



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS5837:2012** at:

***2 Pell Court,
Wooldale,
Holmfirth,
Kirklees,
West Yorkshire,
HD9 1QZ***

Prepared for:
ADP Architects

Date: *April 2021*

Reference: AWA3739



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 Protection of the Retained Trees.....	10
5. Signature.....	11
Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience	13
Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report	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 ADP Architects 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 April 2021.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey and data collection was carried out by Mr Tom Readman Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

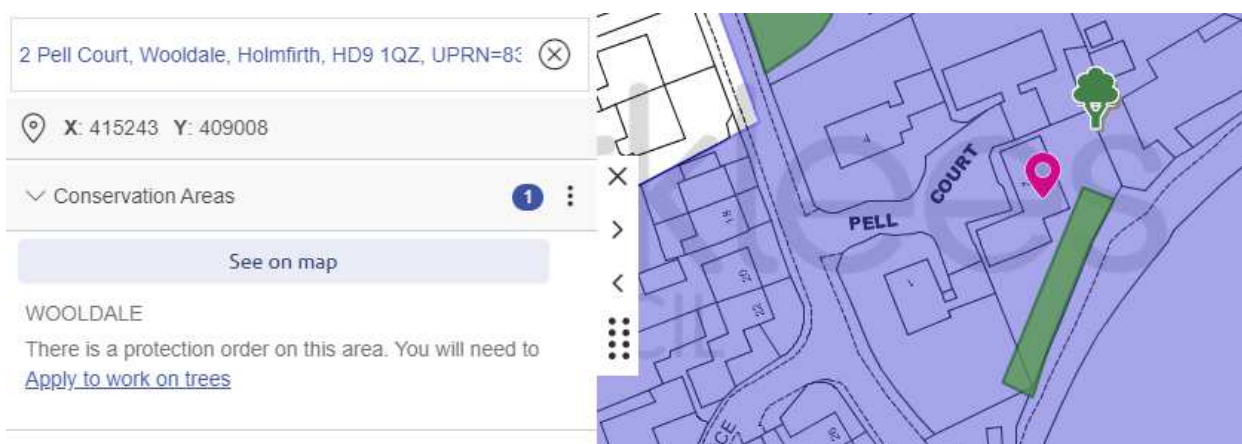
- 2.1.1 2 Pell Court is located in Wooldale, a village in Holmfirth, West Yorkshire.
- 2.1.2 The property is comprised of a detached house, with a garden to the rear. To the north, south and west are neighbouring residential properties, and to the east is a single-track road.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2020):



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 An online search has been carried out with Kirklees Council on 28/04/21 to ascertain whether any trees at the site are located within a Conservation area or are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). The site is situated within the Wooldale Conservation Area, and as such all trees within the site are legally protected. Additionally, a number of trees at the eastern boundary are protected by an area TPO (ID: 05/80/g6). This is highlighted in the image below (Kirklees Council, 2021).



- 3.1.2 Trees situated in the area TPO are T4 to T13. However, it is not clear from the online search if the area TPO applies to all trees covered by the order, or if it only applies to specific trees in the highlighted area.
- 3.1.3 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority must be sought. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.
- 3.1.4 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.5 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 14 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 12 individual trees, one group of trees and one hedge.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 4 trees are retention category 'B', and the remaining 10 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 At the eastern boundary of the garden are Sycamore trees T4, T5, T11, T12 and T13. Of these trees, T5, T11, T12 and T13 are large, mature trees that are significant features in the wider landscape, with good collective amenity value. Of these trees T4, situated at the southernmost corner of the garden, has comparatively lower value, being suppressed by T5 and having developed a leaning and unbalanced form.
- 3.2.4 Several smaller trees and shrubs are situated at the eastern boundary; Cherry Laurel T6, Whitebeam T7 and T9, Cherry T8 and Holly T10. T7 and T9 have previously been crown reduced to clear phone wires to the immediate east of the property, which has resulted in some dense regenerative growth. Additionally, T9 is leaning east toward the phone line and future conflict between the tree and the phone line are foreseeable, limiting the trees long-term prospects. T8 has a tight, included union at approximately 2m, with one stem having a large area of bark damage immediately above the union, with some decay and signs of insect infestation. While not an immediate concern at time of survey, due to strong supporting reaction growth at the edge of the wound, the decay above the union is likely to limit the trees prospects in the longer term.
- 3.2.5 At the front of the property there are two semi-mature, ornamental trees in a shrub bed, Tibetan Cherry T1 and Pear T2. T1 had small foliage and minor dieback in the crown, and minor decay at the base, which suggest more limited long-term value. However, the tree was not noticeably unstable at time of survey. The prospects of T1 may be improved with minor pruning, in addition to improving soil conditions using appropriate fertiliser or mulch.
- 3.2.6 At the western boundary of the rear garden is managed Cypress hedge G3. G3 has limited arboricultural value but does provide reasonable screening between the rear garden and neighbouring property.
- 3.2.7 At the northern section of the garden is a group of Birch trees, G14. These trees are in good condition with reasonable long-term prospects and amenity value within the rear garden, however their value in the wider landscape is more limited due to being screened by adjacent vegetation and existing properties.

- 3.2.8 Trees T7, T8, T9 and T13 are recommended for pruning regardless of development. This includes removing dead wood, pruning to clear phone lines and reducing selective branches to facilitate clearance from the existing property (as detailed in Appendix 4). This pruning work is recommended as part of good arboricultural practice.
- 3.2.9 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.10 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5 has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 3.2.11 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.
- 3.2.12 The RPA for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: 2 Pell Court, as viewed from the south



Photo 2: Decay at the base of T1



Photo 3: The rear garden of 2 Pell Court

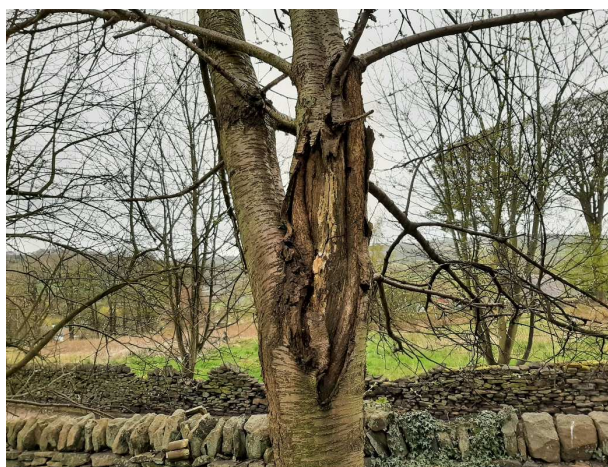


Photo 4: Damage and minor decay on T8

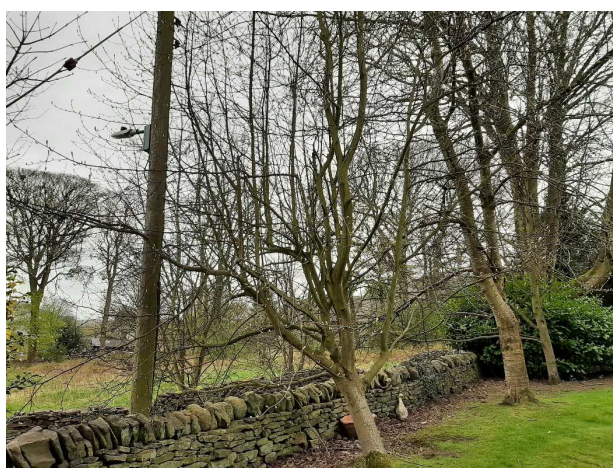


Photo 5: Pruning on T9, which has resulted in dense growth



Photo 6: Sycamores T11 to T13, at the eastern boundary

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to build a single-story extension to the rear of the garden, with associated landscaping.
- 4.1.2 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, no trees will need to be removed to facilitate development.
- 4.2.2 The crowns of T8 and T11 will be lifted and have selective branches crown reduced, to facilitate a 2.5m clearance from the proposed extension (as detailed in Appendix 4). This will only require removal of smaller, third order branches and will not significantly negatively impact to the vitality and amenity value of T8 and T11, provided pruning is undertaken to the appropriate standards.
- 4.2.3 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

- 4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendix 5 and 6, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. The proposed extension encroaches into the edge of the RPA of T11. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. The encroachment is minor, and the detailed RPA for this tree may be an exaggerated representation of the trees actual rooting area. As such, the tree is likely to tolerate the work in the longer-term, provided care is taken during construction.
- 4.3.3 If required, alternative foundations such as mini/micro pile and suspended beam or a cantilevered foundation may be employed, to overcome or minimise any impact of the development on the roots of T11.

- 4.3.4 A new patio is proposed that encroaches into the edge of the RPA of T11, and the edge of the RPA of T9 and T12. The construction of hard surfaces within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method, using a porous surface or membrane underneath the proposed patio, with the patio arranged in a manner that allows water to continue to filter through to the roots of retained trees. As such, the proposed patio will not have any significant negative impacts to the retained trees, if built with care.
- 4.3.5 Retained trees will cast a shadow on the proposed extension. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the existing property is in the shade of these trees, and this did not appear to have caused significant conflict at time of survey.
- 4.3.6 The minor pruning to facilitate a 2.5m clearance during development will avoid significant future conflicts between the trees and the new development. In the long-term future, occasional minor pruning will help maintain suitable clearance from the proposed extension. This would only require the pruning of minor, third-order branches and will be readily tolerated, provided pruning is to appropriate standards.
- 4.3.7 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 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 4.4.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.
- 4.4.2 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, ACIEEM.

30th April 2021

**AWA Tree Consultants Limited
Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN**

www.awatrees.com



Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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

Adam is the company Director and Principle Consultant. He has a mix of the highest level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years, and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing developments and infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the Crown Court.

Mr James Brown BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra)

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Forester's Student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters. James previously worked in Europe's largest tree nursery and has experience of Local Authority tree officer work. His main work consists of tree surveys for development projects and preparing Tree Protection Schemes to BS 5837:2012.

Dr Felicity Stout Ph.D, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed (Forestry), TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced Social Forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and has published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject.

Mr Tom Readman Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA

Tom joined AWA from his previous role as a tree risk surveyor with Harrogate Borough Council, where he undertook tree risk surveys at a range of sites and prescribed suitable works. Tom also has extensive previous experience as a climbing arborist. Tom achieved at Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture and is now completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects to BS 5837:2012.

Mr James Godfrey Cert Arb L3, Level 4 Forestry and Arboriculture, TechArborA

James has extensive arboricultural experience working as a team leader in both the public and private sector. Achieving a Distinction Star in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture allowed James to utilise this knowledge in order to inform the maintenance and wellbeing of trees across the UK over the course of his career. During his time at Darlington Borough Council, James was responsible for on-site assessment and advising of remedial works for council owned trees. Currently, James is completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management, while working at AWA.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

