TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

5 Woodbourne Gardens, Tankersley, S75 3DX

Prepared for: *Mark Bottomley*

Report Date: *October 2025*

Reference: *AWA7022*

0114 272 1124 / 0776 631 0880
info@awatrees.com
awatrees.com

Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield S3 8EN
AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 85201
Registered in England & Wales.

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of a tree survey conducted in accordance with BS 5837:2012, offering independent arboricultural advice regarding the trees in the context of potential development.

The surveyed site comprises residential property containing 8 adjacent tree features, including individual trees and 2 tree groups. The assessment categorised these as follows:

- 1 tree group deemed unsuitable for retention,
- 1 tree and 1 tree group of high value,
- 2 trees of moderate value, and
- 3 trees of low value.

Retention of high and moderate-value trees is advised where possible, while lower-value trees may often be removed with appropriate mitigation.

The Tree Constraints Plan, detailing root protection areas, serves as a key reference, ensuring tree protection is integrated into development design.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by Mark Bottomley 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 October 2025.

1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using "Visual Tree Assessment" techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.

1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.

1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.

1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Level 4 Diploma Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered, PTI (Lantra), Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

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

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Woodbourne Gardens in Tankersley, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site comprises a residential property with associated driveway, outbuildings, and garden. The site is bordered by other residential properties to the north, east and south east, and an adjacent woodland to the south and west.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2025 Google Earth) image below:

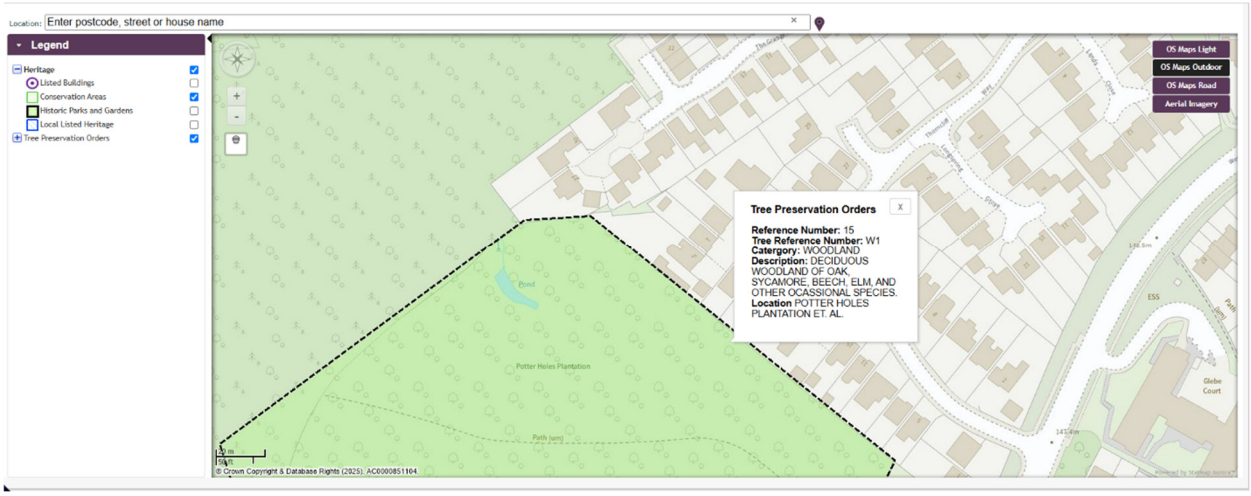
3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.

3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 17/10/25 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. **Trees adjacent to the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order**, and as such all trees surveyed are legally protected.

3.1.3 The accessed map image from Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is detailed below:



3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to the protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.

3.1.5 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).

3.1.6 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or

veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

3.1.7 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.

3.1.8 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3.1.9 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

3.2.1 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree group is retention category 'U', 1 tree and 1 tree group is retention category 'A', 2 trees are retention category 'B' and 3 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

3.2.3 Species and age structure are straightforward. Sycamore and Ash form the principal individual components with a single Oak; ages are split evenly between early-mature and semi-mature. One mixed woodland group contains Sycamore, Oak, Hawthorn, Beech, Ash, Elm and Yew, reflecting the wider woodland character. All of the trees are adjacent to the site and form part of a wider woodland, all under a woodland Tree Preservation Order (TPO W1 Ref:15).

3.2.4 The most significant features are the retention category 'A' elements and the moderate value Sycamores. T3 (Sessile Oak, category 'A') is the highest-value individual. G8 is a category 'A' mixed woodland group that provides continuous canopy and establishes the main backdrop to the site. T2 and T7 (both Sycamore, category 'B') are the principal moderate value trees; they contribute materially to amenity. The remaining individuals, T1 (Sycamore), T5 (Sycamore) and T6 (Ash), are category 'C' and present limited design constraint. G4 comprises two semi-mature Ash forming one crown. Both have advanced Ash Dieback Disease symptoms and are therefore category 'U' and unsuitable for long-term retention.

3.2.5 As a whole, the boundary woodland provides screening and enclosure, forming a dominant visual arboricultural edge. Retaining this boundary cover and observing RPA stand-offs enables development to proceed

without materially affecting the off-site trees. Given the off-site location, the trees only provide a minor constraint to development at the site.

3.2.6 Many of the Ash trees in the local area show symptoms consistent with Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.

3.2.7 Some trees were found to have defects and felling regardless of any new development at the site, this includes G4 (as detailed in Appendix 4).

3.2.8 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.

3.2.9 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.2.10 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs

Photo 1: T1, T2, and G8 looking south east

Photo 2: T5, T6, T7, and T8 looking south west

Photo 3: T7 and G8 looking north west

Photo 4: T3-G8 looking north west

Photo 5: T2 and T3 looking north

Photo 6: T3 and G8 looking north west

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

3.4.1 The higher value retention category 'A' and 'B' trees and tree groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.

3.4.2 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges with reasonable future prospects should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.

3.4.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.

3.4.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

3.4.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/ micro pile and suspended beam foundations or cantilevered foundations.

3.4.6 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.

3.4.7 The design of the new development should consider tree crown positions in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. While either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

3.5 Recommendations

3.5.1 To promote a sustainable approach that aligns with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council policies and planning regulations, the following next steps are recommended:

3.5.2 The tree survey and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) provide critical baseline information, enabling design around tree constraints and minimises potential conflicts. The report information should be used to integrate suitable trees into the site design, ensuring that trees and buildings can coexist successfully.

3.5.3 As the project design progresses, a detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Tree Impacts Plan (TIP) may be required to assess, in detail, the potential effects of the proposed development on retained trees. This assessment will also determine any necessary tree removals or pruning requirements and outline strategies to mitigate construction-related impacts.

3.5.4 Once design proposals are finalised and the arboricultural impacts have been fully assessed, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) may require a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) as part of planning permission. These documents will detail how trees will be protected and managed during development, specify the installation and maintenance of protection measures throughout the project, and provide practical guidance to ensure contractors avoid accidental tree damage during construction.

3.5.5 These steps will help safeguard retained trees while facilitating site development in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and local planning requirements.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

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

17th October 2025

AWA Tree Consultants Limited
Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN

www.awatrees.com

Our Charity Partner: Kids Plant Trees

At AWA Tree Consultants, we are proud to partner with the local charity, Kids Plant Trees. This collaboration allows us to support a cause that reflects our commitment to trees and the environment while making a positive impact on local communities.

Kids Plant Trees is a grassroots charity dedicated to improving tree equity by planting trees in underserved areas with limited green spaces, often in communities facing higher levels of deprivation.

We are proud to support their mission to create greener, healthier environments for future generations.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson: ***Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, QTRA + VALID Registered***
Adam is the company Director and Principal 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 25 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 he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major 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. Adam also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown: ***BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has many years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

James Godfrey: ***BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

Joe Thomas: ***MSci Biology, L4 Dip Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA in 2022 after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

Lucy Garbutt: ***MSc, PGCert, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered***
Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Sophie Beckerman: ***BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered***
Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

Ross Lane: ***FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
Ross has a diverse background spanning horticulture, arboriculture, and ecology. Ross has extensive experience conducting surveys throughout the UK and has worked on projects of all sizes, including major infrastructure projects such as HS2. In his previous role as a Tree Inspector at Derbyshire County Council, projects involved managing the county wide tree stock in relation to the ash dieback response and contributing to ambitious County Council targets of planting a million trees. Possessing technician-level membership with the Arboricultural Association, coupled with a comprehensive range of qualifications from tree risk assessment to habitat management, underscores Ross' dedication in professional arboriculture.

