



Penistone Footbridge & Car Park

Arboricultural Survey Report

For **Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council**

Project No.: **BAR010-003**

September 2026

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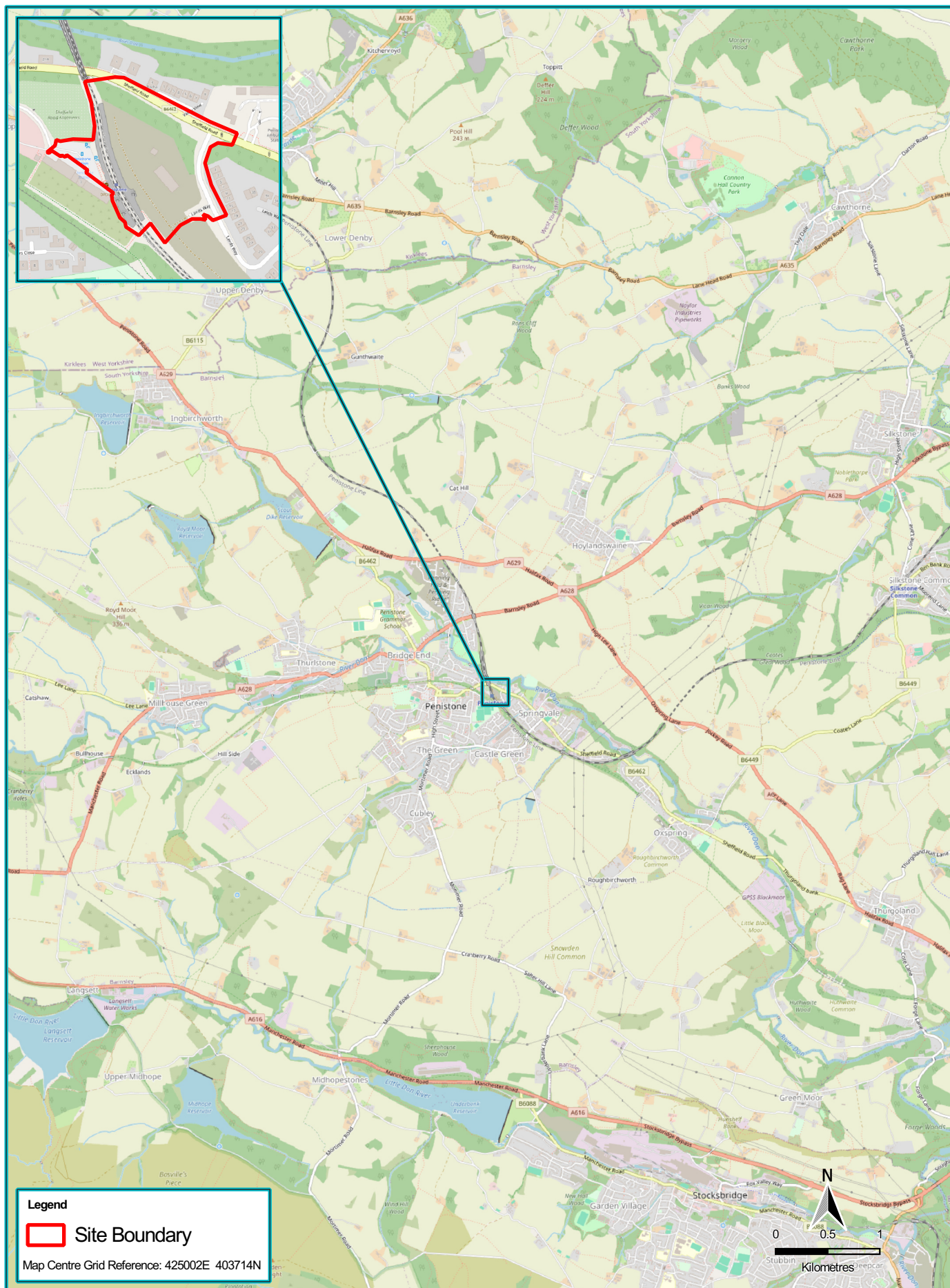
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FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE 2: TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (TCP01)

1. Summary

- 1.1.1 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council commissioned Thomson Environmental Consultants to undertake an arboricultural survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' within and adjacent to their site at Penistone Railway Station, 15 Sheffield Road (S36 6FY). The original arboricultural survey was carried out on Tuesday 17th March 2026 but was verified on the 29th September 2026 by Principal Arboricultural Consultant Robert Armitage.
- 1.1.2 A total of 34 individual trees and 12 groups of trees were recorded during the survey, details of which are listed in the Tree Schedule at Appendix 1. This comprised of 1 Category 'A' individual tree, 4 Category 'B' individual trees, 25 Category 'C' individual trees, 4 Category 'U' individual trees and 12 Category 'C' groups of trees.
- 1.1.3 The removal of the 'U' category trees T15, T18 and T26 is recommended for sound arboricultural management, irrespective of the development proposal as the trees have limited safe retention value and are located within influencing distance of the adjacent roads.
- 1.1.4 Checks made on Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's online interactive mapping software indicate that no trees recorded as part of this report are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders.
- 1.1.5 Penistone Conservation Area lies immediately adjacent to the north-western extent of the site. However, it is not entirely clear from the available mapping whether the Conservation Area boundary extends marginally into the site beyond the railway corridor. Confirmation of the precise boundary position should therefore be sought through correspondence with the local planning authority. Based on our review of the available information, it is our opinion that the Conservation Area is unlikely to extend into the site.
- 1.1.6 A review of the DEFRA MAGIC map was also undertaken which showed that there are no designated ancient woodlands within or adjacent to the site.
- 1.1.7 It is advised that before any works to trees within the site are carried out, those proposing to carry out the works should satisfy themselves that all appropriate consents are in place to avoid any potential breach of legislation.
- 1.1.8 In order to meet the requirements of the Local Planning Authority, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement should be undertaken once detailed plans of the proposed development are available.



