






SELWYNTREES

ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Land adjacent to No.1 Rectory Lane
Thurnscoe
S63 0RS

12 January 2026

REF: AIA 1001 Rev. A

SELWYN TREES
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Prepared By:

Sam Selwyn

Arboricultural Consultant

Prepared For:

Mr Roger Harrison

Our Ref: AIA 1001 - Rev. A

Author: S. Selwyn.

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Sam Selwyn
Arboricultural Consultant

Reviewer: R Selwyn

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Rachel Selwyn
Arboricultural Consultant

This report dated 12 January 2026 has been prepared for Roger Harrison (the "Client") in accordance with the terms and conditions of appointment dated 10 December 2025 (the "Appointment") between the Client and **Selwyn Trees** for the purposes specified in the Appointment. For avoidance of doubt, no other person(s) may use or rely upon this report or its contents, and Selwyn Trees accepts no responsibility for any such use or reliance thereon by any other third party.

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION Professional Member

QTRA Registered User

Version Control

Issue	Revision No.	Date Issued	Page No.	Description	Reviewed By
A	V1	12/01/2026	All	AIA	Rachel Selwyn

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Ref: 1001-AIP-002-A

Draft Tree Protection Plan

Ref: 1001-TPP-003-A

Tree Planting Scheme

Ref: 1001-TPS-004-A

1 Introduction

1.1 Background & Instruction

1.1.1 This report has been prepared by Sam Selwyn *Dip Arb L4 (abc), TechArborA*, Arboricultural Consultant at Selwyn Trees. Sam is a Technician Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and is therefore required to uphold the professional and ethical standards within the AA Code of Conduct. Sam also holds the LANTRA award in Professional Tree Inspection.

1.1.2 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by Selwyn Trees on behalf of Roger Harrison (the Client) in support of "*Proposed residential development of 1no. detached two-bed dwelling"* adjacent to No. 1, Rectory Lane, Thurnscoe, S63 0RS (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

1.1.3 The planning application is to be submitted to Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council (BMBC).

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 The tree survey and AIA have been carried out in accordance with the recommendations outlined within British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

1.2.1 This AIA report:

- Provides the baseline survey data of existing trees, including a Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP).
- Evaluates the direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development upon the existing trees.
- Where necessary, provides details of mitigation and tree protection, including a Draft Tree Protection Plan.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The site, centred at the national grid reference (SE 44747 05755), consists of a small parcel of land measuring approximately 297m². It is generally flat and overgrown with weeds. In the southeastern corner of the site, there is a concrete garage base. The Site is located in a residential area of Thurnscoe, a village in the metropolitan borough of Barnsley, South Yorkshire. To the north of the site are residential properties, while to the west is Rectory Lane, which will serve as the main entrance. The southern boundary is lined with hedges that separate it from the residential gardens. An access track is situated directly to the east of the site.

1.3.2 The indicative application boundary is illustrated on the Site Location Plan (**Appendix A**).

1.4 Reference Documents

1.4.1 Table 1 provides a summary of documents which provide the basis for this tree survey and AIA.

Table 1: Reference documents

Document	Reference number
Proposed Landscape Plan	898/2025 007 – Mr W Perratt

2 Planning Policy and Legislation

2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

2.1.1 The following paragraphs within the NPPF set out policies which guide the planning policy and decision-making process of Local Planning Authorities in relation to trees. These are:

Paragraph 136

2.1.2 Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

Paragraph 187 (b & d)

2.1.3 Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

2.1.4 Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

Paragraph 193

2.1.5 When determining planning applications, Local Planning Authority's (LPA) should apply the following principles: If significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternate site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

2.1.6 Development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

2.1.7 Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

2.1.8 Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

3 Local Planning Policy

3.1.1 This AIA has considered the relevant local planning policy and supplementary planning document.

The Barnsley Adopted Local Plan 2019

- Policy BIO1 - Biodiversity and Geodiversity & Policy GD1 - General development

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

- Trees and hedgerows

3.2 Statutory Tree Protection & Designations

3.2.1 A search for Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and Conservation Areas has been carried out using the online mapping service provided by BMBC.

3.2.2 It was confirmed on 11/01/2026 that the following TPO exists on the Site: Reference 33, Individual sycamore tree T1.

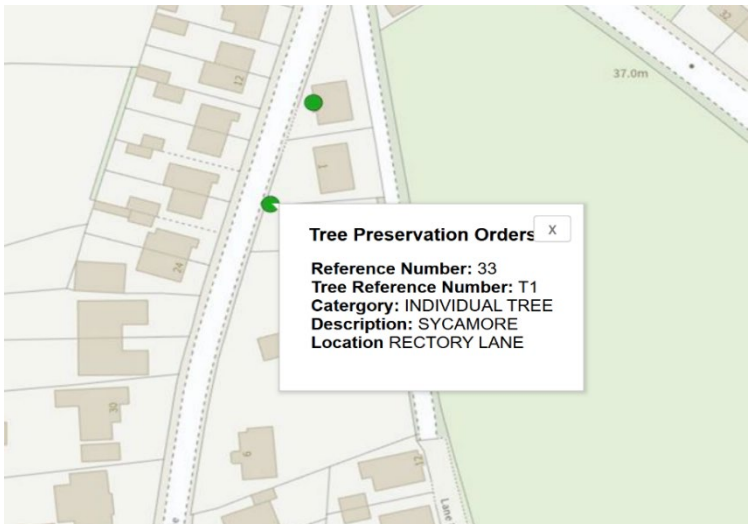


Figure 1: Excerpt from BMBC interactive map

3.2.3 The Site is not positioned within a local Conservation Area.

3.2.4 No Ancient Woodland designations are present upon or adjacent to the Site.

Felling Licence

3.2.5 Tree felling is restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for "Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990)"

3.2.6 If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

3.2.7 **All statutory controls must be reviewed in detail ahead of undertaking any tree works relevant to this arboricultural report.**

4 Baseline Tree Survey

4.1.1 The tree survey was undertaken on 11th January 2026, by Sam Selwyn *Dip Arb L4 (abc), TechArborA*, Arboricultural Consultant at Selwyn Trees.

4.1.2 The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the methodology outlined within BS5837:2012.

4.1.3 The locations of the trees surveyed are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (**Appendix C**) together with details of the constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including:

- Tree Retention Category (A, B, C and U)
- Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
- Tree Canopy Spreads

4.1.4 Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Schedule (Appendix 2), including reference numbers, species, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and retention category.

4.2 Tree Survey Summary

Trees

4.2.1 The survey recorded 2no. individual trees, comprising of 1no. category B and 1no. category C retention value.

4.2.2 Both trees are sycamores with multi-stemmed forms, dividing at 1m, likely a result of historical cutting. T1 is protected by a tree preservation order (TPO) and is prominently visible from Rectory Lane. T2 is located near the eastern boundary of the site, where the presence of an access track further to the east likely limits root development.

Hedges

4.2.3 The survey recorded 2no. hedges, but they were not assigned a retention value. Ownership of the hedges is not clear, as they form the southern boundary with the adjacent residential garden. Species include common hawthorn, elder, beech and sycamore.

Survey images follow this page:

4.3 Tree Survey Images

Image 1: View of T1, looking west

Image 2: View of T2

5 Impact Assessment

5.1.1 The impact of the Proposed Development upon existing trees is illustrated on the Arboricultural Impact Plan (**Appendix C**).

5.1.2 The design has sought to minimise the requirement for tree removal. However, due to the building and engineering requirements, there is a conflict with trees, which is considered unavoidable.

5.1.3 All trees proposed for removal are illustrated with a red canopy outline on the Arboricultural Impact Plan (**Appendix C**).

5.1.4 **Table 2** details the tree removal required to implement the Proposed Development.

Table 2: Required tree removal

Tree	Retention category	Reason for removal
T2 (sycamore)	Category C	Direct conflict with the proposed site layout

5.1.5 The tree is not considered aged or veteran, and therefore, the principles for refusal within the NPPF would not be considered applicable.

5.2 Mitigation

5.2.1 To mitigate the loss of the tree outlined above, a tree planting plan has been prepared at **Appendix C**. The scheme includes the planting of three standard Himalayan birch trees in areas of open space.

5.2.2 The resulting additional species will provide much-needed diversity among tree species for futureproofing against pests, diseases, and the effects of climate change.

5.3 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

5.3.1 The RPA is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for single-stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided from Annex D of BS5837:2012.

5.3.2 The RPA is an area in which no groundworks should be undertaken without due care in relation to the retained tree(s), to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination which could alter the trees' condition and/or stability. The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and ground conditions.

5.3.3 The RPA for the trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and is shown in relation to the Proposed Development on the Arboricultural Impact Plan at **Appendix C**.

5.4 New RPA Incursions

5.4.1 The Proposed Development has been designed with consideration of the existing tree constraints. However, the proposals result in new RPA incursions as summarised below:

- T1 (sycamore) – New incursion of 67.1m^2 out of a total of 255m^2 RPA – 26% new incursion for new driveway.

  Mitigation – No Dig tree root protection system (cellular).

5.4.2 To ensure foreseeable damage does not occur to tree roots in this protected zone, a cellular tree root protection system will form the subbase of the proposed driveway within the RPA. Cellular systems are designed to be installed on top of the existing soil level; excavation is not required. A permeable hard surface is recommended as the final finish on top of the cellular system. Due to the residential nature of the Proposed Development, a 100mm Cellular system capable of withstanding weight disruption from cars or light vans is recommended.

5.4.3 An example methodology for the installation process is provided within Chapter 10 of this AIA. Full details of tree protection and construction methods should be detailed within an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) following planning approval.

6 Facilitation tree pruning

6.1 Hedge pruning

6.1.1 To provide sufficient clearance for construction and future use of the Proposed Development, trees/hedges may require minor pruning work to be carried out.

6.1.2 Required hedge pruning is likely to include the following:

- **H2** – Cut back the northern lateral spread of the hedge to the boundary.

6.1.3 A final specification for facilitation tree pruning should be determined by the ACoW, following a pre-commencement site meeting with the appointed contractor.

6.1.4 Further requirements for facilitation pruning may be identified during the course of construction and should be addressed by ongoing liaison with the ACoW.

6.1.5 Any arboricultural works shall be carried out by suitably qualified, insured, and experienced professionals working to BS3998:2010 Tree Works Recommendations. A directory of Arboricultural Association approved tree surgeons can be found at www.trees.org.uk.

7 Tree Canopies & Shade

7.1.1 The distribution of tree canopy cover on and within influencing distance of the Site is illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (**Appendix C**). The Tree Schedule lists the vertical clearance from the Site ground level to the significant tree branching of individual trees. This measurement informs the impacts of accessibility and development beneath tree canopies.

7.1.2 If considered appropriate, the principal tree shadow constraints can be shown on the TCP and are plotted in accordance with BS5837 using the current height of surveyed trees.

7.1.3 Where shading is unavoidable, the potential adverse impact of shadowing should also be reviewed in balance with the positive aspects of retaining a degree of canopy shade. BS5837:2012 (para. 5.3.4, a) NOTE 1) states that "shading can be desirable to reduce glare or excessive solar heating, or to provide comfort during hot weather. The combination of shading, wind speed/turbulence reduction and evapotranspiration effects of trees can be utilised in conjunction with the design of buildings and spaces to provide local microclimatic benefits".

8 Utilities and Services

8.1.1 To ensure foreseeable damage does not occur, traditional trench excavated utilities should principally be routed outside of tree RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep the apparatus together in common ducts or apply trenchless insertion methods within RPAs. In all cases, working shall be drawn up in conjunction with the Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) and comply with The National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Publication (NJUG 10, Volume 4, 2007).

9 Future growth

9.1.1 Due to the location of retained trees, future growth of trees is not considered to be a significant issue for the Proposed Development.

9.1.2 Where future interference between tree branches and built structures occurs, this can be addressed by targeted reduction pruning and crown lifting to allow appropriate clearance.

10 Tree Protection

10.1.1 An overview of the recommended tree protection measures has been provided within this AIA. A draft Tree Protection Plan (TPP) is provided at **Appendix C**.

10.1.2 Full details of tree protection measures, including construction methods, schedule of arboricultural supervision and specific forms of tree protection should be provided within a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement following planning approval.

10.1.3 To ensure all tree protection measures are implemented, arboricultural supervision should be undertaken by an appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW). The ACoW will be a suitably qualified arboriculturist appointed by the client / contractor / other party responsible for the implementation of tree protection measures.

10.2 Tree Protection Fencing

10.2.1 The principal protection for the retained trees is provided by Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) positioned to form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around retained trees. No access should be allowed other than for operations specified in the approved documents or those agreed with the LPA later.

10.2.2 The indicative location of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is illustrated on the draft Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 3.

10.2.3 The CEZ must be in place prior to the commencement of construction work on Site. The TPF must not be moved or relocated without approval from the ACoW and, where necessary, approval from the Local Planning Authority.

10.2.4 The TPF specification should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees.

10.2.5 The most common specification as illustrated in BS5837:2012 Figure 3b (**Appendix D**), comprises welded mesh panels (Heras Fencing) on rubber or concrete feet, the panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from within the fence. The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabiliser struts should be mounted on a block tray.

10.2.6 Weatherproof signage (rigid plastic or Foamex foamboard) will be attached to the fencing with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access' (signage example at **Appendix D**).

10.2.7 At the end of the project, the fence will be removed only after confirmation by the ACoW and the Council that this is appropriate.

10.3 Tree Root Protection (Cellular)

10.3.1 To facilitate the installation of the driveway that's within the RPA of T1, a cellular confinement tree root protection system will be used. The location of this Tree Root Protection is shown on the Draft Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix C**.

10.3.2 For the purposes of this AIA, Greenfix Geoweb has been recommended. Should a comparable alternative system be used, an updated installation method statement should be submitted to the LPA and approved in writing before the installation commences.

10.3.3 For this application, the depth of the system to be used is:

- 100mm – Cars and light vans

10.3.4 The top surface for the driveway will be gravel.

10.3.5 The appointed ACoW will be on site throughout the installation of the Tree Root Protection system.

10.3.6 Following planning approval, it is recommended that an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) will be required to set out the site-specific methods for the installation of the recommended no-dig surfaces and wider tree protection measures.

10.3.7 These recommendations should be incorporated into the detailed design for the Proposed Development.

11 Report Limitations

11.1.1 The report is for the sole use of the client, and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

11.1.2 This is an arboricultural report and as such no reliance should be given to comments relating to buildings, engineering, soils, ecological or archaeological data. If either is commented upon within the report, further professional advice should be sought.

11.1.3 All tree inspections were undertaken from ground level, and no climbing inspections were undertaken.

11.1.4 This is not a Tree Risk Assessment. As such, this report should not be taken to mean or imply that any of the inspected trees should be considered safe. A Tree Risk Assessment can be provided, but would be subject to additional survey requirements and further fees.

11.1.5 Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

12 References

- British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'
- British Standard 3998:2010 ‘Tree work – Recommendations’
- BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations
- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2025
- The Forestry Act 1967
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

Appendix A – Site Location Plan

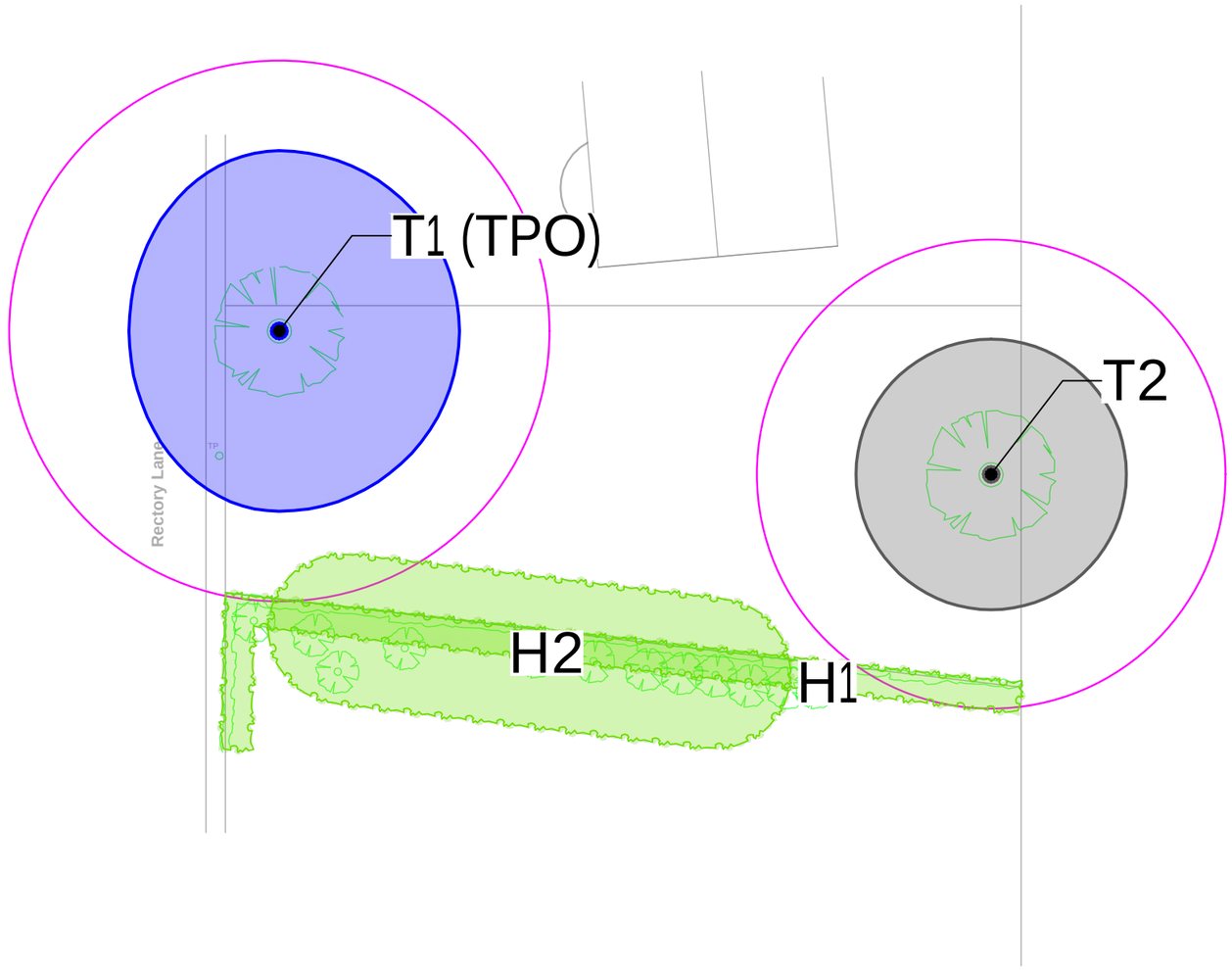
Appendix B – Tree Schedule

BS5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

SURVEY DATE: 11th January 2026
CLIENT: Roger Harrison
SITE: Rectory Lane, Thurnscoe
REFERENCE: 1001-TS-V1-A

Tree No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Stem Dia Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Preliminary recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
T1 (TPO)	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	750	6	6	6	5	4	E/Mat	Fair	Fair	Protected by a BMBC tree preservation order (Reference 33, individual sycamore tree T1). It has a twin stem, starting at a height of 0.75m, with the stems merging for about 1m. The northern stem further divides into three principal canopy stems. Small bark wounds are visible on the eastern side of the main stems at heights of 2 and 3m. Low canopy over the site, 4m east to south east. Diameter measured as one stem just below the swelling. A small Rubble pile within the RPA was observed. The tree is visible from the road, and a BT line merges into the southwestern canopy. Moderate arboricultural quality.	Remove the small rubble pile from RPA.	20 to 40 years	**B1**	254	9.00
T2	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	661	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	E/Mat	Fair	Poor	Early mature sycamore located on the eastern site boundary. Splits into four main stems at approximately 1m high, with poor union formations associated. Dense basal growth prevents detailed assessment. The tree is situated on raised ground compared to the surrounding site, with ground disturbance observed to the west of the tree. Minor deadwood observed in the radial canopy. The eastern low canopy has been raised to a height of 4m to avoid interference with the adjacent track. Low arboricultural quality.	Remove the tree to facilitate proposed development.	10 to 20 years	**C1**	191	7.80
H1	Common hawthorn		Ave 2	Min 10 - Max 65	See associated plans				0	Mat	Fair	Fair	Linear hedge forming the site's southern boundary. Ownership unclear. Evidence of historical management. Provides low-level screening of the site.	No work recommended at the time of assessment.	20 to 40 years	-	See associated plans	
H2	Common beech, Sycamore, Elder		Ave 7	Min 50 - Max 75	See associated plans				1	S/Mat	Fair	Fair	A short linear beech hedge established to the north of H1. Ownership unclear, likely within the site. Unmanaged. Trees are beginning to grow into a group, forming a dense, cohesive canopy. Provides screening value. Evidence of historical excavation was observed within the site close to the hedge. Will require pruning to bring it back into management.	Cut back the northern canopy to facilitate construction	20 to 40 years	-	See associated plans	

Appendix C – Plans (001 – 004)



KEY.

Trees / Groups

Canopy Spread
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

A Category Tree
(High quality / retention value)

B Category Tree
(Moderate quality / retention value)

C Category Tree
(Low quality / retention value)

U Category Tree
(No remaining retention value)

Hedgerows
(Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

NOTES:
Tree locations are estimated from measurements on-site. No topographical survey available at the time of tree survey.

N

Rev	Description	Date
Rev A	Issue to client	12.01.2026

SELWYNTREES
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

PROJECT
Rectory Lane, Thurnscoe

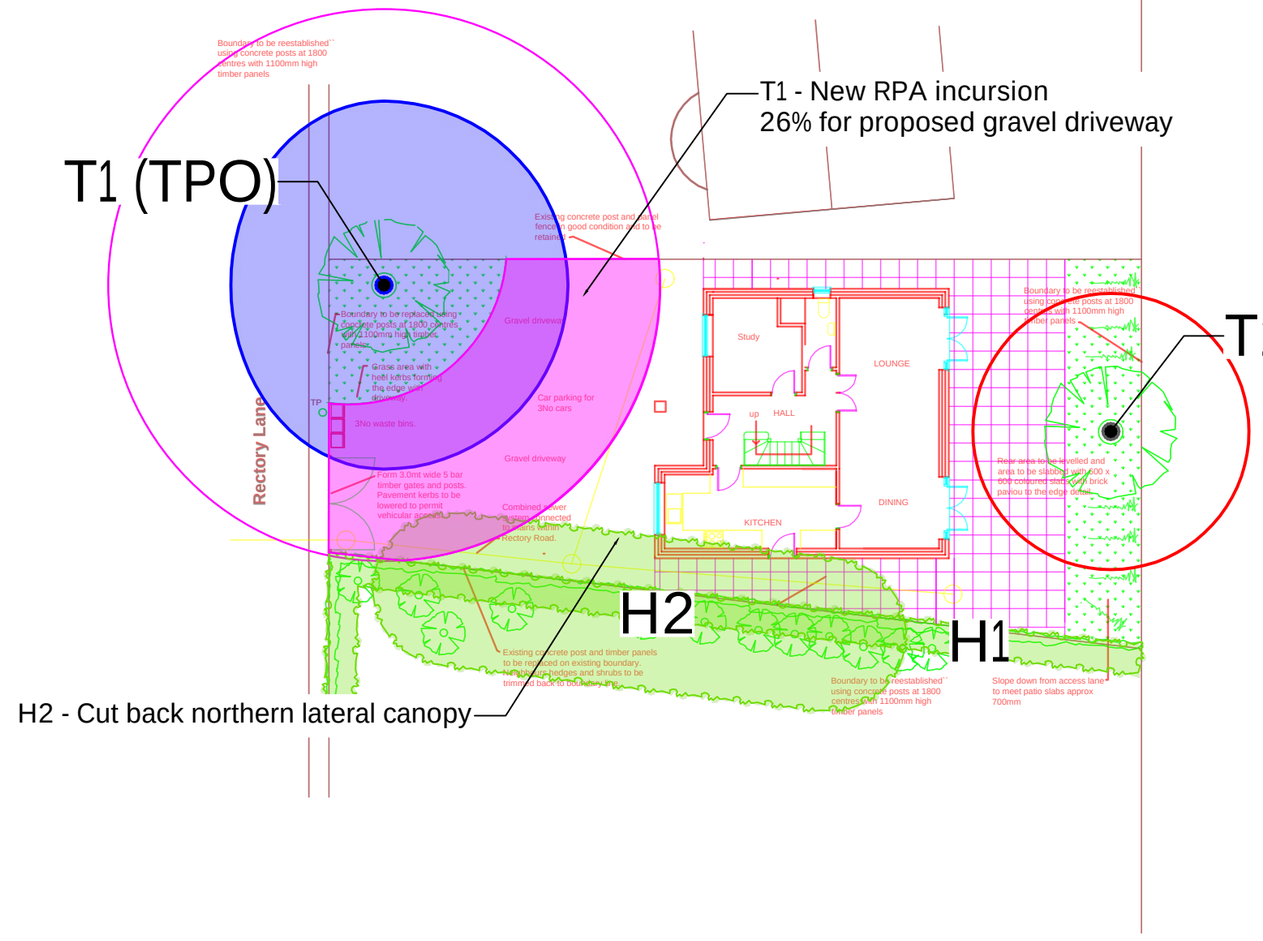
TITLE
Tree Constraints Plan

DRAWING REF
1001-TCP-001-A

DRAWING NO
001

SCALE
1:200 @ A3

REVISION
Rev A



KEY.

