



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to BS5837:2012 at:

Penistone Cricket Club
Penistone,
South Yorkshire
S36 8YL

Prepared for:
Penistone Cricket Club
Penistone,
South Yorkshire
S36 8YL

Date: *February 2018*

Reference: AWA2142



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We are instructed by Paul Dalton of Penistone Cricket Club 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 February 2018.
- 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 a laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MLCFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr James Brown BSc (Hons) Arboriculture MArborA, and Mr Ricky Nos BSc (Hons), FdSc (Arboriculture), TechArborA.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** 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 located on Queen Street in Penistone, a market town and civil parish in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site is a cricket club with surrounding grounds. Arable farmland is situated to the north of the site with the River Don running along the site's southern boundary. Adjacent woodland is situated to the east and west of the site.
- 2.1.3 The approximate tree survey area is detailed in the highlighted (2017) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area (unless such works are approved by planning permission). If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.
- 3.1.2 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998: 2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 68 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 59 individual trees and 9 groups of trees or shrubs. Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 26 trees or groups are retention category 'B', and the remaining 41 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).
- 3.2.2 Species diversity at the site is relatively good, with species present including Poplar, Cherry, Alder, Sycamore, Willow, Ash, Horse Chestnut, Sorbus and Hawthorn. The site's trees had a good age diversity with a mix of semi mature, early mature and mature trees.
- 3.2.3 The site's most significant trees are the large mature Poplars situated along the southern edge of the cricket pitch (T3 to T12). The trees are very prominent within the site and collectively form a significant landscape feature. All the trees are in good or fair overall condition with only occasional deadwood in their crowns. They all appear to have had minor crown lifting works undertaken in the past, leaving occasional dead stubs to their main stems and lower crowns. Some of the trees have exposed primary roots with minor damage, likely caused when mowing the adjacent cricket pitch. Trees T5 to T8 have some bark damage from a fence attached to the base of their main stems; it is recommended to remove the fence to prevent further damage to the trees' stems in future.

- 3.2.4 A number of early mature to mature Alder, Sycamore, Ash and Willow trees are situated along the river banking at the site's southern boundary (T14 to T28, G57 to T67). All trees have numerous exposed primary roots and soil erosion at their base due to their positions on the edge of the river. Collectively the trees contribute to the structural integrity of the river banking. The trees also provide effective established screening of the site from the adjacent land to the south.
- 3.2.5 A dense band of predominantly semi to early mature Cherries runs through the centre of the site (T29 to G44). While individually the trees are only of low value, collectively the group has some landscape value, providing a natural buffer separating the cricket pitch from the scrubland to the east.
- 3.2.6 Sporadic individual trees and shrub groups are situated on the banking along the north eastern edge of the site (T45 to T53). Access to this area of the site was very limited due to boggy ground and dense bramble cover, and so the trees were only given cursory inspections from a distance. While the trees along this boundary have the potential to provide screening of the site from the land to the north, they are only of relatively low arboricultural value and should not pose a significant constraint to development at the site.
- 3.2.7 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4) in such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.8 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) is detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5. 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.
- 3.2.9 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of the low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new car park and access road. 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, 10 trees and 2 tree groups will require removal as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.
- 4.2.2 The trees that require removal are T29, G30, T31, T32, T33, T49, T50, G51, T52, T53, T54 and T61.
- 4.2.3 Trees T53, T54 and T61 are very low value and their removal is of little significance.
- 4.2.4 The removal of the Cherry trees T29, G30, T31, T32 and T33 will have a minor negative impact in the short term, but these can be easily replaced with new landscape plantings in more suitable positions around the proposed new attenuation pond to the centre of the site.
- 4.2.5 The removal of northern trees T49, T50, G51 and T52 will also have a minor negative impact in the short term, but replacement landscape plantings along the boundary would mitigate for the tree removals and would improve the site's tree cover and screening from the adjacent land in the long term.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

- 4.3.1 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.
- 4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. The proposed new access road encroaches into the edge of the RPA of trees T3, T4, T5, T6, T7 and T15. The construction of hard surfaces within the

RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can be overcome or minimised in this instance by employing a 'no-dig' type construction methods with a porous final surface.

- 4.3.3 The proposed new car park encroaches into the edge of the RPA of trees T58, T62 and T63. However, the encroachment is very minor, and the detailed RPA for these trees is likely to be a slightly exaggerated representation of the trees' actual rooting area. As such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained trees should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.
- 4.3.4 The proposed new access road will create a higher value target beneath the mature Poplars T3 to T12. It is therefore recommended to remove any significant deadwood from the trees' crowns for the development.
- 4.3.5 The proposals have considered tree crown positions in relation to the development. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 4.3.6 The buildability of the proposed 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 excellent 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 site's 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



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

23rd February 2018

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 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.*

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James previously worked in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Mr Dave Farmer *FdSc (Arb). MArborA. PTI (Lantra).*

Dave has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (with Distinction) and is qualified in Professional Tree Inspection. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Dave has many years of experience within the tree care profession, including lecturing in arboriculture. His work focuses on diagnosing potential tree risk problems, and recommending appropriate treatments and work programmes.

Dr Felicity Stout *Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA.*

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced Social Forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Ricky Nos *BSc (Hons), FdSc (Arboriculture), TechArborA.*

Ricky is a trained arborist with 10 years of experience in the private and local authority sectors, taking in all aspects of arboricultural work. He has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and a BSc (Honours) in Outdoor Management, and is a technician Member of the Arboricultural Association. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects, involving tree inspections and the preparation of Tree Reports to BS 5837:2012.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837 (2012). Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - 'Tree Work: Recommendations'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

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

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	10	6	150	Yes	1.5	3	3.5	4	2.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Normal	On edge of river banking. Limited access.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T2	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	12	8	140	Yes	1.5	3.5	4	4.5	3.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Normal	On edge of river banking. Limited access.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T3	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	910	No	10	15	13	12	12	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.
T4	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	790	No	10	7.5	7	10	6	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Moderate deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.
T5	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	710	No	6	7.5	6	6.5	4	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Pruning wounds from crown lifting, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Fence nailed to stem at base	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Remove fence from stem regardless of development. Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T6	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	670	No	5	8.5	8.5	8.5	3	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Fence nailed to stem at base	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Remove fence from stem regardless of development. Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.
T7	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	650	No	6	8.5	7.5	10	5.5	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Fence nailed to stem at base	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Remove fence from stem regardless of development. Recommended to remove deadwood from crown for development.
T8	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	570	No	4	7	6.5	7.5	4	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Fence nailed to stem at base	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Remove fence from stem regardless of development. Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.
T9	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	550	No	4	6.5	7	7.5	3.5	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T10	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	620	No	5	8.5	5.5	7.5	4.5	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.
T11	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	670	No	5	8	6	9	3	Exposed primary roots with mower damage	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.
T12	Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>	Mature	30	1	750	No	3	8.5	7.5	8	3.5	Exposed roots, Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Some large exposed primary roots to east due to compaction from footpath at base	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Recommended to remove deadwood from crown.
G13	Willow. Ash. Elder.	<i>Salix sp. Fraxinus sp. Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4	10+	40	Yes	1	See plan				Soil erosion, Exposed roots, Limited access around base	Single and multiple stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Dense group of Willow, Ash and Elder on banking. Limited access.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T14	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	11	4	290, 290, 270, 140	No	2	6.5	3.5	4.5	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T15	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	11	6	200	No	2	4.5	4.5	7	5.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Ivy covered, Epicormic growths	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition								Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works	
T16	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Semi-mature	11	4	120, 150, 130, 110	Yes	2	1.5	3	3	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required	
T17	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	9	3	300, 120, 150	Yes	1	1	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Minor decay	Moderate dieback, Moderate deadwood	Considerable dieback in crown	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	C	No works required	
T18	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6	10+	50	Yes	1	2	3	2.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required	
T19	Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	140	Yes	1.5	1	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Minor deadwood	Slight lean west	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required	
T20	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Dead	11	6	180	Yes	3	2.5	4	2	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	All dead / absent, Major dieback, Major deadwood	Dead Alder	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	No works required	
T21	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	14	1	400	Yes	4	4	3	5	4	Soil erosion, Exposed roots, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths	Moderate deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required	

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T22	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	2	320, 370	No	5	6	5	7	5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T23	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	3	230, 250, 270	No	11	3.5	2	6	4	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T24	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	3	140, 200, 270	No	2	5	5	5	4	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed, at 0.5m, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T25	Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Mature	18	3	420, 530, 500	No	10	4	8	10	7	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Moderate deadwood	Large mature Willow leaning over river	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T26	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	16	6	350	No	8	6.5	8	7.5	4.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Tight union, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Moderate deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T27	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	18	3	420, 390, 200	No	4	4.5	5	7	5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T28	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	17	1	420	No	5	0.5	7	6	2	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Moderate dieback, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T29	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	7	1	280	No	1	5	3.5	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Bark damage, Major cavity, Minor decay	Minor deadwood	Large cavity at base means likely unsuitable for retention near development	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G30	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	15	10+	150	Yes	3	See plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed, Multiple stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches	Dense group of semi to early mature Cherry stems	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T31	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	13	4	200, 90, 120, 200	No	3	6.5	4.5	1	4.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs, Slight lean	Minor deadwood	Slight lean north	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T32	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	15	2	120, 170	No	3	3	3	1.5	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Two main stems are intertwined and rubbing against each other	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T33	Sorbus	<i>Sorbus sp.</i>	Mature	8	10+	120	No	1.5	4	4	4.5	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark, Bark damage	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T34	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	15	2	200, 190	No	3	3	3.5	4.5	3.8	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Tight union	Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T35	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	11	4	120, 120, 170, 80	No	3	4	3	3.5	3.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Minor deadwood	Snapout from one south eastern stem at 1m. Bleeds from main stems. Minor symptoms of bacterial canker.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T36	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	8	1	210	No	3	3.5	3	3.5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Tight union	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T37	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mature	12	1	400	No	3	4.5	4	2.5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Multiple stemmed at 1.5m, Vertical, Bark damage, Minor cavities, Tight union	Minor deadwood	Large main stem torn out from south eastern side at 1m. Good ecological value.	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G38	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	15	4	200, 170, 210, 210	No	3	4.5	7	6	4	No visual defects	Single and multiple stemmed Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Group of 3 early mature Cherries	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T39	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	15	4	190, 140, 220, 90	No	1	1.5	4.5	5.5	2	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs	Minor deadwood	Burrow underneath tree at base	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T40	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mature	15	1	280	No	6	4.5	5	4.5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs, Bark damage, Minor cavity	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T41	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mature	12	3	190, 140, 300	No	2	4.5	5	6.5	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

