



Arboricultural Method Statement for Enabling, Construction and Demolition Phases of Work

SRP1128-ANT-XX-XX-T-O-0002

Co-op Academy, Smithies Moor, Heckmondwike

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Understanding today.
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PREPARED FOR
Bowmer & Kirkland

ISSUED:
16th June 2025

PROJECT NUMBER
2025-04-569099

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Key Details

Client Name	Bowmer & Kirkland
Site Address	Co-op Academy, Smithies Moor, Leeds Old Road, Heckmondwike, WF16 9BB
Antea Group UK Contact	Peter Morrell (Peter.morrell@anteagroup.uk)
Project Reference	2025-04-569099

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Arboricultural Method Statement for Enabling, Construction and Demolition Phases of Work.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE METHOD STATEMENT

Antea Group UK ('Antea') was instructed by Bowmer & Kirkland (the "Client") to produce an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to British Standard BS5837:2012. This AMS has been prepared for an area of land at Co-op Academy Smithies Moor, Leeds Old Road, Heckmondwike, West Yorkshire, WF16 9BB (hereafter referred to as 'the Site') as indicated on Figure 1 and has been informed by a Tree Survey Report prepared in June 2025, while the proposed temporary access route is included as Drawing 2.

This AMS covers the Enabling and Construction Phases of Works for the erection of a new purpose-built school with associated hard and soft landscaping (see Drawing 1), followed by the Demolition Phase of Works of the existing school buildings. The purpose of this AMS is to assist with the preservation of trees shown to be retained at, and adjacent to, the Site. Trees can readily be retained and protected during the implementation of the development by ensuring that the tree protection methods, construction techniques and working practices are adhered to. This document provides this information; principles that are approved and enforced by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Kirklees Borough Council (KBC).

The following points are explained and qualified in more detail within this AMS, and this summary is intended for reference only. Any actions subsequent to this summary should be discussed with the Arboriculturist at Antea before being undertaken in order to prevent a potential breach of tree protection legislation, whether by planning condition, area planning designation or specific tree preservation order (which may apply to individual trees or groups).

This document gives Site-specific instructions on the methods required to protect the existing tree stock, which is agreed to be retained. These methods are set out in a logical sequence of operations as follows:

- Pre-construction meeting: To review the AMS and ensure all relevant parties are familiar with its content, show the trees concerned and where protection will be required;
- Tree protection fencing and exclusion signage: To BS 5837:2012 or other agreed approach if required;
- Ground protection: Techniques to avoid compaction, disturbance or contamination of the tree root environment;
- Groundworks, foundations and services: Methods to allow building operations including service routing and special measures where Root Protection Areas (RPA) are unavoidably breached. To include specialist construction methods such as piling for foundations, no-dig solutions for footpaths and paved areas, where permissible, in proximity to trees without damage to the tree, from root damage, or to the buildings, either from roots or from ground desiccation and heave;
- Erection of scaffolding for construction;
- General tree care measures and awareness; and
- Site monitoring to be undertaken by the Arboriculturist at agreed intervals through the Site preparation and construction process.

The British Standard recommendations are made for appropriate barriers to exclude construction from RPA: The RPA for each tree is provided in the Tree Schedule (Appendix B). It should be noted that this is a Site-specific AMS produced solely for the physical protection of those trees identified within the Tree Survey and is not relevant to any other site or situation. This AMS is based on up-to-date data from a Tree Survey conducted by Antea in April 2025.

2.0 ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

Since the majority of tree roots are found in the upper metre of soil, development works, such as shallow excavation and soil compaction can adversely affect the health of trees in close proximity. Trees differ in their tolerance to root loss or disturbance, according to their age, species and/ or condition. All protection works within this document are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'

Based on the tree survey data, RPAs have been determined for every retained tree as shown in the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix ABA). The RPAs are designed to protect at least a functional minimum of tree root mass in order to ensure that the trees survive the construction process. The RPA has been used to inform the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ), the area to be protected during development by the use of ground protection and specialised construction techniques, outlined below.

From the assessment undertaken, the following tree stock need specific consideration in this AMS:

- **T1, T2, T3, T4, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, G10** - These trees and tree group are located within the Site or immediately adjacent to the Site boundary and proposed works with RPAs and canopies which may extend into the working footprint;
- **T5, T6, T7, G4** – These trees and groups are to be removed to facilitate development; and
- **G7, H1** – Three trees in G7 and a section of H1 are to be removed to enable temporary access to the Site to be created.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

The following sequences are governed by operational constraints and subject to change. The Site Arboriculturist must be noted of any changes to this schedule.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Client shall hold overall responsibility for the project and shall appoint professionals and delegate responsibility in relation to the Scheme of Tree Protection as follows:

- The Contractor's Site Manager (CSM) shall hold the responsibility to ensure that all key contractors and all other persons working on-Site have a responsibility to be aware of trees and to abide by tree protection procedures set out within the AMS.
- The Project Arboriculturist shall be responsible for independently monitoring/supervising the effectiveness of tree protection at regular intervals and report all findings in writing back to the Client, the CSM, and the LPA if required. They shall also be instructed to provide additional advice should unforeseen circumstances develop.
- Other appointed individuals and their contact information shall be recorded as part of the on-Site pre-commencement site meeting.

3.1 SEQUENCED METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION AND TREE PROTECTION

Pre-Development Stage

3.1.1 PRE-COMMENCEMENT

In advance of enabling works and construction activities an on-Site meeting will be held to enable all relevant parties within the development team to meet, to be aware of the requirements of the AMS, and to agree a coordinated approach to the project. The meeting shall be pre-arranged, and the LPA Tree Officer shall be given five working days' written notice and invited to attend. As a minimum the meeting will include the Contractor's Site Manager (CSM) and the Project Arboriculturist, along with any other relevant sub-contractors or project managers. Matters to be addressed in this meeting include:

- Identification of persons present and exchange of contact information;
- Familiarisation with all aspects of the AMS;
- Familiarisation with the site in relation to the AMS;
- Location of temporary construction compounds;
- Phasing of work, including installation of perimeter fencing;
- Identification and marking-up of hedgerow sections to be removed; and
- Setting out of any additional temporary tree protection measures specified by Project Arboriculturist.

The Project Arboriculturist shall provide written confirmation to the LPA Tree Officer that the meeting has occurred and that specified matters have been addressed. The outcomes of the meeting will be recorded by the Project Arboriculturist as part of the Site's construction phase ecological monitoring record.

3.1.2 COMPLETION OF AGREED TREE WORKS

All tree work is to conform to BS3998:2010 'Tree Work' and to current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover and following formal approval from the LPA.

The following works are specifically proposed:

- **T5, T6, T7, G4** – These trees and group are all due to be removed; and
- Three trees from **G7** and a section of **H1** are to be removed.

3.1.3 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

Tree protection barriers will be erected in order to exclude the CEZ from significant construction activity. All construction work will be undertaken from the existing hard and soft surfaces. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

Inside the exclusion area of the development, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation without approval from the LPA;
- No excavation by any other means without Arboricultural Site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written Method Statement having first been approved by the Project Arboriculturist;
- No ground level changes whatsoever;
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemicals;
- If 360-degree excavators are to be used during construction, at no time is the excavating arm to encroach over the position of the protection barriers;
- No vehicular access;
- No fires should be lit within 10 metres of the nearest point of the canopy of any retained tree;
- No equipment, signage, fencing, tree protection barriers, materials, components, vehicles or structures shall be attached to or supported by a retained tree; and
- No mixing of cement or use of other materials or substances shall take place within tree RPA or tree CEZ, nor in proximity to tree RPA or tree CEZ, since leakage or displacement of those materials or substances could cause them to enter tree RPA or tree CEZ.

A combination of fencing will be used across the Site and will be erected prior to any works being undertaken in each specific area. This will comprise primarily site wooden hoarding set on wooden posts that will be set into the ground. Where post holes are required in root protection zones these will be excavated by hand. It may be necessary to remove part of the existing vegetation from under the canopy of the tree or remove over-hanging branches prior to erecting the fencing. Any works of this nature are to be carried out by hand.

A BraceBlok fencing system will be erected where hoarding is not used. The minimum BraceBlok that will be used is 100 kg as shown on Appendix C.

The location of the protection barriers is indicated on Figure 2. The position of the barriers is to be marked out with biodegradable marker paint on-Site and agreed with appropriate representatives from the LPA and the Site Contractor. All operatives and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the exclusion barriers and their importance. A copy of the TPP will be displayed on-Site at all times during the construction process.

The barriers will be erected prior to any works on-Site in the vicinity of retained trees, including enabling works or the delivery of machinery, materials, plant or equipment to the Site or any adjacent land. Once the barriers have been properly erected in position, they are to be considered fixed, and are not to be removed or altered in any way without prior approval from the Project Arboriculturist and the LPA. Weather-proof signs shall be fixed to the outside of the hoarding with words such as 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS AND NO STORAGE OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA'. (See Appendix D).

The barriers will remain in situ until final completion or until a time agreed by the LPA and Contractor.

Enabling Works

The enabling programme is to be undertaken across the Site. The works are not considered to impact upon any RPA of trees not already highlighted.

3.1.4 INSTALLATION OF GROUND PROTECTION AND TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION COMPOUNDS

Reasonable notice will be given to the LPA as to the date of commencement of installation of ground protection and temporary construction compounds adjacent to retained trees and hedgerows as part of the enabling works, given the requirement for the removal of hard surfaces and buildings to facilitate the proposed development. This will provide the LPA with the opportunity to visit the Site and ensure that all tree protection methods are in place.

The Contractor, Project Arboriculturist, and the LPA will liaise over measures for vehicular or pedestrian access for construction operations to be located within a tree's RPA, particularly adjacent to the eastern boundary of the Site. In such a case, a combination of barriers and ground protection should be adopted to form the CEZ. The objective is to minimise soil compaction.

