Arboricultural Method Statement

WC-440.1a

Land to the rear of 51-53, Huddersfield Road, Meltham, Huddersfield HD9 4AF

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Site address	Land to the rear of 51-53, Huddersfield Road, Meltham, Huddersfield HD9 4AF
Grid reference:	SE 10014 10706
Report prepared by:	Jack Delaney MICFor MArborA
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Contents

TABLES AND FIGURES

1. Introduction

1.1. Scope of Report

1.1.1. Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by Holmefield Properties to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) in relation to the proposed development of the land to the rear of 51-53, Huddersfield Road, Meltham, Huddersfield HD9 4AF.

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.

1.1.3. 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.

1.1.4. The contents of this AMS are concerned with arboricultural issues alone; although other disciplines such as engineering and ecology may referenced, it is important to gain advice from an appropriate expert on these matters.

1.2. Site Details

1.2.1. The site - which is shown in ***Fig. 1.1***, below - is centred on OS Grid Reference SE 10014 10706, and is located approximately 4.5 miles to the south-west of Huddersfield town centre. The site is accessed north off Huddersfield Road (B6108).

Figure 1.1: *Aerial imagery showing the approximate boundaries of the site, outlined in red*[2].

1.2.2. The site covers approximately 0.2 ha, and currently comprises scrubland with intermittent tree cover.

1.2.3. The site is bound by residential properties to the north, east, south, and west.

1.3. Site Elevation and Topography

1.3.1. The site lies at an altitude ranging between 177-184 m above ordnance datum (AOD)

[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 23rd September 2025].

1.3.2. The topography of the site falls away gradually from the south to the north.

1.4. Desk Based Study and Planning Context

1.4.1. Cranfield University[3] states that the site and surrounding area consists 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 Council[4], the trees which are located along the northern boundary of the site are subject to individual or group tree preservation orders (TPO IDs: 12/93/g1, 12/93/t4, and 12/93/t5). The site is also located within the Meltham Conservation Area.

1.4.3. ***Fig. 1.2***, below shows the approximate locations of TPOs at the site, and the extents of the Meltham Conservation Area.

Figure 1.2: *Indicative plan showing the approximate locations of group TPOs (shaded green), individual TPOs (tree icons), and the extents of the Meltham Conservation Area (shaded purple)[4].*

1.5. Development Proposals

1.5.1. The development proposals are for the erection of four dwellings, with associated driveways, private amenity space, and car parking.

1.5.2. The proposed layout which is shown in Drawing No: 2 (Project No: 2440), prepared by North Design Partnership, has been used to inform this AMS.

[3] Cranfield (2025). *Soilscapes*. [online]. Available at: >www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes< [accessed 23rd September 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 23rd September 2025].

2. Methods

2.1. Survey Details

2.1.1. The site survey was carried out on Friday the 19th of September 2025.

2.1.2. The weather at the time of 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 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

[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 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 defects, for example, the fructifications of decay fungi, are only visible at specific times of the year.

2.4.2. The locations of the trees shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan*** in ***Appendix 3*** were aided by a topographical plan of the site (Drawing No: NDP/369/SP), which was issued by the client.

2.4.3. There are trees on the site which:

- are situated within dense areas of understorey vegetation;
- display dense adventitious growth on the main stems; and/or,
- have epiphytic plants established upon them.

Whilst such trees were surveyed insofar as was reasonably practicable, the accuracy of such data cannot be guaranteed.

3. Survey Results and Observations

3.1. Tree Population Observations and Amenity Value

3.1.1. The site survey identified a total of eight trees with the potential to be impacted by the development proposals.

3.1.2. The tree species recorded during the survey include sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus* and common ash *Fraxinus excelsior*.

3.1.3. T011, T013, T014, T016, T017, T018, and T019 are located along the northern boundary of the site. T001 is located to the south, adjacent to the main site access.

3.1.4. T011, T013, T014, T016, T017, T018, and T019 are all early-mature and mature trees which are subject to TPOs. Considering the proximity of these trees to the development site, these are anticipated to present the main arboricultural constraint to the proposals.

3.2. Tree Categorisation

3.2.1. The trees on the site include seven category B trees of moderate-quality, and one category C tree of low-quality.

3.2.2. There were no category A trees of high-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 tree categories*

BS 5837: 2012 Category	Description	Tree Numbers	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, T011, T013, T016, T017, T018, T019	7 Trees
C	Trees of low-quality, which if removed to facilitate the development, would have a negligible impact upon the local amenity, and can be easily mitigated for through on-site tree planting	T014	1 Tree
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	-	-
		Total:	**8 Trees**

3.2.4. The full results of the survey can be viewed in the ***Tree Survey Schedule*** in ***Appendix 1***. Images of the trees can be viewed in ***Appendix 2***. Tree locations, and the above and below ground constraints posed by trees, can be viewed in ***Tree Protection Plan*** in ***Appendix 3***.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1. Timing of Works

4.1.1. 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.

4.1.2. The phasing of works should be carried out in accordance with ***Tab. 4.1***, below.

Table 4.1: *Timing of Works.*

Stage	Works
1	Site induction
2	Carry out the facilitation pruning which is detailed in ***Section 4.3*** 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 4.4*** and ***4.6*** of this ***AMS***
4	Inspection of tree protection measures by the Project Arboriculturalist (with reporting back to the LPA Case Officer within 5 working days)
5	Carry out development works • Precautionary measures detailed in ***Section 4.5*** of this ***AMS*** to be adhered to throughout the development • Installation of permanent hardstanding within the RPAs of T016 and T018 to follow the guidance provided in ***Section 4.9*** of this ***AMS*** • Refurbishment of existing hardstanding within the RPA of T001 to follow the guidance provided in ***Section 4.10*** of this ***AMS***
6	Remove the temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection once construction works have been completed
7	Carry out tree/shrub planting and any other soft-landscaping which cannot be completed whilst the temporary tree protection measures are in place
8	Final inspection by the Project Arboriculturalist (with reporting back to the LPA Case Officer within 5 working days)

4.2. Site Supervision

4.2.1. 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.

4.2.2. 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.

4.3. Tree Works

4.3.1. Prior to development works commencing, the following facilitation pruning shall be carried out:

- Branches extending south from T016 shall be reduced by approximately 2 m, to provide sufficient clearance for the construction of Plots 1 and 2.
- Branches extending south from T017 shall be reduced by approximately 3 m, to provide sufficient clearance for the construction of Plots 1 and 2.
- Branches extending south from T018 shall be reduced by approximately 2 m, to provide sufficient clearance for the construction of Plots 1 and 2.

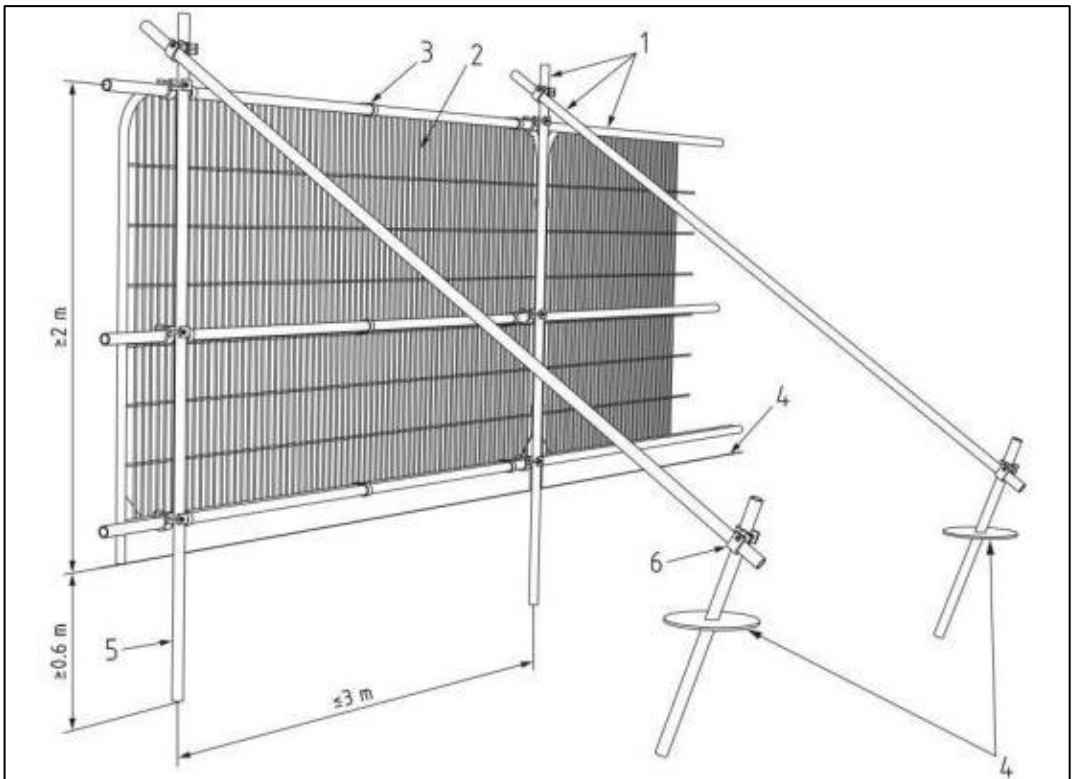
4.3.2. According to information which is available on the website of the Kirklees Council[4], T016, T017, and T018 are subject to TPOs. The proposed facilitation pruning should therefore only be carried out once full planning permission has been granted, or after a Works to Protected Trees application has been submitted and approved by Kirklees Council.

4.3.3. 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*[6].

4.3.4. 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.

4.4. Temporary Tree Protection Fencing

4.4.1. 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.*



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 4.1*: Specification for Temporary 2 m steel protective fencing*[1].

4.4.2. **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. 4.1***, above, and ***Fig. 4.2***, on the next page.

4.4.3. 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.

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

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

4.4.5. **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.

Figure 4.2*: Examples of scaffold framework temporary tree protection fencing.*

4.4.6. 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. The temporary tree protection fencing shall only be removed once construction works have been completed.

4.4.7. If any breach in the tree protection fencing occurs it is the Site Manager's responsibility to report this to the Project Arboriculturalist, so the appropriate measures may be taken. As there are protected trees on the site, any breach resulting in the death or damage to trees, could result in a criminal offence being committed.

4.5. Additional Precautionary Measures

4.5.1. 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.

4.5.2. 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.

4.5.3. 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.

4.5.4. 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.

4.6. Temporary Ground Protection

4.6.1. Due to site constraints, and to allow for suitable working space, the temporary tree protection fencing adjacent to T016 and T018 will be setback from the default *BS 5837: 2012* positioning. As a result, soft-landscape within the RPAs of T016 and T018 will be exposed to development activities.

4.6.2. Temporary ground protection should therefore be installed throughout the exposed RPAs of T016 and T018 - in the locations shown in ***Tree Protection Plan*** - and shall remain in place until construction works are completed.

4.6.3. 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, similar to that shown in ***Fig. 4.3***, below.

Figure 4.3*: Examples of temporary ground protection panels.*

4.6.4. Any vehicles, plant, or machinery operating within the RPAs of T016 and T018 must ensure it does so upon ground protection at all times.

4.7. Site Access and Storage

4.7.1. Access into the site throughout the development will utilise the existing access from Huddersfield Road to the south of the site.

4.7.2. Site facilities, and the temporary storage of construction equipment and materials should be located outside of tree RPAs. A suitable location for the these will be pre-agreed with the Project Arboriculturalist, prior to the commencement of works.

4.8. Services

4.8.1. At the time of writing, details of proposed service routes and/or drainage had not been provided by the client. However, it is imperative that these are located outside of the RPAs of trees.

4.8.2. If there are any elements of the proposed 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.

4.9. Installation of Permanent Hardstanding within Tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

4.9.1. Proposed paving - to the rear of Plots 1 and 2 - will encroach onto the RPAs of T016 and T018. To circumvent damage to trees roots, the proposed paving to the rear of Plots 1 and 2 should be constructed upon a geo-cellular confinement system.

4.9.2. A cross-sectional diagram illustrating the components of a Cellweb® geo-cellular confinement system can be viewed in ***Fig. 4.4***, below.

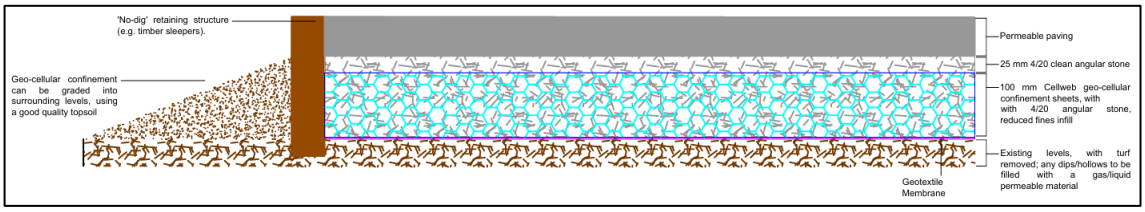


Figure 4.4*: Cross-sectional diagram of the proposed Cellweb® confinement system.*

4.9.3. Installation of the geo-cellular confinement system should be carried out using a 'no-dig' methodology, and should adhere to the following guidelines[7]:

1. Clear existing vegetation and any other protruding objects from the surface using hand-operated tools only. The geo-cellular confinement system does not require any further excavation into the existing levels.
2. Levelling of the land should utilise a granular material that will remain gas- and water-permeable throughout its design life. If a retaining feature is required, then this should be designed and installed using 'no-dig' methods.

Figure 4.5*: Cellweb® geo-cellular confinement sheets being infilled with 4/20 mm clean, angular stone.*

3. Apply 100 mm Cellweb® geo-cellular confinement sheets and infill with 4/20 aggregate (***Fig. 4.5***). The infill material should be washed or graded, so that it contains no fine material. The amount of infill that will be required can be estimated using the following equation:

   Quantity of 4/20 stone infill required = m^2 of coverage x depth of geocells (m) x 2 tonnes

[7] Note, further input from Geosynthetics Ltd may be required to provide a site-specific design, particularly if the ground conditions are found to be poor or unstable.

4.9.4. Since the majority of tree roots are typically found within the first 100 cm of ground level, particular attention should be paid to existing levels within the RPAs of T016 and T018 - which should be observed and maintained.

4.9.5. If roots are encountered during the installation of the geo-cellular confinement system - that are less than 25 mm in diameter - these may be pruned back, by making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps, or which are greater than 25 mm in diameter, should be severed only following consultation with the Project Arboriculturalist.

4.10. Renovation of Existing Hardstanding within Tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

4.10.1. Renovation of the existing hardstanding within the RPA of T001, should be carried out sensitively, and should adhere to the following guidelines:

- Any existing hardstanding and/or edgings which are to be removed within the RPA of T001, should be carried out using hand-operated tools only.
- If the existing asphalt is to be replaced, the sub-base beneath the removed asphalt should be left in-situ. The replacement top-dressing - which should be of permeable construction - shall be laid onto the retained sub-base.
- If roots are encountered during the removal of the existing hardstanding and/or edgings 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 should be covered with sharp sand or dampened hessian sacks to prevent desiccation.

5. Site Monitoring and Legal Constraints

5.1. Responsibility and Site Management

5.1.1. 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.

5.1.2. Site inspections by the Project Arboriculturalist shall be carried out at key stages of the development, which include:

1. Prior to development works commencing, once the temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection have been installed - as per ***Sections 4.4*** and ***4.7*** of this ***AMS*** - in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan***
2. Upon completion of the development works.

5.1.3. Following each of the above inspections, an email should be submitted by the Project Arboriculturalist to the LPA Case Officer within 5 working days - with photos and text - to confirm if the AMS has been followed correctly, and if trees have not been adversely affected by development works.

5.2. Project Arboriculturalist Details

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5.3. Legal Information

5.3.1. 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.

5.3.2. The risks posed to the local wildlife should therefore be suitably assessed before the recommendations provided within this AMS are completed.

5.3.3. 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.

5.3.4. 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 Ref: Reference numbers, as shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan***			**DBH:** Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), in millimetres
Height (Ht.): Overall height of tree, in metres			**SULE:** Safe useful estimated life expectancy of tree, in years
Crown Spread (CS): Radius of crown to N, E, S, and W aspects, 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 tree. **G** = Good; **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 which display veteran characteristics, or 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	V	SC	*BS 5837:2012* Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T001	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	40-80	13	660	5	7	7	7	3.5	No obvious significant defects, though lacks the necessary qualities for higher *BS 5837* categorisation.	F	G	B2	No works recommended
T011	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	40-80	18	630	6	7	7	7	3	Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown.	F	G	B2	No works recommended
T013	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	EM	40-80	20	400	7	1.5	7	6	6	Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	B2	No works recommended
T014	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	SM	20-40	12	230	6	1.5	8	2	6	Suppressed by the adjacent trees, with asymmetrical form in result. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	C2	No works recommended

Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	V	SC	*BS 5837:2012* Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T016	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	40-80	20	500 520	8	3	8	6	3	Bifurcates at ground level into two co-dominant stems; the angle of this branch union is < 25°, and therefore, it may contain included bark. Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees. Major deadwood > 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	B2	Reduce branches extending south by approx. 2 m
T017	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	EM	40-80	19	470	8	3	8	2	7	Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent tree. Branch cavity at 2 m on south aspect of main stem. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	B2	Reduce branches extending south by approx. 3 m
T018	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	40-80	19	710	9	7	9	3	0.5	Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	B2	Reduce branches extending south by approx. 2 m
T019	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	40-80	18	450 420	6	9	7	1	3.5	Bifurcates at ground level into two co-dominant stems; the angle of this branch union is < 25°, and therefore, it may contain included bark. Dense ivy *Hedera helix* established on one co-dominant stem up to 10 m, which obscures tree features and potential defects. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	B2	No works recommended

Appendix 2: Images of Trees

Plate 1: *T001*

Plate 2: *T011*

Plate 3: *T013, T014, T016, T017, T018, & T019*

Plate 4: *T013, T014, & T016*

Plate 5: *T016, T017, T018, & T019*

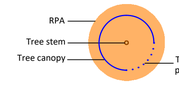
Appendix 3:
Tree Protection Plan

Project:	Land adj. to 51-53, Hudds. Rd, Meltham HD9 4AF
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	23rd September 2025
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-440.1a.3

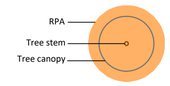
Do not scale off this drawing - to be reproduced in colour only

Map Key:

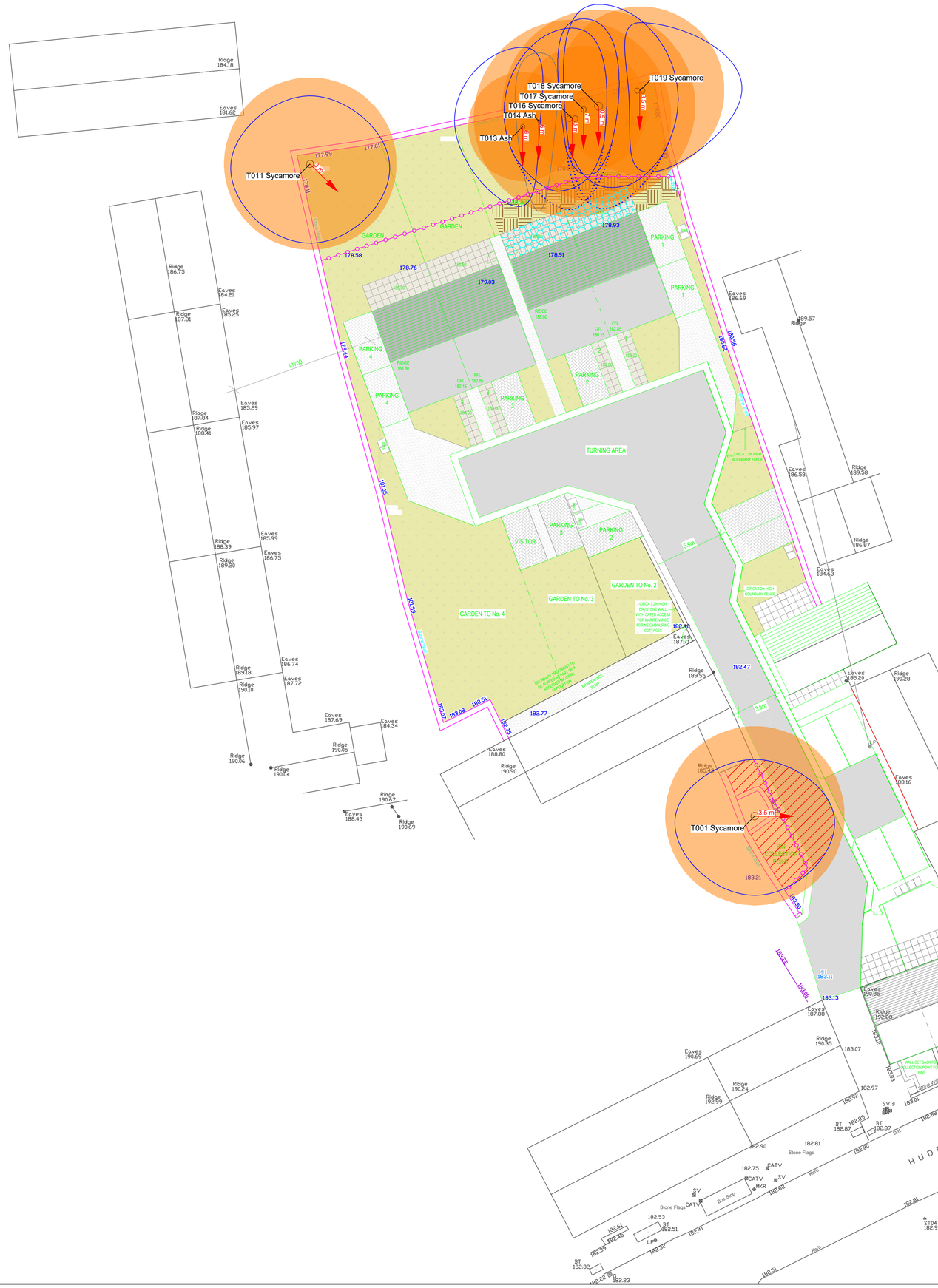
Category B trees of moderate-quality



Category C trees of low-quality



	Temporary tree protection fencing, to *BS 5837: 2012* specification, as detailed in ***Section 4.4*** of the ***Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)***.
	Temporary ground protection, to *BS 5837: 2012* specification, as detailed in ***Section 4.6*** of the ***AMS***
	'No-dig' geo-cellular confinement system, with a permeable surface dressing, as detailed in ***Section 4.9*** of the ***AMS***
	Existing hardstanding within tree RPAs to be retained/renewed, following the guidance provided in ***Section 4.10*** of the ***AMS***
178/180	Existing levels/Proposed levels



SCALE BAR 1:200 @ A1

0 5 10 20 30 40

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