TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS 5837:2012** at:

Land off
A629,
Birdsedge,
Huddersfield
HD8 8XT

Prepared for: *Yorkshire Land Limited*

Report Date: *April 2026*

Reference: *AWA7244*

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Institute of Chartered Foresters Registered Consultant
Arboricultural Association Professional Member
QTRA Registered User

Executive Summary

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

A total of 14 items of woody vegetation were surveyed, comprising individual trees and groups. Of these: 1 group of trees are high value (Category A), 2 are moderate value (Category B) and 11 are low value (Category C).

No trees, tree groups or hedges will require removal to facilitate the proposed new development.

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

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

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We have been instructed by Yorkshire Land Limited 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 February 2026.

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 Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Brandon Townsend: BSc (Hons) Biology, L4 (Arb) Apprentice, QTRA Registered, Technician Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.

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

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Penistone Road (A629), Birdsedge, Huddersfield.

2.1.2 The site comprises agricultural pasture fields. To the north-east it is bounded by a tree belt associated with the River Dearne. To the southwest it is bounded by a main road. To the west the site adjoins a cluster of agricultural and commercial buildings, and to the south and east it adjoins further agricultural land.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2025 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 17/02/26 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. **Trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order** (Ref: DD2/51/w38). The site is not situated within a Conservation Area.

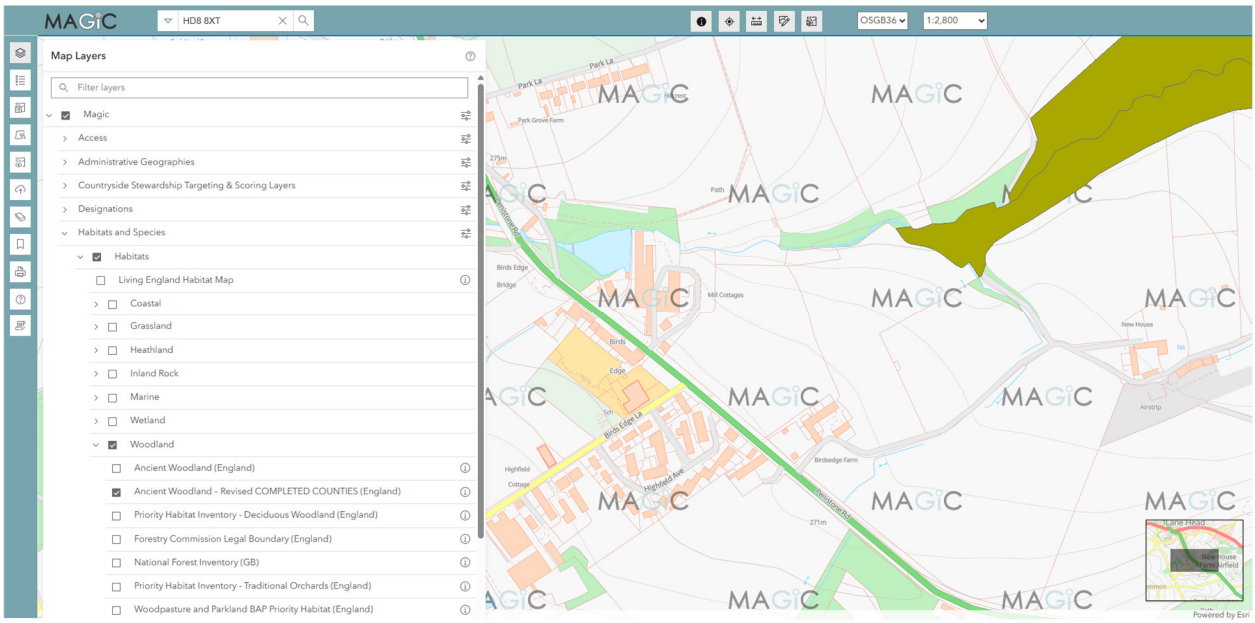
3.1.3 The accessed map image from Kirklees Council is detailed below:

3.1.4 Before carrying out any works to protected trees the permission of the local planning authority is required. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees. Statutory permission is not required for the removal of deadwood.

3.1.5 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).

3.1.6 The search identified the site as adjacent to New House Wood, an Ancient Woodland.

3.1.7 The accessed map image from DEFRA is detailed below:



3.1.8 Development, including construction and operational activities can affect ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees. Ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees are a material planning consideration for local planning authorities when making planning decisions that affect them.

3.1.9 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.

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

3.1.11 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 14 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 10 individual trees and 4 tree groups. Of the surveyed items, 1 tree group is retention category `A', 2 trees are retention category `B' and 11 trees and tree groups are retention category `C' (Explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).

3.2.2 Species composition is dominated by Sycamore and Ash, with smaller numbers of Wild Cherry, Oak and Willow. The age profile is mixed, with semi-mature trees prevalent and a smaller early-mature and mature cohort. Overall physiological condition is generally fair to good with mainly fair structural condition.

3.2.3 To the north of the site, G5 is a category `A' ancient woodland comprising mature Oaks, Sycamore, Beech and Silver Birch, with the river Dearne running through the group. Many of the trees within this woodland are of individually high value, with several exhibiting veteran tree features. G5 forms a very high value landscape feature, with individual stems recorded where accessible to give indicative root protection areas.

3.2.4 Along the southern edge of the site, T1 and T2 are roadside Ash trees. To the east, G8 and the off-site trees T9–T14 form a line of trees and groups beyond the site boundary, providing screening and visual interest. Within this eastern cohort, Sycamores T9 and T12 are category `B' trees of moderate individual value.

3.2.5 G6 is an off-site riverside group along the watercourse, contributing to the wooded river corridor and acting primarily as a contextual and screening feature.

3.2.6 Ash dieback is present in the roadside Ash trees T1 and T2 and within the eastern Ash group G8; once established this disease is usually fatal, so long-term prospects for the affected Ash trees are likely to be limited despite their current contribution to amenity and screening.

3.2.7 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.

3.2.8 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.

3.2.9 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.

3.2.10 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: T1 from northeast


Photo 2: T2 from northwest


Photo 3: G5 from south


Photo 4: G5 southern edge


Photo 5: G5 from west


Photo 6: G8-T14 from south

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build a new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities.

4.1.2 The outline development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

4.2 Direct Impacts

4.2.1 From assessing the new development proposals, no trees will require removal to facilitate the development.

4.3 Indirect Impacts

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

4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of a retained tree. The new development encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of T1. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, provided the encroachment into the RPAs of the retained tree is minimal, there should be little negative impact on the retained tree.

4.3.3 There are a number of ways in which works within the RPAs of identified trees could be mitigated against.

4.3.4 Ground protection boards can be used to avoid compaction of the soil which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

4.3.5 The new temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

4.3.6 For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

4.3.7 For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile

membrane.

4.3.8 The encroachments into the trees' RPA by foundations can be prevented from having a significantly adverse impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided specialist footings are used, and care is taken during the construction to avoid root damage.

4.3.9 The foundations for the development could be built using mini-pile and beam type foundations so as to minimise any root damage to the retained trees. The rooting activity at the point where the piles are proposed should be investigated by hand excavation.

4.3.10 Consultations should first be undertaken with a structural engineer to ensure that this method of construction is viable and to assess the minimum diameter piles that would suffice for the structure.

4.3.11 The machinery required to dig and install the mini-piles is to pass over the RPA of the retained trees. Before the mini-pile machinery is brought onto site an assessment must be made as to whether ground protection will be needed to distribute the machinery weight.

4.3.12 The impact of new hard surfaces, in the form of driveways and footpaths, could be mitigated for within the RPA of the retained trees.

4.3.13 The works within the RPA should not adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided a `no-dig' method of construction is utilised.

4.3.14 The design and construction of the hard surfaces needs to be sensitive to the requirements of tree roots, substantial enough to withstand the expected levels of traffic and practicable in terms of ease of fabrication.

4.3.15 The finished surface must be porous in order to allow air and water to reach the tree roots, whilst at the same time being able to withstand the load applied. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided. Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided. Any minor excavations in these areas to remove the existing surface vegetation/turf layer must be done so using hand tools only and under arboricultural supervision.

4.3.16 We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity and any proposed construction method should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation. Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement system, such as those provided by Geosynthetics Limited (http://www.geosyn.co.uk).

4.3.17 The construction of the new `no dig' hard surfaces, within the RPA of the

retained trees must be done under arboricultural supervision and a written record kept.

4.3.18 New drainage and underground utilities are to be positioned outside of the RPAs of retained trees, and above ground utilities will be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the retained trees' crowns.

4.3.19 All the retained trees have been assessed as suitable for retention in terms of BS 5837:2012 section 5 "Proximity of structures to trees." The retained trees will not cause unreasonable inconvenience or nuisance issues to future occupiers, leading to associated pressures for felling or excessive pruning. The layout allows sufficient space to enable the retained trees to grow to maturity without significantly adversely affecting the amenity of the dwelling or amenity space.

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

4.3.21 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to improve the site's tree cover.

4.4 Protection of the Retained Trees

4.4.1 To ensure the successful retention of trees during the development process, all trees identified for retention must be physically protected from the outset of site preparation through to final landscaping. This protection should be in accordance with section 6.1 of BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

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

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

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

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

4.4.6 If conditioned by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural

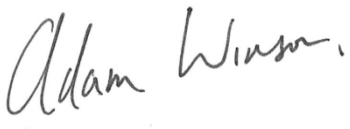
Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) detailing protective fencing locations and specifications, construction methods close to the retained trees, and any required site monitoring, can be provided.

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

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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

1st April 2026

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Our Charity Partner: Kids Plant Trees

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

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

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

Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson: ***Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, QTRA + VALID 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 25 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: ***Chartered Arboriculturist, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MICFor, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, and he has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. 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, L4 Dip Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA in 2022 after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

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

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

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

Brandon Townsend: ***BSc (Hons) Biology, L4 (Arb) Apprentice, QTRA Registered***
Brandon is an Arboricultural Technician at AWA, currently completing the Level 4 Arboriculture Apprenticeship at Myerscough College. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Biology from Bangor University, where he developed a strong interest in woodland ecology. Before joining AWA in April 2024, he gained practical arboricultural experience and completed his NPTC chainsaw qualification. Brandon supports a range of consultancy work including tree surveys, risk assessments, and technical reporting, and is developing skills in specialist inspection methods such as PiCUS tomography.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

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

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

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

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Retention Categories

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

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

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

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

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Common Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	9	6	170 avg.	No	1.5	5	6	6.5	5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage, Partially included bark, Tight union	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Roadside tree in contact with wall to immediate east. Overhead wires running through the crown. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T2	Common Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Early-mature	13	6	250 avg.	Yes	2	6	6.5	8	5.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Partially included bark, Tight union	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Roadside tree. In contact with wall to east. In contact with lamppost to west. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T3	Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	5	1	200	Yes	2	3	3	3	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Multiple stemmed at 2m	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree. Totally inaccessible all measurements estimated and indicative only, plotted approx. Overhanging summer house to east and overhead wires running through the crown.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G4	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	12	10+	100 avg.	Yes	1.5	See plan				Adjacent group of Sycamore, Ash and Oak. Young to semi mature, grading older to east. Limited access prevented detailed inspection.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

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	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*
G5	Common Oak	*Quercus robur*	Mature	18	10+	600 avg.	No	1	See plan				Adjacent woodland group of Oak, Beech, Sycamore and Silver Birch with Holly understory. On banking surrounding stream, limited access prevented detailed inspection in places. Common woodland defects. Several trees with veteran features.				Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required
G6	Crack Willow	*Salix fragilis*	Semi-mature	5	10+	80 avg.	No	0	See plan				River side tree belt of young to semi mature Willow, Oak, Rowan and Hawthorn. Mostly on far bank to site. Limited access prevented detailed inspection.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T7	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	5	1	130	Yes	2	3	2	3	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Twin stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Bark damage, Minor decay	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection. Areas of bark damage to western stem with minor decay but good reaction growth.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G8	Common Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Semi-mature	7	10+	90 avg.	Yes	1	See plan				Adjacent semi mature woodland group of Ash, Sycamore, Willow, Cherry and Hawthorn. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. On banking leading down to stream. Ash dieback stage 1 in Ash trees.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T9	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Mature	16	2	700, 400	Yes	1	7	8	7	6	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection. In contact with wall to east. Occasional snap out in lower crown.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required

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	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*
T10	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Semi-mature	5	1	250	Yes	2	3	3	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Multiple stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T11	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	12	2	300, 180	Yes	2	4	1	2	3	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection. Stub of approx. 450mm diameter to east from previously removed stem. 150mm stub to east at 2m. Close to contact with wall to east.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T12	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Early-mature	12	2	600, 450	Yes	2	4	7	11	8	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 0.5m, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage	Minor deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection. 3 approx. 400mm diameter stubs to east for previously removed stems. Stubs to south up to 2m from previously removed branches. Close to contact with wall to east.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required
T13	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Semi-mature	5	3	180, 150, 120	Yes	2	2	3	3	3	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 1m, Stubs	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree, limited access prevented detailed inspection.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T14	Wild Cherry	*Prunus avium*	Early-mature	5	1	400	Yes	2	5	4.5	4.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Multiple stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood, Old pruning wounds	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection. Tight unions at 2m. Tyre swing attached to western branch. Hard standing track to west.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

G6

G5

G4

G8

T7

T9

T10

T13

T11

T14

T12

T1

T2

T3

Oak

Silver Birch

Beech

Sycamore

NORTH

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Land off A629, Birdsedge, Huddersfield
Ref: AWA7244

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

SCALE: 1:1000 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

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Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Land off A629, Birdsedge, Huddersfield
Ref: AWA7244

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A3

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED REGARDLESS OF DEVELOPMENT
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM