

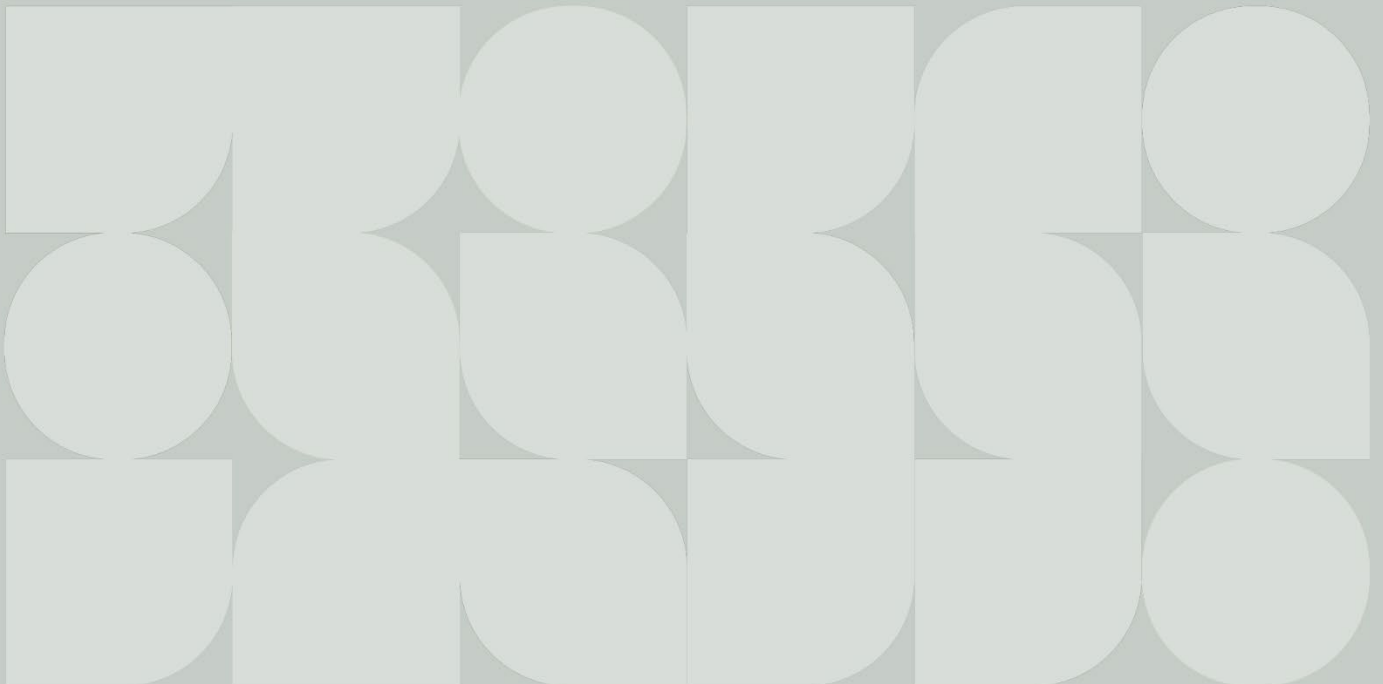
Land south of Cemetery Road, Jump

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

Issue 2: 29th May 2026

Client: BDW Yorkshire West

Ref: GLY0245



Report Issue 1: 21/05/2026 Status: FINAL ISSUE Author: D Carter CMLI MArborA

Report Issue 2: 29/05/2026 Status: FINAL ISSUE Author: D Carter CMLI MArborA

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GLY0245 AR 01 Tree Constraints Plan

GLY0245 AR 02 Tree Constraints Plan

GLY0245 AR 03 Tree Protection Plan

GLY0245 AR 04 Tree Protection Plan

APPENDIX A

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

1 INTRODUCTION

Instruction & Scope

- 1.1 G+L have been instructed by Barratt David Wilson Homes Yorkshire West (the applicant) to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement for land south of Cemetery Road, Jump. This report will provide a summary of the arboricultural constraints identified on the Site and identify the likely arboricultural impacts of a proposed development. Recommendations for tree protection and mitigation shall be set out in a supporting method statement. The arboricultural survey was completed in February 2026 in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (BS5837:2012).

Site Location & Description

- 1.2 The site is located on the eastern edge of Jump, which alongside Birdwell, Blacker Hill, Elsecar and Hemingfield, is identified as part of the Principal Town of Hoyland. The site comprises approximately 9.7 hectares of undeveloped land in agricultural use. The site is formed of three fields bisected by hedges and trees on its boundaries. The site immediately adjoins existing housing to the north, northeast and west. Its landform falls broadly from northwest to southeast, from approximately 100m above ordnance datum (AOD) to 71m AOD.
- 1.3 The site is bound by:
- Cemetery Road to the north with houses and Hemingfield and Jump Cemetery beyond;
 - Existing houses along Cemetery Road to the north-east;
 - A railway line to the east;
 - Protected Green Space to the south, known as Wentworth Road Green Space; and
 - Existing houses to the west.
- 1.4 A public right of way (Footpath 21) runs along the site's north-eastern boundary, connecting Cemetery Road to a wider network of PRow, including Footpaths 22, 40, and 15. Together they provide access to nearby residential areas, Greenfield Primary School, parks and open space.

Statutory Protection

- 1.5 All trees (other than areas forming part of designated public open space, commercial orchards or private gardens) are subject to the provisions of the Forestry Act 1967. No more than 5m³ of timber may be felled in any calendar quarter without prior approval of a Felling License, or if otherwise required to implement a full planning permission.
- 1.6 Hedgerows on the site are subject to the provisions of the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and may not be removed without the prior approval of a Hedgerow Removal Notice, submitted to the Local Authority.
- 1.7 All trees may support wildlife, notably nesting birds and bat roosts, that are afforded statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). No tree surgery operations should be carried out without the prior approval of the project ecologist.
- 1.8 The Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council website was reviewed on 18th May 2026. The online mapping services identified no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Area designations affecting the Site.

