

Arboricultural Method Statement

WC-416.2a

Moorgate Farm, Moor Lane,
Netherthong, Holmfirth HD9 3UP



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Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1. SCOPE OF REPORT	3
1.2. SITE DETAILS	3
1.3. SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND ELEVATION	3
1.4. DESK BASED STUDY AND PLANNING CONTEXT	4
1.5. DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS	4
2. METHODS	5
2.1. SURVEY DETAILS	5
2.2. SURVEY PERSONNEL	5
2.3. SURVEY METHODOLOGY	5
2.4. CONSTRAINTS	6
3. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	7
3.1. TIMING OF WORKS	7
3.2. SITE SUPERVISION	7
3.3. TREE WORKS	7
3.4. TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCING	8
3.5. PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES	10
3.6. TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION	10
3.7. SITE ACCESS AND STORAGE	11
3.8. SERVICES	11
3.9. INSTALLATION METHOD STATEMENT FOR FOOTINGS WITHIN TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)	11
4. SITE MONITORING AND LEGAL CONSTRAINTS	12
4.1. RESPONSIBILITY AND SITE MANAGEMENT	12
4.2. PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS	12
4.3. LEGAL INFORMATION	12
TABLES AND FIGURES	
FIGURE 1.1: AERIAL IMAGERY SHOWING THE APPROXIMATE BOUNDARIES OF THE SITE	3
FIGURE 1.2: PLAN SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF INDIVIDUAL AND GROUP TPOS	4
TABLE 2.1: BS 5837: 2012 CASCADE CHART	5
TABLE 3.1: DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE	7
TABLE 3.2: TREE WORKS SCHEDULE	7
FIGURE 3.1: EXAMPLES OF SCAFFOLD FRAMEWORK TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION FENCING	8
FIGURE 3.2: SPECIFICATION FOR TEMPORARY 2 M STEEL PROTECTIVE FENCING	9
FIGURE 3.3: EXAMPLES OF TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION PANELS	10
TABLE 4.1: CONTACT DETAILS OF PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS	12
APPENDICES	14
APPENDIX 1: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE	14
APPENDIX 2: IMAGES OF TREES	17
APPENDIX 3: TREE PROTECTION PLAN	19



1. Introduction

1.1. Scope of Report

- 1.1.1.** Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by Mr. and Mrs. Rushworth to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), to support an Application for Planning Permission (Application No: 2025/62/92876/W) at Moorgate Farm, Moor Lane, Netherthong, Holmfirth HD9 3UP
- 1.1.2.** An AMS is usually required when the implementation of any aspect of a development has the potential to result in the loss of or damage to trees. In accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*¹, this AMS will prescribe the necessary tree protection measures which will ensure the successful retention of the retained trees at the site throughout the proposed development.
- 1.1.3.** The contents of this AMS 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 Netherthong, approximately 4.4 miles to the south of Huddersfield town centre. The site is accessed north off Moor Lane.



Figure 1.1: Aerial imagery showing the approximate boundaries of the site, outlined in red².

- 1.2.2.** The site covers approximately 0.1 ha and is centred on OS Grid Reference SE 12950 09478.
- 1.2.3.** The site comprises a residential driveway and lawn.

1.3. Site Topography and Elevation

- 1.3.1.** The site lies at an altitude ranging between 250 - 260 m above ordnance datum (AOD).

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

² Microsoft Corporation (2025). *Bing Maps* [online]. Available at: > <https://www.bing.com/maps?cp=53.581599%7E-1.806196&lvl=17.8&style=h> < [accessed 20th February 2026].



1.3.2. The topography of the site and surrounding area falls away from the south-west to the north-east. There is a retaining wall along the western boundary of the site.

1.4. Desk Based Study and Planning Context

1.4.1. Cranfield University³ states that the soils at site and surrounding area consist of *Soilscape 6*; these are slightly acidic and loamy soils, that are freely draining. 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 Council⁴, there are trees at the site which are subject to a group tree preservation order (ID: 66/92/g2).

1.4.3. **Fig. 1.2**, below shows the approximate locations of TPOs on and adjacent to the site.

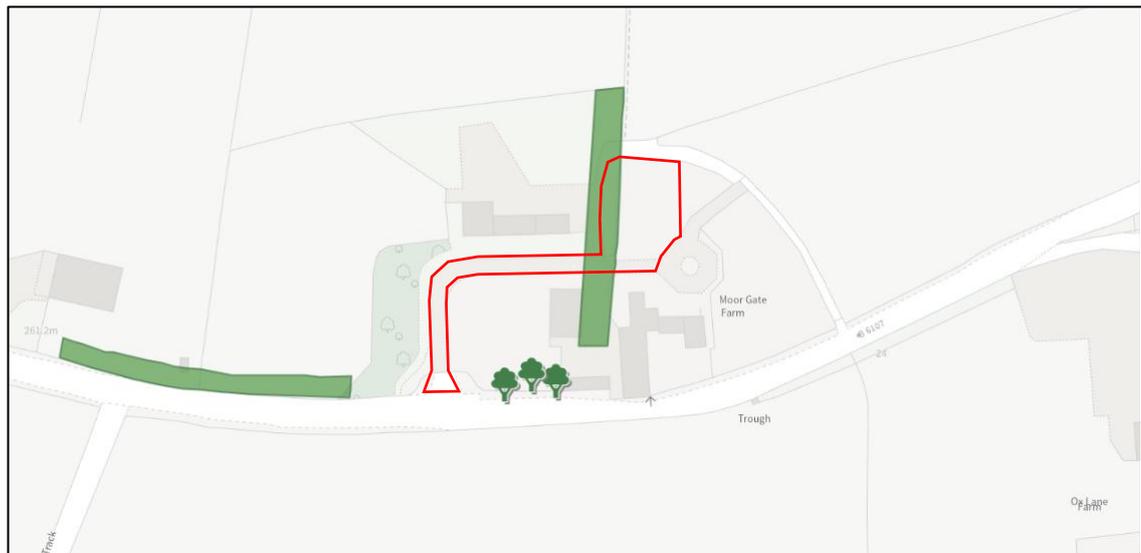


Figure 1.2: Plan showing the locations of group TPOs (shaded green) and individual TPOs (tree icons)⁴ at the site.

1.5. Development Proposals

1.5.1. The development proposals are to erect a new padel court at the site.

³ Cranfield University (2025). *Soilscales* [online]. Available at: > www.landis.org.uk/soilscales < [accessed 20th February 2026].

⁴ Kirklees Council (2025). *TPO and Conservation Area Maps* [online]. Available at: > www.kirklees.gov.uk/beta/trees-listing-and-conservation/tree-preservation-orders < [accessed 20th February 2026].



2. Methods

2.1. Survey Details

- 2.1.1. The site survey was carried out on Thursday the 26th of June 2025.
- 2.1.2. The weather at the time of the survey was fine and dry; visibility of the trees was not impeded.

2.2. Survey Personnel

- 2.2.1. The 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 recorded in accordance with *Section 4.4 of BS 5837: 2012*, and includes tree species, height, stem diameter (DBH), crown spread, crown clearance, life stage, condition (physiological and structural), 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 chart¹.

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 may 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

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



2.3.5. Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 were also given to trees, and reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively.

2.3.6. Tree dimensions were determined using the following methods⁶:

- Tree heights were measured from the base of the main stem to the top of the crown, using an electric clinometer
- Crown spreads were measured at each cardinal point, using a laser distometer
- Crown clearances were measured from the base of the main stem to the first significant branch, using an electric clinometer

2.3.7. The DBH of trees was measured at 1.5 m above ground level using a diameter tape measure, employing the methods detailed in *Annex C* of *BS 5837:2012*. 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:

$$\sqrt{(\text{Stem 1 DBH})^2 + (\text{Stem 2 DBH})^2 + \dots (\text{Stem 5 DBH})^2}$$

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

$$\sqrt{(\mu \text{ DBH})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$$

2.3.8. Where access to trees was obstructed or obscured, DBH, height, and crown spread measurements instead have 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. The locations of the trees shown in the ***Tree Constraints Plan*** in ***Appendix 4*** have therefore been determined using a combination of land features, manual measurements, and GPS.

2.4.3. There are trees on and adjacent to the site which are situated within dense areas of understorey vegetation. Whilst such trees were surveyed insofar as was reasonably practicable, the accuracy of such data cannot be guaranteed.

