



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
RELATING TO PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT
BURTON ROAD, MONK BRETTON, BARNSELY

Prepared by:

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On behalf of:

YORKSHIRE HOUSING
c/o WSM ACANTHUS ARCHITECTS

Contents:

Title	Tree Survey	DATE COMPLETED	01/11/2010
AUTHOR	Ian Barnes	OUR REF.	BA3310
SIGNED		PRINTED DATE	08/07/2011

1. **Summary.** The mature trees on site are in a poor overall condition, many of the trees have suffered from lack of management and require works if retained. Some trees have suffered from compaction and grazing.
2. **Objective:** To assess the condition of the trees and provide sufficient information to enable a decision on the planning aspects of the site and its potential development in relation to trees.
3. **Surveyor:** My name is Ian Barnes; I am an Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant, a Chartered Environmentalist, and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and an International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist and Professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society.
4. **Qualifications and experience:** I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information; I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details in Appendix 1.
5. **Scope of this report:** This report is only concerned with the current condition of the trees and their retention value in relation to redevelopment of the site. The trees have been assessed in line with the guidelines outlined in British Standard BS5837:2005 'Trees in Relation to Construction'. This provides information for the retention and protection of trees upon development sites. In addition site safety is also considered, remedial recommendations are based on the continuing safety of the site.
 - 5.1. The statements made in this Report do not take account of the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. Barnes & Associates cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated after two years from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the Report are carried out to, or affecting, the Subject Tree(s), whichever is the sooner.
6. **Limitations of use and copyright:** This assessment has been prepared for Yorkshire

Housing in connection to proposed site changes at Burton Road, Monk Bretton, Barnsley. All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature, without our written permission.

7. **Brief site description:** The site at Burton Road is a roughly triangular paddock that lays to the east of Burton Road. The grassland suggests that the area has had limited management with a high proportion of herbaceous weed growth being seen.
8. **Boundaries:** A mixture of hedges walls and fencing define the various boundaries.
9. **Land Use.** The sites appears to be well established as an informal paddock for some time.
10. **Visual Assessment of Trees:** The trees have been assessed from ground level only in line with the guidelines outlined in British Standard BS5837:2005 'Trees in Relation to Construction'. This provides information for the retention and protection of trees upon development sites. Information upon the trees is located in the Tree Schedule in Appendix 2.
 - 10.1. The trees on site have been inspected and found to be in a poor overall condition, much of which is a result of limited management to date and the effects of livestock.
 - 10.2. Many of the trees have been affected by soil compaction by the passage of livestock. These trees require mulching or rootzone improvement to help their growing conditions and enable their retention.
 - 10.3. The trees close to the western boundary have the potential to become a management problem, a number of these trees have a potential for growth and can be expected to result in direct damage to the wall or the public footpath – phased removal and replacement may need to be considered.
 - 10.4. The majority of the trees on the western boundary have been affected by grazing damage to the lower sections of the canopy as shown in photograph 1 in Appendix 3, with both bark damage and defoliation being seen. To avoid future inherent problems with the lower branches these limbs should be crown lifted.

- 10.5. The Lime T2535 located close to the western boundary has a large section of dead wood in the upper canopy as shown in photograph 2 in Appendix 3, this dead section poses a risk to highway users and should ideally be removed as soon as possible.
- 10.6. A number of the trees have structural defects, generally, these are related to tight and included unions which when found in combination with co-dominant leaders or elongated branches with increasing end loading which are increasingly likely to fail. Further details are included in the schedule in Appendix 2.
- 10.7. The western most Sycamore in the Group T2546 has a significant cavity / wounding as shown in photograph 3 in Appendix 3, which is thought to be affecting the trees stability. In these cases, the recorded defects should be further assessed to detail the extent of decay versus the retained supportive wood. Ideally, this should be undertaken using a combination of sonic tomography to assess wood density, electronic impedance tomography to identify high / low water / ion content and Thermal imaging to assess various in temperature distribution. I will be happy to forwards further details and an outline of costs upon request.
- 10.8. Ivy growing on the trees appears to be largely under control, although a number of the trees have been affected and in some cases, this has developed to prevent inspection of the trees. Ideally, the Ivy should be removed from the trees; this will allow a re-assessment and an appropriate re-classification of the trees where appropriate.
- 10.9. Several trees that are developing within the highly competitive environments have formed canopies with high end loading, this may lead to mechanical failure of branches as a result of high end loading and a reduction in the trees ability to dampen movement. In these cases, retrenchment of the canopy may be the best option to reduce the loading whilst allowing time for an inner canopy to re-establish.
- 10.10. The various understory groups on the neighbouring land appear unmanaged, the wooded areas to the east are the result of a dense understory planting with a high proportion of Elder, this does provide excellent level of screening.

- 10.11. Within the site several maturing Elders can be seen, these are in a poor state and are mainly in decline with a number being defoliated as shown in photograph 4 in Appendix 3 these trees are not expected to be sustainable.
- 10.12. A number of trees are in a poor condition, suffering from either decline or structural defects and offer little potential to the site. These trees have been highlighted for removal in line with the recommendation of BS5837:2005 being classified 'R' within the tree schedule in Appendix 2 and are highlighted with a red circle on the survey Plan BA3310TS located in Appendix 4. It should be noted that a number of these trees could be re-classified as veterans with the theoretical rating of A1, these trees have been rated R simply to highlight their immediate risk to site users or by having a short life expectancy.
- 10.13. Throughout the site many trees are assumed to be in the later stages of their life and through either their relative size or age several can be classed as veteran trees. Ideally, these trees should be further assessed to provide a more detailed understanding of their condition and to provide an individual management programme to help extend the safe life of the tree and help the trees to better meet the design and its future expected use.
11. **General Tree Pruning.** The trees require management to improve their condition. General works are detailed within the tree schedule in Appendix 2. This work is required regardless of development proposals and should ideally be undertaken within the next 12 months. These works should be viewed in isolation to the development proposal in planning terms.
12. **Conclusions.** The trees do not represent an abnormal risk to site users, though would benefit from works to improve their medium to long-term condition.
13. Development proposals need to consider the requirement of the retained trees and need to meet the guidelines detailed within British Standard 5837:2005 Recommendations - Trees in Relation to Construction; section 1, which provides key guidance.
14. The tree survey BA3310TS in Appendix 4 includes the Root Protection Areas (RPA) for each of the major trees on site. This shows the proposed drive to be fully within the RPA of trees highlighted for retention.
15. Retained trees, generally require a combination of fencing and management of the Root Protection Area, to avoid potentially damaging alterations to the soil

characteristics within the root zone. This can be most simply achieved through protective fencing, and specific methods to enable access into the root protection area, which can be detailed within an Implication Assessment if required. The creation of the Root Protection Area will need to be undertaken following the initial tree works and remain in position for the whole of the Demolition, Construction and Completion phase.

16. Providing that the recommendations within this report are implemented the retained trees should not be significantly affected.
17. Providing that the points suggested within this report are incorporated within the planning approval and appropriately managed there are no arboricultural restrictions upon the proposed development.

Yours Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ian Barnes', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Ian Barnes

HND Arb, F.Arbor.A, ND Ht/Arb Tech.Cert (Arbor.A), MI Hort, C.Env
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant
Chartered Environmentalist
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist

APPENDIX 1 - BRIEF QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF IAN BARNES**Qualifications:**

Higher Diploma in Arboriculture (H.N.D Arb)
National Diploma in Horticulture & Arboriculture (N.D.Ht/Arb)
Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate (Tech.Cert. (Arbor.A))
ISA Certified Arborist

Membership grades by peer review:

Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv)
Corporate Member Institute of Horticulture (MI Hort)
Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F.Arbor.A)
Professional member Consulting Arborist Society UK.

Registration Schemes:

Arboricultural association Registered Consultant (49)

Practical experience:

I have worked in the Arboricultural Industry since 1987. Firstly as a climbing Arborist in both the public and private, sector, undertaking a wide range of practical operations on a variety of sites, before becoming a gang foreman. I set up and ran my own Arboricultural contracting business for 15 years, though this is now under new ownership. I have developed an arboricultural consultancy practice over the last 12 years, working throughout England for clients in both the public and private sector.

Continuing professional development:

As part of my ongoing education, I am a member of a range of related Arboricultural bodies. Including the Arboricultural Association (AA), International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), Royal Forestry Society (RFS), Forestry Contracting Association (FCA), and Arboricultural Mortgage & Insurance Users Group (AMUIG), which has been incorporated into the Consulting Arborist Society (CAS) of which I am a professional member. I am a corporate member of the Institute of Horticulture (MI Hort) and a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association (F.Arbor.A). An inclusive member of the British Mycology Society (BMS) in addition to being a Chartered Environmentalist (CEnv).

I am a registered consultant of the Arboricultural Association.

I regularly attend seminars and training events on issues relevant to Arboriculture these include events focusing on General Tree Management, Veteran Tree Management, Tree Health, Tree Pest management, Tree Diseases management, Trees Biology & Morphology, Tree Stability, Wind Loading of Trees, Tree Risk Assessment, in addition to keeping an upto date level of CPD.

I am a licensed user of the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) System and regularly attend updates.

I am a trained user of Picus 'Acoustic' Tomography and Picus Treetric and have attended training to extend my knowledge in this area.

I am trained and a licensed user of tree thermography as an aid to detecting defects in trees.

Relevant experience:

My career to date has involved me in a variety of tree care, dealing with trees in many different environments, and with differing management aims, these included: Tree planting schemes, including Woodland Design & Management, Detailed Health and Safety Appraisals, Tree inventories / population surveys, Management & selection on both proposed and active development sites, Advice upon trees in relation to structures, Additional areas of work such as Contract Specification & Management, Planning applications, Expert Witness. This has provided me with a range of experience, enabling me to comment upon trees and their management, in line with current best practice. Full CPD and training record can be forwarded upon request.

APPENDIX 2 – TREE SCHEDULE & EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following survey has been prepared from a visual assessment taken from ground level without any detailed investigation. Observations are based upon the body language of the trees and any visual indicators present at the time of inspection. This survey should be regarded as a preliminary overview; ongoing inspections will be required as specified individually. In most situations the health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a cyclic basis, alternating between early and late seasons to ensure a full picture of tree health is established. Inspections should only be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist.

Similarly, numerous potential defects may not be detectable dependent upon timing of inspection, in particular, wood decay fungi, which may only occasionally produce external fructifications annually (rather than perennially), or may not provide external symptoms until an advanced state is achieved.

Reasonable risk management generally aims to provide a tree that can be regarded stable in a normal / foreseeable, regularly experienced storm events i.e. force 10 storms. The level of risk offered by the tree will be significantly greater as the wind speed that the tree is exposed to increases beyond this level. Additionally the threat from aerial parts i.e. tight unions may remain even following works, although failures of such parts are likely to be limited to small diameter branches and to periods of extreme weather.

As an arborist, I am a tree specialist and use my knowledge, education, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance their beauty and health, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. As a client, you may choose to accept or disregard these recommendations, or seek additional advice.

As an arborist I cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to a tree or limb failure. Trees are living organisms that may fail in many ways, some of which we do not fully understand.

Conditions are often hidden within the tree and below the ground. As arborists, we cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Sometimes trees may appear "healthy," but may be structurally unsound. Like wise remedial treatment, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the arboricultural perspective, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, planning issues, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters etc. Arborists cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given to them. Likewise, as an arborist I cannot accept any responsibility for the authorization or non-authorization of any recommended treatment or remedial measure.

Furthermore, certain trees are borderline cases as to whether they should remain or be removed. If conditions change a tree may need further monitoring in the future to determine its health and structure. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled, and to live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk.

Mathematical abbreviations: > = Greater than, < = Less than.

Measurements / estimates: All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a '*'. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a '?'.

Colour Coding – The line of information highlighted blue refer to those trees outside the security fence, this information is general generally recording an estimated of the mean heights, canopy spread or stem diameter to provide an indication of the group condition or protection requirements

Tree number: Numbered Tag attached to each stem usually on the inside face of the stem a roughly 2.5 metres. Were the number is followed by a C this demotes that the tag refers to a compartment or group.

Name: Tree species are detailed by their common name.

Age: I record the age as an estimate of the tree likely span for guidance only i.e.

- Y - Young** - Recently established
- MA - Maturing** – The first third of its likely expected life span
- M - Mature** - The middle one third of its likely expected life span
- OM - Over Mature** - The later one third of its likely expected life span
- S - Senescent** - Beyond its expected Life span possible of historical interest or in a state of decline

Height: I estimate height to the nearest metre to the mean height.

Height to 1st: I estimate height to the nearest metre to mean distance of separation between the ground and the underside of the canopy.

Diameter: These figures relate to a measurement of the stem at 1.5m above ground level and I record them in millimetres measure with a rounded down diameter tape. Figures prefixed with MS denote trees or shrubs with multiple stems.

No. stems: I record the number of significant stems that compose the tree i.e.

- S** - Single Stem.
- M** - Multiple Stemmed.

Canopy (N S E W): I estimate distance of the canopy radius to the nearest metre to provide a mean distance of separation between the stem and the outer canopy.

Vitality: Is a personal assessment of the trees growth rate in the current season, in comparison to other trees within the locality, region and an indicator of the tree likely response to site change.

D - Dead A dead or very low vitality tree
P - Poor A tree of low vitality
G - Good A tree of high vitality

L - Low / Declining A tree in noticeable poor state
F - Fair A tree of normal vitality

Safe Life: Is a personal assessment of the trees likely expected remaining safe life span assuming the tree is protected from significant change.

>40 Greater than 40 Years
 10-40 Years
 <5 Less than 5 years

20-40 years
 <10 Less than 10 years
 <1 Less than 1 years

Category / Condition Rating: This is based upon the criterion of BS5837: 2005 Recommendations for trees in relation to construction and describes the condition of the tree based on age, vigour, structure and health as follows:

TREES FOR REMOVAL - Category and definition Criteria Identification on plan

Category R - DARK RED Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)

- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline
- Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality

NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION

Category and definition Criteria — Subcategories:

- 1 Mainly arboricultural values,
- 2 Mainly landscape values,
- 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation

Category A - LIGHT GREEN

Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)

- 1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)
- 2 Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)
- 3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).

Category B - MID BLUE

Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)

- 1 Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).
- 2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality
- 3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category C - GREY

Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm

- 1 Trees not qualifying in higher categories.
- 2 Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit
- 3 Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits.

NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation.

Comments / Observations: General comments referring to tree health, structure and condition.

Management Options: Comments detailing remedial works required improving immediate safety or improve the management of the tree.

Priority: Guidance for the time scale in which works should be completed, from the date of the report.

Minimum RPA – Root Protection Area: Minimum distance in metres of position of protective fencing in line with Table 2 BS5837:2005. In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter for single stem trees and 10 times basal diameter for trees with more than one stem arising below 1.5 m above ground level.

RPA – Root Protection Area (Radius) (M) – RPA given in metres from the centre of the stem.

RPA – Root Protection Area (Area) (M²) – The ideal total area for the RPA given in metres squared.

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TAG No.	Species	Age	Height	Canopy Height	North Canopy	South Canopy	East Canopy	West Canopy	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Observations / Comments	Recommendations	Minimum RPA (Radius) (m)	Minimum RPA (Area) (m²)
2525	Laburnum	M	6.5	1	3.5	3.5	4	3	Poor	20-40	C3	270	Single stem with a significant lean. Growing next to footpath damage is visible. The canopy is self corrected. Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. Crossing and rubbing branches visible throughout the canopy. Leaves are discoloured. The leaves are small & sparse. A poorly formed tree of little value.	Consider removal and replacement.	3.24	33
2526	Small-Leaved Lime	M A	10	0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	20-40	B2	280	Single stem with a slight lean. Growing on a bank. Growing within 1.3m of the wall. Compaction within rootzone can be seen. Significant adaptive growth on the western stem could indicate internal decay. The lower canopy has been grazed. High flowering/ seed production suggests tree is in decline. Chestnut scale noted throughout the canopy. An attractive upright form.	Crown lift overall to pedestrian height. Consider rootzone improvements to counter the compaction.	3.36	35.5
2527	Elder Group x 3	M	4	0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	<10	R	upto 300 m	Growing on a bank. Significant quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. 50% of the leaves within the canopy are missing. A poorly developing group of limited potential.		3	28.3
2528	Apple	M A	3.5	0	2	2	2	2	Fair	10-20	C3	250 m	Growing on a bank. Good habitat potential. An attractive spreading form.		2.5	19.6
2529	Broadleaved Lime	M	10	0	4	4	4	4	Fair	10-20	C1	500 m	Single stem with a significant lean with basal shoots. Growing on a bank. Growing close to wall. Compaction within rootzone can be seen. Crossing and rubbing branches visible throughout the canopy. Lower canopy is grazed to 1.5m. Chestnut scale throughout the canopy. A good example of the species.	Crown lift overall to pedestrian height. Undertake rootzone improvement. Remove basal shoots. The tree can be improved with formative pruning to remove the weaker stems. Medium Priority General Works.	5	78.5

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TAG No.	Species	Age	Height	Canopy Height	North Canopy	South Canopy	East Canopy	West Canopy	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Observations / Comments	Recommendations	Minimum RPA (Radius) (m)	Minimum RPA (Area) (m ²)
2530	Broadleaved Lime	M	10	0	4	4	4	4	Fair	10-20	C1	470 m	Single stem with a significant lean with basal shoots. Growing on a bank. Growing close to wall. Compaction within rootzone can be seen. Crossing and rubbing branches are visible throughout the canopy. Lower canopy is grazed to 1.5m. Chestnut scale noted throughout the canopy. A good example of the species.	Crown lift overall to pedestrian height. Undertake rootzone improvement. Remove basal shoots. Medium Priority General Works.	4.7	69.4
2531	Broadleaved Lime	M A	9	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	>40	B2	230	Single stem with a slight lean with trunk shooting. Compaction within rootzone can be seen. Impact wounding visible on the stem. Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. Chestnut scale noted throughout the canopy. A good example of the species.	Crown lift overall to pedestrian height. Undertake rootzone improvement. Remove trunk shoots. Medium Priority General Works.	2.76	23.9
2532	Sycamore	M A	5.5	2	3	3	3	3	Poor	<10	R	200 m	Growing next to hard landscaping. Growing close to fence and footpath. Close to structure damage likely in the near future. Canopy is suppressed by competing neighbouring trees. Chestnut Scale noted in outer canopy. This tree is unsuitable to its location.	Remove and replace with a more appropriate species. High Priority General Works.	2	12.6
2533	Broadleaved Lime	M A	9	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	>40	B2	350	Single stem with a slight lean with trunk shooting. Compaction within rootzone can be seen. Impact wounding visible on the stem. Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. Chestnut scale noted throughout the canopy. A good example of the species.	Crown lift overall to pedestrian height. Undertake rootzone improvement. Remove trunk shoots , Medium Priority General Works.	4.2	55.4

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TAG No.	Species	Age	Height	Canopy Height	North Canopy	South Canopy	East Canopy	West Canopy	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Observations / Comments	Recommendations	Minimum RPA (Radius) (m)	Minimum RPA (Area) (m ²)
2534	Hawthorn	M	4	0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Poor	20-40	R	180 m	Multiple stemmed close to ground level. Growing close to fence. Close to structure damage likely in the near future. Retention not thought to be sustainable.		1.8	10.2
2535	Common Lime	M	11	0	5	5	5	5	Poor	<10	C3	900 m	Single stem with buttress shooting. Growing on neighbouring land. Canopy has been reduced (topped) & redeveloped. Large deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. A poorly developing tree.	Remove larger diameter stems and maintain as coppice.	9	254.5
2536	Hawthorn	M	5	0.5	3	3	3	3	Poor	10-20	C3	400 m	Multiple stemmed close to ground level. Growing on neighbouring land. Growing close to footpath. Soil level has been raised over rootzone. Canopy is swamped by neighbouring trees. A good example of the species offering good low level screen.		4	50.3
2537	Small-Leaved Lime	M	18	1	5	6.5	6.5	5	Good	20-40	B2	700 m	Single stem with basal & trunk shooting which limits the visual assessment. Growing on neighbouring land. Growing close to footpath. Elongated branches visible within the canopy. Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. A typical example of the species.	Reduce the end loading of over developed branches by roughly 1/3 to a suitable point. Crown clean conservation only. Clear the lower shoot growth to enable assessment	7	153.9
2538	Hawthorn	V	6	2	3	3	3	3	Dead	<10	R	280 m	Single stem with a significant lean. Sulphur tuft fungi located close to the base.	Remove the canopy and retain the stem as habitat.	2.8	24.6
2539	Sycamore & Elder Group x5	M A	5. 5	0	3	3	3	3	Poor	<10	R	upto 200 m	Growing close to building. Close to structure damage visible. A poorly located tree likely to become a problem.	Remove and treat stump to prevent regrowth.	2	12.6
2540	Small-Leaved Lime	M	16	1.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Fair	20-40	B2	800	Single stem - buttress & trunk shooting which prevented assessment . Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. An attractive rounded form.	Clear the lower shoot growth to enable further assessment.	9.6	289.5

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TAG No.	Species	Age	Height	Canopy Height	North Canopy	South Canopy	East Canopy	West Canopy	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Observations / Comments	Recommendations	Minimum RPA (Radius) (m)	Minimum RPA (Area) (m ²)
2541	Hawthorn Elder & maturing Sycamore	M	7	0	3	3	3	3	Fair	10-20	C2	upto 650 m	A group that develops both sides of fence, between the site and the footpath to the east. Good habitat potential. An attractive low level screen.		6.5	132.7
2542	Small-Leaved Lime	M	16	1.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Fair	20-40	B2	800	Single stem - buttress & trunk shooting which prevented full assessment . Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. An attractive rounded form.	Clear the lower shoot growth to enable further assessment.	9.6	289.5
2543	Elm	M	9	0	3	5.5	5.5	3	Poor	<10	R	460 m	Growing on neighbouring land. Growing close to fence. Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. Leaves are discoloured. The canopy has sparse leaf cover. Appears to have Dutch Elm Disease.	Remove and replace with a more appropriate species.	4.6	66.5
2544	Elm	M	8	0	2	4.5	4.5	2	Poor	<10	R	290	Growing on neighbouring land. Growing close to fence. Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy. Leaves are discoloured. The canopy has sparse leaf cover. Appears to have Dutch Elm Disease.	Remove and replace with a more appropriate species.	3.48	38
2545	Apple	M	6	0.25	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Fair	10-20	C3	320 m	Single stem tightly bi-forked below the canopy. Growing on neighbouring land. Growing close to fence. Significant epicormic shoots are visible throughout the canopy. An attractive spreading form.		3.2	32.2

Preliminary BS5837 Arboricultural Assessment - This should not be referred to as a specification of Arboricultural Works

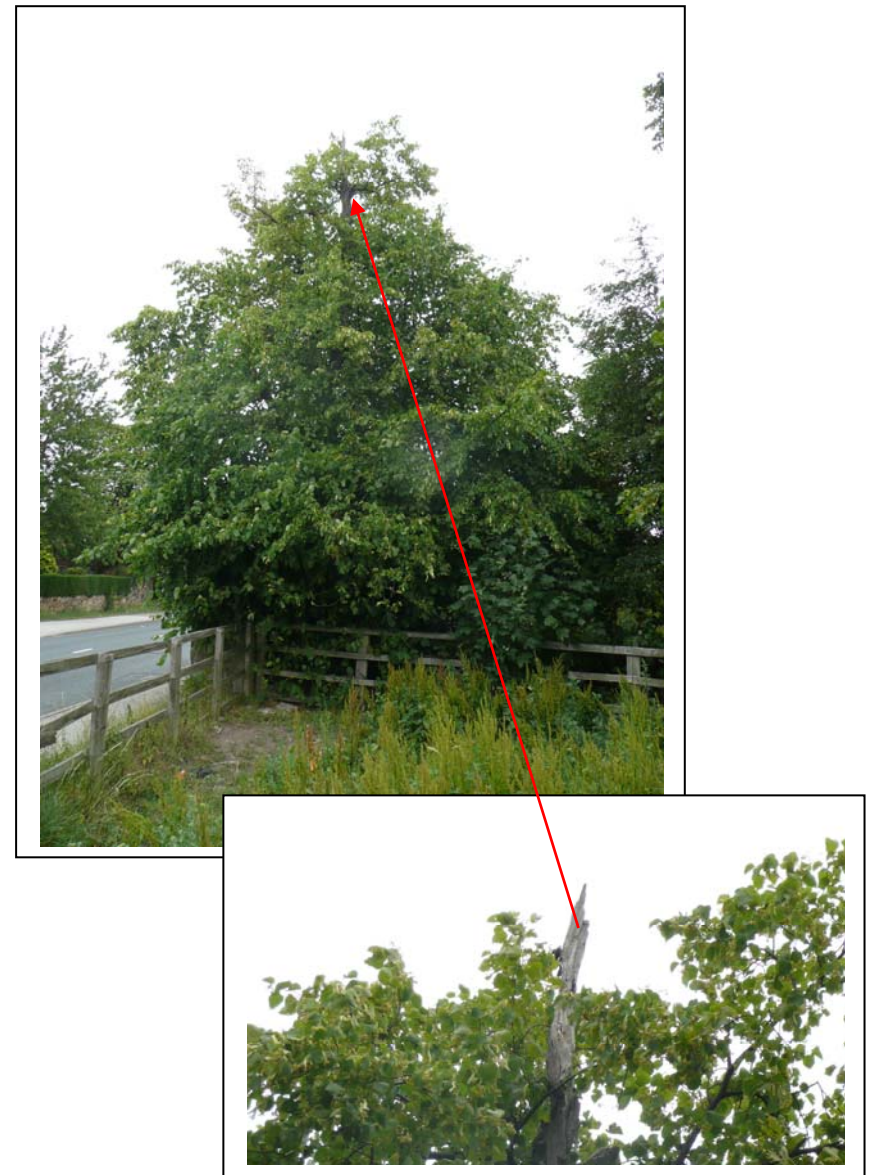
TAG No.	Species	Age	Height	Canopy Height	North Canopy	South Canopy	East Canopy	West Canopy	Vitality	Safe Life	Category	Diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	Observations / Comments	Recommendations	Minimum RPA (Radius) (m)	Minimum RPA (Area) (m ²)
2546	Sycamore Group x 12	M	13	1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	Fair	20-40	B2	upto 850 m	Multiple stemmed close to ground level, tri-forked below the canopy with tight unions. Growing on neighbouring land. Growing close to fence. A line of trees which follows a collapsed stone wall. Good examples of the species. Western most tree has lost a large leader which has caused a large cavity.	The extent of the cavity should be assessed to provide an insight into the retained sound wood and enable comments upon the trees stability to be made. Ideally this should be undertaken using a none injurious system such as Tomography.	8.5	227
2547	Purple Crab Apple	M	5.5	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	>40	B2	200	Single stem. Growing on neighbouring land. An attractive rounded form.		2.4	18.1
2548	Hawthorn	M	8	0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Good	20-40	B2	350 m	Multiple stemmed close to ground level. Growing within the field. Small diameter deadwood within the canopy. Lower canopy is overgrown with blackberry. Good habitat potential.		3.5	38.5
2549	Elder	O M	4.5	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Very Poor	<5	R	430 m	Tri-forked close to ground level. 50% of the leaves within the canopy are missing. A poorly developing tree.		4.3	58.1
2550	Elder	O M	4.5	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Very Poor	<5	R	430 m	Tri-forked close to ground level. 50% of the leaves within the canopy are missing. A number of the stems have collapsed. A poorly developing tree.		4	50.3

APPENDIX 3 – PHOTOGRAPHS

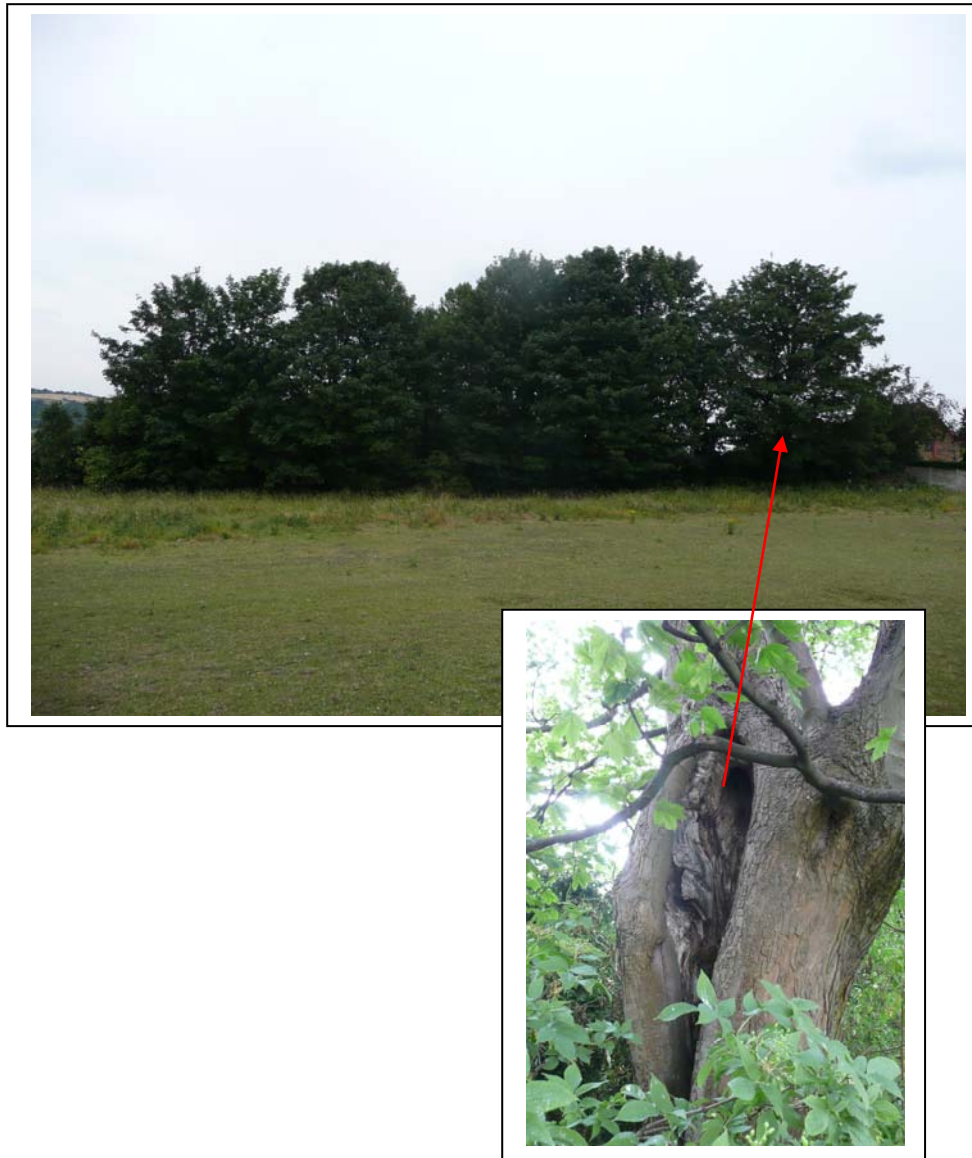
Photograph 1 – Typical example of the Limes on the western boundary.



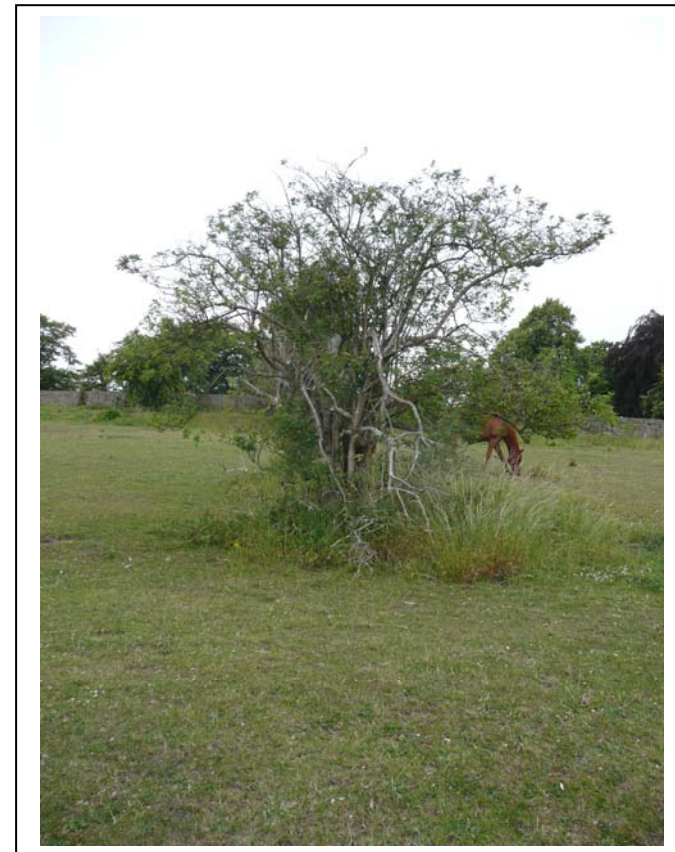
Photograph 2 – The Large Dead section within the upper canopy of T2535.



Photograph 3 – The Group of Sycamore T3546 with the cavity inserted.



Photograph 4 – Typical grazed central Elder tree T2549.



APPENDIX 4 – TREE SURVEY PLAN

TREE SURVEY BA3310TS – Attached