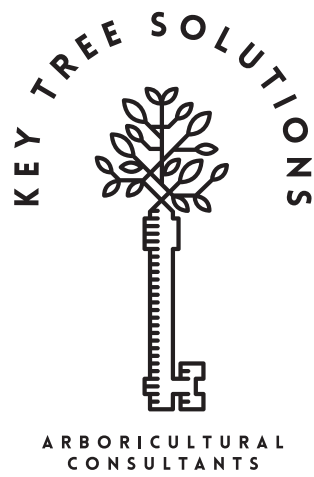




Arboricultural Method Statement

Site Address:	Holy Trinity Church Wentworth Street Huddersfield	Client:	Holy Trinity Church F.A.O Iain Spencer
Report Ref:	HTCH02-25	Report Date:	3rd of April 2025
		Version	Original
Author:	Laurence Smith BSc (Hons) Arb, M Arbor A	Signed:	

Terms of Reference

Key Tree Solutions has been commissioned by Mr Iain Spencer, working on behalf of the Holy Trinity Church, to produce an arboricultural method statement in accordance with the recommendations within the British Standards document BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' (BS5837). This has been conducted to support the planning application for a new accessible entrance to the church by demonstrating safe working methods concerning trees associated with the site.

This report has been written and compiled by Laurence Smith, BSc (Hons) Arb, M Arbor A, an Arboricultural Consultant. Laurence has a degree in Arboriculture and a BTEC National Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture. He is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association with over a decade of experience within the arboricultural industry, initially as an arborist and for the last seven years as a consultant.

Arboricultural site data used within this report is based on information located within the report HTCH01-24 and replicated in Appendix A.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Method Statement Status

This report has been prepared as a planning condition to guide development contractors in implementing a safe working methodology concerning trees located on and adjacent to the site. While this document outlines the agreed methodology, its effective implementation is the responsibility of the contractor and must be adhered to by all on-site personnel. Any deviations from the specified standards require approval from the retained arborist and, in some cases, the appointed tree officer.

The approach to tree protection during development is detailed in this report but must be formally approved by Kirklees Council before work begins.

This document should be included in the specification and schedule of works provided to the building contractor and may form part of the contractual obligations.

1.2 Report Limitations

This report is based on arboricultural data collected on 16th February 2024, following the methodology outlined in the Arboricultural Survey & Impact Assessment (Report Reference: HTCH01-24). The locations of arboricultural elements were plotted using topographical data provided by One 17 Design and supplied by Iain Spencer, which appeared accurate at the time of the survey.

If any changes occur on-site that may impact trees or if arboricultural locations differ from the provided plans, the retained arboriculturalist must be informed immediately.

Tree data was collected from ground level only, and this report is not intended as a risk management survey. However, if significant defects are identified during tree works or from scaffolding that could affect the value or viability of any tree, the retained arboriculturalist should be consulted to assess the significance of these observations.

Local planning authorities have the power to protect trees and woodlands through Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), which may be issued at any time. No tree works should proceed without confirmation that the trees are not subject to protection or that the appropriate permissions have been obtained.

1.3 Proposed Works

The proposed works involve modifying the existing main entrance of the church to improve accessibility for disabled individuals who may have difficulty navigating the current steps.

2. Arboricultural Method Statement

2.1 Introduction

Throughout the proposed development, several tasks need to be undertaken at specific intervals so that work can be undertaken in a logical order. These approaches for tree protection must be confirmed in writing by the local planning authority before the commencement of works.

2.2 Relevant Contact Details

To ensure the efficiency of this process it is necessary to retain several professional persons who can carry out the work to the standards described within the methodology and liaise with the tree officer if necessary. The details of the appointed parties to date are listed in the table below.

Organisation/ Detail	Contact Name	Contact
Appointed Consultant	Laurence Smith	07716 638 613
Arborist	TBC	TBC
Tree Officer	TBC	TBC
Site Manager	TBC	TBC

2.3 Arboricultural sequence of events

The following table outlines the sequence of arboricultural events regarding tree protection and how the retained arboriculturalist will be utilised. The table also suggests stages at which the tree officer should be invited to the site should they wish to attend.

Stage	Action	Relevant parties
1	Pre-commencement site meeting. • Confirm the location and specification of the protective barriers. • Confirm tree works to be undertaken if any. • Confirm the requirement for reporting tree-related incidents • Confirm ongoing contact details.	Site Manager Arboricultural Consultant Tree Officer (optional)
2	Arboricultural works. • While facilitation pruning may be required, this is considered unlikely at this stage.	Arborist

3	Setting out of protective barriers. • Set out tree protection measures. • Review location and specification of tree protection fencing/temporary ground protection. • Confirm any additional tree protection requirements.	Site Manager/Contractor Arboricultural Consultant
4	During operation. • Review location and specification of tree protection. • Assess condition of retained trees. • Confirm any additional tree protection measures. • Produce progress sheet	Arboricultural Consultant Tree Officer (optional)
5	Post construction. • Inspect all retained trees for damages. • Instruct any remedial works if necessary.	Arboricultural Consultant

3. Methodology

3.1 Pre Development

3.1.1 Appointment of an Arboricultural Consultant

The site manager will appoint an arboricultural consultant. The role of the consultant will be to monitor and oversee the implementation of the works required within this document.

The arboricultural consultant will be the first point of contact for arboricultural advice relating to any issues which may arise and are not detailed within this report. Examples of this may include additional tree work or unforeseen work within the root protection area. Any tree-related damage should immediately be reported to the consultant who can document the incident, and recommend any remedial works alongside any modifications to the tree protection methodology.

The appointed arboricultural consultant should produce a record of site visits recording any new tree-related findings or deviations from this document. Any damage to trees during development should also be recorded. A record of site visits and findings should be retained by the site manager for inspection by the tree officer if they see fit.

3.1.2 Pre-Commencement Site Meeting

A pre-commencement site meeting should take place between the arboricultural consultant, site manager and potentially the tree officer. This meeting will ensure clarity of the tree works and tree protection methodology along with the limitations of the protection. This meeting will also allow discussion of any unforeseen issues, reporting procedure and confirmation of contact details.

3.1.3 Tree Works

No tree works are considered foreseeable at this stage. However, if any become necessary—such as for access routes for plant machinery or materials—this should be identified during the pre-commencement site meeting. Any required tree works must be completed before site setup, ensuring that the appropriate permissions for felling or pruning have been obtained from the local authority.

3.1.4 Tree Protection

Prior to any development works occurring on-site, tree protection must be set out as detailed within the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and discussed within the pre-development site meeting. This protection method comprises fencing and temporary ground protection. After installation, the barriers should be inspected by the arboricultural consultant and potentially the local tree officer, should they wish to attend the site.

Once installed and inspected, barriers should not be moved or tampered with as they form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). Should adjustments need to be made they should only be undertaken with approval from both the arboricultural consultant and the tree officer.

The default specification for protective barriers will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts, as illustrated in **Figure 1**. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and graves and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots.

Where tree protection fencing cannot be satisfactorily braced such as over hard-standing, utility runs or graves an alternative fencing specification has been given. This will consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels supported on concrete feet. Each panel will be secured to its neighbour with a minimum of 2 anti-tamper couplers secured so that they can only be undone from inside the CEZ. The panels will be further supported by stabiliser struts which will be pinned to the ground. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, the stabiliser struts should be mounted on a block tray. An example of this type of barrier is given in **Figure 2**. The use of this type 2 specification tree fencing can only be used with prior approval from the Kirklees Council.

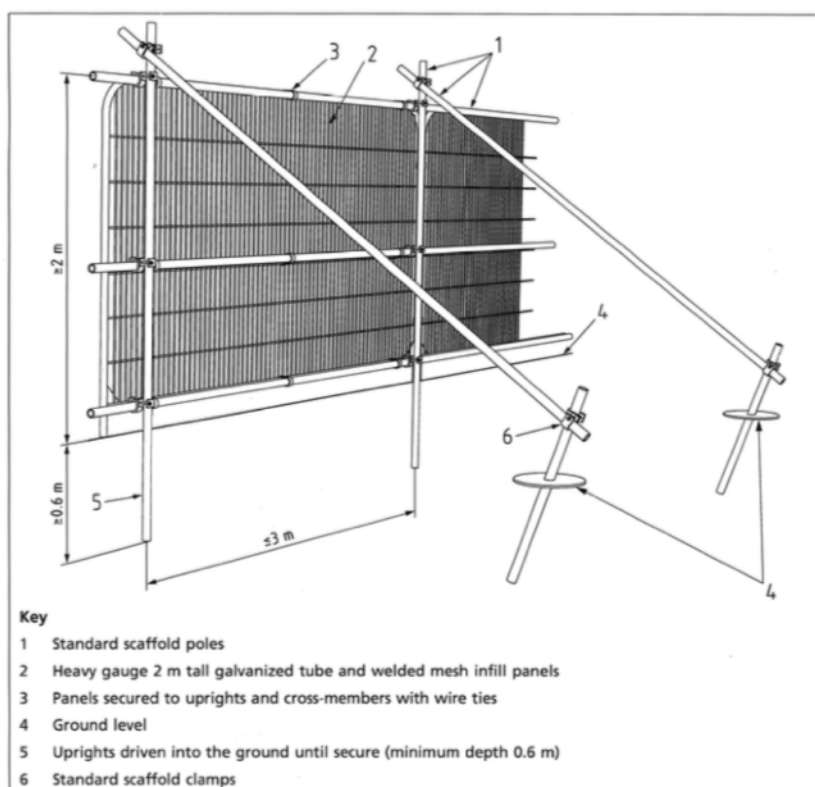


Figure 1. An example of the default fencing used for the protection of retained trees.

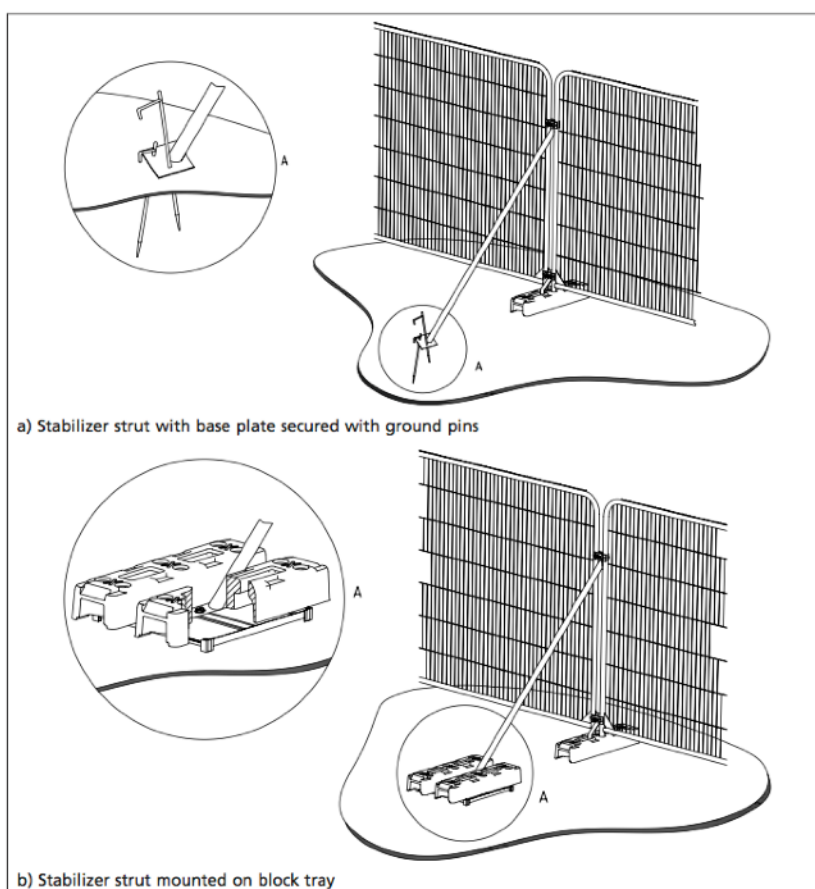


Figure 2. An example of the alternative fencing for use in regions where the default specification can not be utilised.

Within the CEZ the following prohibitions will be complied with:

- No excavations, including by hand, unless agreed with the retained arboricultural consultant;
- No storage of machinery;
- No storage or handling of building materials, fuel, chemicals or spoil;
- No fires;
- No vehicular access;
- No pedestrian access, unless agreed with the retained arboricultural consultant;
- No alteration, increase or decrease, to existing ground levels;
- No excavation or installation of services.

To ensure all site personnel and visitors are aware of the purpose of the fencing all weather notices will be attached to the fencing to highlight the CEZ. An example of a suitable notice is given in Appendix E.

3.1.5 Temporary Ground Protection

In regions where unmade ground within the RPA of retained trees exists but is outside of the protective barrier and is exposed to construction damage and or soil compaction. Temporary ground protection should be installed immediately following the erection of the tree protection fencing and before starting work on site.

Ground protection will be constructed using no-dig construction principles. This will involve cutting back any understory vegetation and installing interlinked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of wood chip), laid onto a geotextile membrane with 300mm overlaps. An image of suitable group protection is given in **Figure 3**.



Figure 3. An example of suitable temporary ground protection spanning over a root protection area.

3.2 During Development

3.1.2 Demolition

The existing slabs can be mechanically lifted using straps and lightweight plant machinery. However, all lifting must be achieved from regions of the site which still have pavers in situ or from outside of the RPA area. Once the pavers have been removed, no further access to machinery is allowed within the RPA.

3.1.3 Permanent Surfacing (No-dig constructions) within an RPA

The principle of 'no-dig construction' is that there is no excavation required. All construction is built upon the existing ground level but is designed to be load-bearing so that the additional structure does not cause compaction to the soil within the RPA.

The wearing course should be a permeable surface allowing gaseous exchange and the infiltration of water into the root zone. New hard surfacing should only be installed on completion of surrounding construction work. Details of the approved no-dig construction methodology have been provided within drawing 3524 (2-)01 and given under Appendix D.

Kerbs and edgings that require excavations should not be used. Where kerbing is required for light structures, above-ground peg and board edging might be acceptable. Where the use of standard kerbs is unavoidable in areas used by vehicular traffic, foundations should not be continuous, where this would require cutting or severing of roots larger than 25mm in diameter. Instead, the kerbs should be "bridged" over the roots, leaving space that allows for a future increase in the root diameter.

3.1.3 Location of the Site Compound

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. 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.

3.3 Post Development

3.3.1 Removal of the Protective Fencing

Post construction and after all development traffic has left the site, the protective fence can be removed and the landscaping plan undertaken, provided the season is suitable.

3.3.2 Annual Inspection

An annual inspection of trees will be undertaken post-construction for the duration of two years following completion. It is not anticipated that the condition of trees will significantly change following the development's completion, but continued monitoring of the trees' condition will be made by the arboriculturalist. Where appropriate remedial works will be undertaken to improve the environment for trees or to make the trees safe.

Appendix A: Key & British Standard BS5837:2012 Survey Table

A1. Survey Key

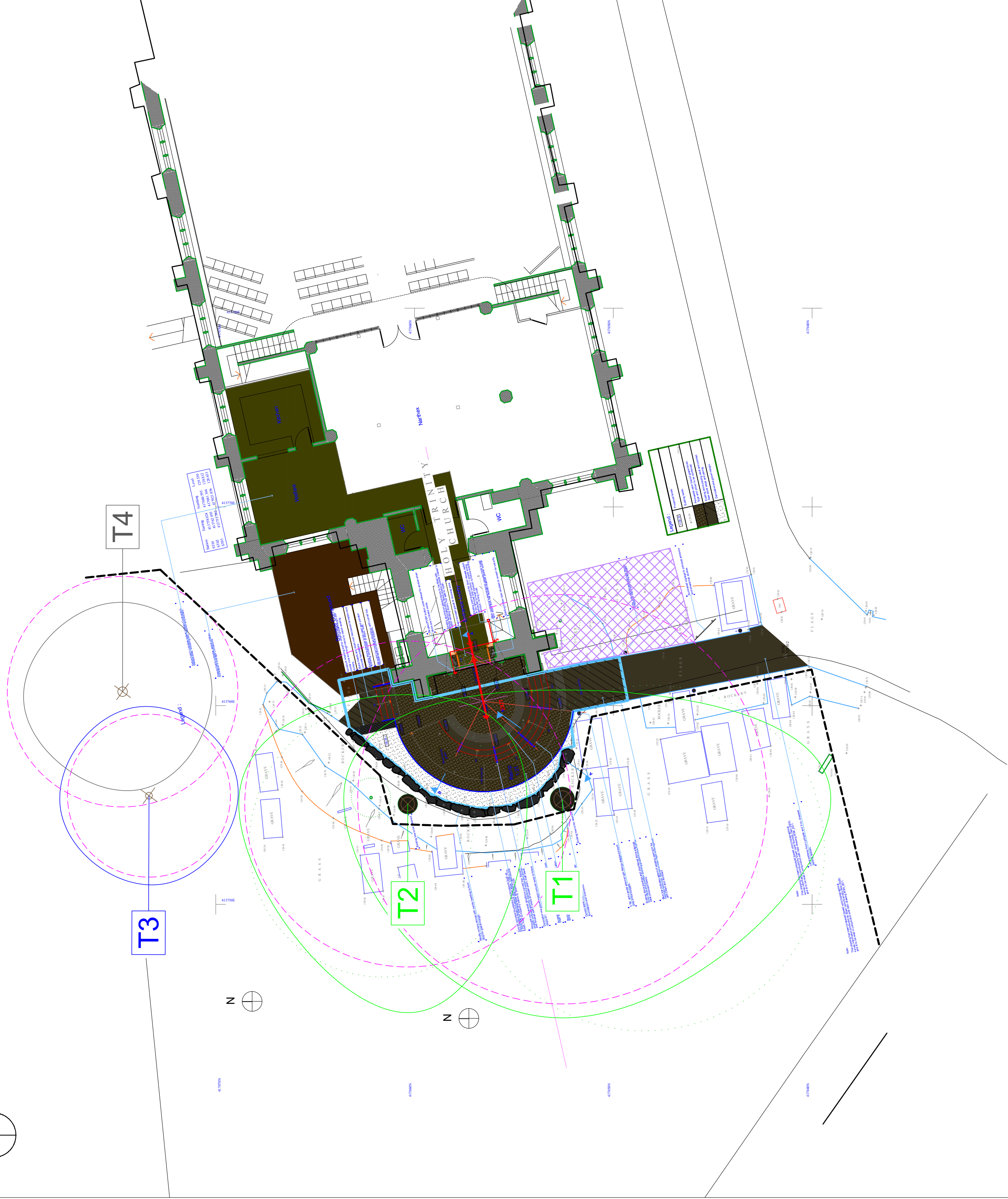
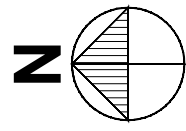
Column Heading	Description
ID	Each surveyed element has been given a unique reference number as shown on the survey drawings. Each number is prefixed with a letter to represent the element type. (T) Tree, (G) Group, (H) Hedge, (W) Woodland.
Age Class	The tree is described as Young, Semi Mature, Early Mature, Mature, Over Mature, Veteran or Dead.
Species	The English common name has been used. In some instances the botanical name is also given in <i>italics</i> .
Height (m)	An indication of the tree's height measured in metres.
Stem Diameter (mm)	The diameter of the tree stem when measured at 1.5 metres from ground level.
Branch Spread (m) N E S W	The distance the live crown extends in each of the four cardinal directions.
First Main Branch Height (m) / Direction	Height given in meters that the first significant branch extends from the stem and the direction of which it points towards.
Canopy Height (m)	Height given in metres of the lowest part of the canopy.
Vitality	A quick reference guide to the trees overall health and condition. Given as Good, Fair, Poor or Dead Good – a tree with little or no obvious physiological defects; leaf density and colour are typical for the species, bud, flower and fruit production are good and there are no signs of dieback at any point throughout the crown. Fair – a tree with moderate physiological defects may have some or all of the following factors; leaf density is less than typical for the species, leaf cover is chlorotic, bud, flower or fruit production are deficient, there are signs of minor dieback within the crown, there is a moderate degree of deadwood within the crown. Poor – a tree with major or multiple physiological defects; evidence of extensive crown thinning, bud, flower or fruit production is poor or missing, there are signs of advanced dieback throughout the crown, there is extensive or major deadwood throughout the crown. Dead – a tree that has died due to either old age, drought, disease, pest infestation, physical damage to the main stem or rooting system, or a combination of these factors.
General Observations	Narrative comment on the general condition including significant defects and overall appearance.
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Any works recommended in order to minimise risk, improve form or maintain a high value.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	An estimation of how long the feature will contribute to its surroundings in the current landscape context. Recorded in bands of either 10< years, 10> years, 20> years and 40> years.
Category Grading	The trees are graded to the categories prescribed within BS5837:2012 (U, A, B & C). These letters are suffixed with a number which gives an indication of how the tree sits within the landscape. More information on these values is given in the cascade chart in A2.
Root Protection Area Radius (m)	The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.

A2. BS5837: 2012 Cascade Chart

Trees to be considered for retention	(1) Mainly arboricultural qualities	(2) Mainly landscape qualities	(3) Mainly cultural values, including conservation.	Identification on plan
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Light Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Mid Blue
Category C 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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. - Tree infected with pathogens of significant to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			Red

Appendix B: Arboricultural Survey Data

ID	Age Class	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N E S W	First Main Branch Height (m) / Direction	Canopy Height (m)	Vitality	General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category Grading	Root Protection Area Radius (m)
T1	Mature	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	19	860	11, 5.5, 13.5, 11	5 E	5	Normal	The main stem has an approximately 40 degree lean from upright towards the west. Multiple occluded pruning wounds on the lower 7m. The tree has several significant rubbing branches, many of which are becoming fused. Generally unusual looking specimen.	None	40>	A2	10.3
T2	Mature	Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	20	680	8.5, 5.5, 6, 10.5	7 W	6.5	Normal	The tree stem is located on a raised bed with wide spreading buttress roots. Several minor occluded pruning wounds on the lower 7m of the stem. Minor deadwood over the gravestones. Unions are well formed and considered adequate.	None	40>	A2	8.2
T3	Early Mature	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	340	4.5, 4.5, 4.5, 4.5	N/A	2	Normal	A tall slim stem with no significant lateral branching. Generally good condition with no observed significant defects.	None	20>	B2	4.1
T4	Early Mature	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	480	5, 4.5, 4.5, 5	N/A	3	Fair	The tree has been pollarded at 7m with multiple vigorous young stems above. Minor decay at the pollard point, not considered significant at this time.	None	10>	C2	5.8



