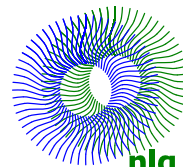


**Ex-Council Offices,
Hayfield Road,
Chapel-en-le-Frith,
Derbyshire,
SK23 0QJ**

Arboricultural Method Statement



nlg ecology ltd

Unit B1.7
Clarence Mill
Clarence Road
Bollington
Macclesfield
SK10 5JZ

Tel: 01625 560789
E-mail: info@nlgecology.com

September 2015

1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 Tree Preservation Orders	2
1.3 Trees to be affected by the Proposals	2
1.4 Schedule of Works	2
2.0 METHOD STATEMENT FOR TREE PROTECTION	3
2.1 Root Protection Areas	3
2.2 Protective Fencing	3
2.3 Root Protection Area Exclusion Sign	5
2.4 Ground Protection.....	5
2.5 Additional Protection outside Root Protection Areas.....	5
2.6 Hard Surface Removal within Root Protection Areas	6
2.7 Tree felling.....	6
2.8 Monitoring.....	6
2.9 Landscape Works	6
3.0 REFERENCES	7
APPENDICES	8
Appendix 1: Figures.....	8
Site Location Plan.....	8
Tree Protection Plan.....	8
Appendix 2: Root Protection Areas of tree stock.....	9

Project No: NLG331
Title: Arboricultural Method Statement
Client: NBDA Architects LTD
Date: September 2015

Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
V1	24 th September 2015	Miranda Cowan Senior Ecologist		

NLG Ecology Ltd has prepared this report for the sole use of the client, showing reasonable skill and care, for the intended purposes as stated in the agreement under which this work was completed. The report may not be relied upon by any other party without the agreement of the client and NLG Ecology Ltd. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report.

Data supplied by the client or from other sources have been used; it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility can be accepted by NLG for inaccuracies in the data supplied by any other party. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based on the assumption that all relevant information has been supplied by those bodies from whom it was requested.

Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work. This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of NLG Ecology Ltd. No part of this report may be copied or duplicated without the express permission of NLG Ecology Ltd and the party for whom it was prepared.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared on behalf of NBDA Architects LTD in respect of their intention to redevelop a currently unoccupied business park located adjacent to Hayfield Road (A624) to the north of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, High Peak. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference SK 053 820 and shown in Appendix 1.

Full planning permission (Ref: HPK/2014/0486) was granted on the 15th December 2014 for refurbishment of buildings, creation of 82 parking spaces and associated landscaping. The approved design plan (Appendix 1, Ref: 1293-CO-010) shows the retention of all existing trees on site, as per recommendations of the initial Tree Survey undertaken by NLG Ecology Ltd (August 2014).

To ensure compliance with the granted planning permission, Condition 14 and 15 relate to the protection and management of the existing tree stock:

Condition 14: No trees, shrubs or hedges within the site which are shown as being retained on the approved plans shall be felled, uprooted, wilfully damaged or destroyed, cut back in any way or removed without prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority. Any trees, shrubs or hedges removed without such consent, or which die or become severely damaged or seriously diseased with five years from the completion of the development hereby permitted shall be replaced with trees, shrubs or hedge plants of similar size and species unless the Local Planning Authority gives written consent to any variation.

Condition 15: No operations shall commence on site in connection with the development hereby approved (including demolition works, tree works, fires, soil moving, temporary access construction and / or widening or any operation involving the use of motorised vehicles or construction machinery) until a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) in accordance with BS5837:2012 has been submitted to an approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and the protective fencing as required by the AMS. The AMS shall include the full details of the following:

- A) Timing and phasing Arboricultural works in relation to the approved development.
- b) Detailed tree felling and pruning specification in accordance with BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Works.
- c) Details of a tree protection scheme in accordance with BS5837:2012 which provides for the retention and protection of trees, shrubs and hedges growing on or adjacent to the site which are shown to be retained on the approved plan and trees which are the subject of any Tree Preservation Order.

To ensure compliance with Condition 14 and 15 this Arboricultural Method Statement details site specific methods to protect the existing tree stock. These methods are written in accordance with Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations, BS 5837:2012 and Tree work – Recommendations, BS 3998:2010

1.2 Tree Preservation Orders

All trees on site are subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), which reflects the importance of tree protection in accordance High Peak Borough Council policies.

1.3 Trees to be affected by the Proposals

A Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 1) to be read in conjunction with this method statement shows all trees subject to tree protection measures, relative to the defined Root Protection Areas (RPA). The proposals will result in the following effects upon the existing tree stock:

- Tree removal of a semi-mature sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) (T6), which has three leading trunks of average girth diameter 250mm;
- Removal and replacement of hard standing within the RPA of T7-T16, T18 and T23-T25.

1.4 Schedule of Works

All works affecting the structural integrity of trees (i.e. felling operations) are recommended to be undertaken during the winter period to ensure there are no effects upon wildlife; i.e. tree felling to be undertaken outside of the breeding bird season, which falls from March to September, inclusive.

All best practice working methods set out in this method statement are to be integrated with site briefings / inductions to all contractors. It is important to recognise that measures for protecting trees are to be instigated prior to works starting on site and are to be maintained throughout the construction period.

2.0 Method Statement for Tree Protection

2.1 Root Protection Areas

Root Protection Areas (RPA) for individual tree specimens is defined relative to the numbered trees on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 1). The RPA incorporates the core root system for supporting the stem and crown of a tree and for the transportation of water and nutrients for healthy tree growth. Construction activities (i.e. soil compaction, severance of roots) within the RPA risk affecting the condition of the root system and long term damage to the tree. As such the RPA requires protection throughout construction, to include:

- No vehicular access, including plant materials i.e. generators;
- No storage or handling of fluids / chemicals;
- No hand digging;
- No mechanical excavations.

To accompany the visual illustration of the RPA on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 1), full calculations of individual tree RPA's are further tabulated within Appendix 2. This tabulated data is to be used when contractors are applying the RPA on the ground, which is required in advance of installing protective fencing, as described below.

2.2 Protective Fencing

Protective fencing is to be erected in accordance with the defined RPA. A fence specification is given as Figure 1 below, which illustrates a robust design to exclude construction activities. The scaffold poles need to be a minimum of 3m apart and driven securely into the ground. Weld mesh panels (or herras fencing) can then be secured to the scaffolds.

An alternative specification can be installed, which avoids penetrating the ground with poles for the purpose of root protection, risk of compromising underground services and within areas of existing concrete. This specification is shown as Figure 2. The specification as shown in respective Figure 1 and 2 is to be agreed in advance with the appointed arboriculturalist.

Figure 1: High Risk Level Protective Fencing BS 3998:2010.

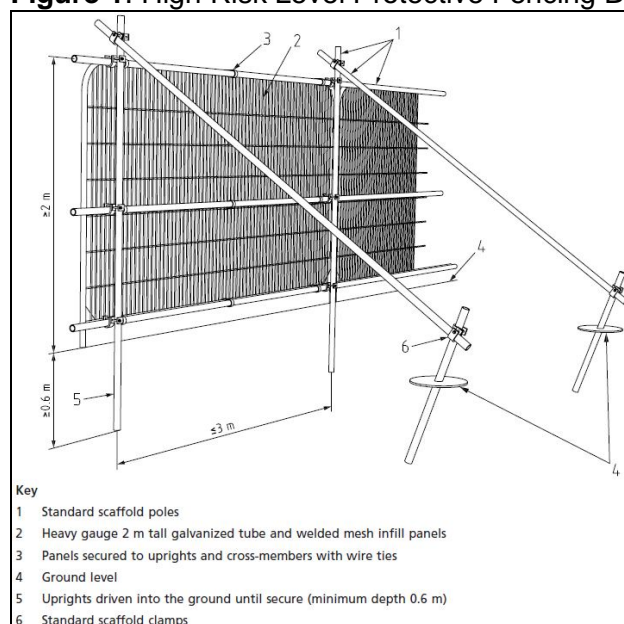
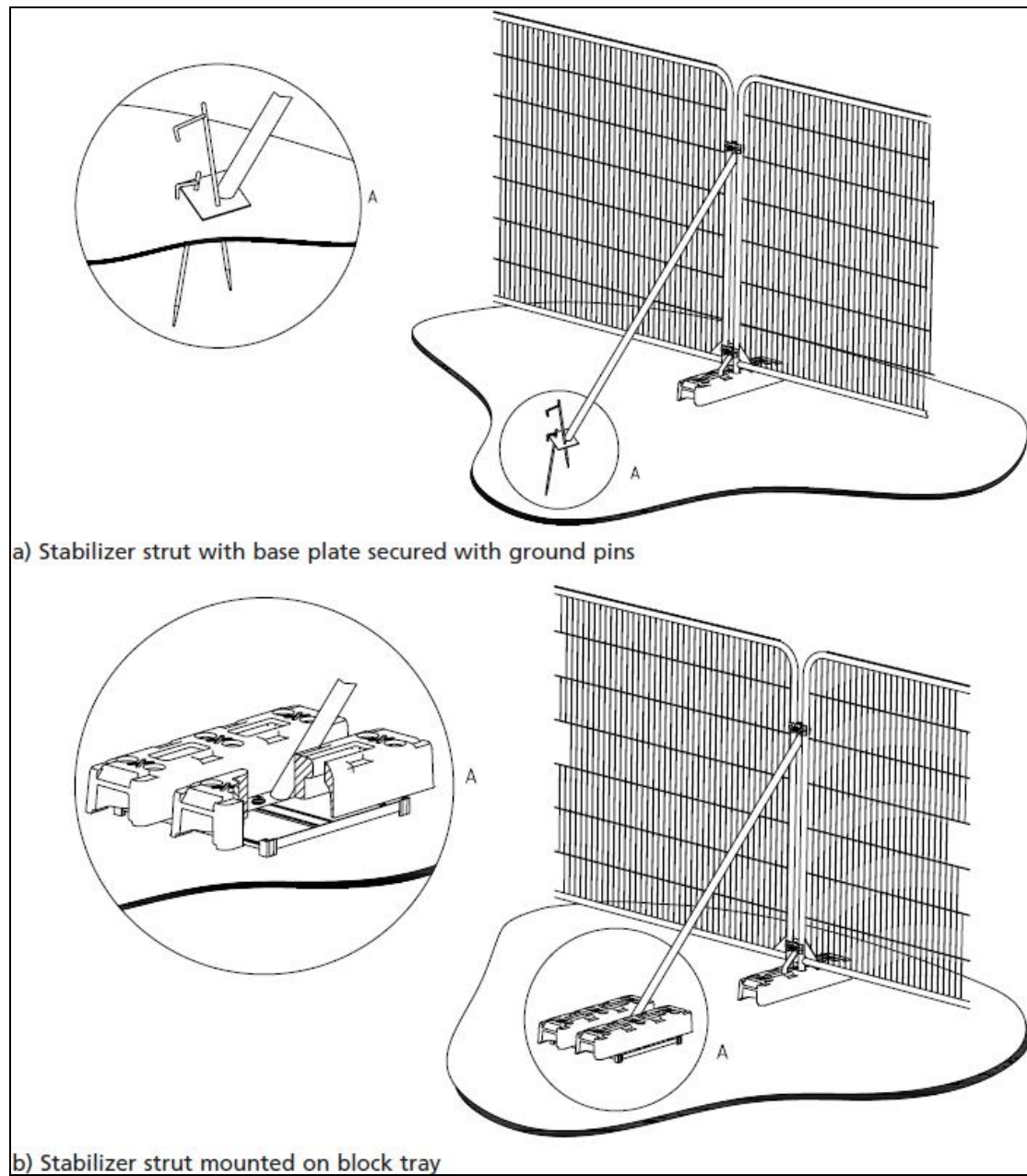


Figure 2: Low Risk Level Protective Fencing BS 3998:2010.



