GOMERSAL ST. MARY'S PRIMARY SCHOOL

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

KPS

SRP1134-ADA-XX-XX-T-O-0003

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General Notes

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Title: Gomersal St Mary's Primary School – Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Client: KPS

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Office: Helsby

Revision	Date	Comments/amendments	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
P01	04.11.25	First draft	DAN019	JB76	RM51

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 General

1.1.1 This report presents the findings from a tree survey conducted at Gomersal St. Mary's Church of England Primary School, on Shirley Avenue, Cleckheaton BD19 4NA.

1.1.2 The work was commissioned by KPS, with the survey carried out by RSK Biocensus in September 2022, with a validation walkover completed in October 2025.

1.2 Purpose of the Report

1.2.1 The survey was carried out in connection with the proposed development, in accordance with criteria outlined in the British Standard BS5837:2012[1]. The aim was to:

- identify the quality and value of the trees;
- categorise them in respect of their suitability for retention; and
- identify the impacts of the development on the arboricultural features present.

1.2.2 This report is principally concerned with trees in relation to the proposed development. Although obvious structural defects and the condition of trees have been noted, this survey was not undertaken with health and safety in mind, and a detailed hazard assessment was not carried out.

1.2.3 The results and recommendations in this report are valid for a maximum of two years.

1.3 Site Context

General

1.3.1 The survey area was limited to the school grounds which was clearly defined by boundary fencing. This encompassed the hard surfaced play areas to the east and southwest of the main school buildings and a grass playing field to the southeast of the built portions.

Protected Species

1.3.2 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provide statutory protection to species of flora and fauna including birds, bats and other species that are associated with trees.

1.3.3 A licence may be required where there will be impacts on protected species that could result in an offence under the above legislation. Although features suitable for roosting bats or nesting birds may have been noted, this report is not intended to assess the suitability of trees for protected species.

[1] British Standards Institute (2012) *BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations.* British Standards Publications Ltd.

1.3.4 If the presence of a legally protected species is suspected while undertaking any tree work, then the task should be halted immediately, and appropriate advice should be obtained from an ecologist.

Statutory Designations

1.3.5 Trees can be afforded statutory protection in a number of ways, including;

- a tree preservation order (TPO);
- planning conditions;
- felling licences; and
- location within a designated conservation area (CA).

1.3.6 Protected trees can only be removed or pruned if permission is granted, either as part of a planning permission or in response to a separate application to the local authority (or the Forestry Commission).

1.3.7 The existence of a TPO or CA does not automatically mean that a tree deserves to be a material constraint in a planning context. A formally protected tree can be in poor physiological or structural condition, making it unsuitable for retention. In that case it is inappropriate that it should influence the future use of a site.

1.3.8 The Kirklees council web-site[2] indicates that the school is not within a conservation area and that no trees are protected by preservation order.

1.3.9 A TPO can be applied at any time, so it is important to check for the latest information. Where a statutory designation applies, if any tree works or removals are required prior to planning consent, the local authority should be contacted in advance.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

1.3.10 To ensure that a tree is not harmed by development activities, a theoretical RPA is calculated. The British Standard (BS5837) defines the RPA as 'the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability'. It is initially plotted as a simple circle on the tree constraints plan (TCP) with roots assumed to have colonised the ground around the tree radially.

1.3.11 The design layout should aim to retain and avoid the RPA's of the higher category (A and B) trees altogether, so that they may continue to provide benefits without being impacted by construction. Once a design layout has been completed and tree removals agreed, the retained trees should be subject to a fenced zone encompassing the RPA or tree crown (whichever is larger) for the duration of works. No construction, level changes, installation of services, storage of spoil or materials, discharge of chemicals or any other activity which may affect tree health negatively should take place within this area.

1.3.12 In some instances, root growth may have been impeded by inhospitable ground conditions and so a simple circular RPA may not be relevant to its protection. This may apply near roads, building foundations, retaining walls or water courses and, providing

2 https://mapping.kirklees.gov.uk/connect/analyst/mobile/#/main?mapcfg=Tree%20Preservation%20Orders%20(Public)&lang=en-gb Accessed on 31.10.25

there is suitable rationale, the RPA can be adjusted to reflect this. A similar overall area should be allocated to the tree so that it can continue to thrive.

1.3.13 Where sites are heavily constrained by trees which can be embraced into the development, there may be a need to build very close to their root protection area and protective fencing. This often leads to issues at the construction build stage, particularly where extreme changes in levels are required. It is therefore prudent to observe a buffer from the edge of an RPA to allow for safe working space.

Supplied Documents

1.3.14 This report was prepared using data collected on site and the following reports and plans:

- SRP1134-ONE-ZZ-XX-D-L-0003 (Proposed Site Layout)

2 Method

2.1 General

2.1.1 All inspected trees and tree groups were categorised using the British Standard BS5837:2012 and the TCP (Appendix 2) shows tree positions, numbers and retention categories. A schedule of the trees is included in Appendix 1, which includes species, physiological and structural condition, age, recommendations and retention values.

2.1.2 The survey key is described in Appendix 5 in accordance with guidance in BS5837:2012. The life expectancy and condition of each tree or tree group informs its suitability for retention.

2.2 Tree Categorisation

2.2.1 Trees were categorised in terms of their useful life expectancy and condition as summarised below. Full details of categorisation criteria are given in Appendix 5. Each category has three sub-categories relating to arboricultural (1), landscape (2) and cultural and conservation (3) qualities. Trees that have been categorised as A, B or C should be considered in the planning process, whereas trees categorised as U are not a consideration in the planning process.

Table 1: Tree categorisation table

BS5837:2012 Categories	Definitions	Retention implications to a site
Category A (marked light green on the TCP)	Trees of high quality and value able to make a substantial contribution to the site.	Every effort should be made to retain trees, and amendments to a proposed scheme should be identified in preference to tree removal.
Category B (marked mid-blue on the TCP)	Trees of moderate quality and value able to make a significant contribution to the site.	Where possible, amendments to a proposed scheme should be considered in preference to tree removal.
Category C (marked in grey on the TCP)	Trees of low quality and value in an adequate condition until new planting can be established; trees with impairments downgrading them from A or B category; OR young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm.	The retention of trees may be advantageous in the short term, but they should not be seen as a constraint to development.
Category U (marked in dark red on the TCP)	Trees that have limited condition that will fail or die within 10 years and/or should be removed for reasons of arboricultural best practice.	Not a material consideration in the planning process but may have other benefits.

2.3 Distinction Between Individual Trees and Tree Groups

2.3.1 Trees have been recorded as individuals or as groups. BS5837:2012 sets out the description of a group as follows: “The term “group” is intended to identify trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically (e.g. trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally including for biodiversity (e.g. parkland or wood pasture), in respect to each of the tree subcategories.”

2.3.2 Where a tree in a group has characteristics that distinguish it from the rest of the group, it is generally recorded as an individual. Such trees may inter alia include veteran trees, trees with significant defects, and specimen trees that stand out within the feature.

2.4 Constraints and Limitations

2.4.1 The trees were viewed from ground-level and from within the site boundary only. The trees were inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 2015[3]) and guidance given in Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment (Lonsdale 2007[4]). Detailed inspections such as decay detection, soil assessment or aerial inspections have not been carried out.

2.4.2 Inspection was restricted in some areas by dense undergrowth within overgrown flower beds, ivy clad stems and being within third-party gardens with restricted access. All findings were estimated in these instances.

2.4.3 Trees are living organisms and their health and condition is not static. Findings and recommendations in this report are therefore only valid for one year. The health and condition of the trees may also change with other factors such as extreme weather or development work.

2.4.4 The presence of shrinkable soils, and their relationship between tree root activity and volumetric changes in soils that may cause structural damage to buildings, is beyond the scope of this report and has not been investigated.

2.4.5 No topographical survey data was provided and so trees were plotted using a handheld GPS device.

[3] Mattheck, C. Breloer, H. (2015) *The Body Language of Trees, Encyclopaedia of Visual Tree Assessment*. Karlsruhe Institute of Technology.

[4] Lonsdale, D. (2007) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. The Stationary Office

3 Results

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 A total of 14 individual trees and 12 groups of trees were recorded. Of the individual trees recorded: 2 were category B, and the remaining 12 were category C features. Of the 12 tree groups recorded: 3 were classed as category B features and the remaining 9 were category C features of limited amenity value and longevity.

3.1.2 **Charts 1** and **2** below, show the distribution of the BS5837 quality categories recorded on site.

3.1.3 Further details on the individual trees and tree groups can be found in Appendix 1- Tree Survey Data.

Chart 1: Distribution of BS5837 categories for individual trees recorded

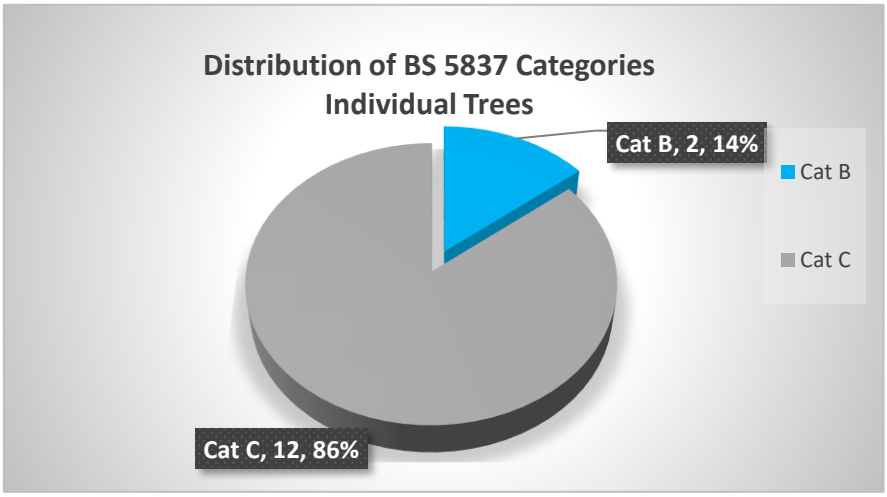
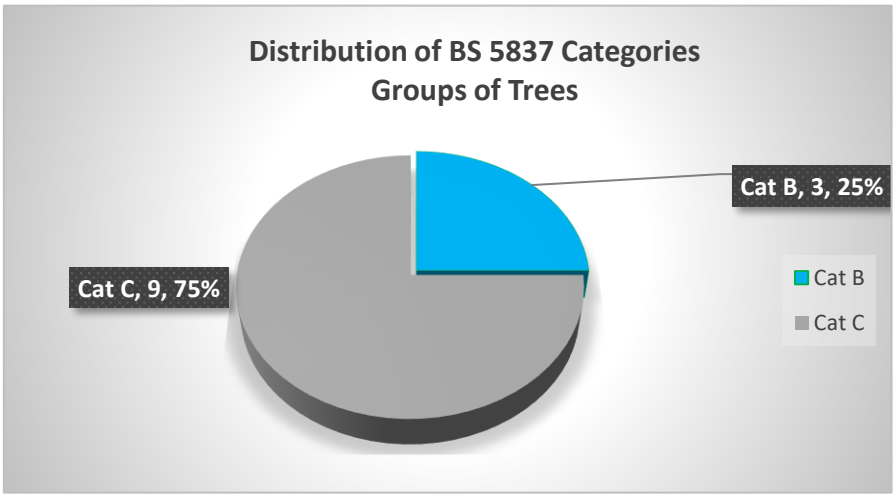


Chart 2: Distribution of BS5837 categories for groups recorded



3.2 General Observations

Category B (Moderate Quality and Value)

3.2.1 Group G7 and tree T11 grow beyond the school boundary, within neighbouring gardens. These are both category B, sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) species, and whilst their condition could not be fully assessed both are rather prominent when viewed from the school and so have been classed as category B features.

3.2.2 Group G10 comprises a number of silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) trees along with a small number of rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) tress. Collectively they form a pleasant small wooded area and useful barrier between the tarmac playground and grass sports fields which lies further to the east. The age of the trees and their condition is such that they could feasibly remain standing for a substantial amount of time and so they have been classed as a category B feature.

3.2.3 Tree T1, a semi mature field maple (*Acer campestre*) stands out as it is the only tree in this part of the school grounds which has not been drastically topped. Whilst it has an asymmetric crown, it does have good potential and so warrants inclusion as a category B feature.

Category C (Low Quality and Value)

3.2.4 Most of the trees and groups have been categorised as lower, category C, features either due to their small size, or because past management practices have left them as ungainly specimens of limited longevity.

3.2.5 The majority of trees stand as cohesive groups around the periphery of the school, and in some cases these are managed as tall hedge like features which offer a good degree of screening between the properties and school. This includes group G8 and G9, which grow on the southern and southwest boundary and G12 which grows to the north. Group G4 also stands along the northern boundary and comprises an area of emergent blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) scrub, which, if trimmed to the school boundary, could be encouraged to form a hedgerow as opposed to a larger mass of vegetation.

4 Proposals and Impacts

4.1 Development Proposal

4.1.1 The proposed development comprises the demolition of the majority of existing school buildings (with one structure retained along the northern boundary), followed by the construction of new classroom facilities, a multi-use games area (MUGA), and associated parking areas.

4.2 Tree Removals

4.2.1 A total of eight individual trees and four groups of trees will need to be removed to enable the proposed development, primarily as they sit on the footprint of areas of construction. Of these features, only one tree (T1 field maple) is a category B feature, and the remaining are all category C features of small stature and/or poor form. Whilst the removal of these trees represents a loss of canopy cover locally, it will not greatly impact the surroundings as most are relatively obscured and poor form features. The features requiring removal to enable works are shown in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Tree and Group Removals Required to Enable Development

Ref No.	Species	Category
T1	Field maple	B1
T2	Willow sp.	C1
T3	Common ash	C1
T4	Willow sp.	C1
T6	Goat willow	C1
T7	Ornamental cypress	C1
T8	Weeping willow	C1
T9	Plum	C1
G1	Common alder, English oak, field maple, rowan, hazel	C2
G2	Willow sp.	C2
G5	Willow sp.	C2
G6	Apple variety, ornamental cherry	C2

4.3 Retained Trees

General

4.3.1 The remaining trees around the site can be retained and protected for the duration of demolition and construction.

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

4.3.2 The removal of two of the classroom buildings has the potential to impinge on the RPA of two trees: T11, an off-site sycamore, and two trees at the north end of G10, silver birch and cherry. The classroom footprint encroaches on only a small portion of each tree's RPA - approximately 0.3 m² (0.2%) of T11's 162 m² RPA and 1.4 m² (1%) of the northern

tree within G10. Such small incursions are highly unlikely to result in any significant damage to trees and will not render them unviable.

4.3.3 In addition to the small area of RPA occupied by the classrooms, both classrooms are modular type 'terrapins' and so no excavation will be required below existing grade. The lightweight nature is also such that it is felt feasible for removal to be carried out with relative ease and without the need for large plant. Once the buildings have been removed the trees can then be fenced to the full extent of their RPA, as shown with dimensions on the plans at Appendix 3.

Facilitation Pruning

4.3.4 No facilitation pruning is felt necessary.

Post-development Pressure

4.3.5 No post development pressure is envisaged.

Impact Assessment Summary

4.3.6 The loss of the arboricultural features on site is unfortunate but will not significantly impact the surroundings. There will be some loss of canopy cover locally and so replacement planting will be provided post construction to compensate for this.

4.3.7 The incursions into RPAs near T11 and G10 are slight, and providing protective fencing is installed prior to demolition, and the guidance in section 5 and 6 of this report are strictly followed, then retained trees can remain viable and largely unaffected.

5 Protection of Retained Trees

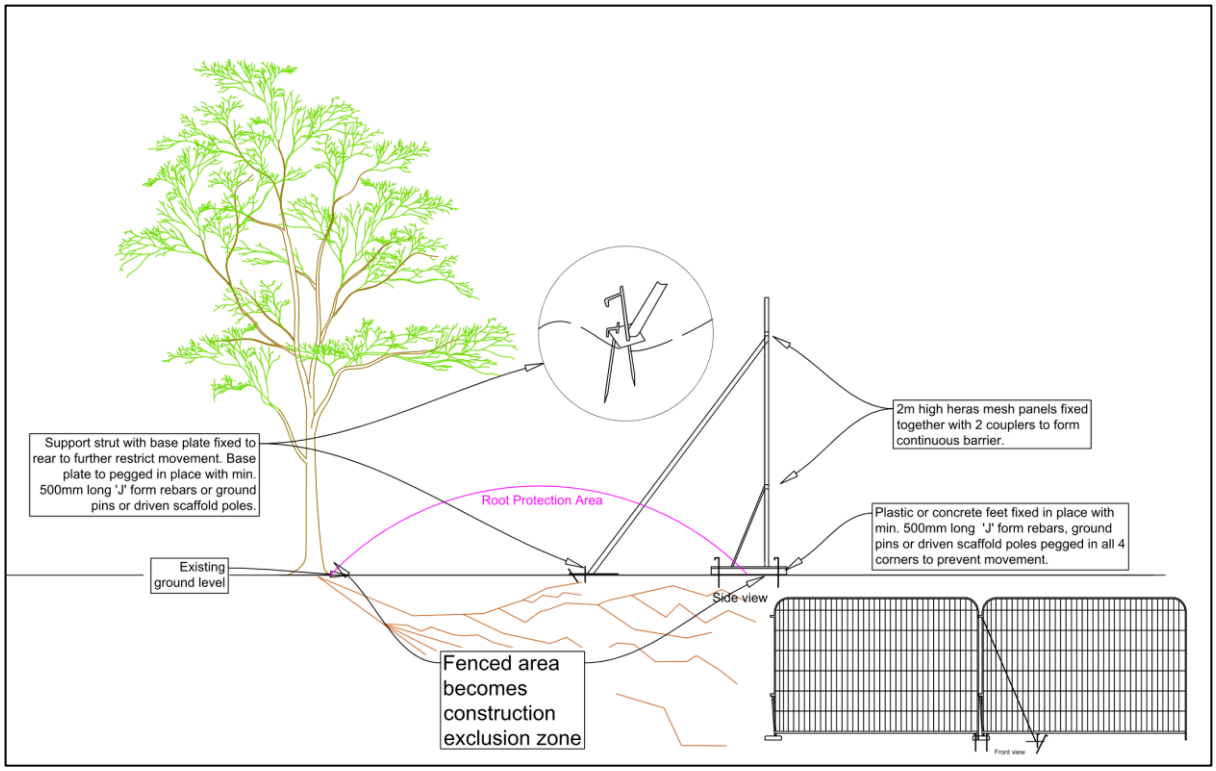
5.1 Tree Protection Fencing

5.1.1 Tree protection fencing is shown as a purple alignment on the plan at Appendix 3 and must be installed after tree works are completed but before any site mobilisation works such as installation of site offices, demolition, or any ground works.

5.1.2 The tree protection fencing should comprise *c.*2 m high heras panels being fixed to a driven scaffold framework with supports on the rear facing side see **Figure 1** below. Signs should then be fixed to every third panel informing operatives of the need to respect and not move fencing and this must be relayed in any site inductions. A fence specification and example of signage is shown below and at Appendix 4.

5.1.3 This fenced area then forms a construction exclusion zone (CEZ) for the duration of works onsite. On no account should fencing be moved, or any other access gained into the fenced area for construction related activities unless it is written within this document.

Figure 1: Tree Protection Fence Example



6 Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1 General

6.1.1 The timing of operations is essential if trees are to be effectively protected. Site operations are planned in the following order to help ensure this:

6.2 Pre-Demolition Phase: Tree Removals and Install Protection Elements

1) Carry out tree works to remove trees shown in **Table 3** below and as shown with red text on the tree removal and protection plan (TRPP) at Appendix 3.

Table 3: Tree and Group Removals Required to Enable Development

Ref No.	Species	Category
T1	Field maple	B1
T2	Willow sp.	C1
T3	Common ash	C1
T4	Willow sp.	C1
T6	Goat willow	C1
T7	Ornamental cypress	C1
T8	Weeping willow	C1
T9	Plum	C1
G1	Common alder, English oak, Field maple, Rowan, Hazel	C2
G2	Willow sp.	C2
G5	Willow sp.	C2
G6	Apple variety, Ornamental cherry	C2

2) Tree works must only be carried out by suitably qualified and competent arboricultural contractors.
3) The client will decide as to how arisings will be dealt with but the retention of woodchip on site may be beneficial with regard path edgings and weed suppressant to help new planting post construction.
4) Install tree protection fencing as shown with a purple alignment on the TRPP at Appendix 3, and a fence specification is shown at Appendix 4.
5) Leave 1m working space around classrooms at southwest corner (near T11 and G10) to allow demolition, once demolition is complete the fencing should be moved to encompass the full extent of the tree RPA, as shown with dimensions on the plan at Appendix 3.
6) This area then forms a CEZ.
7) **On no account should any demolition or site mobilisation works commence until the tree protection fencing is in place and site operatives have been briefed about tree protection measures as part of an induction.**

6.3 Pre-Demolition Phase: Inductions

8) The induction must include the simple instruction that tree protection fencing/site hoarding must not be moved, and trees must not be damaged either directly or indirectly by attaching anything to any part of its structure. Additionally, the following points should be firmly communicated during the induction:

    - Any inadvertent damage to trees or their protective elements must be reported to the site foreman and corrected immediately, to ensure that it remains effective in protecting the area around trees. If there is any doubt an appointed arboriculturist should be contacted to gain clarification on how to proceed.
    - No materials, fuel, large volumes of water or chemicals to be discharged or mixed where they are likely to flow toward trees in the event of spillage.
    - Any concrete mixing stations (if required) must have protective bunds constructed around them to ensure containment of resulting debris or contaminants.
    - Any spillages of potential contaminants (e.g. cement, bitumen, chemicals) near trees must be reported immediately to the project manager or arboricultural consultant and action taken to either flush the soil with large volumes of water or create a bund to avoid contaminants flowing toward tree protection areas.

6.4 Demolition Phase: Removal of Buildings Near T10, G11

9) Site operatives should be briefed on tree protection requirements prior to commencement and should any unexpected conflict with retained trees arise the project arboricultural consultant should be contacted for advice.
10) All existing tree protection measures must remain in place and be checked prior to demolition works to ensure they provide full exclusion from root protection areas, the only exception being a 1m working space allowance near trees T11 and trees at north end of G10.
11) Light plant machinery is likely to be used to assist with breaking up and lifting the terrapin classrooms; this plant will operate from outside RPAs at all times and removal of the structures should either be a top down pull back operation, pulling material away form trees, or, if feasible, the buildings could be craned out in one operation.
12) The excavator will be used only for lifting and breaking works, and any detailed removal or disconnection of services near tree RPAs must be undertaken by hand.
13) At no time should spoil, demolition arisings, or machinery be stored or left within the protected zones, and all movements must be controlled to avoid contact with tree stems and overhanging canopies.

6.5 Post Demolition: Reinstate Fencing Near T11, G10

14) The fencing near tree T11 and G10 must be moved to encompass the full extent of the RPA immediately after the buildings have been removed. Dimensions are shown on the plan at Appendix 3 and fencing should then be fixed in place as per the guidance at Section 5 of this report.

6.6 Construction Phase: Maintain Fencing in Position and Fit for Purpose.

15) The fencing will need to remain in place and in an upright form for the duration of all construction. It is the main site contractor responsibility to ensure this occurs.

16) Only once all construction and ground works are complete should the fencing be removed.

6.7 Post Construction Check

17) A final post-works inspection will take place, and recommendations given for any remedial tree works if required.

18) Tree protection fencing can be dismantled and removed from site.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1:

Tree Survey Data

Tree Survey Data Table

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Est. Remaining Years	Category	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W						
T1	Field maple	370	10	1	6	8	5	2	SM	Part of group but stands out as only tree not topped. Asymmetric crown form but good contribution to play area.	20-40	B1	4.4
T2	Willow sp.	50	5	5	2	4	4	0	SM	Multi stemmed willow growing from base of shipping container.	20-40	C1	0.6
T3	Common ash	240	5	5	3	5	2	1.5	EM	Topped, leaving as poor form individual.	20-40	C1	2.9
T4	Willow sp.	220	5	6	3	3	4	0	SM	Topped willow with smaller clump of stems at base. Visually unremarkable.	20-40	C1	2.6
T5	Common hawthorn	50	4	2	2	1	2	0	EM	Small topped hawthorn on fence line	20-40	C1	0.6
T6	Goat willow	50	2	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Small goat willow in grass area.	20-40	C1	0.6
T7	Ornamental cypress	100	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	SM	Small Fastigiate cypress. Poorly trimmed to old wood on north side.	'10-20	C1	1.2
T8	Weeping willow	100	2	0.2	1	1	1	0	SM	Weeping goat willow. Suppressed by building and poor form cypress to north.	'10-20	C1	1.2
T9	Plum	120	4	1	3	2	1	2	EM	Poor form fruit tree with lean to east. Topped at around 2.5m. Soil levels raised.	20-40	C1	1.4
T10	Sycamore	200	9	1	4	3	3	2	EM	Self seeded sycamore on boundary. Drastically 'pruned' on north and east sides. Poor form.	20-40	C1	2.4
T11	Sycamore	600	16	8	7	5	6	4	SM	Grows in garden with no access. Dimensions estimated and no assessment of base possible. Ivy restricts views into structure also.	20-40	B1	7.2
T12	Common hawthorn	150	6	2	2	2	2	2	SM	Hawthorn growing as standard maiden form in hawthorn hedge.	20-40	C1	1.8

Tree Survey Data Table

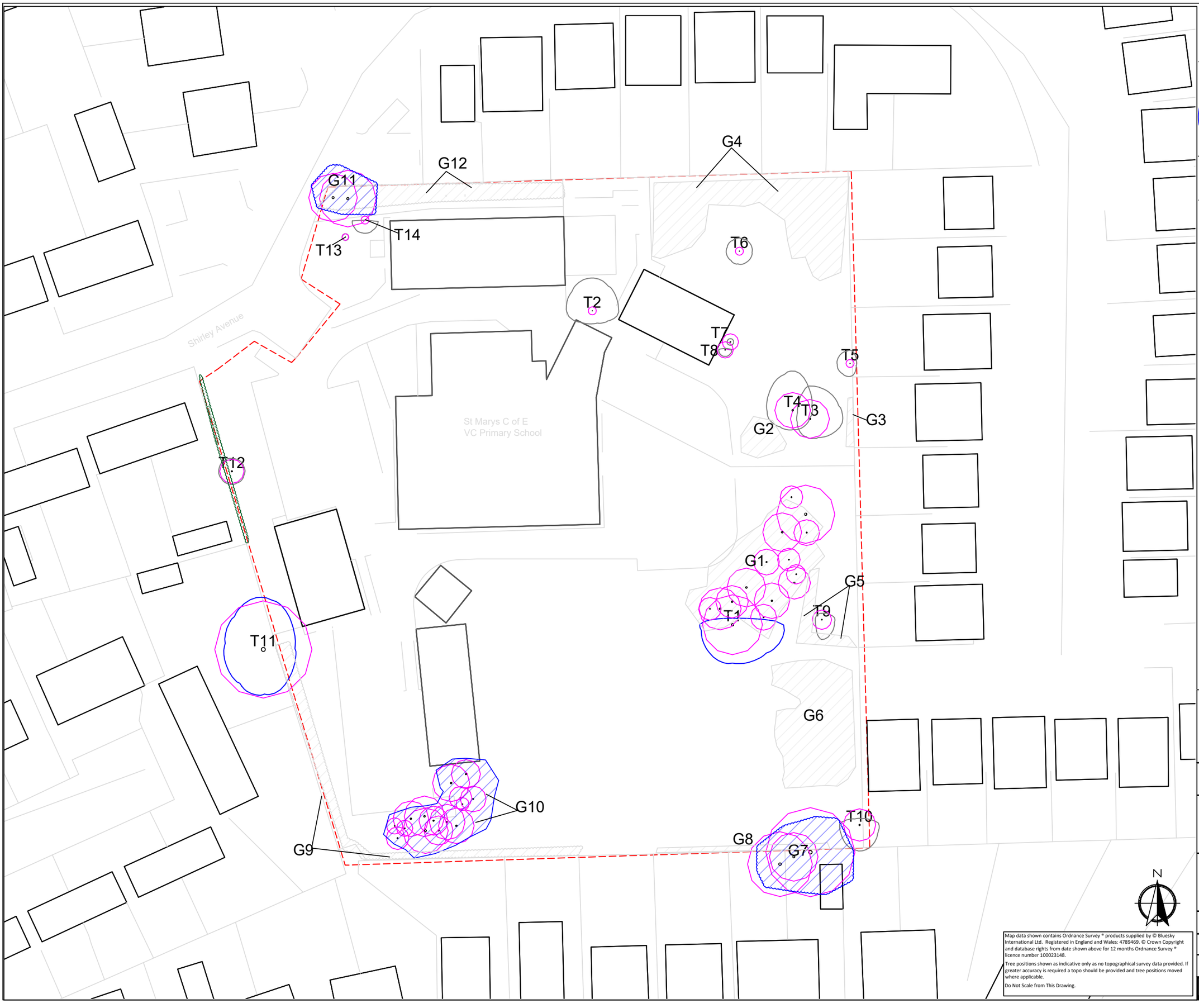
Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Est. Remaining Years	Category	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W						
T13	Silver birch	40	4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	New planting	Recent planting - commemorative tree.	40+	C1	0.5
T14	Blackthorn	50	2	0	2	2	2	0	Y	Self seeded sloe on fence line.	20-40	C1	0.6
G1	Common alder, English oak, Field maple, Rowan, Hazel	200	5	3				1	SM	Cluster of mixed species with hazel as (not coppiced) understory. All topped to around 4-5m leaving most as ungainly individuals.	20-40	C2	2.4
G2	Willow sp.	40	4	2				0	SM	Living willow sculpture/shelter.	20-40	C1	0.5
G3	Willow sp.	20	3	2				0	SM	Line of topped willow on fence line.	20-40	C2	0.2
G4	Blackthorn, Silver birch	50	2	2				0	EM	Area, predominantly blackthorn scrub, with occasional birch.	20-40	C1	0.6
G5	Willow sp.	100	4	2				0	SM	Living willow shelter around vegetable garden area.	20-40	C2	1.2
G6	Apple variety, Ornamental cherry	100	5	3				0	SM	Small orchard like area. Numerous young trees and some emergent blackthorn.	20-40	C1	1.2
G7	Sycamore	350	12	6				3	SM	Cluster of semi mature sycamore in gardens to south of school. Dimensions estimated and no assessment of base possible. Good screening value though.	20-40	B1	4.2
G8	Common hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder	100	4	2				0	SM	Hedge feature on boundary of school.	20-40	C2	1.2

Tree Survey Data Table

Ref. No.	Species	DBH (mm)	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Est. Remaining Years	Category	Root Protection Radius (m)
				N	S	E	W						
G9	Common hawthorn, Blackthorn, Elder, Sycamore	100	4	3				0	SM	Similar to previous but ivy dominates in areas and more dense. Sycamore becomes more prevalent to north.	20-40	C2	1.2
G10	Wild cherry, Silver birch, Rowan	150	9	4				2	EM	Group of predominantly cherry with some more dominant form birch within.	20-40	B2	1.8
G11	Common lime, Blackthorn	300	8					2	EM	Two trees in longer line of well trimmed boundary planting. Lime stands as dominant feature.	40+	B1	3.6
G12	Blackthorn, Sycamore, Hazel	50	2	2				0	SM	Trimmed line of vegetation on boundary and next to footpath. Retaining wall at south, which reverts to batter at east end.	20-40	C2	0.6

Appendix 2:

Tree Constraints Plan



Key

Individual Trees

Existing crown spread with BS Category Colour.

Root Protection Area.

Tree trunk

T# Tree number

Groups of Trees

Canopy extent of tree group with hatch and outline denoting Category Colour.

Root protection area of groups are to canopy extent unless otherwise denoted with purple outline.

G# Tree group number

BS 5837 Category Colours

Higher quality trees. Concerted efforts should be made to integrate theses trees into design layouts and entirely avoid their root protection areas.

- BS5837 Category A
- BS5837 Category B

Lower quality trees or smaller trees. Retention of these trees may be desirable in terms of future succession and providing ecological and environmental benefits.

- BS5837 Category C
- BS5837 Category U

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Client
DEPARTMENT_FOR_EDUCATION

Project Title
GOMERSAL_ST_MARYS PRIMARY_SCHOOL

Drawing Title
TREE_CONSTRAINTS_PLAN (EXISTING_LAYOUT)

Drawn	Date	Checked	Date	Approved	Date
DM	12.11.22	JB	14.11.22	JB	14.11.22

Scale	Orig Size	Dimensions
NTS	A3	METRES

Project No.	Drawing File
2481659	- FINAL

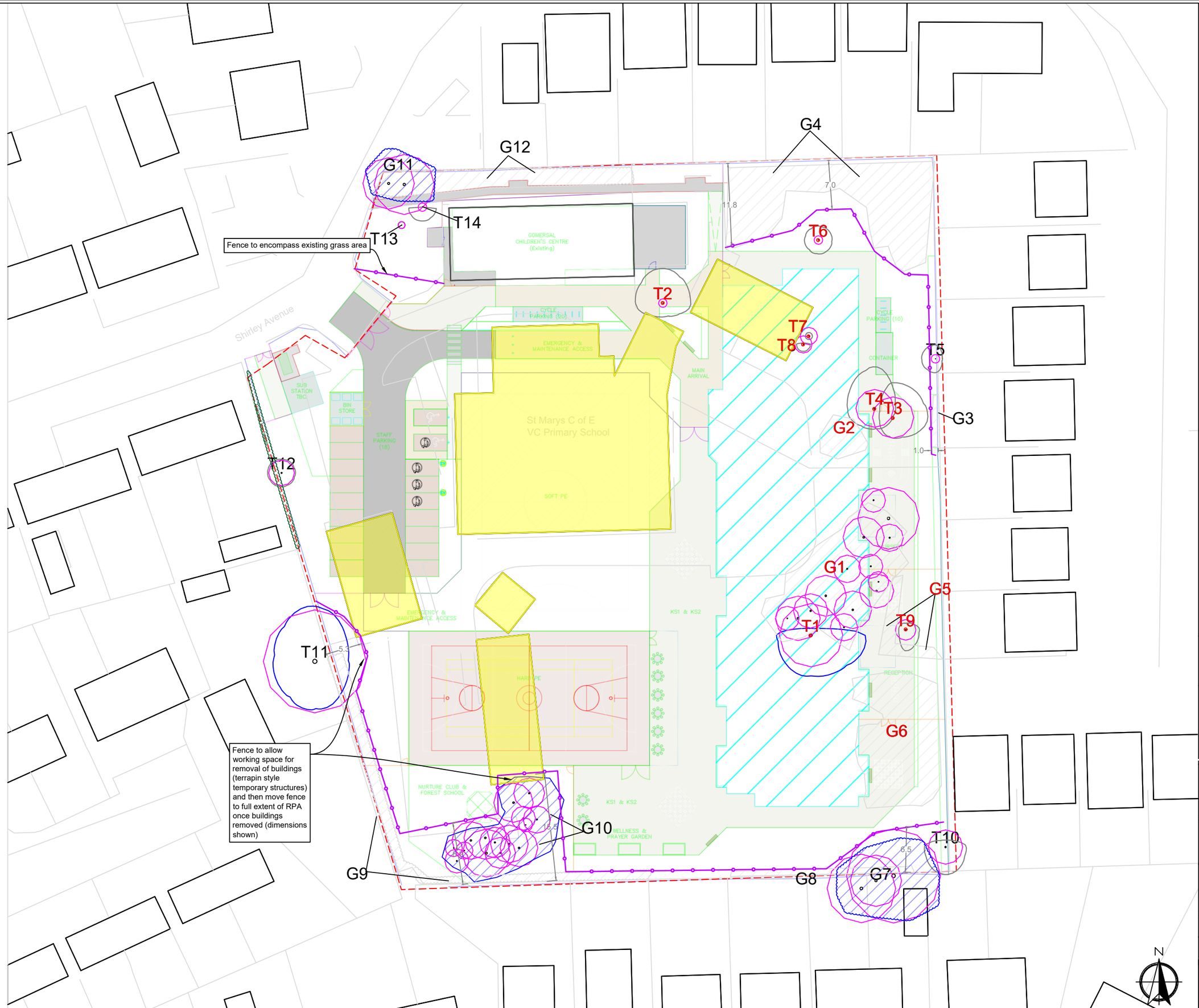
Drawing No.	Rev.
1	0

Tree positions shown as indicative only as no topographical survey data provided. If greater accuracy is required a topo should be provided and tree positions moved where applicable.

Do Not Scale from This Drawing.

Appendix 3:

Tree Removal and Protection Plan



Key

Individual Trees

Existing crown spread with BS Category Colour.

Root Protection Area. (RPA)

Tree trunk

Tree removal symbol

T# Tree number:

Red text denotes removal. Black = Retain

Groups of Trees

Canopy extent of tree group with hatch and outline denoting Category Colour.

Root protection area of groups are to canopy extent unless otherwise denoted with pink outline.

G# Tree group number

Red text denotes removal. Black = Retain

Tree Protection Fence (TPF)

Proposed Build (Site layout layout shown with transparency)

Buildings to be demolished

BS 5837 Category Colours

Higher quality trees which should be most strongly considered for retention within a design layout and concerted efforts made to avoid their RPA entirely.

- BS5837 Category A
- BS5837 Category B

Lower quality trees or smaller trees. Retention of these trees may be desirable in terms of future succession and providing ecological and environmental benefits.

- BS5837 Category C
- BS5837 Category U

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Client
DEPARTMENT_FOR EDUCATION

Project Title
GOMERSAL_ST._MARY'S PRIMARY_SCHOOL

Drawing Title
TREE_REMOVAL_AND PROTECTION_PLAN (PROPOSED_LAYOUT)

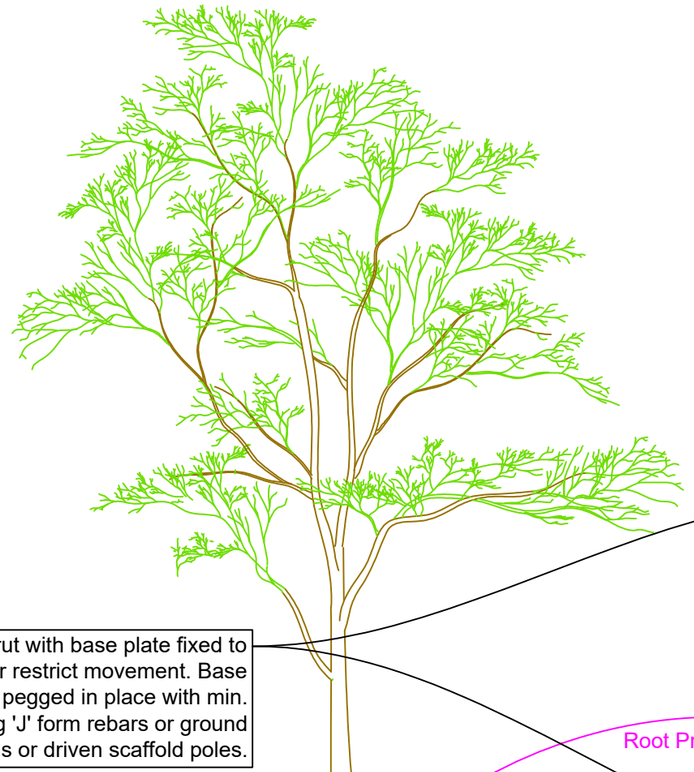
Drawn	Date	Scale	Paper Size	Dimensions	Rev.
DM	28.10.25	1:500	A3	M	0

Project No.	Drawing No.		Status
2481659	2		FINAL

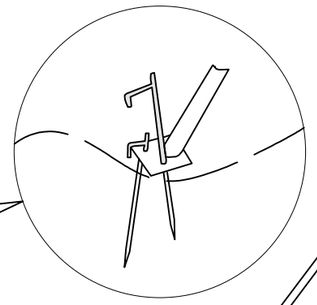
Tree positions shown plotted without topographical survey data but wth GPS.
Propsoed layout shown to demonstrate tree impacts and protection measures only. Please refer to architect supplied drawings for greater detail.

Appendix 4:

Tree Protection Fence Specification and Signage



Support strut with base plate fixed to rear to further restrict movement. Base plate to pegged in place with min. 500mm long 'J' form rebars or ground pins or driven scaffold poles.



Root Protection Area

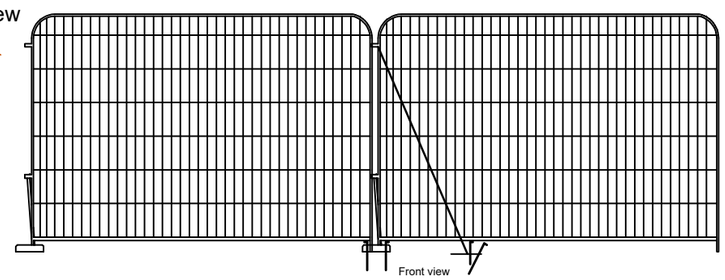
Existing ground level

Fenced area becomes construction exclusion zone

2m high heras mesh panels fixed together with 2 couplers to form continuous barrier.

Plastic or concrete feet fixed in place with min. 500mm long 'J' form rebars, ground pins or driven scaffold poles pegged in all 4 corners to prevent movement.

Side view



Front view

Drawing Title

TREE_PROTECTION
FENCE_SPECIFICATION

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Drawn	Date	Scale	Paper Size	Dimensions	Rev.
DM	09.02.23	NTS	A3	M	0

Project No.	Drawing No.	Status
-	1	F

THIS TREE PROTECTION FENCING MUST NOT BE MOVED UNLESS WRITTEN IN APPROVED PLANNING DOCUMENTS.

These trees are protected under planning consent.

Do not move this fencing.

Do not lean anything against it.

Do not damage it. Inform site manager if any damage occurs.

Do not allow liquids/chemicals/cement of any kind to flow toward it.

Do not pile spoil close to it.

Do not move this fencing.

Appendix 5:

Tree Survey Key

Reference

Each tree or group has been assigned a sequential number.
T- Tree
G-Group

Species

Represents the genus, species and if appropriate cultivar of the tree. The common name is provided first, with the scientific name in brackets.

Stems

Number of stems present.

Measurements

- DBH - Stem diameter in millimetres measured at 1.5 m above ground level. Where the stem is divided below 1.5 m, measurement is taken as directed by BS5837 Annex C.
- Height – Tree height measure in metres to the nearest half metre,
- Lower crown height – Lower crown height above ground in metres of the first lowest significant branch.

Age Classification

The following classification is employed:

- Y - Young: saplings and young trees under 10 years of age
- SM – Semi Mature: trees older than 10 years but less than one third of the life expectancy of their species, normally making substantial extension growth.
- EM – Early Mature: trees between one-third and two-thirds of the life expectancy of their species. More or less full height and large girth, increasing only slowly.
- M – Mature: trees beyond two-thirds of the life expectancy of their species. No significant extension growth.
- OM – Over Mature - a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age.
- V – Veteran: trees that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of an individual surviving beyond the typical age range for the species.

Structure Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

- GOOD - a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects,
- FAIR - a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated,
- POOR - a tree with significant defects that cannot be remediated
- COLLAPSING – stems and limbs of a tree are actively falling from the tree
- DECAYING – the tree has significant decay across it's entirety >90%

Physiological Condition

An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) of the tree categorised into:

- GOOD - a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems
- FAIR - a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated
- POOR - a tree in poor health with significant problems that cannot be remediated
- DEAD - a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life.
- DISEASED – a tree significantly affected by a host disease.

General Observations

Observations made by the assessor relating to the category classification and arboricultural merits or concerns.

Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years

The estimated remaining contribution in years is an estimate based on currently known factors of the possible remaining life of the tree as an asset. Clearly, it is impossible to predict changes in condition which may occur in the future and this reflects what is considered reasonable under existing circumstances; the classification that has been used is in accordance with the BS5837.

The estimated remaining contribution in years will be dependent on the interaction of the typical longevity of the species, its current age and condition with prevailing environmental factors. The estimated remaining contribution in years also dependent on future tree management that can extend useful life in some instances.

Tree Categorisation Using BS 5837 Methodology

The trees surveyed were categorised using the method explained in BS5837. This method categorises individual trees, groups and woodlands in a systematic way.

Groups are identified as those trees forming a single arboricultural feature with trees that provide companion shelter, are avenues or screens or cultural.

Initially the surveyor will determine if the tree should be regarded as a U category tree. U category trees are those that are of low value that have little future due to physiological and structural condition.

Other trees are graded A, B or C. The initial category should reflect the tree's value in making an important contribution to the amenity of the site over a period of time. The higher the tree category, the longer the perceived time period.

A subcategory is included 1, 2 or 3. This subcategory reflects the type of value the surveyor feels the tree presents in regard to its value to 1 – arboricultural, 2 – landscape, 3 – cultural or conservation context.

The cascade chart used is included as Appendix 5 of this report.

Appendix 6:

BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
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 • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the 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; see 4.5.7.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
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)	See Table 2
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	See Table 2
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	See Table 2

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