⁶ Height, crown spread and crown clearance have been recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10 m, and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m.



3. Arboricultural Method Statement

3.1. Timing of Works

- 3.1.1. 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.
- 3.1.2. The phasing of works should be carried out in accordance with **Tab. 3.1**, below.

Table 3.1: Development schedule.

Stage	Description
1	Site induction
2	Carry out the tree works which are detailed in Section 3.3 of this AMS .
3	Install the temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection in the locations shown in the Tree Protection Plan , to the specifications provided in Sections 3.4 and 3.6 of this AMS .
4	Inspection of tree protection measures by the Project Arboriculturalist (with reporting back to the LPA Case Officer within five-working days).
5	Carry out development works: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures detailed in Section 3.5 of this AMS to be adhered to throughout the development • Padel court base to be formed off a suspended slab, bearing onto mini pile foundations, following the guidance provided in Section 3.9 of this AMS
6	Remove the temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection once construction of the padel court has been completed (and carry out any soft-landscaping which cannot be completed with the tree protection measures in place).
7	Final inspection by the Project Arboriculturalist (with reporting back to the LPA Case Officer within five-working days).

3.2. Site Supervision

- 3.2.1. Prior to development 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.
- 3.2.2. During the site induction, this AMS, and a copy of the **Tree Protection Plan** - which can be viewed in **Appendix 3** - should be made available to all contractors attending the site.

3.3. Tree Works

- 3.3.1. The tree works which are detailed in **Tab. 3.2**, below, should be completed prior to development works commencing, under the supervision of the Project Arboriculturalist.

Table 3.2: Tree works schedule.

Tree Ref.	Management Recommendations
T002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce branches extending east by approximately 1 m
T003	
T004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce branches extending east by approximately 2 m
T005	
T006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce branches extending east by approximately 1 m • Crown lift (from the branch tips) to create 5 m clearance from ground level
T008	

- 3.3.2. According to information which is available on the website of Kirklees Council, T003, T004, T005, and T006 are subject to a group TPO (ID: 66/92/g2). The proposed works to T002, T003, T004, T005, and T006 should therefore only be carried out once full planning permission has been



granted, or after a Works to Protected Trees Application Form has been submitted to and approved by Kirklees Council.

- 3.3.3.** All tree works should be carried out by a fully insured and suitably qualified arboricultural contractor who is able to comply with *BS 3998: 2010*⁷.
- 3.3.4.** Trees provide valuable habitat for birds, bats, and many other forms of wildlife. The risks posed to these should be suitably assessed before the proposed tree works completed.
- 3.3.5.** Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
 - it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or destroy at a nest containing eggs or young; and,
 - it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a bat roost site, even if the roost is not occupied at the time.

3.4. Temporary Tree Protection Fencing

- 3.4.1.** Temporary tree protection barriers 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*.
- 3.4.2. 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 is illustrated in **Fig. 3.1**, below and **Fig. 3.2**, on the next page.
- 3.4.3.** The vertical tubes should 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 3.1: Examples of scaffold framework temporary tree protection fencing.

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

⁷ British Standards (2010). *BS 3998: 2010: Tree Work – Recommendations*. British Standards Institute, London.



- 3.4.5. 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 construction works are completed.
- 3.4.6.** Once installed, the protected areas should be regarded as sacrosanct, and the fencing should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.
- 3.4.7.** No equipment, machinery or materials shall be used, stored or burnt within any protected area. Ground levels within these areas shall not be altered, nor any excavations undertaken including the provision of any underground services/drainage, without the prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.
- 3.4.8.** If any breach in the tree protection fencing occurs it is the Site Manager's responsibility to report this to the Project Arboriculturist, so the appropriate measures may be taken. Any breach resulting in the death or damage to trees, may result in a criminal offence being committed.

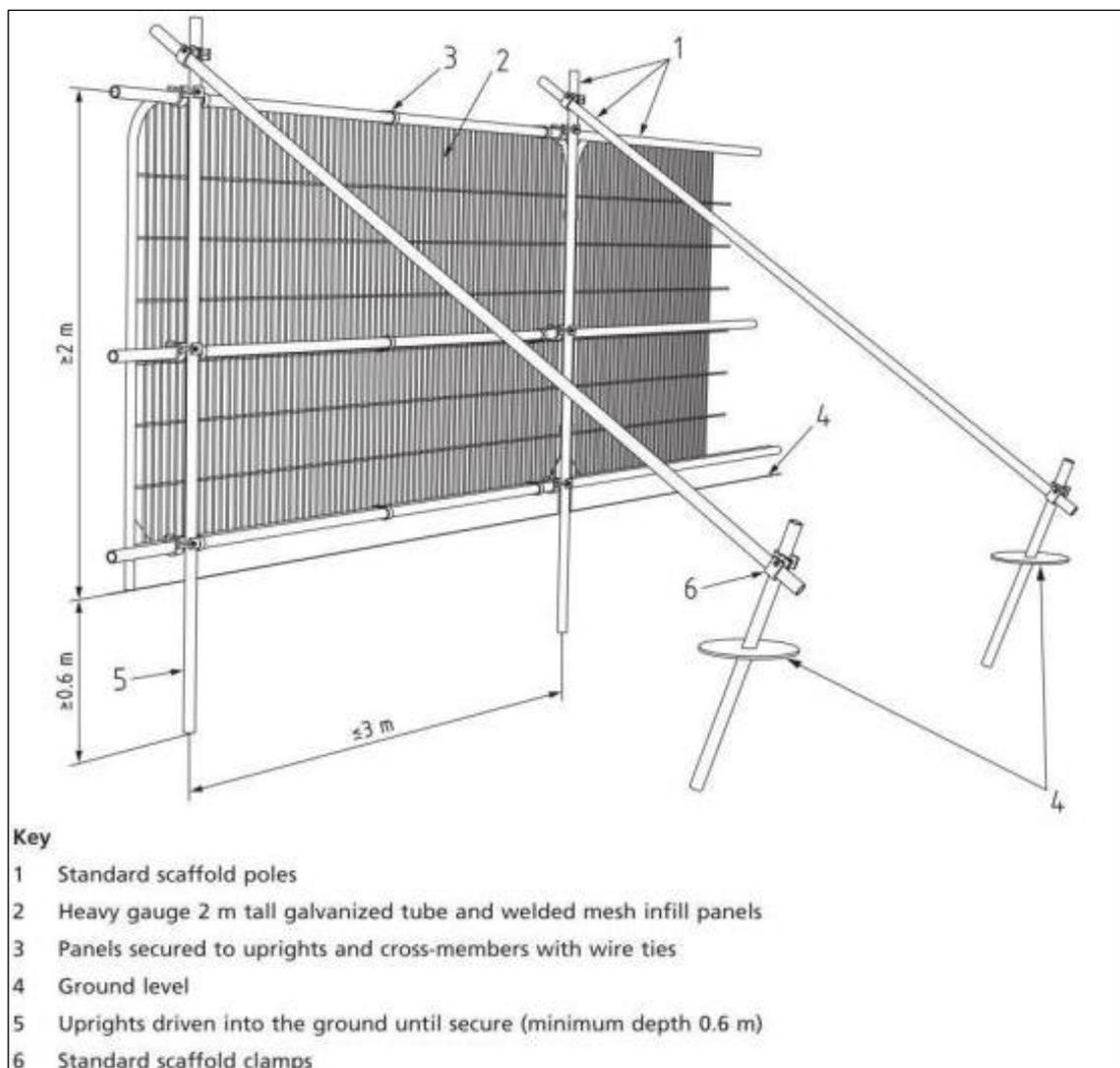


Figure 3.2: Specification for temporary 2 m steel protective fencing¹.



3.5. Precautionary Measures

- 3.5.1. No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen, or cement should be stored within the protective fencing. Where possible this area should be extended to 10 m away from the fencing.
- 3.5.2. Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into tree 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.
- 3.5.3. Since the majority of tree roots are typically concentrated within the upper 60 cm of soil - particular attention should also be paid to existing levels - which should be observed and maintained within tree RPAs.
- 3.5.4. Any unavoidable excavations into the soil within RPAs should be carried out using compressed air soil displacement or hand-operated tools, and only under supervision of the Project Arboriculturalist. If tree roots encountered that are greater than 25 mm in diameter, or which occur in clumps, then these should only be severed following consultation with the Project Arboriculturalist.

