Tree Care Consultancy
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Arboricultural Implication Assessment
Equi trek
Montgomery House
Sheephouse Wood
Stocksbridge
S36 4GS

Report Reference: AIA1,1275

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Prepared By:
Tree Care Consultancy
Stephen Waterson
Clifton Villa
37 Hall Cliffe Road
Horbury
Wakefield
West Yorkshire
WF4 6BY
Phone: 01924 270619 or 0113 2175175
Email: info@treecareconsultancy.co.uk

Prepared For:
Equi trek
C/O Northern Design
Partnership
The Chapel
Millmoor Road
Meltham
Holmfirth
HD9 5JU

1 Introduction

1.1. Instruction and Brief

1.1.1. Tree Care Consultancy was commissioned by Equi trek to prepare an Arboricultural Survey and Implication Assessment to accompany a planning application for a proposed parking area and new fabrication workshop within the site. The report produced includes the following information:

- A tree survey, undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' - Recommendations
- A Tree Constraints Plan overlaying the proposed Site layout Plan which highlights the potential development limitations trees pose on site

1.1.2. This report is based on site observations and information provided. Conclusions have been made in light of the surveyors experience and qualifications.

1.1.3. This report is only concerned with trees in relation to construction and makes no attempt to provide a full safety inspection of the trees surveyed. It should not be seen as an alternative for a Tree Hazard Assessment which is specific to minimising the risk and liability associated with trees.

1.1.4. Climatic conditions including storms, drought and temperature-related factors can cause damage and failure in apparently healthy trees. It should be remembered that all trees do pose a risk and whilst every effort has been made to detect any major defects in inspected trees, no guarantee can be given as to their safety. Although the risk should be managed to an acceptable level, no tree can be guaranteed as safe at all times.

1.1.5. This report is based on Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology, as devised by Mattheck (1991). V.T.A is a ground level visual assessment of a tree, which is carried out to identify obvious mechanical defects, signs of ill health, potential mechanical failure and the suitability of a tree to a site. The survey is compiled in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' - Recommendations with Root Protection Areas (RPA's) based upon section 4.6 of the document.

1.2. Site Visit

1.2.1. The survey was undertaken by Stephen Waterson on 18 October 2019. Stephen has many years experience within the Arboricultural industry, predominantly in the role of a Local Authority Tree Officer, though more recently he has worked in the role of Arboricultural Consultancy. He has a wide range of experience covering tree management, trees in relation to development and tree work applications associated with protected trees. In 1997 Stephen was awarded the Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture. As part of his continuing professional development Stephen attends seminars and develops contacts with fellow professionals ensuring his knowledge and awareness of industry best practice is current and up to date.

1.2.2. Measurements were calculated using necessary instruments or estimated where appropriate. No climbing inspections or decay detection analysis was undertaken.

1.2.3. Tree survey data was recorded and the trees were graded using table 1 of BS5837. This information has been included within the tree schedule at Appendix 1. An explanation of the tree schedule format is also included within the Appendix.

1.2.4. This survey should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plans at appendix 4. The plans have been prepared by overlaying tree survey data onto a topographical survey and the proposed site layout plan. The author has relied on the accuracy of the drawings in the production of this report.

1.3. Site Description

1.3.1. The development site chiefly consists of open plot of land to the north of Montgomery House. The site rises sharply immediately to the rear of and north of Montgomery House before leveling somewhat to provide a gentle slope towards the existing woodland edge to the north of the site. In the past this area has been subject of tree removal operations, ground disturbance, and earth mounding. The greater site is surrounded on all sides by mature woodland.

1.3.2. The surrounding area is predominantly agricultural. Please refer to the Planning Statement prepared by Robert Halstead Chartered Surveyors & Town Planner for the full site context.

1.3.3. The tree cover present on site consists almost entirely of mature woodland known as Sheephouse Wood. The nature of this woodland provides a dominant landscape feature and ecological significance by virtue of its continuous cover and longevity. The actual tree numbers implicated in the proposed development forms a small percentage of the neighbouring Sheephouse Wood.

