

Arboricultural Method Statement

WC-230.1a

Brookside, 67, Hall Ing Lane, Honley, Holmfirth
HD9 6QW



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Site address	Brookside, 67, Hall Ing Lane, Honley, Holmfirth HD9 6QW
Grid reference:	SE 14894 12315
Report prepared by:	Jack Delaney MICFor MArborA
Date:	20 th December 2023

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1. Introduction

1.1. Introduction and Scope of Report

- 1.1.1. Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by Jessica and Jason Briggs to produce an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) in relation to the proposed development of the land at Brookside, 67, Hall Ing Lane, Honley, Holmfirth HD9 6QW.
- 1.1.2. In accordance with *BS 5837: 2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations* (hereafter referred to as *BS 5837: 2012*), this AMS sets out to:
- Assess the quality and value of the trees on and immediately adjacent to the site.
 - Identify trees for removal and/or retention, in consideration of the development proposals (where feasible, removals will be restricted to the less significant specimens on site).
 - Prescribe tree protection measures where necessary, which will ensure the successful retention of the trees throughout the proposed development of the site.
- 1.1.3. The contents of this AMS are concerned with arboricultural issues alone; although other disciplines such as engineering and ecology may be referenced, it is important to gain advice from an appropriate expert on these matters.

1.2. Site Details

- 1.2.1. The site, which is illustrated in **Fig. 1.1**, below, is centred on OS Grid Reference SE 14894 12315, and lies within the village of Honley, approximately 2.6 miles south of Huddersfield. The site is accessed north off Hall Ing Lane.

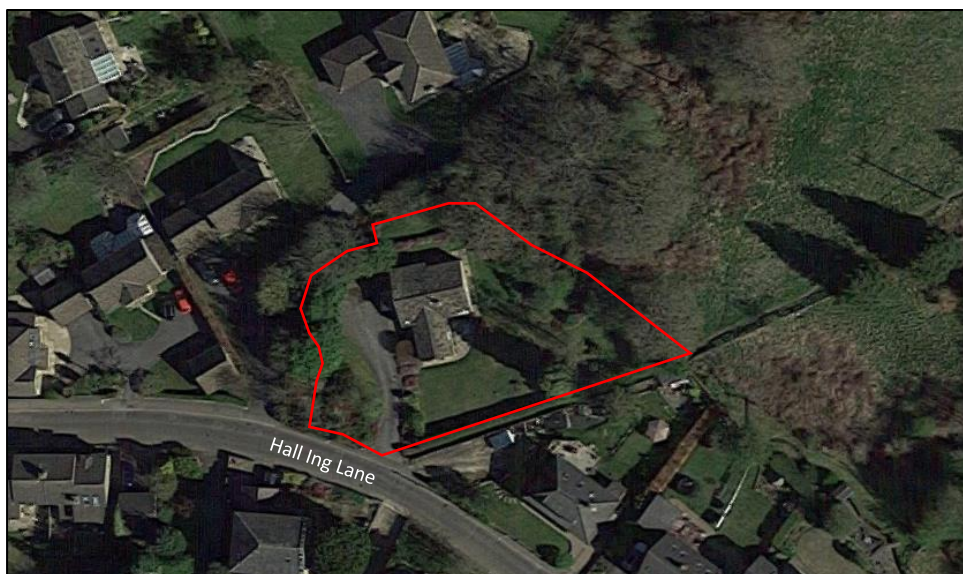


Figure 1.1: Aerial imagery showing the approximate boundaries of the site, outlined in red (Google Earth, 2023)

- 1.2.2. The site covers approximately 0.16 ha, and comprises the existing detached residential dwelling, and the associated driveway, and garden areas.
- 1.2.3. The site is bordered by neighbouring residential properties to the north, south-east, and west, by deciduous woodland to the north-east, and by Hall Ing Lane to the south.

1.3. Site Elevation and Topography

- 1.3.1. The site lies at an altitude ranging between 130 – 140 m above sea-level.
- 1.3.2. The topography of the site slopes from east to west.



1.4. Desk Based Study and Planning Context

- 1.4.1. Cranfield (2023) states that the site and surrounding area consists of Soilscape 17; these are acidic, loamy, and clayey soils, that are seasonally wet. No further detailed soil analysis was carried out as part of the survey.
- 1.4.2. According to information provided on the website of Kirklees Council (2023), there are two individual tree preservation orders (TPO IDs: 01/96/t33 and 01/96/t34) and one group TPO (TPO IDs: 01/96/g7) on land immediately to the west of the site.
- 1.4.3. The locations of TPOs are shown in **Fig 1.2**, below.



