



**ARBORICULTURAL
METHOD STATEMENT**
to BS 5837:2012
at
Bondfield Close
Wombwell
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S73 8TL

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:
Premier Group Limited
Wombwell
Barnsley
South Yorkshire

November 2012



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 I am instructed by Martyn Platts of Premier Group Ltd to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development at: **Bonfield Close, Wombwell.**

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 associated arboricultural report dated 12th November 2012 Ref: AWA1035.

1.3 Description of Development

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to remove the sites existing structures and build a new residential development with associated facilities. Please refer to the plan at Appendix 2 for the layout of the new development

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 The proposed development layout has been provided by my client and is the basis for the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) detailing Tree Protective Fencing at Appendix 2.

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 Recommended tree works
- 3 Install protective fencing
- 4 Pre commencement meeting
- 5 Removal of existing hard-standing and structures.
- 6 Construction of new structures and surfaces
- 7 Removal of tree protection
- 8 Soft landscaping

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 arboricultural method statement document is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.	If necessary, liaise on site with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed within this method statement.
2 Tree Works	All tree removals and crown pruning associated with the development shall be carried out as the first operation on site, in accordance with the plan in Appendix 2. Work shall comply with BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work and current Best Practice.	Review the site tree work requirements with the tree contractor.
3 Tree Protection Fencing	Installing the protective fencing will take place immediately following tree works; prior to any demolition, storage of plant, materials, machinery and site huts. Tree Protection Fencing shall confirm to the specification within section 4.2 and be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 2. The Tree Protection Fencing shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the local planning authority or under arboricultural supervision. It shall remain in a functional condition throughout the entire development, until all development related machinery and materials have been removed from site. The fencing must be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. If the fencing is damaged beyond effective functioning then works that may compromise the protection of trees shall cease until the protection can be repaired or replaced.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the protective fencing until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.

4 Site meeting	Following the full installation of the Tree Protection Fencing, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing prior commencement of development works, and to discuss all the details of the tree protection measures as specified and any other site operations that have implications for trees. Any issues regarding the tree protection should be agreed and implemented.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, if acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can confirm the fencing is as specified by taking photographs of the tree protection measures.
5 Demolition	Following approval of the tree protection measures the site team can commence with demolition of the existing structures and removal existing hard and other related activities.	If necessary, arboricultural supervision of demolition within areas that could affect trees.
6 Construction	Undertake the construction of the new development.	If necessary, arboricultural supervision of construction activities within areas that could affect trees. If necessary liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
7 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protection fencing must only be undertaken following the completion of the construction phase and when all site traffic and machinery has left the site. LPA should be invited to inspect the site to give approval for the removal of protective fencing.	If necessary, meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, 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 fencing.
8 Landscaping	Post construction soft landscaping for this development	If necessary, provide arboricultural advice in relation to soft landscaping establishment.

3. Site Specific Tree Protection Issues

3.1 Tree Works

- 3.1.1 The tree works will include the removal of those trees highlighted at Appendix 2 and detailed in Appendix 3.
- 3.1.2 Trees requiring removal to facilitate the new development include T2, T4, T5, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, and sections of G16 and G17.
- 3.1.3 The southern section of the crown of T3 will require minor crown lifting to 5m in height. Only smaller diameter secondary branches should be removed to achieve this clearance.

3.2 Protective Fencing

- 3.2.1 The protective fencing for this site should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 2 (as illustrated with a thick purple line) and in accordance with the specifications given within section 4.2 and Appendix 1.
- 3.2.2 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 inspected and agreed on by the LPA before the commencement of any site works.

4. General Tree Protection Issues

4.1 Tree Works

- 4.1.1 All tree works should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work* and should be carried out by qualified, experienced contractors who should be adequately insured.
- 4.1.2 No post construction remedial pruning works should be carried out on trees until prior permission has been granted by the Local Planning Authority.

4.2 Protective Fencing

- 4.2.1 The protective fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. The default specification of BS 5837: 2012 recommends a vertical and horizontal, scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes at no more than 3m intervals. These should be driven into the ground. Weld mesh panels should be affixed to this framework with scaffold clamps (see Appendix 1, figures 1 and 2).

- 4.2.2 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. The 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 if not feasible due to ground conditions, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray.
- 4.2.3 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 within this method statement.
- 4.2.4 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, figure 3 for an example sign).
- 4.2.5 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.

4.3 Demolition Works

- 4.3.1 Any demolition works of the existing hard-standing near to the retained trees must be carried out in a very cautious fashion, to avoid tree damage.
- 4.3.2 Arboricultural supervision will be required during any temporary breaching of the fencing required for the demolition operations next to the retained trees.

4.4 Excavations and Levels

- 4.4.1 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. Similarly any landscaping should take account of over-ground services and mature tree size. New underground services should be grouped together and routed away from Root Protection Areas.
- 4.4.2 *NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees* is a principle set of guidelines on working near trees for the utilities sector and should be considered when installing services.

4.5 Site Compound

- 4.5.1 The site compound, that typically includes the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from trees. Care should also be taken to prevent contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and toxic materials should not be permitted close to trees.

Appendix 1: Images and Figures

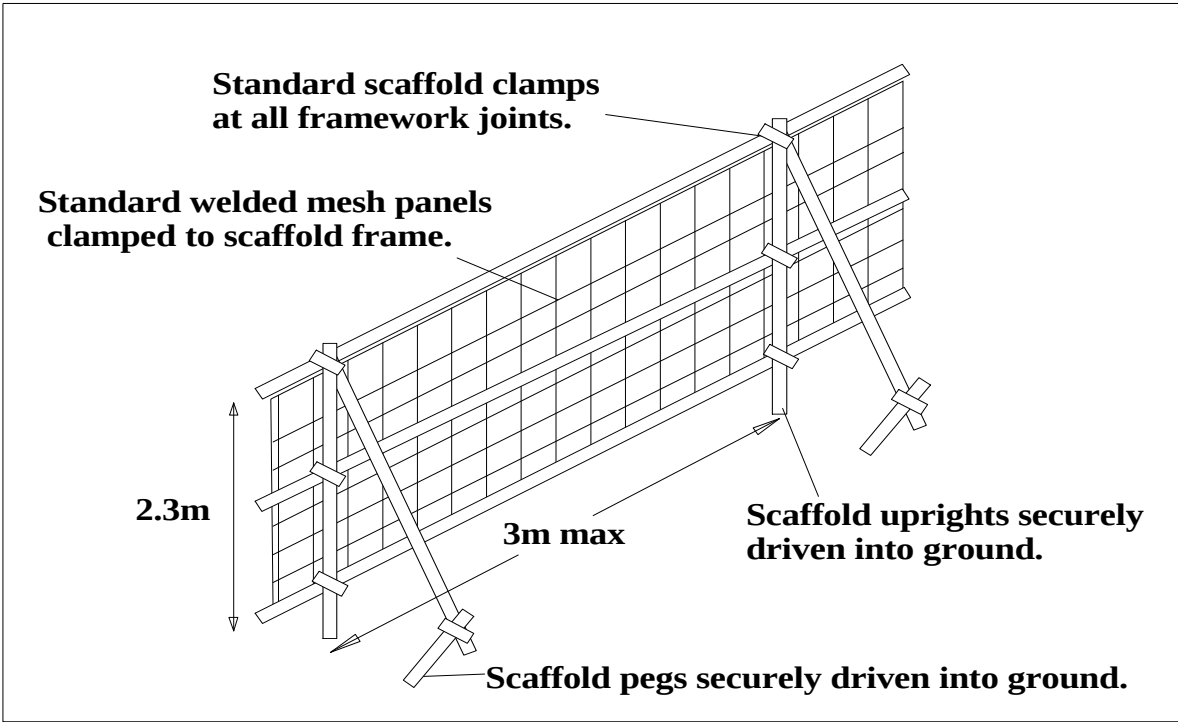


Figure 1: 'Fencing to BS 5837: 2012'.



Figure 2: 'Photo of Fencing to BS 5837: 2012'.



Figure 3: 'Example of warning sign for fencing '.

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Plan

Appendix 3: Tree Works Schedule

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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Adam Winson,
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12th November 2012

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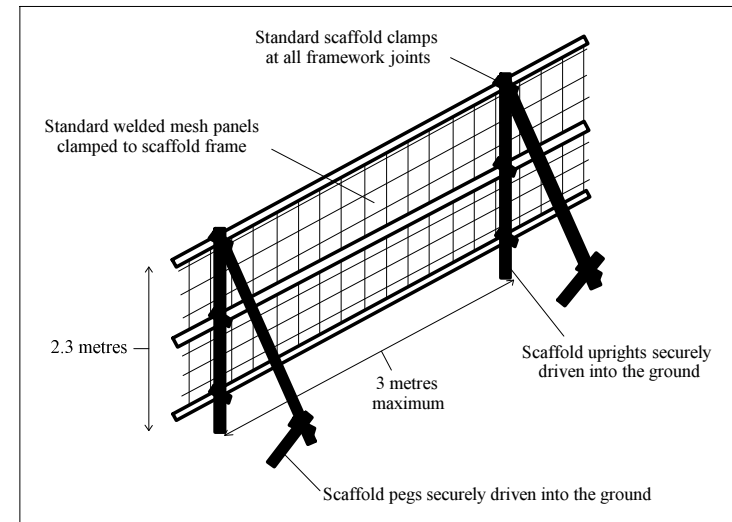
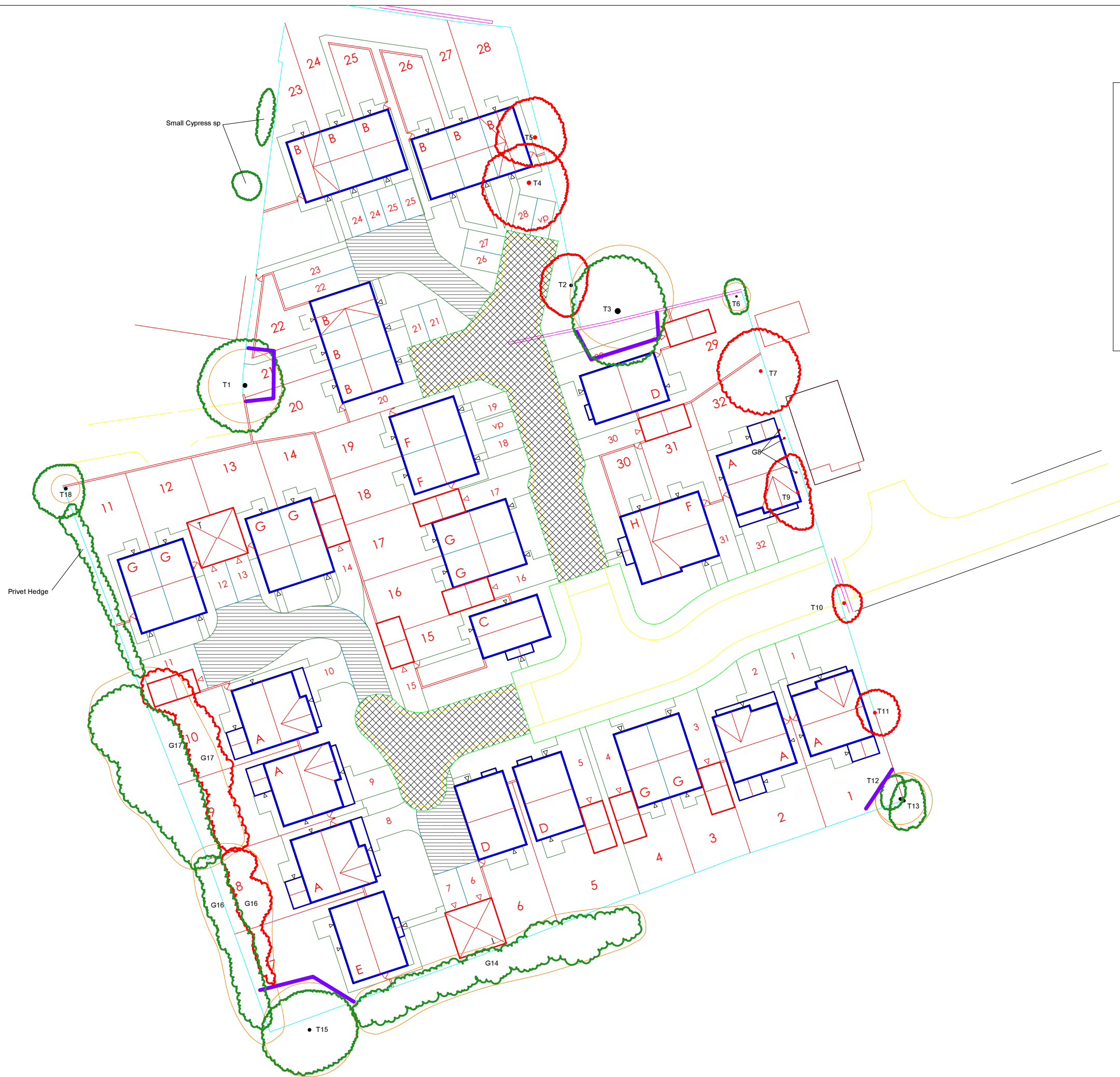
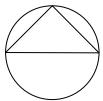


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Tree Ref.	Age Species <i>Latin Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W S E	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 1	Early-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	3	2 N	M-S Ave 10	6 6 5	Multiple-stemmed at base with tight union and partially included bark. Situated on boundary line and crown overhanging road and adjacent land. Crossing lower limbs. Minor crown dieback. Limited long term value.	No action required	FAIR	POOR	MOD	20-40	C
T 2	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	4	4 N	27	4 4 2	Single-stemmed tree situated on boundary line. No major visible defects.	Remove to facilitate development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	40+	C
T 3	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	3	3 S	55 #	7 6 6 7	Significant tree situated in adjacent garden, on a lower level than the site by approx 1m. Limited access prevented detailed inspection yet dense crown, which is overhanging in site, appears in good health.	Crown lift southern section of overhanging crown to 5m. Only remove smaller diameter secondary branches.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B
T 4	Mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	15	3	2.5 W	40	5 6 5 6	Single-stemmed, crown overhanging in adjacent garden. Well developed crown with no major visible defects.	Remove to facilitate development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	20-40	C
T 5	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	2	2 W	M-S Ave 10	5 4 4	Situated on boundary line. Multiple stemmed with 7 stems Tree covered in dense Ivy. Tight union and partially included bark at base unions. Limited long term value.	Remove to facilitate development.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	20-40	C
T 6	Young Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	5	2	2 E	15 #	2 1 1 2	Situated beyond boundary fence line. Self sown tree with significant dieback. Limited long term value.	No action required but consider removal.	POOR	POOR	LOW	<10	C
T 7	Early-Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	10	3	3 E	40	5.5 5.5 5	Situated along boundary, with crown overhanging the adjacent land. Single-stemmed with well developed crown. Recent stem damage at 4m, above neighbouring fence line, which may limit trees long term value.	Monitor crown condition in 1 year.	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	10-20	C
G 8	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	3	n/a	n/a n/a	15	0 0 0	Line of 3 Sycamore stumps along boundary line, all topped at around 3m, above neighbouring fence line. Stumps will likely re-grow as pollards yet have limited long term value.	Remove to facilitate development.	POOR	POOR	LOW	10-20	C
T 9	Early-Mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	6	2	2 N	45	5 4 1 5	Multiple-stemmed at base with tight union and partially included bark. Situated on boundary line with the stem overhanging into neighbouring land havin been recently topped.	Remove to facilitate development.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	10-20	C
T 10	Young Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	5	1	1 N	M-S Ave 10	2 1 2 2	Situated on adjacent land. Self sown tree with limited long term value.	Remove to facilitate development.	FAIR	POOR	LOW	10-20	C

Tree Ref.	Age Species <i>Latin Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 11	Young Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	6	3	3 S	15	3 2 3 3	Situated along boundary. Multiple-stemmed at 1.5 with tight union. Co-dominant stem near base.	Remove to facilitate development.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	20-40	C
T 12	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	2	3 N	26	3 2 0 1	Single-stemmed with large long thin cavity from base to 1.5m. Limited long term value.	No action required	FAIR	POOR	LOW	10-20	C
T 13	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	3	3 S	28	2 1 3 4	Situated just outside boundary fence line, yet stem leans into site through the fence, which may cause future damage to fence.	No action required	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	20-40	C
G 14	Early-Mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	2	2 N	25 #	See plan	Situated on adjacent land. Former hedge, now line of shrubby trees. Occasional semi-mature Sycamore. Some screening value.	No action required	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	20-40	C
T 15	Early-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	3	1 W	50 #	5 6 1 5	Situated on adjacent land. Multiple-stemmed at 1.5m with tight union. Limited access prevented detailed inspection yet no major visible defects.	No action required	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	40+	B
G 16	Semi-Mature Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	5	1	1 E	Ave 8	See plan	Dense area of overgrown shrubs with occasional Hawthorn and Sycamore naturally regenerating.	Remove eastern section of group to facilitate development.	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	20-40	C
G 17	Young & Semi-Mature Birch & Poplar <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Populus sp.</i>	9	2	2 N	Ave 10	See plan	Dense copse like area of natural regeneration, which spreads out beyond the site boundary. Some screening value as group yet low individual value.	Remove eastern section of group to facilitate development.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	20-40	C
T 18	Semi-Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	2	2 N	15	3 4 2 3	Situated on adjacent land, growing through wire fence, causing stem wounds. Limited long term value.	No action required	FAIR	POOR	LOW	10-20	C



Inset 1: an example of protective fencing

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Plan

Bondfield Close, Wombwell
Ref: AWA1035METH

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT TO
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE :1:500 PAPER: A1

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