TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

9 Broom Close, Barnsley, S70 3EG

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:
Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council

Date: *August 2023*

Reference: *AWA5556AMS*

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 We were instructed by Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development at: 9 Broom Close, Barnsley, S70 3EG.

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 July 2023, detailed within Appendix 4 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 It is proposed to demolish the existing property on site. The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan 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 demolition 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.

1.5 Legal

1.5.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.

1.5.2 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 26/07/23 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.

1.5.3 Before carrying out any works to the protected trees the permission of the local planning authority must be sought. There are large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees.

1.5.4 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.

1.5.5 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

1.5.6 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

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 protection measures

3 Pre commencement meeting/ confirm fencing are as specified

4 Construct new development

5 Remove tree protection fencing

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	Installation of the tree protection measures will take place as shown at Appendix 5, prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the tree protection measures 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 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 protection measures are as specified by taking photographs.
4 Demolition	Undertake the demolition of the property.	If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
5 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protection fencing must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site.	If acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photographs of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of the tree protection fencing.

3. Tree Protection

3.1 Tree Protection Fencing

3.1.1 The tree protection fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5 (as illustrated with a thick purple line).

3.1.2 The tree protection fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely demolition works. In this instance, the default BS 5837:2012 tree protection fencing is deemed disproportionate. 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 (see Figures 1 and 2 at Appendix 1 for examples).

3.1.3 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 Tree Protection Plan. The final fencing position must be agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.

3.1.4 The tree protection fencing details should be incorporated into relevant subsequent plans, method statements used for design purposes and demolition plans 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.

3.1.5 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(see Figure 3 Appendix 1 for an example). 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 Figure 2 Appendix 1 for an example).

3.1.6 The area enclosed by the fencing is referred to as the Demolition Exclusion Zone (DEZ); this area should be considered a restricted area. No pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery should be allowed within the DEZ 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 Figures 4 and 5 at Appendix 1 for example signs).

3.1.8 The tree protection 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.

4. Works Close To Retained Trees

4.1 Demolition

4.1.1 The demolition of the existing derelict property at the site will take place close to and within the RPAs of retained trees T1 – T3.

4.1.2 The demolition works should not adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided the demolition is undertaken from the east and south, inwards from within the footprint of the existing building (often referred to as "top down, pull back"), with care taken not to damage the overhanging crowns of T1 – T3.

4.1.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in the demolition works should operate outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

4.1.4 Where an existing hard surface is scheduled for removal, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it. Hand-held tools should be used to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area. If a new hard surface is to be laid, it might be preferable to leave any existing sub-base in situ, augmenting it where required.

4.1.5 The advice of the project arboriculturist should be sought where underground structures present within the RPA are, or will become, redundant. In general, it is preferable to leave such structures in situ, as their removal could damage adjacent tree roots.

4.1.6 The demolition of the property should be carried out under arboricultural supervision and a written record kept at Appendix 3.

4.2 Additional Precautions

4.2.1 Allowance should be made for operations outside of the DEZ 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.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.3 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.

4.3 Post Demolition Landscaping

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 No heavy machinery should be brought into the vicinity of retained trees.

4.3.4 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

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Adam Winson
Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, AIEEM

11th August 2023

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Appendix 1: Images and Figures

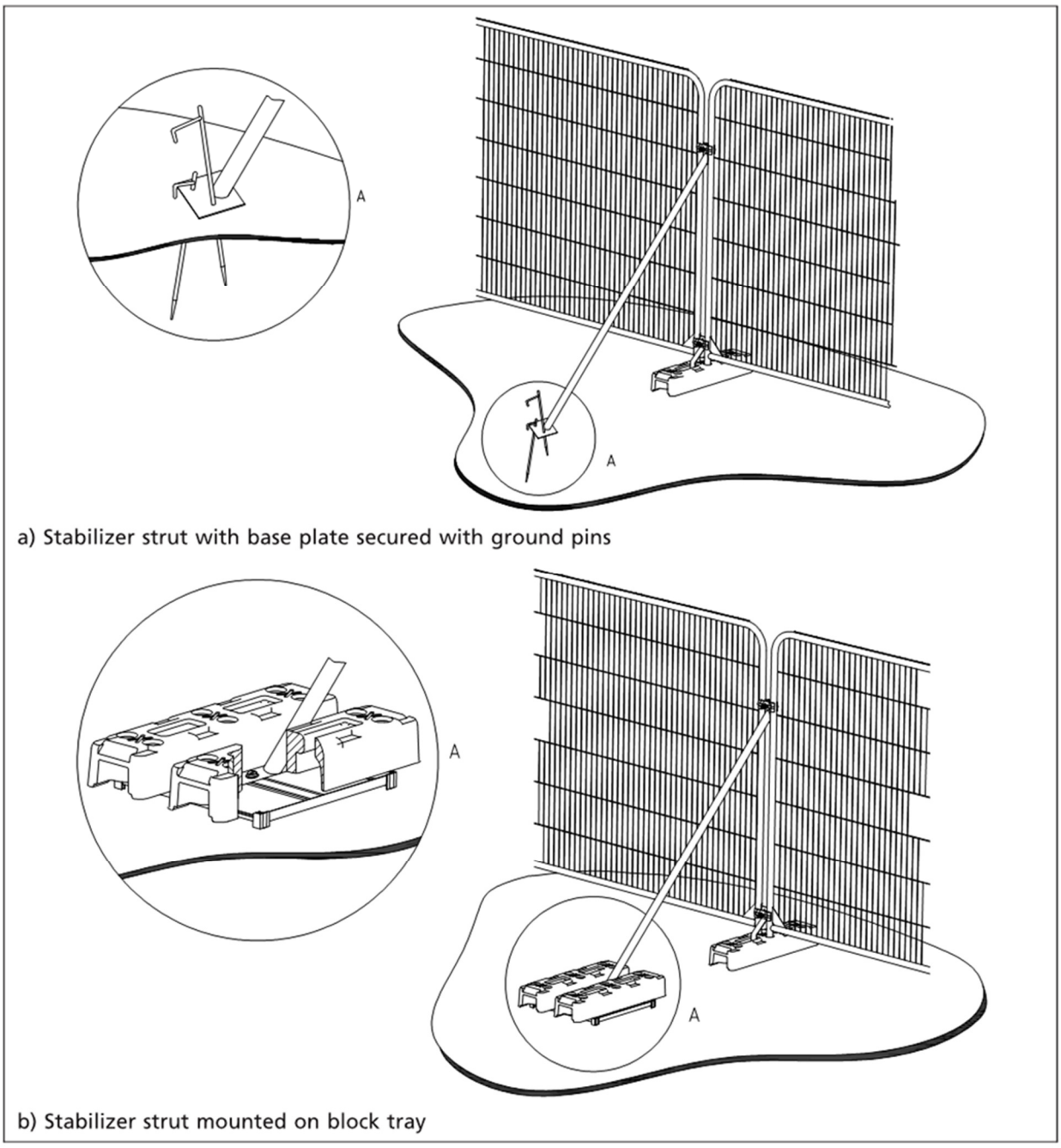

Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)

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
Ben Taylor	Barnsley MBC	07919 917 706	bentaylor@barnsley.gov.uk
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
Edward Jowett	Barnsley Tree Officer Development Management	01226 772557	EdwardJowett@barnsley.gov.uk

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T1	Poplar	*Populus sp.*	Mature	18	1	500	Yes	4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Limited access around base. Decay	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Cavities	Large Poplar situated within planting border. Twin stemmed at approx 3m. Crown almost in contact with building. Some decayed stubs at base.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.
T2	Poplar	*Populus sp.*	Mature	18	1	450	Yes	4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Limited access around base.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Heavily ivy covered. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Cavities	Heavily ivy covered.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.
T3	Poplar	*Populus sp.*	Mature	18	1	400	Yes	4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Limited access around base.	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Cavities	Plank of wood nailed to stem. Electric works approx 2.5m from T3 with some roots exposed.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.
T4	Willow	*Salix sp.*	Semi-mature	6	10	70	Yes	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical	Normal	Situated within group.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
G5	Beech, Elder and Holly	*Fagus sylvatica, Sambucus nigra, Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-mature	2	10	70	Yes	0	See plans.				Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical	Normal	Mixed species hedgerow which wraps around site and provides decent screening.	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.

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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition						Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
T6	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Early-mature	8	1	300	Yes	3	3.5	5	5	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.
T7	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	5	1	230	Yes	1.5	1.5	2.5	4	3	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood	Moderate dieback in crown. Leaning south.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T8	Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	Semi-mature	6	2	100, 150	Yes	2.5	2	3	2	1.5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical	Normal		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.
T9	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Early-mature	8	1	300	Yes	3	3.5	5	5	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required.
T10	Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*	Semi-mature	3	1	70	Yes	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required.

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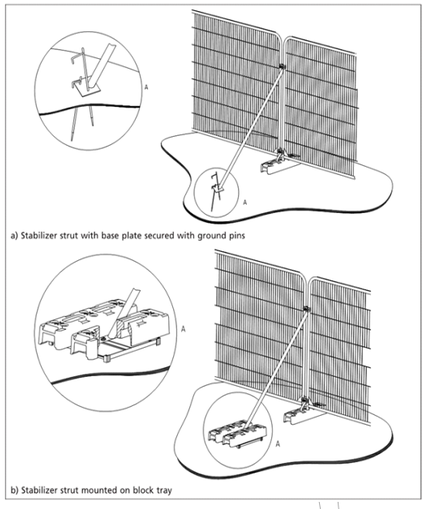
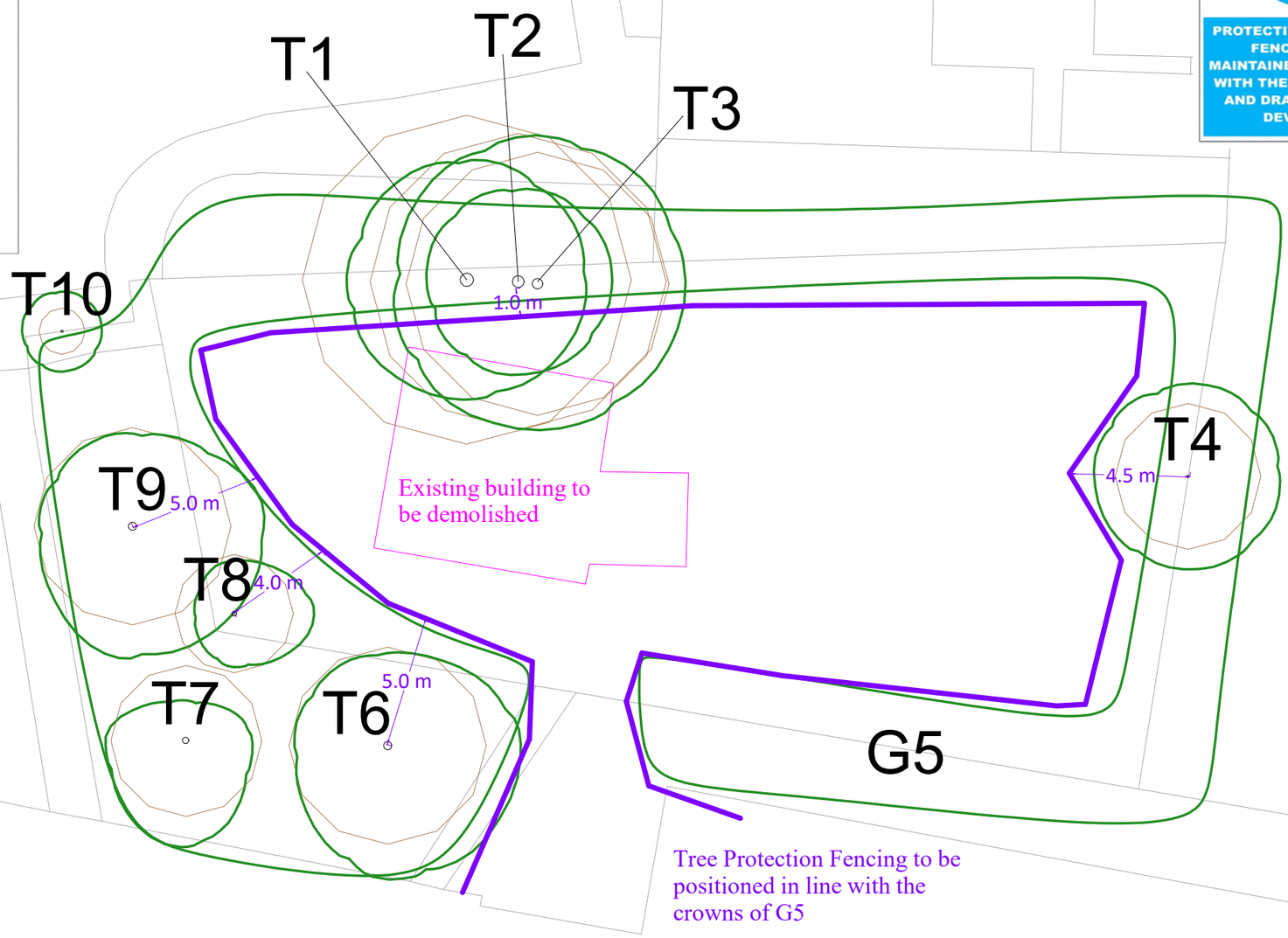
Inset 1: Tree Protection Fencing



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Inset 2: Warning Signs for Fencing



NORTH

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Appendix 4:
Tree Protection Plan

9 Broom Close, Barnsley, S70 3EG
Ref: AWA5556AMS

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

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