Figure 1.2: Plan showing approximate locations of individual TPOs (tree icons) and group TPOs (shaded green), in relation to the site (Kirklees Council, 2023)

1.5. Development Proposals

- 1.5.1. The proposals are for the erection of a first-floor extension, a single storey extension to the east of the existing dwelling, and associated landscape alterations.



2. Methods

2.1. Survey Details

- 2.1.1. The site survey was carried out on Monday the 18th of December 2023. The weather at time of survey was fine and dry, visibility of the trees was not impeded.

2.2. Survey Personnel

- 2.2.1. The survey was carried out by Jack Delaney. Jack is a Chartered Arboriculturalist (Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters), and has worked in the arboricultural sector for over 15 years. Jack holds an FdSc in Arboriculture, with distinction, and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association. Jack is also a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector, and is a trained and registered user of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA).

2.3. Survey Methodology

- 2.3.1. Only substantial trees with a stem diameter of 75 mm or above were included as part of the survey, as is recommended in *BS 5837:2012*.
- 2.3.2. The trees were inspected from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA, Mattheck and Breloer, 1994). Although notable defects of trees were recorded, the site survey did not constitute a full tree safety assessment. No specialist decay detection equipment was used as part of the survey, though sounding and probing tools were used where necessary.
- 2.3.3. Tree information was collected in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*, and includes species, height, diameter at breast height (DBH), crown spread, crown clearance, age class, condition, vitality, and safe useful life expectancy (SULE).
- 2.3.4. Trees were allocated to one of four categories (U, A, B or C) as defined in **Tab. 2.1**, below, to reflect amenity value and suitability for retention, in consideration of the development proposals.

Table 2.1: *BS 5837: 2012 cascade chart (adapted from British Standards, 2012).*

<i>BS 5837: 2012</i> Category	Definition	Retention	Colour code
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years; trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.	Highly desirable	Light green
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years; trees lacking the special quality to merit category A designation.	Desirable	Dark blue
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm; unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Feasible, but should be removed if posing a constraint to development	Grey
Category U	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.	Unfeasible	Red

- 2.3.5. Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 were also given to trees, and reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively.
- 2.3.6. Tree heights were measured using a clinometer to the 0.5 m; crown spreads were measured to the north, east, south, and west aspects, using a laser measurer to the nearest 0.5 m.



2.3.7. Where access to trees was obstructed or obscured, DBH, height, and crown spread measurements have instead been estimated.

2.3.8. The DBH of trees was measured at 1.5 m above ground level, and rounded to the nearest centimetre. This was then used to calculate the root protection area (RPA) of trees using methods prescribed in *BS 5837:2012*:

- For single stem trees, the RPA was calculated as a circle with a radius 12 times the DBH.
- For trees with 2-5 stems, the combined stem diameter was first calculated using the formula:

$$\sqrt{(\text{Stem 1 DBH})^2 + (\text{Stem 2 DBH})^2 + \dots (\text{Stem 5 DBH})^2}$$

- For trees with 6 or more stems, the combined stem diameter was first calculated using the formula:

$$\sqrt{(\mu \text{ DBH})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$$

2.4. Constraints

2.4.1. The survey was constrained by the season in which it took place; for example, certain pathogens, in particular the fruiting bodies of decay fungi, are only visible at specific times of year; assessment of tree vitality and vigour is inherently more accurate during the summer months when deciduous trees are in full leaf.

2.4.2. A topographical survey of the site was not provided for the purpose of the survey; trees have instead been plotted using a combination of land features, manual measurements, and GPS.

2.4.3. A substantial number of the trees at the site are situated within dense areas of understorey vegetation, or have dense epicormic or epiphytic plants established on them, which restricted VTA. As such, defects may be present which could not be inspected in detail.



3. Survey Results and Observations

3.1. Tree Population and Amenity Value

- 3.1.1. The site survey identified a total of seven trees and three groups of trees with the potential to be affected by the development proposals.
- 3.1.2. The tree species recorded on and adjacent to the site include Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), Lawson cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), cherry laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*), and goat willow (*Salix caprea*).
- 3.1.3. The trees at the site range from young to mature in age.
- 3.1.4. The majority of the trees at the site, although visible from Hall Ing Lane, are of low-quality and offer limited amenity value the local area.
- 3.1.5. T004 and T005 offer moderate-amenity value, and are anticipated to present the main arboricultural constraint to the proposed development.

3.2. Tree Categorisation

- 3.2.1. The trees situated on or immediately adjacent to the site include two category B trees of moderate-quality, and five category C trees and three groups of low-quality.
- 3.2.2. There were no Category A trees of high-quality or Category U trees with SULEs of less than 10 years identified at the site.
- 3.2.3. A summary of the *BS 5837: 2012* categories of trees at the site is given in **Tab. 3.1**, below.

Table 3.1: Summary of tree categories

BS 5837: 2012 Category	Description	Tree/Group Numbers	Totals
B	Trees of moderate-quality, which should where possible be retained throughout any proposed development	T004, T005	2 Trees
C	Trees of low-quality, which should not be considered a constraint to development	T001, T002, T003, T006, T007 G001, G002, G003	5 Trees 3 Groups
Subtotal:			7 Trees 3 Groups

- 3.2.4. The full results of the survey can be viewed in **Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule**. Images of the trees can be viewed in **Appendix 2: Images of Trees**. Tree locations, and the above and below ground constraints posed by trees, can be viewed in **Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan (1)**.



4. Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1. Timing of Works

- 4.1.1. It is not the Project Arboriculturist's role to determine the timing and implementation of works on site, however, an input into the process can avoid issues once work is underway. The phasing of works should be carried out in accordance with **Tab. 4.1**, below.

Table 4.1: *Timing of Works.*

Stage	Works
1	Site induction
2	Carry out tree removals
3	Install temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection
4	Inspection of tree protection measures by Project Arboriculturist
5	Carry out extension construction works
6	Remove temporary ground protection and reposition tree protection fencing
7	Inspection of tree protection measures by Project Arboriculturist
8	Install proposed paving
9	Remove tree protection fencing
10	Final inspection by Project Arboriculturist

4.2. Site Supervision

- 4.2.1. Prior to works commencing, it is the responsibility of the main contractor, or assigned agent, to ensure that details regarding tree protection are understood and adhered to by all site personnel.
- 4.2.2. During the site induction, this AMS, and copies of the **Tree Protection Plans** - provided in **Appendices 3** and **4** - should be made available to all contractors attending the site.

4.3. Tree Works

- 4.3.1. Prior to construction works commencing, T003 will necessitate removal.
- 4.3.2. T003 is a category C tree of low-quality, and should therefore not be considered a constraint to the development.
- 4.3.3. According to information provided on the website of Kirklees Council (2023), T003 does not appear to be subject to a TPO. However, as the delegation of TPOs can be subject to change, this should be checked and verified with Kirklees Council prior to the commencement of works.

4.4. Construction Works within Tree Root Protection Areas (RPAS)

- 4.4.1. A proposed section of paving will encroach onto the RPA of T004 by approximately 3.5 m², which equates to 1.2% of the total RPA (284 m²).
- 4.4.2. Although the affected portion of the RPA is considered negligible, precautions should be taken to ensure that the roots of T004 are not adversely impacted by construction works.
- 4.4.3. Installation of paving within the RPA of T004 should be carried out in the following stages:
1. Clear existing hard-standing/vegetation from the surface using hand-operated tools only; the existing levels should not be altered by more than 100 mm.
 2. Fill any major hollows with a granular material that will remain gas and water-permeable throughout its design life.
 3. Cover surface with a non-woven, geotextile separation filtration layer.
 4. Install permeable paving, that will maintain infiltration of water and free gaseous exchange between tree roots and the atmosphere.
 5. Grade paving into the adjoining ground levels, using good quality topsoil.



- 4.4.4.** If roots that are greater than 25 mm in diameter are encountered during the installation of the paving, these should not be severed without first consulting the Project Arboriculturalist.

4.5. Tree Protection Fencing

- 4.5.1.** Tree protection barriers shall be installed prior to the commencement of development works, and should be fit for the purpose of excluding site personnel and machinery. The default specification should be in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*.
- 4.5.2. Specification:** Barriers shall be a minimum 2 m high, and should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as is illustrated in **Fig. 4.1** and **Fig. 4.2**, below.



Figure 4.1: Example of mesh welded type barriers in-situ.

- 4.5.3.** The vertical tubes should be spaced at a minimum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

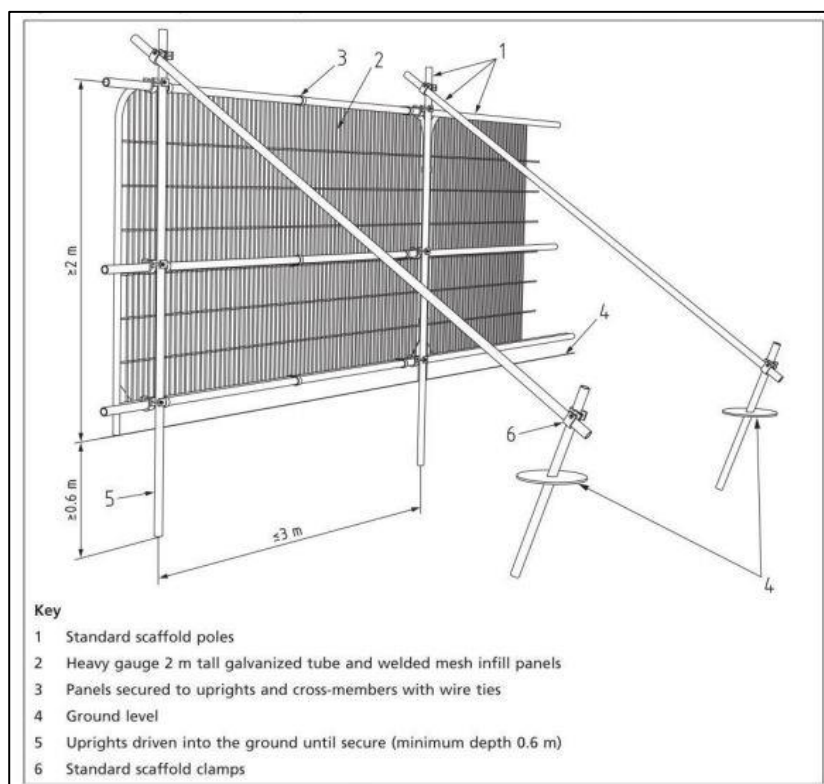


Figure 4.2: Temporary 2 m steel protective fencing.



4.5.4. All-weather notices should be attached to the barriers at 9 m intervals with the words 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - NO ACCESS' clearly visible.

4.5.5. Location: Temporary tree protection fencing should be installed throughout the development and in the following stages:

- Temporary tree protection fencing – and temporary ground protection (as specified in **Section 4.7**) - should be installed prior to construction works commencing, as directed in **Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan (1)**.
- Once construction of the extensions has been completed, to facilitate the installation of a proposed paved footpath, the tree protection fencing should be repositioned - and the temporary ground protection should be removed - as directed in **Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan (2)**.

4.5.6. The protected area should be regarded as sacrosanct, and once installed, tree protection fencing should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.

4.5.7. If any breach in the tree protection measures occurs it is the Site Manager's responsibility to report this to the Project Arboriculturist, so the appropriate measures may be taken. Any breach in the tree protection resulting in the death or damage to trees, could result in a criminal offence being committed.

4.6. Additional Details

4.6.1. No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement should be stored within the protective fencing. Where possible this area should be extended to 10 m away from the fencing.

4.6.2. Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into RPAs, heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags must be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination. No fires should be lit within 20 m of the protective fencing.

4.6.3. As the majority of tree roots are typically found within the first 100 cm of ground level - particular attention should also be paid to existing levels - which should be observed and maintained within tree RPAs. Any unavoidable excavations into the soil within RPAs should be carried out by use of hand-operated tools only, and only under prior approval of the Project Arboriculturist. No roots which are greater than 25 mm in diameter should be severed without first consulting the Project Arboriculturist.

4.7. Ground Protection

4.7.1. Due to site constraints, to allow for suitable working space, the temporary tree protection fencing adjacent to T004 will be setback from the default *BS 5837:2012* positioning; as a result, soft-landscape within the RPA will be exposed to development activities.

4.7.2. To avoid irreversible damage to the roots of T004, temporary ground protection should be installed throughout the exposed RPA - as directed in **Tree Protection Plan (1)** in **Appendix 3** - prior to the commencement of development works.

4.7.3. Ground protection should consist of inter-linked boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip) which are laid onto a geotextile membrane, as illustrated in **Fig. 4.3**, on the following page.

4.7.4. Any plant or machinery operating within the RPA of T004 must ensure it does so upon the ground protection at all times.



Figure 4.3: Examples of ground protection panels.

- 4.7.5.** The temporary ground protection should remain in place until construction of the extensions has been completed.

4.8. Services

- 4.8.1.** Any alterations to the existing underground services and/or soak-aways should be installed outside of the RPAs of the retained trees. If there are any areas of conflict however, these should first be reported to the Project Arboriculturalist or the LPA Arboricultural Officer, so that appropriate measures may be taken.

4.9. Responsibility and Site Management

- 4.9.1.** It is the responsibility of the main contractor or assigned agent to ensure that details regarding tree protection are understood and followed by all site personnel.
- 4.9.2.** It is recommended that inspections by the Project Arboriculturalist are undertaken at the following stages:
1. Once temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection have been installed – as directed in **Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan (1)** - to determine if these measures are satisfactory.
 2. Once temporary ground protection fencing has been removed, and the tree protection fencing has been repositioned – as directed in **Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan (2)** - to determine if these measures are satisfactory.
 3. Upon completion of the development works.
- 4.9.3.** After each inspection, a letter should be submitted by the Project Arboriculturalist to the LPA Arboricultural Officer, to confirm if the AMS has been followed correctly, and if trees have not been adversely affected by development works.

4.10. Project Arboriculturalist Details:

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4.11. Legal Information

4.11.1. Trees provide valuable habitat for wild birds, bats, and many other forms of wildlife. Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

- it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or destroy at a nest containing eggs or young.
- it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a bat roost site, even if the roost is not occupied at the time.

4.11.2. The risks posed to the local wildlife should therefore be suitably assessed before the recommendations provided within this AMS are completed.

4.11.3. All visual observations and recommendations specified within this document relate to the condition of the trees and surroundings at the time of the survey. As such, any subsequent changes to landform in the proximity of the trees could invalidate the advice given.

4.11.4. Trees are dynamic living organisms, and their condition can change rapidly; the information given in this report is therefore valid for a period of 18 months. This period may be reduced if significant changes occur to the trees, or the ground conditions, which surround them.



References

British Standards (2012). *BS 5837: 2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. London: British Standards Institute.

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Lonsdale, D (2015) *The principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. Stonehouse: The Arboricultural Association.

Mattheck, C., Breloer, H. (1994). *The Body Language of Trees, a Handbook for Failure Analysis*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary.



Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Table Key				
Tree/Group Ref: Reference numbers, as illustrated in Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan			DBH: Diameter at breast height (1.5m), in millimetres	
Height (Ht.): Overall height of tree, measured to nearest metre			SULE: Safe useful estimated life expectancy of tree, in years	
Crown Spread (CS): Radius of crown to N, E, S, and W aspects, measured to nearest metre			Crown Clearance (CC): Clearance from ground level of lowest branch, measured to nearest metre	
Structural Condition (SC): An assessment of structural condition. G = Good; F = Fair; D = Decaying; C = Collapsing; PD = Physical Defect			Vitality (V): An assessment of physiological condition for species and age of tree. F = Fair; P = Poor; D = Dead	
Species: Common (and <i>binomial name</i>)			#: Denotes estimated value	
Age	Young (Y): Newly planted or self-seeded tree		Early-mature (EM): Trees in second-third of life expectancy for species type	Over-mature (OM): Mature trees which have entered stages of natural decline
	Semi-mature (SM): Trees in within first-third of life expectancy for species type		Mature (M): Trees in final-third of life expectancy for species type	Veteran (V): Trees of any age, which display ancient characteristics
BS 5837: 2012 Categories	Category A: Trees of high-quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years, and that are particularly good examples of their species type		Category C: Unremarkable trees of low-quality offering limited arboricultural merit and/or of such impaired condition that they do not warrant in higher categorisation	
	Category B: Trees of moderate-quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years, though lacking the necessary qualities to warrant Category A designation		Category U: Trees which display serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects	

Individual Trees

Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	V	SC	BS 5837:2012 Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T001	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	SM	10-20	8.5	280	4	5	4	1.5	2.5	Asymmetrical crown spread and leaning main stem to east.	F	F	C1	No works recommended
T002	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	SM	10-20	8	230	4	1	3.5	3.5	2.5	No obvious significant defects, though of limited arboricultural merit and lacking qualities for higher BS 5837 categorisation.	F	F	C1	No works recommended
T003	Japanese Maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	Y	20-40	5	160 80	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No obvious significant defects, though of limited arboricultural merit, and lacking qualities for higher BS 5837 categorisation.	G	F	C1	Remove/relocate tree



Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	V	SC	BS 5837:2012 Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T004	Sessile Oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	M	80 +	14	790	6#	9#	8	6.5	2	Bifurcates at 1.5 m into two co-dominant stems. Pronounced root buttressing at base of main stem. Cavity opening at base of main stem on south aspect, approx. 30x20 cm and probed to 40 cm, with extensive adaptive growth forming around defect margins.	G	PD	B1	No works recommended
T005	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	EM	40-80	18	660	6#	5.5	6#	6#	5	Situated on steep banking. Bifurcates at 1 m into two co-dominant stems; union appears included with slight lateral broadening of parent stem directly beneath. Dense ivy established on main stem and primary branches, obscuring tree features and potential defects	F	PD	B1	No works recommended
T006	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	SM	10-20	12	300	3.5	4	2	3.5	1.5	Multiple decay cavities at base of main stem, from historic removal of co-dominant stems. Extensive deadwood < 100 mm scattered throughout the crown.	P	PD	C1	No works recommended
T007	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	EM	20-40	14	250# 250# 350# 350#	3	3	3	3	0	Bifurcates at ground level into multiple co-dominant stems; unions are very acute and likely are included. Unable to access bases due to dense foliage; DBH estimated. No obvious significant defects.	G	PD	C1	No works recommended



Groups of Trees

Group Ref:	Species Composition	Age	SULE	Av. Ht.	Av. DBH	Approx. No. of Stems	CC	Comments	V	SC	BS 5837 :2012 Category	Recommendations
G001	Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>) Laurel Cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	SM	20-40	10	200	30	0	Linear group forming hedge on western boundary of site. No obvious significant defects, though of limited arboricultural merit and lacking qualities for higher BS 5837 categorisation.	F	F	C1	No works recommended
G002	Silver Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Y SM	20-40	11	150	15	2	Group of self-seeded trees on northern boundary of site. No obvious significant defects, though of limited arboricultural merit, and lacking qualities for higher BS 5837 categorisation.	G	F	C1	No works recommended
G003	Common Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	SM	40-80	2	80	50	0	Linear group forming hedge on southern boundary of site. No obvious significant defects, though of limited arboricultural merit, and lacking qualities for higher BS 5837 categorisation.	F	F	C1	No works recommended



Appendix 2: Images of Trees



Plate 1: T001 (left) & T002 (right)



Plate 2: T003



Plate 3: T004



Plate 4: T005



Plate 5: T006 (left) & T007 (right)



