TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS5837:2012** at:

Roughbirchworth Lodge,
Roughbirchworth Lane,
Oxspring,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S36 8YZ

Prepared for:
Ged Brearley
2 Wood End Court,
Dodworth,
Barnsley,
S75 3UA

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Reference: *AWA2150*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We are instructed by Mr. Ged Brearley 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 May 2017.

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 author's 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 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 Roughbirchworth Lane in Oxspring, a village and civil parish in the metropolitan borough of Barnsley.

2.1.2 The site includes the house and grounds of a large residential property, with several outbuildings. The Trans-Pennine cycle trail forms the north eastern boundary of the site, with residential and commercial buildings within the village of Oxspring beyond this. Roughbirchworth Lane forms the south eastern boundary and there are residential buildings directly to the south and south west. Fields are located to the east and north of the site, some of which form a part of the property, but are beyond the scope of this survey.

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

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

3.1.2 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. 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 53 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 44 individual trees and 9 groups of trees or shrub/hedge groups.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U'; 1 tree is retention category 'A', 16 trees are retention category 'B'; and the remaining 35 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).

3.2.3 The most significant tree cover within the site consists of an avenue of large mature trees along the northern driveway, from the roadside to the house near the centre of the site. There is also a closely grown group of large mature trees to the north-east of the house.

3.2.4 The rest of the site consists of previously managed garden areas, and boundary hedge and shrub groups. These areas have been unmanaged for some time and have become very overgrown with many self-set young and semi-mature trees.

3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is fair. The dominant tree species is Sycamore, with several Ash, Hawthorn, Holly and Privet, and the occasional Apple, Beech, Elder, Horse Chestnut, Laburnum, Cypress, Pear, Cherry and Willow.

3.2.6 The site's most significant tree is T3, a Beech tree that forms part of the avenue of trees along the driveway, and is situated towards the east of the site. This tree is prominent throughout the site and surrounding area and provides a good level of arboricultural value.

3.2.7 The rest of this avenue of trees (T1, T2, T3 – T6, T43 – T53) are predominantly large mature Sycamore trees, with two Horse Chestnut trees (T2, T49) and a Beech (T5). These trees are generally in good overall condition and collectively provide a good level of amenity throughout the site and the surrounding area. Within this avenue several trees were found to have large sections of deadwood within their crowns. Regardless of any new development this deadwood should be removed (as detailed in Appendix 4).

3.2.8 Around the site are several overgrown borders and boundary groups (G7 – G9, T12, T13, G25). These collectively provide good screening from the roadside and between areas within the site. If retained, either partially or in full, they would require some pruning works to reduce them to a more manageable size. They are all lower value; however, they could potentially

form good natural boundaries within a development.

3.2.9 Close to the south eastern boundary are two apple trees (T10 & T11) and a pear tree (T16). These are all in a relatively poor condition and may become unsuitable within any development.

3.2.10 Two large mature ornamental trees have been previously planted to the front of the house, near the centre of the site (T29 Ash and T30 Beech). Both trees are visually prominent within the centre of the site; however, they are both of only fair structural condition and have a relatively limited long term value.

3.2.11 Near the centre of the site is a group of mature ivy covered Sycamore trees (T31 – T39). These are large and prominent, with only limited significant defects. However, two trees in this area (T32 & T36) are in a poor overall condition and will not be suitable for retention. In particular, T36 has a large cavity with central decay and should be removed regardless of any development (as detailed in Appendix 4).

3.2.12 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible. In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only. Trees with excessive Ivy growth would benefit from having this ivy severed (as detailed in Appendix 4).

3.2.13 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) is detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5. The 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.

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

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new development of 13 residential properties with associated access, landscaping and facilities. 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, 29 trees and 9 tree and shrub groups will require removal as they are situated in the footprint of the structure or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that require removal are T4, T5, T6, G7, G8, G9, T10, T11, T12, T13, G14, G15, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, T21, T22, G23, T24, G25, T26, G27, T29, T30, T31, T32, T33, T34, T35, T36, T37, T38, T39, G40, T41, T42.