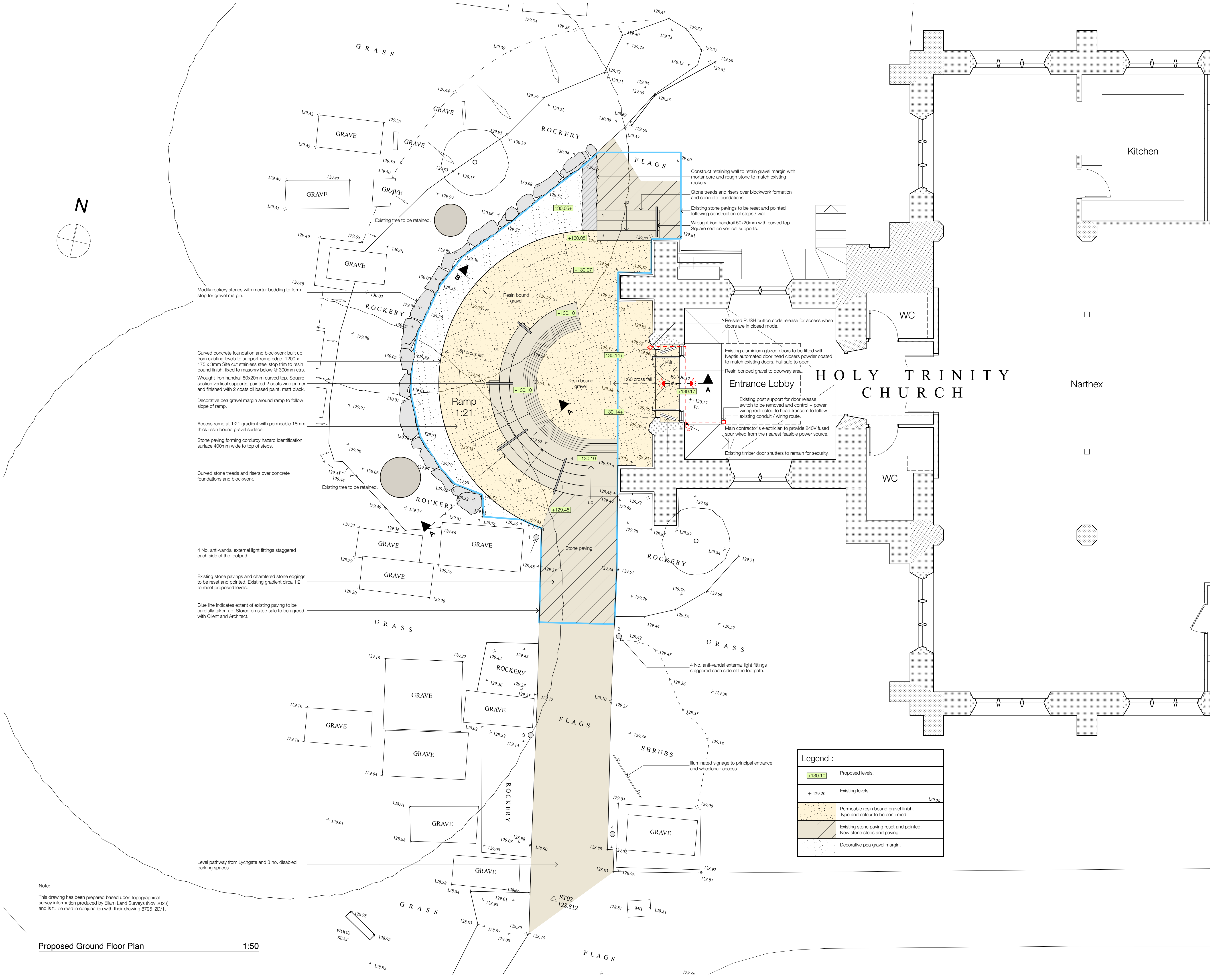
Appendix D: Proposal drawings

See the following pages

Notes

Do not scale from drawing, use figured dimensions only.
All dimensions must be checked and verified on site prior to commencement of work and architect to be notified of any discrepancies.
This drawing is intended to permit overall scheme proposals only and cannot be used for construction purposes without further information.

Rev	Drawn	Checked	Date



Note:
This drawing has been prepared based upon topographical survey information produced by Ellam Land Surveys (Nov 2023) and is to be read in conjunction with their drawing 8795_2D/1.

Proposed Ground Floor Plan 1:50

Job Title
Holy Trinity Church, Wentworth Street,
Huddersfield

Client
PCC of Holy Trinity Church
Status
Faculty Approval
Company
AD

Drawing
Proposed Main Entrance
Floor Plan
Scale @ A1
1:50

Date
January 2024
Drawn
Checked

Drawing No.
3524 (0-) 04
Revision

ONE17
ARCHITECTS & INTERIOR DESIGNERS

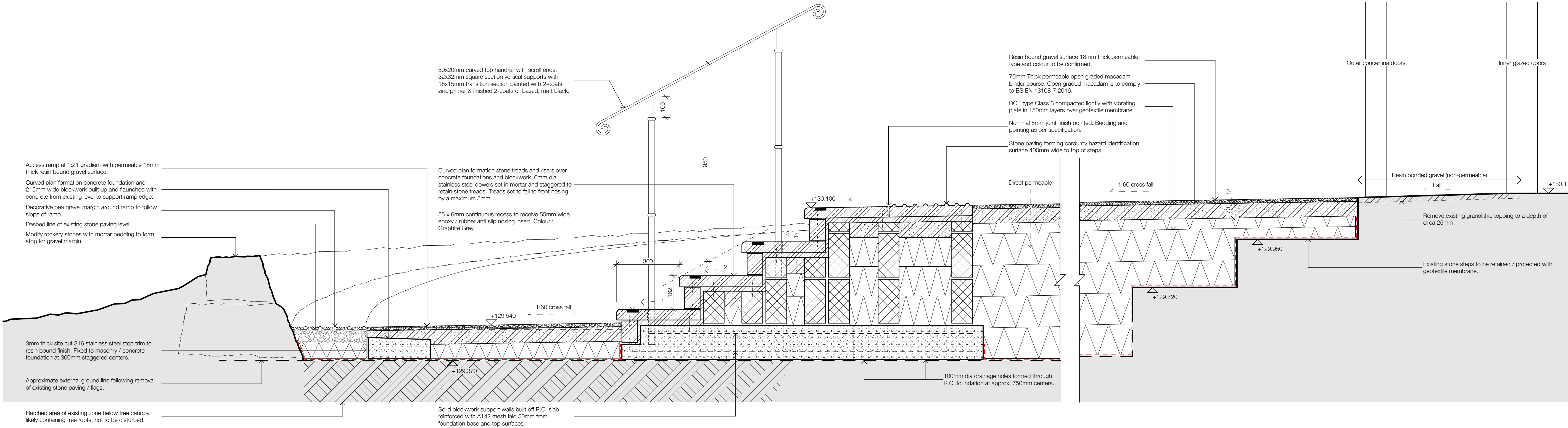
The Dyehouse, Armitage Bridge
Huddersfield, West Yorkshire HD4 7PD
T 01484 668 000 F 01484 668 001
E solutions@one17design.com

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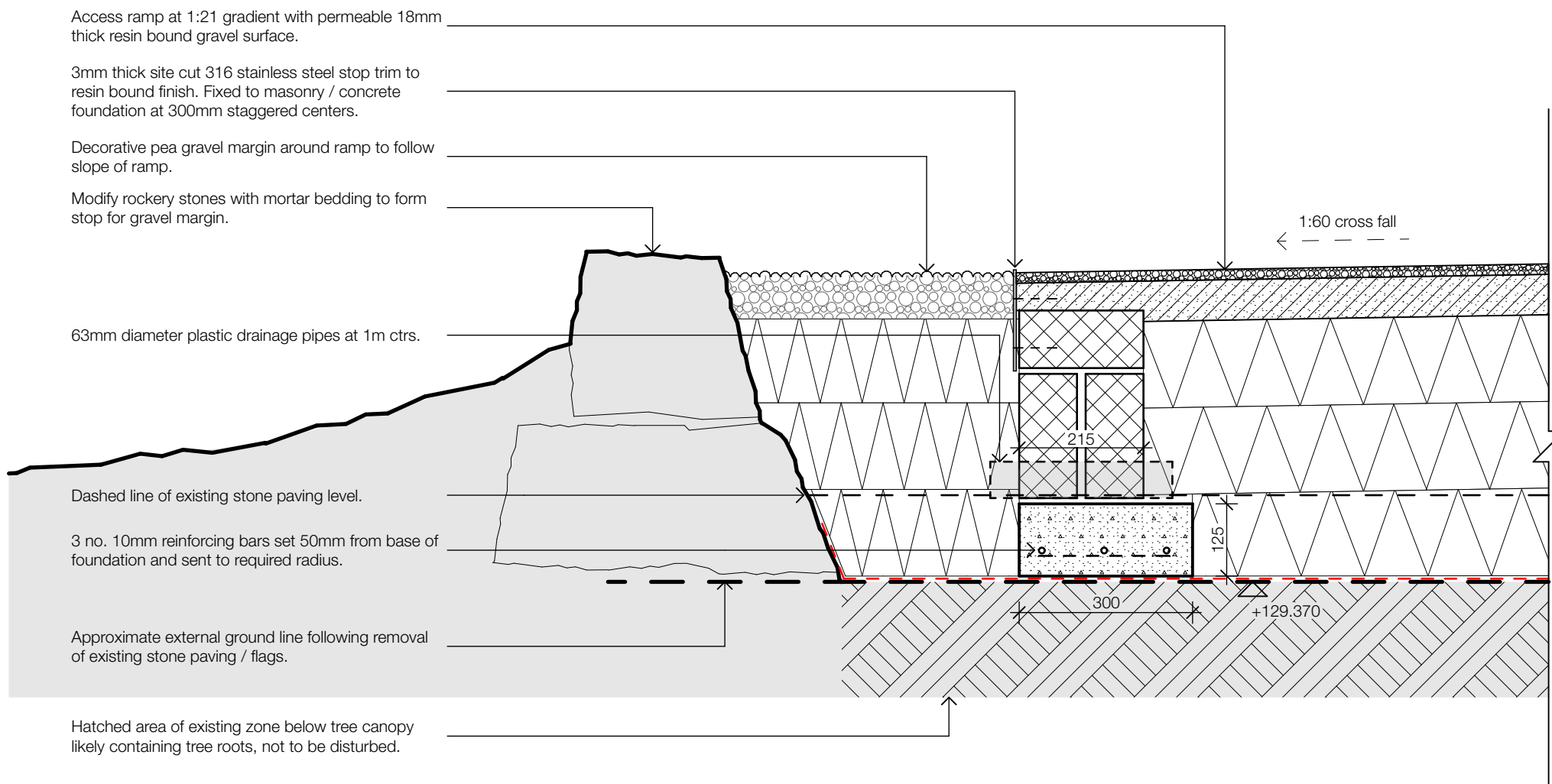
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Rev	Drawn	Checked	Date



External Works Section A-A 1:10



External Works Section B-B 1:10

Job Title	Holy Trinity Church, Wentworth Street, Huddersfield
Client	PCC of Holy Trinity Church
Status	Company
Faculty Approval	AD
Drawing	Scale @ A1
External Works Section A-A & B-B	1:10
Date	January 2024
Drawn	Checked
Drawing No.	Revision
3524 (2-) 01	

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E solutions@one17design.com

ONE17DESIGN.COM

Tree Protection Zone

KEEP OUT

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
STRICT PLANNING CONDITIONS**

**ANY DAMAGES 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

ANY DAMAGES MUST BE REPORTED TO THE SITE MANAGER