



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT & Impact Assessment to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Clover Cottage,
Common Road,
Brierley
Barnsley
S72 9EA***

Prepared for: *Enhanced Building Plans*

Date: *April 2024*

Reference: *AWA5914*



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by Enhanced Building Plans 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 March 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 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 Sophie Beckerman, BA (Hons), Dip. Arboriculture (Level 4).
- 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 Common Road, Brierley.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a residential property with a driveway and parking, with lawns to the northeast and southwest. The southeast of the property is bordered by a road and the northeast by further residential properties.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2024 Google Earth) image below:



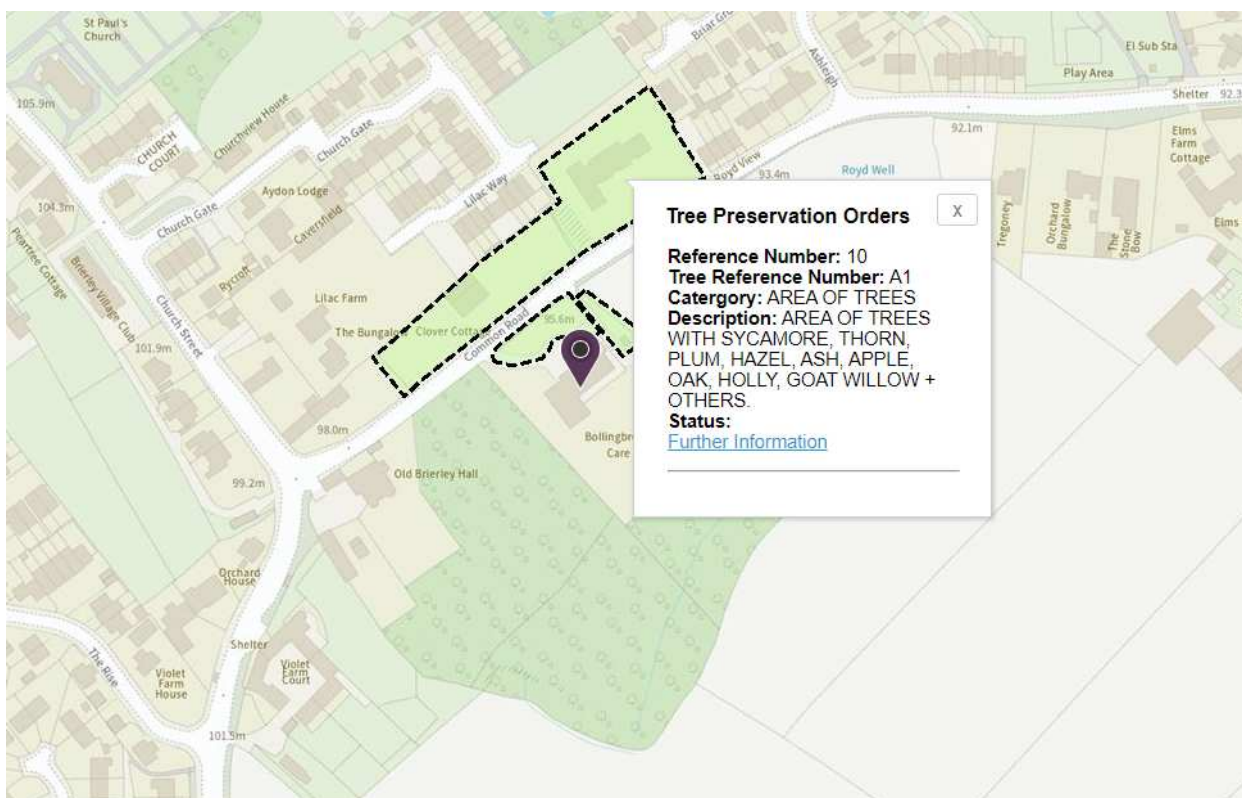
3. The Trees

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 City Council on 02/04/2024 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. **Trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order.**

3.1.3 The accessed map image from Barnsley City Council 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 62 items of woody vegetation comprised of 58 individual trees and 4 tree groups.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'A', 2 trees are retention category B, 6 trees are retention category 'U', and the remaining 53 trees and tree groups 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 Sycamore trees along the southeastern edge of the property adjacent to the road.
- 3.2.5 Lawned areas lie to the northeast and southwest of the dwelling containing nothing of arboricultural significance.
- 3.2.6 Species diversity at the site is moderate. Although the site is dominated by Sycamores, there are also occasional Oak, Ash, Maple, Hawthorn and Prunus, as well as groups of Hawthorn and Hazel.
- 3.2.7 Most of the trees are semi-mature with some early-mature. There are occasional young and mature trees.
- 3.2.8 The site's most significant tree is T9, a mature Oak. This is situated on the northwestern boundary of the site. This tree is prominent throughout the

northeastern area of the site and the surrounding area and provides a moderate level of amenity value. It is in good physiological and structural health and is retention category A.

- 3.2.9 The Sycamores that grow along the southeastern edge of the site were likely part of a more densely wooded area that was thinned to retain the existing trees. As a result of this many of them have tall slender stems with little crown growth. In addition, many along the roadside have been crown raised to between 8 to 10m. Whilst these trees collectively have moderate amenity and provide good screening between the road and the dwelling, many of them have a reduced life-expectancy due to their poor form.
- 3.2.10 Ash tree T12 and Sycamores T29, T39, T40, T41 and T45 all show signs of poor physiological and structural health and are within falling distance of the road. As such it is advised that they are removed regardless of the development.
- 3.2.11 T51 is a mature Sycamore in a more central position in the southwestern lawned area. This is in good structural and physiological health and has good long-term prospects. It is retention category B.
- 3.2.12 Field Maple T62 is a good example of its species providing good wildlife resources and arboricultural interest. This is also retention category B.
- 3.2.13 Two tree groups border the property on the northwestern boundary. These are G8, a linear group of Hazel, and G59 and linear group of Hawthorn. These both provide screening between the site and adjacent properties as well as good wildlife habitat.
- 3.2.14 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.
- 3.2.15 Many of the Ash trees in the local area show symptoms consistent with 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.
- 3.2.16 Some trees were found to have defects and require pruning or felling works. This includes T12, T29, T39, T40, T41 and T45 (as detailed in Appendix 4).
- 3.2.17 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.
- 3.2.18 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.

3.2.19 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 to G8 from west



Photo 2: view of southeastern boundary from east



Photo 3: T9 from east



Photo 4: T46, T47, T48, T49 and T50 from east



Photo 5: T51 from northeast



Photo 6: T62 from south

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new annex flat within the existing garden of Clover Cottage. 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, 8 trees will require removal to facilitate the development as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that require removal to facilitate the development are T32, T33, T34, T35, T38, T51, T52 and T60.

4.2.3 Most of the trees to be removed are lower value, retention category 'C'. Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.2.4 Sycamore T51 is retention category B, however it has only low amenity value due to being surrounded by trees to the north, south and west which screen it from the road and the neighbouring properties. As such, the removal of T51 removal will have only a minor negative impact in terms of visual amenity. The removal will largely be mitigated by the retention of most of the boundary Sycamores at the site.

4.2.5 The following 6 trees are unsuitable for retention and need to be removed regardless of development: T12, T29, T39, T40, T41 and T45.

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 retained trees. The new development encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of T44. Construction within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the encroachment is very minor, and the detailed RPA for these trees is likely to be a slightly exaggerated representation of the trees actual rooting area. As such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained tree should remain largely unaffected by the

works, provided care is taken during construction.

- 4.3.3 Ground level changes will likely be required on the northwestern edge of the RPAs of lower value retained trees T26, T28, T31, T36, T37, T43 and T44 to facilitate the proposed new annex flat. The ground level changes would only encroach into the outer edge of the RPAs, and ground level increases would be required as opposed to ground level decreases or excavations. The required ground level increases within the RPAs would likely be minor (<300mm) and as such would have no significant negative impact on the retained trees.
- 4.3.4 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the dwelling. 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.
- 4.3.5 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.
- 4.3.6 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

15th April 2024

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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 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, 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, 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, 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.

