

**ARBORICULTURAL REPORT  
to BS 5837:2012  
at  
Dobroyd Mills  
Butt Lane  
Hepworth  
Huddersfield  
West Yorkshire**

**Client:**

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This report is required at **Dobroyd Mills, Butt Lane in Hepworth** to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this report is to summarise the findings of an arboricultural assessment of the existing vegetation at the above site; conducted in accordance with the guidelines contained within BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.1.3 This report will outline any tree works which are required within the current context of the site. It will also grade the trees in accordance with the British Standard; which should guide the design in terms of which trees are to be retained and which trees are to be removed.

### 1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Ltd has been instructed by **Z Hinchcliffe and Sons Ltd** to survey the site and prepare the findings in a report.
- 1.2.2 For this purpose a topographical survey has been supplied (**Drawing No. 7009/1**), which forms the basis for the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6**. The topographical survey, along with all other documents supplied to JCA, is assumed to be correct. No checking of such documents will be undertaken and JCA cannot be held responsible for incorrect data supplied by other parties.

### 1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'* and is based on an objective assessment of the existing vegetation.
- 1.3.2 Preliminary recommendations are given with a view to the long-term management of sustainable tree cover and to uphold the interests of health and safety.
- 1.3.3 All trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm are included.
- 1.3.4 Where applicable trees outside the site boundary, but close enough to be affected by the proposed development, are included.
- 1.3.5 The specific design of a proposed development has not been taken into account at this stage.

## 1.4 Survey Details

- 1.4.1 The survey took place during the month of April 2016 and was conducted by Andrew Bussey.
- 1.4.2 During this survey, all trees were inspected from ground level. Further investigations, such as a climbed inspection or a decay detection survey, have not been undertaken but may be recommended where deemed appropriate.
- 1.4.3 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible, measurements were estimated to the best ability of the surveyor. JCA endeavour to provide accurate information and will always take measurements unless inhibited by restricted access or other mitigating circumstances. Where measurements have been estimated, they are clearly highlighted at **Appendix 1**.

## **2. Site Description**

### **2.1 Land Use**

2.1.1 The site is occupied by Dobroyd Mills and its associated grounds, which include woodland belts, a pond and verdant areas of soft landscaping.

### **2.2 Topography**

2.2.1 The site generally slopes gently from the southwest down towards the north-eastern boundary.

### **2.3 Treescape**

2.3.1 The trees on this site mainly include woodland areas and structured tree planting of good quality, which provide a good addition to the local treescape.

### **2.4 Visual Amenity Value**

2.4.1 The trees on site collectively provide a reasonable visual amenity to the surrounding area.

### **2.5 Age Class Mix**

2.5.1 The trees surveyed ranged in age from young to mature.

### **2.6 Species Diversity**

2.6.1 Species surveyed include Sycamore, Silver Birch, English Oak, Goat Willow, Swedish Whitebeam, Common Ash, English Elm, Beech, Lombardy Poplar, Rowan, Hawthorn, Cherry, Holly, Leylandii, Horse Chestnut, Red Oak, Hornbeam and Norway Maple.

### 3. Status of the Trees

- 3.1 An online check was made on the 28<sup>th</sup> of April 2016 on the **Kirklees Metropolitan Council** website.
- 3.2 We are informed that there is no Tree Preservation Order (TPO) in force and that the site is not within a Conservation Area.
- 3.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, JCA recommend that a further check is carried out prior to any works being undertaken. This is especially relevant as the Council is able to serve a TPO at any time. We are able to arrange a further check on your behalf.

### 4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

- 4.1 Full details of all individual trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1**. A full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**. Please refer also to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** for tree locations.

