



Frank Shaw Associates

Woodley School & College

Arboricultural Method Statement (Construction Phase)

June 2024

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH

Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.0	OVERVIEW OF TREES ON SITE	2
3.0	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT – CONSTRUCTION PHASE	3
4.0	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	4
5.0	INITIAL SITE MEETING / TOOL BOX	6
6.0	TREE REMOVAL	6
7.0	TREE PROTECTION	7
8.0	GENERAL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES	8
9.0	TREE MANAGEMENT	9

TABLES

Table 1: Timeline of Tree Protection

FIGURES

Figure 1 - Specification for Standard Tree Protection Fencing

PLANS

Tree Survey Plan (11738-T-01)

Tree Retention Plan (11738-T-03)

Tree Protection Plan (11738-TPP-02)

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Tree Schedule

Appendix B: Tree Protection Signage

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Frank Shaw Associates to provide the methods of protection for retained trees at the former Almondsbury Community School, Fernside Avenue, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD5 8PQ (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

Planning Consent

- 1.2 The current school buildings and the Mulberry Nursery buildings are to be demolished subject to approval to enable the construction of the new Woodley School & College.
- 1.3 A combined Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and AMS has been issued to detail tree retention and protection methodology during the demolition phase for the scheme.
- 1.4 This AMS (and a short AIA) details the methodology by which the construction phase will be carried out, whilst safeguarding trees in a satisfactory condition during the proposed works.
- 1.5 Compliance with this AMS, once approved by the Local Planning Authorities (LPA) will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development.

Considerations and Limitations

- 1.6 This AMS is concerned solely with arboricultural issues related to the site referenced only.
- 1.7 Any changes in ground level, or excavations near to tree roots not detailed within this AMS has the potential of adversely affecting the stability and physical condition of the retained trees and as such, in advance of any operations not detailed in this Method Statement and in any instance where full compliance cannot be guaranteed. The project arboricultural consultant should be contacted immediately, and further examinations would be required.

2.0 OVERVIEW OF TREES ON SITE

- 2.1 FPCR Environment and Design undertook a new assessment of the site in accordance with the guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (hereafter referred to as BS5837) on 30th May 2023.
- 2.2 Appendix A presents details of all the individual trees, groups and hedgerows recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area.
- 2.3 The individual positions of trees, groups and hedgerows have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan (11738-T-01). The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread and root protection area (RPA) are also indicated on this plan.

Statutory Considerations

- 2.4 Local authorities reserve the right to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect specific trees and woodlands in the interests of preserving the amenity value of a particular site or location. A TPO prohibits cutting down, topping, lopping uprooting or wilful damage caused to trees covered by the TPO and such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.
- 2.5 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Kirklees Council, that there are no Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas that would apply to any trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore no statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.
- 2.6 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the 8th June 2023.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT – CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- 3.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the impact on retained trees post demolition phase in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.
- 3.2 This section of the AMS has been based upon the Wider Landscape Illustrative Plan and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for the new Woodley School and College.
- 3.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan (11738-T-03) to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development. Existing access has been retained.
- 3.4 Table 1 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 1: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock Post Demolition Phase

	Trees to be Retained	Total	Trees to be Removed in full or part	Total
Category U - Unsuitable		0		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)		0		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	G10	1	G2	1
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20, G1, G3, G6, G7, G8, G9, G11, G12, H1	23		0

- 3.5 G2. A Category B pair of Swedish whitebeam *Sorbus intermedia*. These early mature trees occupy a small area of grassed land. Whilst they currently enjoy a prominent position overlooking the existing car park, their location is not compatible with the road layout proposed for the new secure staff car park. Extensive new planting is shown throughout the site, and the removal of these trees to facilitate development is not considered an arboricultural constraint.

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 4.1 This AMS sets out the methodology for all proposed works that affect trees on the site. Compliance with this AMS, once approved by the Local Planning Authorities (LPA) Arboricultural Officer, will be a requirement of all relevant contractors associated with the development proposals.

Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works

- 4.2 The appointment of an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) prior to starting any demolition works, implementing tree surgery and erection of tree protection fencing, shall be a requirement of this AMS.
- 4.3 The Site Manager / Project Manager will be responsible for appointing an ACoW and contacting them in any instance where full compliance cannot be guaranteed i.e. where demolition works within areas fenced off to protect trees may be required.

Tree Protection Timeline

- 4.4 The following table sets out the proposed timeline for Tree Protection measures along with Key Appointment, Supervision and Monitoring Stages of the ACoW.

Table 1: Timeline of Tree Protection

Timetable	Actions	ACoW requirements
Pre-commencement site meeting.	Pre-commencement site meeting prior to the start of works on site.	Site meeting / Tool box talk by ACoW (refer to Section 5).
Prior to construction operations.	Marking of trees to be removed, and subsequent removal of trees as indicated on the Tree Retention Plan (11738-T-03).	ACoW to confirm correct trees are identified for removal with arboricultural contractor if necessary (refer to Section 6).
Prior to construction operations.	Erect tree protection fencing as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan (11738-TPP-02).	Fencing positions to be marked out and pegged (where applicable) by the ACoW to ensure that all fencing is installed in the correct positions (refer to Section 7).
Commence Construction Works		
As construction progresses.	Site monitoring as required.	ACoW to inspect Tree Protection Fencing and retained trees for damage and to ensure fencing remains fit for purpose. Site monitoring reports generated, as necessary.
Construction Works Complete		
Following completion of all construction operations.	Removal of Tree Protective Fencing.	ACoW to check if all Tree Protective Fencing has been removed and in doing so no damage has occurred to retained trees.

Key Appointment, Supervision and Monitoring Stages of the ACoW

4.5 The following stages of supervision shall be required:

- Pre-commencement site meeting and Tool box talk to be carried out.
- Marking trees to be removed with the appointed tree contractor where relevant (**pre-commencement meeting**).
- Walking the site with the Site Manager / Fencing Contractor to measure out the locations of the fencing (**pre-commencement meeting**).
- ACoW to sign off the Tree Protection measures prior to works starting on site (**to follow pre-commencement meeting**).
- Monthly visits as required to inspect the tree protection fencing and compliance with the AMS.
- Following the completion of construction works and in agreement with the ACoW, the Tree Protection Fencing will be removed.

5.0 INITIAL SITE MEETING / TOOL BOX

- 5.1 An initial site meeting prior to starting any works and erection of tree protection fencing, shall be a requirement of this AMS. At the meeting, the Site Manager and ACoW will discuss the methodology and various tree protection measures to be implemented subject to approval by the LPA.
- 5.2 A toolbox talk will also be given to the Site Manager and any on site operatives on the day of the meeting. The purpose of this toolbox talk will be to inform the Site Manager and Operatives of how to protect all retained trees. The toolbox talk shall then be repeated by the Site Manager when new external trades / contractors commence work on site.
- 5.3 The toolbox talk shall focus on informing contractors on the following topics:
- The protection of trees is a requirement of planning approval and failure to comply could result in stop notices being applied or fines.
 - How trees can be harmed on development sites.
 - How the trees on this site will be protected by tree protection fencing.
 - Discussion on particular methods of working near the trees as outlined in this Method Statement.
- 5.4 Evidence of the toolbox being carried out shall be collected. This evidence can be viewed at any time by the ACoW and shared with both the client and the LPA upon request.
- 5.5 The ACoW will also periodically verify compliance with this AMS and sign-off elements of the work as various stages of the development commence. This shall be recorded using an online form which the ACoW can share with the client and LPA.
- 5.6 Any other arboricultural matters arising which are unforeseen will need to be discussed with the ACoW during these visits to decide the most appropriate course of action. After each site visit a short report/record will be compiled which will be sent to the client and local authority upon request as a record of evidence.

6.0 TREE REMOVAL

- 6.1 The trees to be removed to facilitate the development will be marked up by the ACoW during the pre-commencement site meeting and, where required, with the tree surgeon present. Highly visible fluorescent paint will be used to assist in identification.
- 6.2 The trees to be removed are shown on the Tree Retention Plan (11738-T-03) as a red circle hatched with red criss-crossing lines. A key has been provided on each of the plans to assist with identification.
- 6.3 The Site Manager and tree surgery contractor must ensure that any necessary consent has been received from the local authority and that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance.
- 6.4 All agreed tree removal will need to be undertaken prior to the main construction activities commencing and so that tree protection fencing can be erected in the positions demonstrated on the Tree Protection Plans.

- 6.5 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION

- 7.1 Tree Protection Fencing will be installed as detailed in the Tree Protection Plan (11738-TPP-02). Fencing should be installed using the dimensions indicated on the plan at, where possible, the extent of the root protection areas of retained trees.
- 7.2 The positioning of the Tree Protective Fencing shall be measured out with assistance from the ACoW and, where deemed necessary, with the Site Manager present. Highly visible fluorescent paint and / or marker pegs / stakes will be used to assist in identification.
- 7.3 The fencing will be strong and suitable for the location, type and proximity of construction activity and prevent access of machinery, plant or operative beyond the area required for construction operations.
- 7.4 Where appropriate, fencing may follow existing kerb lines on retained tarmac surfaces.
- 7.5 Tree protection fencing, identified on the Tree Protection Plan (11738-TPP-02), as a solid magenta line, will comprise a Heras HSG151 panel framework on rubberised stabiliser blocks secured to the ground using ground pins, as shown in Figure 1 below.

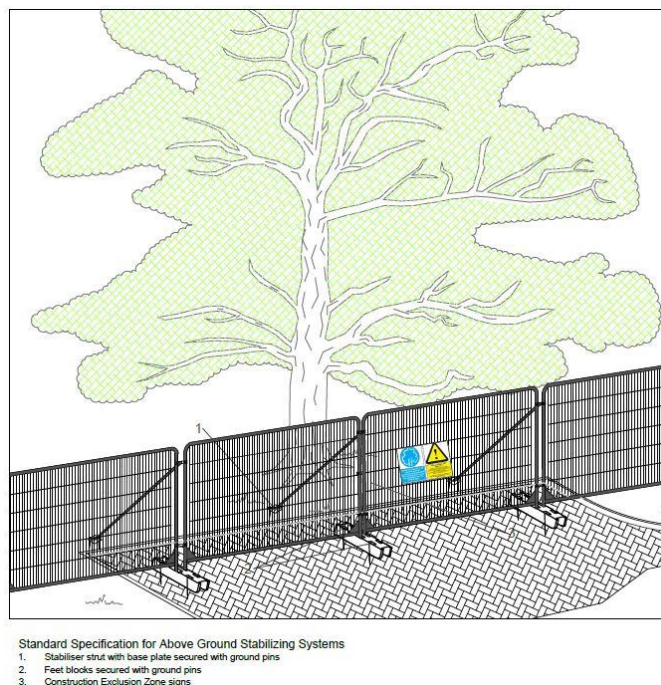


Figure 1 –Specification for Tree Protection Fencing

- 7.6 Tree Protection Fencing and work exclusion zones will be clearly marked using appropriate signage, an example of which has been included as Appendix B. These signs shall be laminated to ensure they last the duration of the construction works and shall be fixed to the fencing panels every 10 metres along its length.
- 7.7 Following the installation of these protection measures the ACoW should attend site and sign off the tree protection measures prior to construction works starting on site. Photographic evidence should be collected which can be shared with the LPA on request.
- 7.8 All Tree Protective Fencing will remain rigid and in place for the duration of the development and should be inspected at weekly intervals by the Site Manager, alongside regular inspections by the ACoW. Records of checks should be collected which can be shared with the LPA on request.

Removal of Tree Protection Measures

- 7.9 Following the completion of construction works and in agreement with the ACoW, the Tree Protection Fencing will be removed carefully as to avoid causing root disturbance or leaving in situ any lengths of scaffold framework. This operation can be carried out prior to soft landscaping works such as new planting, mulching, or grass sowing.

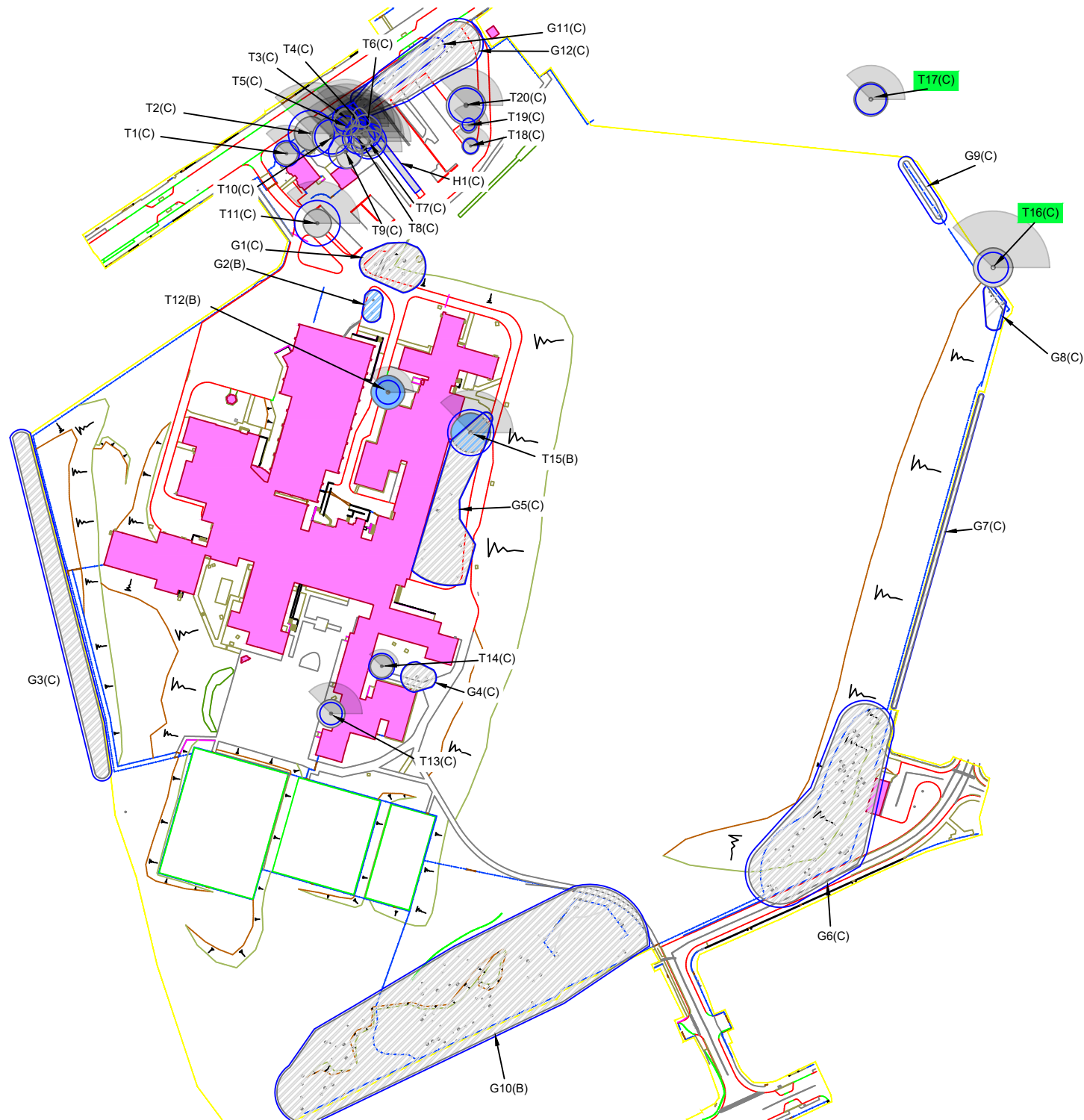
8.0 GENERAL TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 8.1 This section details non-specific precautionary measures to be applied at all times.
- 8.2 No trees will be removed or pruned during construction other than those detailed within this method statement. Any proposed deviation from the tree removal and retention presented in this document must be discussed with the project Arboricultural Consultant prior to implementation.
- 8.3 No Root Protection Areas will be affected by excavation works, storage of materials, plant, or machine access, other than as described by this Method Statement.
- 8.4 No materials or soils are to be stored within the Root Protection Area of the retained trees.
- 8.5 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees will not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete mixing will be done within 10m of a tree. Allowance will be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 8.6 Wide or tall loads should not come into contact with retained trees. Banks man should supervise transit of vehicles where they are in proximity to retained trees.
- 8.7 No fires will be lit where flames are anticipated to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches, or trunk, taking into consideration wind direction and size of fire.
- 8.8 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

9.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

- 9.1 Landowners responsible for trees; especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).
- 9.2 It will be necessary that upon completion of the construction phase, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 9.3 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk¹.
- 9.4 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturalist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.

¹ The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974



KEY

-  Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS 5837:2012)
-  Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS 5837:2012)
-  Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS 5837:2012)
-  Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS 5837:2012)
-  Hedgerow (Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category)
-  Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
-  Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category plotted using aerial imagery
-  Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A4

0 50 100m

NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

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-	07.06.23	First Issue	DB
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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Frank Shaw Associates

