TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS 5837:2012** at:

Land at

Silkstone Lane,
Cawthorne,
Barnsley,
S75 4JZ

Prepared for:
White Agus

Date: *May 2024*

Reference: *AWA5969*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We have been instructed by White Agus 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 April 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 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.

1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Lucy Garbutt, MSc, BSc (Hons) Biology, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.7 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** 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 Silkstone Lane in Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site comprises a disused parcel of land with an associated driveway. To the north and east of the site lies a small parcel of woodland, to the south lies a grassed area and to the west lies Silkstone Lane.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2023 Google Earth) image below:

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.

3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 03/05/24 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. Some trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (Ref: 3/A1).

3.1.3 The accessed map image from barnsley.gov.uk is detailed below:

3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.

3.1.5 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).

3.1.6 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or

veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3.1.9 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 20 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 19 individual trees and 1 tree group.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 3 trees are retention category 'U', 4 trees and 1 tree groups are retention category 'B', and 14 trees 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 a small woodland group (G1) stretching along the northern boundary of the site and continuing off site. G1 is a mixed species group of varying age categories, mostly semi-mature but with the occasional early-mature or mature individuals. Larger, more mature individuals have been picked up and plotted as individual trees where possible. G1 is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (Ref: 3/A1).

3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is relatively good, with the dominant species being Sycamore, Ash and Oak. There are also several Pine and the occasional Alder, Elm, Hawthorn, Willow, Yew, Elm and Poplar.

3.2.6 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees.

3.2.7 The sites most significant trees are the retention category 'B' trees. These

are: Tree group G1, Pines T3 and T11 and Sycamores T13 and T17. T3, T11, T13 and T17 are all mature individuals situated within G1 with limited access at the base. These trees appear to be in good condition with good long term prospects.

3.2.8 T2, T4, T6 and T7 have all suffered fire damage in their lower crowns, which has reduced their long-term prospects. T2 and T4 particularly have significantly long-term prospects and as such are retention category 'U'.

3.2.9 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.

3.2.10 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.

3.2.11 Some trees were found to have defects and require felling regardless of any new development at the site, this includes T2, T4 and T16 (as detailed in Appendix 4).

3.2.12 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.

3.2.13 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.2.14 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs

Photo 1: G1 from south west.

Photo 2: T2 from north west.

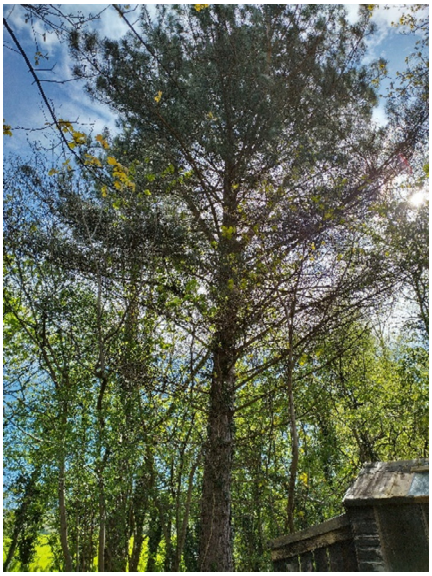
Photo 3: T3 from west.

Photo 4: T6 from north west.

Photo 5: T11 from south.

Photo 6: T13 from south.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new stables and convert the existing building on site with associated resurfacing for the access and parking. 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, no trees or tree groups will require removal to facilitate the development.

4.2.2 One tree group requires pruning works to facilitate the development – G1.

4.2.3 Some of the crown of G1 overhangs the proposed stable building. As such, the crown of G1 requires raising to provide adequate clearance for the building. Remove only the 3rd order branches from the crown of the trees in G1, not exceeding 8cm in diameter.

4.2.4 3 trees are recommended for removal regardless of the development due to their poor condition and significantly limited long term prospects. These are: T2, T4 and T16.

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 New landscaping is proposed that encroaches into the edge of the RPAs of G1, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T17, T19 and T20. The construction of hard surfaces within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, there is already significantly compacted ground within the RPA of these trees and the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction methods with a porous final surface.

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 All the retained trees have been assessed as suitable for retention in terms

of BS5837 (2012) section 5 "Proximity of structures to trees." The retained trees will not cause unreasonable inconvenience or nuisance issues, leading to associated pressures for felling or excessive pruning. The layout allows sufficient space to enable the retained trees to grow to maturity without significantly adversely affecting the amenity of the new development.

4.3.5 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*

8th May 2024

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
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Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson, *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered*
Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown, *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has many years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

James Godfrey, *BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

Joe Thomas, *MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

Lucy Garbutt, *MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), CIEEM membership*
Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Sophie Beckerman, *BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA*
Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

Ross Lane, *FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
Ross has a diverse background spanning horticulture, arboriculture, and ecology. Ross has extensive experience conducting surveys throughout the UK and has worked on projects of all sizes, including major infrastructure projects such as HS2. In his previous role as a Tree Inspector at Derbyshire County Council, projects involved managing the county wide tree stock in relation to the ash dieback response and contributing to ambitious County Council targets of planting a million trees. Possessing technician-level membership with the Arboricultural Association, coupled with a comprehensive range of qualifications from tree risk assessment to habitat management, underscores Ross' dedication in professional arboriculture.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	***Common Name***	***Latin Name***	***Maturity***	***Height (m)***	***Stems***	***Stem Diameter (mm)***	***Estimated***	***Crown height***	***N***	***E***	***S***	***W***	***Roots***	***Stem***	***Crown***	***Comments***	***Physiological***	***Structural***	***Life Expectancy***	***Amenity***	***Category***	***Works***
G1	Sycamore, Alder, Elm, Hawthorn, Oak, Elder, Willow and Ash	*Acer sp., Alnus sp., Ulmus sp., Crataegus sp., Quercus sp., Sambucus sp., Salix sp., Fraxinus sp.*	Semi-mature	14	10+	200 avg.	Yes	3	See plan.				Mixed species group of Sycamore, Alder, Birch, Wych Elm, Hawthorn, Oak, Elder, Willow and Ash. Situated around stream and have levels raised at the base of some of the stems. Typical woodland features. Where possible, some of the larger and more accessible stems have been plotted. Stream is likely to have reduced rooting area of most of the trees into the site itself.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	B	Pruning works required to facilitate the development. Raise crown in the area surrounding the proposed stables only, to provide adequate clearance for the proposed stables.
T2	Oak	*Quercus robur*	Early-mature	13	1	300	No	2	4	3.5	3.5	5.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Fire damage	Major dieback. Moderate deadwood	Significantly fire damaged in lower western crown	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of the development.
T3	Pine	*Pinus sp.*	Mature	16	1	650	No	2	4	6	6	5.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
T4	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	11	3	100, 100, 100	No	2	3	4	4	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Bark damage. Fire damage	Moderate dieback. Moderate deadwood. Minor deadwood	Significantly fire damaged in lower southern crown	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of the development.
T5	Yew	*Taxus baccata*	Semi-mature	7	3	100, 120, 80	No	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the 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***
T6	Oak	*Quercus robur*	Early-mature	13	1	340	No	2	4.5	4	5	5	Soil compaction. Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Some fire damage in lower eastern crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T7	Oak	*Quercus robur*	Semi-mature	13	1	270	No	3	3	4	4	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Fire damage in lower southern crown	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T8	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	12	1	200	No	2	1.5	1.5	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Small / sparse. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T9	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	14	1	300	No	3	3	3	5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Moderate dieback	Signs of Ash dieback in the crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T10	Wych Elm	*Ulmus glabra*	Early-mature	15	1	340	Yes	2	3	6.5	5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T11	Pine	*Pinus sp.*	Mature	17	1	600	Yes	3	6	5	4.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
T12	Lombardy Poplar	*Populus nigra 'Italica'*	Mature	17	1	650	No	10	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.

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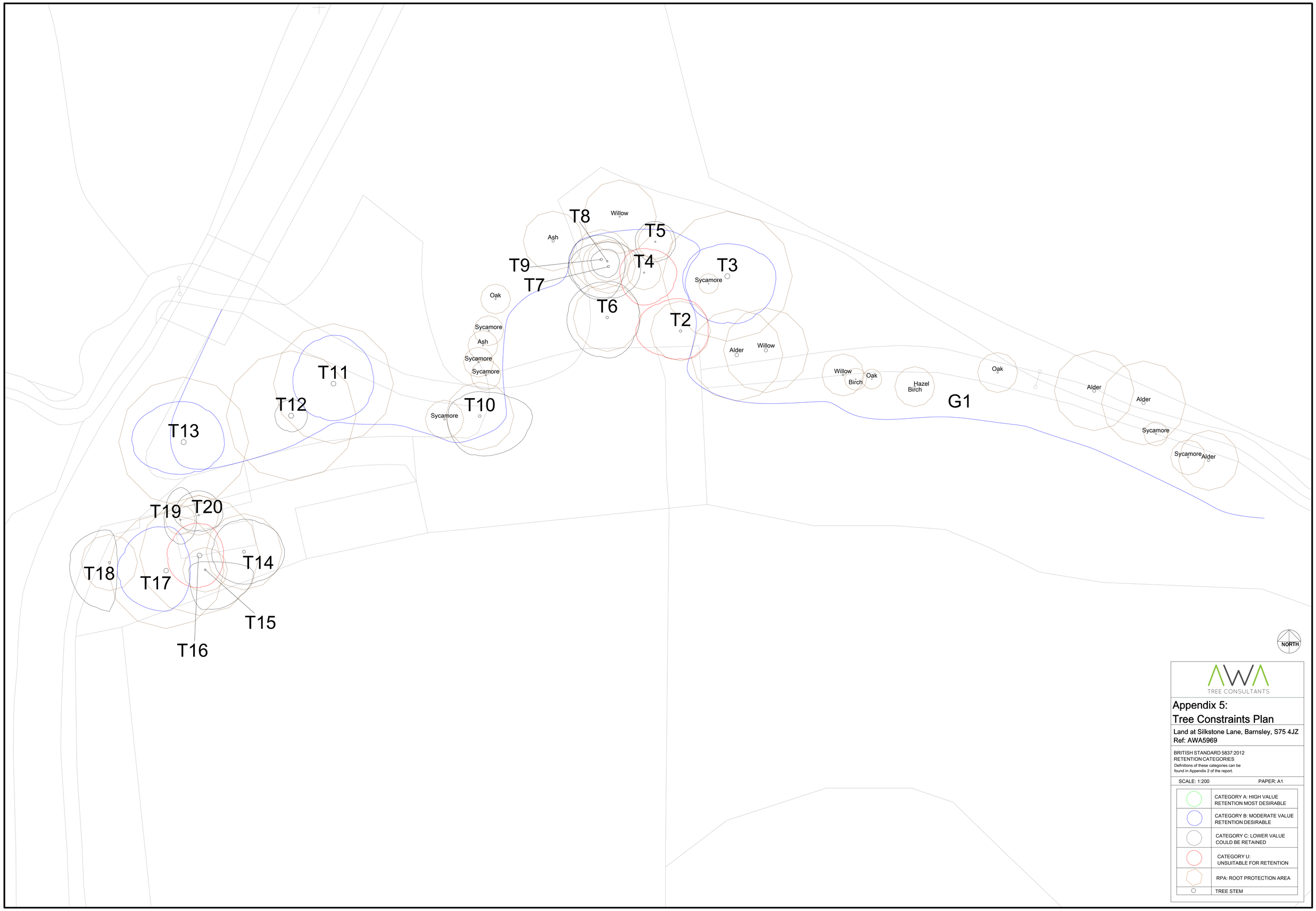
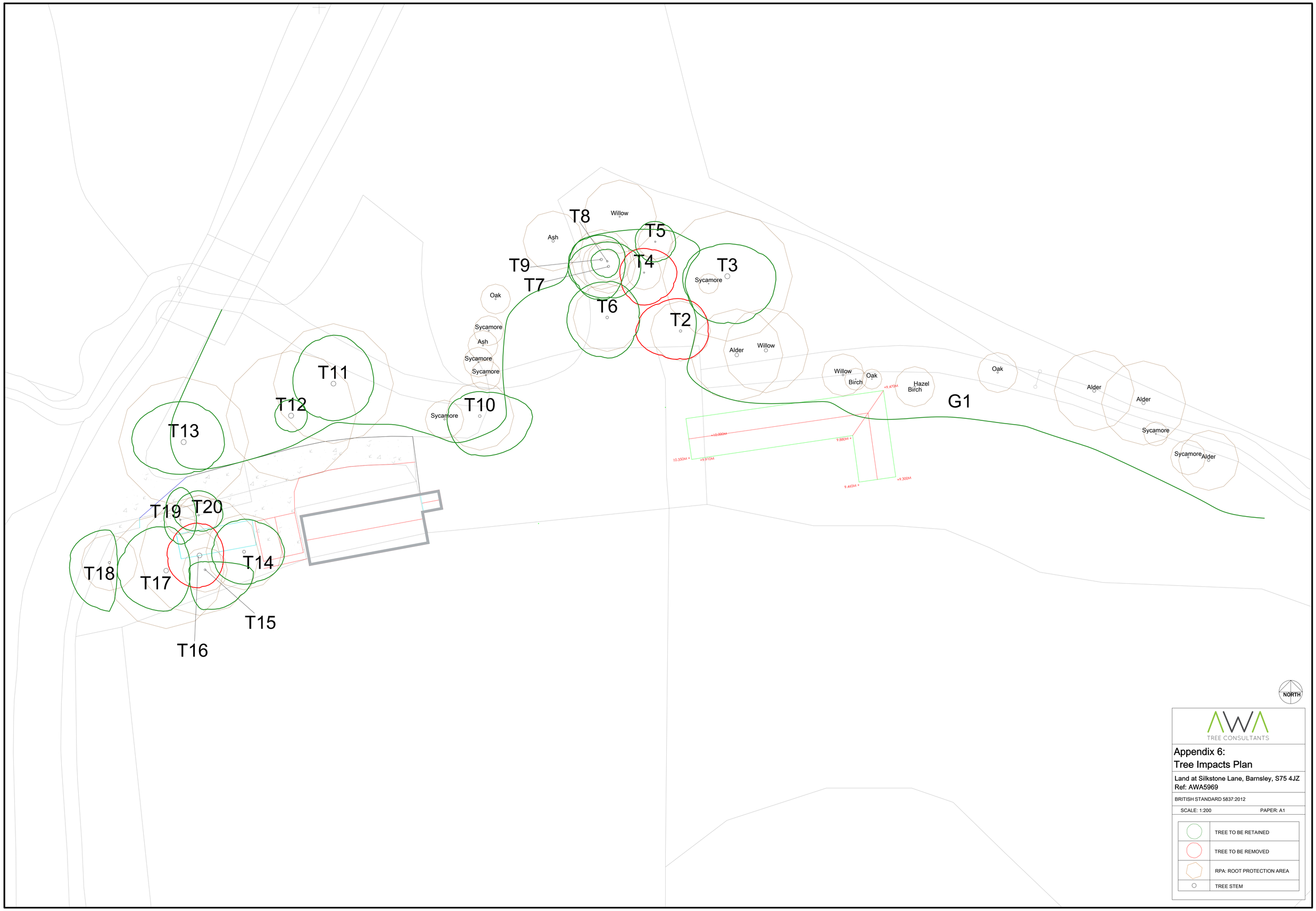
	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	***Common Name***	***Latin Name***	***Maturity***	***Height (m)***	***Stems***	***Stem Diameter (mm)***	***Estimated***	***Crown height***	***N***	***E***	***S***	***W***	***Roots***	***Stem***	***Crown***	***Comments***	***Physiological***	***Structural***	***Life Expectancy***	***Amenity***	***Category***	***Works***
T13	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	1	650	Yes	3	5	5	4	6.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
T14	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	15	4	200, 200, 250, 50	Yes	3	4	5	4	4	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T15	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	2	100, 200	No	2	1	6	5	2	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean south east	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T16	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	17	1	600	Yes	6	4	3	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood		Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Moderate	U	Removal recommended regardless of the development.
T17	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	2	400, 420	Yes	2	5.5	3	5	6	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the 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***
T18	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	13	4	120, 140, 150, 150	No	2	4	1	6	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T19	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	12	1	150	No	2	4	2	3	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Slight lean	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean north west	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T20	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	14	1	200	No	3	3	3	2	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.


T8
Willow
T5
Ash
T9
T4
T3
T7
Sycamore
Oak
T6
T2
Sycamore
Ash
Sycamore
Sycamore
Alder
Willow
T11
Willow
Oak
Birch
Hazel
Birch
Oak
T12
T10
G1
Alder
Alder
Sycamore
T13
Sycamore
Sycamore
Alder
T19
T20
T14
T18
T17
T15
T16
NORTH
AWA
TREE CONSULTANTS
Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
Land at Silkstone Lane, Barnsley, S75 4JZ
Ref: AWA5969
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these categories can be
found in Appendix 2 of the report.
SCALE: 1:200
PAPER: A1
CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE
RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE
RETENTION DESIRABLE
CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE
COULD BE RETAINED
CATEGORY U:
UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
TREE STEM



AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Land at Silkstone Lane, Barnsley, S75 4JZ
Ref: AWA5969

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM