



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

*Penistone Cricket Club,
Penistone,
South Yorkshire,
S36 8YL*

Prepared for:
Northern Design Partnership

Date: *August 2023*

Reference: *AWA5576*



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Instructions and Brief	3
1.2 Survey Details	3
2. The Site	4
2.1 Location and Description	4
3. The Trees	5
3.1 Legal	5
3.2 Tree Survey Results	6
3.3 Photographs	8
4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment	9
4.1 Proposed New Development	9
4.2 Direct Impacts	9
4.3 Indirect Impacts	9
4.4 Suitable Mitigation	10
4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees	10
5. Signature	11
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience	13
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations	14
Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions	15
Appendix 4: Tree Data	16
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan	17
Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan	18

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by Northern Design 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 August 2023.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Level 4 Award Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered, 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 please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located off Queen Street in Penistone, South Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a cricket ground with associated access, parking, buildings, and facilities. The southern and western boundaries of the site are bordered by the river Don, and the agricultural land borders the site to the north and east.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2023 Google Earth) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 24/08/23 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 3.1.4 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).
- 3.1.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.
- 3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.8 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 11 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 9 individual trees and 6 tree groups or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 2 trees are retention category 'U', and 9 trees and tree groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 The significant tree cover in the site consists of semi-mature and early-mature trees situated along the western boundary, consisting of mainly Sycamore, Alder, and Plum, with the occasional Hawthorn, Birch, and Rowan. The trees are generally of little arboricultural significance.
- 3.2.5 The most significant trees on the site are Sycamores T7, T8, and T9. These trees are generally in good condition with good vigour; however, they have multiple stems with many tight unions and partially included bark, which may limit their long-term prospects.
- 3.2.6 Trees T1-T4, are a semi-mature, Hawthorn, Birch, Plum, and Sycamore. All are of little arboricultural significance with defects which are likely to limit their long-term prospects. Tree group G5 is composed of several, Hawthorn forming one crown. They provide some screening value, though the trees are individually of low value. Rowan T10 is situated at the south of the western boundary. The tree has two codominant stems with a tight union and partially included bark, the southern stem has moderate decay with minor dieback in the associated crown.
- 3.2.7 Alder trees T6 and T11 are moribund and dead respectively. Though they do not currently pose a significant risk they would not be suitable in a more developed context.
- 3.2.8 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.9 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.
- 3.2.10 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and

disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

- 3.2.11 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: T1 from north



Photo 2: T1 from south east



Photo 3: Stem of T1 from south west



Photo 4: T4 and T5 from north



Photo 5: T6 and T8 from east



Photo 6: T9 from north east

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to demolish existing buildings and replace with a new pavilion building. 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, 3 trees and 1 tree group will require removal to facilitate the development as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that require removal to facilitate the development are T2, T3, and T4.

4.2.3 The tree groups that require removal to facilitate the development is G5.

4.2.4 The trees to be removed are all lower value, retention category 'C'. T2 and T3 are a semi-mature Birch and Plum, they are of little arboricultural significance, T2 has a poor squat form and T3 is experiencing decay. T4 is a self set semi-mature Sycamore of little value which is unsuitable in its current location.

4.2.5 G5 is a group of early-mature Hawthorns forming one crown. Whilst the trees have some value through screening, they are of little arboricultural significance. The ownership of these trees is unclear, if adjacent, the landowner's permission is required prior to the tree's removal.

4.2.6 Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. As such, no significant negative indirect impacts have been identified.

4.3.2 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the development. 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.

- 4.3.3 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

- 4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the sites tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 4.5.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.
- 4.5.2 An associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees has been 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

25th August 2023

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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: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered

Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has many years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

James Godfrey, BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered

Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

James Boyle, HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, QTRA Registered

Jim joined AWA after having worked within the tree care profession for several years, alongside studying at college and university. During this time he gained a wealth of experience and achieved a variety of practical qualifications within the tree care industry. Jim has studied Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Merrist Wood College in Surrey, Plumpton College in Sussex and University of Highlands and Islands in the Scottish Highlands, where he achieved a distinction in the Higher National Diploma Level 5.

Lucy Garbutt, MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM membership

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

Sophie Beckerman, BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA

Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

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

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - ‘*Tree Work: Recommendations*’.

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

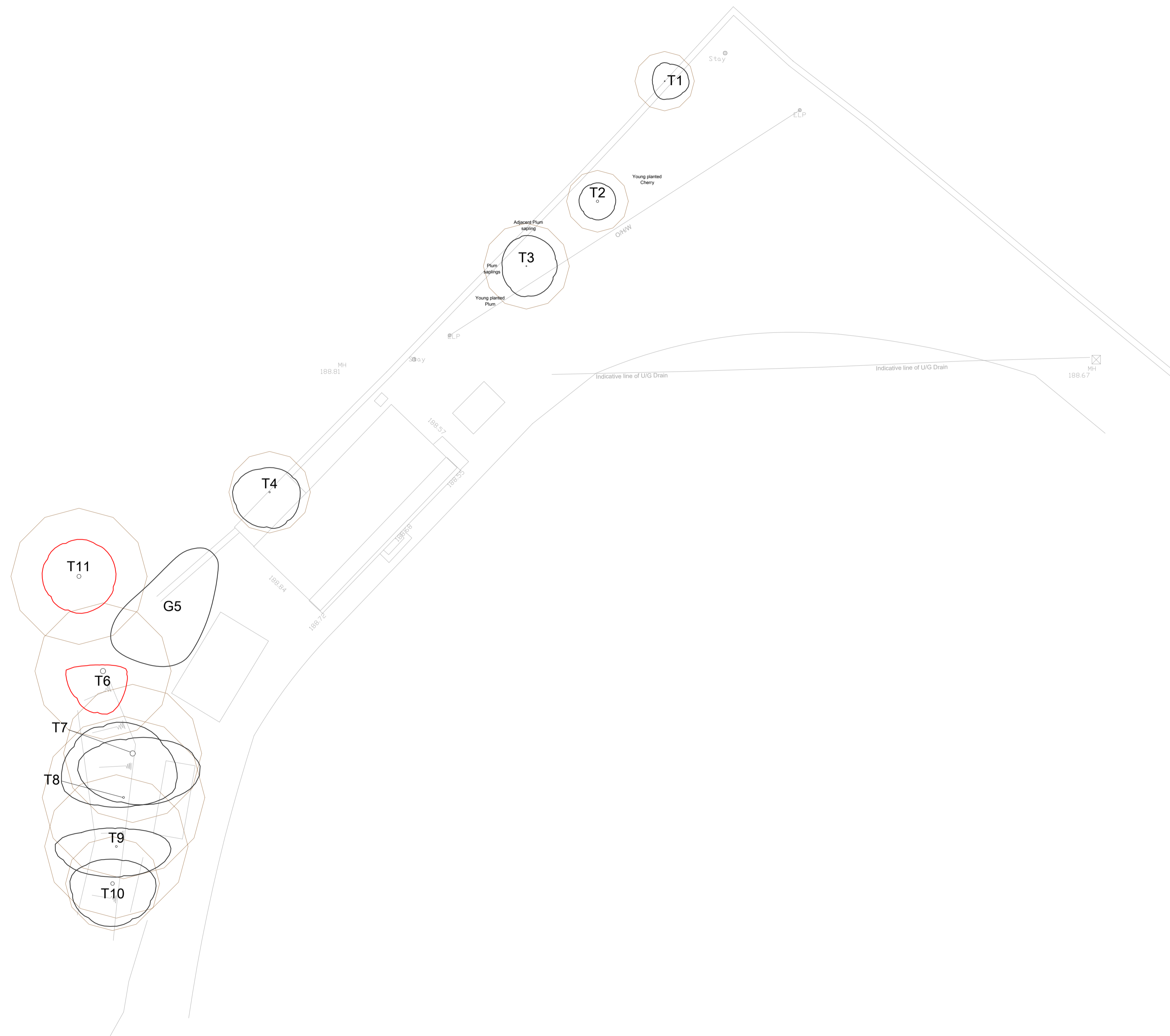
U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

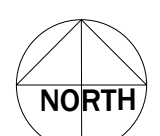
Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	2.5	6	80	No	0.5	1.5	2	1.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union	Minor deadwood	Situated between Drystone wall and fence. Ownership unclear	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T2	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	5	120, 110, 100, 60, 40	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Planted Birch. Good vigour and squat form	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T3	Plum	<i>Prunus Domestica</i>	Semi-mature	3.5	10	90	No	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark. Decay fungi. Minor decay	Minor deadwood	Planted Plum tree. Minor decay on one stem with decay fungus <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> fruiting body. Some leaves curling	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	7	6	110	No	0	2	2.5	3	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Self set Sycamore. Growing at base of fence, between fence and building. South eastern crown lifted above and overhanging building. Unsuitable location in long term. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development


Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G5	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	7	10	120	No	0	See plan				Group of Hawthorns forming one crown. Likely adjacent otherside of dry stone wall. Good vigour and provides some screening value				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development. The ownership of these trees is unclear, if adjacent, the landowner's permission is required prior to the tree's removal
T6	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Early-mature	11	1	450	No	0.5	0.5	2	3.5	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds. Major dieback. Moderate deadwood. Overhanging into the site	Adjacent Alder on river bank. Whole of upper crown has died leaving a lower vigour crown from old epicormic growths. Moderate deadwood in crown. Woodpecker hole with Bees nest in main stem	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
T7	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	16	4	280, 260, 230, 100	No	1.5	5	5	2	4.5	On banking	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Situated at top of river bank. Eastern crown overhangs shipping container	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
T8	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	10	170	No	2	2.5	5	3	5	On banking	Multiple stemmed at base. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Vertical. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated at top of river bank. Eastern crown overhangs shipping container	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T9	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	10	150	No	1.5	1.5	4.5	2.5	5	On banking. Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated at top of river bank. Eastern crown overhangs shipping container	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T10	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Early-mature	7.5	2	220, 220	No	1.5	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base. On banking	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Minor cavity. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds	Situated at top of river bank. Very tight union with two vertical stems. Minor cavity on southern stem with decay and surrounding sunken bark, minor dieback in crown associated with this stem, other stem's crown is vigorous. Seating area situated to south east of tree	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T11	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Early-mature	14	1	340	No	0.5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	100% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds. Major dieback. Moderate deadwood. Overhanging into the site	Adjacent Alder on river bank. Whole of crown has died. Moderate deadwood in crown	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development





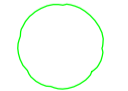
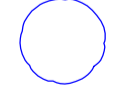
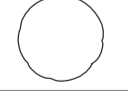


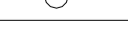


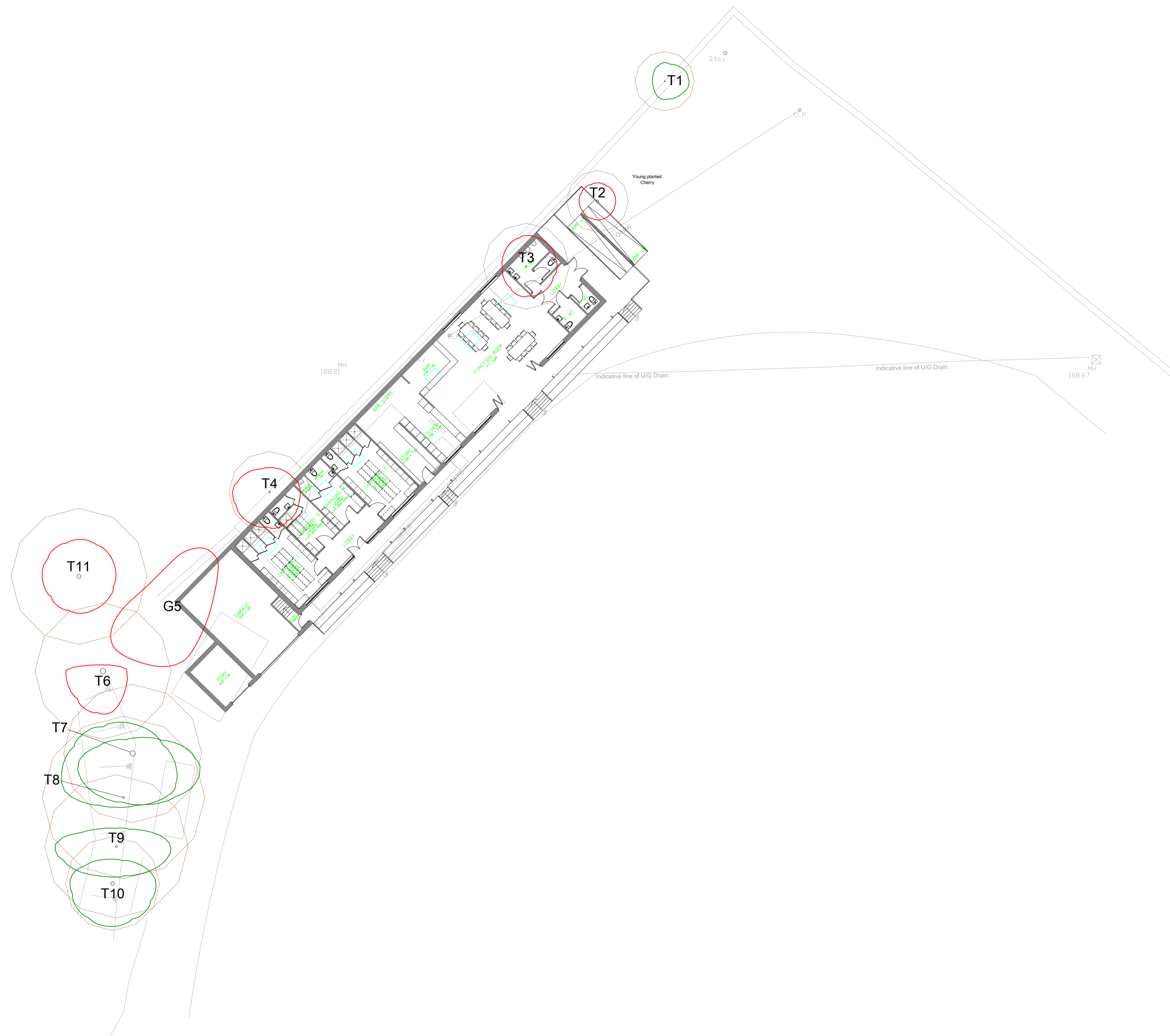
**Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan**

Penistone Cricket Club, Penistone, South Yorkshire
Ref: AWA5576

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

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

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



**Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan**

Penistone Cricket Club, Penistone, South Yorkshire
Ref: AWA5576

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200

PAPER: A1

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