Brandon Townsend: ***BSc (Hons) Biology, L4 (Arb) Apprentice, QTRA Registered***
Brandon is an Arboricultural Technician at AWA, currently completing the Level 4 Arboriculture Apprenticeship at Myerscough College. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Biology from Bangor University, where he developed a strong interest in woodland ecology. Before joining AWA in April 2024, he gained practical arboricultural experience and completed his NPTC chainsaw qualification. Brandon supports a range of consultancy work including tree surveys, risk assessments, and technical reporting, and is developing skills in specialist inspection methods such as PiCUS tomography.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

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

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations'*.

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	11	1	410	No	3	5	6.5	3	0.5	Fungus	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced	Adjacent in woodland. Slight lean east due to phototropic woodland edge form. Dense epicormic growths at base and ivy covered stem. Suppressed crown with woodland edge form. Overhanging garage in site. Wound to north west of stem base likely from historical stem failure. Significant surrounding reaction growth but obvious internal decay with extensive *Kretzschmaria deusta* fruiting bodies. Likely limited prospects in longer-term. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T2	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	19	1	740	No	4	11	8	2.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Ivy covered. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Moderate deadwood. Minor dieback	Adjacent in woodland. Slight lean due to phototropic woodland edge form. Wide stem basal taper. Crown overhanging but high above site. Directly overhanging outbuilding and dwelling. Moderate deadwood over very low woodland target. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T3	Sessile Oak	*Quercus petraea*	Early-mature	20	1	620	No	5	5.5	8.5	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced	Adjacent in woodland. Tall woodland form with phototropic woodland edge form, overhanging into site over outbuildings. Reaction growth line encircling stem at 1.5m. Minor deadwood over low target area. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required in current site context
G4	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	6	2	120, 100	No	3	3	4	0.5	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Bark damage	Major dieback. Low vigour. Small / sparse. Moderate deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Unbalanced	Adjacent in woodland. Two Ash forming one crown. Overhanging outbuilding into site. Both have major Ash Dieback symptoms, class 4 with limited long term prospects. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order	Decline	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development - Protected by Tree Preservation Order
T5	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	17	1	330	No	5	4	7	1.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced	Adjacent in woodland. Slight lean towards site with phototropic woodland edge form, overhanging into site over outbuilding. Minor deadwood over low target area. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in current site context

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T6	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	7.5	1	210	No	1.5	4	7	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Ivy covered	Low vigour. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Unbalanced	Adjacent in woodland. Slight lean towards site with phototropic woodland edge form, overhanging into site. Early Ash Dieback symptoms, class 1, likely limited long term prospects. Persian ivy establishing on stem. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in current site context
T7	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	650	No	1.5	6.5	7.5	2.5	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Ivy covered	Unbalanced. Minor deadwood	Adjacent in woodland. Slight lean towards site and overhanging garden. Phototropic woodland edge form. Dense epicormic growths at base and Persian Ivy prevented detailed inspection of parts of lower stem. Minor deadwood over low target woodland. Small foliage in upper crown, potentially drought stress. Causing nuisance issues. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in current site context
G8	Sycamore, Oak, Hawthorn, Beech, Ash, Elm, Yew	*Acer sp., Quercus sp., Crataegus sp., Fagus sp., Fraxinus sp., Ulmus sp., Taxus sp.*	Early-mature	18	10+	350 avg.	No	0	See plan				Adjacent woodland group extending away from site. Young to mature individuals, predominantly early-mature. Tallest trees at 22m, average 18m. Largest stems at 800mm, average 350mm. Mixed species with Sycamore, Oak, and Beech forming main canopy. Typical woodland form and features. Crowns just overhanging into site. Significant feature in surrounding landscape. Part of woodland Tree Preservation Order				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required in current site context

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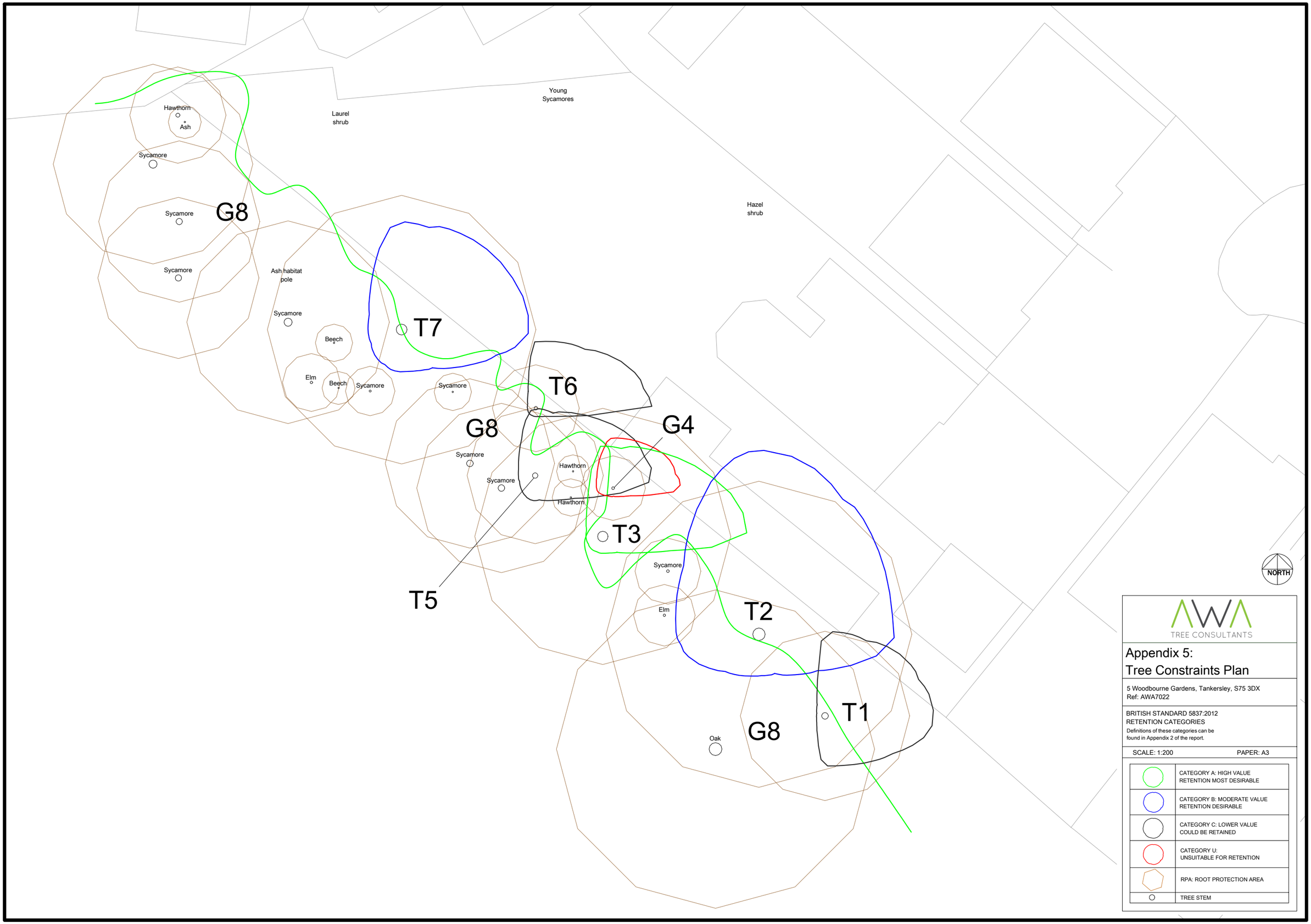

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

5 Woodbourne Gardens, Tankersley, S75 3DX
Ref: AWA7022

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

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

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