



TREE SURVEY RISK REPORT

at:

***4 Mysten Croft,
Barnsley,
S75 1EP***

Prepared for: *Debbie Sanderson*

Date: July 2025

Reference: *AWA6720*

Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Instructions & Purpose of Survey	3
1.2 Survey Details	3
2. The Site	4
2.1 Location and Description.....	4
2.2 Site Targets.....	4
3. The Trees	5
3.1 Legal Status	5
3.2 Management Recommendations	6
3.3 Informal Inspections.....	7
3.4 Photographs.....	8
4. Conclusion	9
4.1 Survey Parameters	9
4.2 Summary of Recommended Management	9
5. Signature	10
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience	12
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations	13
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions	15
Appendix 4: Informal Inspections & Obvious Defects	16
Appendix 5: Tree Data and Works Schedule	18
Appendix 6: Tree Plan	19

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions & Purpose of Survey

- 1.1.1 This report details the findings of a formal arboricultural survey of the trees at: 4 Mysten Croft, Barnsley, S75 1EP.
- 1.1.2 We were instructed to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.3 This report details the relevant arboricultural information which is required to inform the owners of the condition of their trees and provides specific management actions that, once undertaken, demonstrate that a duty of care has been taken with regards to tree management.
- 1.1.4 The author's 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. Details regarding informal inspections, including a guide to obvious tree defects, are included at Appendix 4. Details of the trees surveyed and recommended works are found in Appendix 5. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Plan at Appendix 6.

1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during June 2025.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed using 'Visual Tree Assessment' techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of National Tree Safety Group guidance and Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA), a system that applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management.
- 1.2.3 A walkover of the site enabled an assessment of the nature of both the surveyed trees and their relationship with the site in terms of targets.
- 1.2.4 The trees were given a formal visual inspection from ground level, primarily to identify any obvious tree defects posing a present risk of harm and if necessary, manage these tree-related risks to an acceptable level.
- 1.2.5 Detailed risk calculations were made and recorded where the risk of harm was likely to exceed the threshold of **Broadly Acceptable**. To provide an indication of the urgency in which the recommended management should be implemented, the advisory risk thresholds and associated management recommendations have been categorised as **High/ Unacceptable**, **Moderate/ Unacceptable**, or **Lower/ Tolerable**.
- 1.2.6 Trees which do not exceed the threshold of **Broadly Acceptable** may also have had management recommendations made in relation to good tree management.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site comprises a residential dwelling with associated access and garden.
- 2.1.2 The tree survey was limited to those trees within the rear garden of the property, within the approximate boundary highlighted in the (2025 Google Earth) image below:



2.2 Site Targets

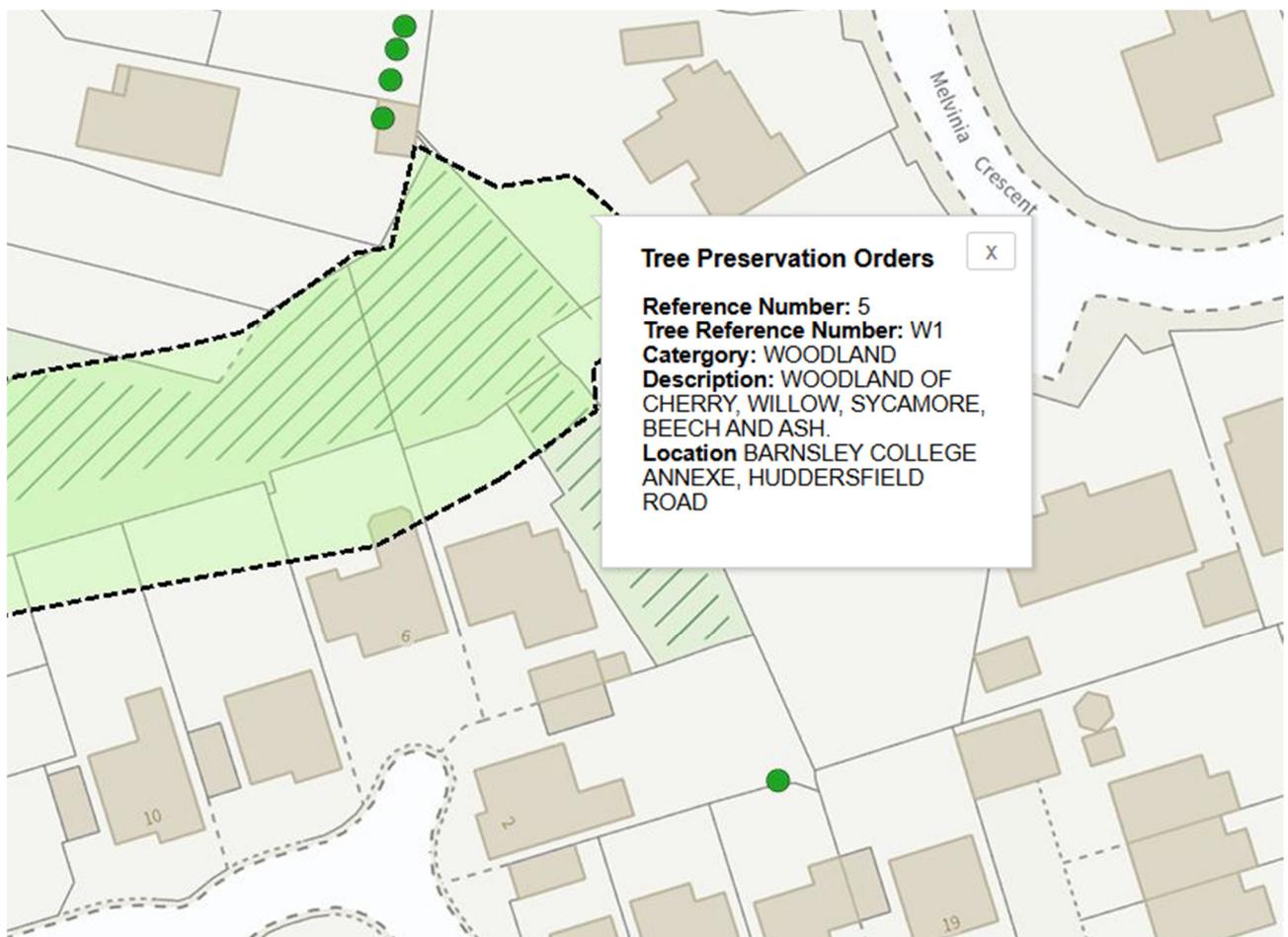
- 2.2.1 Trees are assessed for the likelihood of persons or objects, the latter having variable significance, being within falling distance of the tree or its branches (target).
- 2.2.2 In general terms, the larger trees adjacent to well used areas have a high target value, such as busy roads, railways or other well-used routes, car parks or areas where people regularly congregate, or places where property may be affected.

Those trees next to less well used but accessible areas have a moderate target value and the trees adjacent to rarely used or inaccessible areas have a low target value.

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal Status

- 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 04/07/25 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. **Trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO ref: W1).**
- 3.1.3 The accessed map image from Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council is detailed below:



- 3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to 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 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.
- 3.1.6 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.7 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Management Recommendations

- 3.2.1 Of the surveyed trees or tree groups, 6 were identified as requiring some level of management.
- 3.2.2 **Tree Removals:**
- 3.2.3 Tree T4 was found to have an unacceptable level of risk and requires felling to ground level as a **Moderate** priority, highlighted in orange on the tree plan and data schedule.
- 3.2.4 Trees T1, T13, and T14 are of a **Broadly Acceptable** risk, but have also had removal recommendations made in relation to good tree management.
- 3.2.5 **Tree Pruning and Management:**
- 3.2.6 Trees T9 and G16 are of a **Broadly Acceptable** risk, but have also had pruning or other management work recommendations made in relation to good tree management.
- 3.2.7 The table at section 4.2 summarises the recommended tree management actions based on assessed risk levels, helping prioritise works according to risk category.
- 3.2.8 **Management Advice:**
- 3.2.9 Many of the Ash trees in the area show symptoms consistent with the fungal disease Ash Dieback. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash tree T1 may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits, its long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash Dieback, and it will likely require removal in the next 10 years. Furthermore, T1 is self-set, causing damage to a boundary fence and is unsuitable for retention in the longer term. T1 is situated at the edge woodland TPO (W1). It is unclear whether T1

is part of the woodland TPO, however it appears self-set, outside of the group. Before carrying out any works the permission of the local planning authority may be required.

- 3.2.10 Most of the established trees throughout the site have some deadwood. Deadwood is a natural part of a trees life cycle and is an important habitat component. However, there is a need to balance the presence of deadwood with risks to visitors to the site. The failure potential of deadwood varies according to the type of tree. Entire removal may not be essential. Usually, it is possible to leave a stub with a fractured end which is still of value to wildlife. Where deadwood is removed it should, where possible, be kept on the ground near the parent tree for continuity of habitat.
- 3.2.11 Trees T13 and T14 are semi-mature Crack Willows located within a natural clearing inside the woodland TPO. While they do not currently present an immediate risk to people or property, both trees are in structurally poor condition, with significant decay, historical stem failure, weak unions, and poor canopy form. Their ongoing decline and unsuitability for long-term retention make them inappropriate contributors to the woodland structure. Their removal would allow for replacement planting with native, longer lived broadleaved species, better aligned with local landscape character and woodland continuity. This would enhance the long-term ecological value, structural resilience, and amenity of the woodland TPO in line with best practice and sustainable arboricultural management.

3.3 Informal Inspections

- 3.3.1 The remaining surveyed trees and tree groups are considered to be at a broadly acceptable level of risk, and more detailed investigation or management is not considered proportionate or reasonably practical. However, trees are living, dynamic structures subject to a number of stresses including severe weather conditions, bacterial and fungal infection, or human action which can negatively impact their condition in the period between formal arboricultural surveys.
- 3.3.2 It is recommended that, in the period between formal arboricultural surveys, informal inspections are undertaken.
- 3.3.3 Details regarding informal inspections, including a guide to obvious tree defects, are included at Appendix 4.

3.4 Photographs

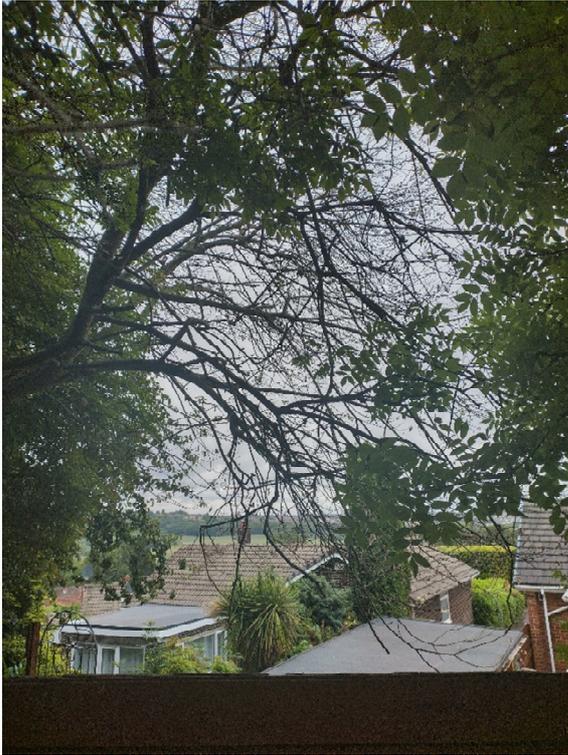


Photo 1: Dead eastern crown of T4 overhanging adjacent garden



Photo 2: Poor unions at base of T4 including historically partially failed eastern stem



Photo 3: T4, T5, T6, and G16 looking east



Photo 4: Suggested reduction of T4 following removal of eastern stem

4. Conclusion

4.1 Survey Parameters

4.1.1 We were instructed to carry out an inspection of the trees at the site. The trees were given a formal visual inspection from ground level, primarily to identify any obvious tree defects posing a present risk of harm and if necessary, manage these tree-related risks to an acceptable level.

4.1.2 This risk assessment has identified recommendations categorised according to urgency and proportionality of risk. Implementation of the outlined tree works, followed by regular informal inspections, will assist in meeting the duty of care for site users.

4.2 Summary of Recommended Management

Urgency	Tree Reference	Works Category
High / Unacceptable	None	N/A
Moderate / Unacceptable	T4	Prune
Lower / Tolerable	None	N/A
Acceptable	T1, T13, and T14	Fell
Acceptable	T9 and G16	Prune

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

4th July 2025

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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 and Experience
- Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
- Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
- Appendix 4: Informal Inspections and Obvious Defects
- Appendix 5: Tree Data and Works Schedule
- Appendix 6: Tree Plan

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 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 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, Award L4 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 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, MArborA, 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 professional-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.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Context

The survey has been undertaken in accordance with legislation and guidance which has assisted in clarifying the duties of a reasonable and responsible tree owner, in legal cases, best practice and codes of practice. In 2007 the HSE published 'Management of the Risk from Falling Trees or Branches' (SIM 01/2007/05) regarding the investigation and its expectations as to what is a reasonable and proportionate approach to tree management. Further guidance was issued in 2011 by the National Tree Safety Group, which provides a nationally recognised approach to tree safety management and provides guidance that is proportionate to the actual risks posed by trees.

The trees provide a valuable resource for the site and surrounding areas. Therefore, in considering the trees and the site's residents and visitors, management decisions have been aimed to balance benefits with risks.

Methodology

The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) techniques. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape or are estimated. Trees were plotted using GPS handheld devices.

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.

Where appropriate, trees have been risk assessed using 'Quantified Tree Risk Assessment' methodology. Firstly, the targets (people and property) upon which trees could fail are assessed. Where necessary, the tree is then considered in terms of both size (potential impact) and probability of tree or branch failure. The assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are used to assess the probability of significant harm occurring.

Advisory risk thresholds and associated management recommendations have been categorised as High, Moderate or Low priority, to provide an indication of the urgency in which the recommended management should be implemented.

Limitations

Trees are living organisms, as an arboriculturist it is not possible to give a guarantee as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree.

All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 – *Tree Work: Recommendations*.

In some instances, where appropriate, trees at the site have been surveyed and plotted as groups, with only the trees within the groups requiring works plotted individually.

The tree survey was limited to the trees and tree groups within site ownership, however, in some areas of the site, particularly at the site boundaries, it was unclear whether trees and tree groups were within site ownership or were adjacent.

Adjacent trees not under site ownership have not been surveyed in detail, but the crowns of the trees overhanging the site have been given cursory inspections to check for any obvious significant defects. Occasional adjacent trees, tree groups and hedges not under site ownership growing through and damaging boundary fences have not been included within the survey. If concerned about the risks from adjacent trees, the owner of the trees should be contacted and informed of their duty of care with regards to the trees under their ownership.

Small trees with a stem diameter below 8cm, shrubs and some hedges at the site have not been included within the survey.

Where trees are causing obvious damage to structures (buildings, hardstanding, walls, fences etc) these have been highlighted, with works recommended where appropriate, however, where structural damage from trees is less obvious or less significant this may not have been mentioned and works may not have been recommended

Where trees are causing obvious significant nuisance issues (in contact with or overhanging buildings, car parks, lighting, signs etc) these have been highlighted, with works recommended where appropriate, however, where the nuisance issues are less significant, these may not have been mentioned and works may not have been recommended.

Access to some of the trees and tree groups was limited and some trees and tree groups were inaccessible (as detailed at Appendix 6).

Ivy covering many of the trees at the site prevented detailed inspections of the trees being undertaken (as detailed at Appendix 6).

Undergrowth at the base of several trees at the site prevented detailed inspections of the trees' roots being undertaken.

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.

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 the average radius, measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches.

MATURITY of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, veteran or dead.

VITALITY is classed as normal, reduced, poor, moribund or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

OBVIOUS DEFECTS These are recognisable indications of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions, or other relevant mechanical, physiological or past management factors that may lead to tree or branch failure.

RISK THRESHOLD / WORKS PRIORITY is an indication of the urgency in which the recommended tree works or management should be implemented.

NEXT SURVEY This is an indication of the timescale in which a tree should be re-inspected; a specific time of year for the inspection may also be detailed within the recommendations.

Appendix 4: Informal Inspections & Obvious Defects

Informal Inspections

Informal inspections allow for ongoing assessment of trees in between formal inspections by AWA Tree Consultants.

Informal procedures may be carried out by people who are sufficiently familiar with the trees in their locality to notice changes in their condition and those with a working knowledge of trees and their tree risk features or “defects”. In both cases the informal observer should be capable of making common-sense judgements about the trees and their condition. This need not be a tree specialist, but may be an individual closely associated with a property, such as the landowner, gardener, another employee or agent who understands the way the property is used (e.g. areas most and least frequented).

Informal inspections involve on-site staff or landowner monitoring trees for obvious tree risk features during everyday activities. Informal inspections inherently take places in higher occupancy areas, ensuring that trees that would be higher risk in the event of failure or risk features are frequently monitored. In addition to being carried out as part of everyday activity, informal inspections should be carried out following severe weather. Trees with a history of failure, for example regular branch loss, may also require additional informal inspections and more frequent formal arboricultural survey.

AWA Tree Consultants will work with duty holders to help them manage the risk and benefits from their trees. We can train staff who aren't Arboriculturists to monitor trees for obvious tree risk features during everyday activities.

Obvious defects can be clearly identified through informal inspections. An “obvious defect” can be described as one that can physically be seen, and one which can also be identified as a potential defect or sign of instability, out of any obvious deterioration in tree health or condition that might indicate a noteworthy structural weakness or requirement for a more formal inspection.

If these obvious defects are identified, AWA Tree Consultants can undertake a formal assessment and provide additional management recommendations to ensure risk is appropriately managed.

Obvious tree defects include root heave or failure, hanging branches, cracks or splits or decay fungi. Examples of obvious tree risk features are detailed in the **Obvious Tree Risk Features Guide**.

Compared to everyday risks we readily accept
our risk of being killed or injured from trees or branches falling is extremely low
The risk over a year is less than a 400km/250mi drive (one in a million)



Obvious Tree Risk Features | Tree Risk-Benefit Management & Assessment

v9.0

1 When might a tree be dangerous?

Trees with the highest risk are the easiest to spot
Be watchful after storms

When a tree has a risk that might not be Acceptable or Tolerable, it'll usually have an obvious tree risk feature you can't help but notice. If you come across a tree with anything like these obvious features, it should be looked at by an Arborist (tree expert) who's been trained in tree risk assessment.

1.1 Root failure

Storms can break tree roots without blowing them over
Signs to look out for are
Change in angle of the trunk
Large cracks in the soil
Hump in the ground on one side



1.2 Hanging branches

Don't forget to look up
Branches can break during storms and still hang on
Sometimes they can get stuck up there for quite a while



1.3 A crack or split into the wood, beyond the bark

When trees bend and twist in storms the wood can split and crack
Vertical cracks in the bark are just the tree growing well there's no need to worry



1.4 Decline & death

To stay healthy and strong trees need 'solar panel' leaves to make food
When trees suffer they often have much less leaf cover and many dead branches
Standing dead trees have great habitat benefits but need checking



1.5 Decay fungi fruiting bodies

To decay fungi these 'fruits' are like apples to an apple tree
Decay fungi and trees mostly live happily together creating essential habitat for wildlife
Fungi can sometimes 'eat' too much wood and weaken the tree



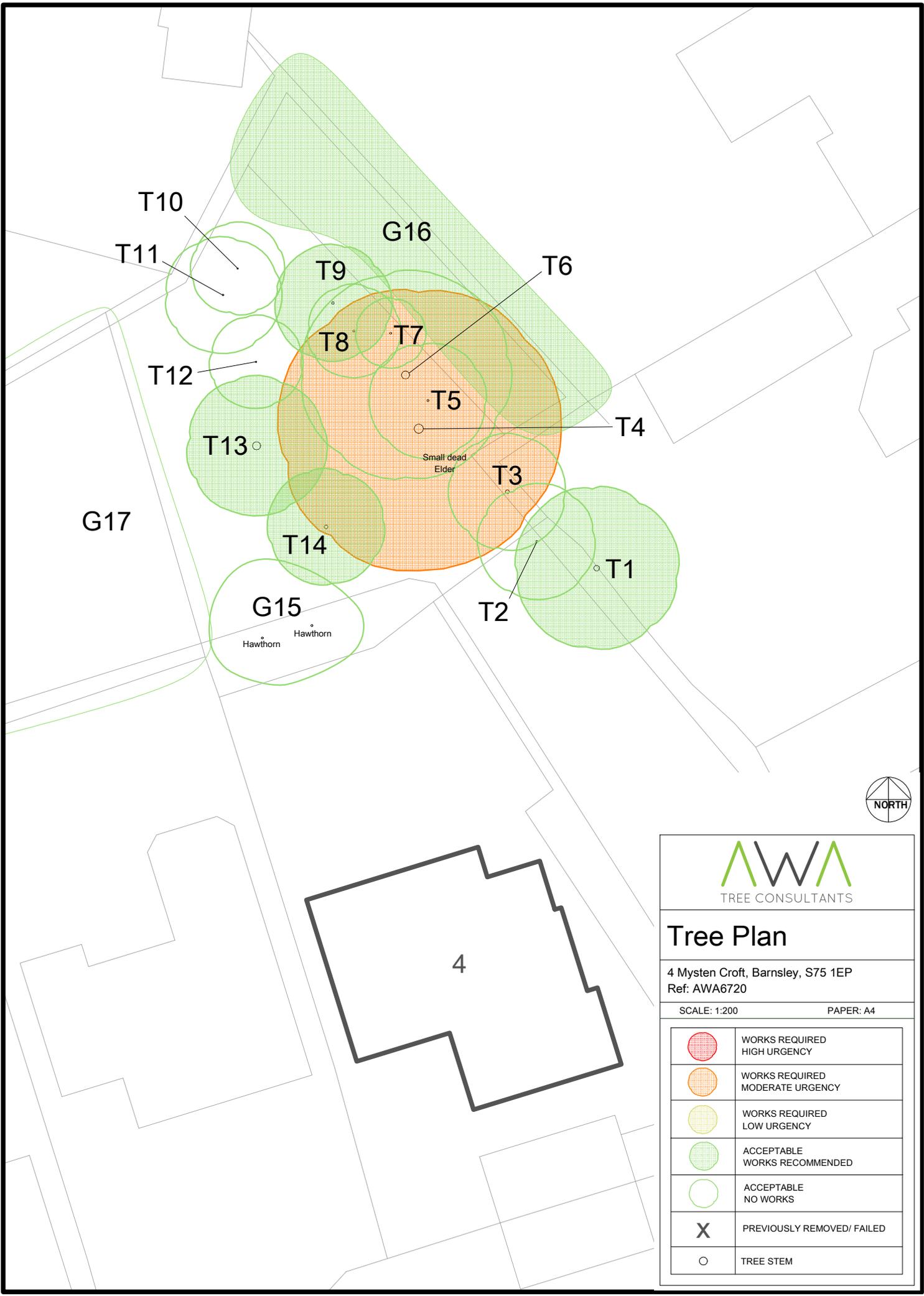
Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T1	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	250	3.5	Normal	Damage to structures	Unclear if within woodland TPO. Self-set tree at boundary, unsuitable for location. Boundary fence immediately to north east. Fence leaning down slope, due to secondary growth from roots. Good vitality in crown with no dieback symptoms. Some insect herbivorous damage in crown. Overhanging adjacent land to north east								Acceptable	Remove to ground level - Unclear if subject to woodland TPO. Appears self-set, outside of group	N/A
T2	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Semi-mature	5	4	80 avg.	2.5	Normal	Ivy covered. Deadwood	Within understory at edge of woodland TPO. Good vitality								Acceptable	No action required	3 years
T3	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	170	2.5	Normal	No visual defects	Within understory at edge of woodland TPO. Dense lower crown								Acceptable	No action required	3 years

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T4	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Mature	13	3	510, 390, 360	6	Poor	Weak union. Crown dieback. Sparse crown. Branches causing obstruction. Leaning stem	Mature tree at edge of woodland TPO. Three stems at base, each with poor union and partially included bark. Most easterly stem has historically partially failed. Subsiding over adjacent garden to east. Gap in crown of 2m. Eastern stem with major dieback with very limited remaining foliage. Western two stems with poor union at base and tight unions at 1.5-2m. Minor dieback in crown with reduced vitality. Limited long-term prospects	Main Limbs	H: HUMAN	1	3	2	2		Unacceptable/ Moderate	Remove eastern stem. Reduce remaining crown by 2-3m - Alternatively, remove to ground level and replace with suitable specimen - Protected by Tree Preservation Order	3 years
T5	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Semi-mature	5	2	90 avg.	2.5	Normal	Deadwood	Within understory of woodland TPO. Good vitality							Acceptable	No action required	3 years	
T6	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	340	4.5	Normal	No visual defects	Within woodland TPO. Growing through crown of T4. Good structure and vitality							Acceptable	No action required	3 years	
T7	Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Semi-mature	2	1	80	1.5	Normal	Deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Within understory of woodland TPO. Topped at 1.5m. Good vitality							Acceptable	No action required	3 years	

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition			Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)	Risk of harm/ Urgency
T8	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Semi-mature	3	3	80 avg.	2	Normal	Deadwood	Within understory of woodland TPO. Good vitality								Acceptable	No action required	3 years
T9	Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Semi-mature	3.5	1	100	2.5	Normal	Deadwood	Within understory of woodland TPO. Part of wider laurel group from adjacent land to east. Low wide spreading crown. Good vitality								Acceptable	Lift crown to 2.5m to provide access to garden - Protected by Tree Preservation Order	3 years
T10	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Semi-mature	3	6	40 avg.	2	Normal	Deadwood	Within understory of woodland TPO. Good vitality								Acceptable	No action required	3 years
T11	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Semi-mature	3	6	60 avg.	2.5	Normal	Deadwood	Within understory of woodland TPO. Good vitality								Acceptable	No action required	3 years
T12	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Semi-mature	3	6	40 avg.	2	Normal	Deadwood	Within understory of woodland TPO. Good vitality								Acceptable	No action required	3 years

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment						Works	Next Survey		
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range			Probability of Failure	Reduced Mass (%)
T13	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	6	3	350 avg.	3	Reduced	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Decay. Weak union. Deadwood	Within woodland TPO. Situated in natural clearing on slope. Major bark wound and historical stem failure has lead to significant decay to lower stem forming cavity. White rot in lower stem. Reaction wood around wound. Epicormic growths in response. Poor crown form with poor unions at several snapout wounds, with pollarding works in response. Main leader with poor union which has historically split at 4m. Limited long-term prospects and unsuitable species for location							Acceptable	Remove and replace with more suitable specimen to enhance woodland TPO - Protected by Tree Preservation Order	N/A
T14	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	170	2.5	Reduced	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Decay. Weak union. Deadwood	Within woodland TPO. Situated in natural clearing on slope. Crown is formed from historical epicormic growth from failed tree stump. Major historical stem failure has lead to significant decay to lower stem forming cavity. White rot in lower stem. Reaction wood around wound. Epicormic growths in response. Poor crown form with poor unions and several snapout wounds, with pollarding works in response. Limited long-term prospects and unsuitable species for location							Acceptable	Remove and replace with more suitable specimen to enhance woodland TPO - Protected by Tree Preservation Order	N/A

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Tree Condition		Risk Assessment							Works	Next Survey	
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Spread Radius (m) (Average)	Vitality	Obvious Defects	Additional Comments	Assessed	Target Type	Multiple?	Target Range	Size Range	Probability of Failure			Reduced Mass (%)
G15	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	3	3	90 avg.	See plan	Normal	No visual defects	At edge of woodland TPO. Two managed Hawthorn situated on slope forming, forming one crown. Good vitality							Acceptable	No action required	3 years
G16	Laurel, Cypress, Beech, and Pear	<i>Prunus sp.</i> , <i>Cupressus sp.</i> , <i>Fagus sp.</i> , <i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Early-mature	12	10+	200 avg.	See plan	Normal	Old pruning wounds. Tight unions	Adjacent group of trees within woodland TPO. Situated immediately to north east of boundary fence. Low Laurel crowns overhanging garden. Good vitality. Only cursory inspection given due to limited access							Acceptable	Lift crown to 2.5m to provide access to garden - Protected by Tree Preservation Order	3 years
G17	Sycamore, Holly, Hawthorn, and Elder	<i>Acer sp.</i> , <i>Ilex sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Early-mature	14	10+	300 avg.	See plan	Normal	Old pruning wounds. Tight unions. Ivy covered	Adjacent group of trees within woodland TPO. Situated immediately to south west of boundary fence. Good vitality. Only cursory inspection given due to limited access							Acceptable	No action required	3 years



Tree Plan

4 Mysten Croft, Barnsley, S75 1EP
 Ref: AWA6720

SCALE: 1:200

PAPER: A4

	WORKS REQUIRED HIGH URGENCY
	WORKS REQUIRED MODERATE URGENCY
	WORKS REQUIRED LOW URGENCY
	ACCEPTABLE WORKS RECOMMENDED
	ACCEPTABLE NO WORKS
	PREVIOUSLY REMOVED/ FAILED
	TREE STEM