



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT & Impact Assessment to BS 5837:2012 at:

***All Hallows,
Church Lane,
High Hoyland,
Nr Barnsley,
South Yorkshire,
S75 4BJ***

Prepared for:
***Eagles Retreat at All Hallows
c/o Christina Hodges***

Date: August 2022

Reference: AWA4374



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Eagles Retreat, c/o Christina Hodges to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

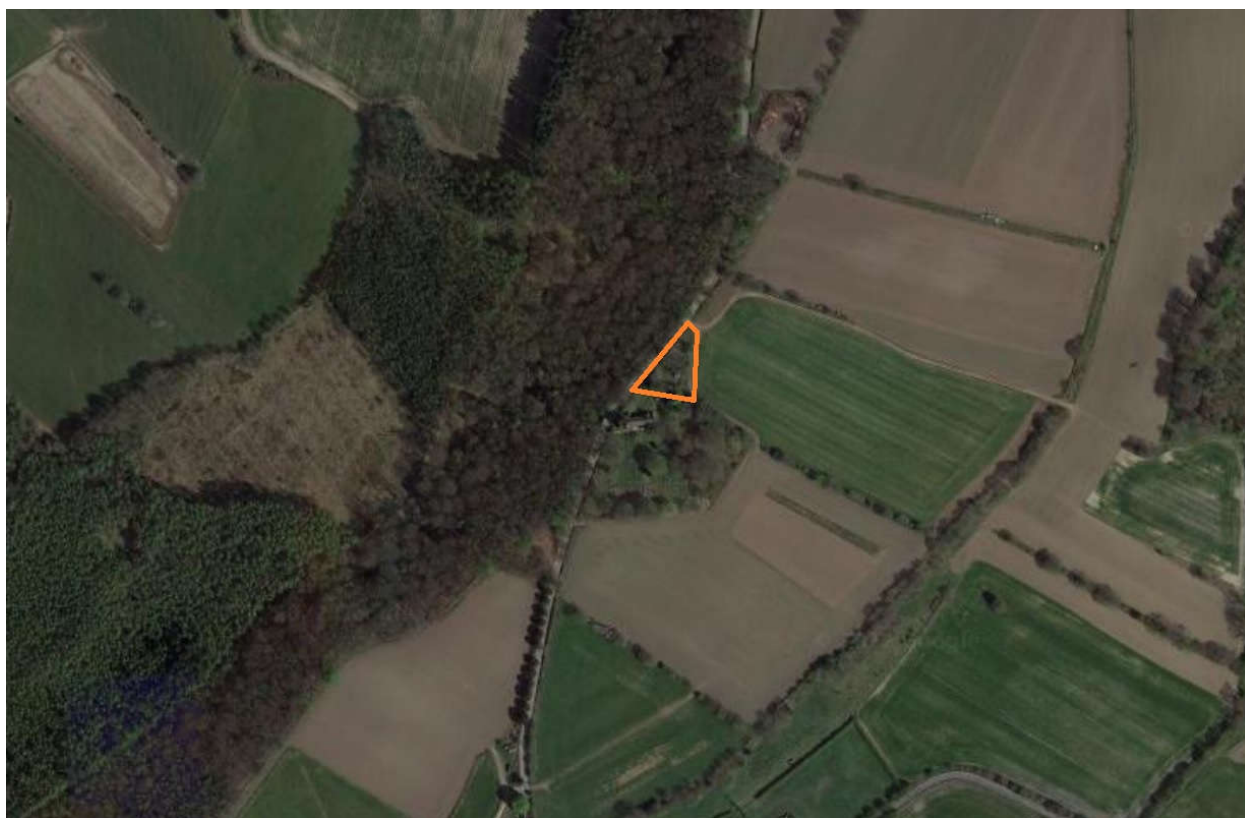
1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during June 2022.
- 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 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted 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 James Godfrey BA (Hons), Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA, 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 on Litherop Road in High Hoyland, a village and civil parish in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley in South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a grassland paddock containing several trees and shrubs. A public footpath runs along the sites southern boundary, and beyond is the Church of All Hallows and associated grounds. Church Lane runs along the western border of the survey area and extends up past the northern boundary, separating the site from an adjacent woodland beyond. An agricultural field borders the site at the eastern boundary.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2021):



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search has been carried out with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 4th July 2022 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 at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 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 (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 3.1.4 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.5 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.6 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 13 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 11 individual trees and 2 groups of trees and shrubs.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees; 2 trees are retention category 'B' and the remaining

