AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS 5837:2012** at:

115 Highstone Road, Barnsley S70 4ET

Prepared for: *DK Designs*

Report Date: *October 2026*

Reference: *AWA7803*

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Arboricultural Association Professional Member
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Executive Summary

This report provides independent arboricultural advice in accordance with BS 5837:2012, regarding trees at the site in the context of a proposed residential development.

A total of 20 individual trees were surveyed. Of these: 1 is moderate value (Category B), 13 are low value (Category C), and 6 are unsuitable for retention (Category U).

The proposed development will not require the removal of any trees. This will result in a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

The layout of the development has been designed to minimise encroachment into Root Protection Areas (RPAs), with only minor incursions into tree RPAs, which are not expected to significantly affect tree health. Mitigation measures, including protective fencing and 'no-dig' construction methods, are recommended where necessary.

The scheme presents an opportunity for new tree planting as part of a landscape strategy, providing the potential for long-term enhancement of the site's tree cover.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We were instructed by DK Designs 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 October 2026.

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 Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Max Caulton: BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Highstone Road in Barnsley.

2.1.2 The site comprises a residential property with associated buildings and garden. To the north and west adjoins further residential properties to the south and east adjoins a mixture of grassland and recreation fields.

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 06/10/26 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date **no trees at the site are protected** by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.

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

3.1.4 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2026), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees was undertaken using the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2026).

3.1.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.

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

3.1.8 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 20 items of woody vegetation, comprising 20 individual trees.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed items, 1 tree is retention category 'B', 13 trees are retention category 'C' and 6 trees are retention category 'U'. (Explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3.)

3.2.3 The site comprises a small residential garden with tree cover concentrated around its borders.

3.2.4 The dominant species is Cedar with several Holly and Sycamore and occasional Ash, Elder, Walnut and Cherry Laurel. The age profile is predominantly semi-mature, with 1 early mature tree and 5 trees recorded as dead. Overall physiological and structural condition is mainly fair to poor.

3.2.5 T5 is a semi-mature category 'B' Sycamore and is the most significant tree within the site. It is a twin stemmed tree with some minor bark inclusion at the base. It is in good physiological and fair structural condition with good medium-term prospects. The tree has moderate amenity value providing some screening to the neighbouring property.

3.2.6 T18 is an early mature Cedar along the northern boundary. It is the largest tree on site, providing some level of amenity and screening due to its size. The southern crown has been removed to provide clearance to the existing outbuilding. With fair physiological and structural condition, the tree otherwise has low arboricultural value.

3.2.7 T2, T3, T13–T15 and T17 are retention category 'U'. T2 is a substantially declining Holly and T3 is dead, while T13–T15 and T17 are Cedars topped at 2m and retained as standing deadwood with no meaningful long-term retention value.

3.2.8 Collectively the remaining trees within the site provide the wider boundary tree cover but are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.

3.2.9 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.

3.2.10 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.

3.2.11 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 actual morphology and disposition of the tree roots. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.3 Photographs


Photo 1: T1 to T4 from southeast


Photo 2: T5 from east


Photo 3: T10 to T12 from south


Photo 4: T13 to T17 from southwest


Photo 5: T18 from west


Photo 6: T19 and T20 from south

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build an extension to the property comprising an "increase in ridge height, installation of a rear dormer window, erection of a single storey rear extension to link to existing outbuilding and conversion of existing outbuilding to residential accommodation and external alterations." The development proposals have been provided by the 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 will require removal to facilitate the development.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6 has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of T19. The new development encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of T19. However, the encroachment is minor and T19 is a low value category 'C' tree topped at 3m, providing very little arboricultural value. As such any impact will be negligible.

4.3.3 All the retained trees have been assessed as suitable for retention in terms of BS 5837:2012 section 5 "Proximity of structures to trees." The retained trees will not cause unreasonable inconvenience or nuisance issues to future occupiers, 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 dwelling or amenity space.

4.3.4 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to improve the site's tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

4.5.1 To ensure the successful retention of trees during the development process, all trees identified for retention must be physically protected from the outset of site preparation through to final landscaping. This protection should be in accordance with section 6.1 of BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

4.5.2 The primary method of protection will be the installation of tree protection fencing, constructed in line with the specification shown in BS 5837:2012.

4.5.3 This fencing must be installed prior to the commencement of any site clearance, demolition, or construction activity and remain in place for the duration of all potentially damaging operations.

4.5.4 The protected areas must be treated as construction exclusion zones. No materials, spoil, or equipment should be stored within these zones, and no access should be permitted.

4.5.5 Ground levels within the RPAs should be left unaltered, and care must be taken to avoid compaction of the soil structure, which could have long-term impacts on tree health.

4.5.6 If conditioned by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) detailing protective fencing locations and specifications, construction methods close to the retained trees, and any required site monitoring, can be provided.

4.5.7 The AMS and TPP explain how and when the protection measures will be installed and maintained throughout the development. They are designed to be referenced for practical guidance on how to protect the retained trees at the site to ensure contractors do not accidentally damage trees during construction.

5. Summary of Tree Impacts

Tree/ Group Ref	***Value***	***Impact Type***	***Description of Impact***	***Impact Level***	***Mitigation / Solution***
T19	C (Low)	Indirect - RPA Incursion	Minor encroachment by building footprint	Negligible	None

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

6th October 2026

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Our Charity Partner: Kids Plant Trees

At AWA Tree Consultants, we are proud to partner with the local charity, Kids Plant Trees. This collaboration allows us to support a cause that reflects our commitment to trees and the environment while making a positive impact on local communities.

Kids Plant Trees is a grassroots charity dedicated to improving tree equity by planting trees in underserved areas with limited green spaces, often in communities facing higher levels of deprivation.

We are proud to support their mission to create greener, healthier environments for future generations.

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 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson: ***Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, QTRA + VALID 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 25 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: ***Chartered Arboriculturist, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MICFor, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, and he has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. 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, L4 Dip 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 Diploma in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA in 2022 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, PGCert, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered***
Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Ross Lane: ***FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA + VALID 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.

Brandon Townsend: ***BSc (Hons) Biology, L4 (Arb) Apprentice, QTRA Registered***
Brandon is an Arboricultural Technician at AWA, currently completing the Level 4 Arboriculture Apprenticeship at Myerscough College. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Biology from Bangor University, where he developed a strong interest in woodland ecology. Before joining AWA in April 2024, he gained practical arboricultural experience and completed his NPTC chainsaw qualification. Brandon supports a range of consultancy work including tree surveys, risk assessments, and technical reporting, and is developing skills in specialist inspection methods such as PiCUS tomography.

Max Caulton: ***BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, QTRA Registered***
Max is an Arboriculturist at AWA with a broad background in arboriculture, ecology and forestry. He has experience in ecological surveying, woodland management and habitat conservation, including protected species surveys and ecological clerk of works duties. His practical experience is supported by a range of NPTC and LANTRA qualifications, including tree climbing and chainsaw use. Max supports AWA's consultancy work through tree surveying and reporting, contributing to the delivery of projects across the wider team.

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 logger's 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.

