



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to BS5837:2012 at:

Land at
Woodstock Road,
Wilthorpe,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S75 1DX

Prepared for:
JR Planning Consultancy
40 Northern Common,
Dronfield Woodhouse,
Dronfield
S18 8XJ

Date: *May 2020*

Reference: AWA3172



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by JR Planning Consultancy 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 May 2020.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 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 data collection was carried out by Mr Patrick Rowntree, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, 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 refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located in the Wilthorpe area of Barnsley, approximately 1-mile northwest of the town centre.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises several residential dwellings with unmanaged, overgrown areas situated to the east.
- 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 12/05/20 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.
- 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 29 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 25 individual trees and 4 groups of trees or shrubs or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'B', and the remaining 28 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 The tree cover within the site consists mainly of low-value amenity plantings and 'self-set' natural regeneration, situated close to the garden boundaries within the surveyed area.
- 3.2.4 The trees were generally small, low value, semi-matures trees. Species diversity at the site is relatively poor. The dominant species is Hawthorn, with several Ash and Pear and the occasional Apple, Birch, Cherry, Holly, Laurel, Elder, Cypress and Willow.

- 3.2.5 The most visually significant tree is T16, a semi-mature Ash, situated in adjacent land to the north of the site. This tree is larger than the others within the site. It is in good overall condition and has fair long-term prospects.
- 3.2.6 Many Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.
- 3.2.7 Cherry T1 is located to the west of the site. This tree is in a visually prominent, roadside position and provides some amenity value to the site and surrounding areas.
- 3.2.8 Much of the sites eastern boundary was inaccessible due to very dense bramble. As such, the trees within this area were only given a cursory inspection (G22 to T26). They are of limited value, both individually and collectively but do provide some screening of the site from the land beyond.
- 3.2.9 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.10 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.11 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) 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.
- 3.2.12 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.
- 3.2.13 The 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.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to demolish one of the existing dwellings, and build 3 new detached houses with associated access, landscaping and facilities.
- 4.1.2 The development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

4.2 Direct Impacts

- 4.2.1 From assessing the new development proposals, 17 trees / groups will require removal as they are situated in the footprint of the structure or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.
- 4.2.2 The trees that require removal are T2, T3, T4, T10, G12, T13, T14, T17, T18, T19, G22, T23, T24, T25, G27, T28, and T29.
- 4.2.3 The trees that require removal are all low value, retention category 'C'. Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

- 4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendix 5 and 6, 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. As such, no significant negative indirect impacts have been identified.
- 4.3.2 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the development. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 4.3.3 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

- 4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme.
- 4.4.2 As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the sites tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 4.5.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase. The protective fencing for this site should be located to protect the RPAs of the retained trees as detailed on the attached Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.
- 4.5.2 The final fencing position should be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works. The protective fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, it is suggested (if acceptable by the LPA) an adequate level of protection for the trees could be provided by 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet.
- 4.5.3 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed within the CEZ. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.
- 4.5.4 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement with Tree Protection Plan, can be provided. This will detail how the trees will be protected during the development phase, indicating the precise location of protective barriers to be erected to form a CEZ around the retained trees. It will detail the extent and type of ground protection, and any additional physical measures that will be needed to be installed to safeguard vulnerable sections of trees and their RPAs where construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded, including a timetable indicating when and how specific works adjacent to trees will be carried out.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

19th May 2020

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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 6: Tree Impacts 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 Patrick Rowntree *Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)*

Patrick is a trained arborist with 5 years of experience in both the private and commercial sectors and is a technician member of the Arboricultural Association. Having travelled the world, both working as an arborist and playing professional rugby, Patrick was awarded a Distinction in the Extended Diploma in Forestry & Arboriculture and is qualified in Professional Tree Inspection. Patrick now uses his work and education experience at AWA, focusing on accurate tree data collection for tree surveys for development projects and assisting the team in the preparation of tree reports and tree plans to BS 5837:2012.

Mr Drew Leeper *Cert Arb L3, TechArborA*

Drew has over 10 years' experience within the arboricultural sector and was awarded Distinction in the Extended Diploma in Forestry & Arboriculture. From working abroad in Canada as a climbing arborist and returning home to running his own tree care firm. Drew has also been fortunate enough to gain valuable experience working at the Royal Botanical Gardens of Kew. He now uses his work and education experience at AWA, focusing on accurate tree data collection for tree surveys for development projects and assisting the team in the preparation of tree reports and tree plans 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 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.

	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
T1	Cherry	Prunus avium	Semi-mature	7	1	220	Yes	2.5	2.5	3.5	2	3	Limited access around base, No visual defects, Ground level changes	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered, Bark damage, Tight union	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood, Southern aspect encroaching on phone lines, Northern aspect encroaching on street light. Ivy beginning to overcome crown.	Situated in adjacent land 1.5m below ground level of site. Dense ivy and boundary wall preventing detailed inspection of base.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T2	Apple	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	3.5	1	140	No	1	1	1	1.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, at 0.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Minor decay	Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Previously topped at 2m leaving large stubs with decay. Limited long-term value.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T3	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	6.5	3	100 90 160	Yes	2	2.5	2	3	2.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Limited visibility and access prevented detailed inspection. Southwestern aspect encroaching on existing dwelling.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T4	Cherry	Pruus avium	Semi-mature	7	1	110	No	2	1	2	2	0.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	Suppressed form. Limited long-term value.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.

	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
G5	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	2	10+	80 avg	No	0.5	See plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Partially managed boundary hedge. Some sections overcome with dense ivy.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T6	Pear	Pyrus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	180	No	2	1.5	1	1	1.5	Dense epicormic growth preventing detailed inspection of base.	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Situated in adjacent land beyond 2m boundary wall.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T7	Pear	Pyrus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	220	No	2	1	1	1.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Situated in adjacent land beyond 2m boundary wall.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T8	Pear	Pyrus sp.	Semi-mature	5	1	250	No	2	1.5	1	1	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark, Minor decay	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Situated in adjacent land.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.

	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
T9	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	7	1	120	No	1.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T10	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	4.5	8	70 avg	No	1	1.5	2	1	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Minor cavities, Minor decay, Tight union, Partially included bark	Low vigour, Minor deadwood	Previously pollarded at 1m. Limited long-term value.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T11	Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	5	2	150-220	No	2	3.5	1.5	2.5	1.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Dense bramble preventing detailed inspection of base. Elder sapling at base.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
G12	Cherry Laurel	Prunus laurocerasus	Semi-mature	2	10+	100 avg	Yes	0	See plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single & Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Old pruning wounds	Previously managed hedgerow, now becoming overgrown.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.

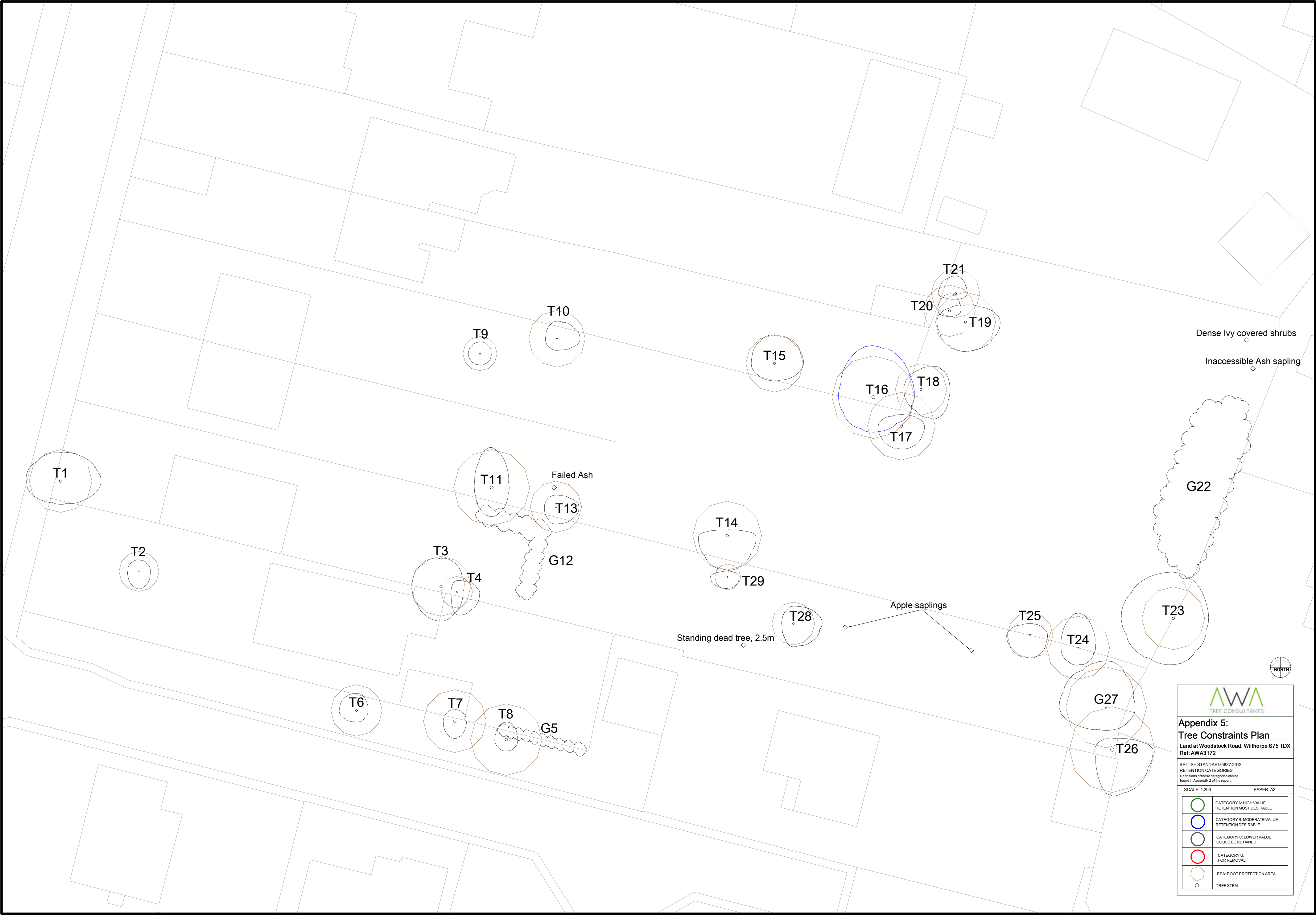
	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition								Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T13	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	180	No	1.5	1	2	1.5	1	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered, Tight union	Low vigour, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble preventing detailed inspection of base. Self-set sapling. Limited long-term value.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T14	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	2	180 160	No	2	0.5	2.5	3	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Unbalanced, Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	4 co-dominant stems previously felled at 1m, now resting on ground to north, east and west.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T15	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	200	Yes	2	2.5	2.5	1.5	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 2m, Slight lean, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Situated in adjacent land with limited access and visibility due to boundary fence.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T16	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	290	Yes	2.5	4.5	3.5	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Well developed crown, Minor deadwood	Situated in adjacent land beyond.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T17	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	5	3	150 130 130	No	1	1	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered, Tight union	Low vigour, Minor deadwood	Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection and beginning to overcome crown. Limited long-term value.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.

	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
T18	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Semi-mature	5.5	1	180	Yes	1	2	2.5	2.5	1.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Extremely dense undergrowth limiting access and preventing detailed inspection. Measurements indicative only.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T19	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	8.5	1	210	No	1.5	1.5	3	2.5	2.5	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood	Soil compaction from waste piled at base. Northern aspect sparse due to adjacent trees.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T20	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	6	1	180	No	2.5	1.5	1	0.5	1	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Small / sparse, Low vigour, Minor deadwood	Suppressed form. Limited long-term value.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T21	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	6	1	170	No	3.5	1.5	1	0.5	1.5		Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union, Partially included bark	Small / sparse, Low vigour, Minor deadwood	Suppressed form. High proportion of minor deadwood. Limited long-term value.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	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
G22	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	5	10+	100 avg	Yes	1	See plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Low vigour, Minor deadwood	Previously managed hedgerow, now overgrown. Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection and overcoming much of crown. Measurements indicative only.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T23	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	9	1	220	No	2.5	4	3	4	4.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and ivy preventing detailed inspection and limiting access. Measurements indicative only. Dense ivy beginning to overcome crown. Sparse eastern aspect.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T24	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	6.5	6	90 avg	No	2	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.

	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	
T25	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	8.5	1	160	Yes	3	1	1.5	2	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Ivy covered	Normal, Minor deadwood	Extremely dense bramble preventing detailed inspection and limiting access to base. Measurements indicative only.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.	
T26	Leyland Cypress	X Cupressocyparis leylandii	Semi-mature	8.5	1	300	Yes	2.5	1	3.5	4	1.5	Soil compaction, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Slightly unbalanced, Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Northern aspect suppressed by adjacent Hawthorn	Dense green waste pile at base limiting access and causing soil compaction. Overhanging adjacent outbuilding.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required	
G27	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	6	8	100 avg	Yes	3	4	2.5	2	4	Limited access around base, Soil compaction	Multiple stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Group of Hawthorn forming single canopy. Green waste mound at base preventing detailed inspection and limiting access. Ivy beginning to overcome crown. Limited long-term value.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.	

	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
T28	Apple	Malus sp.	Semi-mature	5.5	1	150	No	1	1.5	2.5	2	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.
T29	Birch	Betula pendula	Semi-mature	9	1	90	No	1	0.5	1	1	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Epicormic growths, Stubs	Normal		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development.



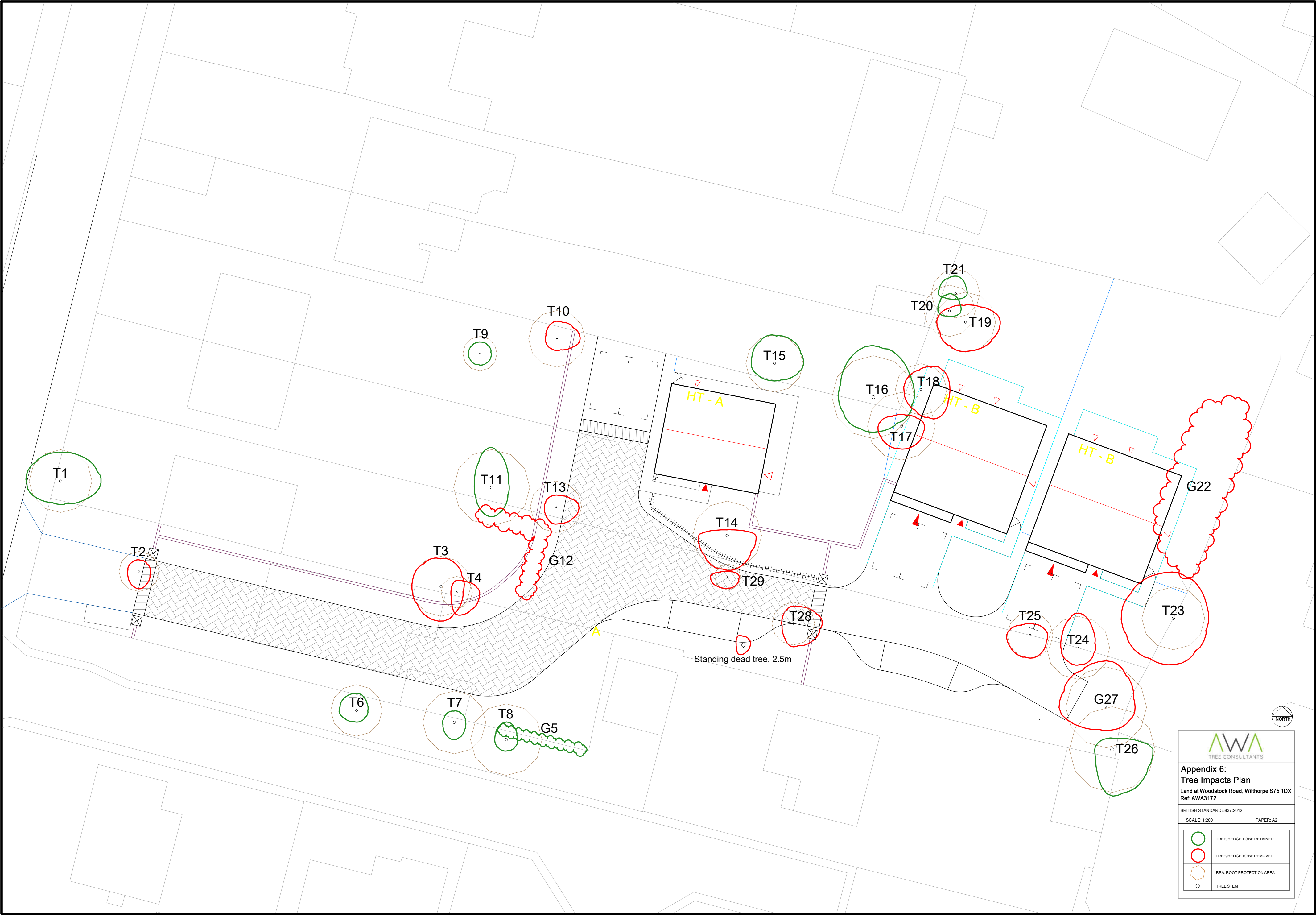


Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
Land at Woodstock Road, Willthorpe S75 1DX
Ref: AWA3172

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

SCALE: 1:200 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





Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan
Land at Woodstock Road, Wiltorpe S75 1DX
Ref: AWA3172
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

	TREE/HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM