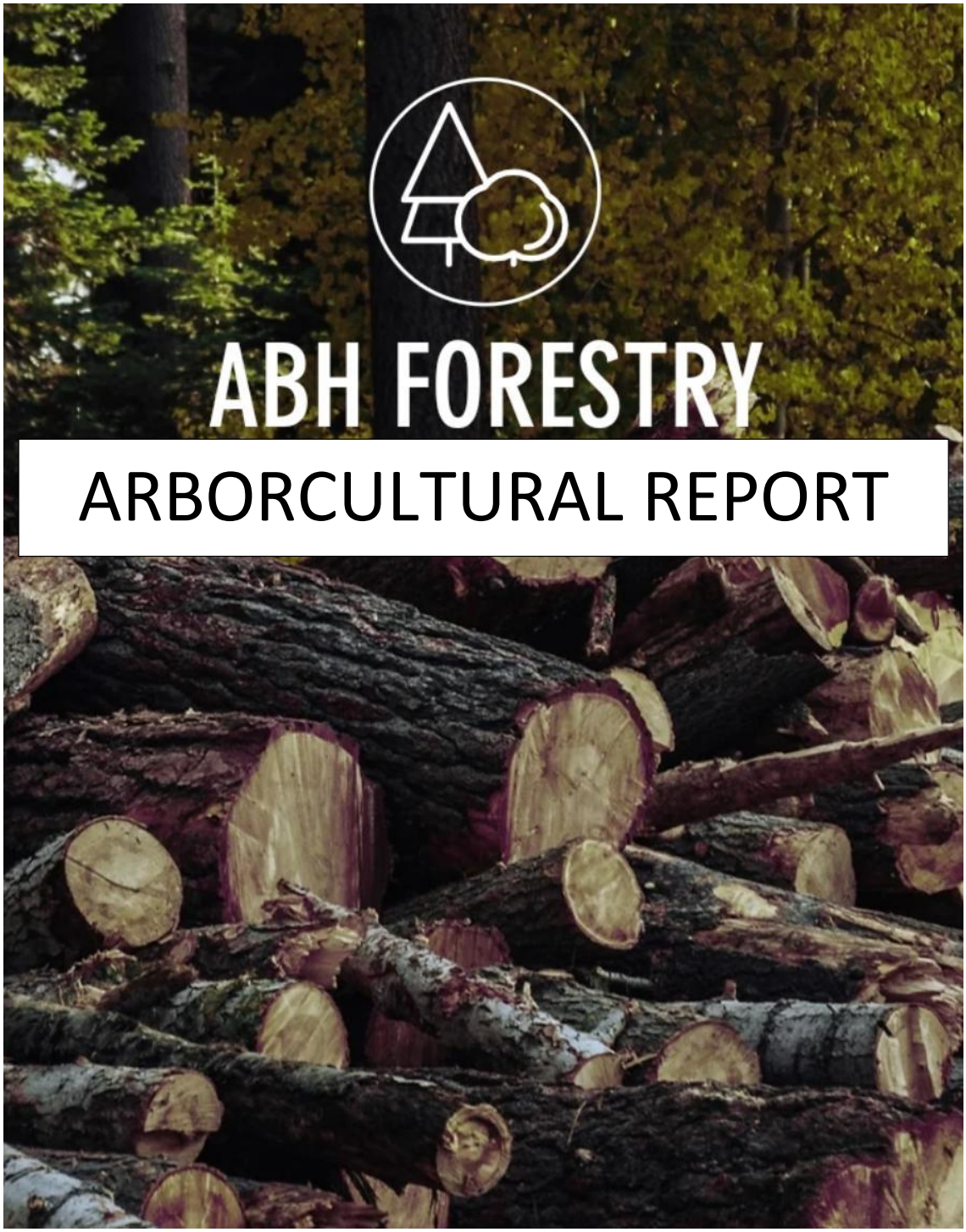
ARBORCULTURAL REPORT
REF: S BROOKES
AUTHOR: Antony Hill

DATE: MARCH 2026
SITE: 8 ROUNDACRE S75 1EZ



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1. Introduction

1.1. Instructions and References

1.1.1. ABH Forestry was instructed by Sam Brookes to conduct an Arboricultural Survey of trees adjacent to the property site of any trees that are located within the boundary of the respective Tree Preservation Order, and produce the findings in a report.

1.1.2. We have sketched the prominent features of the site and plotted tree positions in order to enable them to be identified from the drawing at Appendix 6.

1.2. Scope and Purpose of the Report

1.2.1. The purpose of the report is to highlight any issues which may be of concern from a safety perspective. All hazards and potential hazards are recorded and appropriate recommendations are made in order to reduce risk to acceptable levels.

1.3. Navigating Through the Report

1.3.1. Following this introduction is a general description of the site, followed by a record of all the tree data gathered during the survey. Section 4 discusses specific safety issues in greater detail. Photographs of the site are at Section 5.

1.3.2. People unfamiliar with arboricultural surveys and reports or shall find detailed guidance within the Appendices:

- Appendix 1 describes how we allocate a Risk Factor and what each number means.
- Appendix 2 explains how the survey is carried out.
- Appendix 3 explains the terms used within the Tree Data Schedule and incorporates a link to a glossary of all technical terms used throughout the report.

1.3.3. All persons should refer to the plans at Appendix 6.

2. Site Overview

2.1. Location

2.1.1. The site is located close to the main town of Barnsley (Oldtown). The co-ordinates are 53.563616,-1.488129 the OS reference is: SE 34001 07564 and the altitude is 108m above sea level. (Co-ordinates may be pasted or typed into the following site: http://maps.google.co.uk/ where maps, satellite Imagery and street views may be accessed).

2.1.2. My survey was limited to the area shown in Figure 1.

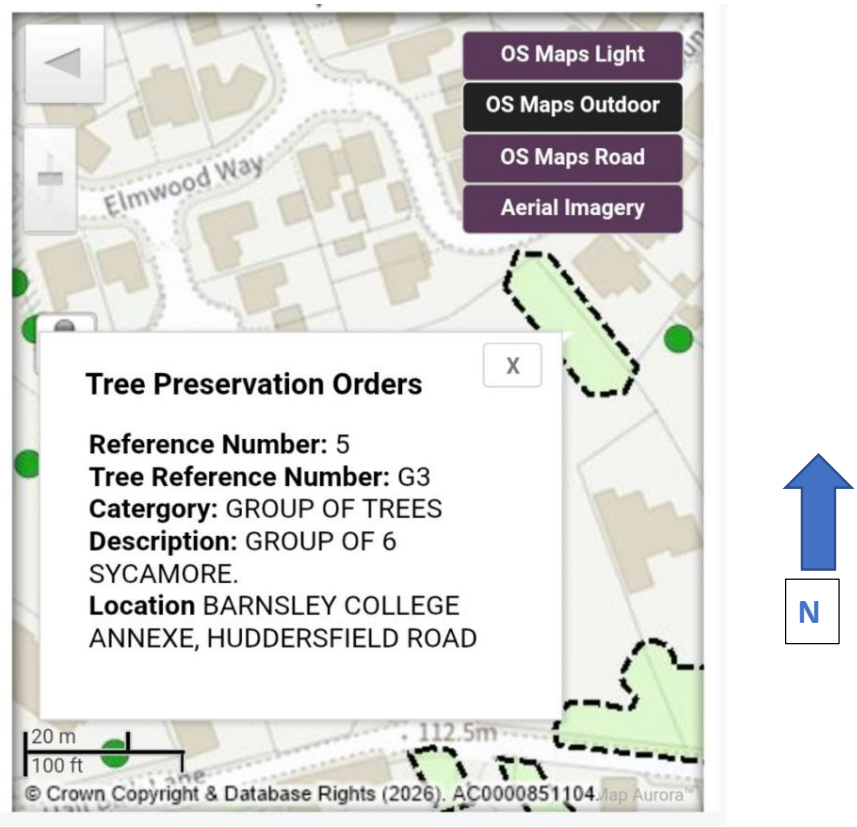

Figure 1 Extent of the survey.

2.2. Site Description

2.2.1. The trees surveyed are all located within the survey area. The property is located in suburban area, it has a large garden with a mixture of features however the trees to be surveyed sit within the Tree Preservation Order (TPO) boundary referenced in Figure 1.

3. Tree Data Schedule

3.1. Survey Details

3.1.1. The Tree Data Schedule following this page contains information gathered for each tree during a ground level survey undertaken March 2026 during mostly cloudy and windy weather conditions. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken. Only trees with a stem diameter over 150mm which lie within the TPO boundary were included.

3.1.2. Where applicable, trees with significant defects have been highlighted and appropriate remedial works have been recommended.

3.2. Supporting Information

3.2.1. A definition of the Safety Categories can be found in Appendix 1. All other terms used within the Tree Data Schedule are defined explained in Appendix 3.

	SPECIES	DBH (mm)	SPREAD (m)	RPA (m) Radius	FIRST BRANCH HEIGHT (M)/ DIRECTION	HEIGHT CANOPY (M)	AGE CLASS	STEM	MANAGEMENT (Required / Recommended works) PRIORITY	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS CAT.
T1	SYCAMORE Acer Pseudoplatanus	**630**	**N 4m E 4m S 3m W 6m**	**7.56**	**5m/SW**	**21**	**Young Mature**	**Single, forks at 5m into twin**	**Crown lift and clean. Inspection Moderate**	**20> (Greater than 20 years)**	**B23**

DESCRIPTION

Overall Tree: The tree is in a generally healthy condition overall.
Utilities: N/A
Exposure: East Shelter: North / South / West (Moderate, provided neighbouring coniferous and Sycamore trees)
Roots: The immediate vicinity is covered by shrubs and the wider area is predominantly grass and scrub, no roots are exposed above ground and the ground falls away to the NE.
Trunk: The trunk has multiple pruning scars up to 10m at various points, sizes and stages of recovery. There are several significant injuries, where some larger branches have broken away and decay is present, notably in the middle above the main fork and on the SW of the fork where new growth has emerged from the saddle forming around the dead remnants.
Canopy & Stems: Generally ok health, approximately less than 10% dead wood present in canopy. The vigour and vitality of the crown appears average however there are no significant signs if disease. Buds were present on the majority of branches. It is obvious the crown has been lifted previously, and repeatedly over the years so the canopy is much denser whilst the lower half is sparsely branched.

GENERAL OVERVIEW
As a general rule a tree with these features can do well, as long as it shows no signs of serious decay and is in good overall health, the previous crown lift has left many pruning scars and these should be maintained both by routine inspections and pruning back any epicormic growth. however the tree will need monitoring with at least an annual inspection.

PROGNOSIS
The tree is ok overall and is coping well with its issues, it looks strong and has compensated for its previous improper pruning. However monitoring is advised, the exposed areas leave the tree vulnerable to infection and this could be cause for concern into the future.

Defects – Significant
Vigour – Moderate
Physical Condition – Fair
Structural Condition – Fair
Amenity Value – High
RISK FACTOR 2

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T2	SYCAMORE Acer Pseudoplatanus	**480**	**N 3m E 4m S 3m W 5m**	**5.76**	**9m/W**	**23**	**Young Mature**	**Single, forks at 6m into twin**	**Crown lift and clean Inspection Low**	**20> (Greater than 20 years)**	**B23**

DESCRIPTION

Overall Tree: The tree is in a generally healthy condition overall.
Utilities: N/A
Exposure: East / West Shelter: North / South (Moderate, provided neighbouring Sycamore trees)
Roots: The immediate vicinity is covered by shrubs and the wider area is predominantly grass and scrub, no roots are exposed above ground and the ground falls away to the NE.
Trunk: The trunk has multiple pruning scars up to 8m at various points, sizes and stages of recovery, most healing well.
Canopy & Stems: Generally ok health, approximately less than 10% dead wood present in canopy. The vigour and vitality of the crown appears average however there are no significant signs if disease. Buds were present on the majority of branches. It is obvious the crown has been lifted previously, and repeatedly over the years resulting in the upper canopy is much denser than the lower half of the tree which sparsely branched and favours the north.

GENERAL OVERVIEW
As a general rule a tree with these features can do well, as long as it shows no signs of serious decay and is in good overall health, the previous crown lift has left many pruning scars and these should be maintained both by routine inspections and pruning back any epicormic growth. however the tree will need monitoring with at least a routine inspection.

PROGNOSIS
The tree is ok overall and is coping well with its issues, it looks strong and has compensated for its previous improper pruning. However monitoring is advised, the exposed areas leave the tree vulnerable to infection and this could be cause for concern into the future.

Defects – Significant
Vigour – Moderate
Physical Condition – Fair
Structural Condition – Fair
Amenity Value – High
RISK FACTOR 2

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	SPECIES	DBH (mm)	SPREAD (m)	RPA (m) Radius	FIRST BRANCH HEIGHT (M)/ DIRECTION	HEIGHT CANOPY (M)	AGE CLASS	STEM	MANAGEMENT (Required / Recommended works) PRIORITY	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS CAT.
T3	SYCAMORE Acer Pseudoplatanus	**610**	**N 2m E 4m S 4m W 5m**	**7.37**	**3m/W**	**19**	**Young Mature**	**Single, forks at 3m**	**Crown lift and clean. Reduce the length and number of branches. Inspection Moderate**	**>20 (Less than 20 years)**	**B23**

DESCRIPTION

Overall Tree: The tree is in a generally poor condition overall.
Utilities: N/A
Exposure: East / South / West Shelter: North (Moderate, provided neighbouring Sycamore tree)
Roots: The immediate vicinity is covered by shrubs and the wider area is predominantly grass and scrub, no roots are exposed above ground and the ground falls away to the NE. There are some large branches/suckers growing from the base into the fence on the east.
Trunk: The trunk has multiple pruning scars up to 8m at various points, sizes and stages of recovery. There are several significant injuries, where some larger branches have broken away and decay is present, most notably what would have been the Western stem of the main fork has broken away leaving a large injury with branches forming around the remnants. This is a major injury and has dramatically altered the overall condition of the tree and its remaining crown. Additionally the trunk itself is irregular, with multiple bends zig-zagging from the fork right to the very top where there is also an opening (split) approximately 1m long on the north side at 15m high where the inner wood is exposed.
Canopy & Stems: The trees branches now grow almost exclusively on one side of the remaining stem, to the southwest, due to the loss of its twin stem but the issue is exaggerated as the tree to its north occupies growing space limiting its opportunity to light.

GENERAL OVERVIEW
The tree is extremely unbalance and is unlikely to regain any balance without some intervention, following this it will still require regular monitoring. A considerable reduction in the number and or length of branches, especially in the lower half of the crown, being careful to leave as few pruning scars as possible, should help the tree achieve a more balanced and stable form.

PROGNOSIS
The tree is compromised overall and is attempting to compensate for its issues, it looks “wonky” if viewing from the South and the large open wound will be problematic in the future. Some remedial work will be prescribed and ongoing monitoring is advised, the exposed areas leaving the tree vulnerable to infection are cause for concern and it is possible the tree may need removing in the future if it's condition deteriorates.

Defects – Major
Vigour – Moderate
Physical Condition – Fair
Structural Condition – Poor
Amenity Value – Moderate
RISK FACTOR - 3

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	SPECIES	DBH (mm)	SPREAD (m)	RPA (m) Radius	FIRST BRANCH HEIGHT (M)/ DIRECTION	HEIGHT CANOPY (M)	AGE CLASS	STEM	MANAGEMENT (Required / Recommended works) PRIORITY	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS CAT.
TA	SYCAMORE Acer Pseudoplatanus	**343**	**N 3m E 6m S 2m W 3m**	**4.13**	**6m/E**	**18**	**Semi-mature**	**Single**	**Removal** **Moderate**	**>10 (Less than 10 years)**	**U**

DESCRIPTION

Overall Tree: The tree is in a generally poor condition overall.
Utilities: N/A
Exposure: East Shelter: North / South / West (Moderate, provided by other Sycamore)
Roots: The immediate vicinity is covered by shrubs and the wider area is predominantly grass and scrub, no roots are exposed above ground and the ground falls away to the NE.
Trunk: The trunk has multiple pruning scars up to 8m at various points, sizes and stages of recovery. There is a major injury, where a larger branch has broken away and decay is present, on the Western side at approximately 6m with branches forming around the remnants. Coincidentally this is where the tree veers dramatically to the east, over extending itself in a quest for light at a compromising angle. This fault cannot be ignored as the bend in one direction is directly and adversely hindered by the wound opposite, this is very likely a point of failure should the tree continue to grow and gain in weight and crown density.
Canopy & Stems: The trees crown is exclusively on one side of its peer trees, to the East over property, due to its irregular growth and its limited opportunity to light.

GENERAL OVERVIEW
As a general rule a tree with this type of form, growing at a severe angle and with additional issues, should be considered a risk to people and or property. The tree encroaches over the boundary to its East and if it was to break at the aforementioned point of failure the neighbouring property sits within its fall zone and would result in serious damage.

This trees relationship to the TPO is also brought into question, it's much younger than the others and does not fit the pattern, it doesn't appear to have been intentionally planted but rather a self set interloper.

PROGNOSIS
The tree is recommended for removal.

Defects – Significant
Vigour – Low
Physical Condition – Poor
Structural Condition – Very Poor
Amenity Value – Low
RISK FACTOR 4

	SPECIES	DBH (mm)	SPREAD (m)	RPA (m) Radius	FIRST BRANCH HEIGHT (M)/ DIRECTION	HEIGHT CANOPY (M)	AGE CLASS	STEM	MANAGEMENT (Required / Recommended works) PRIORITY	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	BS CAT.
T4 T5 T6	SYCAMORE Acer Pseudoplatanus	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

DESCRIPTION

Overall Tree: All three of the remaining trees have been located however they have long since perished and only rotting stumps remain.
Exposure: N/A Shelter: N/A
Roots: N/A
Trunk: N/A
Canopy & Stems: N/A

GENERAL OVERVIEW
As may be seen from the photos but certainly from a visual inspection, the size of the stumps suggest these trees were of a similar age range to T1, 2 & 3 however I do not have any history on them. As previously stated the only evidence of them exists in the form of rotting stumps and some well decayed logs which indicates that whatever happened was several years ago.

PROGNOSIS
Perhaps the council holds information regarding any previous works being carried out that are not reflected in the TPO.

Defects – N/A
Vigour – N/A
Physical Condition – N/A
Structural Condition – N/A
Amenity Value – N/A
RISK FACTOR N/A

4. Tree Condition and Recommendations

This section summarises the findings of our tree survey and the recommendations made in order to reduce risks to an acceptable level. The tree data schedule at Section 3 should also be consulted as this gives further information on each specimen.

4.1. Discussion of our Findings

4.1.1. TA has been recommended for removal.

4.1.2. T1 T2 & T3 Should be routinely inspected for any increase in decay or disease at the aforementioned pruning scars and injuries (see images).

4.1.3. T1 & T2 require a crown lift to the previous pruning points and removal of deadwood.

4.1.4. T3 will require a considerable reduction in the number and or length of branches, especially in the lower half of the crown, being careful to leave as few pruning scars as possible.

4.1.5. T1 T2 & T3 remove and or prune back any suckers at the base of the trees to within the property boundary or back to the ground level if feasible.

4.1.6 T4 T5 & T6 are missing.

4.2. Work Priority and Future Inspections

4.2.1. In order to assist with the budgeting of funds, all works have been allocated a priority based on the perceived risk associated with each defect. A schedule is proposed below for the timing of operations. Works may be undertaken sooner, though it is not recommended that the suggested timescales are extended.

PRIORITY	DEFINITION	TREE NUMBER
1 Urgent	As soon as possible	
2 Very High	Within 1 month	
3 High	Within 3 months	TA
4 Moderate	Within 1 year	T1 T2 T3
5 Low	Non essential	

4.2.2. Following completion of these works the trees shall be in an acceptable condition. However, trees are dynamic organisms and should be inspected regularly. The table below suggests a schedule of future inspections based on the condition and location of each tree:

INSPECTION FREQUENCY	TREE NUMBER
0>6 Months	
6>12 Months	
12>18 Months	T1 T2 T3
>3 Years	

4.2.3. The trees should be inspected sooner if there is a noticeable decline in their condition, or following extreme weather events.

4.3. Tree Protection Status

4.3.1. According to data held by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council:

- The site is not within a wider conservation area.
- **There is a TPO affecting the trees being surveyed.**
- There are no records for listed building.

4.4. Tree Protection - General Notes

4.4.1. Heavy fines exist for carrying out unauthorised works to protected trees so we advise that further checks are made in case new Orders have been created since the time of writing this report.

4.4.2. A felling licence is not required for works to trees in gardens, regardless of the scale of the operation.

4.4.3. Where trees in a garden are protected by a tree preservation order, permission must be obtained from the local authority before undertaking any works. The removal of dead wood is exempt. Where the works are proposed for reasons of safety or ill health, a report from a suitably qualified arborist will usually be required. Trees that are dead, dangerous or dying are technically exempt from protection, though it would be prudent to give the local authority 5 days notice of intention and take photographs before undertaking works without prior consent being granted. Fines of up to £20,000 exist for unauthorised works to protected trees.

4.5. Species Present - Additional Information

4.5.1. The table below contains general information about the tree species that were observed within the survey. It does not contain information about the individual trees surveyed. Its purpose is to assist readers who are unfamiliar with the characteristics of the various species.

SPECIES	CROWN HEIGHT/CROWN	DESCRIPTION
Sycamore	25M/ROUND	These broadleaf trees can grow to 35m and live for 400 years. The bark is dark pink-grey, and smooth when young, but becomes cracked and develops small plates with age. Twigs are pink-brown and hairless. https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/british-trees/a-z-of-british-trees/sycamore/

4.5.2. The figures quoted regarding typical mature height and canopy shape and should be treated as approximate. Actual heights and spreads vary according to several environmental factors such as soil conditions, climate and presence of competing vegetation.

5. Photographs

T1

T2



T3





TAS






The Yellow line indicates vertical, contrasting the angle at which it grows indicated by the Red line.

T4

T5

T6

6. Signature

This report represents a true and factual account of the trees at;

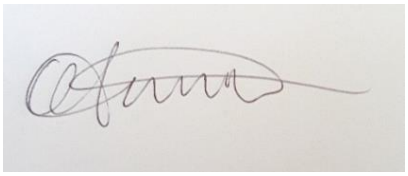
8 Roundacre

Old Town

Barnsley

S75 1EZ

Signed



Antony Hill

BTEC ENDip (Extended National Diploma) **– Countryside Management**

on behalf of

ABH Forestry

www.abhforestry.org

Appendix 1: Risk Factors

A **Risk Factor** has been assigned to each tree based on its overall condition, defects observed, the required works as prescribed and its prominent location on site. The categorisation for which is described below;

Risk Factor 1:

Tree is considered to be in a good condition. No hazards are immediately apparent or are anticipated to develop within the foreseeable future. No significant works have been recommended.

Risk Factor 2:

Tree is considered to be in an acceptable condition at present but there may be potential defects developing which require works in order to ensure the continued wellbeing and safe condition of the tree. Works recommended typically include the removal of branch stubs to prevent future decay entering the stem, removal of deadwood which is not considered to be currently hazardous, the removal of ivy so that the stem may be better inspected or the monitoring of a defect which may become a significant risk in the future.

Risk Factor 3:

Tree is not considered to be in an acceptable condition at present. There are defects which require attention in order to render the tree safe. Works have been recommended which must be carried out in order to reduce the liability of the owner to acceptable levels. Recommended works typically include removal of sizeable deadwood, removal or reduction of branches with significant defects, or further investigation of defects apparent but which could not be properly assessed at the time of the inspection e.g. ultrasound decay detection or a climbed inspection.

Risk Factor 4:

Tree is not considered to be in an acceptable condition at present and it is not practical to carry out works in order to render the tree safe. Instead the tree is recommended for removal.

It should be noted that not every tree falls neatly into one of the 4 categories listed above. Trees are complex organisms and often have multiple defects. In which case, the category deemed to be most appropriate is selected.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

A2.1. A ground level visual survey was carried out using the Visual Tree Assessment technique described in the BS5837 tree report.

A.2.2. Structural condition was assessed by inspecting the stem and scaffold branches from all angles looking for weak branch junctions or symptoms of decay. Particular attention was paid to the stem-base. If this was not possible further claimed or ladder inspection was recommended.

A.2.3. The physiological condition was assessed by inspecting the stem, branches and foliage for symptoms of disease. The overall vigour of the tree was also taken into account.

A.2.4. Where the condition of a tree was deemed to be unacceptable, recommendations were made according to a scale of priority in order to reduce the liability of the owner. The position of the tree and its potential targets were taken into account.

A.2.5. Measurements were obtained using a diameter tape and loggers tape. Where this was not practical measurements were estimated.

A.2.6. Some trees were surveyed as groups, though this was avoided close to areas likely to be developed.

A.2.7. Finally, a Risk Factor was allocated as described in section 2.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Data and Glossary

This section explains the terms used in the Tree Data Schedule.

A3.1 General Observations

A3.1.1 **Numbering System:** Each item of vegetation has its own unique number prefixed by a letter such that T1 = Tree 1, G2 = Group 2, H3 = Hedge 3 and W4 = Woodland

A3.1.2 **Age Class:**

Young Usually less than 10 years old.

Semi-Mature Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy).

Young-Mature Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy).

Semi-Mature/ Mature Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy).

Veteran A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required in order to keep the tree in a safe condition.

Over Mature As for veteran except management is not considered worthwhile.

A3.1.3 **Species**: Common names and Latin names are given.

A3.1.4 **Height Canopy**: Measured from ground level to the top of the crown.

A3.1.5 **Stem Diameter (DBS)**: Taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible. On multi- stemmed trees this measurement may be taken at ground level or an indication of the diameter and number of stems and the calculated diameter is recorded.

A3.1.6 **First Branch:** Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins, recording the direction and height of the lowest significant branch.

A3.1.7 **Spread**: Measured north, east, south and west. This is taken from the centre of the stem and usually rounded up to the nearest metre.

A3.1.8 **Remaining contribution:** An estimation of the remaining viability of the tree as observed.

A3.1.9 **Description**: If a tree's position is considered to be relevant it will be commented upon (e.g. overhanging a footpath). Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects. Defects and descriptive terms are dealt with in more detail at the end of this section.

A3.1.10 **Management**: Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.

A3.1.11 **Priority**: Depending upon the threat posed by the tree, and the likelihood of failure, recommendations should be carried out according to the following priority scale

PRIORITY	DEFINITION
Urgent	As soon as possible
Very High	Within 1 month
High	Within 3 months
Moderate	Within 1 year
Low	Within 3 Years

A3.1.12 **BS CAT:** Categorisation assigned in accordance with the Cascade chart fir tree quality assessment within BS 5837:2012 shown below;

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

A3.1.13 **Inspection Frequency:** allocated the next inspection is due. Wherever practical, consideration should be An interval of 6 months, 1 year, 1.5 years or 3 years is given to seasonal changes so that deciduous trees are not always surveyed in winter when they have no leaves, or in summer when leaves may obscure branches within the upper crown.

A3.1.14 **Vigour** (An indication of growth rate and the tree's ability to cope with stresses):

- **High** - Having above average vigour.
- **Moderate** - Having average vigour.
- **Low** - Having below average vigour.
- **Very Low** - Tree is struggling to survive and may be dying.

A3.1.15 **Physiological Condition:**

- **Good** - Healthy and with no symptoms of significant disease.
- **Fair** - Disease present or vigour is impaired.
- **Poor** - Significant disease present or vigour is extremely low.
- **Very poor** - Tree is dying.

A3.1.15 **Structural Condition:**

- **Good** - Having no significant structural defects.
- **Fair** - Some defects observed though no high priority works are required.
- **Poor** - Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works.
- **Very Poor -** Major defects which will usually require significant remedial works or tree removal.

A3.1.16 **Amenity Value:**

- **Very High** - Exceptional specimen, observable by a large number of people.
- **High** - Attractive specimen, observable by a significant number of people.
- **Moderate** - One of the above factors is not applicable.
- **Low** - Unattractive specimen or largely hidden from view.

A3.1.17 **Risk Factor:** These are explained in detail in Appendix 1.

A3.2 Evaluation of Defects

A3.2.1 Cavities, wounds, deadwood etc are all evaluated as follows:

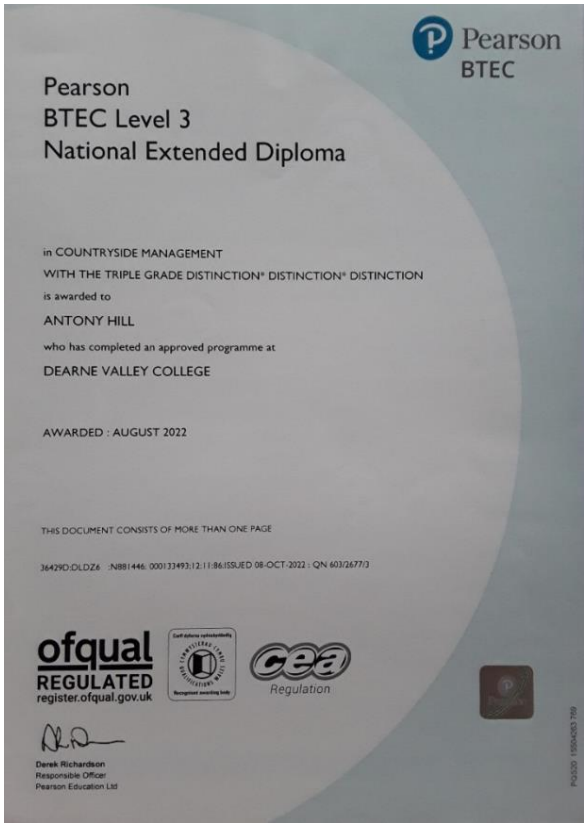
- **Minor** - A defect that is not likely to compromise the structural integrity of the tree.
- **Significant** - A defect that may over time become a major defect, though not necessarily so. This will depend on the vigour of the tree and its ability to deal with decay etc.
- **Major** - Such that structural integrity is, or will become, compromised and the tree is, or will inevitably become, hazardous.

A3.3 General Glossary

A comprehensive glossary of aboriculture can be found online at: https://treeterms.co.uk/a/

Appendix 4: Authors Qualifications

Antony has been working as a professional Arborist and Woodland manager since 2016, presently managing the restoration of a woodland site within Sheffield's Ancient Woodlands. Along with many years experience in the creation of woodland surveys, Arboricultural impacts assessments, woodland management plans, FC felling applications and other environmental records, including the analysis of environmental data to identify present and potential issues or impacts and then devise plans to manage them, prescribing and implementing recommended works as a qualified and experienced countryside steward.