- Example 1 - For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g.) 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid on to a geotextile membrane (see Appendix E);
- Example 2 - For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of two tonnes, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane; and
- For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding two tonnes gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

The Ground Guards temporary road system can be used on construction sites to protect virgin ground from erosion and damage by construction vehicles. Ground Guards are usually installed as a construction 'haul' roadway consisting of a parallel track of 2.4 m x 1.2 m panels with a 1.2 m space in between. Where a temporary 'haul' roadway must pass near to trees, the following extra precautions must be taken in order to spread the loading applied to the track way:

- Edge rails of 200 x 50 mm sawn timber or un-treated sleepers should be installed where the track way will pass over exposed retained tree RPA's. These should be installed on either side of the track way using either 50 x 50 x 500 mm timber stakes of 500 mm steel pins spaced at 1.5 m intervals;

- A layer of geotextile membrane should then be laid over the area of ground to have the track way installed upon it;
- A base layer of Ground Guards should be laid over the top of the geotextile membrane at least three boards wide between the installed timber edging;
- A minimum layer of at least 150 mm deep coarse, preferably green wood chippings should be laid as a compressible layer over the top of the Ground Guards; and

The twin surface Ground Guard track way can then be laid over the top of the wood chippings.

Construction Works

Construction of buildings, hardstanding, paths and parking bays will be undertaken as part of the Construction Stage.

3.1.5 FOUNDATIONS, DRAINAGE AND SERVICES

All areas for construction of buildings, including foundations are confined to areas beyond CEZ and, therefore, no specialised foundation design is required in these areas.

Mechanical trenching for the installation of underground apparatus and drainage severs any roots present and can change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care should be taken in the routeing and methods of installation of all underground apparatus. Wherever possible, apparatus should be routed outside RPAs. Where this is not possible, it is preferable to keep apparatus together in common ducts. Inspection chambers should be sited outside the RPA.

Where underground apparatus is to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routeing should be drawn up in conjunction with the project arboriculturist. In such cases, trenchless insertion methods should be used, with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the RPA. Provided that roots can be retained and protected in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Guide, Volume 4, (see Appendix F).

Demolition Works

It is understood that demolition of the current school buildings and removal of all associated hard surfaces will proceed following completion of the construction of the new school site.

3.1.6 REMOVAL OF EXISTING HARD SURFACES AND BUILDINGS

Reasonable notice will be given to the LPA as to the date of commencement of any removal of hard standing surfaces and buildings adjacent to the retained trees as part of the enabling works, noting that there is extensive above ground removal to be undertaken. This will provide the LPA with the opportunity to visit the Site and ensure that all tree protection methods are in place. Where a building or structure requiring demolition and has an RPA that potentially extend to the edge of hardstanding/footpaths. The following approach will be adopted:

- Project Arboriculturist to be in attendance to monitor the works;
- Foundations of the structures to be removed using a toothless bucket with machine located outside the RPA and working away from the RPA;
- Only concrete slab/foundations to be removed, no other material to be excavated without specific permissions from LPA Tree Officer.
- Removal of existing hard surfaces and curbs by machinery will take place with machinery on the hard surface, working backwards;

- Spoil, including soil and rubble will be removed from the Site and not stored against any protection barriers or over any ground protection;
- When working within the RPAs of trees adjacent to buildings within the eastern extent of the Site, removal of hard surfaces will be supervised by the Site Arboriculturist and if no protected tree roots with a diameter greater than 25 mm are found, normal techniques can be used;
- If roots with a diameter between 25 - 50 mm diameter are found, then they are to be pruned to a side root, or suitable point, with secateurs; or
- If a major root (50 mm plus) is found, it is to be wrapped in hessian and hand dug around the roots and casing placed at the side of it;
- The soil will be back filled to original level; and
- Spoil, including soil and rubble will be removed from the Site and not stored against any protection barriers or over any ground protection.

3.1.7 DISMANTLING PROTECTION BARRIERS AND LANDSCAPING WORKS

- It is anticipated that the barriers will remain in place until the landscaping stage of works/ substantive completion of construction activities across the Site;
- A minimum of seven days' notice will be given to the LPA prior to the dismantling of the protection barriers;
- Prior to any landscaping works taking place on-Site, the Site Arboriculturist will inspect the RPA for signs of ground compaction and brief the landscaping contractors to working practices to be employed within RPAs; and
- Once the barriers have been removed, all landscaping works undertaken will avoid soil re-grading and disturbance within the CEZ, and no soil levels will be altered after the protection barriers have been removed.

3.1.8 SOFT LANDSCAPING WITHIN THE RPA

- All works will conform to BS 4428:1989 Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces);
- Sensitive ground preparation must be carried out in the RPA's to ensure root damage is avoided;
- Heavy machinery i.e. a rotovator, is not permitted and only clearance of vegetation or turf by hand (or a light mechanical turf stripper), is acceptable;
- Soil levelling must be carried out by hand;
- Should soil become compacted or have poor structure, which may hinder the development of newly planted flora, advice can be sought from the Arboriculturist in regard to de-compaction works using 'air-spade' technology and 'vertimulching' techniques; and
- Trench planting should be avoided in the RPA to avoid damage to roots. Plants must be bedded individually.

3.1.9 HARD LANDSCAPING

No hard landscaping is proposed within the RPA of retained trees. However, if it is subsequently proposed, it will be agreed with the LPA Tree Officer and, if deemed necessary, a revised AMS will be prepared for the landscaping phase.

Where the original hardstanding has been removed to facilitate services and resurfacing, sensitive ground preparation must be carried out in the RPA to ensure root damage is avoided and promote the long-term health of the trees.

The following method will be used to reinstate the surface:

- Tree sand will be used to backfill any excavations and should be laid in 250-300 mm layers before being compacted with a hand-held tamper or vibrating plate. The tree sand can then be topped with 150 mm of binding sand before the installation of the permanent surface;
- Heavy machinery i.e. a road-roller is not permitted and only hand-held tools (or a light mechanical vibrating plate), is acceptable.; and
- If the new surface is likely to be subject to de-icing salt application, an impermeable barrier should be incorporated to prevent contamination of the rooting area. Run-off should be directed away from the RPA.

3.1.10 PRECAUTIONS

- The soil structure including the area beneath the proposed new hard surface should be protected from compaction during installation. This may be achieved by:
- The use of temporary ground protection in accordance with BS 5837:2012 to safeguard the working area; and
- Constructing the new surface with machinery working forward from the surface as it is constructed (known as 'rolling out').
- Where an herbicide is used to contain vegetation prior to construction of hard surfacing, the manufacturer's guidance should be strictly followed, and care should be taken to avoid any damaging effects on the tree.

Note: The use of appropriate geotextiles can provide a barrier that inhibits weed growth but allows water and gases to pass freely.

- The ground should not be skimmed to establish the new hard surface at the former ground level. Loose organic matter and / or turf should be removed carefully using hand tools. The new surface should then be established above the soil;
- Raising levels should be achieved by use of a granular material which remains gas and water-permeable throughout its design life; and
- Due to the high alkaline leachate produced during the curing of wet concrete, concrete should not be poured within the RPA unless an impermeable liner has been installed.

3.1.11 EDGE SUPPORTS WITHIN THE RPA

The excavation needed for the placement of kerbs, edgings and their associated foundations and haunchings can damage trees. Within the RPA this should be avoided either by the use of alternative methods of edge support or by not using supporters at all.

Note: for example, where kerbing is required for light structures, such as footpaths, above-ground peg and edge boarding might be acceptable. Where areas of hard surface require edge support, the use of sleepers (pinned in place where required), gabions or other non-invasive ground-contact structures, including the use of proprietary products, can provide appropriate solutions.

4.0 COMMUNICATIONS AND MONITORING

4.1 COMMUNICATIONS

Prior to commencing relevant works on Site, all Site operatives must be briefed by the CSM in relation to site procedures and rules that relate to retained trees as well as the content of the AMS.

The Project Arboriculturist will remain on hand in an advisory role to answer any questions relating to tree protection that may arise during construction planning or during the build phase.

In order to ensure that the principles of tree protection set out in the statement are adhered to, the contact details of the key individuals involved with these works, and the tasks that require monitoring should be set out. These details should be retained by all relevant parties and available on-Site at all times. Relevant parties will be advised of any changes in personnel or contractor during the development process.

Before construction begins written confirmation that the Client or its agents agree to comply in full with the principles set out within this AMS will be lodged with the LPA.

Upon successful completion of the on-Site works the Project Arboriculturist shall review the site monitoring and compliance actions from throughout the installation process and prepare a final completion statement for submission to the LPA.

4.2 MONITORING

Monitoring of all trees on-Site and immediately adjacent to the Site will be undertaken by the Project Arboriculturist. This will take the form of Arboricultural Protection Site Inspections:

- Site inspections will be completed at regular intervals for the entire duration of on-Site external operations;
- Adherence to the approved AMS and any incidents will be monitored and recorded; and
- A Reporting Form (Appendix G) will be produced following each visit by the Project Arboriculturist and distributed to the LPA and Client/ Site contractor.

5.0 DISCLAIMER

The recommendations contained in this report represent Antea's professional opinions based upon the currently available information and are arrived at in accordance with currently accepted professional standards. This report is based upon a specific scope of work requested by the Client. The contract between Antea, and its Client outlines the scope of work, and only those tasks specifically authorised by that contract or outlined in this report were performed. This report is intended only for the use of Antea's Client and anyone else specifically identified in writing by Antea as a user of this report. Antea will not and cannot be liable for unauthorised reliance by any other third party. Other than as contained in this paragraph, Antea makes no express or implied warranty as to the contents of this report.

6.0 REPORT AUTHORISATION

Prepared by:

16th June 2025

Peter Morrell
Principal Arboriculturist

Reviewed and Authorised by:

16th June 2025

Dr Charlotte Sanderson-Lewis
Senior Client Account Director

7.0 CONTACT INFORMATION

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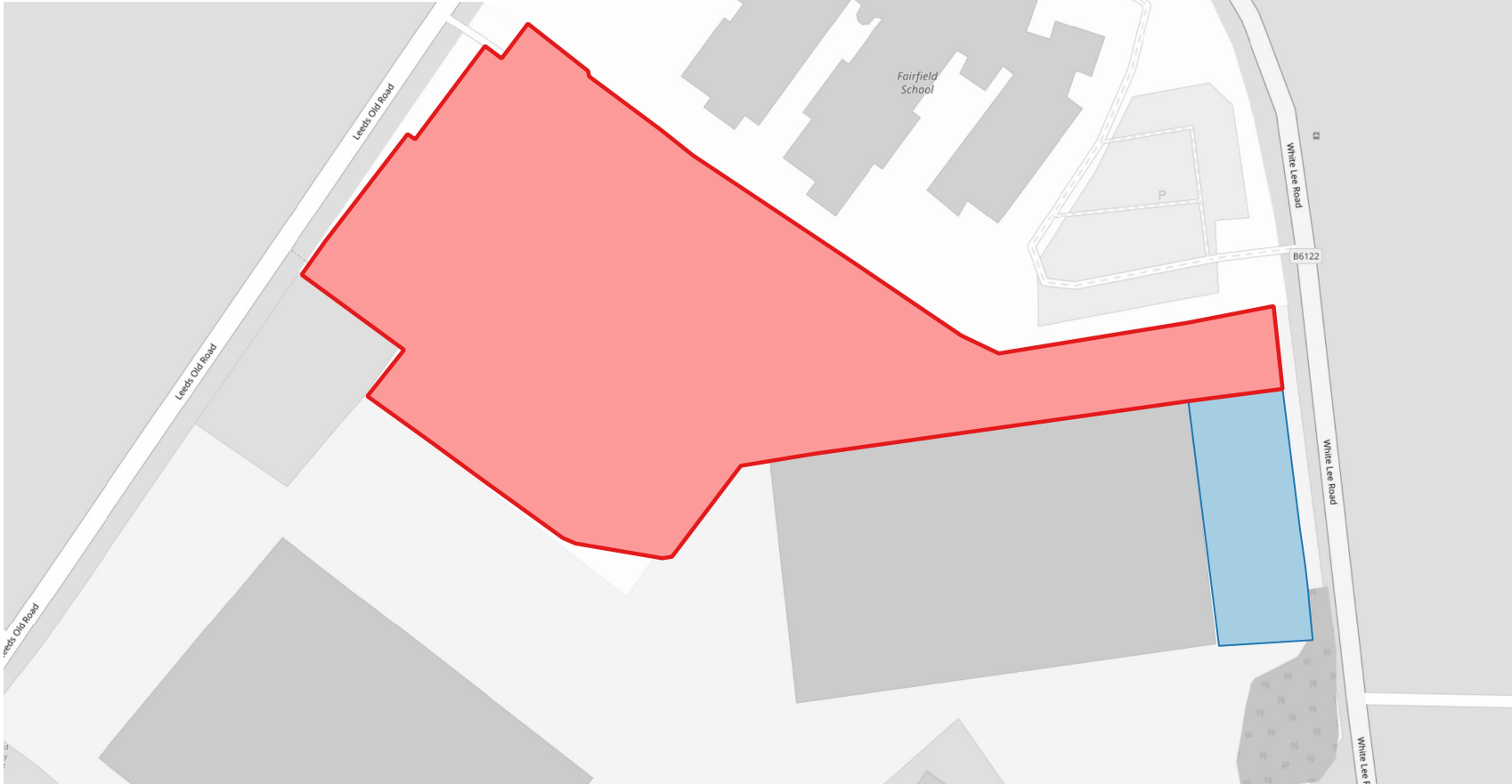
8.0 REFERENCES

BSI Publication BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
BSI Publication BS 5837:2005 Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations.
Stace, C. (2010). New Flora of the British Isles 3rd edition. University Press, Cambridge.
The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. HMSO

Figures

Figure 1 - Site Location Plan

Figure 2 - Tree Protection Plan



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Temporary Site Access

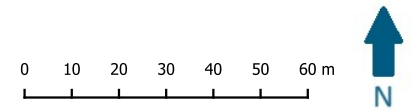


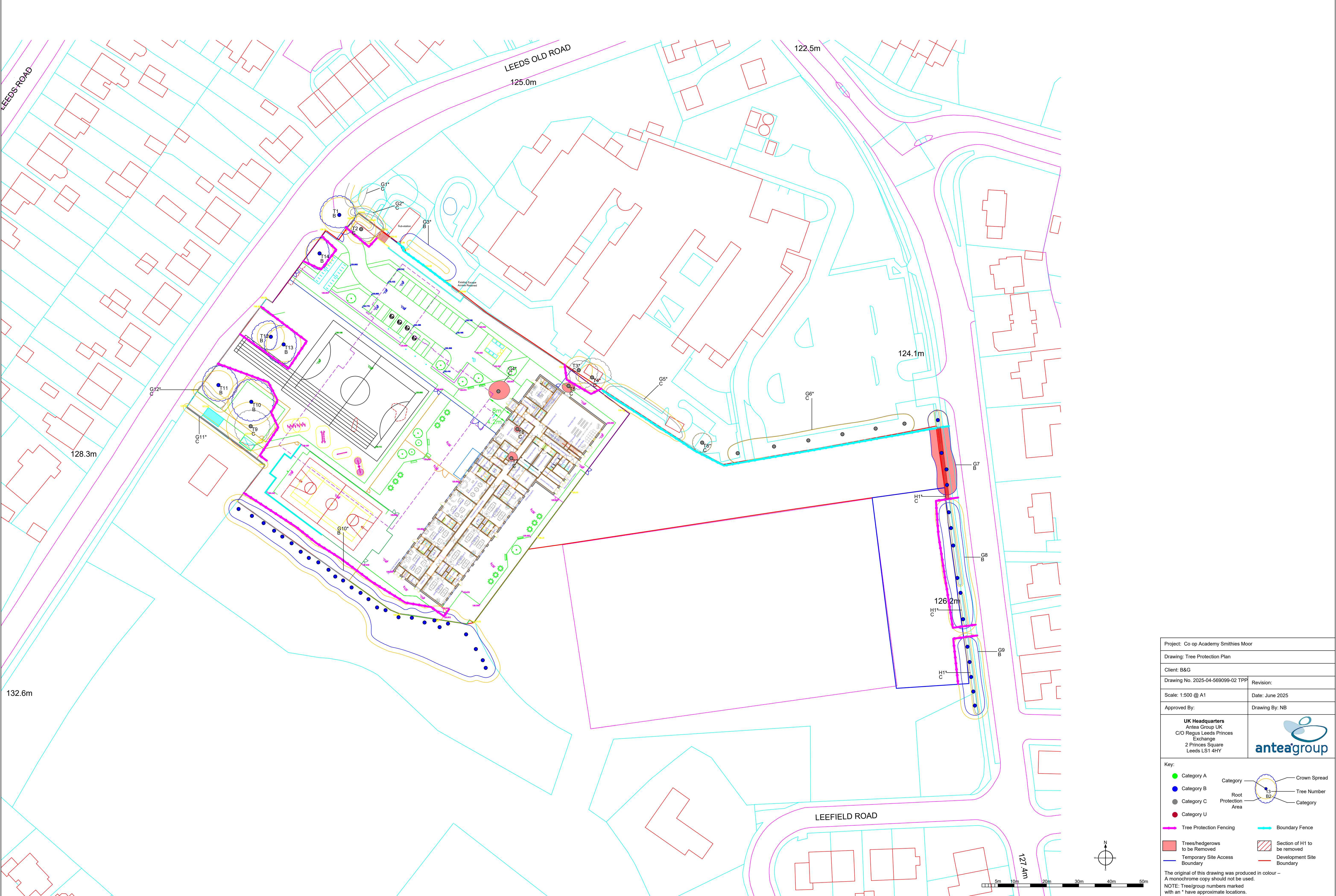
Figure Site Location Plan		
Project Co-op Academy, Smithies Moor, Heckmondwike		
Figure No	Revision	Date
1	A	10/06/2025
Drawn	Checked	Project Number
OH		2025-04-569099

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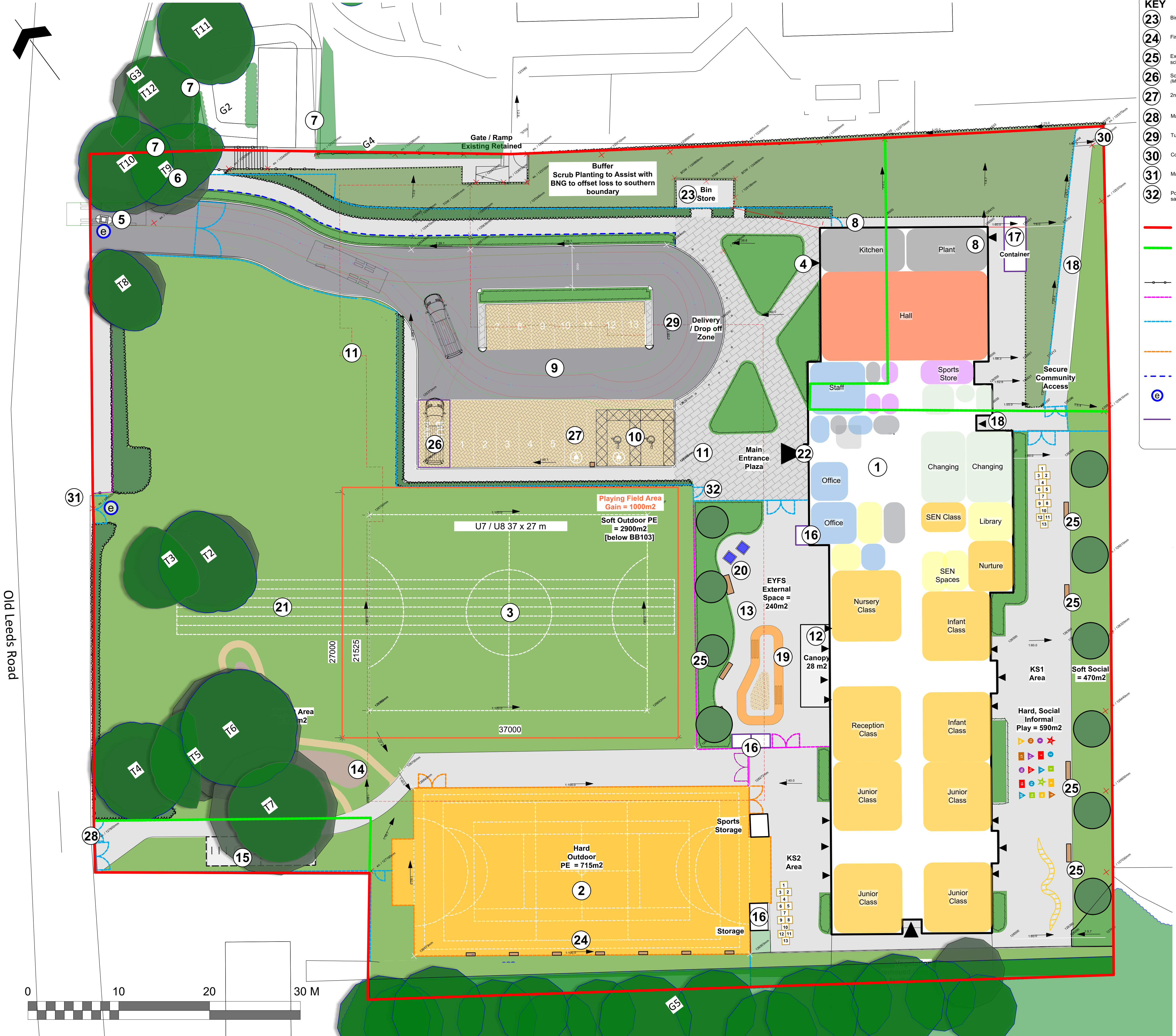


Project: Co op Academy Smithies Moor	
Drawing: Tree Protection Plan	
Client: B&G	
Drawing No. 2025-04-569099-02 TPF	Revision:
Scale: 1:500 @ A1	Date: June 2025
Approved By:	Drawing By: NB
UK Headquarters Antea Group UK C/O Regus Leeds Princes Exchange 2 Princes Square Leeds LS1 4HY	
	
Key:	
- Category A - Category B - Category C - Category U	- Category - Root Protection Area - Crown Spread - Tree Number - Category
- Tree Protection Fencing - Trees/hedgerows to be Removed - Temporary Site Access Boundary	- Boundary Fence - Section of H1 to be removed - Development Site Boundary
The original of this drawing was produced in colour - A monochrome copy should not be used. NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.	

Drawings

Drawing 1 - Proposed Development Plan

Drawing 2 – Temporary Site Access Plan



KEY

23 Bin Store

24 Fire Muster Points (on the MUGA)

25 External Reading Rooms- opportunity for existing school courtyard to be recreated/ equipment relocated

26 School Minibus Parking Bay (Markings to be provided by the trust)

27 2no. EV Charging Bays

28 Manual pedestrian site access

29 Turning area for 3 axle refuse lorry

30 Community access to changing facilities

31 Maintenance Access for Pitches

32 Possible Out of Hours Access to Sport Facilities to satisfy potential community use agreement

Site Boundary

Additional Site Areas
Additional parcels of land which were not previously part of the existing school site area

Existing Fence Retained

Weldmesh Fence Internal Security 1.2m Height

Weldmesh Fence High Security Anti-Climb Perimeter Hsec 358 2.4m Height

Weldmesh Fence Rebound MUGA Fencing 3.0m Height

Timber Kneerail

Electronic / intercom access

Landscape Element to be provided by the Trust (outside of Department of Education)

- NOTES**
- The Building in current configuration and layout would be to close to the southern boundary, requiring the removal of a number of existing trees and vegetation. Reducing the access to the south for building and maintenance.
 - The area required to deal with the level change would remove around 850 m2 of school site that would have no educational benefit to the pupils.
 - The parking area with refuse turning again takes away net school area. In its current location this would mean that the area for soft outdoor PE would not be met.
 - Building the school with haul roads could not be achieved from the school site as the levels would need to be altered and the area to the south would be insufficient. Access might have to be gained from the Rugby pitches.
 - Plans to include Biodiversity Net Gain target requirement to meet 10% net gain. Trees (small) scrub (60-90cm whips) native mix with species rich high quality grass and meadow planting where necessary.

- KEY**
- Proposed school building
 - 37m x 18.5m MUGA
 - Playing field
 - 1no. 37 x 27m U7/U8 Mini Soccer Pitches (Pitch markings required for Sport England)
 - Kitchen service entrance
 - Electronic / intercom vehicular access
 - Electronic / intercom pedestrian site access
 - Existing substation, ramp and step access retained
 - Plant service entrance
 - Car park - 13no. standard bays
 - Car park - 2no. accessible bays
 - Visitor / staff cycle parking
 - 3m width canopy to early years classrooms (28 m2 to allow 0.5m2 per EY pupil)
 - External space for Early Years to be developed to accommodate sensory courtyard play opportunities (sand, water & mud kitchen)
 - Forest school / outdoor classroom - opportunity for existing school courtyard to be recreated / equipment relocated.
 - Cycle / scooter storage for pupils (Required for planning)
 - Storage shed with green roof 2no. (Storage to be provided by the trust)
 - 20ft x 8ft Facilities Management Storage Container Location (to be provided by the trust)
 - Community access to changing facilities
 - Bike track
 - Mud kitchen / water play area
 - Running track marking
 - Main entrance to school with plaza space for parent waiting

ID	RISK	MITIGATION	DATE MITIGATED
RESIDUAL PROJECT RISKS			

DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION	DRAWN BY	APPROVED BY
21/08/2024	P06	Site boundary amended as per email 20.08.2024 KS	AT	KS
REVISIONS				

STATUS
S1 - FOR FEASIBILITY ISSUE

ares
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

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CLIENT:
Department for Education

PROJECT TITLE:
Co-op Academy Smithies Moor

DRAWING TITLE:
Illustrative Masterplan P05

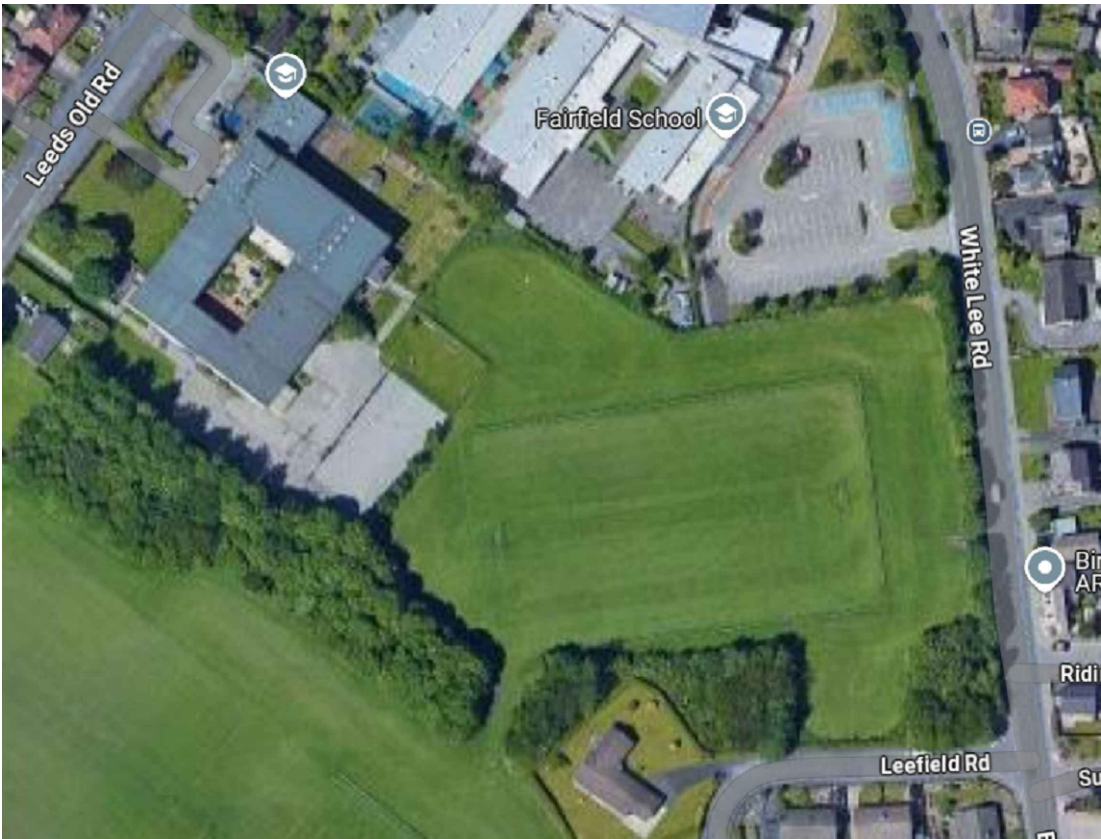
DRAWING SCALE: 1:200
PAPER SIZE: A1

DRAWN BY: SH
APPROVED BY: KS

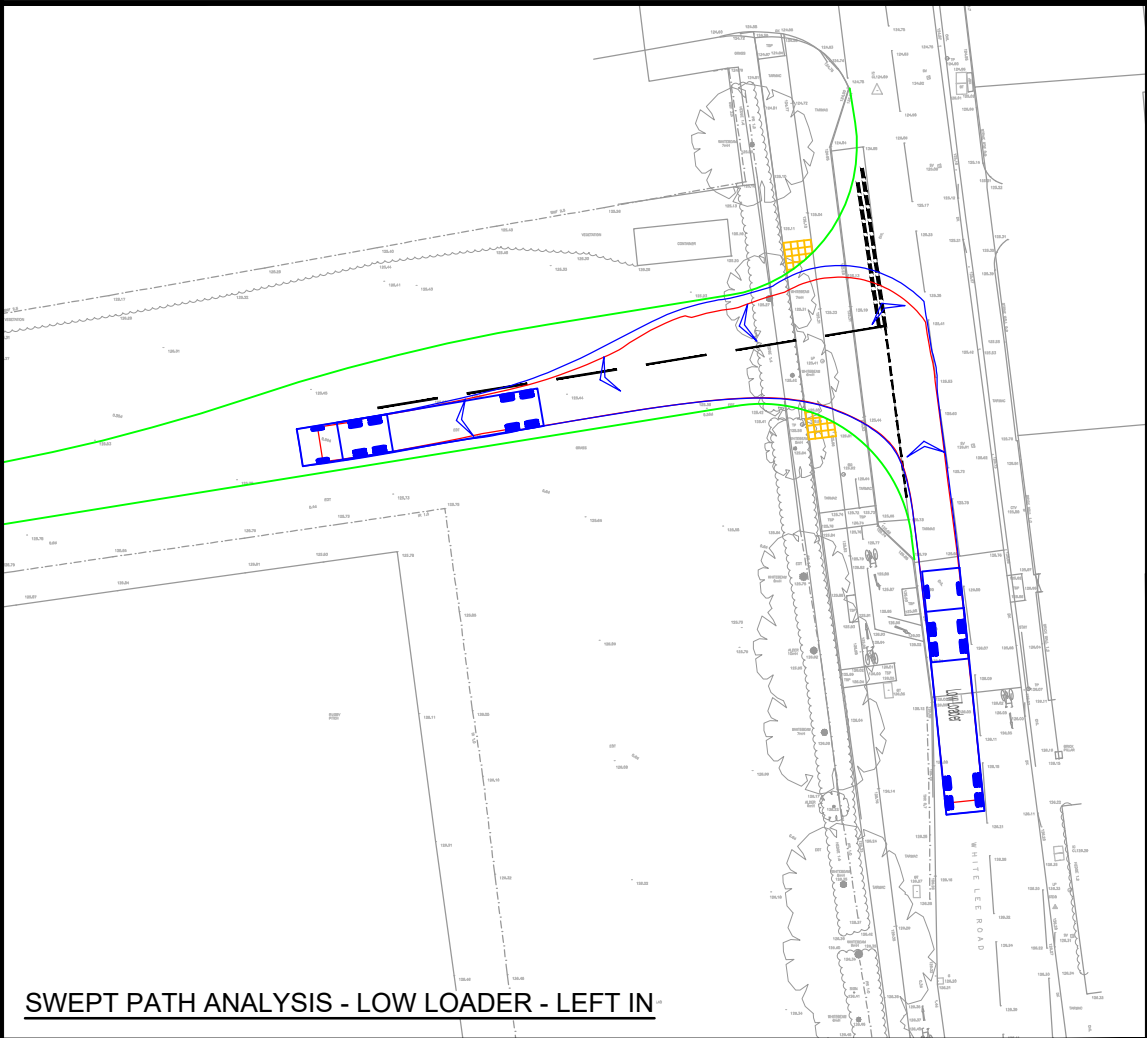
DRAWN DATE: 22/05/2024
ALA PROJECT CODE: ALA844

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STATUS: S1
REVISION: P06

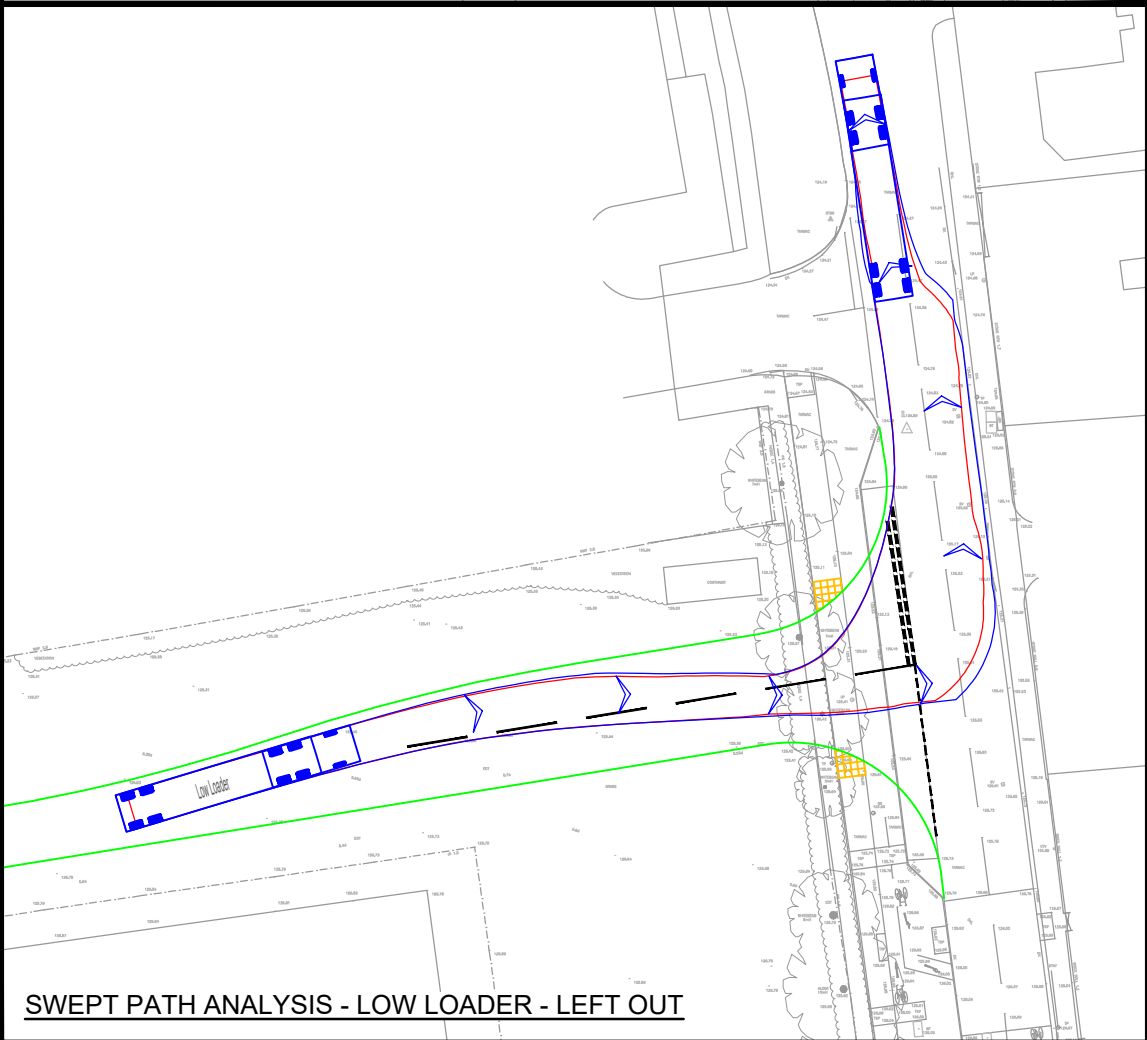
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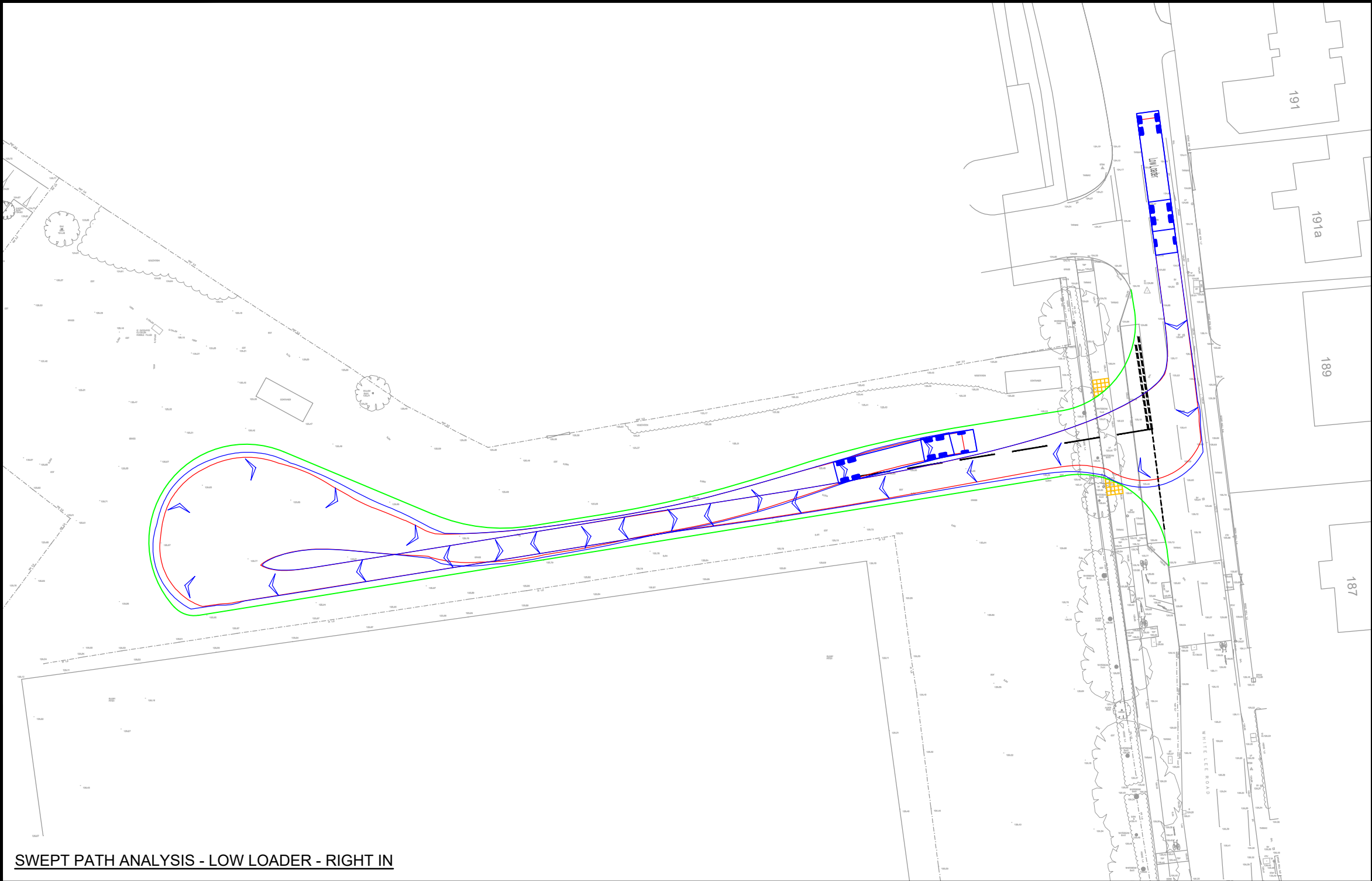
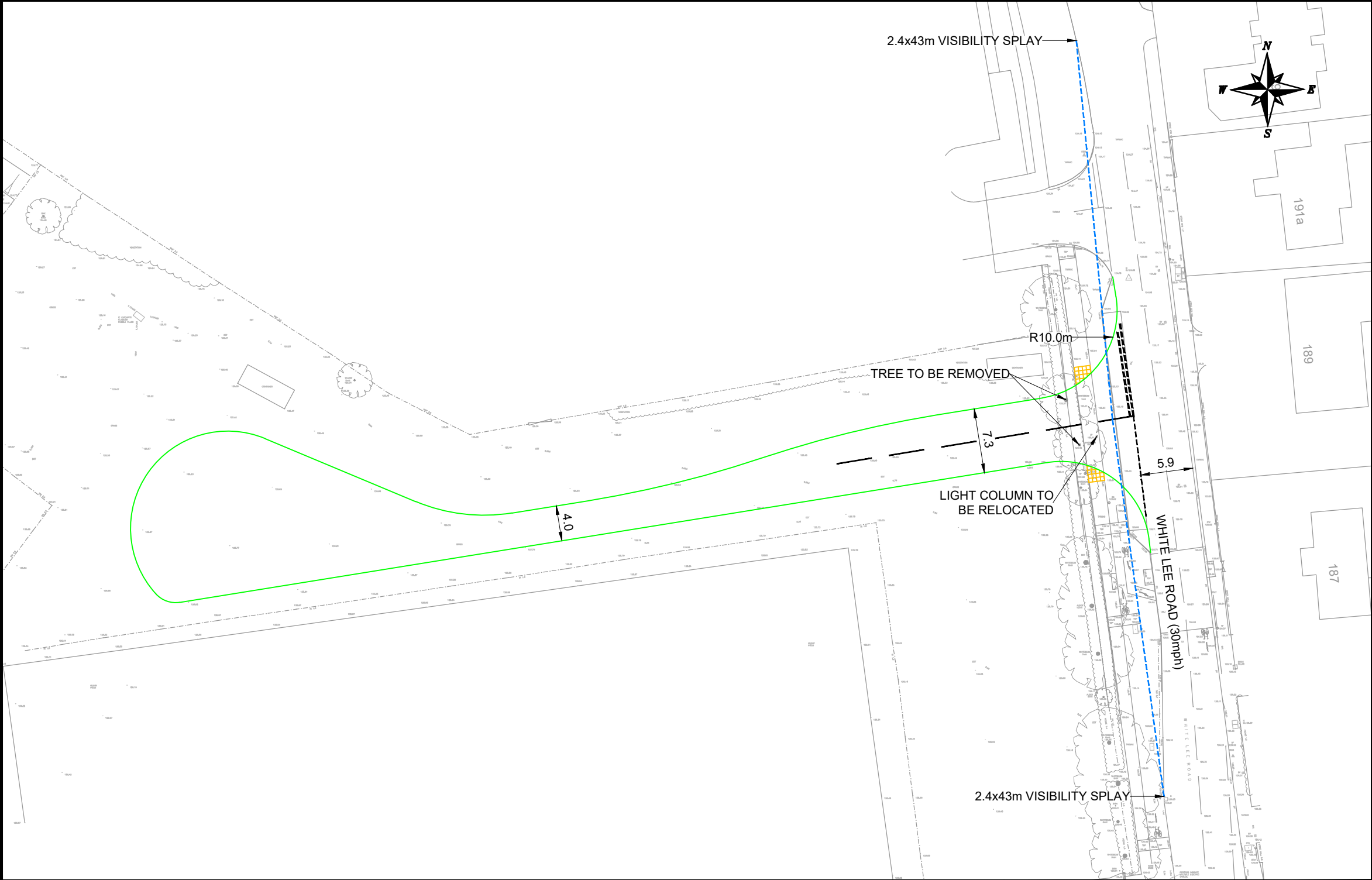
NORTH SOUTH AERIAL VIEW (NTS)



SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS - LOW LOADER - LEFT IN



SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS - LOW LOADER - LEFT OUT



SWEPT PATH ANALYSIS - LOW LOADER - RIGHT IN

NOTES

THIS IS NOT A CONSTRUCTION DRAWING AND IS FOR INDICATIVE PURPOSES ONLY.
THE DRAWING WILL BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE FOLLOWING LOCAL AUTHORITY REVIEW AND CONFIRMATION OF PUBLIC HIGHWAY AND THIRD PARTY LAND BOUNDARIES.

— DENOTES NEW KERBS

LOCAL AUTHORITY: KIRKLEES COUNCIL

SITE LAYOUT (NTS)

Low Loader

Overall Length	16.154m
Overall Width	2.520m
Overall Body Height	3.393m
Min Body Ground Clearance	0.318m
Max Track Width	2.500m
Lock to lock time	6.00s
Kerb to Kerb Turning Radius	6.990m

REV	DETAILS	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE
A	ACCESS LOCATION AMENDED	SL	TB	MAY 2025

CLIENT:

BOWMER & KIRKLAND

PROJECT:

COOP ACADEMY, SMITHIES MOOR,
HECKMONDWIKE

DRAWING TITLE:

**PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION SITE
ACCESS PLAN**

SCALES:

1:500 @ A2

DRAWN:	SL	CHECKED:	TB	DATE:	MAY 2025
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Eddisons
340 Deansgate
Manchester
M3 4LY

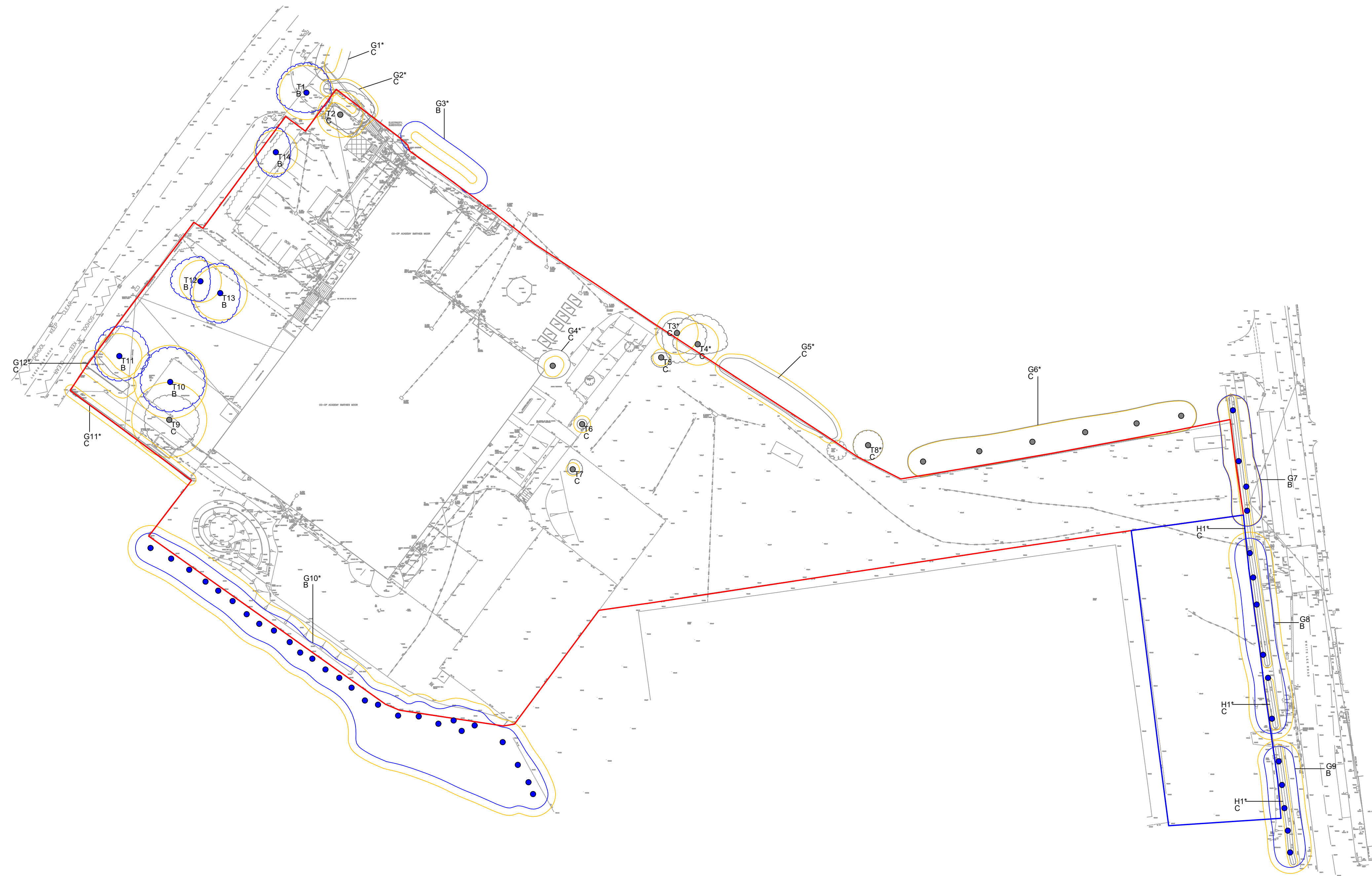
Email: info@crofts.co.uk
Tel: 0161 837 7380
Web: www.eddisons.com/services/transport-planning

DRAWING NUMBER:	4778-F01	REVISION:	A
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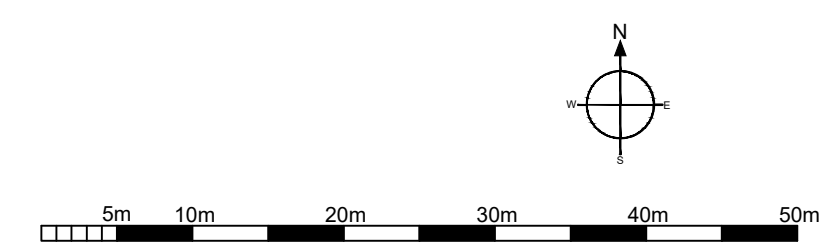
Eddisons

Appendices

- Appendix A - Tree Constraints Plan
- Appendix B - Tree Schedule
- Appendix C - Tree Protection Barriers
- Appendix D - CEZ Warning Sign
- Appendix E - Example of Ground Protection
- Appendix F - NJUG Volume 4
- Appendix G - AMS Reporting Form



Project: Co op Academy Smithies Moor	
Drawing: Appendix A	
Client: B&G	
Drawing No. 2025-04-569099-App A	Revision:
Scale: 1:500 @ A1	Date: June 2025
Approved By:	Drawing By: NB
UK Headquarters Antea Group UK C/O Regus Leeds Princes Exchange 2 Princes Square Leeds LS1 4HY	
Key:	
- Category A - Category B - Category C - Category U	- Category - Crown Spread - Tree Number - Category - Root Protection Area
Temporary Site Access Boundary	Development Site Boundary
The original of this drawing was produced in colour – A monochrome copy should not be used. NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.	



APPENDIX B - BS 5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

TABLE 1 - BS 5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE

Tree No.	Species Name	Botanical Name	Ht (m)	Stem dia (mm)	No. of Stems	Crown spread				Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comment	Cat Grading	Estimated Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Radius of RPA (m)	RPA (sq m)	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W										
T1	Cappadocian maple	<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>	8	450	1	6	4	5	6	2	SM	Good	Fair	Repeat canopy reduction over road, stubs present.	B2	40+	5.40	97	
T2	European lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	8	380	1	5	3	7	3	2	SM	Fair	Moderate	Topped under power line.	C2	20+	4.56	64	
T3	Goat willow	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	2 x 250	2	3	6	6	3	2	SM	Fair	Moderate	Stem passing through boundary fence.	C1	20+	4.24	56	
T4	Silver birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	14	350	1	6	2	6	5	4	SM	Good	Moderate	Stem leans to east. Canopy impacted by adjacent tree.	C2	20+	4.20	55	
T5	Pedunculate oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	6	2 x 100	2	1	2	2	2	3	Y	Fair	Moderate	Young tree that appears to be self-set. Bifurcated at base.	C2	20+	1.70	9	
T6	Dogwood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>	6	8 x 50	8	1	1	1	1	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Multi-stemmed from base. Growing through boundary fence.	C1	20+	1.70	9	
T7	Weeping birch	<i>Betula pendula</i> 'Youngii'	2	110	1	2	1	2	1	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Small weeping canopy.	C2	20+	1.32	5	
T8	Common beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	250	1	3	3	3	3	3	Y	Good	Fair	Young tree with rounded canopy.	C2	20 - 40	3.00	28	
T9	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	625	1	5	6	6	5	2	SM	Fair	Moderate	Trifurcated at 3 m. Previous crown lifted. Occluding wounds.	C2	10 - 20	7.50	177	
T10	Horse chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	610	1	7	6	7	6	2	SM	Fair	Moderate	Previous crown lifted. Occluding wounds.	B2	20 - 40	7.32	168	
T11	Common whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	7	375	1	6	5	6	5	1	SM	Good	Good	Rounded spreading canopy.	B2	20 - 40	4.50	64	
T12	Purple-leaved plum	<i>Prunus Cerasifera</i> 'Nigra'	6	350	1	5	4	2	6	2	EM	Fair	Moderate	Stem damage and leaning. Canopy impacted by adjacent tree.	B2	20 - 40	4.20	55	
T13	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	8	450	1	6	6	4	6	2	EM	Fair	Moderate	Canopy impacted by adjacent tree. Exposed surface anchor roots.	B2	20 - 40	5.40	92	
T14	Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	5	360	1	5	5	3	4	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Spreading low canopy standing within shrub group.	B2	40+	4.32	59	
G1	Hawthorn, Elder	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	4	100	1	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Area of scrub. Canopies read as one.	C2	20 - 40	1.20	5	

G2	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	3	100	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Linear manged group forming hedgerow along fence.	C	20+	1.20	5	
G3	Common beech Common hazel	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> <i>Corylus avellana</i>	8	75	1	3	3	3	3	0	Y	Fair	Moderate	Establishing linear tree group. Forms screen to adjacent school.	B	20 - 40	0.90	3	
G4	Crack willow	<i>Salix × fragilis</i>	7	8 x 50	8	3	2	3	3	1	SM	Fair	Moderate	Multi-stemmed from base with a spreading canopy.	C	20+	1.70	9	
G5	Common beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	6	150	1	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Fair	Moderate	Linear group of similar size trees with occasional small hazel and silver birch. Canopies read as one.	C	20+	1.80	10	
G6	Silver birch Common beech	<i>Betula pendula</i> <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	8	250	1	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Linear tree group adjacent to fence with rounded canopies.	C	20 - 40	3.00	28	
G7	Swedish whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	6	250	1	3	3	3	3	3	SM	Fair	Moderate	Linear tree group standing within hedgerow. Rounded canopies.	B	20 - 40	3.00	28	
G8	Swedish whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	8	350	1	3	3	3	3	3	SM	Fair	Moderate	Linear tree group standing within hedgerow. Rounded canopies.	B	20 - 40+	4.20	55	
G9	Swedish whitebeam Silver birch	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i> <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	350	1	3	3	3	3	3	SM	Fair	Moderate	Linear tree group standing within hedgerow. Canopies read as one.	B	20 - 40	4.20	55	
G10	Common alder Ash Pedunculate oak	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	375	1	3	3	3	3	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Prominent tree group with canopies that read as one. Phototropic growth evident towards centre.	B	20 - 40	4.50	66	
G11	Leyland cypress	<i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	1	100	1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	Y	Fair	Moderate	Linear managed group with canopy growing through fence.	C	20+	1.20	5	
G12	Portuguese laurel	<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>	1	150	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Linear group maintained at a low height.	C	20+	1.80	10	
H1	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	2	75	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	SM	Fair	Moderate	Managed hedgerow with trees. Occasional gaps and gateway present.	C	20+	0.90	3	

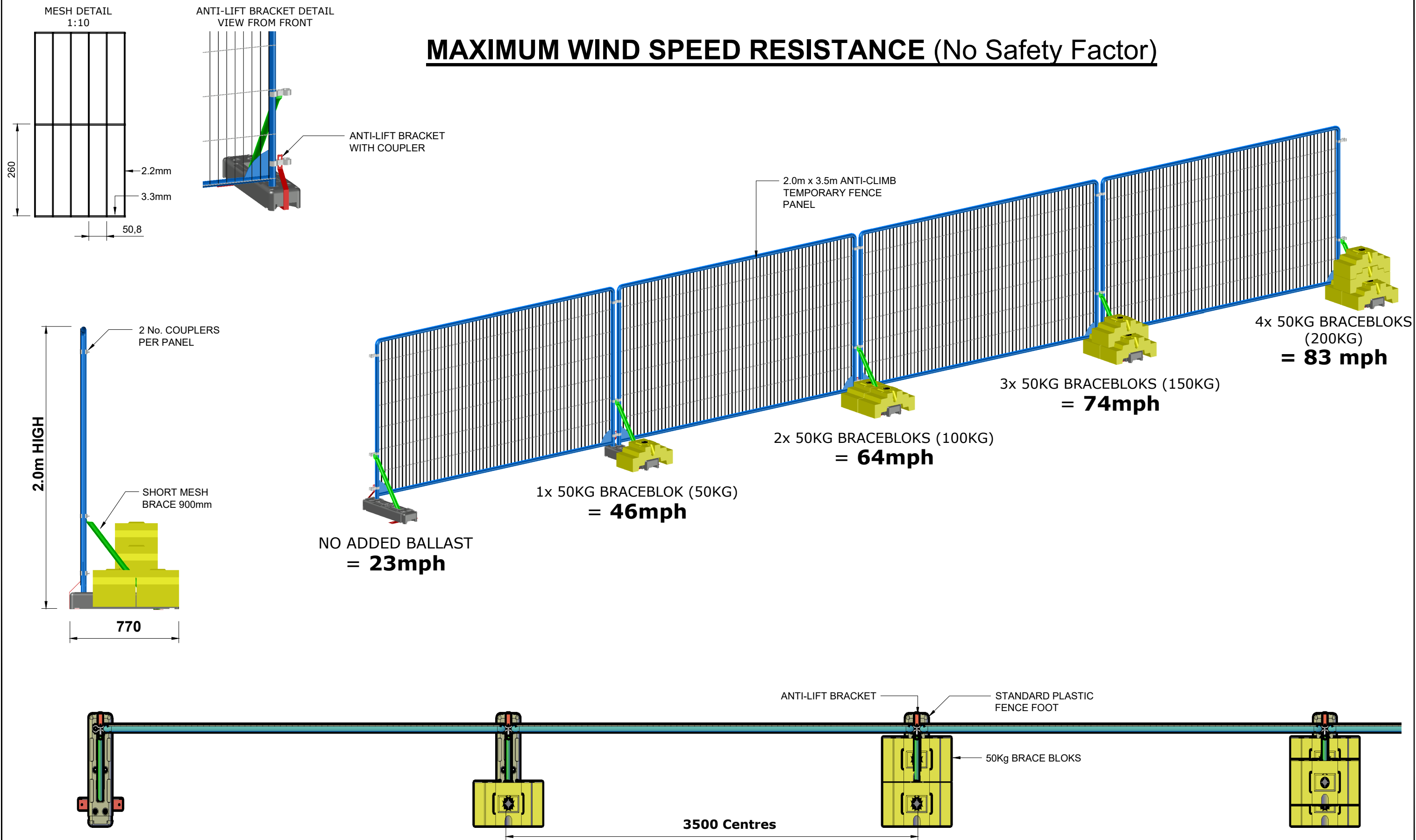
TABLE 2 – KEY TO TREE SCHEDULE

BS 5837: 2012 Tree Survey Key to Terminology		
Term	Explanation	Notes
Tree Ref.	Sequential reference number for individual tree or distinct tree in hedgerow	The measurement conventions are as follows. Height, crown spread, and crown clearance are recorded to the nearest half metre (crown spread is rounded up) for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m Stem diameter is recorded in millimetres, rounded to the nearest 5 mm
Common Name	Tree species listed by common name	
Height	Overall tree height measured in metres (m)	

Branch Spread	Taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points (North, South, East & West) to derive a representation of the crown spread	Estimated dimensions (e.g. for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered) should be clearly identified as such (e.g.suffixed with a “#”) RPA – Radius of nominal circle of Root Protection Area in metres from centre of tree stem. Figures used originate from Annex D BS5837: 2012 (p.40). Provided as a minimum distance and calculated in accordance with section 4.6 BS5837: 2012 (p.10) RPAm2 – Extent of root protection area * signifies dimensions have not been recorded
Stem Diameter	Diameter of single stem trees on level ground measured at 1.5m above ground level. Diameters of other commonly encountered tree stems should be measured in accordance with Annex C (BS5837 2012 p39)	
Existing Height Above Ground Level – FSB/DG	Height of first significant branch (FSB) and its direction of growth (DG) identified as height in metres and direction of growth (e.g. 2.4-N)	Measurements taken to provide information relating to ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading of site
Life Stage	Young (Y)	Tree within the first one quarter of life expectancy
	Semi mature (SM)	Tree in second quarter of life expectancy
	Early mature (EM)	Tree in third quarter of life expectancy
	Mature (M)	Tree in final quarter of life expectancy
	Over mature (OM)	Tree having reached the anticipated maximum height and spread typical for its species and setting and which has entered a period of stasis where physiological processes maintain a functional status quo.
	Veteran tree (V)	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. NOTE: These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem. Veteran trees may be subject to a tree preservation order (TPO). Clients are responsible for determining whether a TPO is present.

General Observations	To provide information on the structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defects), and/or preliminary management recommendations	
Physiological Condition - An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) of the tree	GOOD FAIR POOR DEAD	Tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems Tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated Tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated Tree without sufficient live material to sustain life
Structural Condition - An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree	GOOD MODERATE POOR	Tree in a sound condition with no significant defects Tree in a sound condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated Tree with significant defects that can't be remediated
Notes related to both physiological and structural condition follow the categorisation in order support the statement and give greater detail on the true quality and value of the tree		
Preliminary Management Recommendations	These may include further investigations for the presence or extent of decay or climbed inspections, ivy removal or pruning works when access is a non-moveable aspect etc. (NB this is not intended to be a specification for tree work and further advice maybe required prior to implementation). Trees assessed as being in apparently immediately hazardous condition will be notified to the client separately as soon as practicable	
Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	An estimate of the remaining life contribution in years that the tree or group of trees is expected to have based on species, condition on the site in its current context	<10 - Tree is dead or dying and unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years 10+ - Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 10+ years 20+ - Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 20+ years 40+ - Tree is assessed as being able to contribute to the site for 40+ years

Category grading	Category of tree in accordance with BS5837 2012 Cascade Chart (Source BS5837 2012 p9)	‘U’ Unsuitable for retention, within the context of the current land user ‘A’ Trees of high quality with 40yr remaining lifespan ‘B’ Trees of moderate quality and remaining lifespan of at least 20yrs ‘C’ Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining lifespan of at least 10 yrs or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm Categories A-C are further classified as 1 (mainly arboricultural qualities), 2 (mainly landscape qualities), 3 (mainly cultural values, including conservation). For further details refer to Cascade Chart in BS 5837 2012 p. 9
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NOTE:
BRACEBLOKS STACK FOR ADDITIONAL BALLAST WHEN REQUIRED
(REFER TO RELEVANT WIND LOAD CALCULATION)



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www.polmilfence.com

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DATE 17/03/2023

SCALE 1:30 @A3

DRAWN CDV

CHECKED T. STEWART

APPROVED T. STEWART

TITLE

BNM TEMPORARY FENCE 2.0m x 3.5m, SINGLE BASE,
SHORT BRACE, BRACEBLOK OPTIONS
SHOWING MAXIMUM WIND SPEEDS

DRAWING No. BNM 14-236

REV MPH2

**– TREE PROTECTION AREA –
KEEP OUT!**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**THE TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING
CONDITIONS, THE CONTRAVENTION OF WHICH MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL
PROSECUTION.**

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONNEL:

- Δ THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE MOVED**
- Δ NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE**
- Δ NO MACHINE, PLANT OR VEHICLES SHALL ENTER THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- Δ NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- Δ NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- Δ NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**
- Δ NO FIRES SHALL BE LIT IN THE EXCLUSION ZONE**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE EXCLUSION ZONE MUST BE WITH THE
WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Example of Ground Protection

Using TERRAM GEOCELL for tree root protection ensures the roots beneath are protected from vehicle loads by confining the sub-base and stabilising the ground. When the permeable TERRAM GEOCELL is filled with a porous, no fines, free-flowing aggregate the system allows essential passage of air and water providing essential nutrients to the roots. TERRAM GEOCELL is ideal for "No-Dig" situations.

Typical Applications

- Permanent Woodland Trails
- Paths & Cycleways
- Driveways*
- Roads
- Access Routes*
- Parking Areas

**See Arboricultural Advisory and Information Services
APN12: Driveways close to trees*

TERRAM GEOCELL is supplied as flat packed panels which are opened to form the honeycomb-like structure. These are positioned and pinned to the ground using fixing pins and filled with a suitable, permeable infill.

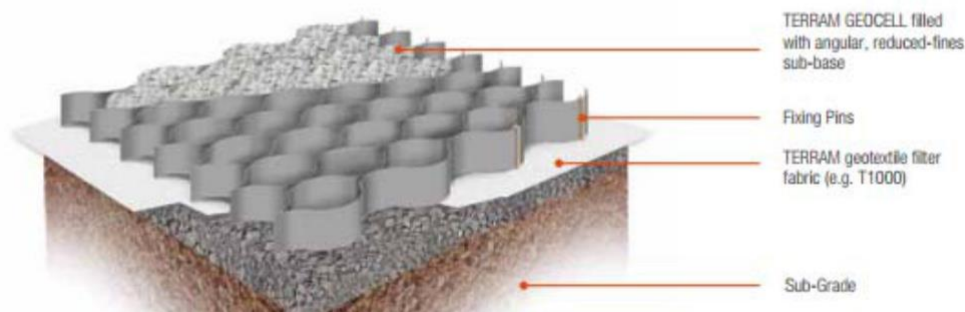
TERRAM GEOCELL confines the infill and ensures that downward forces are spread laterally, reducing pressure on the sub-base. Without this cellular system, the surface would become rutted and compacted with the traffic loads, damaging the tree roots and potentially resulting in the death of the tree.

WHY TERRAM GEOCELL?

- Lightweight and easy to handle reducing installation costs.
- Permeable geotextile allows free flow of water, essential in tree root applications.
- The flexible TERRAM geotextile material allows TERRAM GEOCELL to effectively adapt to any variations in the terrain.
- TERRAM GEOCELLS are easily cut to size without damage, therefore reducing cost.



Typical Profile



Fixing Pins

Fixing pins available upon request.

Compatible Products

- BODPAVE™ 40 porous pavers
- BODPAVE™ 85 porous pavers
- TRUCKPAVE™
- TERRAM geotextile filter
- Geogrid

Product Details

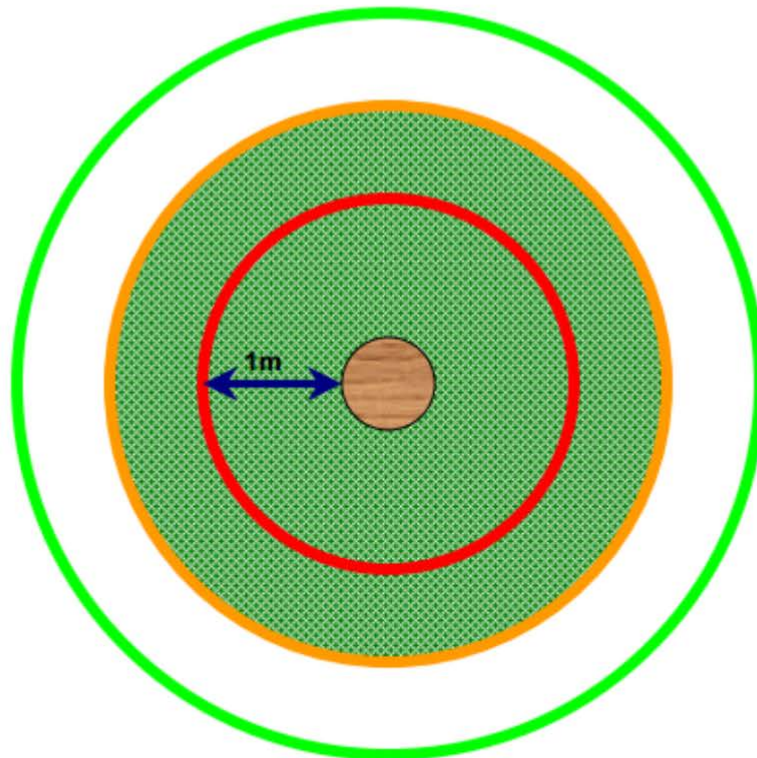
PRODUCT	PANEL SIZE (m)	CELL Dia & DEPTH (mm)	PANEL WEIGHT	TYPICAL LOADING
GEOCELL 25/10	5 x 7	250 dia x 100	17kg	Pedestrian cycle*
GEOCELL 25/15	5 x 7	250 dia x 150	25kg	Light vehicles*
GEOCELL 22/20	3 x 3	220 dia x 200	20kg	Optimum for heavier vehicles or more frequent traffic*

* These are typical profiles only.



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

FIGURE 1 – Tree Protection Zone



Key



Trunk of tree



Canopy or branch spread



PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk. Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with the 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 the local authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.



PERMITTED ZONE – outside of the 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.

DAMAGE TO TREES

Tree roots keep a tree healthy and upright. Most roots are found in the top 600mm of soil and often grow out further than the tree's height. The majority of these roots are very fine; even close to a tree few will be thicker than a pencil. Most street tree roots grow under the footway but may also extend under the carriageway. If roots are damaged the tree may suffer irreversible harm and eventually die.

PROTECTING ROOTS - DO'S and DON'TS

There are three designated zones around a tree each of which has its own criteria for working practices.

THE PROHIBITED ZONE

- Don't** excavate within this zone.
- Don't** use any form of mechanical plant within this zone
- Don't** store materials, plant or equipment within this zone.
- Don't** move plant or vehicles within this zone.
- Don't** lean materials against, or chain plant to, the trunk.
- Do** contact the local authority tree officer or owner of the tree if excavation within this zone is unavoidable.
- Do** protect any exposed roots uncovered within this zone with dry sacking.
- Do** backfill with a suitable inert granular and top soil material mix as soon as possible on completion of works.
- Do** notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

THE PRECAUTIONARY ZONE

- Don't** excavate with machinery. Where excavation is unavoidable within this zone excavate only by hand or use trenchless techniques.
- Don't** cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.
- Don't** repeatedly move / use heavy mechanical plant except on hard standing.
- Don't** store spoil or building material, including chemicals and fuels, within this zone.
- Do** prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.
- Do** backfill the trench with an inert granular material and top soil mix. Compact the backfill with care around the retained roots. On non highway sites backfill only with excavated soil.
- Do** protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.
- Do** notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

THE PERMITTED ZONE

- Don't** cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.
 - Do** use caution if it is absolutely necessary to operate mechanical plant within this zone.
 - Do** prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.
 - Do** protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.
 - Do** notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.
-

1.0 Results

2.0 Actions to be Taken

Client	
Project File	2025-04-569099

Please note that this Technical Note is not suitable for planning purposes.

Figures

Appendices