arbtech

Arboricultural Method Statement

Kavita Singh

Ash Meadow
East Avenue
Huddersfield
HD3 3LW

31 July 2026

Fearghus Gage BSc (Hons) MArborA

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If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

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Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction from Kavita Singh to attend Ash Meadow, East Avenue, Huddersfield, HD3 3LW; grid reference, SE 12353 18205 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

Executive Summary

This report describes the extent and effect of the proposed development at Site on individual trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site.

Trees within the site were surveyed; using a methodology guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837").

Subsequently, this report has been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement and supporting plans.

4No. individual trees and 2No. groups of trees are proposed for removal. Mitigation tree planting is to be provided within the site and includes 1No. crab apple, 1No. holly and 2No. rowans.

Checklist for Submission to Local Planning Authority

Tree survey	✓
Tree constraints plan	✓
Arboricultural impact assessment	✓
Arboricultural method statement	✓
Tree protection plan	✓

This report and its appendices precisely follow the strategy for arboricultural appraisal intended to provide local planning authorities with evidence that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by the trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development. It is considered that any issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with by planning conditions.

General Information

Client: Kavita Singh

Site: Ash Meadow, East Avenue, Huddersfield, HD3 3LW.

Brief proposal description:

The proposal is for a new assisted living dwelling within the grounds of Ash Meadow. The accommodation has been designed to provide an accessible and independent place to live whilst maintaining immediate, step-free access between the dwelling, the existing gym and the surrounding outdoor spaces.

From the outset, the design has sought to respond sensitively to the site. The dwelling draws direct inspiration from the Arts and Crafts character of Ash Meadow and has been carefully positioned to retain as many of the existing trees as possible, whilst achieving a safe and practical access from East Avenue. The retention of the mature trees has been a key driver in the evolution of the scheme, with the layout and access arrangements developed to minimise impacts on the existing landscape which has been presented and enhanced by the existing owners.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Survey base drawing	Unknown
Proposed layout drawing	2504-LA-050
British Standard 5837:2012	"BS5837"
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	44130114_AIA01
Tree Protection Plan	44130114_TPP01

Tree Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by George Luckett on 14 November 2026.

A total of 15No. individual trees and 7No. groups of trees were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 1).

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey Base Drawing	Red Box Surveys	Unknown	Topographical Survey

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without, stating at Annex B:

*The potential effect of development on trees, **whether statutorily protected** (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) **or not**, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications.*

Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (**Appendix 1**), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Table 3: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey Base Drawing	Red Box Surveys	Unknown	Topographical Survey
Proposed Site Plan	Jo&Co Architects	2504-LA-050	Landscape Plan

Several issues may need to be addressed in an arboricultural impact assessment between the trees and the proposed development, these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees;
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees; and
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management.

Table 4: Impacts upon the RPAs of retained trees.

Tree Number	Species	Proposal	RPA Incursion (%)
1T	Sycamore	Hard surfacing	12.2
4T	Common Lime	Hard surfacing	19.4
5T	Common Oak	Hard surfacing and fencing	6.1
6G	Various	Boundary fence	N/A
12G	Various	Raised timber walkway and boundary fence	21.7
14T	Hawthorn	Raised timber walkway	17.3
15T	Holm Oak	Raised timber walkway	18.1
16T	Sycamore	Raised timber walkway	13.5
17G	Cherry Laurel	Raised timber walkway	32.1
20T	Sycamore	Boundary fence	N/A

Tree Number	Species	Proposal	RPA Incursion (%)
21G	Various	Boundary fence	N/A

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing number 44130114_AIA01.

Trees to be removed

The total number of trees to be removed for this scheme include 4No. individual trees and 2No. groups.

A breakdown of all tree removals and pruning works can be seen in Table 8: Summary of Tree Works.

Table 5: Number of individual trees to be removed.

U	A	B	C
0	0	4	0

Table 6: Number of groups to be removed.

U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	1 (0)

() = partial removal of a group

Canopy cover is ecologically important and the loss of canopy cover by this tree will be mitigated with planting within the development.

Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this method statement is to demonstrate how any aspect of the development that has potential to result in loss or damage to a tree may be implemented and provide an adequate level of protection for those trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including site/project manager will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer before the commencement of site works.

This method statement is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel before the commencement of site works.

No site personnel are to be present and no demolition, site clearance, building work or delivery of materials is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan drawing number 44130114_TPP01.

Protective measures will be in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan; drawing number 44130114_TPP01 will remain unaltered and in situ, unless otherwise specified, for the entire duration of the construction.

Table 7: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey Base Drawing	Red Box Surveys	Unknown	Topographical Survey
Proposed Site Plan	Jo&Co Architects	2504-LA-050	Landscape Plan

Tree Works

For reasons of public safety, all tree works referred to herein must be carried out before any site personnel commencing works or any building materials being delivered.

Table 8: Summary of Tree Works.

No.	Species	Works	Category
2T	Common Lime	Remove tree. Fell to ground level and grind stump.	**B.1**
3T	Common Lime	Remove tree. Fell to ground level and grind stump.	**B.1**
7T	European Larch	Remove tree. Fell to ground level and grind stump.	**B.1**
8T	European Larch	Remove tree. Fell to ground level and grind stump.	**B.1**
9G	Various	Remove group. Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	**B.2**
11G	Holly	Remove group. Fell to ground level and grind stumps.	**C.2**
14T	Hawthorn	Prune 0.5m from southern crown extent to facilitate construction access.	**C.1**
15T	Holm Oak	Prune 2m from lower northern crown extent in order to achieve 3m clearance from ground level	**B.1**
17G	Cherry Laurel	Prune 0.5m from northwest canopy extent to facilitate construction access.	**C.2**
18T	Leyland Cypress	Prune 0.5m from northwest crown extent to facilitate construction access.	**B.1**

Notes

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010, Recommendations for tree work. All arising's are to be removed and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber Lorries, tractors, excavators, or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Tree removal

A tree should be felled in one piece only when there is no significant risk of damage to people, property, or protected species (see Annex A).

Where restrictions (e.g. lack of space, buildings, other features, land ownership or use, or other trees which are to be retained) cannot be overcome, trees should be dismantled in sections.

This also applies where a tall stump is being retained but where branches are to be removed/pruned.

Extensively decayed trees can be unpredictable when they are being felled, and special precautions should, therefore, be taken, such as the use of a winch to guide the direction of fall.

Stump removal – stump grinding

Stump grinding will be to a minimum of 300mm deep or to extend through the base of the stump leaving the major roots disconnected if the intention is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus.

The grinding residue will be treated as arising's and removed from site.

NB: Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

The hole left by stump removal will be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage, and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the backfill material will be firmed in 150 mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Stump removal - digging

Stump removal by digging out will include disposal/utilisation of woody material (see Clause 13).

NB: Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

Where possible when winching out a stump, a ground, or other type of anchor, will be used rather than a tree to be retained. If there is no alternative to using such a tree as an anchor, appropriate protective measures will be adopted.

After stump removal

The hole left by stump removal, whether by digging out or grinding, will be filled with soil or other material. The filling will be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the back-fill material will be firmed in 150mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Cut Ivy

Cutting of ivy is to be undertaken using hand tools such as hand saws or secateurs to prevent damage to the bark of the tree; the use of chain saws is prohibited. A 300mm high section of ivy is to be cut and removed from within 1m of ground level.

Soil amelioration

To mitigate the impact upon notional RPAs of retained trees resulting from the installation of proposed structures/surfacing to impacted RPAs, effected trees will be subject to soil improvement, thereby improving the growing conditions.

To improve the soil structure within the remaining RPA compressed air will be injected to a depth of 600mm at 1m spacings, by way of a perforated soil probe (e.g. Terravent; Vogt etc.) to create fissures within the soil profile. A mixture of Terramol and enriched biochar (or similar) will then be injected into the newly fissured soil, again using the same high-pressure system.

The Terramol will have the effect of physically holding open the new gaseous exchange pathways. Biochar is a very pure, high-carbon form of charcoal that improves the structure, aeration, water-holding capacity and nutrient retention of soils and substrates while providing permanent refuge for beneficial microbiology. Enriched biochar has beneficial elements added to it including mycorrhizal fungi, Trichoderma, trace nutrients and beneficial bacteria.

Application rates will be determined by the specific equipment used and will be specified by the specialist contractor.

Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows.

Table 9: Sequence of Events

Stage	Event
Stage 1	Carry out tree works as specified within the summary of tree works
Stage 2	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved tree protection plan
Stage 3	Pre-commencement site meeting
Stage 4	Site set up
Stage 5	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 6	Undertake external landscaping works outside of the construction exclusion zones
Stage 7	Removal of all machinery and materials from site
Stage 8	Dismantle and removal of protective measures
Stage 9	Undertake external landscaping works within the construction exclusion zones
Stage 10	Sign off from Project Arboriculturist

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and are to be sited and aligned in accordance with the tree protection plan (44130114_TPP01) before the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to Site.

Upon installation of the protective measures around the retained trees, the Project Arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

If the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this arboricultural method statement document number 44130114_AMS01 (31 July 2026) and tree protection plan drawing number 44130114_TPP01, the Project Arboriculturist shall inform the client and fencing contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with document number 44130114_AMS01 (31 July 2026) and tree protection plan drawing number 44130114_TPP01, the Project Arboriculturist will sign off the protective measures in writing to the client and will send a copy to the fencing contractor, site agent and local authority tree officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is any accident or emergencies involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the Project Arboriculturist immediately after the incident and all work within this area is to cease until the Project Arboriculturist has visited the site. Any damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, mixing of concrete or other products, accessed by machinery, equipment, or pedestrians or in any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of stage 7 (see Sequencing of Works), thereafter they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the Project Arboriculturist and or the local authority tree officer.

The proposed hard surfacing is to be installed immediately to act as ground protection, where it is decided that this is not a viable option these areas are to be covered by ground boarding as designed by the project engineer to cope with any likely loading.

