



# **ARBORICULTURAL REPORT**

## **& Impact Assessment**

### **to BS 5837:2012 at:**

***34 Westgate,  
Monk Bretton,  
Barnsley  
S71 2DJ***

Prepared for:  
***Oscar Manterfield***

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by Oscar Manterfield 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 March 2025.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Level 4 Diploma Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered, PTI (Lantra) Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** 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 Westgate in Monk Bretton, Barnsley.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a residential property with associated gardens and access. The site is bounded by Westgate Road to the north. To the east and west extend residential houses and to the south lies a covered reservoir.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2025 Google Earth) image below:



## 3. The Trees

### 3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 13/03/25 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 either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 3.1.4 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 2025), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2025).
- 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 32 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 31 individual trees and 1 tree group.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 5 trees are retention category 'U', 1 tree is retention category 'B' and 26 trees, tree groups and hedges are 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 of mainly planted garden trees predominantly situated along the boundaries with several in central areas or in planting beds. The trees are generally young and semi-mature with the occasional larger early-mature tree.
- 3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is relatively good. There are several Apple, Ash, Holly, Oak, Cypress, Cherry, and Sycamore with the occasional Elder, Willow, Hazel, Horse Chestnut, Beech, and Laburnum.
- 3.2.6 The sites most significant tree is T13, an early-mature Oak in good condition. Situated to the south of the site, this tree is prominent throughout the site and surrounding area and provides a moderate level of amenity value. As such it is retention category 'B'.
- 3.2.7 Trees T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, and T10 as well as T12, T15, T16, T18, and G19 form the significant tree cover at the west and south of the site respectively. Individually the trees are of little arboricultural significance but as a group they are prominent in local area and provide some screening value.
- 3.2.8 Trees T20, T21, T22, T23 and tree group G19 are situated at the eastern boundary of the site. G19 is an understory shrub group providing some screening value whilst Sycamores T20, T21, T22, and T23 are larger semi-mature trees which are prominent throughout the site and local area.
- 3.2.9 Cypresses T24, T25, T26, T27, T28, T29, and T30 are situated at the north eastern corner of the site and provide some screening from the adjacent highway, however they are an unsuitable species for the location and likely to outgrow their context in the longer-term.
- 3.2.10 Trees T1, T2, T3, T11, T15, T14, and T17 have suffered poor pruning practices which are likely to limit their long-term value. However, they do not pose a significant risk and can be retained in the current site context.
- 3.2.11 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.

- 3.2.12 Many of the Ash trees in the local area show symptoms consistent with Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.
- 3.2.13 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.
- 3.2.14 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.
- 3.2.15 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: T3-T10 looking south west



Photo 2: T5-T10 looking west



Photo 3: T5-T11 and T14 looking west



Photo 4: T11-T13 looking south west



Photo 5: G19 and T20-T23 looking east



Photo 6: G19 and T24-T30 looking north

## 4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### 4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build new extensions to the east and west of the existing dwelling. 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, 2 trees will require removal to facilitate the development as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that require removal to facilitate the development are T1 and T2.

4.2.3 Trees T1 and T2 are lower value retention category 'U'. Both have historically been topped, with pruning wounds that limit their value and prospects. Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

### 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 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. The new development encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of T3 and T7. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. Whilst the proposed extension is within the RPA of T3, it is situated within the footprint of the existing hardstanding driveway. The encroachment into T7's RPA is very minor, and the detailed RPA for this tree is likely to be a slightly exaggerated representation of the tree's actual rooting area. As such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained trees should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.

4.3.3 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the dwelling. 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.

4.3.4 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



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

**13<sup>th</sup> March 2025**

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# Appendices

**Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience**

**Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations**

**Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions**

**Appendix 4: Tree Data**

**Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan**

**Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan**

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

### **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 ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown							Comments
T1	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	5.5	2	260, 260	No	4	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed. at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. 25% dead / absent	Situated 4.1m west of dwelling. To south of garage. Topped at 5.5m with several old pruning wounds and stubs up stem. In raised planting bed with retaining walls immediately to north and east. Likely limited long-term prospects	Poor	Fair	>10 yrs	Low	U	Removal required to facilitate development
T2	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	2	4	120, 110, 80, 80	No	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Tight union	25% dead / absent. Old pruning wounds	Situated 4.9m west of dwelling within raised planting bed. Topped at 2m with significant Ivy coverage on stems. Several tight unions at base	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	U	Removal required to facilitate development
T3	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Early-mature	3	3	160, 130, 120	No	1.5	1.5	0.5	1	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 1m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. 25% dead / absent	Situated 4m west of dwelling within shrub bed. Raised retaining wall immediately to east and hard standing to north and east. Rooting area likely limited to south and west. Topped at 3m and lower crown reduced. Good vitality in remaining buds. Minor decay in old stubs at 1m above ground level	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate 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
T4	Apple	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Semi-mature	5	3	110, 100, 80	No	1.5	2.5	3	2.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 0.5m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark. Ivy covered. Bark damage. Minor cavity. Minor decay	Minor deadwood	Situated in western portion of shrub bed. Hard standing immediately to north and low wall to west. Several old pruning wounds and bark damage to lower stems with tight unions and decaying cavity from historical stem failure. Good vitality in crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T5	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Early-mature	9	7	170 avg.	No	4.5	5	6.5	4	3.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated at western site boundary within shrub bed. Hard standing immediately to north. Large tight union with partially included bark at 1m. Lights wrapped around stem. Good vitality in crown with minor old pruning wounds from crown lifting works	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T6	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	9.5	1	230	No	5	2	3	2	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Situated in shrub bed with low wall immediately to west. Minor bark damage to lower stem. Crown lifted to 4.5m. Good vitality in crown	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		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	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	16	7	220 avg.	No	6	3.5	3	4.5	3.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Small / sparse	Within garden to south west of dwelling. Shrub bed to east. Frequent tight unions at base with partially included bark. Likely grown from stump of historically felled tree. Ivy and debris prevented detailed inspection of lower stems and unions. Several old pruning wounds from crown lifting to north east. Sparse central crown with symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease present, class 1. Likely limited long-term prospects	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T8	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	7.5	4	170, 160, 80, 80	No	1.5	3	2.5	2.5	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor cavity	Minor deadwood	Variegated variety growing within gravel area. Suppressed by Ash. Minor cavity at base from historically failed stem. Tight unions at base with partially included bark. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T9	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	7	2	200, 150	No	2	3	2	1	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed. at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavity	Minor deadwood	Situated in raised gravel bed at west of site. Small retaining wooden sleepers to north and west. Bark damage at base to north and minor cavity collecting water on north upper side of northern stem at 1m. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate 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	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Early-mature	6.5	1	160	No	4	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor deadwood	In raised gravel bed. Wooden retaining sleeper immediately to east. Tall slender phototropic form with suppressed crown. Major bark damage at base	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T11	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Semi-mature	8.5	1	430	No	2.5	2	4.5	4	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor decay	Old pruning wounds. 25% dead / absent. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Situated at western site boundary within raised terrace. Wooden retaining sleepers to north and east. Adjacent garage 1.5m to west. Large old pruning wounds to lower western stem with isolated decay. Several old pruning wounds in crown and many limbs with delaminating bark and decay with associated dieback. Minor stem bleeds likely as a result of Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	No works required to facilitate development
T12	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	9	3	210, 150, 120	No	2.5	3.5	1	2.5	3.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Partially included bark. Tight union	Minor deadwood	At southern site boundary. Wood stacked at stem base prevented detailed inspection. Tight union at base. Crown suppressed to east by Oak. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate 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
T13	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	9.5	1	560	No	3.5	6	6	5.5	5.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Oak at southern site boundary. Shed below eastern crown. Good form and vitality	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate development
T14	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	3.5	2	230, 210	No	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed. at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds	Situated in raised bed to south of dwelling. Topped at 3.5m with limited long term prospects	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	No works required to facilitate development
T15	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	400	No	2	0.5	0.5	6.5	0.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	50% dead / absent. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Situated at southern site boundary. Shed to west of stem. Historically topped at 4m with one single limb remaining which extends to south over adjacent land. Some epicormic growths on main stem	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T16	Laburnum	<i>Laburnum anagyroides</i>	Semi-mature	8	3	160, 140, 75	No	6	5	4.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. at base. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Situated at southern site boundary. Leaning significantly to north west with crown unbalanced due to historical suppression by now topped Oak. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T17	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	310	No	4	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	No visual defects	Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark. Single stemmed	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds	Situated in raised bed to south of dwelling. Topped at 3.5m with limited long term prospects	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	No works required to facilitate development

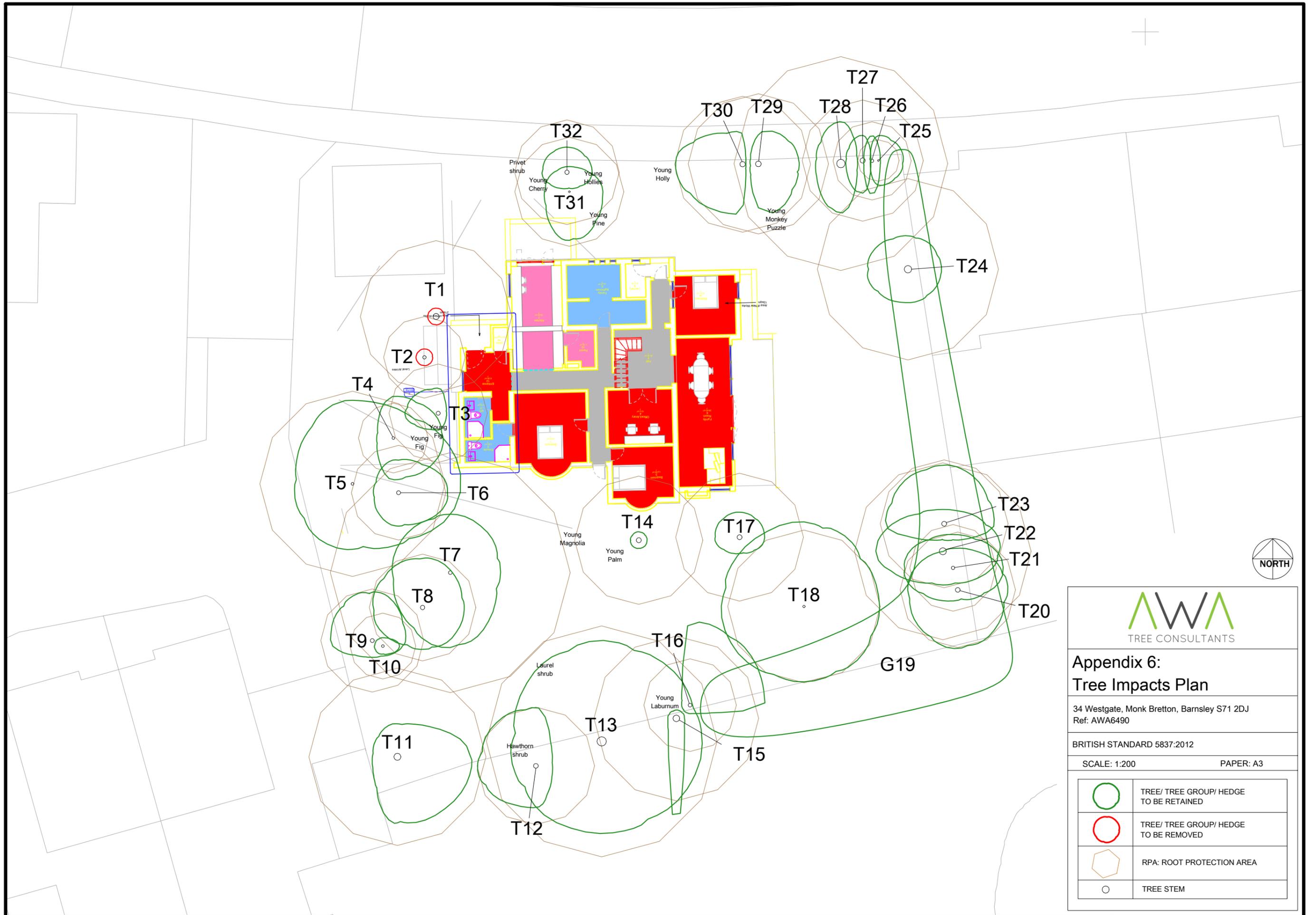
Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
T18	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Early-mature	9	7	140 avg.	No	4	5	4.5	4.5	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated at southern site boundary within shrub bed. Large tight unions with partially included bark at 1m. Good vitality in crown with minor old pruning wounds from crown lifting works	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
G19	Hawthorn, Holly, Laburnum, Laurel, Elder, and Sycamore	<i>Crataegus sp., Ilex sp., Laburnum sp., Prunus sp., Sambucus sp., Acer sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	10+	100 avg.	No	0	See plan				Boundary young to semi-mature group forming understory. Predominantly Hawthorn and Holly with several Laburnum, and occasional Laurel, Elder, and Sycamore. Forms some screening value but limited arboricultural significance				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T20	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	280	No	6.5	2.5	3	3.5	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Situated at eastern site boundary. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. Good vitality	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T21	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	210	No	6.5	2	3	2	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Situated at eastern site boundary. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. Good vitality	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T22	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	15	3	300, 290, 100	No	6.5	2.5	3.5	2	4	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Multiple stemmed. at 0.5m. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Situated at eastern site boundary. Tight union with partially included bark at base. Shed beneath western crown. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. Good vitality	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate 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
T23	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	310	No	6.5	3.5	3	1	3.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Situated at eastern site boundary. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. Shed beneath western crown. Good vitality	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T24	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	14	1	440	No	3	2	2	2	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Situated at eastern site boundary. Access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Tight union with partially included bark at 2m typical of species. Some screening value	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T25	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Young	7	1	100	No	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	At northern site boundary overhanging adjacent road. Limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Suppressed by other Cypress	Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T26	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	190	No	0	1.5	0.5	2	0.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	At northern site boundary overhanging adjacent road. Limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Suppressed to east and west by other Cypress	Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate 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
T27	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	13	2	240, 170	No	0	1.5	0.5	2	1	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Twin stemmed. at 0.5m. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	At northern site boundary overhanging adjacent road. Limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Tight union with partially included bark at 0.5m typical for species. Suppressed to east and west by other Cypress	Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T28	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Early-mature	15	2	480, 170, 100	No	2	2.5	1	3	1.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. at 0.5m. Tight union. Partially included bark. Multiple stemmed	Minor deadwood	At northern site boundary overhanging adjacent road. Limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Tight union with partially included bark at 0.5m typical for species. Suppressed to east and west by other Cypress	Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T29	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	340	No	0	2	2.5	3	0.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	At northern site boundary overhanging adjacent road. Limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Suppressed to east and west by other Cypress. Overhanging shed to south	Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T30	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	330	No	0	2	0.2	3	4	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	At northern site boundary overhanging adjacent road. Limited access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Suppressed to east and west by other Cypress. Overhanging shed to south	Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T31	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Semi-mature	6	7	100 avg.	No	2	1.5	2	3	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Situated to north of dwelling at boundary. Forming one crown with Elder	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T32	Elder	<i>Sambucas nigra</i>	Semi-mature	6	3	170, 160, 100	No	2	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Situated to north of dwelling at boundary. Forming one crown with Hazel	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development





  
 TREE CONSULTANTS

**Appendix 6:  
Tree Impacts Plan**

34 Westgate, Monk Bretton, Barnsley S71 2DJ  
Ref: AWA6490

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200      PAPER: A3

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