1.3.4. Tree cover within the surrounding area is moderate in terms of coverage and species mix, though the age profile is noticeably weighted towards trees of a mature age.

1.4. Tree Status

1.4.1. It is understood trees covered by the report are not subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or Conservation Area controls. However Sheephouse Wood is understood to be "Replanted Ancient Woodland" within the Ancient Woodland Inventory. In the case of trees that are subject of TPO, Conservation Area controls or planning application procedures it is essential the Local Authority's advice is sought and where necessary consent obtained prior to undertaking any tree removal or pruning operations.

1.5. Soil Assessment

1.5.1. No soil testing was undertaken and no soil information was provided for the author.

2 Tree Quality Assessment

2.1.1. As highlighted in table 1 below, the tree survey included 28No. individual trees, 2No. woodlands and 1No. tree group. 23No. individual trees and 2No. woodlands were identified as a category "A" material. 2No. individual trees were identified as category "B" material. 3No. individual trees and 1No. tree group were identified as category "C" material. 1No. individual tree was identified as a category "U" item.

Table 1:

Category	Category Description	Tree Numbers
'A'	Trees of high quality, with life expectancy in excess of 40 years	W2654, W2655 & T2656 to T2618
'B'	Trees of moderate quality, with life expectancy in excess of 20 years	T2647 & T2648
'C'	Trees of low quality with life expectancy in excess of 10 years or young trees	T2649, T2650, T2651 & G2653
'U'	Seriously defective trees that cannot be retained in present context for longer than 10 years	T2652
Total number of trees:		28No. individual trees, 2No. woodlands & 1No. tree group.

2.1.2. Whilst past management has been undertaken; the treescape present can be expected to provide an attractive and ecologically valuable landscape feature in perpetuity.

2.1.3. Generally, the Local Planning Authority is likely to accept the removal of trees in a poor condition or where justifiable in development terms those with a minimal, safe, useful life expectancy. This usually includes category "U and "C" trees. This presumption is also viewed reasonable where it accords with competent arboricultural management. However in the case of "Replanted Ancient Woodland" unless trees compromise an owner's duty of care it is recommended all categories of tree are retained unless removal would enhance the woodland in its wider ecological context.

3 Arboricultural Implication Assessment

3.1.1. The following section evaluates the proposed layout in relation to all trees within influencing distance of the proposal. Any tree and design conflicts are highlighted and possible remedial action recommended. The assessment is based on the surveyor's findings and drawings provided by Northern Design.

3.1.2. The scheme proposes a rear parking area and new fabrication workshop within the site. The proposed development will have minimal impact on existing tree cover which is discussed below in paragraphs 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4.

3.2. Tree work necessary to facilitate the proposed development

3.2.1. As demonstrated in Table 2 the removal of the T2 category "C" sycamore is recommended due to its poor condition and location adjacent to the existing access. The remaining trees on site and importantly those set within Sheephouse Wood can be retained.

Table 2:

Tree categories A, B, C & U	Trees to be retained and protected	Trees to be removed for development	Trees to be removed for arboricultural management reasons
'A'	W2654, W2655 & T2656 to T2618	Nil	Nil
'B'	T2647 & T2648	Nil	Nil
'C'	T2649, T2650, T2651 & G2653	Nil	Nil
'U'	Nil	Nil	T2652

3.3. Below ground constraints

3.3.1. The area of roots that need to be protected around a tree to try to ensure it does not suffer damage during the construction process is called the Root Protection Area (RPA). In this regard the larger diameter woodland edge trees within W2655 circa 300mm and above are detailed individually within the report in order to accurately assess the impact of the proposed construction work upon the trees nearest the development footprint.

3.3.2. As recommended in BS5837 we have plotted the RPAs (in magenta) onto the attached Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) taking full account of the surrounding topographical factors, tree condition and the overall likelihood of root disposition.

3.3.3. There are no foreseeable conflicts between the proposed development footprint and the prescribed RPA's of the retained trees on the basis the respective RPA's fall clear of the proposed extension and parking proposals.

3.4. Above ground constraints

3.4.1. There is no requirement to undertake facilitation pruning, other than routine crown lifting and drawing back operations adjoining the existing access. Retained trees in proximity to the proposed parking can be expected to grow to their overall dimensions subject to routine pruning operations. Such pruning works would be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 recommendations for tree work.

3.5. Tree protection

3.5.1. A protective fence will be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g. before any materials are brought on site. The fence will have signs attached to it stating that this is a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and that **NO WORKS** are permitted within the CEZ. The protected fence may only be removed following completion of all construction works.

3.5.2. The positioning and implementation of tree protection can be resolved by planning condition. I would presume this is a matter the Local Planning Authority would be agreeable to conditioning as part of a detailed planning permission.

3.6. Material Storage

3.6.1. Site inspection reveals an area of spoil is tipped close to or within the RPA of trees T2607 to T2618. Taking account of these circumstances it is recommended that this material is removed under arboricultural supervision; to be detailed in an Arboricultural Method Statement. With such measures in place the work could be safely implemented with minimal disturbance to trees highlighted for retention and without compromising the health of retained trees.

3.7. Services

3.7.1. No new services or soak-a-ways are proposed to be sited or constructed within the RPA of retained trees. Should it become necessary these must be installed using techniques and methods described at section 4.1 of the current edition of the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (www.njug.org.uk) or if this is not practicable, trenches are to be opened by compressed air excavation tools and not mechanically dug.

3.8. Mitigation of tree loss

3.8.1. As stated in the tree survey details for W2655 there is scope to infill the margin of land with new planting that will separate the proposed parking footprint from the existing woodland edge with new planting material thus mitigating earlier woodland loss. The introduction of new planting is also possible within locations south of the proposed parking area and the lower level service area to Montgomery House. I would presume this is a matter the Local Planning Authority would be agreeable to conditioning as part of a planning permission.

4 Conclusions

4.1.1. From the tree survey findings, comments and observations, it will be seen that in pure development terms the loss of 1No. low quality category "U" tree will be required.

4.1.2. Care will be needed to ensure that construction work will not compromise the health of retained tree cover though this is readily achievable by means of an agreed scheme of tree protection and arboricultural monitoring.

4.1.3. The protection of trees and their subsequent health and future potential is totally dependent upon all persons operating within the site. Communications are vitally important to ensure that all parties understand the reason for tree protection and its continued existence. Providing all necessary tree protection works are undertaken, retained trees and development alike can satisfactorily coexist.

4.1.4. It is hoped that this report and recommendations provides all necessary information, however should there be any queries or should clarification of any points be required, please contact the report author.

Stephen Waterson
Arboriculturist

5 Appendices

Appendix 1 – Explanation of Survey Details

Tree Id- Each tree/group has been given a unique number, which coincides with the drawings located in appendix 3.

Species & botanical name- where identifiable the full botanical name has been given. Where a cultivar, variety or species cannot be accurately given the genus name only will be given.

Height (m)- measured approximately to the nearest 1m. If height issues are critical, measurements can be collected accurately using optical instruments.

No of stems- the number of separate stems each individual tree has.

Stem Dia @1.5m (mm)- the diameter of the given tree at 1.5m above soil level, (on sloping ground taken on the up-slope side of the tree base). Where the tree is multi-stemmed measurements will be record for each stem.

Spread- indicates the crown radius from the base of tree in four compass directions, recorded to the nearest metre.

Crown height + direction (m)- recorded as the first significant branch and direction of growth.

Life stage- described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature or over-mature.

Physiological condition (P)- an assessment of the trees health. Considers vitality, die back and the presence of disease. Described as Good = no significant health problems Fair = symptoms of ill health that can be remediated Poor = significant ill health.

Structural condition (S)- an assessment of the trees structural condition. Described as Good = no significant defects Fair = significant defects that can be remediated Poor = significant defects no remedy.