project
Woodley School & College
Huddersfield

drawing title
TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A4

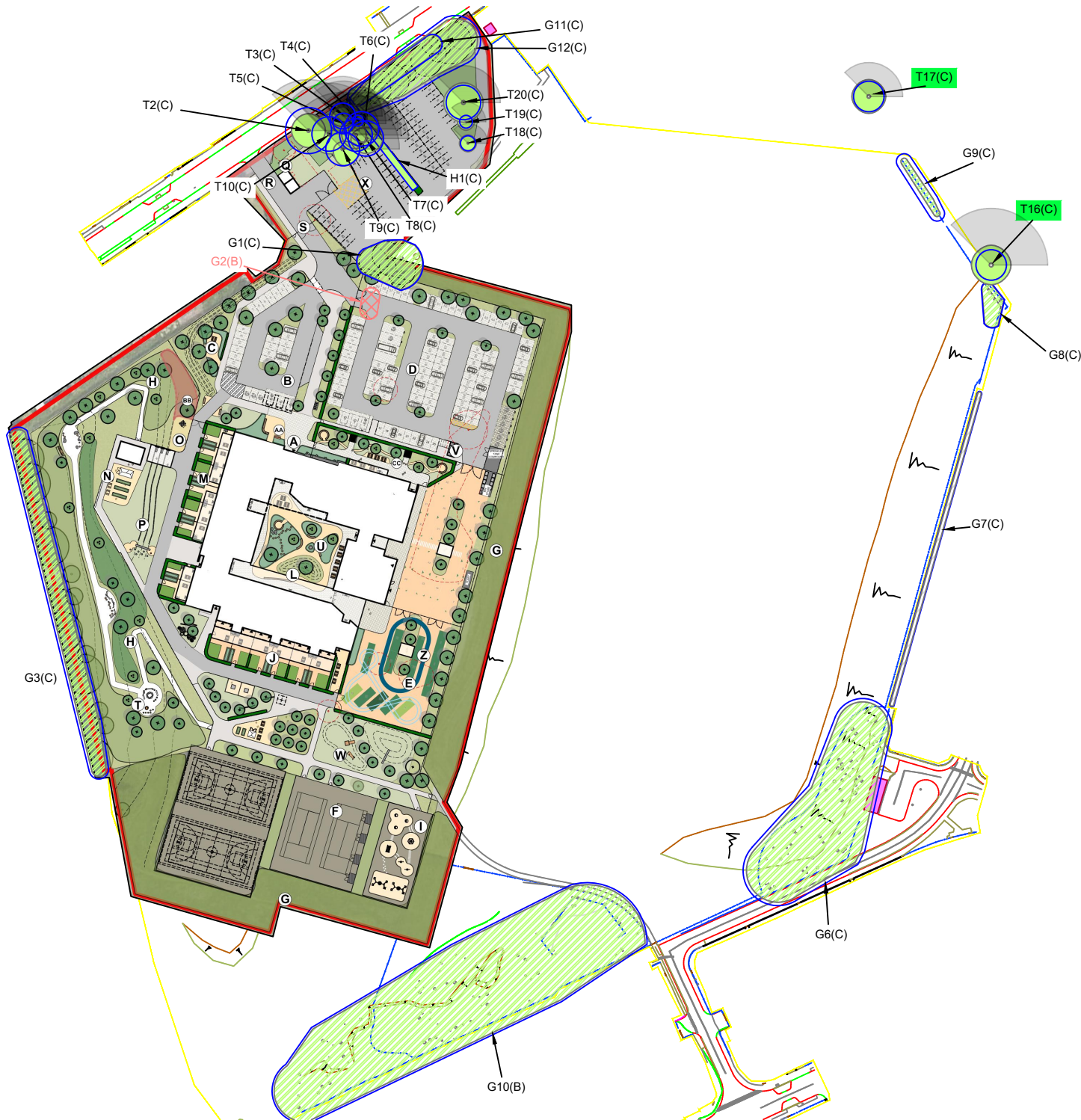
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11738-T-01

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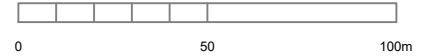
CAD file: L:\11700\11738\ARB\AA\Plans\Tree Survey Plan.dwg



KEY

-  Tree/Group to be Retained
-  Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
-  Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained
-  Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
-  Individual / Group Number to be removed and BS 5837:2012 Category
-  Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
-  Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category plotted using aerial imagery
-  Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A4



NOTES

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Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Frank Shaw Associates

project
Woodley School & College
Huddersfield

drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN
CONSTRUCTION PHASE

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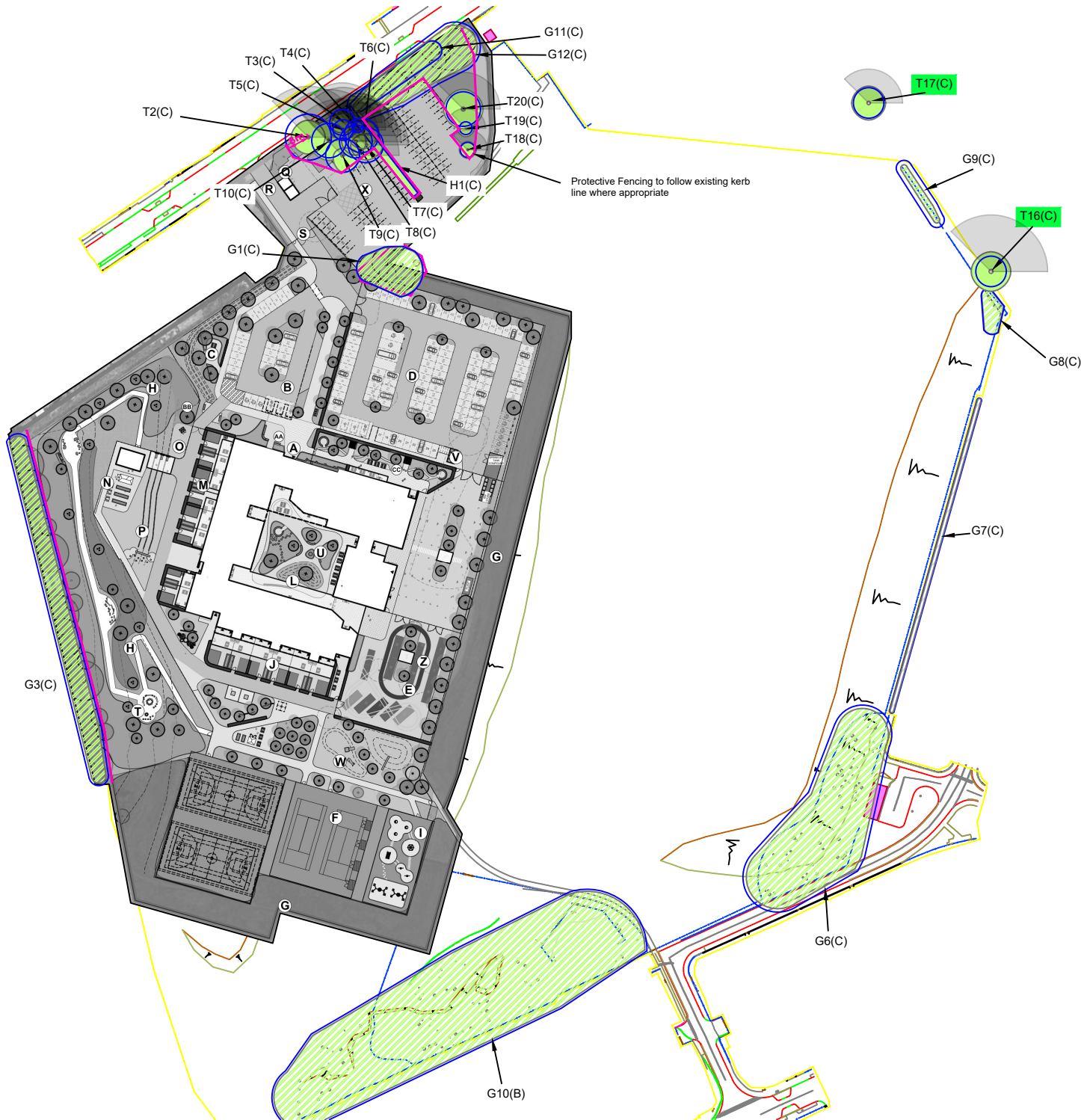
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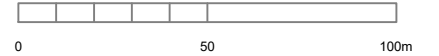
CAD file: L:\11700\11738\ARB\AMSP\Plans\Tree Retention Plan.dwg



KEY

-  Tree/Group to be Retained
-  Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained
-  Line of Protective Barriers (and distance from tree or retained structure)
-  Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
-  Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category plotted using aerial imagery
-  Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
-  Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A4



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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Frank Shaw Associates

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TREE PROTECTION PLAN
CONSTRUCTION PHASE

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

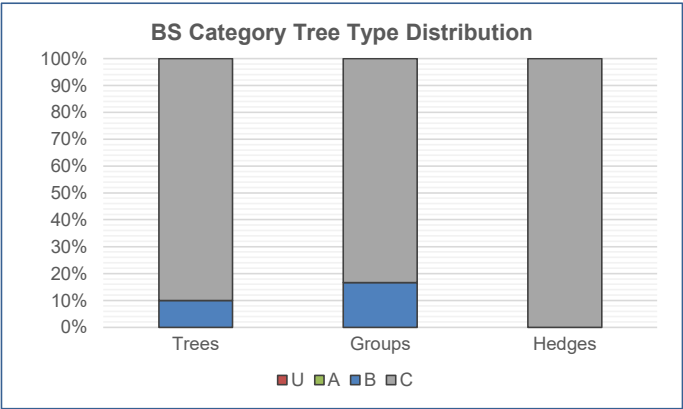
Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category U - Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems	• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated	
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term	
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead	

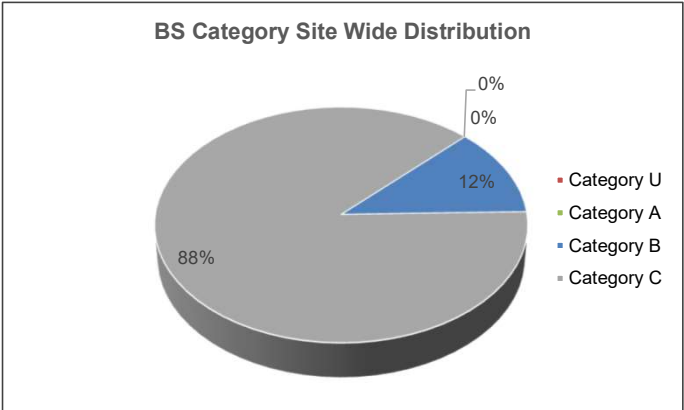
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U		0		0
Category A		0		0
Category B	T12, T15	2	G2, G10	2
Category C	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T13, T14, T16, T17, T18, T19, T20	18	G1, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G11, G12, H1	11
	Total	20	Total	13

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Common Larch <i>Larix decidua</i>	10	380	4	SM	F	Characteristic for species Typical crown form Tag 0135	65	4.6	C (ii)
T2	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	470 300 220 320	6	M	F	Characteristic for species Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted Cherry and Elder saplings at base. Lamp post and light pool obscured by crown Tag 0734	209	8.2	C (ii)
T3	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	14	380	N - 5 S - 1 E - 2 W - 3	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Tag 0368	65	4.6	C (ii)
T4	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	12	160	N - 6 S - 0 E - 3 W - 1	SM	P	Base obscured Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Tag 0725	12	1.9	C (ii)
T5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	300	N - 6 S - 2 E - 4 W - 4	M	F	Characteristic for species Within Mulberry Tag 0730	41	3.6	C (ii)
T6	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	510	N - 6 S - 4 E - 6 W - 4	M	F	Base obscured Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	118	6.1	C (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	Whitebeam Sorbus aria	15	270 280 250 240	N - 3 S - 5 E - 6 W - 5	EM	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Within Mulberry No tag	123	6.3	C (ii)
T8	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	16	480	N - 4 S - 5 E - 3 W - 5	M	F	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Within Mulberry Tag 0729	104	5.8	C (ii)
T9	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	20	500	N - 1 S - 6 E - 6 W - 2	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Pruning wounds noted Within Mulberry Tag 0733	113	6.0	C (ii)
T10	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	18	510	7	M	F	Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Within Mulberry Tag 0732	118	6.1	C (ii)
T11	Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	15	450 400 300	5	EM	F	Broken branches evident Characteristic for species Limited future potential Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Multi leadered form Pruning wounds noted Carpark tree in restricted growing conditions. Poorly pruned	205	8.1	C (ii)
T12	Whitebeam Sorbus aria	9	350	6	EM	G	Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Ornamental planting overhanging building corner	55	4.2	B (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T13	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	11	330	5	SM	F	Branch stubs evident Characteristic for species Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Tag 0747	49	4.0	C (ii)
T14	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	6	Over ivy 380	4	EM	P	Chlorotic leaves evident Crown had been topped Dense ivy cover on main stem Dense undergrowth at the base Limited future potential Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm)	65	4.6	C (ii)
T15	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	15	680	7	M	G	Characteristic for species Compacted ground at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Touching building	209	8.2	B (ii)
T16	Cider Gum <i>Eucalyptus gunni</i>	20	est 450	7	M	F	Situated offsite Unable to gain access	92	5.4	C (ii)
T17	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	est 450	6	M	F	Situated offsite Unable to gain access	92	5.4	C (ii)
T18	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	220	3	SM	F	Characteristic for species Compacted ground at the base Pruning wounds noted Tag 0701	22	2.6	C (ii)
T19	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	190	3	SM	F	Bark wounds noted Characteristic for species Pruning wounds noted Tag 0702	16	2.3	C (ii)

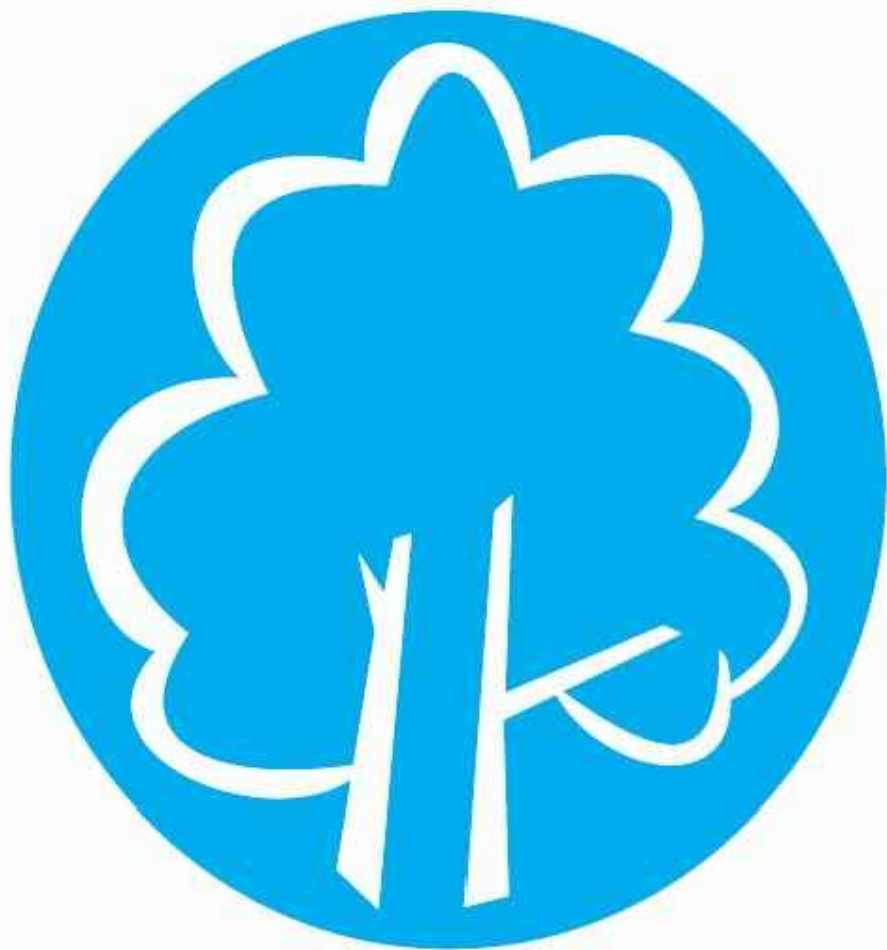
Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T20	Silver Birch Betula pendula	13	510	7	SM	F	Bark wounds noted Characteristic for species Pruning wounds noted Tag 0703	118	6.1	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium Swedish Whitebeam Sorbus intermedia	13	upto 550	7	SM / EM	F	Bark wounds noted Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Tags 0742 0741 0740 0738 0739	137	6.6	C (ii)
G2	Swedish Whitebeam Sorbus intermedia	12	upto 420	5	EM	G	Bark wounds noted Branch stubs evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted Tag 0743 No tag	80	5.0	B (ii)
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Norway Maple Acer platanoides Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium Swedish Whitebeam Sorbus intermedia Whitebeam Sorbus aria Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	14	est 350 300 250 400	7	Yng / SM / EM	P / F / G	Situated offsite Unable to gain access Cricket ground boundary trees and self set trees along fenceline Some encroachment from failed limbs from pine over pedestrian gate	197	7.9	C (ii)
G4	Whitebeam Sorbus aria	9	upto 378	5	EM	F	Compacted ground at the base Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted	65	4.5	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G5	Silver Birch Betula pendula Bird Cherry Prunus padus Rowan Sorbus aucuparia	15	upto 270 140 100 108 100	5	EM / M	F	Characteristic for species Compacted ground at the base Dense ivy cover on main stem Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) A spread out group forming a large formal planting scheme at the front of the school building. Several trees very close to building and/or touching	56	4.2	C (ii)
G6	Common Lime Tilia x europaea Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana Mountain Ash Sorbus aucuparia	15	est 450 300 300 300	7	EM	F	Situated offsite Unable to gain access Shown within red line but fenced off	214	8.2	C (ii)
G7	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium	6	est 150 150 100 100 50	2	EM	F	Multi stemmed from base Outgrown hedgerow Situated offsite Unable to gain access Boundary feature fenced off	31	3.1	C (ii)
G8	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Wild Cherry Prunus avium Leyland Cypress Cupressocyparis leylandii	12	est 250 100 100	6	EM	F	Situated offsite Unable to gain access	37	3.4	C (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G9	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	2	est 150 150 150 150	2	EM	F	Maintained hedgerow	41	3.6	C (ii)
G10	English Oak Quercus robur Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Alder Alnus glutinosa Rowan Sorbus aucuparia White Willow Salix alba	15	upto 640	7	EM / M / OM	F / G	Characteristic for species Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Potential Roost Features (PRF) A diverse woodland planting scheme rich in habitat features	185	7.7	B (iii)
G11	Silver Birch Betula pendula	10	upto 220	3	SM	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) A line of trees next to pallisade fence Previous felling has taken place Tags from E to W: 0705 0708 0710 0710 0716 0718 0719 0722 0723	22	2.6	C (ii)
G12	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Lombardy Poplar Populus nigra 'Italica'	25	upto 590	6	M	F	Bark wounds noted Basal suckers present Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Pruning wounds noted A line of trees next to parking area Tags from W to E: 0724 0721 0720 0717 0714 0713 0712 0711 0709 0707 0706 0704	157	7.1	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Beech Fagus sylvatica	3	90	1	SM	F	Gaps present in hedgerow Maintained hedgerow	4	1.1	C (ii)



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

The following points are to be considered at all times:

1. Protective fencing has been installed at the extent of the calculated root protection area (RPA) - **DO NOT USE OR ACCESS** the ground within the fenced area. This is particularly the case for placement of site offices, stockpiles of soil or fuel and material storage, storing machinery or parking vehicles, debris or building materials or fires.
2. **AVOID** excavations, changes in ground levels or tracking machinery within the fenced area at ALL TIMES. These activities can seriously compromise the long term survival of trees due to the impact on a trees roots.
3. **REPORT** any instances where the fencing has been removed, repositioned, damaged or is not fit for purpose to the Site Manager. This shall help the Site Manager to ensure that the fencing is maintained throughout the construction process. It will also reduce the risk of any staff and contractors accidentally and inadvertently causing damage to trees as a result.

Retained trees are protected by planning law and reckless damage or non consented tree removal could result in the serving of a stop notice or prosecution by the LPA



For more information on Tree Protection please visit the website link <https://goo.gl/hpBkTv> or scan the QR code on a Smartphone or Tablet.

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masterplanning
environmental assessment
landscape design
urban design
ecology
architecture
arboriculture
FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH
t: 01509 672772
f: 01509 674565
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk