TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS5837:2012** at:

Beech Villa
The Avenue
Wortley
South Yorkshire
S35 7DT

Prepared for:
White Agus Partnership
Office One
34 Victoria Road
Barnsley
S70 2BU

Date: *October 2020*

Reference: *AWA3423*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We have been instructed by the White Agus Partnership 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 October 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 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 The tree survey and data collection were carried out by Mr Dave Farmer FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra). Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.7 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations 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**.

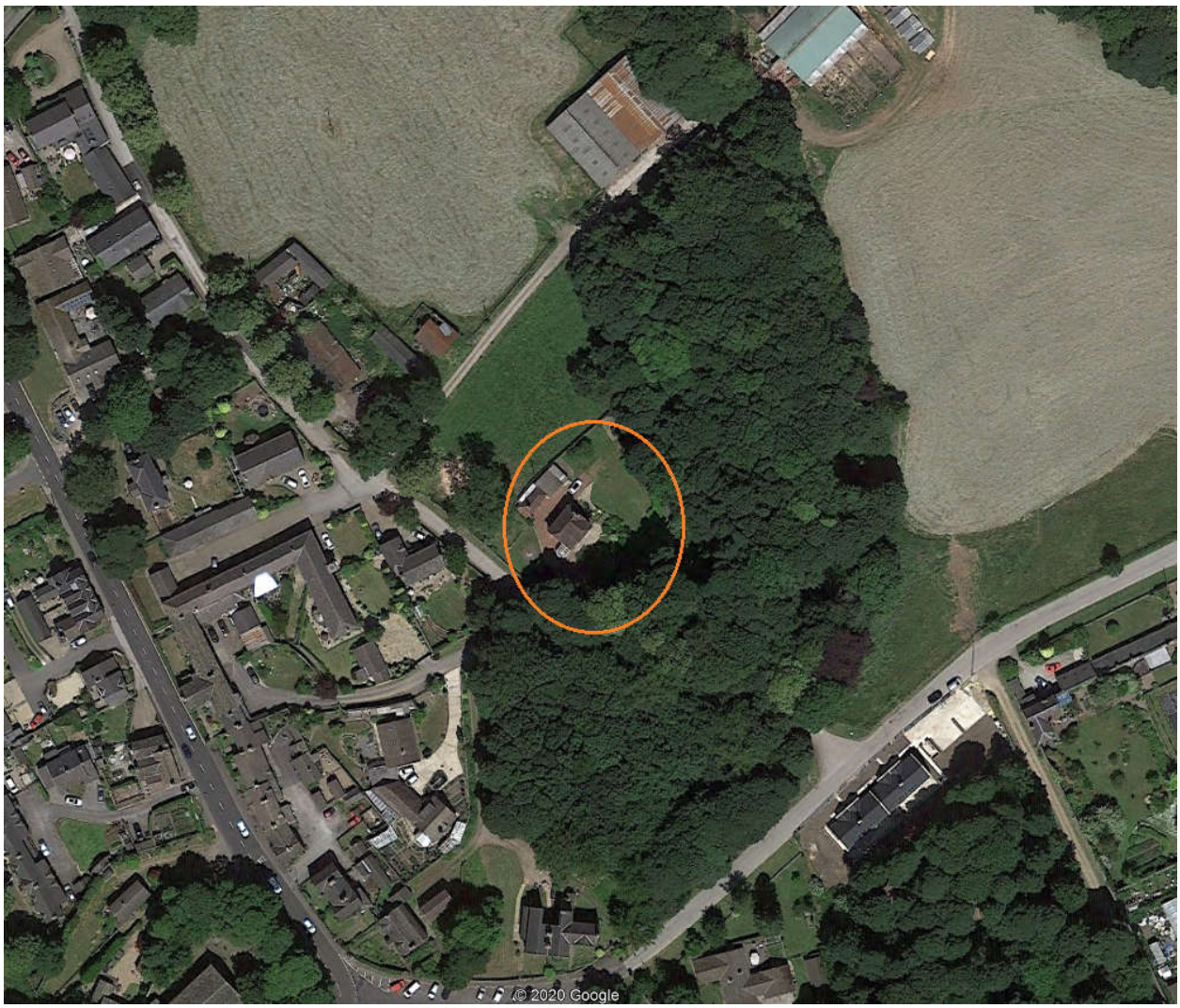
2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located in Wortley, a village and civil parish in the Metropolitan Borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site is comprised of the house and gardens of a residential property. The dwelling is located at the centre of the site with a driveway to the south and garden areas to the north and east. Further residential properties are located to the north and west, and there are areas of dense woodland to the east and south.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2018):



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 An online search has been carried out with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 21/10/20 to ascertain whether any trees at the site are located within a Conservation area or are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). The site is situated within the Wortley Conservation Area, and as such all trees within the site are legally protected.

3.1.2 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority must be sought. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.

3.1.3 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 18 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 14 individual trees and 4 groups of trees or shrubs or hedges.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'A', 8 trees and 1 group are retention category 'B', and the remaining 8 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

3.2.3 The significant tree cover within the site consists mainly of a large woodland group that extends beyond the site boundaries to the east and south. The occasional individual tree is located within the site, generally close to the boundary lines.

3.2.4 The central area of the site contains little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of the driveway and lawned garden areas.

3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is fair. The dominant species is Sycamore, with several Elder and Holly and the occasional Apple, Ash, Cotoneaster, Horse Chestnut, Lime, Privet and Yew. The hedgerows are comprised of Cherry Laurel.

3.2.6 The site's trees had a good age diversity with a mix of semi-mature, early-mature and mature trees.

3.2.7 The sites most significant tree is T5, a large mature Sycamore located just beyond the eastern boundary. This tree is visually prominent throughout the site and provides a high level of amenity value.

3.2.8 Growing beyond the eastern boundary is the woodland type group G4 and the individual trees T5, T6, T7, T8 and T9. Collectively these tree form a landscape feature of particularly high value. The individual trees have some defects that have the potential to limit their longer term value, as detailed at Appendix 4. In particular the Ash, T8 has a particularly small and sparse crown and a suppressed form. A third stem from the large Ash, T7 has been previously removed, leaving a large stump that has many small fungal fruiting bodies on it. The remaining two stems have various long thin 'increment strips' on their stems, caused by a relatively quick increase in stem diameter, probably to manage the additional exposure from the removal of the third stem.

3.2.9 There is a relatively sparse woodland area to the south east of the site with a dense understory of various shrub species similar to those in the group G13. The four trees in this area that have the potential to impact the site have been identified individually as T12, T14, T15 and T16. These trees are visually prominent both from within the site and from the roadside to the south and west, providing a good level of amenity value.

3.2.10 Within the site by the driveway is the Sycamore, T17. This tree appears to be in a relatively good overall condition despite its proximity to hard surfaces and various retaining structures that are likely to have been installed since the tree became established. Previous poor pruning practices have resulted in some dead large stubs throughout the crown. As such it is advised that the significant deadwood is removed from the crown of T17 regardless of any future development.

3.2.11 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.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 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.

3.2.14 The lower value 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.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new residential dwelling with detached garage and 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, the removal of 1 trees will be required as it is situated in the footprint of the structure and its retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The tree that is required to be removed is T1. This small Cotoneaster is growing in a raised bed in the rear garden area and is of negligible value.

4.2.3 Due to the very low value of the tree to be removed its loss will have no discernible negative arboricultural impact.

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 T15 and T17. 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 their actual rooting area due to the specific topography of the site. As such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained trees should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.

4.3.3 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the dwelling. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.

4.3.4 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 can mitigate for the required tree removal and improve the site's tree cover in the longer term.

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.*

21st October 2020

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions
Appendix 4: Tree Data
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan
Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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 DATA

	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*
T1	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Semi-mature	3.5	8	50 avg	No	1.5	1	1.5	2.5	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T2	Apple	*Malus domestica*	Semi-mature	4	6	110 avg	No	1.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
G3	Cherry Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Semi-mature	2	10+	50 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Managed hedge.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
G4	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	18	10+	450 avg	No	5	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Tight union, Minor cavities	Moderate deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Woodland type group with an understory of Elder, various saplings and dense brambles. Occasional Ash. Approx 6m spacings.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	High	**B**	No works required

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	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*
T5	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	870	No	2.5	7.5	5.5	4.5	6	Soil compaction	Twin stemmed at 1m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Minor cavities	Minor deadwood	Growing close to corner of outbuilding & against boundary wall. Wall has largely collapsed where it passes the tree. Very large included bark union between 2 main stems at 1m. Stem diameter measured below union.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	High	**A**	No works required
T6	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	20	1	430	No	5	3	4	3.5	2	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Minor cavities	Minor deadwood	Growing against boundary wall. Wall has largely collapsed where it passes the tree.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T7	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	23	2	590, 520	No	3	6.5	8.5	4	2.5	Soil compaction	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Unbalanced, Moderate deadwood	Stump from a 3rd stem at base, with fungi on deadwood. Several large old pruning wounds on southern stem at various heights, none showing any obvious signs of decay. Several long thin increment strips on both stems from near the base up to approx 12m, likely due to additional loading after removal of 3rd stem. Growing against boundary wall. Wall has largely collapsed where it passes the tree.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	High	**B**	No works required
T8	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	10	1	220	No	4	0.5	0.5	2.5	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Suppressed form	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T9	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	640	No	7	7	4	2	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Stubs	Unbalanced, Moderate deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	High	**B**	No works required
G10	Cherry Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Semi-mature	2	10+	50 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Managed hedge, becoming overgrown.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T11	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Semi-mature	5	2	130, 110	No	2	2	2	1.5	2	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage, Major cavities, Moderate decay, Stubs	Small / sparse, Minor deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches		Fair	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T12	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	19	1	560	No	4	3.5	2	1.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Minor cavities	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
G13	Cherry Laurel, Elder, Holly, Privet, Yew	*Prunus sp. Sambucus sp. Ilex sp. Ligustrum sp. Taxus sp.*	Semi-mature	6	10+	80 avg	No	0	See Plan				No visual defects	Single stemmed or Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Tight union	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Young to semi mature understory group.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required

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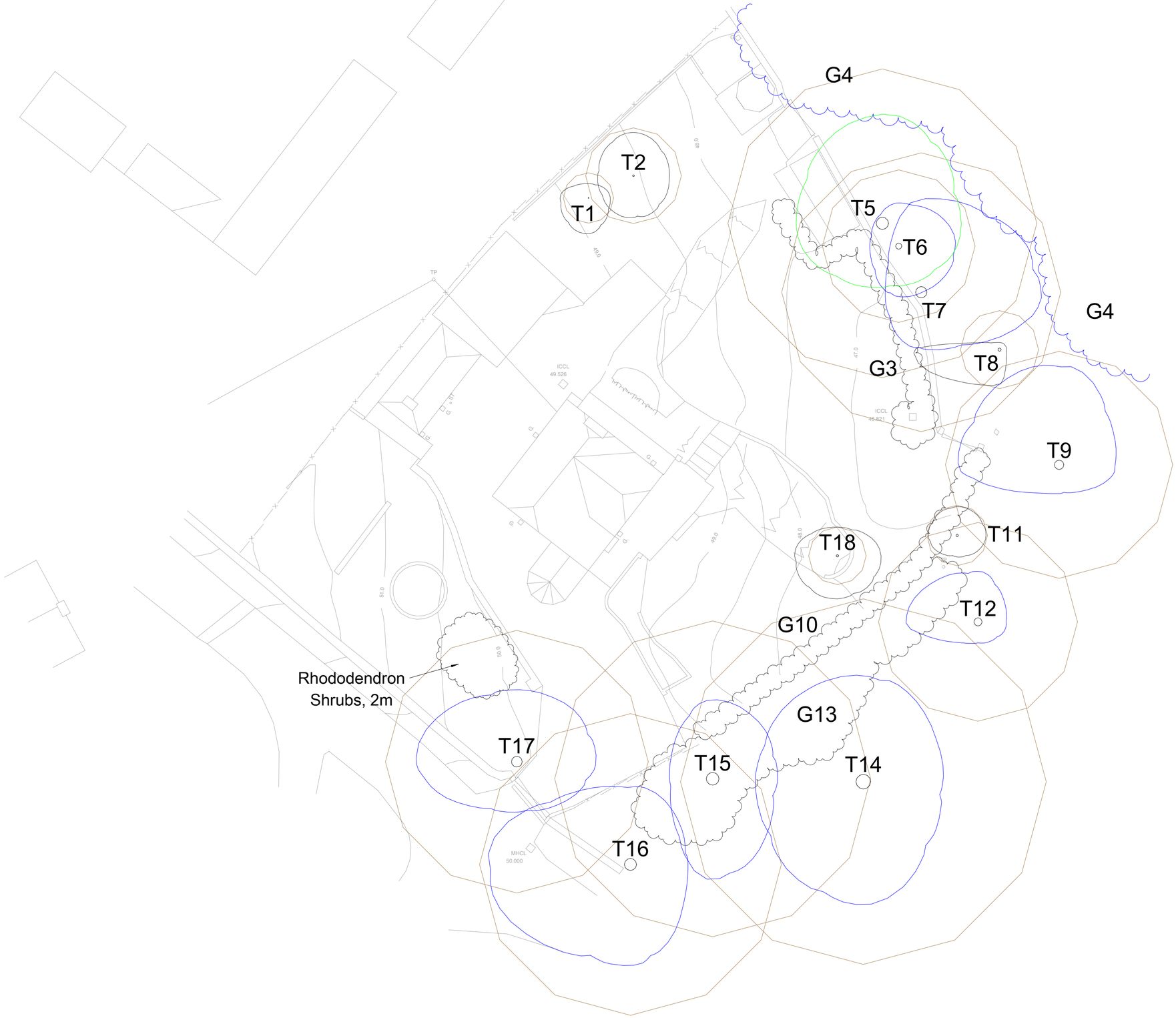
	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T14	Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*	Mature	20	1	1030	No	2.5	7.5	5.5	8.5	7.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Moderate deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	High	**B**	No works required
T15	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Mature	23	1	890	No	8	5.5	4.5	7	3	Increase in soil level	Twin stemmed at 6m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Moderate deadwood, Snapped / hanging branches	Green waste piled at base, increasing soil level to north west of stem. Several small bleeds on main stem, consistent with early Phytophthora infection.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	High	**B**	No works required
T16	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	21	1	850	No	6	5.5	4	7	10	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Unbalanced, Moderate deadwood	Growing close to low dry stone wall.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	High	**B**	No works required
T17	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	740	No	3	5	5.5	3.5	7	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Bark damage	Moderate deadwood	Several moderate sized dead branches and stubs overhanging the driveway.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	High	**B**	Remove significant deadwood regardless of development
T18	Tree Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster sp.*	Semi-mature	4.5	3	100, 90, 90	No	1	2	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths	No visual defects	Surrounded by small shrub plantings.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required



NORTH

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Beech Villa, Wortley, S35 7DT
Ref: AWA3423

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

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Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Beech Villa, Wortley, S35 7DT
Ref: AWA3423

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

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