TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Birkwood Primary School,
Darfield Road,
Cudworth,
Barnsley
S72 8HG

Prepared for:
Property Services Barnsley MBC

Date: *September 2022*

Reference: *AWA4528*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by Property Services Barnsley MBC 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 September 2022.

1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using "Visual Tree Assessment" techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.

1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.

1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.

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

1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA and Mr James Boyle, HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA, Arboriculturists at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

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

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Darfield Road in Barnsley.

2.1.2 The site comprises a Primary School with fenced outdoor areas.

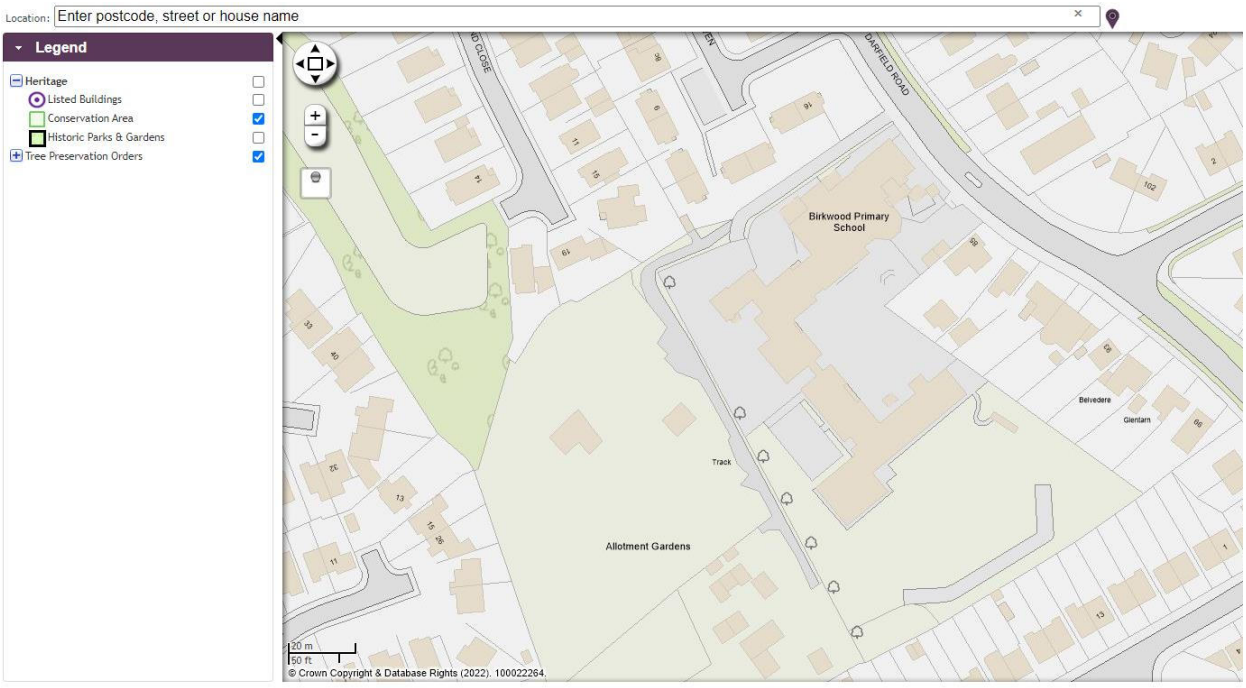
2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2021 Google Earth) image below:

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 20/09/22 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. The accessed map is detailed below:



3.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).

3.1.4 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.

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

3.1.6 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 34 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 33 individual trees and 1 tree group.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 19 trees 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 line of planted Sycamore trees along the western boundary area. Collectively the trees provide good screening and provide a significant landscape feature. Individually most trees are moderate or low value.

3.2.5 Most trees are in good or fair condition and have good prospects. None of the trees situated at the site have suffered poor pruning practices, and all appear to have been managed well.

3.2.6 The better individual trees are T7 London Plane, T8 Sycamore, Sycamore T30 and T33 Sycamore. These have good arboricultural value with well-developed crowns and a more mature age class.

3.2.7 Species diversity at the site is limited. The dominant species is Sycamore, with several Silver Birch, and T7 London Plane. The dominant young tree species is Hawthorn and the occasional hazel and Elder.

3.2.8 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees. Some hedges, saplings and young trees are dotted throughout the surveyed trees.

3.2.9 One tree was found to have defects and require felling management regardless of any new development at the site - T6 Silver Birch (as detailed in Appendix 4).

3.2.10 T7 is causing some pavement movement. While not a significant issue at present this may get worse in the future and should be monitored.

3.2.11 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.

3.2.12 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: T1 facing northeast

Photo 2: G2 facing north

Photo 3: Stem of T3 facing west

Photo 4: T4 facing west

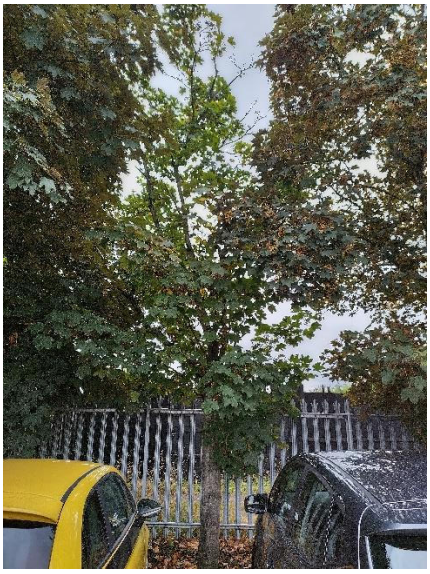


Photo 5: T5 facing west

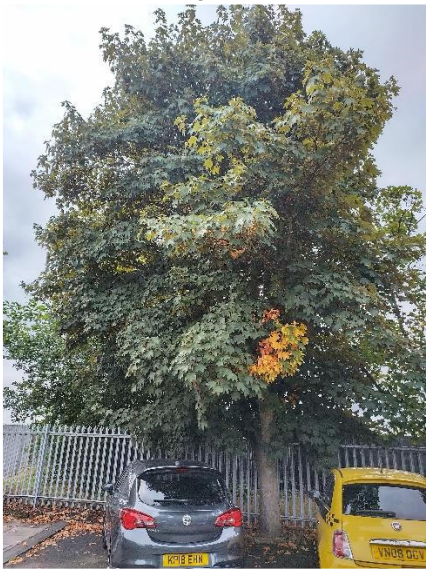


Photo 6: T7 facing southwest

Photo 7: T7 pavement damage

Photo 8: T8 facing south

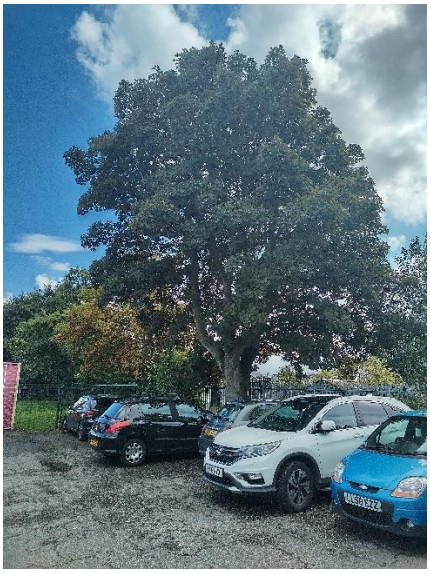


Photo 9: T8-T29 facing north

Photo 10: T29-T34 facing southwest

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.4.9 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

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

22nd September 2022

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
Appendix 4: Tree Data
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr 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 multimillion pound housing developments and 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 has also undertook locum Tree Officer work for several local authorities.

Mr James Brown, *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*
James 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 several 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.

Dr Felicity Stout, *PhD, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed Forestry, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)*
Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced social forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and she has work published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject. As well as working at AWA Felicity is the Tree Conservation Officer for the Peak District National Park Authority.

Mr James Godfrey, *BA (Hons), Dip Forestry and Arboriculture Level 4, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, QTRA Registered*
James has extensive arboricultural experience working as a team leader within the public and private sector. By achieving a Distinction Star in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture, James was able to use his knowledge to inform and carry out appropriate maintenance that ensured the long term wellbeing of trees across the UK. During his time at Darlington Borough Council, James provided on site assessment and the management of the remedial works required to ensure safe and suitable retention of trees that provide a multitude of benefits to the urban environment. Currently, James is completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management, while working at AWA.

Mr Joe Thomas, *MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA*
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.

Mr James Boyle, *HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA*
Jim joined AWA after having worked within the tree care profession for several years, alongside studying at college and university. During this time, he gained a wealth of experience and several professional and practical NPTC qualifications in the tree care industry. Jim has studied Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Merrist Wood College in Surrey, Plumpton College in Sussex and University of Highlands and Islands in the Scottish Highlands, where he achieved a distinction in the Higher National Diploma Level 5.

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*	*Average Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	12	1	400	Yes	4	6	6	5	6	Limited access	Twin stemmed. at 2m. at 3m. Tight union. Old pruning wounds. Vertical	Normal. Well developed crown. Minor deadwood.	Situated in adjacent school playground	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
G2	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	3	110, 120, 110	No	2	See plan				No visual defects. Limited access	Twin stemmed. at base. Vertical. Tight union. Partially included bark	Normal. Minor deadwood. Well developed crown	Trees growing into or near to fence. Several Elder shrubs throughout. Overhanging adjacent land	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T3	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	7	1	240	No	1	4	3.5	3	3.5	No visual defects. Limited access	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Normal.Minor tar spot. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Material on stem at base of tree. Provides screening. Overhanging adjacent land	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T4	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	7	1	210	No	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Provides screening. Overhanging adjacent land	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T5	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	11	1	390	No	2	2.5	5	5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Normal. Well developed crown . Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Slightly unbalanced	Provides screening. Overhanging adjacent land	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

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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*	*Average Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T6	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Early-mature	9	1	230	No	0	0	0	0	0	No visual defects	Single stemmed	All dead	Dead tree. Advised to remove and replant.	Dead	Dead	>10 yrs	Moderate	U	Unsuitable top retain. Advised to remove and replant
T7	London Plane	*Platanus x hispanica*	Mature	14	1	520	No	1.5	6	6	6	6.5	Exposed roots. Girdling root . Bark damage . Limited access	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay	Well developed crown. Old pruning wounds	Provides screening. Roots causing minor lifting of slabs around base of tree to South and East, leaf litter build up at West of base, recommend to remove. Overhanging adjacent land	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T8	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	15	1	730	No	2.5	6.5	5	5.5	5	Exposed roots. No visual defects	Single stemmed. Bark damage. Cup Union . Vertical. Multiple stemmed at 2.5m.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Well developed crown . Old pruning wounds	Provides screening. Overhanging adjacent land	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T9	Common Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	5	1	290	No	1.5	3	3	3	3	Limited access. No visual defects. Epicormic growth	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds	Small / sparse. Minor deadwood	Spineless variety situated in raised plant bed.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T10	Common Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Early-mature	10	1	360	No	2.5	4.5	4.5	4	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 2m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Moderate leaf miner. Provides screening. Overhanging adjacent land	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

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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*	*Average Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T11	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	8	1	380	No	3	5.5	4.5	3	4	No visual defects	Ivy covered. Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Normal. Well developed crown . Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Small hazard beam in crown. Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T12	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	11	1	370	No	2.5	3	4	2	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Minor decay	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T13	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	9	1	390	No	2.5	1	3.5	3	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Minor decay	Normal. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land	Large wound to east of stem at 1.5-2m. Old fungal bracket on ground near base.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required. Advised to risk assess in autumn
T14	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	1	240	No	2.5	5	4.5	1	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 2m. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Normal. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T15	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	13	1	470	No	3	3.5	4	2	8	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T16	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	10	1	260	No	4	3	2.5	2.5	3.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed. Epicormic growths	Minor cavity . Overhanging adjacent land. Minor deadwood	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Average Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T17	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	13	1	390	No	3	3	4	3.5	8	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T18	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	1	190	No	3	2	4	2.5	2.5	Ivy Prevented detailed inspection. Limited access	Single stemmed. Ivy covered	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T19	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	1	230	No	4	2.5	2	2	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavity. Epicormic growths	Normal. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T20	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	1	390	No	3.5	2	2	2	4	No visual defects. Ivy Prevented detailed inspection	Bark damage. Vertical. Single stemmed. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T21	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	480	No	2.5	4	5.5	4	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Normal. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

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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*	*Average Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T22	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	17	1	400	No	4	2.5	1	2.5	5.5	No visual defects. Limited access	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land. Slightly unbalanced	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T23	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	16	1	330	No	2	1.5	2.5	2.5	4.5	No visual defects. Limited access	Single stemmed. Epicormic growths	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T24	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	10	1	360	No	4	2	1	1	6	No visual defects. Limited access	Multiple stemmed. at 2m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Normal. Unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land. Minor deadwood	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T25	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	16	1	290	No	8	1.5	6	1	0.5	No visual defects. Limited access	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Normal. Minor deadwood. Unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening. Bird box on south east stem	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T26	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	450	No	4	2	2	2	6.5	No visual defects. Limited access	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Minor cavity. Old pruning wounds	Normal. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T27	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	480	No	3	3	6	3	4	No visual defects. Limited access	Single stemmed. Vertical. Tight union	Minor deadwood. Well developed crown. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Average Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T28	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	480	No	5	2	3.5	3	6	No visual defects. Limited access	Single stemmed. Epicormic growths. Vertical	Normal. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land. Well developed crown	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T29	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	15	1	390	No	4	1	0.5	1	5.5	No visual defects. Ivy Prevented detailed inspection. Limited access	Single stemmed. Stubs. Ivy covered	Unbalanced. Minor deadwood. Normal. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T30	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	610	No	4	5	7	4	5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Normal. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T31	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	18	1	390	No	12	0.5	2.5	2.5	3	No visual defects	Bark damage. Single stemmed	Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood. Normal. Small / sparse. Overhanging adjacent land	Small crown	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Average Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T32	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	16	1	500	No	2.5	2	2	8	8	No visual defects	Ivy covered. Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Normal. Stubs. Overhanging adjacent land. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T33	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	1	610	No	3	3.5	5.5	7	3.5	No visual defects	Stubs. Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Well developed crown . Normal. Stubs. Overhanging adjacent land	Provides screening. Bird box in South and East of stem at 3 and 3.5m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T34	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	6	1	140	No	4	0.5	0.5	1	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vitality. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Beetle box in West stem at 1.5m. Limited long term value. Removal and replacement in future advised.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Birkwood Primary School, Barnsley
Ref: AWA4528

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

SCALE: 1:500 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