ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
Land at Woodhead Road
Honley
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD9 6PW

Client:
Donaldson's Vets Ltd

Client Address:
The Veterinary Hospital
131 Somerset Road
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD5 8HN

Client Telephone:
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JCA Ref:
18440-A/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 has been prepared for the proposed development at **Land at Woodhead Road**, **Honley**, **Huddersfield**.

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

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 JCA Limited has been instructed by **Donaldson's Vets Ltd** to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, based on our Arboricultural Report dated 10th June 2022 (JCA Ref: **18440/AJB**). The arboricultural survey and report conform to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

1.2.2 We have been supplied with **Drawing No. 2024.04.05 DWA Site Plan**, 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 6**. 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 6**.

1.4 Survey Details

1.4.1 The original tree survey took place during May 2022 and was conducted by **Andrew Bussey** *LANTRA Accredited PTI.*

2. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

2.1 The tree information recorded during the original survey is detailed 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 5** for tree locations.

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3. Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA)

3.1 Proposed Development

3.1.1 The proposed development will consist of the construction of a veterinary practice and its associated infrastructure.

3.1.2 Any 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 required Arboricultural 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 **T1** and two trees within **W15** which are annotated and shown in red on the plan at **Appendix 6**. Of these, **T1** is a low value tree which falls into retention category 'C'. Whilst **W15** is a retention category 'A' woodland, the two trees which requires removal are considered to be of a low value, and as such; fall into retention category 'C' when viewed individually.

3.3 Pruning for Development

3.3.1 The trees within **W15** shall require crown lifting to a height of 5 metres as and where required in order to provide clearance for the proposed car park.

3.4 Temporary Protection Measures

3.4.1 The Protective Fencing

3.4.1.1 In order to ensure the effective protection of retained trees during development, protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS5837: 2012. This will be the first job on site following the tree removals and pruning work. The fencing will be positioned to protect the entire **Root Protection Area** (**RPA**) of the retained trees, in order to create a **Construction Exclusion Zone** (**CEZ**).

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3.5 Implications for Retained Trees

3.5.1 Works within the RPA

3.5.1.1 Where the proposals require work to be undertaken within the RPA of a tree which is to be retained, specialist measures must be adopted during the construction phase to avoid ground compaction and minimise root damage.

3.5.1.2 Such areas are highlighted in **blue** on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6**.

3.5.2 Demolition

3.5.2.1 In this case, no demolition activities are required adjacent to retained trees and as such, no mitigation measures are considered necessary.

3.5.3 Access/Construction of Hard Surfacing

3.5.3.1 The proposed development entails the construction of a car park within the RPA of trees within **W15**, as shown in blue shade on the plan at **Appendix 6**. In order to prevent foreseeable damage to tree roots, a 'no-dig' method of construction will be utilised.

3.5.3.2 The chosen system must be fit for purpose and of suitable construction to dissipate compaction damage to tree roots, allow gaseous diffusion to/from the soil and the percolation of water to the soil surface. This may require the use of specialist materials and sensitive edging systems to prevent damage to tree roots.

3.5.3.3 Design principles must be confirmed by an appropriately qualified engineer and should be included in an Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.5.4 Building Construction / Foundation Design

3.5.4.1 The footprint of the proposed building does not incur the RPA of retained trees. As such no specialist construction or foundation methods are considered necessary for the sole purpose of preventing damage to trees.

3.5.4.2 Despite this, specialist foundation designs may still be required for other reasons, and advice should always be sought from a suitably qualified structural expert. The water demand of trees can be an important consideration when determining the appropriate foundation design. Because of this, water demands for the trees identified on this site are included at **Appendix 1**, in accordance with **NHBC Standards**, for use by the appointed structural expert.

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3.5.5 Utilities

3.5.5.1 Details on service routes have not been provided to JCA at this time. Where utilities need to be brought onto the site, these should be routed away from the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is not possible, methodologies on the installation of underground services without damage to tree roots should be considered.

3.5.5.2 All service providers should be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site. Any foreseeable incursions to RPAs should be communicated to the appointed arboricultural consultant and the LPA at the earliest possible time to prevent breach of planning conditions and damage to retained trees.

3.5.6 Site Compound

3.5.6.1 The site compound, which typically includes the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from all of the trees and outside their RPAs. Care should also be taken to prevent soil contamination from chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils.

3.5.7 Landscaping

3.5.7.1 Proposed fence lines may be constructed within the RPA of a tree if necessary, providing that appropriate considerations are taken with regards to the well-being of the effected tree. As such, no continual trenching is to be undertaken within the RPA (e.g. for small walls onto which panel fencing is installed). Excavations must be kept to a minimum and therefore only fence designs requiring intermittent posts will be acceptable within the RPA. Fences should also be kept as far away from the main stems of the trees as is reasonably possible.

3.5.7.2 No ground level changes are to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees, unless otherwise stated or agreed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant or the LPA. The requirement to raise/lower ground levels within RPAs must be communicated to these parties at the earliest practical convenience.

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4. Summary

4.1 We are informed that **G6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14** and **W15** are subject to a Woodland Tree Preservation Order (**TPO Ref: 10/14/W1**).

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 a veterinary practice and its associated infrastructure.

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

4.5 Some trees require removal or pruning works 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 6,** 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 The protection of retained trees can be achieved by the creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone based on the Root Protection Area of a tree. The Root Protection Area of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

4.8 The proposed development will be accompanied by an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing the specific protection measures necessary for each tree. This should specify the required fencing standard and positions (the creation of the Construction Exclusion Zone), acceptable construction techniques and necessary tree works.

4.9 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

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 1	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	2	2 n/a	30# x 3 Avg.	6 6 4.4 5	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and vegetation. A wire is occluded within a stem.	No action required. *Remove to facilitate the proposed development.* n/a	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	C 1
T 2	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	1	1.5 N	35#	4 4 4 2.5	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Epicormic growth prevented detailed inspection. A wire is occluded within a stem.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	C 1
T 3	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	2	2 n/a	35	3 4.5 4.5 4	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Twin-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. Minor deadwood noted. A wire is occluded within a stem.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	C 1
T 4	Semi-mature Elm *Ulmus sp.*	13	4	5 n/a	14	2.5 0 3 2	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Poor form.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	HIGH	10+	C 1
T 5	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	4	2 n/a	47#	5 5 5 5	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Multi-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. A cavity is present at the base. Minor deadwood noted.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	C 1
G 6	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	To 16	2+	4+ n/a	To 40 x 2 Avg.	7 8 7 7	Overhanging the footpath and the road. Two trees of a reasonable form. Not fully inspected due to vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
T 7	Early-mature Elm *Ulmus sp.*	14	7	7 n/a	20	2 2 2 2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. A dead tree.	Remove. Low	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	Dead	U
T 8	Semi-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	2	2 N	20	6 6 0 2	A tree with a significant lean which has a very poor form. A branch from an adjacent Goat Willow is leaning against the stem. Not fully inspected due to poor terrain.	Remove. Low	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 9	Early-mature Elm *Ulmus sp.*	15	5	5 n/a	35# x 2 Avg.	3 3 3 3	Twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. A dead tree.	Remove. Low	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	Dead	U
T 10	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	7	7 n/a	25	3 3 0 3	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown and a very poor form. The crown has significant die-back. Decay present to the stem.	Remove. Low	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U

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 11	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	4	4 n/a	75#	6 9 9 9	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. The crown has circa 60% dieback.	Remove. Low	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 12	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	5	5 n/a	28	3 12 0 4	A tree of a poor form with a significant lean. The crown is circa 90% dead due to die-back. Significant bark wounds to the stem.	Remove. Low	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 13	Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	8	8 n/a	46	5 6 2 5	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Significant die-back to the crown.	Remove. Low	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 14	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	6	6 n/a	30	3 4 1 3.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown and a poor form. Significant dieback to the crown.	Remove. Low	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
W 15	Young to mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 18	0+	0+ n/a	To 80#	See plan	A woodland consisting of Common Ash, Sycamore, Holly, Elm, Cherry and Goat Willow. One Goat Willow has an extended limb which is hung up on **T8** which requires removal. The understory trees which abut the site are of a poor, spindly form. Bark wounds noted to many stems. Die-back noted to the Common Ash. Not fully inspected due to poor terrain.	Remove the lowest extented limb to the northwest from the Goat Willow, as annotated on the plan at **Appendix 5**. Monitor biennially. *Remove the two trees shown in red on the plan at **Appendix 6** to facilitate the proposed development. Crown lift to 5 metres as and where required in order to facilitate clearance for the proposed car park.* Low	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	LOW TO HIGH	40+	1 A 2
T 16	Semi-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	3	3 n/a	15	0.5 1.5 0.5 1	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown which has significant die-back. Wounds to the stem noted. Growing through the fence.	Remove. Low	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U

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 is listed in accordance with current NHBC Standards. 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: 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), BTEC National Diploma(Arboriculture), National Certificate In Horticulture, City & Guilds In Horticulture.* Dan joined JCA in February 2019 with nearly 30 years' experience in arboriculture with extensive Botanical and Mycological expertise. 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), TechArborA.* 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.

Administrative Staff

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Accounts Assistant.
Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Adie Gray I.T. Officer.