## 5. Discussion Relating to the Existing Treescape

### 5.1 Tree Condition & Recommended Works

- 5.1.1 The tree survey revealed a total of **71** items of vegetation (**59** individual trees, **8** groups of trees, **2** hedges and **2** woodlands). Of these, **2** woodlands were identified as retention category 'A', **33** trees and **7** groups were identified as retention category 'B', **22** trees, **1** group and **2** hedges as retention category 'C' and **4** trees as category 'U'. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for retention category and definition criteria.
- 5.1.2 Within the survey, tree works have been identified for reasons of public safety, to ensure the long-term health of the trees or for general maintenance purposes. Such recommendations have been made without regard to any projected layout and should be undertaken irrespective of development. These are summarised in the following sections. For full details on all recommendations, please refer to **Appendix 1**. For an explanation of the priority ratings, see **Appendix 2 (A2.2.5)**.

### 5.2 Tree Removals for Arboricultural Purposes

- 5.2.1 **T23, T51, T57** and **T66** were identified as retention category 'U'. These trees require removal because they are considered likely to fail or die within the short term or their removal, whilst not imperative for health and safety reasons, will allow the better establishment of neighbouring trees.
- The removal of **T51, T57** and **T66** is recommended as a matter of a **moderate priority**.
  - The removal of **T23** is recommended as a matter of a **low priority**.

### 5.3 Remedial Tree Works

- 5.3.1 **Low priority** remedial tree works have been recommended for **T12, T14** and **T20**, for general maintenance purposes, as detailed at **Appendix 1**.

### 5.4 Monitoring/ Further Investigation

- 5.4.1 **T21, T22, T40, T60, T63, T65** and **T67** were noted to have structural or physiological defects, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. Although these trees were considered to be in an acceptable condition at the time of the inspection, the defects observed may lead to their early demise or render them unsafe in the future. As such, it is recommended that these trees be monitored (re-inspected and assessed) on an annual basis to assess if their condition is still acceptable (as advised at **Appendix 1**).

- 5.4.2 In addition, to the above, all trees which are to be retained within the proposed development should be inspected on a regular basis in the interests of risk management.
- 5.4.3 Where a full detailed inspection of trees was inhibited by restricted access or by dense understorey vegetation, it is advised that these trees be re-inspected for any possible defects when the dense understorey vegetation has been removed or when access has been made available.

## 5.5 Existing Site Constraints and General Design Advice

- 5.5.1 The following is an overview of general design considerations relating to tree cover. The precise details of a proposed development are not known at present. The specific implications of a proposed design should be assessed within an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA).
- 5.5.2 The retention categories of the trees surveyed are an indication of their overall values. The category of each item is listed at **Appendix 1** and an explanation of the retention categories is included at **Appendix 2**. As a general rule, those trees listed as retention category 'A' or 'B' are the most valuable items and as such the removal of these is likely to be met with resistance by the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Those items listed as retention category 'C' are of lesser value and the removal of these is less likely to be met with resistance by the LPA. Items listed as retention category 'U' are recommended for removal regardless of any proposals and should not present a constraint to construction. The above information should guide the design in terms of which trees are to be removed and which are to be retained. However, it should be noted that the retention of trees is just one consideration in the design process and each development will be taken for its merits.
- 5.5.3 The location of each tree is plotted on the associated Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6**. This plan identifies the retention category of each tree (Retention A: green canopy, Retention B: blue canopy, Retention C: grey canopy, Retention U: red canopy), the crown spread, and also the associated rooting zone (Root Protection Area or RPA shown in gold). In order to enable the survival of trees shown to be retained within any proposals, both the canopy of the tree and its RPA must be completely avoided wherever possible. This relates to not just the location of new buildings, but also to the location of new areas of hard standing, proposed utility routes and any ground level changes (both excavations and soil piling). Where this is not possible, specialist construction methods and materials will need to be used.
- 5.5.4 Where information is available, the water demand of each tree is provided at **Appendix 1**, in accordance with NHBC Standards 2014 chapter 4.2. 'Building near trees'. The water demand of trees can affect adjacent structures and this is therefore included to inform foundation design, depth and the proximity of proposed structures to trees.

- 5.5.5 Retained trees will require adequate protective measures during development. Such measures typically entail temporary protective fencing, installed to the full extent of the RPA. Where this is not entirely possible, ground protection may also comprise part of the protective measures. This includes a compaction reducing construction detail which enables a degree of construction traffic over/within the RPA.
- 5.5.6 As the RPAs of the trees will require fencing off as a protection measure, this should be brought into consideration when planning such things as access routes and material storage during development. It is accepted that in some cases it is not entirely possible to completely avoid the RPA or canopy lines within a new development. The consulting arboriculturalist should therefore be made aware of any such incursions to make comment and, where possible, advise on mitigation actions. Such details should be contained within an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA).
- 5.5.7 No material storage is permitted within the RPA of retained trees unless confirmed to be acceptable by the consulting arboriculturalist. The exact details and location of protective measures should be included within an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).
- 5.5.8 The position of the site compound is a major consideration. It is recommended that this, which typically includes the site office, facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, is located away from trees and outside the RPA.
- 5.5.9 The shade that will be cast by the retained trees must also be considered. Where buildings are to be positioned within the shade cast area of trees, these should be designed in order to maximise light levels. If required, JCA can provide a shade cast prediction plan.
- 5.5.10 Many development sites contain areas of nature conservation interest. Trees and hedgerows, in particular, can provide an important habitat for birds, bats, invertebrates and fungi and appropriate attention needs to be paid to preserving habitats throughout the development process. JCA can provide Ecological Surveys and Bat Surveys where required.
- 5.5.11 Where a landscape planting scheme is proposed, consideration must be made at the planning stage as to where this is to be implemented on site. Such locations should be protected in order to prevent soil compaction and/or contamination and should therefore form part of the Construction Exclusion Zone. JCA can provide Tree Planting Schemes where required.

## 6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The trees surveyed were generally found to be in a good condition.
- 6.2 The trees are not protected by a Tree Preservation Order or by virtue of them being in a Conservation Area.
- 6.3 **T23, T51, T57** and **T66** have been recommended for removal for arboricultural reasons, as discussed in **Section 5.2** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.4 **T12, T14** and **T20** have been recommended for remedial works. This is to manage potential risks, prevent the development of defects or for general maintenance purposes, as discussed in **Section 5.3** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.5 **T21, T22, T40, T60, T63, T65** and **T67** have been recommended for monitoring or further investigation, due to the presence of physiological or structural defects. These are discussed in **Section 5.4** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.6 Existing site constraints and general design advice has been provided in **Section 5.5**. Upon provision of specific proposals, site-specific advice can be given with regards to the impact on trees. In accordance with **Section 5.4** of **BS 5837: 2012**, the next stage on this site should be the preparation of an **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)**, which will illustrate and discuss the impact of the proposals on the trees and vice versa, to help to inform good design.
- 6.7 The data gained during the survey provides an indication of the health of the trees. However, it does not enable a comprehensive assessment of their condition over time. Trees are living organisms which are affected by many factors including weather conditions, diseases/disorders, light levels and human activities. Because of this, this report is only valid for a period of 1 year from the date of issuing. Should an update or revision of this report be required outside of this time period, JCA may require a further site visit to ensure that the condition of the trees has not significantly changed. It is advised that the trees are inspected regularly, in the interests of risk management.

# Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations  Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name  Botanical Name					N	W	E								
G 1	Semi to early-mature Sycamore & Silver Birch <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> & <i>Betula pendula</i>	To 14	0+	0+ n/a	To 36	See plan			Trees of vertical and balanced form located adjacent to a watercourse. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
G 2	Semi to early-mature English Oak, Sycamore & Silver Birch <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> & <i>Betula pendula</i>	To 14	0	0 n/a	To 45#	See plan			Situated on adjacent land on a steep bank. Trees of vertical and balanced form. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 3	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	0	0 n/a	50#	5#	5#	5#	Multi-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 4	Mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	14	0	0 n/a	60#	6#	6#	6#	Multi-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 5	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	1	1 n/a	55	5#	5#	5#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 6	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	1 n/a	40#	4#	4#	4#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 7	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	1 n/a	40#	4#	4#	4#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 8	Mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	3	9 n/a	60#	7#	7#	6#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	B 1
T 9	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	3	4 n/a	55#	5	6	4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	B 1
W 10	Semi-mature-Mature Sycamore, English Oak, Goat Willow <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i>	To 14	0	0 n/a	To 90#	See plan			A good quality woodland group located on a steep bank. Not shown on the topographical plan provided and not fully inspected due to poor terrain and dense vegetation.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	1 A 2

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					W	E	S								
T 11	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	5	5 N	29	5.5 4.5 0		5	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a relatively poor form. No evidence of significant pruning.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 12	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	3	3 E	43	5 4 3		6	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Minor deadwood.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood.  Low	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 13	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	3.5	3.5 E	48	4.5 6 3		6	Twin-stemmed at 5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 14	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	3	3 E	59	5 4.8 6.5		5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown containing moderate deadwood. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood.  Low	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	B 1
G 15	Semi-mature English Oak & Swedish Whitebeam <i>Quercus robur &amp; Sorbus intermedia</i>	To 10	2+	2 n/a	To 28	See plan			Three trees of vertical and balanced form. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 1
G 16	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	To 14	0	0 n/a	To 45	See plan			Six trees of vertical and balanced form. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 1
T 17	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1.5	1.5 E	72	6.2 6.2 6.2		6.2	Twin-stemmed at 3.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 18	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	1.5	1.5 n/a	47	5 3.3 4.8		5	Twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 19	Semi-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6.5	1.5	1.5 n/a	18 + 15	4.8 4.5 3		4	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 20	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	3	3 N	64	6.6 6.5 3.5		6	Twin-stemmed at 1.2m with an slightly unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A co-dominant stem is present to the south.	Remove the co-dominant stem.  Low	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1

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	Common Name					Botanical Name	N	W								
T 21	Mature	14	3	51 n/a	45	3 7 7.2	7	7	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A bark wound is present at 1m on the main stem.	Monitor annually.  Low	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	C 1
T 22	Early-mature	14	2	2 E	43	3 4 5	4	4.5	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A partially weak union is present at the stem junction.	Monitor annually.  Low	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 23	Semi-mature	9	0	0 n/a	To 30	3 2 2	2	3	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Coppice re-growth with severe dieback, likely due to Dutch Elm Disease.	Remove.  Low	POOR	POOR	LOW	HIGH	<10	U
T 24	Young	8	1	1 n/a	21	1.5 1 2.5	1	2.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
T 25	Young	5	1	1 n/a	12	0.5 1 2.5	1	2.5	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 26	Mature	11	2.5	25 n/a	91 at 0.5m	4 6.5 6	6.5	6	Multi-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Tight unions present at the stem junction, as are typical of this species. Acceptable structural condition at present.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 2
T 27	Early-mature	17	2	2 N	53	5.3 6.2 4	6.2	5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A brittle species not generally associated with residential settings or high target locations.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	20+	1 B 2
T 28	Early-mature	16	5	5 n/a	48	5 6 5	6	6.8	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A brittle species not generally associated with residential settings or high target locations.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	20+	1 B 2
T 29	Early-mature	16	3	2.5 E	47	5 6.5 4.5	6.5	6	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A brittle species not generally associated with residential settings or high target locations.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	20+	1 B 2
T 30	Early-mature	18	3	4 n/a	48	6 5 3	5	5.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A brittle species not generally associated with residential settings or high target locations.	No action required.  n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	20+	1 B 2