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 ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		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	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	17	1	500	No	5	3	5	5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Stubs	S shaped bend at base of stem. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T2	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	17	1	350	No	4	2	3.5	4.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Minor deadwood	Crown suppressed from west	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T3	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	17	2	260, 380	No	2	2	1	5.5	5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Co-dominant stems with U shaped union. Slight lean of southern stem towards driveway	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	18	1	510	No	5	4.5	6	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land. Tight union	Co-dominant stems at 4.5 m. Minor deadwood in lower crown. Overhanging adjacent property to northeast	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T5	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	4	440, 270, 410, 430	No	6	6	3	5	6	Damage to buttress roots	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Stubs	2 stems have unions with included bark. Rope on lower branch to west at 4 m	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	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	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T6	Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Early-mature	13	1	370	No	5	6	5	2	2	No visual defects	Ivy becoming established . Single stemmed	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Overhanging property to north. Minor deadwood from shading in lower southwestern crown. Fence immediately to northeast	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T7	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	10	3	180, 220, 130	No	4	3.5	3	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Slight lean. Tight union. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Tight union . Stubs	Stem leaning to northeast. Minor deadwood in southern crown	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G8	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Early-mature	9	10+	150 avg	Yes	0.5	See plans				Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Epicormic growths. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Ivy prevented detailed inspection of base and stems. Overhanging adjacent property to northwest. Pruned back from neighbouring property leaving stubs. 1 moderate sized dead stem within falling distance of adjacent garden	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T9	Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	Mature	16	1	880	No	5	6	7	6	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Overhanging adjacent property. Timber fence in contact with stem at 2m to northwest. Access prevented detailed inspection and accurate measurements of northwestern crown.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown							Comments
T10	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	1	300	No	8	4.5				No visual defects	Single stemmed Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Significant lean. Minor cavity	Minor deadwood	Suppressed from southwest. Pruning wounds to base	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G11	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	3	280, 260, 280	No	8	5	5	1	6	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Moderate dieback	2 trees sharing a single crown. 1 twin stemmed with tight union. Pruning wounds at base. 1 stem showing dieback at top. Crown shared with adjacent Ash.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T12	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	15	3	220, 170, 130	No	12	2	3	1	2	No visual defects	Old pruning wounds. Multiple stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark	50% dead / absent. Major dieback. Major deadwood	Little live crown. Western stem entirely dead. Within falling distance of road	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Unsuitable to retain in current site context
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	15	5	170, 230, 200, 280, 220	No	9	1	7	8	8	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark	25% dead / sparse. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Moderate dieback	Multi stemmed Ash overhanging adjacent road to southeast. Minor and moderate deadwood over road	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T14	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	17	1	200	No	5	1	2	5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities	Minor deadwood	Suppressed to northwest. Unbalanced crown with slight lean towards road. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Management Works	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown							Comments
T15	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	17	4	230, 160, 230, 270	No	6	3	4.5	3	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Multi stemmed with tall slender stems. 2 large nests at top of 2 of the stems	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T16	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	3	200, 270, 310	No	8	4	3	7	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T17	Lime	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	Young	4	1	100	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T18	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	2	220, 220	No	4	2	1	4	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Ivy prevented detailed inspection of northern stem.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T19	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	3	180, 180, 230	No	3	1	3	5	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight unions. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy becoming established	Minor deadwood	Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T20	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	290	No	2	3	2	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Minor dieback at top of crown. Parking and tarmacked drive immediately to southwest.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T21	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	17	1	260	No	5	3	4	4	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Immediately adjacent to car park wall to northeast. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T22	Prunus	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Young	8	1	140	No	2	4	5	5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Unbalanced crown	Crown suppressed and leaning to east.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T23	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	4	320, 260, 250, 180	No	3	5	6	6.5	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	2 stems entwined at 6m. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T24	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	5	220, 120, 110, 220, 260	No	3	2	4	5	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood	Pruning wounds at base. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T25	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	3	320, 230, 240	No	4	4	5	5	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union	Minor deadwood	Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T26	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	250	No	4	5	1	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical	Minor deadwood	Low wall immediately to northwest	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T27	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	2	220, 120	No	4	2	2	3	1	No visual defects	Vertical. Single stemmed Twin stemmed at base. Tight union	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T28	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	200	No	2	1	1	2	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed Epicormic growths	Small / sparse. Minor deadwood	Tall slender stem	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T29	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	12	4	120, 120, 100, 100	No	2	1	1	4	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Small / sparse. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood	Dead stem with falling distance of road. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Unsuitable to retain in current site context