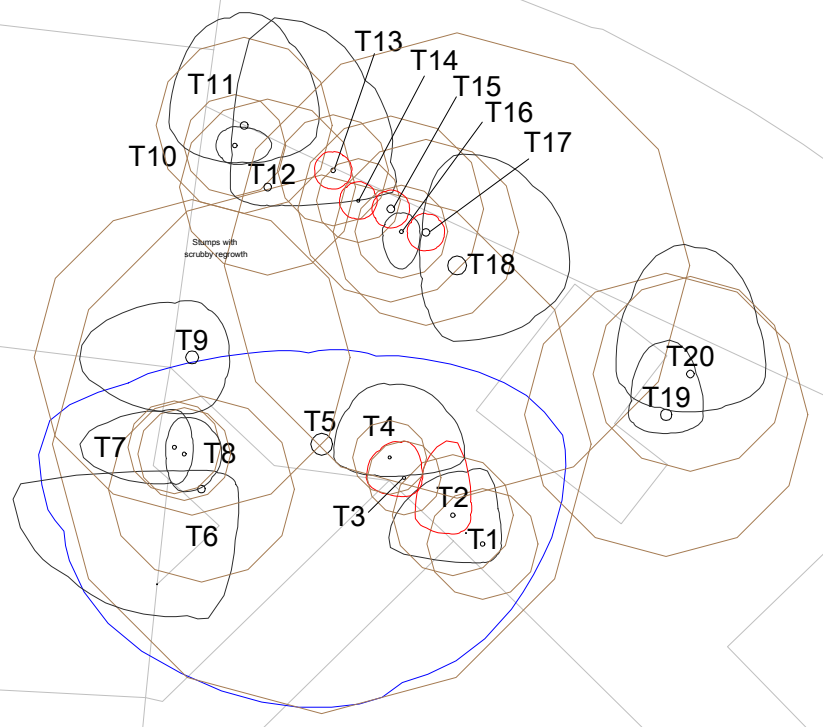
	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	7	1	120	No	2	2	0.5	0.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds, Minor dieback	Growing against neighbouring property wall. Ivy prevents detailed inspection of roots. Small Elder shrub at base.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T2	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	5	1	130	No	2	2	0.5	0.5	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered, Bark damage	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds, Moderate dieback, Moderate deadwood	Growing against neighbouring property wall. Dense Ivy prevents detailed inspection. Little foliage visible in crown, stem in poor condition.	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	No action required. Unsuitable for long-term retention.
T3	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	5	1	80	No	2	1	0.5	0.5	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered, Bark damage	Old pruning wounds, Moderate deadwood, Moderate dieback, All dead / absent	Growing against neighbouring property wall. Dead stem no live foliage.	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	No action required. Unsuitable for long-term retention.
T4	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	5	1	80	No	2	2	2	0.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered, Bark damage, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Old pruning wounds, Small / sparse, Low vigour, Minor dieback	-	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T5	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	13	2	430 390	No	5	2.5	6.5	7	7.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Slightly unbalanced, Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Growing against wall. Remnants of dead ivy on stem. Historic crown lift to north.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*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	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	1	200	No	2	0.5	1	3.5	5	No visual defects	Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Single stemmed, Vertical, Slight lean	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds, Unbalanced	Growing directly in contact with wall, limited access around stem measurements estimated. Weighted southwest.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T7	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Semi-mature	5	1	100	No	2	1	0.5	1	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	-	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T8	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Semi-mature	5	1	100	No	2	1	1	1	0.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Some ivy and debris at base.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T9	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Semi-mature	8	1	340	No	2	1.5	1	1.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union	Slightly unbalanced, Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Crown very close to northwest boundary wall and overhanging adjacent land. Poplar stump with regrowth to south.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T10	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Semi-mature	4	1	110	No	3	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	Limited access around base, No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Ivy covered	50% dead / absent, Moderate dieback, Minor deadwood	Heavy ivy cladding overtaking crown. Stem bends northeast.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T11	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	7	1	190	No	2	3	2	1	2	Limited access around base, No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed at 1m, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Small / sparse, Low vigour, Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Weighted north. Overhanging neighbouring property. Ivy prevents detailed inspection. Ash dieback class 2	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*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*
T12	Walnut	*Juglans regia*	Semi-mature	7	1	190	No	2	4.5	3.5	0.5	1	Limited access around base, No visual defects	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Significant lean	Small / sparse, Low vigour, Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Unbalanced	Weighted northeast. Overhanging neighbouring property. Ivy prevents detailed inspection. Moderate dieback in southern crown.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T13	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Dead	2	1	120	No	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	All dead / absent	Topped at 2m leaving standing deadwood.	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	No action required. Unsuitable for long-term retention.
T14	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Dead	2	1	90	No	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	All dead / absent	Topped at 2m leaving standing deadwood.	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	No action required. Unsuitable for long-term retention.
T15	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Dead	2	1	200	No	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered	All dead / absent	Topped at 2m leaving standing deadwood.	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	No action required. Unsuitable for long-term retention.
T16	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	4	1	100	No	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Ivy covered	50% dead / absent, Old pruning wounds, Moderate dieback	Topped at 1m leaving smaller lateral branch growth up to 4m. Ivy prevents detailed inspection. Ash dieback class 3.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T17	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Dead	4	1	200	Yes	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Ivy covered, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	All dead / absent	Topped at 4m leaving standing monolith. No visible foliage. Dense ivy cover prevents detailed inspection. Second stem removed at 1m	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	No action required. Unsuitable for long-term retention.

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*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	Cedar	*Thuja sp.*	Early-mature	14	2	460 200	No	3	3	3	2	1	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Ivy covered, Tight union	Small / sparse, 25% dead / absent, Old pruning wounds	South east portion of crown removed at 2m. Becomes 4 stems at approximately 2m from base. Overhanging existing outbuilding.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T19	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	5	2	230 200	No	1	2	1	0.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds	Topped at 3m leaving scrubby regrowth.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T20	Cherry Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Semi-mature	4	1	210	No	0.5	3.5	2	1	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Slightly unbalanced	Growing beneath T19. Weighted east.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required



NORTH

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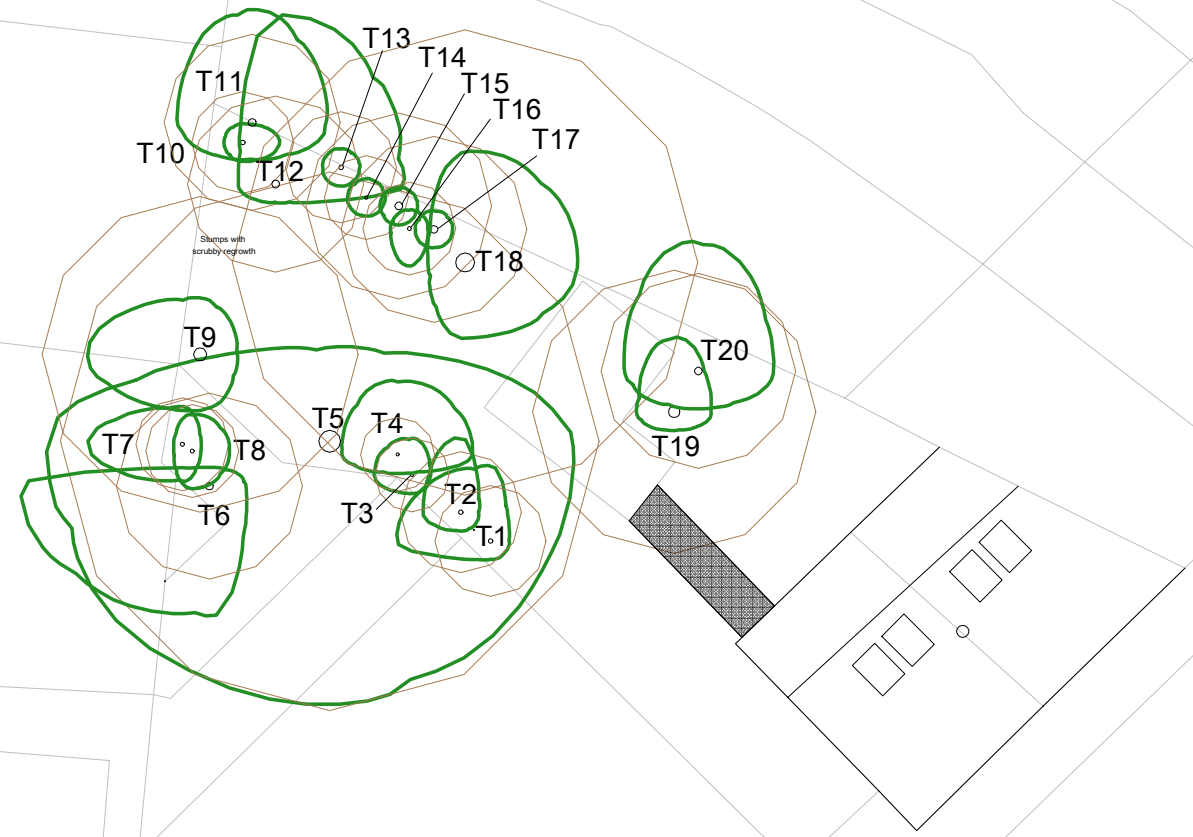
Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

115 Highstone Rd, Barnsley
Ref: AWA7803

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 3 of the report.

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A4

	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



NORTH

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Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

115 Highstone Rd, Barnsley
Ref: AWA7803

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A4

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED REGARDLESS OF DEVELOPMENT
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM