TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

Strines Lodge, Penistone Road, High Flatts, Huddersfield, HD8 8XU

This document describes how the trees will be protected and managed during the development of this site. It explains how and when the protection measures must be installed and maintained throughout the development.

A copy of this document report must be permanently available on site for the duration of all development activity and should be referenced for practical guidance on how to protect the retained trees at this site.

Prepared for:
Transform Architects

Date: *December 2023*

Reference: *AWA5770AMS*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 We were instructed by Transform Architects to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development at: Strines Lodge, Penistone Road, High Flatts, Huddersfield, HD8 8XU.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 This method statement has been prepared in order to demonstrate that the development operations at this site can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the trees to be retained.

1.2.2 This method statement conforms to BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. It is based on the arboricultural data, collected at a site visit during October 2023, detailed within Appendix 3 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 It is proposed to add a two storey extension to the existing detached residential property on site. The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4.

1.4 Details of Consent

1.4.1 Planning consent is subject to this method statement being agreed upon in advance by the Local Planning Authority. The contents of this report must be adhered to, before, during, and after the construction phase.

1.4.2 As such, no equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site in connection with the development until this arboricultural method statement detailing tree management and tree protection measures has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

1.5 Legal

1.5.1 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.

1.5.2 An online search was undertaken with Kirklees Council on 18/10/23 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. The site is situated within High Flatts Conservation Area, and as such all trees within the site are legally protected. Some trees at the site are further protected as they fall under a Tree Protection Order (ref: 09a/95/w4).

1.5.3 The accessed map image from Kirklees.gov.uk is detailed below:

1.5.4 Before carrying out any works to the protected trees the permission of the local planning authority must be sought. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees.

1.5.5 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.

1.5.6 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public

Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

1.5.7 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

2. Method Statement Timeline

2.1 Overview of Sequence of Operations

2.1.1 In overview, it is necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations in relation to arboricultural input for development operations.

1 Method statement approved by the LPA

2 Undertake tree removals and pruning works

3 Install tree protection measures

4 Pre commencement meeting/ confirm fencing and boards are as specified

5 Construct new development

6 Remove tree protection fencing and ground protection boards

2.2 Specific Sequence of Operations

2.2.1 The following timeline table informs the key principles for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement.

2.2.2 The actions and timescales within this table must be adhered to in order to discharge the arboricultural method statement planning condition for this site.

2.2.3 The precise timing and order of some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified person appointed by the contractor.

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	***Action***	***Arboricultural Input***
1 Approval	This AMS is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed.
2 Tree Works	Tree removals and pruning works shall be carried out as the first operation on site, in accordance with Appendix 3 and as detailed in section 3.1.	Review the tree work requirements with the tree contractor. If necessary, liaise with the contractor on site during tree works.
3 Tree Protection	Installation of the tree protection measures will take place as shown at Appendix 4, prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the tree protection measures until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
4 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protection measures, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing, boards and tree works, and discuss any other site operations that have implications for trees.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the protection measures, and tree works are as specified by taking photographs.
5 Construction	Undertake the construction of the new development.	If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
6 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protection fencing and ground protection boards must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site.	If acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photographs of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of the tree protection fencing and ground protection boards.

3. Tree Management

3.1 Tree Works

3.1.1 Cypress tree T12 requires removal to facilitate the development.

3.1.2 Ash tree T7 is also recommended for removal regardless of the development due to its poor condition and significantly limited long term prospects.

3.1.3 The trees requiring removal are detailed in red on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4 and are detailed in the Tree Data and Works Schedule at Appendix 3.

3.1.4 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

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

4. Tree Protection

4.1 Tree Protection Fencing

4.1.1 The tree protection fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4 (as illustrated with a thick purple line).

4.1.2 The tree protection fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, default BS 5837:2012 tree protection fencing is to be used to protect the trees (see Figures 1, 2 and 3 at Appendix 1 for examples).

4.1.3 The precise fencing location may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions, but is not expected to differ from that shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The final fencing position must be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.

4.1.4 The tree protection fencing details should be incorporated into relevant subsequent plans, method statements used for design purposes and construction drawings issued for use on site, to ensure that all interested parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place.

4.1.5 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed within the CEZ unless specified in this method statement. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.

4.1.6 Once the fencing is erected, waterproof warning signs labelled 'Tree Protection Area' should be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area (see Figures 4 and 5 at Appendix 1 for example signs).

4.1.7 The tree protection fencing should be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects should be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. The Tree Protection Fencing shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the local planning authority and under arboricultural supervision by a suitable named responsible individual appointed by the site manager.

4.2 Ground Protection Boards

4.2.1 The development work is close to the exposed RPA of retained trees. As such, ground protection will be required within the RPA of T15 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.

4.2.2 Interlinked ground protection boards should be used (see Figure 6 at Appendix 1 for an example). They should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4 (as illustrated with a light blue hatched area).

4.2.3 The precise location of the boards may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions but is not expected to differ significantly

from that shown on the Tree Protection Plan.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 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.

5. Works Close To Retained Trees

5.1 Drainage and Utilities

5.1.1 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.

5.1.2 NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be considered when installing services.

5.2 Additional Precautions

5.2.1 Allowance should be made for operations outside of the CEZ that could indirectly impact on trees. Including space for site huts, temporary toilet facilities (including their drainage) and other temporary structures; and space for storing (whether temporary or long-term) materials.

5.2.2 Care must be taken to prevent contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and any other toxic materials should not be permitted within the RPA of the trees. Any

materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.

5.2.3 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, and approved by the Local environmental health authority, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction should be considered when determining its location, and it should be attended always until safe enough to leave.

5.3 Post Construction Landscaping

5.3.1 Many of the trees on site may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies after the development phase. At this stage the protective fencing will have been removed and the property may be occupied.

5.3.2 Landscaping works should be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used.

5.3.3 No heavy machinery should be brought into the vicinity of retained trees.

5.3.4 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

.....

Adam Winson
Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM

1st December 2023

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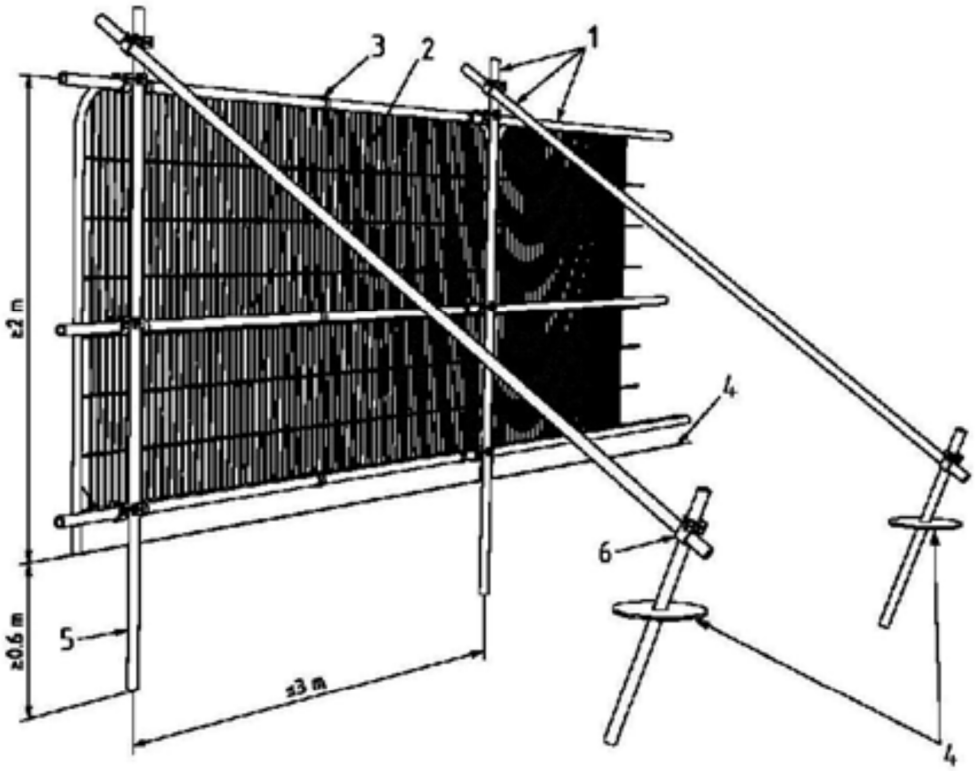
Appendix 1: Images and Figures



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 1: Fencing to BS 5837:2012

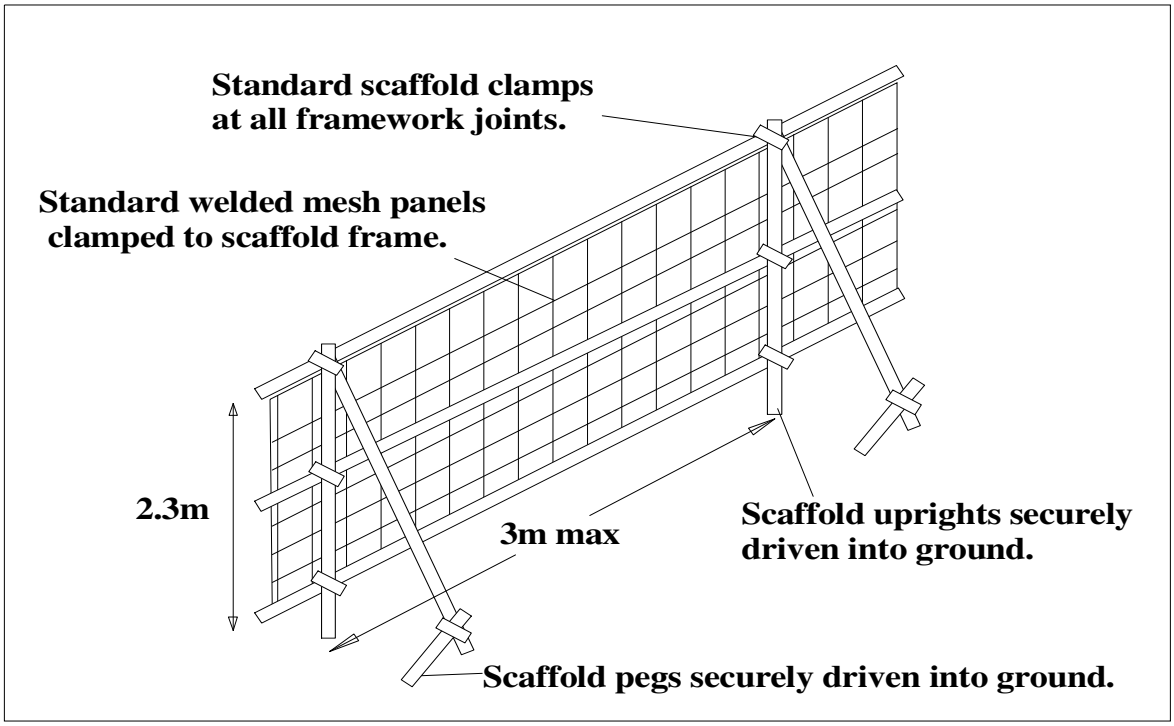


Figure 2: Fencing to BS 5837:2012

Figure 3: Fencing to BS 5837:2012

Figure 4: Warning sign for fencing

Figure 5: Example of A3 correx tree protection warning sign fixed to fencing panel

Figure 6: Interlinked ground protection boards placed on top woodchip

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/ Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Komal Hussain	Irwin Mitchell LLP	0114 274 4459	Komal.hussain@irwinmitchell.com
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
Joe Robertson	Kirklees Council. Tree Officer.	01484 414 909	dc.admin@kirklees.gov.uk

	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 psuedoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	900	No	5	6.5	7	8.5	8	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Minor cavities	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Situated to the north of the entrance gates. Slight lean south	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required.
T2	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	18	1	870	No	5	8	5	4.5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. at 2m. Twin stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Major cavity. Moderate decay	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds. Unbalanced	Western stem has been removed leaving large pruning wound with decay. Crown in good vigour	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.
T3	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Early-mature	17	1	750	No	6	7	4.5	7	5	No visual defects	Vertical. Single stemmed. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T4	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Early-mature	17	1	630	No	8	0.5	4	9	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Significant lean south	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.
T5	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	920	No	6	9	4.5	7	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	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*
T6	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Mature	18	1	900	No	6	7	8.5	9	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Normal	Slight lean south east	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required.
T7	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Early-mature	17	1	650	No	4	6	6	4	0.5	Decay	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Major decay. Major cavity	Old pruning wounds. Major dieback. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood. Unbalanced	Cavity at base which goes about 0.5m up. Crown very sparse with signs of ash dieback. Significant lean south east	Decline	Poor	<10 yrs	Moderate	U	Removal recommended regardless of the development.
T8	Noble Fir	*Abies procera*	Semi-mature	4	1	120	No	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T9	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	840	No	6	7	5	6.5	7	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Normal. Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required.
T10	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	810	No	7	5	7	8	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	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*
T11	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Mature	20	1	1000	No	8	6	11	9	9	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	A	No works required.
T12	Sawara Cypress 'Squarrosa'	*Chamaecyparis pisifera 'Squarrosa'*	Mature	9	1	550	No	1.5	3	3	2.5	2.5	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	Removal required to facilitate the development.
T13	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	15	1	570	No	6	4.5	5	3.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T14	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	16	1	420	No	8	3	3	3.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T15	Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	Mature	20	1	950	No	8	7	6	7	5.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Signs of ash dieback in crown but in good vigour. Higher than site level by 1m.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.

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Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T16	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Early-mature	15	1	360	No	3	3.5	2.5	3	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Previously twin stemmed at base but eastern limb removed. Higher than site level by 1m.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T17	Cherry	*Prunus sp.*	Early-mature	5	1	300	No	2	2	4	3.5	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Normal. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood	Moderate deadwood in east crown where limbs are decaying. Lean south east. Higher than the site by 1m.	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T18	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Semi-mature	14	1	400	No	5	4.5	3.5	4.5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Major cavities. Moderate decay	Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood	Long wound to stem with decay approx 1.5m long 1/2m wide and similar in north crown	Poor	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T19	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Early-mature	16	1	500	Yes	4	5	4.5	5	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Normal	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	B	No works required.

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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*
T20	Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Early-mature	10	2	230, 340	No	1.5	4	4	4	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T21	Sycamore	*Acer psuedoplatanus*	Early-mature	17	1	600	No	2	5	3	3	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Telephone wire through eastern crown. Higher than site level by 1m.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	B	No works required.
T22	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	18	1	530	No	10	2	2.5	3	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T23	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	18	1	400	No	16	2	2.5	3	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T24	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	17	1	400	No	7	2.5	2	3.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Normal. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	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*
T25	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	17	1	440	No	4	2	3	4	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Twin stemmed at 2m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Normal	Previously twin stemmed at 2m but western limb removed. Higher than site level by 1m.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T26	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	17	1	380	No	3	2	3	4.5	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.
T27	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	18	1	540	No	9	2.5	2.5	4	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood	Some moderate deadwood in southern crown. Higher than site level by 1m.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	High	B	No works required.
T28	Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	Early-mature	16	1	380	No	2	2	3	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Normal. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Higher than site level by 1m	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required.

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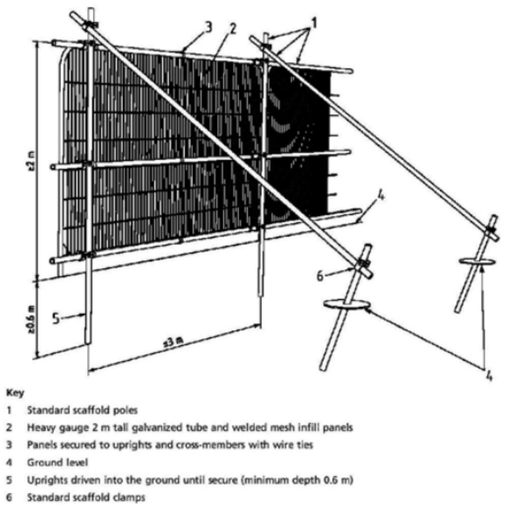

Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Inset 1: BS 5837:2012 Tree Protection Fencing

Inset 2: Ground Protection Boards

Trees T1 - T10 are remote enough from works to not warrant further protection measures

Existing hard standing along access drive provides suitable protection for the RPA's of these trees

T1 T2 T3 T4 T5 T6 T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22 T23 T24 T25 T26 T27 T28

12.0 m
11.5 m
12.0 m
4.0 m
1.5 m
4.0 m
1.5 m
1.5 m
11.0 m
10.0 m
8.0 m
4.0 m
5.0 m
5.0 m
7.0 m
7.0 m
5.5 m

Cypress shrub

Trees T22 - T28 are remote enough from works to not warrant further protection measures

NORTH

Inset 3: Warning Signs for Fencing

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 4:
Tree Protection Plan

Strines Lodge, High Flatts, Huddersfield, HD8 8XU
Ref: AWA5770AMS

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

	TREES TO BE RETAINED
	TREES TO BE REMOVED
	TREE STEM
	TREE STEM TO BE REMOVED
	TREE PROTECTION FENCING
	GROUND PROTECTION BOARDS
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA