



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT & Impact Assessment to BS 5837:2012 at:

***198 Barnsley Road,
Denby Dale,
Huddersfield
HD8 8TS***

Prepared for: *JR Planning Consultants*

Report Date: *August 2026*

Reference: *AWA7639*

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 38 items of woody vegetation were surveyed, comprising individual trees and groups or hedges. Of these: 2 trees are high value (Category A), 8 are moderate value (Category B), 26 are low value (Category C), and 2 are unsuitable for retention (Category U).

The proposed development will require the removal of 1 low-value tree. No high or moderate value trees are proposed for removal due to the development. This will result in a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

The layout of the development has been 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 mitigation for the removals and long-term enhancement of the site's tree cover.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by JR Planning Consultants 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.

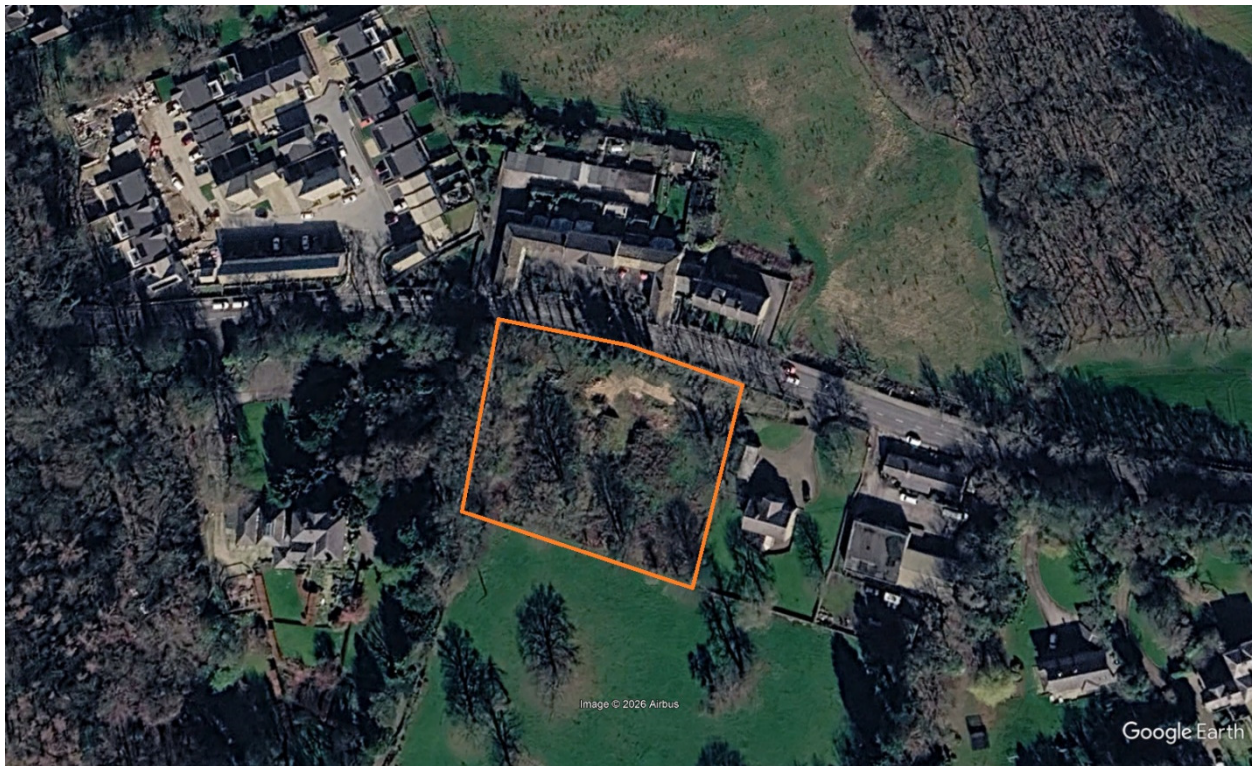
1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during July 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 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer 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

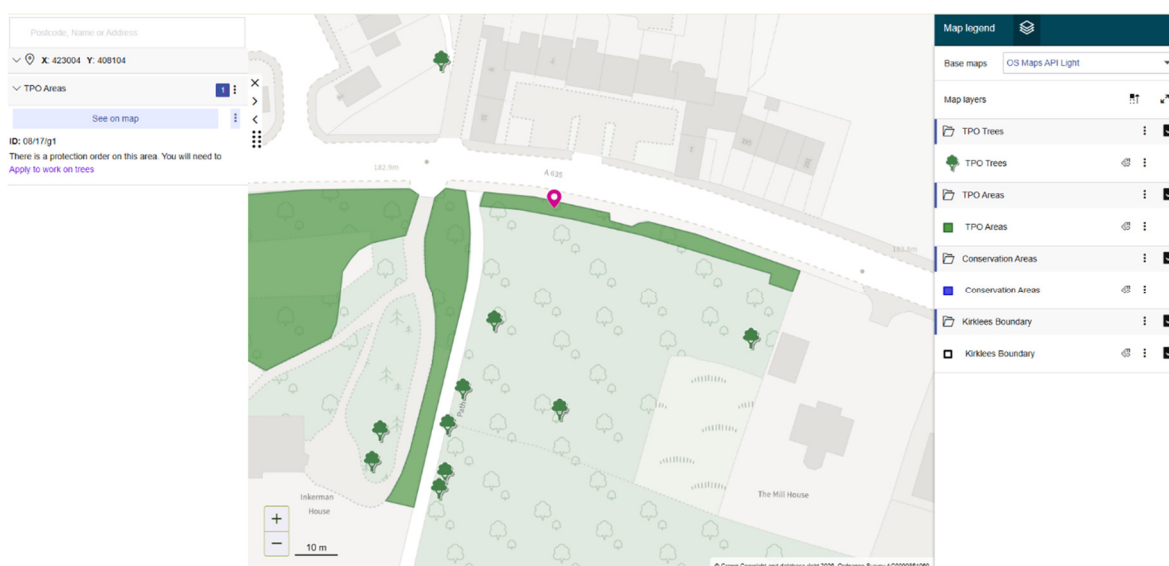
- 2.1.1 The site is located on Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises a vacant plot. To the north it is bounded by Barnsley Road. To the east and west the site adjoins residential property and associated gardens. To the south it adjoins open grassland.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2026 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 29/07/26 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 Tree Preservation Orders** (ID; 08/17). 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 2026), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees was undertaken using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2026).
- 3.1.6 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or

veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.

- 3.1.7 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.
- 3.1.8 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.9 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 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:
- 3.2.2 The tree survey revealed 38 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 30 individual trees and 8 tree groups. Of the surveyed items, 2 trees are retention category 'A', 8 trees and tree groups are retention category 'B', 26 trees and tree groups are retention category 'C' and 2 trees are retention category 'U'. Explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3.
- 3.2.3 The dominant species are Sycamore and Ash with several Horse Chestnut, Elder and Beech and occasional Whitebeam, Hawthorn, Pine and Elm. The age profile is predominantly semi-mature. Overall physiological and structural condition is mainly good to fair.
- 3.2.4 T30 is a mature category 'A' Horse Chestnut and is the highest-value tree on site. T30 has a significant cavity but shows good reaction growth in this area and appears to have adapted to the defect.
- 3.2.5 The western edge of site has significant, immediately adjacent tree cover in the form of mature category 'A' Sycamore T23, category 'B' Sycamore T24, Horse Chestnut T25 and Pine T32 to the southwest. G31 is an adjacent category 'B' line of Beech and Sycamore, also along the western edge of site, that provides screening and contributes to the visual amenity along this boundary.
- 3.2.6 The northern edge of site is defined by roadside groups G33 and G37. G33 comprises early-mature Sycamores in reasonable condition and moderate value. G37 however, comprises younger semi-mature Ash trees showing signs of Ash dieback, which limit their long-term value and prospects.

- 3.2.7 T19 is a mature Ash to the south of site. While T19 is prominent within the site it shows early Ash dieback symptoms, limiting its value and prospects.
- 3.2.8 T1 is a mature Sycamore in generally good condition, however Brittle Cinder (*Kretzschmaria deusta*) is present between several major buttresses, potentially compromising the structural integrity of T1, despite the tree's otherwise good condition. This combined with the target present by the adjacent garage means that T1 has been categorised as 'U' and is recommended for removal regardless of the development.
- 3.2.9 T28 is a Horse Chestnut that has suffered a major snap out and been reduced to a monolith. T28 has extensive *Ganoderma sp.* brackets at the base and is unsuitable for long-term retention.
- 3.2.10 While the remaining trees and groups contribute to local screening and character, they are of lower individual value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.11 Some trees were found to have defects and require felling regardless of any new development at the site. This includes T1 and T28 (as detailed in Appendix 4).
- 3.2.12 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.
- 3.2.13 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.
- 3.2.14 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: Brittle Cinder between T1 buttress roots



Photo 2: T1 from northwest



Photo 3: T11-T16 from west



Photo 4: T25-T28 and G31 from north



Photo 5: G29-G33 from east



Photo 6: G37 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. The 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, 1 tree requires removal to facilitate the development as it is situated in the footprint of the development.
- 4.2.2 The tree that requires removal to facilitate the development is T10.
- 4.2.3 Trees requiring pruning to facilitate the new development are T9, G37 and T38.
- 4.2.4 The tree to be removed is a lower value, retention category 'C' individual. T10 is a semi-mature, multi-stemmed Sycamore growing in contact with the boundary wall to the east.
- 4.2.5 Due to the low value of the tree to be removed the removal will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.
- 4.2.6 The required pruning works are minor in nature and the trees will not be significantly impacted in terms of condition or loss of visual amenity.

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 retained trees. The new development encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of T38. Construction within the RPA, can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the encroachment is very minor, and the detailed RPA for these trees is likely to be a slightly exaggerated representation of the trees actual rooting area. As such, it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas and the retained trees should remain largely unaffected by the works, provided care is taken during construction.

- 4.3.3 New landscaping is proposed that encroaches into the edge of the RPA of T38. The construction of hard surfaces 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 methods with a porous final surface.
- 4.3.4 T16 and T19 are established retained trees situated in proximity to the proposed development and may result in some shading of proposed dwellings and garden areas. However, the retention of established trees provides arboricultural benefits and some degree of shading is expected. Future tree management may be appropriate where necessary, particularly in response to changes in tree condition of T19.
- 4.3.5 The proposed development encroaches into the RPA of T9. Care will therefore be required during excavation within the RPA to minimise potential damage to roots. Excavation within this area should be undertaken carefully and, where necessary, under arboricultural supervision. If required, an alternative specialist foundation design, such as localised mini/micro piles and a suspended or cantilevered foundation, should be considered.
- 4.3.6 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.

4.4 Suitable Mitigation

- 4.4.1 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 mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the site's tree cover.

4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees

- 4.5.1 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.
- 4.5.2 The primary method of protection will be the installation of tree protection fencing, constructed in line with the specification shown in BS 5837:2012.
- 4.5.3 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.

- 4.5.4 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.
- 4.5.5 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.
- 4.5.6 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.
- 4.5.7 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. Summary of Tree Impacts

<i>Tree/Group Ref</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Impact Type</i>	<i>Description of Impact</i>	<i>Impact Level</i>	<i>Mitigation / Solution</i>
T10	C (Low)	Direct - Removal	Within footprint of development area	Negligible	Mitigation planting
T9	B (Moderate)	Direct - Pruning	Minor pruning to facilitate development	Negligible	Pruning to BS 3998:2010
G37, T38	C (Low)	Direct - Pruning	Minor pruning to facilitate development	Negligible	Pruning to BS 3998:2010
T9	B (Moderate)	Indirect - RPA incursion	Encroachment into RPA by proposed works	Negligible	Specialist foundations (e.g. mini/micro piles)
T38	C (Low)	Indirect - RPA incursion	Minor encroachment into edge of RPA by proposed works / new hard landscaping	Negligible	Care taken during construction; no-dig construction in RPA
T1, T28	U (Unsuitable for retention)	Direct - Removal	Unsuitable for retention regardless of development	N/A	N/A

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

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

13th August 2026

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

Appendix 4: Tree Data

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

Appendix 6: Tree Impacts Plan

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.

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.

Max Caulton: BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management

Max is an Arboriculturist at AWA with a broad background in arboriculture, ecology and forestry. He has experience in ecological surveying, woodland management and habitat conservation, including protected species surveys and ecological clerk of works duties. His practical experience is supported by a range of NPTC and LANTRA qualifications, including tree climbing and chainsaw use. Max supports AWA's consultancy work through tree surveying and reporting, contributing to the delivery of projects across the wider team.

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	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	20	1	1100	No	2.5	12	13	10	11	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Ivy covered, Minor cavities, Minor decay	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood, Moderate deadwood	Small cavity between southeastern buttress roots extending 10cm back with kretzschmaria sp . Kretzschmaria sp. in buttress to east at junction with Beech growing at base, extending 20cm back into the stem. Chippings and garden arising piled around the base of the stem. Overhanging and in contact with garage 7m to the east. Dead branch to the north at 4m approximately 150mm diameter and 6m long.	Good	Poor	<10 yrs	Moderate	U	Unsuitable for long term retention. Recommended for removal regardless of development
T2	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Semi-mature	8	1	150	No	1	4	5	4	0.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood	Growing at base of mature Sycamore. Weighted east. Rubbing against Sycamore branches in places.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T3	Whitebeam	Sorbus aria	Semi-mature	7	3	120, 90, 90	No	0.5	0.5	2	3	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs	Unbalanced, Minor deadwood	Growing between buttress roots of mature Sycamore to north. Crown weighted south.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

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
T4	Common Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Semi-mature	6	1	110	No	1	2	0.5	2.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Unbalanced	Growing near base of mature Sycamore to east. Weighted west.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T5	Common or Black Elder	Sambucas nigra	Semi-mature	3	1	80	No	1	1.5	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches	Retaining wall to immediate east.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T6	Common or Black Elder	Sambucas nigra	Semi-mature	3	3	90, 80, 80	Yes	1	1.5	1.5	1	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree, limited access prevented detailed inspection. Retaining wall to immediate west.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T7	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	4	1	120	Yes	1	1.5	3	1.5	1	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood, Moderate dieback	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection. Weighted east. Ash dieback stage 2.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T8	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	9	1	150	No	4	3	5	3	0.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Ivy covered, Epicormic growths	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection and ivy. Leaning on garage And weighted over garage to east. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

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
	T9	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	16	1	620	Yes	3	8	9	8	6	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree limited access prevented detailed inspection. Old pruning wounds to lower eastern crown. In contact with garage to north and house to east.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B
T10	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	7	3	130, 130, 120, 60	No	2	1	2.5	4	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs, Bark damage	Slightly unbalanced, Minor deadwood	In contact with wall to east. Garden arisings piled around the base. Weighted west.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T11	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	6	3	90, 90, 70	No	1.5	2.5	2	1.5	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	In contact with fence to east. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T12	Common or Black Elder	Sambucas nigra	Semi-mature	2	3	110, 110, 70	Yes	0.5	2.5	1	0.5	1	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood, Moderate dieback, Slightly unbalanced	Adjacent tree, limited access prevented detailed inspection. Weighted north.	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	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
T13	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	16	1	700	Yes	1	6.5	7.5	7.5	6	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Twin stemmed at 2m, Tight union, Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree, limited access prevented detailed inspection. Boundary walls 1.5m west and south.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required
T14	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	14	3	190, 100, 60	No	3	4	1.5	4.5	3.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T15	Common Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	8	9	100 avg.	No	0.5	3.5	3	3	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Stubs, Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Growing through fence to south.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T16	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	16	3	550, 440, 310	No	1	7.5	6	8	5.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Occasional old pruning wound to north of approximately 70mm, with limited reaction growth.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required

	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
T17	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	12	1	300	No	2.5	2	4	5	1.5	Girdled roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Slightly unbalanced, Minor deadwood	The crown to the north and west is small and high.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G18	Common or Black Elder	Sambucas nigra	Semi-mature	3	10+	80 avg.	No	0	See plan				Group of shrubby elders, some stems partially failed, many with bark damage and snapouts.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T19	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	23	1	1030	No	5	10	9.5	9	10	Girdled roots, Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, at 3m, Tight union, Partially included bark, Multiple stemmed	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback, Cavities	Minor cavities with minor decay to several old stubs through the crown. Occasional dead branch of up to 70mm diameter on lower crown. Ash dieback stage 1	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T20	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	9	1	260	No	2	2.5	2.5	5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Epicormic growths, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Slightly unbalanced	Weighted south. Dense epicormic growth at northern base.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G21	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Young	6	5	100, 90, 90, 80, 60	No	2	See plan				Group of young Ash and Sycamore stems. Ash dieback stage 1 in Ash trees.				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

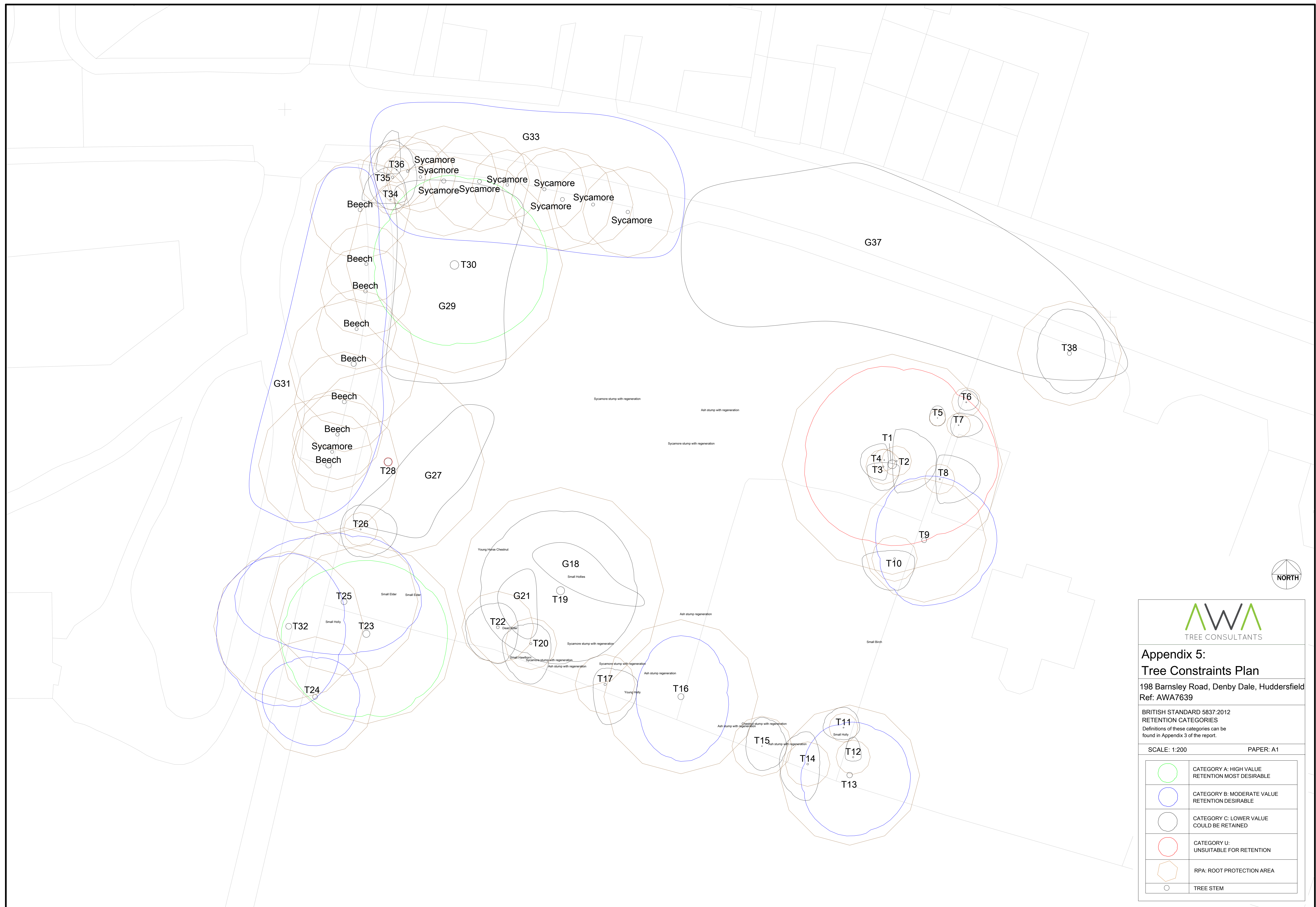
	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T22	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	15	1	360	No	1	3	2.5	4.5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs	Minor deadwood	Slight lean south.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T23	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	18	1	900	Yes	1	9	10	11	11	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Minor cavities, Minor decay, Twin stemmed at 3m	Minor deadwood, Snapped /hanging branches, Cavities	On boundary ownership unclear, in contact with fence and occluding wire to north. Minor cavities to old stubs throughout the crown.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required
T24	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	17	1	600	Yes	2	5	5.5	6	6.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Epicormic growths, Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Ownership unclear, likely adjacent. In contact with fence to east. Dense undergrowth, ivy and access prevented detailed inspection of the lower stem and accurate measurement. On retaining wall 1m above footpath 2m to west. Old pruning wounds of approximately 200mm to east at 3m.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required
T25	Common Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Mature	21	1	740	No	0.5	8.5	9.5	6.5	14	Exposed roots, Girdled roots	Single stemmed, Stubs, Slight lean	Minor deadwood	Slight lean west. 2 young Yew growing at the base. On retaining wall 1.5m above path 2m to the west. Very occasional longitudinal cracks in the bark along the lower spiral of the stem.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required

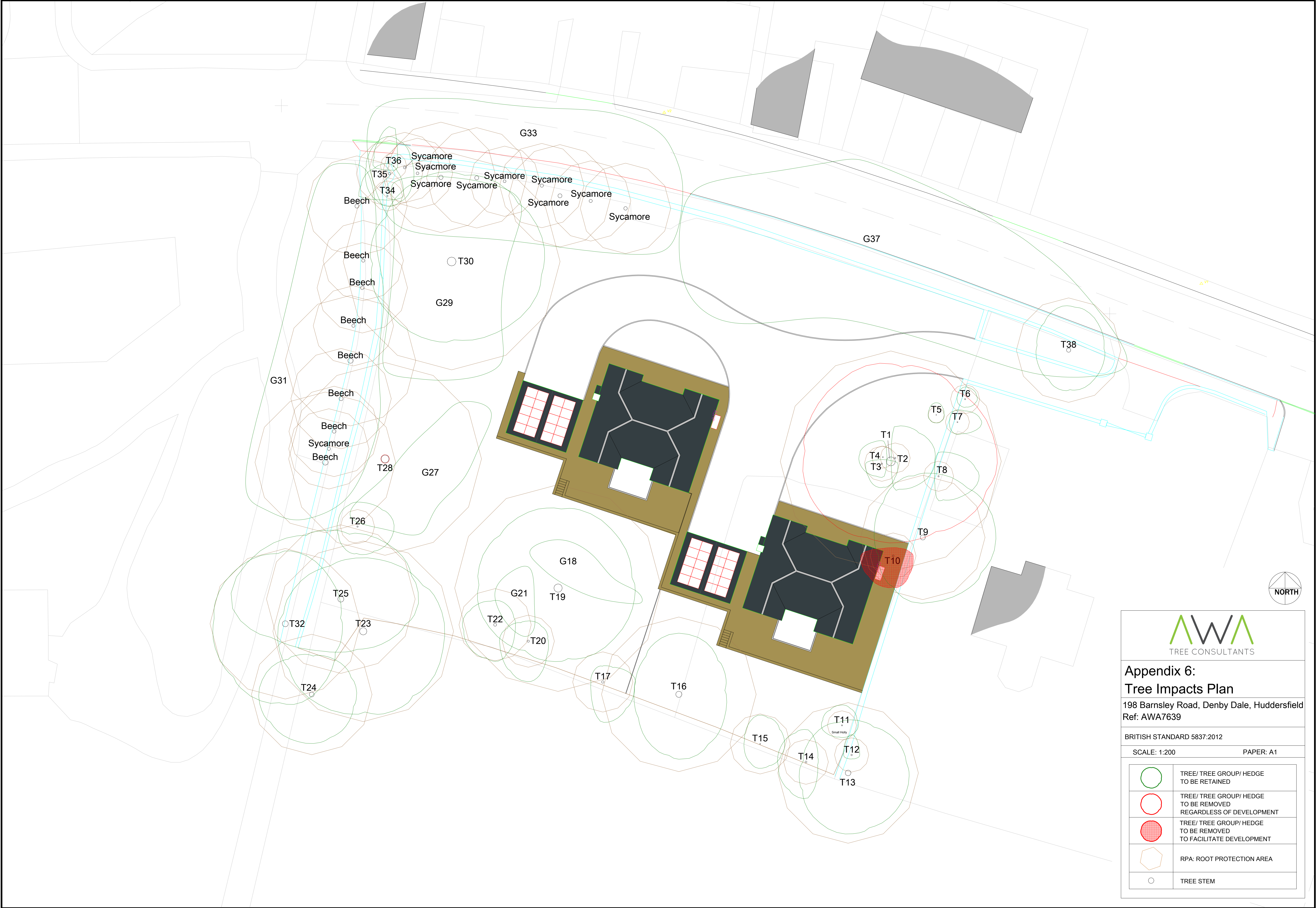
	Tree Species			Measurements			Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T26	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	10	1	170	No	3	3	4.5	3.5	2.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G27	Common Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Semi-mature	4	10+	100 avg.	No	1	See plan				Group of young to semi mature Horse Chestnut with occasional Ash and Holly. Some stems crushed by failed Chestnut.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T28	Common Horse Chestnut	Aesculus hippocastanum	Dead	11	1	960	No	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Fungus	Single stemmed, Vertical, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Decay fungi, Major cavity	All dead / absent, Snapped /hanging branches	Dead standing tree. Major tear out to north approximately 1m wide and 3m high. Extensive Ganoderma colonisation, particularly to the southern base.	Dead	Dead	n/a	Dead	U	Unsuitable for long term retention. Recommended for removal regardless of development
G29	Common Beech	Fagus sylvatica	Young	4	10+	80 avg.	No	0	See plan				Area of young to semi mature Beech, Elm, Ash, Cherry Laurel, Holly, Horse Chestnut, Yew. On retaining wall 1m above footpath to west.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	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
T30	Common Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Mature	23	1	1080	No	2	11	12	10	10	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Moderate cavity, Minor decay, Multiple stemmed at 3m, Tight union, Partially included bark	Snapped /hanging branches, Minor deadwood, Cavities	Cavity from north base to 1m approximately 40cm wide and 15cm deep exposing heartwood with minor decay. Approximately 20cm diameter occlusion rolls. Major pruning wound to east at 2m of approximately 500mm diameter with decay of unclear extent. Snap out to western crown at 8m of approximately 300mm diameter.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required
G31	Common Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Early-mature	22	9	500 avg.	Yes	4	See plan				Adjacent row of early mature Beech and 1 Sycamore. Wall to immediate east. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. 2m wide footpath then 1m retaining wall with site above to east. Occasional old pruning wound and stubs. Overhanging into site at height of approximately 10m. Stems plotted individually to give indicative root protection area.				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T32	Pine	<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Early-mature	25	1	750	Yes	12	9	7	10	9	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Vertical, Stubs, Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree, wall to immediate east, limited access prevented detailed inspection. 2m footpath and 1.5m retaining wall with site above to east.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	B	No works required
G33	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	19	10+	400 avg.	No	4	See plan				Linear roadside group of semi to early mature Sycamore trees. Growing on, through and along the boundary wall. Several stem covered in dense Ivy which prevented detailed inspection. Overhanging road to immediate north. Stem plotted individually. Occasional Ash saplings growing at the base. Wagon flailed to north.				Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required

	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
T34	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	8	1	150	No	5	4	2	0.5	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed, Slight lean, Stubs	Minor deadwood, Minor dieback	On retaining wall 1m above footpath to west. Ash dieback stage 1.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T35	English Elm	Ulmus procera	Semi-mature	11	2	270, 190	No	3	4.5	3	4	3	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m, Old pruning wounds, Stubs	Minor deadwood	On retaining wall 1m above footpath to west. Rocks around base in contact with the stem.	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T36	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	5	1	130	No	4	5	0.5	0.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed, Significant lean, Stubs, Old pruning wounds, Bark damage	Moderate dieback, Minor deadwood	On retaining wall 1m above footpath to west and road verge to south. Leans out over the road to the north. Ash dieback stage 2.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G37	Common Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	17	10+	250 avg.	No	3	See plan				Linear road side group of semi mature Ash trees with occasional young Sycamore and Elm in understorey. Runs on and along boundary with some stems adjacent to site. Road to immediate north. Wagon flailed to north. Several stems heavily ivy clad. Ash dieback stage 1-2 deadwood of up to 80mm overhanging the road. Overhead wire running through the crowns.				Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Pruning works required to facilitate the development – Cutting back and lifting crowns from the south, no further than 1m, to create adequate clearance for the road. Cutting back third order branches to suitable pruning points.

	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
T38	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Early-mature	16	1	520	No	2	5.5	4.5	5	4	Exposed roots, Trenching / excavations, Root damage /loss, Adjacent ground works	Single stemmed, Twin stemmed at base, Stubs, Bark damage, Old pruning wounds, Epicormic growths	Minor dieback, Minor deadwood, Moderate deadwood	Gate post 1m east. Wall 1m north. Overhanging road to north. Wagon flailed to north. Drive to south with damaged roots exposed on 0.5m bank to immediate south of stem. Dead branches of up to 100mm in lower crown of 5m length.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	Pruning works required to facilitate the development – Cutting back and lifting the crown from the south, no further than 1m, to create adequate clearance for the road. Cutting back third order branches to suitable pruning points.







TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

198 Barnsley Road, Denby Dale, Huddersfield
Ref: AWA7639

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

	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