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread		Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					W	E								
	Botanical Name														
T 31	Early-mature Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	6.5	2	2 n/a	28	3.2 3.2 3.2	3.2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
T 32	Semi-mature Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	17	4	4 n/a	29	1.3 1.3 1.3	1.3	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A brittle species not generally associated with residential settings or high target locations.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	20+	1 B 2
T 33	Early-mature Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	12	1.8	1.8 n/a	34	3.5 3.5 3.7	4.3	Twin-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
T 34	Semi-mature Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	8	1.5	1.5 n/a	25	3 3 2	2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
T 35	Young Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	2.3	2.5 n/a	14	2.2 2.2 2.2	2.2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
T 36	Young English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	4	0	0 n/a	15	3.5 3 2	2	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
G 37	Semi-mature to mature Mixed	To 17	0	0 n/a	To 80	See plan		Situated on adjacent land. Sycamore, Rowan, Oak, Silver Birch and Hawthorn of reasonably good form. Not fully inspected due to off site locations.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 38	Mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	5	5 n/a	58	6# 6# 6#	6#	Situated on adjacent land. Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to restricted access.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
G 39	Early-mature Sycamore, Cherry & Rowan <i>Acer pseudoplatanus, Prunus sp. &amp; Sorbus aucuparia</i>	To 13	1+	1+ n/a	To 80	See plan		Five trees of reasonable form located overhanging the road. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
T 40	Early-mature Cherry <i>Prunus sp</i>	14	2.5	4 N	58	4.5 6.5 6.5	5	The crown overhangs the road and cables. Twin-stemmed at 3.5m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Decay cavities at 1.2m.	Monitor annually. Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					Botanical Name	N	W								
T 41	Early-mature Cherry sp. <i>Prunus sp.</i>	14	1	4 E	57	3 5.4	5 7		Situated on adjacent land overhanging the road and overhead cables. Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown due to past pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 42	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	5	5 n/a	35 + 35	6 7	7 6		Situated on adjacent land overhanging the road and overhead cables. Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Pruned in the past to clear the cables.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
T 43	Early-mature Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	9	0	0 n/a	30	4 2.5	3 4		Situated on adjacent land overhanging the road and overhead cables. Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW	40+	B 1
H 44	Semi-mature Rhododendron <i>Rhododendron sp</i>	To 18	0	0 n/a	To 10#	See plan			Situated on adjacent land. A well maintained hedge.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	NO DATA	20+	C 1
T 45	Semi-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	1 n/a	20	1.5 2	2 2		Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 1
T 46	Early-mature Cherry sp. <i>Prunus sp.</i>	9	1	1 n/a	45	5 4	5 4		Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 47	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	3	3 n/a	57	6.5 6.5	6.5 6.5		An open grown tree with a well balanced and vertical form. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects. Good future potential.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	1 B 2
H 48	Semi-mature Leylandii <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	To 2	0	0 n/a	To 12#	See plan			A maintained garden boundary hedge. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
G 49	Young to early-mature Lombardy Poplar <i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	To 18	1+	1 n/a	To 82	See plan			Seven trees of vertical and balanced form. No major visible defects. A brittle species not generally associated with residential settings or high target locations.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 2
G 50	Semi to early-mature Mixed	To 12	0	0 n/a	To 46	See plan			A row of trees of good vertical and balanced forms. Species include Hornbeam, Sycamore, Horse Chestnut, Beech, Common Ash, Rowan and Red Oak. No major visible defects. The Red Oak is the only high water demand species within the group.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD To HIGH	40+	B 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					Botanical Name	N	W								
T 51	Early-mature	7	1	1	35	3	3	3	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Severe Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut, with cracked bark, heavy crown die-back and fungal bodies present on stem.	Remove. Moderate	POOR	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	U
	Horse Chestnut			n/a												
	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>															
T 52	Early-mature	13	2.5	2.5	38	4	4.5	3	The crown overhangs the car park. Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 1
	Red Oak			n/a												
	<i>Quercus rubra</i>															
T 53	Early-mature	13	4	4	34	2.5	4.5	4	The crown overhangs the car park. Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
	Norway Maple			n/a												
	<i>Acer platanoides</i>															
T 54	Semi-mature	7	1	1	29	3	3	3	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
	Sycamore			n/a												
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															
W 55	Young to Mature	To 18	0	0	To 110#	See plan			Overhanging the public footpath. A woodland of Beech, Oak, Sycamore, Goat Willow, Holly and Silver Birch located on a steep bank. Not shown on the topographical plan provided and not fully inspected due to poor terrain and dense vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	A 1
	Mixed			n/a												
T 56	Early-mature	11	1	2	42	6	3	3	Single-stemmed and vertical with an slightly unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
	English Elm			S												
	<i>Ulmus procera</i>															
T 57	Mature	9	1	1.5	58	6	2	3	Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Severe decay at the stem junction.	Remove. Moderate	FAIR	POOR	LOW	HIGH	10+	U
	Goat Willow			n/a												
	<i>Salix caprea</i>															
T 58	Mature	16	2	2	85	3	6	5	Twin-stemmed at 1m with a tight union that has become fused. No evidence of significant pruning. In an acceptable condition at present.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	B 1
	Sycamore			S												
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															
T 59	Early-mature	15	1	1	42	4	1	2	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
	Sycamore			S												
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															
T 60	Mature	15	3	2	69	5	6	5	Multi-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. A large decay cavity is present at 1.5m. Not fully inspected due to epicormic growth and basal vegetation.	Monitor annually. Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
	Sycamore			E												
	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>															

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					W	E	S								
T 61	Early-mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	13	3	1 n/a	43#	3 3.5	5#	3	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Minor bark wound at the base. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 62	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	13	1	1 n/a	45#	4	7#	3	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW	20+	C 1
T 63	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	17	9	9 n/a	45#	4	4	4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Large decay cavity at 5m. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	Monitor annually. Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	LOW	10+	C 1
T 64	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	15	9	9 n/a	30#	3#	3#	3#	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW	20+	C 1
T 65	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	16	2	2 n/a	48	6	4#	5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Moderate decay cavities to the stem. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	Monitor annually. Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	LOW	10+	C 1
T 66	Early-mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	10	1	1 n/a	45	3 4.5	3	4	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with an unbalanced crown. The root plate is lifting on the west side of the base.	Remove. Moderate	GOOD	POOR	LOW	HIGH	10+	U
T 67	Semi-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	2	2 n/a	30	2.5	2	4	Single-stemmed and vertical with an slightly unbalanced crown. A large decay cavity noted at 2m.	Monitor annually. Moderate	GOOD	POOR	LOW	LOW	10+	C 1
T 68	Semi-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	5	5 n/a	29	5	5	5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW	40+	B 1
T 69	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	2	2 n/a	32	3	4	4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW	40+	B 1
T 70	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	11	1	1 n/a	34	5	5#	3	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Minor decay cavities to the stem. Not fully inspected due to basal vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW	40+	B 1

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					Priority	N	W		E						
T 71	Semi-mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6.5	1	1 n/a	23	2.5 3 3		3.5	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Bark wounds due to poor pruning.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1

## Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

### A2.1 Measurements/ Reference Information

A2.1.1 *REF NUMBER*. All items surveyed are allocated a reference number preceded with a letter, identifying the type of vegetation surveyed: T = an individual tree, G = a group of trees or an area of vegetation, W = woodland, H = a hedgerow.

A2.1.2 *SPECIES: COMMON AND BOTANICAL NAME*. The common and botanical names of the species present are noted. If the species is not clear or identifiable, then a general common name and genus will be noted.

A2.1.3 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, over-mature, veteran or dead.

A2.1.4 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured in metres from the stem base to the top of the crown.

A2.1.5 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the height above ground level at which the crown begins.

A2.1.6 *STEM DIAMETER* is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; diameter measurements are taken for each stem. If more than five stems are present, an average stem diameter is taken. If for whatever reason it is not practical to measure multiple-stemmed trees in this way, the diameter is measured close to ground level, just above the root buttress.

A2.1.7 *CROWN SPREAD* is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches to all four cardinal points.

A2.1.8 *HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF LOWEST BRANCH*. The height and direction of the lowest significant branch is noted because of potential issues relating to clearances and the need for tree pruning.

A2.1.9 *NHBC WATER DEMAND*. The water demand of each tree, as listed in NHBC Standards 2010 Chapter 4.2 'Building near trees'. This is included to aid structural engineers, architects and other members of the design team as it determines foundation depth and other considerations with regard to trees.

## **A2.2 Evaluations**

A2.2.1 *PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health and vitality of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

A2.2.2 *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.

A2.2.3 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; Dead, less than 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40 + years. This is an indication of the minimum number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

A2.2.4 *AMENITY VALUE*. A general indication is given in respect to the amenity/landscape value of the tree/group within the surrounding area.

A2.2.5 *PRIORITIES*. A priority rating is given concerning the time periods in which the recommended works should be undertaken. LOW priority works should be undertaken within 12 months of the survey, MOD (moderate) priority works should be undertaken within 6 months and HIGH priority works should be completed as soon as practically possible. If no works are recommended, N/A (not applicable) will be used.

## **A2.3 Retention Categories**

A2.3.1 *A (marked green on the plan) = Trees of high quality.*

These trees are of high quality and value with a good life expectancy (usually with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years).

A2.3.2 *B (marked in blue on the plan) = Trees of moderate quality.*

These trees are of moderate quality and value with a reasonable life expectancy (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years).

A2.3.3 *C (marked in grey on the plan) = Trees of low quality.*

These trees are of low quality and value but which are in adequate condition to remain or are young trees with a stem diameter below 15cm (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years).

A2.3.4 Trees categorised as retention category 'A', 'B' or 'C' are then justified by being further divided into 3 subcategories:

1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities.

2 = Mainly landscape qualities.

3 = Mainly cultural values, including conservation value.

**A2.3.5 U (marked in red on the plan) = Trees usually unsuitable for retention due to poor condition.**

These trees are in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. This may be due to any of the following:

- 1) Failure is likely due to serious, irredeemable, structural defects.
- 2) Removal of other category U trees will render them exposed and unstable.
- 3) They are in serious, overall decline or are dead.
- 4) They are of low quality and suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- 5) Diseases are present which may affect the health of adjacent trees.

These trees should be removed or treated in such a way as to make them safe where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

## Appendix 3: General Guidelines

- A3.1 All tree work should be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 '*Recommendations for tree work*' or other recognised industry practice.
- A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant 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 the guidelines and the terms listed therein.
- A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.
- A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant on a regular basis.

## Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

<b>Arboriculture</b>	The cultivation of trees in order to produce individual specimens of the greatest ornament, for shelter or any primary purpose other than the production of timber or fruit.
<b>Canker</b>	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria affecting the bark.
<b>Co-dominant stem</b>	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
<b>Crown lift</b>	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
<b>Crown reduction</b>	The reduction of a tree's height and spread while preserving its natural shape.
<b>Crown thin</b>	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
<b>Deadwood</b>	Either dead branches, or a procedure involving the removal of dead, dying and diseased branches.
<b>Dieback</b>	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
<b>Epicormic shoots</b>	Small branches that grow in clusters around the base of the stem of a tree or within the crown. This is usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor, although can be a natural growth pattern for some species of tree (eg Lime species).
<b>Included bark</b>	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
<b>Remedial pruning</b>	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.
<b>RPA</b>	Root Protection Area – Theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in BS 5837:2012 ' <i>Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations</i> '.
<b>Topping</b>	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping can cause serious health problems to a tree.

## Appendix 5: Author Qualifications

### Principal Consultant and Managing Director

**Jonathan Cocking** *F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FArborA CBiol MSB. MICFor.* Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. Jonathan has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. He is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

### Technical Coordinator

**Toby Thwaites** *BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture).* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby was promoted to Technical Coordinator and now oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

### Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

**Toby Parsons** *Cert. Arb. (RFS), Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A).* Toby joined JCA after spending 6 years working as a senior climber for various Arboricultural contractors in the East Midlands and the South-West. He has gained the Level 2 Certificate in Arboriculture (RFS) and an Arboricultural Technicians Certificate. Toby is LANTRA certified in Professional Tree Inspection.

**Scott Reid** *ND (Arboriculture and Forestry).* Scott joined JCA after working with other consultancy companies in the south of England. He specialises in trees in relation to development and holds a National Diploma, various NPTC qualifications and is currently studying for his Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture.

**Andrew Bussey.** Andrew joined JCA having spent 12 years working as a tree surgeon for various private companies and a Local Authority. He has various NPTC qualifications, is QTRA qualified and is currently studying for his Arboricultural Technicians Certificate.

**Phil Humeniuk** *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Phil joined JCA having spent 3 years working for various tree surgery companies and as a Tree Officer for a Local Authority. He also has several years experience working as a consultant both for JCA and for another consultancy. Phil obtained his foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire and has various NPTC's and is LANTRA certified in Professional Tree Inspection.

**Emily Wilde** *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Emily joined JCA having previously worked for various private tree surgery and consultancy companies over the past 8 years. She initially obtained a ND in Forestry & Arboriculture, followed by a FdSc in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York. Emily has various NPTC certificates and is QTRA qualified.

**Charles Cocking.** Charles joined JCA in January 2014 as an Apprentice having previously worked for the company on a part time basis during 2013. In between his roles at JCA, Charles will be studying at Askham Bryan College, York, undertaking a two year course in order to obtain a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (*FdSc Arboriculture*).

### Consulting Staff: Ecology

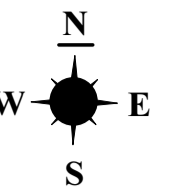
**David Ryder.** David joined JCA as our in-house ecologist. He brings with him over 8 years experience in the field of ecological consultancy. David holds a Natural England Licence to disturb and handle bats and is currently undergoing assessment for Chartered Institute of Ecology & Environmental Management (CIEEM) membership.

**Josie Collier:** *BSc (Hons) Ecology.* Josie joined JCA as part of our expanding ecology department. She brings with her a degree in Ecology and Environmental Biology from the University of Leeds. Josie has gained experience from working with a local authority and is seeking to become a member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM).

### Administrative Staff

**Sue Guest** Administrative Team Leader.  
**Simeon Haigh** *BSc (Hons).* IT Officer.  
**Lorraine Spink** Administrative Assistant.

**Yasmin Shahzad** Administrative Assistant.  
**Catherine Cocking** Accounts Manager.

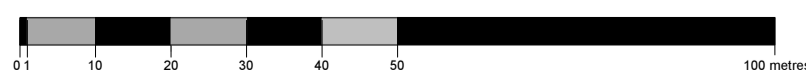


### Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) INDICATES THE LIKELY ROOTING ZONE OF A TREE. THE RPA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF A TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCOACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.



### Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

ADDRESS: Dobroyd Mills, Butt Lane,  
Hepworth, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire.  
JCA REF: 12736/AJB.

SCALE : 1:1000

PAPER SIZE : A2

SURVEYED BY: AJB

DRAWN BY: AJB

APPROVED BY: TT

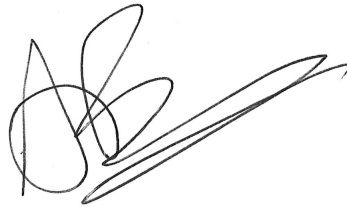
#### BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5 RETENTION CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of these categories are at Appendix 2 of our report. N.B. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.

	CATEGORY A: 'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY B: 'RETENTION DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WHICH COULD BE RETAINED'
	CATEGORY U: 'TREE FOR REMOVAL'
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed



.....  
Andrew Bussey

18<sup>th</sup> May 2016

For and on behalf of *JCA Ltd*

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