TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS 5837:2012** at:

Land at

Shaw Lane,
Carlton,
Barnsley,
S71 3HG

Prepared for:
White Agus Ltd

Date: *December 2024*

Reference: *AWA6359*

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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 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 December 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 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 Award 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**.

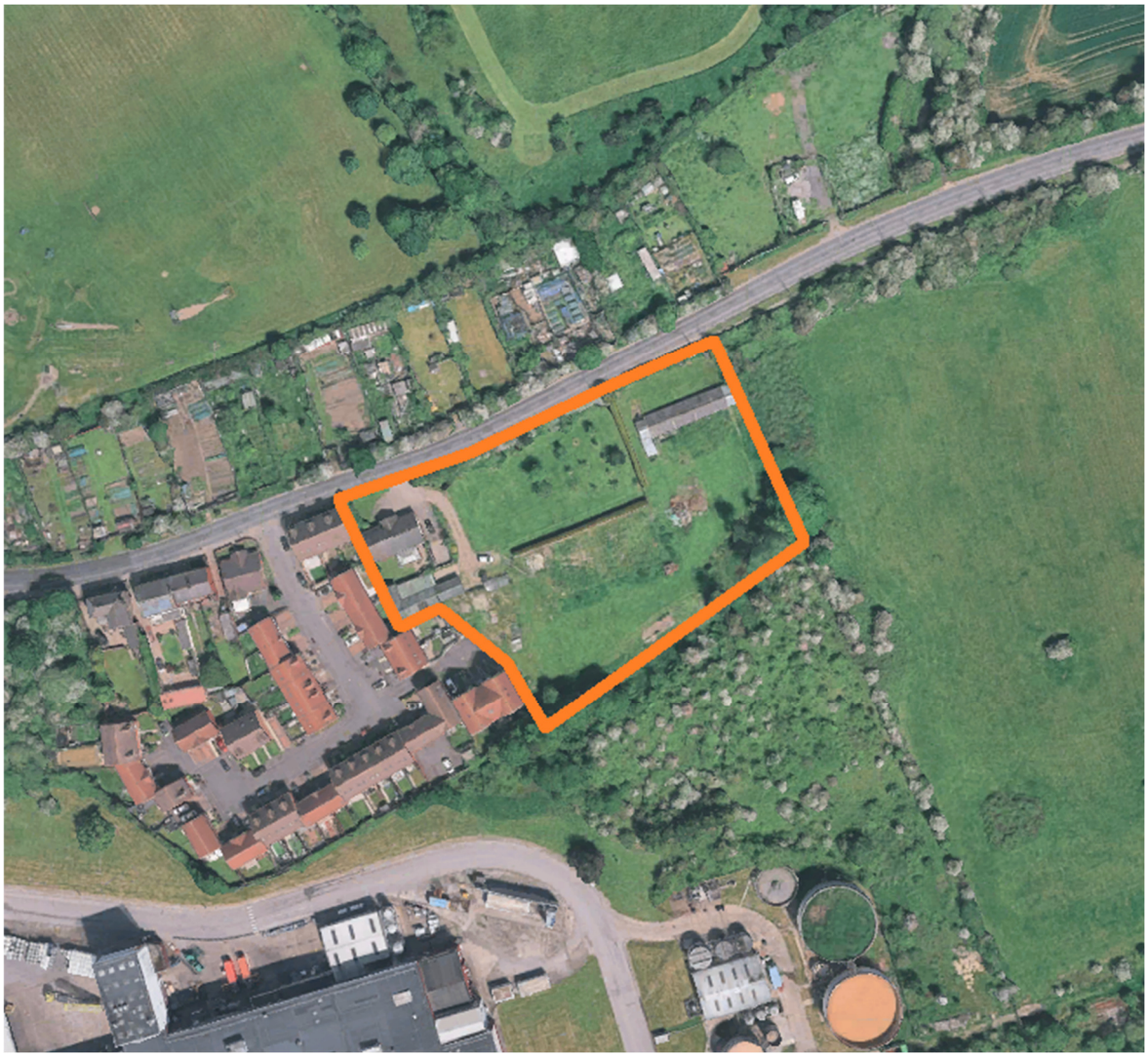
2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Shaw Lane in Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site comprises an existing bungalow with associated access, parking, outbuildings, and a garden area with a surrounding field.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2024 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 05/12/24 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 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 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 30 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 23 individual trees and 7 tree groups or hedges.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U' and 29 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 mainly of individually planted semi- to early-mature trees scattered throughout the garden and field areas of the site. The occasional larger tree is situated to the south east of the site.

3.2.5 The sites most significant tree is T24, an adjacent mature Ash. The tree is situated at the south eastern corner of the site. This tree is prominent throughout the entire site and surrounding area and provides a moderate level of amenity value. Whilst the tree does not currently suffer from Ash Dieback Disease, its long-term prospects are likely limited as a result. As such the tree is retention category 'C'.

3.2.6 Hedges G1, G2, G8, and G15 are all semi-mature and managed, providing some screening value. Hedges G1 and G2 provide a moderate amenity value as they provide an effective screen from Shaw Lane. Tree group G19 is an adjacent group of mature Elder at the north eastern boundary of the site. All have reduced vitality featuring dieback, deadwood, or decay, limiting their long-term prospects. As such these hedges and tree groups are retention category 'C'.

3.2.7 Trees T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T16, T17, and T18 form the significant tree cover within the garden of the site. All are semi-mature with only T9 being early-mature. These trees are all planted specimens, most being fruit trees forming a small orchard within the site. These trees provide the site with some tree cover, however individually most feature defects likely to limit their long-term prospects. As such these trees are retention category 'C'.

3.2.8 Trees T20, T21, T23, T25, T26, T27, and T28 form the significant tree cover within the south eastern corner of the site, surrounding an existing pond. These trees are prominent within the site but provide only a limited amenity value. They are predominantly early-mature Willows and Birch, with the occasional semi-mature Beech, and feature weak unions, poor form, or wounds which limit their long-term prospects. As such they are retention

category 'C'.

3.2.9 Tree groups G29 and G30 are situated at the southern boundary of the site. G29 is an adjacent shelter-belt screening group predominantly composed of semi-mature and early-mature Pine and Ash. The group provides a moderate amenity value due to its position in the landscape and screening value, however, individually the trees are of little arboricultural significance. Tree group G30 is an insignificant semi-mature group of self-set Willows. As such these trees are retention category 'C'.

3.2.10 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.

3.2.11 Many Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by 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.

3.2.12 T22 is dead and requires felling regardless of any new development at the site (as detailed in Appendix 4).

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

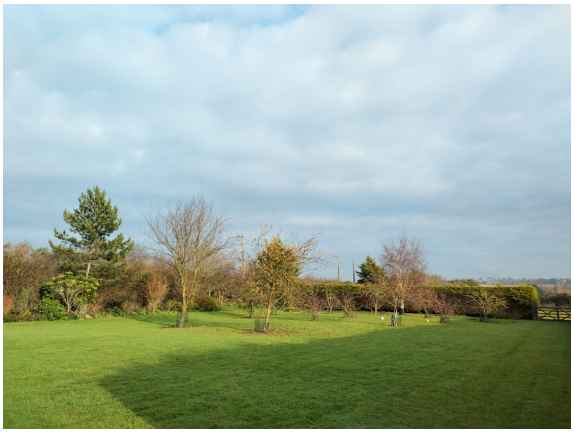


Photo 1: G2, T4-T7, G8, and T9-T14 looking north east

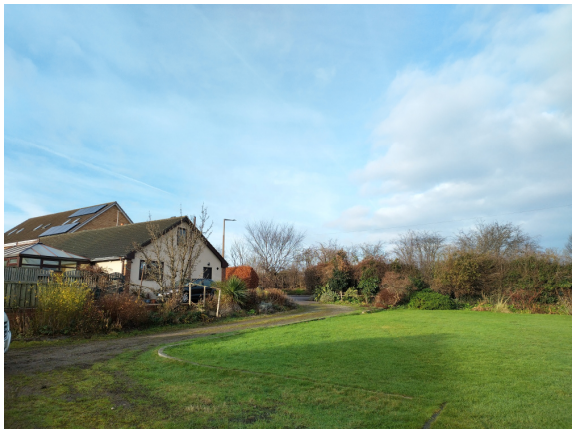


Photo 2: G1, G2, T3, and T16 looking north west

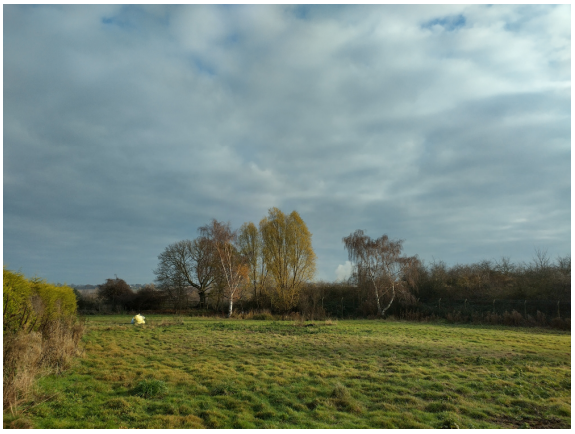


Photo 3: G15 and T20-T28 looking east


Photo 4: T21, T22, T24, T25, and T26 looking east

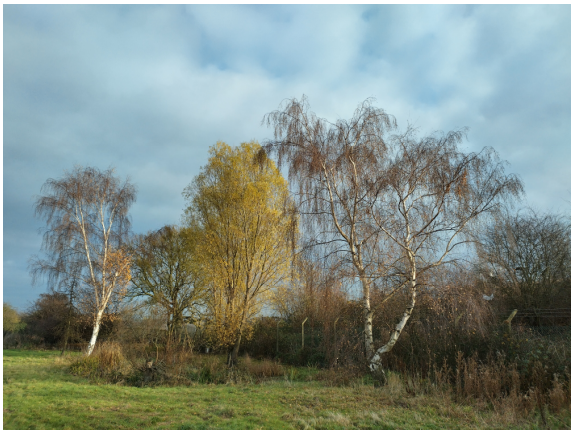


Photo 5: T20 to T28 looking east


Photo 6: G29 looking south east

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities. 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, 19 trees, 1 tree group and 3 hedges 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 T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T16, T17, T18, T23, T25, T26, T27, and T28.

4.2.3 The tree group which requires removal to facilitate the development is G30.

4.2.4 The hedges that require removal to facilitate the development are G2, G8, and G15.

4.2.5 The trees to be removed are all lower value, retention category 'C'. The hedges and tree groups are all semi-mature trees providing little landscape value, other than G2 which provides some screening from Shaw Lane.

4.2.6 Trees T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T16, T17, and T18 are lower value semi-mature trees with defects that limit their value and prospects, or they are of insignificant stature.

4.2.7 Trees T23, T25, T26, T27, and T28 provide some landscape value, however they feature weak unions, poor form and wounds which limit their long-term prospects. Due to the low value of the trees to be removed, the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.2.8 The tree group G19 will require pruning works to facilitate the development. The adjacent tree group requires minor reduction works, pruning the western crowns to provide suitable clearance from the proposed dwelling. These works are only minor and as such these trees will readily tolerate these works.

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. New boundary fences encroach close to and into the RPAs of T20, T21, T24, and G19. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the encroachment into the trees' RPAs should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided posts and panels type footings are used as opposed to strip footings, with the holes for the posts dug by hand, avoiding significant tree roots where possible. 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 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.

4.3.4 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*

5th December 2024

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

www.awatrees.com

Appendices

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 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 and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

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	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	2.5	10+	80 avg.	No	0.5	See plan				Managed boundary hedge. Predominantly Beech with occasional Hawthorn. Typical hedge features. Good screening value from road				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
G2	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, and Elder	*Crataegus sp., Prunus sp., and Sambucus sp.*	Semi-mature	2.5	10+	80 avg.	No	0.5	See plan				Managed boundary hedge. Predominantly Hawthorn with occasional Blackthorn and Elder, and occasional Dogrose. Typical hedge features. Good screening value from road				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T3	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	3.5	1	120	No	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated in shrub bed. Frequent old pruning wounds and managed crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T4	Plum	*Prunus Domestica*	Semi-mature	4.5	3	120, 90, 80	No	2	2	1.5	1	1.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Multiple stemmed tree within shrub group. Several old pruning wounds to stem with minor decay. Ivy and access prevented detailed inspection. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T5	Black Pine	*Pinus nigra*	Semi-mature	9	1	210	No	2	2.5	2	2	1.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	No visual defects	Growing within shrub bed. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. Northern crown close to telephone line. Good vitality in crown	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal 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*
T6	Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*	Semi-mature	5	3	80, 70, 70	No	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds	Planted in shrub bed. Good vitality. Poor multiple-stemmed form. Occasional stubs and old pruning wounds	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T7	Walnut	*Juglans regia*	Semi-mature	5	1	110	No	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Planted in shrub bed. Good vitality in crown.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G8	Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Semi-mature	2.5	10+	80 avg.	No	0	See plan				Managed Cypress hedge. Occasional areas of dieback. Good screening value				Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T9	Plum	*Prunus Domestica*	Early-mature	8	3	150, 150, 140	No	2	2.5	3.5	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Planted within lawn. Tight unions at 1.5m. Occasional old pruning wounds. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T10	Apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Semi-mature	5	1	150	No	0.5	3	3.5	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Planted in lawn. Minor bark wound to stem at 0.2m with good reaction growth. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate 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*
T11	Plum	*Prunus Domestica*	Semi-mature	3.5	3	100, 100, 70	No	0.5	2	1.5	3	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Planted in lawn. Tight union at 1.5m. Occasional stubs and old pruning wounds. One partially failed branch in western canopy and two in eastern canopy	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T12	Apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Semi-mature	3.5	3	80, 70, 60	No	1.5	2.5	2.5	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Planted in lawn. Still tied and staked. Large bark wound to eastern stem from base to 0.5m. Minor decay typical of species. Good vitality in crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T13	Apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Semi-mature	3	10+	40 avg.	No	1	2	2	1.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Planted in lawn. Still tied and staked. Occasional old pruning wounds and stubs from tearout wounds. Good vitality in crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T14	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	8	1	320	No	0.5	3	3	2.5	2.5	Damage to buttress roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Multiple stemmed at 2m. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavity. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Planted in lawn. Minor damage to buttress roots from mowers. Main stem historically topped/failed at 2.5m leaving large wound with minor cavity and decay. New crown regrown from 1.5m. Good vitality in new crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal 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*
G15	Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Semi-mature	2.5	10+	80 avg.	No	0	See plan				Managed Cypress hedge. Occasional areas of dieback. Good screening value				Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T16	Apple	*Malus sylvestris*	Semi-mature	5	10+	70 avg.	No	1	1	1.5	2	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Planted in shrub bed between driveways. Frequent old pruning wounds from management. Good vitality in crown	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T17	Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Semi-mature	9	1	240	No	2	3.5	2.5	3	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Likely planted as part of G8 but has been left unmanaged. Access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Good vitality in crown. Telephone line to north of crown	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T18	Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Semi-mature	9.5	1	250	No	1.5	3.5	3	3.5	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Good vitality in crown. Telephone line to north of crown	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G19	Elder	*Sambucas nigra*	Mature	4.5	10+	200 avg.	No	1.5	See plan				Adjacent group of early-mature and mature Elder. All with minor dieback, deadwood, and decay. Limited long-term prospects. Western crowns overhanging into site. Occasional old pruning wounds				Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Reduce western crown to provide clearance from proposed dwelling, pruning no further than site boundary

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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*
T20	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	2	1	180	No	0	2	0.5	3.5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Low wide spreading crown. Heavily suppressed by bindweed. Large old pruning wound at base to north	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T21	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	6.5	6	150 avg.	No	0	3	2	2.5	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Suppressed by adjacent Ash. Pond 3m to south east. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T22	Larch	*Larix decidua*	Dead	9.5	1	140	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Major dieback. All dead / absent. Major deadwood	Recently dead Larch to north of pond	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	No works required to facilitate development
T23	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Early-mature	17	1	320	No	5	4	2.5	4	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavity	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Leaning slightly south east. Pond 1m to south. Crown lifted to 6m leaving several stubs and flush cut old pruning wounds. Minor cavity to north west of stem at 1.5m. Southern limb with major tearout wound. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal 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*
T24	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	16	1	800	No	2	7.5	6.5	7.5	7	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Mature adjacent tree 0.5m from boundary. Western crown overhanging into site. Access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Frequent minor deadwood in crown. Generally good vitality in crown	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T25	Willow	*Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'*	Early-mature	11	2	220, 210	No	2	0.5	0.5	1	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Slight lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Immediately to south east of pond. Historically removed on stem leaving large stub with minor decay and epicormic growths. Tight union at 0.5m. Leaning slightly west over pond due to phototropic form from suppression by Ash	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T26	Willow	*Salix fragilis*	Early-mature	15	5	260, 260, 240, 180, 200	No	4	2.5	2.5	3.5	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	2.5m to south of pond. Multiple stems at 1m with several tight unions. Tall upright form	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate 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*
T27	Willow	*Salix fragilis*	Early-mature	16	2	390, 300	No	4	5	4	4.5	3.5	No visual defects	Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay. Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Immediately to south of pond. Twin stemmed at 0.5m with tight unions and partially included bark to base. Tall upright form. Debris collecting in union	Good	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T28	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Early-mature	13	2	290, 260	No	0.5	3.5	4	4	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated to south west of pond. Large old pruning wounds at 0.5m occluding well. Good vitality in crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G29	Ash, Pine, Rowan, Oak, and Cherry	*Fraxinus sp., Pinus sp., Sorbus sp., Quercus sp., Prunus sp.*	Semi-mature	12	10+	300 avg.	No	2	See plan				Adjacent shelter belt group between slope and boundary fence. Predominantly Ash and Pine with occasional Rowan, Oak, and Cherry. Semi-mature and early-mature. All with good vitality				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
G30	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	7.5	6	120 avg.	No	0	4	3.5	2.5	3.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Group of self-set Willows forming one crown. Good vitality	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

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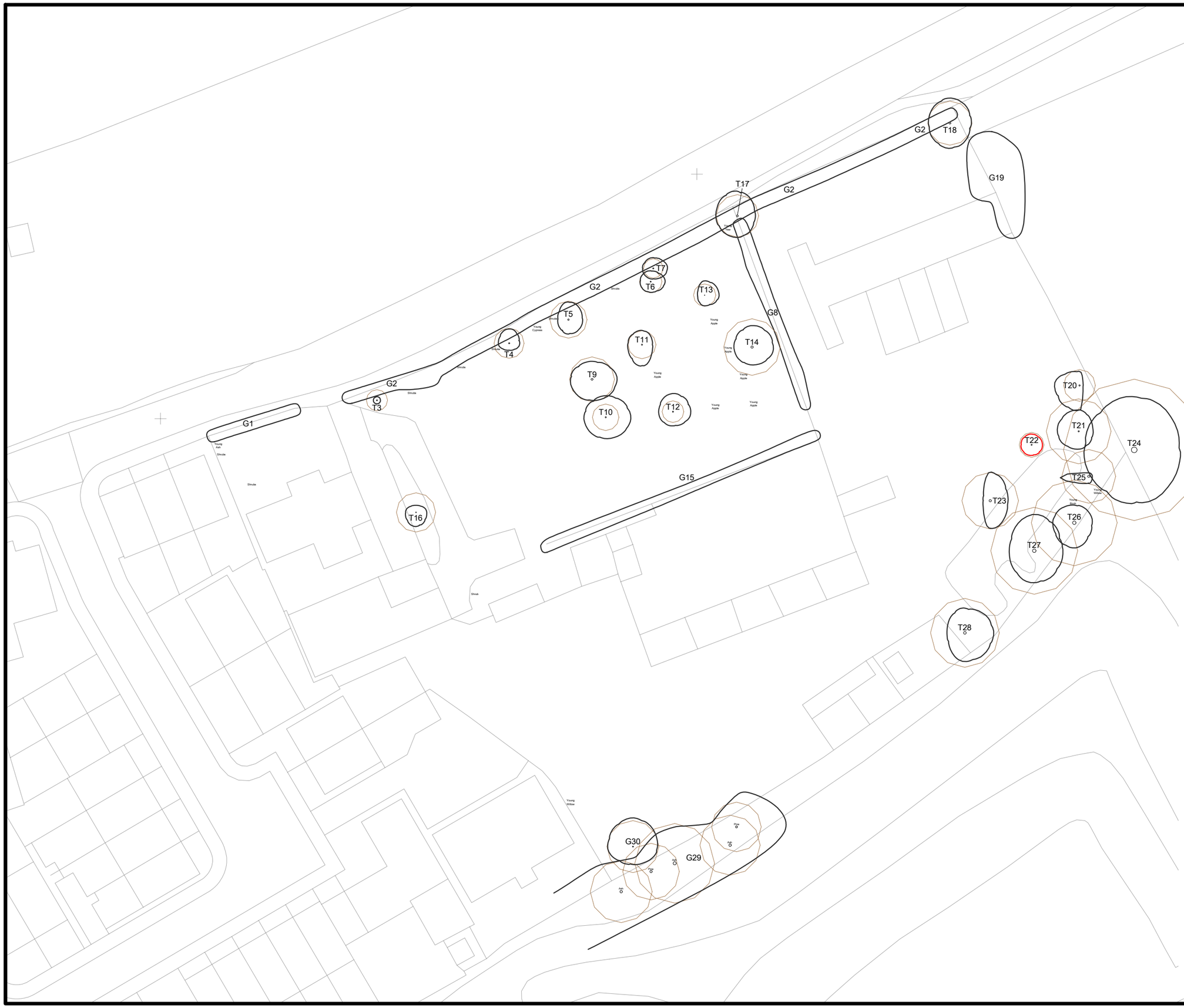

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Land at Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3HG
Ref: AWA6359

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

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

	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

Land at Shaw Lane, Carlton, Barnsley, S71 3HG
Ref: AWA6359

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