ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
Wappy Spring Inn
Lindley Moor Road
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD3 3TD

Client:
Frank Marsall Estates

Client Address:
The East Wing
The New Hall
New Hall Way
Bradford
West Yorkshire
BD5 8FF

JCA Ref:
16987-B/AJB

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

1.1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment is required in relation to the proposed development at **Wappy Spring Inn**, **Lindley Moor Road**, **Huddersfield**.

1.1.2 The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the proposals on the existing tree stock and outline mitigation actions, where appropriate, to minimise potential damage to retained trees.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 JCA Ltd has been instructed by **Frank Marshall Estates** to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, based on our Arboricultural Report dated 15th April 2020 (JCA Ref: **16987-AJB**). The arboricultural survey and report conforms to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

1.2.2 I have been supplied with **Drawing Ref. 2002 PROPOSED SITE PLAN 13.02.23**, which details the proposed development. The tree data has been overlaid onto the proposed designs to create the Arboricultural Implications Plan, which can be found at **Appendix 7**. This provides the basis for which this Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared.

1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'* and is based on an objective assessment of the existing vegetation.

1.3.2 The specific design of the proposed development has been considered within the Arboricultural Implication Assessment in **Section 3** and is detailed on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 7**.

1.4 Survey Details

1.4.1 The original survey took place during the month of April 2021 and was conducted by Andrew Bussey *LANTRA Accredited PTI.*

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2. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

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

3. Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA)

3.1 Proposed Development

3.1.1 The proposed development will consist of the construction of business units and offices.

3.1.2 All tree works required to accommodate the proposals are detailed in *italics* in the recommendation columns of the tables at **Appendix 1**. Please note that any works recommended during the initial survey are also listed in these tables in non italics.

3.2 Tree Removals for Development

3.2.1 In order to facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove **T2, G3, T4, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T12, T13, T14, T15** and **T16**. Of these, **T2, G3, T4, T6, T7, T8, T9, T12, T13, T14, T15** and **T16** fall into retention category 'C' and **T10** falls into retention category 'B'.

3.2.2 Whilst the development will require the removal of those trees within the site boundary, it should be noted that a planting scheme is included within the proposals. This will act to mitigate tree losses, improve the visual benefits of the site and the surrounding area, and will improve the localised tree stock.

3.3 Pruning for Development

3.3.1 It is likely that trees within **G1** which overhang the site will require pruning pack in order to facilitate aspects of the proposed development.

3.4 Temporary Protection Measures

3.4.1 <u>The Protective Fencing</u>

3.4.1.1 The trees within **G1** are located behind an existing robust fence, as such, temporary fencing measures are not deemed necessary during the construction phase.

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4. Conclusions

4.1 The trees are not protected by a Tree Preservation Order or by virtue of them being in a Conservation Area.

4.2 Some tree works were recommended during the original survey, irrespective of the development proposals. This is to manage potential risks or for general maintenance purposes. These are detailed in **non-italics** in the tables at **Appendix 1**.

4.3 The proposed development will consist of the construction of business units and offices.

4.4 The arboricultural implications of the development have been considered and are discussed in **Section 3**.

4.5 All trees within the site boundary require removal and some trees within **G1** may require pruning back in order to facilitate the proposed development. Tree works required to accommodate the proposals are detailed in ***italics*** in the tables at **Appendix 1**. Those trees requiring removal are shown in red on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 7**, where the proposals can also be viewed.

4.6 All development work carried out in close proximity to trees should be done so in a manner sympathetic to their needs. Otherwise the condition of the trees may deteriorate in the months and years following the development, leading to a loss of amenity and potentially hazardous trees.

4.7 An Arboricultural Method Statement is not recommended on this occasion as all trees within the site boundary are to be removed.

4.8 The data gained during the original survey provides an indication of the health of the trees. However, it does not enable a comprehensive assessment of their condition over time. Trees are living organisms which are affected by many factors including weather conditions, diseases/disorders, light levels and human activities. Due to this, the report is only valid for a period of 1 year from the date of issuing. Should an update or revision of this report be required outside of this time period, JCA may require a further site visit to ensure that the condition of the trees has not significantly changed. It is advised that the trees are inspected regularly, in the interests of risk management.

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Appendices

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Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 1	Young to semi-mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 13	0+	0+ n/a	To 32#	See plan	A group of Common Ash and Beech located on the M62 motorway embankment.	No action required. *Prune back where required in order to facilitate aspects of the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
T 2	Semi-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	1.5	1 n/a	20, 15, 14	3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Significant included bark present at the stem junction.	No action required due to low public land use. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
G 3	Semi to early mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 8	0+	0+ n/a	To 25#	See plan	A dense mass of landscape planting. Species include Cypress, Goat Willow, Portuguese Laurel and Viburnum.	No action required. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD TO HIGH	20+	C 2
T 4	Early-mature Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	8	0	0 n/a	30, 24	3 3 4.5 4	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Included bark present at the stem junction. Moderate deadwood noted.	No action required due to low public land use. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	10+	C 1
T 5	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	1.5	2 NE	29	4 2 3 3	Twin-stemmed at 1.8m with an unbalanced crown. Significant decay to the stem.	Remove to ground level. Low	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 6	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	0	0 n/a	6 x 20 Avg.	2.5 5 6 5.5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a slightly unbalanced crown. Poor form.	No action required. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 7	Semi-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	6	1	1 n/a	12, 11	2.5 2.5 3 2.5	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Weak union present at the stem junction.	No action required due to low public land use. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 8	Semi-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	1	1 n/a	25, 20, 18	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Included bark present at the stem junction.	No action required due to low public land use. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1

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Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 9	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	1.8	1.8 n/a	44	6# 2.8 6.5# 0	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a poor form. Barks wounds present at the base. Deadwood stubs noted.	Crown clean to remove the deadwood. Monitor annually. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 1
T 10	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	17	3	3 n/a	81	8 7 8# 5	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Twin-stemmed at 6m with a balanced crown. Minor cavities noted. A bark wound is present on the stem at 1.8m. Epicormic growth present from the base to circa 5m.	Monitor annually. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* Moderate	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 11	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	6	6 n/a	52	2.5 4 6 7	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Overhanging the footpath and the road. Twin-stemmed at 4m with an unbalanced crown. Significant decay is present from the base to circa 8m. This tree is structurally unsound.	Remove to ground level. High	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 12	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	17	6	6 n/a	55	5 7 10# 5#	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a poor form. Significant bark loss at the base. Moderate cavities throughout.	Monitor annually. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 1
T 13	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	7	7 n/a	54	6 4 2# 6#	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a poor form. Moderate cavities throughout.	Monitor annually. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 14	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	7	7 n/a	42	2.5 2.5 3# 6#	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a poor form. Moderate cavities throughout. Snapped out branch stubs noted.	Monitor annually. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* Moderate	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 15	Semi-mature Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	4	1	0 n/a	6 x 10 Avg.	2 2 3.5 3.5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown.	No action required. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 16	Semi-mature Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	2.5	1	1 n/a	10, 8	1 1 1 1	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown.	No action required. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 1

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Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

A2.1 Measurements/ Reference Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A2.2 Evaluations

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

A2.2.2 *STRUCTURAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

A2.2.3 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; 0, less than 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40 + years. This is an indication of the minimum number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

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

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

A2.3 Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities.

2 = Mainly landscape qualities.

3 = Mainly cultural values, including conservation value.

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

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

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

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

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Appendix 3: General Guidelines

A3.1 All tree work should be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 '*Recommendations for tree work'* or other recognised industry practice.

A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.

A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed therein.

A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.

A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.

A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant on a regular basis.

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Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

Arboriculture	The cultivation of trees in order to produce individual specimens of the greatest ornament, for shelter or any primary purpose other than the production of timber or fruit.
Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria affecting the bark.
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 reduction	The reduction of a tree's height and spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown**,** usually 5-15% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	Either dead branches, or a procedure involving the removal of dead, dying and diseased branches.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in clusters around the base of the stem of a tree or within the crown. This is usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor, although can be a natural growth pattern for some species of tree (eg Lime species).
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 and principle branches of the tree are cut to the same height, 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.
RPA	Root Protection Area – Theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to construction*.
Topping	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping can cause serious health problems to a tree.

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Appendix 5: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

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

Technical 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.

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.

Andrew McPhaden *BSc (Hons).* Andrew joined JCA in 2022 having spent 5 years working as an Arborist for various private companies in both the UK and Germany. During his time abroad he obtained the European Tree Worker Certification along with a tree inspector certification from the Forschungsgesellschaft Landschaftsentwicklung Ladschaftsbau. He brings a strong understanding of the practical sides of the industry and holds various NPTC qualifications.

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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 Batchelor'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.

Administrative Staff

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Accounts Assistant.
Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Lisa Beedham Marketing Manager.

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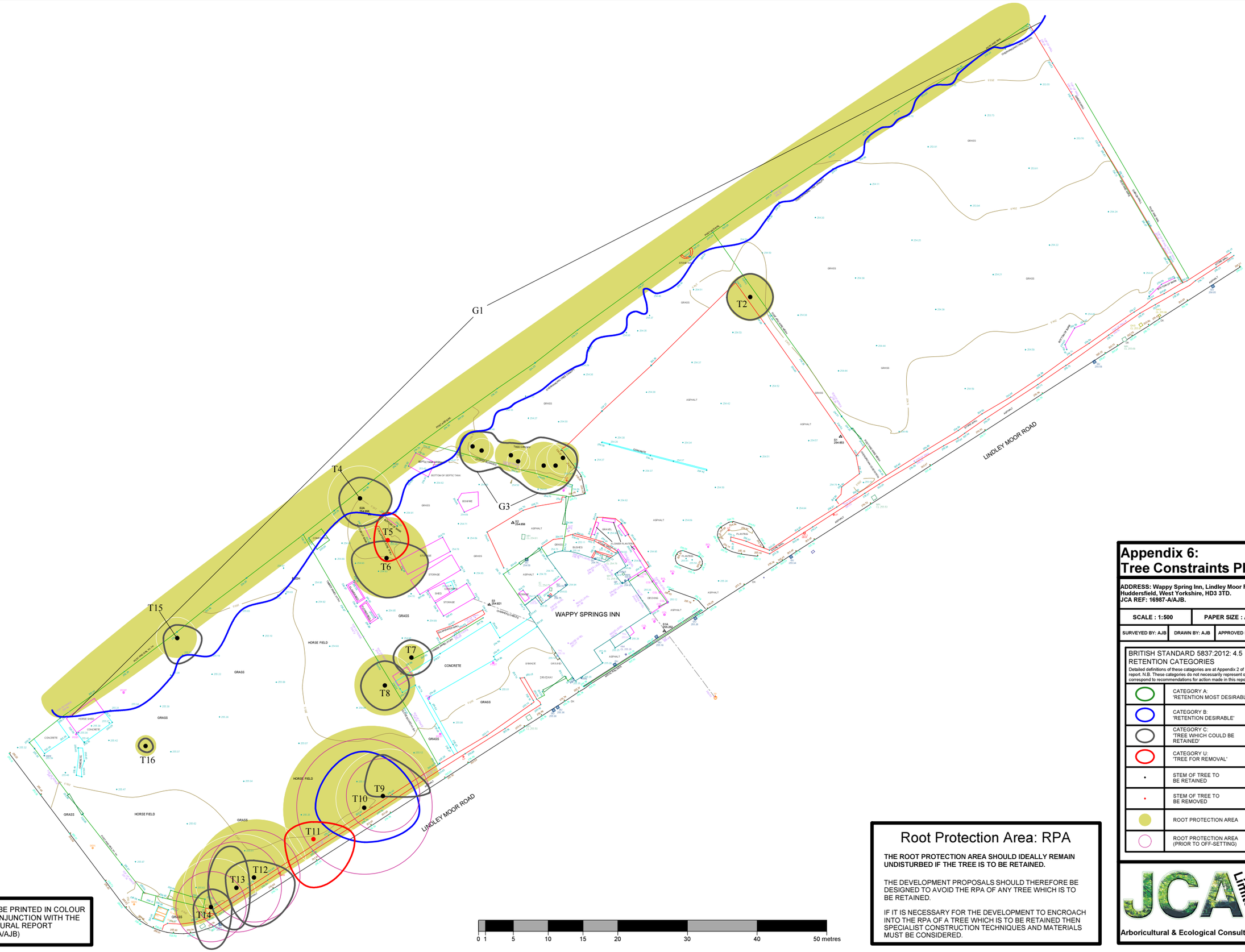

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 16987-A/AJB)

Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF THE TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

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

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

Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

ADDRESS: Wappy Spring Inn, Lindley Moor Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD3 3TD.
JCA REF: 16987-A/AJB.

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A3

SURVEYED BY: AJB	DRAWN BY: AJB	APPROVED BY: CC

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5 RETENTION CATEGORIES

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

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

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N
W E
S

G1
T2
T4
G3
T5
T6
T7
T8
T9
T10
T11
T12
T13
T14
T15
T16
UNIT 1
UNIT 2
UNIT 3
UNIT 4
UNIT 5
UNIT 6
UNIT 7
UNIT 8
UNIT 9
UNIT 10
UNIT 11
UNIT 12
UNIT 13
UNIT 14
UNIT 15
SPRING POND
LINDLEY MOOR ROAD
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 16987-A/AJB)

0 1 5 10 15 20 30 40 50 metres

Appendix 7: Arboricultural Implications Plan

ADDRESS: Wappy Spring Inn, Lindley Moor Road, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD3 3TD.
JCA REF: 16987-B/AJB.

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A3

	GROUP TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA

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Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

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

Redacted

.....

Andrew Bussey *LANTRA Accredited PTI.*

24th February 2023

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

Registered Office

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- Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Safety Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

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

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

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:

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