TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To BS 5837:2012 at:

Land at:

St Michaels Avenue,
Monk Bretton,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire,
S71 2SD

Prepared for:
NPS Group
Gateway Plaza
Sackville Street
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S70 2RD

Date: *April 2019*

Reference: *AWA2632*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by Ben Taylor of NPS Group 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 April 2019.

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 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. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr Patrick Rowntree, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants.

1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5.**

2. The Site

2.1 Location & Description

2.1.1 The site is located in the village of Monk Bretton, in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, approximately 3 miles north-east of Barnsley town centre.

2.1.2 The site currently consists of an unused open field. There are residential dwellings to the east and south, and a small woodland area to the north.

2.1.3 The approximate survey area has been highlighted in the (2018) image 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 25 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 22 individual trees and 3 groups of trees or shrub/hedge groups.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: all 25 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.3 Much of the central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of grassed areas, Hawthorn scrub and dense bramble.

3.2.4 Species diversity at the site is relatively poor. The dominant tree species is Hawthorn with several Ash, Elder and occasional Apple, Field Maple, Willow and Cypress. Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature trees.

3.2.5 Beyond the northern site boundary is a dense woodland group. Most of the group is sufficiently far from the site to pose no constraints to any potential development; however, the three closest individual trees were surveyed in this instance (T23, T24 and T25). Situated adjacent to a public footpath, these trees are relatively visually prominent.

3.2.6 The significant woody vegetation within the site consists of a linear row of shrubby trees through the centre (T4-T13). These are generally low-value overgrown shrubs and are surrounded by dense bramble.

3.2.7 The shrubby trees (T4-T13) are situated along what appears to be a historic field boundary line. While the dense bramble and the low shrubby crowns prevented a full detailed inspection, there is no evidence to indicate these were historically managed as part of a dense hedgerow. At the time of the survey they were a linear group of individual shrubby trees and did not constitute a hedge.

3.2.8 Along the sites southern boundary is unmanaged Hawthorn group, G14. While individually these trees are low-value, collectively they provide some screening value for the houses beyond. If retained, this group could be brought into management as a hedgerow feature.

3.2.9 Many of the trees throughout the rest of the site are low-value, 'self-set' saplings which should not pose any constraint on future development.

3.2.10 Some trees 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 the 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.

3.3 Arboricultural Development Advice

3.3.1 Most of the sites central area has no significant trees and so is free of any significant arboricultural impacts for any new development.

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

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

10th April 2019

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Appendices

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.*

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.*

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.

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. 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.

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.

	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*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	5	160 avg	Yes	0	3	3.5	3	2.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and canopy preventing detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T2	Elder	*Sambucas nigra*	Semi-mature	4	4	230 210 140 170	No	0.5	1	4	4.5	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Low value shrub	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T3	Apple	*Malus sp.*	Semi-mature	4.5	4	200 230 130 110	No	0.5	3	3.5	1	2.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T4	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	6	90 avg	Yes	2	2	2	1.5	1	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and canopy preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T5	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5	2	190 150	Yes	1.5	2	2	3.5	3	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and canopy preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T6	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	6	7	90 avg	No	2.5	1	2	1	0.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T7	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5.5	6	110 avg	Yes	1.5	2	2	2	3	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and canopy preventing detailed inspection	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T8	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	6	2	150 130	Yes	2	1.5	2	1	1	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Slight lean, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and canopy preventing detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T9	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	8	1	230	Yes	2	2.5	2.5	3	2.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood	Good long term prospects. Dense understory preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T10	Apple	*Malus sp.*	Semi-mature	5	6	190 avg	No	1.5	3.5	3	3.5	3.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T11	Field Maple	*Acer campestre*	Semi-mature	6.5	1	300	Yes	2	3	3	3	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Moderate cavity	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense Elder and Apple understory preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T12	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	4	190 160 100 110	Yes	1.5	3	2	2.5	2.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and canopy preventing detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T13	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	3	150 140 110	Yes	1	2	2.5	2	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense bramble and canopy preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
G14	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5.5	10	110 avg	No	2	See Plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed & Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood	Unmanaged boundary group. Some screening value.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T15	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	10	30 avg	No	0.5	1	1.5	1.5	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood	Low value.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
G16	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5	10	150 avg	No	0.5	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed & Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood	Dense boundary group of Hawthorns. Occasional Elder sapling.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T17	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	6.5	6	140 avg	No	0.5	3	4.5	3	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.

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	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*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T18	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	4	100 110 100 170	No	0.5	2	1.5	2	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Minor deadwood	Two twin stemmed trees forming single canopy.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T19	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	4.5	3	130 130 140	No	0.5	4	3.5	2.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T20	Willow	*Salix fragilis*	Semi-mature	9	10	120 avg	No	1.5	3.5	1.5	3	3	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Normal, Minor deadwood	Situated in adjacent property. Dense bramble at base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T21	Cypress	*Cupressus sp.*	Semi-mature	9.5	1	250	Yes	2	2	1	2	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage	Normal, Snapped /hanging branches	Historically failed eastern limb left moderate tear to stem. Situated behind 1.5m fence - no access.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.
G22	Hawthorn, Elder	*Crataegus monogyna, Sambucas nigra*	Semi-mature	4	1	100	No	1.5	See Plan				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Normal, Minor deadwood	Scrub - Limited long-term prospects.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.

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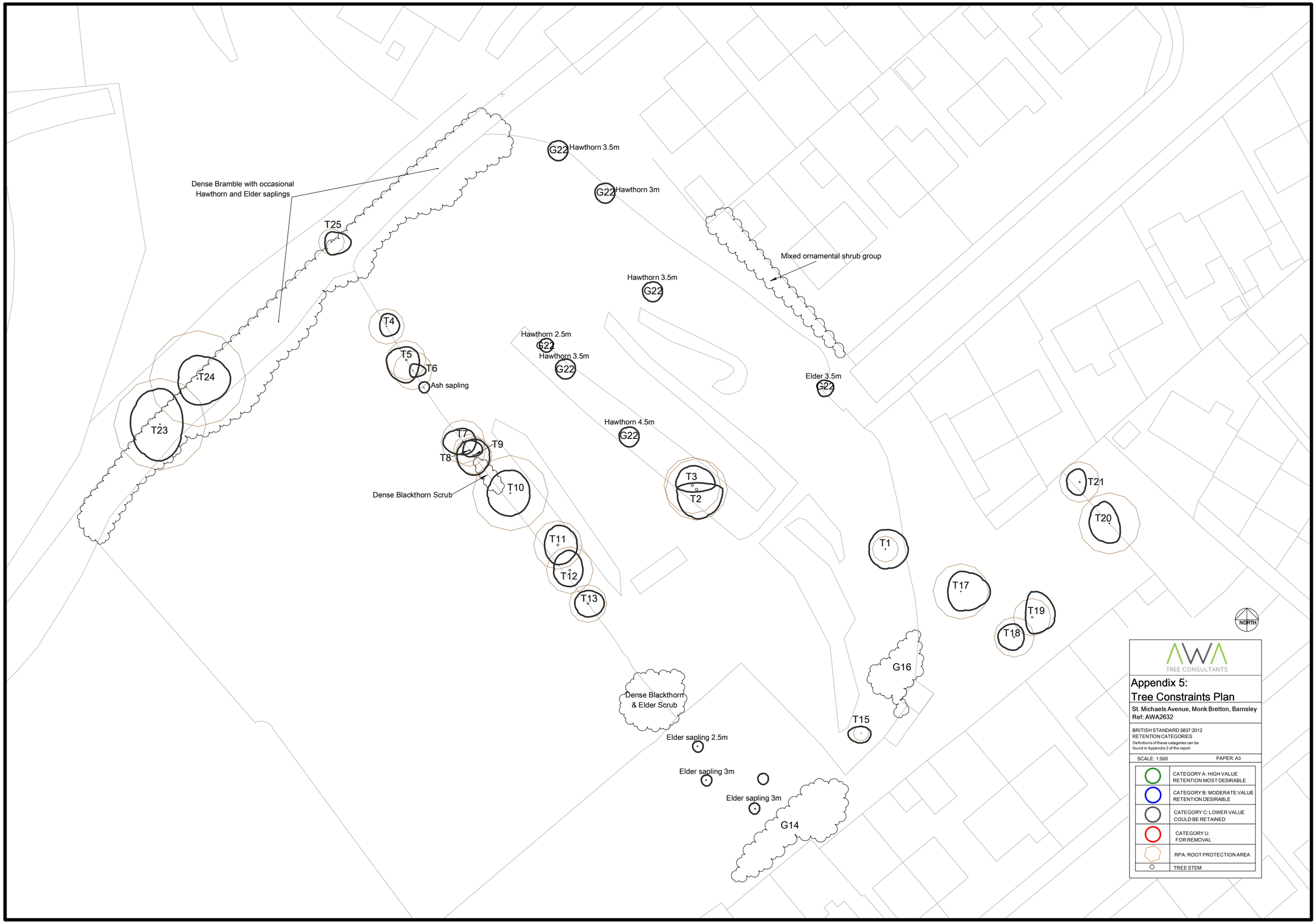
	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T23	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Early-mature	11	10	180 avg	No	3.5	5.5	3.5	5.5	4.5	Exposed roots, Soil erosion	Single stemmed & Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Tight union	Normal, Snapped /hanging branches, Minor deadwood	Several multi-stemmed trees forming one crown.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T24	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Early-mature	10	8	210 avg	No	3.5	3.5	5	4	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Moderate deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No action required in current site context.
T25	Poplar	*Populus x canadensis*	Semi-mature	13	1	160	No	3	1.5	3	2	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Stubs, Slight lean	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No action required in current site context.


Dense Bramble with occasional Hawthorn and Elder saplings
G22 Hawthorn 3.5m
G22 Hawthorn 3m
Mixed ornamental shrub group
Hawthorn 3.5m
G22
T25
T4
T5
T6
Ash sapling
T24
T23
Hawthorn 2.5m
G22
Hawthorn 3.5m
G22
Elder 3.5m
G22
Hawthorn 4.5m
G22
T7
T8
T9
T10
Dense Blackthorn Scrub
T3
T2
T21
T20
T11
T12
T13
T1
T17
T19
T18
NORTH
G16
Dense Blackthorn & Elder Scrub
T15
Elder sapling 2.5m
Elder sapling 3m
Elder sapling 3m
G14
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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
St. Michaels Avenue, Monk Bretton, Barnsley
Ref: AWA2632
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these catagories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.
SCALE: 1:500
PAPER: A3
CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
CATEGORY U: FOR REMOVAL
RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
TREE STEM