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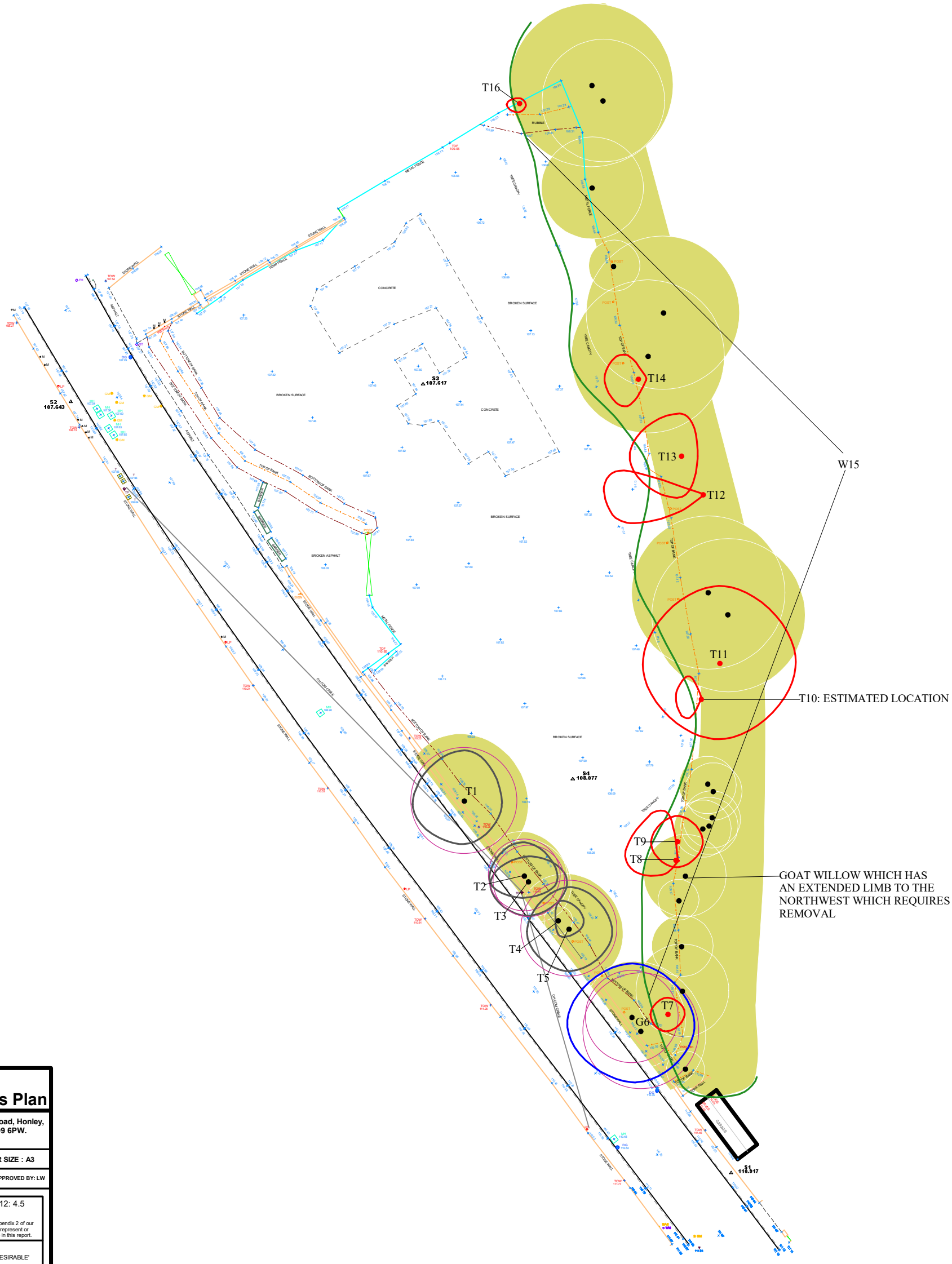

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

ADDRESS: Land at Woodhead Road, Honley, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD9 6PW.
JCA REF: 18440-A/AJB.

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A3

SURVEYED BY: AJB	DRAWN BY: AJB	APPROVED BY: LW

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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0 1 5 10 15 20 30 40 50 metres

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 18440-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: Arboricultural Implications Plan

ADDRESS: Land at Woodhead Road, Honley, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD9 6PW.
JCA REF: 18440-A/AJB.

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A3

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCROACHED BY THE PROPOSED CAR PARK WHERE THE NO-DIG METOD OF CONSTRUCTION MUST BE UTILISED
	PROPOSED NEW TREE PLANTING

JCA Limited

Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

0 1 5 10 15 20 30 40 50 metres

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 18440-A/AJB)

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.*

16th May 2024

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

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Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

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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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