



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Ruggen House,
Berry Lane,
Howbrook
S35 7EJ***

Prepared for: *Mark Hanks*

Date: *August 2026*

Reference: *AWA7636*

Executive Summary

This report provides independent arboricultural advice in accordance with BS 5837:2012, regarding trees at the site in the context of a proposed development.

A total of 13 items of woody vegetation were surveyed, comprising 11 individual trees and 2 tree groups or hedges. Of these: 2 are moderate value (Category B), and 11 are low value (Category C).

No trees, tree groups or hedges require removal to facilitate the proposed new development and no tree, tree group or hedge pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed new development.

The layout of the development has been designed to minimise encroachment into Root Protection Areas (RPAs), with only minor incursions into tree RPAs, which are not expected to significantly affect tree health.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Mark Hanks 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 July 2026.
- 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 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 Brandon Townsend, BSc (Hons) Biology, L4 (Arb) Apprentice, QTRA Registered, 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** 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

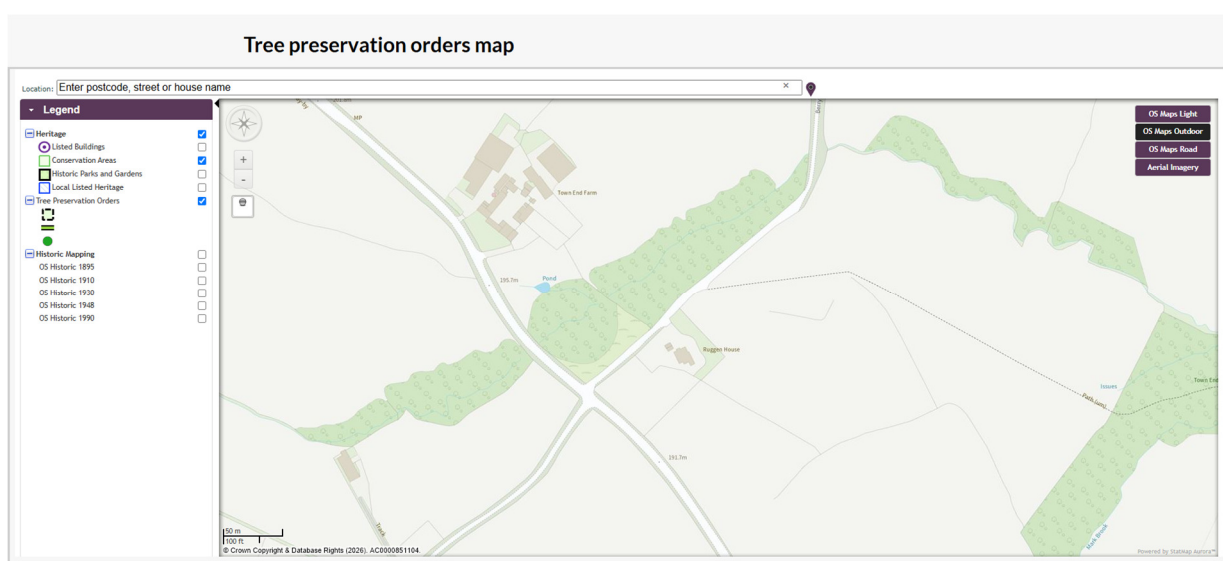
- 2.1.1 The site is located on Berry Lane, Howbrook, South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a residential property with associated gardens and outbuildings. To the northwest it is bounded by Berry Lane, while the southwest boundary adjoins the A629. To the north, east and south the site adjoins pasture fields.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2023 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 27/07/26 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 The accessed map image from barnsley.gov.uk is detailed below:



- 3.1.4 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 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 2026), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees was made using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory

(ATI) (Woodland Trust 2026). It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

- 3.1.6 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.

3.2 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 The tree survey revealed 13 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 11 individual trees and 2 tree groups or hedges. Of the surveyed items, 2 trees are retention category 'B', and 11 trees and tree groups are retention category 'C'. Explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3.
- 3.2.3 The dominant species is Ash with several Sycamore and Cypress and occasional Beech. The age profile is predominantly semi-mature with a smaller early-mature cohort. Overall physiological and structural condition is mainly fair.
- 3.2.4 The site comprises residential gardens, with T1–T8 and T12–T13 forming the principal tree line along the edge of Berry Lane to the north. This edge contains the majority of the tree cover, with relatively little established tree cover within the central garden area.
- 3.2.5 T2 and T7 are early-mature category 'B' Sycamores and are the principal moderate-value trees. T7 is adjacent to the site and is in good physiological and structural condition.
- 3.2.6 Ash trees T3–T6, T8, T12 and T13 are retention category 'C' and show symptoms of Ash dieback. Their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of the disease.
- 3.2.7 G9 is a shaped Cypress boundary hedge with occasional Hawthorn and Holly and provides screening and enclosure along the garden edge. G11 is a shaped Cypress hedge within the site and provides further internal screening.
- 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 from north