Observations – negative and positive- narrative comments on general condition, significant defects and overall appearance (e.g. the presence of any decay).

Preliminary management recommendations- e.g. requires pruning or further investigation of suspected defects is needed.

Life expectancy- preliminary management recommendations, e.g. requires pruning or further investigation of suspected defects is needed.

Retention Category- Each tree/group is identified with a retention category in accordance with BS5837 (an in depth explanation is provided on the following page)

RPA radius (m)- minimum area in metres which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree.

Appendix 2 – Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (Extract BS5837)

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on Plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve	DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION		

Category and definition	Criteria – Subcategories			Identification on Plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	**2 Mainly landscape values**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Category A **Trees of a high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B **Those of moderate quality** with and estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C **Those of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of a very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient screening benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural values	GREY

Appendix 3- Tree Schedule

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W				Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T2647	Silver Birch, *Betula pendula*	11	1	410	4	4	4	4	3-s	Early-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Reasonable form main stem divides at 1.5m to form triple leaders. One constrained by rope.	Retain and remove rope from tree stem.	20 to 40 yrs	B2	4.9
T2648	Broad-Leafed Lime, *Tilia platyphyllos*	10	1	320	3	3	3	3	3-e	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Well-formed tree with low hanging crown.	Retain and crown lift to clear existing access road.	20 to 40 yrs	B2	3.8
T2649	Silver Birch, *Betula pendula*	5	6	80	2	1	1	2	1-n	Semi-mature	S=Poor, P=Good. Heavily suppressed tree with poor overall form.	Retain, no work required.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	2.4
T2650	Silver Birch, *Betula pendula*	5	2	150 100	1	2	2	1	1-s	Semi-mature	S=Poor, P=Good. Heavily suppressed tree with poor overall form.	Retain, no work required.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	2.2
T2651	Hybrid Black Poplar, *Populus x canadensis*	17	2	600 450	3	7	6	5	3-w	Mature	S=Good, P=Good. Mature specimen, typical of species. Major deadwood and reasonable form.	Retain and clean through crown to remove snags and dead wood.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	9
T2652	Hybrid Black Poplar, *Populus x canadensis*	15	4	320 320 200 110	3	1	4	3	1-w	Early-mature	S=Fair, P=Poor. Appears in decline with apical dieback. Tight inclusion at main fork.	Remove tree.	<10 yrs	U	6.1
G2653	Mixed deciduous	4	1	250	See plan.				1-n	Early-mature	S=Fair, P=Fair. Group containing birch, Goat willow, sycamore, alder and hawthorn. Trees of little individual merit though provides collective value.	Retain and draw back northerly spreading crowns to clear existing access road.	10 to 20 yrs	C2	3

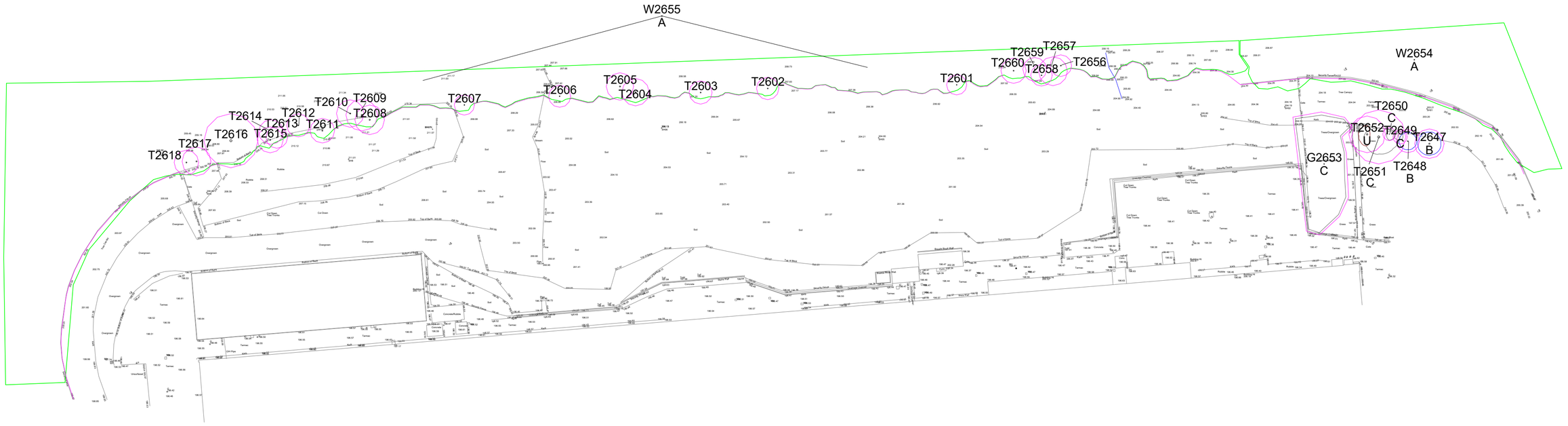
Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W	Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
W2654	Mixed species woodland	17	1	300	See plan.	4-s	Mature	S=Good, P=Good. Replanted ancient woodland. Oak and birch predominate with occasional Goat willow and larch. Whilst the woodland is reasonably afforded a mature life stage the actual trees present are typically semi mature even aged trees indicating it was probably clear felled some 35- 40 years previous. Other than for the western most area of W2654 the woodland stands behind a security fence unaffected by the previous tree clearance and grubbing out operations.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.6

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W	Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
W2655	A Woodland	16	1	300	See plan.	n/a	Mature	S=Good, P=Good. Replanted ancient woodland. Whilst the woodland is afforded a mature life stage, actual trees present are typically semi mature and even aged, indicating clear felling some 35- 40 years previous. Oak and birch predominate with occasional Goat willow, spruce, pine, rowan and holly. Woodland to south previously grubbed out leaving perimeter trees with elevated crowns. Given time the emergent regrowth together with additional planting has capacity to develop a characteristic woodland edge. A number of declining specimens are evident though these are compatible with the woodland environment. Of these trees a few birch have suffered root injuries during the grubbing out process. Such trees can be retained within the wooded environment. It is notable that the deeper rooted oaks appear to have escaped any significant damage.	Retain and extend by introducing additional woodland tree, shrub and herb layer to the northern edge of the proposed development.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.6

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W	Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
W2655 continued								Subject to minor pruning operations the woodland resource is sustainable in its existing form, though an opportunity exists to re-stock the northern edge of the proposed parking area to replicate a more typical woodland edge than presently exists whilst increasing overall woodland coverage.				
T2656	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	16	1	300	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.6
T2657	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	400	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.8
T2658	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	300	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.6
T2659	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	330	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4
T2660	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	350	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.2
T2601	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	280	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.4
T2602	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	310	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.7

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W	Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T2603	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	320	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.8
T2604	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	18	1	380	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.6
T2605	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	380	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.6
T2606	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	2	230 200	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.7
T2607	Silver Birch, *Betula pendula*	17	1	280	See plan.	n/a	Mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland. Historical sub limb removed.	Retain, no work required.	10 to 20 yrs	A2/3	3.4
T2608	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	16	1	410	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.9
T2609	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	440	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	5.3
T2610	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	380	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.6
T2611	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	340	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland. Torn branch.	Remove torn branch.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.1
T2612	Silver Birch, *Betula pendula*	16	1	320	See plan.	n/a	Mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	3.8
T2613	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	15	1	300	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Fair, P=Fair. S=Good, P=Good. Suppressed and unbalanced.	Retain, no work required.	10 to 20 yrs	A2/3	3.6

Tree ID	Species, Botanical Name	Height (m)	No of stems	Stem @ 1.5M (mm)	Spread - N,E,S,W	Crown height+ direction (m)	Life stage	Physiological (P) and Structural (S) condition. Observations- negative and positive	Recommendations	Life expectancy	Retention category	RPA Radius (m)
T2614	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	340	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.1
T2615	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	360	See plan.	n/a	Semi-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	>40 yrs	A2/3	4.3
T2616	Sessile Oak, *Quercus petraea*	17	1	750	See plan.	n/a	Early-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland. Dominant, well formed tree with torn branch. Fracture present to main limb.	Retain and remove fractured low level westerly extending limb.	>40 yrs	A2/3	9
T2617	Silver Birch, *Betula pendula*	15	1	400	See plan.	n/a	Early-mature	S=Good, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	20 to 40 yrs	A2/3	4.8
T2618	Mountain Ash, *Sorbus aucuparia*	9	2	250 230	See plan.	n/a	Mature	S=Fair, P=Good. Important element of larger woodland.	Retain, no work required.	10 to 20 yrs	A2/3	4.1



KEY

Crown Spread

Root Protection Area

Category 'A'

Category 'B'

Category 'C'

Category 'U'

0 80m

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Tree Constraints Plan

Equi-trek, Sheephouse Wood, Stocksbridge

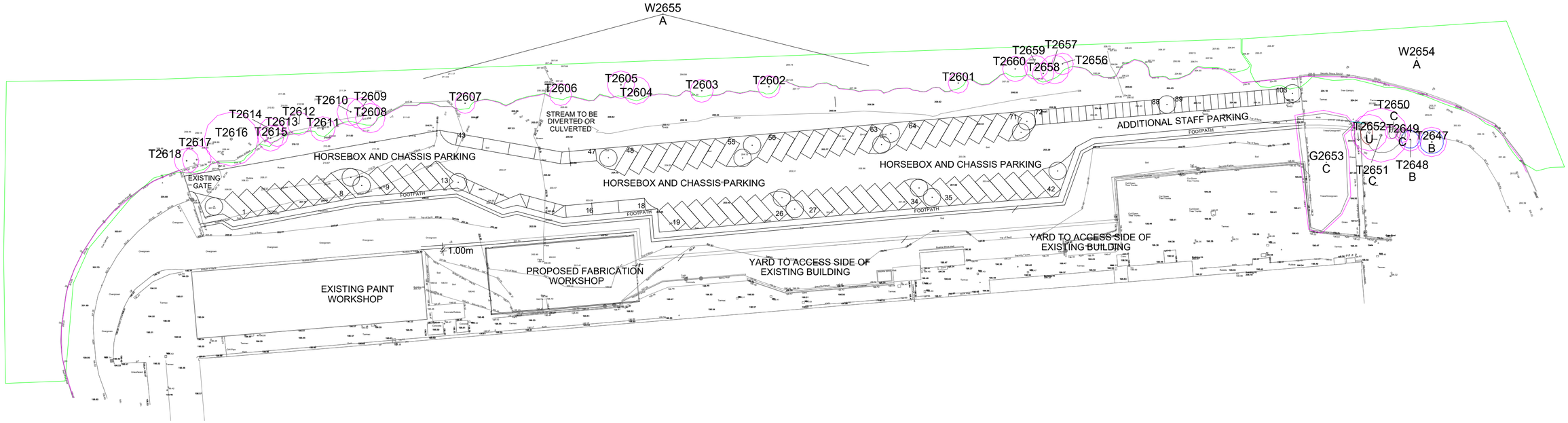
SCALE : 1000@ A2

DATE : 22/10/2019

N

MAP FILENAME : TCC-1275-1

Tree Care Consultancy Ltd, Clifton Villa, 37 Hall Cliffe Road
Horbury, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF4 6BY
Phone: 01924 270619, Email: info@treecareconsultancy.co.uk



KEY

Crown Spread

Root Protection Area

Category 'A' | Category 'B' | Category 'C' | Category 'U'

0 — 80m

Tree Care Consultancy
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

Tree Constraints Plan

Equi-trek, Sheephouse Wood, Stocksbridge

SCALE 1000 @ A2 | DATE : 28/10/2019 | N

MAP FILENAME : TCC

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Horbury, Wakefield, West Yorkshire, WF4 6BY
Phone: 01924 270619, Email: info@treecareconsultancy.co.uk