TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS 5837:2012** at:

The Homestead,
Hurst Knowle,
Almondbury,
HD5 8FD

Prepared for: ***Highstone Building Services***

Report Date: *May 2025*

Reference: *AWA6641*

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Executive Summary

This report provides independent arboricultural advice in accordance with BS 5837:2012, regarding trees at the site in the context of a proposed residential development.

A total of 36 items of woody vegetation were surveyed, comprising 31 individual trees and 5 groups or hedges. Of these: 6 are moderate value (Category B), and 30 are low value (Category C).

The proposed development will require the removal of 13 low-value trees and groups. No high or moderate value trees are proposed for removal. This will result in a minor negative arboricultural impact.

The layout of the development has been designed to minimise encroachment into Root Protection Areas (RPAs), with only minor incursions into a trees' RPAs, which are not expected to significantly affect tree health. Mitigation measures, including protective fencing and 'no-dig' construction methods, are recommended where necessary.

The scheme presents an opportunity for new tree planting as part of a landscape strategy, offering mitigation for the removals and long-term enhancement of the site's tree cover.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We have been instructed by Highstone Building Services to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.

1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations,* to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

1.2 Survey Details

1.2.1 The survey took place during January 2025.

1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using "Visual Tree Assessment" techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.

1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.

1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.

1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Lucy Garbutt, MSc, BSc (Hons) Biology, TechArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

1.2.7 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Hurst Knowle in Almondbury, Huddersfield.

2.1.2 The site comprises a detached residential care home with associated hard standing, access and grounds. To the north and west are residential properties, to the east is Hurst Knowle and to the south is a parcel of public amenity land.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2021 Google Earth) image below:

3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.

3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Kirklees Council on 01/05/25 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date **no trees at the site are protected** by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.

3.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).

3.1.4 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).

3.1.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.

3.1.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

3.1.8 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 36 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 31 individual trees and 5 tree groups or hedges.

3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 6 trees are retention category 'B' and 30 trees, tree groups and hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:

3.2.4 The significant tree cover within the site consists of mainly planted Cherry trees or Beech trees with the occasional other self-set species, set on the peripheries of the site. Most of the trees on site are semi-mature with the occasional larger tree situated throughout the site.

3.2.5 The central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of hard standing associated with the existing property and lawn areas.

3.2.6 Species diversity at the site is relatively low. The dominant species are Beech and Cherry, with several Ash and the occasional Willow and Elder.

3.2.7 Most of the trees are semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees.

3.2.8 The sites most significant trees are the retention category 'B' Beech trees on the peripheries of the site, these include: T10, T18, T28, T30, T33 and T34. All these trees are situated on either the northern or the southern boundaries of the site and are early-mature, prominent trees with moderate amenity value. T18, T28 and T30 have some epicormic growths at the base and T33 and T34 are both slightly leaning east. Generally, these trees are in good condition, with good long-term prospects.

3.2.9 There are several Cherry trees at the site which have been planted and maintained as part of the existing care homes' landscaping scheme. These are all semi-mature individuals with old pruning wounds and stubs associated with historical management. These trees include: T1, T3 – T8, T11, T12, T15, T17, T20, T22 – T24, T26, T29, T32 and T36. They are all retention category 'C' trees, with low amenity value.

3.2.10 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.

3.2.11 Many Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by Chalara or Ash

dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.

3.2.12 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.

3.2.13 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

3.2.14 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs


Photo 1: T4 – T6 from southwest.


Photo 2: T10 from southeast.


Photo 3: T19 from south.

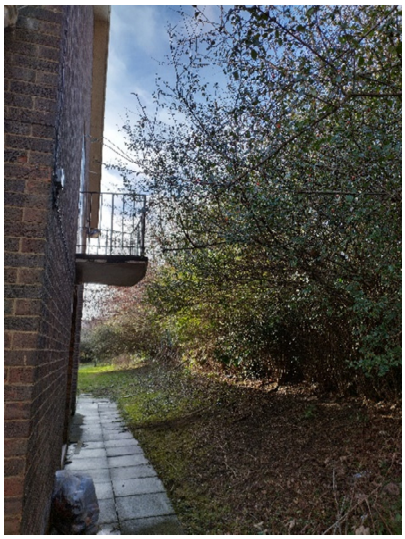
Photo 4: G23 from northeast.


Photo 5: T28 – G31 from northwest.


Photo 6: T30 – T36 from southwest.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to demolish the existing care home and build a new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities. The development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

4.2 Direct Impacts

4.2.1 From assessing the new development proposals, 12 trees and 1 tree group will require removal to facilitate the development as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that require removal to facilitate the development are T1 – T8, T26, T29, T32 and T36.

4.2.3 The tree group that requires removal to facilitate the development is G21.

4.2.4 The trees and groups to be removed are all lower value, retention category 'C' trees. Cherry trees T1, T3– T8, T26, T29, T32 and T36 and Weeping Willow T2 are all young or semi-mature trees which have been planted as part of the care homes' previous landscaping scheme. Many have old pruning wounds and cavities which limit their long-term prospects. Ash and Elder G21 is likely self-set and have limited value. Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.2.5 Trees and tree group that require pruning to facilitate the new development are Ash T19, Beech T34 and Beech G35.

4.2.6 Ash T19 requires pruning from the south by 2-3m, and Beech T34 requires pruning from the north by 2-3m to clear the crowns of the proposed new properties. Prune only smaller, third-order branches to allow adequate provision for future growth.

4.2.7 Beech G35 requires pruning works to reduce the crown from the north, back to the boundary to provide adequate clearance for the development. Do not prune beyond the boundary.

4.2.8 The required pruning works are minor in nature and the trees will not be significantly impacted in terms of condition or loss of visual amenity.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6, has been used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. The new development encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of T34. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the encroachment is very minor, and as such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained tree should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.

4.3.3 New boundary fencing is to be installed within the RPAs of retained trees T30, G31, T33, T34 and G35. The encroachment into the trees' RPAs should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided posts and panels type footings are used as opposed to strip footings, with the holes for the posts dug by hand, avoiding significant tree roots where possible.

4.3.4 All the retained trees have been assessed as suitable for retention in terms of BS5837 (2012) section 5 "Proximity of structures to trees." The retained trees will not cause unreasonable inconvenience or nuisance issues to future occupiers, leading to associated pressures for felling or excessive pruning. The layout allows sufficient space to enable the retained trees to grow to maturity without significantly adversely affecting the amenity of the dwelling or amenity space.

4.3.5 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the sites tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

4.5.1 To ensure the successful retention of trees during the development process, all trees identified for retention must be physically protected from the outset of site preparation through to final landscaping. This protection should be

in accordance with section 6.1 of BS:5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

4.5.2 The primary method of protection will be the installation of tree protection fencing, constructed in line with the specification shown in BS 5837:2012.

4.5.3 This fencing must be installed prior to the commencement of any site clearance, demolition, or construction activity and remain in place for the duration of all potentially damaging operations.

4.5.4 The protected areas must be treated as construction exclusion zones. No materials, spoil, or equipment should be stored within these zones, and no access should be permitted.

4.5.5 Ground levels within the RPAs should be left unaltered, and care must be taken to avoid compaction of the soil structure, which could have long-term impacts on tree health.

4.5.6 If conditioned by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) detailing protective fencing locations and specifications, construction methods close to the retained trees, and any required site monitoring, can be provided.

4.5.7 The AMS and TPP explain how and when the protection measures will be installed and maintained throughout the development. They are designed to be referenced for practical guidance on how to protect the retained trees at the site to ensure contractors do not accidentally damage trees during construction.

5. Summary of Tree Impacts

Tree/ Group Ref	***Value***	***Impact Type***	***Description of Impact***	***Impact Level***	***Mitigation / Solution***
T1 – T8, G21, T26, T29, T32 and T36	C (Low)	Direct - Removal	Within footprint of development area	Negligible	Mitigation planting
T19 and G35	C (Low)	Direct – Pruning	Within footprint of development area	None	Pruning to BS 3998:2010
T34	B (Moderate)	Direct – Pruning	Within footprint of development area	Low	Pruning to BS 3998:2010
T34	B (Moderate)	Indirect - RPA Incursion	Encroachment by proposed dwelling	Low	Encroachment is minor
T30, T33 and T34	B (Moderate)	Indirect - RPA Incursion	Encroachment by proposed fencing	Low	Post and panel type footings
G31 and G35	C (Low)	Indirect - RPA Incursion	Encroachment by proposed fencing	Low	Post and panel type footings

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

Redacted

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Adam Winson, *Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, ACIEEM*

1st May 2025

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Our Charity Partner: Kids Plant Trees

At AWA Tree Consultants, we are proud to partner with the local charity, Kids Plant Trees. This collaboration allows us to support a cause that reflects our commitment to trees and the environment while making a positive impact on local communities.

Kids Plant Trees is a grassroots charity dedicated to improving tree equity by planting trees in underserved areas with limited green spaces, often in communities facing higher levels of deprivation.

We are proud to support their mission to create greener, healthier environments for future generations.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson: ***Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered***
Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown: ***BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has many years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

James Godfrey: ***BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

Joe Thomas: ***MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

Lucy Garbutt: ***MSc, PGCert, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered***
Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Sophie Beckerman: ***BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered***
Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

Ross Lane: ***FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
Ross has a diverse background spanning horticulture, arboriculture, and ecology. Ross has extensive experience conducting surveys throughout the UK and has worked on projects of all sizes, including major infrastructure projects such as HS2. In his previous role as a Tree Inspector at Derbyshire County Council, projects involved managing the county wide tree stock in relation to the ash dieback response and contributing to ambitious County Council targets of planting a million trees. Possessing professional-level membership with the Arboricultural Association, coupled with a comprehensive range of qualifications from tree risk assessment to habitat management, underscores Ross' dedication in professional arboriculture.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.* The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations'*.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author 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 these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

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

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

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

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.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	6	1	490	No	3	5	4.5	4.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean north east. Has been pruned away from road on eastern side.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T2	Weeping Willow	*Salix babylonica*	Young	3	1	100	No	0	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T3	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4	1	280	No	3	1	2	2	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Shifting stone sleepers at the base. Slight lean south west. Has been topped at 2m leaving wound with some decay.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T4	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4.5	1	340	No	3	2	3	1	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Bark damage. Mower damage. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean east. Several cavities and burrs on stem.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T5	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	5	1	360	No	3	3	3	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Mower damage	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Lots of epicormics growths out of old pruning wounds.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T6	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4.5	1	300	No	3	3.5	3	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean north east. Burrs and cavities on the stem especially at the base.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T7	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	6	1	420	No	3.5	4	4.5	4.5	1.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Exposed root to the north with some mower damage. Large area of exposed heartwood with localised decay and hollowing to the north eastern aspect of the stem.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T8	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4	1	250	No	3	3	4	3	1	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Exposed root to south west with some mower damage. Some burrs on stem and epicormics growths.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G9	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	2	10+	70 avg.	Yes	0	See plan.				Beech hedgerow group likely planted. Has been previously maintained through topping and pruning but has recently become unmanaged and overgrown. Provides some screening for adjacent properties.				Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T10	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Early-mature	14	1	400	Yes	1	5	3.5	5.5	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
T11	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4	1	350	Yes	3	2	3	3	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T12	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	3.5	1	260	No	2	1.5	3	3	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Ivy beginning to establish on stem	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T13	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	15	1	350	Yes	3	3	4	3.5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate the development.

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T14	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	15	1	350	Yes	3	3	3.5	3	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Ivy covered stem and crown preventing detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T15	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4	1	260	No	2	1	2	3	0.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean north east. Exposed root at base with some mower damage.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T16	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	15	1	400	Yes	3	5	4	4	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Ivy beginning to become established on stem. Slight lean north east towards houses.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T17	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	5	1	350	Yes	2	2	4.5	6	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily ivy covered stem and crown preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T18	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	15	1	400	Yes	4	3	3	5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Ivy beginning to become established on stem and lots of epicormics growths at base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T19	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	16	8	150 avg.	Yes	3	4	5	7	5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Doesn't appear to have signs of Ash Dieback yet. Telephone wires running through the eastern crown.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Pruning works required to facilitate the development - reduce from south by 2 - 3 m to facilitate the development.
T20	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	5	1	150	Yes	2	3	3	1	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
G21	Ash and Elder	*Fraxinus sp., Sambucus sp.*	Semi-mature	5	10+	100 avg.	Yes	1	See plan.				Mixed species likely self-set group of Ash and Elder. Appears unmanaged and overgrown. Self set on top of embankment beside public footpath. Low value and limited long term prospects.				Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T22	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	5	2	100, 150	Yes	3	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
G23	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4	10+	100 avg.	Yes	3	See plan.				Stems are well up the bank near the top footpath, but the crown is overhanging the footpath around the building with the crowns almost in contact with the existing building. Moderate dieback in the crown. Limited long term prospects and low value.				Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T24	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	4	1	300	Yes	2	3	2	5	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Ivy covered stem and crown prevented detailed inspection.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T25	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	13	6+	100 avg.	Yes	2	5	2	2	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T26	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Early-mature	7	1	400	Yes	3	5	8	5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean east. Has been pruned back previously.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T27	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	15	1	300	Yes	3	2	3	5	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate the development.

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T28	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	15	1	400	Yes	2	4	3	5	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Some epicormic growths at base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
T29	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	6	1	270	No	3	7	3	0.5	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T30	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Early-mature	16	1	600	Yes	3	7.5	5	5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Several epicormics growths at the base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
G31	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	2	10+	70 avg.	Yes	0	See plan.				Beech hedgerow group likely planted. Has been previously maintained through topping and pruning but has recently become unmanaged and overgrown. Provides some screening for adjacent properties.				Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T32	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	5	1	330	No	3	7	6	2	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Slight lean	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean east.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T33	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Early-mature	15	1	540	No	4	4	4	4	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Slight lean	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean east.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
T34	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	14	1	570	Yes	3	7	6	5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Slight lean east.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Pruning works required to facilitate the development - reduce from north by 2 - 3 m to facilitate the development.
G35	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	13	7+	200 avg.	Yes	3	See plan.				Likely once part of the Beech hedgerow group, and likely planted. Has been previously maintained through topping and pruning but has recently become unmanaged and overgrown. Provides some screening for adjacent properties. Starting to develop into individual Beech trees.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Pruning works required to facilitate the development - prune back to the boundary as required. Do not prune beyond the boundary.
T36	Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	7	1	200	Yes	3	2	2	2	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate the development.

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

T18
T17
T16
T19
Shrubs
T15
T14
G9
T13
T12
T11
T10
Holly
T20
G21
T8
Shrubs
T22
T7
G23
Sapling
T3
T4
T6
T5
T24
T2
Ash saplings
Ash and Cherry saplings
Shrubs
Cypress shrub
T1
T26
T25
T29
T32
T34
T36
T27
T28
T30
T33
G35
G31

NORTH

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

The Homestead, Hurst Knowle, Almondbury
Ref: AWA6641

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM

T18
T17
T16
T19
Shrubs
T15
T14
T13
G9
T12
T11
T10
Existing access removed
Holly
T20
G21
Communal Gardens
3 -6
1.
T8
Shrubs
Railings to Boundary
T22
2.
12.
Bin Store
11.
10.
9.
Private gardens for Bungalows
T7
HURST KNOWLE
G23
12 Staff/Visitor spaces
Sapling
T3
9.
T4
8.
T6
T5
7.
T24
10 - 27
8.
T2
Ash saplings
7.
6.
5.
4.
Ash and Cherry saplings
3.
Shrubs
Cypress shrub
2.
2.4m x 43m Junction Visibility Splay
1.
T1
New access
28.
29.
30.
T26
T25
Private gardens for Bungalows
T29
T32
T34
T36
T27
T28
T30
T33
G35
G31
NORTH
AWA TREE CONSULTANTS
Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan
The Homestead, Hurst Knowle, Almondbury
Ref: AWA6641
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1
	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM