



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Lancaster House,
Keresforth Hall Drive,
Barnsley,
S70 6NH***

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:
Gareth Graham

Date: *August 2024*

Reference: *AWA6142*



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 We were instructed by Gareth Graham to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development.

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 May 2024, detailed within Appendix 3 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 It is proposed to renovate the existing building and build a new side extension. 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.

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.
- 1.5.2 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.
- 1.5.3 An online search was undertaken with Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 08/08/24 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.
- 1.5.4 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 1.5.5 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (Woodland Trust 2021).
- 1.5.6 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran trees within the survey area.
- 1.5.7 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.
- 1.5.8 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 1.5.9 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 Construction: Pre commencement meeting/ confirm fencing is as specified
- 4 Construct new development
- 5 Remove tree protection fencing and undertake paving/soft landscaping within RPAs.

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: Construction	Following installation of tree protection measures (Construction), 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, and tree works are as specified by taking photographs.
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 protection fencing must only be undertaken when all site traffic and machinery has left the site. Undertake associated landscaping within RPAs.	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 4 (as illustrated with a thick purple or orange line).
- 3.1.2 The tree protection fencing will be appropriate to the degree and proximity of likely construction works. In this instance, due to the ground conditions an adequate level of protection for the trees could be provided by a mixture of secured 'Heras' type fencing, of welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet and plastic mesh fencing (see Figures 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 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.
- 3.1.5 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 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 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 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 Drainage and Utilities

- 4.1.1 New drainage and underground utilities are to be positioned outside of the RPAs of retained trees, and above ground utilities will be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the retained trees' crowns.
- 4.1.2 NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be considered when installing services.

4.2 Additional Precautions

- 4.2.1 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.
- 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 Construction 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

8th August 2024

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Appendix 1: Images and Figures

