41 Quarmby Road, Longwood, Huddersfield

Arboricultural Survey

September 2024

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Contents

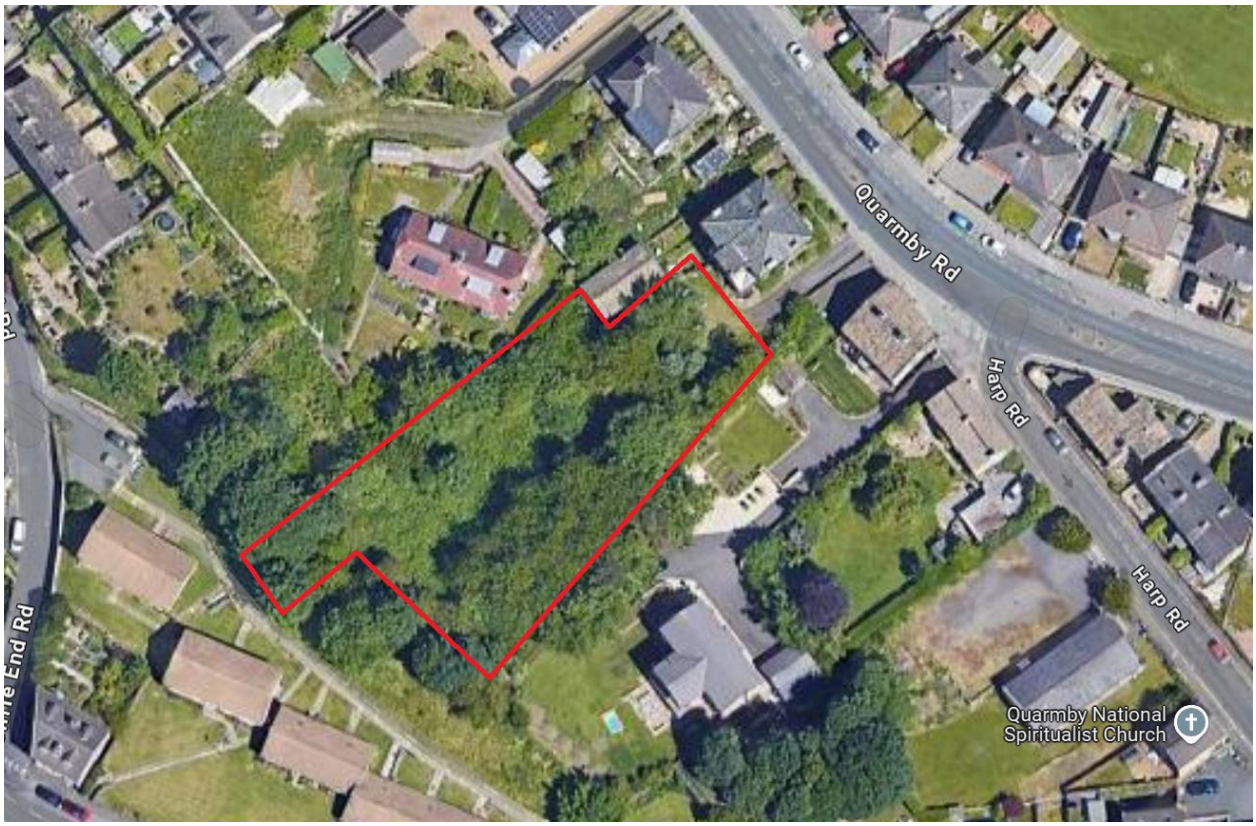
1 Introduction

1.1.1.1 This report presents the results of an Arboricultural Survey undertaken on the site at 41 Quarmby Rd, Longwood, Huddersfield HD3 4EA. The site is approximately 0.14 ha and is centred on grid reference SE 11757 16452.

1.1.1.2 The Arboricultural Survey has been undertaken to provide supporting information for proposed development of the site.

1.1.1.3 The Arboricultural Survey included a Tree Constraints Survey which was conducted on 24th September by Dan Brown (FdSc Arb).

Figure 1. Site location and approximate site boundary (Aerial imagery dated 2024)



2 Methodology

2.1.1.1 This Arboricultural survey covers those trees or groups of trees which are considered relevant for the brief. During the survey all relevant individual trees and groups of trees located within and close to the boundary of the site were assessed.

2.1.1.2 The objective of the survey was to collect tree data relevant to the proposed works at the site and to categorise individual trees or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'[1] based on their condition, quality and future potential.

2.1.1.3 The purpose of the categories within BS 5837:2012 is not to determine whether retention of trees is desirable, 'The purpose of the tree categorization method, which should be applied by the arboriculturist, is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of the development occurring.' (BS 5837:2012, Section 4.5.2). This survey should therefore be regarded as an initial appraisal with observations recorded for trees within and adjacent to the site. Remedial tree works, foundation design and material specification are not covered within this report.

2.1.1.4 The location of the trees is shown within the attached Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (Appendix 4). A detailed inspection of the trees with respect to decay, defects and hazard is not included. The tree locations are as shown on the topographical drawing supplied.