Photo 2: T2 from east



Photo 3: T3-T7 from northeast



Photo 4: T3-T5 from south



Photo 5: T6-T8 from south



Photo 6: G9, T10 and G11 from east

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new covered barbeque area.
- 4.1.2 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, no trees, tree groups or hedges will require removal to facilitate the proposed new development.
- 4.2.2 From assessing the new development proposals, no tree, tree group or hedge pruning works will be required to facilitate the proposed new development.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

- 4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6, 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 The proposed new covered barbeque area encroaches into the edge of the detailed RPA of retained Ash T3, however the encroachment into the detailed RPA is minor and the tree should remain largely unimpacted by the works provided care is taken during construction. T3 is a low value semi-mature Ash tree with severed roots, a cavity with decay to the south and symptoms of Ash dieback disease which limit its long-term value and prospects.
- 4.3.3 The buildability of the proposed development 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 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 4.4.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.
- 4.4.2 An associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications for the retained trees has been provided (Ref: AWA7636AMS).

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

6th August 2026

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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: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 6: Tree Impacts 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 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: Chartered Arboriculturist, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MICFor, MARborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, and he has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. 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.

Ross Lane: FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA + VALID 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.

Max Caulton: BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management

Max is an Arboriculturist at AWA with a broad background in arboriculture, ecology and forestry. He has experience in ecological surveying, woodland management and habitat conservation, including protected species surveys and ecological clerk of works duties. His practical experience is supported by a range of NPTC and LANTRA qualifications, including tree climbing and chainsaw use. Max supports AWA's consultancy work through tree surveying and reporting, contributing to the delivery of projects across the wider team.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

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.

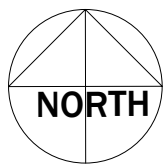
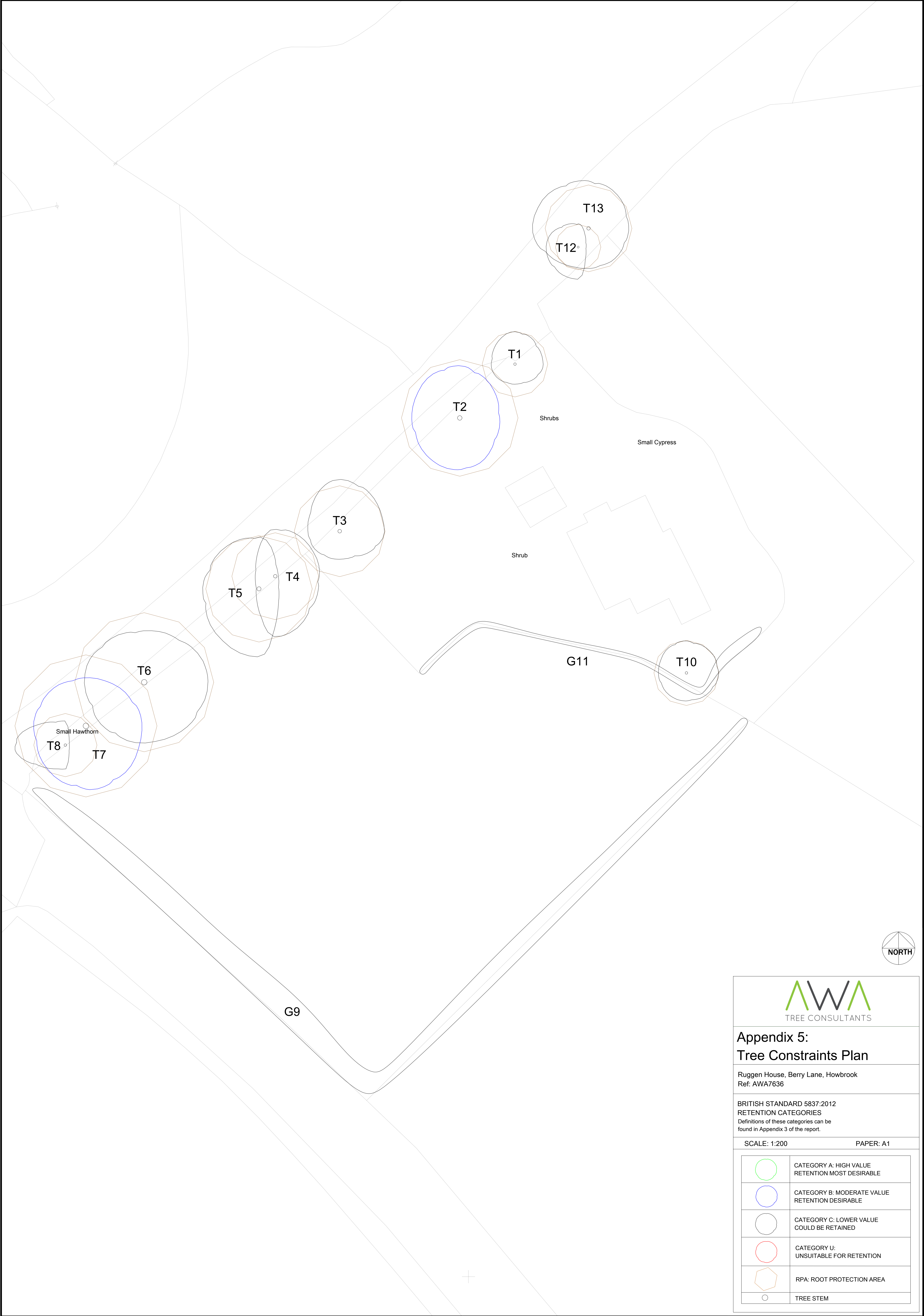
U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

	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	10	2	240, 230	No	3	4	3.5	2.5	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	On retaining wall 1m above road to north and drive to east. Close to contact with boundary wall to west. Old stump to east. Mesh attached to stem from 1m to 2m. Overhanging lamp to north.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T2	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	16	1	590	No	4	6.5	5	6.5	6	Girdled roots, Exposed roots, Root damage /loss	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage, Twin stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Root girdling and damaged exposed roots to east. Retaining wall to immediate west 1m above road verge. Mesh/ heras fencing attached to west of stem. Old pruning wound of up to 150mm throughout the crown.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required
T3	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	16	1	460	No	3	6.5	5.5	3.5	4	Root damage /loss	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Bark damage, Minor cavity, Minor decay	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	On retaining wall 1m above road verge to north, in contact with boundary wall to north. Historical root severance to southern base. Cavity to southwest base of approximately 20cm x 15cm exposing heartwood with minor decay. Heras fence attached to lower stem. Weighted north. Foundation pad 2m south. Ash dieback stage 1-2.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	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
T4	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	17	1	440	No	4	6	5.5	7.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Close to contact with boundary wall to south. Road 2m north. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T5	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	17	3	440, 230, 210	Yes	5	6.5	2.5	8.5	7	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Adjacent tree. In contact with boundary wall to the south. Road 2m north. Stub to west at 1m approximately 200mm diameter with minor decay. Bark damage to west at 2m approximately 10cm x 5cm exposing heartwood, good reaction growth. Old pruning wound throughout the crown. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T6	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Early-mature	20	4	400, 350, 350, 300	Yes	4	6.5	8	7.5	7.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water, Ivy covered, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Moderate deadwood	Adjacent tree. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of the base and lower stem measurements. In contact with wall to south. Road 1m north. Dead branch to west approximately 120mm diameter and 5m long. Ash dieback stage 1-2	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	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
T7	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	18	1	720	No	3	6	7	8	6.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of the base and lower stem measurement. In contact with wall to south. Road 1m north.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required
T8	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	8	1	320	No	2.5	3	0.5	3	6.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Ivy covered	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Significant lean west. In contact with wall to south. Road 1m north. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G9	Leyland Cypress	^x Cupressocyparis leylandii	Semi-mature	3	10+	100 avg.	No	0.5	See plan				Boundary hedge of predominantly Cypress with occasional Hawthorn and Holly. Good screening value. Pruned into shape.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T10	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Semi-mature	6	1	330	No	3	4	4	3.5	3.5	Girdled roots, Root damage /loss	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	In hedge. Exposed roots in lawn. Topped at 6m. Pruned in roughly round shape.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G11	Leyland Cypress	^x Cupressocyparis leylandii	Semi-mature	3	10+	80 avg.	No	0.5	See plan				Internal screening hedge of Cypress. Pruned into shape with occasional gap for gate.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

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
T12	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	6	1	230	No	2	3	1	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Adjacent tree. Wall to south, road 2m north. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T13	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	15	1	440	No	2	6	5	5	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Wall to immediate south, road 2m north. Ash dieback stage 1. Barbed wire being occluded at 1.5m.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required



Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

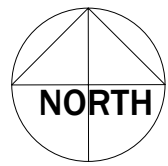
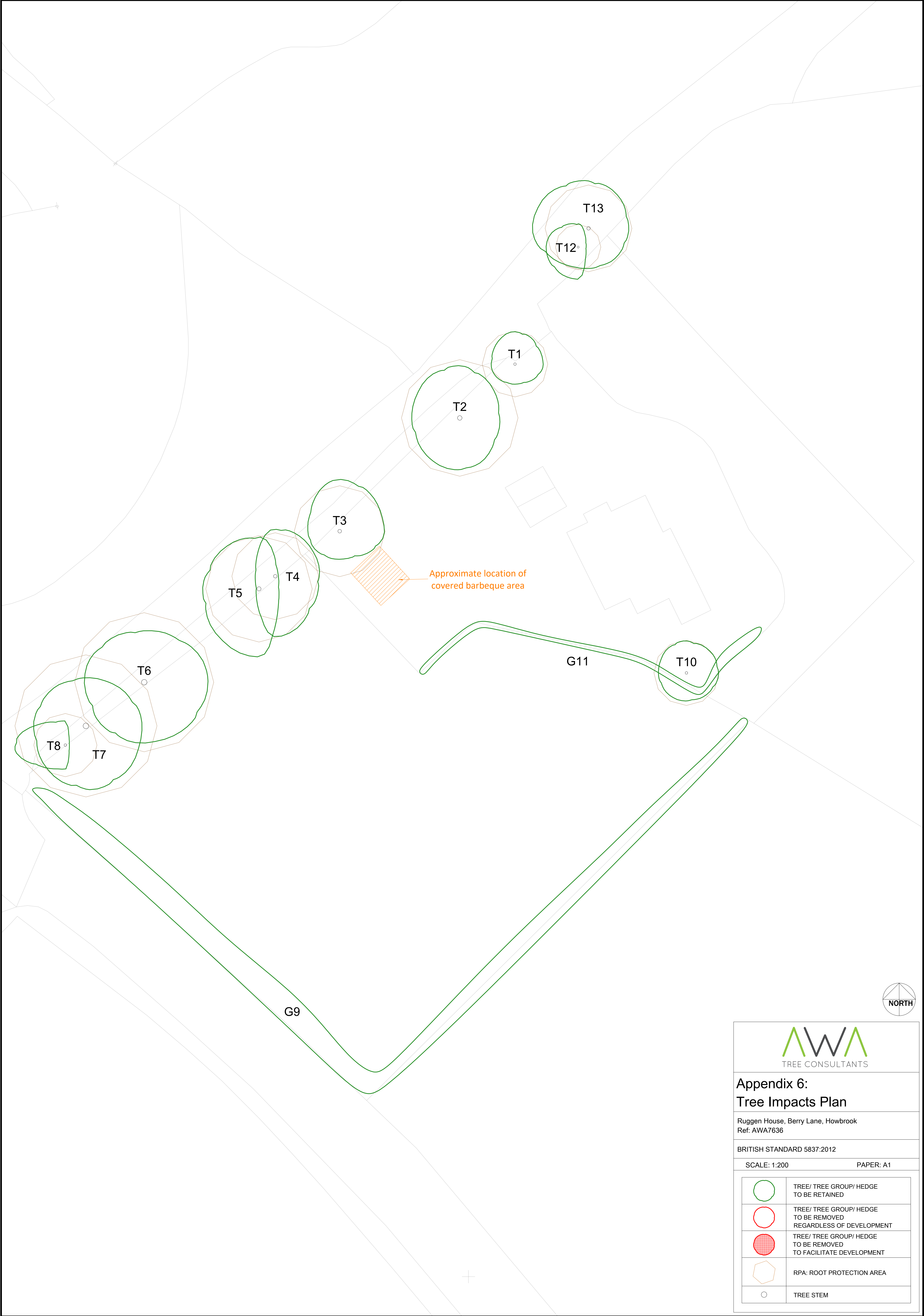
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BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these categories can be
found in Appendix 3 of the report.

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	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



Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Ruggen House, Berry Lane, Howbrook
Ref: AWA7636

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200

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	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED REGARDLESS OF DEVELOPMENT
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM