TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Barrett Excavation, West Road, Pogmoor, Barnsley, S75 2DH

Prepared for: *Midshire Storage Ltd*

Date: *February 2025*

Reference: *AWA6429*

TMP006 – A
Template Revision 01
Auth By: APW
Date: 09/09/2024

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 3
1.1 Instructions and Brief 3
1.2 Survey Details 3
2. The Site 4
2.1 Location and Description 4
3. The Trees 5
3.1 Legal 5
3.2 Tree Survey Results 6
3.3 Photographs 8
3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice 9
4. Signature 10
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience 12
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report 12
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions 14
Appendix 4: Tree Data 15
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan 16

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by Midshire Storage Ltd 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 January 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.

1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Lucy Garbutt, MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), CIEEM membership 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**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located at the end of West Road, Pogmoor, Barnsley.

2.1.2 The site comprises a plant training pit. The site is bounded to the north by West Road. To the east is an area of greenspace. To the south is a railway line and to the west are industrial buildings.

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 27/01/25 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. 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 12 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 11 individual trees and 1 hedge.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 2 trees are retention category 'U' and 10 tree groups 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 mainly of an adjacent semi mature tree group stretching along the site's eastern boundary. Within this group is a species mix of varying age categories. The occasional larger tree is situated throughout this area.

3.2.5 The central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of open ground.

3.2.6 Species diversity at the site is relatively low. The dominant species is Field Maple, with several Wild Cherry and Cherry Laurel and the occasional Oak and Beech. The hedgerows are generally comprised of Hawthorn and Cherry Laurel.

3.2.7 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional young trees.

3.2.8 G1 is a Cherry Laurel hedge along the sites southern edge. It is comprised of young trees of low individual value. It provides some screening value to the site.

3.2.9 T2-T12 are situated adjacent to site along its eastern aspect. These trees form a group within the adjacent park area. These trees provide good screening for the site and are moderate value collectively but lower value individually. Some trees had significant defects and are retention category U.

3.2.10 T5 is a semi-mature Beech tree. The lower stem of T5 is compromised of two stems which fuse together into a single stem higher up. The union in the lower stem had included bark and testing with a sounding hammer suggest hollowing within the lower stem.

3.2.11 T9 and T10 are a semi mature Cherry trees. T9 and T10 had cavities, decay, bark wounds and bleeds. While both trees are in poor condition the low target nature of the area means they do not require removal in the current site context.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 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.

3.2.14 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: G1 from east


Photo 2: T2 from west


Photo 3: T3 and T4 from southwest


Photo 4: T5 and T6 from southwest


Photo 5: T5 to T10 from southwest


Photo 6: T9-T111 from northwest

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

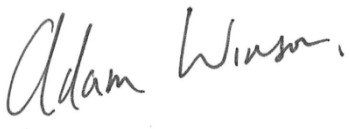
3.4.8 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.

3.4.9 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.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

11th February 2025

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 of Report
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
Appendix 4: Tree Data
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints 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), CIEEM membership*
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*
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 of Report

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition					Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G1	Cherry Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Young	3	10+	40 avg.	Yes	0	See plan				Planted Cherry Laurel hedgerow				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T2	Field Maple	*Acer campestre*	Semi-mature	7	3	200. 130. 120	Yes	2	2	2	3	3	No visual defects. On Banking	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor deadwood	Pruned away from fence. Adjacent tree.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T3	Field Maple	*Acer campestre*	Semi-mature	9	1	350	No	1	2	2	3	3	On Banking . Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Stubs	Rubbing branches. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor deadwood, On Banking	Adjacent tree. Debris around base. Multiple stems fused together. Pruned away from fence.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T4	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	6	3	120. 90. 60	Yes	1	1.5	1	1	0.5	On Banking . Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m	Unbalanced. Slightly unbalanced. Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Pruned away from fence.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T5	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	10	1	290	No	7	3	2	2	2	No visual defects. On Banking	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Partially included bark. Cracking bark	Stubs. Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Two stems fusing at the base to become one at 2.5 meters. Partially included bark. Hollowing where stems fused, less hollow higher up.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T6	Oak	*Quercus robur*	Semi-mature	12	1	270	No	2	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Normal	Adjacent tree. Stem splits at 0.5 meters and fuses again at 1 meter.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T7	Field Maple	*Acer campestre*	Semi-mature	11	3	140. 190. 200	No	2	1	3	2	2	No visual defects. On Banking	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Debris at base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T8	Field Maple	*Acer campestre*	Semi-mature	10	6	200 avg.	Yes	1	3	4	2	3	On Banking . Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Tight union. Stubs	Slightly unbalanced. Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Slight lean east.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T9	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	7	1	140	Yes	2	2	2	3	2	Girdled roots	Bark damage. Single stemmed. Vertical. Cracking bark. Stubs. Minor cavity. Minor decay	Stubs. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Large stub from previous stem at base.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	No works required in the current site context
T10	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	8	1	240	No	2	1	2	2	2	No visual defects. On Banking	Stubs. Single stemmed	Moderate deadwood. Moderate dieback	Large bark wound on western aspect from base to dead stub in crown with moderate decay and moderate deadwood. Bark bleeds and cavities on stem.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	No works required in the current site context

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	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*
T11	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	9	1	300	No	2	2	1	2	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Ivy preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context
T12	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	10	2	160. 230	No	2	2	1	2	2	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Ivy covered. Bark damage. Minor decay	Stubs. Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Large bark wound exposing heart wood to east. Bleeds. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of base.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context

Elder

T12

Cherry

Cherry

T11

Ash

T10

T9

T8

T7

T6

Cherry

Cherry laurel

Elder

T5

Cherry Laurel

T4

T3

T2

Hawthorn hedge

G1

NORTH

TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Barrett Excavation, West Road, Pogmoor, Barnsley
Ref; AWA6429

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES

Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

	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