2.1.1.5 The site survey was conducted on 24th September by Dan Brown in accordance with the BS 5837:2012 methodology[1].

2.1.1.6 Information collected during the survey included species, height, stem diameter, branch spread, height of crown clearance, age class, physiological condition, structural condition, estimated remaining contribution and category grade. The survey was made at ground level using visual assessment of the tree canopy and stem. No removal of vegetation, digging or drilling was undertaken during the survey and parts of the stems of some trees remained partly obscured by vegetation.

2.1.1.7 The TCP in Appendix 4 shows the positions, canopy spreads and Root Protection Areas (RPA) of the trees included within the survey. The RPA's have been calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012. Where significant ground constraints, such as roads, walls, buildings, water bodies are likely to restrict and influence root development, the RPA circles have been adjusted to form a polygon of equivalent area, in order to show the likely rooting area for trees subjected to significant constraints, in accordance with paragraph 4.6.2 of BS5837:2012.

2.1.1.8 When considering the layout of the site and the retention of trees, proposals should generally be kept outside of both the RPA and the canopy spreads. However, it may be possible to encroach into these with access roads, footpaths and parking areas assuming the existing ground levels can be maintained, and the appropriate construction methods are used. No liability can be accepted by Quants Environmental in respect of the trees or for events which happen after the time of the survey.

[1] British Standards Institution (BSI) BS 5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. Published by BSI Standards Limited 2012. ISBN 978 0 58069917 7.

3 Results

3.1.1.1 The survey results are shown in Appendix 2 (Tree Survey Results – Table 1) and Appendix 3 (Tree Constraints Plan). The trees included within this survey comprise of 19 individual trees and 4 groups of trees.

- 2 individual trees were classified as Category B;
- 16 tree groups were classified as Category C;
- 1 tree group was classified as Category B;
- 3 tree groups were classified as Category C; and
- 1 individual tree was classified as Category U.

3.1.1.2 The species on site predominantly comprised of goat willow *Salix caprea,* hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and wild cherry *Prunus avium*. Other less common species found included ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, laburnum *Laburnum anagyroides* and rowan sorbus aucuparia.

3.1.1.3 The site comprises of a large garden area to the back of the property. The vegetation has been predominantly left unmanaged, with overgrown shrubs and ground vegetation providing understorey vegetation amongst the trees on site. The majority of trees are of slender form, due to adjacent competition, and comprise of asymmetrical crowns also as a result.

3.1.1.4 The site is on slope, with the highest point of the area to the entrance of the site adjacent to the property.

3.1.1.5 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) check for the site was carried out via the interactive Kirklees council website. No trees or conservation areas were found within the site.

3.1.1.6 The predominant Arboricultural features on the site are towards the south boundary, where G2, a row of mature hawthorn trees, is situated along the boundary wall. The trees are envisaged to have once been part of a hedgerow but have since been left unmanaged and have since become trees in their own right. As well as the hedgerow, T11, a mature sycamore, is situated to the southwest corner of the site, and is a predominant feature in this area. Both G2 and T11 have been noted for their predominant features and value to the site, and have been classified as Category B.

3.1.1.7 One other higher value tree was also surveyed adjacent to the site area, with T7, a spreading hybrid black poplar to the east of the site. The canopy overhangs into the site area. T7 has been classified as Category B due to its interesting form and good condition.

3.1.1.8 One Category U trees was surveyed on site, a multistem privet, which is showing significant decay in the main stem, and remaining stems also showing signs of decline in vitality.

3.1.1.9 All remaining trees and hedgerows have been identified as low quality due to poor condition, form, or with <150mm stem diameter. These trees have been classified as Category C due to these qualities.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1.1.1 During the survey 19 individual trees and 4 groups of trees were surveyed.

4.1.1.2 The high value tree, tree groups and hedgerows are located along the site borders and in adjacent sites, which will provide the main constraint for any proposed development. It is recommended to avoid the boundaries where possible to avoid encroachment into RPAs.

4.1.1.3 It is recommended that all Category B trees on site are retained where possible, with suitable replacement planting with trees to mitigate the loss of canopy where removal is unavoidable.

4.1.1.4 Category C trees should be retained to allow retention of existing canopy within the site, however, where tree removal is required, it is recommended to preferably remove Category C trees due to being low value. Suitable replacement planting with trees of improved form will likely increase the longevity of the canopy of these trees.

4.1.1.5 All tree works are to be conducted by a qualified arborist and are to be in accordance with BS 3998:2010.

4.1.1.6 All retained trees will require protection of their RPA's and canopies during any development of the site.

4.1.1.7 An Arboricultural Tree Protection Plan and Working Method Statement should be produced prior to works commencing on site. The Arboricultural Tree Protection Plan and Working Method Statement should cover detailed methods for construction and operation within any of the RPAs in order to minimise the potential for adverse effects on these trees, e.g., digging using hand tools and supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist, in accordance with BS5837:2012.

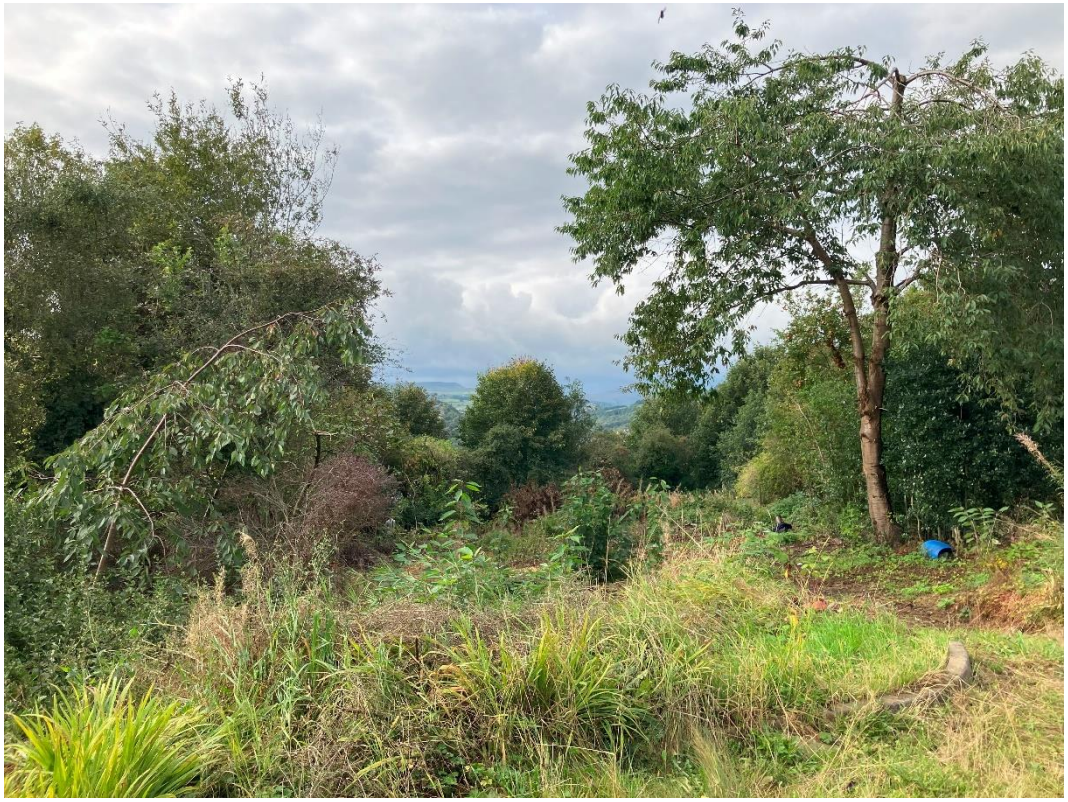
4.1.1.8 During supervised work within the RPAs and canopies, if trees are considered to become unsafe e.g., due to unavoidable severance of significant roots, such trees may need to be felled by a qualified tree surgeon. Any such loss of trees should be mitigated where practicable with replacement tree planting on site, to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority. The Arboricultural Tree Protection Plan and Working Method Statement should cover compensation planting as required.

4.1.1.9 Detailed methods for construction and operation should be developed in order to minimise the potential for adverse effects on trees.

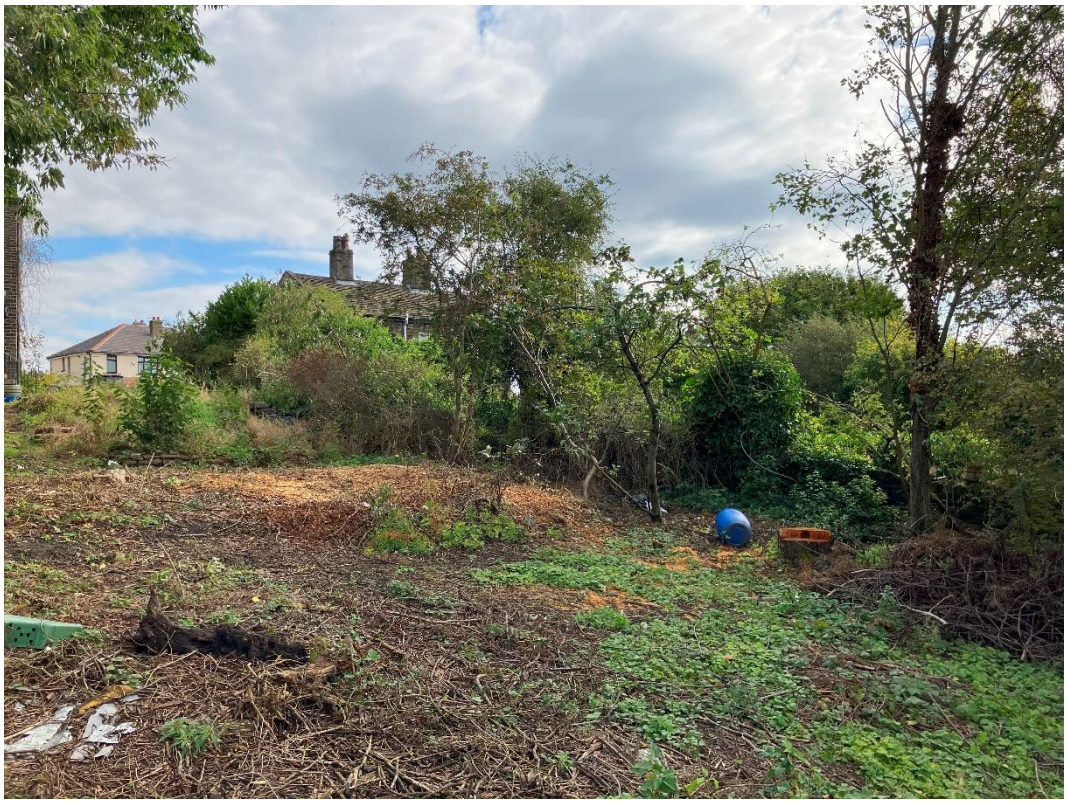
4.1.1.10 Where appropriate, all the trees to be retained should be protected with a tree protection fence in line with BS5837:2012 current recommendations.

4.1.1.11 The loss of any trees should be mitigated where practicable with suitable replacement tree planting on site, to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority. Any new landscaping should be maintained to promote longevity.

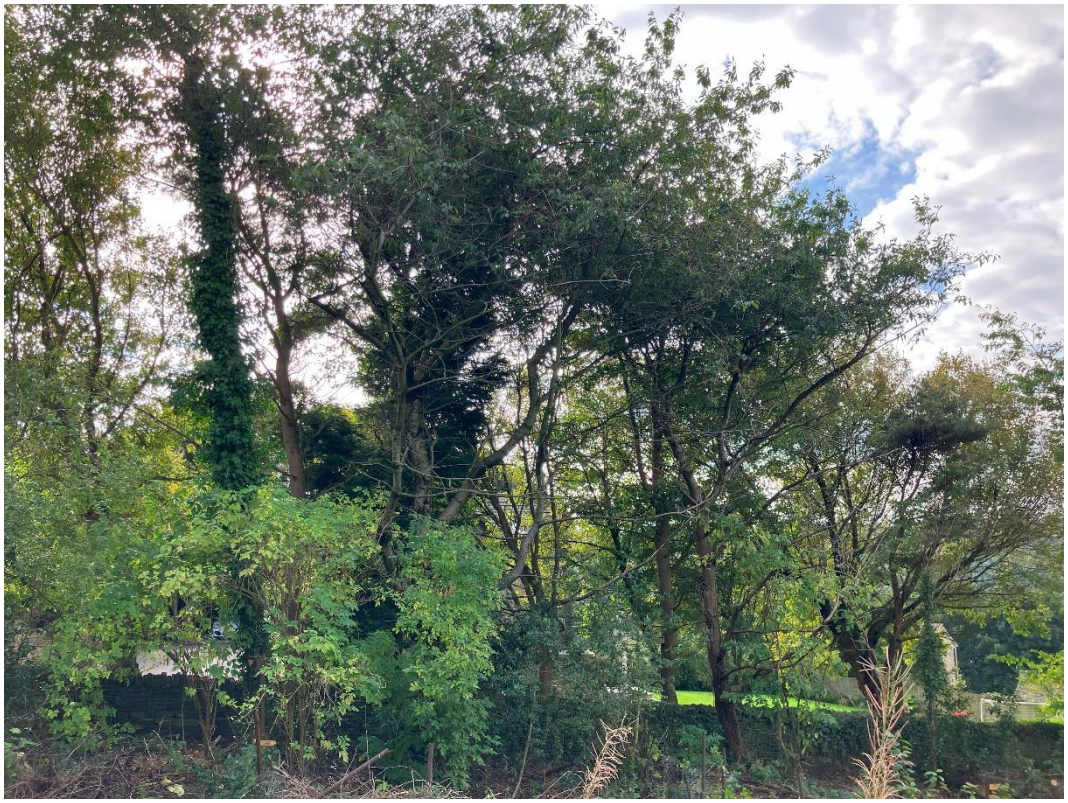
Appendix 1. Photographs



Photograph 1. Looking south towards site from the site entrance. T19 to the right.

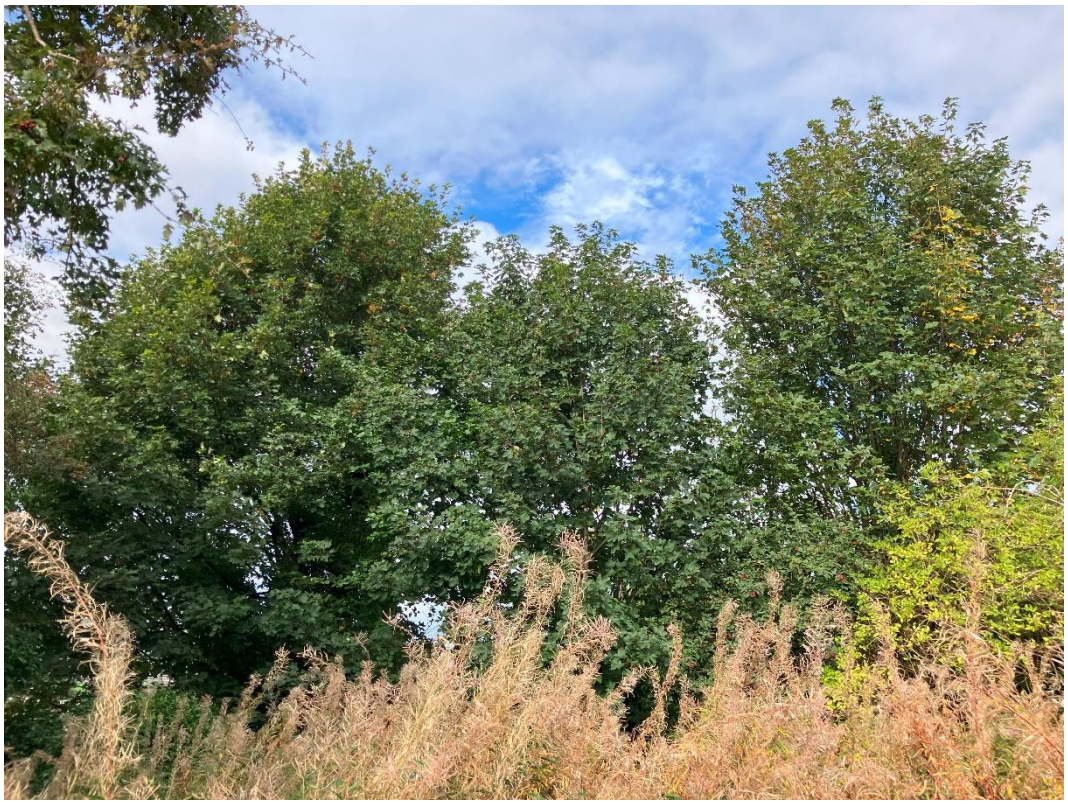


Photograph 2. G1

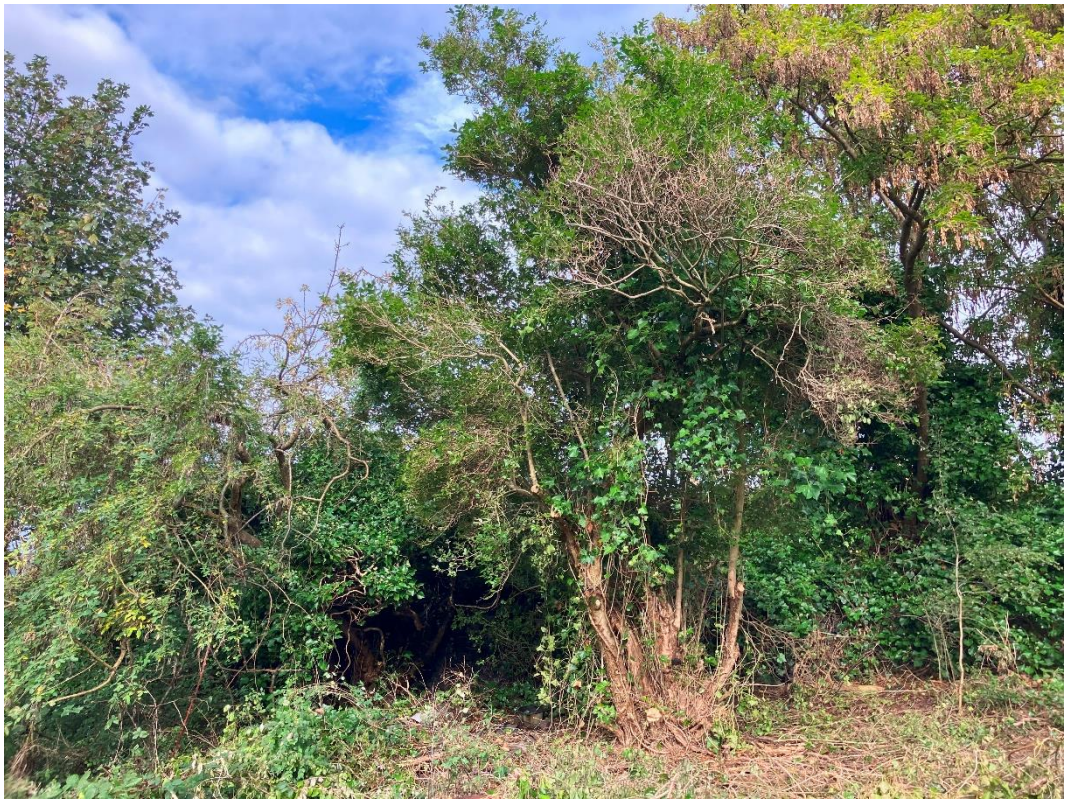


Photograph 3. Row of trees along east boundary.

Photograph 4. Section of G2 along the south boundary.

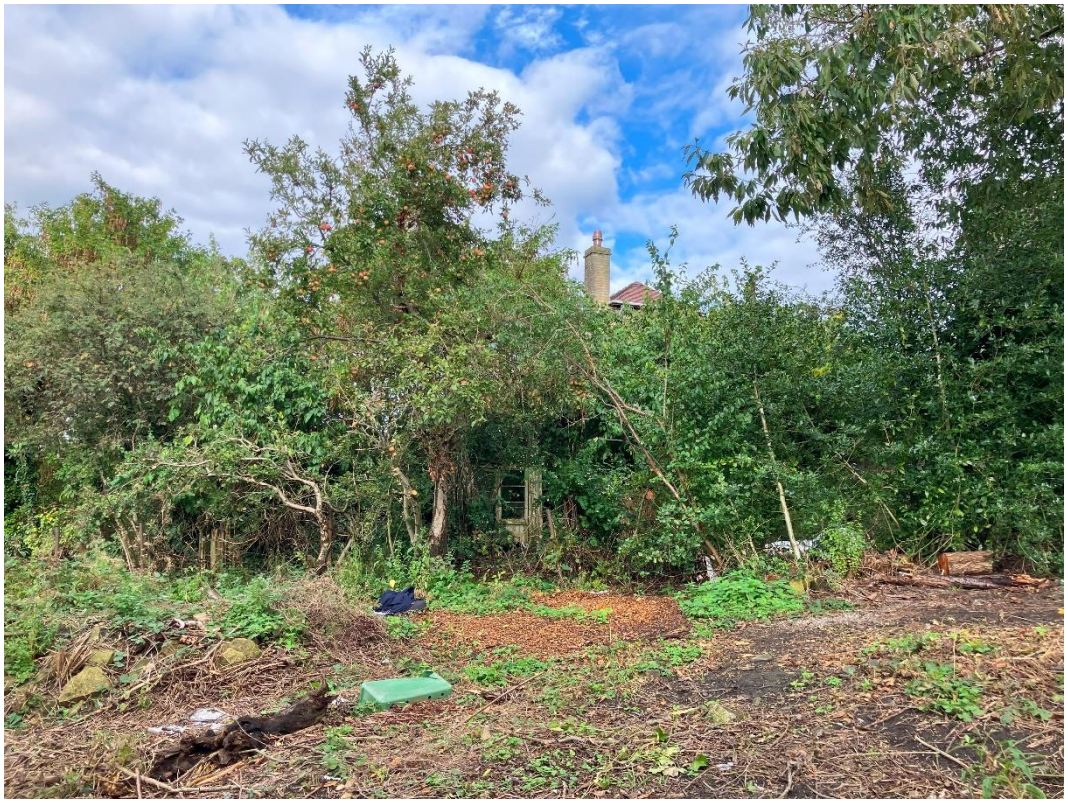


Photograph 5. Southwest corner of the site, T11, T12 and G3.



Photograph 6. T13 and T14

Photograph 7. Row of Laburnum trees within and adjacent to site



Photograph 8. G4

Appendix 2. Table 1 - Tree Survey Results

Tree / Group ref.no	Species	Height	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Stem diameter (mm)	Age class	Phys. Condition	Struct. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	ERC	Cat Grade	Radius of Nominal Circle	RPA SqM
			N	E	S	W											
T1	Goat Willow	10	1	2	3	2	2	260	EM	F	G	Poor shape & form. Small volume of deadwood in crown. Asymmetrical form with bias to south.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	3.1	30.58
T2	Ash	10	1	2	2	2	8	90	EM	F	G	slender form due to competition from adjacent trees. No significant value to site.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	1.1	3.66
T3	Wild Cherry	10	1	4	3	1	8	290	M	F	G	Leaning South-East. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Small volume of deadwood in crown.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	3.5	38.05
T4	Wild Cherry	10	6	5	5	5	8	390,210	M	F	G	Stem divides below 1.5m. Adjacent to wall.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	5.3	88.78

Tree / Group ref.no	Species	Height	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Stem diameter (mm)	Age class	Phys. Condition	Struct. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	ERC	Cat Grade	Radius of Nominal Circle	RPA SqM
			N	E	S	W											
T5	Wild Cherry	12	6	5	5	5	8	360	M	F	G	Leaning North-East. Small volume of deadwood in crown. Adjacent to wall.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	4.3	58.63
T6	Wild Cherry	6	0	0	2	0	5	80	EM	F	G	Poor shape & form. Leaning South-West. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Small volume of deadwood in crown. Adjacent to wall.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	1	2.90
T7	Hybrid Black Poplar	14	7	10	7	7	2	650	M	G	G	Leaning East. Stem divides above 1.5m.in adjacent site	Retain due to third party ownership.	20+	B1	7.8	191.13
T8	Wild Cherry	14	0	1	3	1	5	150	EM	F	G	Poor shape & form. Leaning South-West. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Small volume of deadwood in crown.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	1.8	10.18

Tree / Group ref.no	Species	Height	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Stem diameter (mm)	Age class	Phys. Condition	Struct. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	ERC	Cat Grade	Radius of Nominal Circle	RPA SqM
			N	E	S	W											
T9	Goat Willow	10	1	3	5	5	2	230,220	EM	G	G	Stem divides below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Unbalanced crown shape. Small volume of deadwood in crown.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	3.8	45.75
T10	Wild Cherry	8	0	1	1	1	6	80	EM	F	G	Poor shape & form. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Small volume of deadwood in crown.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	1	2.90
T11	Sycamore	15	5	6	8	6	0	210,490	M	G	F	Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Stem divides below 1.5m. Small volume of deadwood in crown. Adjacent to wall.	Retain where possible.	20+	B1	6.4	128.52
T12	Elm	8	4	2	1	1	2	140,130	EM	F	F	Stem divides below 1.5m. Suppressed form due to adjacent tree.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	2.3	16.50

Tree / Group ref.no	Species	Height	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Stem diameter (mm)	Age class	Phys. Condition	Struct. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	ERC	Cat Grade	Radius of Nominal Circle	RPA SqM
			N	E	S	W											
T13	Laburnum	3	1	1	4	2	0	200,200,75,100	M	F	F	Leaning South. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	3.7	43.19
T14	Privet	5	3	1	4	2	1	70,70,70	EM	F	P	Declining. Decay present on stem. Epicormics on stem. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	Remove tree.	<10	U	1.5	6.62
T15	Laburnum	10	5	5	5	5	4	750	M	F	F	Multiple stems below 1.5m.Large multistem tree on adjacent site. Immediately adjacent to boundary wall and has caused damage as a result. Spreading crown which overhangs into site area	Retain due to third party ownership.	10+	C1	9	254.47

Tree / Group ref.no	Species	Height	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Stem diameter (mm)	Age class	Phys. Condition	Struct. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	ERC	Cat Grade	Radius of Nominal Circle	RPA SqM
			N	E	S	W											
T16	Laburnum	9	5	3	6	4	4	600	M	F	F	Multiple stems below 1.5m.Located on adjacent site immediately adjacent to boundary wall. Spreading crown overhangs into site area.	Retain due to third party ownership.	10+	C1	7.2	162.86
T17	Laburnum	9	1	3	5	3	4	200	M	F	F	Crown bias south towards site, leaning tree with slender form	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	2.4	18.10
T18	Laburnum	9	4	4	5	3	4	200,100,100,100	M	F	F	Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	3.2	31.77
T19	Wild Cherry	14	6	6	6	6	3	380	M	G	G	crown topped previously. poor inclusion of limb 3m up	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C1	4.6	65.33

Tree / Group ref.no	Species	Height	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance	Stem diameter (mm)	Age class	Phys. Condition	Struct. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	ERC	Cat Grade	Radius of Nominal Circle	RPA SqM
			N	E	S	W											
G1	Apple, Hawthorn, Elder	6	2	2	2	2	1	Up to 200	EM	F	F	group of small trees with low value varying in physiological condition and covered in ivy restricting inspection.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C2	2.4	18.10
G2	Hawthorn Holly, Sycamore, Elder	6	3	3	3	3	1	Up to240	M	F	G	lapsed hedgerowalong south boundary wall with holly and elder understorey.	Retain where possible.	20+	B2	2.9	26.06
G3	Sycamore	10	4	4	4	4	0	Up to 75	SM	F	F	two lapsed coppices, both sycamore adjacent to wall	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C2	2	12.77
G4	Sycamore, Holly, Rowan, Apple, Laburnum	6	2	2	2	2	0	Up to 200	EM	F	F	Small area of vegetation with range of species	Retain or remove as per development plans.	10+	C2	2.4	18.10

Key

***** - Denotes estimated measurement where access to tree stems was restricted or not accessible

Tree/ Group Ref No. – tree/group number, to be recorded on tree survey plan where necessary.

Species – common and scientific names where possible.

Height – overall height of tree in metres.

Stem Dia – stem diameter, in millimetres at 1.5m above adjacent ground level (on sloping ground to the taken on the upslope of the tree base) or immediately above the roof flare for multi-stemmed trees.

Branch spread – in meters taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown (to be recorded on the tree survey plan where necessary).

Height of cc – height of crown clearance – in meters above adjacent ground level to inform on ground clearance, crown stem ratio and shading.

Age class – young (Y), young mature (YM), middle mature (MM), over mature (OM) and veteran (V).

Physiological condition – e.g. presence of crown decline, disease, discolouration of leaves - good (G), fair (F), poor (P) and dead (D).

Structural condition – e.g. collapsing, the presence of decay and any physical defect - good (G), fair (F), poor (P) and dead (D)

Management recommendations – including further investigations of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential wildlife habitat.

ERC – estimated remaining contribution – in years e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40.

Cat grade – category grade – U or A to C, to be recorded in plan on the tree survey plan where possible.

RPA – Root protection area calculated from BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations in sq/m. Where indicated, dimensions of radius of circle or sides of square based around centre point of trunk calculated for design purposes.

Appendix 3. Table 2 - Cascade Chart for the Quality Assessment[2]

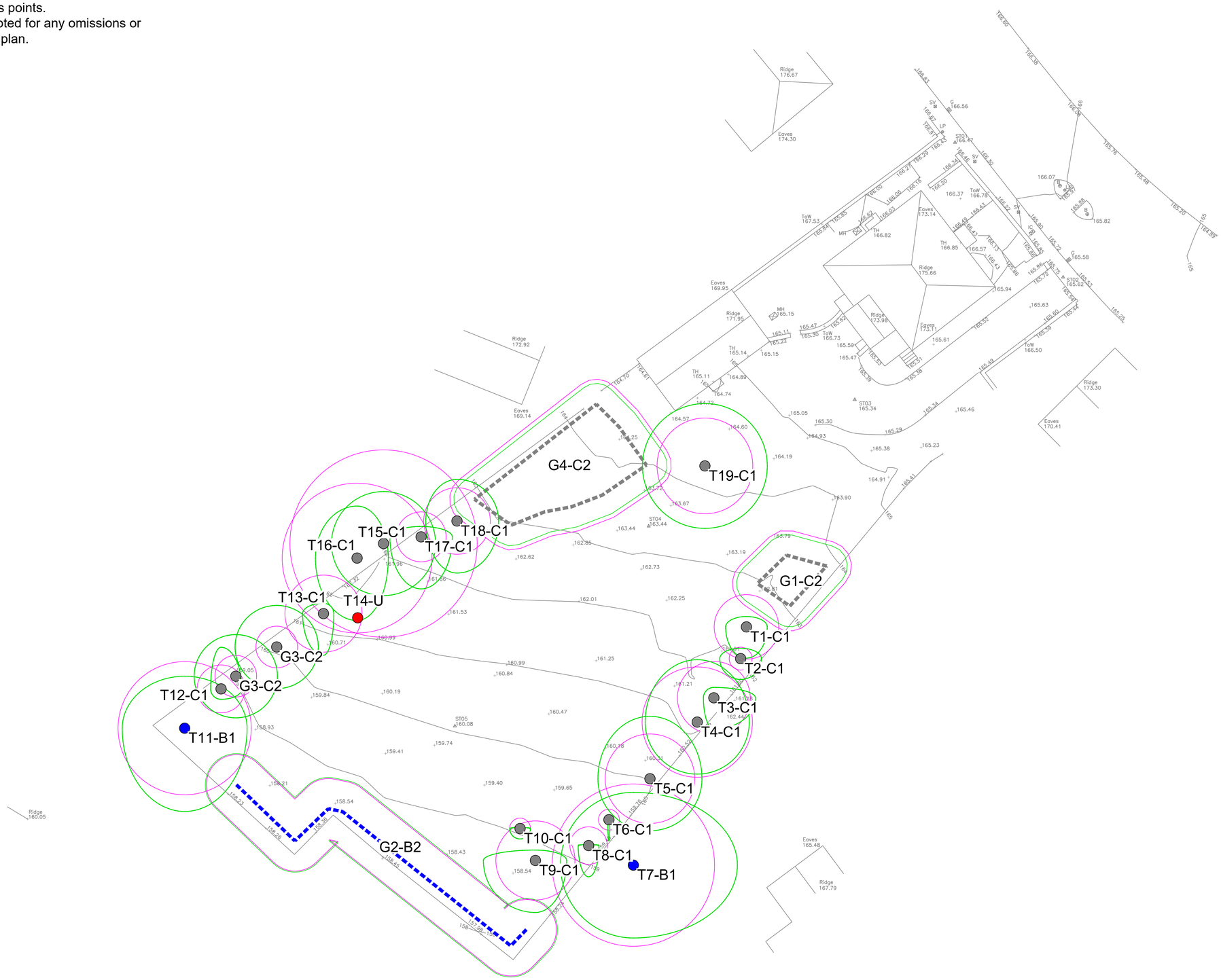
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g., where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, or irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees supressing adjacent trees of better quality. *Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*			See Table 1
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
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; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g., the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran or trees or wood pasture).	See Table 1
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in Category A, but were downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g., presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might attract as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	See Table 1
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of <150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	See Table 1

[2] The British Standards Institute 2012, Page 9 – Table 1.

Appendix 4. Tree Constraints Plan

Notes

Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.



1:200
0 10 20m

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Key

Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Tree Groups
Shown as dashed centre/boundary line. Colour represents category (see above)

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

Drawing Title
Tree Constraints Plan

Client
Paul Briggs

Site/Project
41 Quarmby Road
Longwood
Huddersfield

Scale/Sheet	Date		
A1 1-200	25/09/2024		
Drawing No	Rev	Drawn By	Chked By
2018	1	DB	AW

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