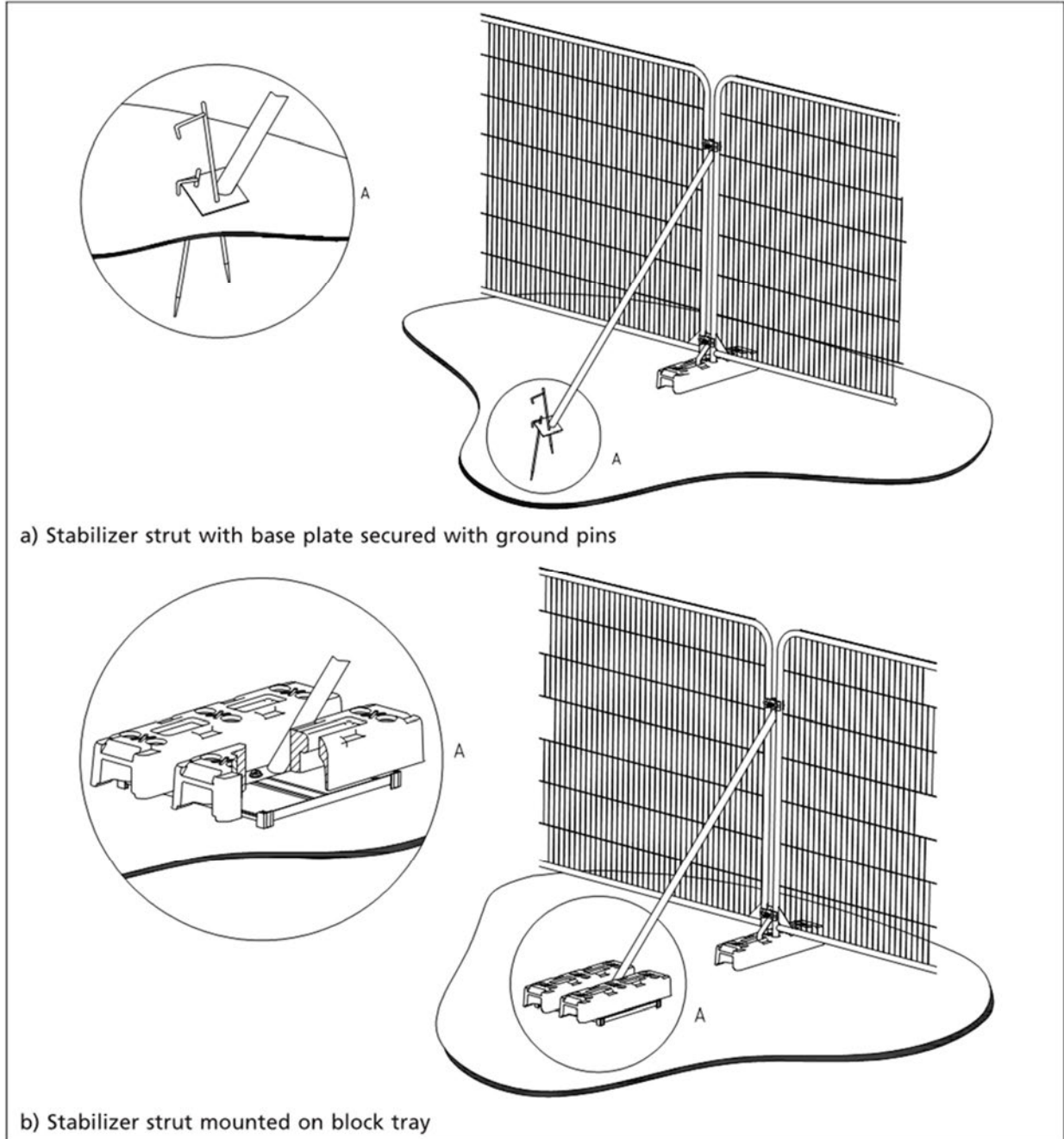


Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)



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: Plastic mesh fencing secured with heavy duty metal stakes



Figure 5: Warning sign for fencing



Figure 6: Example of A3 correx tree protection warning sign fixed to fencing panel

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

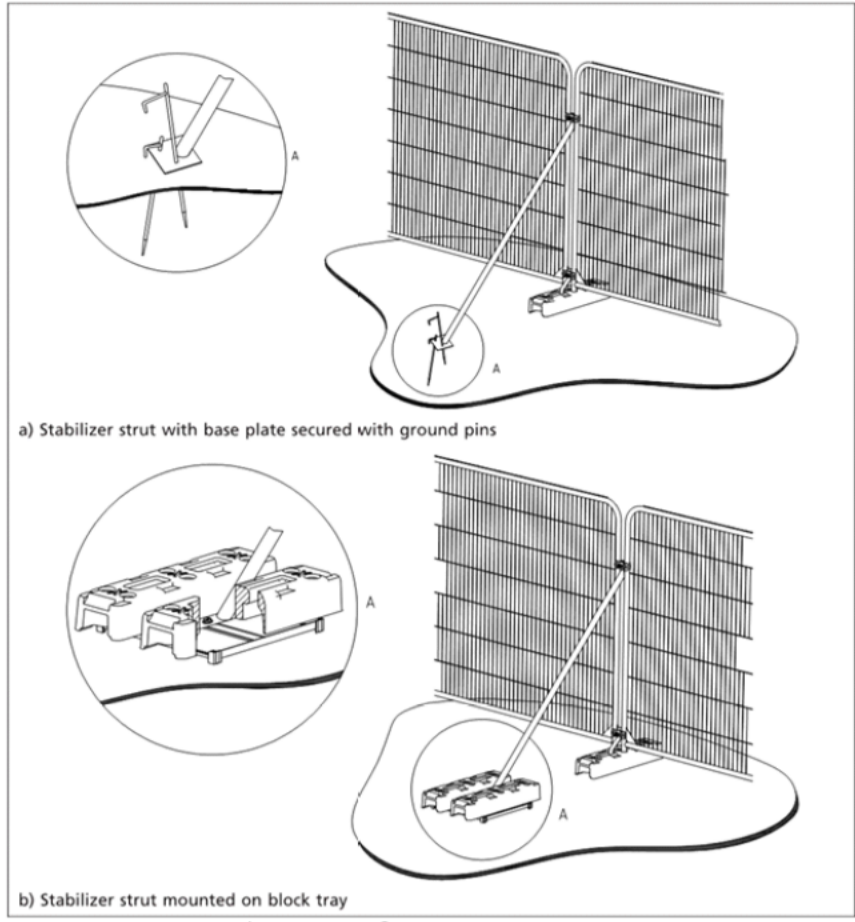
Contact Name	Organisation/ Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Gareth Graham	Homeowner	07976 519 231	Garethgraham2@icloud.com
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
Edward Jowett	Barnsley Tree Officer Development Management	01226 772557	Edward.Jowett@barnsley.gov.uk

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	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	10	1	390	No	2	6	6	4.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Cracking bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Pruned away from power lines on the western side. Building materials stored at base	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T2	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	9	1	400	No	2	2	7	4	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Cracking bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Pruned away from power lines on the western side.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T3	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Mature	10	1	530	No	2	4	7	5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Cracking bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	B	No works required to facilitate the development.
T4	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Early-mature	9	1	440	No	2	4	7	4	6	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Cracking bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
T5	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Tree since removed																			
T6	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Tree since removed																			

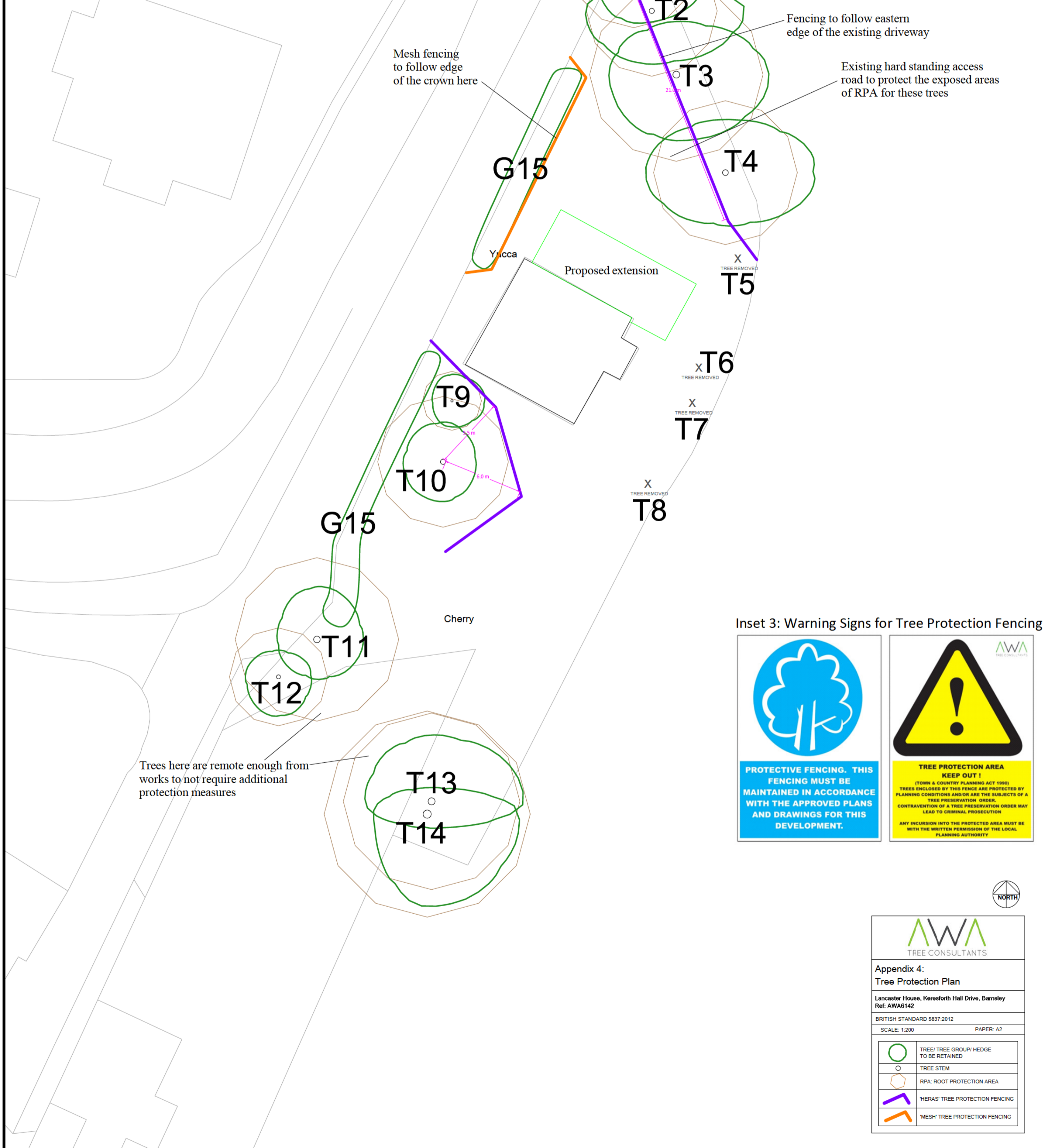
Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works	
T7	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>																					Tree since removed
T8	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>																					Tree since removed
T9	Monkey Puzzle Tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	180	No	3	2	2.5	2	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Old pruning wounds		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.	
T10	Monkey Puzzle Tree	<i>Araucaria araucana</i>	Semi-mature	14	1	400	Yes	1	3	2.5	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.	
T11	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	14	1	500	No	6	4	3.5	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood	Some moderate deadwood in the crown overhanging road. Pruned away from powerlines to the west.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate the development.	
T12	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	300	No	6	2	2.5	3	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.	
T13	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	15	1	540	No	4	5	7	2	5	No visual defects	Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Single stemmed	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Very minor dieback	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate the development.	

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
T14	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Mature	15	1	630	No	5	2	7	7	4	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Some dieback in crown	Fair	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate the development.
G15	Privet and Yew	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i> , <i>Taxus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	10+	70 avg.	Yes	0	See plan.				Yew and Privet hedgerow group mostly Privet. Planted and pruned into shape.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate the development.

Inset 1: 'Heras' Tree Protection Fencing



Inset 2: 'Mesh' Tree Protection Fencing



Inset 3: Warning Signs for Tree Protection Fencing



NORTH

AWA
TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 4:
Tree Protection Plan

Lancaster House, Keresforth Hall Drive, Barnsley
Ref: AWA6142

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 PAPER: A2

SCALE: 1:200

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE STEM
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	'HERAS' TREE PROTECTION FENCING
	'MESH' TREE PROTECTION FENCING