TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS5837:2012** at:

Land at:

Lady Ann Road,
Batley,
West Yorkshire
WF17

Prepared for:
D. Noble Ltd

Date: *December 2022*

Reference: *AWA5179*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We have been instructed by D. Noble Ltd 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 March 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 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 Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principle and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey and data collection were carried out by Mr Tom Readman, FdSc Arboriculture, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Validator, 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 The site is located in Batley, a market and mill town in West Yorkshire.

2.1.2 The site is a large, open field situated on Lady Ann Road, and is predominantly comprised of rough grass and dense brambles with occasional trees and groups of trees. Howley Beck extends along the eastern boundary of the site. To the north-east of the site is Lady Ann Business Park. The site is overlooked by residential dwellings from the east, south and west.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the image below (Google Earth, 2020):

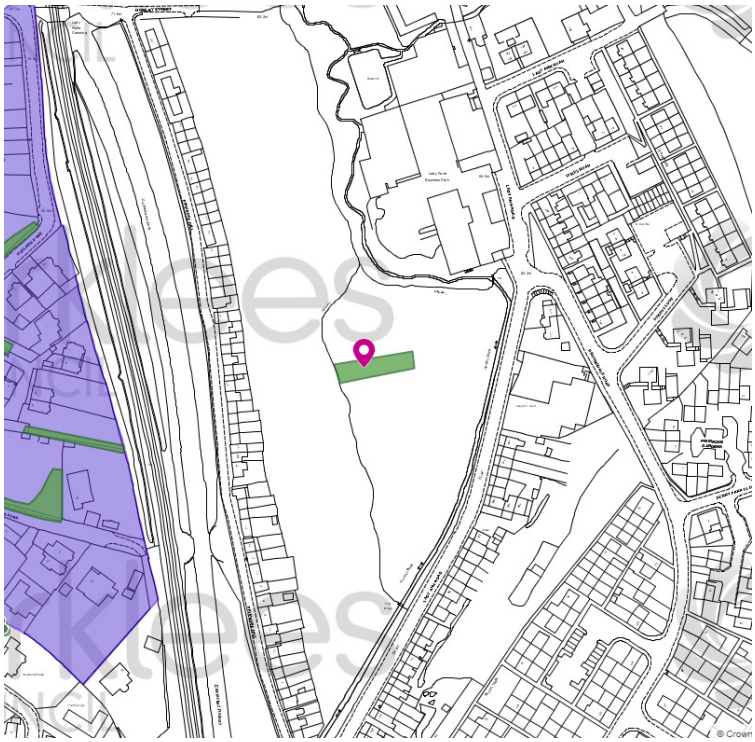
3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 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 has been carried out with Kirklees Council on 08/12/22 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 not situated within a conservation area, however a number of trees within the site are protected by a group TPO.

3.1.3 Based on the position of the TPO, trees T29 to T35 are legally protected by a TPO. The TPO on site is highlighted on the image below (Kirklees Council, 2021)



3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for

the removal of deadwood.

3.1.5 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

3.1.6 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3.1.7 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 72 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 60 individual trees and 12 groups of trees, shrubs or hedges.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 7 trees are retention category 'U', 5 trees are retention category 'B', and the remaining 60 trees and groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

3.2.3 Tree cover consists mainly of self-set trees that have established while the site has been unused, typically establishing individually but occasionally in larger groups. The majority of these trees and groups are naturalised pioneer species, that will have established while the site has not regularly been used or managed. There are occasional larger and more significant mature trees situated throughout the site, a number of which appear to have been planted as part of a previous landscaping scheme. A small number of ornamental street or garden trees are also established at the site.

3.2.4 Large sections of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, being comprised of rough grass and dense bramble.

3.2.5 Species diversity is reasonable. The dominant species is Sycamore, with several Ash and Willow, and a large group of Hawthorn situated in the northern section of the site. Occasional other species are located infrequently throughout the site, including Apple, Birch, Blackthorn, Cherry, Cypress, Laburnum, Lime, Pine, Plum and Whitebeam.

3.2.6 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees.

3.2.7 The most significant trees on site are trees T29 to T35, a linear group of mature Sycamore and Ash situated in the centre of the site. Collectively, these trees are a prominent landscape feature, that typically have good long-term value and collective amenity value. Of these trees, T32 and T35 have defects that may limit long-term value.

3.2.8 T32 has a large, open cavity (2m long, and 200mm wide) at the eastern aspect of its stem, approximately 3m from ground level. There is evidence of strengthening reaction growth at the edges of the cavity, indicating the tree has at least partially adapted to it; however, the defect may limit the long-term prospects of the tree. Further detailed decay detection could assess the extent of decay.

3.2.9 Ash T35 has bark wounds at the base of the stem, and 1m from ground level, at the west aspect. Desiccated fungal brackets were present on both bark wounds at time of survey, with surface wood being slightly decayed and with evidence of wood-boring insect activity. The damage appeared localised, with some evidence of reactive growth. However, as the stem leans slightly east, with a slightly unbalanced crown, decay on the western aspect of the stem has the potential to limit long-term value, particularly if the tree is affected by Ash dieback and its capacity to reinforce structural weaknesses is diminished.

3.2.10 Other significant trees include Ash T2 and T5, both being large, mature and relatively prominent features at the site. T2 is located at the northern boundary, close to a public footpath, while T5 is located in the centre of the northern section of the site, and is prominent among the smaller, nearby trees and groups. Both trees appeared to be in good vitality at time of survey, and should have reasonable long-term prospects.

3.2.11 The final large, significant tree on site is Ash T7, adjacent to T5. T7 is a heavily unbalanced tree, with the entirety of its south-western crown comprised of short epicormic growth. As T7 is not suppressed by other trees or buildings it is likely that a section of T7 has failed previously, while current growth habits suggest the tree is experiencing some physiological stress. This suggests T7 has a more limited long-term value.

3.2.12 The majority of trees on site are self-set Sycamore, Ash and Willow trees. These trees are low value, with long-term prospects limited by common defects, in particular tight unions with partially included bark, and squirrel damage, while the Ash specifically will be affected by Ash dieback disease, which is established on site.

3.2.13 Some of the Ash trees on site show symptoms consistent with Chalara of Ash dieback disease, with T27 having died at least partially as a result of

infection. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.

3.2.14 There are a number of ornamental garden and street trees situated throughout the site, in particular at the east and west boundary. While providing some minor arboricultural interest, the trees are otherwise of low value, with somewhat limited long-term prospects.

3.2.15 A number of trees are groups are situated at the western boundary of the site, both within the curtilage of the site and in adjacent gardens. These trees are typically of low arboricultural value with only occasional moderate value trees, including T59 and T61. However, trees located at the western boundary collectively provide reasonable screening value for the adjacent residential properties.

3.2.16 At the eastern boundary, on the banking of the beck that extends through the site, are a number of trees and groups that provide reasonable screening for the site. Of these, Sycamore group G16 is considered of more moderate value, providing good screening for the adjacent business park. The remaining trees and groups are typically small and sparse, so have more limited screening value.

3.2.17 T1, T27, T46, T49, T55, T70 and T71 require removal regardless of development. Of these trees, T1, T27 and T46 are dead, T49 and T55 have defects that significantly limit long-term value, and T70 and T71 are situated in the retaining wall at the eastern boundary of the site and their long-term retention may have significant negative structural implications (as detailed in Appendix 4).

3.2.18 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.

3.2.19 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.

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

potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs

Photo 1: The site, as viewed from Lady Ann Road at the east boundary

Photo 2: T29 to T35, prominent trees on site

Photo 3: Cavity on T32

Photo 4: Bark damage and fungal bracket (circled red) on T35

Photo 5: G16, at the eastern boundary

Photo 6: T47, a multi-stemmed Sycamore, is typical of the self-set trees found on site

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new residential development with associated access, landscaping and facilities. 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, the removal of 41 trees and 6 tree groups will be required as they are situated in the footprint of the structure or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that are required to be removed to facilitate development are T2, T3, T5, G6, T7, G8, T9, T10, T11, T12, G13, T14, T15 T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26, T28, T36, G37, T38, T39, T40, T41, T42, G43, T44, T45, T47, T48, T50, T51, T52, T53, T55, G56, T58 and T69.

4.2.3 The trees and groups to be removed are retention category 'C'. Of these trees, T2, T5 and T7 have more moderate amenity value, being larger and more established. T2, T5 and T7 are Ash trees, and their long-term prospects are likely to be limited by Ash dieback, which is prevalent on site. Additionally, T7 has notable defects that limits its prospects. As such, while the removal of these trees will have a negative short-term impact, in the long-term the impact will be more limited.

4.2.4 The remaining retention category 'C' trees and groups to be removed are lower value trees, typically with defects that limit long-term prospects. Individual trees will have negligible arboricultural value, however, due to the number of trees to be removed this will have a moderate short term negative arboricultural impact.

4.2.5 Group G4 will be partially removed to facilitate development. Individual trees within G4 have negligible arboricultural value, and G4 will retain its collective screening value following tree work. As such, proposed works to G4 will have a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.2.6 The retention of the trees at the eastern boundary, and mature trees in the centre of the site, will help minimise the loss of visual amenity from the surrounding areas. The trees selected for retention will provide an important

element of green infrastructure, provide visual amenity and complement the new development.

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.

4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. New footpaths are proposed within the RPA of T30, T32, T33, T34 and T35. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. Encroachment into the RPA of these trees is limited to the outer edges. This encroachment is minimal and as such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained tree should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.

4.3.3 New boundary fencing is proposed within the RPA of retained trees. The encroachment into the trees' RPA should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided care is taken during the construction to avoid root damage, including the use of posts and panels or pile and beam type footings as opposed to strip footings.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

4.4.1 The development of the site has the potential to incorporate a number of landscaped areas and new habitats. 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. The protective fencing for this site should be located to protect the RPAs of the retained trees as detailed on the attached Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

4.5.2 The final fencing position should be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works. The protective fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, it is suggested (if acceptable by the LPA) an adequate level of protection for the trees could be provided by 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet.

4.5.3 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction

Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed with the CEZ. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.

4.5.4 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement with Tree Protection Plan, can be provided. This will detail how the trees will be protected during the development phase, indicating the precise location of protective barriers to be erected to form a CEZ around the retained trees. It will detail the extent and type of ground protection, and any additional physical measures that will be needed to be installed to safeguard vulnerable sections of trees and their RPAs where construction activity cannot be fully or permanently excluded, including a timetable indicating when and how specific works adjacent to trees will be carried out.

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.*

8th December 2022

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Appendices

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 joined AWA in 2016, after previously working 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 *FdSc Arboriculture, TechArborA, Valid Tree Risk-Benefit Validator*
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 a Distinction in the Foundation Degree in Arboriculture, while working at AWA, and has previously achieved Distinction Star, and was recognised as the student of the year, in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture. Tom's work focuses on tree risk surveys and accurate tree data collection for development projects to BS 5837:2012

Mr James Godfrey *BA (Hons), 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.

Mr Joe Thomas, *MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA*
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 in 2022 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.

Mr James Boyle, *HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA*
Jim joined AWA in 2022, 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 several professional and practical NPTC qualifications in 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.

Miss Lucy Garbutt, *MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM membership*
Lucy recently 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 moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species' surveys with a large environmental consulting company. This included surveys of bats, reptiles, and dormice.

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 black 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 DATA

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	***Common Name***	***Latin Name***	***Maturity***	***Height (m)***	***Stems***	***Stem Diameter (mm)***	***Estimated***	***Ave Height***	***N***	***E***	***S***	***W***	***Roots***	***Stem***	***Crown***	***Comments***	***Physiological***	***Structural***	***Life Expectancy***	***Amenity***	***Category***	***Works***
T1	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Dead	7	1	250	Yes	2.5	4	0.5	3	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed at base, Slight lean, Ivy covered	All dead / absent	Access prevented detailed inspection	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	**U**	Removal required regardless of development
T2	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Early-mature	15	2	650, 200	Yes	3	6	6	6.5	6	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Significant lean, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Ivy prevented detailed inspection . Smaller stem with significant lean south, main stem is vertical	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T3	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Early-mature	7.5	8	150 avg	Yes	2.5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Ivy covered, Tight union with partially included bark, Crossing stems	Minor deadwood	Dense, shrubby understory	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G4	Hawthorn, Ash	*Crataegus sp., Fraxinus sp.*	Semi-mature	7.5	10+	150 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Dense group of shrubby, often multi-stem trees alongisde beck, with desire line through middle. Dense bramble understory in places. Predominantly Hawthorn with only occasional Ash. Occasional dead stem				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Partial removal required to facilitate development
T5	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	15	2	660, 500	No	2	7.5	7	8	6.5		Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Ivy covered, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. South stem leaning on old wall, causing minor bark damage. Hawthorn understory	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	***Common Name***	***Latin Name***	***Maturity***	***Height (m)***	***Stems***	***Stem Diameter (mm)***	***Estimated***	***Ave Height***	***N***	***E***	***S***	***W***	***Roots***	***Stem***	***Crown***	***Comments***	***Physiological***	***Structural***	***Life Expectancy***	***Amenity***	***Category***	***Works***
G6	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	7	7	150 avg	Yes	1.5	See Plan				Linear group of self-set Ash, suppressed by T7. Occasional Hawthorn understory				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T7	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	15	1	850	Yes	1.5	8.5	6	7	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Dense epicormic at western aspect, suspected previous stem loss. Waterlogged soil close to base	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G8	Ash, Hawthorn, Sycamore	*Fraxinus sp., Crataegus sp., Acer sp.*	Semi-mature	14	10+	150 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Access prevented detailed inspection. On banking. Sycamore trees with dense ivy, with epicormic growth. Trees close to boundary have some screening value				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T9	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	8	10+	80 avg	Yes	0.5	5	3	3.5	4.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Significant lean, Tight union, Failed stems, Tears	Minor deadwood	Failed stem at eastern aspect, which has re-rooted with new growth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T10	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	8.5	10+	150 avg	Yes	0.5	6.5	7.5	1	7.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Ivy covered, Tight union with partially included bark	Unbalanced	Ivy and access prevented detailed inspection. Appears to be in seasonally waterlogged dip	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T11	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	8.5	6	200 avg	Yes	0.5	1.5	7.5	7.5	6	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Slight lean south east, Failed stems, Tight union with partially included bark	Unbalanced	Failed stems, re-rooted with new growth. Appears to be in seasonally waterlogged dip	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T12	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	12	3	250, 220, 210	No	1	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark	No visual defects	Long sections of including bark, limiting long-term value	Good	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G13	Sycamore, Willow	*Acer sp., Salix sp.*	Semi-mature	12	10+	150 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Access prevented detailed inspection. On banking. Sparse group of vegetation at boundary, occasionally extending into site				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T14	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	11	1	240	No	1	3	3	1	3	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed at base, Vertical, Twin stemmed at 2m, Tight union with partially included bark	No visual defects	In banking of beck	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T15	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	4	170, 140, 140, 120	No	2	0.5	2.5	3.5	3		Twin stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark	Crossing branches, Minor deadwood	In banking of beck	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G16	Sycamore, Elm, Hawthorn	*Acer sp., Ulmus sp., Crataegus sp.*	Early-mature	14	10+	250 avg	Yes	1	See Plan				Access prevented detailed inspection. Predominantly Sycamore group with occasional Elm, and Hawthorn understory, on opposite site of beck. Mostly multi-stemmed trees, with a number of tight unions. Effective screening for building				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T17	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Young	7	1	100	Yes	2	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	No visual defects	Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T18	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	14	5	300, 250, 200, 200, 150	Yes	3	4	5	5	5	Limited access around base, Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Stubs, Tight union, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	Overhanging into the site	Access prevented detailed inspection. Situated on opposite banking	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T19	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Early-mature	7	1	200	Yes	2.5	0.5	0.5	1	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Minor deadwood	Access prevented detailed inspection. Situated on opposite banking	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T20	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	7	5	130, 130, 110, 90, 70	No	1	2	2	2	2	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark	Crossing branches, Minor deadwood	On banking of beck	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T21	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9.5	7	150 avg	Yes	2	3.5	3	3.5	3	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union with partially included bark	Crossing branches	Situated on banking	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T22	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	9	5	180, 140, 130, 130, 80	No	1	2	2.5	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark, Crossing stems	No visual defects		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T23	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	8	2	110, 110	No	1	3	2.5	0.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark	Suppressed		Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T24	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	8	10+	100 avg	Yes	0.5	5	5	4.5	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Significant lean, Tight union with partially included bark, Crossing stems	Minor deadwood	Reaction growth on stem, caused by infection/infestation or disorder	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T25	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	7.5	3	110, 100, 60	No	1	3	2.5	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, at base, Multiple stemmed, Vertical, at 0.5m	Minor dieback	Ash dieback symptoms	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T26	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	8.5	2	150, 140	No	1	3	3	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Bark damage	Minor dieback	Bark damage caused by minor vandalism	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T27	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Young	7	1	100	No	1	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	All dead / absent	Died as a result of Ash dieback. Old, characteristic lesions	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	**U**	Removal required regardless of development
T28	Plum	*Prunus sp.*	Semi-mature	8	1	180	No	1	4	3.5	3.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Tight union	Minor deadwood	Situated on slight banking. Gummosis on stem	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T29	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	17	1	670	No	3	7	5	8	8	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood, Stubs	Situated on banking. Very minor epicormic at base	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T30	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	870	No	3	8.5	4.5	9.5	5.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 3m, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Situated on banking. Minor bark damage at northern aspect	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T31	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	480	No	3	6	2	5	4	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood	Situated on banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T32	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	23	1	690	No	3	8.5	2	9.5	4	Exposed roots, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical, Major cavity, Major decay	Snapped /hanging branches	Situated on banking. Cavity at east aspect, 2m long and 200mm wide, starting at 3m. Strong reaction growth at edges of cavity, may not be suitable for retention if developed	Fair	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T33	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	23	1	780	No	3	7.5	3	9	5.5	Exposed roots, Soil erosion	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Moderate deadwood at west aspect	Situated on banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required