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in COUNTRYSIDE MANAGEMENT
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is awarded to
ANTONY HILL
who has completed an approved programme at
DEARNE VALLEY COLLEGE

AWARDED : AUGUST 2022

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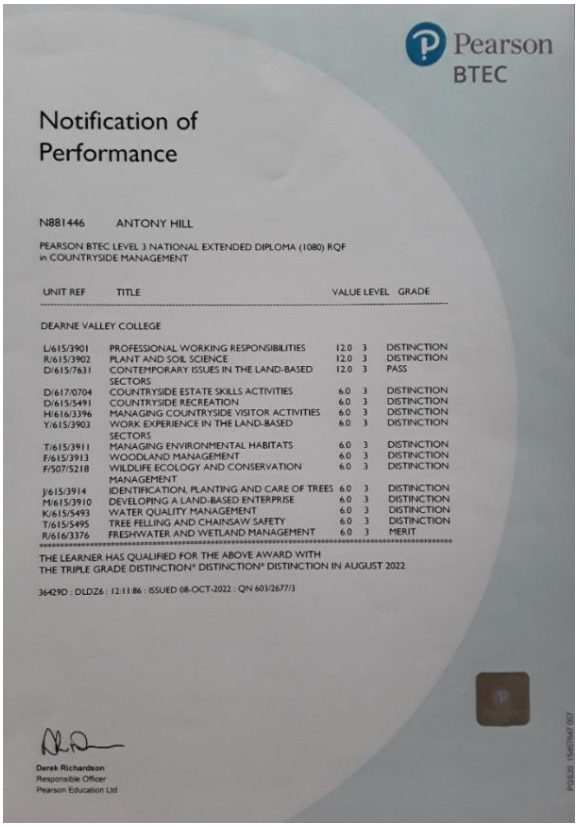

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Notification of
Performance

N881446 ANTONY HILL

PEARSON BTEC LEVEL 3 NATIONAL EXTENDED DIPLOMA (1080) RQF
in COUNTRYSIDE MANAGEMENT

UNIT REF	TITLE	VALUE	LEVEL	GRADE
DEARNE VALLEY COLLEGE				
L/615/3901	PROFESSIONAL WORKING RESPONSIBILITIES	12.0	3	DISTINCTION
R/615/3902	PLANT AND SOIL SCIENCE	12.0	3	DISTINCTION
D/615/7631	CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN THE LAND-BASED SECTORS	12.0	3	PASS
D/617/0704	COUNTRYSIDE ESTATE SKILLS ACTIVITIES	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
D/615/5491	COUNTRYSIDE RECREATION	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
H/616/3396	MANAGING COUNTRYSIDE VISITOR ACTIVITIES	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
Y/615/3903	WORK EXPERIENCE IN THE LAND-BASED SECTORS	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
T/615/3911	MANAGING ENVIRONMENTAL HABITATS	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
F/615/3913	WOODLAND MANAGEMENT	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
F/507/5218	WILDLIFE ECOLOGY AND CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
J/615/3914	IDENTIFICATION, PLANTING AND CARE OF TREES	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
M/615/3910	DEVELOPING A LAND-BASED ENTERPRISE	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
K/615/5493	WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
T/615/5495	TREE FELLING AND CHAINSAW SAFETY	6.0	3	DISTINCTION
R/616/3376	FRESHWATER AND WETLAND MANAGEMENT	6.0	3	MERIT

THE LEARNER HAS QUALIFIED FOR THE ABOVE AWARD WITH
THE TRIPLE GRADE DISTINCTION* DISTINCTION* DISTINCTION IN AUGUST 2022

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Derek Richardson
Responsible Officer
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Appendix 5: Further Information

A5.1 Useful Links

A5.1.1 Local Authority:

https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/services/parks-and-green-spaces/tree-management-and-maintenance/

A5.1.2 Government:

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&opi=89978449&url=https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/626667eee90e0716982a3228/Tree_Survey___Impact_Assessment_Redacted.pdf&ved=2ahUKEwi4x77y4IeEAxUi7QIHHVJYAcUQFnoECDgQAQ&usg=AOvVaw36qVkzf1Sdv2asdK1NTjrC

A5.1.3 The Church:

https://www.london.anglican.org/kb/trees-in-churchyards/

Appendix 6: Site Plan