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Figure Title	Site Location		Drawn	JTW	Checked AS
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- Legend**
- Canopy Extent of Category 'A' Tree
 - Canopy Extent of Category 'B' Tree
 - Canopy Extent of Category 'C' Tree
 - Canopy Extent of Category 'U' Tree
 - Root Protection Area of Tree / Group
 - Stem of Individual Tree
 - Extent of Tree Stems within Groups / Hedges
 - Site Boundary
 - Existing Site Layout



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Tree Constraints Plan
(TCP01)

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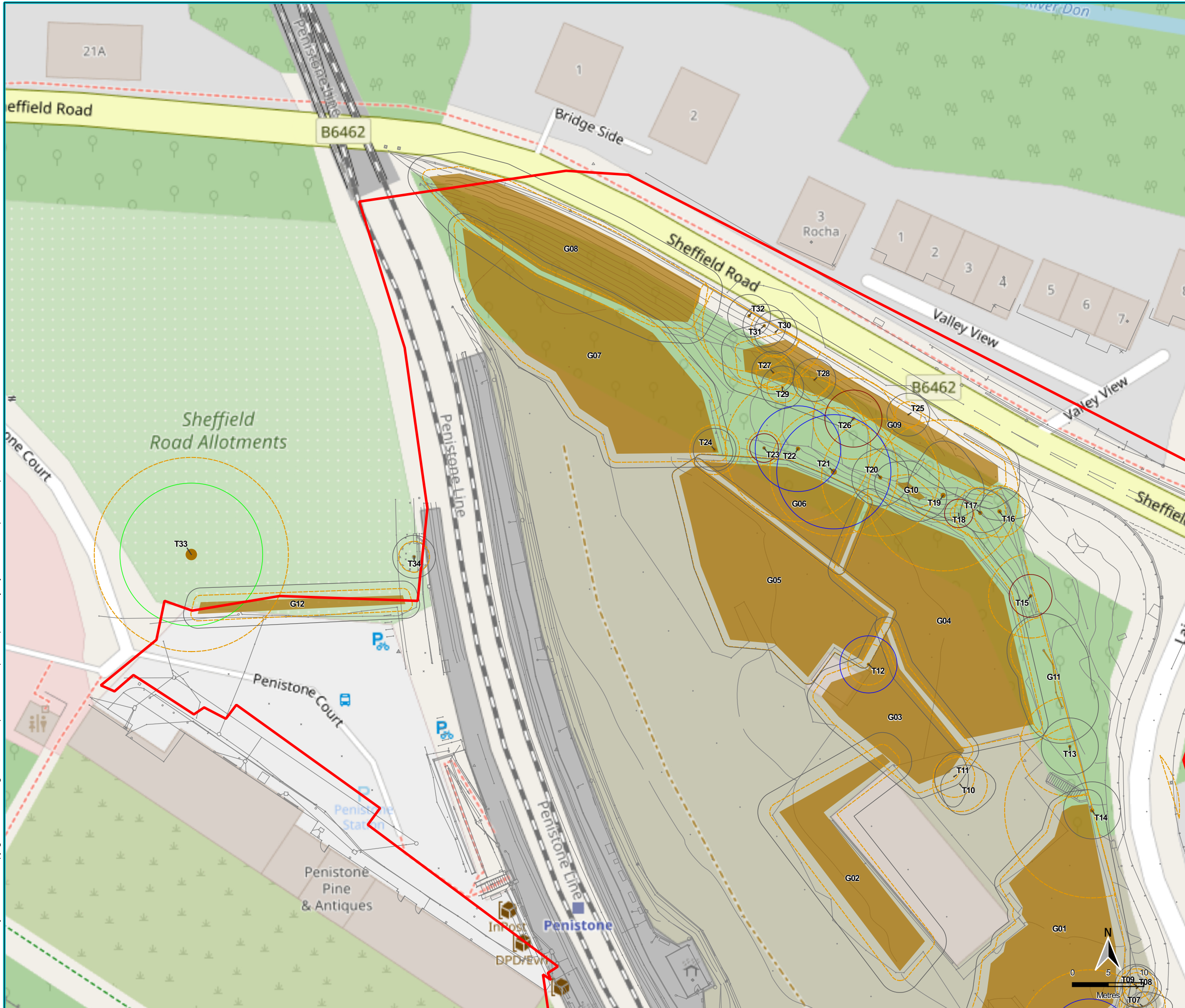
Legend

- Canopy Extent of Category 'B' Tree
- Canopy Extent of Category 'C' Tree
- Canopy Extent of Category 'U' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Tree / Group
- Stem of Individual Tree
- Extent of Tree Stems within Groups / Hedges
- Site Boundary
- Existing Site Layout

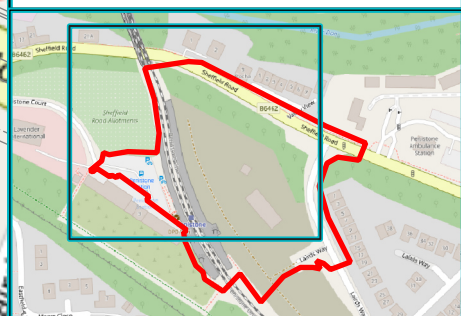
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Figure Number 2b	
Figure Title Tree Constraints Plan (TCP01)	

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 - Existing Site Layout



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Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council			
Figure Number		2c	
Figure Title			

Tree Constraints Plan
(TCP01)

2. Introduction

2.1 Brief and Objectives

2.1.1 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council commissioned Thomson Environmental Consultants to complete an arboricultural survey at Penistone Footbridge & Car Park (hereafter referred to as the site) and to present the results in a report.

2.1.2 The objective of the survey and report was to assess the condition of trees within and immediately adjacent to the site that might be affected by future development proposals. This will enable decisions to be made on the design layout and tree retention for the proposed development. The brief was to complete:

- An Arboricultural Survey of trees within or immediately adjacent to the site, in line with BS5837:2012;
- A desktop exercise to determine whether trees on site are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders or are located within a Conservation Area; and
- An Arboricultural Report detailing our survey methods, results and recommendations, including the Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan, which should be used to inform feasibility studies and design options at an early stage.

2.1.3 In accordance with the brief, this report details the methods and results of the tree survey and includes the Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan.

2.2 Development Background

2.2.1 The proposals comprise the redevelopment and reconfiguration of land associated with Penistone Station to provide an expanded car parking facility, associated access arrangements, pedestrian infrastructure, sustainable drainage features (SuDS), and landscape enhancements.

2.2.2 The scheme includes new hard surfaced parking and circulation areas, areas of paving, biodiverse planting and habitat creation measures, including native scrub and species-rich planting, together with dedicated Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) areas located throughout the site. The works are focused on improving station parking provision whilst delivering landscape and ecological enhancements.

2.3 Site Description

2.3.1 The site is approximately 1.5 ha and is located on grid reference 425143, 403310 (SE 25142 03309), as shown on Figure 1.

2.3.2 It is not known at this stage of the project which trees, if any, within or adjacent the site boundary will be affected by the future development proposals.

2.4 Limitations

- 2.4.1 The information provided within this report and in the accompanying Tree Schedule covers only those trees that were inspected and their condition at the time of survey.
- 2.4.2 A full hazard assessment has not been made and therefore no guarantee is given as to the structural integrity of any of the trees on site.
- 2.4.3 The trees surveyed were inspected from ground level only and no internal investigations were undertaken.
- 2.4.4 Whilst this report makes general observations on the long-term potential of the trees surveyed, trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual change, thus this report should not be relied upon for the purposes of development for more than 24 months from the date of survey.
- 2.4.5 The locations of trees not recorded on the topographical survey have been plotted as accurately as possible using a GPS enable tablet but will require verification if to be relied upon.
- 2.4.6 The dimensions of offsite and inaccessible trees have been estimated. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were inclement and therefore visibility was reduced.
- 2.4.7 Where trees were clad in ivy (*Hedera helix*), or where dense epicormic growth or dense underplanting obscured the main stem, this was recorded in the Tree Schedule. The inspection of such trees is impeded and as such a further inspection may be required following the removal of the obstruction. The retention categories of such trees should be considered as provisional only.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk Study of Statutory Protections and Designations

3.1.1 As part of Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's instruction to Thomson, Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's interactive mapping software was checked for any Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Area designations affecting the site on 30th September 2026.

3.1.2 A review of the DEFRA MAGIC map was also undertaken to determine whether there are any designated ancient woodlands within or adjacent to the site.

3.2 Tree Survey

3.2.1 All significant trees at the site were assessed for their potential to be affected by the development proposals. Significant trees are defined as those with a trunk diameter of greater than 75mm at 1.5m above ground level according to the survey methodology outlined in BS5837:2012. Off-site or third-party trees have been included where it is likely they would influence the development.

3.2.2 The trees surveyed were inspected from ground level only and no internal investigations were undertaken.

3.2.3 Trees were categorised as single trees or those that formed part of a distinct group such as a woodland or hedgerow. Groups can be defined as cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically (for example, companion shelter), visually or culturally including for biodiversity (BS5837:2012). The information recorded for each tree can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Information recorded for each tree during survey

Attribute	Description
Tree No.	Numerical reference given in sequential order starting at number '1', corresponding with the numbers as set out in Figure 2; trees are given the prefix 'T', groups 'G', woodlands 'W' and hedgerows 'H'.
Species	The common names are based upon on site identification and expressed according to <i>Tree Guide</i> (Johnson & More, 2004).
Height	Measured approximately from ground level with the aid of a clinometer and shown in metres (m).
Stem Diameter	Diameter measured at approximately 1.5m above ground level. In the case of multi-stemmed trees, measurement is taken of each stem at 1.5m, where there are two to five stems; or a mean stem diameter at 1.5m, where there are more than five stems. Given in millimetres (mm).
Canopy Spread	Maximum branch spread measured in metres from the centre of the trunk in the direction of the four cardinal points of the compass (or an average can be given if branches demonstrate an even spread).

Attribute	Description
Crown Clearance	Height above ground level of the first significant branch and direction of growth, and the height above ground level of the overall canopy.
Age Class	• Young - recently planted (or self-sown) tree, not yet established, typically less than 150mm stem diameter. (Less than 10% life stage). • Semi mature - fully established tree in the early stages. (10-20% life stage). • Early mature - approaching full height and crown development. (20-50% life stage). • Mature - fully grown, at full height and crown spread. (50-90% life stage) • Over-mature - fully grown and entering next stage of life e.g. crown dieback and having reduced ability to withstand change. (90-100% life stage). • Veteran - surviving beyond the typical age range for the species with high conservation features. (100+% life stage).
Physiological Condition	Overall health, condition and function of the tree in comparison to a 'normal' example of the species of a similar age; e.g. 'good', 'fair', 'poor' or 'dead'. If deemed necessary, these gradings may be elaborated upon in the 'Comments' section.
Structural Condition	The overall structural condition of the tree including the roots, butt, trunk, limbs and their unions, and the presence of any structural defects, decay or pathological defects. • Good - no significant visible structural defects with a form typical for the species; • Fair - a specimen with only minor defects that are easily remedied or of no long-term significance; • Poor - significant and irremediable physiological or structural defects that may lead to early or premature decline; • Hazardous - significant structural defects of such a degree that there is a risk of imminent collapse or failure. If deemed necessary, these gradings may be elaborated upon in the 'Comments' section.
Comments	Comments have been made, where appropriate, relating to location, health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy, conservation value and amenity value within the local landscape.
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree work that should be undertaken for good arboricultural management, regardless of the requirements of the development.

Attribute	Description
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The estimated time, in years, that the tree will provide a safe contribution to the site (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+ and >40).

Quality Assessment

- 3.2.4** During the survey, the trees were assessed qualitatively, categorising the quality and value of the trees based on arboricultural, landscape and cultural (including conservation) features. Each tree was then placed into one of four categories. The four categories can be seen in Table 2. Definitions for these categories can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Quality assessment categories

Category	Description
Category U	Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

- 3.2.5** Trees categorised as either A, B or C, were also allocated up to three subcategories. The subcategories chosen for each tree are dependent on the main reasons for selection of the particular category grading. The three subcategories are as follows:

1. Category grading based on mainly arboricultural qualities;
2. Category grading based on mainly landscape qualities; and
3. Category grading based on mainly cultural values, including conservation.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 3.2.6** Trees that are selected for retention on the site could be at risk of damage during construction, such as root damage during excavations for foundations or services, or any ground-working for landscaping. Further impacts on the trees may potentially result from vehicle movements and materials storage, including root severance, compaction of the soil and exclusion of air and water to the soil. The risk of tree damage is minimised if construction activities are planned to avoid the roots of trees.

- 3.2.7** The area of ground adjacent to each tree or group of trees that contains the majority of the roots can be calculated using the equation provided in the BS5837:2012. This Root Protection Area (RPA) is a radius around the tree of 12 times the stem diameter for a single stem. For multi-stemmed trees of two to five stems and greater than five stems, the cumulative stem diameters to be multiplied by 12, are calculated as per the equations in Table 3.

Table 3: Equations for the calculation of the RPA of multi-stemmed trees

Number of stems	Equation
Two to five	$\sqrt{((\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2)}$
More than five	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

- 3.2.8** The RPA for each tree in the Tree Schedule has been calculated and, where relevant, has been adjusted to take into account site conditions. For example, when a tree is growing in a confined root space adjacent to an existing building or other solid structure that would restrict root growth in that direction, the RPA has been adjusted accordingly (see Figure 2).
- 3.2.9** The RPA for tree groups is calculated using the stem diameter of the largest tree within the group. The RPA radius is calculated as per Section 3.2.7 and then used to define the RPA by following the outline of the group's extent.
- 3.2.10** Where the calculated RPA exceeds 707m², it has been capped at this figure, as per BS5837:2012. This is equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m or a square with approximately 26m width and length.

Date of Survey

- 3.2.11** The site was visited and the survey undertaken on 17th March 2026 by Benjamin Stoker, ABC Awards Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture, Arboricultural Consultant. The data was also verified via another site visit on the 29th September 2026 by Principal Arboricultural Consultant Robert Armitage BSc (Hons) MArborA.

4. Results

4.1 Statutory Protections and Designations

4.1.1 Checks made on Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council's online interactive mapping software indicate that no trees recorded as part of this report are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders.

4.1.2 Penistone Conservation Area lies immediately adjacent to the north-western extent of the site. However, it is not entirely clear from the available mapping whether the Conservation Area boundary extends marginally into the site beyond the railway corridor. Confirmation of the precise boundary position should therefore be sought through correspondence with the local planning authority. Based on our review of the available information, it is our opinion that the Conservation Area is unlikely to extend into the site.

4.1.3 A review of the DEFRA MAGIC map was also undertaken which showed that there are no designated ancient woodlands within or adjacent to the site.

4.2 Tree Survey

4.2.1 A total of 34 significant individual trees and 12 groups of trees were recorded during the survey, with a breakdown of the categories shown in Table 4 below. A detailed description of each tree is given in the Tree Schedule in Appendix 1, which also includes the area of the RPAs, in m², for the individual trees. The locations of all trees, RPAs, retention categories and reference numbers are shown on Figure 2 Tree Constraints Plan.

Table 4: Number of significant trees allocated to each retention category.

Tree Category	Number of Trees	Number of Groups	Number of Woodlands	Number of Hedges	Total
A	1	0	0	0	1
B	4	0	0	0	4
C	25	12	0	0	37
U	4	0	0	0	4
Total	34	12	0	0	46

4.2.2 A full breakdown of the surveyed trees and their individual retention categories, as well as their reference numbers, can be found at Appendix 3.

5. Recommendations

5.1 General Tree Retention Guidance

- 5.1.1** All trees on site should be considered for retention where possible, with the greatest consideration given to Category A trees and then B trees where these specimens occur, and finally Category C trees. However, the retention of Category C trees should not be at the expense of an efficient design. Category U trees are recommended for removal for sound arboricultural reasons. Where trees of any category are on adjacent land, and removal is required for the development, permission must be sought from the landowner before any works can be undertaken.
- 5.1.2** Category A trees are high quality trees worthy of retention. They are excellent examples of typical form for their species and removal of these trees would adversely affect the amenity value of the local landscape. Category 'A' trees/ groups are shown with green canopies on the attached Tree Constraints Plan at Figure 2.
- 5.1.3** Category B trees are good condition trees and are important features within the locality. Loss of these trees would adversely affect the landscape and reduce the canopy cover in the area. Category 'B' trees/ groups are shown with a blue canopy on the attached Tree Constraints Plan at Figure 2.
- 5.1.4** Category C trees could be a constraint to any future development and removal or some or all of the trees may be necessary if the site is to be developed. Whilst the loss of these Category C trees will have an impact on the arboricultural value of the site, it will provide an opportunity to plant suitable species of a better quality with a longer useful life expectancy. Over time, this will increase the arboricultural and landscape value of the site and the impact of the tree losses will be negated. Category 'C' trees/ groups features are shown with grey canopies on the attached Tree Constraints Plan at Figure 2.
- 5.1.5** Category 'U' trees/ groups have less than 10 years useful life expectancy and are shown with a maroon canopy on the attached Tree Constraints Plan at Figure 2.

5.2 Site Specific Guidance

- 5.2.1** The felling of more than 5m³ of timber within any calendar quarter may require a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission under the Forestry Act 1967. Where tree removal exceeds this threshold, a Felling Licence should be obtained unless the works are authorised through a full planning permission that specifically permits the tree removal, in which case a separate Felling Licence is not normally required.

5.3 Protecting trees during development

- 5.3.1** For those trees selected to be retained as part of the development, it will be necessary to maintain Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) during the construction phase. The purpose of CEZs is to prevent damage to the tree roots from severance, compaction of the soil, or exclusion of air and water to the soil.

- 5.3.2** The CEZ should protect the RPAs of all trees to be retained. The CEZ should be maintained by suitable stout fencing (see examples at Appendix 4 and 5) and identified by marking with suitable notices (see Appendix 6) or adequate ground protection suitable to withstand any likely loading. The fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and remain rigid and complete throughout the duration of the works. If ground protection is intended for pedestrian movements, a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile may be acceptable; however, if intended for wheeled or tracked construction traffic, the ground protection should be designed by an engineer.
- 5.3.3** Where CEZs overlap with existing areas of tarmac, restricted working may be allowed and may not require protection by fencing. Such areas should, however, be clearly identified as restricted working areas within the CEZ by markings on the ground and notices. Within restricted working areas in CEZs, construction activities should be limited to surfacing works only. Strictly no digging should be allowed within these areas, except in cases where root-sensitive excavation techniques have been recommended in an Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 5.3.4** An adequate water and air supply to roots should be provided for all trees both during and after construction. This should include preventing impermeable surfacing from being allowed to cover more than 20% of the RPA.

5.4 General Recommendations

- 5.4.1** The following points are made as general recommendations:
- Building lines should be kept outside the RPA where possible. Limited use of RPAs may be made for parking, drives or hard surfaces, subject to advice from a qualified arboriculturist;
 - Wherever possible, service runs should be routed outside the RPAs. If this is not possible, they should be kept together and trenchless techniques should be used. At all times where services pass within an RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routing should be drawn up in conjunction with an arboriculturist.
 - On residential developments consideration must be given to future tree growth and orientation (BS5837:2012), i.e., adverse shading and blocked views from windows, which may lead to pressure to fell or remove trees in the future. Wherever possible, the windows of primary rooms should be orientated to avoid any potential conflict with tree canopies;
 - A full ecological survey should be undertaken in order to determine the presence of any protected species; and
 - An Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement should be produced once detailed plans for the development are available.

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Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
T01	goat willow; Salix caprea	10	130	2	2	4	3	0 SW	0.5	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Poor	Growing on bank. Surface roots can be seen on the east side of the tree. Crown is been suppressed by neighbouring tree	No works required	C 1	7.64	1.56
T02	silver birch; Betula pendula	10	180	2	3	4	3	0 SW	0.5	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Poor	Growing on bank with hard standing near base. Surface roots can be seen on the east side of the tree. Crown is been suppressed by neighbouring tree	No works required	C 1	14.65	2.16
T03	goat willow; Salix caprea	13	9 x 280	6	6	6	6	3 S	3	Early mature	20+	Good	Fair	Old pruning wounds can be seen around the stem on North and East side. Multi-stemmed at 0.5 and again at 1m.	No works required	B 1	319.08	10.08
T04	silver birch; Betula pendula	15	150	3	3	3	3	4 NE	4	Semi-mature	10+	Good	Fair	Old pruning wounds seen around base and stem of tree. Slight lean on stem of 23 degrees. Tree competing for space.	No works required	C 1	10.17	1.80
T05	hawthorn; Crataegus monogyna	7	90	1	1	1	1	2 S	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Pruning work seen around stem. Tree is being suppressed by neighbouring tree which is near the entrance to the site.	No works required	C 1	3.66	1.08
T06	goat willow; Salix caprea	7	90, 75	1	1	1	1	2 S	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Pruning work seen around stem on the east side only. Tree is being suppressed by neighbouring tree.	No works required	C 1	6.24	1.41

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
T07	goat willow; Salix caprea	7	170, 170, 90, 80	2	5	3	1	4 S	4	Semi- mature	10+	Good	Fair	Old pruning wounds can be seen around the stem on North and East side. Multi-stemmed at 0.5 and again at 1m.	No works required	C 1	32.76	3.23
T08	goat willow; Salix caprea	10	170, 120, 90	3	4	3	2	1 E	1	Semi- mature	10+	Poor	Poor	Growing on top of hard surface. The stem looks to have failed in the past and has regrown from there. Crown is suppressing neighbouring tree.	No works required	C 1	23.23	2.72
T09	Sambucus sp.	8	75, 80, 75, 75	3	3	3	3	1 E	1	Semi- mature	10+	Poor	Poor	Growing next to brick wall. Fungal fruiting body seen growing on stem. Impact damage seen from the wall on stem.	No works required	C 1	10.52	1.83
T10	goat willow; Salix caprea	12	7 x 120	3	6	5	3	0 W	-	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Poor	Growing over hard standing. Multi-stemmed from base. Small cavity on larger stem in group this is 5cm in depth.	No works required	C 1	45.59	3.81
T11	goat willow; Salix caprea	12	150, 140, 90, 90	4	2	5	3	0 SW	0.5	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Poor	Multi-stemmed at base. Crown is being suppressed by neighbouring trees and also its own limbs competing for the space.	No works required	C 1	26.41	2.90
T12	silver birch; Betula pendula	15	240	4	4	4	4	2 S	2.5	Semi- mature	20+	Good	Fair	Growing next structure. Slight lean on stem, but the tree is self correcting. The crown is growing close to the structure and will cause future damage to the structure.	Laterally reduce crown away from structure	B 1	26.05	2.88
T13	goat willow; Salix caprea	9	30, 300, 320	4	4	4	4	1 N	1	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Tree located at the top of the wall.	None	C 1	87.55	5.28

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
T14	sycamore; <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	6 x 300	4	4	4	4	1 N	1	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Tree located at the top of the wall. Die back in several areas of the canopy.	Remove due to location	C 1	244.29	8.82
T15	ash; <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	320, 180	3	3	3	3	2 W	2	Semi- mature	<10	Poor	Fair	Well established dieback. Low value.	None	U	61.07	4.41
T16	ash; <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	300	4	5	1	3	2 N	3	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Some reduced vitality. Die back in an areas.	None	C 1	40.70	3.60
T17	ash; <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	300	4	5	3	3	2 N	3	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Some reduced vitality. Die back in an areas.	None	C 1	40.70	3.60
T18	ash; <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	100	2	2	2	2	2 N	3	Semi- mature	<10	Poor	Fair	Well established dieback.	None	U	4.52	1.20
T19	goat willow; <i>Salix caprea</i>	15	6 x 360	9	7	4	6	5 N	5	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Typical form for a multi-stemmed goat willow.	No works required	C 1	351.52	10.58
T20	goat willow; <i>Salix caprea</i>	11	6 x 280	4	4	4	4	5 N	4	Semi- mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Slight lean on stem. Crown has long length of deadwood seen on North side of crown. Crossed and rubbing limbs seen.	None	C 1	212.70	8.23
T21	goat willow; <i>Salix caprea</i>	10	560, 350, 350	8	8	8	8	2 N	2	Early mature	20+	Good	Fair	Interesting form for species. Small diameter deadwood.	Remove deadwood	B 1	252.67	8.97
T22	goat willow; <i>Salix caprea</i>	11	8 x 300	6	6	6	6	5 N	5	Early mature	20+	Fair	Fair	One of the larger goat willows in area. Not a particularly good example of species.	None	B 2	325.44	10.18
T23	ash; <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	200	2	6	6	6	5 N	5	Young	<10	Poor	Fair	Well established dieback.	None	U	18.09	2.40

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
T24	silver birch; Betula pendula	12	290	3	6	6	6	2 N	2	Semi-mature	10+	Good	Good	Some small diameter dead wood. Developing relatively well.	None	C 1	38.03	3.48
T25	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	6	150	3	3	3	3	2 N	2	Semi-mature	10+	Good	Fair	Small self seeded tree.	Remove deadwood	C 1	10.17	1.80
T26	ash; Fraxinus excelsior	20	350, 250, 200	4	3	3	3	5 N	5	Semi-mature	<10	Poor	Fair	Dieback class 3 75-50%. Epicormic growth seen around crown.	Remove deadwood	U	101.67	5.69
T27	ash; Fraxinus excelsior	20	200	3	3	3	3	2 S	3	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	The crown is showing signs of Ash Dieback class 3 75-50% of the crown remaining. Epicormic growth seen around crown indicating that the tree is in stress.	Remove deadwood	C 1	18.09	2.40
T28	ash; Fraxinus excelsior	16	180	3	3	3	3	2 S	3	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	The crown is showing signs of Ash Dieback class 3 75-50% of the crown remaining. Epicormic growth seen around crown indicating that the tree is in stress.	None	C 1	14.65	2.16
T29	ash; Fraxinus excelsior	16	180	3	3	3	3	2 S	3	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	The crown is showing signs of Ash Dieback class 3 75-50% of the crown remaining. Epicormic growth seen around crown indicating that the tree is in stress.	None	C 1	14.65	2.16
T30	grey willow; Salix cinerea	11	210, 100	3	3	3	3	2 E	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Multi-stemmed from base. Included unions seen a typical example of the species. Growing behind a stone wall.	No works required	C 1	24.44	2.79

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
T31	grey willow; Salix cinerea	10	6 x 220	3	3	3	3	2 E	2	Semi-mature	10+	Poor	Fair	Multi-stemmed from base. Included unions seen a typical example of the species. Growing behind a stone wall. Reduced vitality.	No works required	C 1	131.46	6.47
T32	grey willow; Salix cinerea	10	210, 250, 250, 250	3	3	3	3	2 E	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Included union seen, a typical example of the species. Growing behind a stone wall.	No works required	C 1	104.55	5.77
T33	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	24	850, 750	10	10	10	10	1 S	4	Mature	40+	Good	Good	Limited access, unable to see from public open space. Growing on third party land. Ivy developing up stem. Small diameter deadwood seen in crown	Remove deadwood	A 1	580.84	13.60
T34	common alder; Alnus glutinosa	10	180	3	3	3	3	3 SE	3	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Poor	Tree has been heavily pruned with epicormic growth seen around stem. Old pruning wounds can be seen. Tree looks to have been topped in the passed.	No works required	C 1	14.65	2.16
G01	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula	9	100	2	2	2	2	-	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Un-managed group located near boundary fence. All trees are similar age.	No works required	C 2	-	1.20
G02	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula	12	110	3	3	3	3	-	0	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Un-managed group of trees located near structure.	No works required	C 2	-	1.32
G03	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula	9	100	2	2	2	2	-	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Un-managed group located near boundary fence. All trees are similar age.	No works required	C 2	-	1.20

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
G04	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula	9	100	2	2	2	2	-	2	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	All trees are similar age. Low value regeneration.	No works required	C 2	-	1.20
G05	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula	8	80	1	1	1	1	-	2	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	All trees are similar age. Low value regeneration.	No works required	C 2	-	0.96
G06	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula	9	90	1	1	1	1	-	2	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Un-managed group located near boundary fence. All trees are similar age.	No works required	C 2	-	1.08
G07	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula / Buddleia; Buddleja davidii / hawthorn; Crataegus monogyna	6	100	2	2	2	2	-	2	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Un-managed group located near boundary fence. Limited access to group due to dense brambles and felled trees. Low value regeneration.	No works required	C 2	-	1.20
G08	silver birch; Betula pendula / ash; Fraxinus excelsior / goat willow; Salix caprea	14	100	3	1	1	1	-	1	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Growing on bank providing screening to railway area.	No works required	C 2	-	0.96
G09	goat willow; Salix caprea / silver birch; Betula pendula / holly; Ilex aquifolium / hazel; Corylus avellana / hawthorn; Crataegus monogyna	10	90	3	3	3	3	-	3	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Group of trees that have been un-managed.	No works required	C 2	-	1.08

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
G10	goat willow; Salix caprea	11	250	3	3	3	3	-	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Spindly self set goat willow.	No works required	C 2	-	1.08
G11	goat willow; Salix caprea / hazel; Corylus avellana / silver birch; Betula pendula	9	30, 320, 320, 320	5	2	2	2	-	3	Early mature	10+	Fair	Fair	Multi-stemmed self-seeded goat Willows at the top of the wall. Some indications of reduced vitality.	No works required	C 2	-	2.97
G12	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus / ash; Fraxinus excelsior	10	80	2	2	2	2	-	2	Young	10+	Fair	Fair	Growing on third party land, limited access to trees.	No works required	C 2	-	0.96

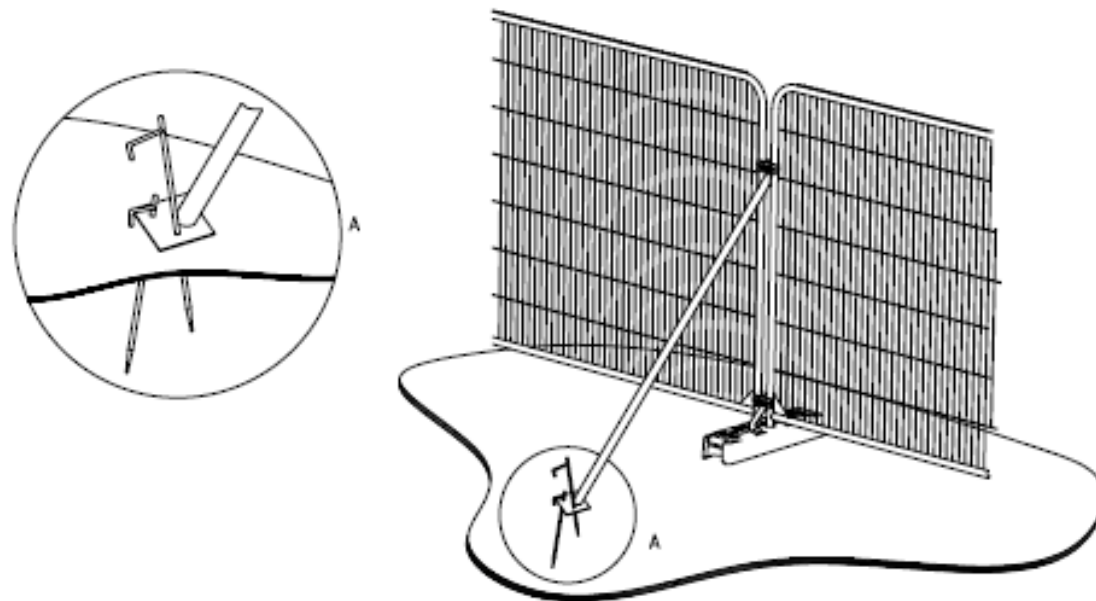
Appendix 2 - Table of Quality Assessment

Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)					
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years		- Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defects, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. 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, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve			DARK RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation		
Trees to be considered for retention					
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years		Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principle trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm		Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

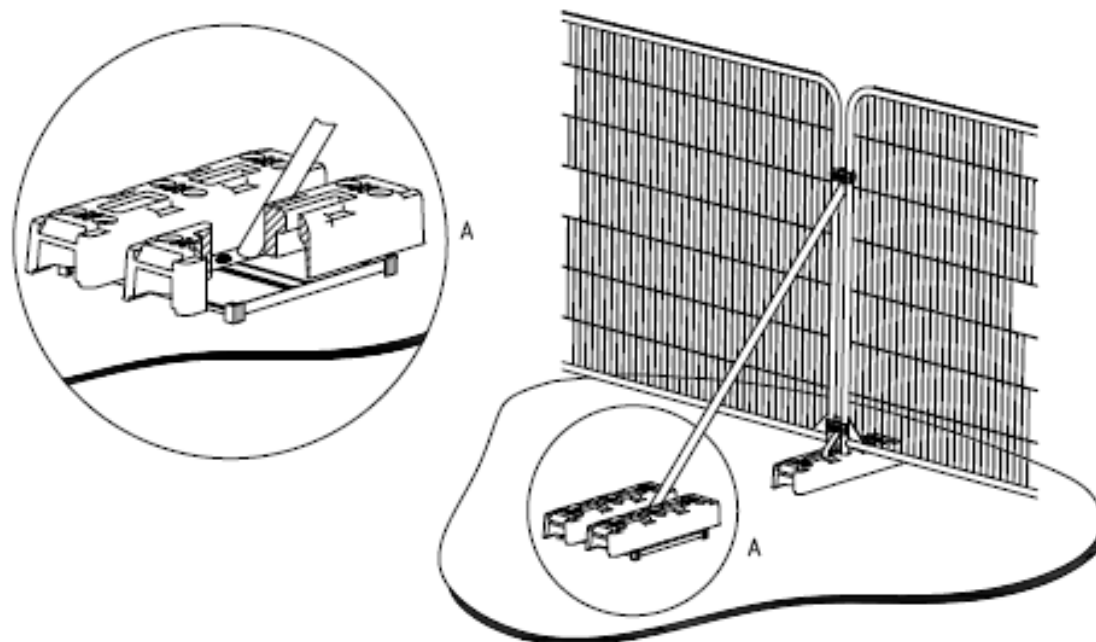
Appendix 3 - Number of trees in each retention category with tree reference numbers

Tree Category	Number of Trees	Tree References	Number of Groups	Group References	Number of Hedges	Hedge References	Number of Woodlands	Woodland References	Total
A	1	T33	0	-	0	-	0	-	1
B	4	T03, T12, T21, T22	0	-	0	-	0	-	4
C	25	T01, T02, T04, T05, T06, T07, T08, T09, T10, T11, T13, T14, T16, T17, T19, T20, T24, T25, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T34	12	G01, G02, G03, G04, G05, G06, G07, G08, G09, G10, G11, G12	0	-	0	-	37
U	4	T15, T18, T23, T26	0	-	0	-	0	-	4
Total	34		12		0		0		46

