



**Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Land at Goldthorpe Road
Goldthorpe, Barnsley**

Report Reference: AIA-1139-2
25 July 2022

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Prepared By:

Tree Care Consultancy
Mike Shackleton
Clifton Villa
37 Hall Cliffe Road
Horbury
Wakefield
West Yorkshire
WF4 6BY
Phone: 01924 270619 or 0113 2175175
Email: info@treecareconsultancy.co.uk

Prepared For:

Redmile Homes
Parkfield House
118 Alderson Road
Sheffield
S2 4UD

1. Introduction

1.1. Instruction and Brief

1.1.1. Tree Care Consultancy was commissioned by Redmile Homes to prepare an Arboricultural Survey and Arboricultural Impact Assessment to accompany a planning application for residential development at the above site. The report produced includes the following information:

- A tree survey, undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' – Recommendations.
- Tree Constraints Plans which highlights the potential development limitations trees pose on site.
- An Arboricultural Impact Assessment which evaluates any potential impact the proposal may have on surrounding trees.

1.1.2. This report is based on site observations and information provided. Conclusions have been made in light of the surveyors experience and qualifications.

1.1.3. This report is only concerned with trees in relation to construction and makes no attempt to provide a full safety inspection of the trees surveyed. It should not be seen as an alternative for a Tree Hazard Assessment which is specific to minimising the risk and liability associated with trees.

1.1.4. Climatic conditions including storms, drought and temperature-related factors can cause damage and failure in apparently healthy trees. It should be remembered that all trees do pose a risk and whilst every effort has been made to detect any major defects in inspected trees, no guarantee can be given as to their safety. Although the risk should be managed to an acceptable level, no tree can be guaranteed as safe at all times.

1.1.5. This report is based on Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology, as devised by Mattheck (1991). V.T.A is a ground level visual assessment of a tree, which is carried out to identify obvious mechanical defects, signs of ill health, potential mechanical failure and the suitability of a tree to a site. The survey is compiled in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' - Recommendations with Root Protection Areas (RPA's) based upon section 4.6 of the document.

1.2. Site Visit

- 1.2.1. The original survey was undertaken by Mike Shackleton on 23rd August 2018. A reinspection was completed on 14th July 2022. Mike has over 20 years' experience within the field of Arboricultural. He has a Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture and is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association. He has been involved in dealing with proposed/active development sites, advice on trees in relation to structures, health and safety appraisals, tree inventories and planning appeals. As part of his continuing professional development he regularly attends seminars and training events on issues relating to Arboriculture, particularly with trees in relation to construction.
- 1.2.2. Details explaining the criteria and methodology used in generating the tree survey schedule is included at Appendix 1 and 2. Trees were graded using table 1 of BS5837. The resulting tree survey data results are included within the tree survey schedule at Appendix 3. The tree survey schedule should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) and Tree Impact Plan located at appendix 4 and 5. These plans have been prepared by overlaying tree survey data onto a topographical survey drawing and proposed layout drawings, respectively. The author has relied on the accuracy of the drawings in the production of this report.

1.3. Site Description

- 1.3.1. Please refer to the accompanying Design and Access Statement prepared by Architectural Innovation for the site context.

1.4. Tree Status

- 1.4.1. It is understood the trees covered by the report are not subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or located within a Conservation Area. In the case of trees that are subject of TPO, Conservation Area controls or planning application procedures it is essential the Local Authority's advice is sought and where necessary consent obtained prior to undertaking any tree removal or pruning operations.

1.5. Soil Assessment

- 1.5.1. No soil testing was undertaken and no soil information was provided for the author.
- 1.5.2. From studying the British Geological Survey 'Geology of Britain Viewer' the underlying geology is recorded as Pennine Coal Measures. No superficial layers are recorded. The precise soil type could only be confirmed with further soil investigation/analysis but it can be assumed the soil will be free draining and unlikely to be of highly shrinkable nature.

