

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT to BS 5837:2012 at Clayton Fields Huddersfield HD2 2AF

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Jones Homes (Yorkshire) Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Method Statement

1.1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared to ensure good practice in the protection of retained trees during the development at **Clayton Fields** in **Huddersfield.**

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 JCA Limited is instructed by **Jones Homes (Yorkshire) Limited** to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development, based on our arboricultural report dated 31st September 2024 (JCA Ref: **22232/TT**). The arboricultural survey and report conform to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

1.2.2 The proposed development will consist of the construction of 41 residential properties.

1.2.3 Access roads, footpaths, service routes, garages and areas of hard and soft landscaping are amongst the other ancillary aspects of this development.

1.2.4 The following drawing has been provided and this is the basis of the Method Statement and can be viewed on the **Tree Protection Plan** at **Appendix 5C**:

- Development Layout (Drawing No. **2489-1-001 -I- Proposed Site Layout**).

1.3 Status of the Method Statement

1.3.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be included as part of the specification and schedule of works issued to the building contractor and can form part of the contract.

1.3.2 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be available on site for inspection by the local authority, contractors and other relevant persons.

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2. Tree Works Prior, During and Post Construction

2.1 Tree Works Prior to Construction

2.1.1 Prior to any construction activity, the first operation on site will be the undertaking of the necessary arboricultural works, as described at **Appendix 1**.

2.1.2 The tree works include:

- The removal of **T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, G16, G18, T20, T21, T22, T23, T24, T27, T28, T30, T31, T32, T33, T34, T39, T40, T45** and **T46**.

  In addition to the above, select individuals from **W29** may also require removal.

- The pruning of **T7, T8, T9, T10, T17, T25, W29** (select individuals), **G38, T41, T42, T43, T44** and **T47**.

- The removal of the Ivy from **T3, T10, T19** and **T47**.

*The above works are to be undertaken prior to the installation of the **Phase 1** temporary protective fencing, as shown on the plan at **Appendix 5A**.*

- The root pruning of **T19, W29** (select individuals), **G37, G38, G41, T42, T43** and **T44**.

*The root pruning is to be carried out under Arboricultural Supervision, and this will commence after the spoil piles have been removed and when the temporary protective fencing has been repositioned to the **Phase 2** locations, as shown on the plan at **Appendix 5B**.*

It advised that the relevant proposed site features (adjacent buildings and roads etc.) are marked out on site prior to the root pruning being undertaken.

2.2 Tree Works During Construction

2.2.1 No tree works are envisaged to be required during the construction phase.

2.2.2 Damage to trees during the construction phase should be entirely prevented by the installation of the temporary protective barrier (fencing and ground protection), to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). All persons on site must be aware of limitations that apply within the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.3**).

2.2.3 If any trees on site are damaged, this must be immediately reported to JCA to agree on appropriate remedial action. Contact numbers for all parties can be found at **Section 7**.

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2.3 Tree Works Post Construction

2.3.1 Any post construction remedial works must be applied for via a tree work application sent to the council.

2.3.2 No post construction tree works are to be carried out until permission has been granted by the Local Planning Authority.

2.4 Recommendations For Tree Works

2.4.1 All work must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work* and carried out by qualified, experienced and, ideally, Arboricultural Association approved contractors who must be adequately insured.

2.4.2 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the attention of JCA immediately.

2.4.3 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this Method Statement are carried out under our supervision.

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3. The Protective Barrier Prior, During and Post Construction

3.1 Protective Fencing Installation Prior to the Spoil Pile Removal

3.1.1 The installation of the **Phase One** temporary protective fencing will be the very first job to be undertaken on site and must be in place before the spoil pile removal operation commences.

3.1.2 The protective fencing must be constructed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* and this will be initially located as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan** at **Appendix 5A**.

3.1.3 Where possible, the protective barrier will enclose the entire canopy or Root Protection Area (RPA) or of the trees (whichever is greater) to make a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); **this area is to be considered a restricted area; no pedestrians, vehicles, equipment or machinery are allowed within the CEZ and the storage of materials is not permitted, unless specified within this Method Statement**.

3.1.4 The protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 and will comprise of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground, taking care to avoid underground services and structural roots. Finally, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed on the scaffold framework. Please refer to **Appendix 2 (Fig 1)** for protective fencing details.

3.1.5 Once the fencing is installed, waterproof signs with the sentence '*Protected tree zone, no storage or operations within this are*a' are to be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the cordoned off area. A prepared sign is available at **Appendix 2**.

3.1.6 Please note that the two large spoil piles on site will prevent the installation of the **Phase One** protective fencing in two locations. Care must therefore be taken to avoid damaging the trees which are not fully protected by the fencing when the soil piles are removed (as detailed in **Section 4.1**).

3.2 Checking the Protective Fencing (Phase One)

3.2.1 Once installed, the appointed arboriculturalist will be invited on site to inspect the **Phase One** protective fencing, ensuring that it is located in the correct position and that it has been constructed in accordance with this Method Statement. No other work, including the removal of the spoil piles or the bringing onto site of materials or machinery, shall commence until the fencing has been installed and confirmed to be acceptable by the appointed arboriculturalist.

3.2.2 It is important that the protective fencing checked by an arboricultural consultant and signed off by the LPA prior to any works being carried out on site.

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3.3 Protective Fencing and Ground Protection Installation following the Spoil Pile Removal

3.3.1 Once the spoil piles have been removed (please refer to **Section 4.1**), additional fence panels will be installed, or the existing fence line repositioned, to the **Phase Two** position, as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan** at **Appendix 5B**.

3.3.2 The protective fencing must be constructed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (as detailed in **Section 3.1**).

3.3.3 To facilitate the construction phase, and the required root pruning, the **Phase Two** fencing will not fully enclose the RPAs of **T19**, **W29**, **G37**, **G38**, **T41** and **T44**.

3.3.4 Following the root pruning, it will be necessary to lay appropriate ground protection over the unprotected RPAs of **T7**, **T8**, **W29**, **T35**, **H36**, **G37**, **G38**, **T41**, **T43** and **T44**, which in combination with the fencing will comprise the protective barrier.

3.3.5 The ground protection will be installed prior to construction and will be retained until the material completion of development. The purpose of the ground protection is to enable site traffic to pass over the RPAs of trees, whilst minimizing compaction and disturbance of the underlying soil which can lead to root asphyxiation and damage.

3.3.6 Where pedestrian traffic, or machinery under 2-ton, is required to pass over the RPA, the ground protection will take the form of wooden boards placed on top of woodchip (at a minimum depth of 100mm).

3.3.7 Where vehicles and machinery (over 2 tonnes in weight) are required to pass over the RPA of retained trees, the use of interlocking road plates will be used to create the load bearing surface. These will be suitably rigid to prevent distortion during use by the required vehicles/machinery and a suitably qualified engineer should be consulted to ensure this. Any minor undulations in ground levels (e.g. pot holes) will be filled-in using suitable top soil or sharp sand, to create a level surface. No excavation will be utilised to achieve the level surface. The ground protection will then be laid over the level surface, in such a way to allow access to all the required areas and prevent the necessity for movement on unprotected ground within the RPA. No movement is permitted within the unprotected RPA, unless otherwise stated in this report.

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3.4 Checking the Protective Fencing and Ground Protection (Phase Two)

3.4.1 Once installed, the appointed arboriculturalist will be invited on site to inspect the **Phase Two** protective fencing and the ground protection measures, ensuring these are located in the correct position and that it has been constructed in accordance with this Method Statement. No other construction work shall commence until the barrier is installed and confirmed to be acceptable by the appointed arboriculturalist.

3.4.2 It is important that the protective fencing and ground protection measures are checked by an arboricultural consultant and signed off by the LPA prior to any construction works being carried out on site.

3.5 Protective Barrier During Construction

3.5.1 Where it is proposed to lay new hard surfaces within the RPAs of the trees (as detailed in **Section 4.3**), it will be necessary to temporarily remove/partially remove some of the ground protection measures to facilitate this.

3.5.2 No other operations shall take place which require the removal of part of the protective barrier without prior agreement with the Local Planning Authority.

3.5.3 **If at any time during construction the protective fencing or ground protection is setback or removed without permission, or if it does not comply with BS 5837: 2012, this could result in damage being caused to trees and consequently, a stop notice may be served by the LPA.**

3.5.4 The protective barrier must 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 must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. Details of the site manager and relevant contact details can be found at **Section 7**.

3.6 Removal of the Protective Barrier

3.6.1 When the development phase is complete and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective barrier may be dismantled and removed from site.

3.6.2 It should be noted the same restrictions will still apply to all RPAs as the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.2**).

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4. Demolition Phase / Construction Phase

4.1 Removal of the Spoil Piles

4.1.1 The two spoil piles on site will require removal prior to construction. This operation will take place following the installation of the **Phase 1** protective fencing (as detailed in **Section 3.1** and on the **Tree Protection Plan** at **Appendix 5A**) and **will be** supervised by the appointed arboriculturalist throughout.

4.1.2 For this method, the spoil will be removed by mechanical means, transferred into construction dumpers and removed.

4.1.3 The machinery/vehicles used for this operation will remain outside of the RPAs of the trees at all times.

4.1.4 Care will be taken to only remove the spoil and to not disturb the underlying soil. If the arboriculturist deems it necessary, the final layers of spoil will be removed using hand tools, when working within the outer RPA of the trees within **W29** and the RPA of **T35**.

4.2 Ground Level Changes

4.2.1 Due to the sloping topography of the site, some ground levelling is required on site, some of which will occur within the RPAs of **T42**.

4.2.2 A retaining wall is to be positioned on the north-eastern side of **T42**, within the outer RPA. Root pruning will be undertaken to accommodate this, as described in **Section 2.1** and as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 5B**.

4.2.3 The ground levels need to be reduced on the northern side of **T42** by up to a maximum of 0.6m. This reduction work will occur towards the periphery of the RPA and therefore it is proposed to prune any roots encountered.

4.3 Construction of Hard Surfaces

4.3.1 Footpaths are proposed within the RPA's of **T7, T8, T35, G37** and **T41** and a patio is proposed in the RPA of **T43** and **T44**. A no-dig method of construction will therefore be implemented to prevent damage to tree roots.

4.3.2 First, any minor undulations in ground levels will be filled-in using suitable topsoil or sharp sand, to create a level surface. No excavation will be utilised to achieve a level surface.

4.3.3 A thin geotextile membrane will then be placed on the soil and pegged/pinned into position. A three-dimensional, cellular confinement system will be installed over the geotextile membrane and filled with no-fines, washed angular stone, no less than 4mm in diameter and to a minimum depth of 100mm. This may then be compacted using a

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plate compactor (wacker-plate) and utilised as ground protection for the retained trees.

4.3.4 In order to retain the surfacing in place, edging supports may be required. Such supporting systems will minimize disturbance to the underlying soil and will not utilise continual trenching within the RPA. Acceptable methods include peg and board edging, gabions or sleepers which may be pinned in place if required.

4.3.5 The final surface treatment must be porous to enable the percolation of water through the surfacing to the tree roots beneath. This method is considered to be appropriate in terms of minimising damage to retained trees. However, a structural engineer should be consulted to ensure that the mechanical needs of the chosen design are adequately met.

4.4 Construction of New Buildings

4.4.1 The proposed buildings are located at sufficient distances away from retained trees that no specialist foundation methods are required for arboricultural purposes.

4.5 Excavations and Services

4.5.1 Full details on service routes are not available at this time. As such, no provision for the routing of utilities within the RPAs is made within the scope of this report. All utilities must therefore be located outside the RPA of retained trees. If, for whatever reason, incursions into the RPAs are considered unavoidable, the consulting arboriculturalist and/or the LPA must be consulted immediately, to prevent a breach of planning

4.5.2 Guidance and methodologies on the installation of underground services whilst minimising damage to tree roots is provided at **Appendix 3**.

4.6 Location of the Site Compound

4.6.1 The site compound, typically including the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees.

4.6.2 Areas designated for the storage and/or mixing of chemicals, including petrol, diesel and oils must also be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees. Such areas should be constructed with consideration to, and contingencies for, the occurrence of spillages, preventing the leaching of chemicals into unprotected, open ground.

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5. Post Construction Phase

5.1 Completion Meeting

5.1.1 Upon completion of the works as specified in **Section 4**, a JCA consultant will invite the Local Planning Authority representative to meet with them on site to agree on any remedial works which may be required.

5.1.2 Any necessary remedial works will be confirmed in writing and must be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work*.

5.2 Post Construction Landscaping

5.2.1 Following completion of the main construction phase, the protective fencing and ground protection may be removed, and the landscaping phase can commence.

5.2.2 The proposals include for the installation of wooden boundary fences and gate posts. Where these are located within the RPA of retained trees, post holes will be dug by hand and they are to be as small as practically possible. They may be driven in either by hand or using mechanical means. However, if construction plant is to be used, it must work from outside of the RPA at all times.

5.2.3 Landscaping works should be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging within RPAs. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used within the RPAs of retained trees.

5.2.4 Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of retained trees, unless otherwise stated in this method statement.

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

5.2.6 If in doubt, regarding the impact of proposed landscape operations, please contact the appointed arboriculturalist.

5.3 Tree Planting Scheme

5.3.1 The planting of trees may go ahead in the first tree planting period after construction is complete.

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6. Timescale of Works

6.1.1 The timescale for arboricultural requirements is summarised below:

Timescale	Action	✓	Initial
Stage 1	All requirements listed in the planning consent are approved by the Local Authority planning office.		
Stage 2	Undertake all the tree works (as detailed at **Appendix 1)**.		
Stage 3	Install the **Phase 1** temporary protective fencing around the trees (as detailed in **Section 3.1**, at **Appendix 2** and as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan (Phase One)** at **Appendix 5A**.		
Stage 4	Have the Arboricultural Consultant inspect the **Phase One** fencing prior to any on site operations commencing. Once inspected, the **Phase One** fencing **must not** to be moved or breached.		
Stage 5	Remove the two spoil piles (as detailed in **Section 4.1**). This operation is to be undertaken in a careful manner under arboricultural supervision.		
Stage 6	Install additional protective fencing/reposition the existing protective fencing to the **Phase 2** locations, as detailed in **Section 3.3,** at **Appendix 2** and as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan (Phase Two)** at **Appendix 5B**. Ground protection is to be laid over the RPAs, where these are not fully enclosed by the protective fencing (as detailed in **Section 3.3** and as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan (Phase Two)** at **Appendix 5B**.		
Stage 7	Have the Arboricultural Consultant inspect the **Phase Two** fencing and ground protection measures prior to any on site construction. Once inspected, the **Phase Two** protective fencing or ground protection measures **must not** to be moved or breached (***** unless otherwise stated).		
Stage 8	Construction Phase: Install permanent hard surfaces within the RPA's of **T7, T8, T35, G37, T41, T43** and **T44** whilst undertaking suitable measures to avoid root damage and soil compaction (as detailed in **Section 4.3** at **Appendix 4** and as shown on the **Tree Protection Plan (Phase Three)** at **Appendix 5C**. *** <u>Only</u>** when required, the ground protection is to be temporarily removed to allow the new hard surfaces to be laid		
Stage 9	Following the completion of the construction phase and when all site traffic and machinery has left, the protective fencing and ground protection can be removed.		
Stage 10	Undertake the Post Construction Landscaping.		

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7. Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/Detail	Contact Number
Toby Thwaites Arboricultural Consultant	JCA Limited	01422 376335
Jack Dunn Local Authority Tree Officer	Kirklees Council	01484 221 900
TBC Architect	Niemen Architects	0113 239 5400
TBC Site Manager	TBC	TBC

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Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Works Required	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
H 1	Semi-Mature Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	To 3	0	0 n/a	<10	See Plan	Situated on adjacent land. A garden boundary hedge. No major visible defects.	No works required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 2
H 2	Young Leylandii *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	To 2	0	0 n/a	<7	See Plan	Situated on adjacent land. A garden boundary hedge. No major visible defects.	No works required.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 2
T 3	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	5	0 S	55#	6# 4.5# 5.5# 5#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Overhanging the public highway and the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting, deadwood and snapped branches observed. Dense Ivy and vegetation prevented a detailed inspection	Remove the Ivy and reinspect.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
T 4	Early-Mature Elm *Ulmus sp.*	10	1	1 NE	48 at base	6# 5.5 5 7#	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m; both co-dominant stems are fused together. Overhanging the public highway and footpath. Pruned back from the adjacent street light and previously crown lifted. The roots to the south side of the stem are damaging the adjacent tarmac footpath.	Monitor annually.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	10+	C 1
T 5	Mature Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	16	1	1 E	85#	6# 7# 9 8#	Situated on adjacent land; a full detailed inspection was not possible. Multiple-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. Overhanging the public highway and footpath. Occasional pruning wounds.	No works required.	GOOD	GOOD	HIGH	MOD	40+	B 1
T 6	Early-Mature Cherry *Prunus sp.*	16	3	1 N	45#	7# 5# 6 5#	Situated on adjacent land; a full detailed inspection was not possible. Multi-stemmed at 3m with a balanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds.	No works required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
T 7	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	1.5	2 E	52 48	5 6# 8.5 8#	Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the footpath and the adjacent sub-station. Occasional pruning wounds observed. A decay cavity noted on the lowest limb to the west. Moderate deadwood throughout, dieback and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Crown clean (deadwood). Monitor annually. Ground protection to be laid. A no-dig construction method needs to be utilised when laying the new footpath within the RPA of this tree.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 2

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Works Required	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 8	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	7	5 E	75	2 (9.5 NE) 10# 8.5 6	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds. A large branch tear is present at 5m. Moderate deadwood throughout, dieback and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Crown clean (deadwood). Monitor annually. Ground protection to be laid. A no-dig construction method needs to be utilised when laying the new footpath within the RPA of this tree.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 2
T 9	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	16	8	8 n/a	47	4 8# 6 3.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds. A decay cavity noted at 4.5m. Moderate deadwood throughout, dieback and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Crown clean (deadwood). Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	MOD	10+	C 2
T 10	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	1.2	1.2 E	65#	5 6# 7.5 3	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds. Large epicormic growth at the base and Ivy; a full detailed inspection was not possible.	Remove the epicormic growth and Ivy and re-inspect.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
T 11	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	7	7 n/a	21	2 2.5 4 1	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown; a tall slender tree of poor form. Overhanging the footpath. Dense Ivy; a full detailed inspection was not possible. Dieback and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback. In decline, no long term future.	Remove.	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 12	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	1	1 SE	35 29 37 40 30#	4.5 8# 8 4	Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds. Multiple decay cavities at the base as well as poor unions at the stem junctions. Limited long term future.	Remove.	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 13	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	0	0 E	34 30 28	4 3.5 4.5 3.5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection. Of poor form with weak unions at the base. Limited long term future.	Remove.	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 14	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	0	0 n/a	28 30 55#	3 4.5 8.5 9	Multi-stemmed at 0.5m with an unbalanced crown. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2
T 15	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	0	0 E	45#, 40# 40#	5.5 5.5 7 3	Multi-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Works Required	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 16	Young to Semi-Mature Mixed	To 11	0	0 n/a	To 25#	See Plan	A group of close growing trees; Sycamore (x4) and Elder (x1). All leaning and overhanging the footpath. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	LOW to MOD	10+	C 2
T 17	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	17	1.8	1.8 E	47	7 3 8 7	Single-stemmed and leaning. The buttresses have grown large on the western side of the stem; likely to counteract the lean of the tree to the east. The crown is unbalanced and is overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds noted. Dieback, deadwood and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Crown clean (deadwood). Monitor annually.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2
G 18	Young to Semi-Mature Mixed	To 9	0	0 n/a	To 20	See Plan	A group of close growing trees; Sycamore (x2), Common Ash (x1) and Elm (x1). Leaning mad overhanging the footpath. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection. The Ash has dieback and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Remove.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	MOD to HIGH	10+	C 2
T 19	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	5	5 E	58#	3 3# 6 5.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection. Dieback observed at the top of the canopy.	Remove the Ivy and re-inspect. Monitor annually. Undertake root pruning under arboricultural supervision to accommodate the adjacent garage.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2
T 20	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	5	5 n/a	30#	2 4# 3 2	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. No evidence of significant pruning. Covered in Ivy; a full detailed inspection was not possible.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 2
T 21	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	6	6 n/a	30#	3.5# 2# 3 0	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection. Dieback, deadwood and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Remove.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2
T 22	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	1	1 E	38	4 0 5.5 0	Single-stemmed with a co-dominant stem at 0.5m. Leaning with an unbalanced crown. Ivy prevented a detailed inspection. Dieback, deadwood and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2
T 23	Semi-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	9	2.5	2.5 NE	18	3 0 3.5 1	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	20+	C 2
T 24	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	3	3 E	32 33 35	7 2 6 6	Multi-stemmed at 0.4m with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the footpath. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Bark wounds noted at the base and to the lower stem and wire was embedded into the stem. Dieback, deadwood and sparse foliage; symptoms of Ash Dieback.	Remove.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Works Required	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 25	Mature Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	19	0	0 E	95#	4# 11# 15 10#	An off-site tree; a full detailed inspection was not possible. Multi-stemmed at 2m with a balanced, low hanging crown. No evidence of significant pruning.	Prune back by 3m and crown lift on the eastern aspect to provide 2m clearance (minimum) from Plot 25.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 1
G 26	Semi-Mature to Mature Mixed	To 17	0	0 n/a	To 95#	See Plan	Situated on adjacent land; a full detailed inspection was not possible. Species include Common Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Beech, Elder and Holly.	No works required.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW to HIGH	20+	B 2
T 27	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	1	2.5 E	62	4 8 6.5 7.5	Multi-stemmed at 2.5m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Shade deadwood and crossing and fused branches noted.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
T 28	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	13	0	2 E	61 64	12# 9 10.5 3	Twin-stemmed at 0.5m with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. The lowest limb to the north has snapped off. Deadwood noted.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	20+	B 2
W 29	Young to Mature Mixed	To 18	0	0 n/a	To 80#	See Plan	A woodland belt to the north. Species include English Oak, Common Ash, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Beech, Elder and Holly. Not fully inspected for the purposes of this report as individual trees within the group were not itemised on the topographical survey provided. However; deadwood, decay cavities, broken branches, poor unions and branch tears were amongst the occasional defects noted.	Prune back the canopy where necessary to provide 3m clearance (minimum) from the adjacent dwellings; selective tree removals may also be required to achieve the required distance/clearance. Crown lift to 5m over the garden areas. Remove deadwood from over the garden areas. Undertake root pruning under arboricultural supervision to accommodate the adjacent footpaths and dwellings. Ground protection to be laid.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW to HIGH	40+	A 2
T 30	Semi-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	8	0	1 S	44 at 1m	0 4.5 0 4 (4 SE)	Multi-stemmed at 1.5m with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A wound to the lower stem noted.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 2
T 31	Young English Oak *Quercus robur*	6	0	0 n/a	15 17	0 3 1 3.5	Twin-stemmed at 1m with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	40+	C 2

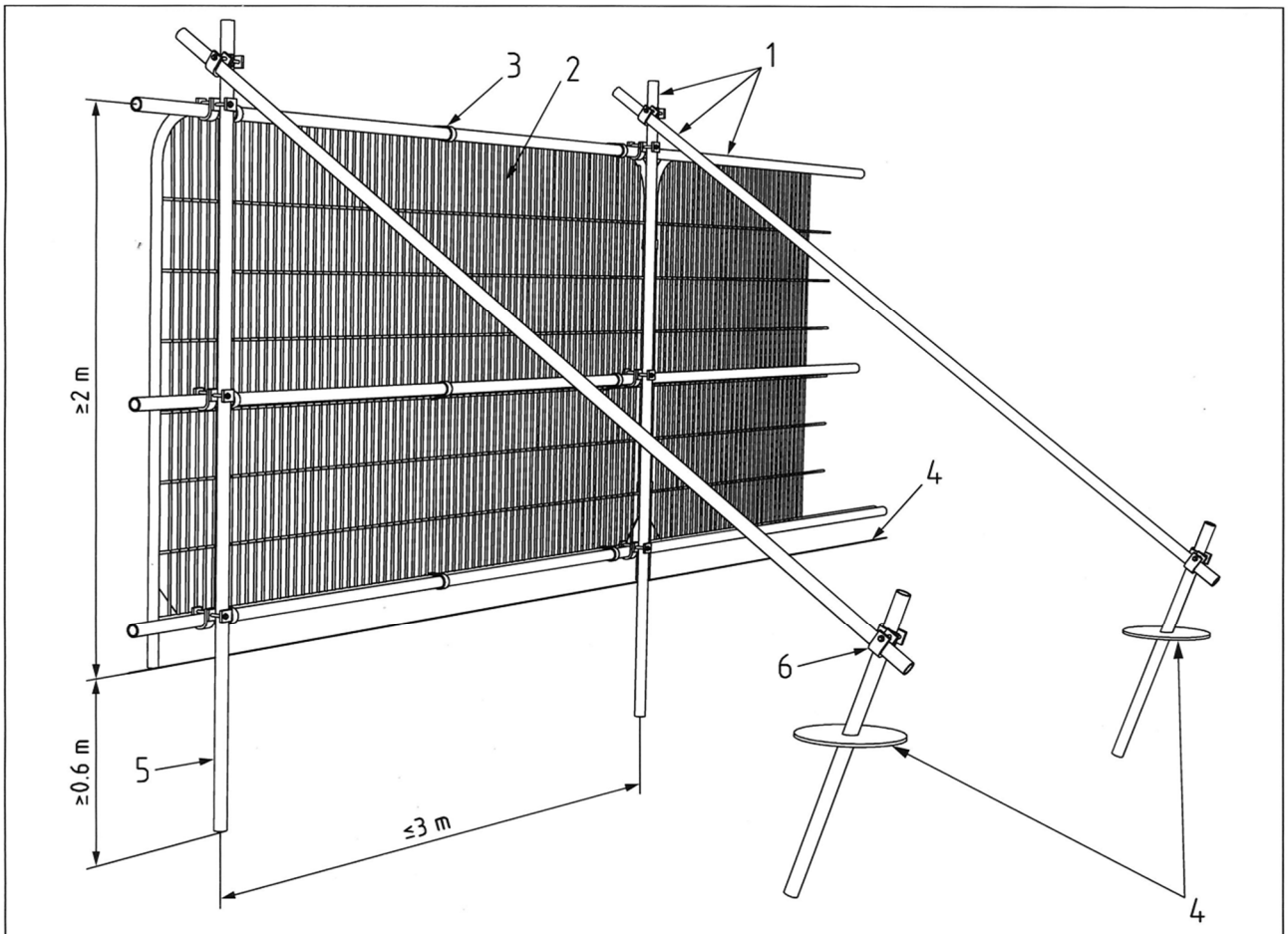
Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Works Required	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 32	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	14	4	4 S	63	4.5 7 7 8	Twin-stemmed at 3.5m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Minor deadwood noted.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 2
T 33	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	14	5	5 S	60	2 5 6 7.5	Multi-stemmed at 3m with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Poor overall form.	Remove.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	20+	C 2
T 34	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	13	4	4 W	54	4 8 7 (8 SW) 6.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Moderate deadwood and sparse foliage noted.	Remove.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	10+	C 2
T 35	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	17	2	2 S	60#	5.5 4.5 5.5# 6.5	Multi-stemmed at 2.5m with a tight union. No evidence of significant pruning. Dense Ivy. Not itemised individually on the topographical survey provided, as such, the location of the tree has been estimated on the site plans. Dense vegetation prevented access to this tree.	Ground protection to be laid. A no-dig construction method needs to be utilised when laying the new footpath within the RPA of this tree.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
H 36	Semi-Mature Leylandii *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	To 11	0	0 n/a	To 15#	See Plan	Situated on adjacent land. A garden boundary hedge.	Ground protection to be laid.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	HIGH	20+	C 2
G 37	Early-Mature Common Lime *Tilia x europaea*	To 17	2	2 n/a	To 52#	See Plan	Situated on adjacent land; not fully inspected due to restricted access. A line of trees of good upright form. Not itemised individually on the topographical survey provided, as such, the location of tree stems has been estimated on the site plans. The foliage of the two most eastern trees was a little sparse.	Monitor annually. Undertake root pruning under arboricultural supervision to accommodate the access road. Ground protection to be laid. A no-dig construction method needs to be utilised when laying the new footpath within the RPA of these trees.	FAIR	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
G 38	Early-Mature Mixed	To 17	2.5	2.5 n/a	To 60#	See Plan	Situated on adjacent land; not fully inspected due to restricted access. Sycamore (x2), Common Ash (x1) and Lombardy Poplar (x1). Not itemised individually on the topographical survey provided, as such, the location of tree stems has been estimated on the site plans. The foliage of the Sycamore trees was a little sparse.	Prune back the north-western/western aspect to provide 2m clearance (minimum) from the adjacent dwelling (Plot 01). Undertake root pruning under arboricultural supervision to accommodate the garden path of the adjacent dwelling (Plot 01). Ground protection to be laid.	FAIR	GOOD	MOD	MOD to HIGH	20+	B 2

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Works Required	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 39	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	13	3	3 n/a	44	5 4 5.5 3	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Growing very close to **T40**. Ring barked; no long term future.	Remove.	FAIR	POOR	MOD	HIGH	<10	U
T 40	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	11	0.5	0.5 n/a	79	6.5 9 8 10	Twin-stemmed at 2m with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds, bark wounds, deadwood and branch stubs noted.	Remove.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	10+	C 2
T 41	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	9	0.5	0.5 W	63	7 6.5 6 7	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Minor pruning stubs to the lower stem and deadwood noted.	Crown lift to 4m and remove the deadwood. Undertake root pruning under arboricultural supervision to accommodate the new road. Ground protection to be laid. A no-dig construction method needs to be utilised when laying the new footpath within the RPA of this tree.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 1
T 42	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	13	4	4 n/a	89	6.5 5 8 7.5	Twin-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Deadwood noted.	Remove the deadwood. Undertake root pruning under arboricultural supervision to accommodate the new retaining wall (on the north-eastern side of the tree) and to accommodate the level reductions (on the northern side of the tree).	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 2
T 43	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	13	0	3 W	67	9 8 4.5 2	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Deadwood noted.	Crown lift to 4m and remove the deadwood. Hard standing (a patio) is to be laid within the RPA using a No-Dig Method. Bandstand Steps are to be constructed in the RPA: minimal excavations and possible root pruning is required to accommodate this feature. Ground protection to be laid.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	B 2

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Works Required	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 44	Early-Mature English Oak *Quercus robur*	13	0	1 S	70	3 8 6 8	Single-stemmed and vertical with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Deadwood and a large pruning wound at the base noted.	Prune back on the western aspect to provide 2m clearance (minimum) from Plot 15. Crown lift to 4m and remove the deadwood. Undertake root pruning under arboricultural supervision to accommodate Plot 15. Hard standing (a patio) is to be laid within the RPA using a No-Dig Method. Bandstand Steps are to be constructed in the RPA: minimal excavations and possible root pruning is required to accommodate this feature. Ground protection to be laid.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	20+	B 2
T 45	Early-Mature Turkey Oak *Quercus cerris*	15	6	0 E	48 46	7# 4 6# 4#	A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access. Twin-stemmed at ground level with an unbalanced crown. Overhanging the neighbouring garden. No evidence of significant pruning.	Remove.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 46	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	2	2 n/a	70#	7# 5# 5# 5#	Dense vegetation prevented access to this tree; the previous notes were as follows *"Twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. A dead tree overhanging a private residential garden".*	Remove.	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	MOD	<10	U
T 47	Early-Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	0	0 n/a	65#	5 8 5# 4#	Twin-stemmed at 5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to dense Ivy and understorey vegetation.	Remove the Ivy and re-inspect. Crown reduce/prune back the western aspect to rebalance the canopy. Crown lift to 4m.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
T 48	Early-Mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	13	1	1 S	55#	2# 3# 3# 4#	Dense vegetation prevented access to this tree; the previous notes were as follows; *"Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Topped at 5m with decay noted at the former topping points".*	Monitor annually.	FAIR	POOR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 2

Appendix 2: Protective Barrier

A2.1 The protective barrier will be installed in accordance with BS5837: 2012. The default specification of BS 5837: 2012 (pictured below for reference) recommends a vertical and horizontal, scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes at no more than 3m intervals. These should be driven into the ground. Weld mesh panels should be affixed to this framework with scaffold clamps - See Figure 1.



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: 'Protective Barrier to BS 5837: 2012'. To be used where situated in open ground.

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TREE PROTECTION ZONE

KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY STRICT PLANNING CONDITIONS

ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO THESE TREES MAY
RESULT IN **CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

RESTRICTED AREA:

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCE MUST NOT BE MOVED OR BREACHED
- NO PERSON, MACHINERY, VEHICLE OR PLANT IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO EXCAVATIONS ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO SPOIL IS TO BE DEPOSITED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO FIRES ARE TO BE LIT WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE

REPORT TREE DAMAGE TO JCA LIMITED ON
01422 376 335

Appendix 3: Utilities and Drainage

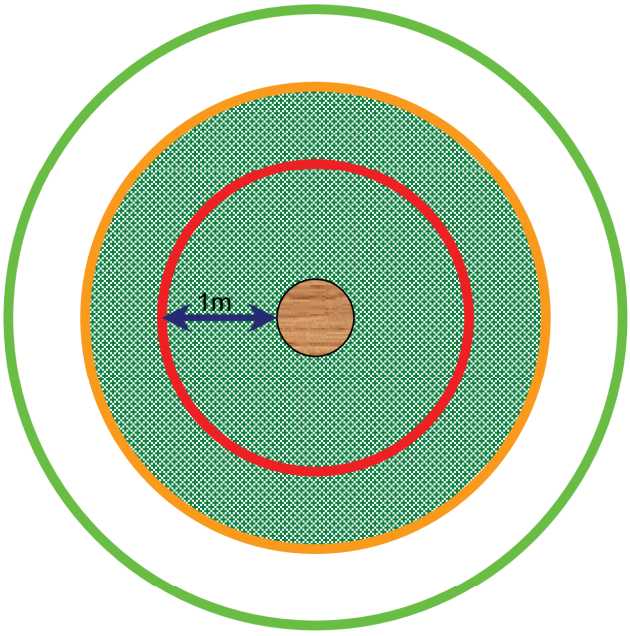
A3.1 Over-ground services should be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the crowns of trees. Similarly any landscaping should take account of over-ground services and mature tree size.

A3.2 Underground services must be routed outside the RPA of retained trees, unless otherwise specified within this report. NJUG Volume 4 Issue 2 (on the next page) is a set of accepted guidelines for installing services in the proximity of trees. Please note that this is not a substitute for site-specific advice by an arboriculturalist and consultation should be made wherever incursions of RPAs are envisaged. The contents of this report, specifically **Section 4.5**, supersede the set of guidelines on the next page, which are only included for reference.

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The National Joint Utilities Group

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Issue 2



TREE PROTECTION ZONE

Key to Diagram

Trunk of Tree

Spread of canopy or branches

PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk. Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with Local Authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and spoil must not be stored within this zone.

PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference. Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with Local Authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.

PERMITTED ZONE – outside of precautionary zone. Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

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Appendix 4: Permanent Hard Surfaces

A4.1 This Appendix outlines the options available for constructing No-Dig hard surfaces within the RPA of a tree. The design of such a construction needs to be sensitive to the requirements of tree roots, substantial enough to withstand the expected levels of traffic and practicable in terms of ease of fabrication (See **Section 4.3** for details)

A4.2 We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity and any proposed construction should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation. However, with regards to trees, we make the following comments:

- Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided. However, if it is necessary to sever roots or if they are severed accidentally we must be informed so that we are able to assess and recommend accordingly.

- Air and water must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided, as should substances which affect the pH value of the soil, for example limestone.

A4.3 **The No-Dig Method:** This involves construction of a surface with no excavation, soil stripping or site grading (see Figure 2). All construction takes place above ground level. Preparation is as follows:

A4.4 Ground vegetation is killed using a suitable herbicide. Care must be taken to select a herbicide which does not damage the tree roots within the treated area. Once the vegetation has died, the dead organic matter should be removed. This helps prevent the future build up of anaerobic conditions or settlement due to decomposition.

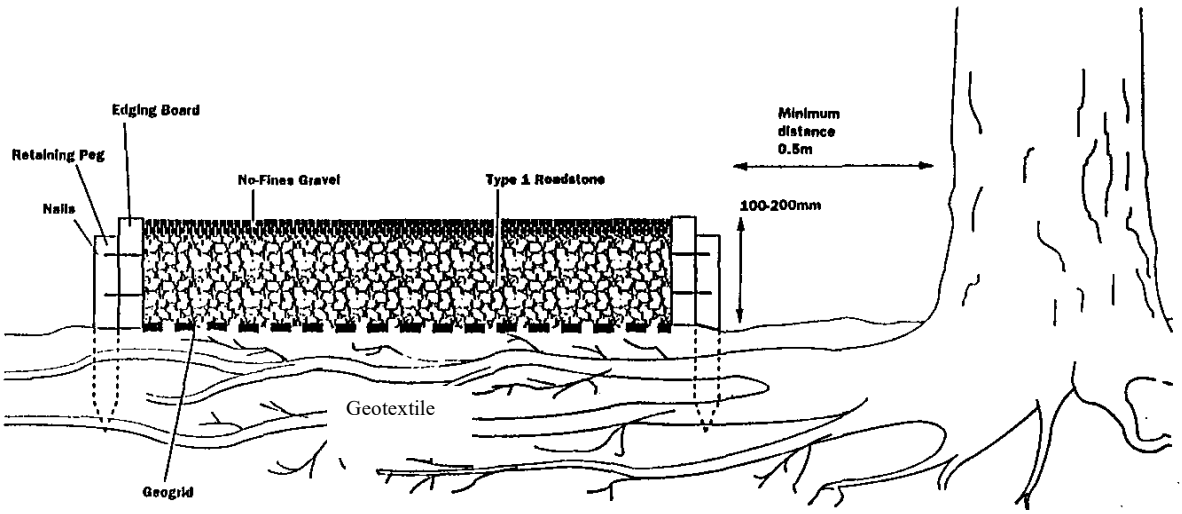


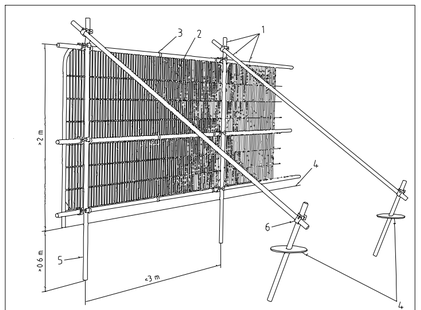
Figure 2. A light duty surface constructed using the ***No Dig Method.***

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Default specification for a protective barrier



Key

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m 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 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 22232a/TT)

KEY STAGES

STAGE 1: UNDERTAKE THE TREE REMOVAL AND PRUNING WORKS.

STAGE 2: INSTALL THE PROTECTIVE FENCING (PHASE 1):

DUE TO THE TWO LARGE SPOIL PILES ON SITE, IT WILL NOT BE POSSIBLE TO FULLY ENCLOSE THE RPA's/CANOPIES OF T35, H36 AND TREES WITHIN W29 AT THIS TIME.

STAGE 3: REMOVE THE SPOIL PILES:

THIS IS TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN A CAREFUL MANNER UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION. THE ORIGINAL GROUND LEVEL MUST NOT BE DISTURBED DURING THIS OPERATION.

Appendix 5A: Tree Protection Plan PHASE ONE

ADDRESS: Clayton Fields, Huddersfield, HD2 2AF.
JCA REF: 22232a/TT

SCALE: 1:1000	PAPER SIZE : A2

	CANOPY OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	CANOPY OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
	LOCATION OF SPOIL PILE: TO BE REMOVED UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ) PHASE 1 (PART A)

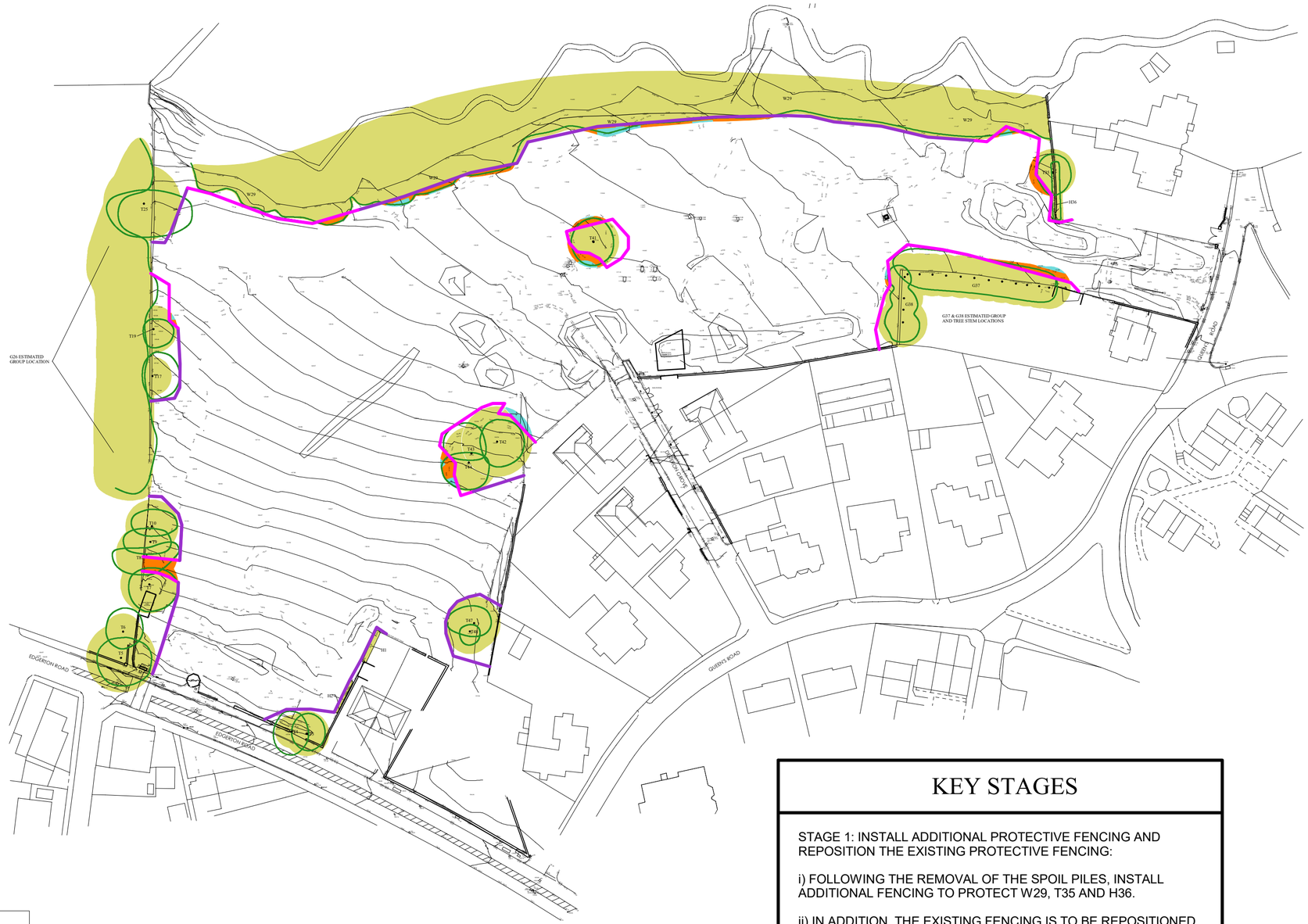
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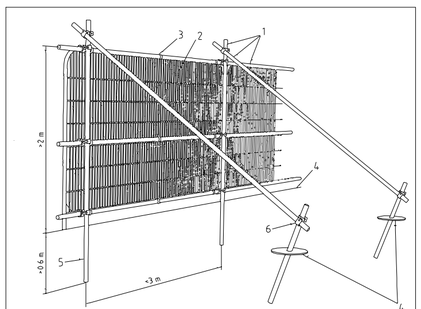
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Default specification for a protective barrier



Key

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m 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 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 22232a/TT)

KEY STAGES

STAGE 1: INSTALL ADDITIONAL PROTECTIVE FENCING AND REPOSITION THE EXISTING PROTECTIVE FENCING:

i) FOLLOWING THE REMOVAL OF THE SPOIL PILES, INSTALL ADDITIONAL FENCING TO PROTECT W29, T35 AND H36.

ii) IN ADDITION, THE EXISTING FENCING IS TO BE REPOSITIONED AROUND T8, T9, T19, G37, G38, T41 AND T44, TO FACILITATE THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE.

(AS SHOWN IN MAGENTA ON THIS PLAN).

STAGE 2: UNDERTAKE ROOT PRUNING UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION: T19, W29, G37, G38, T41 AND T44.

(IN THE AREAS SHOWN IN LIGHT BLUE ON THIS PLAN).

IT IS ADVISED THAT THE RELEVANT PROPOSED SITE FEATURES (E.G. ADJACENT BUILDINGS AND ROADS) ARE MARKED OUT ON SITE PRIOR TO THIS OPERATION.

STAGE 3: LAY GROUND PROTECTION:

GROUND PROTECTION IS TO BE INSTALLED WHERE THE RPA OF T7, T8, T9, T19, W29, T35, H36, G37, G38, T41 AND T44 ARE NOT FULLY ENCLOSED BY THE PROTECT FENCING.

(AS SHOWN IN ORANGE ON THIS PLAN).

Appendix 5B: Tree Protection Plan PHASE TWO

ADDRESS: Clayton Fields, Huddersfield, HD2 2AF.
JCA REF: 22232a/TT

SCALE: 1:1000	PAPER SIZE : A2

	CANOPY OF RETAINED VEGETATION
	STEM OF RETAINED TREE
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
	ROOT PRUNING TO BE UNDERTAKEN
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ) PHASE 1 (PART A): ALREADY IN PLACE
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ) PHASE 1 (PART B): TO BE INSTALLED/RE-POSITIONED FOLLOWING THE REMOVAL OF THE SPOIL PILES
	RPA NOT FULLY ENCLOSED BY THE TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING; GROUND PROTECTION REQUIRED

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Appendix 5C: Tree Protection Plan PHASE THREE

ADDRESS: Clayton Fields, Huddersfield, HD2 2AF.
JCA REF: 22232a/TT

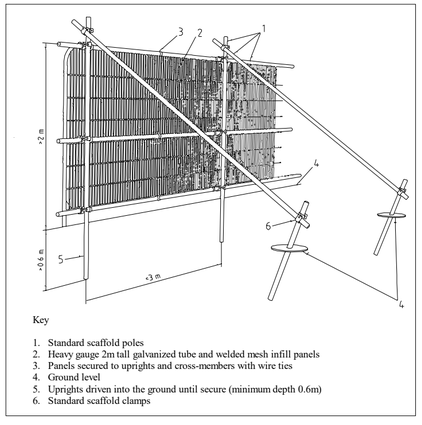
SCALE: 1:1000	PAPER SIZE : A2

	CANOPY OF RETAINED VEGETATION
	STEM OF RETAINED TREE
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ)
	AREA OF RPA NOT ENCLOSED BY THE TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE FENCING; GROUND PROTECTION REQUIRED
	AREA OF RPA ENCROACHED BY THE DEVELOPMENT; NO-DIG CONSTRUCTION METHODS TO BE USED TO MINIMISE ROOT DISTURBANCE. GROUND PROTECTION REQUIRED IN THESE AREAS PRIOR TO THE NO-DIG SURFACES BEING LAID.
	T43 AND T44: RPA ENCROACHED BY THE BANDSTAND STEPS; MINIMUM EXCAVATIONS REQUIRED TO BE UNDERTAKEN UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION. GROUND PROTECTION REQUIRED IN THIS AREA PRIOR TO THE BANDSTAND STEPS BEING CONSTRUCTED.

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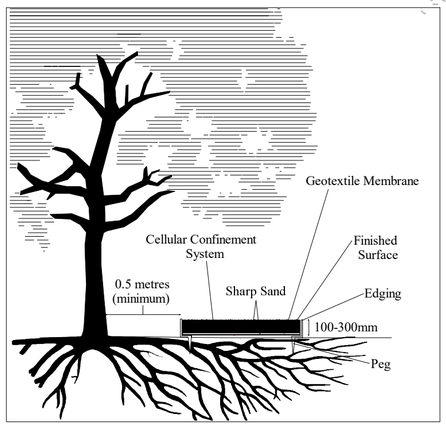
Default specification for a protective barrier



Key

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m 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 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

An Example of a No-Dig Construction



THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 22232a/TT)

KEY STAGES

STAGE 1: NEW HARD SURFACES:

i) LAY THE NEW HARD SURFACES WITHIN THE RPA OF T7, T8, T9, T35, G37 AND T41.

ii). THE TEMPORARILY REMOVAL OF THE GROUND PROTECTION WILL BE REQUIRED TO ALLOW THE NO-DIG HARD SURFACES TO BE LAID.

(AS SHOWN IN BLUE ON THIS PLAN).

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed

T. Thwaites

.....

Toby Thwaites *BSc. (Hons), H.N.D. Arboriculture, MArborA.*

5th November 2024

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

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- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

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- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

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- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

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- Protected Species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)



HEAD QUARTERS:

Unit 80 Bowers Mill,
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