2 SURVEY METHOD

Data Collection

2.1 Information has been produced on all hedgerows and trees (>75mm dbh) present within or adjacent the application site. All trees have been surveyed individually, but may in some instances be categorised in groups or woodlands. Groups are specified where overall condition, species type or quality is uniform or closely assimilates. Branch spreads and root protection areas of groups are assessed individually, but may be displayed collectively.

2.2 Life stage was assessed as follows:

Young (Y)	Recently established and/or showing juvenile form.
Semi-mature (S/M)	An established tree, but with growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. Within the first 1/3rd of life span.
Early-mature (E/M)	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but, if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. Within the second 1/3rd of life span.
Mature (M)	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final 1/3rd of life span.
Over-mature (O/M)	A senescent or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of life span. Possibly also containing structural defects requiring remedial work.
Ancient/Veteran (A/V)	Specimens exhibiting features of exceptional biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. Ancient trees will have the above features, together with demonstrable evidence of ancient features and age class for the species. These trees are considered to be irreplaceable habitats.
Dead (D)	The tree is dead. Its age up till death is of no significance.

2.3 Measurements have been recorded for height, stem diameter, crown clearance and branch spread at the cardinal points for all trees surveyed. Height measurements above 10m are accurate within 1m. Height, stem diameter and width measurements for hedgerows are provided as an average of the overall length.

2.4 Measurements of stem diameter were taken at 1.5m from ground level where conditions allowed. The diameters for multi-stemmed trees were recorded and root protections areas

(RPAs) calculated in accordance with formulae outlined in section 6 of British Standard 5837:2012. Hedgerow root protection area radii are to be plotted from the centreline of the hedge, unless specific stem locations have been identified.

2.5 Physiological and structural condition has been recorded as one of the following categories:

Good (G)	A tree or hedgerow in good health typical of the species. Needling little, if any, remedial work. Few minor defects of minimal significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure or decline.
Fair (F)	A tree or hedgerow with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of decline, including major defects in early life stages, or multiple minor defects. Remedial work possibly required.
Poor (P)	A tree with major structural or physiological defects such that it would be inappropriate to retain in its current or future environment. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.
Dead (D)	A tree no longer alive.

2.6 Estimated remaining contribution (ERC) has been categorised as: 0 - 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years, based upon an assessment of the tree's potential safe and useful life expectancy relative to its species type and environment.

2.7 Deadwood has been defined as the following:

Twigs	Small branch material up to 10mm diameter
Minor deadwood	Deadwood 10mm to 50mm diameter
Major deadwood	Deadwood greater than 50mm diameter

2.8 Structural defects, pathogens, disease and other relevant observations of trees condition have been noted. These are recorded in the appended schedule and are accompanied by recommendations for any responsive work.

2.9 Where remedial works have been recommended they have been assigned a priority code 1, 2 or 3:

- (1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.
- (2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.
- (3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management, where budget allows.

Tree Categorisation

2.10 Trees and hedgerows, as individuals, groups or woodlands, are assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837:2012 (below):

Table 1 – BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations cascade chart for tree quality assessment.

Category	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	2 Landscape Qualities	3 Cultural Values inc. Conservation
U Trees unsuitable for retention	Trees with a serious, irremediable structural defect such that early loss is expected (e.g. collapse; 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. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may be desirable to preserve.		
A Trees of high quality	Particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or Essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features.	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).
B Trees of moderate quality	Trees that might be included in Category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant but remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for longer than 40 years; or Trees that are good examples of their species but are limited in number, diversity or potential	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or Trees with particular local importance as landscape features.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

longevity.

Category C Trees of low quality	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.
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Limitations

- 2.11 The survey was a visual assessment undertaken from ground level - no aerial inspection or invasive inspection techniques (e.g. drilling, excavation) were undertaken. Only binoculars, polythene mallet and a metal probe have been used to aid tree assessment.
- 2.12 Where physical objects or vegetation obstructed inspection, measurements may have been estimated. A hash symbol # is indicated where measurements are estimated due to impeded access.
- 2.13 Specimens, such as shrubs or trees with a stem diameter less than 75mm, or those such a distance from the proposals to be of no significance, have not been fully assessed.
- 2.14 The recommendations and conclusions in this report relate only to the conditions found on this site at the time of the site visit and inspection. Trees are living organisms the condition of which can change significantly and sometimes unpredictably in short time periods, particularly when the surrounding environment is subject to change or extreme weather conditions.
- 2.15 The findings of this report are valid for a period of twelve months only from the date of survey. Any major alteration to the site or unforeseeable events (level changes, hydrological changes, severe weather events, tree works undertaken without seeking arboricultural advice etc) may affect the trees and necessitate a re-assessment of those specimens affected. Potential hazards and levels of risk may change as the site usage alters during and following completion of the development. Unless otherwise stated, all trees should be re-inspected in 12 months from the date of survey or following any major storm event.

- 2.16 This report relates strictly to the quality of existing trees and hedges and is intended to form a guidance document for their retention and management for planning purposes only. It is in no way intended to address subsidence or heave, a future risk thereof, or a detailed assessment of site soils. It remains the client's responsibility to ensure any building design or future tree removal is fully considered and supported with appropriate engineering advice.

3 SURVEY RESULTS

Tree Condition & Quality

- 3.1 The distribution of trees and hedgerows on the site is defined by the existing field pattern and adjoining residential gardens, woodland and railway.
- 3.2 Hedgerows extend along the north boundary and internal field boundaries and are generally considered to be of moderate quality where displaying intact and continuous form with limited gaps. These include H001, H003, H005, H019 and H046, identified as category B2/3. The west boundary is defined by pockets of remnant hedgerow and scrub that have been subject to degradation due to adjoining garden boundaries. This vegetation is considered to be of low quality (category C) and includes H006, G007, H007, T012, G013 and H042. H045 is a recently planted hedgerow at the east boundary, also considered to be of low quality; category C2.
- 3.3 To the east, the Site is bound by vegetation cover along the railway corridor within group G014. This is largely scrubby in character comprising a mix of broadleaf species and presenting a relatively limited constraint on the Site due to its continuous management to maintain statutory clearances for the railway. There are a series of more established individual trees along the boundary including T015, T016, T020 and T021. These comprise goat willow, whitebeam and oak. Over and above their future growth potential, these trees also present a limited constraint on the site. As a whole, the vegetation cover along this boundary is considered to be low quality (category C) with T020 identified as category B1.
- 3.4 To the south a small woodland adjoins the boundary, forming part of the adjacent public open space in third party land, known as Wentworth Green Space, adjoining the Site. The woodland makes a moderate contribution to the Site and adjoining landscape, considered to be category B2. The condition of edge trees throughout has been assessed, with these generally also being moderate quality, with the exception of heavily suppressed or declining trees. The composition of the woodland is broadleaf, with field maple, alder and birch being the dominant species. There is uniformity to age class and structure.
- 3.5 There are relatively few individual trees of note. T002 is a weeping willow that makes a positive contribution to the streetscene on Cemetery Road; category B1. The largest individual trees are T017 and T018, located on the internal field boundary towards the south of the Site. Both trees are late mature ash. T017 has a series of branch failures in the crown and is affected by

the decay fungus *Innonotus hispidus*. Its structural condition is likely to decline further, limiting its quality to category C1. Its canopy will require periodic crown management to extend its contribution to the landscape which should be focussed on the retention of its large main stem and branch framework as a habitat resource. T018 has a broader canopy and notable stem diameter. This tree also appears to be affected by *Innonotus hispidus* but, with exception to a single branch failure, has not yet suffered any significant visible structural decline. Internal white-rot is likely to be progressing and the tree's structural condition is likely to degrade further over time and also require ongoing management. At the current time it remains of moderate quality; category B1/3. There are otherwise limited individual trees of note within the Site, beyond insignificant garden trees in neighbouring properties or those forming part of the buffer planting and woodland to the east and south.

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

Development Proposal

- 4.1 The proposal is a full application for residential development, together with access, public open space, landscaping, drainage infrastructure and associated works. The scheme proposes 270no dwellings with access taken from Cemetery Road to the north. The layout includes a large area of public open space and BNG land to the south, alongside a LEAP. In addition, a central green is proposed and landscape buffers along the northern, eastern and southern boundaries. An attenuation tank and pond are proposed in the southern open space.
- 4.2 The proposed development layout is shown on the Tree Protection Plans which also illustrate the tree works required to facilitate its delivery; see **GLY0245 AR 03 & AR 04**.

Tree Removal & Facilitation Pruning

- 4.3 The proposed layout does not require the removal of any individual trees and makes provision to retain the existing hedgerow structure. In order to facilitate highways access into and around the proposed development, there will be removal of some sections of existing hedgerows as summarised below:
- H001 – remove 3no sections (< 15m wide each) to facilitate access and cut back or lay the hedgerow as required to facilitate the construction of a new footpath along Cemetery Road;
 - H003 – remove 1no section to facilitate access, equating to < 20% of the existing hedgerow;
 - H005 – remove 5no sections to facilitate access, equating to approximately 35% of the existing hedgerow;
 - H019 – remove 2no sections to facilitate access, equating to approximately 30% of the existing hedgerow; and
 - H045 – remove 1no section to facilitate pedestrian link, approximately 2m wide.
- 4.4 The overall structure and pattern of hedgerows will otherwise be retained, with opportunity for enhancement. Please refer to the supporting Biodiversity Net Gain assessment for exact quantum (linear metres) of hedgerow removal and creation.

Direct Construction Impact

- 4.5 With exception to the vegetation removal outlined above, there are a limited number of locations where works are proposed within or in close proximity to retained trees or hedgerows and their associated RPA. These include the construction of the adoptable highway alongside the north RPA of H003, H005, T017, T018 and H019.
- 4.6 In respect of T018, the proposed highway service strip is shown within the RPA, extending to approximately 0.5m width and occupying approximately 4.2m², less than 1% of the tree's overall RPA. It is anticipated that this margin would be seeded, with any underlying service ducts and the residual extent of concrete haunching used to support kerblines installed in the upper 600mm of soil horizons.
- 4.7 Proposed drainage pipes are shown to the east and west of T018, beyond the RPA, together with a shallow 1:3 batter grading into the fringe of the RPA to both the north and west. This batter allows for soft landscaping to tie the proposed road levels into the existing level of the RPA, resulting in a slight increase in ground levels (no cutting in). In combination with the service margin mentioned above, this affects <5% of the RPA. The existing ground conditions are currently subject to regular agricultural cultivation. As a result, localised surface level disturbance in the upper soil horizons should not materially affect the overall condition of the tree, providing it is suitably protected during the construction process. A structural stone and soil mix can be utilised for any marginal level increases associated with the proposed batter, maintaining an aerobic soil structure that has limited effects on underlying roots.
- 4.8 Given the historic and continuing cultivation of soils within this location, and the particularly limited extent of encroachment, it is considered that the works would have a negligible impact on T018, subject to a suitable scheme of tree protection and standard guidance for utilities installation being followed.
- 4.9 A similar batter is proposed in the north RPA of T017, resulting in an increase in existing levels of approximately 1.3m at the road edge, tapering southward to meet with existing ground levels within the RPA. Overall, this results in an encroachment of approximately 6.5% of the RPA. These works should not be considered unreasonable given the low quality of the tree and its declining condition, which will necessitate crown reduction due to its structural condition.

- 4.10 Similar minor encroachment extends along the buffer zone of H005 and H019 where retained. This encroachment again relates to the highway service margin only, occupying land alongside the hedgerows that has been regularly cultivated. This is unlikely to impact the overall condition of the hedgerows significantly, providing ground levels are suitably reinstated along the hedgerow margin following construction. Supplementary hedgerow planting can also be completed where necessary as part of wide enhancements to hedgerow condition, forming a component of the site's Biodiversity Net Gain commitment.
- 4.11 Localised level changes will also be carried out towards the south of the Site to tie existing levels at the woodland edge (W040) into the proposed attenuation basin levels. The proposed engineering contours do not indicate any extensive cut within or near to RPAs, such that providing these works are supervised by the project Arboriculturalist, there should be limited direct disturbance to the woodland edge.

Indirect Construction Impact

- 4.12 There is a risk that trees & hedgerows to be retained could become damaged during associated demolition and construction works if not appropriately protected during the build process. It is essential an appropriate working area is established to restrict the space over which potentially damaging activities are carried out. These risks are normal of all development near trees and should not be considered unreasonable.
- 4.13 The Tree Retention & Protection Plan outlines the proposed construction exclusion zone to all trees and hedgerows to be retained.

Residual Impact

- 4.14 Residual impact concerns the effects of the development that may be experienced following its completion and during operation. This typically comprises pressure to prune or remove trees due to them causing shading, seasonal nuisance, direct or indirect damage to structures, or being over-dominant to buildings resulting in pressure for removal.
- 4.15 To the west boundary, existing scrubby vegetation, remnant hedgerow and small trees will be amalgamated within private gardens (H006 to G008 inclusive, G041 and H042). This is likely to lead to some progressive removal and/or decline through more intensive management. The existing features along this boundary have already been subject to such influences and as a result are of low quality. This residual impact should therefore not be considered of any

particular importance in arboricultural terms and can be suitably mitigated through the proposed development's wider scheme of ecological mitigation.

- 4.16 Elsewhere, the layout has afforded substantial buffers to retained trees, notably T002, T017, T018, the vegetation along the railway corridor to the east and the existing woodland to the south. Hedgerows are retained in open space corridors, securing their positive long-term management.

5 ABRORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 5.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan, see **GLY0245 AR03 & AR04** and survey schedule; see **Figures and Appendix A**.

Access Facilitation Works

- 5.2 The following tree surgery operations are to be completed prior to any construction works commencing on site. They are to be carried out by an appropriately qualified and insured arboricultural contractor and in strict accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

- H001 – remove 2no sections to facilitate access;
- H003 – remove 1no section to facilitate access;
- H005 – remove 4no sections to facilitate access;
- H019 – remove 2no sections to facilitate access;
- H045 – remove 1no section to facilitate pedestrian link;
- T017 – reduce canopy by approximately 30% due to structural condition.

Tree Protection

- 5.3 Tree protection fencing and ground protection is to be erected following the completion of facilitation tree surgery works. The alignment and format of fencing shall be in accordance with the protection plan; see **GLY0245 AR03 & AR04**. The method statement and guidance for tree protection measures set out on the plans must be strictly adhered to at all times. Prior to any works commencing on site, the tree protection will be inspected by the project arboriculturist to ensure it is compliant with the protection plan.

Earthworks within the RPA

- 5.4 Where localised batters at highway edges are proposed within the RPA, ground levels shall be made up using a suitable structural soil mix comprising 50% 32mm-62mm clean stone and 50% PAS100 compost. Soils should be laid in 300mm layers and consolidated by hand only. No machinery shall be used within the RPA. A site-won topsoil dressing of 150mm depth shall be applied up to finish ground level, ready for soft landscaping.

- 5.5 Following completion of works, the working area and wider RPA will be inspected and any debris and surplus soil removed immediately. The objective is to minimise disturbance to the RPA as far as reasonably possible.

Arboricultural Monitoring

- 5.6 Following the commencement of development, the project arboriculturist will visit site monthly to ensure tree protection measures and site works remain in accordance with the protection plan. A record of site visits will be retained by the Site Manager.

