Arboricultural Impact Assessment

WC-335.1a

Shelley Community Football Club

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CONSULTING

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Revision:	a
Client:	The Leslie Sports Foundation
Site address	Shelley Community Football Club, Storthes Hall Park, off Storthes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield HD8 0WA
Grid reference:	SE 18331 12232
Report prepared by:	Jack Delaney MICFor MArborA
Date:	28th November 2024

Contents

Executive Summary

Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by The Leslie Sports Foundation to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the land at Shelley Community Football Club, which is located off Storthes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield HD8 0WA, in relation to the proposed development of the site.

The application seeks planning permission for the erection of a modular style changing room facility, which will be located on land to the north-west of the main football pitch.

According to information which is available on the website of Kirklees Council, there are trees to the west of the site which are subject to a tree preservation order (TPO Ref: 17/89).

The site survey identified a total of 10 trees and one group of trees with the potential to be impacted by the development proposals; these include one category A tree of high-quality, five category B trees of moderate-quality, three category C trees and one group of low-quality, and one category U tree which display serious, irremediable defects.

The development proposals will necessitate the removal of one category C tree of low-quality.

The RPAs of one category C tree and one group will be encroached onto by the proposed modular building. To minimise disturbance to tree roots, the proposed modular building will be constructed upon screw pile or sleeve bored foundations.

The RPAs of the retained trees are to be suitably protected throughout the development process by temporary tree protection fencing.

Providing the recommendations made within this report are followed, the development is considered achievable, with minimal impact in arboricultural terms to the site and surrounding area.

1. Introduction

1.1. Scope of Report

1.1.1. Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by The Leslie Sports Foundation to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment of the land at Shelley Community Football Club, Storthes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield HD8 0WA, in relation to the proposed development of the site.

1.1.2. The purpose of this report is to allow the local planning authority (LPA) to assess information regarding trees at the site as part of the planning submission, and to demonstrate to the LPA that appropriate consideration has been given to the subject of trees as part of the development proposals.

1.1.3. In accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*[1] this report sets out to:

- assess the quality and value of the trees on and immediately adjacent to the site;
- identify trees for removal and/or retention, in consideration of the development proposals (where feasible, removals will be restricted to the less significant specimens on site);
- prescribe tree protection measures where necessary, which will ensure the successful retention of the retained trees at the site - in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*, these measures will be further detailed in an Outline Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS); and,
- where necessary, provide preliminary recommendations for mitigation tree planting.

1.1.4. The contents of this report are concerned with arboricultural issues alone; although other disciplines such as engineering and ecology may be referenced, it is important to gain advice from an appropriate expert on these matters.

1.2. Site Details

1.2.1. Shelley Community Football Club lies within the village of Kirkburton, approximately 3.5 miles south-east of Huddersfield. The application site - hereafter referred to as 'the site' - is shown in ***Fig. 1.1***, below, and is centred on OS Grid Reference SE 18331 12232.

Figure 1.1: *Aerial imagery showing the approximate boundaries of the site, outlined in red*[2]

[1] British Standards (2012). *BS 5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*. London: British Standards Institute.

[2] Google Earth Pro (2024). *Google Earth* [online]. Available at: >www.google.co.uk/earth< [accessed 20th November 2024].

1.2.2. Shelley Community Football Club is located within a rural area, and comprises two football pitches, a clubhouse, and car parking areas. The application site comprises the entrance, an existing car park, and several steel storage containers, and is surrounded by mixed-deciduous woodland and grassland.

1.2.3. Access into the application site is via an internal access road through Storthes Hall Park, from Storthes Hall Lane.

1.3. Site Topography and Elevation

1.3.1. The site lies at an approximate altitude ranging between 170-180 m above sea-level.

1.3.2. The topography of the site is predominantly level, though slopes downwards to the west.

1.4. Desk Based Study and Planning Context

1.4.1. Cranfield[3] states that the soils in the surrounding area consists of *Soilscape 6*; these are slightly acidic, loamy soils, that are freely draining. No further detailed soil analysis was carried out as part of the survey.

1.4.2. According to information which is available on the website of Kirklees Council[4], there are trees to the west of the site which are subject to a tree preservation order (TPO Ref: 17/89). The extents of TPO Ref: 17/89 are shown in **Fig 1.2**, below.

Figure 1.2: *Indicative plan showing the approximate extents of area, group, and woodland TPOs (shaded green), and the locations of individual TPOs (tree icons) in relation to the site[4].*

1.5. Development Proposals

1.5.1. The application seeks planning permission for the erection of a modular style changing room facility, which will be located on land to the north-west of the main football pitch.

1.5.2. The proposed location for the modular changing room facility is currently occupied by three steel storage containers, which would be removed if the development is granted approval.

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[3] Cranfield (2024). *Soilscapes* [online]. Available at: >www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes< [accessed 20th November 2024].

[4] Kirklees Council (2024). *Interactive TPO/Conservation Area Map* [online]. Available at: >www.kirklees.gov.uk< [accessed 20th November 2024].

1.5.3. The modular changing room facility will measure approximately 10.4 m (l) by 6.6 m (w). The height of the building will be approximately 2.9 m to the eaves, and 3.8 m to the ridge.

2. Methods

2.1. Survey Details

2.1.1. The site survey was carried out on Tuesday the 19th of November 2024.

2.1.2. The weather at time of survey was fine and dry; visibility of the trees was not impeded.

2.2. Survey Personnel

2.2.1. The survey was carried out by Jack Delaney. Jack is a Chartered Arboriculturalist (Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters), and has worked in the arboricultural sector for over 15 years. Jack holds an FdSc in Arboriculture with distinction, and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association. Jack is also a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector, and is a trained and registered user of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA).

2.3. Survey Methodology

2.3.1. Only substantial trees with a stem diameter of 75 mm or above were included as part of the survey, as is recommended in *BS 5837:2012*.

2.3.2. The trees were inspected from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)[5]. Although notable defects of trees were recorded, the site survey did not constitute a full tree safety assessment. No specialist decay detection equipment was used as part of the survey, though sounding and probing tools were used where necessary.

2.3.3. Tree information was collected in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*, and includes species, height, diameter at breast height (DBH), crown spread, crown clearance, age class, condition, vitality, and safe useful life expectancy (SULE).

2.3.4. Trees were allocated to one of four categories (U, A, B or C) as defined in ***Tab. 2.1***, below, to reflect amenity value and suitability for retention, in consideration of the development proposals.

Table 2.1: *BS 5837: 2012* cascade chart *(adapted from British Standards, 2012)*.

BS 5837: 2012 Category	Definition	Retention	Colour code
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years; trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.	Highly desirable	Light green
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years; trees lacking the special quality to merit category A designation.	Desirable	Dark blue
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm; unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Feasible, but should be removed if posing a constraint to development	Grey
Category U	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.	Unfeasible	Red

[5] Mattheck, C., Breloer, H. (1994). The Body Language of Trees, a Handbook for Failure Analysis. London: Her Majesty's Stationary.

2.3.5. Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 were also given to trees, and reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively.

2.3.6. Tree heights were measured using a clinometer to the 0.5 m; crown spreads were measured to the north, east, south, and west aspects, using a laser measurer to the nearest 0.5 m.

2.3.7. The DBH of trees was measured at 1.5 m above ground level, and rounded to the nearest centimetre. This was then used to calculate the root protection area (RPA) of trees using methods prescribed in *BS 5837:2012*:

1. For single stem trees, the RPA was calculated as a circle with a radius 12 times the DBH
2. For trees with 2-5 stems, the combined stem diameter was first calculated using the formula:

$$\sqrt{(\textbf{Stem 1 DBH})^2 + (\textbf{Stem 2 DBH})^2 + \dots (\textbf{Stem 5 DBH})^2}$$

3. For trees with 6 or more stems, the combined stem diameter was first calculated using the formula:

$$\sqrt{(\mu \boldsymbol{DBH})^2 \textbf{ x number of stems}}$$

2.3.8. Where access to trees was obstructed or obscured, DBH, height, and crown spread measurements have instead been estimated

2.4. Constraints

2.4.1. The survey was constrained by the season in which it took place; certain tree pathogens and/or defects, for example, the fructifications of decay fungi are only visible at specific times of the year.

2.4.2. A topographical plan of the site was not provided for the purpose of the survey; trees have instead been plotted using a combination of land features, manual measurements, and GPS.

3. Survey Results

3.1. Tree Population Observations

3.1.1. The site survey identified a total of 10 individual trees and one group of trees with the potential to be affected by the development proposals.

3.1.2. The prevalent tree species encountered during the survey was sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, which accounts for approximately 38% of the surveyed trees. The remaining 62% is comprised of silver birch *Betula pendula*, and sessile oak *Quercus petraea*.

3.1.3. The trees are located around the perimeter of the site:

- to the north, the trees are self-seeded and are growing on rough ground within an existing car park;
- to the east, the trees form a shelterbelt and are located on amenity grassland which borders the main football pitch; and,
- to the west, the trees are located on the edge of a wider area of mixed-deciduous and coniferous woodland.

3.1.4. The trees to the west of the site are generally of higher quality and provide significant levels of amenity value, and this is reflected by the TPO which they are afforded. Due to their distance from the proposed site of the modular building, the trees in this area of the site are not anticipated to be directly impacted by the proposals.

3.1.5. The trees to the north and east of the site are generally of lower quality, and are not subject to TPOs; however, since these are positioned closest to the proposed site of the modular building, these are anticipated to present the main arboricultural constraint to the development.

3.2. Tree Categorisation

3.2.1. The surveyed trees include one category A tree of high-quality, five category B trees of moderate-quality, three category C trees and one group of low-quality, and one category U tree with a SULE of less than 10 years.

3.2.2. A summary of the *BS 5837: 2012* categories of trees at the site is given in ***Tab. 3.1***, below.

Table 3.1: *Summary of BS 5837: 2012 tree categories.*

Category	Description	Tree/Group Numbers	Line Totals
A	Trees of high-quality, which should be retained throughout the proposed development	T006	1 Tree
B	Trees of moderate-quality, which should where possible be retained throughout the proposed development	T003, T007, T008, T009, T010	5 Trees
C	Trees of low-quality, which should not be considered a constraint to the development	T001, T002, T005 G001	3 Trees 1 Group
U	Trees with serious, irremediable defects - which should not be considered a constraint to the development - and may require remedial work for hazard management	T004	1 Tree
		Totals:	**10 Trees** **1` Group**

3.2.3. The full results of the survey can be viewed in ***Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule***. Images of the trees can be viewed in ***Appendix 2: Images of Trees***. Tree locations, and the above and below ground constraints posed by trees, can be viewed in ***Appendix 4: Tree Constraints Plan***.

4. Impact Assessment

4.1. Tree Removals

4.1.1. The development proposals will necessitate the removal of T001.

4.1.2. T001 is positioned within 1 m of the site of the proposed modular building, and therefore would significantly overhang the structure. Significant facilitation pruning would be required to T001 to enable construction, whilst branch encroachment, leaf drop, and honeydew (a sugar-rich sticky liquid, secreted by aphids and other insects), are likely to be the source of long term and ongoing nuisance.

4.1.3. T001 is a category C tree of low-quality only, and therefore in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*, should not be considered a constraint to the proposed development.

4.2. Tree Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

4.2.1. Approximately 6 m^2 (6.8%) of the RPA T002, and 1 m^2 (1%) of the RPA of G001 will be encroached onto by the proposed modular building.

4.2.2. Construction of the modular building within the RPAs of T002 and G001, is considered feasible, providing that the following mitigation measures are implemented to minimise disturbance to tree roots:

1. The use of traditional strip footings within tree RPAs can result in extensive root loss and should therefore be avoided. The proposed modular building will therefore be constructed upon pile foundations - of the smallest feasible diameter - which will reduce the possibility of striking major tree roots.
2. Site investigation should be carried out, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 60 cm, to determine the optimal location of piles in relation to tree roots.
3. The pile type should be selected bearing in mind the need to protect the soil and adjacent roots from the potentially toxic effects of uncured concrete; for example, sleeved bored or screw piles.
4. If the existing hardstanding within the RPA of T002 is to be removed, then this should be carried out using hand-operated tools only.

4.2.3. The temporary tree protection fencing - detailed in ***Section 5*** of the ***Outline AMS*** in ***Appendix 3***, and illustrated in the ***Tree Protection Plan*** in ***Appendix 6*** - will ensure that the RPAs of the retained trees are suitably protected from development activities.

4.3. Shade Analysis

4.3.1. The proposed modular building will endure shading by the adjacent trees, though this is unavoidable considering the woodland context of the site.

4.3.2. However, as the proposals are for recreational purposes, the impacts of shading are not anticipated to be a significant nuisance.

4.3.3. A ***Shade Analysis Plan*** can be viewed in ***Appendix 5***.

4.4. Services and Other Considerations

4.4.1. At the time of writing, details of proposed service routes and/or soakaways have not been provided by the client; however, it is assumed that the existing utilities and drainage at the site will be utilised.

4.4.2. If there are any alterations which conflict with tree RPAs however, these should first be reported to the Project Arboriculturalist, so that appropriate measures may be taken.

5. Recommendations

5.1. Tree Removals

5.1.1. Prior to development works commencing, T001 should be removed.

5.2. Legal Constraints

5.2.1. According to information which is available on the website of Kirklees Council[4], T001 does not appear to be subject to a TPO or conservation area status.

5.2.2. Since the allocation of TPOs can be subject to change, tree protection status should be checked and verified with Kirklees Council prior to the commencement of works. Killing or damaging a protected tree is a criminal offence and can result in an unlimited fine.

5.2.3. All tree works, including tree removals, should be carried out by a fully insured and suitably qualified arboricultural contractor who is able to comply with *BS 3998: 2010*[6].

5.2.4. Trees provide valuable habitat for wild birds, bats, and many other forms of wildlife. The risks posed to these should be suitably assessed before the recommendations within this report are completed.

5.2.5. Under the Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981:

- it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb any wild bird listed on Schedule 1 while it is nest building, or destroy at a nest containing eggs or young; and,
- it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy a bat roost site, even if the roost is not occupied at the time.

5.3. Tree Protection

5.3.1. Construction, and any other works involving excavations, can cause irreversible damage to trees - particularly those which have reached maturity - which are far less capable of adapting to alterations in their surrounding environment. Whilst above-ground injuries are usually obvious, root damage is often concealed, though can have equally devastating impacts to tree health.

5.3.2. Direct root damage includes root severance, which can be caused by digging of trenches and ditches, and the stripping of topsoil. Indirect damage may involve the raising of soil levels, alterations in drainage patterns, the laying of impervious surfaces, and soil compaction.

5.3.3. Compaction of soils is a common cause of death or damage to retained trees on development sites. Soil compaction reduces soil pore space, which in turn reduces soil air, the passage of water and available nutrients. These anaerobic conditions prevent root growth and the proliferation of soil microbes essential to tree health. Symptoms in trees may include crown die-back, sparse and small foliage, and poor extension growth; however, these are usually not evident until well after the occurrence of compaction. Even one pass of a vehicle in wet conditions can cause irreparable soil compaction.

5.3.4. To avoid both direct and indirect damage to the roots of the retained trees, temporary tree protection fencing should be installed prior to the development commencing, in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan***, which can be viewed in ***Appendix 6***.

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[6] British Standards (2010). *BS 3998:2010 - Tree Works: Recommendations.* London: British Standards Institute.

5.3.5. It is recommended that development works follow the ***Outline AMS*** provided in ***Appendix 3***. This includes the specifications for the temporary tree protection fencing, and other protective measures to be adhered to throughout the development.

5.3.6. As aspects of the development may be subject to change, the ***Outline AMS*** should be reviewed by the Project Arboriculturalist prior to the commencement of development works.

5.4. Mitigation

5.4.1. The development proposals will necessitate the removal of one category C tree of low-quality.

5.4.2. Although the proposed removal of low-quality trees is anticipated to have a negligible impact upon the local amenity, it is recommended that on-site mitigation tree planting is carried out upon completion of the development.

5.4.3. A minimum of three trees should be planted to account for the required tree removals, which in the long-term will help to enhance the amenity of the site.

5.4.4. The specifications, locations, and maintenance requirements of the proposed trees should be further detailed in a tree planting plan, which should adhere to *BS 8545:2014*[7].

5.5. Additional Information

5.5.1. All visual observations and recommendations specified within this document relate to the condition of the trees and surroundings at the time of the survey. As such, any subsequent changes to landform in the proximity of the trees could invalidate the advice given.

5.5.2. Trees are dynamic living organisms, and their condition can change rapidly; the information given in this report is therefore valid for a period of 12 months. This period may be reduced if significant changes occur to the trees, or the ground conditions, which surround them.

[7] British Standards (2014). *BS 8545:2014 Trees - From nursery to independence in the landscape: Recommendations.* London: British Standards Institute.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Table Key			
Tree/Group Ref: Reference numbers, as illustrated in **Appendix *4: Tree Constraints Plan***			**DBH:** Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), in millimetres
Height (Ht.): Overall height of tree, measured to nearest metre			**SULE:** Safe useful estimated life expectancy of tree, in years
Crown Spread (CS): Radius of crown to N, E, S, and W aspects, measured to nearest metre			**Crown Clearance (CC):** Clearance from ground level of lowest branch, measured to nearest metre
Structural Condition (SC): An assessment of structural condition. **G** = Good; **F** = Fair; **D** = Decaying; **C** = Collapsing; **PD** = Physical Defect			**Physiological Condition (PC)**: An assessment of vitality and vigour **F** = Fair; **P** = Poor; **D** = Dead
Species: Common (and *binomial name*)			**#:** Denotes estimated value
Age	**Young (Y):** Newly planted or self-seeded tree	**Early-mature (EM):** Trees in second-third of life expectancy for species type	**Over-mature (OM):** Mature trees which have entered stages of natural decline
	Semi-mature (SM): Trees in within first-third of life expectancy for species type	**Mature (M):** Trees in final-third of life expectancy for species type	**Veteran/Ancient (V/A):** Trees of any age with veteran characteristics or which are remarkably old for the species type
***BS 5837: 2012* Categories**	**Category A:** Trees of high-quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years, and that are particularly good examples of their species type		**Category C:** Unremarkable trees of low-quality offering limited arboricultural merit and/or of such impaired condition that they do not warrant in higher categorisation
	Category B: Trees of moderate-quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years, though lacking the necessary qualities to warrant Category A designation		**Category U:** Trees which display serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects

Individual Trees

Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	PC	SC	*BS 5837: 2012* Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T001	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	SM	40-80	16	520	6.5	6.5	6.5	3.5	2.5	Bifurcates at 1 m into three co-dominant stems; unions are acute and are potentially included, though with multiple crossing branches higher in the crown providing natural bracing. Multiple pruning wounds and branch stubs on main stems from 1-3 m, sustained from historic crown lifting works. Historic fire damage to north aspect of main stems, with some minor decay to the exposed ripewood apparent.	F	PD	C1	Remove tree
T002	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	SM	20-40	15	340 280	7	2	6	5.5	3	Bifurcates at ground level into two co-dominant stems. Multiple pruning wounds and branch stubs on main stems from 1-3 m, sustained from historic crown lifting works. Historic fire damage to north	F	PD	C1	No works recommended

Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	PC	SC	*BS 5837: 2012* Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
											aspect of main stems, with some minor decay to the exposed ripewood apparent.				
T003	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	40-80	24	760	7	11	7.5	6	3	Dense ivy *Hedera helix* established on main stem and structural branches, which obscures tree features and potential defects, though upper portion of crown appears of fair vitality and vigour with no indication of physiological dysfunction.	F	F	B2	No works recommended
T004	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	SM	5-10	6	310	2	3	1	1	1.5	Moribund tree.	P	PD	U	No works recommended
T005	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	SM	20-40	7	420	3	6	3	1	2	Suppressed by the adjacent trees, with asymmetrical crown spread in result. First order branch extending east at 2.5 m has historically been removed, with significant residual pruning wound left in result.	F	PD	C2	No works recommended
T006	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	M	80 +	22	990	9.5	9	11	5	3.5	Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees. Multiple pruning wounds and branch stubs on main stems from 1-3 m, sustained from historic crown lifting works. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	A2	No works recommended
T007	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	EM	40-80	24	530	6	7	2.5	3	2	Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees.	G	F	B2	No works recommended
T008	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	M	40-80	24	1020	4.5	6	9	9.5	4	Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees. Bifurcates at 1 m into two co-dominant stems; union is acute and is potentially included. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	B2	No works recommended
T009	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus)*	SM	40-80	15	430	1.5	5	6	4	8	Dense ivy *Hedera helix* established on main stem and structural branches, which obscures tree features and potential defects, though upper portion of crown appears of fair vitality and vigour with no indication of physiological dysfunction.	F	F	B2	No works recommended

Tree Ref:	Species	Age	SULE	Ht.	DBH	CS				CC	Comments	PC	SC	*BS 5837: 2012* Category	Recommendations
						N	E	S	W						
T010	Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	EM	40-80	16	420 410	9	2	8	8.5	0.5	Bifurcates at 0.5 m into two co-dominant stems; union appears structurally optimised. Asymmetrical form due to proximity with adjacent trees. Minor deadwood < 100 mm in diameter scattered throughout the crown	F	F	B1	No works recommended

Groups of Trees

Group Ref:	Species Composition	Age	SULE	Mx. Ht.	Mx. DBH	Approx. No. of Stems	CC	Comments	V	SC	*BS 5837*:2012 Category	Recommendations
G001	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)* Sessile oak *(Quercus petraea)*	Y SM	40-80	15	260	6	3	Group containing six young and semi-mature trees, to east of existing containers. Trees display elongated forms due to density of group, with poor height to DBH ratios.	G	F	C1	No works recommended

Appendix 2: Images of Trees

Plate 1: *T001 (right) & T002 (left)*

Plate 2: *T003, T004, & T005 (left to right)*

Plate 3: *T005*

Plate 4: *T006*

Plate 5: *T007 (left) & T008 (right)*

Plate 6: *T009 (right) & T006 (left)*

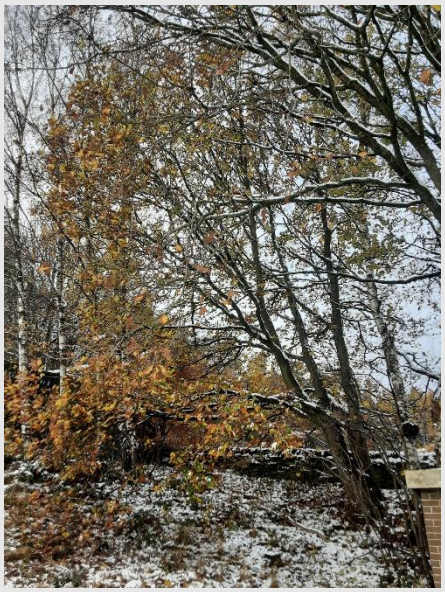

Plate 7: *T010*

Plate 8: *G001*

Appendix 3: Outline Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

A3.1 Introduction

A3.1.1 Woodsage Consulting Ltd have been instructed by The Leslie Sports Foundation to prepare an Outline AMS in relation to the proposed development of the land at Shelley Community Football Club, which is located off Storthes Hall Lane, Kirkburton, Huddersfield HD8 0WA.

A3.1.2 The application seeks planning permission for the erection of a modular style changing room facility, which would be located on land to the north-west of the main football pitch.

A3.1.3 This Outline AMS should be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Ref: WC-335.1a).

A3.2 Timing of Works

A3.2.1 It is not the Project Arboriculturist's role to determine the timing and implementation of works on site however, an input into the process can avoid issues once work is underway.

A3.2.2 The phasing of works should be carried out in accordance with ***Tab. A3.1***, below.

Table A3.1: *Timing of Works.*

Stage	Works
1	Site induction
2	Carry out tree removals
3	Install temporary tree protection fencing, in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan***
4	Inspection of tree protection measures by the Project Arboriculturalist
5	Carry out construction works (building to be constructed upon screw or augured pile foundations)
6	Remove temporary tree protection fencing once construction works have been completed
7	Carry out soft-landscaping and mitigation tree planting
8	Final inspection by the Project Arboriculturalist

A3.3 Site Supervision

A3.3.1 Prior to works commencing, it is the responsibility of the main contractor, or assigned agent, to ensure that details regarding tree protection are understood and adhered to by all site personnel.

A3.3.2 During the site induction, the final AMS and a copy of the ***Tree Protection Plan*** - which can be viewed in ***Appendix 6*** - should be made available to all contractors attending the site.

A3.4 Tree Removals

A3.4.1 Prior to development works commencing, T001 shall be removed.

A3.4.2 According to information which is available on the website of Kirklees Council, T001 does not appear to be subject to a TPO or conservation area status.

A3.4.3 Since the allocation of TPOs can be subject to change, tree protection status should be checked and verified with Kirklees Council prior to the commencement of works. Killing or damaging a protected tree is a criminal offence and can result in an unlimited fine.

A3.4.4 All tree works, including removals, should be carried out by a fully insured and suitably qualified arboricultural contractor, who is able to comply with *BS 3998: 2010 - Tree Works: Recommendations*.

A3.4.5 Trees provide valuable habitat for wild birds, bats, and many other forms of wildlife. The risks posed to these should therefore be suitably assessed before the recommendations within this AMS are completed.

A3.5 Temporary Tree Protection Fencing

A3.5.1 Temporary tree protection fencing shall be installed prior to the commencement of development works, and should be fit for the purpose of excluding site personnel and machinery. The default specification should be in accordance with *BS 5837: 2012*.

Figure A3.1*: Example of mesh welded type barriers in-situ.*

A3.5.2 **Specification:** Barriers shall be a minimum 2 m high, and should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated in ***Fig. A3.1***, above, and ***Fig. A3.2***, on the next page.

A3.5.3 The vertical tubes shall be spaced at a minimum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

A3.5.4 All-weather notices shall be attached to the barriers at 9 m intervals with the words 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - NO ACCESS' clearly visible.

A3.5.5 **Location:** The temporary tree protection fencing should be installed prior to development works commencing - in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan*** - and shall remain in place until the development is completed. At this stage, the temporary tree protection fencing may be removed to facilitate any proposed soft-landscaping.

A3.5.6 The protected areas should be regarded as sacrosanct, and once installed, tree protection fencing should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the Project Arboriculturist.

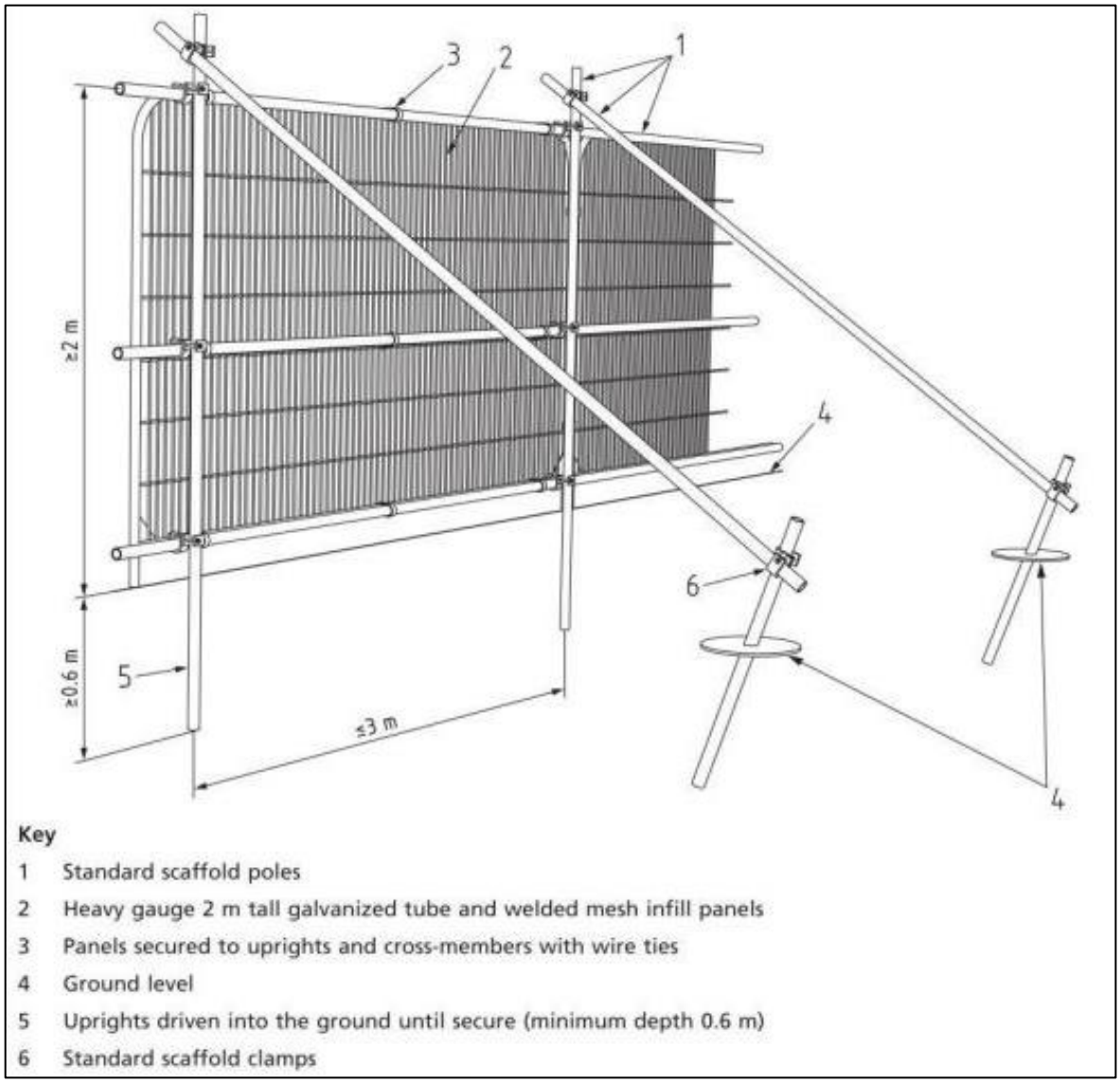

***Figure A3.2**: Temporary 2 m steel protective fencing.*

A3.5.7 If any breach in the tree protection fencing occurs, it is the Site Manager's responsibility to report this to the Project Arboriculturalist, so that appropriate measures may be taken. Any breach which results in death or damage to the trees could result in a criminal offence being committed.

A3.6 Additional Details

A3.6.1 No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement should be stored within the temporary protective fencing. Where possible, this area should be extended to 10 m away from the fencing.

A3.6.2 Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into root protection areas (RPAs), heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags must be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination. No fires should be lit within 20 m of the protective fencing.

A3.6.3 As the majority of tree roots are typically found within the first 100 cm of ground level - particular attention should also be paid to existing levels - which should be observed and maintained within tree RPAs.

A3.6.4 Any unavoidable excavations into the soil within tree RPAs should be carried out by using compressed air soil displacement or hand-operated tools, and only under prior approval of the Project Arboriculturalist. If roots are encountered which occur in clumps or which are greater than 25 mm in diameter, these should not be severed without first consulting the Project Arboriculturalist.

A3.7 Responsibility and Site Management

A3.7.1 It is the responsibility of the main contractor or assigned agent to ensure that details regarding tree protection are understood and followed by all site personnel.

A3.7.2 Inspections by the Project Arboriculturalist are to be undertaken at the following stages:

1. Once the temporary tree protection fencing has been installed - in the locations shown in the ***Tree Protection Plan*** - and prior to development works commencing
2. Upon completion of the development works

A3.7.3 After each inspection, a letter should be submitted by the Project Arboriculturalist to the LPA Arboricultural Officer, to confirm if the method statement has been followed correctly, and if trees have not been adversely affected by development works.

A3.8 Project Arboriculturalist Contact Details

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Unit 2, Hey End Farm,
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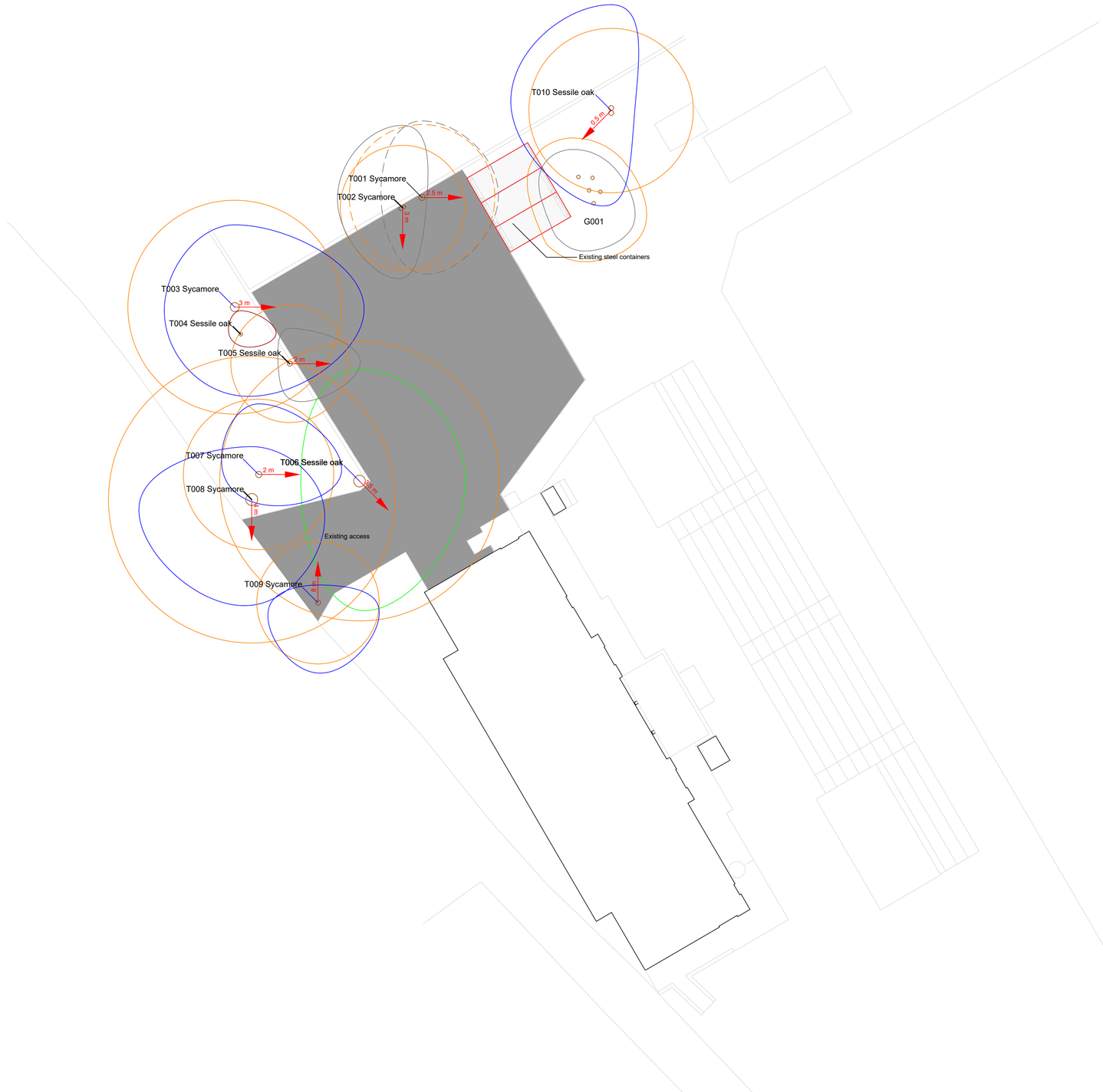
Luddendenfoot,
West Yorkshire HX2 6JN
Tel: 07962401997
Email: jack@woodsage.co.uk



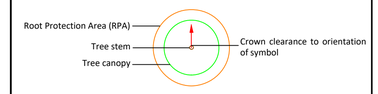
Appendix 4: Tree Constraints Plan

Project:	Shelley Community FC, Storthes Hall Park
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	28th November 2024
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-335.1a.4

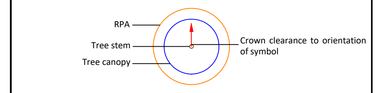
Do not scale off this drawing - to be reproduced in colour only

Map Key:

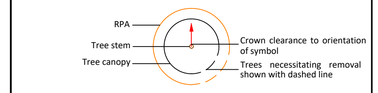
Category A trees of high-quality



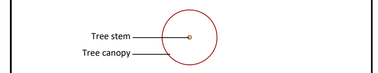
Category B trees of moderate-quality



Category C trees/groups of low-quality



Category U trees with serious, irremediable defects



Existing hardstanding

INDICATIVE

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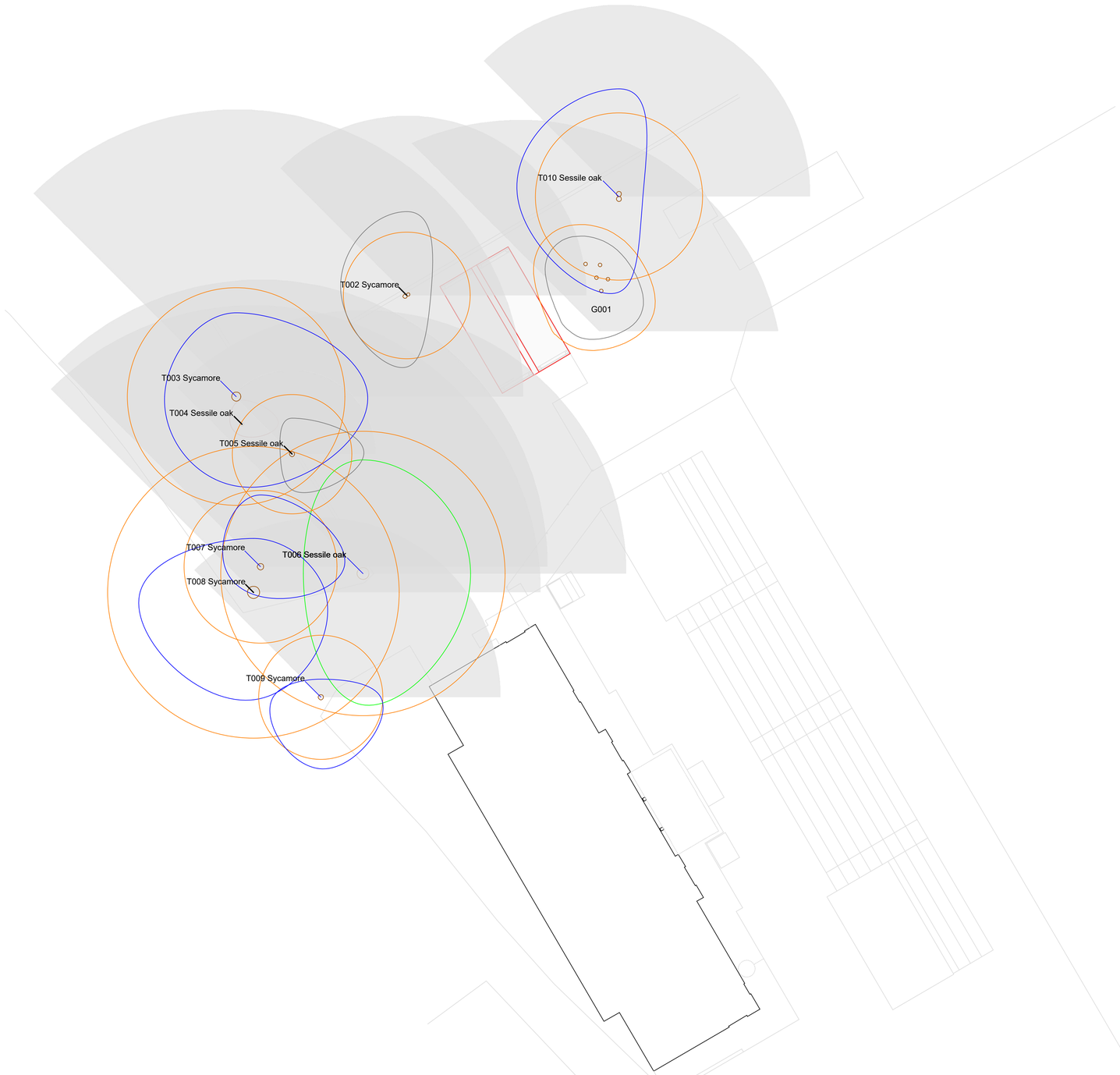


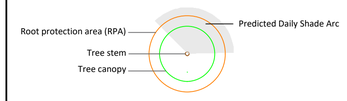
Appendix 5: Shade Analysis Plan

Project:	Shelley Community FC, Storthes Hall Park
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	28th November 2024
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-335.1a.5

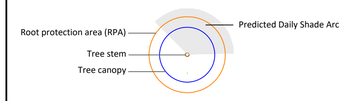
Do not scale off this drawing - to be reproduced in colour only

Key:

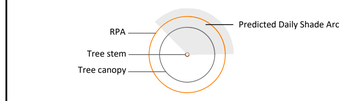
Category A trees of high-quality



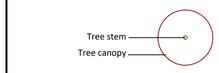
Category B trees of moderate-quality



Category C trees/groups of low-quality



Category U trees with serious, irremediable defects



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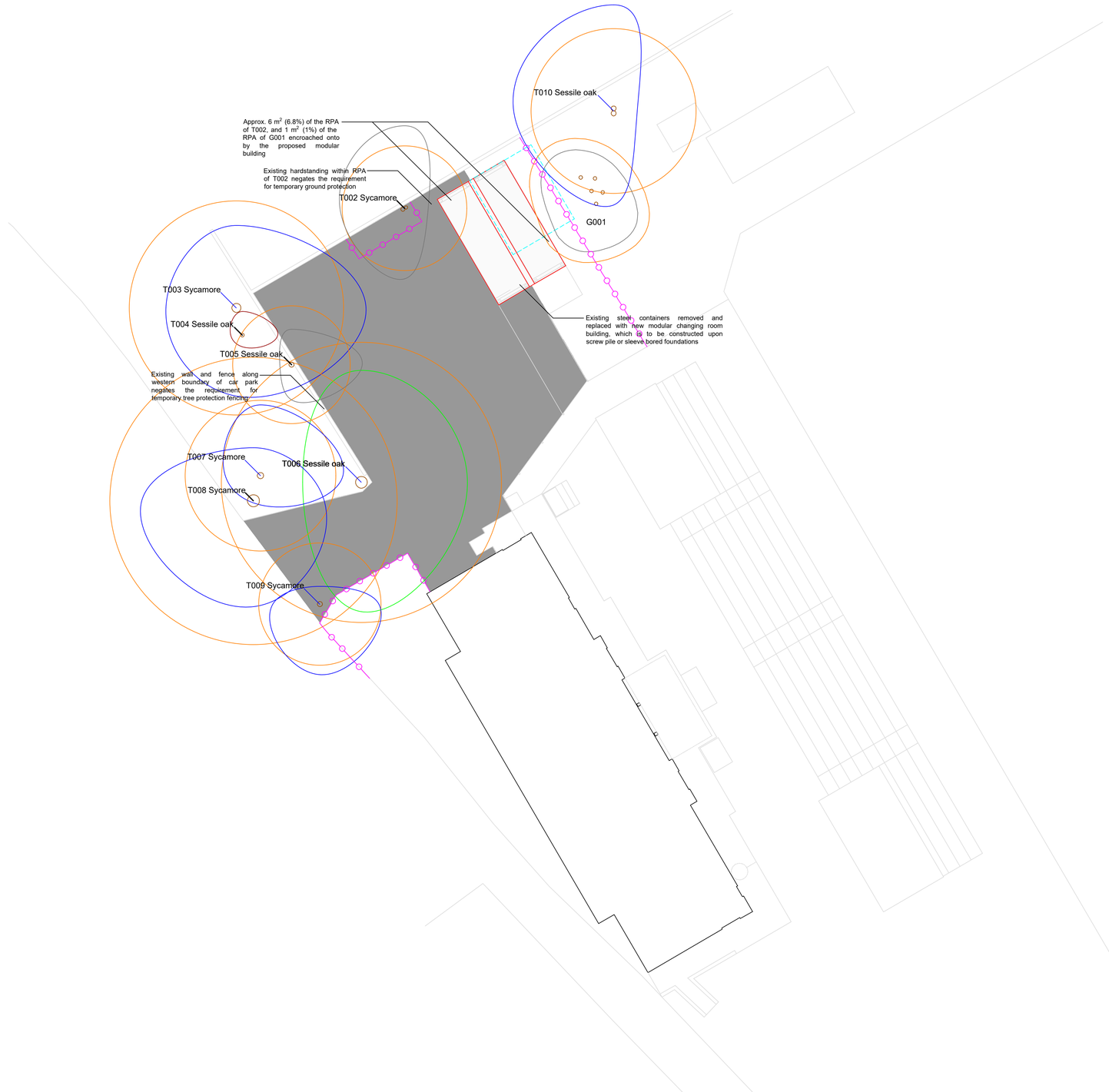


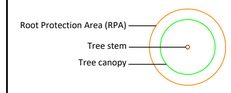
Appendix 6: Tree Protection Plan

Project:	Shelley Community FC, Storthes Hall Park
Drawn by:	Jack Delaney
Date:	28th November 2024
Scale:	1:200 @ A1
Drawing Number:	WC-335.1a.6

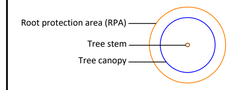
Do not scale off this drawing - to be reproduced in colour only

Map Key:

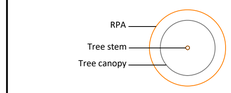
Category A trees of high-quality



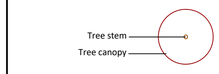
Category B trees of moderate-quality



Category C trees/groups of low-quality



Category U trees with serious, irremediable defects



	Temporary tree protection fencing, to *BS 5837: 2012* specification, as detailed in the ***Outline Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)***
	Location of removed steel containers
	Retained hardstanding

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