3.6. Temporary Ground Protection

- 3.6.1. Due to site constraints, and to allow for suitable working space, the temporary tree protection fencing adjacent to T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T006, T007, and T008 will be setback from the default BS 5837:2012 positioning. As a result, uncovered ground within the RPAs of these trees will be exposed to development activities.
- 3.6.2. Temporary ground protection should therefore be installed - in the locations shown in the **Tree Protection Plan** - and shall remain in place until construction works have been completed.
- 3.6.3. The temporary ground protection will consist of proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), which are laid onto a geotextile membrane, similar to those which are shown in **Fig. 3.3**, below.



Figure 4.3: Examples of temporary ground protection panels.

- 3.6.4. Any vehicles, plant, or machinery operating within the RPAs of T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T006, T007, and T008 must ensure it does so upon adequate ground protection at all times.



3.7. Site Access and Storage

- 3.7.1. Access into the site throughout the development will utilise the existing gated access and private driveway from Moor Lane.
- 3.7.2. Site facilities, and the temporary storage of construction equipment and materials shall be located outside of tree RPAs. A suitable location for these will be pre-agreed with the Project Arboriculturalist, prior to the commencement of works.

3.8. Services

- 3.8.1. At the time of writing, detailed drawings showing the routing of proposed underground services and/or drainage had not been issued by the client. However, since the trees are all located along the north and west site boundaries, it is not anticipated that installation of underground services and/or drainage will be required within tree RPAs.
- 3.8.2. The **Tree Protection Plan** outlines the designated routing for all underground utilities and drainage systems to ensure appropriate installation and safeguarding of trees.
- 3.8.3. If there are any elements of the proposed underground services and/or drainage which conflict with tree RPAs, these should first be reported to the Project Arboriculturalist, so that appropriate measures may be taken.

3.9. Installation Method Statement for Footings within Tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 3.9.1. The proposed padel court will encroach onto the RPA of T008. To minimise disturbance to tree roots, the following mitigation measures should therefore be implemented during construction:
- The use of conventional concrete slab foundations within tree RPAs can result in extensive root loss and should be avoided. The design shall therefore not require excavation into the soil (including through lowering of levels and/or scraping), other than the removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer or other surface vegetation.
 - The padel court will be constructed upon a suspended slab, with a ventilated air space between the underside of the slab and the existing soil surface (to enable gas exchange and venting through the soil surface). The slab will be supported by pile foundations - of the smallest feasible diameter - which will reduce the possibility of striking major tree roots.
 - The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of uncured concrete; for example, sleeved bored or screw piles.
 - Site investigation should be carried out within tree RPAs, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 60 cm, to determine the optimal location of piles in relation to tree roots.
 - The smallest practical piling rig should be employed during installation of the piles. The piling rig should be operated upon a piling mat, which should conform to the parameters for temporary ground protection provided in **Section 3.6** of this **AMS**.
 - If tree roots are encountered during installation of the piles which occur in clumps or that 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. Site Monitoring and Legal Constraints

4.1. Responsibility and Site Management

- 4.1.1. 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.
- 4.1.2. Site inspections shall be carried out by the Project Arboriculturalist at the following key stages of the development:
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.
- 4.1.3. Following each of the above inspections, evidence should be submitted by the Project Arboriculturalist to the LPA Case Officer (with LPA Arboricultural Officer copied in) within five-working days - with photos and writing - to confirm if the AMS has been followed correctly, and if trees have not been adversely affected by development works.

4.2. Project Stakeholders

- 4.2.1. **Tab. 4.1**, below, has been included to ensure that all lines of communication are established prior to the commencement of development works.

Table 4.1: Contact details of project stakeholders.

Role	Name/s	Organisation/ Company	Contact Number	Contact Email
Site Manager	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC
Project Management	Paul Matthews	Paul Matthews Architectural		
LPA Case Officer	Morgan Braithwaite	Kirklees Council	TBC	TBC
LPA Arboricultural Officer	Hazel Irving	Kirklees Council	TBC	TBC
Project Arboriculturalist	Jack Delaney	Woodsage Consulting Ltd		
Project Applicants	Mr. and Mrs. Rushworth	N/A		

4.3. Legal Information

- 4.3.1. Trees provide valuable habitat for wild birds, bats, and many other forms of wildlife. Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:
- it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or destroy at a nest containing eggs or young; and,
 - it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a bat roost site, even if the roost is not occupied at the time.
- 4.3.2. The risks posed to the local wildlife should therefore be suitably assessed before the recommendations provided within this AMS are completed.



- 4.3.3.** 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.
- 4.3.4.** Trees are dynamic living organisms, and their condition can change rapidly; the information given in this report is therefore valid for a period of 18 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 shown in the <i>Tree Protection Plan</i>		DBH: Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), in millimetres	
Height (Ht.): Overall height of the tree, in metres		SULE: Safe useful estimated life expectancy of the tree, in years	
Crown Spread (CS): Radius of crown, measured at each cardinal point, in metres		Crown Clearance (CC): Clearance from ground level of lowest branch, in metres	
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 physiological condition for species and age of the tree. G = Good; F = Fair; P = Poor; D = Dead	
Species: Common (and <i>binomial name</i>)		#: 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 which display veteran characteristics, or trees which are remarkably old for the species type
BS 5837: 2012 Categories	Category A: Trees of high-quality with SULEs of > 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 SULEs of > 20 years, which lack the necessary qualities to warrant Category A designation		Category U: Trees which display serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects, with SULEs of < 10 years

Individual Trees

Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	PC	SC	BS 5837: 2012 Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T001	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	40-80	13	360 380	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3	Bifurcates at 0.5 m into two co-dominant stems; the angle of this branch union is < 25°, and therefore, it may potentially contain included bark. Dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> established on main stems up to 5 m, which obscures tree features and potential defects. Positioned on retaining wall top, approx. 1.5 m above the site levels, which will have impacted the morphology and disposition of roots.	F	F	B2	No works recommended
T002	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	40-80	12	340	3	4.5	2.5	3	4.5	Dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> established on main stems up to 5 m, which partially obscures tree features and potential defects. Positioned on retaining wall	F	G	B2	Reduce branches extending east by approx. 1 m



Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	PC	SC	BS 5837: 2012 Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
											top, approx. 1.5 m above the site levels, which will have impacted the morphology and disposition of roots.				
T003	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	40-80	13	380	3	5	2.5	5.5	3	Dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> established on main stems up to 6 m, which partially obscures tree features and potential defects. Positioned on retaining wall top, approx. 1 m above the site levels, which will have impacted the morphology and disposition of roots.	G	F	B2	Reduce branches extending east by approx. 1 m
T004	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	40-80	13	390	3.5	6	3	5	3	Dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> established on main stems up to 6 m, which partially obscures tree features and potential defects. Positioned on retaining wall top, approx. 1 m above the site levels, which will have impacted the morphology and disposition of roots. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown.	F	G	B2	Reduce branches extending east by approx. 2 m
T005	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	40-80	13	400	4	5.5	2.5	6	3	Bifurcates at 1 m into two co-dominant stems; the angle of this branch union is < 25°, and therefore, it may potentially contain included bark. Dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> established on main stems up to 6 m, which partially obscures tree features and potential defects. Positioned on retaining wall top, approx. 0.5 m above the site levels, which will have impacted the morphology and disposition of roots. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown.	F	F	B2	Reduce branches extending east by approx. 2 m
T006	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	40-80	14	350	2	4.5	4.5	5	6	Dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> established on main stems up to 6 m, which partially obscures tree features and potential defects. Positioned on retaining wall top, approx. 0.5 m above the site levels, which will have impacted the morphology and disposition of	F	G	B2	Reduce branches extending east by approx. 1 m



Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	PC	SC	BS 5837: 2012 Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
											roots. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown.				
T007	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	EM	40-80	15	440	4	4	3.5	6	8	Dense ivy <i>Hedera helix</i> established on main stems up to 6 m, which partially obscures tree features and potential defects. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown.	F	G	B2	No works recommended
T008	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	M	40-80	19	660 570	8.5	9	9	4	3	Bifurcates at 0.5 m into two co-dominant stems; the angle of this branch union is acute, with slight lateral broadening of parent stem directly beneath the point of bifurcation. Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees.	F	PD	B1	Crown lift to 5 m

Groups of Trees

Group Ref:	Species Composition	Age	SULE	Mx. Ht.	Mx. DBH	Approx. No. of Stems	CC	Comments	PC	SC	BS 5837:2012 Category	Recommendations
G001	Laurel cherry <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	SM	20-40	2.5	100	50#	0	Linear group of trees positioned along eastern boundary of the site, forming hedge. No obvious significant defects, though of limited arboricultural merit, and lacks the necessary qualities for higher BS 5837 categorisation.	G	F	C1	No works recommended
G002	European beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Y	40-80	3	100	30#	0	Linear group of trees positioned along northern boundary of the site, forming hedge. No obvious significant defects, though of limited arboricultural merit, and lacks the necessary qualities for higher BS 5837 categorisation.	G	G	C1	No works recommended



Appendix 2: Images of Trees



Plate 1: T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, & T006 (left to right)

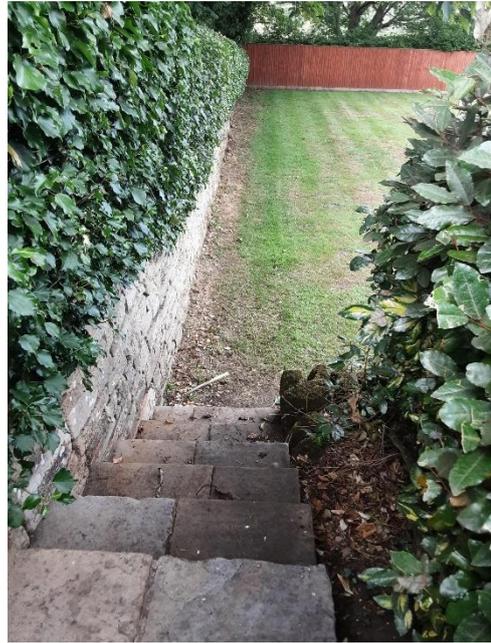


Plate 2: Current site access and retaining wall along western boundary



Plate 3: T001



Plate 4: T002, T003, & T004 (left to right)



Plate 5: T005, T006, & T007 (left to right)



Plate 6: T008

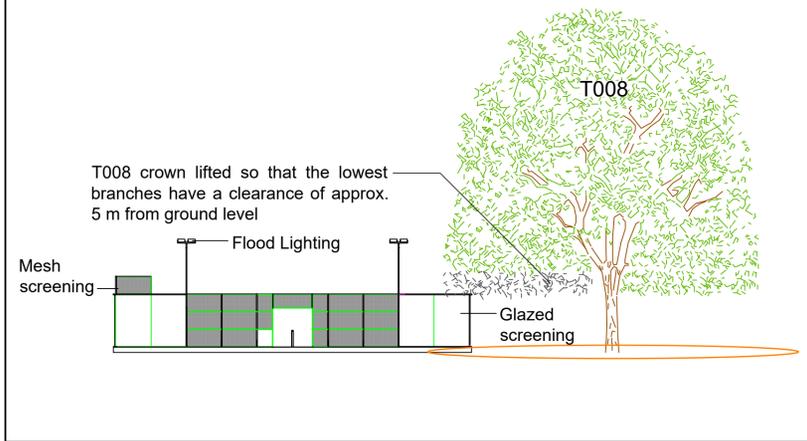


Plate 7: G001



Plate 8: G002

Proposed East Elevation 1:200



Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan

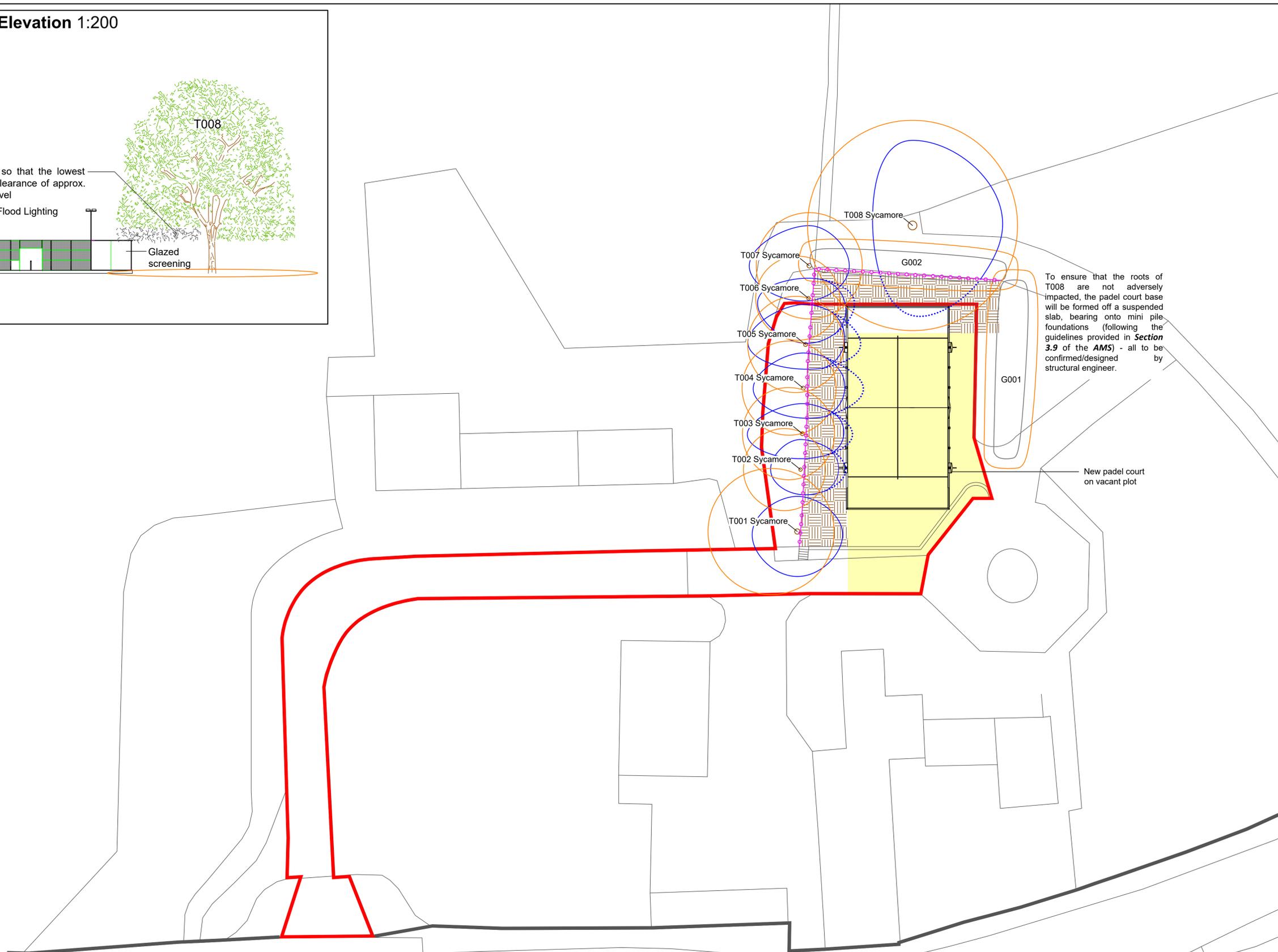
Project:	Moorgate Farm, Moor Lane, Holmfirth HD9 3UP
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	20th February 2026
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-416.2a.3

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

Map Key:

Category B trees of moderate quality	
Root protection area (RPA)	Tree canopy
Tree stem	Trees requiring facilitation pruning shown with dotted line (works to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010)
Category C groups of low quality	
RPA	Tree canopy
Temporary tree protection fencing, to BS 5837: 2012 specification, as detailed in Section 3.4 of the <i>Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)</i> .	
Temporary ground protection, to BS 5837: 2012 specification, as detailed in Section 3.6 of the <i>AMS</i>	
Designated area for routing of underground utilities and drainage systems	

To ensure that the roots of T008 are not adversely impacted, the padel court base will be formed off a suspended slab, bearing onto mini pile foundations (following the guidelines provided in Section 3.9 of the *AMS*) - all to be confirmed/signed by structural engineer.



MOOR LANE