2.3 Root Protection Area Exclusion Sign

Protective fencing for each tree around the RPA will require sign to remind contractors of the importance of retaining a tree protection zone. An example sign is shown below.



2.4 Ground Protection

Where vehicular or public access is required within the RPA, a setback in the alignment of protective fencing will need to be established and agreed in conjunction with the appointed arboriculturalist. The setback will require ground protection to prevent compaction of soil. For public access this will need to comprise of scaffold boards (or similar), which are to be underlain with geotextile or wood chippings to allow for flexibility and aeration.

For vehicular movement within a given setback zone a more robust protective boarding (ground protection mats) will be required, which will also need to be underlain by geotextile material.

2.5 Additional Protection outside Root Protection Areas

During erection of RPA exclusion fencing and the presence of moving vehicles on site during construction could result in damage to overhanging canopy branches. Selective minimal pruning using appropriate hand held tools may therefore be required, which is to be undertaken by an approved arboriculturalist and to ensure compliance with Planning Condition 14, consent will be required from the Local Planning Authority. Any pruning works are to be kept to a minimum and not diminish the trees aesthetic or ecological value.

Where large construction vehicles are moving around defined RPA's it is recommended that a banks man is used to avoid accidental damage to overhanging canopy branches.

2.6 Hard Surface Removal within Root Protection Areas

Ideally the existing ground conditions within the RPA are to remain undisturbed. Where there is a deviation from this, the works activity will need to be discussed and overseen by the appointed arboriculturalist. The breaking of concrete will need to be undertaken using a low impact pneumatic tool, followed by careful removal of the surface until roots are exposed. The soil profile structure needs to be retained as far as is possible to ensure minimal disturbance to the roots, thus ensuring existing natural protection.

Where roots do become exposed they will need to be wrapped or covered over to reduce the risk of desiccation. Any covering will need to be removed before reinstatement of soil. Where pruning is required (with compliance of Condition 14), roots less than 25mm diameter can be pruned, making a clean cut with a suitable tool. Roots greater than 25mm should not be cut without prior consultation with the appointed arboriculturalist.

2.7 Tree felling

Tree T6 is the only tree identified for removal on site. The tree is a semi-mature sycamore, which stands at 14 meters in height and has three leading trunks, with an average girth size of 250mm. The multi-stemmed character of the tree reflects past coppicing and subsequent regrowth. The tree is growing from within the sites boundary wall. The method for felling is detailed below:

- The felling works are to be undertaken by an approved arboriculturalist, with implementation of own health and safety and equipment provision;
- All non-workers to be excluded from the works area by use of signs and barriers;
- The arboriculturalist will determine the requirement for section or clear felling and shall apply use of ropes and harnesses where appropriate;
- Arisings from felling operations will be lowered to ground level in a controlled manner or allow to free fall where safe to do so;
- All debris arising from the felling will be chipped and removed from site;
- Any damaged incurred to the boundary wall will need to be reinstated by relevant skilled personal.

2.8 Monitoring

All trees subject to protection throughout construction are to be monitored for accidental damage and general condition. This will need to be undertaken by the appointed arboriculturalist who will maintain a record of monitoring dates and general condition of each tree specimen. For any damaged incurred to trees, remediation may need to be implemented by an appointed arboriculturalist.

During and post development, for a period of up to five years, any tree that displays significant decay and die back will need to be subject to further inspections. It is recommended to consult with the Local Planning Authority to ensure adequate tree management measures are implemented to retain or replace and damage trees, as specified within Planning Condition 14.

2.9 Landscape Works

No new planting of shrubs or tree are to be within the defined RPA. Disturbance of existing soil conditions should be kept to a minimal and no chemical to facilitate plant growth are to be applied.

3.0 References

BS 5837 (2012). Trees in Relation to Design, demolition and Construction – Recommendations. British Standards Institute

BS3998 (2010). Tree Work Recommendations. British Standards Institute

Appendices

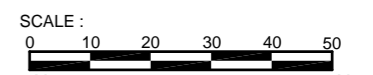
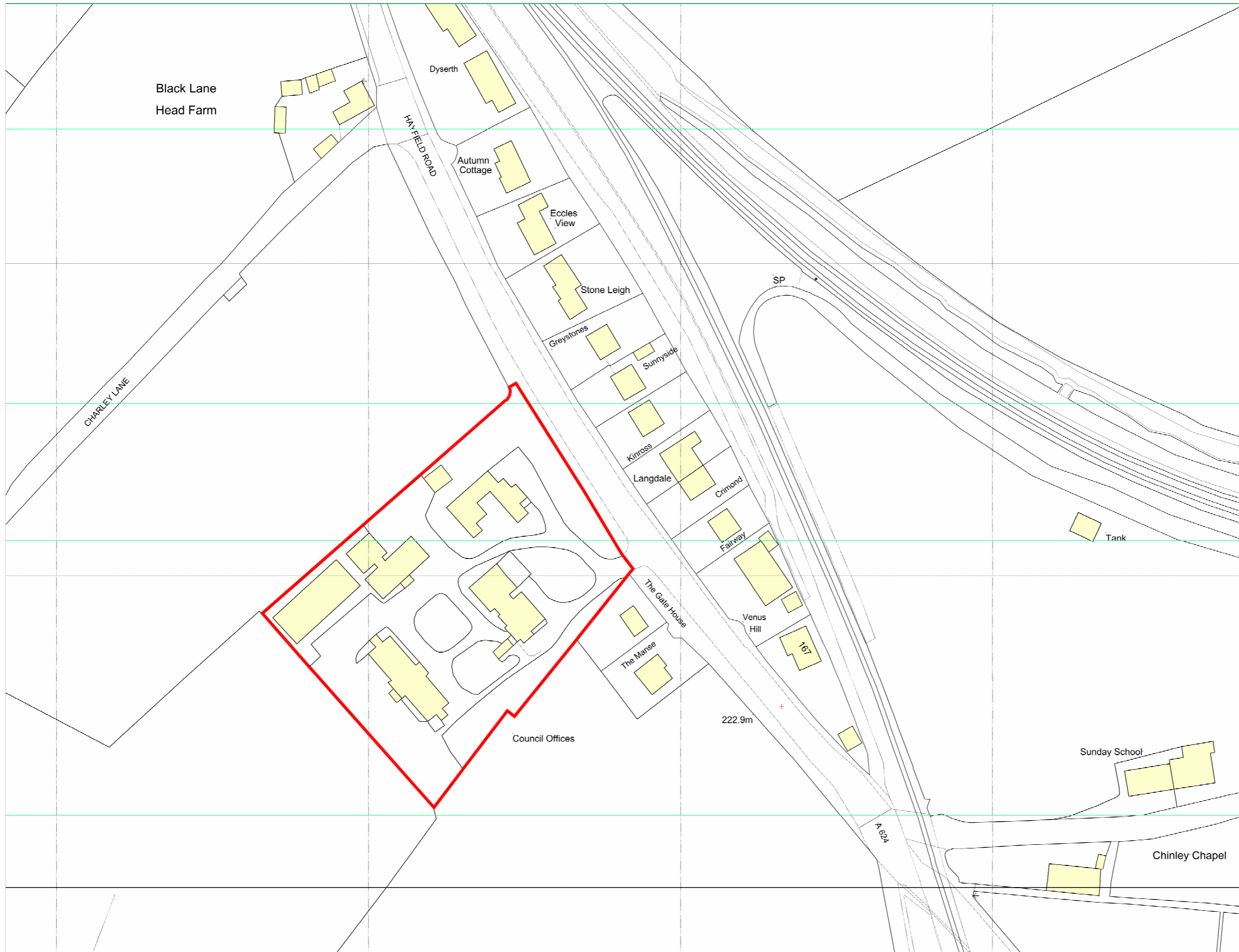
Appendix 1: Figures

Site Location Plan

Tree Protection Plan

This Drawing Locates:
 EX-COUNCIL OFFICES,
 HAYFIELD ROAD,
 CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH
 HIGH PEAK,
 SK23 0QJ

 SITE BOUNDARY



Rev.	By.	Date.	Notes :-

This drawing is copyright of N.B.D.A. Ltd. and should not be reproduced without permission. All dimensions should be checked on site. Dimensions should not be scaled off this drawing.

NBDA
 Northern Building Design Associates Limited
 Architects · Interior Design · Planning
 The Old Church Palmerston Street Bollington Cheshire. SK10 5PW
 Telephone : 01625 575550 Fax: 01625 576606
 Email : design@nbda-architects.co.uk

Title :-
**EX-COUNCIL OFFICES, CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH
 SITE LOCATION PLAN**

Drawn :- A.P	Date :- 16.12.13
Checked :-	Scale :- 1:1250 @ A3
Drawg No :- 1293-CO-001	
Rev :-	



nlg ecology ltd

Ex Council Offices Chapel-en-le-Frith Tree Protection Plan

- T6 Tree to be removed
- RPA to define extent of protective fencing
- ▭ Protective fencing
- Trees not numbered are otherwise shrubs

For illustrative purposes only. See Arboricultural Method Statement for precise Root Protection Areas.



NGR	405337 382085	SCALE	NTS	REVISION	A
DRAWN BY	LK	CHECKED BY	MC	DATE	22/09/15

COPYRIGHT ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
 THIS PLAN IS BASED UPON THE ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP BY UNITED UTILITIES WITH THE SANCTION OF THE CONTROLLER OF H.M STATIONER OFFICE
 CROWN COPYRIGHT RESERVED. UNAUTHORISED REPRODUCTION INFRINGES COPYRIGHT
 THIS PLAN IS ISSUED BY UNITED UTILITIES PLANNING AND VALUATION SUBJECT TO THE CONDITION THAT IT IS NOT COPIED EITHER IN WHOLE OR IN PART OR DISCLOSED TO THIRD PARTIES UNLESS PRIOR WRITTEN AUTHORISATION IS GIVEN

Appendix 2: Root Protection Areas of tree stock

Tree ref	Species	Stem Diameter (mm)	Age	Rpa msq
T1	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	260	SM	30.6
T2	<i>Common lime (Tilia x eoropaea)</i>	190	SM	16.3
T3	<i>Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	260	M	30.6
T4	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	260 (MS)	SM	63.8
T5	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	400 (MS)	SM	150.9
T6	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	250	SM	28.3
T7	<i>Wych elm (Ulmus glabra)</i>	240	SM	26.1
T8	<i>Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	490	M	108.6
T9	<i>Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)</i>	220	SM	21.9
T10	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	240	SM	26.1
T11	<i>Large-leaved lime (Tilia platyphyllos)</i>	310	SM	43.5
T12	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	300	SM	40.7
T13	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	300	SM	40.7
T14	<i>Wych elm (Ulmus glabra)</i>	380	SM	65.3
T15	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	540	M	131.9
T16	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	560	M	141.9
T17	<i>Large leaved lime (Tilia platyphyllos)</i>	650	M	191.2
T18	<i>Large leaved lime (Tilia platyphyllos)</i>	690	M	215.4
T19	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	810	M	296.9
T20	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	520	M	122.3
T21	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	680	M	209.2
T22	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	720	M	234.5
T23	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	470	SM	99.9
T24	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	410	SM	76.1
T25	<i>Rowan (Sorbus acuparia)</i>	230	M	23.9
T26	<i>Rowan (Sorbus acuparia)</i>	160	M	11.6
T27	Coniferous tree	270	M	33.0
T28	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus)</i>	260	SM	30.6
T29	<i>Large leaved lime (Tilia platyphyllos)</i>	270	SM	33.0
G1	<i>Sycamore (Acer psuedoplatanus), common ash (Fraxinus excelsior), horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum),</i>	270*	M-SM	33.0