



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

*Penistone Cricket Club,
Penistone,
South Yorkshire,
S36 8YL*

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:
Northern Design Partnership

Date: *August 2023*

Reference: *AWA5576*



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1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Northern Design Partnership to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed development at: Penistone Cricket Club, South Yorkshire.

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 August 2023, detailed within Appendix 3 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

- 1.3.1 It is proposed to demolish existing buildings and replace with a new pavilion building. 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. 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 24/08/23 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 Undertake tree removals
- 3 Install tree protection measures
- 4 Pre commencement meeting/ confirm fencing are as specified
- 5 Construct new development
- 6 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 Works	Tree removals 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	Installation of the tree protection measures will take place as shown at Appendix 4, 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.
4 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protection measures, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing 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 protection measures, and tree works are as specified by taking photographs.
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 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 Management

3.1 Tree Works

- 3.1.1 Trees and tree groups T2, T3, T4, and G5 require removal to facilitate the development.
- 3.1.2 T6 and T11 are also recommended for removal regardless of the development.
- 3.1.3 The trees, tree groups and hedges requiring removal are detailed in red on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4 and are detailed in the Tree Data and Works Schedule at Appendix 3.
- 3.1.4 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.
- 3.1.5 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.

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 at Appendix 4 (as illustrated with a thick purple and orange line).
- 4.1.2 The tree protection 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 plastic orange 'mesh' type fencing (see Figures 1, 2, and 4 at Appendix 1 for examples).
- 4.1.3 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.

- 4.1.4 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.
- 4.1.5 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 1 & 2 Appendix 1 for an example).
- 4.1.6 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.
- 4.1.7 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 5 & 6 at Appendix 1 for example signs).
- 4.1.8 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.

5. Works Close To Retained Trees

5.1 Drainage and Utilities

- 5.1.1 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.
- 5.1.2 NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be considered when installing services.

5.2 Additional Precautions

- 5.2.1 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.
- 5.2.2 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.
- 5.2.3 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.

5.3 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.3.1 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.

- 5.3.2 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.
- 5.3.3 No heavy machinery should be brought into the vicinity of retained trees.
- 5.3.4 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

25th August 2023

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Appendix 1: Images and Figures

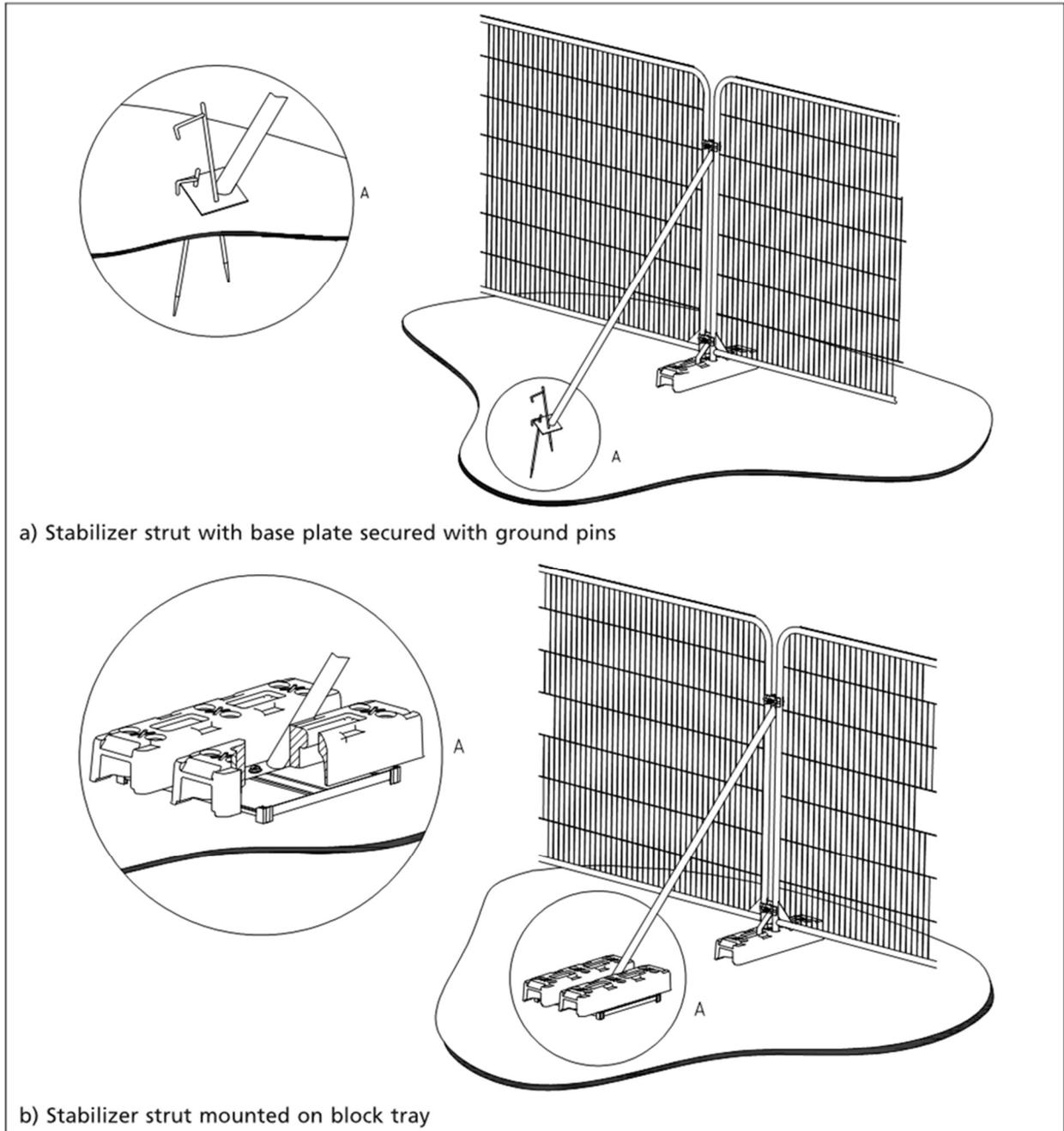


Figure 1: Secured 'Heras' type fencing with stabilizing system and fixed central pins (©BSI)



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: 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

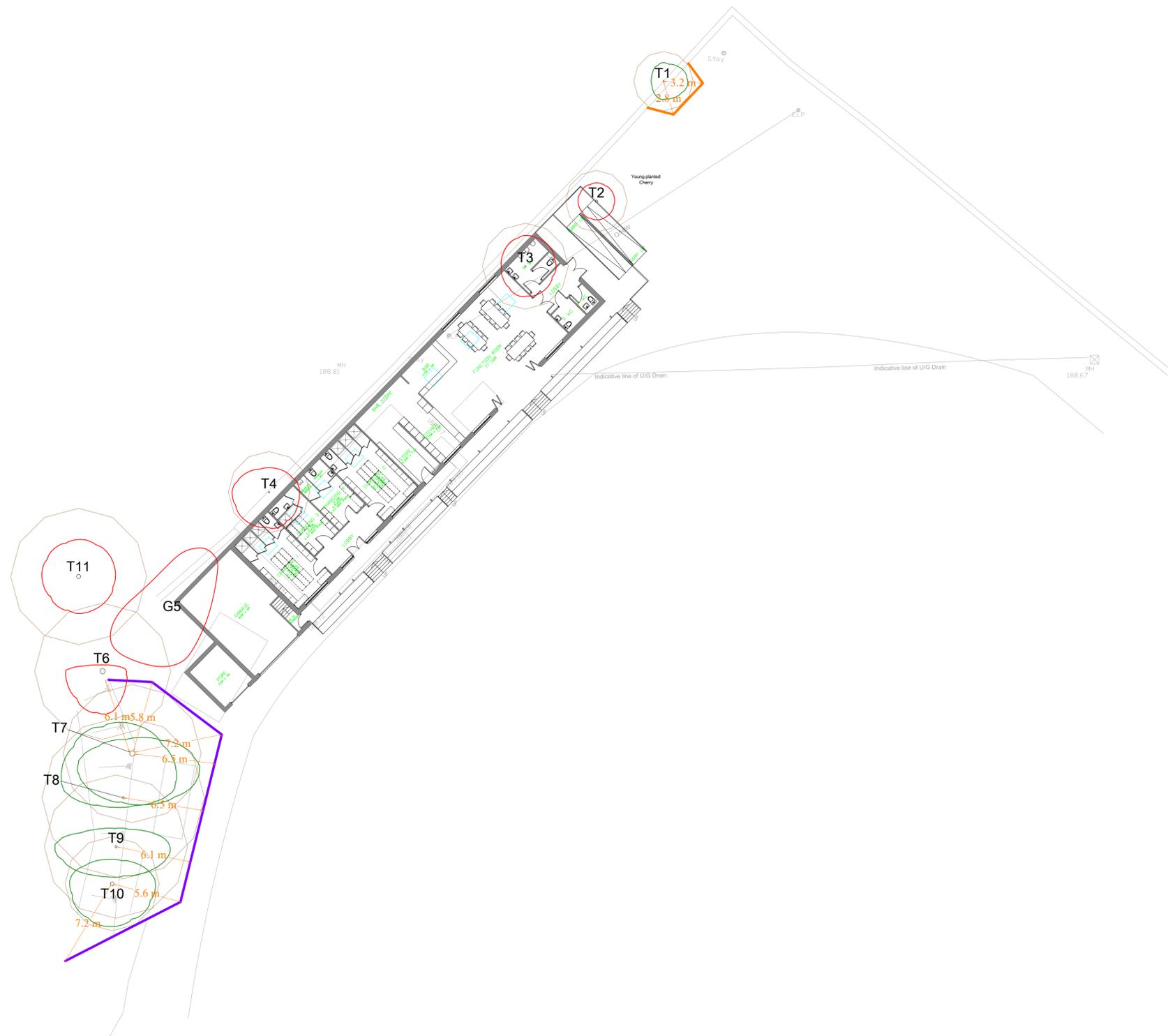
Contact Name	Organisation/ Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Matt Grimshaw	Northern Design Partnership	01484 854848	matt.grimshaw@northerndesignpartnership.co.uk
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd	0114 272 1124	adam@awatrees.com
Edward Jowett	Barnsley Tree Officer Development Management	01226 772 557	edwardjowett@barnsley.gov.uk

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value			Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name		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	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	2.5	6	80	No	0.5	1.5	2	1.5	1	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union.	Minor deadwood	Situated between Drystone wall and fence. Ownership unclear	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required to facilitate development
T2	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	4.5	5	120, 110, 100, 60, 40	No	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Planted Birch. Good vigour and squat form	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T3	Plum	<i>Prunus Domestica</i>	Semi-mature	3.5	10	90	No	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union.	Minor deadwood	Planted Plum tree. Minor decay on one stem with decay fungus <i>Phellinus pomaceus</i> fruiting body. Some leaves curling	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T4	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	7	6	110	No	0	2	2.5	3	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Self set Sycamore. Growing at base of fence, between fence and building. South eastern crown lifted above and overhanging building. Unsuited location in long term. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G5	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	7	10	120	No	0	See plan				Group of Hawthorns forming one crown. Likely adjacent otherside of dry stone wall. Good vigour and provides some screening value				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development. The ownership of these trees is unclear, if adjacent, the landowner's permission is required prior to the tree's removal
T6	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Early-mature	11	1	450	No	0.5	0.5	2	3.5	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	50% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds. Major dieback. Moderate deadwood. Overhanging into the site	Adjacent Alder on river bank. Whole of upper crown has died leaving a lower vigour crown from old epicormic growths. Moderate deadwood in crown. Woodpecker hole with Bees nest in main stem	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development
T7	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	16	4	280, 260, 230, 100	No	1.5	5	5	2	4.5	On banking	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union. Partially included bark	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Situated at top of river bank. Eastern crown overhangs shipping container	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
T8	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Early-mature	16	10	170	No	2	2.5	5	3	5	On banking	Multiple stemmed at base. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Vertical. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Tight union. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated at top of river bank. Eastern crown overhangs shipping container	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T9	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	14	10	150	No	1.5	1.5	4.5	2.5	5	On banking. Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Situated at top of river bank. Eastern crown overhangs shipping container	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development
T10	Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Early-mature	7.5	2	220, 220	No	1.5	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base. On banking	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Minor cavity. Tight union. Partially included bark. Minor decay	Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds	Situated at top of river bank. Very tight union with two vertical stems. Minor cavity on southern stem with decay and surrounding sunken bark, minor dieback in crown associated with this stem, other stem's crown is vigorous. Seating area situated to south east of tree	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required to facilitate development

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T11	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Early-mature	14	1	340	No	0.5	3	3	3	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	100% dead / absent. Small / sparse. Low vigour. Old pruning wounds. Major dieback. Moderate deadwood. Overhanging into the site	Adjacent Alder on river bank. Whole of crown has died. Moderate deadwood in crown	Poor	Poor	<10 yrs	Low	U	Removal recommended regardless of development



**Appendix 4:
Tree Protection Plan**

Penistone Cricket Club, Penistone, South Yorkshire
Ref: AWA5576AMS

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A1

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM
	BS 5837:2012 TREE PROTECTION FENCING
	ORANGE MESH TREE PROTECTION FENCING