



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

To **BS5837:2012** at:

***Hollinberry Lane,
Howbrook,
Wortley,
Sheffield,
S35 7EL***

Prepared for:
PB Planning.
*24 Fountayne Street,
York,
North Yorkshire
YO31 8HL*

Date: *December 2016*
Reference: *AWA1761*



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We are instructed by Paul Butler of PB Planning, 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 December 2016.
- 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 Hollinberry Lane in Howbrook, Wortley, a village and civil parish in the metropolitan borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site is an area of vacant grassland, situated between residential properties and farmland. A road runs along the site's southern boundary with residential properties to the east, south and west and farmland to the north.

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 35 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 31 individual trees and 4 groups of trees or shrub/hedge groups.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 4 trees are retention category 'B'; and 31 trees are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 The significant tree cover within the site consists mainly of a thin band of woodland along the site's south eastern border. The central area of the site is open grassland and contains little of arboricultural significance.
- 3.2.4 The dominant tree species are Hazel and Hawthorn with several Ash and Sycamore, Holly and occasional Willow. The site's trees had a good age diversity with a mix of young, semi-mature early-mature and mature trees.
- 3.2.5 The site's south eastern boundary is bordered by a strip of woodland situated on sloping banking adjacent to a stream (T6 to T35). The group is predominantly comprised small Hazel and Hawthorn shrubs and trees, with the occasional larger Ash and or Sycamore. Many of the trees are growing out of the stream's bank or the adjacent wall and have exposed roots as a result of this location.
- 3.2.6 Many of the trees in the group (T6 to T35) are of lower value individually but collectively the trees form a significant landscape feature and provide good visual amenity value as established screening from the adjacent properties and the road running beyond the site's southern boundary.
- 3.2.7 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.
- 3.2.8 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, is 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.
- 3.2.9 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. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to build 3 new houses with associated access 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, no trees will require removal. No trees are situated in the footprint of the new structures and all the surveyed trees can be retained and protected throughout the development.

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 The new wheelie bin store and bio-disk unit encroaches slightly into the RPA of the tree T34 and T27. However, the detailed RPA for this tree is likely to be an exaggerated representation of the trees actual rooting area so it is unlikely that significant roots will be within this area. As such, the retained trees should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.
- 4.3.3 The new access road encroaches close to the edge of the RPA of the sapling T1 and the Laurel hedge G3. The encroachment is so minor as to be largely insignificant to the future prospects of the hedge, provided care is taken during construction.
- 4.3.4 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the dwelling. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.

4.4 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 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



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

23rd December 2016

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 6: Arboricultural Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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

Adam is the company Director and Principle Consultant. He has a mix of the highest level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. Having worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years, and being awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction and the ICF top student award. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, 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, from planning appeal hearings up to Crown Court.

Mr Guy Baxter *FdSc (Arb), ND Arb. TechArborA*

Guy joined AWA Tree Consultants at the start of 2015, after seven years work experience within the tree care profession. He has a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and is in the final stages of a BSc (Hons) Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry. He is a Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. His work focuses on tree risk assessments and undertaking BS5837:2012 tree surveys for development projects; this involves tree inspections, the preparation of Tree Reports, Arboricultural Impact Assessments and Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Mr James Brown *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture*

James recently joined AWA after seven years work experience, including working in Europe's largest tree nursery and Local Authority tree officer work, while a Horticultural Apprentice for Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council. James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects, involving tree inspections, the preparation of Tree Reports, Arboricultural Impact Assessments and Tree Protection Schemes 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 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 ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Young	6	1	120	No	2	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal	Sycamore sapling in hedgeline	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T2	Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Semi-mature	5	2	90, 90	Yes	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal	Blackthorn in adjacent garden. No access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
G3	Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Semi-mature	2	1	50	No	0	See plan				Cherry Laurel hedge. Well managed. No gaps. Numerous old pruning and stubs.				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T4	Willow	<i>Salix chrysocoma</i>	Early-mature	8	1	500	No	2	5	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Weeping Willow in adjacent garden. Previously pruned at around 7m.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T5	Willow	<i>Salix chrysocoma</i>	Early-mature	5	1	270	No	2	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Slight lean. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Weeping Willow in adjacent garden. Previously topped at around 3m. Poor pruning.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T6	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	220	No	2	3	3	2	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required

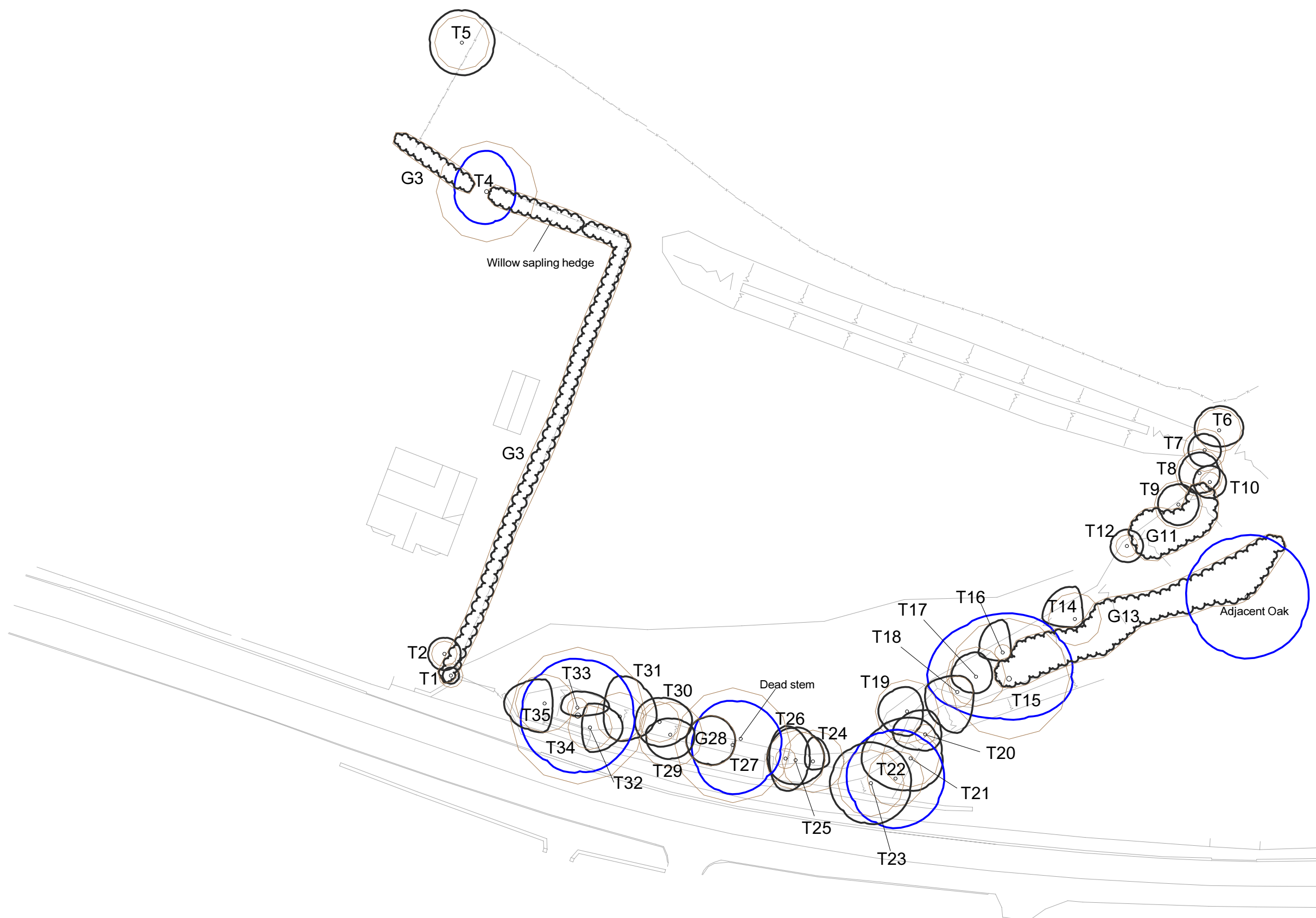
	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiology	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T7	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	4	7	80	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Ivy covered.	Normal	Covered in climber	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T8	Hazel	Corylus avellana	Semi-mature	5	7	90	No	1	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Tight union.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T9	Hazel	Corylus avellana	Semi-mature	5	7	90	No	1	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Tight union.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T10	Holly	Ilex aquifolium	Semi-mature	5	4	100	Yes	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
G11	Hawthorn. Hazel. Oak. Ash.	Crataegus sp. Corylus sp. Quercus sp. Fraxinus sp.	Semi-mature	6	10	80	Yes	1	See plan				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal	Dense group of Hawthorn, Hazel, Oak and Ash saplings	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T12	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Young	8	1	110	No	3	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed at 3m. Bark damage. Mower damage.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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
G13	Hazel. Holly.	<i>Corylus avellana</i> . <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> .	Young	7	1	90	Yes	1		3		3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Slight lean. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Ivy covered.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Linear group of young Hazel and Holly. Adjacent to stream bank.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T14	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Early-mature	5	3	120, 150, 180	No	2	4	1	1	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Recent pruning	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T15	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	16	1	600	Yes		8	8	5	10	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Limited access. DBH estimated.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T16	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Semi-mature	4	5	80	No	1	4	1	1	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Stubs.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T17	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	8	3	120, 200, 180	No	2	3	2	2	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T18	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Early-mature	8	10	50	No	2	2	2	5	4	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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
T19	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Mature	8	10	100	No	2	3	2	3	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Tight union. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Growing out of stream bank. Overhanging stream.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T20	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	10	5	100	Yes	2	3	2	2	4	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Ivy covered. Tight union.	Normal	Growing out of stream bank. Overhanging stream. Otherside of stream. Limited access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T21	Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Mature	10	10	90	Yes	4	5	4	4	6	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Growing out of stream bank. Overhanging stream. Otherside of stream. Limited access.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T22	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	15	5	280	Yes	5	6	6	6	6	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Growing out of stream bank. Overhanging stream. Otherside of stream. Limited access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T23	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	15	1	330	Yes	5	5	5	5	5	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Single stemmed. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Growing out of stream bank. Overhanging stream. Otherside of stream. Limited access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	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	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	9	1	310	No	2	3	2	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Ivy covered.	Normal. Unbalanced.		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T25	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	8	3	250, 120, 100	No	4	4	4	3	4	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Significant lean. Ivy covered.	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T26	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	9	5	100	No	4	4	3	4	2	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T27	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	16	5	400, 300, 200, 150, 150,	Yes	6	6	6	6	5	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Large multiple stemmed Sycamore	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
G28	Holly. Hazel.	<i>Ilex aquifolium.</i> <i>Corylus avellana.</i>	Early-mature	8	10	80	No	3	3	3	3	3	Exposed roots. Soil erosion.	Multiple stemmed at base	Normal	Holly and Hazel stems forming one crown	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T29	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	7	2	290, 150	No	3	2	3	3	3	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Ivy covered.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required

	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	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature		1	200	No	6	3	4	3	3	Exposed roots. Soil erosion.	Single stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Ivy covered.	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T31	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Early-mature	12	1	240	No	4	5	5	3	2	Exposed roots. Soil erosion.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Stubs.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T32	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Early-mature	6	2	150, 160	Yes	2	3	4	3	1	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Twin stemmed at base. Significant lean. Ivy covered. Stubs.	Normal	Limited access	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T33	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Mature	7	5	100	No	2	2	4	1	2	Exposed roots. Soil erosion.	Multiple stemmed at base. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered.	Normal		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T34	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	17	2	650, 200	Yes	5	7	7	7	7	Soil erosion. Exposed roots.	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical.	Normal. Minor deadwood.	Limited access	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No action required
T35	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	15	1	290	No	3	3	1	4	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Ivy covered.	Normal. Minor deadwood.		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No action required



AWA
TREE CONSULTANTS

**Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan**
Hollinberry Lane, Howbrook
Ref: AWA1761

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

SCALE :1:500 PAPER: A3

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: FOR REMOVAL
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM



**Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan**

Hollinberry Lane, Howbrook
Ref: AWA1761

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
SCALE 1:500 PAPER: A3

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