11 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 There is moderate species diversity at the site, however the dominant species is Ash, Elm and Sycamore with occasional Oak and Willow. The hedgerows are generally comprised of Hawthorn and Elder.
- 3.2.5 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees.
- 3.2.6 Mature Ash T1 is located centrally along the western boundary. While T1 provides a moderate degree of amenity it has several defects that limit its long-term potential and is of low value overall.
- 3.2.7 While the Ash trees on site did not display any obvious symptoms at the time the survey was undertaken, many of the Ash trees in the local area are showing symptoms consistent with the fungal pathogen Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees at the site 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.
- 3.2.8 T2 is a multi-stemmed Sycamore growing close to the eastern boundary wall. It contains a tight union at the base and other minor defects and is of low value despite having moderate amenity within the site.
- 3.2.9 Oak T3 and Sycamore T4 are also growing close to the eastern boundary. T3 has several significant pruning wounds leaving stubs on its western aspect that limit its amenity and value, however it does provide effective screening. T4 has good long-term potential but is currently of low value.
- 3.2.10 Goat Willow T5, Ash T6 and Elm T7 form a low amenity group of trees growing at the eastern boundary, overhanging Litherop Road. While they provide the site with effective screening, they are low amenity and value, with limited long-term prospects.
- 3.2.11 Similarly, G8 and Ash T9 effectively screen the site from the main road but are of low arboricultural value and amenity.
- 3.2.12 Oak T10 provides moderate amenity within the local landscape, located at the northern corner of the site. It overhangs the road and adjacent land and contains some moderate-sized deadwood. T11 is a small Elm within the understorey of T10 and is of limited amenity and long-term value.
- 3.2.13 G12 is a largely unmanaged Hawthorn screening group at the sites

southern boundary, managed to the south to allow clearance of the adjacent public footpath. The trees within the group are covered in dense Ivy and while it provides good screening the group is of low value.

- 3.2.14 Mature Ash T13 is growing within G12 and is also covered with dense Ivy. As it has limited long-term value, T13 is considered as low value overall.
- 3.2.15 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.
- 3.2.16 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.
- 3.2.17 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.
- 3.2.18 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 Photographs

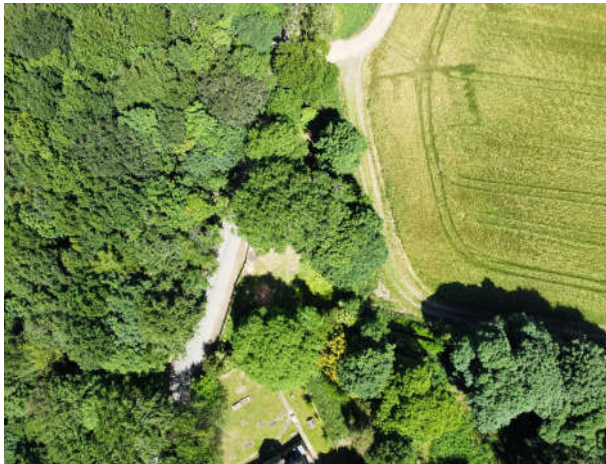


Photo 1: Overview of the site within the context of the surrounding landscape, facing north



Photo 2: T1 and T2, looking north



Photo 3: T2, T3, T4, T11 and T12 along the eastern boundary, looking west



Photo 4: T1 and T2 looking east from the sites gateway



Photo 5: G12 and T13 looking south from Litherop Road

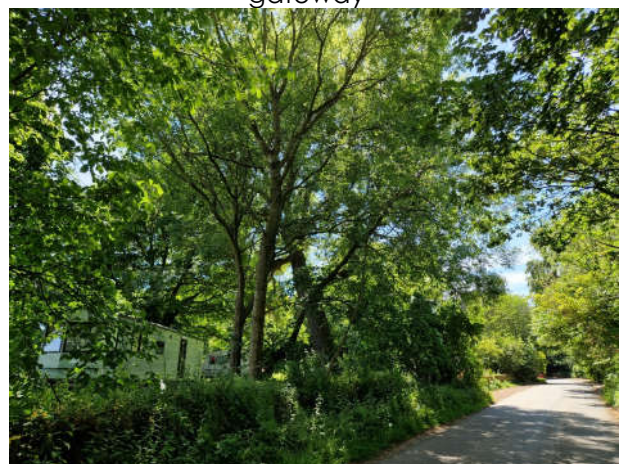


Photo 6: T5 and T6 overhang Litherop Road, looking south

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new residential dwelling with detached garage and associated access, landscaping and facilities. 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, T13 will require removal and G12 will require partial removal as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable. Trees and groups requiring removal have been identified in red on the attached Tree Plan at Appendix 4.
- 4.2.2 The trees that require removal are all lower value, retention category 'C'. Ash T13 is shrouded in dense Ivy, and while it has some amenity within the context of the site its long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback disease. G12 is a group of unmanaged Hawthorn shrubs with little amenity or value.
- 4.2.3 Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact. The retention of trees within the northern area of the site and trees along the eastern boundary will minimise the loss of visual amenity from the surrounding areas. The trees selected for retention will provide an important element of green infrastructure, provide visual amenity and complement the new development.
- 4.2.1 T1 and T2 will require minor crown lifting works to facilitate the development (as detailed in Appendix 4). It is likely the trees will readily tolerate these works and the amenity value they provide will not be significantly impacted.
- 4.2.2 Retained trees within G12 will readily tolerate the required removals and the groups amenity and screening value will not be significantly impacted in the longer term.

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.

- 4.3.2 A new detached garage is proposed that encroaches close to and into the RPA of T1 and T2. Construction within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. The detailed RPA for these trees is likely to be a slightly exaggerated representation of the trees actual rooting area. If required, it should be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation, in order to overcome or minimise any negative impact on the tree roots.
- 4.3.3 A new driveway is proposed within the RPA of T1. The construction of hard surfaces 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 method with a porous final surface.
- 4.3.4 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the proposed dwelling. The design proposals avoid excessive shading and give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 4.3.5 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 opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. 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.
- 4.5.2 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.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

8th August 2022

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Appendices

- Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience**
- Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report**
- 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 joined AWA in 2016, after previously working 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.

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 Tom Readman FdSc Arboriculture, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, Valid Tree Risk-Benefit Validator

Tom joined AWA from his previous role as a tree risk surveyor with Harrogate Borough Council, where he undertook tree risk surveys at a range of sites and prescribed suitable works. Tom also has extensive previous experience as a climbing arborist. Tom achieved a Distinction in the Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA, and has previously achieved Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects to BS 5837:2012

Mr James Godfrey BA (Hons), Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA

James has extensive arboricultural experience working as a team leader within the public and private sector. By achieving a Distinction Star in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture, James was able to use his knowledge to inform and carry out appropriate maintenance that ensured the long-term wellbeing of trees across the UK. During his time at Darlington Borough Council, James provided on-site assessment and the management of the remedial works required to ensure safe and suitable retention of trees that provide a multitude of benefits to the urban environment. Currently, James is completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management, while working at AWA.

Mr David Miller BA (Hons), PGCE education, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA

David joined AWA after having managed his own tree care team for 8 years and gained a wealth of experience in the tree care industry. Prior to this David spent 10 years working in secondary mainstream and special education. David has also travelled worldwide, mainly trekking and running. His main work at AWA consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing 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 BS 5837:2012 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.

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.

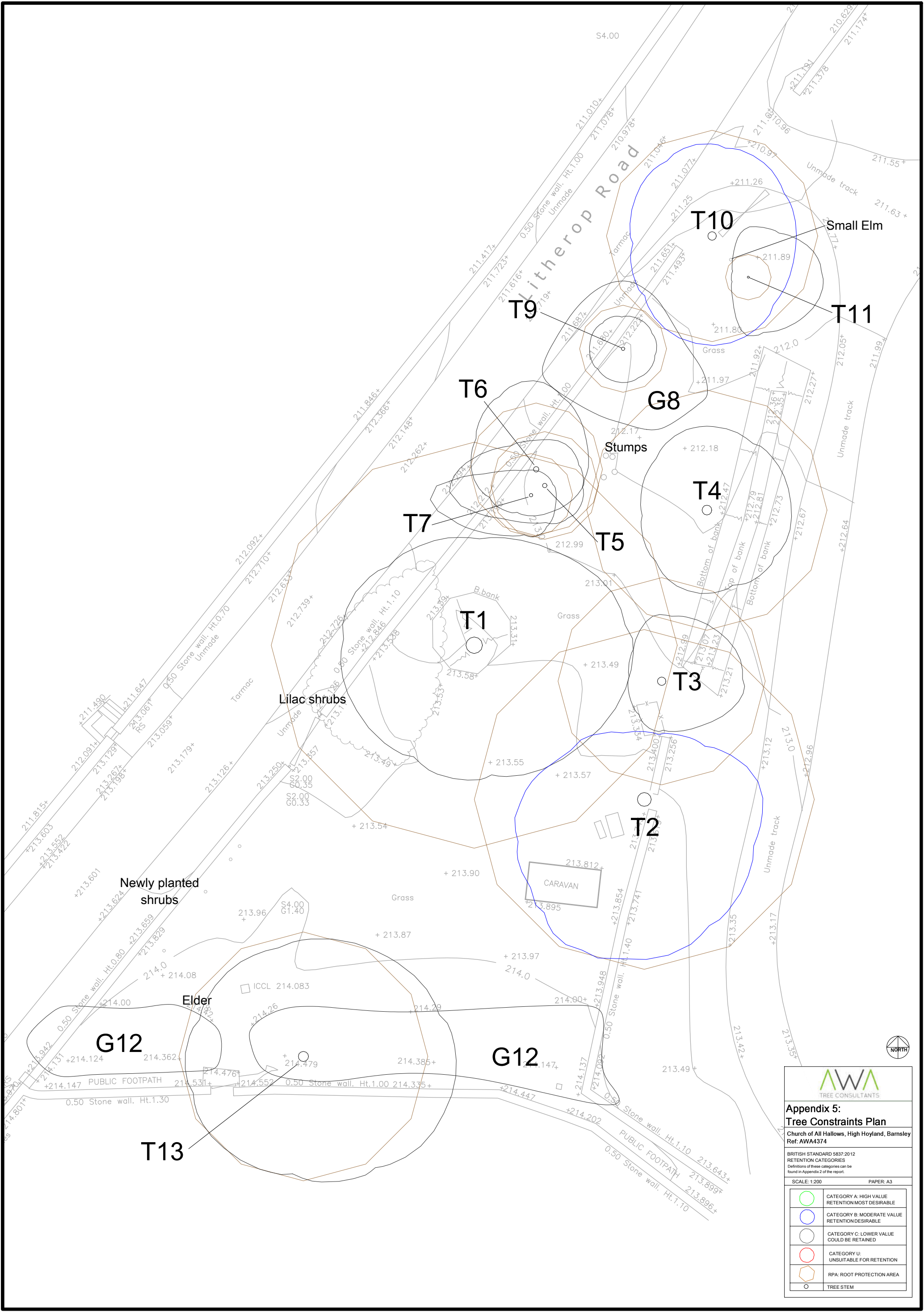
U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

	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	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	21	1	980	No	5	6.5	9.5	8	8	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Lean to east. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Cavities. Decay	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Moderate deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches	Significant historical branch snapout from southern crown. Multiple branches with cavities and decay. Several minor cavities on eastern aspect of main stem. Brash piled at base prevented detailed inspection of roots	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Pruning works required to facilitate development - Lift southern aspect of crown to facilitate development, pruning to suitable growth points - Removal of significant deadwood recommended
T2	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	17	2	580 580	Yes	3.5	4	7	9.5	6	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean to south. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Tight union	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Snapped /hanging branches. Moderate deadwood. Slightly unbalanced to south. Overhanging adjacent land	Tight union at base. Ivy prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Overhanging field to east	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	Pruning works required to facilitate development - Lift western aspect of crown to facilitate development, pruning to suitable growth points - Removal of significant deadwood recommended

	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
T3	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	13	1	500	Yes	4.5	4	5	3	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean to east. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Snapped /hanging branches. Overhanging adjacent land	Ivy prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Overhangs field to east. Snapped branch hanging in eastern crown	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T4	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	14	1	580	No	3.5	5	5	5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to south. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs field to east	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T5	Goat Willow	Salix caprea	Semi-mature	11	1	260	No	6	5	3.5	3	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to north	Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T6	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	13	1	320	No	6.5	3	2	2	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to west	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Slightly unbalanced to west. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs roads to west	Fair	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
T7	Elm	Ulmus glabra	Semi-mature	9	1	200	No	3	1.5	1.5	2.5	6	Limited access around base. No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean to west. Epicormic growths	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs road to west	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G8	Sycamore Elm	Acer sp. Ulmus sp.	Semi-mature	6.5	8	100 avg	Yes	1	See Plan				Unmanaged group, dead Elm stem amongst. Growing on small raised mound near boundary wall. Elm overhanging road to west. Multiple stemmed at base				Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T9	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	8	1	210	No	6	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to west. Stubs	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Overhanging adjacent land	Growing on small raised mound close to boundary wall, likely causing disturbance	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T10	Oak	Quercus robur	Semi-mature	15	1	510	No	6.5	5.5	5	6.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to north. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Moderate deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs road to west	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T11	Elm	Ulmus glabra	Semi-mature	6.5	1	110	No	2	3	4.5	3.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to east. Epicormic growths	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Slightly unbalanced to east. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs field to east	Fair	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
G12	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	6	10+	80 avg	Yes	0	See Plan				Unmanaged boundary hedge running along public footpath to south. Eastern section enveloped in dense lvy preventing detailed inspection. Multiple stems with occasional tight unions. Western canopy trimmed to allow clearance over footpath. Effective screening				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T13	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	18	1	600	Yes	5	8	7.5	7.5	7	Limited access around base. No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Moderate deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Ivy covered. Bark damage	Growing adjacent to and overhanging public footpath. Dense lvy at base, stem and crown preventing detailed inspection and accurate stem measurements	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development



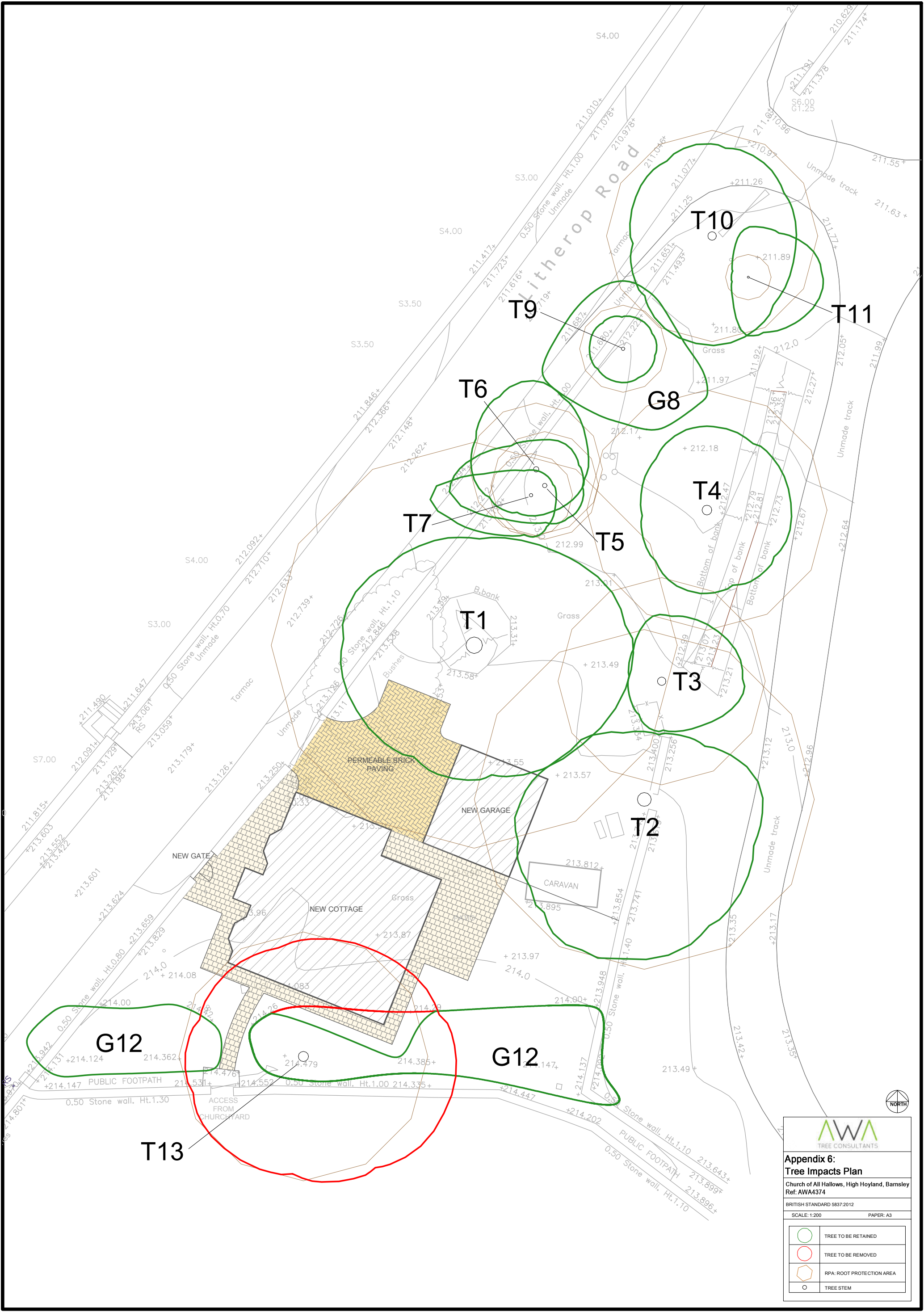


Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
Church of All Hallows, High Hoyland, Barnsley
Ref: AWA4374

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

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM





Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan
Church of All Hallows, High Hoyland, Barnsley
Ref: AWA4374
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

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