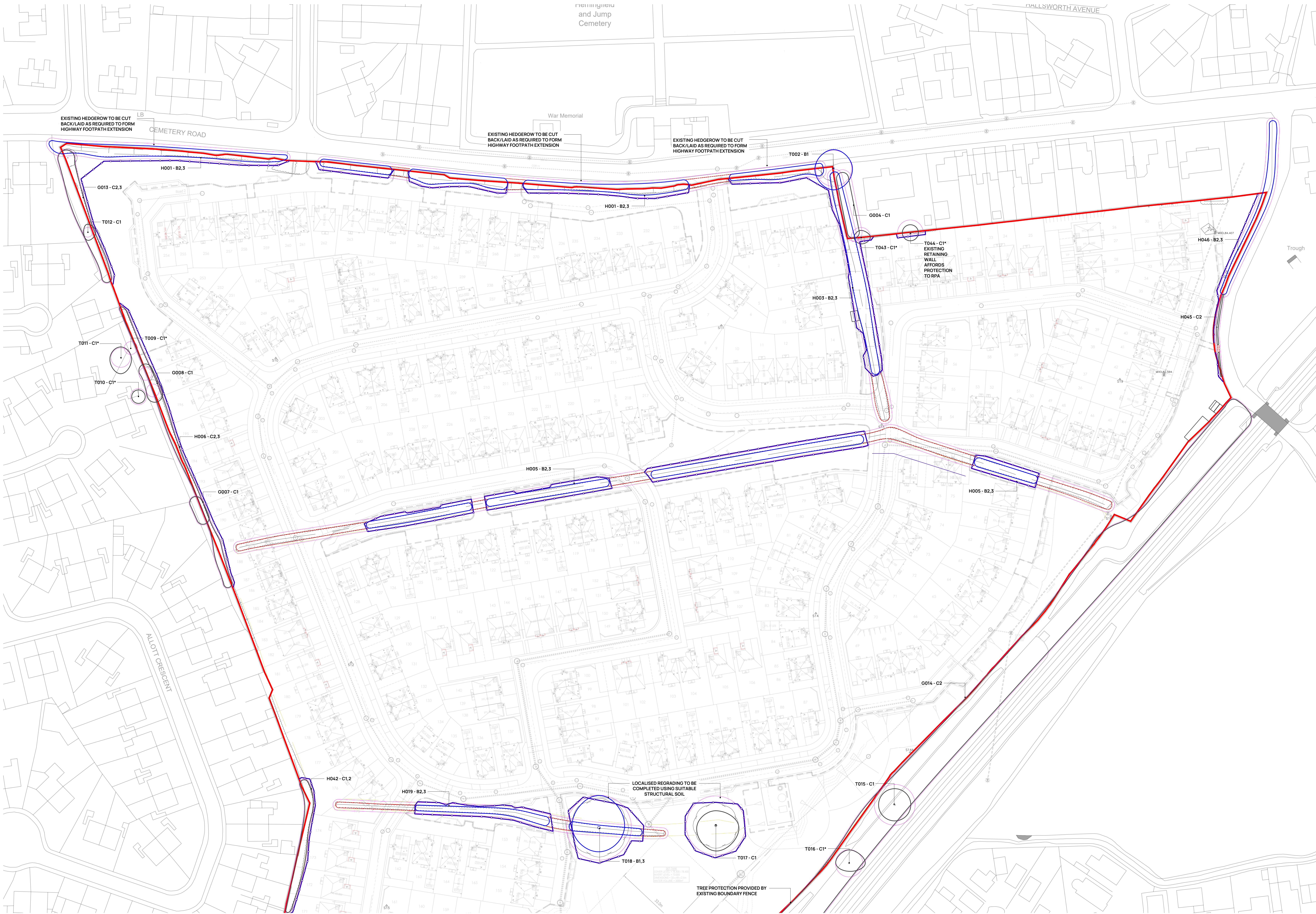
Practical Completion

- 5.7 A final site inspection should be carried out by the project Arboriculturalist at practical completion. All tree RPAs shall be checked ensuring no construction debris, litter or hazardous material have been left. Any visibly damaged or compact areas of ground in soft landscaped areas shall be remediated with hand forking and mulch.

6 SUMMARY

- 6.1 This Assessment has been produced in relation to proposed development at land south of Cemetery Road, Jump. It has outlined an assessment of tree condition and quality on the site, highlighted constraints and categorised specimens in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012. It concludes that there are no significant arboricultural impacts associated with the proposed development that should be considered important to the planning decision-making process.
- 6.2 All existing trees are retained, with minimal impact and suitable relationships with the site's proposed layout and future use. Some areas of hedgerow removal are proposed throughout the site to facilitate highways and drainage. Vegetation on the west boundary of the site is likely to be subject to intensive management by future residents or subject to piecemeal removal, however, this is already of low quality. These impacts will be fully mitigated by landscape and ecological proposals that will secure extensive new tree and hedgerow planting, along with the enhancement and positive management of retained hedgerows. Minor highway works will be completed at the fringe of some hedgerow and tree RPAs, but these are likely to represent a minimal impact subject to the implementation of recommended protection measures.
- 6.3 The scheme demonstrates a considered response to arboricultural constraints.

FIGURES



Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Tree Survey Reference
Tree number & quality categorisation, to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Asterisk indicates tree not included on topographical survey, to be surveyed
(T = individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = hedgerow)
- Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Trees to be Removed
All tree surgery operations to be completed by an appropriately qualified and insured contractor. No works to be undertaken without prior approval of the project Ecologist.

BS5837 Tree Quality Categorisation

- Category A
High quality
- Category B
Moderate quality
- Category C
Low quality
- Category U
Unsuitable for retention

Tree Removal & Protection Measures

Tree Protection Fencing
All works to be carried out within or around the tree protection zone are to be carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction. Recommendations: Tree Protection Fencing to be erected along the agreed alignment in accordance with the approved detail, as shown on the drawing, prior to the commencement of works.

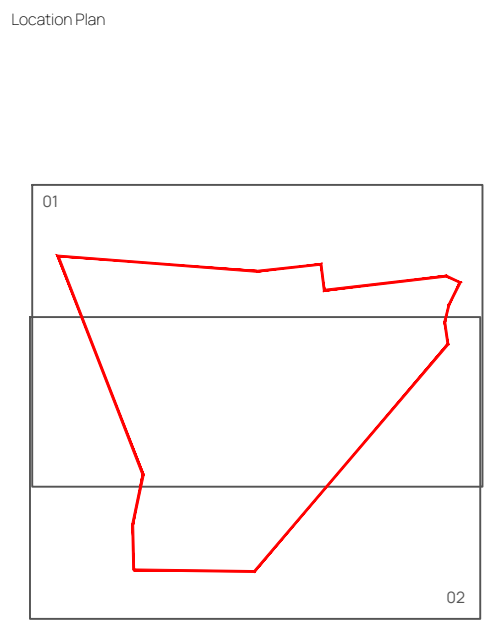
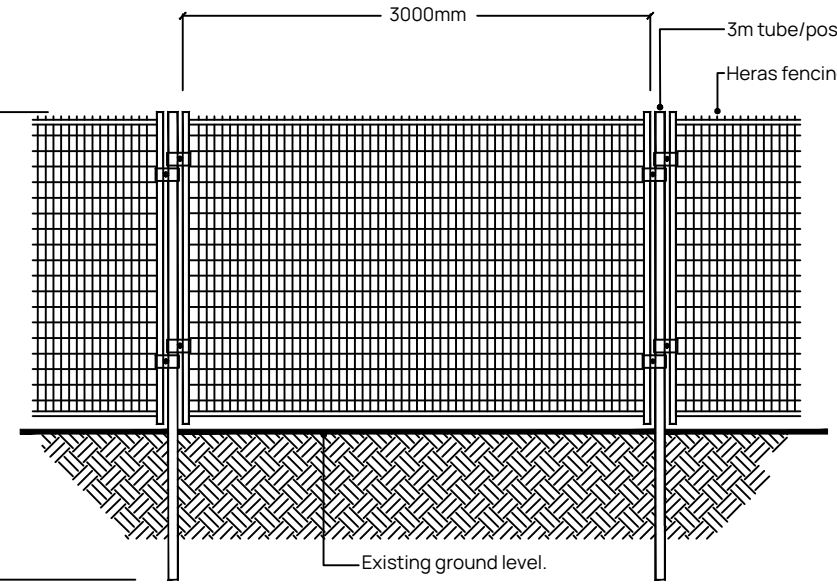
Fencing must be checked daily by the site manager. Any breach will be reinstated immediately.

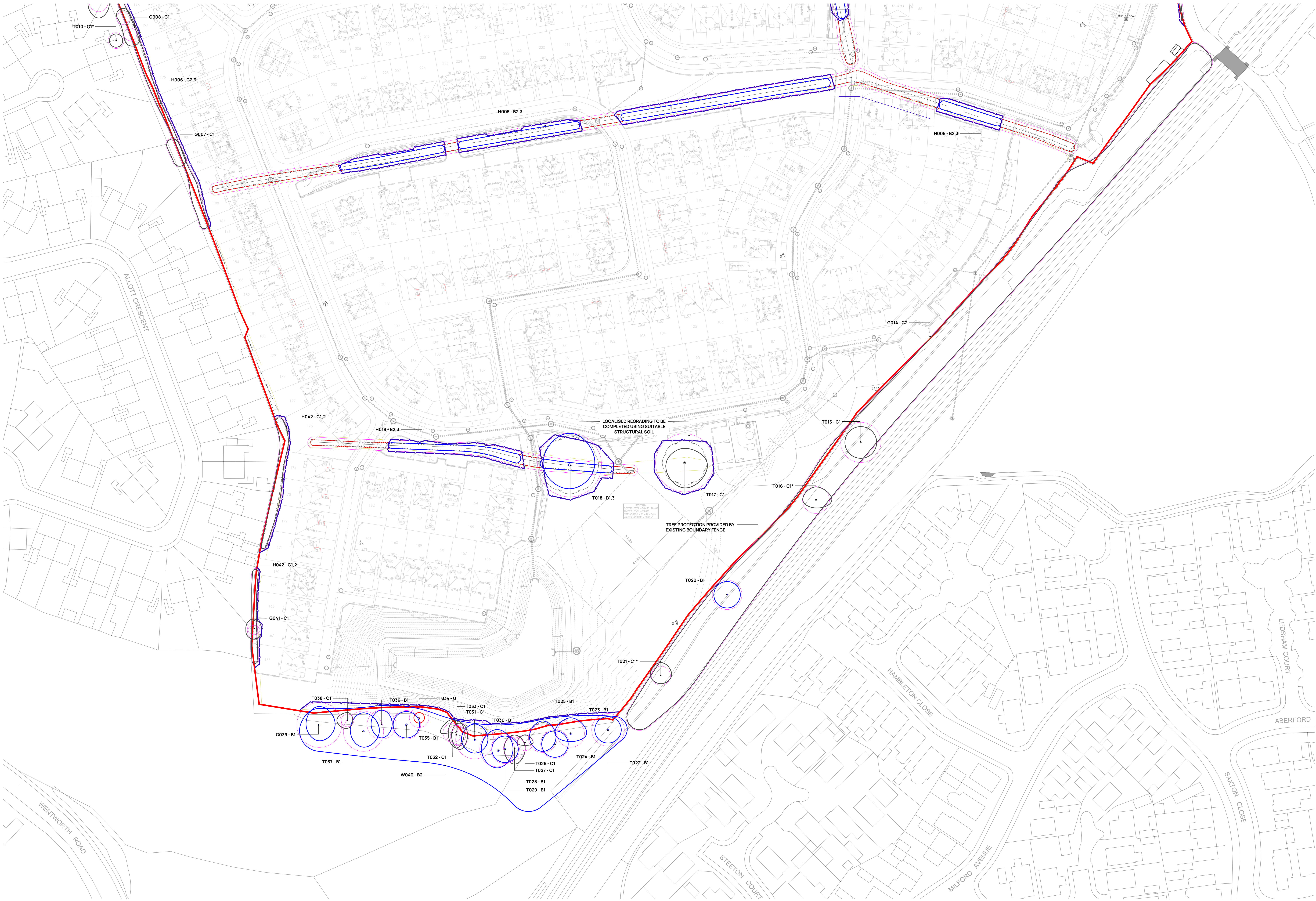
The removal of fencing must be agreed with the project landscape architect/arboriculturalist and Planning Authority.



- Tree Protection Signage**
To be erected on protective fencing at 2m height and 5m intervals
- Static heras fencing is to be erected to protect trees within the development area in accordance with BS 5837:2012.
 - 3000 x 2000mm galvanneal steel heras fence panels to be used.
 - All panels to be secured to 3000mm long steel scaffolding tubestemmer posts using kno heras clips per unit. All clips to be secured tightly to avoid movement and reduce potential for vandalism or theft.
 - 3000mm scaffolding tubestemmer posts are to be driven into the ground to a recommended depth of 950mm. Existing hard surfaces are to be removed by hand dig only unless otherwise stated in a supporting Arboricultural Method Statement.
 - No heavy plant or machinery will be used during the erection of the tree protection fencing to ensure the safety of the trees and associated root protection areas.
 - Once erected these zones must not be encroached upon, unless completing works in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Typical Tree Protection Fence Detail (nts)





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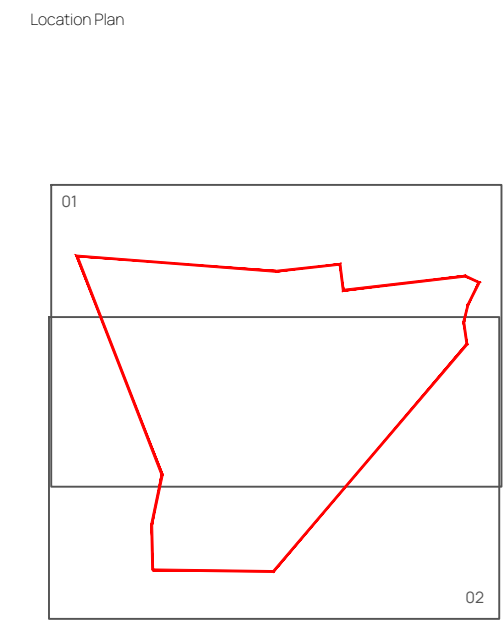
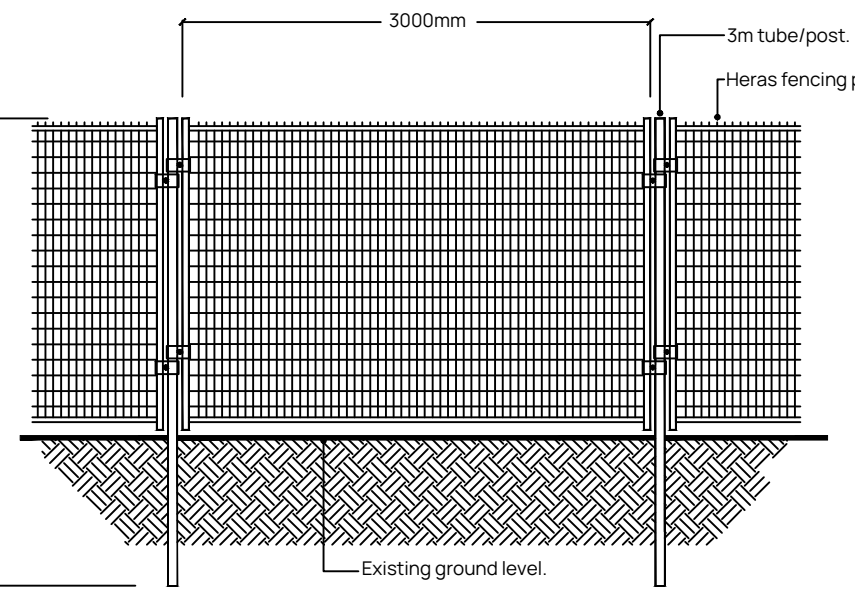
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Typical Tree Protection Fence Detail (nts)



APPENDIX A

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Site Location: Land off Cemetery Road, Jump
Job Ref: GLY0245
Client: BDW Yorkshire West

Survey Date: February 2026

Recommendations - Priority Code

- (1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.
- (2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.
- (3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management.

= Measurement estimated

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Observations	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
H001	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	M	100#	0	1.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Roadside hedgerow defining field boundary. Located on steep bank, falling into site. Areas dominated by ivy. Clipped recently with more scrubby canopy to south.		B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T002	Weeping willow (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	E/M	560	2	15	7	7	8	7	Good	Good	Typical broad, pendulous habit, extending over sure corner and highway. Located on bank at roadside, above site.		B1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.7m. Area: 141 sq m.
H003	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	M	100#	0	2.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Typical field hedgerow. Continuous form.		B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Observations	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
G004	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	E/M	300#	2	8	2#	2#	2#	2#	Fair	Poor	Linear group of conifers in neighbouring garden. Single holly in central section. Historically topped.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m
H005	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	M	100#	0	2	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Typical field hedgerow. Continuous form. Regularly managed and cut.		B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
H006	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	E/M	100	0	5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Poor	Fragmented area of remnant hedgerow that has been degraded in part by garden boundaries. Bramble dominant throughout.		C2,3	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
G007	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	S/M	80#	1.5	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Poor	2no multistemmed trees that have regenerated from former hedgerow vegetation into bushy habit.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 0.96m
G008	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	200#	3	8	2	2	2	2	Fair	Poor	Remnant hedgerow trees with poor form. Canopy adjoining site has been cut back as part of agricultural maintenance.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 2.4m
T009	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	200#	3	7	3	3	3	2	Fair	Poor	Remnant hedgerow trees on boundary.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 2.4m

