



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Land at
Halifax Road,
Thurgoland,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S35 7ED

Prepared for:
Johnson Mowat
Planning and Development Consultants
Coronet House,
Queen Street,
Leeds,
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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	5
3.1 Legal	5
3.2 Tree Survey Results	5
3.3 Arboricultural Development Advice.....	6
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 Luke Herring of Johnson Mowat Planning and Development Consultants 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.

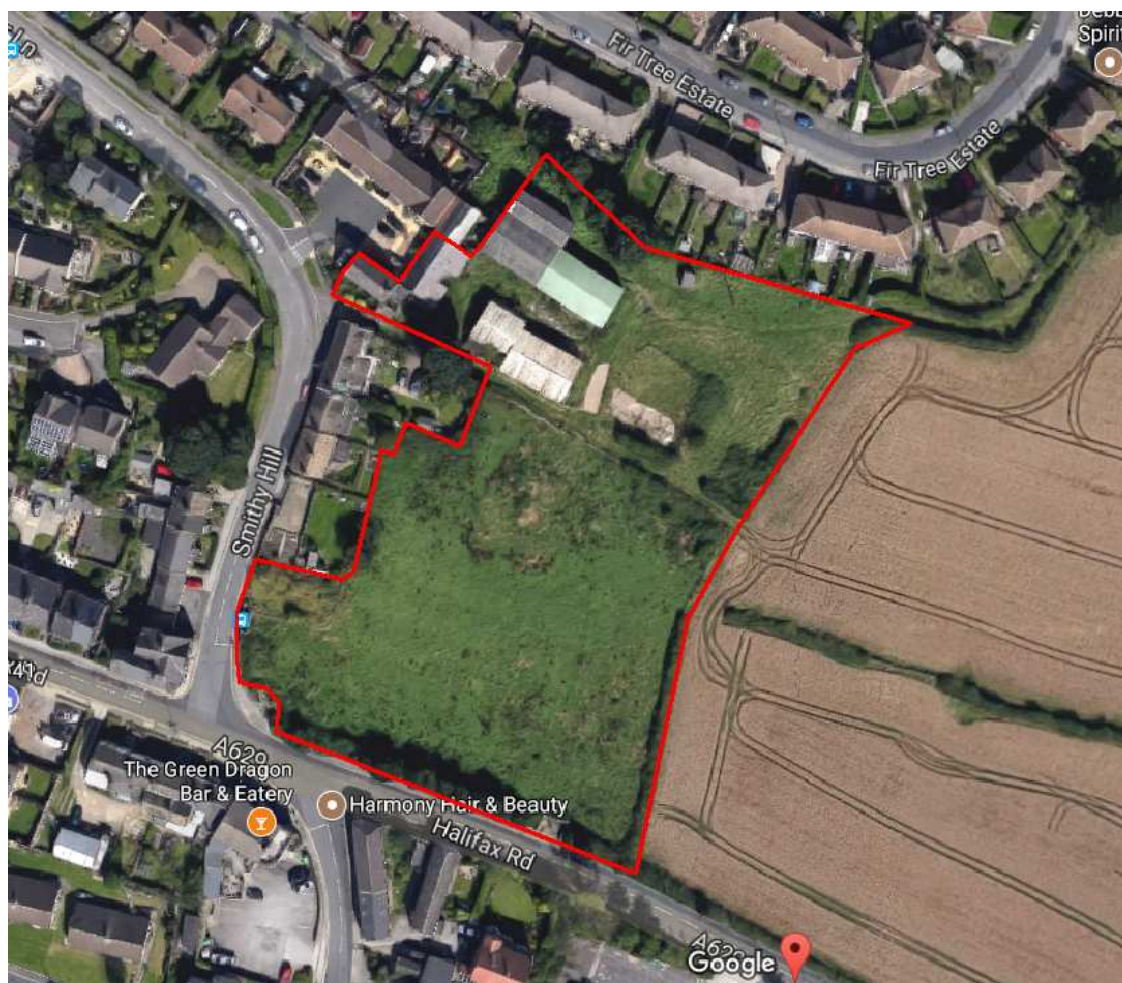
1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during November 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 off Halifax Road in the centre of the village of Thurgoland in the borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site currently consists of unused open fields to the south of the site and derelict farm buildings to the north. Residential properties are situated to the north of the site with arable farmland to the east. Roads run along the site's southern and western boundaries.
- 2.1.3 The tree survey was limited to the trees within and adjacent to the highlighted area in the 2017 image detailed below:



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 39 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 25 individual trees and 14 groups of trees or shrubs or hedges. Of the surveyed trees: 2 trees are retention category 'B'; and the remaining 37 trees, groups and hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).
- 3.2.2 Species diversity at the site is fair. The site is dominated by Hawthorn and Elder hedgerows with several individual Alder and Field Maple trees, and occasional Ash, Sycamore, Birch and Rowan trees. The site's trees had a fair age diversity with a mix of semi-mature, early-mature and mature trees.
- 3.2.3 The site's most significant individual trees are the early mature Sycamores T6 and T39. Tree T6 is in good overall condition, has good prospects, and provides moderate visual amenity value to the site. Tree T39 is situated in a neighbouring garden to the west of the site. It has been heavily pruned in the past, which lowers its value; however, it is a mature tree with fair prospects and it still provides moderate visual amenity.
- 3.2.4 Numerous boundary hedges comprised of Hawthorn, Elder and Holly run throughout the site (G10 to G14, G17, G18, G20 and G37). The hedges have been managed through regular flailing and have numerous pruning wounds and stubs as a result, with occasional deadwood, dieback and gaps. Collectively they provide some ecological, screening or landscape value to the site, but are only of low arboricultural value.

- 3.2.5 Situated at the site's southern boundary is a linear roadside group of semi mature Alder, Field Maple, Ash and Sycamore trees (T19 and T22 to T33) with a shrubby understorey group comprised of Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Cherry Laurel, Dog Rose and Field Maple (G21). Due to their relatively young age the trees are individually only of low value, but collectively they form a significant landscape feature, providing good screening of the site from the road and have good potential to screen any proposed development at the site.
- 3.2.6 Several trees are situated in neighbouring gardens to the west of the site (T34, G35, T36 and T39). These trees were only given cursory inspections due to their adjacent inaccessible locations.
- 3.2.7 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.
- 3.2.8 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.
- 3.2.9 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of the low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.
- 3.2.10 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.

3.3 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 3.3.1 The higher value retention category 'B' trees and groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 3.3.2 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.

- 3.3.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees and groups could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.3.4 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. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

3.4 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.
- 3.4.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

29th November 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 Dave Farmer *FdSc (Arb). TechArborA. PTI Lantra.*

Dave joined AWA Tree Consultants early in 2016, after many years of experience within the tree care profession, including managing teams of Arborists and lecturing in arboriculture at one of the leading land-based colleges in the UK. He has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (with Distinction). He is an Associate 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 ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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
T1	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	170	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T2	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	200	No	3	5	4	2	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean	Normal	Significant lean to north over adjacent garden	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
T3	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	260	No	4	4	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
G4	Elder, Privet	<i>Sambucus nigra, Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Semi-mature	4	10+	6	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight unions	Normal	Understorey group of shrubby Elder and Privet, Unmanaged, Some screening value	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T5	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	380	No	3	4	5	1	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed at 2.5m, Slight lean, Tight unions, Partially included bark	Normal	Leaning slightly to north	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
T6	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	14	1	470	No	3	4.5	4.5	5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed, at 1.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Normal	Slight included bark in union of two main stems at 1.5m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	4	6	5	No	1	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Normal	Outgrowing its position and intruding into adjacent footpath	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T8	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	3.5	1	80	Yes	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Situated in adjacent land. No access. Variegated variety.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works
G9	Cypress, Privet	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> , <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	6	No	0.5	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Managed hedge. Some screening value.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works
G10	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	6	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Managed hedge. Good habitat and screening value.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
G11	Hawthorn, Holly	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> , <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	6	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Managed hedge. Good habitat and screening value.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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
G12	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	10	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Managed hedge. Good habitat and screening value.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
G13	Holly, Elder	<i>Ilex sp. Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	6	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Western section of hedge is dead	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works
G14	Holly, Elder	<i>Ilex aquifolium, Sambucus nigra</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	5	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback		Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works
T15	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Mature	4	10+	60	No	1	3	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Tight unions	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works
T16	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Semi-mature	4	6	50	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Tight unions	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works
G17	Hawthorn, Elder	<i>Crataegus sp. Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	10	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Managed hedge. Good habitat and screening value.	Good	Fair	>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
G18	Hawthorn, Holly	Crataegus sp. Ilex sp.	Semi-mature	3	10+	50	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Unmanaged roadside hedge	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
T19	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	6	2	150, 150	Yes	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical growth orientation, Tight union, Ivy covered	Normal	Limited access. Roadside position on banking.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
G20	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	2	10+	6	Yes	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight unions	Normal	Limited access. Roadside position on banking.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
G21	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Laurel, Dog Rose, Maple	Crataegus sp. Prunus sp. Rosa sp. Acer sp.	Semi-mature	2	10+	20	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Normal	Shrubby roadside group	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
T22	Maple	Acer campestre	Semi-mature	6.5	1	250	No	1	3	3.5	2.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed at 1.5m, Slight lean	Normal	Limited access prevented accurate stem measurement. Affecting telephone wire above.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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
T23	Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	6	2	200, 150	No	1	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical	Normal	Limited access prevented accurate stem measurement. Affecting telephone wire above.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T24	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	120	No	2.5	1	2.5	2	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Unbalanced	On roadside banking. Encroaching on BT wire above.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T25	Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	7	2	210, 110	No	3	2	3.5	2.5	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical	Normal	On roadside banking. Encroaching on BT wire above.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T26	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	160	No	3	2	2.5	2	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T27	Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	200	No	2	3	2.5	3	2.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Limited access prevented accurate stem measurement. Some exposed primary roots due to position on banking.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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
T28	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Semi-mature	8	2	120, 160	No	2	2	3	2	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean, Bark damage	Normal	Bark wounds to main stems but healing well	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T29	Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	200	No	2	3	2.5	2.5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed at 1.5m, Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T30	Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	210	No	2	2.5	3.5	2.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Unbalanced		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T31	Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	270	No	2	3.5	4	3.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed at 1.5m, Vertical, Tight unions, Partially included bark	Normal	Included bark in union of two main stems at 1.5m	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T32	Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	160	No	2	3	2	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Hedgerow tree with good prospects.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T33	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	150	No	3.5	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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
T34	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Early-mature	9	1	250	Yes	2	4	3.5	2	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Normal	Situated in adjacent land. No access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
G35	Lilac, Cypress, Berberis	<i>Syringa sp.</i> , <i>Cupressus sp.</i> , <i>Berberis sp.</i>	Early-mature	3	10	5	Yes	0.5	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Adjacent shrub group. No access.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
T36	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Mature	6	1	250	Yes	2	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Situated in adjacent land. No access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works
G37	Elder, Hawthorn	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	2	10+	5	No	0	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Tight unions	Normal	Shrubby unmanaged hedge	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works
G38	Holly, Hawthorn, Laurel	<i>Ilex sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	5	Yes	1	See plan				No visual defects	Single & Multiple stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Tight unions	Normal	Shrub group. Situated in adjacent land. No access.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works
T39	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	10	1	500	Yes	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Small/ sparse, Minor deadwood	Situated in adjacent land. No access. Pollarded at approximately 9m. Leaning on wall to north.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works





Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Halifax Road, Thurgoland
Ref: AWA2059

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

SCALE : 1:500 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