golby+luck
landscape architects

Land off Woodward Court, Mirfield

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement

Client: Bellway Homes Yorkshire

Issue 3 – 25th November 2025

Report Issue 1: 14/10/2025	Status: Final	Author: David Carter CMLI MArborA
Report Issue 2: 20/11/2025	Status: Final	Author: David Carter CMLI MArborA
Report Issue 3: 25/11/2025	Status: Final	Author: David Carter CMLI MArborA

Golby + Luck Ltd
Wilson House
207 Leicester Road
Ibstock
Leicestershire
LE67 6HP

t: 01530 265688
e: info@golbyandluck.co.uk
w: www.golbyandluck.co.uk

CONTENTS

FIGURES

APPENDIX A

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Golby & Luck have been instructed by Bellway Homes Yorkshire to produce this report in relation to proposed residential development on land off Woodward Court, Mirfield. The purpose of this document is to assess the development proposal in relation to the site's existing tree and hedgerow stock and make recommendations for tree protection in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. The arboricultural survey was completed in September 2025.

1.2 This report should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plan, Tree Protection Plan and the arboricultural survey schedule; see **Figures and Appendix A.**

Site Description

1.3 The site comprises two grassland fields that have been subdivided by temporary fencing for equestrian use. To the north, the boundary of the site is defined by post and wire fencing, beyond which lies a public footpath and hedgerow, with intermittent trees. Crossley Fields Junior and Infants School lies to the north. The footpath continues along the east boundary, alongside scattered wall, fencing and small trees. The south and west boundaries adjoining existing housing off Hepworth Drive, Hepworth Close and Woodard Court. Rear garden boundaries adjoin the site, with a combination of walls, fences and vegetation. A series of larger trees are present along rear gardens to the northwest. The internal field boundary between the two fields follows a broadly east to west axis, defined by tall mature hedgerow.

1.4 The topography falls from north to south, from approximately 98m AOD at the north boundary to 83m AOD adjoining Hepworth Lane to the south.

Statutory Protection

1.5 The Kirklees Council online map was reviewed on 14th November 2025. This did not identify any trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or Conservation Area designation on or adjoining the site.

1.6 The provisions of the Forestry Act 1967 apply to trees on the site. No more than 5 cubic metres of timber may be felled in a single calendar quarter, unless authorised under a Felling License or full planning permission.

1.7 Hedgerows on the site are subject to the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 and may not be removed unless authorised under a Hedgerow Removal Notice or full planning permission.

1.8 Further checks for statutory protection should be carried out prior to commencement of any tree works on site. New Tree Preservation Orders can be made as a result of the planning application or development plan process. The status of a site in the context of the Forestry Act can also change, if unmanaged for long durations of time.

Data Collection

1.9 Information has been produced on all hedgerows and trees (>75mm dbh) present within or adjacent the application site. All trees have been surveyed individually, but may in some instances be categorised in groups or woodlands. Groups are specified where overall condition, species type or quality is uniform or closely similar. Branch spreads and root protection areas of groups are assessed individually, but may be displayed collectively.

1.10 Life stage was assessed as follows:

Young (Y)	Recently established and/or showing juvenile form.
Semi-mature (S/M)	An established tree, but with growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. Within the first 1/3rd of life span.
Early-mature (E/M)	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but, if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. Within the second 1/3rd of life span.
Mature (M)	A mature tree with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final 1/3rd of life span.
Over-mature (O/M)	A senescent or moribund tree of low vigour within its final third of life span. Possibly also containing structural defects requiring remedial work. A tree in decline and with restricted features of value.
Veteran (V)	Trees exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned; a tree displaying ancient characteristics, but where these may not just be due to age, but could result from natural damage, management, or the tree's environment. Ancient trees are all veterans, but not all veterans are ancient.
Ancient (A)	A tree that is demonstrably older than typical for its species, indicated by significant stem diameter; a trunk notably wider when compared with others of the same

species; along with other indicators of age including, but not exclusive to, crown retrenchment; a low squat form; hollowing of the main stem.

Dead (D) The tree is dead. Its age up till death is of no significance.

1.11 Measurements have been recorded for height, stem diameter, crown clearance and branch spread at the cardinal points for all trees surveyed. Height measurements above 10m are accurate within 1m. Height, stem diameter and width measurements for hedgerows are provided as an average of the overall length.

1.12 Measurements of stem diameter were taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012. The diameters for multi-stemmed trees were recorded and root protections areas (RPAs) calculated in accordance with formulae outlined in paragraph 4.6 of the British Standard. Hedgerow root protection area radii are to be plotted from the centreline of the hedge, unless specific stem locations have been identified.

1.13 Physiological and structural condition has been recorded as one of the following categories:

Good (G) A tree or hedgerow in good health typical of the species. Needing little, if any, remedial work. Few minor defects of minimal significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure or decline.

Fair (F) A tree or hedgerow with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of decline, including major defects in early life stages, or multiple minor defects. Remedial work possibly required.

Poor (P) A tree with major structural or physiological defects such that it would be inappropriate to retain in its current or future environment. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.

Dead (D) A tree no longer alive.

1.14 Estimated remaining contribution (ERC) has been categorised as: 0 - 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years, based upon an assessment of the tree's potential safe and useful life expectancy relative to its species type and environment.

1.15 Deadwood has been defined as the following:

Twigs	Small branch material up to 10mm diameter
Minor deadwood	Deadwood 10mm to 50mm diameter
Major deadwood	Deadwood greater than 50mm diameter

1.16 Structural defects, pathogens, disease and other relevant observations of trees condition have been noted. These are recorded under 'Observations' in the appended schedule and are accompanied by recommendations for any responsive work.

1.17 Where remedial works have been recommended they have been assigned a priority code 1, 2 or 3:

(1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.

(2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.

(3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management, where budget allows.

Tree Categorisation

1.18 Trees and hedgerows, as individuals, groups or woodlands, are assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837:2012 (below):

BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see [BS5837:2012] 4.5.7.*		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Extract - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations cascade chart for tree quality assessment.

Limitations

1.19 The survey was a visual assessment undertaken from ground level - no aerial inspection or invasive inspection techniques (e.g. drilling, excavation) were undertaken. Only binoculars, polythene mallet and a metal probe have been used to aid tree assessment.

1.20 Where physical objects or vegetation obstructed inspection, measurements may have been estimated. A hash symbol # is indicated where measurements are estimated due to impeded access. Tree references including an astrix * indicate where trees have been plotted approximately by the G&L surveyor using GPS, due to these having not been recorded on the topographical survey. These tree positions should be re-surveyed by the topographical surveyor.

1.21 Specimens, such as shrubs or trees with a stem diameter less than 75mm dbh, or those such a distance from the proposals to be of no significance, have been not been fully assessed.

1.22 The recommendations and conclusions in this report relate only to the conditions found on this site at the time of the site visit and inspection. Trees are living organisms the condition of which can change significantly and sometimes unpredictably in short time periods, particularly when the surrounding environment is subject to change or extreme weather conditions.

1.23 The findings of this report are valid for a period of twelve months only from the date of survey. Any major alteration to the site or unforeseeable events (level changes, hydrological changes, severe weather events, tree works undertaken without seeking arboricultural advice etc) may affect the trees and necessitate a re-assessment of those specimens affected. Potential hazards and levels of risk may change as the site usage alters during and following completion of the development. Unless otherwise stated, all trees should be re-inspected in 12 months from the date of survey or following any major storm event.

1.24 This report relates strictly to the condition of existing trees and hedges and is intended to form a guidance document for their retention and management. It is in no way intended to address subsidence or heave, a future risk thereof, or a detailed assessment of site soils. It remains the client's responsibility to ensure any building design or future tree removal is fully considered and supported with appropriate engineering advice.

2 ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

2.1 The arboricultural survey comprised an assessment of 18no individual trees, 3no tree groups and 5no hedges. Trees have been assessed and categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012.

Tree Groups & Hedges

2.2 H001 and H011 define the north boundary beyond the footpath and internal field boundary. H001 is more intensively managed due to forming the boundary feature to the neighbouring school, while H011 is outgrown and tall. Both hedgerows are in good, continuous condition and are of moderate landscape and conservation value; category B.

2.3 To the east boundary, there are a series of remnant hedgerow trees that include both hawthorn and elder within groups G010 and G012)These trees exhibit poor form as a result of their past management, being identified as low quality; category C.

2.4 A series of varying hedgerows define rear gardens to the south. H013 is a more intact and positively managed section of remnant field hedgerow. Similarly, H014 includes holly and hawthorn that is regularly trimmed. Both afford moderate screening value to the gardens; category B. Conversely, H015 and G016 include Leyland cypress and mixed shrubbery, of restricted value; category C.

Individual Trees

2.5 A series of semi-mature to mature trees are present along the north boundary. The largest include the sycamore T002 and oak T008. The sycamore is of poor form and identified as low quality; category C. The oak has no visible defects and significant future growth potential; category B. Lying between are a series of hawthorn that represent remnant hedgerow trees (T003 to T007 inclusive). T009 is a poor, self-set sycamore. These trees are of poor habit, attracting limited landscape or arboricultural merit; category C.

2.6 To the west, T017 to T026 inclusive are located on rear garden boundaries, comprising a mix of native and non-native trees of varying scale and significance. Notable trees include T019 and T020, a beech and Norway maple, and T021 a mature sycamore. These trees appear in normal condition and make a positive contribution to the appearance of the site boundary; category B. The intervening trees include elder, goat willow, ash and sycamore. These are notably poor in form and/or vigour; category C.

Summary

2.7 The site contains a mix of managed and overgrown hedgerows. The northern and southern hedgerows (H001, H011, H013, H014) are generally in good condition and provide screening and habitat. Remnant hedgerow trees to the east and several self-set or poor-form trees throughout the site are of lower quality. Overall, a balance of Category B and C vegetation reflects a site of relatively limited constraints, isolated to field boundaries and with opportunities for enhancement.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan; see **GLY0209 AR02.** This drawing sets out details of the proposed development layout and the associated tree removal and retention.

Development Proposal

3.2 The development proposal is for the erection of 75no dwellings with associated access open space, highways and drainage infrastructure. The development proposal is accompanied by a Landscape Masterplan that seeks to provide significant new tree, hedge and shrub planting measures throughout the scheme.

Facilitation works

3.3 Facilitation works involve trees requiring removal or pruning to facilitate the construction and operation of the proposed development. These are a direct impact of the proposals.

3.4 No individual trees will be removed to facilitate the development. To facilitate highways access, a section of H011 will require removal. This removal is limited and fully mitigated by new hedgerow planting proposed throughout the east boundary of the site, together with the positive management and enhancement of H011 itself.

Construction within the RPA

3.5 No construction is proposed within the RPA. Footpath connections and formation of the SUDs pond are proposed in close proximity to the RPA of G012, H014 and G016. These works will occupy compacted ground on the routes of the existing public footpaths and are unlikely to represent any material impact to the features providing suitable tree protection measures are followed during construction.

Indirect Construction Impact

3.6 There is a risk that trees & hedgerows to be retained could become damaged during associated demolition and construction works if not appropriately protected during the build process. It is essential an appropriate working area is established to restrict the space over which potentially damaging activities are carried out.

3.7 There is adequate space to establish a suitable construction exclusion zone to all retained trees. The following section will outline the tree protection measures. These will utilise protective fencing and ground protection and be supplemented with guidance for site

contractors on operating in proximity to retained trees, ensuring adverse damage is prevented.

3.8 These risks are normal of all development near trees and should not be considered unreasonable.

Residual Impact

3.9 Residual impact concerns the effects of the development that may be experienced following its completion and operation. In the case of residential development, this typically comprises pressure to prune or remove trees due to them causing seasonal nuisance, direct damage through further growth or being over-dominant to properties resulting in pressure for removal.

3.10 The site layout does not propose to retain any trees within residential gardens or in particularly close proximity to plots. All trees and hedgerows are retained within areas of public open space, safeguarding their long-term retention and management. Of note, this includes trees T017 to T026 inclusive that are afforded an additional grassland buffer between private gardens and the site boundary.

3.11 There are not considered to be any noteworthy residual impacts associated with the scheme.

Summary

3.12 The Impact Assessment has provided a detailed appraisal of the proposed development in relation to its trees and hedgerows. The proposed layout affords suitable space to retain and protect trees in accordance with BS5837:2012.

3.13 The development will deliver new tree, hedgerow and shrub planting that will strengthen the existing hedgerow network and provide an overall increase in canopy cover, contributing to climate resilience, biodiversity and the assimilation of the development into the wider setting of landscape and settlement.

4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT & TREE PROTECTION

4.1 This section should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan, see **GLY0209 AR02** and survey schedule, see **Figures and Appendix A.**

Access Facilitation Works

4.2 The following tree surgery operations are to be completed prior to any construction works commencing on site. They are to be carried out by an appropriately qualified and insured arboricultural contractor and in strict accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

H011	Clear fell section required to facilitate highways access.

Tree Protection

4.3 Tree protection fencing and ground protection is to be erected following the completion of facilitation tree surgery works. The alignment and format of fencing shall be in accordance with the protection plan; see **GLY0209 AR02.** The method statement and guidance for tree protection measures set out on the plans must be strictly adhered to at all times. Prior to any works commencing on site, the tree protection will be inspected by the project arboriculturist to ensure it is compliant with the protection plan.

Arboricultural Monitoring

4.4 Following the commencement of development, the project arboriculturist will visit site to supervise works within or in close proximity to retained trees only. During visits, tree protection measures shall be checked to ensure they works remain in accordance with the protection plan. A record of site visits will be retained by the site Manager.

Final Inspection

4.1 Tree protection fencing may be removed progressively throughout the build process as construction works are completed and parts of the site are occupied. A final inspection shall be carried out by the project arboriculturalist for each area prior to the removal of tree protection measures. All tree RPAs shall be checked ensuring no construction debris, litter or hazardous material have been left. Any visibly compact areas of ground shall be remediated with hand forking and mulch.

5 CONCLUSION

5.1 This Assessment has been produced in relation to the erection of 75no dwellings at land off Woodward Court, Mirfield. It has outlined an assessment of tree condition and quality on the site, highlighted constraints and categorized specimens in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012. It concludes that there are no significant arboricultural impacts associated with the proposed development that should be considered important to the planning decision-making process. All trees are to be retained and hedgerow removal is limited to areas required for access only. The potential risks associated with construction works have been assessed and will be fully mitigated through implementation of the Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement. The scheme demonstrates a considered response to arboricultural constraints, consistent with arboricultural best practice.

Figures

Key

Tree Survey Reference
Tree number at quality categorisation, to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Astrix * indicates tree not included on topographical survey; location to be surveyed. (T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