Trees / Groups

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

- A Category Tree (High quality / retention value)
- B Category Tree (Moderate quality / retention value)
- C Category Tree (Low quality / retention value)
- U Category Tree (No remaining retention value)
- Hedgerows (Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT

- Tree / Group to be REMOVED
- New RPA Incursion

N

Rev	Description	Date
Rev A	Issue to client	12.01.2026

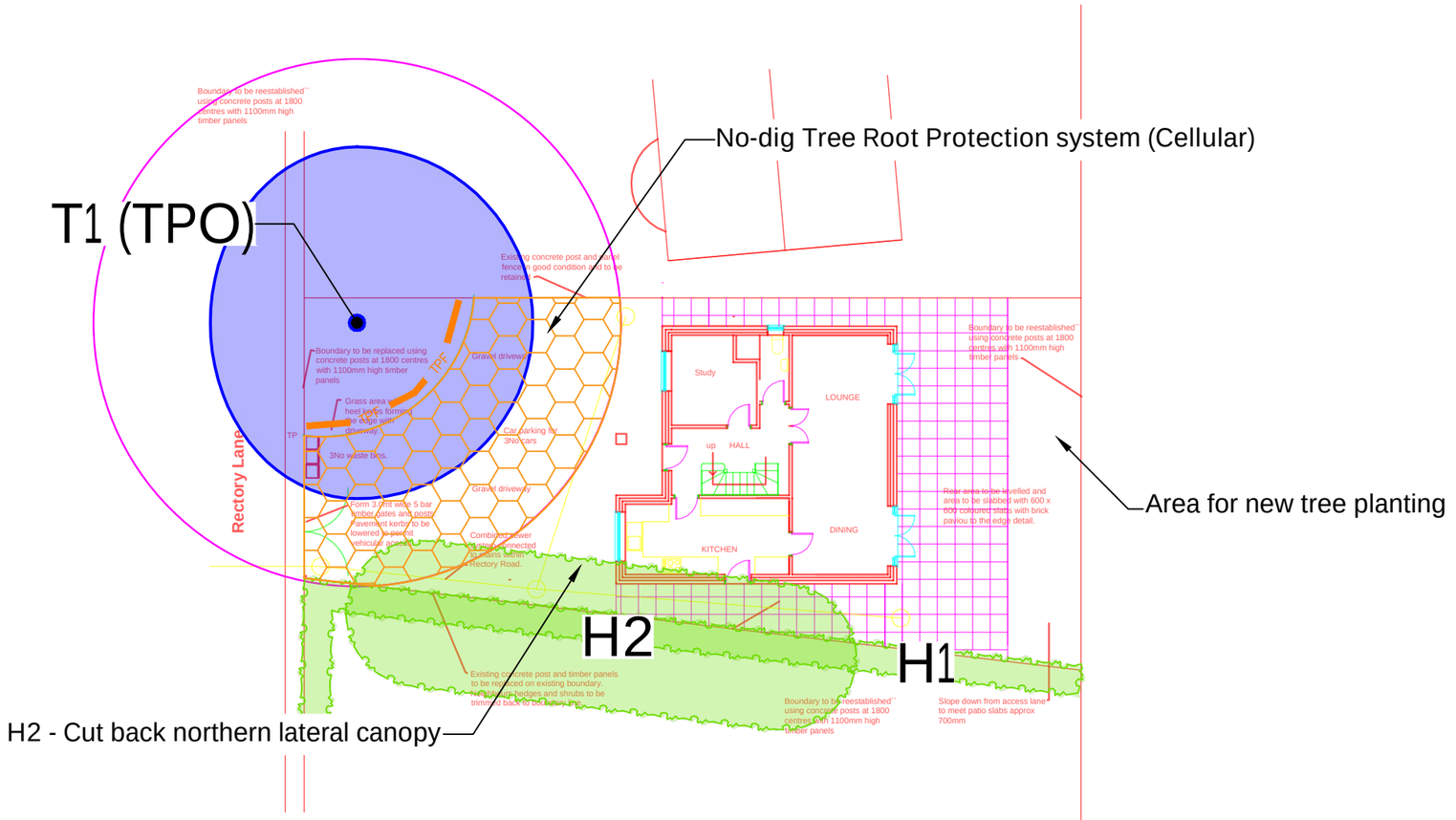
SELWYN TREES
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

PROJECT
Rectory Lane, Thurnscoe

TITLE
Arboricultural Impact Plan

DRAWING REF	DRAWING NO
1001-AIP-002-A	002

SCALE	REVISION
1:200 @ A3	Rev A



Tree Protection Fencing

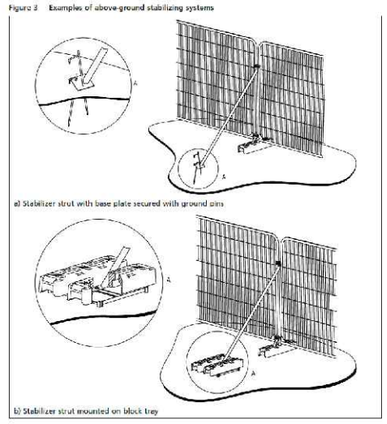
The principal protection for the retained trees (above and below ground) and associated soils within the Site is through the erection of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

Prior to any on-site demolition or construction, tree protective measures and the CEZ must be in place. TPF Specification is show in Figure 3 (BS5837:2012) - pictured above.

The following points are critical to the function of the CEZ:

- The protective tree fencing shall be maintained throughout the development phase
- No materials, machinery, temporary structures, chemicals or fuel shall be stored within the CEZ
- No excavations or increases in soil level within the CEZ are permitted without prior written approval from the LPA
- Care should be taken to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights do not come into contact with retained trees. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks person to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times
- Material which will contaminate the soil such as concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washing must not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems. In the event of an accident or spillage the PA must be notified
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction
- Any landscaping within the CEZ must avoid soil disturbance. Therefore, re-grading and rotavators are not permitted. Any agreed soil re-profiling to facilitate final agreed levels must be carried out by hand with topsoil.

Tree Protection Fencing - BS5837:2012 Figure 3



KEY.

Trees / Groups
- Canopy Spread
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area

- A Category Tree (High quality / retention value)
- B Category Tree (Moderate quality / retention value)
- C Category Tree (Low quality / retention value)
- U Category Tree (No remaining retention value)
- Hedgerows (Not assigned BS5837:2012 category)

TREE PROTECTION
- TPF Tree Protection Fencing
- Tree Root Protection System

N

Rev	Description	Date
Rev A	Issue to client	12.01.2026

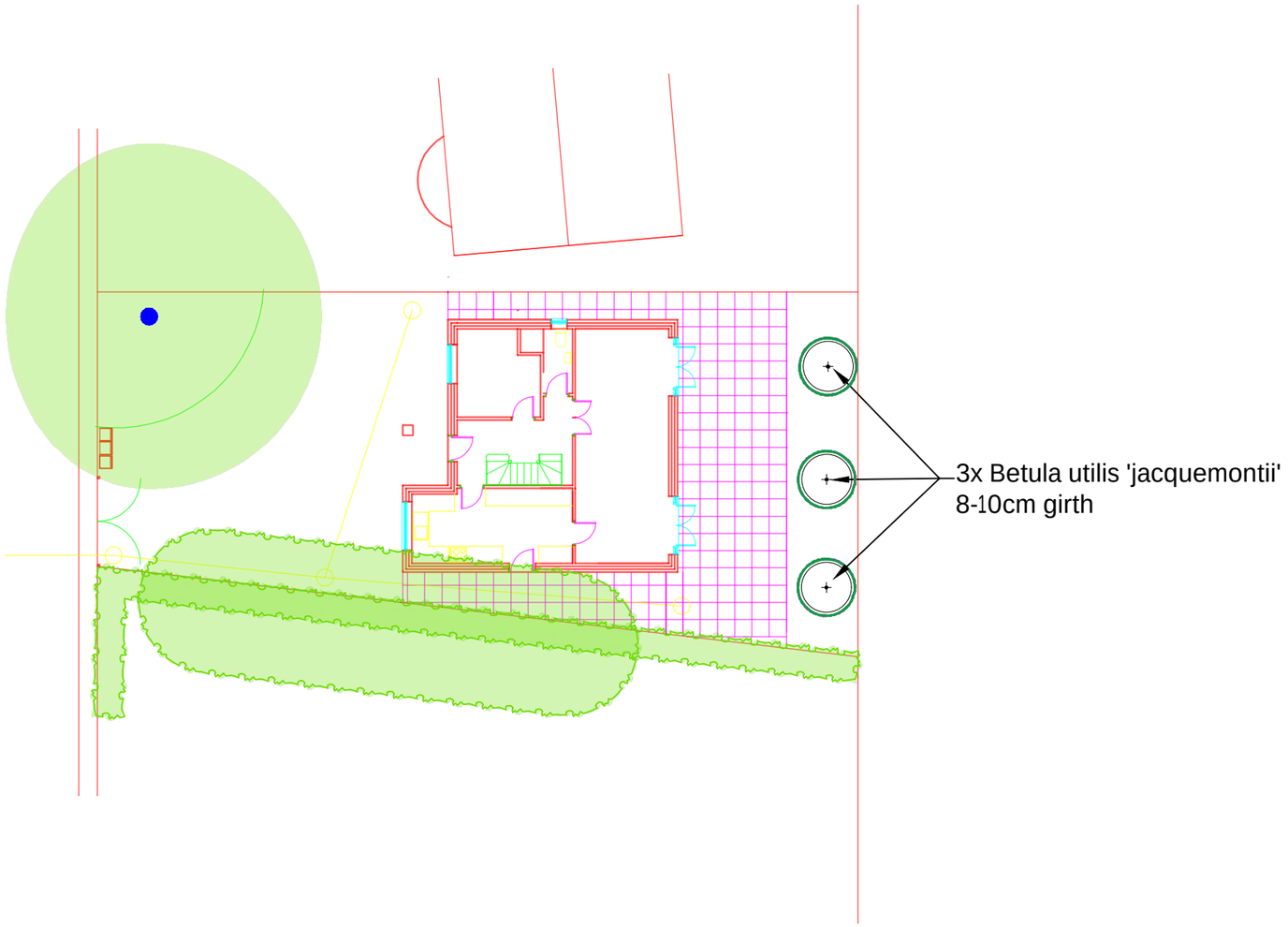
SELWYN TREES
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

PROJECT
Rectory Lane, Thurnscoe

TITLE
Draft Tree Protection Plan

DRAWING REF	DRAWING NO
1001-TPP-003-A	003

SCALE	REVISION
1:200 @ A3	Rev A



KEY.

Existing trees

Canopy Spread

Proposed new tree
(all to be 8-10cm girth standard)

N

Rev	Description	Date
Rev A	Issue to client	12.01.2026

SELWYN TREES
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

PROJECT
Rectory Lane, Thurnscoe

TITLE
Tree Planting Scheme

DRAWING REF	DRAWING NO
1001-TPS-004-A	002

SCALE	REVISION
1:200 @ A3	Rev A

Appendix D – Tree Protection Fencing Specification

BS5837:2012 – Figure 3

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**

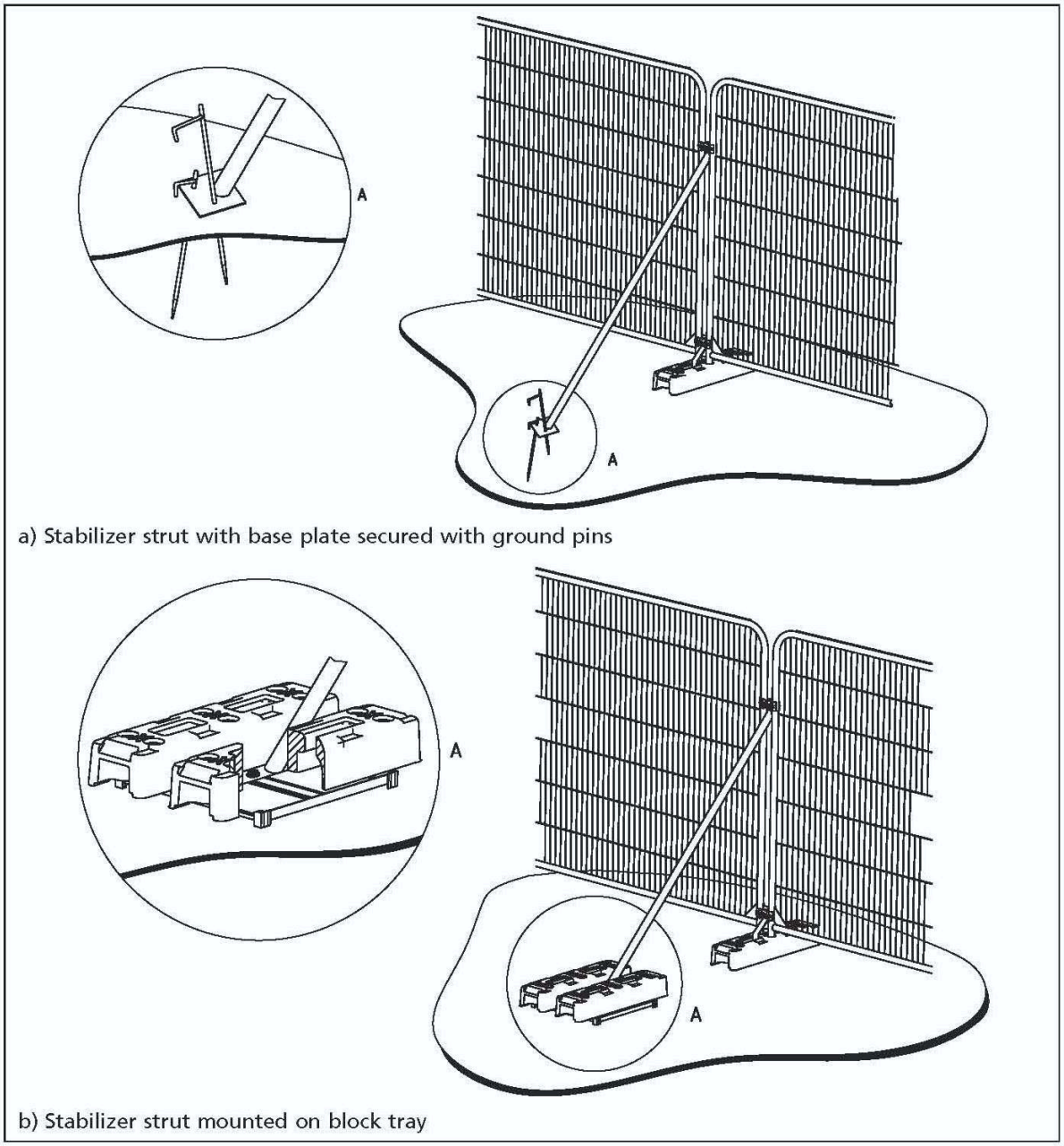


Figure 2 - The type of protective fencing to be used is shown above, taken from BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction- recommendations'

Figure 3- Tree Protection Signs attached to tree protection fencing