The Barn, Cliffe House Farm,
Mortimer Road,
Cubley, Penistone.
S36 9FR

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

FOR GEMMA & KEVIN COOPER

SEPTEMBER 2018 V1

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 1

2 SITE DESCRIPTION 1

3 INDUCTION TO ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATAMENT 2

4 TREES TO BE RETAINED 2

5 TREES TO BE REMOVED 2

6 REMEDIAL WORK 2

7 PROTECTIVE FENCING 2

8 DEVELOPMENT PHASE 6

9 DEVELOPMENT NEAR TREES 6

10 SERVICES 7

11 REMOVAL OF THE PROTECTIVE FENCING 7

12 LANDSCAPING WITHIN THE TREE CANOPIES 7

This report is to be read in conjunction with the following:

Drawings (latest revisions):

- Tree Constraints Plan
- TheBarn_Cubley_001 (Site Wide Landscape Masterplan

Reports (latest revisions):

- Tree Survey Report

1 INTRODUCTION

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared to assist the Project Contractor on behalf of Gemma and Kevin Cooper (The Client) undertake construction works associated with this development in proximity to existing trees and within the guidelines of BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. Recommendations. It provides reference to existing documentation that has been prepared to assist with construction in proximity to trees, guidelines whilst working in proximity to trees and contacts for guidance or advice should the contractor be unsure of the correct way to proceed on site.

1.1 It describes the methodology for ensuring that existing trees to be retained not only survive but continue to thrive as part of the future amenity value of the site and to ensure that they are safe for users of the site.

1.2 The proposed sequence of operations are described, together with materials and methodology to be used for the duration of the construction programme.

1.3 A copy of the AMS must be permanently available on site for reference throughout the development. All site personnel must be made fully aware of its contents and the implications for work they may be involved in. All elements of the agreed Method Statement must be adhered to in full, failure to do so could result in a failure to accord with the approved planning application, damage to protected trees and enforcement action by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and prosecution under the Town A Planning Act.

1.4 Trees are susceptible to many forms of damage during construction to their crown, stems and roots. Roots are particularly susceptible as the majority are located within the top 150mm of the soils surface and therefore susceptible to many forms of construction activity with resulting compaction, severance and poisoning.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located just off the Mortimer Road within Cliffe House Farm, approximately 2.0km south of Penistone town centre. Surrounding the site to the north, south and west lies a series of agricultural fields, to the east lies further properties associated with Cliffe House Farm.

2.2 The site consists of 1 no. existing building with associated car parking, access roads and hard standing for entrances and soft landscape areas with mature trees to the west.

3 INDUCTION TO ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATAMENT

The Site Manager is responsible for ensuring that all personnel and sub-contractors are made fully aware of the constraints posed by retained trees on site and the protection measures that have been put in place in line with this AMS to ensure they are protected. This includes having full on site access to the AMS and associated drawings and schedules.

4 TREES TO BE RETAINED

4.1 All tress within the site are to be retained. Please refer to the recent tree survey for details

5 TREES TO BE REMOVED

5.1 No trees are proposed for removal within the site to facilitate development.

5.2 No tree removals are to take place without the consent of the LPA and the tree owner.

6 REMEDIAL WORK

6.1 If any tree works are deemed to be required during the development the advice of the Landscape Architect/Arboriculturist is to be obtained.

6.2 No works are to take place during development without the consent of the LPA and the tree owner.

6.3 No tree pruning is to be carried out by site staff.

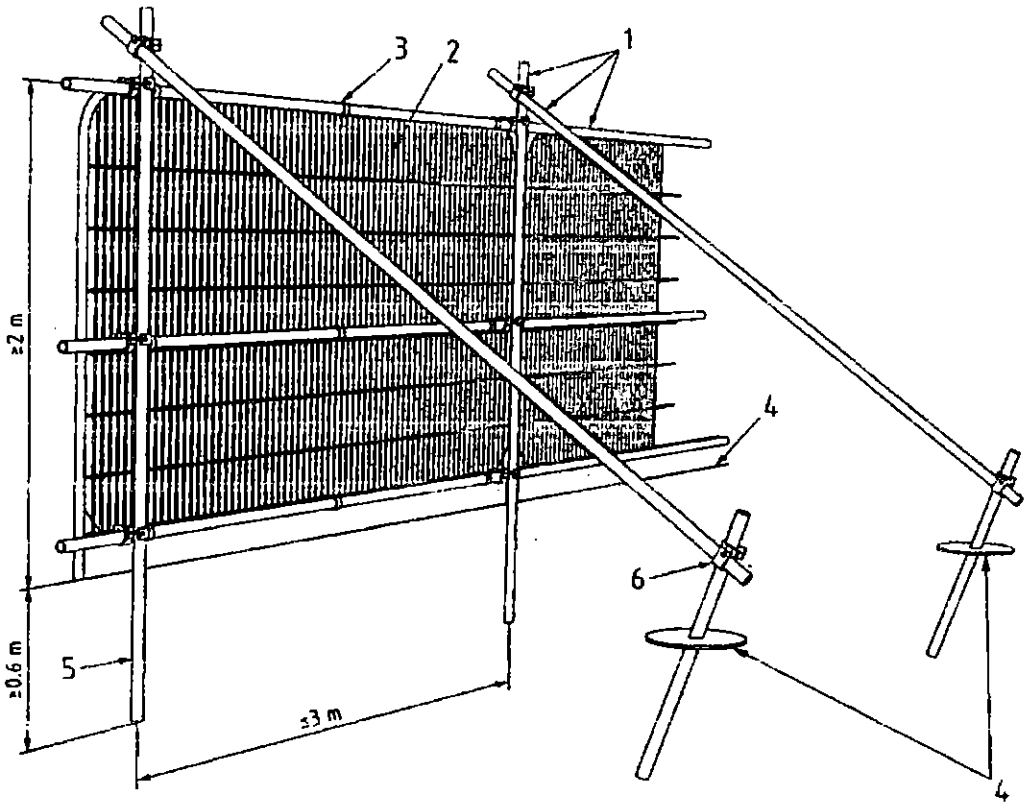
6.4 Should any work be deemed necessary the tree surgery work must be carried out in line with the principles of BS3998: 2010 Tree Work – Recommendations and be conducted in such a way that no damage is caused to any tree to be retained. This operation will principally involve the general removal of deadwood from the crowns of trees and the removal of the lowest limbs (crown lift) of some trees as identified in the schedule of tree works (and below), to ensure the site can be used as intended and without obstruction .

7 PROTECTIVE FENCING

7.1 Prior to machinery entering the site for any site clearance, building, construction or grading purposes, all trees listed to be retained within the development will be fenced off in a continuous line in accordance with British Standard 5837: 2012: clause 6.2 and locations as indicated on drawing TheBarn_Cubley_001 Site Wide Landscape Masterplan.

7.2 The standard fencing specification is a robust vertical and horizontal scaffold framework with weldmesh panels firmly attached as per BS5837: 2012 section 6.2.2.2 and Figure 2. This specification should be utilised around all retained trees on site.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

7.3 Vertical support poles and bracing poles must be located with care to avoid underground utility services and must be sited to avoid the structural roots of retained trees.

7.4 Where the use of driven poles is not possible due to services or unacceptable damage to hard surfacing the use of block trays will be acceptable.

7.5 Site notices on fencing will be used in the form of pre-printed laminated waterproof signs A3 in size fixed securely to fencing panels on each enclosure at 9m intervals. The signs will be as per figure 3.

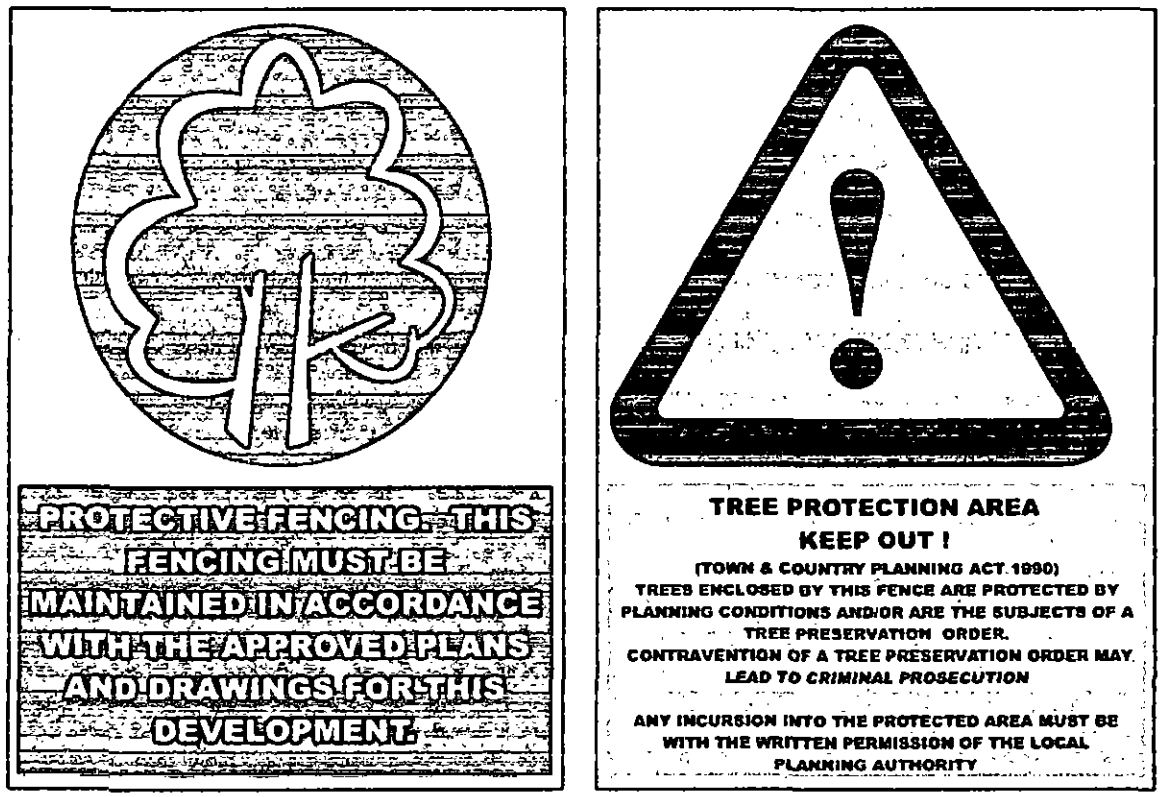


Figure 3: Tree Protection Fencing Signage

7.6 Failure to comply with the above requirements could lead to enforcement action, including the issuing of a Stop Notice, until the matter has been remedied. Where damage has occurred to legally protected trees, the owner of the site may be liable for prosecution.

7.7 Temporary ground protection: The extent of RPAs is to be marked out on site. Any marking will need to utilise robust materials (such as weatherproof marker paint) which will remain effective for the duration of all stages of the development and this may need to be re applied on an ad hoc basis.

7.8 Wherever feasible existing hard surfacing is to remain in-situ throughout the demolition and construction phases to provide protection for tree roots and soil structure.

7.9 Where access is unavoidable within the RPA of retained trees, tree protection fencing is to be set back following the advice of the developers Landscape Architect/ Arboriculturist.

7.10 Where works are likely to compact the soil then additional ground protection measures will be required and advice should be sought from the developers Landscape Architect/ Arboriculturist prior to works being undertaken.

7.11 Ground protection must be in place where access is required to previously unsurfaced ground within an RPA or where existing hard surfacing within a RPA acting as ground protection is to be removed. Pedestrian only access will be acceptable on the retained sub base where existing hard surfacing has been removed within an RPA. Should vehicular or plant access be required in this area then fit for purpose ground protection must be in place.

7.12 As set out in section 6.2.3.3 of BS5837:2012 the following ground protection measures will be appropriate:

- Suitable ground protection for pedestrian access will comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards set on a compressible layer of 100mm of woodchip on a geotextile membrane;
- Pedestrian operated plant up to two tonnes in weight would require the use of a proprietary, interlinked ground protection system set on a minimum depth of 150mm woodchip on a geotextile membrane;
- Heavier loads in excess of two tonnes in weight will require ground protection to an engineering specification; and
- Ground protection shall stay in place until all construction operations in the vicinity are completed.

7.13 Additional precautions outside the exclusion zone should include the following, as these can often be overlooked and cause damage to trees:

- Wide loads;
- Tall loads; and
- Plant with booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs).

7.14 Any transit or traverse plant operating in the proximity of existing trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to avoid damage to a trees canopy.

7.15 Fires on site should be avoided, where this is not possible fires should be lit well away from existing trees to ensure the foliage and branches are in no way affected by the resultant heat. Windblown heat should be considered alongside the size of the fire to ensure no damage occurs to the foliage and branches.

7.16 Any materials/liquids for which the accidental spillage would cause damage to existing trees should be stored and used well away from the outer edge of the RPA.

8 DEVELOPMENT PHASE

8.1 The local authority's tree officer will have reasonable access to the site to report any problem areas directly to the developer's Project Contractor who will then seek further advice from the developers Landscape Architect/Arboriculturalist.

9 DEVELOPMENT NEAR TREES

9.1 *The following activities are prohibited close to retained trees:*

- No tree works to retained trees without prior agreement of the developers Landscape Architect/Arboriculturist and LPA;
- Do not move or damage tree protection fencing or ground protection. Should any damage or requirement to set back fencing occur, advice should be sought from the developers Landscape Architect/Arboriculturist and LPA;
- No access within the RPA/crown spread of a retained tree (pedestrian or vehicular) unless agreed, fit for purpose ground protection is in place;
- *No raising of ground levels within an RPA without the agreement of the developers* Landscape Architect/Arboriculturist and LPA;
- No excavation within an RPA without the agreement of the developers Landscape Architect/Arboriculturist and LPA;
- No storage of materials within an RPA;
- No site compounds located within an RPA;
- No storage, mixing or discharge of toxic substances (including cements, oils, fuels and herbicides) within a distance where this could run off and reach the RPA of a retained tree (bunding must be used where this is a risk);
- No fires within 10m of any part of a retained tree; and
- The movement of site vehicles or machinery within 5m of above ground parts of retained trees must not be undertaken without a banks-man, taking particular account of tall loads or plant with jibs, booms or counterweights.

9.2 Should any processes which will require the movement of the protective fence line during development advice should be sought from the developer's Landscape Architect/ Arboriculturalist and the local authority's tree officer. This work should therefore be carried out immediately following the removal of fencing (ideally within a single working day).

9.3 The following procedures will be adopted where construction work is required within the RPA of any retained tree:

- Prior to any work commencing within RPA's the developers Project Contractor and Landscape Architect/Arboriculturalist should meet on site to discuss appropriate procedures; and
- Excavations within protected zones will be backfilled with subsoil and good quality topsoil as soon as possible to minimise root desiccation.

10 SERVICES

10.1 All service runs will be aligned to pass beneath the surface of the roads and pavements where possible.

10.2 Should the need arise to dig within the protective fence lines at any time, the developer's Landscape Architect / Arboriculturalist should be consulted, and a hand digging method will be used.

10.3 All work to services on site will be undertaken in line with the NJUG "Guidelines for Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees".

11 REMOVAL OF THE PROTECTIVE FENCING

11.1 Following Practical Completion and when all drainage and service runs are in place and the main site machinery has been removed, the temporary protective fencing will be dismantled and removed from site. This must be done with great care and will need to be supervised to avoid heavy machinery being used.

12 LANDSCAPING WITHIN THE TREE CANOPIES

12.1 Areas of seeding beneath the canopy of existing trees is required after the main development phase has been completed. At this stage it is inevitable that the protective fencing will have to be removed.

12.2 In view of this, the seeding will need to be carried out in such a way as to avoid significant level changes, deep digging and rotorvating. Such details will illustrated within the TheBarn_Cubley_001 Site Wide Landscape Masterplan.