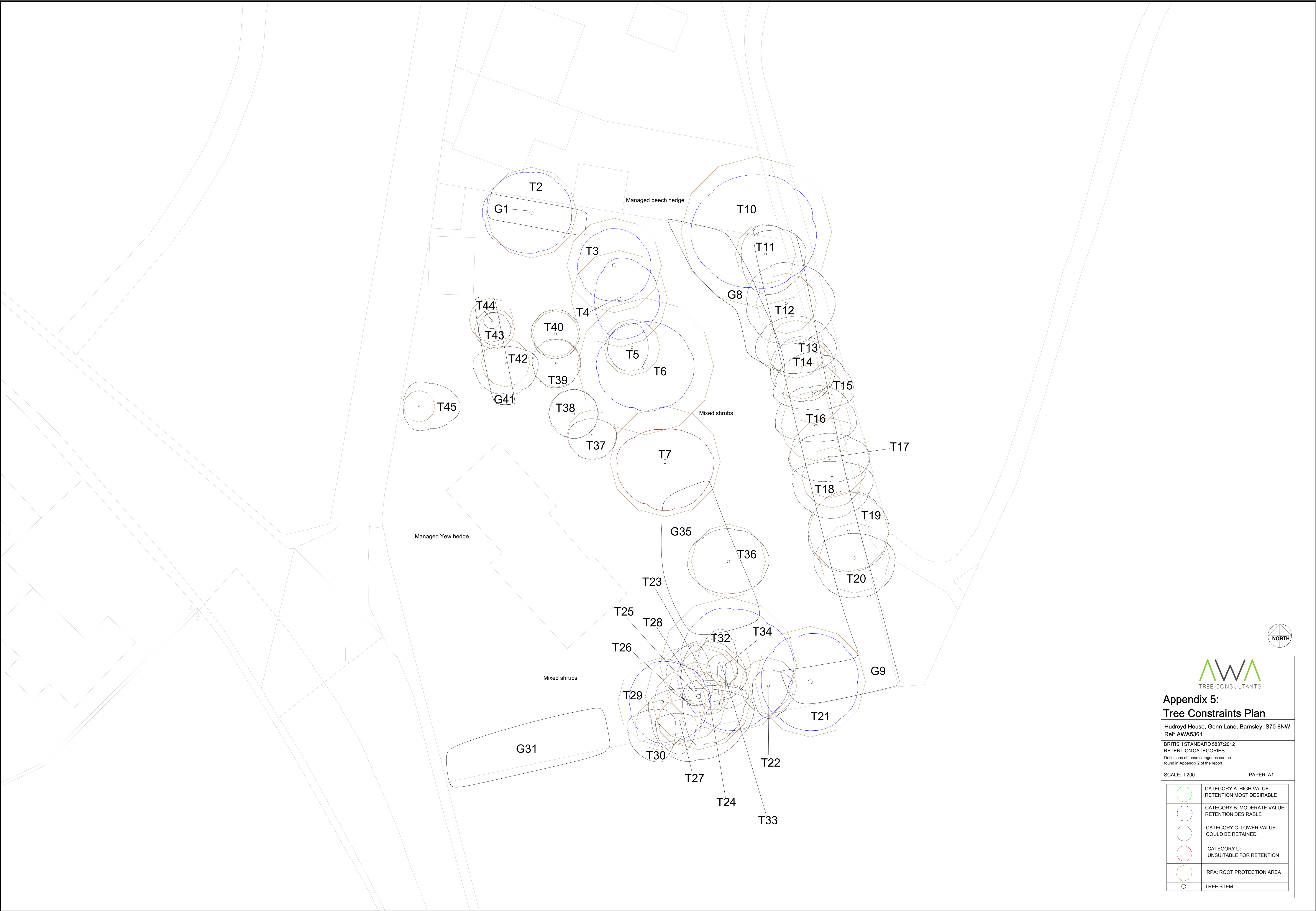
	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T24	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Semi-mature	20	1	210	No	6	1	5	2	1	Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at 2m, Slight lean	Unbalanced	Minor exposed roots	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T25	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Early-mature	20	2	280, 450	No	5	2	6	6	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Bark damage, Major decay, Major cavity, Epicormic growths	Normal, Crossing branches	Fused with next stem. Large wound and associated decay on east of trunk from base to 1.5m	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T26	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Early-mature	21	1	360	No	4.5	2	8	7	5	No visual defects	Slight lean	Unbalanced		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T27	Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	8	1	220	No	2	1	2	4	3	Limited access around base, Ivy covered	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Normal, Crossing branches		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	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
T28	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	14	1	270	No	5	5.5	2	2	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 2m, Minor decay, Bark damage, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths	Unbalanced, 25% dead / absent	Moderate bark damage on stem and in crown	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T29	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Mature	25	1	440	No	4	5	6	5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Moderate deadwood, Well developed crown		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T30	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	10	2	230	Yes	2	2	2	4.5	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base and 0.5m, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water, Minor decay, Bark damage, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced	All trees in this line overhanging adjacent land	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G31	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	7	10	150	Yes	0.5					Limited access around base, Ivy covered	Multiple stemmed, Twin stemmed, Single stemmed, Epicormic growths		Occasional Ash and Hawthorn in understorey. No access	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	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
T32	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Young	6	2	110, 110	No	3	5	2	2	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Unbalanced		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T33	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Semi-mature	20	1	290	No	5	0.5	0.5	6	0.5	Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at 3m, Significant lean	Crossing branches, Unbalanced	Heavily unbalanced	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T34	Common Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Mature	25	1	680	No	2.5	7	8	8	6	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 3m, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor cavity, Minor decay, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water, Partially included bark, Tight union	Well developed crown, Major deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches, Bark damage	Large snapped hanging branch in south crown. Some bark damage and exposed heartwood in uppper crown	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
G35	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Young	5	10	150	Yes	0.5	See plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed, Multiple stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Normal, Old pruning wounds	Most trees young with occasional semi mature tree. Managed Beech hedge. 1 larger Laurel	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	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
T36	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	Early-mature	15	1	370	Yes	4	4	5	4	5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 3m, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Old pruning wounds	Growing in hedge. Moderate decay on branch at 1.5m which has been cut back to stem	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T37	Apple sp.	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	250	No	3	2	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Old pruning wounds, Minor decay	Normal	Some old pruning wounds healing poorly	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T38	Apple sp.	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	250	No	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Major decay	Normal	Some old pruning wounds healing poorly	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T39	Apple sp.	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	240	No	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay	Normal	Some old pruning wounds healing poorly	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T40	Apple sp.	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	230	No	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Old pruning wounds, Minor decay	Normal	Some old pruning wounds healing poorly	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	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
G41	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Semi-mature	4.5	10	100	Yes	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Minor decay	Normal	Managed beech hedge	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T42	Apple sp.	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	240	No	2	2	4	4	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage, Partially included bark, Tight union	Normal	Some old pruning wounds healing poorly	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context



Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Hudroyd House, Genn Lane, Barnsley, S70 6NW
Ref: AWA5361

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

SCALE: 1:200 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