T001 C1

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

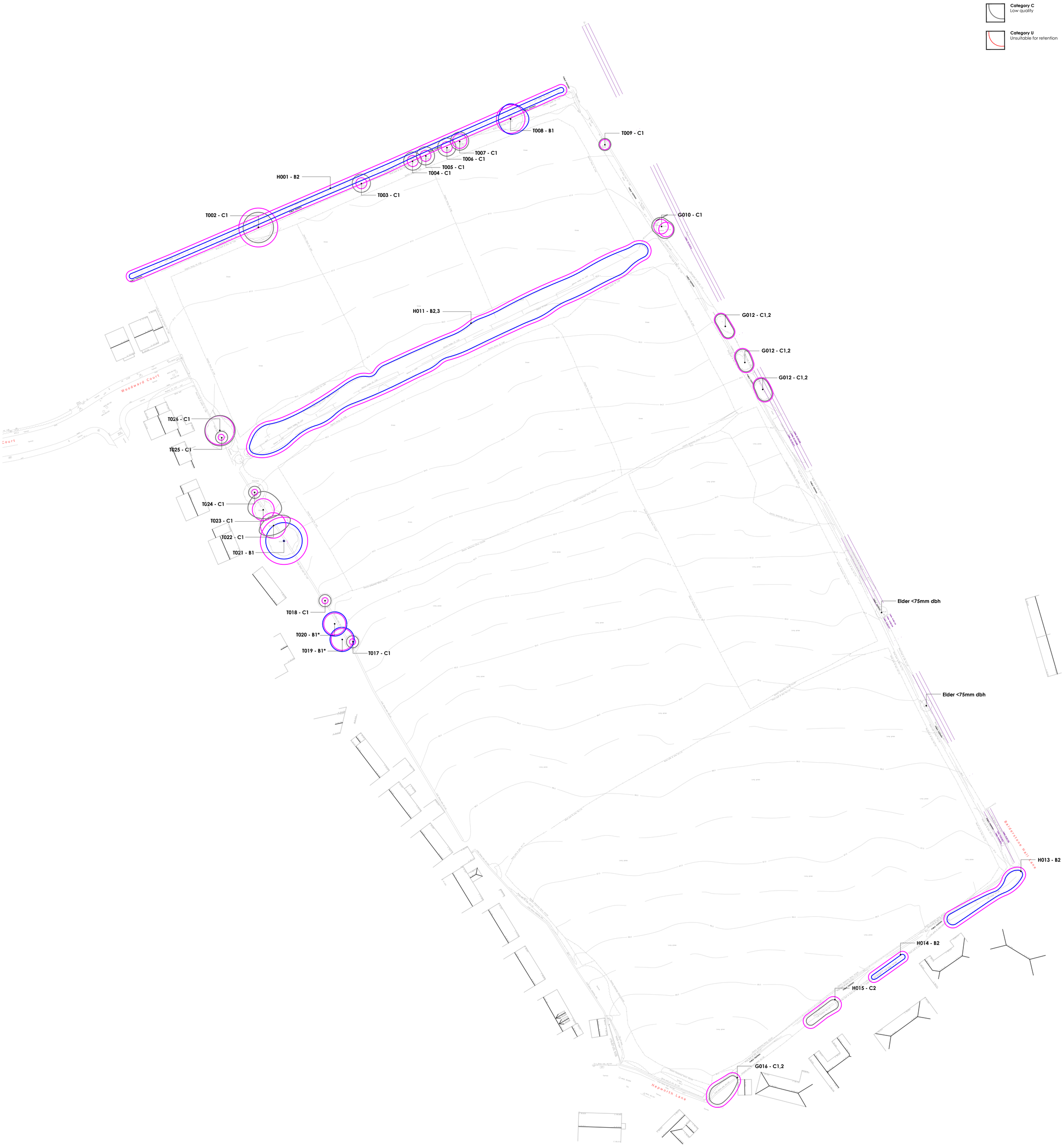
BS5837 Tree Quality Categorisation

Category A
High quality

Category B
Moderate quality

Category C
Low quality

Category U
Unsuitable for retention



Landscape Institute Registered Practice

NORTH

Scale Bar

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

tel: 01530 265688 | email: info@golbyandluck.co.uk | web: www.golbyandluck.co.uk

Office: 207 Leicester Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire, LE67 6HP

Location Plan

01

Rev	Date	Notes	Int.

Project
Land of Woodward Court, Mirfield

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 1 of 1)

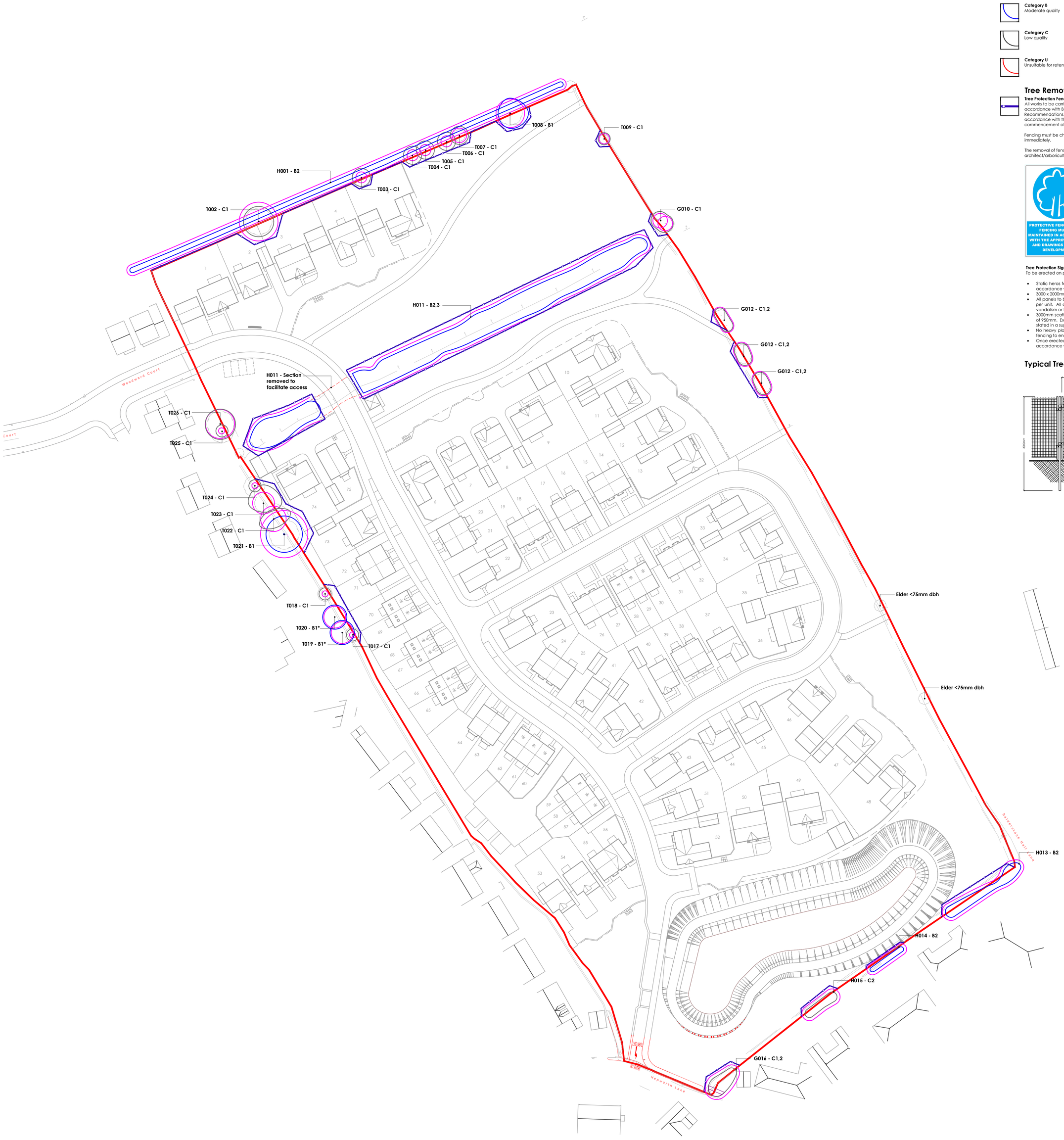
Status
PLANNING

Client
Bellway Homes

Scale	Drawn By	Checked By
1:500 @ A0	DC	APF

Date	Reference
23/09/2025	**GLY0209 AR01**

golby+luck
landscape architects



Key

Application Site Boundary

Tree Survey Reference
Tree number at quality categorisation, to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Survey Schedule. Astrix * indicates tree not included on topographical survey; to be surveyed.
(T = Individual tree, G = Group, W = Woodland, H = Hedgerow)

T001 C1

Root Protection Area
Calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.

Trees to be Removed
All tree surgery operations to be completed by an appropriately qualified and insured contractor. No works to be undertaken without prior approval of the project Ecologist.

BS5837 Tree Quality Categorisation

Category A
High quality

Category B
Moderate quality

Category C
Low quality

Category U
Unsuitable for retention

Tree Removal & Protection Measures

Tree Protection Fencing
All works to be carried out within or around the tree protection zone are to be carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations. Tree Protective fencing to be erected along the agreed alignment in accordance with the approved detail, as shown on the drawing, prior to the commencement of works.

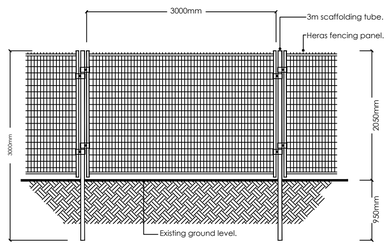
Fencing must be checked daily by the site manager. Any breech will be reinstated immediately.

The removal of fencing must be agreed with the project landscape architect/arboriculturalist and Planning Authority.

Tree Protection Signage
To be erected on protective fencing at 2m height and 5m intervals

- Static heras fencing is to be erected to protect trees within the development area in accordance with BS 5837: 2012.
- 3000 x 2000mm galvanised steel heras fence panels to be used.
- All panels to be secured to 3000mm long steel scaffolding tubes using 4no. heras clips per unit. All clips to be secured tightly to avoid movement and reduce potential for vandalism or theft.
- 3000mm scaffolding tubes are to be driven into the ground to a recommended depth of 950mm. Existing hard surfaces are to be removed by hand dig only unless otherwise stated in a supporting Arboricultural Method Statement.
- No heavy plant or machinery will be used during the erection of the tree protection fencing to ensure the safety of the trees and associated root protection areas.
- Once erected these zones must not be encroached upon, unless completing works in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Typical Tree Protection Fence Detail (nts)



Landscape Institute Registered Practice

NORTH

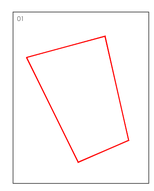
Scale Bar

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

tel: 01530 265688 | email: info@golbyandluck.co.uk | web: www.golbyandluck.co.uk

Office: 207 Leicester Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire, LE67 6HP

Location Plan



Rev	Date	Notes	Int.
A	19/11/25	Updated to latest layout.	AG

Project
Land of Woodward Court, Mirfield

Drawing title
Tree Protection Plan
(Sheet 1 of 1)

Status
PLANNING

Client
Bellway Homes

Scale	Drawn By	Checked By
1:500 @ A0	DC	APF

Date	Reference
14/10/2025	**GLY0209 AR02A**

golby+luck
landscape architects

Appendix A

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Recommendations - Priority Code

(1) Works to be completed immediately due to significant risk of failure in a high risk area.

(2) Works to be completed prior to the commencement of development or at the earliest opportunity to address moderate safety risk.

(3) Works to be completed prior to the completion of development or in the interests of good arboricultural or silvicultural management.

= Measurement estimated

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
H001	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Elm *(Ulmus sp.)*	E/M	80	0	2	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Regularly clipped field hedgerow with continuous form and canopy.	-	B2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T002	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	S/M	530	2	10	5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Multi stemmed tree growing at field boundary. Minor basal suckering and dense uniform canopy.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.
T003	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	150#	0	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Poor	Remnant hedgerow tree growing with dense and untidy bushy habit.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.
T004	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	150#	0	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Poor	Remnant hedgerow tree growing with dense and untidy bushy habit.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T005	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	150#	0	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Poor	Remnant hedgerow tree growing with dense and untidy bushy habit.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.
T006	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	120, 120, 100	0	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Poor	Remnant hedgerow tree growing with dense and untidy bushy habit.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.
T007	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	120, 120, 100	0	5	3	3	3	3	Good	Poor	Remnant hedgerow tree growing with dense and untidy bushy habit.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.
T008	Turkey oak *(Quercus cerris)*	S/M	390	2	10	5	6	5	4	Good	Good	Good uniform crown.	-	B1	40+ Years	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.
T009	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	Y	90, 80, 80	0	5	2	2	2	2	Good	Poor	Unremarkable multistemmed tree at field boundary.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.
G010	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	120, 120, 100	0	5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Poor	Pair of remnant hedgerow trees with large bushy habit.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.
H011	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)* Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	E/M	80	0	4	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Broad outgrown hedgerow. Good continuous form.	-	B2,3	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
G012	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	80	0	4	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Good	Remnant hedgerow trees growing as fragmented group at field boundary.	-	C1,2	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
H013	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	80	0	2.5	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Isolated section of hedgerow at garden boundary. Regularly maintained.	-	B2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
H014	Common holly *(Ilex aquifolium)* Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	80	0	2	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Isolated section of hedgerow at garden boundary. Regularly maintained. Area of holly at fringe.	-	B2	20+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
H015	Leyland cypress *(X Cuprocyparis leylandii)*	E/M	80	0	2	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Good	Fair	Regularly clipped ubuiquitous conifer hedge, forming garden boundary.	-	C2	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
G016	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	E/M	150#	0	6	Refer to Tree Constraints Plan.				Fair	Poor	Hawthorn tree suppressed by mature ivy growth, with underlying ornamental shrubs encroaching on field boundary (Viburnum sp., Cotoneaster sp.)	-	C1,2	10+ Years	1m offset to canopy.
T017	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	80	0	4	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed elder at site boundary. Stem diameters provided as average.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.
T018	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	80	0	4	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed elder at site boundary. Stem diameters provided as average.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.
T019	Copper beech *(Fagus sylvatica purpurea)*	S/M	300#	1.5	10	4#	4	4#	4#	Good	Good	In neighbouring garden, not subject to detailed inspection.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Life Stage	Stem diam. (mm)	Crown Clearance (m)	Ht. (m)	N	E	S	W	Phys. Condition	Strut. Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Category	Rem. Contrib.	RPA
T020	Norway maple *(Acer platanoides)*	S/M	300#	1.5	10	4#	4	4#	4#	Good	Good	In neighbouring garden, not subject to detailed inspection.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T021	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	650#	2	15	6#	6	6#	6#	Good	Good	Good mature specimen growing in neighbouring garden. Good uniform crown.	-	B1	20+ Years	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.
T022	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	M	350#	2	9	3#	6	3#	5#	Good	Fair	Suppressed canopy with recent pruning to lower crown. In neighbouring garden, not subject to detailed inspection.	-	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.
T023	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	S/M	300#	1	9	6#	6	3#	5#	Good	Fair	Canopy overhangs site. Suppressed to south. In neighbouring garden, not subject to detailed inspection.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T024	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	80	0	4	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed elder at site boundary. Stem diameters provided as average.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.
T025	Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	M	80	0	5	2	2	2	2	Fair	Fair	Multistemmed elder at site boundary. Stem diameters provided as average.	-	C1	10+ Years	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.
T026	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	E/M	400	3	12	5	5	5	5	Good	Fair	Poor, upswept branching with mature ivy growth over stem. Stem inaccessible for inspection. Minor basal suckering. Unremarkable.	Clear vegetation and reinspect (2)	C1	20+ Years	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.

golby+luck

landscape architects

Tel: 01530 265688 Web: www.golbyandluck.co.uk

Email: info@golbyandluck.co.uk

Office: 207 Leicester Road, Ibstock, Leicestershire, LE67 6HP

Golby and Luck LTD (Company No. 9037776) Registered in England and Wales