TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

110 Wood Walk, Wombwell, Barnsley, S73 0NE

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:
Dariusz Ciomek

Date: *February 2025*

Reference: *AWA6446*

TMP006 – D
Template Revision 01
Auth By: APW
Date: 09/09/2024

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Office: 0114 272 1124 Mobile: 0776 631 0880 Email: info@awatrees.com Website: awatrees.com
Union Forge, 27 Mowbray Street, Sheffield, S3 8EN. AWA Tree Consultants Limited. Company No. 8520123. Registered in England & Wales.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 We were instructed by Dariusz Ciomek 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 February 2025 detailed within Appendix 3 of this report.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 It is proposed to demolish the existing boundary wall and construct a new boundary wall with access gates, associated widening of existing drop kerb, removal of existing driveway and construction of new driveway, and associated landscaping. 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 05/02/25 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 (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).

1.5.6 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient 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 fencing, hoarding, and ground protection over proposed driveway area

3 Removal of existing driveway and wall

4 Install ground protection over existing driveway area

5 Pre commencement meeting/ confirm protection is as specified

6 Construct new development

7 Remove tree protection 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 Install Tree Protection Fencing, Hoarding, and Ground Protection over proposed driveway area	Installation of the tree protection fencing and hoarding as well as ground protection, over proposed driveway area, 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 until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
3 Removal of existing driveway and wall	Existing driveway surfacing and boundary wall should be removed.	If necessary, liaise with the local authority and the site foreman to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
4 Install Ground Protection over existing driveway area and remove over proposed driveway area	Installation of the ground protection measures will take place over existing driveway area as shown at Appendix 4, prior to any storage of plant, materials and machinery. Ground protection is then removed over proposed driveway area.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the ground protection until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
5 Site Meeting	Following installation of tree protection measures, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the fencing / ground protection 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 are as specified by taking photographs.
6 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.
7 Site Finishing	Removal of tree protection fencing and ground protection 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 Management

3.1 Tree Works

3.1.1 No tree works are required to facilitate the development.

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 orange and purple line).

4.1.2 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 secured 'plastic mesh' type fencing, secured with heavy duty metal stakes, and tree stem protection hoarding (see Figures 1&2 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 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.

4.1.6 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).

4.1.7 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.

4.2 Ground Protection

4.2.1 The development work is within the exposed RPA of the retained tree. 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, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

4.2.2 Interlinked ground protection boards should be used (see Figure 5 at Appendix 1 for an example). They should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan 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 Tree Protection Plan.

4.2.4 The ground protection is to be installed in two phases. Initially, ground protection is to be installed to cover the area of the RPA within the area where the proposed driveway and gate are to be constructed, during the demolition of the existing wall and driveway. Following the demolition, ground protection is to be installed over the area of the existing driveway and wall. The initial ground protection is then to be removed to allow the construction of the proposed driveway and gate.

4.2.5 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.

4.2.6 For pedestrian movements only, a compression-resistant >150mm deep layer of woodchip should be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 4 (as illustrated with a blue hatched area).

4.2.7 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 Demolition

5.1.1 The demolition of the existing driveway and boundary wall at the site will take place close to and within the RPAs of retained trees T1.

5.1.2 The boundary wall demolition works should not adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided the demolition is undertaken from the east and south, away from the stem of T1 (often referred to as "top down, pull back"), with care taken not to damage the overhanging crown of T1.

5.1.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in the demolition works should operate outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

5.1.4 During the removal of the existing driveway, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it. Hand-held tools should be used to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area.

5.1.5 The advice of the project arboriculturist should be sought where underground structures present within the RPA are, or will become, redundant. In general, it is preferable to leave such structures in situ, as their removal could damage adjacent tree roots.

5.2 New Hard Surfaces

5.2.1 New hard surfaces, in the form of a new driveway is proposed within the RPA of the 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' 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 and any proposed construction method should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation. Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement system, such as those provided by Geosynthetics Limited (http://www.geosyn.co.uk).

5.2.6 The construction of the new 'no dig' hard surfaces, within the RPA of the retained trees must be done under arboricultural supervision and a written record kept at Appendix 3.

5.3 Construction of New Structures

5.3.1 The new boundary wall and driveway gate are situated within the RPA of retained tree T1.

5.3.2 The encroachment into the trees' RPA should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees, provided specialist footings are used and care is taken during the construction to avoid root damage.

5.3.3 The foundations for the wall and gate are to be built using concrete stone pad foundations with steel beam supports to span over the existing RPA to minimise any root damage to the retained tree. The

rooting activity at the point where the piles are proposed should be investigated by hand excavation.

5.3.4 Consultations should first be undertaken with a structural engineer to ensure that this method of construction is viable and to assess the minimum diameter pads that would suffice for the structure.