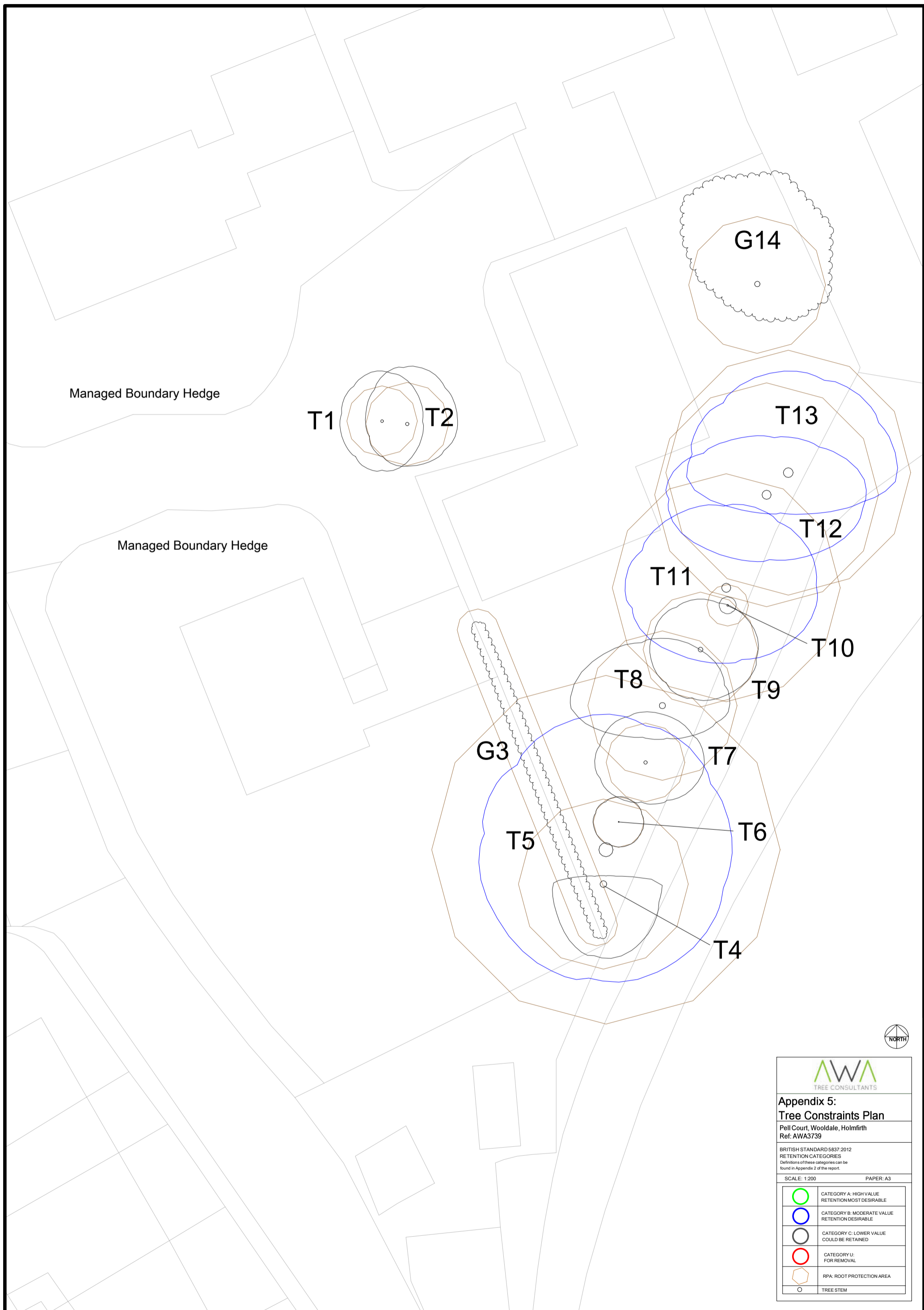
Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value			Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Tibetan Cherry	<i>Prunus serrula</i>	Semi-mature	5.5	2	130, 100	No	1.5	3	2.5	3	2.5	Girdling root, Decay at north aspect	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Tight union, Bark death or necrosis above decay	Small foliage, Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Crossing branches, Hanging branch in centre of crown	Situated in shrub bed. No movement at base when pushed, and full canopy. Limited long term value, could be retained with minor pruning	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T2	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5.5	1	200	No	1.5	3.5	3	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Old pruning wounds	In shrub bed	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G3	Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i>	Semi-mature	4	10	100 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Managed boundary hedge, topped at 4m. Occasional self-set shrub				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	14	1	410	No	2	0.5	3.5	4.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean south, Epicormic growths east aspect, Ivy covered	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood in central crown	Tree not yet in flush, but buds appeared viable	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T5	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	23	1	840	No	3	8	7.5	8	7.5	Girdling root north aspect, Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Well developed crown, Overhanging adjacent land, Minor deadwood	Situated on slight banking. Tyre swing and string around large branch, rubbing on bark. Large incremental growth strips	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T6	Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Semi-mature	3	6	50 avg	Yes	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Tight union with partially included bark	Normal	Dense foliage prevented detailed measurements	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T7	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	7	1	190	No	1	3	3.5	2.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Old pruning wounds, Overhanging adjacent land	Previously reduced from phone line to east, but now touching phone line	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Crown reduce at east aspect to clear phone line by 1.5m, regardless of development
T8	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	13	1	360	No	2.5	4	4	2	5.5	Exposed roots, Mower damage	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark	Minor deadwood, Overhanging adjacent land	Bark damage at western aspect with minor decay and insect holes. Robust reaction growth but medium-term concern	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Remove deadwood, Crown reduce at east aspect to clear phone line by 1.5m, regardless of development. Crown reduce at north aspect to facilitate 2.5m clearance of development
T9	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	7	5	150, 140, 120, 110, 90	No	1	3	3.5	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Significant lean east at base, Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Overhanging adjacent land, Slightly unbalanced, Old pruning wounds, Dense reaction growth from previous pruning	Previously reduced from phone line to east, but now touching phone line. Lean and location reduce long-term prospects	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Crown reduce at east aspect to clear phone line by 1.5m, regardless of development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T10	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Young	2	1	100	No	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	50% dead / absent	Topped and side branches removed at 2m. Remaining crown is regenerative growth	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T11	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	1	550	No	4.5	5	5.5	4.5	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Tight union, Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood, Overhanging adjacent land	Minor epicormic at eastern aspect. Lower crown previously pruned from phone line	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Reduce and lift crown at western aspect to clear proposed extension by 2.5m, to facilitate development
T12	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	1	540	No	5	3.5	6	4	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, at base, Vertical, at 2m, Twin stemmed at 3m, Tight union with partially included bark, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Minor deadwood north aspect	Robust reaction growth at tight union	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T13	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	1	590	No	4.5	6	6.5	2.5	6	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Slightly unbalanced, Overhanging adjacent land, Minor deadwood	Situated on slight banking. Limited reaction at tight union. Lower crown previously pruned from phone line	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	Reduce crown at western aspect to clear building by 2.5m, regardless of development

TREE DATA

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G14	Birch	<i>Betula pubescens</i>	Early-mature	11	3	250 avg	No	3	See Plan				Situated to rear of property. Some exposed roots and one leaning stem. Largest stem, closest to development, with individually plotted Root Protection Area				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required



Managed Boundary Hedge

Managed Boundary Hedge

T1

T2

G14

T13

T12

T11

T10

T8

T9

G3

T7

T5

T6

T4



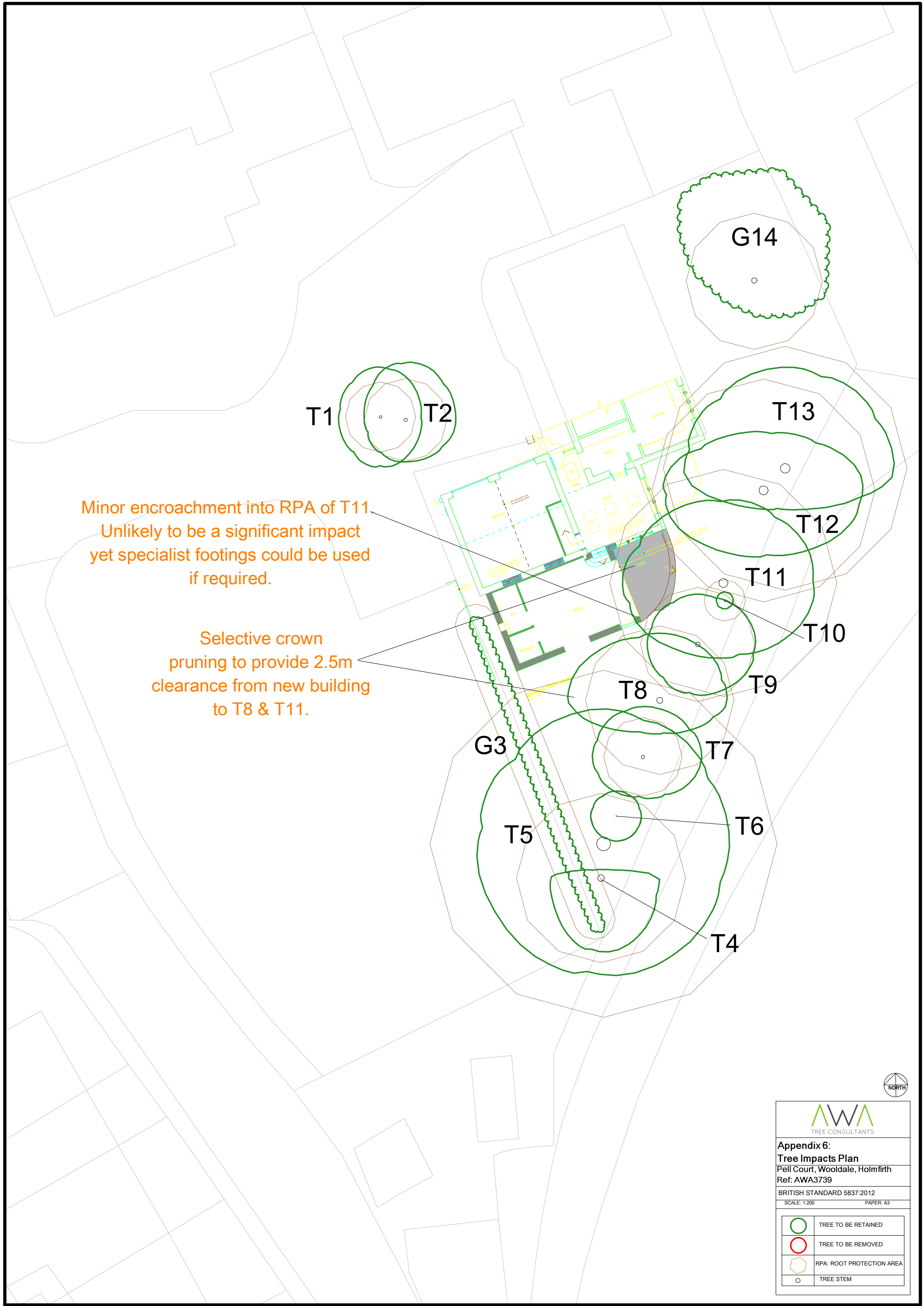
Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan
 Pell Court, Wooldale, Holmfirth
 Ref: AWA3739

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

SCALE: 1:200


PAPER: A3

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







Minor encroachment into RPA of T11.
 Unlikely to be a significant impact
 yet specialist footings could be used
 if required.

Selective crown
 pruning to provide 2.5m
 clearance from new building
 to T8 & T11.


AWA
 TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan
 Pell Court, Wooldale, Holmfirth
 Ref: AWA3739
 BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
 SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

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