2. Tree Quality Assessment

- 2.1.1. As highlighted in table 1, the tree survey includes 37No. individual trees and 17No. tree groups. Of these 3No. individual trees were identified as a retention category 'B' material, 26No. individual trees and 11No. tree groups were identified as a retention category 'C' material and 8No. individual trees and 6No. tree groups were identified as a category 'U' items.

Table 1:

Category	Category Description	Tree Numbers
'A'	Trees of high quality, with life expectancy in excess of 40 years	None
'B'	Trees of moderate quality, with life expectancy in excess of 20 years	3No. individual trees
'C'	Trees of low quality with life expectancy in excess of 10 years or young trees	26No. individual trees and 11No. tree groups
'U'	Seriously defective trees that cannot be retained in present context for longer than 10 years	8No. individual trees and 6No. tree groups
Total number of trees:		37No. individual trees and 17No. tree groups

- 2.1.2. The vast majority of trees on site including 3No. moderate quality category "B" trees occupy site boundary locations. Elsewhere the internal tree cover chiefly consists of low category "C" and seriously defective category "U" material. Several areas of scrub material have not been included within the assessment as they would not commonly be considered a constraint to development.
- 2.1.3. The material present includes several seriously defective category "U" and low-quality category "C" trees. These items are readily replaceable under normal arboricultural management, TPO protocols and/or within the context of an approved development. In this regard it may be considered desirable to seek to vary the age and species of tree present within the site in order to provide greater resilience to pest and disease problems, that for reasons of climate change are becoming increasingly apparent.
- 2.1.4. The Local Planning Authority may be prepared to accept the removal of trees in a poor condition or those with a minimal, safe, useful life expectancy. This usually includes category 'U' and 'C' trees. The removal of category "A" and "B" grade trees may also on occasions be viewed acceptable where compensatory replacement planting can be provided or where in overall planning terms the loss is found to be justified.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 3.1.1. The following section evaluates the proposed layout in relation to trees on site. Any tree and design conflicts are highlighted and possible remedial action recommended. The assessment is based on the surveyor's findings and drawings provided by the project architect.
- 3.1.2. The scheme proposes to build 109 dwellings including a variety of detached and semi-detached properties of which a proportion will comprise of social housing. The development would be serviced from Goldthorpe Road and areas have been allocated for green space including a children's play area.

3.2. Tree Work Necessary to Facilitate the Proposed Development

- 3.2.1. As demonstrated in Table 2 overleaf the removal of 19No. individual trees, 6No. tree groups and the partial loss of a further 5No. tree groups will be required to implement the proposed development. There will be additional losses on arboricultural management grounds though these losses are likely to arise irrespective of the proposed development.

Table 2:

Tree categories A, B, C & U	Trees to be retained and protected	Trees to be removed for development	Trees to be removed for arboricultural management reasons
'A'	Nil	Nil	Nil
'B'	Nil	T16, T32, T49	Nil
'C'	T2, T3, T4, G18 (partial loss) T20, G22 (partial loss), G23 (partial loss), G24 (partial loss), G25 (partial loss)	T1, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T11, T12, T13, G18 (partial loss), T19, G22 (partial loss), G23 (partial loss), G24 (partial loss), G25 (partial loss) G26, G27, T29, G31, T36, T39, T40, G41, G42, T43, T44, T45, G47, T48, T50 & T52	Nil
'U'	Nil	Nil	T10, T14, T15, T21, G28, G30, T33, G34, G35, G37, G38, T46, T51, T53 & T54

3.2.2. In several instances the loss of the material along the site boundaries and internally will allow efficient development of the site. However there will be scope to mitigate for such losses by the introduction of new planting as demonstrated in the FDA Landscape masterplan that is to be submitted as part of the planning application.

3.3. Below Ground Constraints

3.3.1. The area of roots that need to be protected around a tree to try to ensure it does not suffer damage during the construction process is called the Root Protection Area (RPA).

3.3.2. As recommended in BS5837 the RPAs (in magenta) have been plotted onto the Tree Constraints Plans (TCP) taking full account of the surrounding topographical factors, tree condition and the overall likelihood of root disposition.

- 3.3.3. It will be noted the proposed footprint of dwellings at plots 15, 16 and 80 breach the RPA's of Sycamore T32 and Silver Maple T16, respectively. Both trees are moderate Category 'B' quality items. Whilst it may appear feasible to accommodate both trees by amending the proposed footprint(s) and/or combining with a programme of periodic crown reduction work the nature of species would continue to conflict with quality of occupancy. It is therefore considered preferable to remove and replant with sustainable tree species.
- 3.3.4. In the case of plot 109 the siting of the dwelling will fall close to the RPA of Lime T49 again a moderate quality Category 'B' tree. Whilst technically possible to safeguard the RPA of this tree its juxtaposition to the south of the dwelling is likely to result in adverse pressure to remove or manage the tree unsympathetically post occupation. It is considered preferable to remove this item and replant with sustainable tree species.
- 3.3.5. No demolition within the vicinity of trees highlighted for retention would be required to complete the proposed development.

3.4. Above Ground Constraints

- 3.4.1. Retained trees can be expected to achieve their overall dimensions. The expected future growth of the retained trees (subject to routine management operations) is not considered to cause any conflicts with the proposed future use of the site. Note comment art paragraph 3.3.4 relating to T49.
- 3.4.2. Any necessary pruning works should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 – 'Recommendations for Tree Work.'

3.5. Tree Protection

- 3.5.1. A protective fence will be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g. before any materials are brought on site. The fence will have signs attached to it stating that this is a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and that **NO WORKS** are permitted within the CEZ. The protected fence may only be removed following completion of all construction works.
- 3.5.2. No construction work will be required to take place within the RPA's of retained trees.
- 3.5.3. It is presumed the positioning and implementation of tree protection is a matter the Local Planning Authority would be agreeable to conditioning as part of a detailed planning permission.

3.6. Material Storage

- 3.6.1. No material storage or plant movement will be required within the Construction Exclusion Zones of retained trees. There is adequate space within the site to locate a site compound where material storage could safely take place.

3.7. Services

- 3.7.1. No new services or soak-a-ways are proposed to be sited or constructed within the RPA of any retained tree. However should it become necessary these must be installed using techniques and methods described at section 4.1 of the current edition of the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (www.njug.org.uk) or if this is not practicable, trenches are to be opened by compressed air excavation tools and not mechanically dug.

3.8. Mitigation of Tree Loss

- 3.8.1. A Soft Landscape Masterplan provided by FDA Landscape will accompany the planning submission. The scheme will specify a range of tree, hedgerow and shrub planting that will effectively mitigate for the recommended tree removal. The proposed planting will ensure continuity of tree cover for the enjoyment of future generations.

4. Conclusions

- 4.1.1. From the tree survey findings, comments and observations, it will be seen that in pure development terms the loss of 3 category 'B', 19No. category 'C' individual trees, 6No. tree groups and 5No. partial tree groups will be required in order to undertake the development. Equally important the proposal provides an opportunity to carry out additional tree planting that will serve to enhance visual amenity and biodiversity for the enjoyment of future generations.
- 4.1.2. The protection of trees and their subsequent health and future potential is dependent upon all persons operating within the site. Communications are vitally important to ensure that all parties understand the reason for tree protection and its continued existence. Providing all necessary tree protection works are undertaken, retained trees and development alike will satisfactorily coexist.
- 4.1.3. It is hoped that this report and recommendations provides all necessary information, however, should there be any queries or should clarification of any points be required, please contact the report author.

Mike Shackleton (HND Arb) M.Arbor.A

5. Appendices

Appendix 1 – Explanation of Survey Details

Tree Id- Each tree/group has been given a unique number, which coincides with the drawings located in appendix 3.

Species & botanical name- where identifiable the full botanical name has been given. Where a cultivar, variety or species cannot be accurately given the genus name only will be given.

Height (m)- measured approximately to the nearest 1m. If height issues are critical, measurements can be collected accurately using optical instruments.

No of stems- the number of separate stems each individual tree has.

Stem Dia @1.5m (mm)- the diameter of the given tree at 1.5m above soil level, (on sloping ground taken on the up-slope side of the tree base). Where the tree is multi-stemmed measurements will be record for each stem.

Spread- indicates the crown radius from the base of tree in four compass directions, recorded to the nearest metre.

Crown height + direction (m)- recorded as the first significant branch and direction of growth.

Life stage- described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature or over-mature.

Physiological condition (P)- an assessment of the trees health. Considers vitality, die back and the presence of disease. Described as Good = no significant health problems Fair = symptoms of ill health that can be remediated Poor = significant ill health.

Structural condition (S)- an assessment of the trees structural condition. Described as Good = no significant defects Fair = significant defects that can be remediated Poor = significant defects no remedy.

Observations – negative and positive- narrative comments on general condition, significant defects and overall appearance (e.g. the presence of any decay).

Preliminary management recommendations- e.g. requires pruning or further investigation of suspected defects is needed.

Life expectancy- preliminary management recommendations, e.g. requires pruning or further investigation of suspected defects is needed.

Retention Category- Each tree/group is identified with a retention category in accordance with BS5837 (an in depth explanation is provided on the following page)

RPA radius (m)- minimum area in metres which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree.

Appendix 2 – Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (Extract BS5837)

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on Plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria – Subcategories			Identification on Plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of a high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality with and estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE

Appendix 3- Tree Schedule

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T1	Lilac, <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	4	1	290	3	3	3	3	S-2	Mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Ornamental item with bark damage.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3.5
T2	Crab Apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	3	1	320	3	4	3	2	2-e	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Ornamental item of limited value.	Retain and protect.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3.8
T3	Crab Apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	3	1	340	4	3	3	3	2-n	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Ornamental item of limited value.	Retain and protect.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.1
T4	Crab Apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	1	330	3	3	3	3	2.5-e	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Ornamental item with sparse crown and of limited value.	Retain and protect.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4
T5	Crab Apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	1	350	4	3	3	3	2-n	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Ornamental item with sparse crown and of limited value.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.2
T6	Crab Apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	1	190	2	1	2	0	2-s	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Suppressed by dominant neighbour.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	2.3
T7	Crab Apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	1	350	3	2	2	1	2-s	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Ornamental item of limited value.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.2
T8	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	4	100 140 110 90	3	2	3	2	1-s	Semi-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Multi-stemmed item, potentially coppice regeneration, limited value.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	2.7

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T9	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	3	180 180 220	2	2	2	3	2-e	Semi-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Multi-stemmed tree with acute inclusions at unions. Potentially coppice regeneration and of limited value.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4
T10	Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i>	11	1	400	5	3	3	4	4-s	Mature	S= Fair, P= Poor. Fruiting body of <i>Ganoderma spp</i> at base and around old pruning wound. Crown displaying symptoms of deterioration.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	4.8
T11	Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i>	6	1	250	1	2	2	2	4-n	Early-mature	S= Poor, P= Fair. Heavily suppressed by dominant neighbour resulting in poor form.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3
T12	Crab Apple, <i>Malus sylvestris</i>	4	1	370	2	1	3	2	3-s	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Ornamental item of limited value.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.4
T13	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	3	6	80	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	S= Fair, P= Fair. Self-set tree located behind gas structure.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	2.4
T14	Tibetan Cherry, <i>Prunus serrula</i>	3	1	120	1	1	1	1	1-n	Dead	S= Poor, P= Poor. Dead item.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	n/a	U	1.4
T15	Tibetan Cherry, <i>Prunus serrula</i>	3	1	120	1	1	1	1	1-n	Semi-mature	S= Poor, P= Poor. Heavily declining tree, having been ring barked.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	1.4

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T16	Silver Maple, <i>Acer saccharinum</i>	17	1	840	5	7	7	6	3-s	Mature	S= Good, P= Good. Reasonably well formed, dominant tree with various crown defects typical of species. A species prone to shed large diameter limbs. Subject to periodic crown reduction work could be retained and protected but proposed RPA breach and relationship to property combined with nature of species would conflict with quality of occupancy. Preferable to remove and replant with sustainable tree species.	Development loss.	20 to 40 yrs	B2	10.1
T17	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	1	470	2	5	4	2	5-w	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Suppressed by dominant neighbour. Could be retained and protected but proposed relationship and nature of species would conflict with quality of occupancy. Preferable to remove and replant with sustainable tree species.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	5.6

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
G18	Group containing Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> & <i>Sycamore</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	5	1	>100	See plan.				N/A	Semi-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Self-set trees enveloped within fence line. Unlikely to be retainable regardless of development.	Partial development loss, remainder can be retained.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	1.2
T19	Silver Birch, <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	1	280	4	4	4	4	4-n	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Well formed tree though various stem wounds that are liable to compromise structural integrity as it matures.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	3.4
T20	Silver Birch, <i>Betula pendula</i>	13	2	230 310	5	6	5	5	4-e	Mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Co-dominant stemmed specimen with various stem wounds.	Retain and protect.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.6
T21	Wych Elm, <i>Ulmus glabra</i>	12	1	400	4	4	4	4	2-e	Dead	S= Poor, P= Poor. Dead tree.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	n/a	U	4.8
G22	Group containing Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	1	>300	See plan.				N/A	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Potentially lapsed hedgerow with a few single neighbouring items. Boundary material that separates neighbouring paddock.	Retain and protect.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3.6
G23	Group containing Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	1	>300	See plan.				N/A	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Potentially lapsed hedgerow. Boundary material that separates neighbouring paddock.	Partial development loss, remainder can be retained.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3.6

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
G24	Group containing Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , Silver Birch, <i>Betula pendula</i> & Elder, <i>Sambucas nigra</i>	11	1	>450	See plan.				N/A	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Potentially lapsed hedgerow. Boundary material that separates neighbouring paddock. Fire damage present to mature Hawthorn and Dead Elms.	Remove fire damaged Hawthorn and dead Elms, otherwise retain and protect.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	5.4
G25	Group containing Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i> & Elder, <i>Sambucas nigra</i>	5	1	>350	See plan.				N/A	Mature	S= Good, P= Fair. Dense area of scrub type material.	Partial development loss, remainder can be retained.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.2
G26	Group containing Aspen, <i>Populus tremula</i>	12	1	>150	See plan.				N/A	Semi-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Densely populated area of self-sown saplings.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	1.8
G27	Group containing Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> & Blackthorn, <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	10	1	>400	See plan.				N/A	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Dense area of scrub type material.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.8
G28	Group containing Leyland Cypress, X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	17	1	450	See plan.				N/A	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Two trees, both dead.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	10 to 20 yrs	U	5.4
T29	Myrobalan Plum, <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	6	1	350	3	3	3	3	N/A	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Inconsequential fruit tree.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.2

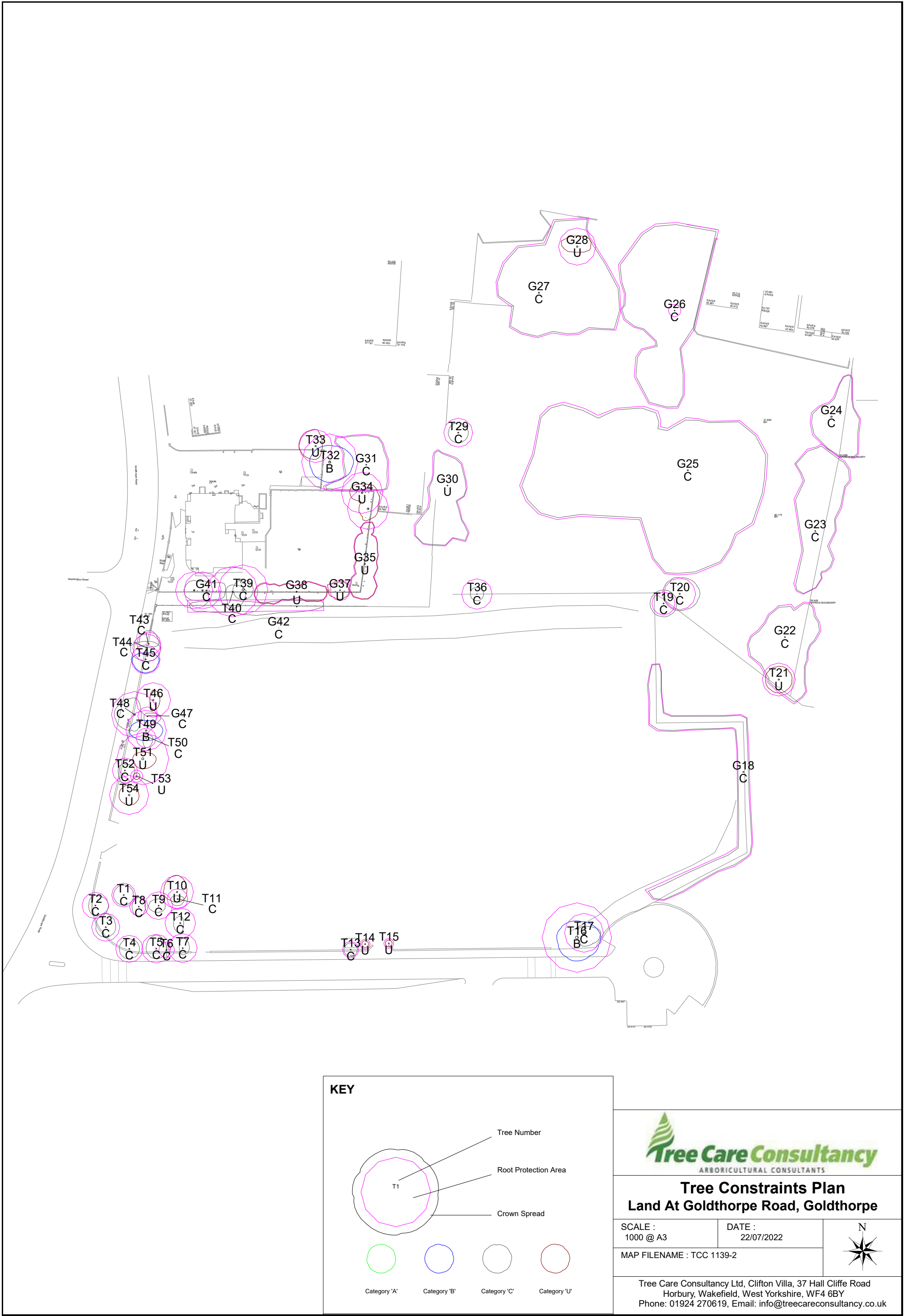
Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W	Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
G30	Group containing Elder, Sambucas nigra, Wild Cherry, Prunus avium & Ash, Fraxinus excelsior	6	1	>200	See plan.	N/A	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Poor quality items mainly consisting of dead Elder. Other material is located next to a boundary wall.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	10 to 20 yrs	U	2.4
G31	Group containing Wild Cherry, Prunus avium & Hawthorn, Crataegus monogyna	10	1	>150	See plan.	2-e	Semi-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Area of self sown saplings, potentially coppice regeneration.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	1.8
T32	Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus	18	4	370 340 330 320	5 7 6 6	2-e	Mature	S= Good, P= Good. Multi-stemmed item with well formed unions. Moderate deadwood, ivy colonising crown. Rubbing branches.	Development loss.	20 to 40 yrs	B1	8.8
T33	Ash, Fraxinus excelsior	15	1	400	5 2 4 5	3-w	Mature	S= Poor, P= Poor. Heavily declining tree, very limited life expectancy.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	4.8
G34	Group containing Leyland Cypress, X Cupressocyparis leylandii	18	1	>500	See plan.	N/A	Early-mature	S= Poor, P= Poor. Potentially planted for screening, heavily fire damaged.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	10 to 20 yrs	U	6
G35	Group containing Elder, Sambucas nigra	3	1	>200	See plan.	N/A	Mature	S= Poor, P= Poor. Row of declining material enveloping chain link fence.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	2.4

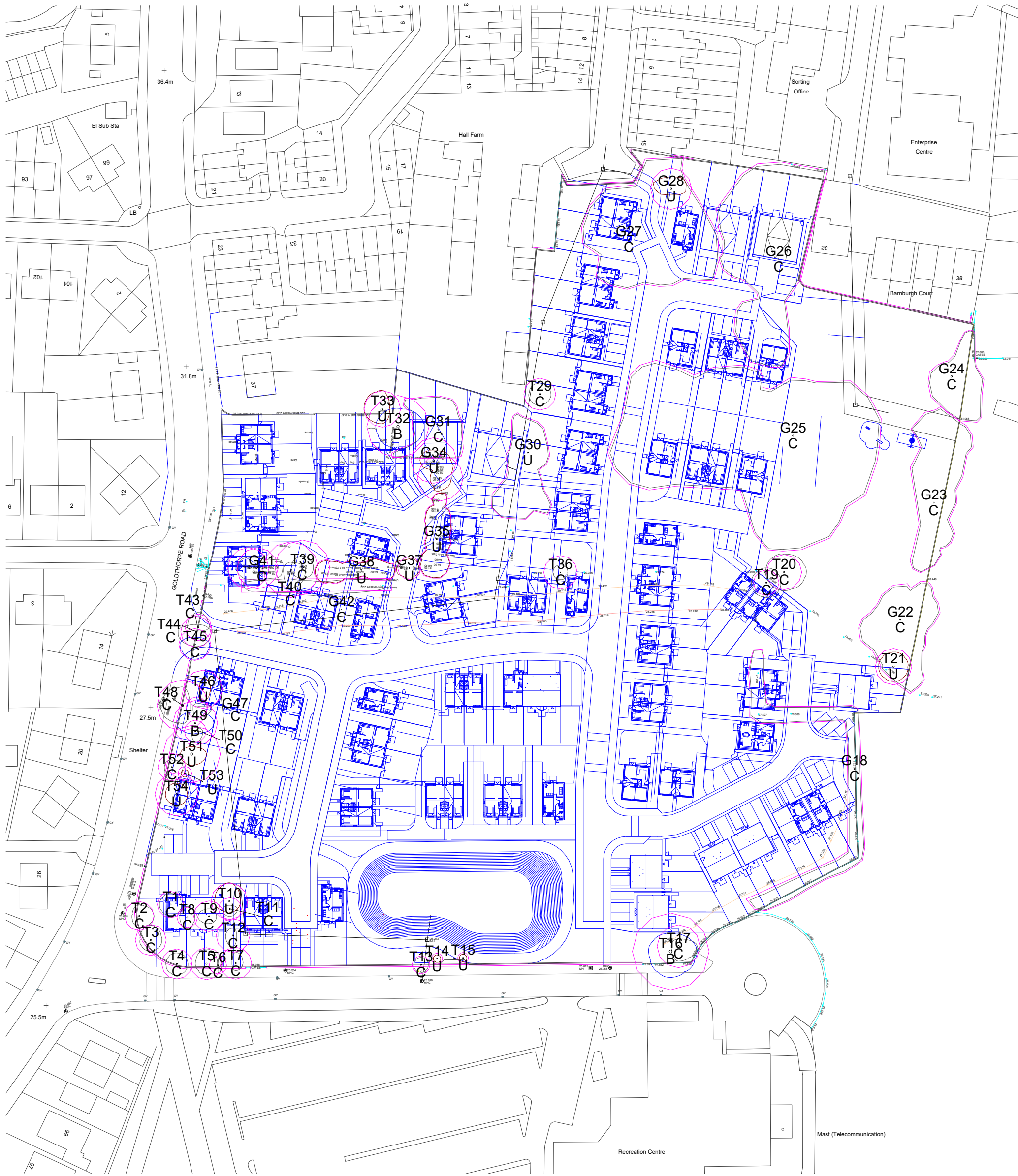
Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T36	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	6	6	>150	2	2	2	2	N/A	Semi-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Self-set tree enveloped within fence line. Unlikely to be retainable regardless of development.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.4
G37	Group containing Leyland Cypress, X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	9	1	250	See plan.				N/A	Early-mature	S= Poor, P= Fair. Poorly formed items potentially planted for screening. Main item has failed and is resting on fencing.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	10 to 20 yrs	U	3
G38	Group containing Elder, <i>Sambucas nigra</i>	3	1	>200	See plan.				N/A	Mature	S= Poor, P= Poor. Row of declining material enveloping chain link fence.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	2.4
T39	Leyland Cypress, X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	19	1	est. 600	3	3	3	3	2-n	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Significant tree with poorly formed unions reaching over-maturity. Historic soil level alterations.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	7.2
T40	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	6	250	2	4	5	2	2-s	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Poorly formed multi-stemmed item enveloping chain link fence. Neighbouring tree suspended in crown. Historic soil level alterations.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	7.2
G41	Group containing Leyland Cypress, X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	17	1	> 450	See plan.				N/A	Mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. 2 dead items. Construction damage present and soil level alterations, probably sustained during demolition.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	5.4

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
G42	Group containing Sycamore, Acer pseudoplatanus & Goat Willow, <i>Salix caprea</i>	5	1	>150	See plan.				N/A	Semi-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Group of self-set trees partially enveloped within fence line. Unlikely to be retainable regardless of development.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	1.8
T43	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1	290	4	3	1	3	3-n	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Unbalanced form due to suppression and recent pruning.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3.5
T44	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1	340	2	4	4	5	3-s	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Forks at 2.5m into co-dominant stemmed specimen with acute fork. Liable to deteriorate with age and so graded accordingly.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.1
T45	Ash, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	1	350	2	4	4	4	3-s	Early-mature	S= Good, P= Fair. Balanced form, displaying signs of Ash Dieback (<i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>).	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	4.2
T46	Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	1	420	3	2	3	1	1-s	Mature	S= Poor, P= Poor. Heavily declining tree with limited remaining life expectancy.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	5.1
G47	Group containing 3 Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i>	15	1	230	1	4	3	1	6-e	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Pole type material in direct competition with one another.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	2.8
T48	Sycamore, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	3	300 280 380	5	2	5	6	2-s	Mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Multi-stemmed item with acute inclusions. Liable to deteriorate with age.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	6.7

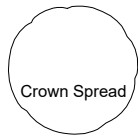
Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T49	Common Lime, <i>Tilia X europaea</i>	15	1	490	3	5	3	5	2-s	Early-mature	S= Good, P= Good. Well formed tree with slightly unbalanced form. Epicormic growth, commonly associated with species. Low overall crown height. Subject to periodic crown reduction work could be retained and protected though relationship to property combined with nature of species would conflict with quality of occupancy. Preferable to remove and replant with sustainable tree species.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	B2	5.9
T50	Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i>	15	1	240	1	2	3	1	3-s	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Fair. Single stemmed tree with cosmetic bark wound.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	2.9
T51	Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i>	11	1	630	2	4	3	3	1-w	Mature	S= Poor, P= Poor. Declining stem with newly developed epicormic growth. Various issues including young <i>Ganoderma</i> spp and desiccated fruiting body believed to be <i>Polyporus squamosus</i> .	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	7.6
T52	Wild Cherry, <i>Prunus avium</i>	12	2	210 220	2	3	4	2	2-s	Early-mature	S= Fair, P= Good. Co-dominant stemmed specimen of limited value.	Development loss.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3.6

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T53	Ash, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	1	150	1	1	1	1	N/A	Dead	S= Poor, P= Poor. Dead tree.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	n/a	U	1.8
T54	Hawthorn, <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	2	350 320	3	3	3	3	2-n	Mature	S= Fair, P= Poor. Early stages of decline.	Remove regardless of any development proposal.	<10 yrs	U	5.7





KEY



Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'



Tree Care Consultancy
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Tree Impact Plan
Land at Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe

SCALE : 1000@A2	DATE : 22/07/2022	
MAP FILENAME : TCC-1139-1		

Tree Care Consultancy Ltd, Clifton Villa, 37 Hall Cliffe Road
Horbury, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF4 6BY
Phone: 01924 270619, Email: info@treecareconsultancy.co.uk