4.2.3 Most of the trees that require removal are low or moderate value, retention category 'C'.

4.2.4 Several of the relatively large Sycamore trees (T4, T6, T13, T31 – T39, T41, T42) have significant defects such as cavities with decay, significant deadwood and previously snapped out branches. Many are also covered in Ivy. If these trees were to be retained, they would need ongoing maintenance works to ensure their suitability.

4.2.5 The two Beech trees (T5, T30) are more significant; however, they are not visually prominent from beyond the site, being surrounded by larger trees of higher amenity value that are to be retained within the planned development.

4.2.6 The Ash trees (T17, T18, T21, T22, T29) are generally self-set saplings, growing through old outbuildings or on top of previously collapsed structures.

4.2.7 The remaining trees, shrubs and hedges to be removed (G7 – T12, G14 – T16, T19, T20, G23 – G27, G40) are all particularly low value and will have only a very negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.2.8 The removal of the more significant trees from the site can largely be mitigated through a considered and appropriate planting scheme within the new residential development.

4.2.9 The retained trees within the site form a natural boundary between the development and the public cycle trail to the north east. These are the largest and most significant trees at the site and provide a good level of screening value.

4.2.10 Several of these retained trees require minor pruning works to ensure that they are suitable within any future development (T44 – T47, T50, T52). This involves removing Ivy and significant deadwood, as detailed in Appendix 4.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, 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 into the RPA of T1, T3, T43, T46 & T47. The construction within the RPA may have negative impacts on tree roots. However, it should be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation, in order to overcome or minimise any negative impact on the tree roots.

4.3.3 New landscaping is proposed that encroaches into the edge of the RPA of the retained trees. The construction of hard surfaces 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 methods with a porous final surface.

4.3.4 New fencing is proposed within the RPA of the retained trees. The encroachment into the tree's RPA should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided care is taken during the construction to avoid root damage, including the use of posts and panels or pile and beam type footings as opposed to strip footings.

4.3.5 Most of the retained trees are to the north of the proposed dwellings, and as such no significant direct shade will be cast over the dwellings from the retained trees. However, due to the proximity of the dwellings to the trees, some indirect shade, or the perception of shade, may result from some of the retained trees to some of the dwellings. As such careful design of the dwellings and their windows should avoid the perception of light loss resulting from the adjacent trees.

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

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the sites tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

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

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

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

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

8th March 2018

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Mr Adam Winson *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered.*

Adam is the company Director and Principle 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 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.

Mr James Brown *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture. MArborA.*

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James previously worked in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Mr Dave Farmer *FdSc (Arb). MArborA. PTI (Lantra).*

Dave has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (with Distinction) and is qualified in Professional Tree Inspection. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. Dave has many years of experience within the tree care profession, including lecturing in arboriculture. His work focuses on diagnosing potential tree risk problems, and recommending appropriate treatments and work programmes.

Dr Felicity Stout *Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA.*

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 has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Ricky Nos BSc *(Hons),* FdSc *(Arboriculture), TechArborA.*

Ricky is a trained arborist with 10 years of experience in the private and local authority sectors, taking in all aspects of arboricultural work. He has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and a BSc (Honours) in Outdoor Management, and is a technician Member of the Arboricultural Association. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects, involving tree inspections and the preparation of Tree Reports to BS 5837:2012.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

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 BS5837 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 and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

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 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 for removal. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

Appendix 4: Tree Data

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	790	No	7	2	11	8.5	3	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds.	Unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land.	Overhanging road. In a prominent position.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No Works
T2	Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Early-mature	13	1	470	No	7	3.5	4.5	4.5	4	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Normal. Deadwood.	Some large sections of deadwood in crown.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No Works
T3	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	22	1	1070	No	10	6.5	7.5	7	8	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Large historic tree	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**A**	No Works
T4	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	650	No	11	3.5	3	4	7.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths.	Small / sparse. Moderate deadwood.	Slightly suppressed by adjacent trees. Post-box nailed to stem.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T5	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Mature	17	1	580	No	11	3.5	2	2.5	6	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Small / sparse. Minor deadwood. Unbalanced.	Small crown.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Removal required to facilitate development
T6	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	300	No	6	1	1	7	5.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Unbalanced.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G7	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	2	10 +	50	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	Previously managed border, now line of unmanaged shrubs.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G8	Privet	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*	Semi-mature	2.5	10 +	50	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	Previously managed border, now line of unmanaged shrubs.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G9	Hawthorn, Holly	*Crataegus sp. Ilex sp.*	Early-mature	8	10 +	100	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs.	Normal. Overhanging adjacent land.	Previously managed boundary group. Still managed on roadside. Occasional sycamore sapling and Elder.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T10	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Mature	3	1	150	No	2	2	1	1	2.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Major cavities. Major decay.	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Major dieback. Major deadwood. Slightly unbalanced.	Signs of Woolly Aphid on stem.	Poor	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T11	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Early-mature	6	1	170	Yes	2	3	1	2	4	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Unbalanced. Moderate deadwood.	All canopy growth is to the north west.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T12	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Mature	10	1	370	No	3	3.5	2.5	2	3	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land.	Larger tree within a smaller boundary group.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T13	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	16	2	350, 320	No	5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.5	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land.	Larger tree within a smaller boundary group.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G14	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	7	6	14	No	1	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	Recent scrub of very low value.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G15	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Young	6	10 +	100	No	2	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	Low value. Self-set saplings.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T16	Pear	*Pyrus communis*	Mature	3	1	330	No	1.5	2	2	2	2	Decay	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Major cavities. Major decay.	Small / sparse. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback.	Major root decay. Very limited live stem remaining.	Decline	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T17	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	190	No	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal.		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

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Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T18	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	7	100	Yes	4	3	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	Growing through the roof of an old greenhouse.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T19	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Mature	8	3	120, 120, 100	Yes	3	2	4	2	2.5	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Significant lean.	Normal. Slightly unbalanced.	Growing through the roof of an old greenhouse.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T20	Lawson Cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Semi-mature	10	1	200	Yes	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Overhanging adjacent land.		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T21	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	11	2	180, 180	No	3	2.5	3	3	2	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Tight union.	Normal.		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T22	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	8	1	150	No	3	2	2	2	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal.	Growing on top of concrete debris.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G23	Laburnum	*Laburnum anagyroides*	Semi-mature	9	10 +	100	No	3	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	4 larger stems and several saplings.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T24	Laburnum	*Laburnum anagyroides*	Mature	6	1	270	No	3	2	1	3	1	No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at 1.5m. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Minor cavity. Minor decay.	Small / sparse. 50% dead / absent. Moderate deadwood. Slightly unbalanced.		Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G25	Privet	*Ligustrum ovalifolium*	Early-mature	4	10 +	80	No	0.5	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	Unmanaged and overgrown.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T26	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	10	1	500	No	3	3	3.5	2	3.5	Decay. Fungal brackets around base.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Major cavities. Major decay.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback.		Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G27	Holly, Sycamore	*Ilex sp. Acer sp.*	Early-mature	10	10 +	60	No	1	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	Two trees intertwined and growing as one crown.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T28	Prunus	*Prunus avium*	Mature	14	1	300	Yes	8	5	5	5	5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land.	Situated in adjacent land with no access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No Works
T29	Ash	*Fraxinus pendula*	Mature	12	1	480	No	3	3.5	2.5	7	6	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Major cavity.	Normal. Moderate deadwood.	Cavity with possible internal decay on main stem at 3m.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T30	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'*	Mature	14	1	650	No	5	4	7	10	6.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced.	Suppressed form. Large horizontal southern limb.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T31	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	500	No	8	3	4.5	8	5	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 3m. Vertical. Ivy covered.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Unbalanced crown	Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T32	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	17	1	410	No	6	3	2.5	4	4	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered. Minor decay. Minor cavities.	50% dead / absent. Moderate deadwood. Minor dieback.	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Unsuitable near any development.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T33	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	960	No	7	6	7.5	7.5	6	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Ivy covered.	Normal. Moderate deadwood.	Western Limb has previously snapped out at 7m. Otherwise in good condition.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Removal required to facilitate development
T34	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	17	1	450	No	11	3.5	2	4	2.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Suppressed by surrounding trees.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T35	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	570	No	5	7.5	3	4.5	5.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor decay.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Removal required to facilitate development

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T36	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	17	1	490	No	5	5	3.5	2.5	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Major cavities. Major decay.	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced. Crown has previously snapped out at around 9m.	Large cavity with central decay from the base up to 2m. Unsuitable to retain.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**U**	Removal required to facilitate development
T37	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	660	No	7	5.5	4	3.5	3.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Deadwood.	Two large dead branches at 1.5m and 4m.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Removal required to facilitate development
T38	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	15	1	380	No	3	1	2.5	7	4	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Unbalanced. Minor deadwood.	Leaning significantly to the south. Suppressed by surrounding trees.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T39	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	830	No	14	4	4	7.5	4	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 3m. Vertical.	Small / sparse.	Sparse crown.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Removal required to facilitate development
G40	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	8	10 +	70	No	1	See Plan				No visual defects.	Multiple stemmed at base.	Normal.	Natural regeneration	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T41	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	12	2	300, 400	Yes	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal.	No access around base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T42	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	10	1	300	Yes	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal.	No access around base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T43	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	680	No	6	8.5	7	3	4.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No Works
T44	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	520	No	5	8.5	8.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Ivy covered. Slight lean.	Minor deadwood. Unbalanced.	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Leaning to the east.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Sever Ivy from the ground up to 1.5m
T45	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	1	440	No	10	8.5	6	1	3	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic Growth. Ivy covered.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land.	Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Sever Ivy from the ground up to 1.5m
T46	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	21	1	800	No	10	8.5	9	4.5	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic Growth. Ivy covered.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land.	Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Sever Ivy from the ground up to 1.5m
T47	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	750	No	6	10	8.5	5.5	6	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic Growth. Ivy covered.	Normal. Overhanging adjacent land.	Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Sever Ivy from the ground up to 1.5m

	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T48	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	600	No	11	5.5	8	5	1.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Slight lean.	Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land. Minor dieback. Small / sparse.	Sparse crown.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No Works
T49	Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Mature	21	1	710	No	3	7	10	3.5	3.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor symptoms of Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut	Normal. Unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land.	Very large eastern limb overhangs the adjacent cycle track. May become unsuitable close to any development.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No Works
T50	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	1	480	No	9	7.5	7.5	1	2	No visual defects.	Twin stemmed at 3m. Slight lean.	Normal. Unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land. Minor deadwood.	One large dead branch at 3m.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Remove large dead branch
T51	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	680	No	6	7	8.5	4	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths.	Normal. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No Works
T52	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	1	590	No	7	6	9.5	5	2	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Bark damage.	Moderate deadwood. Minor dieback. Overhanging adjacent land. Unbalanced.		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	Remove deadwood

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	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Dia (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiology*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T53	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	1	510	No	5	2	8	7	1.5	No visual defects.	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Old pruning wounds.	Normal. Unbalanced. Overhanging adjacent land. Minor deadwood.	Leaning towards the road.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No Works

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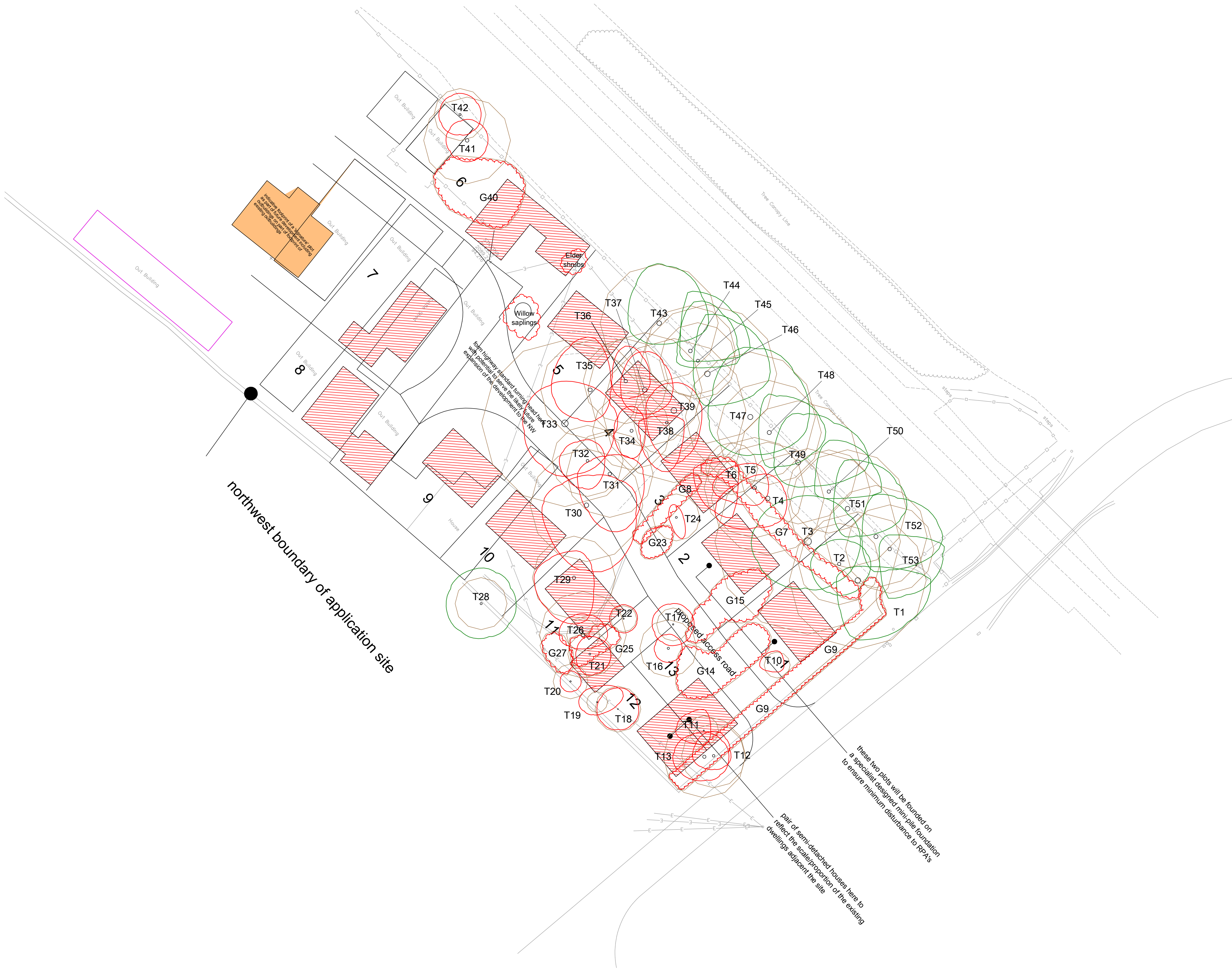
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Roughbirchworth Lodge, Roughbirchworth Lane, Oxspring, Barnsley
Ref: AWA2150

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these catagories 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: FOR REMOVAL
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM



NORTH

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Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Roughbirchworth Lodge, Roughbirchworth Lane, Oxspring, Barnsley
Ref: AWA2150

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A3

(green circle)	TREE/HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
(red circle)	TREE/HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
(hexagon)	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
(small circle)	TREE STEM