Plate 6: G001



Plate 7: G002



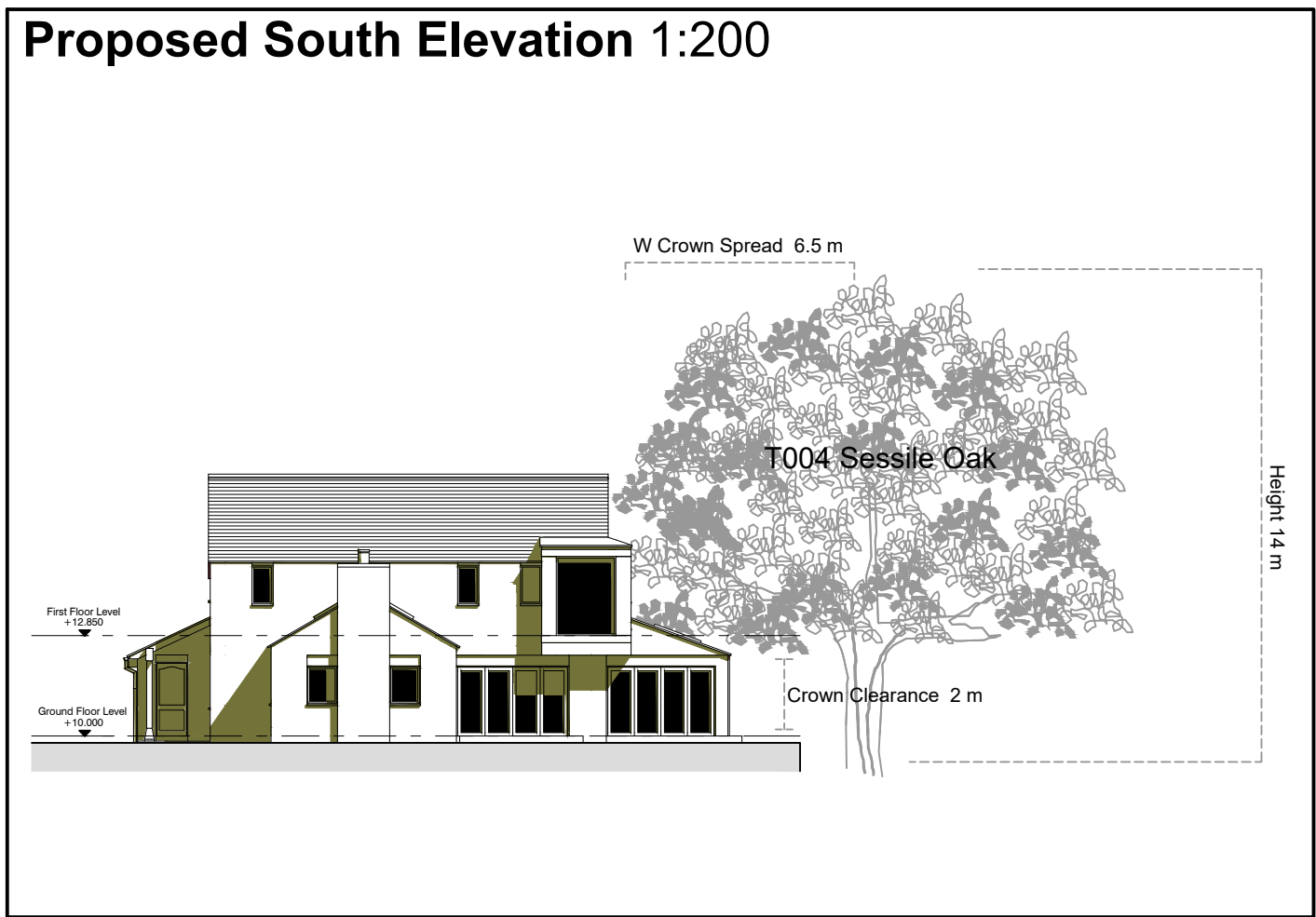
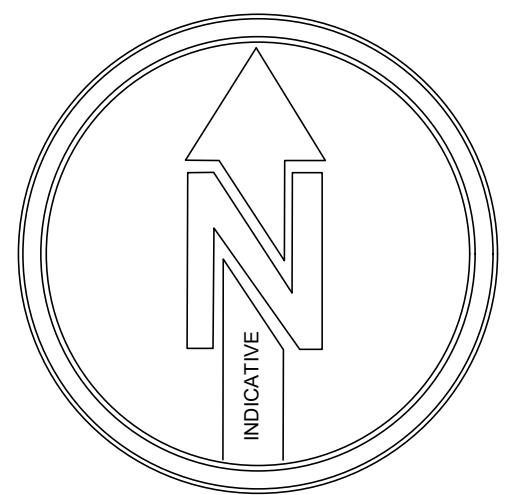
Plate 8: G003

Appendix 3:
Tree Protection Plan (1)

Project:	67, Hall Ing Lane, Honley, Holmfirth HD9 6QW
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	20th December 2023
Scale:	1:100 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-230.1a.3

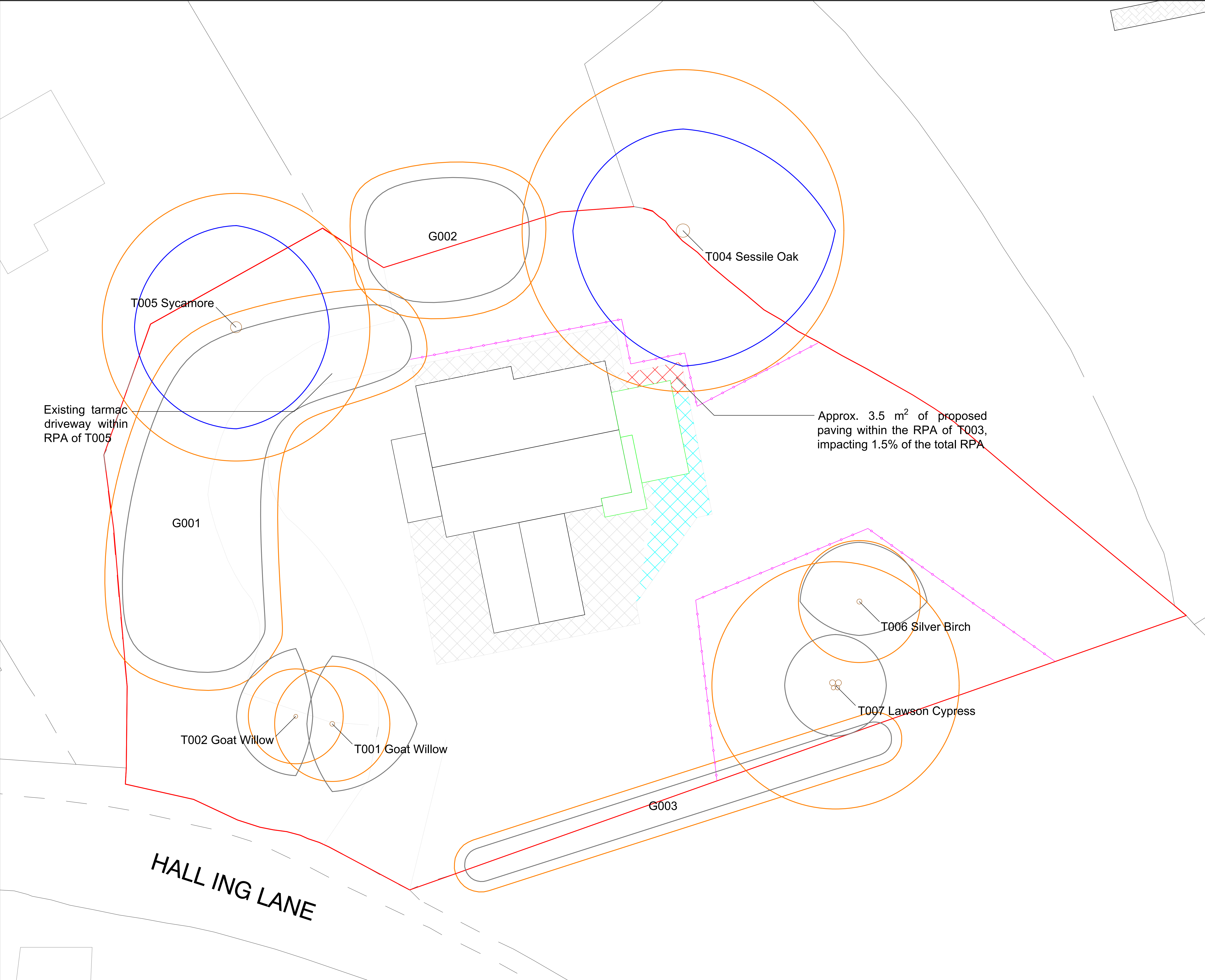
Do not scale off this drawing - to be reproduced in colour only

Map Key:	
Category B trees of moderate-quality	
Root protection area (RPA)	
Tree stem	
Tree canopy	
Category C trees/groups of low-quality	
Root protection area (RPA)	
Tree stem	
Tree canopy	
Trees necessitating removal/relocation shown with dashed line	
	Application site boundary
	Temporary tree protection fencing, to BS 5837: 2012 specification, as detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)
	Temporary ground protection, to BS 5837: 2012 specification, as detailed in the AMS
	Existing paving



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Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan (2)

Project:	67, Hall Ing Lane, Honley, Holmfirth HD9 6QW
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	20th December 2023
Scale:	1:100 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-230.1a.4

Do not scale off this drawing - to be reproduced in colour only

Map Key:

Category B trees of moderate-quality

Root protection area (RPA) — Tree stem — Tree canopy

Category C trees/groups of low-quality

Root protection area (RPA) — Tree stem — Tree canopy

	Application site boundary
	Temporary tree protection fencing, to BS 5837: 2012 specification, as detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)
	Existing paving
	Proposed paving
	Proposed paving within tree category B tree RPAs; construction to follow guidance in the AMS

INDICATIVE

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