



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT & Impact Assessment to BS5837:2012 at:

***266 Dodworth Road,
Barnsley
S70 6PN.***

Prepared for:
Andrew Bailey Architects

Date: *December 2020*

Reference: AWA3316



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by Andrew Bailey Architects 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 November 2020.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This survey and report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of 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 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 to the west of Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a detached dwelling with surrounding grounds.
- 2.1.3 Arable farmland is to the south with residential gardens surrounding the north, east and west of the site.
- 2.1.4 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2019):



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 An online search has been carried out with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 18/12/20 to ascertain whether any trees at the site are located within a Conservation area or are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). As of this date no trees within the site are legally protected.
- 3.1.2 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. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.
- 3.1.3 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.4 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 41 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 39 individual trees and 2 groups of trees or shrubs or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 4 trees are retention category 'U', 6 trees are retention category 'B', and the remaining 31 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Species diversity at the site is fair. The dominant species are Ash, Sycamore and Poplar with several Beech, Cherry, Hawthorn and Oak, and the occasional or individual Cypress, Lime and Pear. The site's trees had a good age diversity with a mix of semi-mature, early-mature and mature trees.
- 3.2.4 The most significant trees are situated along or just beyond the western boundary, trees T34 to T41 form a woodland type group within a residential garden. The trees have good landscape value and arboricultural value.
- 3.2.5 To the south east of the site is a group of trees that have some collective landscape value (T15 to T31). However, the trees within the group are

generally low value with defects that limit their prospects. In particular, T25, T26 and T27 are in a poor condition and are unsuitable for retention regardless of any new development.

- 3.2.6 To the east of the site the better value individual trees are Sycamore T5 and Norway Maple T15. These early mature trees have reasonable prospects yet have slightly unbalanced crowns. Suitable careful crown pruning could better balance the crowns and make the trees more suited to a residential development.
- 3.2.7 Along the north eastern boundary are several Lombardy Poplar trees T9, T10, T11 and T12. These trees appear to be situated on the site boundary, and as such the ownership is unclear. The roots of the trees appear to be damaging the concrete drive and possibly the garage structure. The trees are an unsuitable species within close proximity to residential dwellings and as such they have only very limited long-term value.
- 3.2.8 A line of Beech (T1 to T4) is situated to the north of the site on a raised area. These early mature trees have been drastically reduced in height or 'topped'. This work has removed any value they had, and they have only limited prospects.
- 3.2.9 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.10 Many Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.
- 3.2.11 Some trees were 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.
- 3.2.12 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.
- 3.2.13 Some lower value trees 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.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to build four new residential dwellings with associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities.
- 4.1.2 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, the removal of 16 trees will be required 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 are required to be removed are T1, T2, T3, T4, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T22, T23, T24, T28, T29, T30 and T31
- 4.2.3 The trees to be removed are all lower value, retention category 'C'. Most of the trees requiring removal have limited long term prospects regardless of the development.
- 4.2.4 Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a minor negative arboricultural impact.
- 4.2.5 In addition, trees T25, T26 and T27 are in a poor condition and are unsuitable for retention regardless of any new development.
- 4.2.6 The group of small Hawthorn shrubs (G19) could be retained, but they would not be suitable within the residential gardens and removal is advised.
- 4.2.7 The overhanging crown of T14 Cherry will require minor pruning to facilitate the new development.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

- 4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendix 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 T5 and T15, T38 and T39. Construction within the RPA can have

negative impacts on tree roots.

- 4.3.3 The retained trees should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction. 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 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the development. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 4.3.5 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

- 4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme.
- 4.4.2 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 site's 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.

18th December 2020

**AWA Tree Consultants Limited
Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN**

www.awatrees.com



Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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

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, PTI (Lantra)

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. PTI (Lantra)

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced Social Forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Tom Readman Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA

Tom joined AWA from his previous role as a tree risk surveyor with Harrogate Borough Council, where he undertook tree risk surveys at a range of sites and prescribed suitable works. Tom also has extensive previous experience as a climbing arborist. Tom achieved at Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture and is now completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects 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 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 for removal. 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	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	4.5	1	450	Yes	2	2	1	2	1	No visual defects, Soil compaction, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay, Minor cavity	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds	Topped at 4m, very limited value.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T2	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	4.5	1	450	Yes	2	2	1	2	1	No visual defects, Soil compaction, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay, Minor cavity	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds	Topped at 4m, very limited value.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T3	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	4.5	1	450	Yes	2	2	1	2	1	No visual defects, Soil compaction, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay, Minor cavity	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds	Topped at 4m, very limited value.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T4	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	4.5	1	450	Yes	2	2	1	2	1	No visual defects, Soil compaction, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Minor decay, Minor cavity	Small / sparse, Old pruning wounds	Topped at 4m, very limited value.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T5	Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	1	500	No	3	5	8	7	4	No visual defects, Soil heave	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Bark damage	Normal, Slightly unbalanced		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T6	Prunus	<i>Prunus Domestica</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	1	100	Yes	1	2	1	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Bark damage	Normal, Slightly unbalanced		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T7	Pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>	Young	3.5	1	120	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Normal		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
G8	Leyland Cypress	^X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	2	1	130	Yes	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Normal	Boundary hedge.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T9	Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Early-mature	20	1	450	No	15	2	3	2	1	Limited access around base, Decay, Increase in soil level	Single stemmed, Vertical, Bark damage, Minor decay	Normal, Small / sparse	Boundary tree. Limited long term value	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T10	Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Early-mature	20	1	350	Yes	15	1	2	1.5	1.5	Decay, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Small / sparse, Low vigour	Situated in compost heap. Very limited long term value	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T11	Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Early-mature	22	1	430	No	15	2	1.5	2	1	Soil compaction, Increase in soil level	Single stemmed, Vertical	Small / sparse	Boundary tree, by parking bay. Limited long term value.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T12	Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Mature	23	1	700	No	15	2	2.5	2.5	2	Damage to buttress roots, Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal, Small / sparse	Boundary tree. Roots damaged structure, cracks. Limited long term value.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate new development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	5	3	120, 120, 80	Yes	2	2	4	2	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base	Unbalanced	Regeneration along boundary. Limited long term value	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T14	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	250	Yes	2	2	2	4	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Overhanging into site.	Adjacent tree. Limited long term value.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Prune back overhanging crown by 2.5m, to facilitate new development
T15	Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Early-mature	17	1	520	No	4	6	3	6	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 3m, Vertical	Normal, Slightly unbalanced		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	Reduce eastern and western aspects by 2.5m to create more balanced crown form
T16	Poplar	<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Early-mature	20	1	450	No	15	2	2.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal		Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T17	Lime	<i>Tilia europaea</i>	Early-mature	14	1	350	No	3	5	4	2	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Normal, Slightly unbalanced	Suppressed but good prospects	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T18	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	16	1	470	No	5	5	3	7	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed at 3m, Old pruning wounds, Pruning wounds - healing poorly with some decay	Normal, Minor deadwood, Slightly unbalanced		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G19	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	4	6	50 avg	Yes	2	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed, at base	Normal	Occasional cherry	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Unsuitable to retain within residential garden - removal advised
T20	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	16	1	480	No	6	5	5	6	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Normal, Moderate deadwood		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required. Advised to remove deadwood
T21	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	300	No	4	2	2	4	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Normal, Slightly unbalanced		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T22	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	17	1	290	No	10	5	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Moderate dieback		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T23	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	17	1	320	No	8	4	3	4	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Moderate dieback, Minor deadwood	Hawthorn at base	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T24	Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	16	1	280	No	6	4	3	4	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Bark damage	Normal, Minor deadwood		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T25	Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	230	No	4	1	1	3	3	No visual defects, Decay	Single stemmed, Vertical, Bark damage, Minor decay	50% dead / absent, Low vigour	No long term value	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Remove regardless of new development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T26	Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	180	No	4	1	1	2	3	No visual defects, Decay	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Bark damage, Minor cavity, Minor decay	Small / sparse	Limited long term value, decay at base	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Remove regardless of new development
T27	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	280	No	3	2	2	4	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Minor dieback, Slightly unbalanced		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	U	Remove regardless of new development
T28	Prunus	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	120	No	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds	Normal, Small / sparse	Limited long term value	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T29	Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	240	No	4	2	2	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	Normal, Slightly unbalanced		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T30	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	17	1	270	No	5	4	2	4	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Bark damage	Small / sparse, Moderate dieback		Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T31	Prunus	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	1	130	No	2	2	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed	Small / sparse		Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate new development
T32	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	16	1	450	No	5	7	6	6	6	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Old pruning wounds, Ivy covered	Normal, Minor deadwood	Pruning wounds at 1m	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T33	Maple	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	8	3	150, 130, 120	Yes	2	2.5	3	4	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed, at 0.5m, Ivy covered	Normal		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T34	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	16	1	450	Yes	5	8	6	6	6	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Ivy covered	Normal, Moderate deadwood	Adjacent / Boundary tree	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T35	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	18	1	650	Yes	4	7	6	7	6	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Multiple stemmed at 2m	Normal, Overhanging into the site	Adjacent / Boundary tree	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T36	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6	1	250	Yes	2	2	3	3	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Ivy covered	Normal, Overhanging into the site	Adjacent / Boundary tree	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T37	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6	1	250	Yes	2	2	3	3	2	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Ivy covered	Normal, Overhanging into the site	Adjacent / Boundary tree	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T38	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	17	1	700	Yes	4	6	5	7	7	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed	Normal, Moderate deadwood, Overhanging into the site	4m from fence	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T39	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	16	1	600	Yes	4	7	6	5	7	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean	Normal, Overhanging into the site	Adjacent / Boundary tree	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T40	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Early-mature	9	1	350	Yes	4	7	3	1	1	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Significant lean	Unbalanced	Boundary tree unclear. No long term value.	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Remove regardless of new development
T41	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Early-mature	15	1	500	Yes	5	5	5	5	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed	Normal, Small / sparse	Adjacent / Boundary tree	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required



Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

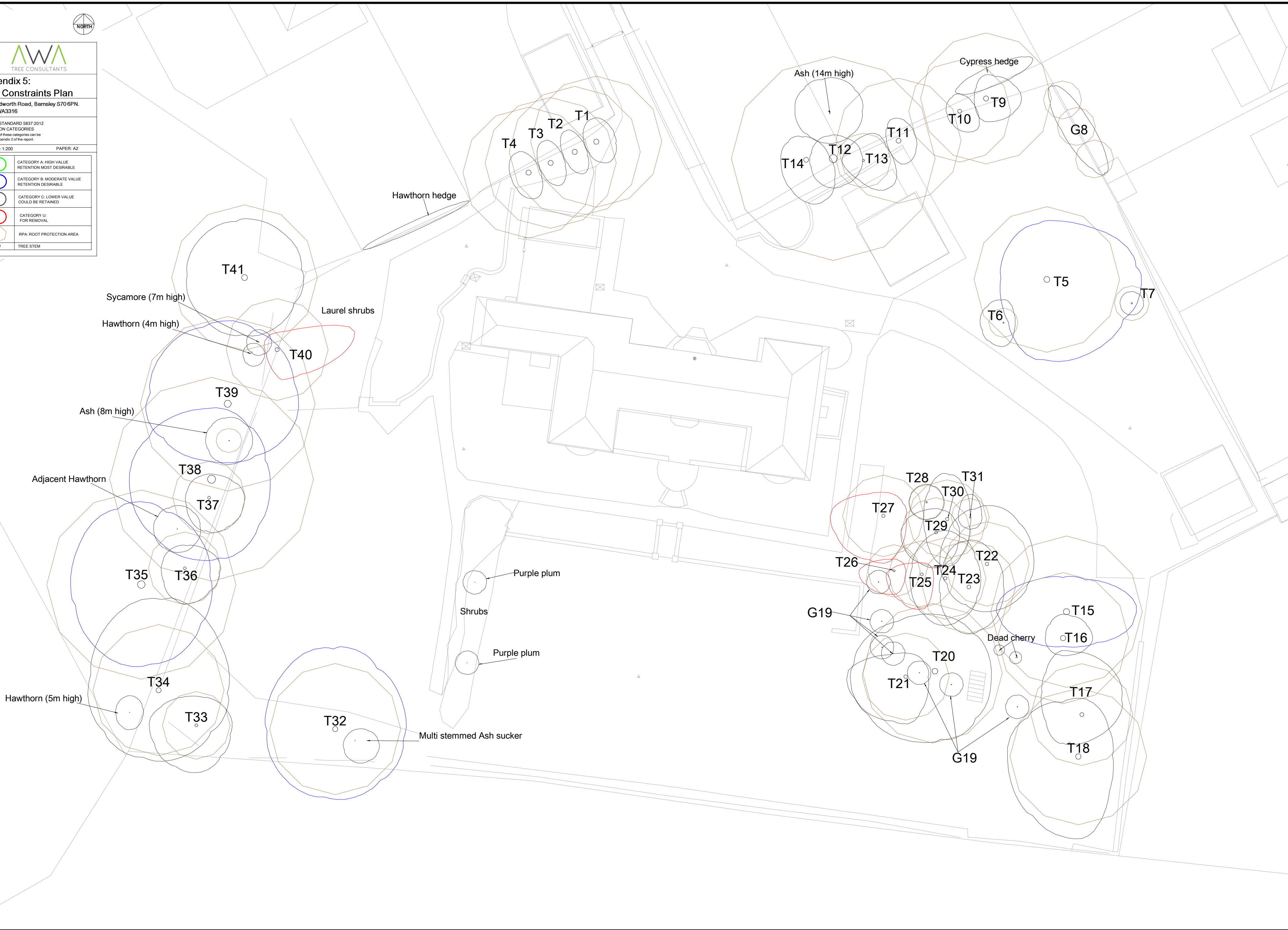
266 Dodsworth Road, Barnsley S70 6PN.
Ref: AWA3316

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

SCALE: 1:200

PAPER: A2

	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





**Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan**

266 Dodworth Road, Barnsley S70 6PN.
Ref: AWA3316

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:500

PAPER: A2

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

