



1162 – 16 Towngate
Upperthong

**BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural
Report, Impact Assessment
and Method Statement**

Cameron Sanderson

February 2025



Treefellas Arboriculture

Site: 16 Town Gate, Upperthong, HD9 3UX
 Report: BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Report, Impact Assessment and Method Statement
 Reference: 1162
 Client: Cameron Sanderson
 Issue Date: 28/02/2025
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The Site survey and report have been carried out by Treefellas Arboriculture on behalf of the Client in accordance with the agreed terms.
 This report is based on the information provided by the Client and on the observations made during any Site visits. Observations were limited based on the specific Site conditions, the weather and the time of year when any visits were made.
 Treefellas Arboriculture makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or the legal matters referred to within this report.
 Treefellas Arboriculture does not authorise, consent to or condone any party other than the Client relying upon the information provided. Any reliance by any party other than the client is made wholly at that party's own and sole risk and Treefellas Arboriculture disclaims any liability to such parties.
 Treefellas Arboriculture accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any third party data used within this report.

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 On behalf of Cameron Sanderson (the Client), Treefellas Arboriculture Ltd has carried out a tree survey in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* at 16 Town Gate, Upperthong, HD9 3UX (the Site). The Site location is shown in Figure 1.

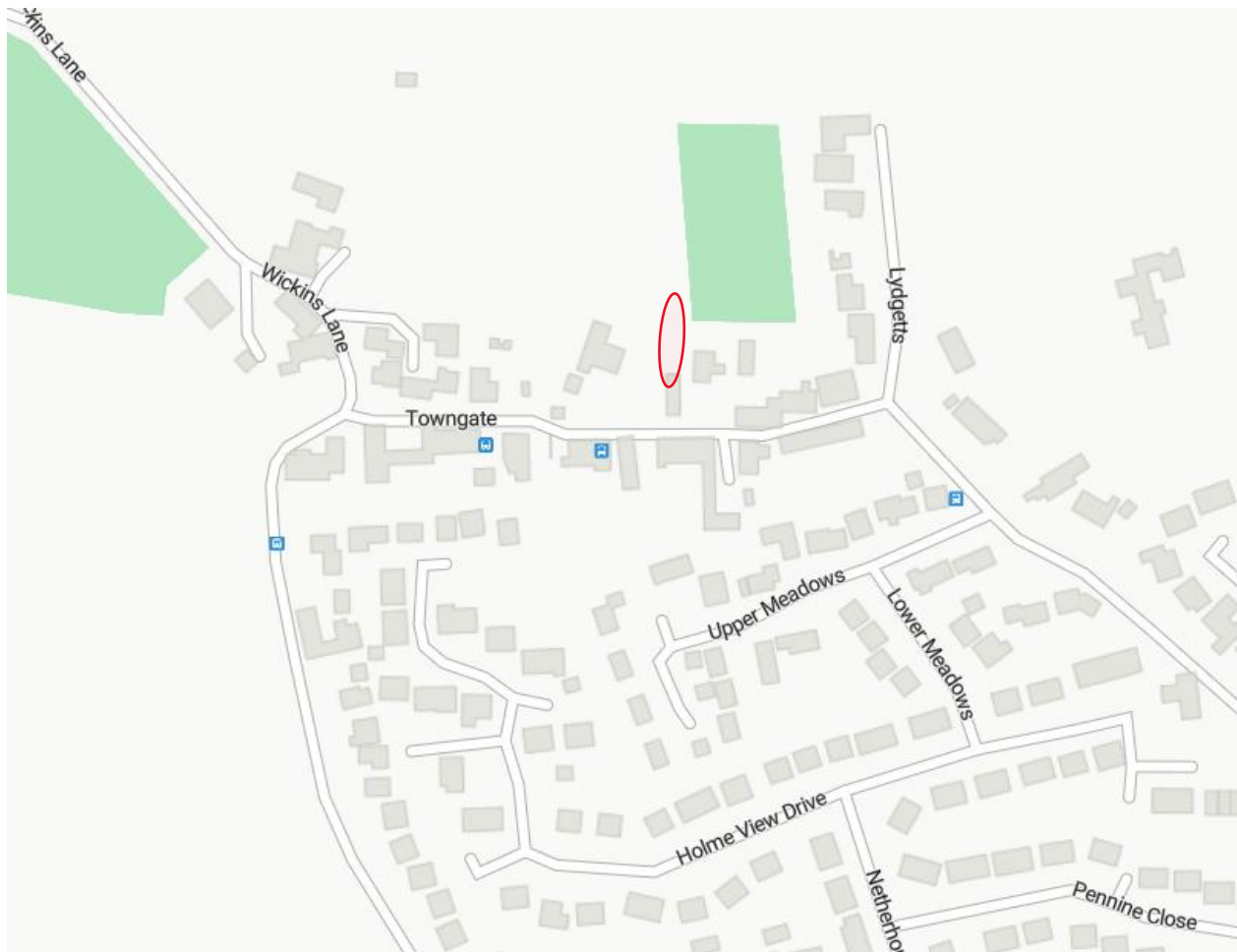


Figure 1: Location Plan

- 1.2 The survey was a ground based visual inspection carried out by Matt Pearson DipArb L4 TechArborA, Arboricultural Consultant at Treefellas Arboriculture on the 9th of October 2024.
- 1.3 During the survey the weather was clear and bright, which allowed for a thorough inspection of all trees and hedgerows. The deciduous trees at the Site were generally in full leaf.
- 1.4 The survey recorded all significant trees and hedgerows within the Site, and any beyond the Site boundary which may be affected by development proposed within it, recording a number of parameters including species, crown spread and Root Protection Area (RPA).
- 1.5 The information available on the Kirklees Council website (www.kirklees.gov.uk) indicates that the Site is located within the Upperthong Conservation Area, however no trees included in the survey are further protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

- 1.6 Reference to the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website indicates that no ancient woodland is present at the Site or within 15.0m of its boundaries.
- 1.7 The Client proposes the conversion of an existing outbuilding.
- 1.8 This will not require the removal of any trees or hedgerows but will potentially have an impact on the roots, stems and canopies of retained trees unless suitable protection measures are put in place.
- 1.9 This report aims to provide detailed and independent arboricultural advice in the context of future Site development. The report discusses the potential arboricultural impacts that the proposed development may have on the surveyed trees and hedgerows and offers a range of protection measures and construction methodologies which should be adopted. These measures aim to prevent accidental damage and other adverse effects on the health of retained trees and hedgerows during the construction process.

2. Tree Survey Methodology

- 2.1 The survey recorded all individual trees or tree groups with one or more stem diameters of 75mm or more at a height of 1.5m above ground level, and any significant hedgerows, within the Site boundary. Any significant trees outside the boundary which could be significantly affected by the future development of the Site were also recorded.
- 2.2 For the purposes of this report a hedgerow is described as a line of trees or shrubs with canopies less than 5m wide which has been regularly managed through pruning. Where trees are present within a hedgerow that are significantly different in character from the remainder, these have been identified and recorded separately.
- 2.3 The following characteristics were recorded:
- Reference number
 - Species
 - Height
 - Crown spreads in four cardinal directions (north, east, south and west)
 - Minimum crown clearance
 - Number of stems
 - Stem diameter, generally measured at 1.5m above ground level or in accordance with BS 5827:2012
 - Estimate of the number of years that the tree is likely to remain suitable for retention
 - Age class
 - Overall condition
 - Categorisation in accordance with BS 5837:2012:
 - Category U: Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
 - Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
 - Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
 - 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 150 mm
 - Sub-categorisation where appropriate in accordance with BS 5837:2012:
 - 1: Mainly arboricultural qualities
 - 2: Mainly landscape qualities
 - 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation
 - General notes about physiological and structural condition and any management recommendations
- 2.4 All tree survey data has been based on a topographical survey, provided by the client. Where the location of trees and hedgerows have not been identified, locations have been estimated using GPS technology and aerial imagery. Due to the inaccuracies this can cause, further confirmation of these estimated locations through a further topographical survey may be required to ensure future design accuracy.

- 2.5 Where measurements have been estimated for trees with limited accessibility, this is highlighted with a hash (#) symbol on tree plans and in the Tree Survey Schedule.
- 2.6 Trees are living organisms that change over time. A re-inspection of all trees and hedgerows should be carried out if there have been any significant storm events, if significant Site works have taken place or if more than 12 months have passed since the survey was carried out.
- 2.7 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is calculated according to the formulae set out in BS 5837:2012. This is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority.
- 2.8 Due to the specific topography of the Site and the presence of surrounding structures the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the actual morphology and disposition of roots. Any deviation in the shape of the RPA from the calculated circular shape will largely be based on conjecture and so should generally be avoided. However, where significant Site features are present that could clearly influence the disposition of tree root growth (e.g. water courses, building foundations and retaining walls), the RPA may be amended to take these features into account.

3. Protected Species

Bats

- 3.1 Mature trees can often contain cavities or hollows which provide potential roosting locations for bats. Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) are protected under *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (Habitats Regulations 2017). They also receive legal protection under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981*. Consequently, causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence.
- 3.2 Generally, should the presence of a bat roost be suspected whilst completing works on any trees on Site then an appropriately licensed bat worker should be consulted for advice.

Birds

- 3.3 Trees and hedgerows can provide habitat for nesting birds which are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981*. Some species are further protected by special penalties. This legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy an active bird nest or part thereof.
- 3.4 As the vegetation at the Site provides potential habitat for nesting birds all tree work should ideally be completed outside the peak nesting bird season (generally March to August inclusive).
- 3.5 If this is not possible then the vegetation should be subject to a nesting bird inspection by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to commencement of works. If active nests are identified then the vegetation, and a defined buffer zone, will need to remain in place until the young have fully fledged.

4. Tree Survey Results

- 4.1 The Site was a residential property located in the village of Upperthong, approximately 9.0km to the south west of Huddersfield and 2.0km to the west of Holmfirth.
- 4.2 There was a dwelling located at the south east of the Site with gardens to the north and west. Access was via a gravelled driveway from Upperthong Town Gate, which entered at the south west of the Site and continued north into the garden area.
- 4.3 The Tree Survey Schedule at Appendix 1 details the results of the tree survey and includes any management recommendations. The Schedule should be read in conjunction with the tree plans at Appendix 3 which show the location of each tree and hedgerow surveyed and the extent of their canopies and RPA.
- 4.4 The survey recorded four individual trees and one hedgerow.
- 4.5 The most significant trees included in the survey were the sycamores (T002, T003 and T004) growing in the rear gardens of 16 and 18 Town Gate. These trees provided a moderate level of individual amenity value to the Site and surrounding areas.
- 4.6 The Trees T002 and T003 were both growing within small planting areas, in close proximity to recent landscaping works including the driveway and lawn areas.
- 4.7 The previous landscaping works in these areas may have caused some root damage in the past, and the extent of subsequent root growth may have been restricted by newly installed retaining features and the compaction of the underlying soil beneath the gravelled driveway. As such the calculated RPA of T002 and T003 is likely to be an exaggerated representation of their actual rooting area.
- 4.8 The individual hedgerow H005 was of limited arboricultural significance, however it provided some screening between the Site and the neighbouring property to the east.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012, to evaluate the potential impacts the design proposals could have on the trees and hedgerows included in the survey. Where significant impacts have been identified, mitigation measures have been recommended.

5.2 BS 5837:2012 paragraph 5.4.2 states:

“The assessment should take account of the effects of any tree loss required to implement the design, and any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees. Such activities might include the removal of existing structures and hard surfacing, the installation of new hard surfacing, the installation of services, and the location and dimensions of all proposed excavations or changes in ground level, including any that might arise from the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures. In addition to the impact of the permanent works, account should be taken of the buildability of the scheme in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil.”

5.3 The Client proposes the conversion of an existing outbuilding. This AIA is based on the latest design proposals provided by the client.

Tree Retention and Removal

5.4 The design proposals indicate that no trees or hedgerows will need to be removed to facilitate the development. All trees and hedgerows are suitable for retention and protection throughout the proposed development as they are unlikely to significantly impede Site operations or the storage of plant, machinery and materials.

Potential Impacts from Construction Operations

5.5 Where proposed operations encroach beneath the canopy or into the RPA of retained trees there is the potential for damage to occur if measures are not implemented to provide adequate protection.

5.6 The proposed works and the access for machinery and materials fall within the RPA of the retained tree T003, as shown on the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 3. As there is existing hard surfacing throughout this area there are unlikely to be any significant impacts to any tree roots which may be present here.

5.7 If works are required to the southern wall of the existing outbuilding care will be required, as this forms part of the retaining wall supporting the raised bed in which T003 is growing. The advice of a structural engineer may be required to ensure that the structural integrity of this retaining structure is not compromised.

5.8 As works will be required in such close proximity to the stem of T003, some form of protection will be needed, such as a stem protection box, to avoid the potential for accidental damage occurring.

- 5.9 Any works that are proposed beneath the canopy or within the RPA of retained trees and hedgerows must be carried out as specified in the AMS. These works may need to be supervised by the Project Arboriculturist so that any tree related issues that may occur can be suitably dealt with.

6. References

- BS 3998:2010 *Tree work – Recommendations*. ISBN 978 0 580 53777 6
- BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. ISBN 978 0 580 69917 7
- BS 8545:2014 *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*. ISBN 978 0 580 713170
- Littlefair P. (2011). *Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: a guide to good practice (BR 209)*. ISBN 978 1 84806 178 1.
- Volume 4 National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees*. Issue 2: 2007. www.njug.org.uk.

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Table 1: Tree Survey Schedule

| Key: | Symbols Used | Age Class | SLE | Comments | Management | Category |
|------|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| | < = less than ~ = approximately > = greater than # = estimated | Young, Semi mature, Early mature, Mature, Veteran or Ancient | Estimate of Safe Life Expectancy (<10 Years, 10+ Years, 20+ Years or 40+ Years) | AGL - Above Ground Level MS - Multi-Stemmed TD - Trunk Division (height in m) DED - Dutch Elm Disease ADB - Ash Die Back AHC (1, 2, 3 or 4) - Ash Health Class | <i>Tree works that are recommended regardless of future development are in Italics</i> Tree works that are required to facilitate the proposed development are in Bold | BS 5837:2012 Retention Categories: U - Unsuitable for retention A - High B - Moderate C - Low Sub-categories: 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities 2 - Mainly landscape qualities 3 - mainly cultural values |

| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | No. of Stems | Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm) | Crown Spreads (m) | | | | Height of Crown Clearance (m) | Age Class | SLE | Overall Condition | Comments | Management | Category | RPA Radius (m) | RPA Area (m ²) |
|----------|--|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|---|------------|----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | | |
| T001 | Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) | 12.0 | 2 | 140, 270 # | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | Semi Mature | 40+ Years | Fair | Located in neighboring garden. Growing in ground approx 50cm higher than in the site. Limited visibility due to boundary fence. Epicormic growth at base. Many old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood throughout. | | B1 | 3.6 | 41 |
| T002 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 12.0 | 1 | 540 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Early Mature | 20+ Years | Fair | Growing in slightly raised 1.2m wide square planted bed. Old pruning wounds on main stem. Epicormic growth at 2m to 3m. | | B1 | 6.5 | 133 |
| T003 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 14.0 | 1 | 680 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | Mature | 20+ Years | Fair | Growing in small raised bed. Multi-stemmed at 1.8m. Pruning wounds on all stems. Epicormic growth on all stems. Minor deadwood throughout. | | B1 | 8.2 | 211 |

| Tree No. | Species | Height (m) | No. of Stems | Stem Dia. @ 1.5m (mm) | Crown Spreads (m) | | | | Height of Crown Clearance (m) | Age Class | SLE | Overall Condition | Comments | Management | Category | RPA Radius (m) | RPA Area (m ²) |
|----------|---|------------|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|--|------------|----------|----------------|----------------------------|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | | | |
| T004 | Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) | 14.0 | 2 | 380, 430 # | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 3.0 | Early Mature | 40+ Years | Fair | Located in neighbouring garden. Growing in ground approx 1m lower than in site. Lifting flag stones at base. Twin stemmed at 1.5m with included bark union. Several old pruning wounds on stems. | | B1 | 6.9 | 150 |
| H005 | Laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) | 2.0 | >10 | 60 avg | See Plan | | | | 0.0 | Semi Mature | 40+ Years | Good | Well maintained holly hedge. Under planted with laurel. | | C2 | - | - |

Appendix 2: Site Photographs



Photo 1: T002 and T003 from the South



Photo 4: T003 stem from the east



Photo 2: T001 from the south east



Photo 5: T002 from the north

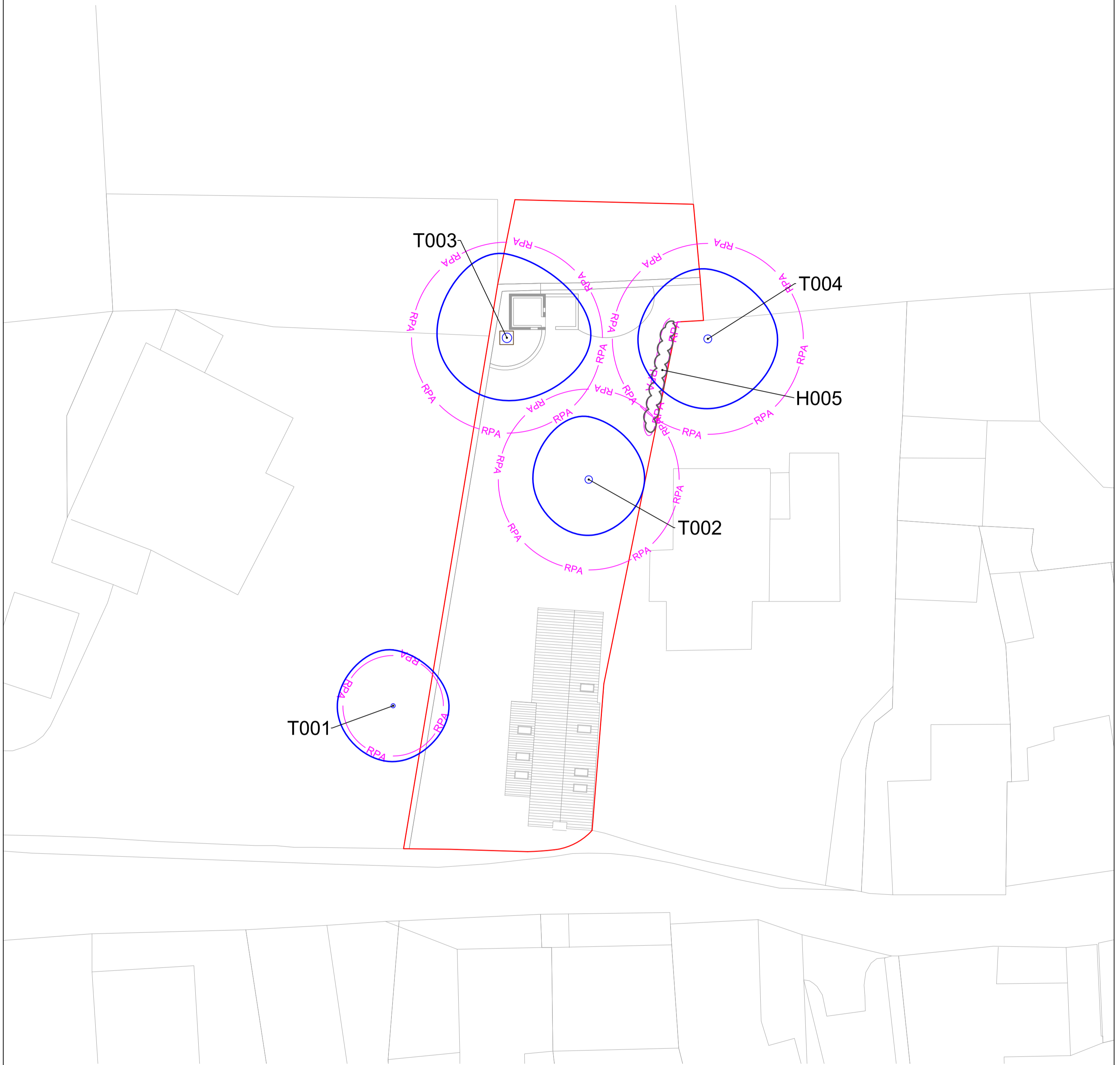


Photo 3: T002 stem from the north east

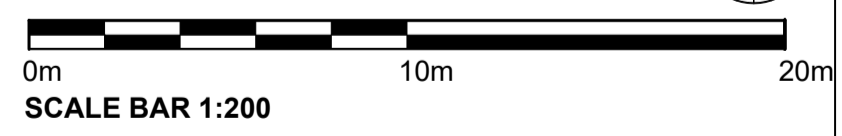
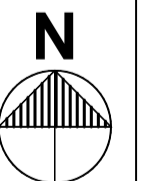


Photo 6: T004 and H005 from the west

Appendix 3: Tree Plans









The original version of the drawing was produced in colour. Monochrome copies should not be relied upon.




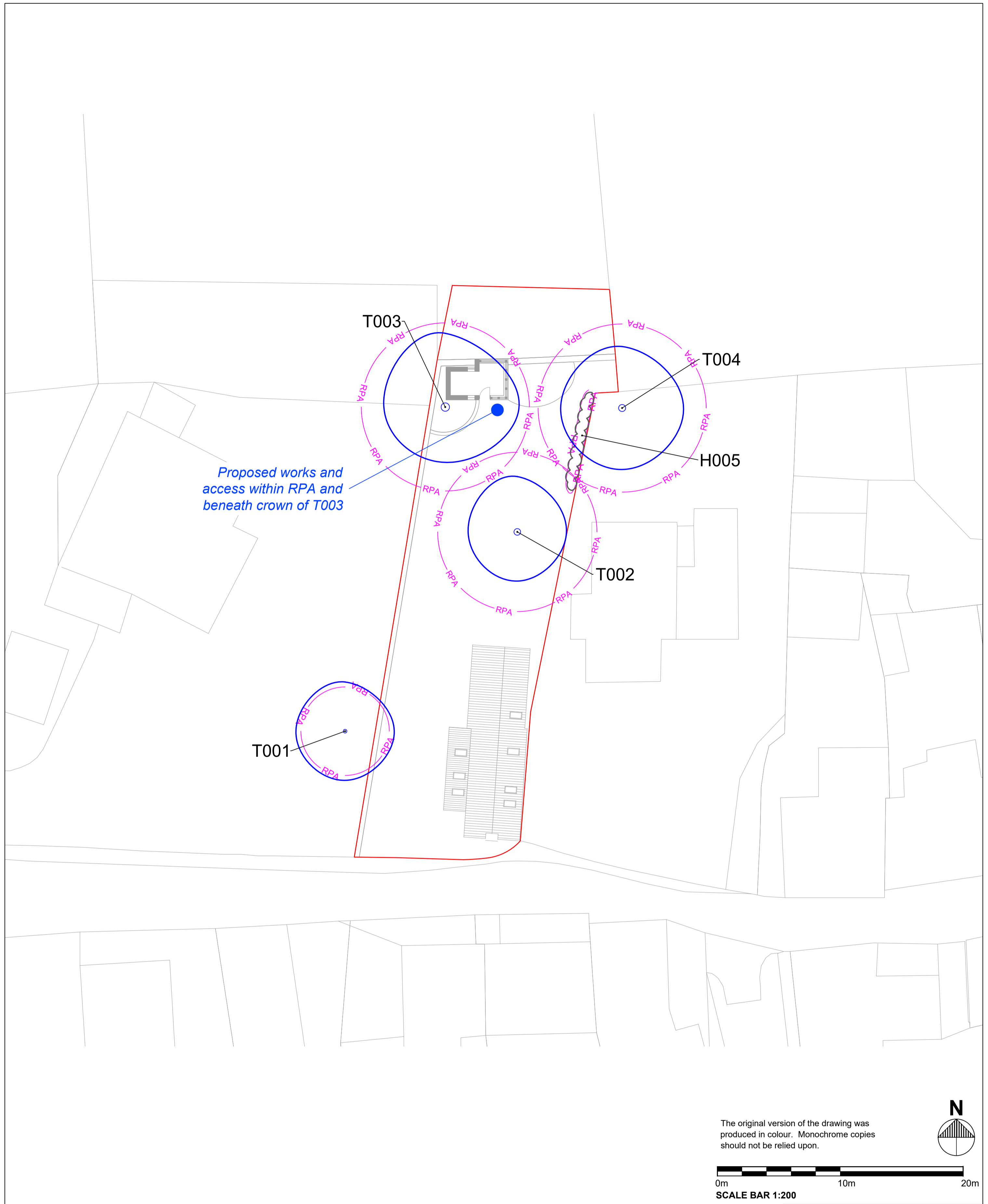
GENERAL NOTES

- Refer to associated arboricultural report produced by Treefellas Arboriculture.
- Based on topographic survey provided by the client.
- Do not scale from this drawing, check all dimensions on site.
- Please report any discrepancies or omissions to Treefellas Arboriculture.
- Where information has been provided by a third party, Treefellas Arboriculture cannot accept any liability for its content or accuracy.
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KEY

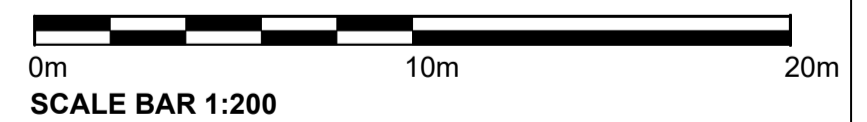
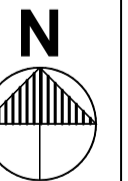
 Stem Location
 Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)
 Category A Trees
 Category B Trees
 Category C Trees
 Category U Trees
 Root Protection Area (RPA)

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------------|
|  | | Outlane Farm Hathersage S32 1BQ tel: 0114 2815150 www.treefellas.co.uk | |
| Project Details 1162 - 16 Towngate Upperthong | | | |
| Drawing Title Figure 2 - Tree Constraints Plan | | Drawing Number 1162-TAL-01 | |
| Drawn By D Farmer | Date 28/02/25 | Scale 1:200 at A2 | Revision - |



Proposed works and access within RPA and beneath crown of T003

The original version of the drawing was produced in colour. Monochrome copies should not be relied upon.



GENERAL NOTES

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- Based on topographic survey and development proposals provided by the client.
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KEY

Stem Location

Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)

| | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | | |
| Category A Trees | Category B Trees | Category C Trees | Category U Trees |

Root Protection Area (RPA)

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|----------|
| <p>Outlane Farm Hathersage S32 1BQ tel: 0114 2815150 www.treefellas.co.uk</p> | | | |
| Project Details | | | |
| 1162 - 16 Towngate Upperthong | | | |
| Drawing Title | | Drawing Number | |
| Figure 3 - Tree Impacts Plan | | 1162-TAL-02 | |
| Drawn By | Date | Scale | Revision |
| D Farmer | 28/02/25 | 1:200 at A2 | - |

Introduction

An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared in accordance with BS 5837:2012, to ensure that a precautionary approach is adopted towards tree protection throughout the proposed Site development.

The AMS should be read in conjunction with the associated arboricultural report produced by Treefellas Arboriculture. It aims to demonstrate that all Site operations can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact to retained trees, by providing details of specific measures and methodologies to be adopted in relation to tree protection at the Site.

No equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site in connection with the development until this AMS has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Schedule of Specific Site Events

Operations on site that have the potential to impact the retained trees and hedgerows should be completed in the following sequence:

- Installation of tree protection fencing and stem protection box
- Construction operations
- Removal of tree protection measures

Tree Protection Fencing

Before the commencement of any development operations or the storage of plant, machinery and materials on Site, the tree protective fencing must be installed as shown. Where possible this fencing should exclude all site activities from the open ground within the RPA of retained trees, creating a sacrosanct Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

It should be confirmed by the Project Arboriculturist that the fencing has been correctly set out on Site prior to the commencement of any other operations.

The relatively minor works which are proposed, and the limited associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA of retained trees, do not necessitate the default specification of tree protection fencing here. A suitable alternative, which will avoid site workers from straying on to the lawned area of the garden without being unnecessarily onerous, can be provided through the use of high visibility netting supported by metal stakes, as shown below.



An all-weather notice should be attached to the fencing to indicate that operations are not permitted within the CEZ, with words such as "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - NO ACCESS".

Once the tree protection fencing has been installed it must not be altered or removed without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist. If the tree protection fencing needs to be re-positioned to allow for development operations to continue, this must be carried out under the supervision of the project arboriculturist and with prior consent from the LPA.

The tree protective fencing must remain in place until all construction operations on site have been completed and all plant and machinery has been removed.

Stem Protection Box

The existing outbuilding is located in very close proximity to the otherwise unprotected stem of the retained tree T003. A stem protection box will be required here to avoid the potential for accidental damage to the bark layer of the tree.

The stem protection box must be installed prior to the commencement of any development operations or the storage of plant, machinery and materials on site.

It must be a robust, free-standing structure, a minimum of 2.0m high and internally braced to resist deformation from impacts. It must not be in any way attached to the tree stem and be of a sufficient size to allow a clear gap between the stem protection box and any part of the tree.

The stem protection box must remain in place until all construction operations on site have been completed and all plant and machinery has been removed.

Management of Any Exposed / Damaged Roots

If works in close proximity to retained trees are carried out in line with the specifications detailed in this report, the potential for damage to significant roots is low. However, on occasion, approved works that are close to or within the RPA of retained trees can result in roots becoming exposed or accidental root damage occurring.

If any roots become exposed which are smaller than 25mm diameter they can be pruned back if required, using a suitable sharp tool such as secateurs or a handsaw. However, roots occurring in clumps or of 25mm diameter and over should be retained where possible and worked around.

Where the severance of larger roots is unavoidable, this must only be carried out following consultation with the Project Arboriculturist, as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability.

Roots that are heavily damaged or severed during approved works may need to be pruned back using a suitable sharp tool. The cut must be made cleanly, leaving the smallest surface area possible, and beyond any obvious damage, towards the tree that the root is likely to have come from. If it is unclear which direction the root has grown from, the root should be pruned back to both sides of the damage/severance.

A health and safety assessment should be carried out or a regular monitoring regime put in place for trees that have incurred damage to roots in close proximity to their stems or where the damaged roots are 100mm diameter or greater. Such damage could lead to instability or a decline in health and condition.

Exposed roots or roots that have been pruned should be immediately recovered with earth to prevent desiccation. If this is not possible, they should be wrapped in hessian sheets which are dry in winter, wet in summer. These should be removed prior to backfilling.

Installation of Utilities and Services

Where possible all above and below ground utilities and services should be directed away from the retained trees and hedgerows. Above ground services should be routed away from tree canopies, allowing sufficient space to allow for likely future canopy growth. Below ground services should be grouped together and routed beyond the RPA of retained trees and hedgerows.

Where the below ground routing of utilities or services through the RPA is unavoidable, this must be installed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 clause 7.7.2 and NJUG 10: *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees* (Issue 2).

Trenchless insertion methods such as microtunnelling, directional drilling or pipe ramming may be required, with entry and retrieval pits located outside of the RPA, to avoid causing damage to significant roots.

Additional Precautions

Consideration should be given to site operations outside of the CEZ that could indirectly impact the retained trees.

Site operations should take sufficient account of wide or tall loads in order that they can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Even very minor damage to branches can lead to significant tree dysfunction.

Operations in close proximity to tree canopies should be carried out utilising the smallest machinery appropriate for the task, and additional banksmen should be present to ensure adequate clearance is maintained at all times.

Fires on sites should generally be avoided. Where fires are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect the foliage or branches of retained trees. The potential size of the fire and the wind direction should be taken into account when determining its location, and it should be attended at all times.

Any materials that could contaminate the ground around tree roots, such as fuels, oils or cement, should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of the RPA.

Landscaping Works

Where soft landscaping is proposed within the RPA of retained trees, excavations should be kept to the minimum required to provide adequate conditions for the establishment of new shrubs and trees. Excavations should be carried out carefully using hand tools only, avoiding the severance of any roots larger than 25mm diameter.

Ground levels within the RPA should generally not be altered to avoid the potential for damage to tree roots. Roots are considered to be primarily within the top 600mm of the soil. Any excavations have the potential to damage or remove part of the root system and could affect the vigour or stability of the tree. Conversely, increasing the ground level can compact the soil, potentially suffocating the roots and causing them to die off. If minor level changes are unavoidable as part of an approved landscaping scheme, the advice of the Project Arboriculturist must be sought.

Any landscaping works that are within the RPA of retained trees or will require the tree protection fencing to be temporarily breached must be carried out in consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.

Arboricultural Site Monitoring

Site monitoring by the Project Arboriculturist may be required on a regular basis throughout the development. This should extend to arboricultural supervision whenever development activities take place within or directly adjacent to the RPA of retained trees.

Arboricultural supervision may be required during the following Site activities when carried out in close proximity to retained trees:

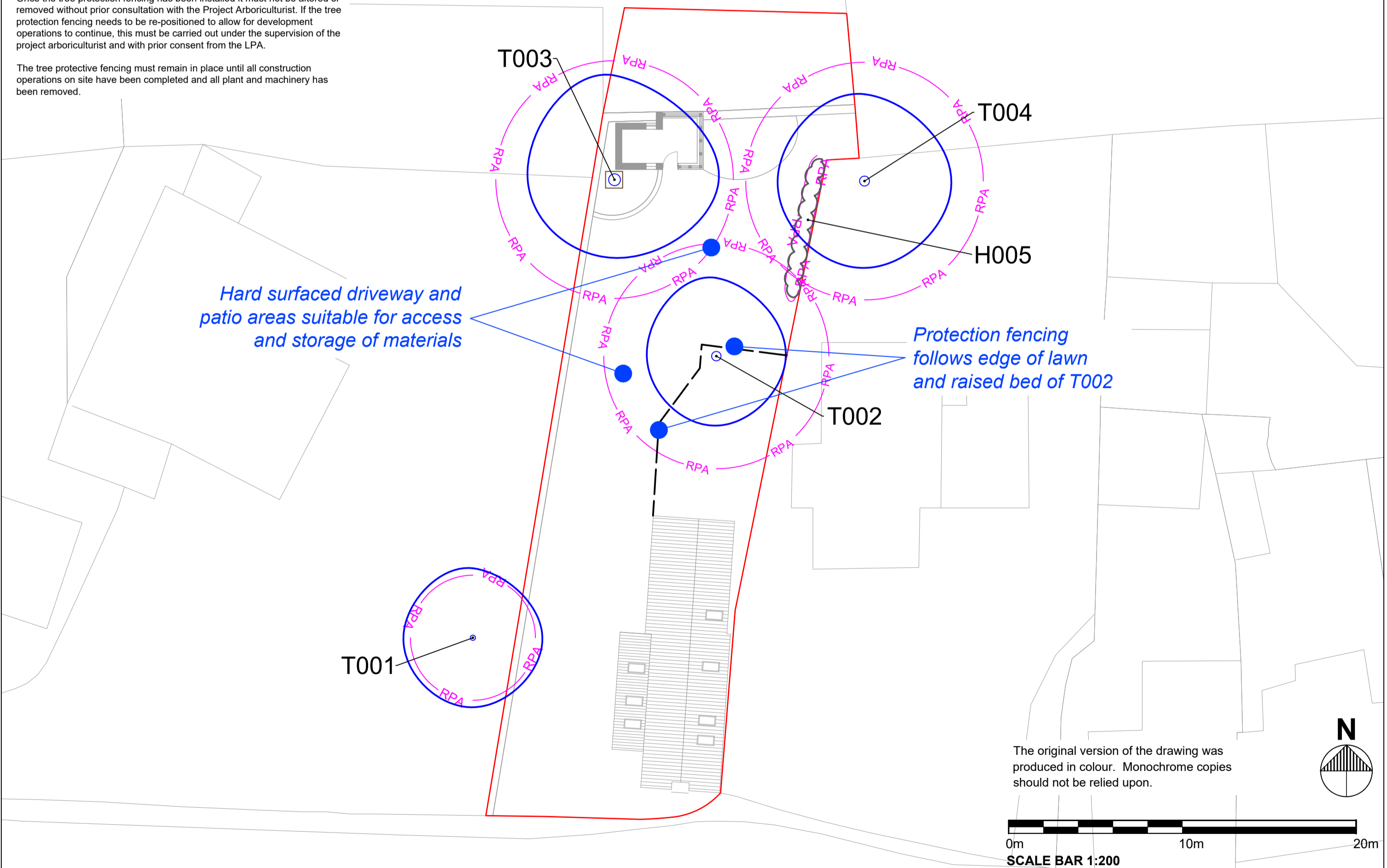
- Installation of tree protection measures
- Installation of any service runs in proximity to retained trees

A minimum of one week's notice should be given to the Project Arboriculturist before the start of any works within the RPA of retained trees, to allow the site visit to be scheduled.

All site visits will be recorded with the date and time along with any findings or comments relating to the tree protection measures and the specific activities supervised. These can be made available to the LPA tree officer on request.

Hard surfaced driveway and patio areas suitable for access and storage of materials

Protection fencing follows edge of lawn and raised bed of T002



The original version of the drawing was produced in colour. Monochrome copies should not be relied upon.

SCALE BAR 1:200

GENERAL NOTES

- Refer to associated arboricultural report produced by Treefellas Arboriculture.
- Based on topographic survey and development proposals provided by the client.
- Do not scale from this drawing, check all dimensions on site.
- Please report any discrepancies or omissions to Treefellas Arboriculture.
- Where information has been provided by a third party, Treefellas Arboriculture cannot accept any liability for its content or accuracy.
- All rights reserved.

KEY

Stem Location
 Tree Categories (BS 5837:2012)
 Category A Trees Category B Trees Category C Trees Category U Trees
 Root Protection Area (RPA) Stem Protection Box
 Tree Protection Fencing

Outlane Farm
 Hathersage
 S32 1BQ
 tel: 0114 2815150
 www.treefellas.co.uk

Project Details
1162 - 16 Towngate Upperthong

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|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Drawing Title Figure 4 - Arboricultural Method Statement | | Drawing Number 1088-TAL-03 | |
| Drawn By D Farmer | Date 28/02/25 | Scale 1:200 at A2 | Revision - |