No equipment, vehicles or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists, and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banks man. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this tree protection plan, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Construction Exclusion Zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) as designated by the protective barrier fencing, is an area where there is to be no construction activity. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited, unless detailed in the tree protection plan, and there is no scope for materials or waste storage; welfare facilities etc. There may be some construction activities planned for these areas (e.g. the installation of service trenches) these activities will be undertaken under direct, on-site arboricultural supervision.

Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is nearby.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.

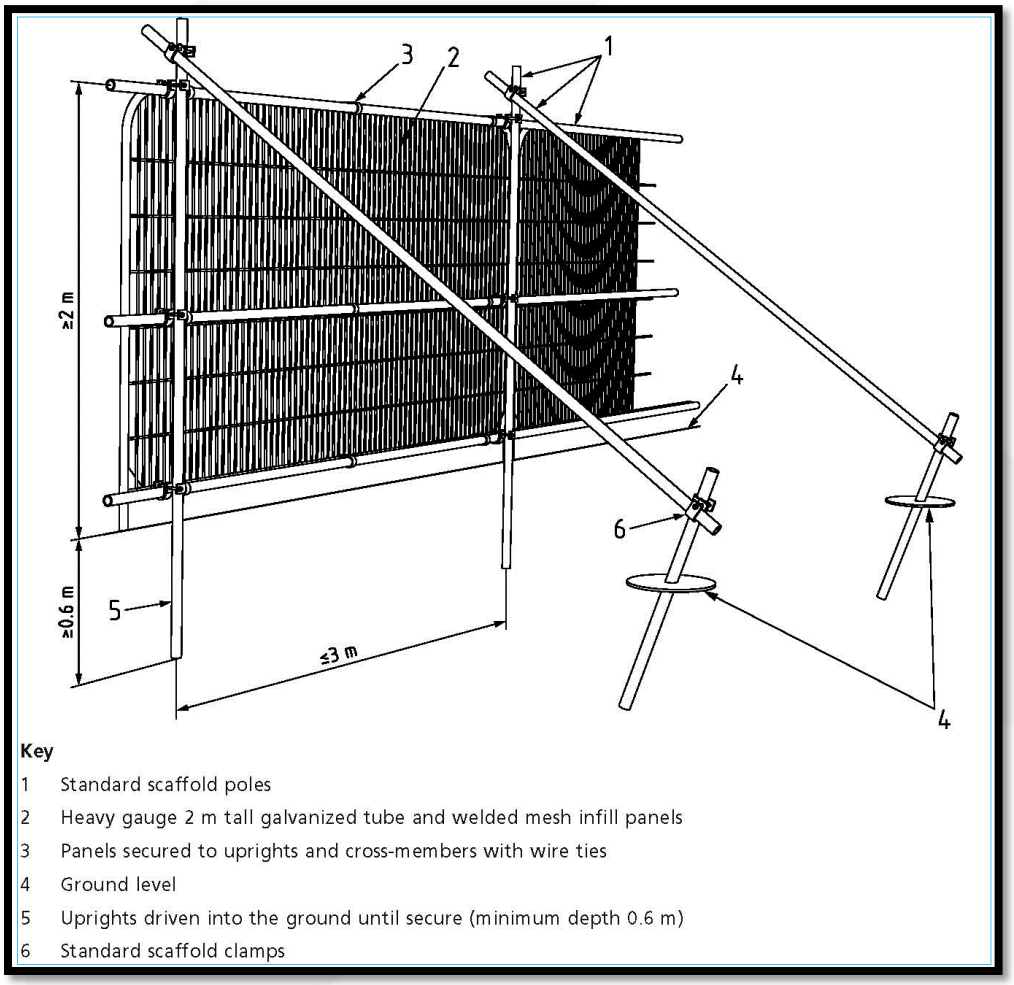


Figure 1: Default specification for protective barrier fencing (BS5837).

Secondary specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels will be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which will be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

