
From: Emma Mills
Sent: 17 October 2016 08:54
To: Beatrice Kunaka
Subject: FW: Application no:2016/91363 Residential development at Coach House Drive, Dalton 17.10.16
Attachments: Arboricultural method statement.pdf

Hello Beatrice, we have received this arb method statement and confirm that it is acceptable.

Many thanks,
Emma

Emma Mills

Landscape Architect Manager



Kirklees Council | Streetscene and Housing | Environment and Greenspace |
Flint Street | Fartown | Huddersfield | HD1 6LG



01484 221000 | ext 78054



07890 630 720 | shortcode 06200



emma.mills@kirklees.gov.uk



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From: John Robinson [<mailto:jr@farrarbamforth.co.uk>]
Sent: 14 October 2016 13:25

To: Emma Mills

Subject: Application no:2016/91363 Residential development at Coach House Drive, Dalton

Hi Emma

In your consultation back to Beatrice Kunaka, you requested an arboricultural method statement be submitted before development commences as a pre commencement condition.

We have removed the requirement for any other pre commencement conditions in the course of the application and have deliberately delayed the issue of the approval so we can submit the method statement as part of the application and so preclude the need for a discharge of conditions application prior to development commencing.

I have attached the method statement for your perusal and being prepared by James Royston would assume that it is ok for you.

As the applicant is desperate to make a start on site immediately he receives the planning approval, I would be obliged if you would email your acceptance back to Beatrice at your earliest possible opportunity so she can issue the approval.

Many thanks

Regards,

John

Farrar Bamforth Associates Ltd
Chartered Architectural Technologists



John Robinson

Director

Farrar Bamforth Associates Ltd

51 Trinity Street, Huddersfield, HD1 4DN

Tel: 01484 424008 | Fax: 01484 512305

www.farrarbamforth.co.uk



Arboricultural Method Statement

at
Coach House Drive
Huddersfield

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of report

This report has been created to ensure good practice in the management of trees during the proposed development at: Coach House Drive, Dalton, Huddersfield

1.2 Status

The recommendations of this report are based on the plans as provided and incorporates information from our tree survey Ref 160504.

This report should be included as part of any specifications and schedules of works supplied to all demolition and construction contractors.

2 Preparation for development

2.1 Necessary tree works

The first operation will be the tree pruning and felling works as detailed at **Appendix 1**.

All tree works should be carried out by suitably qualified, experienced and insured contractors in accordance with BS3998: 2010.

In order to both reduce costs and to ensure timely completion, no check has been made by this consultant with the local planning authority.

We recommend that the local planning authority is contacted to check whether the trees on this site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.

Trees may also be subject to legal protection under a range of other legislation, much of which is aimed at wildlife and habitat protection.

No work should be done to any trees until either suitable permission has been granted or it has been verified that the intended work does not require permission.

We are happy to assist in establishing whether trees on this site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or a Conservation Area designation if required.

2.2 Protective fencing

The protective fences can be installed after the necessary tree works are completed, but they must be fully installed and completed before any other work commences, this includes; demolition, soil stripping or the bringing onto site of materials, supplies or machinery.

Protective fencing must be constructed in such a way as to exclude construction activity and be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely works. The default fencing as described in BS5837:2012 is shown at **Appendix 2**.

Unless otherwise specified in this report or its attached drawings the fenced areas shall be considered complete construction exclusion zones; there shall be no pedestrians, vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed in the fenced areas at any time.

There should be adequate signs informing all relevant persons that access is denied, an example sign is included at **Appendix 3**.

Care must also be taken to prevent fenced areas being contaminated with chemical spillages, including; petrol, diesel, oils, cements and concretes. In addition, water run-off from areas of construction activity must be diverted away from fenced areas.

2.3 Site inspection

Once the necessary tree works have been completed and the protective fences are in place it is recommended that the developer's arboriculturist is invited to visit the site, meet with the relevant local authority representative, and check that the necessary tree works and the protective fences are completed satisfactorily.

3 Development Phase

3.1 *The root protection area (RPA)*

The root protection area (RPA) is the area of ground it is desirable to leave undisturbed during development. BS5837:2012 recognises that this is often not practical and that some development within the RPA should be allowed.

The RPAs are shown on the attached plan as hatched circles or squares.

Other than the activities as shown in this method statement, there must be no activity of any kind within any RPA unless it is by prior written agreement of the local authority.

3.2 *Demolition of existing hard surfaces within the RPA*

Existing hard surfaces must be removed with caution to prevent damage to tree roots. This should be done using hand tools, but suitable machinery may be used in some situations.

Where machinery is to be used to break up existing surfaces then work should be done progressively; starting closest to the trees and working backwards towards the outer edge of the root protection areas. Tracks, wheels, or other load bearing parts of machinery used must be located on existing hard surfaces at all times when within the root protection area – vehicles, machinery and equipment must not enter the areas where hard surfaces have already been removed.

Excavation within the RPA must not be deeper than the existing hard surface unless otherwise agreed in writing with the local authority.

Broken up tarmac, concrete and other arisings should ideally be removed by hand using a wheel barrow. However, where the use of machinery (such as excavators, mini-diggers, or dump trucks) is permitted by the local authority, then buckets must have a straight edge and vehicle tracks and/or wheels must be located on existing hard surfaces at all times when within the root protection area.

3.3 *Demolition of existing buildings within the RPA*

Often there are existing buildings within the RPA, these must be demolished inwards and within their existing footprint.

Existing foundations and other below ground or surface features must be either left in place, or must be dismantled and removed as described in section '3.2 - Demolition of existing hard surfaces within the RPA'.

3.4 Construction of special surfaces

Where special surfaces are to be constructed within the RPA then these surfaces must be completed prior to the areas being used for pedestrian or vehicle access.

Until special surfaces within the RPA are complete the RPA must be treated in the same way as any other area which has been protected with tree protective fencing as described at 3.1.

This means that until the surface is fully installed, there must be no; pedestrians, vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed within the RPA at any time, other than as required for construction of the special surface.

The design and construction techniques of special surfaces within tree root protection areas must meet the biological and environmental requirements of tree roots; the expected level and type of traffic; and be practicable in terms of time and resources required for construction.

BS5837:2012 recommends that where the construction of a hard surface is required within the root protection area a “no dig” construction method is used where possible

The various requirements for a hard surface within the RPA are often achieved using a load suspension layer incorporating a three dimensional cellular confinement system. Other systems are also occasionally used.

Any proposed surfaces within the RPA must be fully specified by a suitable engineer and be agreed in writing with the local planning authority prior to implementation.

3.5 Service runs

New underground services **must not** be installed within the tree root protection areas.

Above ground services should be positioned away from the crowns of trees to be retained.

Any works to existing underground services should be done in accordance with current NJUG (National Joint Utilities Group) guidance.

3.6 Changes in ground level

Ground levels should not generally be lowered within the tree root protection area as this could cause serious damage to tree roots.

Occasionally ground levels may need to be raised within the tree root protection area. This can be achieved by the use of a granular material with a no fines content to allow the vertical diffusion of moisture and gasses.

There must be no works within an RPA unless by prior written agreement of the local authority.

3.7 Removal of protective fencing

When the development phase is complete, all drainage and service runs are in place, and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective fencing may be dismantled. This must be done with care, there must be no; vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed within the RPA at any time.

3.8 *Post Construction Landscaping*

Some trees on the site are likely to be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath the canopy after the main development phase has been completed. At this stage, it is inevitable that some of the protective fencing will have already been removed.

In view of this, the landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging. Mechanised cultivation methods must be avoided within the RPA.

There must be no; vehicles, materials, equipment or machinery allowed within the RPA of retained trees at any time.

Any herbicides used must be appropriate for their purpose, and must not be used in such a way as will damage trees to be retained.

4 Completion meeting

Upon completion of all the works specified, it is recommended that the developer's arboriculturist and the local authority's arboriculturist are invited to meet on site to check that all works are completed satisfactorily and to discuss any remedial works as required.

5 Contact Details

I hope this report provides all the required information. However, if further advice is needed then please contact me and I will be happy to help.

James Royston – Independent Arboricultural Consultant

MSc Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, BSc (Hons) Forestry.

The Media Centre

7 Northumberland Street

Huddersfield

01484 483 061

jr@jamesroyston.co.uk

Report completed 14th October 2016

Appendix 1: Tree works

Tree Number	Common Name	Botanical Name	Pre-development tree works	Reason for works
1	Oak	<i>Quercus sp.</i>	None	NA
2	Lime	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	None	NA
3	Turkey oak	<i>Quercus cerris</i>	Lift crown to give 5m above ground clearance - this should be done by removing smaller branches of no more than 15cm diameter. Prune to give 2m clearance to new buildings – this should be done by removing very small diameter branches of no more than 10cm diameter.	To allow for better quality development
4	Lime	<i>Tilia sp.</i>	Lift crown to give 5m above ground clearance. This should be done by removing smaller branches of no more than 15cm diameter.	To allow for better quality development
8	Mix	<i>Mix</i>	None	NA

Appendix 2: Tree protective fencing

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

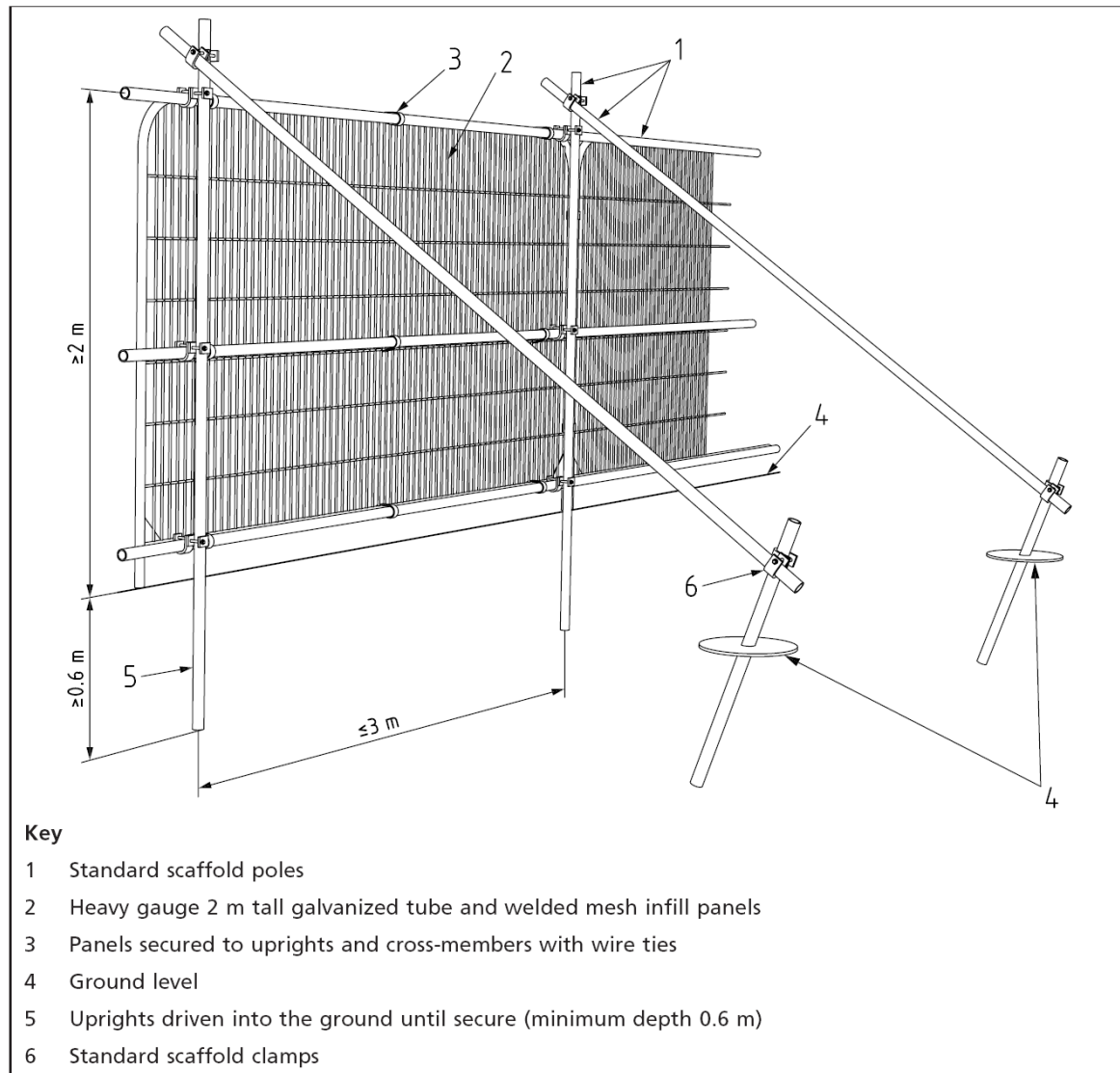
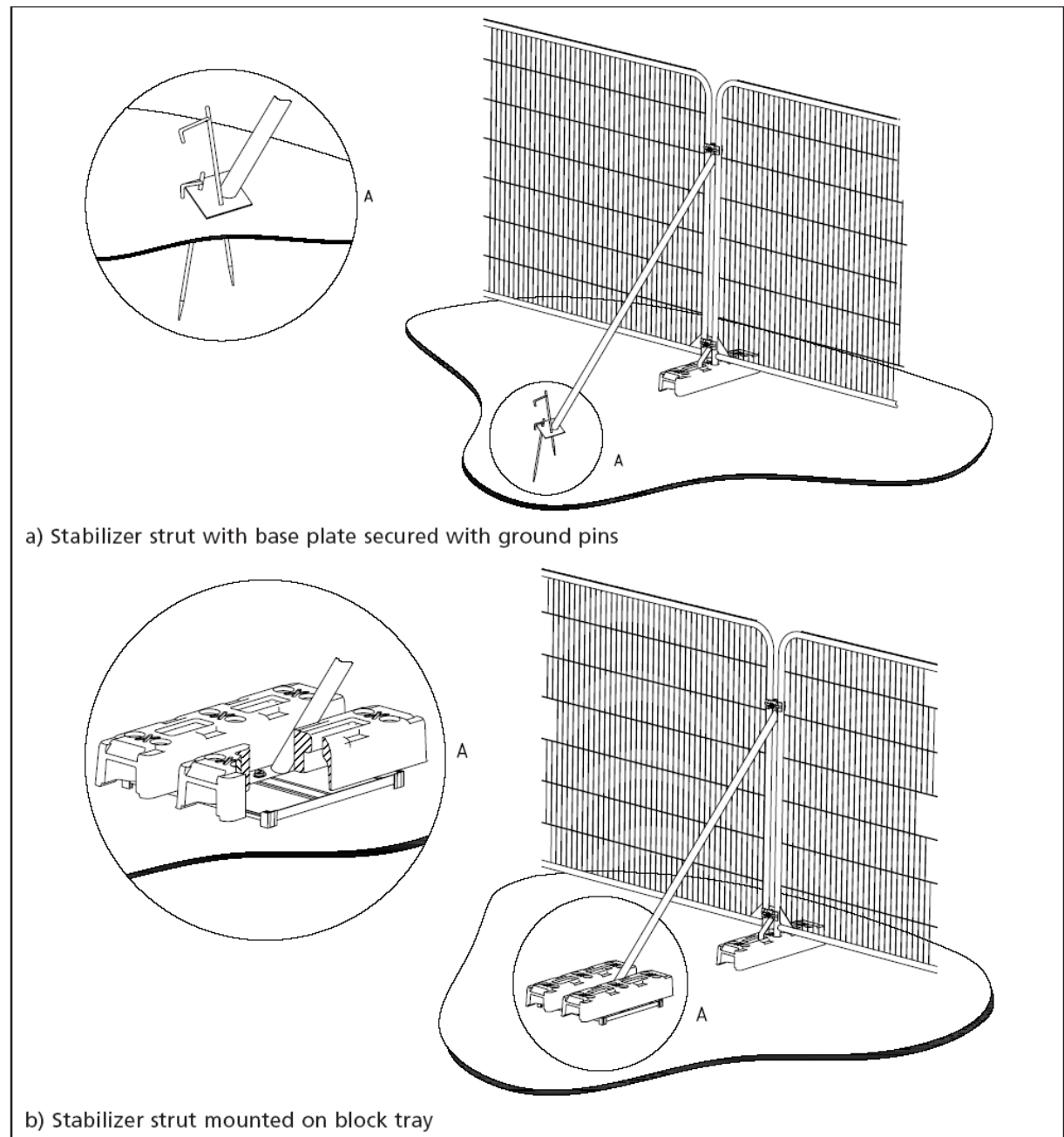


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix 3: Example sign to be attached to tree protective fencing



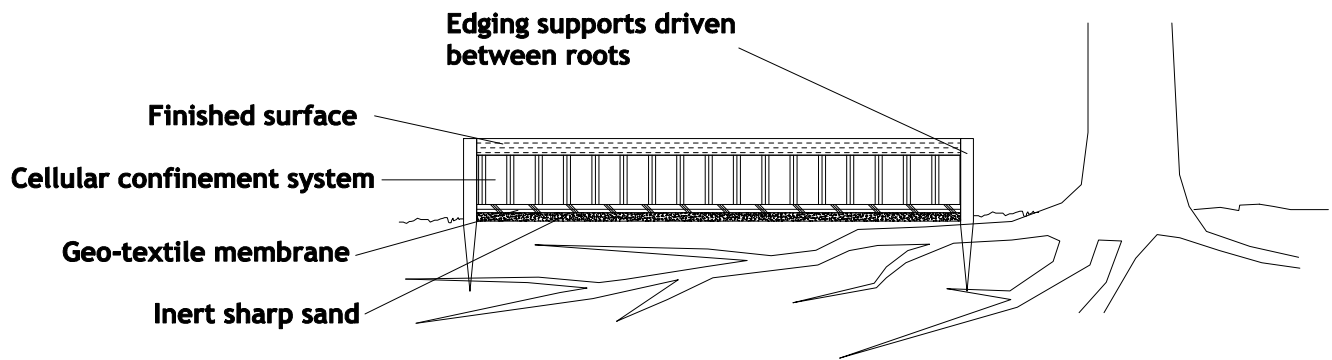
TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY PLANNING CONDITION AND/OR A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER**

**NO INCURSION WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE
LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Appendix 4: Example special surfaces within the RPA

An example of a 'no dig' construction method incorporating a cellular confinement system.



Appendix 5: Tree protection plans

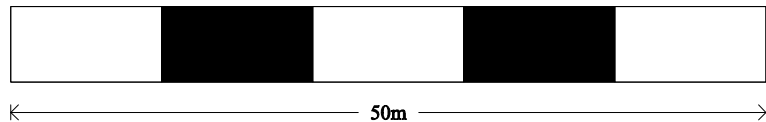


Any excavations for new access within root protection areas to be dug by hand.
Any roots smaller than 25mm diameter can be pruned.
Any roots greater than 25mm diameter must be retained undamaged.
New surfaces must be constructed using a 'no dig' technique as described at section 3.4 of this method statement

Within root protection area (hatched grey circles):
Excavations for new walls, fences, gate posts and other features to be dug by hand.
Any roots smaller than 25mm diameter can be pruned.
Any roots greater than 25mm diameter must be retained undamaged.
Damaging the roots of a protected tree can lead to potentially large fines.
If in doubt, stop work and contact ourselves or the local planning authority.
Any new surfaces must be constructed using a 'no dig' technique as described at section 3.4 of this method statement

To allow 2m wide access for construction:
Tree roots in green hatched areas to be protected by suitable boards over a non compressible layer (such as a 200mm depth of wood-chip).

Within root protection area (hatched grey circle):
Excavations for new walls, fences, gate posts and other features to be dug by hand.
Any roots smaller than 25mm diameter can be pruned.
Any roots greater than 25mm diameter must be retained undamaged.
Damaging the roots of a protected tree can lead to potentially large fines.
If in doubt, stop work and contact ourselves or the local planning authority.
Any new surfaces must be constructed using a 'no dig' technique as described at section 3.4 of this method statement



James Royston
Arboricultural Consultant

The Media Centre - 7 Northumberland Street - Huddersfield - HD1 1RL
jr@jamesroyston.co.uk - 01484 483 061 - www.jamesroyston.co.uk

Tree Protection Plan to BS5837:2012 at:
Coach House Drive, Huddersfield

1:500

PAPER SIZE A3

Key

	Tree to be retained
	Tree to be removed
	Root Protection Area (RPA) shown as a circle as an approximate guide.
	Location of tree protective fencing
	Area of special tree protection measures. See annotations and method statement for further details.

Note: Plans are for guidance only. These drawings should not be used for scaling.