



# ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Liley Hall Farm,  
Liley Lane,  
Grangemoor,  
Huddersfield,  
WF14 8EG***

Prepared for:  
***Nic Young***

Date: *September 2023*

Reference: *AWA5619*



# Contents

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1 Instructions and Brief	3
1.2 Survey Details	3
<b>2. The Site</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Location and Description	4
<b>3. The Trees</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1 Legal	5
3.2 Tree Survey Results	6
3.3 Photographs	8
3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice	9
<b>4. Signature</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications &amp; Experience</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Tree Data</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan</b>	<b>16</b>

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Nic Young to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

## 1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during September 2023.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Miss Lucy Garbutt, MSc, BSc (Hons), Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.7 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

## 2. The Site

### 2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located on Liley Lane, in Grangemoor, Huddersfield.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a detached residential property with several detached farm buildings and associated surrounding land. To the north and east lie grazing pastures, to the south lies Liley lane and to the immediate west lies a commercial building with associated parking.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2015 Google Earth) image below:



## 3. The Trees

### 3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 An online search was undertaken with Kirklees Council on 14/09/23 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 3.1.4 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).
- 3.1.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.
- 3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance. All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

## 3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 42 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 39 individual trees and 3 tree groups or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 3 trees are retention category 'A', 7 trees and tree groups are retention category 'B' and 32 trees, tree groups and hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 The significant tree cover within the site consists mainly of large, early mature to mature individual trees spread across the site. These individuals are of a range of species and are generally in good condition, with good long term prospects.
- 3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is relatively good, with the dominant species being Sycamore, Beech and Silver Birch. There are also several Whitebeam, Cypress, Apple, Cherry and Maple. There are also the occasional Hawthorn, Oak, Rowan and Willow.
- 3.2.6 The sites most significant trees are Beeches T21, T22 and T23. These are three mature and early-mature individuals which are situated to the south east of Liley Hall. All three are in good condition, with good long term prospects. Due to their size and aspect in relation to Liley Hall, they provide high amenity to the site and as such are retention category 'A' trees.
- 3.2.7 There are also several retention category 'B' trees on site, of a range of species. These include Cherry T1, Beeches T3 and T7, Sycamores T6 and T16 and Silver Birches T19 and T20. These trees are large early-mature individuals which have little to no visible defects and provide moderate amenity to the site and surrounding area.
- 3.2.8 Sycamore T5 is a large, prominent individual within the site, however it is leaning north east and the stem and crown is in contact with the building to the north east. There are several cavities on the stem from historical poor pruning and the crown appears in low vigour with lots of minor and moderate deadwood. Due to these defects, the prospects for this tree are significantly limited and as such it is a retention category 'C'.
- 3.2.9 Sycamore T6 and Beech T7 are situated between a boundary wall and a boundary fence and as such ownership was unclear for these two trees. Both are inaccessible, but appear to have good vigour within the crown.

- 3.2.10 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.11 Some trees were covered in dense ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.12 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.
- 3.2.13 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

### 3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: T5 from south east.



Photo 2: T6 from north west.



Photo 3: T19 from north east.



Photo 4: T21 from north west.



Photo 5: T24 – T26 from west.



Photo 6: T29 – T41 from north west.

### **3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice**

- 3.4.1 The higher value retention category 'A' and 'B' trees and tree groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 3.4.2 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges with reasonable future prospects should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.
- 3.4.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.4.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 3.4.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/ micro pile and suspended beam foundations or cantilevered foundations.
- 3.4.6 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.
- 3.4.7 The design of the new development should consider tree crown positions in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 3.4.8 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.
- 3.4.9 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

## 4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

Redacted

.....

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

**14<sup>th</sup> September 2023**

**AWA Tree Consultants Limited**

Union Forge  
27 Mowbray Street  
Sheffield  
S3 8EN

**[www.awatrees.com](http://www.awatrees.com)**



Institute of  
Chartered Foresters  
Registered Consultant

Office: 0114 272 1124 Mobile: 0776 631 0880 Email: [info@awatrees.com](mailto:info@awatrees.com) Website: [awatrees.com](http://awatrees.com)  
Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

# Appendices

- Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience**
- Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report**
- Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions**
- Appendix 4: Tree Data**
- Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan**

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

### **Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered**

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

### **James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

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

### **James Godfrey, BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

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

### **Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered**

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

### **James Boyle, HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, QTRA Registered**

Jim joined AWA after having worked within the tree care profession for several years, alongside studying at college and university. During this time he gained a wealth of experience and achieved a variety of practical qualifications within the tree care industry. Jim has studied Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Merrist Wood College in Surrey, Plumpton College in Sussex and University of Highlands and Islands in the Scottish Highlands, where he achieved a distinction in the Higher National Diploma Level 5.

### **Lucy Garbutt, MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM membership**

Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

### **Sophie Beckerman, BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA**

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

## Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

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

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

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

## Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

**STRUCTURAL CONDITION** is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

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

### Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
T1	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	16	2	300, 400	No	1.5	4	5	6.5	6	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Telephone line through south east crown. Situated in garden area.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in the current site context.
T2	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	11	1	300	No	1.5	4	4	4	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Suppressed by adjacent trees. In garden area	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T3	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	12	2	320, 340	No	1.5	5	5	6	6	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Situated in garden area	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in the current site context.
T4	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Semi-mature	7	2	100, 150	No	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Minor to moderate dieback. In garden area. Phone line through south east crown	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T5	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	18	1	660	No	2.5	4	5.5	5.5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Slight lean. Minor cavities	Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Minor deadwood. Low vigour	Slight lean north east. Stem in contact with building to the north east. Cavities from prior pruning and lots of minor and moderate deadwood in crown. Phone line to west.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in the current site context.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T6	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Mature	15	1	600	Yes	2	4	4	4	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Cavities. Good vigour	Situated between wall and fence with ownership unclear. Full crown in good vigour. Some cavities where prior pruning has occurred and has been pruned to lift crown above building to the east.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in the current site context.
T7	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	18	1	620	Yes	4	4	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	Limited access prevented detailed inspection. Situated between wall and fence with ownership unclear.	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in the current site context.
T8	Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	300	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Situated in garden area	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T9	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	3.5	1	90	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Well developed crown		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T10	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Early-mature	17	2	300, 350	No	2	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Ivy covered preventing detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required in the current site context.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T11	Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	Early-mature	13	6+	80 avg.	Yes	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Partially included bark. Tight union. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Stubs where limbs previously removed.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T12	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	14	1	330	No	2	5	5	5	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T13	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	250	No	3	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T14	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	12	1	350	No	1	4	4	5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Epicormic growths. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Low vigour	Weeping form. Lots of minor deadwood and crown is in low vigour. Leaning east.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T15	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	250	No	3	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Leaning south	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.

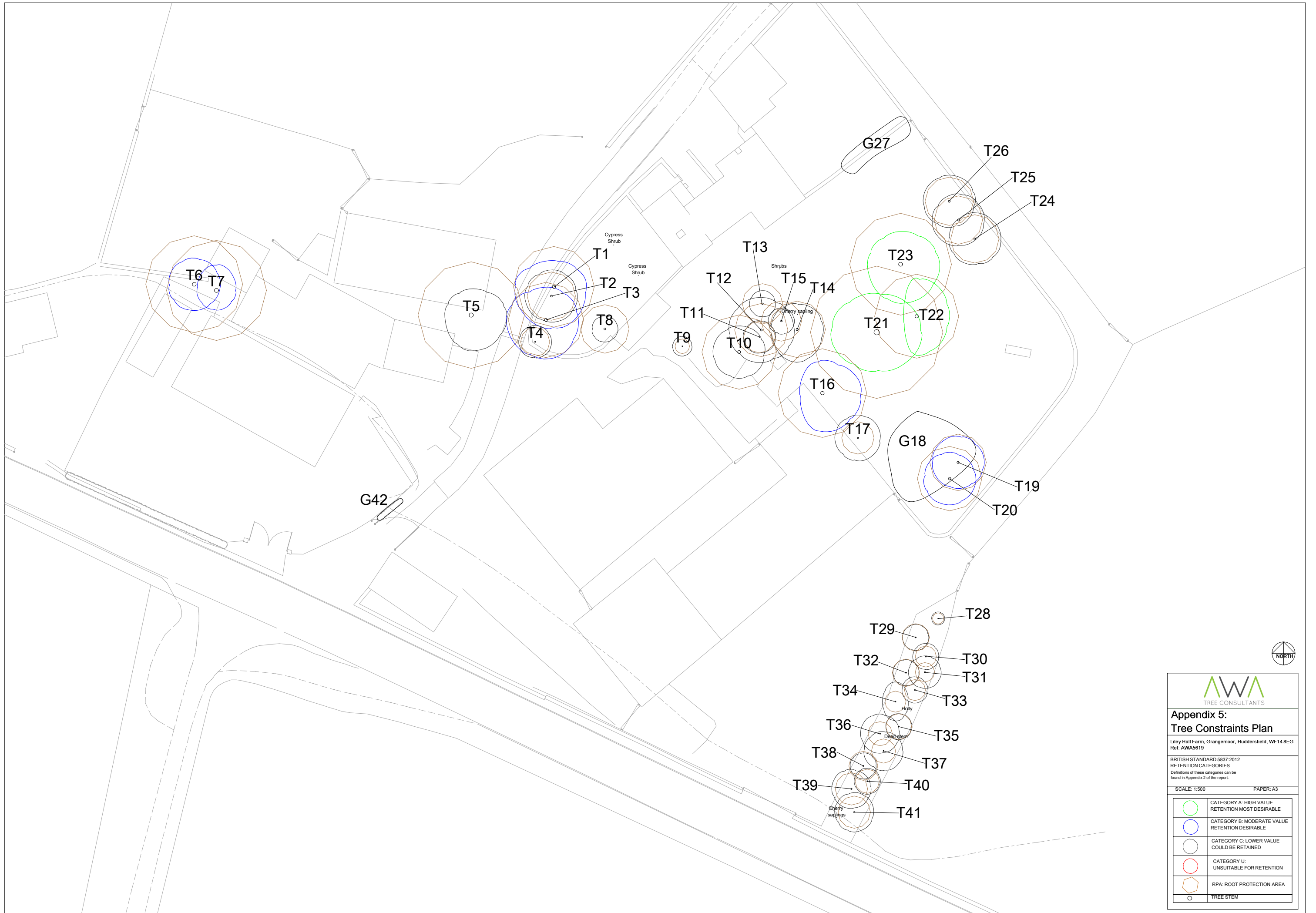
Tree Species		Measurements						Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T16	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	17	1	550	Yes	2.5	5	6	6	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Crown in contact with building to the west.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in the current site context.
T17	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	1	200	Yes	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Limited access prevented detailed inspection. In contact with building	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
G18	Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4	10+	70 avg.	Yes	0	See plan.				Willow sapling group				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T19	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Early-mature	16	1	350	No	1	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Twin stemmed at 2m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in the current site context.
T20	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Early-mature	16	1	400	No	1	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required in the current site context.


Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value			Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T21	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Mature	18	1	820	No	2	6	7	6	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Well developed crown		Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required in the current site context.
T22	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	17	1	520	No	2	6	5	6	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Mower damage	Well developed crown		Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required in the current site context.
T23	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	15	1	630	No	2	5	6	6	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Normal. Well developed crown		Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required in the current site context.
T24	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	300	No	2	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T25	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	300	No	2	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Leaning north west.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T26	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	300	No	2	4	4	4	4	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Leaning south east.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
G27	Birch	<i>Betula sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4	10+	100 avg.	Yes	0.5	See plan.				Planted Birch hedgerow within garden area.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T28	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	4	6+	70 avg.	Yes	0.5	1	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T29	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	170	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T30	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	130	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T31	Silver Maple	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	120	Yes	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Variagated Silver Maple	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T32	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	170	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value			Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T33	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	130	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T34	Copper Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica f. purpurea</i>	Semi-mature	4	2	70, 110	Yes	0.5	3	2	3	2	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T35	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	160	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T36	Maple	<i>Acer sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	150	Yes	0.5	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Purple Maple species	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T37	Maple	<i>Acer sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	150	Yes	0.5	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Purple Maple species	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T38	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	180	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T39	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	200	Yes	0.5	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
T40	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Semi-mature	5	1	150	Yes	0.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.

Tree Species		Measurements						Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T41	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Semi-mature	6	1	200	Yes	0.5	3	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.
G42	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	3	10+	70 avg.	Yes	0	See plan.				Small Hawthorn hedgerow				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required in the current site context.









  
**Appendix 5:**  
**Tree Constraints Plan**

Liley Hall Farm, Grangemoor, Huddersfield, WF14 8EG  
 Ref: AWA5619

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

SCALE: 1:500      PAPER: A3

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