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
T30	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	3	220, 130, 200	No	2	1	6	6	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Mishapen stems likely from previous pruning. Pruning wounds at base. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T31	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	18	1	340	No	8	2	3	4	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Minor deadwood throughout lower crown. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T32	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	4	250, 300, 220, 280	No	2	5	5	3	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Cup-like union collecting dirt/water. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Slight lean towards house with weak stem unions	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T33	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	2	220, 240	No	4	1	1	5	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Old pruning wounds. Cup-like union collecting dirt/water. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Small / sparse	Pruning wounds with minor decay in fork	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T34	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early -mature	17	4	340, 300, 160, 410	No	2	4	3	3	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark. Cup-like union collecting dirt/water. Minor cavities	Minor deadwood. Stubs. Minor dieback	Tight unions with included bark and some small cavities in base of stem. Minor deadwood and dieback throughout . 2 stems fused	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T35	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	280	No	8	1.5	2	3	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T36	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	4	100, 100, 220, 300	No	10	0.5	0.5	5.5	2.5	No visual defects	Multi-stemmed at base. Tight union. Partially included bark. Pruning wounds. 1 Dead stem	Moderate deadwood	1 dead stem within falling distance of road. 1 Stem with significant dieback. Slight lean over road. Stems misshapen from previous pruning at 12 m. Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Remove dead and dying stems regardless of development
T37	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	3	150, 220, 210	No	12	2	3	3	1.5	Girdled root	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight union	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Tall slender stem. Significant girdled root at base. Minor deadwood throughout	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T38	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early -mature	18	1	340	No	7	4	2	2.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Pruning stubs. Minor decay. Epicormic growth	Tight union. Minor deadwood	Pruning stubs with decay at base. Co-dominant stems at 4 m with tight union.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T39	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	2	170, 200	No	2	0.1	2	3	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Tight union. Minor cavity	50% dead / absent. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood	Significant cavity at base. Deadwood throughout. Within falling distance of road	Poor	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Unsuitable to retain in current site context
T40	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	140	No	3	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	50% dead / absent. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Sparse crown. Pruning wounds with decay at base	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Unsuitable to retain in current site context
T41	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	12	2	120, 90	No		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Old pruning wounds. Tight union	50% dead / absent	Sparse crown	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Unsuitable to retain in current site context
T42	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	210	No	2.5	0.5	3	4.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	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	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T43	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	200	No	2.5	0.5	2	4.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches	Supressed from northwest. Misshapen crown. Small hanging branch at 13 m	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T44	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	2	280, 280	No	2	2	3.5	4	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Tight union. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Stubs		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T45	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Young	8	1	100	No	2.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical	75% dead. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Within falling distance of road . Overhanging pavement and road to southeast	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Unsuitable to retain in current site context
T46	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	220	No	10	1	1.5	1	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Small / sparse. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Very little crown. Tall slender stem	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T47	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	200	No	12	0.5	2	3	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Small / sparse	Tall slender stem within falling distance of road	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 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	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T48	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	2	290, 290	No	8	1	1	5.5	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Tight union. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Tight union	Tight union at 9 m	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T49	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	18	1	210	No	3	1.5	1	1	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Small / sparse	Sparse crown. Tall slender stem within falling distance of road.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G50	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	19	3	410, 480, 400	No	3	See plans				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. Epicormic growth. Pruning wounds. Minor cavities	Moderate deadwood. Moderate dieback.	3 stems forming a single crown. Minor cavity in southwestern stem. Pruning wounds up to 5m on eastern stem with minor cavities. Moderate dieback in eastern crown. Overhanging adjacent property to west and the road and pavement to southeast	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T51	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	18	2	520, 790	No	6	9.5	5	5	8.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 2m. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Cup-like union collecting dirt/water. Minor cavities. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Tight union	Minor deadwood in southeastern crown likely from pruning. Pruning wounds on stem up to 6m. Tight union at 7m in northern crown	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	B	Removal required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T52	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	18	1	580	No	6	5.5	3	4.5	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Ivy covered. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities. Bark damage. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Tight union . Included bark	Co-dominant stems at 4m with included bark. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of stem	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T53	Prunus	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Young	5	1	90	No	1.5	1	1	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single-stemmed. Vertical			Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T54	Prunus	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	3	1	220	Yes	0.5	1	5	3	1	No visual defects	Significant lean. Ivy covered	Ivy covered	Leaning ivy clad stem. Ivy prevented detailed inspection of stem and crown	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T55	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	200	Yes	2	1	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Slight lean. Ivy covered	Ivy covered	Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T56	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	1	350	No	6	3	3	4	6	Exposed roots	Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Rope around stem at 1.5m. Slight s shape to stem at 1m. Overhanging adjacent property. Crown weighted towards adjacent property to west. Suppressed by Hawthorn to north. Fence immediately to southwest	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T57	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	10	6+	150 avg	Yes	3	4.5	4	3	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Tight union	Overhanging adjacent property	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T58	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Young	8	1	130	No	2	3	1	1	2	Exposed roots. Root damage /loss	Single stemmed Vertical	Minor deadwood	Growing through fence. Overhanging adjacent property	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G59	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	8	10+	150 avg	Yes	0.5	See plans				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Partially included bark. Tight union	Minor deadwood	Linear boundary group. Fence immediately to northeast. Overhanging adjacent property	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T60	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	8	3	180, 350, 200	No	2	4	4	3.5	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor cavities	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Large wound at base of stem to south from previous tear out with no decay. Multiple stubs and pruning wounds at 1-2 to east south and west	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T61	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	2	150, 90	No	1.5	3	2.5	2.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed Vertical. Tight union	Minor deadwood		Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T62	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Early-mature	10	3	250, 340, 340	No	1.5	5	5	4.5	4.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Partially included bark. Tight union	Minor deadwood	On raised bed. Overhanging patio to southeast and adjacent property to northwest. Planting fabric and shale around base. Pruning wounds at base to east with some decay and epicormic growth	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required



**Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan**

Clover Cottage, Common Road, Brierley Barnsley
Ref: AWA5914

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

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A3

	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



PROPOSED SELF CONTAINED ANNEX FLAT







**Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan**

Clover Cottage, Common Road, Brierley Barnsley
Ref: AWA5914

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:500

PAPER: A3

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM