



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***All Hallows,
Church Lane,
High Hoyland,
Nr Barnsley
South Yorkshire,
S75 4BJ***

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:
***Eagles Retreat at All Hallows
c/o Christina Hodges***

Date: *August 2022*

Reference: AWA4374AMS



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Eagles Retreat, c/o Christina Hodges to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development at: All Hallows, Church Lane, High Hoyland, Nr Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S75 4BJ.

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 June 2022, detailed within Appendix 3 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to build a new residential dwelling with detached garage and associated access, landscaping and facilities. The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4.

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 Undertake tree removals and pruning works
- 3 Install tree protection fencing and ground protection boards
- 4 Pre commencement meeting/ confirm fencing is as specified
- 5 Construct new development
- 6 Remove tree protection fencing and ground protection boards

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 Works	Tree removals and pruning works shall be carried out as the first operation on site, in accordance with Appendix 3 and as detailed in section 3.1.	Review the tree work requirements with the tree contractor. If necessary, liaise with the contractor on site during tree works.
3 Tree Protection	Installing the tree protection fencing and ground protection boards will take place prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery. As shown at Appendix 4.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the protective fencing and ground protection boards until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
4 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, ground protection, and tree works are as specified by taking photographs of the tree protection measures.
5 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.
6 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 Management

3.1 Tree Works

- 3.1.1 The development will require the removal of T13 and the partial removal of a section of G12, highlighted in red on the plan at Appendix 4 and as detailed in the tree data schedule at Appendix 3.
- 3.1.2 T1 and T2 will also require pruning works to facilitate the new development (as detailed in the tree data schedule at Appendix 3).
- 3.1.3 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.
- 3.1.4 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

4. Tree Protection

4.1 Tree Protection Fencing

- 4.1.1 The tree protection fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 4.
- 4.1.2 The protective fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction 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 and for lower value trees more remote from works, heavy duty plastic mesh fencing secured to steel pins.
- 4.1.3 The 'Heras' tree protective fencing should be located as shown with a thick purple line on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4.
- 4.1.4 The plastic mesh tree protective fencing should be located as shown with a thick orange line on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4.
- 4.1.5 The precise tree protection fencing locations 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.

- 4.1.6 The tree protection 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.
- 4.1.7 The 'Heras' tree protection 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 Figures 1 to 3 at Appendix 1 for an example).
- 4.1.8 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.
- 4.1.9 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 an example sign).
- 4.1.10 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.

4.2 Ground Protection

- 4.2.1 The development work is within the exposed RPA of retained tree T2 and as such, ground protection will be required within the RPA to avoid compaction of the soil which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

- 4.2.2 Interlinked ground protection boards should be used. They should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 4 (as illustrated with a light blue hatched area).
- 4.2.3 The precise location of the boards may need to be slightly adjusted on site due to local site conditions but is not expected to differ significantly from that shown on the TPP.
- 4.2.4 The new temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.
- 4.2.5 For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- 4.2.6 For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

5. Works Close to Retained Trees

5.1 Construction of New Garage

- 5.1.1 The new detached garage is proposed within the RPA of retained trees T1 and T2.
- 5.1.2 The new detached garage is to be built using low impact footings or slab type footings to minimise any root damage to the retained trees. Providing the garage can be built with footings that do not damage existing tree roots, the encroachment into the trees' RPA should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided care is taken during construction.
- 5.1.3 Consultations should first be undertaken with a structural engineer to ensure that low impact footings or slab type footings for the new garage are viable.
- 5.1.4 Engineering drawings for the proposed footings of the garage are to

be submitted separately to the LPA for approval prior to implementation.

- 5.1.5 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.

5.2 New Driveway

- 5.2.1 A new permeable brick-paved driveway is proposed within the RPA of retained tree T1.
- 5.2.2 The works within the RPA should not adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided a 'no-dig' geocell method of construction is utilised.
- 5.2.3 The design and construction of the hard surfaces needs to be sensitive to the requirements of tree roots, substantial enough to withstand the expected levels of traffic and practicable in terms of ease of fabrication.
- 5.2.4 The finished surface must be porous in order to allow air and water to reach the tree roots, whilst at the same time being able to withstand the load applied. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided. Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided. Any minor excavations in these areas to remove the existing surface vegetation/turf layer must be done so using hand tools only and under arboricultural supervision.
- 5.2.5 We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity.
- 5.2.6 Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional geocell confinement system, such as those provided by Geosynthetics (<http://www.geosyn.co.uk>).
- 5.2.7 The proposed 'no dig' construction method should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation.
- 5.2.8 The proposed 'no dig' construction method is to be submitted separately to the LPA for approval prior to implementation.

5.3 New Garden Fencing

- 5.3.1 New garden fencing is proposed within the RPA of retained tree T2. The encroachment into the RPA of T2 should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided care is taken during the construction to avoid root damage, including the use of posts and panels or pile and beam type footings as opposed to strip footings.
- 5.3.2 The foundations for the fence is to be built using posts and panels or mini-pile and beam type foundations so as to minimise any root damage to the retained trees. The rooting activity at the point where the piles are proposed should be investigated by hand excavation.
- 5.3.3 The tree protection fencing will need to be breached to install the new garden fencing within the RPA of T2. Fencing works in these areas should be carried out as part of post construction landscaping (see 5.6) and until the main phase of construction is completed the tree protection fencing must remain in position as shown at Appendix 4.

5.4 Drainage and Utilities

- 5.4.1 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.
- 5.4.2 NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be considered when installing services.

5.5 Additional Precautions

- 5.5.1 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.
- 5.5.2 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.

- 5.5.3 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.

5.6 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.6.1 Retained 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.
- 5.6.2 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.
- 5.6.3 No heavy machinery should be brought into the vicinity of retained trees.
- 5.6.4 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

Adam Winson

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

15th August 2022

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Appendix 1: Images and Figures

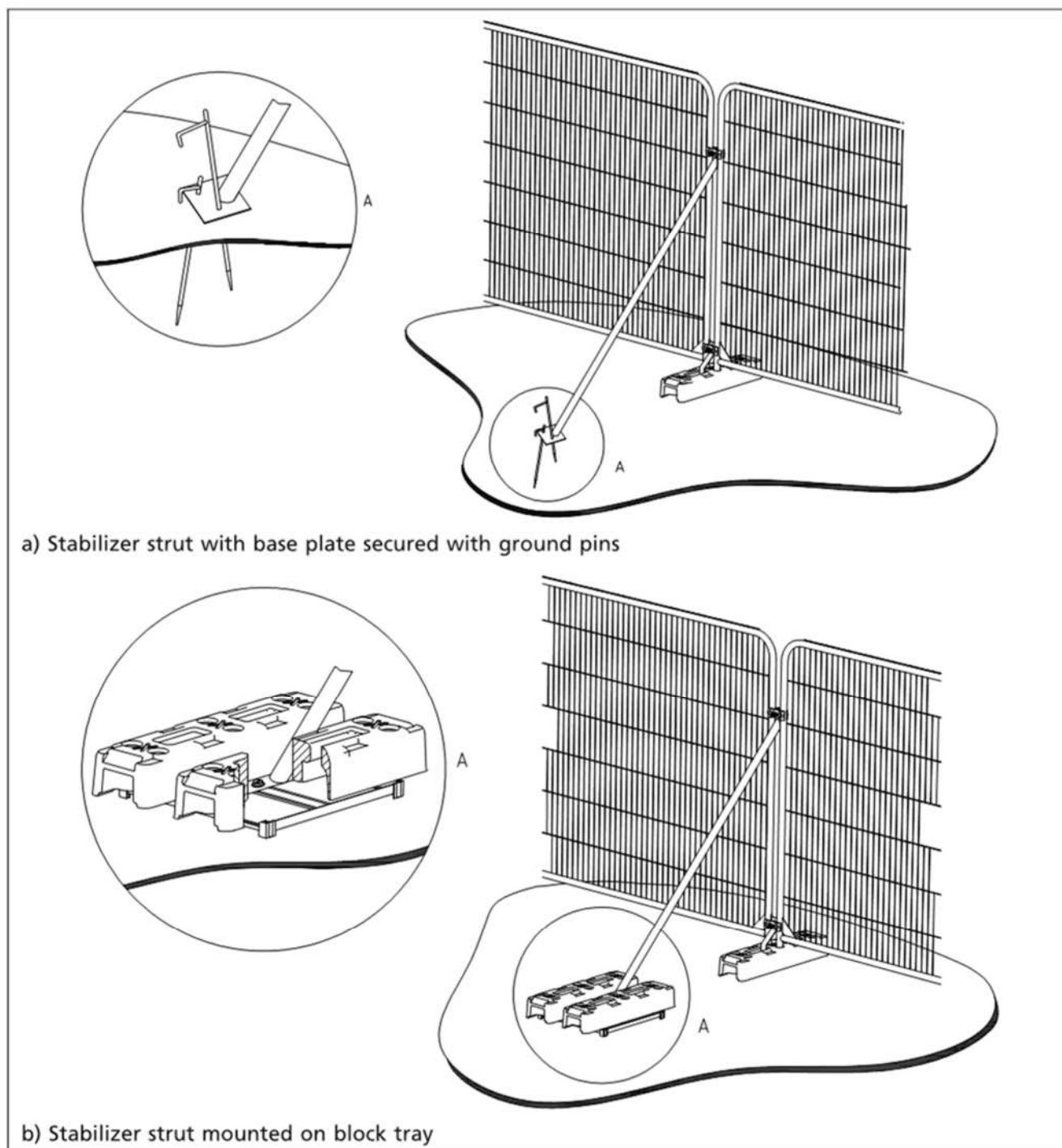


Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)



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



Figure 6: Plastic mesh fencing secured with heavy duty metal stakes



Figure 7: Inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top woodchip

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

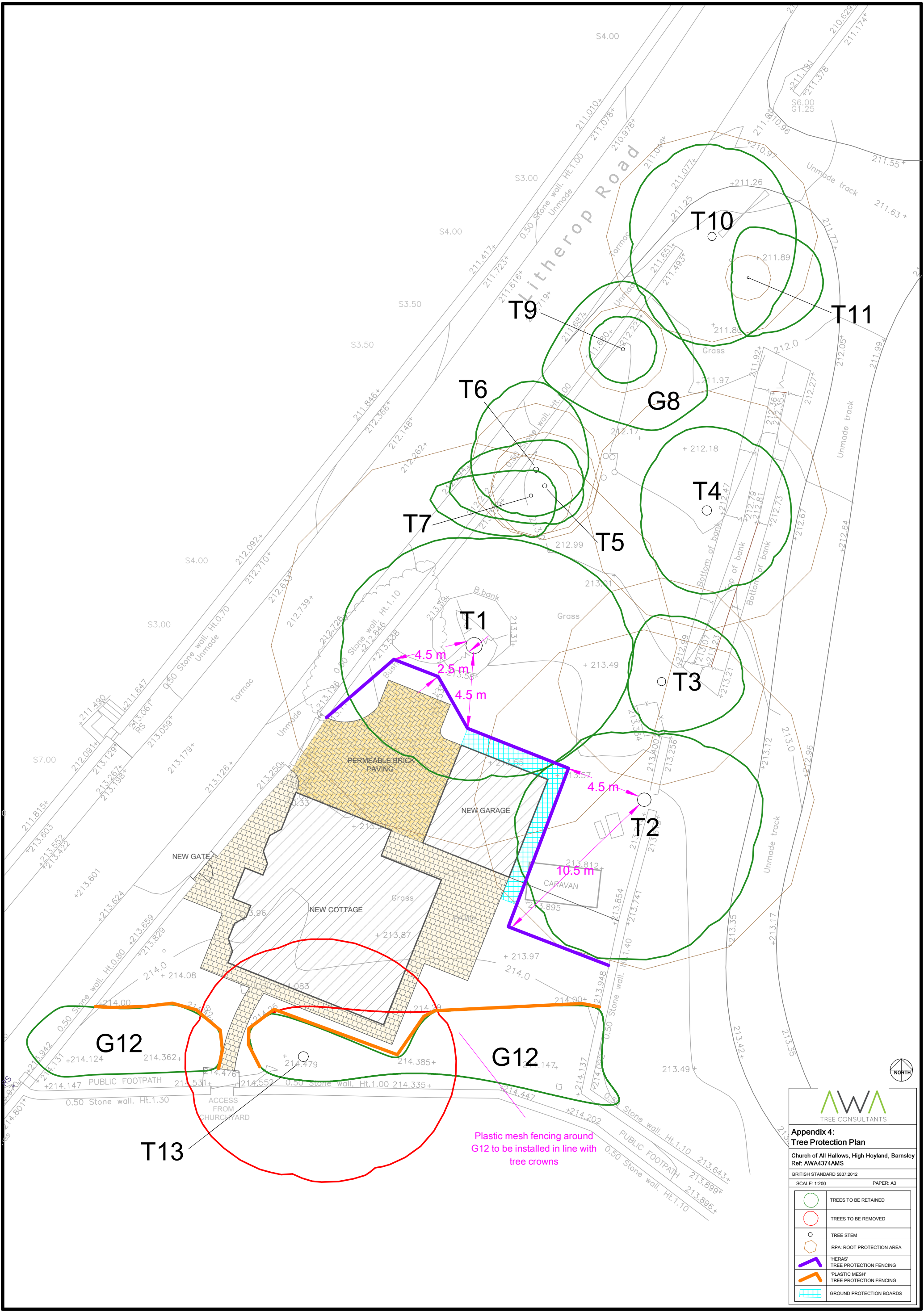
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	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	21	1	980	No	5	6.5	9.5	8	8	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Lean to east. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Cavities. Decay	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Moderate deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches	Significant historical branch snapout from southern crown. Multiple branches with cavities and decay. Several minor cavities on eastern aspect of main stem. Brash piled at base prevented detailed inspection of roots	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Pruning works required to facilitate development - Lift southern aspect of crown to facilitate development, pruning to suitable growth points - Removal of significant deadwood recommended
T2	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	17	2	580 580	Yes	3.5	4	7	9.5	6	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Slight lean to south. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered. Tight union	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Snapped /hanging branches. Moderate deadwood. Slightly unbalanced to south. Overhanging adjacent land	Tight union at base. Ivy prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Overhanging field to east	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	Pruning works required to facilitate development - Lift western aspect of crown to facilitate development, pruning to suitable growth points - Removal of significant deadwood recommended

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T3	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	500	Yes	4.5	4	5	3	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean to east. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Snapped /hanging branches. Overhanging adjacent land	Ivy prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement. Overhangs field to east. Snapped branch hanging in eastern crown	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	14	1	580	No	3.5	5	5	5	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to south. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs field to east	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T5	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Semi-mature	11	1	260	No	6	5	3.5	3	3.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to north	Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches		Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T6	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	320	No	6.5	3	2	2	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to west	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Slightly unbalanced to west. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs roads to west	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition							Value		Management
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T7	Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Semi-mature	9	1	200	No	3	1.5	1.5	2.5	6	Limited access around base. No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean to west. Epicormic growths	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs road to west	Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G8	Sycamore Elm	<i>Acer sp.</i> <i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	8	100 avg	Yes	1	See Plan				Unmanaged group, dead Elm stem amongst. Growing on small raised mound near boundary wall. Elm overhanging road to west. Multiple stemmed at base				Fair	Poor	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T9	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	210	No	6	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to west. Stubs	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Overhanging adjacent land	Growing on small raised mound close to boundary wall, likely causing disturbance	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T10	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	510	No	6.5	5.5	5	6.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to north. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Moderate deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs road to west	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T11	Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>	Semi-mature	6.5	1	110	No	2	3	4.5	3.5	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean to east. Epicormic growths	Cavities. Minor deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Slightly unbalanced to east. Overhanging adjacent land	Overhangs field to east	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	No works required

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition							Value		Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Ave Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G12	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Semi-mature	6	10+	80 avg	Yes	0	See Plan				Unmanaged boundary hedge running along public footpath to south. Eastern section enveloped in dense Ivy preventing detailed inspection. Multiple stems with occasional tight unions. Western canopy trimmed to allow clearance over footpath. Effective screening				Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T13	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Mature	18	1	600	Yes	5	8	7.5	7.5	7	Limited access around base. No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Cavities. Moderate deadwood. Snapped /hanging branches. Ivy covered. Bark damage	Growing adjacent to and overhanging public footpath. Dense Ivy at base, stem and crown preventing detailed inspection and accurate stem measurements	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Moderate	C	Removal required to facilitate development





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Appendix 4:
Tree Protection Plan

Church of All Hallows, High Hoyland, Barnsley
Ref: AWA4374AMS

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

	TREES TO BE RETAINED
	TREES TO BE REMOVED
	TREE STEM
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	'HERAS' TREE PROTECTION FENCING
	'PLASTIC MESH' TREE PROTECTION FENCING
	GROUND PROTECTION BOARDS