

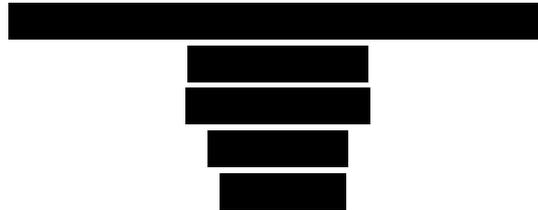


# ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

To **BS5837:2012** at:

***13 Woodhouse Road,  
Hoyland,  
Barnsley,  
South Yorkshire  
S74 9AW***

Prepared for:



Date: *January 2020*

Reference: *AWA3012*



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We are instructed by [REDACTED] 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.

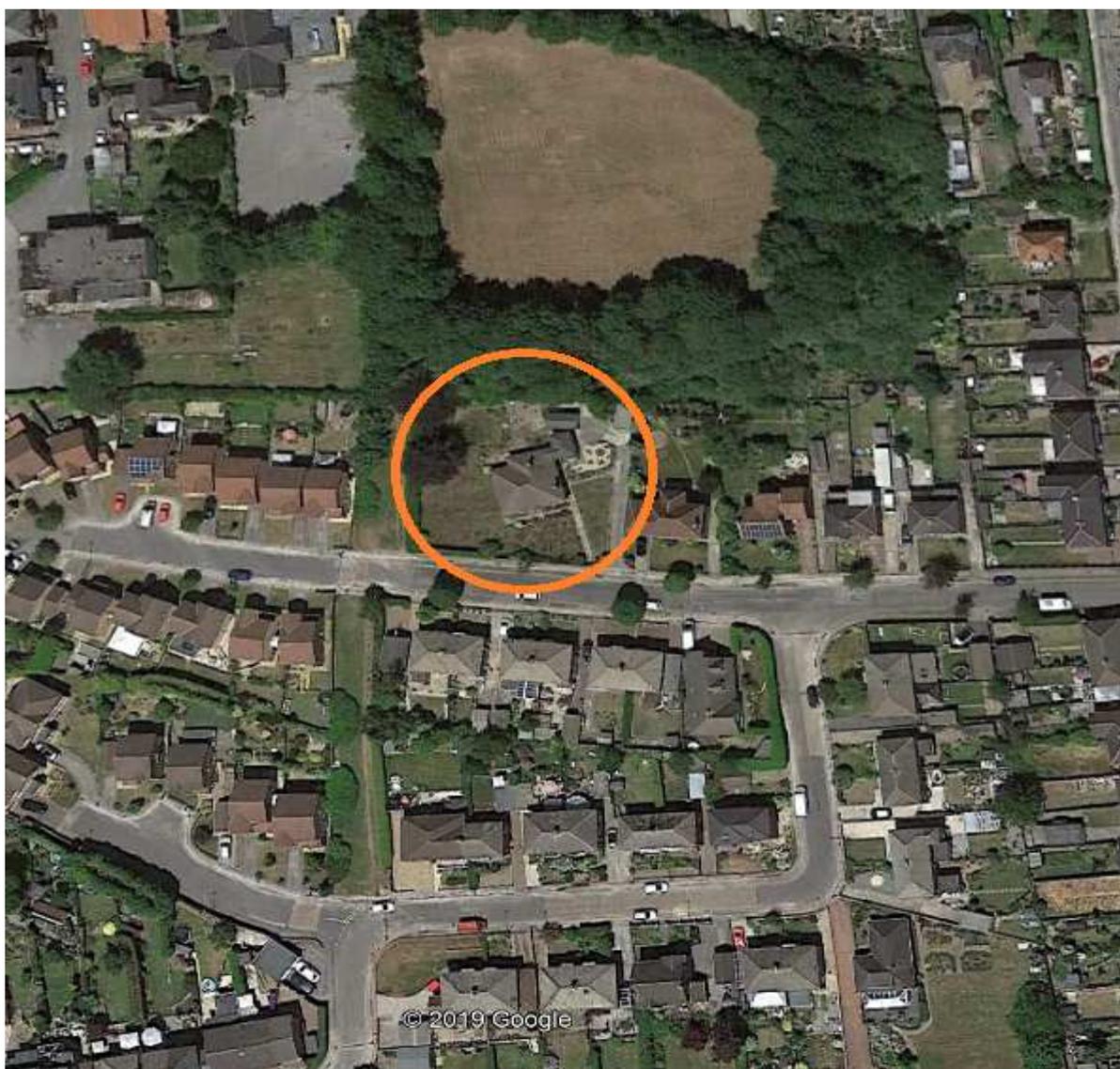
## 1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during January 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 The tree positions were plotted on Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by [REDACTED], PTI (Lantra), Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, 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 and suitable tree protection refer to the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 6**.

## 2. The Site

### 2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located in the town of Hoyland, approximately 6 miles south of Barnsley town centre.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a private residential dwelling with an associated driveway and gardens. Beyond the north of the site is a narrow shelterbelt of trees and a playing field. Neighbouring properties are found to the east, south and west.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2018 Google Earth) image below:



## 3. The Trees

### 3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 An online check made with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 07/01/2020 indicates the surveyed trees are not protected by virtue of a Tree Preservation Order and they are not in a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works an additional check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if either applies. If so, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.
- 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 16 items of woody comprising of 12 individual trees and 4 tree or hedge groups.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 4 trees are retention category 'B', and the remaining 12 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included within Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Species diversity at the site is fair with several Holly, Cypress, Hawthorn Beech and occasional Apple, Ash, Cherry, Elder, Maple and Cryptomeria.
- 3.2.4 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early-mature trees.
- 3.2.5 The site's most significant trees are the Copper Beeches, located to the west of the site, T9 and T12. These established trees are visible from the roadside and surrounding area and provide good amenity value. Some minor defects were noted but none such as to impact the trees' long term prospects.

- 3.2.6 Situated between the northern site boundary, and the shelterbelt beyond, are Ash T4 and Cherry T6. These trees are taller than many of the trees on site and provide good amenity value to the property both individually and collectively.
- 3.2.7 The remaining surveyed trees are all low-value, retention category 'C' trees that should pose no constraint on future development.
- 3.2.8 The central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance and are free of potential arboricultural constraints.
- 3.2.9 Some trees were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4) in such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.10 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.
- 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 the low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.
- 3.2.12 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 Method Statement

### 4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to extend the existing property and to demolish the associated garages and replace them with single garage. The development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 6.

### 4.2 Impact Assessment

4.2.1 From assessing the new development proposals, no trees will require removal to facilitate the development.

4.2.2 The crowns of the shrubby holly trees T1 and T2 will require minor pruning to facilitate the new development. This will not negatively impact the prospects of value of the trees.

4.2.3 The proposed new garage encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of the Holly T1. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the encroachment is minor, and 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.

4.2.4 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 dappled shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in spring and winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading and give adequate provision for future tree growth.

4.2.5 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 in the longer term.

### **4.3 Protection of the Retained Trees**

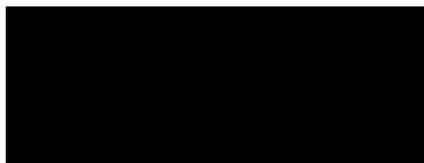
- 4.3.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.
- 4.3.2 The protective fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 6 (as illustrated with a thick purple line).
- 4.3.3 The precise fencing location may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions, but is not expected to differ from that shown on the TPP. The final fencing position must be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.
- 4.3.4 The protective fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, the default BS5837 (2012) tree protection fencing is deemed disproportionate. It is suggested (if acceptable by the LPA) an adequate level of protection for the trees could be provided by 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet.
- 4.3.5 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed with the CEZ unless specified within this method statement. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.
- 4.3.6 The following timeline table informs the key principles for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement. The precise timing and order of some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified person appointed by the contractor.

<b>Sequence of Operations</b>		
<b>Stages</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Arboricultural Input</b>
<b>1 Approval</b>	This report is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed.
<b>2 Protective Fencing</b>	Installing the tree protective measures will take place prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery. As shown at Appendix 6.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the protective fencing until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
<b>3 Site Meeting</b>	Following installation of Tree Protection Fencing, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing, assess the tree works, and discuss any other site operations that have implications for trees.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the fencing, and tree works are as specified by taking photographs of the tree protection measures.
<b>4 Construction</b>	Undertake the construction of the new development.	Provide ongoing arboricultural advice and supervision of contractors during development works. If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
<b>5 Site Finishing</b>	Removal of tree protection measures must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site.	If acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photos of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of protective fencing.

## 5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

17<sup>th</sup> January 2020

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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: Arboricultural Protection Plan**

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

██████████ Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered.

██████████ 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. ██████████ 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.

██████████ BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra).

██████████ 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. ██████████ 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.

██████████ FdSc (Arb), MArborA, PTI (Lantra).

██████████ 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. ██████████ 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.

██████████ Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA, PTI (Lantra).

██████████ 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. ██████████ 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.

██████████ Arboricultural Technician. Cert Arb L3. TechArborA, PTI (Lantra).

██████████ is a trained arborist with 5 years of experience in the private and commercial sectors, both in the UK and New Zealand. Formerly a professional rugby player, ██████████ was awarded a distinction in the Extended Diploma in Forestry & Arboriculture and is a technician Member of the Arboricultural Association. ██████████ now uses his experience at AWA focusing on BS5837:2012 tree surveys for development projects; this involves accurate tree data collection and the preparation of tree reports to BS 5837:2012.

## Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837 (2012). Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS5837 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations*'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

## Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

**HEIGHT** of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

**CROWN HEIGHT** is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins and includes information of the first significant branch and direction of growth.

**STEM DIAMETER** is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

**CROWN SPREAD** is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

**AGE CLASS** of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION** is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

**STRUCTURAL CONDITION** is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY** is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

### Retention Categories

**A (marked green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable.** These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

**B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable.** These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

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

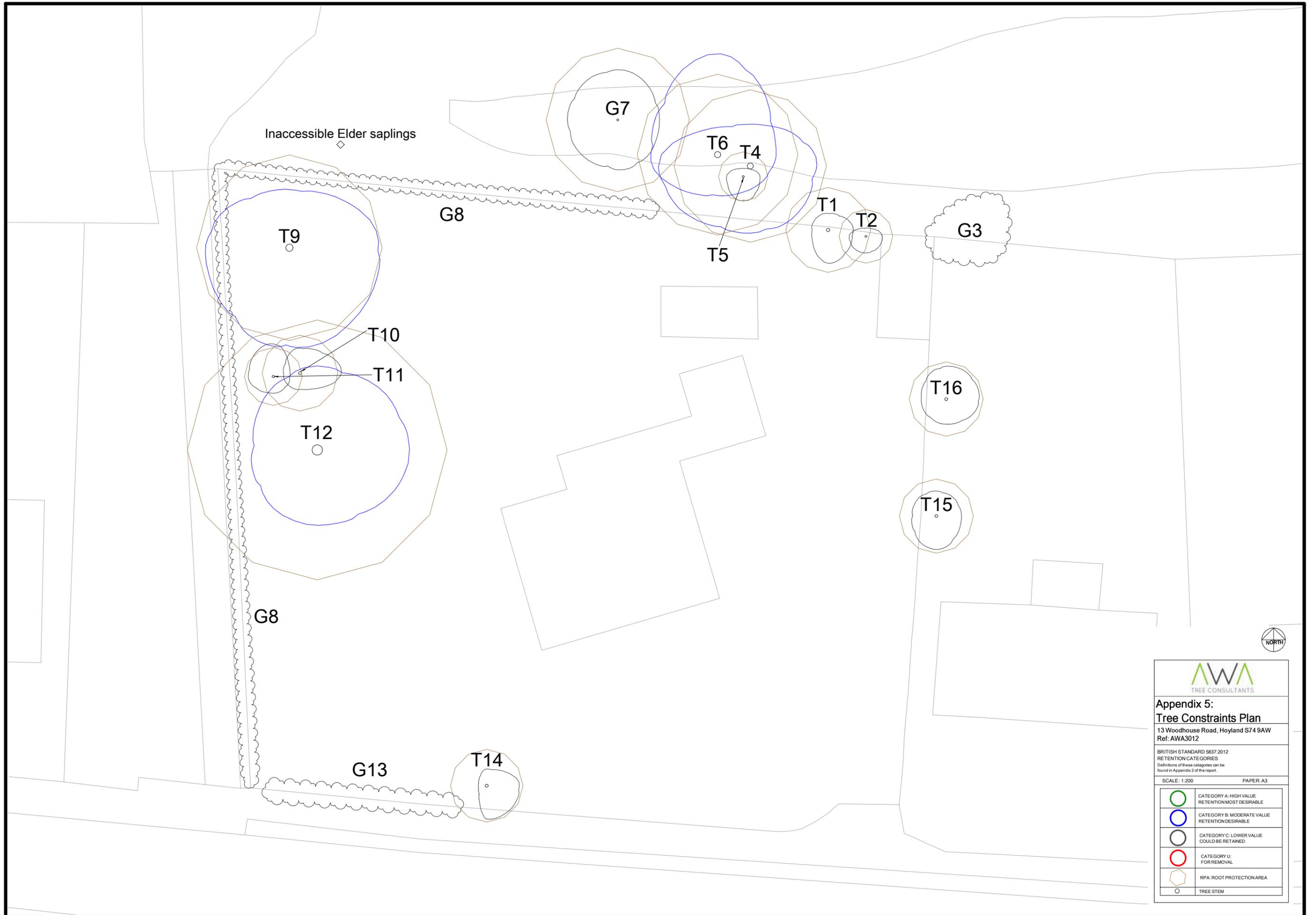
**U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees for removal.** These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

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	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	5	2	130 160	Yes	1	1	1.5	2	1	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union	Normal	Boundary wall and dense surrounding vegetation preventing detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Prune back crown by 1m to facilitate development
T2	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	130	No	1	0.5	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Normal	Boundary wall and dense surrounding vegetation preventing detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Prune back crown by 0.5m to facilitate development
G3	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	6	3	150 150 130	Yes	1	See Plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Normal	Linear group of 3 individual trees. Access limited by dense bramble.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T4	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	14	1	370	No	3.5	2.5	4	4	5.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Slightly unbalanced, Minor deadwood	Situated at bottom of slight banking. Cotoneaster and Cherry saplings to north-east.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T5	Leyland Cypress	X <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	120	No	0.5	0.5	1	1.5	1	Soil compaction	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Soil compaction from green waste and stone pile. Suppressed by adjacent Ash. Limited long-term value.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works 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
T6	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Early-mature	15	1	390	No	2.5	6	3.5	2.5	4	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Normal, Minor deadwood	Situated on steep banking.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
G7	Elder, Hawthorn	<i>Sambucus sp.</i> <i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	10+	110 avg	No	1	3	2.5	3	3	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Bark damage, Tight union, Partially included bark, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Major deadwood	Group of two Elder and one Hawthorn growing intertwined. Elders have major deadwood but likely to fail into low target area. Situated on steep banking.	Poor	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
G8	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	80 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single & multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Managed hedgerow. Minor bark damage from stones piled against stems. Occasional Holly.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T9	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>'Purpurea'</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	450	No	2.5	3.5	5.5	6	5	Soil compaction, Damage to buttress roots	Multiple stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Tight union, Partially included bark, Bark damage	Well developed crown, Minor deadwood	Minor soil compaction and buttress root damage from stones at base. Historic basal wound to west of stem fully occluded.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works 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	Amerity	Category	Works
T10	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	2	160 90	No	1.5	1.5	2.5	1	1	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds	Previously pollarded.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T11	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	1	140	No	2	2	1	1	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds	Previously pollarded.	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T12	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	Semi-mature	13	2	550 380	Yes	2	5	5.5	4.5	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Tight union, Partially included bark	Well developed crown, Minor deadwood	Multiple tight unions with included bark throughout tree.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
G13	Leyland Cypress	<sup>X</sup> <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	60 avg	Yes	0	See Plan				No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single & multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor dieback	Managed boundary hedgerow.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T14	Maple	<i>Acer sp.</i>	Semi-mature	3	4	70 90 100 90	No	1	1	2	2	0.5	Exposed roots, No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Tight union	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Regularly pollarded at 1.5m.	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
T15	Japanese Cedar	<i>Cryptomeria sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	180	Yes	2	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Normal	Situated in adjacent property with limited access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T16	Cupressus	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	180	Yes	1.5	2	2	1.5	1.5	No visual defects, Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Normal	Situated in adjacent property with limited access.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.



**AWA**  
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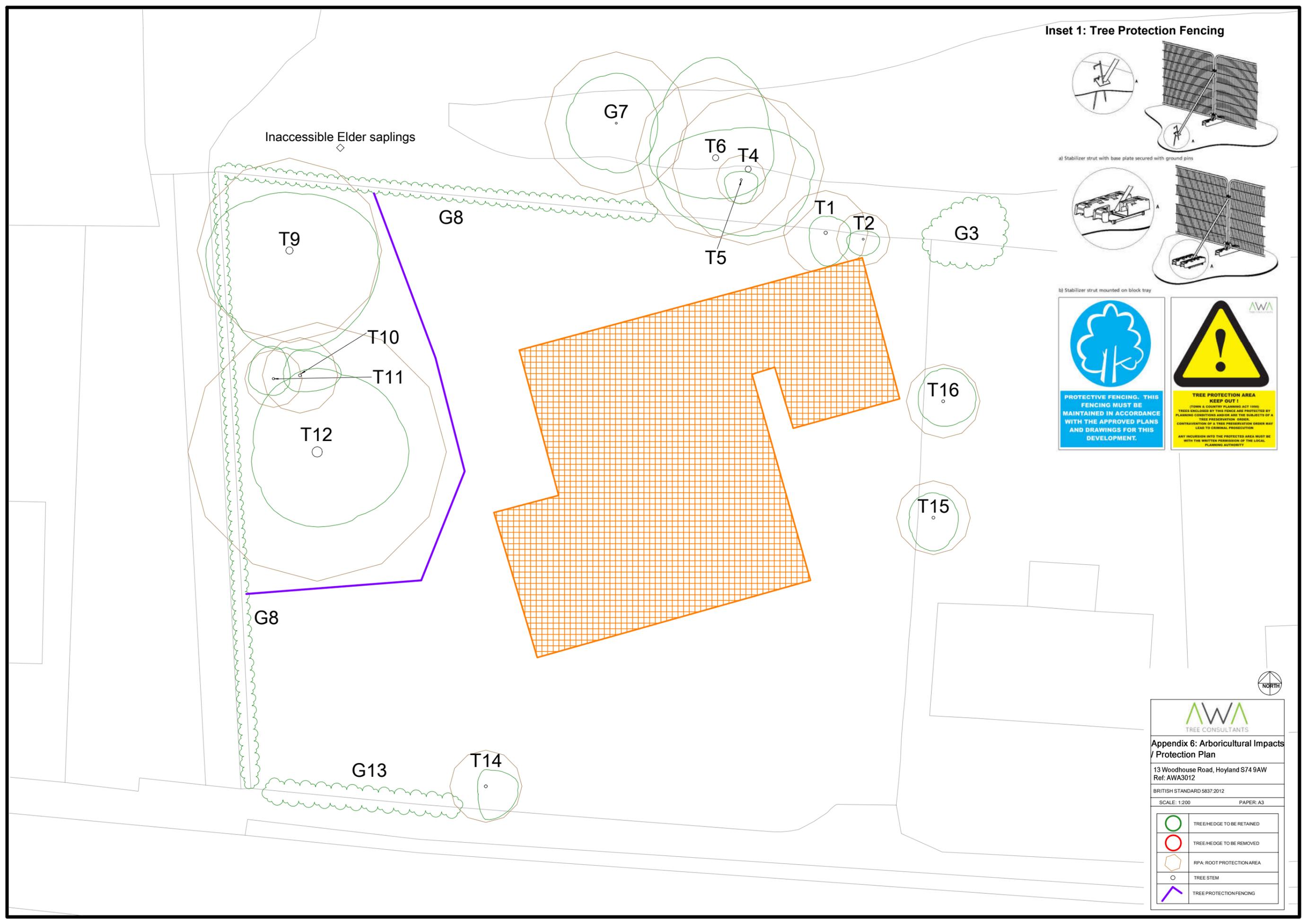
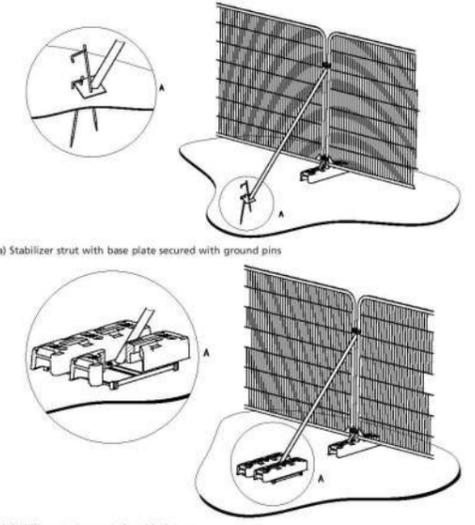
**Appendix 5:  
Tree Constraints Plan**

13 Woodhouse Road, Hoyland S74 9AW  
Ref: AWA3012

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

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**Inset 1: Tree Protection Fencing**



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**Appendix 6: Arboricultural Impacts / Protection Plan**

13 Woodhouse Road, Hoyland S74 9AW  
Ref: AWA3012

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

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