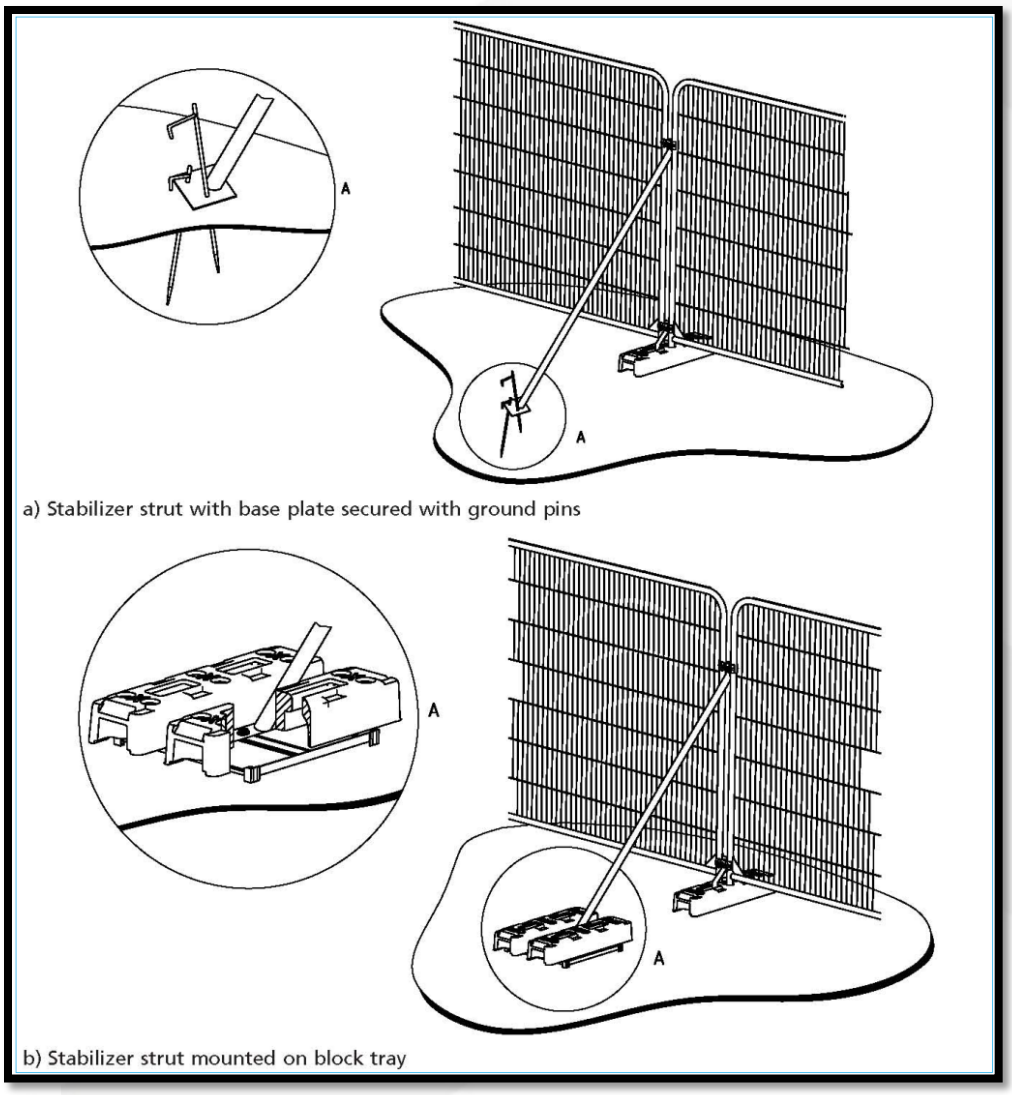


Figure 2: Examples of protective barrier fencing with above-ground stabilising systems (BS5837).

Signage denoting the words "*tree protection area*" at 5.0m intervals will be fixed to the protective barrier fencing (See Appendix 2).

Protective fencing is to be removed ONLY with the written permission of the Project Arboriculturist.

Ground protection

New temporary ground protection will be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of the underlying soil.

Where it is determined by the project engineer that any hard surfacing is not adequate protection from any expected loading, ground boarding is to be installed to the engineer's specification on top of the hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees.

Where machinery will be stored or used from the ground boarding within the RPAs of the retained trees an impervious barrier and or bunding to prevent oils, fuel or chemicals is to be installed to prevent leaching into the soil within or adjacent to the RPAs.

NB: The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system 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.

For any situations other than those described in a) or b) (as above), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be suitable of supporting the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

Due to the various sizes of demolition and construction plant available and the potential requirements for material storage within the site, the final specifications for the ground boarding is to be designed and supplied to the Project Arboriculturist for their approval by the project engineer a minimum of ten (10) working days before its installation.

Demolition

Before the demolition of the existing site features, all tree works are to have been completed, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document number 44130114_TPP01 and have been signed off and a copy of the demolition method statement has been submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Existing Underground Services

Existing services within the site should be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Construction

Before the construction of the proposed development, a copy of the construction method statement will have been submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Foundations design

The proposed building does not impact upon any of the retained trees and as such will require no specialist construction methodology.

Concrete

Before concrete being poured to form the foundations within or immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees the excavation is to be lined and sealed to prevent any leaching of the concrete into the soil and causing desiccation of retained roots by concrete runoff.

Hard Surfacing

New hard surfacing to be situated within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading. The design will not require excavation however the removal of the turf layer or other surface vegetation may be acceptable if necessary, but ideally, the construction will be situated entirely above the existing ground level.

Appropriate options for the sub-base of hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees include multi-dimensional confinement systems (CellWeb™ or similar). Alternatively, piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to bridge over the RPAs or following exploratory investigations to determine location, to provide support within the RPAs while allowing retention of roots of 25mm or greater in diameter.

An exploratory investigation is to be undertaken manually under arboricultural supervision using hand tools (See Manual excavation).

Before the installation of the hard surfacing within the RPAs vegetation may be removed using hand tools or sprayed with an approved non-residual herbicide such as ‘Glyphosate’.

NB: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor level of adjacent buildings.

Multi-dimensional confinement system

A multi-dimensional confinement system (such as CellWeb™ or similar) is to be used. It will be laid entirely above the existing soil surface over a geotextile membrane and or a bi-axel geo-grid (such as Tensar TriAx). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'CellWeb' is to be backfilled by hand with a no-fines aggregate of 20mm – 30mm. The use of an excavator/machinery to fill the confinement system may be possible at the discretion of the Project Arboriculturist.

The area of 'CellWeb' shall be covered with permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. The wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air to comply with 'SUDS' regulations.

Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength will be set above ground level and will be secured with either haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil.

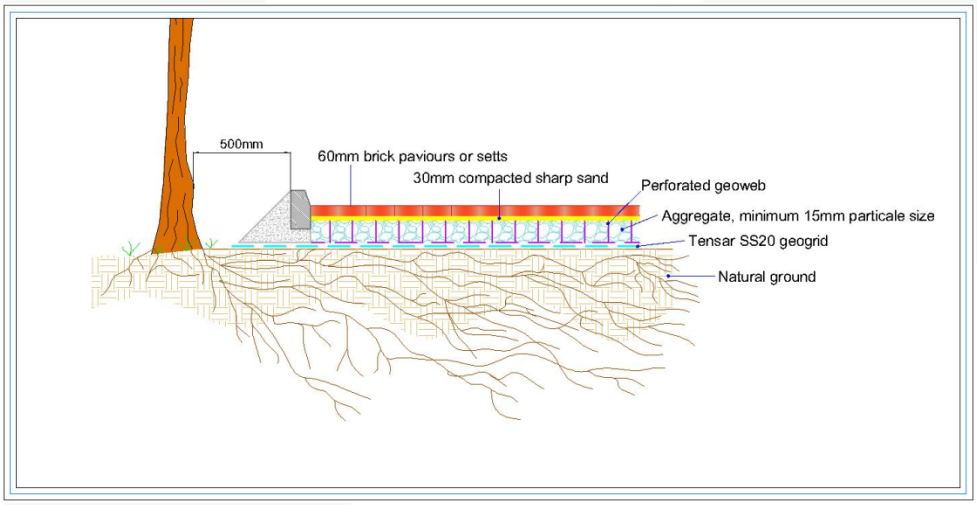


Figure 3: Typical cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using kerb edging

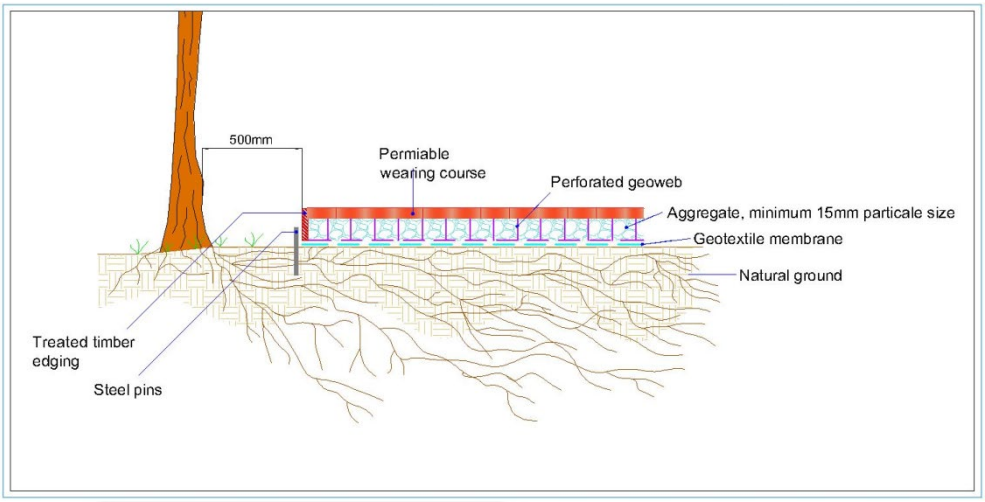


Figure 4: Typical cross-section for multi-dimensional confinement system using timber edging

The proposed use of the hard surfacing is for a driveway (vehicular access). It is recommended by Geosynthetics Limited within the product data-sheet 'CellWeb® TRP weight capabilities' that a cell depth of 100mm (domestic traffic, such as cars and transit vans up to a 6t gross weight) of their product CellWeb® TRP would be suitable for the proposed use.

Where proposed changes in level are required within the RPA of retained trees, a tiered no-dig construction shall be employed. Existing ground levels shall remain undisturbed, with no excavation taking place within the RPA. A permeable geotextile separator layer shall be laid directly onto the existing ground surface, above which the cellular confinement system shall be installed and infilled with clean, angular stone to form a stable load-distributing structure.

Where level changes exceed the depth of a single cellular confinement layer, the system shall be constructed in a series of stepped tiers. Each tier shall be founded on the completed cellular confinement layer below, thereby avoiding the need for excavation into the underlying soil profile. Retaining features, where required, shall be designed to sit above existing ground levels and shall not require conventional strip foundations within the RPA. All works shall be undertaken under arboricultural supervision to ensure compliance with the approved methodology and to prevent damage to retained roots. The completed structure will distribute imposed loads across a wider area whilst maintaining soil porosity and protecting the rooting environment beneath.

As a part of the design process and to allow Geosynthetics Limited to be able to calculate the correct depth of CellWeb® TRP please contact the Geosynthetics engineers.

Installation of a multi-dimensional confinement system

a) Prepare the surface
- Remove any surface rocks and debris;
- Create a level surface by filling in any hollows with clean angular stone or sharp sand;
- Do not level off any high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

b) Layout Geotextile membrane
- Layout the permeable Geotextile membrane, overlaying edges of the required area by 300mm;
- Overlap any joints by 300m or more.

c) Layout multi-dimensional confinement system (MDC)
- Layout the collapsed MDC system on-top of the Geotextile membrane;
- Place one steel pin into the centre cell at one end of the panel and secure it into the ground;
- Pull out the MDC to its full length (see manufacturers specifications), place a steel pin in the centre at the opposite end and secure it into the ground;
- Pull out the MDC to its full width (see manufacturers specifications), and secure each corner into the ground with steel pins;
- Create a panel to the correct size using the required number of steel pins (as per the manufacture specifications);
- Makes sure all cells are fully extended (as per manufactures specifications);
- Staple adjacent panels together (as per manufacturers specifications);
- If a curved shape is required, the panels are to be cut down to the required size and shape once the MDC is pinned out. Do not curve or bend panels into place.

d) Infill with clean angular stone
- The infill material must be a clean (no fines) angular stone (as per manufactures specifications)
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines within or adjacent to RPAs;
- Infill the MDC cells with clean angular stone, working towards the tree using the infilled panels as a platform;
- No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate, roller, or any other means of compaction.

e) Edge restraints
- All kerb edging will be situated on top of the MDC within RPAs, do not excavate within RPAs to install kerb edging;
- Where edging is required for light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is normally acceptable;
- Other options include wooden sleepers, plastic, or metal edging;

- The outer edges of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil and or mulch.

f) Wearing course

- Install a permeable geotextile membrane, overlapping any joints by 300mm before laying the wearing course;
- Surfaces can include block paving, asphalt, loose gravel, resin-bound gravel, concrete etc.;
- Within RPAs the wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air.

Raised timber walkway

The new walkway designed to be an accessible timber walkway providing step-free access between the proposed house and the existing gym.

The timber framework and posts are to be designed so that all the framework is situated entirely above the existing soil level and individual posts may be movable to prevent damage of roots 25mm or greater in diameter.

All posts within the RPAs of trees/groups 12G, 14T, 15T, 16T and 17G as indicated by the yellow 'Cross' hatching on 44130114_TPP01 will be excavated manually under arboricultural supervision.

Boundary fences

Proposed boundary fence posts are to be located so that they will not damage or require the removal of roots important to the health or stability of any trees. This may require individual posts to be relocated which will increase or decrease the spacing between the posts (bay lengths).

All posts within the RPAs of trees/groups 6G, 12G, 20T and 21G are to be excavated manually, using handheld tools (spade, shovel, rabbiting spade, post hole digger). No mechanised equipment (handheld or plant mounted post borer) is to be used.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas;
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas, or against the fencing;
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching of objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant, and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used, or mixed within a root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent spillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- Allowance must be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies a banks man will be required at all times whilst setting up, moving, or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.
- Storage of all caustic material and chemicals are to be situated well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present, or to be situated within a bonded area to prevent any spills or leaks entering the ground.

Site Management

The site manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development and especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees, and will make them aware of, and provide a copy of this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number 44130114_TPP01; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The site manager will be responsible for the day to day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the project arborist about any tree-related matters and before any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

Any incidents of damage to retained trees or tree protection measures will be documented by the site manager who will then report these incidents to the Project Arboriculturist immediately and make sure that works within this area cease until the project arborist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and where appropriate, agree on a mitigation plan with the local planning authority tree officer.

The site manager may designate another person to take charge of briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in their absence.

If the site manager is replaced or is absent from the site for more than three consecutive working days, the project arborist will be informed, and a prestart meeting will be held with the new or acting site manager.

It is the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If at any time pruning works are required other than those previously approved, permission must be sought from the LPA tree officer and once permission is granted, they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

Services

Detailed drawings of proposed underground services are not available at this time; hence it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the scheme at this stage.

Existing services within the site will be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site they will be located outside of RPAs where possible. Any excavations that are required within the RPAs will be carried out using hand tools or compressed air excavation techniques only and will be undertaken under the direct supervision of the project arboriculturist. Mechanical excavation will not be permitted at any stage within these sensitive areas.

Soil will be carefully removed in successive shallow layers to expose any underlying roots without causing damage. Where roots are encountered, they will be retained in situ wherever practicable. All roots greater than 25mm in diameter, as well as significant masses of fine roots, will be preserved and worked around. Should minor roots require pruning, this will only be carried out with clean, sharp hand tools and in accordance with industry best practice, following arboricultural approval.

Once the service installation is complete, the trench will be backfilled with the previously excavated material, ensuring that roots are re-covered promptly to minimise desiccation. Backfilling will be undertaken carefully to prevent root damage and to restore soil conditions as closely as possible to their original state.

These measures will ensure that the integrity, health, and long-term viability of the retained trees are safeguarded throughout the construction process.

Final positions of any proposed services will be verified and approved by the Project Arboriculturist and local authority tree officer before implementation.

Landscaping

Landscaping around retained trees may only be carried out once all tree protection measures have been removed (planting, turfing, fencing etc.).

All excavations within the Root Protection Areas shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the LPA. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained trees.

Any tree roots discovered will be left in-situ and shall not be cut or otherwise damaged. Where possible, the soil structure within the Root Protection area shall be preserved.

No works will be carried out within the RPAs of any trees if the soil moisture is of such a level that soil compaction may be likely. Should the soil become compacted or has a poor structure which would hinder the development of the existing trees and plants or any new plantings the arboriculturist will be consulted about soil decompaction techniques.

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number 44130114_TPP01 for retention, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored and all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be supervised by Project Arboriculturist, who will be retained to record and report observations to the council at appropriate intervals.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Before the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site a pre-commencement site meeting involving the project arborist, landowner or agent, site manager, contractors and engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant LPA officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the arboricultural method statement and tree protection are understood and for all parties to swap contact details (see Appendix 3).

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will be to check that the tree protection measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved method statement, if so to sign off their installation.

Thereafter, monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals, to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be agreed with the LPA tree officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept, and any faults will be logged, this will then be copied to the site agent, developer, and local planning authority in a digital format.

If during the development areas must be re-designed so that they would require changes to the approved arboricultural method statement or tree protection plan and so affecting retained trees the project arborist and LPA tree officer will be invited to

attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Before any changes being implemented these must have been approved in writing by the LPA tree officer.

Supervision

The Project Arboriculturist will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours before the commencement of any works that require their attendance, these will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting;
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Installation of no-dig hard surfacing within the RPAs of trees/groups 1T, 4T, 5T and 12G.
4. Installation of raised timber walkway within the RPAs of trees/groups 12G, 14T, 15T, 16T and 17G.
5. Installation of boundary fence posts within the RPAs of trees/groups 6G, 12G, 20T and 21G.
6. Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs e.g. underground services.
7. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed and all materials and machinery have been removed from site, the project arborist shall be informed and will invite the LPA tree officer to meet on site to discuss any final remedial works that may be required and to sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision Sign Off Checklist
Ash Meadow, East Avenue, Huddersfield, HD3 3LW

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Project Arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting			
All	Sign off of the location and specification of the protective measures			
1T, 4T, 5T, 12G	Installation of no-dig surfacing			
All	Completion of groundworks			
All	Completion of construction			
12G, 14T, 15T, 16T, 17G	Construction of raised timber walkway			
6G, 12G, 20T, 21G	Installation of boundary fence			
All	Removal of machinery and materials from Site			
All	Dismantle & removal of protective measures			
All	Completion of Landscaping			
All	Sign off from Project Arboriculturist			

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Client	Kavita Singh
Project	Ash Meadow, Huddersfield, HD3 3LW
Date	14-Nov-25
Surveyor	George Luckett
Weather Conditions	Rain, Moderate Breeze

arbtech

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category
									A (m²)	R (m)			
1T	Sycamore	M	13	1	620	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	N - 6 E - 6 S - 6 W - 6	Crown - Good Stem - Fair Basal - Not visible Physiological - Good	173.90	7.44	Tree is located on the boundary line. Potentially located in a Tree Preservation Order area. Historically topped at 4m as multi stem form one point and stem are of similar size. Base not fully visible as partially off site and inaccessible. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	40+ yrs	B.1
2T	Common Lime	M	15	1	460	N - 2.5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 2	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 2	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	95.73	5.52	Potentially located in a Tree Preservation Order area. Stem leans 14 degrees to the east. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	40+ yrs	B.1
3T	Common Lime	M	15	1	550	N - 4 E - 5 S - 3 W - 3	N - 6 E - 3 S - 3 W - 5	Crown - Fair Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	136.85	6.60	Included unions with crown. Security camera, light and wires attached to tree stem.	40+ yrs	B.1
4T	Common Lime	M	15	1	490	N - 3.5 E - 3.5 S - 2 W - 3	N - 6 E - 4 S - 10 W - 5	Crown - Fair Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	108.62	5.88	Included unions in crown. Stem leans 20 degrees to the east.	40+ yrs	B.1
5T	Common Oak	M	15	1	810	N - 6.5 E - 6.5 S - 6.5 W - 6.5	N - 4 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	296.81	9.72	Dead wood less than 80mm in diameter scattered in crown.	40+ yrs	B.1

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category
									A (m^2)	R (m)			
6G	Various	SM	4	1	180	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	N - 0 E - 0 S - 0 W - 0	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	14.66	2.16	Group consisting of rhododendron, laurel and holly. No significant features observed.	10+ yrs	C.2
7T	European Larch	M	11	1	370	N - 5 E - 5 S - 3.5 W - 3.5	N - 3 E - 3 S - 6 W - 6	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Fair Physiological - Good	61.93	4.44	Surface roots visible in all directions to approximatley 1m. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	20+ yrs	B.1
8T	European Larch	M	11	1	420	N - 4 E - 6 S - 4 W - 4	N - 6 E - 6 S - 6 W - 6	Crown - Good Stem - Fair Basal - Fair Physiological - Good	79.80	5.04	Surface roots visible in all directions to approximatley 1m. Stem bifurcates at 3m with an included union. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	20+ yrs	B.1
9G	Various	EM	6	1	550	N - 2.5 E - 3 S - 2 W - 2	N - 1 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	136.85	6.60	Group consisting of lawson cypress and leyland cypress. Located in a staggered raised bed ranging from 150mm above site level to 1000mm, possibly causing a full or partial root barrier to the north. Potentially located in a Tree Preservation Order area. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Stem diameter estimated as inaccessible. Estimated Values: Stem Diameter, Spread (S)	20+ yrs	B.2
10G	Holly	SM	4	2	239	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1	Crown - Good Stem - Fair Basal - Good Physiological - Good	25.74	2.86	Group consisting of three holly. West stem bifurcates from base with an included union. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	20+ yrs	C.2
11G	Holly	EM	4.5	4	262	N - 1 E - 1 S - 0.5 W - 1	N - 0 E - 0 S - 1.5 W - 0	Crown - Good Stem - Fair Basal - Fair Physiological - Good	30.94	3.14	Group consisting of five holly. Most individuals multi stem from base. Middle stem has a cavity 1m in length and 100mm deep on south side of stem. East stem has hollow in stem 1m in length on west side.	10+ yrs	C.2

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category
									A (m^2)	R (m)			
12G	Various	M	15	1	650	N - 4.5 E - 5 S - 3.5 W - 5	N - 2 E - 5 S - 5 W - 2	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	191.13	7.80	Group consisting of one pine, one lime and one cherry. Included unions in crowns.	20+ yrs	B.2
13T	Holly	SM	3	1	110	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	5.47	1.32	No significant features observed. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	20+ yrs	C.1
14T	Hawthorn	SM	4.5	3	199	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	Crown - Fair Stem - Fair Basal - Good Physiological - Good	17.91	2.39	Multi stem from base. Stems historically topped at varying heights but regrowth forming new crown.	20+ yrs	C.1
15T	Holm Oak	EM	8	1	320	N - 2.5 E - 2 S - 4.5 W - 4.5	N - 1 E - 3 S - 3 W - 1	Crown - Fair Stem - Fair Basal - Good Physiological - Good	46.32	3.84	Bark peeling on stem just above the base on the north and east side. Included unions in crown. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	40+ yrs	B.1
16T	Sycamore	M	11	1	630	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	N - 3 E - 4 S - 4 W - 4	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	179.55	7.56	Included union in crown. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	40+ yrs	B.1
17G	Cherry Laurel	EM	4	1	200	N - 1 E - 1 S - 1 W - 1	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	18.10	2.40	No significant features observed. Rubble pile encroaching into RPA. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	10+ yrs	C.2
18T	Leyland Cypress	EM	6	1	250	N - 2 E - 2 S - 2 W - 2	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	28.27	3.00	No significant features. Rubble pile within RPA. South crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (S)	20+ yrs	B.1
19T	Cherry spp.	SM	3	1	150	N - 0.5 E - 0.5 S - 0.5 W - 2	N - 2.5 E - 2.5 S - 2.5 W - 2.5	Crown - Poor Stem - Poor Basal - Good Physiological - Poor	10.18	1.80	Stem arches to the west into neighbouring tree so spread estimated. Stem bifurcates at 1.5m but second stem historically failed with decay present. Hardly any crown present. Estimated Values: Spread (W)	<10 yrs	U
20T	Sycamore	M	10	1	450	N - 3.5 E - 3.5 S - 3.5 W - 3.5	N - 5 E - 5 S - 5 W - 5	Crown - Fair Stem - Fair Basal - Good Physiological - Good	91.61	5.40	Bark damage present at 4m high 1m x 200mm in size. Security light attached to tree. Included unions in crown. East crown growing off site so spread estimated. Estimated Values: Spread (E)	40+ yrs	B.1

Ref No.	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	RPA		Comments	Remaining Life Expectancy	Category
									A (m^2)	R (m)			
21G	Various	SM	3	2	226	N - 1 E - 0.5 S - 2 W - 3	N - 1.5 E - 1.5 S - 1.5 W - 1.5	Crown - Good Stem - Good Basal - Good Physiological - Good	23.16	2.72	Group consisting of two rhododendron and two holly. No significant features observed.	10+ yrs	C.1
22T	Oak	M	11	1	450	N - 6 E - 6 S - 6 W - 6	N - 7 E - 7 S - 7 W - 7	Crown - Good Stem - Not visible Basal - Not visible Physiological - Good	91.61	5.40	Off site tree located within a Tree Preservation Order area. No significant features observed. Estimations as off site and inaccessible. Stem and base not visible as off site. Estimated Values: Stem Diameter, Spead (E), Spread (W), Spread (S)	40+ yrs	B.1

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Notice

(To be printed at A3 or larger)

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do **not** move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Arbtech Consulting Limited.
Unit 3, Well House Barn, Chester Road, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk - 01244 661170

Appendix 3: Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
	Client		
	Agent / Project Manager		
	Tree Officer		
	Project Arboriculturist	Arbtech Consulting Ltd.	01244 661170 https://arbtech.co.uk
	Site Manager		
	Main contractor		

Document Production Record

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