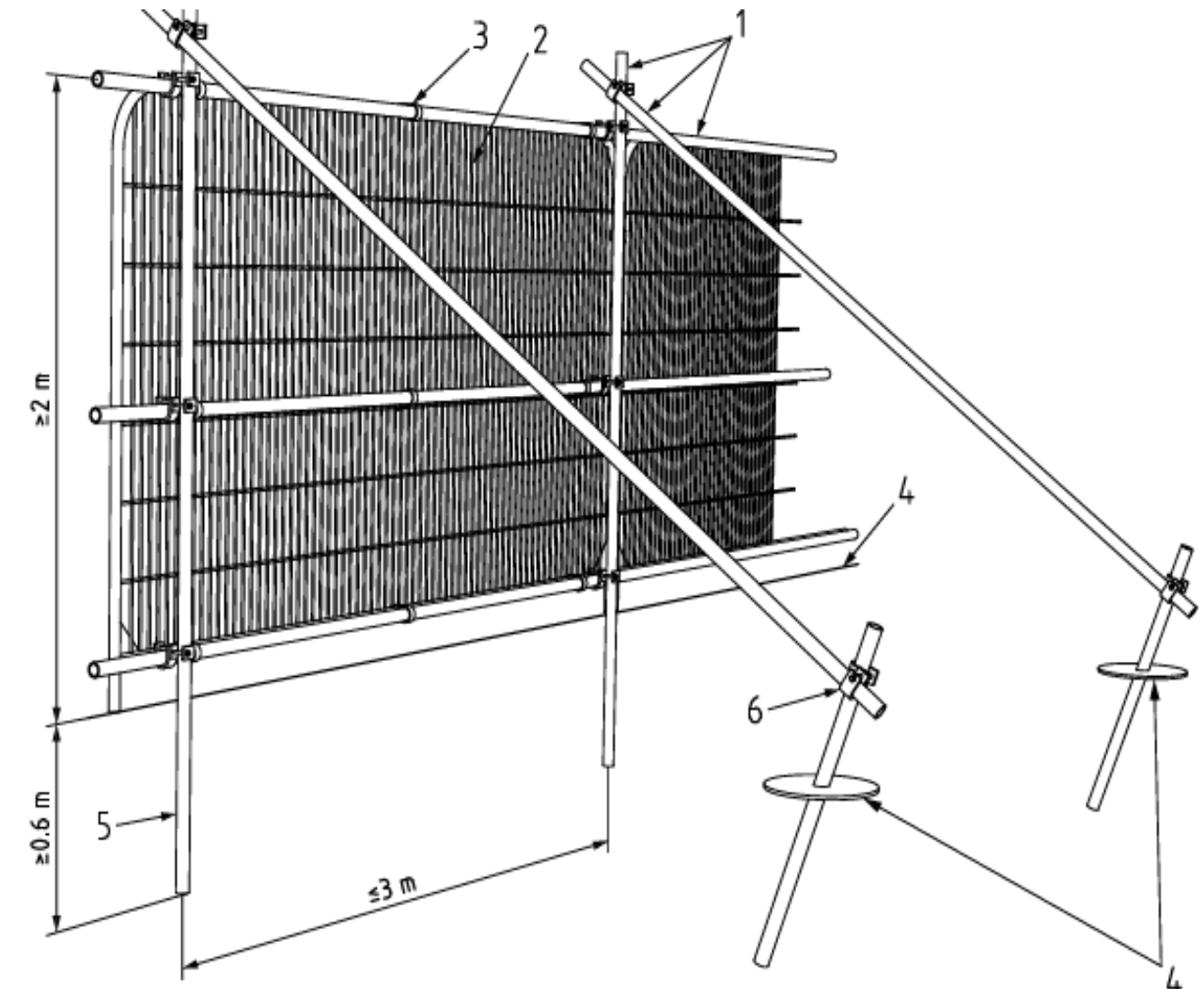
Appendix 4 - Examples of Tree Protection Fencing



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



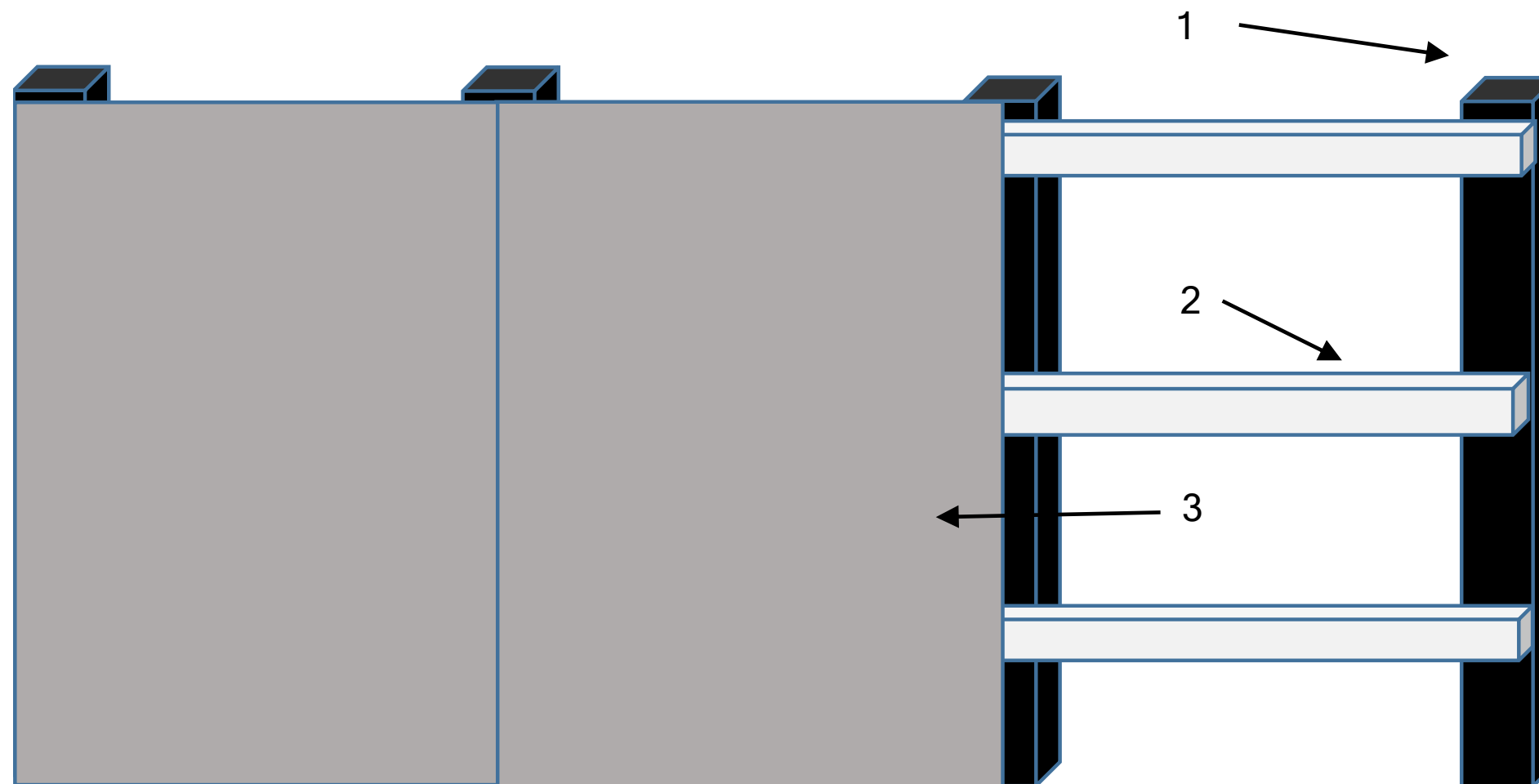
b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Appendix 5 - Example of Tree Protection Fencing



1. 100mm x 100mm timber posts at 1.2m centres
2. Three 100mm x 50mm timber rails
3. 12mm WBP Virola hardwood through plywood framed panels

Appendix 6 - Tree Protection Fencing Notice



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**