T34	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	23	1	760	No	3.5	6.5	4	8	2.5	Exposed roots, Soil erosion	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Minor deadwood	Situated on banking. Chestnut scale on lower branches	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**B**	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T35	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	22	1	720	No	2	7	7	9	2	Exposed roots, Soil erosion, Fungus, Decay	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Bark damage at 1m, western aspect, with reasonable reaction, Minor decay, Decay fungi	Suppressed, Unbalanced	Situated on banking. Minor decay at base, west aspect, with a fungal bracket that is most likely saprophytic. Bark damage with minor decay and shot holes. Short annual growth	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
T36	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	10	10+	100 avg	Yes	0.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Tight union with partially included bark	No visual defects	Squirrel damage at western aspect	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
G37	Sycamore, Apple	*Acer sp., Malus sp.*	Semi-mature	11	10+	200 avg	Yes	1	See Plan				4 multi-stemmed Sycamores and one Apple. Sycamores have a number of tight unions with partially included bark. Access prevented detailed inspection of Apple, as in dense brambles				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T38	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	6	4	170, 130, 100, 100	No	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Tight union with partially included bark, Cup-like union collecting dirt/water	No visual defects	Situated on banking. Minor bark split on one stem	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T39	Fir	*Abies sp.*	Semi-mature	6	1	80	No	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical	No visual defects		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T40	Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	11	1	180	No	3	2.5	2	2	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Small / sparse	Dense bramble prevented detailed inspection of roots	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T41	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	3	2	80, 80	Yes	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 1m, Vertical	No visual defects	Weeping variety, foliage prevented detailed measurements	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T42	Birch	*Betula pubescens*	Semi-mature	11	1	220	No	4	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds		Green waste piled at base	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G43	Cypress	*Cupressus sp.*	Semi-mature	2.5	6	100 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Managed Cypress hedge, at boundary				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T44	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Young	5	1	80	No	2.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Stubs, Bark damage	No visual defects	Previously topped. One live shoot, stubs from previous topping decayed	Poor	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T45	Cypress	*Cupressus sp.*	Semi-mature	4.5	3	80, 60, 50	Yes	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Slight lean, Tight union	Minor deadwood	Close to boundary fence. Stems held together with string, unclear if tree has already failed	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T46	Elder	*Sambucus nigra*	Dead	3.5	2	80, 80	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical	All dead / absent, Major dieback	Access prevented detailed inspection	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	**U**	Removal required regardless of development
T47	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	13	8	150 avg	Yes	0.5	5.5	5.5	6	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Failed stems, Minor cavities, Minor decay, Tight union with partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Failed stem east aspect, which has re-rooted with new growth. Minor squirrel damage	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T48	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	12	6	200 avg	Yes	2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical	Minor deadwood	Situated on banking. Squirrel damage on west stem aspect	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T49	Laburnum	*Laburnum anagyroides*	Early-mature	8	2	230, 140	No	2	4.5	3.5	2.5	2	Exposed roots, Soil erosion	Twin stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Bark damage, Minor decay	No visual defects	Situated on banking. Bark damage north and west stem aspect. Small stem leaning south-east	Fair	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**U**	Removal required regardless of development

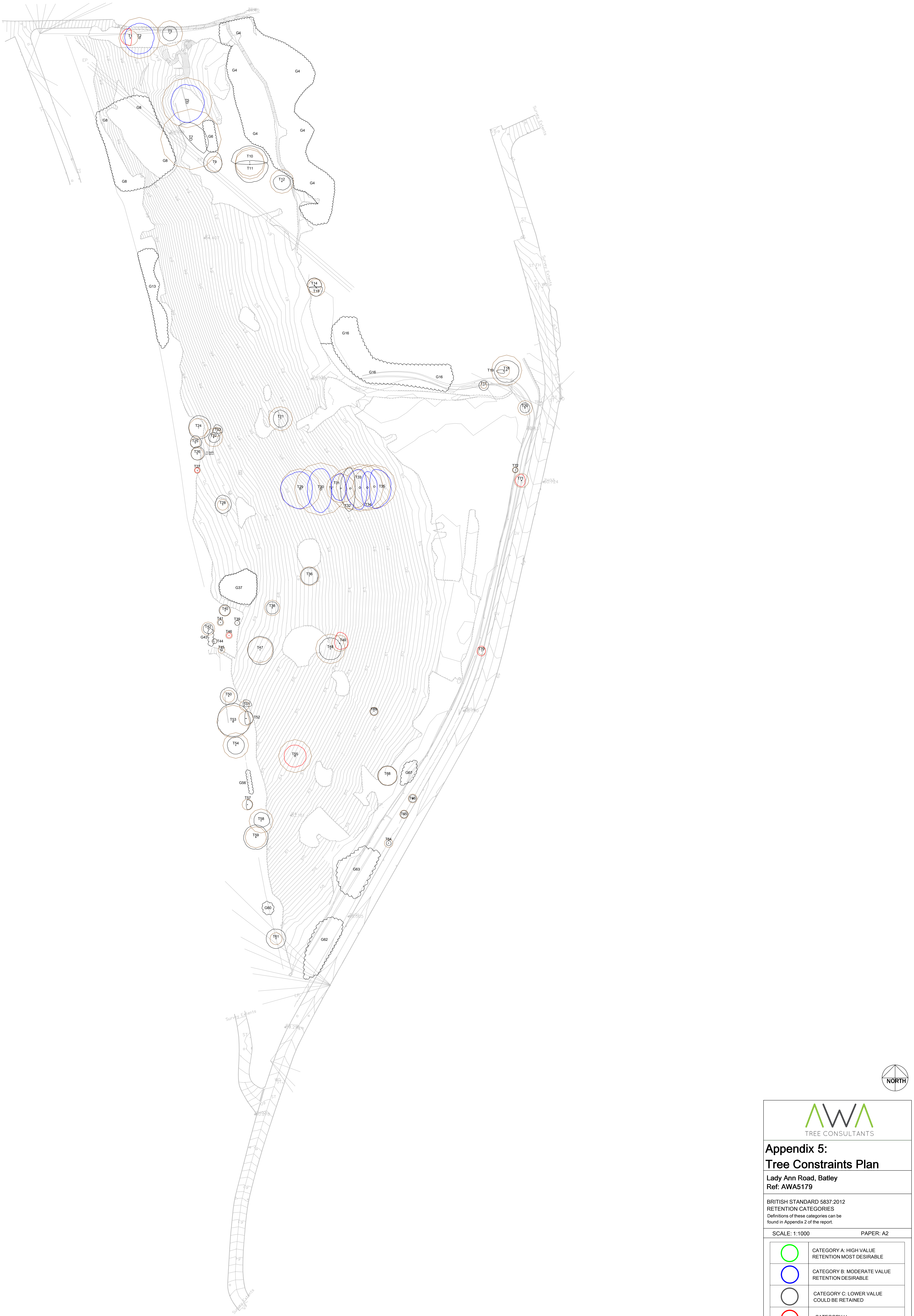
	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T50	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	7	1	200	No	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean becoming Vertical	No visual defects	Leaning east, which becomes corrected	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T51	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	6	1	160	No	2	2.5	3	0.5	0.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 2m, Vertical	Suppressed	High understory prevented detailed inspection of roots	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T52	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	6	2	190, 150	No	2	3	3	2.5	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 1m, Slight lean east	Suppressed		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T53	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	8	2	450, 300	Yes	1	7.5	7	6	6.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Multiple stemmed at 2m, Vertical, Tears, Tight union with partially included bark	Overhanging adjacent land	Brambles prevented detailed inspection. Near boundary wall and fence	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T54	Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*	Early-mature	8.5	8	150 avg	Yes	1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Soil compaction	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Slight lean, Tight union with partially included bark, Crossing stems	Overhanging adjacent land	Dumped building materials causing compaction. Occasional stub for fence and garden clearance	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T55	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Mature	6	2	390, 380	No	1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Bark damage, Tight union with partially included bark	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Fungal bracket	Extensive bark damage at west aspect. Multiple shed minor branches. Strong incremental growth, but still has limited long-term value	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	**U**	Removal required regardless of development
G56	Cypress	*Cupressus sp.*	Semi-mature	8	10+	150 avg	Yes	0.5	See Plan				Unmanaged Cypress hedge. Leaning, failed stem at southern aspect of group				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T57	Apple	*Malus sp.*	Semi-mature	5	4	100, 100, 100, 50	Yes	1.5	2	2	2	0.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical	Overhanging into the site	Access prevented detailed inspection. Inside garden, surrounded by structures	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T58	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	8.5	7	150 avg	Yes	0.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	3	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Failed stems, Crossing stems	Crossing branches	Failed stems, re-rooted with new growth	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T59	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	12	1	350	Yes	2	5	5	5	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Multiple stemmed at 3m, Tight union	No visual defects	Access prevented detailed inspection. Topped at 3m, crown is regenerative growth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G60	Holly, Laburnum, Privet	*Ilex sp., Laburnum sp., Ligustrum sp.*	Semi-mature	7	10+	100 avg	Yes	2	See Plan				Access prevented detailed inspection. Mostly shrubby group at end of adjacent garden. One stem from the Laburnum has historically failed into site, and one remaining stem is dead. Holly and other shrubs in good condition				Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T61	Pine	*Picea abies*	Semi-mature	8	1	200	Yes	2.5	4	4	4	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical	Overhanging into the site	In adjacent garden. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	**C**	No works required
G62	Alder, Ash, Birch, Laurel, Lime	*Alnus sp., Fraxinus sp., Betula sp., Prunus sp., Tilia sp.*	Semi-mature	11	10+	200 avg	Yes	1	See Plan				Access prevented detailed inspection. Mostly self-set trees on banking of beck, between the beck and the road				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
G63	Alder, Cypress, Lime, Willow	*Alnus sp., Cupressus sp., Tilia sp., Salix sp.*	Semi-mature	11	10+	250 avg	Yes	2	See Plan				Access prevented detailed inspection. Mostly self-set trees on banking of beck, between the beck and the road. Willow stem has failed across beck, and has likely re-rooted within site. Lime heavily lifted over the pavement, with large stubs. Alder with extensive bark damage so has more limited long-term value				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T64	Whitebeam	*Sorbus intermedia*	Semi-mature	5	2	100, 100	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark	Tears	Top of banking. Access prevented detailed measurements	Good	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T65	Lime	*Tilia x europaea*	Semi-mature	5.5	8	50 avg	Yes	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Minor decay	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Regenerative growth old, decayed stump	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T66	Whitebeam	*Sorbus intermedia*	Semi-mature	5	3	100, 100, 50	Yes	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Slight lean, Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Vertical	Tears, Minor deadwood	Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
G67	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	5.5	10+	70 avg	Yes	1	See Plan				Young Willow stems, close to beck banking				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T68	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Early-mature	8.5	10+	100 avg	Yes	1	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base, Multiple stemmed at 1m, Vertical, Tight union with partially included bark, Crossing stems	Crossing branches		Good	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required
T69	Apple	*Malus sp.*	Semi-mature	4	2	100, 100	Yes	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 1m, Significant lean north-east	Crossing branches		Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	Removal required to facilitate development
T70	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	6	2	100, 80	No	2	2	1.5	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed at base, Twin stemmed at 1m	No visual defects	Growing in retaining wall. Not suitable for long-term retention	Fair	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	**U**	Removal required regardless of development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Ave Height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T71	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	7	4	150, 150, 100, 50	Yes	1	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Epicormic growths, Stubs, Tight union with partially included bark	No visual defects	Growing in retaining wall. Not suitable for long-term retention	Good	Fair	<10 yrs	Low	**U**	Removal required regardless of development
T72	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Young	8	1	100	Yes	0.5	1	1	1	1	Soil erosion, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Twin stemmed at 2m	No visual defects	In banking of beck	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	**C**	No works required



AWA
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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Lady Ann Road, Batley
Ref: AWA5179

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

SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A2

(green circle)	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
(blue circle)	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
(grey circle)	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
(red circle)	CATEGORY U: FOR REMOVAL
(brown polygon)	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
○	TREE STEM

NORTH

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Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Lady Ann Road, Batley
Ref: AWA5179

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A2

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