ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
Leeds City Academy
Bedford Field
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS6 2LG

Client:
Leeds City Academy

Client Address:
Bedford Field
Woodhouse
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS6 2LG

JCA Ref:
18073-F/AJB

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

Contents

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Method Statement

1.1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared to ensure good practice in the protection of retained trees during the development at **Leeds City Academy, Bedford Field, Leeds**.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 JCA Limited is instructed by **Leeds City Academy** to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development, based on our arboricultural report dated 18th January 2024 (JCA Ref: **18073-E/AJB**). The arboricultural survey and report conforms to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

1.2.2 The proposed development will consist of alterations to increase the capacity of the existing car park, a new footpath and the construction of a sub-station.

1.2.3 The following drawings have been provided and these are the basis of the Arboricultural Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 4**:

- Topographical Survey (Drawing Ref. **P21-01424-MET-EXT-XX-TOP-M2-G-002-2-Topographical Survey**).
- Development Layout (Drawing Ref. **V 3G PITCH REMOVED v2023**).

1.3 Status of the Method Statement

1.3.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be included as part of the specification and schedule of works issued to the building contractor and can form part of the contract.

1.3.2 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be available on site for inspection by the Local Authority, contractors and other relevant persons.

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2. Tree Works Prior, During and Post Construction

2.1 Tree Works During Construction

2.1.1 In this case, no tree works are envisaged to be required during or after the construction phase.

2.1.2 Damage to trees during the construction phase will be entirely prevented by the installation of the temporary protective fencing to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). All persons on site must be aware of limitations that apply within the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.3**).

2.1.3 If any trees on site are damaged, this must be immediately reported to JCA to agree on appropriate remedial action. Contact numbers for all parties can be found at **Section 7**.

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3. The Protective Barrier Prior, During and Post Construction

3.1 Protective Barrier Prior to Construction

3.1.1 The installation of the temporary protective fencing will be the very first job to be undertaken on site prior to the onset of the construction phase.

3.1.2 The protective fencing must be constructed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* and will be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 4**. Where possible, the protective barrier will enclose the entire Root Protection Area (RPA) of the trees to make a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); **this area is to be considered a restricted area; no pedestrians, vehicles, equipment or machinery are allowed within the CEZ and the storage of materials is not permitted, unless specified within this Method Statement**.

3.1.3 The protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 and will comprise of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground, taking care to avoid underground services and structural roots. Finally, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed on the scaffold framework. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for protective fencing details.

3.1.4 Once the fencing is installed, waterproof signs with the sentence '*Protected tree zone, no storage or operations within this are*a' are to be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the cordoned off area. A prepared sign is available at **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Ground Protection

3.2.1 Ground protection is not required for retained trees on this occasion.

3.3 Checking the Protective Fencing Prior to Construction

3.3.1 Once installed, the appointed arboriculturalist will be invited on site to inspect the protective fencing, ensuring that it is located in the correct position and that it has been constructed in accordance with this Method Statement. No other work, including soil stripping, excavation, or the bringing onto site of materials or machinery, shall commence until the barrier is installed and confirmed to be acceptable by the appointed arboriculturalist.

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3.3.2 It is important that the protective fencing be checked by the arboricultural consultant prior to any construction works being carried out on site. **If at any time during construction the protective fencing is not correctly installed, or if it does not comply with BS 5837: 2012, this could result in damage being caused to trees and consequently, a stop notice may be served by the LPA.**

3.4 Protective Fencing During Construction

3.4.1 No operations shall take place which require the removal of part of the protective fencing without prior agreement with the Local Planning Authority.

3.4.2 The protective fencing must be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. Details of the site manager and relevant contact details can be found at **Section 7**.

3.5 Removal of the Protective Fencing

3.5.1 When the development phase is complete and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective fencing may be dismantled and removed from site.

3.5.2 It should be noted the same restrictions apply to all RPAs as the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.2**).

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4. Demolition Phase / Construction Phase

4.1 Demolition Works

4.1.1 In this case, no demolition works are required adjacent to retained trees.

4.2 Ground Level Changes

4.2.1 Other than the no-dig hard surface construction within the RPAs of **four** trees within **G11**, no further ground level changes are required within the RPAs of any other trees to be retained on this site. As such no mitigation actions are considered necessary.

4.3 Construction of Hard Surfaces

4.3.1 New car parking spaces are proposed within the RPAs of four trees within **G11**, as shown in blue shade on the plan at **Appendix 4**. A no-dig method of construction will therefore be implemented to prevent damage to tree roots.

4.3.2 First, any minor undulations in ground levels (e.g. pot holes) will be filled-in using suitable top soil or sharp sand, to create a level surface. No excavation will be utilised to achieve a level surface.

4.3.3 Following this, a thin geotextile membrane will be placed on the soil and pegged/pinned into position. A three dimensional, cellular confinement system will be installed over the geotextile membrane and filled with no-fines, washed angular stone, no less than 4mm in diameter and to a minimum depth of 100mm. This may then be compacted using a plate compactor (wacker-plate) and utilised as ground protection for the retained trees.

4.3.4 In order to retain the surfacing in place, edging supports may be required. Such supporting systems will minimize disturbance to the underlying soil and will not utilise continual trenching within the RPA. Acceptable methods include peg and board edging, gabions or sleepers which may be pinned in place if required.

4.3.5 The final surface treatment must be porous to enable the percolation of water through the surfacing to the tree roots beneath. This method is considered to be appropriate in terms of minimising damage to retained trees. However, a structural engineer should be consulted to ensure that the mechanical needs of the chosen design are adequately met.

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4.4 Excavations and Services

4.5.1 No new services are required within the rooting zones of retained trees.

4.5 Location of the Site Facilities

4.5.1 The site facilities, typically including the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees.

4.5.2 Those areas designated for the storage and/or mixing of chemicals, including petrol, diesel and oils must also be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees. Such areas should be constructed with consideration to, and contingencies for, the occurrence of spillages, preventing the leaching of chemicals into unprotected, open ground.

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5. Post Construction Phase

5.1 Completion Meeting

5.1.1 Upon completion of the works as specified in **Section 4**, a JCA consultant will invite the Local Planning Authority representative to meet with them on site to agree on any remedial works which may be required.

5.1.2 Any necessary remedial tree works will be confirmed in writing and must be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work*.

5.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, JCA recommend that a further check is carried out prior to any works being undertaken post development.

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6. Timescale of Works

6.1.1 The timescales for arboricultural requirements are summarised below:

Timescale	Action	✓	Initial
Stage 1	All requirements listed in the planning consent are approved by the Local Authority planning office.		
Stage 2	Install the temporary protective fencing around the trees (as detailed at **Appendix 2** and as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 4**).		
Stage 3	Have the Arboricultural Consultant inspect the fencing measures **prior** to any on site construction. Once inspected, the protective fencing must not to be moved or breached.		
Stage 7	Construction Phase: Install the permanent hard surfaces whilst undertaking suitable measures to avoid root damage and soil compaction (as detailed in **Section 4** and at **Appendix 4.3**).		
Stage 8	Completion Meeting (see **Section 5**).		
Stage 9	Following the completion of the construction phase and when all site traffic and machinery has left, the protective fencing can be removed.		

7. Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/Detail	Contact Number
Andrew Bussey Arboricultural Consultant	JCA Limited	01422 376335
Seamus Corr Principal Landscape Officer	Leeds City Council	0113 378 7614
TBC Site Manager	TBC	TBC

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Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 1	Early-mature Cherry *Prunus sp*	4	1.5	1.5 n/a	23	1.5 3.5 3 3	Twin-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 2	Early-mature Pear *Pyrus communis*	9	3	3 n/a	30	3 2 3.5 3	Twin-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 3	Early-mature Pear *Pyrus communis*	7	2	2 W	30, 13	4 4 2.5 3	Twin-stemmed at ground level with a slightly unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 4	Early-mature Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	13	2.5	2.5 n/a	36	4 4 5 5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 5	Early-mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	13	4	4 n/a	50	5.5 5 5 5.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
G 6	Early-mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 13	2+	2+ n/a	To 28	See plan	A group of Hornbeam and Pine of good form. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW TO MOD	40+	B 2
G 7	Early-mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 12	2+	2+ n/a	To 42	See plan	A group of Hornbeam and Pine of good form. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
G 8	Early-mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 12	1.5+	1.5+ n/a	To 43	See plan	A group of Hornbeam, Lime and Pine of good form. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
G 9	Early-mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 12	1+	2+ n/a	To 46	See plan	A group of Pine, Norway Maple, Common Alder and Gleditsia of good form. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
G 10	Early-mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 16	1+	2+ n/a	To 60	See plan	A group of Norway Maple, Silver Maple, Cedar of Lebanon, Pine and English Oak of good form. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD TO HIGH	40+	A 2

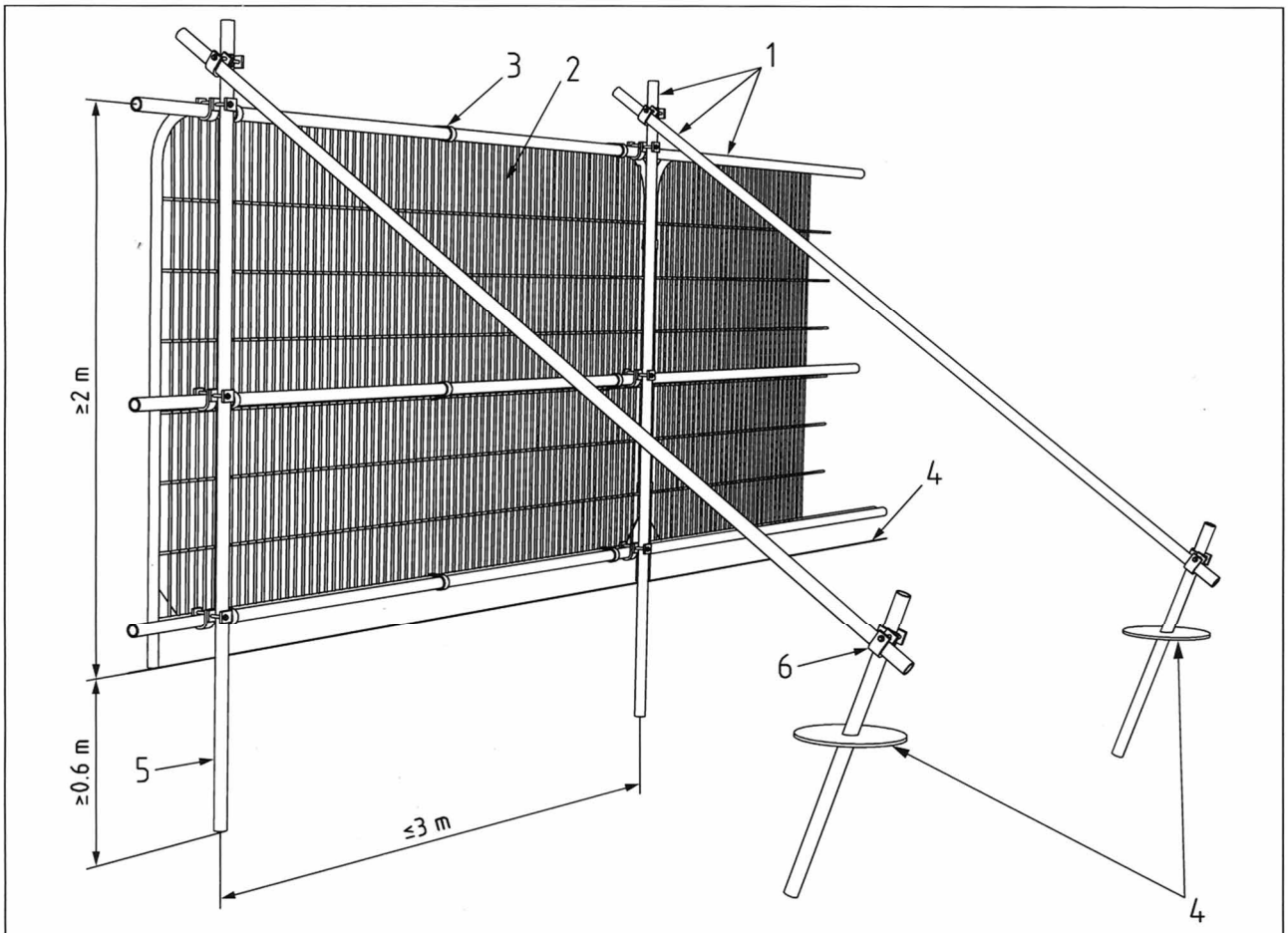
Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 11	Early-mature to mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 18	2+	2+ n/a	To 70	See plan	A group of Silver Maple and Norway Maple of good form. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	A 2
T 12	Early-mature Cherry *Prunus sp*	4.5	2	2 n/a	22	1.5 2.5 2.5 3	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Epicormic growth at the base.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	C 1
G 13	Early-mature Birch *Betula sp*	To 15	2.5+	5+ n/a	To 44	8 5 6 7	Three trees of good form. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 2
T 14	Mature Cherry *Prunus sp*	16	5	5 n/a	69	10# 4 8 7	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 15	Early-mature Pine *Pinus sp.*	9	1.5	1.5 n/a	25	2.5 2 2.8 2.5	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 16	Early-mature Pine *Pinus sp.*	7	1.5	1.5 n/a	29	2 1.6 2.5 2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
G 17	Mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 19	3+	3+ n/a	62 & 48	See plan	Two trees (Sycamore and Common Ash) of good form which are growing from the same location. The crowns have grown together homogeneously. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 2
T 18	Semi-mature Rowan *Sorbus aucuparia*	6	2	3 n/a	16	2 2 2 2	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 19	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	5	3 NE	50	5 1.5 6.5 1	Twin-stemmed at 2m with an unbalanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 20	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	3	1.8 E	84	3 4.5 6 7.5	Multi-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 21	Semi to early-mature Mixed species *Details in observations*	To 13	0+	0+ n/a	To 30#	See plan	Situated on adjacent land beyond the northern boundary. A plantation consisting of Sycamore, Willow, Common Alder and Pine. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW TO HIGH	40+	1 A 2
T 22	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	8	2	3 N	21	4.5 3 2.5 2	Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. Poor form.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 23	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	3	2 n/a	43, 38, 28	6 6 6 5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. A potentially weak union is present at the stem junction.	Monitor biennially. Low	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
T 24	Early-mature Italian Alder *Alnus cordata*	17	4	3.5 S	46	4 5.5 4.5 4	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 25	Early-mature Italian Alder *Alnus cordata*	16	4	5 n/a	43	2.5 4 3 3.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects. A large pruning wound is present at circa 1m on the main stem.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 26	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	5	5 n/a	28 x 3 Avg.	5.5 5.5 6 6.5	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. Large pruning wounds to the stem, some with the onset of decay. A potentially weak union is present at the stem junction.	Monitor biennially. Low	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 27	Early-mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	13	1.5	3 n/a	29	3 4 4 3	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 28	Early-mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	12	2	5 n/a	31	3 3.5 3.5 3.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 29	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	2	2 n/a	28	2.5 2 4# 3.5	Twin-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. Minor decay is present at the stem junction.	Monitor biennially. Low	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 30	Early-mature Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	1	2 n/a	20 x 3 Avg.	7 7 6 7	Multi-stemmed at ground level with a balanced crown. A potentially weak union is present at the stem junction. Minor deadwood noted.	Monitor biennially. Low	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 31	Early-mature Italian Alder *Alnus cordata*	16	3	5 n/a	54	5 5.5 5.5 4.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 32	Early-mature Italian Alder *Alnus cordata*	16	3	4 n/a	46	4 4.5 4 3.5	Single-stemmed and slightly leaning with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 33	Early-mature Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	14	3	4 n/a	34	5 5.5 2.5 5.5	Twin-stemmed at 4m with a slightly unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. A potentially weak union is present at the stem junction.	Monitor biennially. Low	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1
T 34	Early-mature Norway Maple *Acer platanoides*	14	1	3 N	46	6 4 5 6	Multi-stemmed at 5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
G 35	Semi to early-mature Silver Birch *Betula pendula*	To 16	2+	2+ n/a	To 28	See plan	Four trees of a good form. No major visible defects, however, Ivy prevented a full and detailed inspection of the lower stems of two trees.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 1
T 36	Early-mature Alder *Alnus sp.*	17	1	3.5	43, 38	6 4 5 5.5	Twin-stemmed at 1m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1
T 37	Early-mature Lime *Tilia sp.*	16	0	2	35	5.5 5 4 5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	B 1