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T010	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	S/M	250#	3	12#	2.5#	2.5#	2.5#	2.#5	Fair	Fair	Located in neighbouring garden. Drawn, etiolated canopy.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.
T011	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	S/M	300#	2	12#	4	4	6	4#	Fair	Fair	Located in neighbouring garden. Drawn, partly asymmetrical canopy.		C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T012	Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	S/M	150#	2	6	3	3	3	1.5	Fair	Poor	Poor drawn firm with damage to lower branching from past agricultural management.		C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.
G013	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	150#	1	5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Poor	Remnant hedgerow with scattered outgrown hawthorn trees and bramble thicket below.	-	C2,3	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
G014	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Y-S/M	150#	1	8	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Poor	Scrubby vegetation and young trees (mainly pioneer species) extending across railway embankment beyond site boundary.	-	C2	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Observations	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T015	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	M	300# 380# 200# 250# 250#	3	9	6#	6#	6#	6#	Fair	Fair	Typical multistemmed example of species with dense branching. Located approximately 4m beyond site boundary fence on railway embankment.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.
T016	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	E/M	300# 300#	3	9	5#	6#	3#	5#	Fair	Fair	Asymmetric crown. Located approximately 3m beyond site boundary fence on railway embankment.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 5.1m. Area: 82 sq m.
T017	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	920	2	15	5.5	8.5	9.5	7	Fair	Poor	Late mature hedgerow ash that has suffered a series of major stem/branch failures as a result of widespread colonisation by <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Large wounds from past failures visible to north side and southeast side of stem, with large fractured branch lying below canopy. Regular cultivation within 2m of stem to north and south side. Large stem diameter indicative of notable age. Crown management required to extend contribution.	Crown reduce 3-4m to promote retrenchment and habitat value (2).	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 11.0m. Area: 380 sq m.
T018	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	1010	2	18	12	9.5	9	10	Good	Fair	Large broad canopied mature hedgerow ash. Large past branch failure to south side of stem at 6m. Staining from <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> visible at wound. Socket cavities (minor) visible at 4 and 5m on minor stem. Regular cultivation within 2m of stem to north and south side. Large stem diameter indicative of notable age. Crown management required to extend contribution.	Review condition pre-construction and confirm remedial work (2).	B1,3	10+ Years	Radius: 12.1m. Area: 460 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Observations	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
H019	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	M	100	0	1.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Intensively managed hegerow with low height but otherwise intact continuous form. Would benefit from rotational cutting regime.	-	B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T020	Common whitebeam (<i>Sorbus aria</i>)	E/M	300 250 250	1	10	5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Densely branched multileadered tree on railway embankment.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.
T021	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	S/M	300	3	10	5	4	3	4	Good	Fair	Unremarkable young tree on railway embankment, approx 2m from boundary fence.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T022	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		300 300 300	4	15	5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Multileadered tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.2m. Area: 121 sq m.
T023	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		430	4	15	6	6	3	6	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.
T024	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		450	3	15	5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
T025	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		450	3	15	6.5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.

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T026	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		250	3	15	3	3	1	3	Good	Fair	Suppressed tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.
T027	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	350	3	15	5	4	6	4	Good	Fair	Suppressed tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.
T028	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		450	3	15	5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
T029	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		550	3	15	7.5	6	7	6	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.
T030	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	E/M	400 450	3	17	6	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.
T031	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	E/M	290	3	15	5	3	5	3	Good	Fair	Drawn/suppressed tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.
T032	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	E/M	300	3	15	5.5	3	5	3	Good	Fair	Drawn/suppressed tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Observations	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T033	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	E/M	200 220	3	15	5	1	0	4.5	Good	Fair	Drawn/suppressed tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T034	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	E/M	310	3	15	2	2	2	2	Poor	Poor	Predominantly dead with crown collapsing. See W040.	-	U	<10 years	Radius: 3.7m. Area: 43 sq m.
T035	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		450	3	15	5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.
T036	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)		300 350	3	15	5.5	4	5	4	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.
T037	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	M	450 450	3	17	7	6	6	5	Good	Fair	Tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.
T038	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	S/M	100 100 100 100	3	10	3	2	3	4	Good	Fair	Multistemmed tree at woodland edge. See W040.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.
G039	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	M	500	3	17	7	6	6	5	Good	Fair	Codominant pair at woodland edge.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 8.5m. Area: 227 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Observations	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
G040	Mixed species (Mixed species)	E/M	400 avg	3	17	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Small broadleaved woodland neighbouring site, containing T022 to G039 inclusive, and wider setting of tree cover to south. Moderate landscape value and reasonable structure. Field maple dominant species.	-	B2	20+ Years	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.
G041	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	M	200#	3	8	2	2	2	2	Fair	Poor	Remnant hedgerow trees with poor form. East side canopy adjoining site has been cut back as part of agricultural maintenance.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 2.4m
H042	Elder (Sambucus nigra) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Field maple (Acer campestre)	M	100#	0	1.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Fragmented hedgerow on west boundary that has become degraded from adjacent garden boundaries. Dominated by bramble.	-	C1,2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T043	Cherry (Prunus serrulata var.)	E/M	300#	2	5	2.5#	3.5#	2.5#	2.5#	Poor	Poor	Garden tree in neighbouring property that has been heavily cut back to poor standard. Inaccessible due to electric fences in field.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T044	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	E/M	400#	2	5	3#	3#	3#	3#	Poor	Poor	Garden tree in neighbouring property that has been heavily cut back to poor standard. Inaccessible due to electric fences in field.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.
H045	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	S/M	50	1	1.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Newly planted hawthorn hedgerow. Intensively managed.	-	C2	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.

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H046	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	M	100	0	2	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Field hedgerow in good continuous form.	-	B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.

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