

**ARBORICULTURAL SAFETY
SURVEY**

at:

**7 Greendale Court
Honley
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD9 6JW**

Client:

Adele Graham

Client Address:

7 Greendale Court
Honley
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD9 6JW

JCA Ref:

19309/DK



JCA Limited

Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This report details the findings of an expert arboricultural safety survey and risk assessment of an individual tree at **7 Greendale Court, Honley, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD9 6JW**.
- 1.1.2 This report details the relevant arboricultural information which is required to inform the owners of the condition of their tree and provides specific management actions that, once undertaken, demonstrate that a duty of care has been taken with regards to tree management.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Ltd are instructed by **Adele Graham** of **7 Greendale Court, Honley, Huddersfield** to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.2.2 For this purpose, we have drawn a plan of the site showing the tree in relation to its surroundings. The tree location is indicative however and this plan should not be scaled from.

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 This report, and any recommendations made is compiled in accordance with current industry standards and best arboricultural practice.
- 1.3.2 The tree has been inspected in order to assess and, if necessary, reduce its potential risk of harm.

1.4 Survey Details

- 1.4.1 The survey was conducted during October 2022 by **Dan Kemp FdSc** (*Arboriculture*).
- 1.4.2 Inspection was made visually from the decking in the rear garden of the property and from Sentry (the road to the north-west side of the tree), in order to assess the tree's condition and potential to cause harm. Where necessary, management recommendations have been made. This may include tree removal, pruning, future monitoring or the need for a further detailed inspection, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys.
- 1.4.3 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible measurements were estimated.

2. Explanation of Tree Descriptions

2.1 Measurements

- 2.1.1 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured from the stem base to the top of the canopy.
- 2.1.2 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the height at which the main crown begins above ground level.
- 2.1.3 *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, just above the root buttress.
- 2.1.4 *CROWN SPREAD* is a measurement of the overall width of the crown, at its widest point.

2.2 Evaluations

- 2.2.1 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.
- 2.2.2 *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.
- 2.2.3 *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.
- 2.2.4 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; less than 10 years (<10), 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years (40+). This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- 2.2.5 *TARGET VALUE* is classed as high, moderate or low. This is an indication of the likelihood of persons or objects, the latter having variable significance, being within falling distance of a tree or its branches.
- 2.2.6 *PRIORITY*. 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.

2.2.7 *RE-INSPECTION TIMING* is classed as; 6 months (0.5), 1 year (1), 2 years (2), or within 5 years (5). This is an indication of the timescale in which a tree should be re-inspected; a specific time of year for the inspection may also be detailed in the recommendations.

2.3 Safety Categories

2.3.1 *SAFETY CATEGORY* values for the trees are as follows:

2.3.2 ***A (marked in green on the plan) = posing no immediate risk: no action required.***

These trees are considered to be in an acceptable condition at present and require no action at this time. However, these trees may require future management in order to ensure that they remain safe.

2.3.3 ***B (marked in light blue on the plan) = posing a potential risk: action required.***

These trees pose a potential risk and therefore require active management. This may include remedial pruning (crown cleaning) or target management.

Such trees may also require a further, more detailed, investigation (such as a climbing inspection or a decay detection analysis) or may require future monitoring (re-surveying and re-assessing) at a timescale specified within this report.

2.3.4 ***R (marked in red on the plan) = trees to be removed.***

These trees require removal usually because they are dead, dying or dangerous and are therefore potentially hazardous. Such trees shall usually require removal as a matter of high priority.

Trees may also require removal in order to prevent damage occurring to existing structures or buildings (where trees are growing within close proximity or are in actual contact) or in order to benefit adjacent trees (where trees are growing in direct competition, the poorer of the two trees may be removed). Such work is usually of a lower priority.

3. Status of the Tree

- 3.1 A check was made on 13th October 2022 with *Kirklees Metropolitan Council*.
- 3.2 We are informed that there is a **Group Tree Preservation Order (TPO)** in force on this site, reference: **18/78/G4**.
- 3.3 Before any work is organised to the protected tree, an application form must be submitted to the Local Authority, outlining all the proposed works along with suitable justification. A waiting period of eight weeks is then required, after which time the council will either give consent to the works, refuse the works or grant a conditional consent.
- 3.4 *No work must be done to the protected tree until permission has been granted.*
- 3.5 We are also informed that the site is within the **Honley Conservation Area**.
- 3.6 Where a tree is not protected with a Tree Preservation order. Before any work is organised to trees in a Conservation Area with a stem diameter of above 75mm, a ‘notice of intent’ must be submitted to the Local Authority, outlining all the proposed works along with a suitable justification. A waiting period of six weeks is then required, during which time the Local Authority may or may not decide to afford the trees with further protective status. If, after the required timescale has lapsed and/or the authority does not wish to allocate a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), the works may commence as planned.
- 3.7 *No work must be done to any trees with a stem diameter of above 75mm until the above process has been completed and the trees have not been allocated with a TPO.*

4. Tree Description

- 4.1 Full details of the individual tree surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1**. Please refer also to the site plan at **Appendix 5** for the tree’s location and **Section 2** for a full explanation of the tables.

5. Discussion & Recommendations

- 5.1 In total **1** individual tree was surveyed. The surveyed tree was generally found to be in a poor condition.
- 5.2 Following is an overview of our observations and recommendations; please refer to **Appendix 1** for specific details on the condition of individual trees:
- 5.3 Significant areas of dieback were noted across large areas of the tree's crown. At least two caespitose areas of Honey fungus were noted against the base of the tree's main stem.
 - 5.3.1 **Option 1:** Crown reduce. Remove, by target pruning to suitable pruning points, 4 to 5 metres from the tree's crown periphery. Re-inspect in **6 months** time when in leaf (as detailed at **Appendix 1**).
 - 5.3.2 **Option 2:** Remove; fell and replace. Consider leaving the main stem and about 4 metres of the primary limbs in-situ for wildlife. Some wildlife depends on standing stems and older and larger stems have exponentially greater ecological importance.
 - 5.3.3 The recommended works to **T1** should be undertaken as a matter of **high priority**.
- 5.4 A full detailed inspection of **T1** was inhibited due to the raised location of the rear garden area and raised decking, retaining wall and the steep embankment extending down to Sentry (the road) to the north-west side of the tree. We recommend, if and when the tree has been crown reduced and when access has been made available to the basal area of the tree, the tree is re-inspected. When re-inspecting, consideration should be taken with respect to the weather conditions and when the ground to the tree and around the basal area of the tree is suitable for such an inspection.
- 5.5 Upon instruction JCA will produce management plans, tree planting schemes, organise and supervise tree works, and if necessary, and ultrasound decay detection analysis.
- 5.6 We would be happy to assist should you have any queries regarding the points raised in **Section 5**.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

Appendix 2: Explanation of Terms & Recommended Clearances

Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.
Co-dominant Stem	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.
Crown lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduce	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	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.
Deadwood	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
Remedial pruning	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.

Recommended Clearances

JCA recommend the following distances are maintained:

Height for pedestrian access:	No less than 2.5m
Height for vehicular access:	No less than 4m for a minor road No less than 6m for major roads or where buses will pass.
Distance from overhead cables:	No less than 2m
Distance from building or other structure:	No less than 2m
Distance from lamppost or sign	Sufficient to not impede visibility for 2 years.

Appendix 3: 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 Director

Toby Thwaites *BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture), MArborA.* 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 is now Technical Director and oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

Operations Director

Charles Cocking *FdSc (Arboriculture), MArborA.* Charles joined JCA in January 2014 having previously worked for the company on a part time basis during 2013. Charles obtained his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York, and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association. Charles now oversees all internal operations for the company.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Andrew Bussey. Andrew started working in consultancy at JCA in 2006 having spent 12 years working as an arborist for various private companies before joining a Local Authority forestry team. He has various NPTC qualifications, is QTRA qualified and is a LANTRA Accredited Professional Tree Inspector.

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.

Mick Eltringham *ND (Forestry).* Mick joined JCA after spending 12 years working in the industry for various private companies in the north and south of England. He has also spent the last five years working as a consultant for two canopy research projects in the Amazon Rainforest, working with Oxford University and the University of Arizona. He has various NPTC Qualifications.

Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Dan joined JCA with nearly 30 years' experience in arboriculture. He worked as a London Tree Officer for 12 years and in several arboricultural and horticultural management posts, specialising particularly in tree risk assessments and tree related subsidence.

Ryan Bateman *BSc (Hons), FdSc (Arboriculture), TechArborA.* Ryan joined JCA in 2020 after working as a Lecturer on the Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College in York. Ryan has both practical skills, NPTC qualifications and theoretical knowledge and owned his own contracting business prior to, and whilst working as a lecturer.

Luke Wickham *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry).* Luke joined JCA in 2021 after obtaining his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Askham Bryan College. Having previously worked within the industry for the past 4 years, running his own small business and sub-contracting for local firms, Luke brings a sound knowledge and understanding of the practical and academic sides of the industry.

Hazel Irving *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry).* Hazel joined JCA in 2022 after obtaining her Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Askham Bryan College. She has previously worked in the horticulture industry, volunteered with the National Trust and Yorkshire Arboretum and completed the 2021 student research internship at the RHS Wisley Plant Health Centre.

Scott Hincks *City & Guilds (Forestry).* Scott joined JCA in January 2022 and brings 25 years of tree management experience. He has worked as an Arborist operating in the Utility and Domestic areas, including working for Network Rail, Northern Electricity board, Canal & River Trust, National Trust, Housing Associations and Local Authorities. Scott has many NPTC certificates in practical Arboriculture and volunteers his time and skills to the Woodland Trust.

Consulting Staff: Ecology

Adam West, Principal Ecologist *BSc (Hons) Animal and Wildlife Management*. Adam joined JCA to lead the expanding ecology department. Having returned to education as a mature student, Adam studied Countryside Management for two years before undertaking a Bachelor's degree, for which he was awarded First Class Honours. Adam has many years' experience in ecological consultancy, working on projects ranging from individual planning applications to national infrastructure projects. Adam holds a Natural England Level 1 great crested newt survey class licence, a Natural England Level 2 bat survey class licence (and the Scottish and Welsh equivalents) and a CSCS card.

Audrey Bourdais Paull, Graduate Ecologist *BSc (Hons) Zoology*. Audrey joined JCA in 2022 after graduating in Zoology from the University of Leeds. Audrey volunteered for many years with various wildlife conservation and rescue organisations, as well as working on various projects to develop a variety of field survey techniques, report writing and data analysis skills. Audrey is looking forward to developing her ecology consultancy experience with JCA, as well as combining her previous dog training and detection work with ecology to expand into ecology detection dogs.

Helen Chambers, Seasonal Ecologist *MSc by Research in Environmental Studies, BSc (Hons) Wildlife Conservation with Zoo Biology*. Helen joined JCA in 2022 after completing her master's by research degree at the University of Salford. In 2019 Helen graduated with First Class Honours BSc Wildlife Conservation with Zoo Biology, where she gained theoretical knowledge of, and practical experience with, wildlife monitoring and wildlife legislation. She is hoping to further develop her ecological surveying and report writing skills at JCA.

Administrative Staff

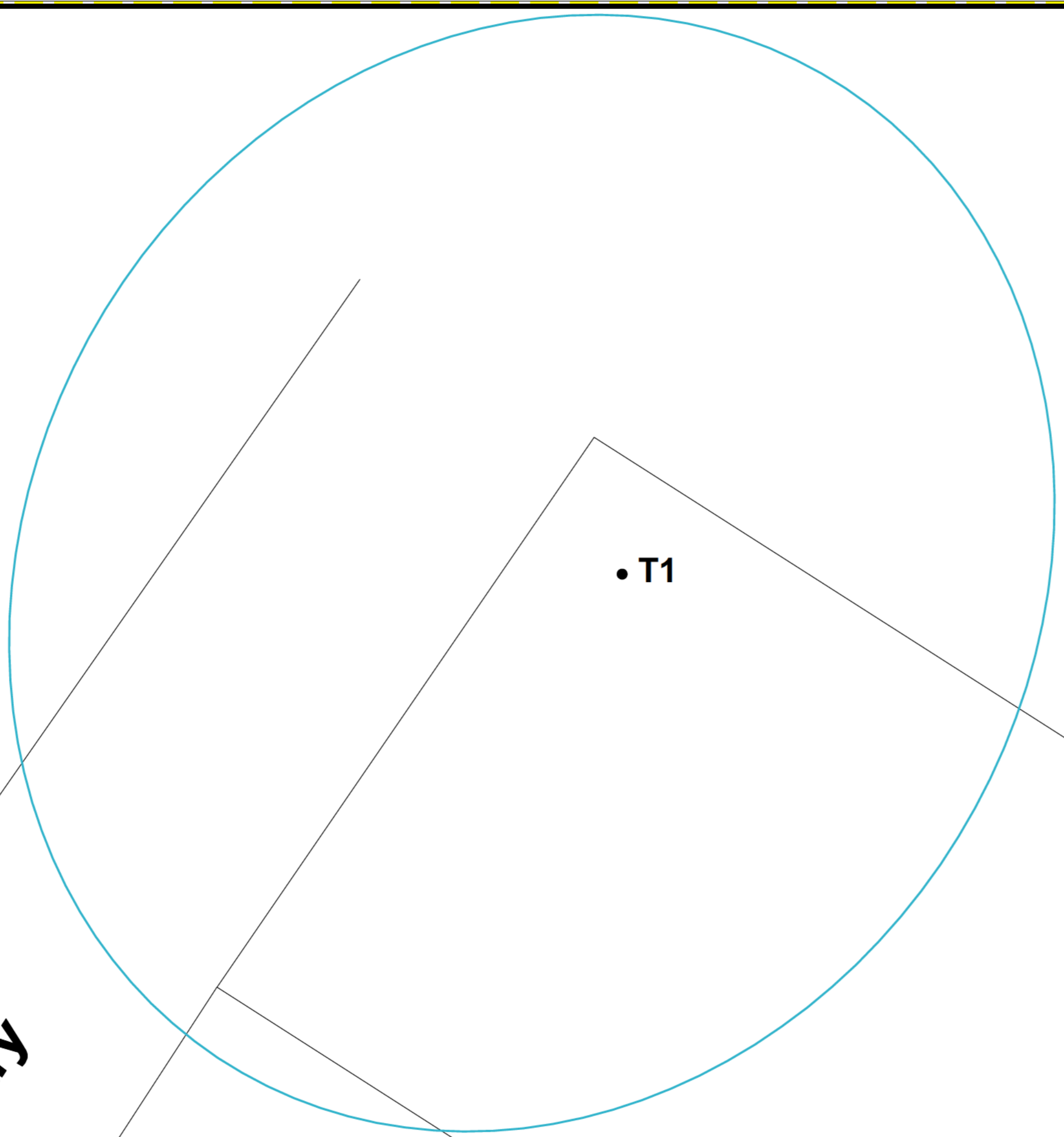
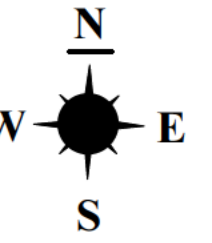
Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Accounts Assistant.

Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Lisa Beedham Marketing Manager.

Appendix 4: General Guidelines

- A4.1 All work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Recommendations for tree work*'.
- A4.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A4.3 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 in this report.
- A4.4 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.
- A4.5 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under his supervision and within his timescale.
- A4.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly. In this instance it is recommended that these inspections are made as per the recommended re-inspection timings at **Appendix 1**.

Appendix 5: Site Plan



Sentry





• T1

No.9

No.7

No.5

Greendale Court

Appendix 2: Site Plan		SCALE 1:200	PAPER SIZE A3
ADDRESS: 7 Greendale Court, Honley, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD9 6JW. JCA REF: 19309/DK		SURVEYED BY: DK	DRAWN BY: DK APPROVED BY: LW
 Arboricultural & Forestry Consultants	TREE WORKS CATEGORIES Detailed definitions of the safety categories can be found at Appendix 3 of the arboricultural report.		
		SAFETY CATEGORY A: NO WORKS REQUIRED	
		SAFETY CATEGORY B: WORKS OR MONITORING REQUIRED	
		SAFETY CATEGORY R: TREE TO BE REMOVED	

Appendix 6: Photographs



Photo 1: View of the Oak tree from Sentry (the road below the embankment). The lower fence line and the gap beneath the decking then the raised brown fence line above this, set on the decking.



Photo 2: Images of *Armillaria gallica* growing to the south-west side and against the basal area of the tree's main stem. Images taken through a small gap in the decking.



Photo 3: View of the lower crown area of the tree from the south-east side.



Photo 4: View of the two primary limbs extending to the south-west side of the tree. These two limbs are recommended for more extensive reduction to reduce their lever arm, whilst not necessarily considering them as part of the final crown periphery but carefully target pruning them to suitable points leaving the lower half of the limbs with the regrowth.



Photo 5: View along the low horizontal primary limb extending to the south-west side, with decay (brown rot) visible on the upper side of a main section.



Photo 6: An area of black flux noted on the lower south-east side of the tree's main stem.



Photo 7: An old branch stub poorly occluded around the lower side.

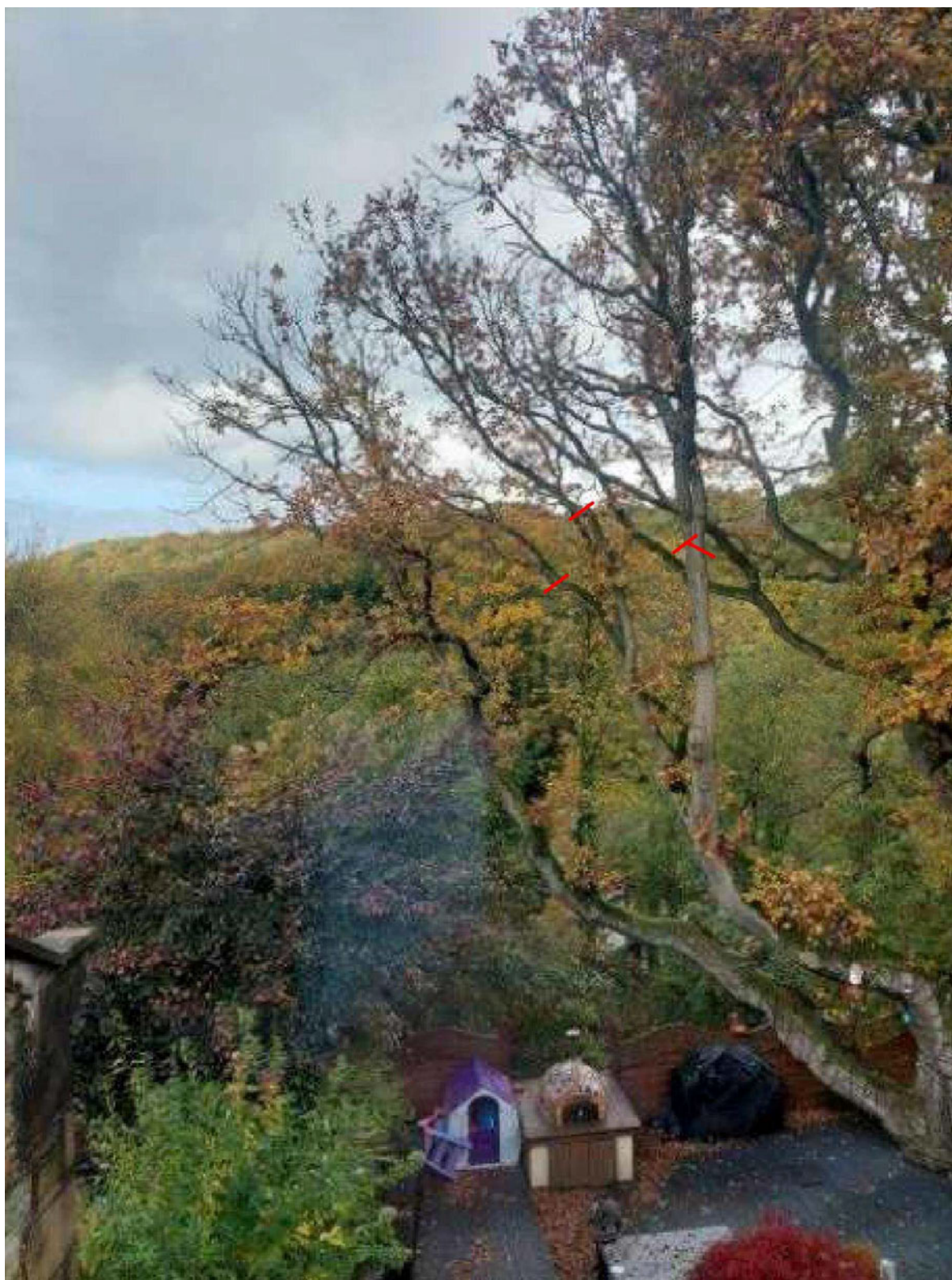


Photo 8: The small area in the decking which was removed to view the basal area of the tree's main stem.

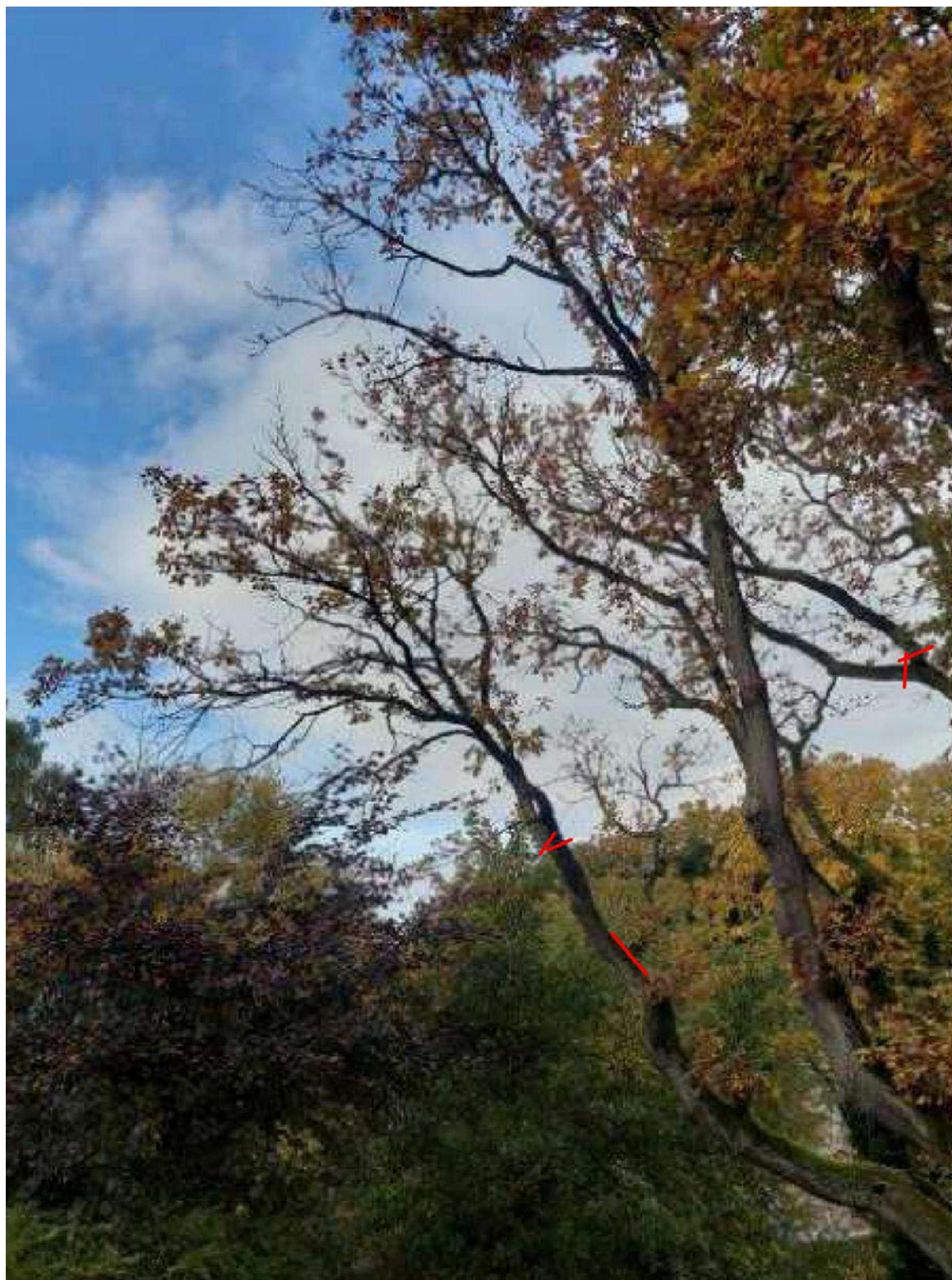
Appendix 7: Pruning Cut Locations – Red Lines



Pruning Cuts Image 1: Image provided to give an estimate of the locations of a number of the initial crown reduction pruning cuts and to provide a recommended estimate of the minimum level at which the tree's crown should be pruned to.



Pruning Cuts Image 2, south-west primary limb: Image provided to give an estimate of the locations of a number of the initial crown reduction pruning cuts and to provide a recommended estimate of the minimum level at which the tree's crown should be pruned to.



Pruning Cuts Image 3, lower south-west primary limb: Image provided to give an estimate of the locations of a number of the initial crown reduction pruning cuts and to provide a recommended estimate of the minimum level at which the tree's crown should be pruned to.

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



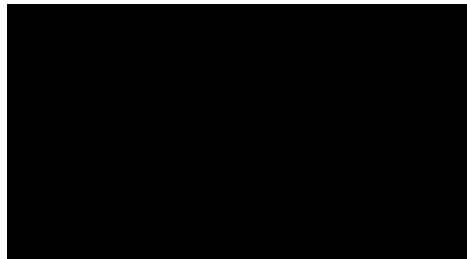
Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture)*.

28th October 2022

For and on behalf of *JCA Ltd*

Registered Office

**Unit 80
Bowers Mill
Branch Road
Barkisland
Halifax
HX4 0AD**



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JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants

Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects and Developers

- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

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- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

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- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

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ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected Species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)

HEAD QUARTERS:

Unit 80 Bowers Mill,
Branch Road,
Barkisland,
Halifax, HX4 0AD.

