TREE CONSULTANTS

# ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

## & Impact Assessment

to **BS 5837:2012** at:

***Hudroyd Farm,***
***Genn Lane,***
***Barnsley***
***S70 6NW***

Prepared for:
***White Agus***

Date: *June 2024*

Reference: *AWA6073*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Office: 0114 272 1124 Mobile: 0776 631 0880 Email: info@awatrees.com Website: awatrees.com
Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

# Contents

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We have been instructed by White Agus 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 April 2024.

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

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

1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and 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.

1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Sophie Beckerman, BA (Hons.), Dip. Arb. Level 4, PTI (Lantra), Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.7 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**.

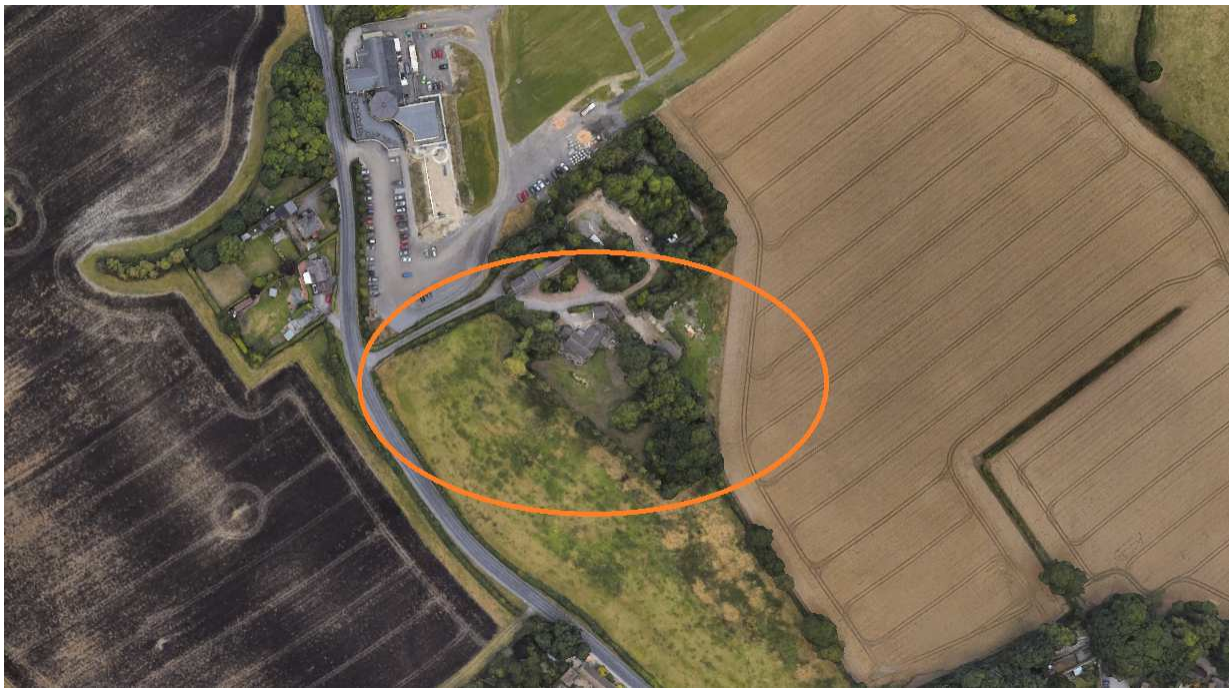
# 2. The Site

## 2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located off Genn Lane in Barnsley.

2.1.2 The site comprises a single storey dwelling with associated outbuildings and a driveway with a parking area. Agricultural land borders the site to the east, south and west. A driveway with further outbuildings lies to the north.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2022 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 11/06/24 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 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 applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).

3.1.4 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).

3.1.5 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.

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

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

## 3.2 Tree Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 14 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 13 individual trees and 1 tree group.

3.2.2 All the surveyed trees and tree groups are lower value retention category 'C', (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

3.2.3 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:

3.2.4 The significant tree cover within the site consists mainly of large Ash trees, and a row of alternating Lombardy Poplars and Birch trees along the southwestern boundary.

3.2.5 The central area of the site contains little of arboricultural significance, consisting of the dwelling and a large lawned area.

