



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

***Carlton Road,  
Carlton,  
Barnsley  
S71 3JE***

Prepared for: *White Agus*

Report Date: *October 2025*

Reference: *AWA6579*

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# Executive Summary

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

A total of 13 items of woody vegetation were surveyed, comprising individual trees and groups or hedges. Of these: 3 trees are high value (Category A), 3 are moderate value (Category B), 6 are low value (Category C), and 1 are unsuitable for retention (Category U).

The proposed development will require the partial removal of 1 low-value group. No high or moderate value trees are proposed for removal. This will result in a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

The layout of the development has been designed to minimise encroachment into Root Protection Areas (RPAs), with only minor incursions into a trees' RPAs, which are not expected to significantly affect tree health.

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

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by White Agus 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 February 2025.
- 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 report has been prepared by Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

## 2. The Site

### 2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site comprises an area of scrub land situated to the west of St John the Evangelist Church, located on Carlton Road, Carlton, Barnsley, South Yorkshire. Carlton Road borders the site's northern boundary and residential properties are situated to the south and west of the site.

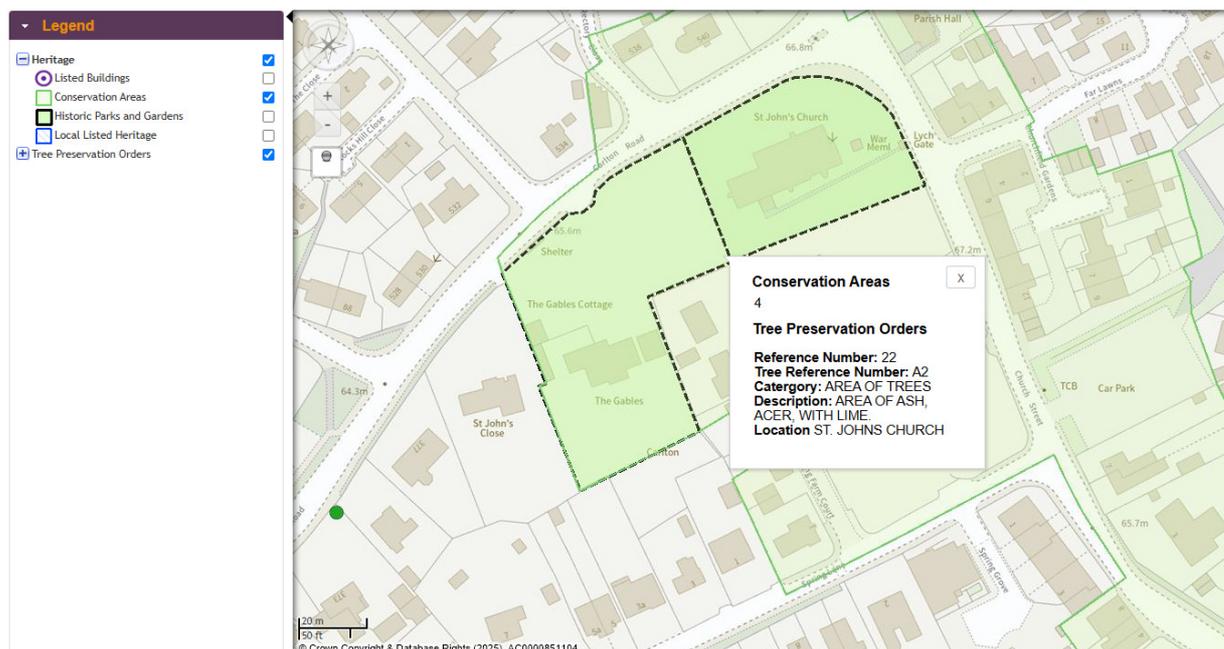
2.1.2 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2023 Google Earth) image below:



## 3. The Trees

### 3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 28/01/25 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. The site is situated within a Conservation Area, and as such all trees within the site are legally protected. Trees at the site are also protected by a Tree Preservation Order.
- 3.1.3 The accessed map image from barnsley.gov.uk is detailed below:



- 3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to the 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 2025), and a check for catalogued Ancient and

Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2025). It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

- 3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.8 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

## **3.2 Tree Survey Results**

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 13 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 9 individual trees and 4 tree groups.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 3 trees are retention category 'A', 3 trees are retention category 'B', and 6 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 and tree groups are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 The most significant tree within site boundaries is Horse Chestnut T9, a mature tree in good condition and of high value.
- 3.2.5 T5 to G8, G11 and T12 are also situated within site boundaries. T5 to G8 border the site's southeastern boundary and G11 and T12 border the site's southwestern boundary. These trees and tree groups are of low value but provide some screening between the site and the adjacent land.
- 3.2.6 Ash T5 has symptoms of the fungal disease Ash Dieback and is recommended for removal regardless of development at the site. The Ash within G6 and G8 also likely have limited future prospects due to Ash Dieback.
- 3.2.7 G11 would tolerate heavy pruning works if required to facilitate a proposed new development at the site.
- 3.2.8 T1 to T4, T10 and T13 are situated in adjacent land. T1 to T4 are situated within the grounds of St John the Evangelist Church and were accessible,

while T10 and T13 were inaccessible. Of these adjacent trees T4 and T10 are of high value and T1, T2 and T13 are of moderate value.

- 3.2.9 Ivy covering tree and tree groups T5 to G8, G11 and T12 prevented detailed inspections of the trees being undertaken.
- 3.2.10 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.
- 3.2.11 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 and T2 from southwest



Photo 2: G3, T4 and T5 from northwest



Photo 3: T9 from southwest

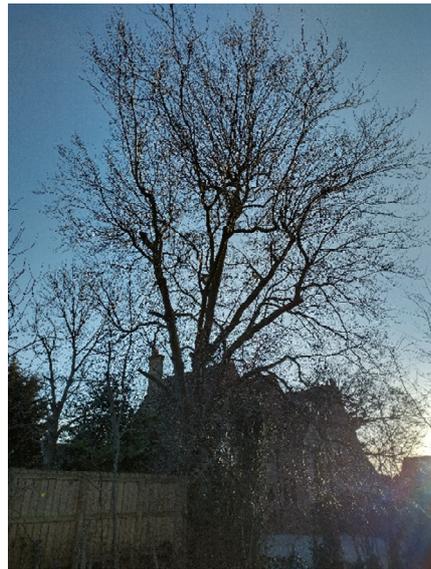


Photo 4: T10 from northeast



Photo 6: G11, T12 and T13 from southeast

## 4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### 4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new residential development with associated access, parking, 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, 1 tree group will require partial removal/ management to facilitate the development as it is partially situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The hedge that requires partial removal/ management to facilitate the development is G11.

4.2.3 G11 is a linear group of Hawthorn forming a boundary hedge along the western site boundary. It appears to be a lapsed hedge, having developed into a taller, more tree-like form due to lack of regular management. Assessment of the proposed development indicates that G11 will require management to facilitate construction, as part of its extent lies close to the development footprint. Retention and protection are feasible, but work will be necessary to allow adequate working space.

4.2.4 Restoring G11 through traditional hedge management would be appropriate and beneficial. This could include selective coppicing of stems within the central section to allow working space during construction, with retained sections trimmed and laid to reinstate a managed hedge structure. Coppicing will enable the hedge to regrow naturally following completion of works, while gap replanting with native Hawthorn (and occasional Blackthorn or Field Maple for diversity) can be used to restore continuity where needed. Once re-established, the hedge should be maintained on a 2–3 year trimming cycle to promote dense, healthy growth and retain its value as a boundary feature.

### 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 T9 and T12. 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 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 to future occupiers, leading to associated pressures for felling or excessive pruning. The layout allows sufficient space to enable the retained trees to grow to maturity without significantly adversely affecting the amenity of the dwelling or amenity space.
- 4.3.4 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.

#### **4.4 Suitable Mitigation**

- 4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting 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 To ensure the successful retention of trees during the development process, all trees identified for retention must be physically protected from the outset of site preparation through to final landscaping. This protection should be in accordance with section 6.1 of BS:5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
- 4.5.2 The primary method of protection will be the installation of tree protection fencing, constructed in line with the specification shown in BS 5837:2012.
- 4.5.3 This fencing must be installed prior to the commencement of any site clearance, demolition, or construction activity and remain in place for the duration of all potentially damaging operations.
- 4.5.4 The protected areas must be treated as construction exclusion zones. No materials, spoil, or equipment should be stored within these zones, and no access should be permitted.
- 4.5.5 Ground levels within the RPAs should be left unaltered, and care must be

taken to avoid compaction of the soil structure, which could have long-term impacts on tree health.

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

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

## 5. Summary of Tree Impacts

<i>Tree/ Group Ref</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Impact Type</i>	<i>Description of Impact</i>	<i>Impact Level</i>	<i>Mitigation / Solution</i>
T5	U (Unsuitable)	Direct - Removal	Unsuitable to retain regardless of development	Not applicable	Work to British Standard 3998:2010
T9	A (High)	Indirect – Minor RPA Incursion	Minor encroachment by building footprint	Negligible	Care taken during construction in RPA
G11	C (Low)	Direct – Coppicing and laying to allow room for development and reinstatement as a hedge	Close to and within footprint of development area	Negligible	Mitigation planting and relaying
T12	C (Low)	Indirect – Minor RPA Incursion	Minor encroachment by building footprint	Negligible	Care taken during construction in RPA

## 6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

**15<sup>th</sup> October 2025**

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### **Our Charity Partner: Kids Plant Trees**

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

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

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



# Appendices

**Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience**

**Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations**

**Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions**

**Appendix 4: Tree Data**

**Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan**

**Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan**

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

**Adam Winson: Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, 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, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 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, PGCert, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered**

Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

**Sophie Beckerman: BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered**

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.

**Ross Lane: FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

Ross has a diverse background spanning horticulture, arboriculture, and ecology. Ross has extensive experience conducting surveys throughout the UK and has worked on projects of all sizes, including major infrastructure projects such as HS2. In his previous role as a Tree Inspector at Derbyshire County Council, projects involved managing the county wide tree stock in relation to the ash dieback response and contributing to ambitious County Council targets of planting a million trees. Possessing technician-level membership with the Arboricultural Association, coupled with a comprehensive range of qualifications from tree risk assessment to habitat management, underscores Ross' dedication in professional arboriculture.

## 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.

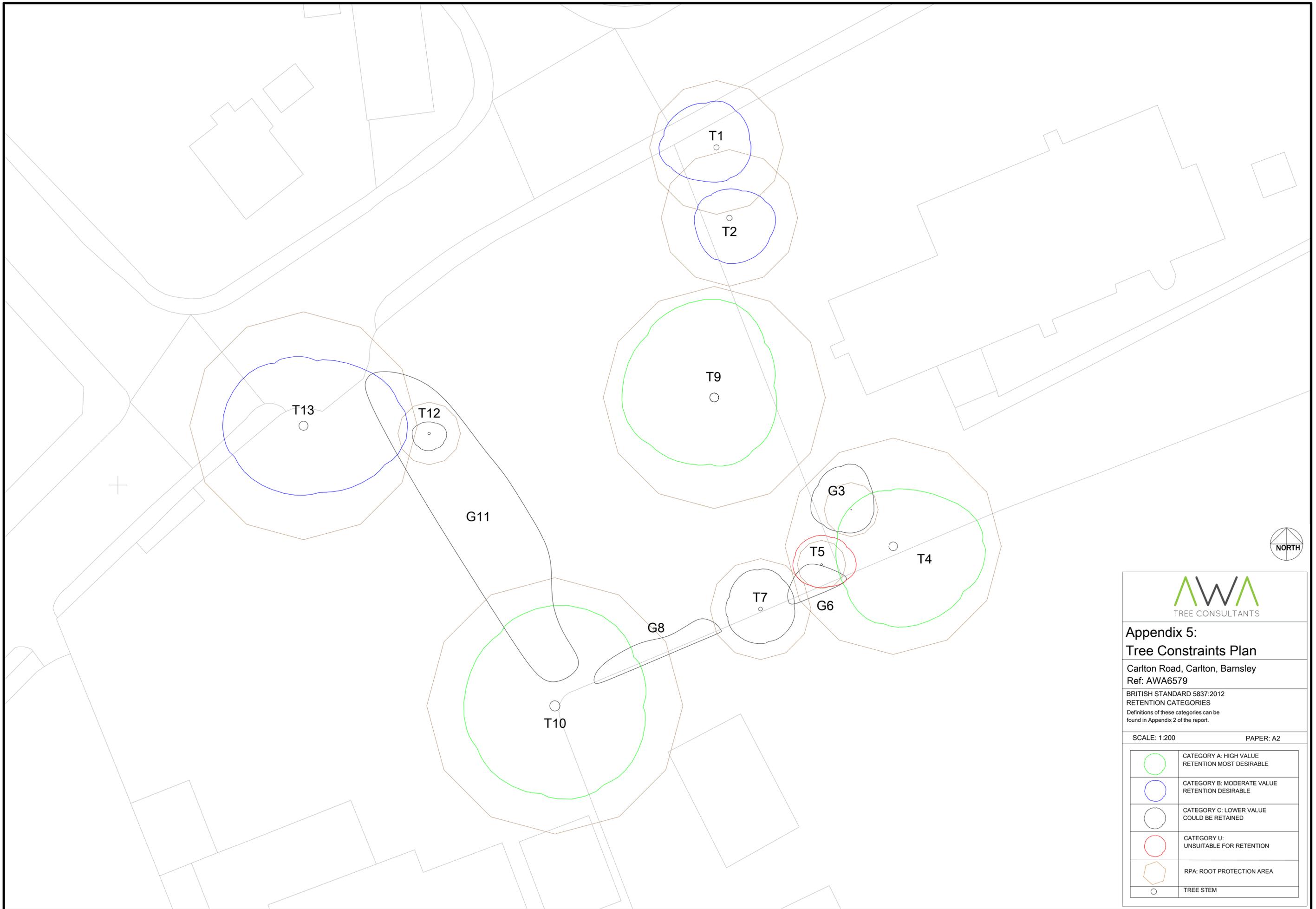
**C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained.** These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

**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>	Semi-mature	16	1	470	No	2	4	3	3	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean north. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Adjacent but accessible. On slightly higher ground than site with retaining wall between tree and site 1.5m to south west. Historic crown lifting works undertaken.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate development
T2	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	16	1	480	No	2	2.5	4	4	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean south east. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Unbalanced	Adjacent but accessible. Historic crown lifting works undertaken. Unbalanced crown to south east. On slightly higher ground than site with retaining wall between tree and site 1.5m to south west.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate development
G3	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Young	8	10+	60 avg.	No	0	4	2	2	3.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Ivy covered	Normal	Several young Sycamore forming a single crown. On slightly higher ground than site with retaining wall between trees and site 1.5m to south west.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	18	1	760	No	2	5	8	7	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean south. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Overhanging into the site	Adjacent but accessible. On slightly higher ground than site with retaining wall between tree and site 4m to south west. Historical crown lifting works undertaken. Twin stemmed at 4m.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works 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
T5	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Young	9	2	120, 120	No	1.5	2.5	3	2	2.5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Ivy covered. Stubs. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Metal fence at base in contact with stem. Debris around base. Retaining wall 1.5m to east and 0.5m to south. Stage 1 Ash Dieback.	Fair	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
G6	Elder. Holly. Ash.	<i>Sambucus sp. Ilex sp. Fraxinus sp.</i>	Young	10	10+	80 avg.	No	0	See plan				Mixed group of Elder, Holly and Ash. Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Metal fence and debris around base. Small retaining wall to north.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T7	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	10	2	240, 260	No	1.5	3.5	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Metal fence and debris at base. Tree in contact with fence.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
G8	Sycamore. Ash. Elder.	<i>Acer sp. Fraxinus sp. Sambucus sp.</i>	Young	8	6	90 avg.	No	1	See plan				Linear boundary group of Sycamore, Ash, Elder. Ivy and limited access prevented detailed inspection. Derelict metal fence around base with trees growing through it.				Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T9	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	18	1	780	Yes	2	8.5	5.5	6	8	Girdled roots. Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Moderate cavity. Moderate decay. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor deadwood	Twin stemmed at 4m with co-dominant stems. Retaining wall to east.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works 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
T10	Plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	Mature	18	1	900	Yes	3	9	7	8	8	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Adjacent, no access. Lifting and reduction works undertaken to eastern crown over adjacent garden, leaving significant stubs. Minor reduction works undertaken to northern crown.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required to facilitate development
G11	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	8	10+	120 avg.	Yes	2.5	See plan				Linear Hawthorn boundary group. Young to semi mature. Ivy covered.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Implement traditional hedge management, including partial coppicing and trimming, to reinstate a managed form and allow working space
T12	Lawson Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	10	1	220	No	4	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Ivy covered	Single semi mature Cypress within G11. Ivy prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T13	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	16	1	800	Yes	3	6	9	6	7	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Adjacent, no access. Very Ivy covered. Adjacent streetlight below crown to northwest. Crown slightly overhangs site. Minor previous pruning works undertaken. Driveway between site and tree.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate development



  
**Appendix 5:**  
**Tree Constraints Plan**  
 Carlton Road, Carlton, Barnsley  
 Ref: AWA6579  
 BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
 RETENTION CATEGORIES  
 Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

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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: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM



**Appendix 6:  
Tree Impacts Plan**

Carlton Road, Carlton, Barnsley S71 3JE  
Ref: AWA6579

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200

PAPER: A2

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