Arboricultural Impact Assessment

WC-420.1a

Moorlands Cricket Club, Huddersfield Road, Mirfield WF14 9HP

Woodsage Consulting Ltd

Unit 2, Hey End Farm, Luddendenfoot, Halifax, West Yorkshire HX2 6JN

T: 07962401997
E: info@woodsage.co.uk
W: https://woodsage.co.uk

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Report type:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Report reference:	WC-420.1
Revision:	a
Client:	Moorlands Cricket Club
Site address	Moorlands Cricket Club, Huddersfield Road, Mirfield WF14 9HP
Grid reference:	SE 20781 19826
Report prepared by:	Jack Delaney MICFor MArborA
Date:	12th August 2025

Contents

Executive Summary

Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by Moorlands Cricket Club to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, in relation to the proposed development of the site, which is located off Huddersfield Road, Mirfield WF14 9HP.

The development proposals are for alterations and extensions to the existing pavilion.

According to information which is available on the website of Kirklees Council, none of the trees at the site are subject to tree preservation orders (TPOs), and the site is not located within a conservation area.

The site survey identified a total of six individual trees and one group of trees with the potential to be impacted by the development proposals; these include six category B trees and one group of moderate-quality.

The development proposals will not necessitate removal of any of the existing trees.

The RPAs of the retained trees are to be suitably protected throughout the development process by temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection.

Providing the recommendations made within this report are followed, the development is considered achievable, with minimal impact in arboricultural terms to the site and surrounding area.

1. Introduction

1.1. Scope of Report

1.1.1. Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by Moorlands Cricket Club to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, in relation to the proposed development of the site, which is located off Huddersfield Road, Mirfield WF14 9HP.

1.1.2. The purpose of this report is to allow the local planning authority (LPA) to assess information regarding trees at the site as part of the planning submission, and to demonstrate to the LPA that appropriate consideration has been given to the subject of trees as part of the development proposals.

1.1.3. In accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*[1] this report 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 retained trees at the site - in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*, these measures will be further detailed in an outline Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS); and,
- where necessary, provide preliminary recommendations for mitigation tree planting.

1.1.4. The contents of this report 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 application site - hereafter referred to as 'the site' and shown in ***Fig. 1.1***, below - is located in the village of Mirfield, approximately 4.5 miles to the north-east of Huddersfield town centre. The site is accessed south off Huddersfield Road.

Figure 1.1: *Aerial imagery showing the approximate boundaries of the site (outlined in red) and the wider land parcel owned by the applicant (outlined in blue)*[2]

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

[2] Google Earth Pro (2025). *Google Earth* [online]. Available at: > www.google.co.uk/earth < [accessed 12th August 2025].

1.2.2. The site is centred on OS Grid Reference SE 20781 19826, and currently comprises an existing pavilion building, the main site entrance, and a public car park.

1.3. Site Topography and Elevation

1.3.1. The site lies at an altitude ranging between 55-58 m above ordnance datum (AOD).

1.3.2. The topography of the site is predominantly level.

1.4. Desk Based Study and Planning Context

1.4.1. Cranfield University[3] states that the soils at site and within surrounding area consist of *Soilscape 17*; these are acidic, loamy, and clayey soils, that are slowly permeable and seasonally wet. No further detailed soil analysis was carried out as part of the survey.

1.4.2. According to information which is available on the website of Kirklees Council[4], none of the trees at the site are subject to tree preservation orders (TPOs) and the site is not located within a conservation area.

1.5. Development Proposals

1.5.1. The development proposals are for alterations and extensions to the existing pavilion.

[3] Cranfield University (2025). *Soilscapes* [online]. Available at: > www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes < [accessed 12th August 2025].

[4] Kirklees Council (2025). *TPO and Conservation Area Map* [online]. Available at: > www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/trees-listing-and-conservation/tree-preservation-orders < [accessed 12th August 2025].

2. Methods

2.1. Survey Details

2.1.1. The site survey was carried out on Wednesday the 30th of July 2025.

2.1.2. The weather at the time of the survey was fine and dry; the visibility of the trees was not impeded.

2.2. Survey Personnel

2.2.1. The site 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)[5]. 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).*

BS 5837: 2012 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.

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

2.3.6. Tree dimensions were determined as follows:

- Tree heights were measured from the base of the main stem to the top of the crown, using an electric clinometer, to the nearest 0.5 m up to 10 m, and to the nearest 1 m over 10 m
- Crown radiuses were measured at each cardinal point, using a laser distometer, to the nearest 0.5 m up to 5 m, and the nearest 1 m over 5 m

2.3.7. The DBH of trees was measured using the methods detailed in *Annex C* of *BS 5837:2012*, and were rounded to the nearest centimetre. The DBHs were then used to calculate tree root protection areas (RPAs) using the following equations:

1. For single stem trees, the RPA was calculated as a circle with a radius 12 times the DBH

2. For trees with 2-5 stems, the combined stem diameter was first calculated using the formula:

$$\sqrt{(\textbf{Stem 1 DBH})^2 + (\textbf{ Stem 2 DBH})^2 + \ldots (\textbf{Stem 5 DBH})^2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{(\mu\, \boldsymbol{DBH})^2 \textbf{ x number of stems}}$$

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

2.4. Constraints

2.4.1. The survey was constrained by the season in which it took place; certain tree pathogens and/or defects, for example, the fructifications of decay fungi are only visible at specific times of the year.

2.4.2. A topographical plan 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.

3. Survey Results

3.1. Tree Stock Observations

3.1.1. The site survey identified a total of six individual trees and one group of trees with the potential to be impacted by the proposed development.

3.1.2. The surveyed trees comprise six species, six genera, and six families.

3.1.3. The prevalent tree species at the site is sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, which accounts for approximately 33% of the individually recorded trees. The remaining 67% of the individually recorded trees is comprised of horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*, European beech *Fagus sylvatica*, common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, and broad-leaved lime *Tilia platyphyllos*.

3.1.4. Hybrid-black poplar *Populus* x *canadensis* was also recorded in a group of trees which is located immediately to the east of the site.

3.1.5. The majority of the surveyed trees are located within an existing public car park, which although lies within the red line boundary, is not under the ownership of the applicant.

3.1.6. T001, T002, and T003 are all positioned around the existing pavilion which is proposed to be refurbished and extended onto; therefore, these trees are anticipated to present the main arboricultural constraint to the proposed development.

3.2. Tree Categorisation

3.2.1. The surveyed trees include six category B trees and one group of moderate-quality.

3.2.2. There were no category A trees of high-quality, category C trees of low-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 BS 5837: 2012 tree categories recorded at the site.*

Category	Description	Tree/Group Ref.	Line Totals
A	Trees of high-quality, which should be retained throughout the proposed development	-	-
B	Trees of moderate-quality, which should where possible be retained throughout the proposed development	T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T006 G001	6 Trees 1 Group
C	Trees of low-quality, which if removed to facilitate the development can be easily mitigated for	-	-
U	Trees of such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	-	-
		Totals:	**6 Trees** **1 Group**

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 the ***Tree Constraints Plans*** in ***Appendix 4***.

4. Impact Assessment

4.1. Tree Removals

4.1.1. The development proposals do not require removal of any of the existing trees.

4.2. Facilitation Pruning

4.2.1. The development proposals do not require facilitation pruning to any of the existing trees.

4.3. Tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

4.3.1. The RPA of T002 will be encroached onto by a proposed extension to the pavilion, by approximately 0.47 m^2, which equates to < 1% of the total RPA (113.1 m^2).

4.3.2. This relatively small area of encroachment suggests that the impacts of the proposals upon T002 will be negligible. However, the following mitigation measures should be implemented during construction, which will help to further minimise disturbance to tree roots:

- Any excavations and/or ground works that are required within the RPA of T002 to install the footings of the extension should be carried out using hand-operated tools or compressed air soil displacement.
- If tree roots are encountered during construction that occur in clumps, or which are greater than 25 mm diameter, then these should not be severed without first consulting with the Project Arboriculturalist. If roots under this diameter are present, then these can be pruned using an appropriate sharp pruning tool, such as pruning saw or secateurs.
- Any tree roots which are temporarily exposed during construction should be covered with sharp sand or dampened hessian sacks to prevent desiccation.

4.3.3. The temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection - which are detailed in ***Sections A3.4*** and ***A3.6*** of the ***Outline AMS*** in ***Appendix 3***, and are illustrated in the ***Tree Protection Plan*** in ***Appendix 6*** - will ensure that the RPAs of the retained trees are suitably protected from development activities.

4.4. Shade Analysis

4.4.1. It is anticipated that upon completion, the refurbished pavilion will not endure prolonged periods of shading from the adjacent trees.

4.4.2. A ***Shade Analysis Plan***, which demonstrates the extent of shading upon the refurbished pavilion, can be viewed in ***Appendix 5***.

4.5. Services and Other Considerations

4.5.1. At the time of writing, details of proposed service routes and/or soakaways have not been provided by the client; however, it is assumed that the existing utilities and drainage at the site will be utilised.

4.5.2. If there are any alterations to the existing utilities and drainage which conflict with tree RPAs however, these should first be reported to the Project Arboriculturalist, so that appropriate measures may be taken.

5. Recommendations

5.1. Tree Protection

5.1.1. Construction, and any other works involving excavations, can cause irreversible damage to trees - particularly those which have reached maturity - which are far less capable of adapting to alterations in their surrounding environment. Whilst above-ground injuries are usually obvious, root damage is often concealed, though can have equally devastating impacts to tree health.

5.1.2. Direct root damage includes root severance, which can be caused by digging of trenches and ditches, and the stripping of topsoil. Indirect damage may involve the raising of soil levels, alterations in drainage patterns, the laying of impervious surfaces, and soil compaction.

5.1.3. Compaction of soils is a common cause of death or damage to retained trees on development sites. Soil compaction reduces soil pore space, which in turn reduces soil air, the passage of water and available nutrients. These anaerobic conditions prevent root growth and the proliferation of soil microbes essential to tree health. Symptoms in trees may include crown die-back, sparse and small foliage, and poor extension growth; however, these are usually not evident until well after the occurrence of compaction. Even one pass of a vehicle in wet conditions can cause irreparable soil compaction.

5.1.4. To avoid both direct and indirect damage to the roots of the retained trees, temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection should be installed prior to the development commencing, in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan***, which can be viewed in ***Appendix 6***.

5.1.5. It is recommended that development works follow the ***Outline AMS*** provided in ***Appendix 3***. This includes the specifications for the temporary tree protection fencing, ground protection, and other protective measures to be adhered to throughout the development.

5.1.6. As aspects of the development may be subject to change, the ***Outline AMS*** should be reviewed by the Project Arboriculturalist prior to the commencement of development works.

5.2. Mitigation Tree Planting

5.2.1. Although the development proposals do not require any of the existing trees to be removed, post-development tree planting will be carried out as part of the development, which will present an opportunity to improve the species and age diversity of the tree stock. The proposed tree planting will also help to enhance the amenity of the site in the long-term.

5.2.2. The specifications, locations, and maintenance requirements of the proposed tree planting should be further detailed in a tree planting plan, which should adhere to *BS 8545: 2014*[6].

5.3. Additional Information

5.3.1. 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.

[6] British Standards (2010). *BS 8545:2014 - Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape: Recommendations*. British Standards Institute: London.

5.3.2. Trees are dynamic living organisms, and their condition can change rapidly; the information given in this report is therefore valid for a period of 12 months. This period may be reduced if significant changes occur to the trees, or the ground conditions, which surround them.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Table Key			
Tree/Group Ref: Reference numbers, as illustrated in the ***Tree Constraints Plan*** in ***Appendix 4***			**DBH:** Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), 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			**Physiological Condition (PC)**: An assessment of vitality and vigour **F** = Fair; **P** = Poor; **D** = Dead
Species: Common (and *binomial name*)			**#:** 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/Ancient (V/A):** Trees of any age with veteran characteristics or which are remarkably old for the species type
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	PC	SC	*BS 5837: 2012* Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T001	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	M	40-80	15	710	6	4	6	4.5	2	Bifurcates between 2-3 m into multiple co-dominant stems; the angles of these branch unions are all > 25°, and therefore these are unlikely to contain included bark. Damage to foliage throughout the crown caused by horse chestnut leaf miner moth *Cameraria ohridella* and horse chestnut leaf blotch *Phyllosticta paviae*.	F	G	B2	No works recommended
T002	Broad-leaved lime *(Tilia platyphyllos)*	EM	40-80	15	500	7	5	5.5	4	4.5	Fist order branch at 2 m on south-east aspect of main stem has historically been removed, with 1.5 m branch stub remaining. Dense epicormic growth on main stem up to 6 m.	G	F	B2	No works recommended

Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	PC	SC	*BS 5837: 2012* Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T003	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	EM	40-80	13	370	4	6	4.5	4	3	No obvious significant defects, though lacks the necessary qualities for higher *BS 5837* categorisation.	G	G	B2	No works recommended
T004	European beech *(Fagus sylvatica)*	EM	40-80	15	710	4.5	7	6.5	6	2	Bifurcates between 2-4 m into multiple co-dominant stems; the angles of some of these branch unions are < 25°, and therefore these may contain included bark. Branch cavity at 2 m on west aspect of main stem.	G	F	B2	No works recommended
T005	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	EM	40-80	13	440	6	4.5	5	4	5	No obvious significant defects, though lacks the necessary qualities for higher *BS 5837* categorisation.	G	G	B2	No works recommended
T006	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	SM	40-80	10	330	4.5	5	2	4	1.5	Bifurcates between 1.5-2 m into three co-dominant stems; the angles of these branch unions are < 25°, and therefore these may contain included bark. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown.	F	F	B1	No works recommended

Groups of Trees

Group Ref:	Species Composition	Age	SULE	Mx. Ht.	Mx. DBH	Approx. No. of Stems	CC	Comments	V	SC	*BS 5837*:2012 Category	Recommendations
G001	Hybrid-black poplar *(Populus x canadensis)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* European beech *(Fagus sylvatica)* Broad-leaved lime *(Tilia platyphyllos)*	EM M	40-80	28	590	5	1.5	Group of trees positioned along eastern boundary of car park. Multiple trees display acute branch unions, leaning main stems and/or asymmetrical forms, and branch cavities. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the group.	F	F	B2	No works recommended

Appendix 2: Images of Trees

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

Plate 2: *T002*

Plate 3: *T002 & the existing pavilion/storage containers*

Plate 4: *T003 (left) & T004 (right)*

Plate 5: *T005*

Plate 6: *T006 (foreground)*

Plate 7: *G001*

Appendix 3: Outline Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

A3.1 Introduction

A3.1.1 Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by Moorlands Cricket Club to prepare an Outline AMS in relation to the proposed development of the land at the site, which is located off Huddersfield Road, Mirfield WF14 9HP

A3.1.2 The development proposals are for alterations and extensions to the existing pavilion.

A3.1.3 This Outline AMS should be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Ref: WC-420.1a).

A3.2 Timing of Works

A3.2.1 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.

A3.2.2 The phasing of works should be carried out in accordance with ***Tab. A3.1***, below.

Table A3.1: *Timing of Works.*

Stage	Works
1	Site induction.
2	Install the temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection to the specifications detailed in ***Sections A3.4*** and ***A3.6*** of this ***AMS***, in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan***.
3	Inspection of tree protection measures by the Project Arboriculturalist.
4	Carry out development works.
5	Remove temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection once development works have been completed, and carry out any soft-landscaping which cannot be completed with the tree protection measures in place.
6	Final inspection by the Project Arboriculturalist.

A3.3 Site Supervision

A3.3.1 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.

A3.3.2 During the site induction, the final AMS and a copy of the ***Tree Protection Plan*** - which can be viewed in ***Appendix 6*** - should be made available to all contractors attending the site.

A3.4 Temporary Tree Protection Fencing

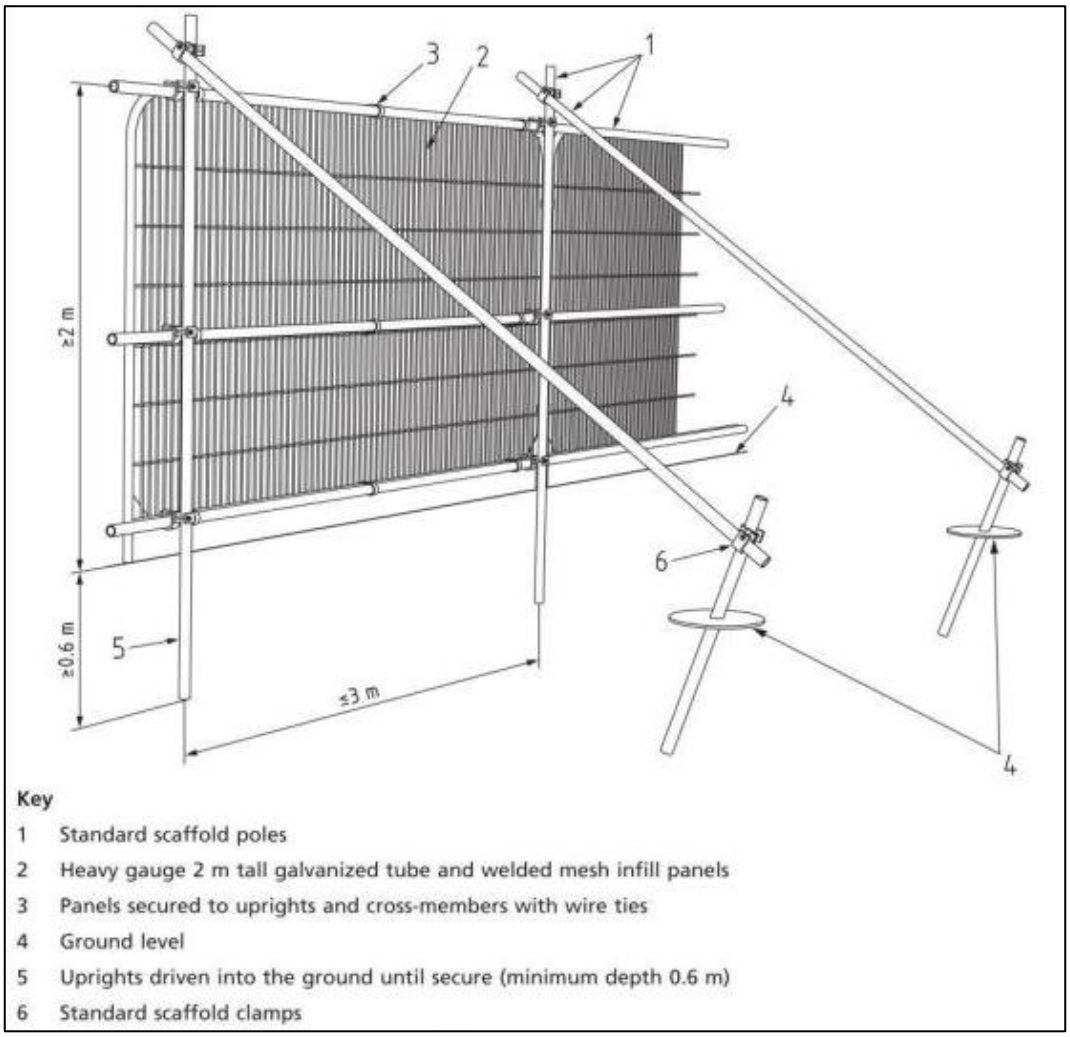
A3.4.1 The temporary tree protection fencing shall be installed prior to the commencement of development works, and should be fit for the purpose of excluding site personnel and machinery. The default specification should be in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations.*

A3.4.2 **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 illustrated in ***Fig. A3.1*** and ***Fig. A3.2***, on the next page.

A3.4.3 The vertical tubes shall 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 A3.1**: Example of mesh welded type barriers in-situ.*

A3.4.4 All-weather notices shall be attached to the barriers at 9 m intervals with the words 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - NO ACCESS' clearly visible.



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

***Figure A3.2**: Temporary 2 m steel protective fencing.*

A3.4.5 **Location:** The temporary tree protection fencing should be installed prior to development works commencing - in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan*** - and shall remain in place until the development is completed.

A3.4.6 The protected areas should be regarded as sacrosanct, and once installed, tree protection fencing should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.

A3.4.7 If any breach in the tree protection fencing occurs, it is the Site Manager's responsibility to report this to the Project Arboriculturalist, so that appropriate measures may be taken. Any breach which results in death or damage to the trees could result in a criminal offence being committed.

A3.5 Additional Details

A3.5.1 No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement should be stored within the temporary protective fencing. Where possible, this area should be extended to 10 m away from the fencing.

A3.5.2 Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into root protection areas (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.

A3.5.3 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.

A3.5.4 Any unavoidable excavations into the soil within tree RPAs should be carried out by using compressed air soil displacement or hand-operated tools, and only under prior approval of the Project Arboriculturalist. If roots are encountered which occur in clumps or which are greater than 25 mm in diameter, these should not be severed without first consulting the Project Arboriculturalist.

A3.6 Temporary Ground Protection

A3.6.1 Due to site constraints, and to allow for suitable working space, the temporary tree protection fencing adjacent to T002 will be setback from the default *BS 5837:2012* positioning; as a result, soft-landscape within the RPAs will be exposed to development activities.

Figure A3.3*: Examples of ground protection panels.*

A3.6.2 Temporary ground protection should therefore be installed throughout the exposed RPA of T002 - in the locations shown in ***Tree Protection Plan*** - and shall remain in place until the development is completed.

A3.6.3 The temporary 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. A3.3***, on the previous page.

A3.6.4 Any vehicles, plant, or machinery operating within the RPA of T002 must ensure it does so upon the ground protection at all times.

A3.7 Responsibility and Site Management

A3.7.1 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.

A3.7.2 Inspections by the Project Arboriculturalist are to be undertaken at the following stages:

1. Once the temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection have been installed - in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan*** - and prior to development works commencing
2. Upon completion of the development works

A3.7.3 After each inspection, a letter should be submitted by the Project Arboriculturalist to the LPA Arboricultural Officer, to confirm if the method statement has been followed correctly, and if trees have not been adversely affected by development works.

A3.8 Project Arboriculturalist Contact Details

Appendix 4:
Tree Constraints Plan

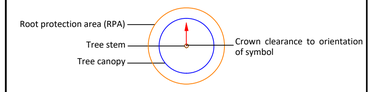
Project:	Moorlands Cricket Club, Mirfield WF14 8HP
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	12th August 2025
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-420.1a.4

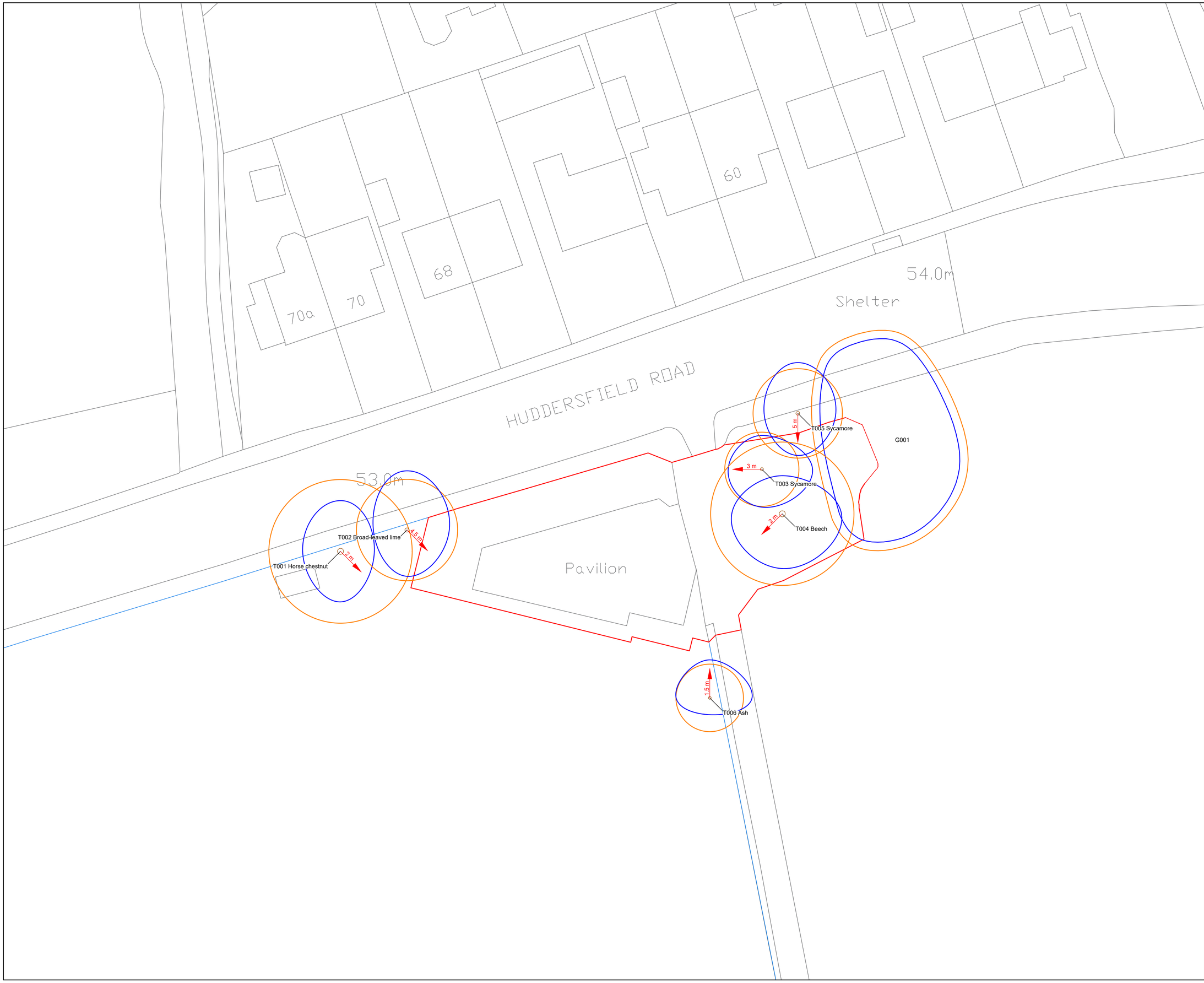
Do not scale off this drawing - to be reproduced in colour only

Map Key:

Application site boundaries

Category B trees/groups of moderate-quality





INDICATIVE

Woodsage Consulting Ltd

T: 07962401997
E: info@woodsage.co.uk
W: https://woodsage.co.uk

Appendix 5:
Shade Analysis Plan

Project:	Moorlands Cricket Club, Mirfield WF14 8HP
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	12th August 2025
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-420.1a.5

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

Key:

Application site boundaries

Category B trees/groups of moderate-quality

Root protection area (RPA)
Tree stem
Tree canopy
Predicted Daily Shade Arc

INDICATIVE

HUDDERSFIELD ROAD

70a
70
68
60

54.0m
Shelter
53.6m

T005 Sycamore
G001
T003 Sycamore
T004 Beech
T002 Broad-leaved lime
T001 Horse chestnut
T006 Ash

Woodsage Consulting Ltd
T: 07962401997
E: info@woodsage.co.uk
W: https://woodsage.co.uk

Appendix 6:
Tree Protection Plan

Project:	Moorlands Cricket Club, Mirfield WF14 8HP
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	12th August 2025
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-420.1a.6

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

Key:

Application site boundaries

Category B trees/groups of moderate-quality

Root protection area (RPA)
Tree stem
Tree canopy

Temporary tree protection fencing, to *BS 5837: 2012* specification, as detailed in Section ***A3.4*** of the ***Outline Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)***.

Temporary ground protection, to *BS 5837: 2012* specification, as detailed in ***Section A3.6*** of the ***Outline AMS***

INDICATIVE

HUDDERSFIELD ROAD

70a
70
68

54.0m
Shelter

53.0m

Existing levels throughout the RPA of T002 will be observed and maintained. No excavations are to be carried out within the RPA of T002 without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturalist.

RPA of T002 encroached onto by approx. 0.47 m².

T001 Horse chestnut
T002 Broad-leaved lime
T003 Sycamore
T004 Beech
T005 Sycamore
T006 Ash
G001

South Elevation 1:100

Woodsage Consulting Ltd
T: 07962401997
E: info@woodsage.co.uk
W: https://woodsage.co.uk