



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at

***Lane End Mews
Thurnscoe,
Barnsley,
South Yorkshire
S63 0JS***

This document describes how the trees will be protected and managed during the development of this site. It explains how and when the protection measures must be installed and maintained throughout the development.

A copy of this document report must be permanently available on site for the duration of all development activity and should be referenced for practical guidance on how to protect the retained trees at this site.

Prepared for: *Ivanhoe Homes Ltd*
Date: *September 2020*
Reference: *AWA3397*
Planning Ref: *2020/0510*



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 We have been instructed by Ivanhoe Homes Ltd to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development at:

- **Lane End Mews, Thurnscoe, Barnsley S63 0JS**

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 This method statement has been prepared in order to demonstrate that the development operations at this site can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the trees to be retained.

1.2.2 This method statement conforms to BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. It is based on the arboricultural data collected at a site visit during September 2020.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 Residential development of 5no. detached bungalows and associated garages.

1.3.2 The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 5.

1.4 Details of Consent

1.4.1 Planning consent is subject to this method statement being agreed upon in advance by the Local Planning Authority. The contents of this report must be adhered to, before, during, and after the construction phase.

1.4.2 As such, no equipment, machinery or materials shall be brought onto the site in connection with the development until this arboricultural method statement detailing tree management and tree protection measures has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

2. Method Statement Timeline

2.1 Overview of Sequence of Operations

2.1.1 In overview, it is necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations in relation to arboricultural input for development operations.

- 1 Method Statement approved by the LPA.
- 2 Install tree protective fencing.
- 3 Pre commencement meeting/confirm tree protection is as specified.
- 4 Construction of new development.
- 5 Removal of tree protection.

2.2 Specific Sequence of Operations

2.2.1 The following timeline table informs the key principles for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement.

2.2.2 The actions and timescales within this table must be adhered to in order to discharge the arboricultural method statement planning condition for this site.

2.2.3 The precise timing and order of some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified person appointed by the contractor.

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	Action	Arboricultural Input
1 Approval	This AMS is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed.
2 Tree Protection	Installing the tree protective fencing will take place prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery. As shown at Appendix 5.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the protective fencing and ground protection boards until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
3 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protection measures, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing, ground protection and tree works, and discuss any other site operations that have implications for trees.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the fencing is as specified by taking photographs of the tree protection measures.
4 Construction	Undertake the construction of the new development.	If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
5 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protective measures must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site.	If acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photos of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of protective measures.

3. Tree Protection

3.1 Tree Protection Fencing

- 3.1.1 The protective fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 5 (as illustrated with a thick purple line).
- 3.1.2 The precise fencing location may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions but is not expected to differ from that shown on the TPP. The final fencing position must be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.
- 3.1.3 The tree protective fencing details should be incorporated into relevant subsequent plans, method statements used for design purposes and construction drawings issued for use on site, to ensure that all interested parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place.
- 3.1.4 The protective fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. The default BS 5837:2012 tree protection fencing is deemed disproportionate and it is suggested (if acceptable by the LPA) an adequate level of protection for the trees could be provided by 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet.
- 3.1.5 The fencing should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The fencing panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins or mounted on a block tray (see Appendix 1 for an example).
- 3.1.6 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed within the CEZ unless specified in this method statement. The site manager must ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area.
- 3.1.7 Once the fencing is erected, waterproof warning signs labelled 'Tree

Protection Area' should be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the fenced-off area (see Appendix 1 for an example sign).

- 3.1.8 The protective fencing should 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 should be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. The Tree Protection Fencing shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the local planning authority and under arboricultural supervision by a suitable named responsible individual appointed by the site manager.

3.2 Drainage and Utilities

- 3.2.1 Drainage and utilities are to be directed away from the retained trees. Over-ground services should ideally be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the crowns of mature trees. New underground services should be grouped together and routed away from RPAs. NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be considered when installing services.

3.3 Additional Precautions

- 3.3.1 Allowance should be made for operations outside of the CEZ that could indirectly impact on trees. Including space for site huts, temporary toilet facilities (including their drainage) and other temporary structures; and space for storing (whether temporary or long-term) materials.
- 3.3.2 Care must be taken to prevent contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and any other toxic materials should not be permitted within the RPA of the trees. Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.
- 3.3.3 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, and approved by the Local environmental health authority, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction

should be considered when determining its location, and it should be attended always until safe enough to leave.

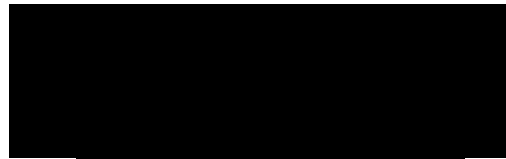
3.4 Post Construction Landscaping

- 3.4.1 Many of the trees on site may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies after the development phase. At this stage the protective fencing will have been removed and the property may be occupied.
- 3.4.2 Landscaping works should be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used.
- 3.4.3 No heavy machinery should be brought into the vicinity of retained trees.
- 3.4.4 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

Adam Winson

Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM.

30th September 2020

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Appendix 1: Images and Figures

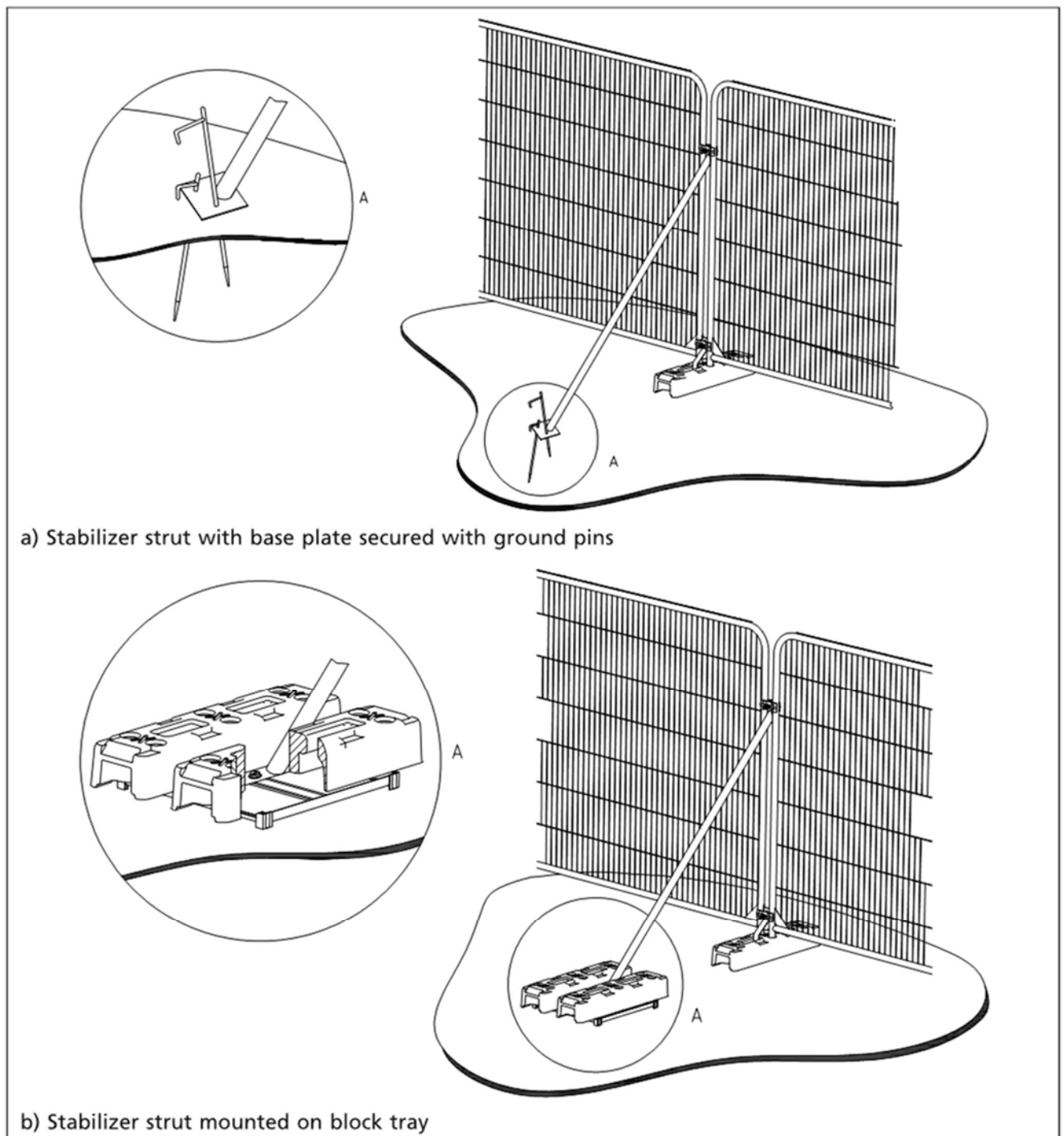


Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)



Figure 2: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and anti-tamper couplers



Figure 3: Anti-tamper couplers to secure fencing and avoid unauthorised access



Figure 4: Warning sign for fencing



Figure 5: Example of A3 Correx Tree Protection Warning Sign fixed to fencing panel

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Edward Jowett	Barnsley Council Tree Officer	(01226) 772557	EdwardJowett@barnsley.gov.uk
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd, Arboricultural Consultant	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
SITE MANAGER	<i>Details to be provided</i>	<i>Details to be provided</i>	<i>Details to be provided</i>

Appendix 3: Record of Arboricultural Supervision

[illegible]

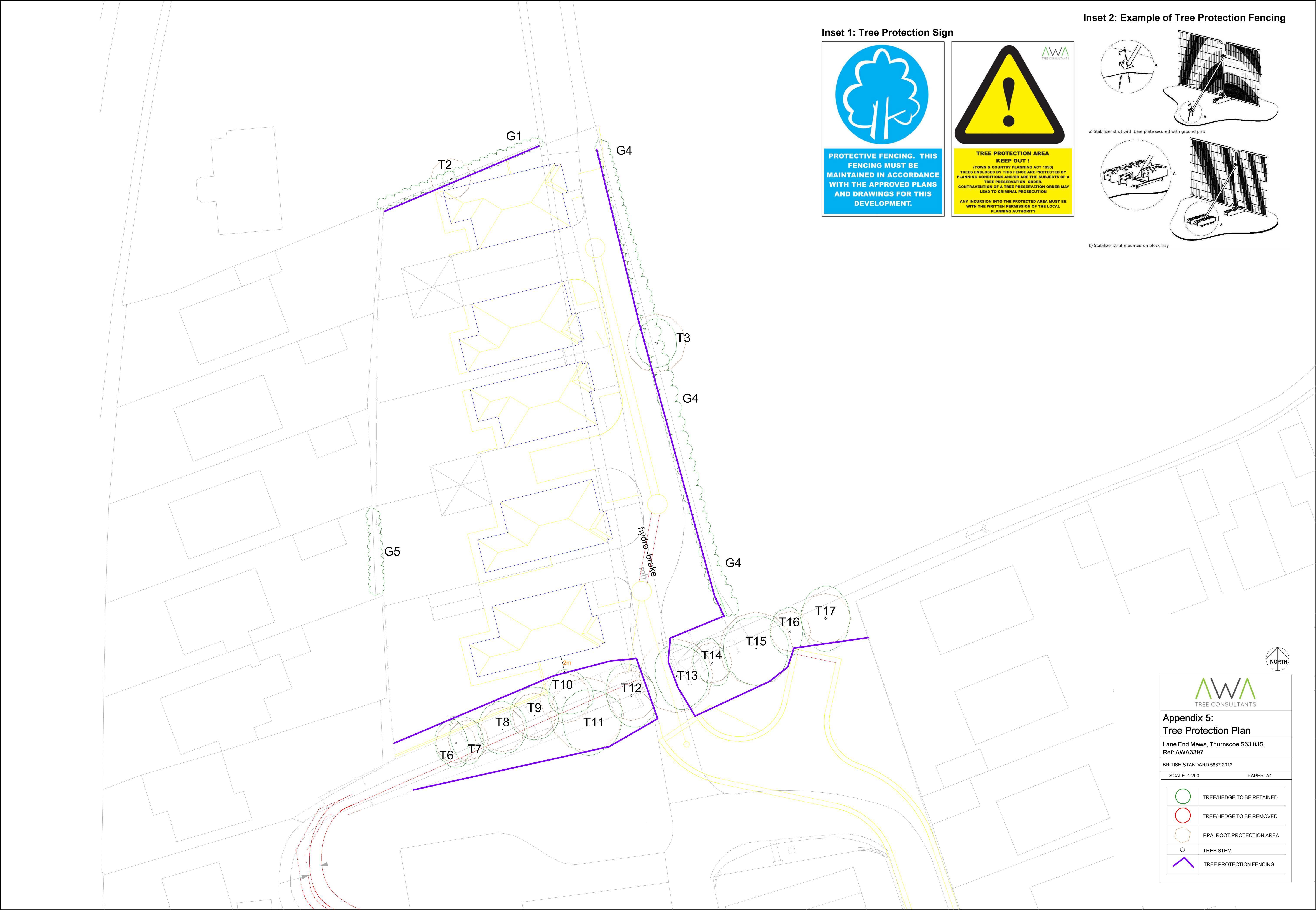
Additional Comments/ Required Actions:

Signed and Dated

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G1	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	1	80	No	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base	Normal. Old pruning wounds	Well managed boundary hedge	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T2	Prunus	<i>Prunus Domestica</i>	Early-mature	4	1	200	Yes	1	1	0.5	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Pruning wounds - healing poorly with some decay	Normal. Old pruning wounds	Within hedge. Managed fruit tree	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T3	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	3	150, 150, 200	No	2	3	2.5	3	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. at base. Ivy covered	Normal	Boundary tree.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No action required
G4	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	1	80	No	0.5	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at base	Normal. Old pruning wounds	Unmanaged boundary hedge	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No action required
G5	Lawson Cypress/Chamaecyparis	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	Semi-mature	2	1	80	Yes	1	1	1	1	1	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed. at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds	Topped boundary hedge	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No action required
T6	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6	1	200	Yes	1.5	3	1.5	3	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Boundary tree.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T7	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	7	1	200	Yes	1.5	3	1.5	3	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Boundary tree.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T8	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	7.5	6	90	Yes	2.5	3.5	3	3	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base	Normal	Boundary tree.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T9	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	7.5	6	90	Yes	2.5	3.5	3	3	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base	Normal	Boundary tree.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T10	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	11	1	250	Yes	4	3.5	3.5	2	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base. Soil erosion	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal. Minor dieback	To north of beck.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T11	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	14	6	150	Yes	3	3	4.5	5	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m	Normal. Moderate dieback	To south of beck	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T12	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	250	Yes	2.5	4	3	4	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Ivy covered	Normal. Minor dieback	South of beck.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required

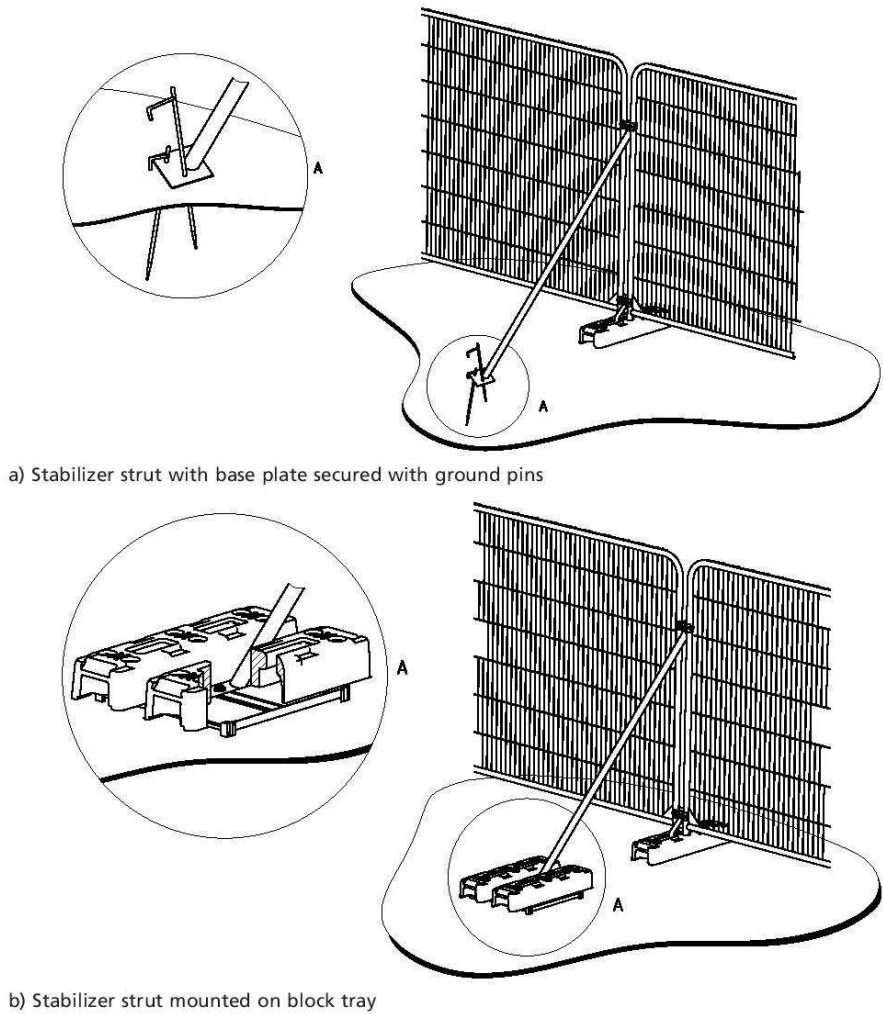
Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Dia (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	13	6	150	No	4	4	4	4	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at base	Normal		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T14	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6	1	200	Yes	1.5	3	1.5	3	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T15	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	14	6	150	Yes	2	4	4	4.5	4	No visual defects. Limited access around base. Soil erosion	Multiple stemmed. at 0.5m. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Normal	Base decay will limit prospects	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T16	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	6	1	200	Yes	1.5	3	1.5	3	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Normal	Boundary tree.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required
T17	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	250	Yes	2.5	4	3	4	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Ivy covered	Normal. Minor dieback		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	No action required



Inset 1: Tree Protection Sign



Inset 2: Example of Tree Protection Fencing





Appendix 5:
Tree Protection Plan

Lane End Mews, Thurnscoe S63 0JS.
Ref: AWA3397

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

	TREE/HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM
	TREE PROTECTION FENCING