3.2.6 Species diversity at the site is relatively low. The dominant species are Ash and Lombardy Poplar, with some smaller Willow and Birch and a single Cypress.

3.2.7 The trees are semi-mature to mature.

3.2.8 The site's most prominent tree is T1, a large Ash. This is at the driveway entrance and is prominent throughout the site and surrounding area and provides a moderate level of amenity value. It is likely that this tree has been impacted by Chalara Ash Dieback Disease, reducing its long-term prospects, therefore it is retention category C.

3.2.9 T3 is also a large Ash trees with moderate amenity value but less prominent being within the garden area surrounding the house. It is likely that this tree has also been impacted by Chalara Ash Dieback. It is also retention category C.

3.2.10 Ash trees T14 and T13, have wounds and stubs from torn out branches in the lower crown. They are in fair condition both structurally and physiologically. These trees will likely also be susceptible to infection from Chalara Ash Dieback.

3.2.11 Once a tree is infected with Chalara Ash Dieback, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 G2 is a boundary group of Willow and Cherry Laurel bordering the site to the north. These provide good screening from the existing residential building yet are of low individual value.

3.2.14 T6 to T12 are part of a longer row of alternating Silver Birch and Lombardy Poplars along the southwestern boundary of the site. Whilst neither of these species are long-lived, they collectively provide some landscape value and moderate amenity value both within the site and as viewed from the road to the south.

3.2.15 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.

3.2.16 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.

3.2.17 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.

3.2.18 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 east


Photo 2: G2 from west


Photo 3: T3 from south


Photo 4: T6 to T12 from east


Photo 5: T13 and T14 from southwest


Photo 6: T14 from west

# 4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

## 4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build an extension to the existing dwelling for the purpose of incorporating an indoor swimming pool. 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, 1 tree will require removal to facilitate the development as it is situated in the footprint of the development or its retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The tree that requires removal to facilitate the development is T3.

4.2.3 T3 is a mature Ash which has moderate amenity value due to its size and location. However, this tree has poor vitality with a sparse crown and minor deadwood throughout as a result of infection by Chalara Ash Dieback. This disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly and the long-term prospects of this tree are likely to be extremely limited, requiring removal within the next 10-20 years regardless of the development.

4.2.4 The removal of this tree can be mitigated by the planting of replacement trees in a more suitable location.

4.2.5 1 tree group requires pruning works to facilitate the development.

4.2.6 The tree group that requires pruning works to facilitate the development is G2. The work required is a 2m reduction of the northern, eastern and southeastern crown of a Cherry Laurel within this group. This is a species that will easily tolerate hard pruning and as such will not suffer any significant negative impacts from this work.

## 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. As such, no significant negative indirect impacts have been identified.

4.3.2 The design of the new development has considered the trees' crown position in relation to the development. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow

access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.

4.3.3 All the retained trees have been assessed as suitable for retention in terms of BS5837 (2012) section 5 "Proximity of structures to trees." The retained trees will not cause unreasonable inconvenience or nuisance issues, leading to associated pressures for felling or excessive pruning. The layout allows sufficient space to enable the retained trees to grow to maturity without significantly adversely affecting the amenity of the new development.

4.3.4 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 Suitable Mitigation

4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the sites tree cover.

## 4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

4.5.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.

4.5.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

# 5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

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

**12th June 2024**

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

**www.awatrees.com**

# 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, ACIEEM, QTRA 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 Award 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 Animal Behaviour, 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.

# 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 | Ash | *Fraxinus excelsior* | Mature | 18 | 1 | 680 | No | 4 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | Soil compaction. Possible old ground level changes around base and compaction from vehicles | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs | Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Epicormic growth . Old pruning wounds. Low vigour | At driveway entrance. Gravelled parking area immediately to east with weed membrane and gravel right up to base of stem. Tree showing signs of stress with epicormic growth in crown, likely as a result of Ash Dieback Disease. | Fair | Good | 10 to 20 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| G2 | Willow, Cherry Laurel | *Salix sp., Prunus laurocerasus* | Semi-mature | 12 | 10 | 200 | Yes | 1 | See plans | | | | Boundary group of Willow and Cherry Laurel with understorey of Hawthorn and Lonicera. Minor to moderate deadwood in crowns. Some tight unions with included bark. Wall and gravelled area to northwest, lawn to southeast | | | | Fair | Fair | 10 to 20 yrs | Low | C | Pruning works required to facilitate the development: prune back northern, eastern and southeasterm crown of Cherry Laurel in G2 by up to 2m to allow clearance from the development |
| T3 | Ash | *Fraxinus excelsior* | Mature | 18 | 1 | 700 | Yes | 3 | 10 | 8 | 7.5 | 8 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds | Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Epicormic growth . Old pruning wounds. Low vigour | Undergrowth prevented detailed inspection and accurate measurements. Tree showing signs of stress with epicormic growth in crown, likely as a result of Ash Dieback Disease. | Fair | Good | 10 to 20 yrs | Moderate | C | Removal required to facilitate the development |
| T4 | Willow | *Salix sp.* | Semi-mature | 12 | 1 | 440 | No | 4 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 4 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Stubs | Major dieback. Minor deadwood | Limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate measurements. Garden shrubs growing around base | Good | Fair | 10 to 20 yrs | Low | C | No works required to facilitate the development |

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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* |
| T5 | Cypress | *Cupressus sp.* | Semi-mature | 8 | 1 | 400 | Yes | 1 | 2.5 | 2 | 2.5 | 3 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical | Normal | In corner, boundary wall to northwest and southwest. limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate measurements | Good | Good | 10 to 20 yrs | Low | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| T6 | Birch | *Betula pendula* | Semi-mature | 10 | 1 | 170 | No | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs | Minor deadwood | Boundary fence immediately to southwest. Has moderate amentity as part of larger planting arrangement on southwestern boundary | Good | Good | 20 to 40 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| T7 | Poplar | *Poplus nigra 'italica'* | Semi-mature | 20 | 1 | 400 | No | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark. Epicormic growths | Minor deadwood | Boundary fence immediately to southwest. Has moderate amentity as part of larger planting arrangement on southwestern boundary | Good | Good | 20 to 40 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| T8 | Birch | *Betula pendula* | Early-mature | 12 | 1 | 260 | No | 2.5 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs | Minor deadwood | Boundary fence immediately to southwest. Has moderate amentity as part of larger planting arrangement on southwestern boundary | Good | Good | 20 to 40 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| T9 | Poplar | *Poplus nigra 'italica'* | Early-mature | 19 | 1 | 380 | Yes | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark. Epicormic growths | Minor deadwood. Tight union with included bark | Co-dominant stems at 2m. Boundary fence immediately to southwest. Has moderate amentity as part of larger planting arrangement on southwestern boundary | Good | Good | 20 to 40 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |

| | 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* |
| T10 | Birch | *Betula pendula* | Early-mature | 12 | 1 | 320 | No | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs | Minor deadwood | Boundary fence immediately to southwest. Has moderate amentity as part of larger planting arrangement on southwestern boundary | Good | Good | 20 to 40 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| T11 | Poplar | *Poplus nigra 'italica'* | Early-mature | 22 | 1 | 440 | No | | 2 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark. Epicormic growths | Minor deadwood | Boundary fence immediately to southwest. Has moderate amentity as part of larger planting arrangement on southwestern boundary | Good | Good | 20 to 40 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| T12 | Poplar | *Poplus nigra 'italica'* | Early-mature | 24 | 1 | 620 | No | 4 | 1 | 2.5 | 3 | 2.5 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark. Epicormic growths | Minor deadwood. Tight union with included bark | Co-dominant stems at 2m. Boundary fence immediately to southwest. Has moderate amentity as part of larger planting arrangement on southwestern boundary | Good | Good | 20 to 40 yrs | Moderate | C | No works required to facilitate the development |
| T13 | Ash | *Fraxinus excelsior* | Mature | 18 | 1 | 550 | No | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | Limited access around base | Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities | Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Stubs | Supressed from north. Stubs and cavities from old pruning wounds and torn out branches. slightly sparse crown. Cherry Laurel at base | Fair | Fair | 10 to 20 yrs | Low | C | No works required to facilitate the development |

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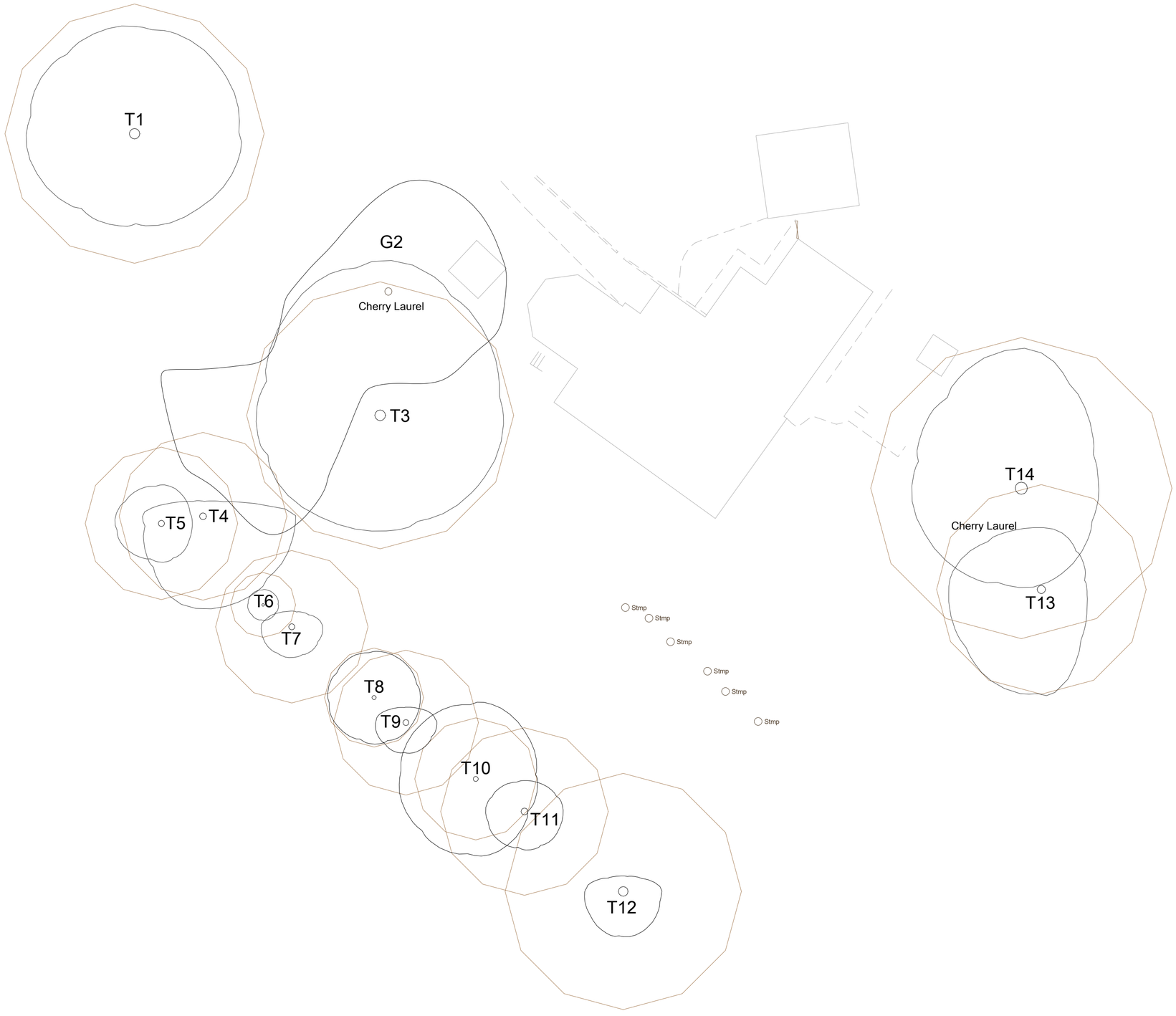


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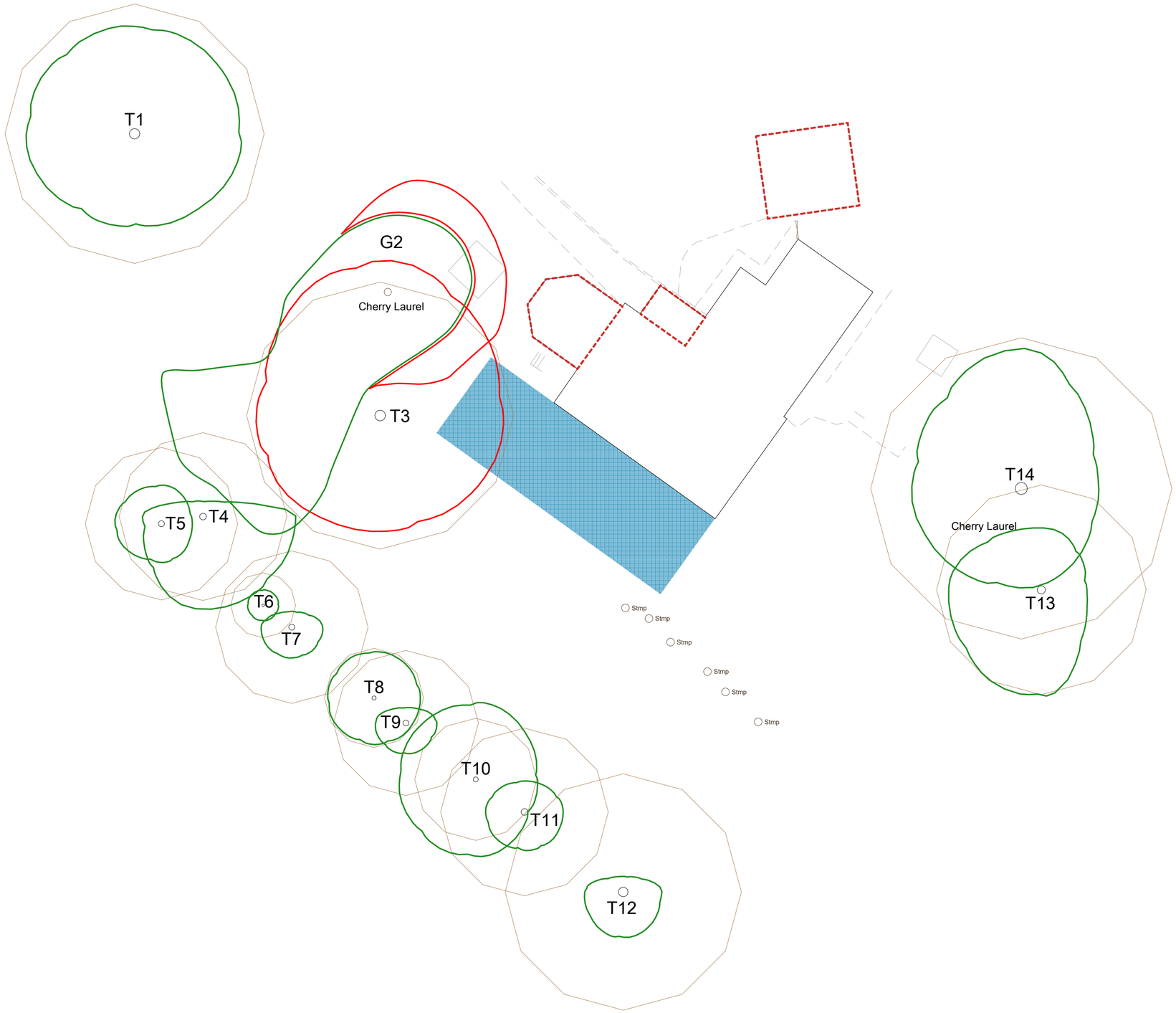
# Appendix 5:
# Tree Constraints Plan

Hudroyd Farm, Genn Lane, S70 6NW
Ref: AWA6073

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

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

| | |
|---|---|
| | 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 |

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# Appendix 6:
# Tree Impacts Plan

Hudroyd Farm, Genn Lane, S70 6NW
Ref: AWA6073

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

| | |
|---|---|
| | TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED |
| | TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED |
| | RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA |
| | TREE STEM |