Appendix 2: Protective Barrier

A2.1 The protective barrier will be installed in accordance with BS5837: 2012. The default specification of BS 5837: 2012 (pictured below for reference) recommends a vertical and horizontal, scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes at no more than 3m intervals. These should be driven into the ground. Weld mesh panels should be affixed to this framework with scaffold clamps.



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Protective Barrier to BS 5837: 2012.

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TREE PROTECTION ZONE

KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY STRICT PLANNING CONDITIONS

ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO THESE TREES MAY
RESULT IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

RESTRICTED AREA:

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCE MUST NOT BE MOVED OR BREACHED
- NO PERSON, MACHINERY, VEHICLE OR PLANT IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO EXCAVATIONS ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO SPOIL IS TO BE DEPOSITED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO FIRES ARE TO BE LIT WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE

REPORT TREE DAMAGE TO JCA LIMITED ON
01422 376 335

Appendix 3: Permanent Hard Surfaces

A4.1 This Appendix outlines the options available for constructing No-Dig hard surfaces within the RPA of a tree. The design of such a construction needs to be sensitive to the requirements of tree roots, substantial enough to withstand the expected levels of traffic and practicable in terms of ease of fabrication (See **Section 4.3** for details)

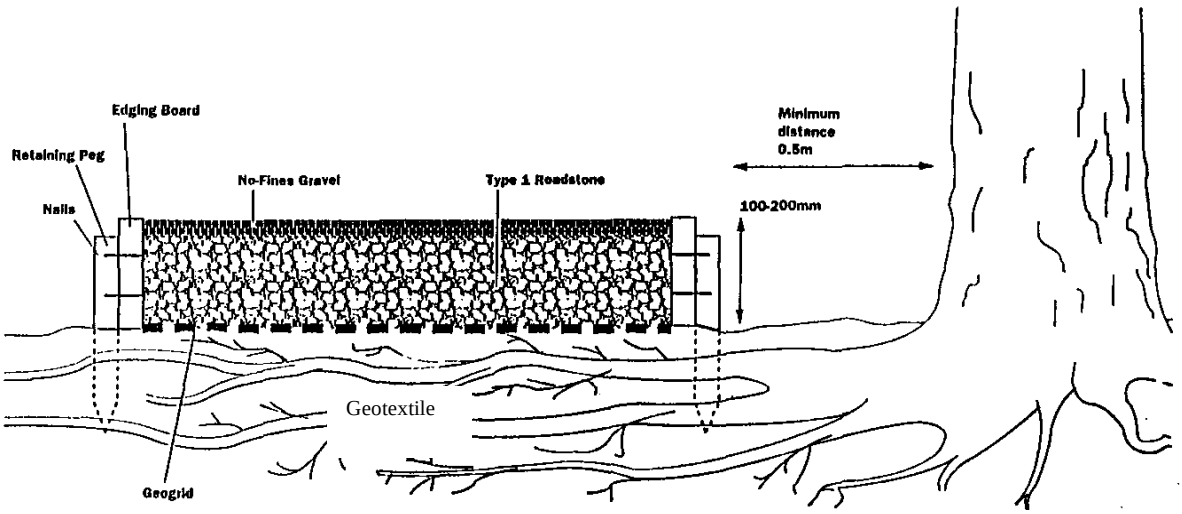
A4.2 We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity and any proposed construction should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation. However, with regards to trees, we make the following comments:

- Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided. However, if it is necessary to sever roots or if they are severed accidentally we must be informed so that we are able to assess and recommend accordingly.

- Air and water must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided, as should substances which affect the pH value of the soil, for example limestone.

A4.3 **The No-Dig Method:** This involves construction of a surface with no excavation, soil stripping or site grading. All construction takes place above ground level. Preparation is as follows:

A4.4 Ground vegetation is killed using a suitable herbicide. Care must be taken to select a herbicide which does not damage the tree roots within the treated area. Once the vegetation has died, the dead organic matter should be removed. This helps prevent the future build-up of anaerobic conditions or settlement due to decomposition.



A light duty hard surface constructed using the ***No Dig Method.***

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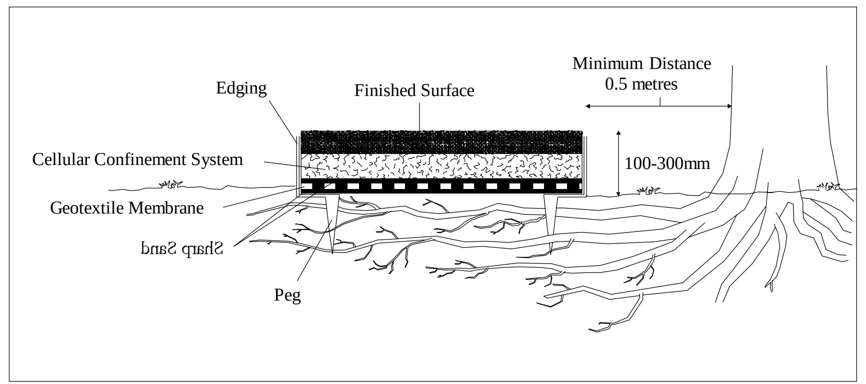
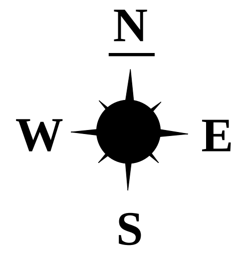
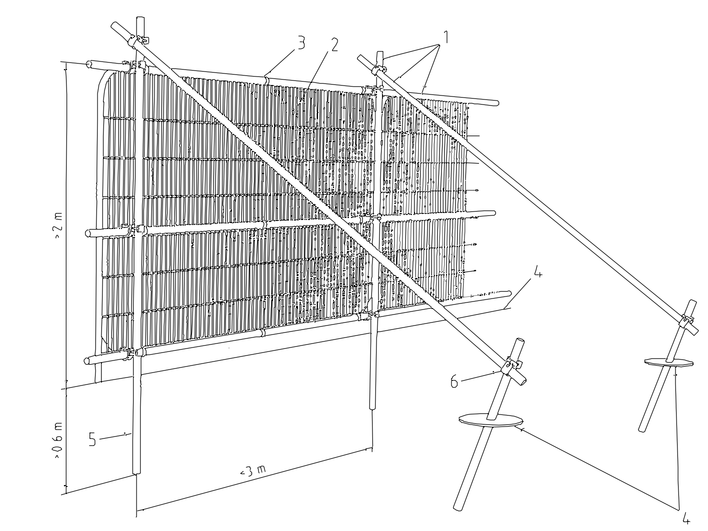
An example of a 'no dig' road construction





Default specification for a protective barrier



Key

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 18073-F/AJB)

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF THE TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT, THE RPA NEEDS TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED.

TO ACHIEVE THIS, PROTECTIVE FENCING WILL BE INSTALLED TO ENCLOSE THE RPA TO MAKE A CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE (CEZ);

THIS AREA IS TO BE CONSIDERED A RESTRICTED AREA; NO PEDESTRIANS, VEHICLES, THE STORAGE OF MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT OR MACHINERY ARE ALLOWED WITHIN THE CEZ, UNLESS SPECIFIED WITHIN THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE PROTECTIVE FENCING IS CHECKED BY THE LPA OR THE ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION WORKS BEING CARRIED OUT. IF THE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES ARE NOT CORRECTLY INSTALLED OR IF THEY DO NOT COMPLY WITH BS 5837: 2012, THIS COULD RESULT IN DAMAGE BEING CAUSED TO TREES AND CONSEQUENTLY A STOP NOTICE MAY BE SERVED BY THE LPA.

Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan

ADDRESS: Leeds City Academy, Bedford Field, Woodhouse, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS6 2LG.
JCA REF: 18073-F/AJB.

SCALE: 1:1000	PAPER SIZE : A2	
SURVEYED BY: AJB	DRAWN BY: AJB	APPROVED BY: DK

Symbol	Key
Green outline	TREE TO BE RETAINED
Dot	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
Yellow fill	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
Purple line	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ)
Blue half-circle	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCROACHED BY THE PROPOSED TARMAC FOOTPATH WHERE THE NO-DIG METHOD OF HARD SURFACING CONSTRUCTION MUST BE UTILISED

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed

.....

Andrew Bussey *LANTRA Accredited PTI.*

27th March 2024

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

Registered Office:

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JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants
Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects and Developers

- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Safety Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

- Subsidence Litigation
- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected Species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)

HEAD QUARTERS:

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