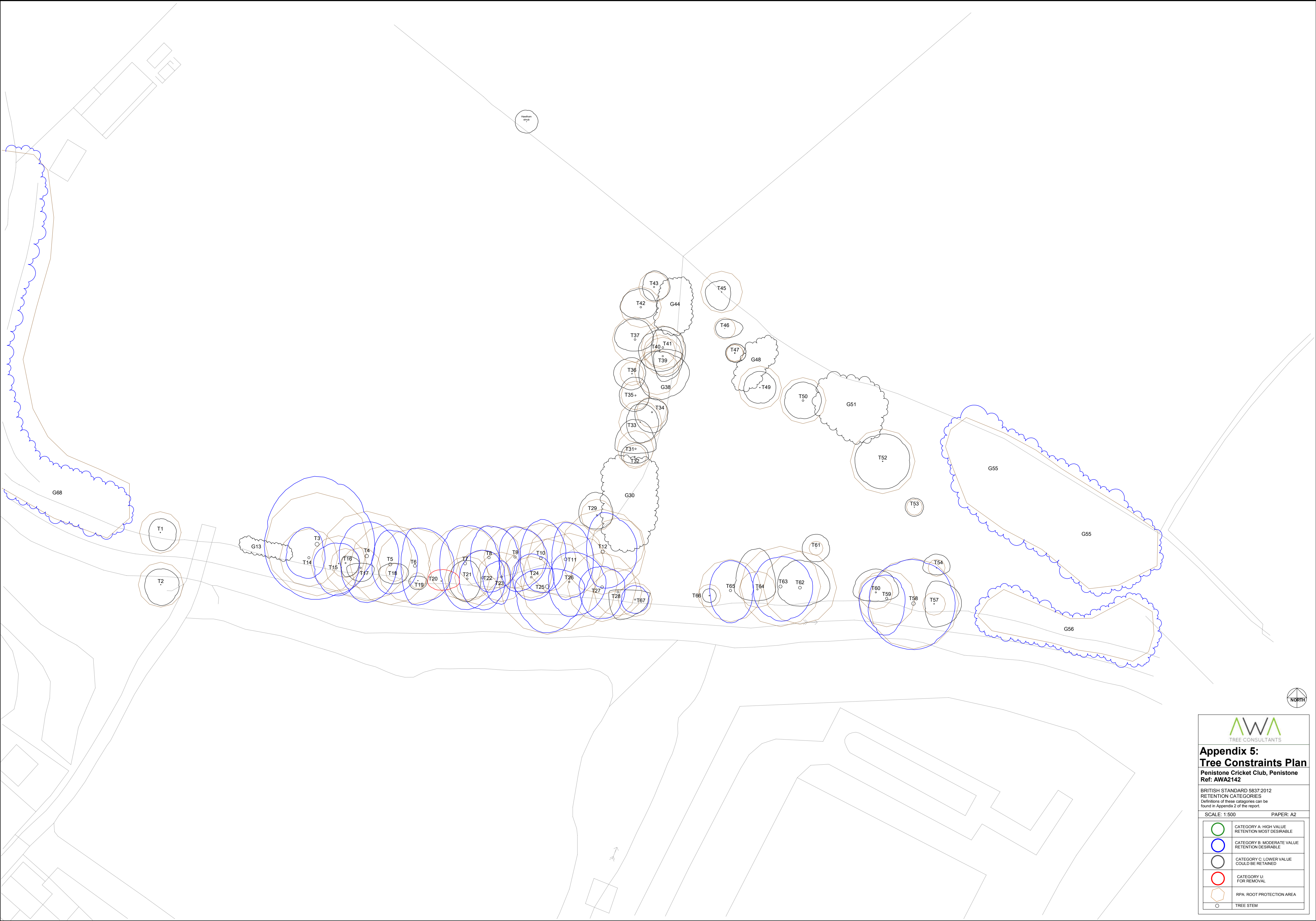
Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T42	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mature	12	1	360	No	2	4	3.5	2.5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Multiple stemmed at 1.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Moderate deadwood	Large central limb is dead and covered in fungal brackets	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T43	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Semi-mature	8	3	110, 140, 200	No	1	3.5	3.5	3	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	One stem has numerous cracks	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G44	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	14	10+	150	Yes	2	See plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed, Multiple stemmed, Vertical	Minor deadwood	Group of semi mature Cherry stems	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T45	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	4	6	150	Yes	1	2.5	2	4	3.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Minor deadwood	Growing out of and damaging boundary wall. Situating beneath overhead power lines.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T46	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	6	10+	60	Yes	1	2	4	2	2	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Very limited access	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T47	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	150	Yes	3	2	2.5	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Very limited access	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G48	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	4	10+	50	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base	Single and multiple stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Very limited access. Group of Hawthorns at top of banking. Situated beneath power lines.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T49	Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	8	10+	120	Yes	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Normal	Very limited access. At bottom of banking.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T50	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	10	4	230, 220, 200, 150	Yes	1	4	4	4	4	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	Normal	Very limited access	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G51	Sycamore. Hawthorn.	<i>Acer sp.</i> <i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Early-mature	13	3	350, 200, 200	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base	Single and multiple stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Very limited access. Group of two Sycamores and one Hawthorn on banking.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T52	Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>	Mature	10	10+	180	Yes	1	6	6	6	6	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark, Minor cavities, Major cavities, Minor decay	Moderate deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches	Very limited access. Likely unsuitable for retention close to new development	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T53	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	140	Yes	3	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal	Limited access	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T54	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6	1	150	No	0.5	3	3	1.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Tight union	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G55	Sycamore. Hawthorn.	<i>Acer sp. Crataegus sp.</i>	Early-mature	12	10+	250	Yes	2	See plan				Widespreading woodland type group of semi to early mature trees on sloped banking. Mostly Sycamore with Hawthorn understorey. Sparsely situated - 5m spacings. Moderate collective value.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
G56	Sycamore. Ash. Alder. Willow.	<i>Acer sp. Fraxinus sp. Alnus sp. Salix sp.</i>	Early-mature	15	10+	300	Yes	2	See plan				Group of early mature to mature Sycamore, Ash and Alder along river banking. Lots of exposed roots and soil erosion. Some stems in water. 2m spacings approx. Moderate to high amenity value as a group.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T57	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	16	1	200	Yes	6	5	6	5	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Normal	Limited access. Slight lean east.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T58	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	20	1	800	Yes	3	9.5	9	10	10	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Minor deadwood	Limited access	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T59	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	20	1	500	Yes	7	5	4	8	6	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Minor deadwood	Limited access	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T60	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	18	1	300	Yes	1.5	5	5	2	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Minor deadwood	Limited access	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T61	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	4	6	50	No	0.5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T62	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	18	3	210, 220, 570	No	3	6	6.5	4	5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Minor decay, Major cavities, Bark damage, Major decay	Minor deadwood	Large exposed primary roots and soil erosion. Large bark wound on eastern main stem from base to 2m, likely from snapout.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T63	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Mature	18	2	470, 530	No	3	6.5	7	7.5	6	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T64	Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Early-mature	18	2	280, 160	No	3	9	4	2.5	5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Slight lean, Stubs, Tight union	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T65	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	16	3	280, 420, 220	Yes	2	6.5	5	7	4.5	Exposed roots, Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Minor deadwood	One main stem is in the river	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T66	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Early-mature	16	2	200	No	7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	Small/ sparse, Moderate dieback, Moderate deadwood	<i>Phytophthora</i> symptoms on main stems. One stem of three is dead.	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T67	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	14	1	300	No	5	3	3	3	3	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
G68	Poplar. Alder. Sycamore. Ash. Willow.	<i>Populus sp. Alnus sp. Acer sp. Fraxinus sp. Salix sp.</i>	Mature	30	10+	500	Yes	5	See plan				Group following river banking. Large mature Poplars with smaller Alder, Sycamore, Ash and Willow below. Poplars are 700mm DBH average.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required





Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
Penistone Cricket Club, Penistone
Ref: AWA2142

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

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A2

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



Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan	
Penistone Cricket Club, Penistone Ref: AWA2142	
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012	
SCALE: 1:500	PAPER: A2
	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM