



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To BS 5837:2012 at:

Land at
28 Paddock Road
Staincross
Barnsley
S75 6LG

Prepared for:
RMH Properties Ltd

Date: February 2021

Reference: AWA3588



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by RMH Properties Ltd, to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during February 2021.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 The tree survey and data collection were carried out by Mr Dave Farmer FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra). 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 in Staincross, a village in South Yorkshire approximately 2.5 miles to the north of Barnsley town centre.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises an open area of land that appears to have been recently levelled, surrounded by trees and hedgerows. There are residential properties to the north and east, open land to the south and a recreation ground to the west.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2019):



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 An online search has been carried out with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 08/02/21 to ascertain whether any trees at the site are located within a Conservation area or are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). As of this date no trees within the site are legally protected.
- 3.1.2 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. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.
- 3.1.3 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.4 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 36 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 21 individual trees and 15 groups of trees or shrubs or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 2 trees are retention category 'B', and the remaining 18 trees and 15 groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 The significant tree cover at the site consists primarily of hedgerows and relatively small individual trees close to the boundary lines, both within the site and in the neighbouring properties. The occasional larger tree is located beyond the boundaries, close to the eastern and south western corners.
- 3.2.4 The central areas of the site contain nothing of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of open ground.
- 3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is fair. The dominant species is Hawthorn, with

several Blackthorn, Cypress, Elder and Sycamore, and the occasional Apple, Ash, Cherry, Fir, Hazel, Holly, Horse Chestnut Japanese Maple, Oak and Willow.

- 3.2.6 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees.
- 3.2.7 The sites most significant trees are the moderate value Oak T9 and Sycamore T10. Situated to the north of the site. This tree is prominent throughout the entire site and surrounding area and provides a high level of amenity value. Both trees are situated beyond the site boundary in the garden of a residential property. They appeared to be in a good overall condition, however the view of the trees was partially obstructed by the high boundary wall.
- 3.2.8 At the south west corner of the site are the three Willow trees, T21, T22 and T23. These trees all have various large snapped branches, primarily on the eastern side of their crowns. It is recommended to remove these snapped branches, as detailed at appendix 4, although T21 is in a particularly poor overall condition and its removal is advised. These trees appear to be beyond the boundary of the site. If this is the case the owner of the trees should be informed so that, as a minimum, a formal health and safety inspection of the trees can be carried out.
- 3.2.9 The eastern boundary of the southern half of the site is formed by the trees and groups G12, G13, T14 to T16, G17, T18 and T19. Collectively this is a landscape feature of reasonable value. It is likely that this was once a more managed hedgerow. The canopy could be pruned back and the sparse sections enhanced with additional planting to reform the hedgerow.
- 3.2.10 The other hedge groups throughout the site, G1, G3, G7, G20, G25, G26, G28, G29 and G30, are all of relatively low value, however they provide some good screening between the site and the surrounding areas, and are likely to provide habitat for local wildlife.
- 3.2.11 The remaining trees within the site are all of low individual value. They should not pose any significant constraint on the future development potential of the site, although large scale removals should be avoided where compatible with development proposals.
- 3.2.12 Earth has been built up close to or against the stems of several trees and groups throughout the site, as detailed at appendix 4. This has the potential to affect their condition in the longer term.
- 3.2.13 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.

- 3.2.14 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 the low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: G1 and T2



Photo 2: G8 and G11 with T9 and T10 in the background



Photo 3: G13



Photo 4: T14



Photo 5: T16 and G17



Photo 6: G20



Photo 3: T21 to T24



Photo 4: G26 and T27



Photo 5: T6 and G30



Photo 6: T32

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 3.4.1 The site's central area has no significant trees and so is free of any significant arboricultural impacts for any new development.
- 3.4.2 The higher value retention category 'B' trees and groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 3.4.3 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees and groups with reasonable future prospects (as detailed at Appendix 4) should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain 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.
- 3.4.4 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees and groups could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.4.5 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.
- 3.4.6 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 or a cantilevered foundation.
- 3.4.7 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.
- 3.4.8 The design of the new development should consider the trees crown position 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.

3.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 3.5.1 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with

BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.

- 3.5.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

10th February 2021

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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

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

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

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James previously worked in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Mr Dave Farmer FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra)

Dave has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (with Distinction) and is qualified in Professional Tree Inspection. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Dave has many years of experience within the tree care profession, including lecturing in arboriculture. His work focuses on diagnosing potential tree risk problems, and recommending appropriate treatments and work programmes.

Dr Felicity Stout Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA. 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 has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Tom Readman Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA

Tom joined AWA from his previous role as a tree risk surveyor with Harrogate Borough Council, where he undertook tree risk surveys at a range of sites and prescribed suitable works. Tom also has extensive previous experience as a climbing arborist. Tom achieved at Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture and is now completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects to BS 5837:2012.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

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

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - 'Tree Work: Recommendations'.

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G1	Privet	Ligustrum ovalifolium	Semi-mature	2	10+	40 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Managed boundary hedge.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	6	1	160	Yes	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Minor deadwood	Limited visibility due to boundary hedge.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G3	Blackthorn, Hawthorn	Prunus sp. Crataegus sp.	Semi-mature	5	10+	60 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil erosion, Adjacent ground works	Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Unmanaged boundary hedge, relatively sparse. Minor excavations close to roots along southern boundary.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T4	Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Semi-mature	5	1	170	Yes	2	1	1	1.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1.5m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Tight union	No visual defects		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T5	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	10	1	320	Yes	2	2.5	3	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
T6	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	6.5	1	210	Yes	3	2	2	1.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds	Stubs		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	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G7	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	2.5	10+	60 avg	No	0	See Plan				Soil erosion, Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union	Old pruning wounds	Boundary hedge. Minor excavations close to roots along southern boundary.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G8	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Young	5	10+	40 avg	No	0.5	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	No visual defects	Dense group of young to semi mature trees.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T9	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	14	1	400	Yes	3.5	3	5	4	4	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood	Very limited visibility due to high boundary wall. Distance from site boundary estimated.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
T10	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	12	2	340, 280	Yes	4	4	4	3	3	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	No visual defects	very limited visibility due to high boundary wall. Distance from site boundary estimated.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
G11	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Young	5	10+	80 avg	No	0.5	See Plan				Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	No visual defects	Dense group of young to semi mature trees.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G12	Elder, Hawthorn, Holly	<i>Sambucus sp.</i> <i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Ilex sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	10+	90 avg	No	0	2	2	2	2	Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Stubs, Tight union	Minor deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Dense group, full of brambles. Earth has recently been piled up to west of stems.	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	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G13	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	5	10+	130 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Multiple stemmed at base, Significant lean, Bark damage, Tight union	Stubs, Moderate deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Linear group forming a single canopy. Several sparse sections & areas full of brambles. Occasional Elder. Earth has recently been piled up to west of stems. Possibly a managed hedge in the past. Could be pruned back, enhanced with additional planting & managed as a boundary hedgerow.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T14	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Early-mature	6	6	170 avg	No	0.5	3.5	4.5	3.5	3	Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Twin stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Slight lean, Tight union, Partially included bark	Stubs, Minor deadwood	Earth has been piled up to west of stem. Surrounded by smaller Elders.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T15	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	230	No	0.5	4	2.5	2	3	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Tight union, Minor cavities, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Surrounded by smaller Elders & Hawthorn saplings.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T16	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	10+	70 avg	No	1.5	4	4.5	3	5	Soil compaction	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs	Minor deadwood	Dense mass of stems. Smaller Elder at base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G17	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	5	10+	130 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Multiple stemmed at base, Significant lean, Bark damage, Tight union	Stubs, Moderate deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Linear group forming a single canopy. Several sparse sections & areas full of brambles. Occasional Elder. Earth has recently been piled up to west of stems. Possibly a managed hedge in the past. Could be pruned back, enhanced with additional planting & managed as a boundary hedgerow.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T18	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	7.5	2	130, 90	No	1.5	1.5	1	2	1.5	Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean, Tight union, Bark damage, Stubs	No visual defects	Earth has been piled up to west of stem.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T19	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	9	2	190, 160	No	3	2.5	3.5	2.5	3	Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	No visual defects	Growing within Hawthorn group. Earth has been piled up to west of stem.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context
G20	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	60 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Old pruning wounds	Well managed hedge.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T21	Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Mature	15	1	630	No	3	6	8	2.5	5.5	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Bark damage, Stubs	Minor dieback, Major deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Large superficial bark wound from base to 1.5m on west of stem. Further longer wound on western limb that overhangs an entrance to the recreation area. Large eastern branch at 2m has partially snapped & is resting in adjacent foliage. Several small Hawthorn saplings at base.	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Moderate	U	Removal advised regardless of any development, but tree may not be in site owners property

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition								Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T22	Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Mature	15	1	560	No	2	6	6.5	3	6	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Bark damage	Moderate deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Large eastern & south eastern branches have partially snapped & are resting on the ground. Further recent branch failure higher in the crown. Surrounded by small Hawthorn saplings. Full health & safety inspection advised due to likelihood of further branch failures, but tree is likely to have very limited prospects.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Remove failed branches regardless of any development
T23	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	2	220, 130	No	1	4	5	2.5	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m, Slight lean, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Surrounded by small Hawthorn saplings.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition								Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T24	Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Mature	15	1	580	No	2	8.5	7.5	5	7.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage	Moderate deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Several eastern branches have snapped & are resting on the ground or in surrounding foliage. Full health & safety inspection advised, but tree is likely to have relatively limited prospects.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Remove failed branches regardless of any development
G25	Elder, Hawthorn	<i>Sambucus sp.</i> <i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Old pruning wounds	Well managed hedge. Occasional much larger stem, but managed at same height.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G26	Elder, Hawthorn	<i>Sambucus sp.</i> <i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0	See Plan				Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Old pruning wounds	Well managed hedge. Earth piled up against stems to north. Occasional much larger stem, but managed at same height.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T27	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Young	6.5	1	110	No	2	1	1.5	1	1	Soil compaction, Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed, Tight union	No visual defects	Earth piled up against northern side of stem.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 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	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G28	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Semi-mature	4	10+	50 avg	No	0.5	See Plan				Soil compaction	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds	Growing in narrow strip between footpath & boundary fence, managed as a hedge on western side. Occasional Elder.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G29	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	4	10+	80 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Southern section is growing against & over a wooden fence. Managed as a hedge on the top & on the eastern/northern side.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G30	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	6	10+	60 avg	No	1	See Plan				Soil compaction	Multiple stemmed at base, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Boundary hedge. Previously managed at a smaller size, now overgrown. Various stones piled around the stems.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T31	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	1	200	Yes	2	0.5	1	2	0.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Ivy covered	Small / sparse, Ivy in crown	Very limited visibility due to boundary fence & dense ivy.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T32	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6.5	2	240, 210	Yes	2	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base, Significant lean, Ivy covered	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood, Ivy in crown	Growing directly to north of 1m retaining wall. Very limited visibility due to boundary fence & dense ivy.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T33	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	140	Yes	1.5	1	2.5	1.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Tight union, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Growing to north of 1m retaining wall.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
G34	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	100 avg	No	0.5	See Plan				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds	Espalier fruit trees.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T35	Japanese Maple	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Semi-mature	3	3	120, 110, 70	No	1	2	2	1.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed, at base, Slight lean, Tight union	Old pruning wounds		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T36	Fir	<i>Abies sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	250	No	2	2	2.5	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Surrounded by various garden shrubs.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context





Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
28 Paddock Road, Barnsley, S75 6LG
Ref: AWA3588

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: FOR REMOVAL
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM