



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To BS 5837:2012 at:

Land Off
***Wakefield Road,
Mapplewell,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S75 6FZ***

Prepared for:
*FDA Landscape Ltd.
Westleigh Hall,
Wakefield Rd,
Huddersfield,
HD8 8QJ*

Date: *June 2017*

Reference: *AWA1887*



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Instructions and Brief.....	3
1.2 Survey Details.....	3
2. The Site	4
2.1 Location & Description	4
3. The Trees	4
3.1 Legal	4
3.2 Tree Survey Results	5
3.3 Arboricultural Development Advice.....	7
3.4 Protection of the Retained Trees	7
4. Signature	8
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience	10
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report	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 Sue Farmer of FDA Landscape 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 June 2017.
- 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 author’s 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 & Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located on Wakefield Road, between Staincross and Athersley North, in the Mapplewell area of Barnsley, 2 miles to the north of Barnsley town centre.
- 2.1.2 The centre of the site contains the remains of the demolition of a large building. Surrounding this are areas of dense scrub undergrowth to the boundaries of the site.
- 2.1.3 There are residential buildings and fields to the north, a public footpath within a woodland belt to the east, commercial units to the south, and Wakefield road and a residential area to the west.

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.
- 3.1.2 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998: 2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 49 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 35 individual trees and 14 groups of trees or shrub/hedge groups.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 2 trees are retention category 'U', 16 trees are retention category 'B' and the remaining 31 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 The significant tree cover within the site consists of groups of trees along the boundaries, some of which are planted cypress hedgerows. Most of the other trees groups of scrub and small trees of various age categories.
- 3.2.4 The majority of the site's trees are naturalised pioneer species that have established since the site was abandoned. The central areas of the site are generally inaccessible due to dense brambles. Within the dense bramble, the tree cover consists generally of low value natural regeneration of hawthorn scrub and the occasional larger individual tree.
- 3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is fair. The most abundant tree species are Hawthorn, Leyland Cypress, Oak, Poplar and Willow, with several Birch, Elder, Sorbus and Prunus, and occasional Apple, Dogwood, Juniper, Lawson Cypress and Maple.
- 3.2.6 Much of the western boundary of the site is formed by linear groups of Leyland Cypress trees (G3, G4, G44), closely planted with spacings of approximately 1m. The groups collectively provide good screening between the site and the roadside; however, the trees have been unmanaged for several years and they may be unsuitable within a development due to their current and potential size.
- 3.2.7 Between the western boundary and the footprint of the now demolished buildings are several trees and groups, of relatively low value (G1, T2, G5, T6, G7, T45 – T47). If it is necessary to remove any of these to facilitate future development, the removals can largely be mitigated by more appropriate planting throughout the site. Within this area are two larger Willow trees (T42, T43). These are visually prominent within most of the site and provide a reasonable level of amenity value.
- 3.2.8 Much of the northern and southern boundaries are formed by groups of large Poplar trees (G8, T9 – T12, G39, G40). Collectively these provide a good level of visual amenity, being prominent both within the site and from

the surrounding area. They provide a good screen between the site and the surroundings. However, individually the trees are of lower value and many contain various defects (as detailed in appendix 4), some of which may cause the trees to become unsuitable close to a new development.

- 3.2.9 A multi-stemmed Willow tree (T18) is situated close to the south eastern corner of the site. This tree is a large example of the species and provides a reasonable amount of visual amenity to this area of the site.
- 3.2.10 Beyond the eastern boundary of the site is part of an adjacent woodland (G20), forming a green belt between the site and the residential properties further to the east. This woodland provides a visual screen from the site and the residential area, and it has excellent prospects.
- 3.2.11 The northern half of the eastern boundary of the site is formed by a line of early and semi-mature Oak trees. These trees are generally in good overall condition and have good prospects. If retained within a development they will collectively provide a good level of arboricultural value to the site and surrounding area.
- 3.2.12 Within the central site, to both the north and the east, are three large groups that generally contain dense lower value shrubs, saplings and natural regeneration (G14, G15, G41). These areas were inaccessible due to the height and density of the groundcover (as described in appendix 4). The northern group (G41) contains several larger trees. These are of slightly higher value but have become suppressed by the quick growing undergrowth and saplings that have begun to compete with them. If the removal of any of these tree groups is required to facilitate future development, the removals can largely be mitigated by more appropriate planting throughout the site.
- 3.2.13 Some trees were found to have defects and require pruning felling regardless of any new development, this includes T17 and T19 (as detailed in Appendix 4).
- 3.2.14 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.
- 3.2.15 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

3.3 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 3.3.1 Most of the sites central area has no significant individual trees and so is free of any significant arboricultural impacts for any new development.
- 3.3.2 The higher value retention category 'B' trees and groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 3.3.3 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees and groups with reasonable future prospects (as detailed in Appendix 4) 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.
- 3.3.4 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.
- 3.3.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the trees RPA it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation.
- 3.3.6 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 methods with a porous final surface.
- 3.3.7 The design of the new development should consider the trees crown position in relation to any new dwellings. While 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 Protection of the Retained Trees

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

23rd June 2017

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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), ND, 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 and the ICF top student award. 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 Guy Baxter *FdSc (Arb). ND Arb. TechArborA*

Guy joined AWA Tree Consultants at the start of 2015, after seven years work experience within the tree care profession. He has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and is in the final stages of a BSc (Hons) Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry. He is a Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. His work focuses on tree risk assessments and undertaking BS5837:2012 tree surveys for development projects; this involves tree inspections, the preparation of Tree Reports, Arboricultural Impact Assessments and Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Mr James Brown *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture. TechArborA*

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. James joined AWA after working in Europe's largest tree nursery and Local Authority tree officer work, for Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council. He is a Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects, involving tree inspections, the preparation of Tree Reports, Arboricultural Impact Assessments and Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4: Tree Data

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Managemen
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G1	Hawthorn, Pyracantha	Crataegus sp. Pyracantha sp.	Early-mature	5	10 +	50	No	0	See Plan				Previously managed group of multi-stemmed shrubs, now overgrown.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T2	Juniper	Juniperus communis	Early-mature	6.5	1	150	No	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects. Single stemmed at base. Vertical.		Normal.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
G3	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Early-mature	11	10 +	300	No	1	See Plan				Previously managed boundary hedge, now becoming overgrown. Approximately 1m spacings. May be unsuitable within a development due to height.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works
G4	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Early-mature	7	10 +	300	No	0.5	See Plan				Previously managed boundary hedge, now becoming overgrown. Approximately 1m spacings. May be unsuitable within a development due to height.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works
G5	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	6	10 +	70	No	1	See Plan				Closely growing group of stems, forming one crown.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T6	Birch	Betula pendula	Young	7	1	100	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects. Single stemmed. Slight lean.		Normal.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G7	Birch, Poplar, Willow	Betula sp. Populus sp. Salix sp.	Semi-mature	6	10 +	60	No	1	See Plan				Dense group of young natural regeneration.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
G8	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	Mature	12	10 +	400	No	3	See Plan				Dense boundary group of mature Poplar trees, approximately 4m spacings. Understorey of occasional Willow, Cherry, Hawthorn, Birch, Rowan and Poplar saplings. No access around base of trees.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T9	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	Mature	15	2	620, 490	No	7	8	8	3	7	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Stubs.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced.	Rubble piled around base.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T10	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	Mature	11	1	590	No	4	5	7	2	5	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 1.5m. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay.	Small / sparse. Slightly unbalanced. Minor dieback. Major deadwood. 50% dead / absent.	Rubble piled around base. May become unsuitable near any development.	Poor	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T11	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	Early-mature	11	1	380	No	7	4	4	2	5.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay.	Normal. Unbalanced.	Suppressed by surrounding trees.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T12	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	Early-mature	10	1	350	No	3	6	5	3	5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay.	Normal. Unbalanced.	Suppressed by surrounding trees. Unsuitable within any development.	Poor	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No Works

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Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T13	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	7	3	210, 130, 90	No	2	2.5	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Rubble piled around base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
G14	Apple, Birch, Hawthorn, Oak, Poplar, Sorbus	Malus sp. Betula sp. Crataegus sp. Quercus sp. Populus sp. Sorbus sp.	Young	6	10 +	60	Yes	1	See Plan				Dense group of young natural regeneration. 90% Willow saplings.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
G15	Birch, Dogwood, Hawthorn, Sorbus	Betula sp. Cornus sp. Crataegus sp. Sorbus sp.	Young	3	10 +	100	Yes	1	See Plan				Occasional natural regeneration, open grown trees between 2-6m tall. Low value shrubby growth with a groundcover of dense bramble.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T16	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	10	7	150	No	5	2.5	2	6	5	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs.	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Major deadwood. Minor dieback. Slightly unbalanced.	Suppressed by surrounding trees.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T17	Willow	Salix fragilis	Early-mature	14	1	450	No	8	3	4	6	4	Decay.	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Stubs. Major cavity. Major decay.	Small / sparse. Moderate deadwood.	Large basal cavity with decay from the failure of a 2nd stem.	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Remove
T18	Willow	Salix fragilis	Early-mature	15	10 +	300	No	3	10	10	10	10	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Large multi-stemmed tree.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works

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Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T19	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	10	7	100	No	5	4	1.5	5	4	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Slight lean. Major cavities. Major decay.	75% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Major dieback. Major deadwood. Unbalanced	Overhanging footpath.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Remove
G20	Oak, Birch, Sycamore	Quercus sp. Betula sp. Acer sp.	Early-mature	10	10 +	200	Yes	2	See Plan				Woodland group between the boundary of the site and a public footpath. 90% semi to early mature oak. Occasional birch and sycamore. Excellent future prospects.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T21	Birch	Betula pendula	Early-mature	12	2	210, 190	No	5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds. Stubs.	Normal.		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works
T22	Apple	Malus sylvestris	Early-mature	6	6	150	No	2	3.5	4.5	3	4.5	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T23	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	9	3	340, 250, 240	No	3	6	6	6	4.5	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Good future prospects. Low open form.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T24	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	9	1	420	No	3	5	3.5	3.5	4.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Minor cavity. Bark damage.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Good future prospects.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works

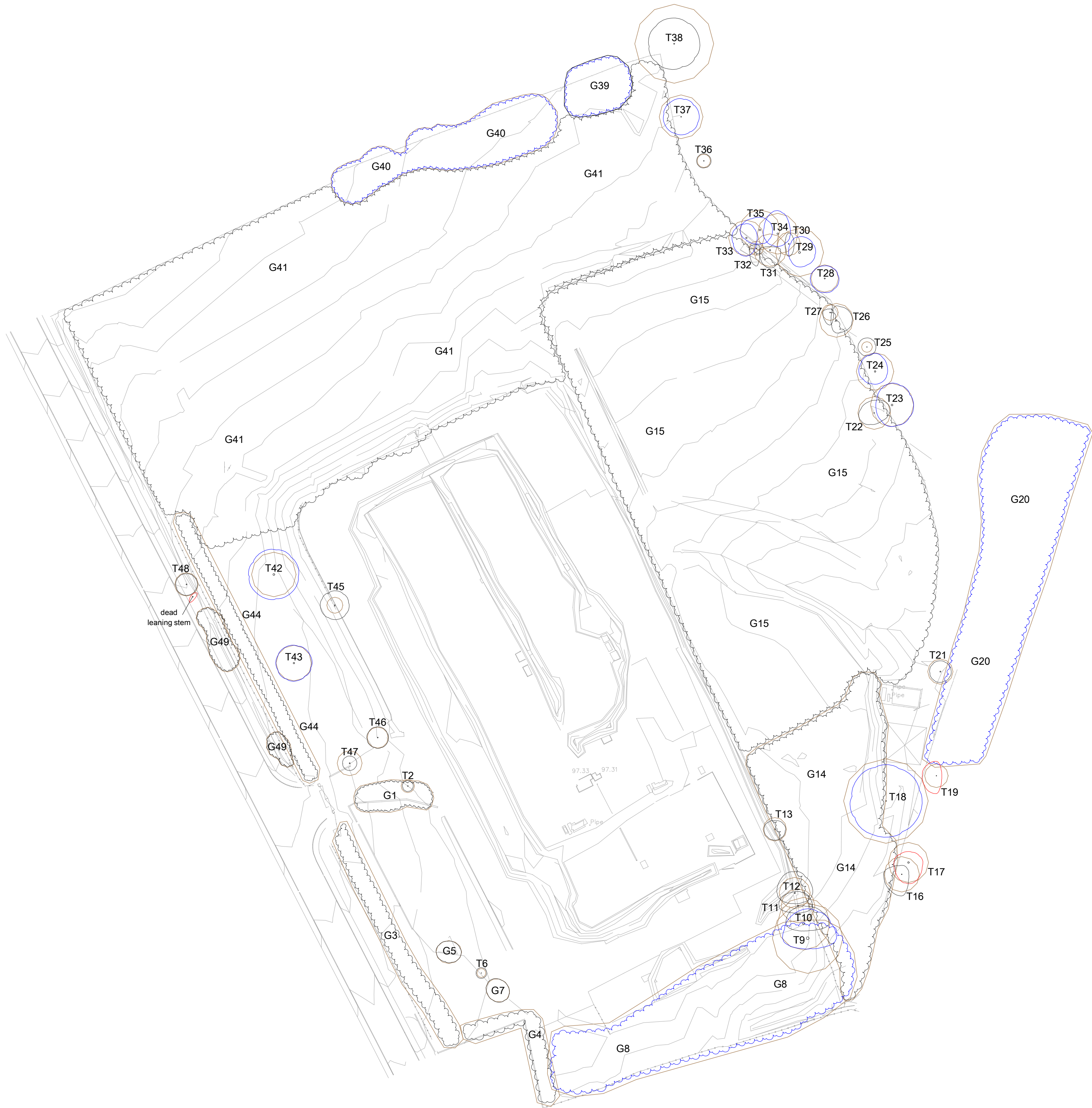
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Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T25	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	4	1	120	No	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T26	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	10	1	380	No	2	4	4.5	3.5	1.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Tight union. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities. Minor decay.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Multiple points of decay from old pruning wounds.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works
T27	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	10	1	180	No	3	1	1	3.5	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Minor cavities. Minor decay.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Suppressed by surrounding trees.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T28	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	10	2	250, 180	No	3	3.5	4	4	4	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T29	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	11	2	420, 340	No	3	4.5	4.5	4	3	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works

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T30	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	11	2	200, 170	No	6	3	1.5	3.5	1	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Minor decay.	Small / sparse. Minor dieback. Moderate deadwood.	Suppressed by surrounding trees.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T31	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	11	3	320, 150, 100	No	3	1	3	5	3	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark.	Moderate deadwood. Unbalanced.		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works
T32	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	9	1	160	No	4	1	1	5	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs.	Normal. Moderate deadwood. Slightly unbalanced.	Large eastern limb is dead. Suppressed by surrounding trees.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Remove eastern limb
T33	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	12	2	310, 250	No	4	4	3	5	4	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical.	Moderate deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T34	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	14	3	310, 270, 200	No	5	6.5	3.5	3.5	4	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Minor cavities.	Minor deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T35	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	12	4	300, 250, 200, 100	No	2	3.5	3.5	4	5.5	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T36	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	6	1	150	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T37	Oak	Quercus robur	Early-mature	14	6	200	Yes	3	5	5	5	5	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	No access around base of tree.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T38	Maple	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	14	10 +	280	No	2	6	6	6	6	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works
G39	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	Early-mature	15	3	250	No	3	See Plan				Linear group of 3 trees. 3 trees total. Average of 3 stems per tree, average DBH of 250mm. No access around base of trees.				Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
G40	Poplar	Populus x canadensis	Early-mature	17	10 +	400	Yes	2	See Plan				Occasional Lombardy Poplar within the group. Both single and multiple-stemmed trees. Understorey of elder and sycamore. No access around base of trees.				Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
G41	Elder, Hawthorn, Oak, Poplar, Prunus, Willow	Sambucus sp. Crataegus sp. Quercus sp. Populus sp. Prunus sp. Salix sp.	Semi-mature	6	10 +	180	Yes	1	See Plan				Group of trees - approximately 75% Hawthorn, the rest is an even mix of other listed species. Understory of dense young natural regeneration and brambles. No access into any part of the group. Possibly once a planted, well managed bank. Now overgrown with low value shrubs, saplings and dense undergrowth. Larger trees are in average or poor condition due to the dense growth around the bases and within the canopies.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T42	Willow	Salix chrysocoma	Mature	15	1	500	Yes	2	7	7	7	7	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Minor Deadwood.	No access around base of tree.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
T43	Willow	Salix chrysocoma	Mature	13	1	400	Yes	2	5	5	5	5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Minor Deadwood.	No access around base of tree.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No Works
G44	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Early-mature	12	10 +	300	No	1	See Plan				Previously managed boundary hedge, now becoming overgrown. Approximately 1m spacings. May be unsuitable within a development due to height.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No Works
T45	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	6	2	150, 100	No	0.5	4	4	4	4	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical.	Minor deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T46	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	6	3	150, 150, 100	No	0.5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Partially included bark. Tight union.	Normal.		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
T47	Lawson Cypress	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	Semi-mature	8	1	280	No	0	2	2	2	2	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 1m. at 2m. Vertical.	Normal.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works

Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management			
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T48	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Early-mature	6	4	160, 130, 120, 110	No	1	3	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight union.	Normal.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works
G49	Elder	Sambucus nigra	Mature	6	10 +	150	No	1	See Plan				Roadside group of small low value shrubby trees.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No Works





Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
Wakefield Road, Mapplewell, S75 6FZ
Ref: AWA1887

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

SCALE: 1:750 PAPER: A2

	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