5.3.5 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.

5.4 Drainage and Utilities

5.4.1 The new development requires minor excavations within the RPA of retained tree T1 for the construction of a new drainage channel.

5.4.2 Any exposed roots greater than 25mm diameter should be retained and worked around. Where possible clumps of smaller roots should also be retained. If unavoidable, roots with a diameter less than 25mm can be severed, cutting back using an appropriate sharp tool (secateurs or handsaw).

5.4.3 Severance of roots with a diameter of greater than 50mm must be avoided. If roots are over 50cm dimeter are encountered, on-site adjustments should be made to avoid the larger diameter roots.

5.4.4 Any exposed roots should be wrapped with hessian sacking and kept damp to avoid drying out during the works until the excavation is back-filled. It is advised to include the placement of an inert granular material mixed with top soil or sharp sand (not builders' sand) around the retained root prior to back-filling for the final level.

5.4.5 Other 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.

5.4.6 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 The tree may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath its canopy after the development phase. At this stage the protective measures will have been removed.

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

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

5th February 2025

AWA Tree Consultants Limited
Union Forge
27 Mowbray Street
Sheffield
S3 8EN

www.awatrees.com

Appendix 1: Images and Figures

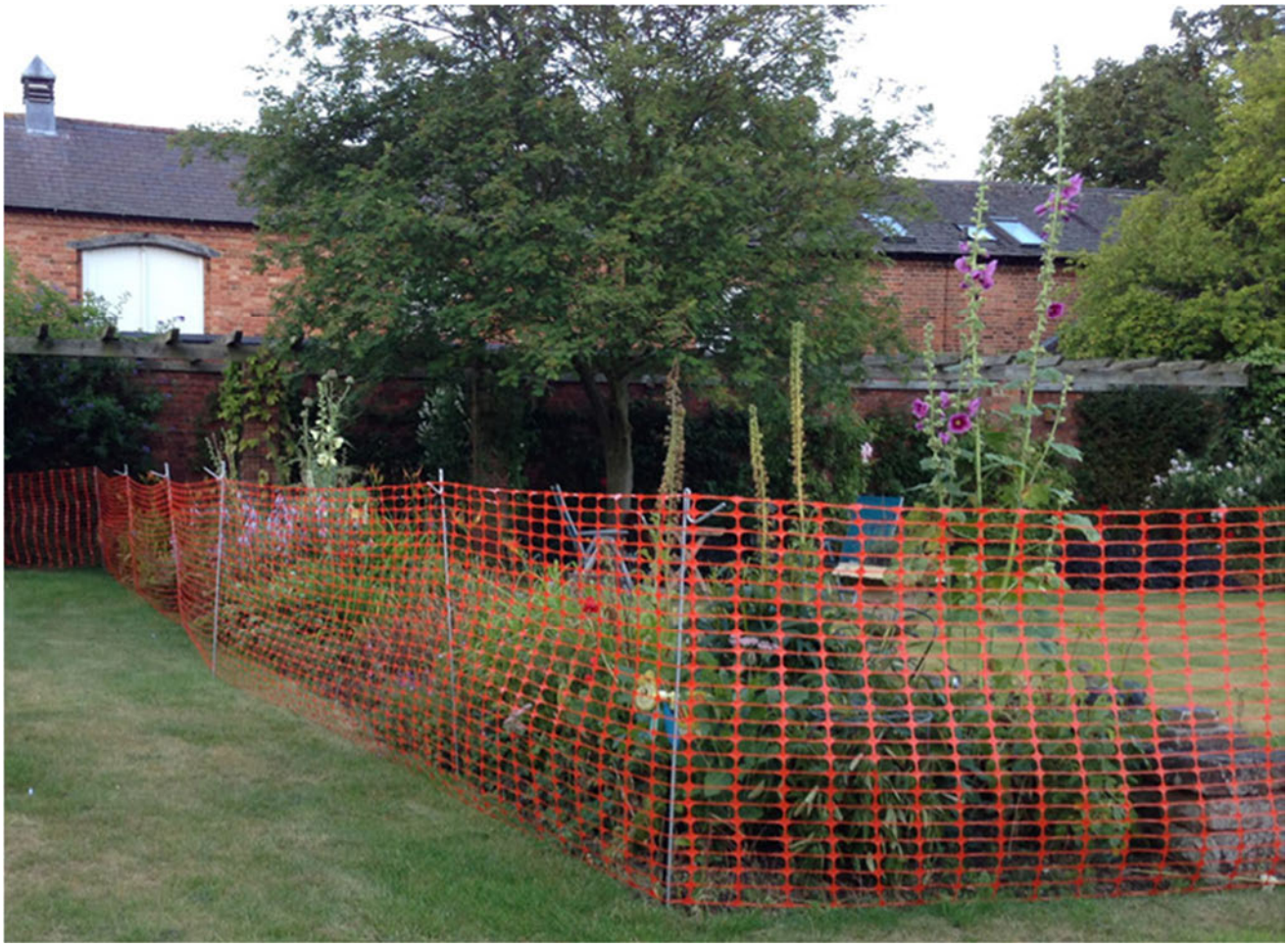

Figure 1: Plastic mesh fencing secured with heavy duty metal stakes

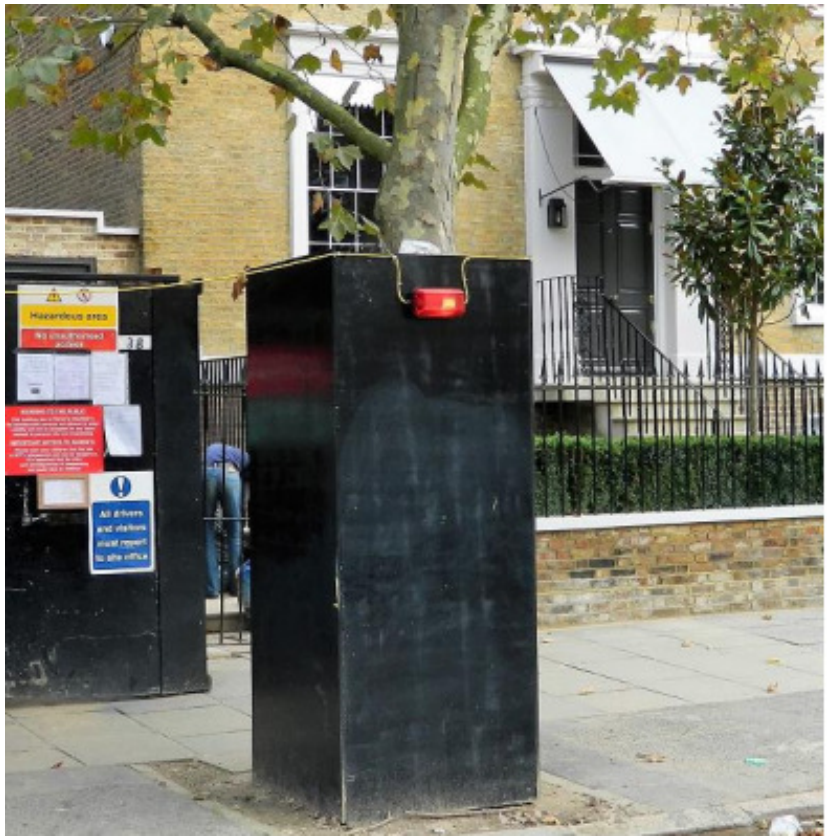

Figure 2: Tree protection hoarding around stem

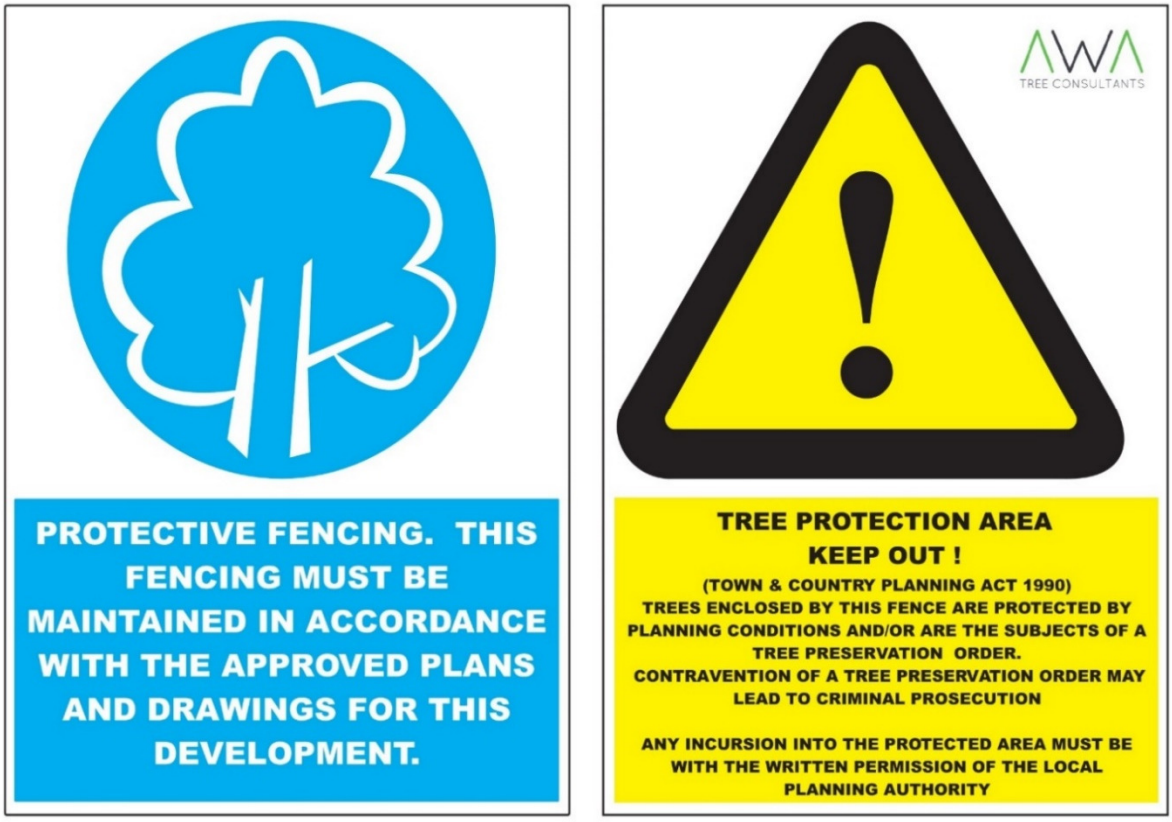

Figure 3: Warning sign for fencing

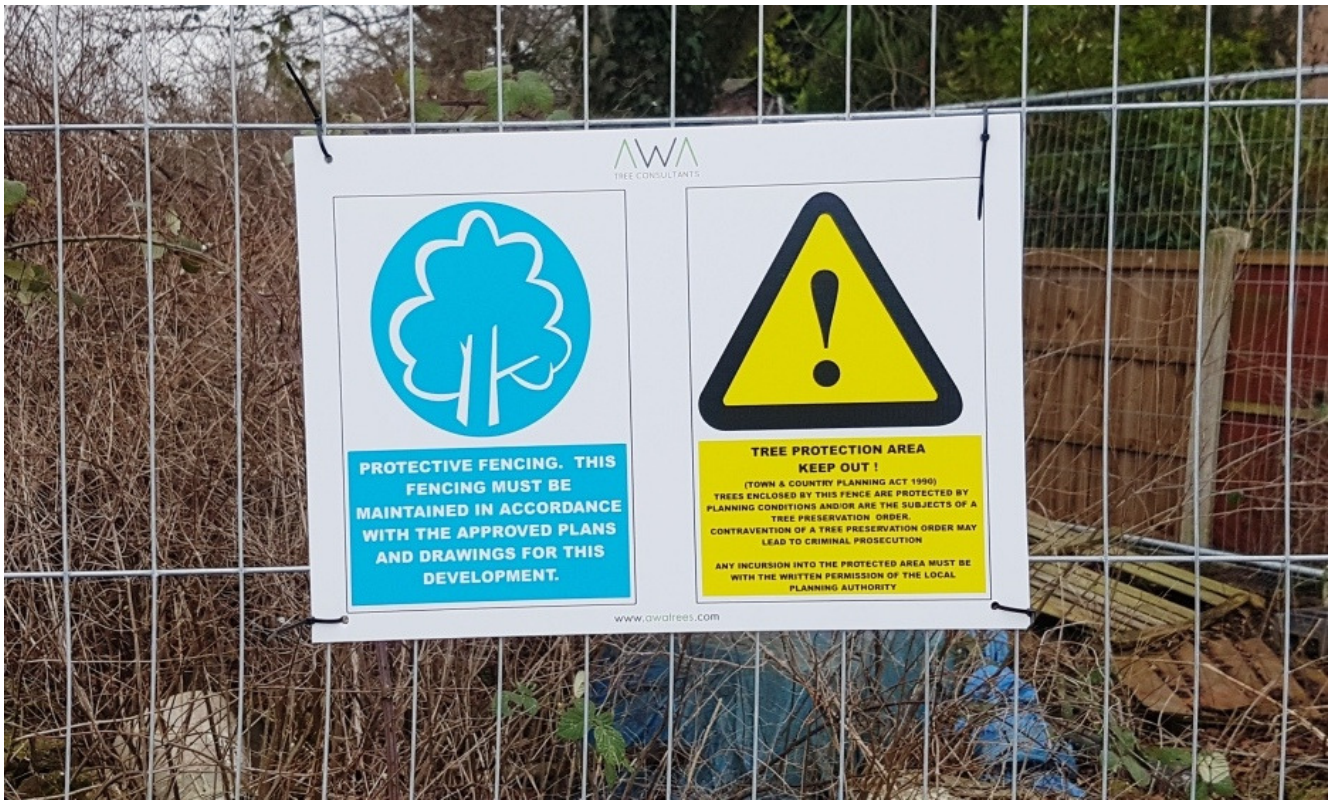

Figure 4: Example of A3 correx tree protection warning sign fixed to fencing panel

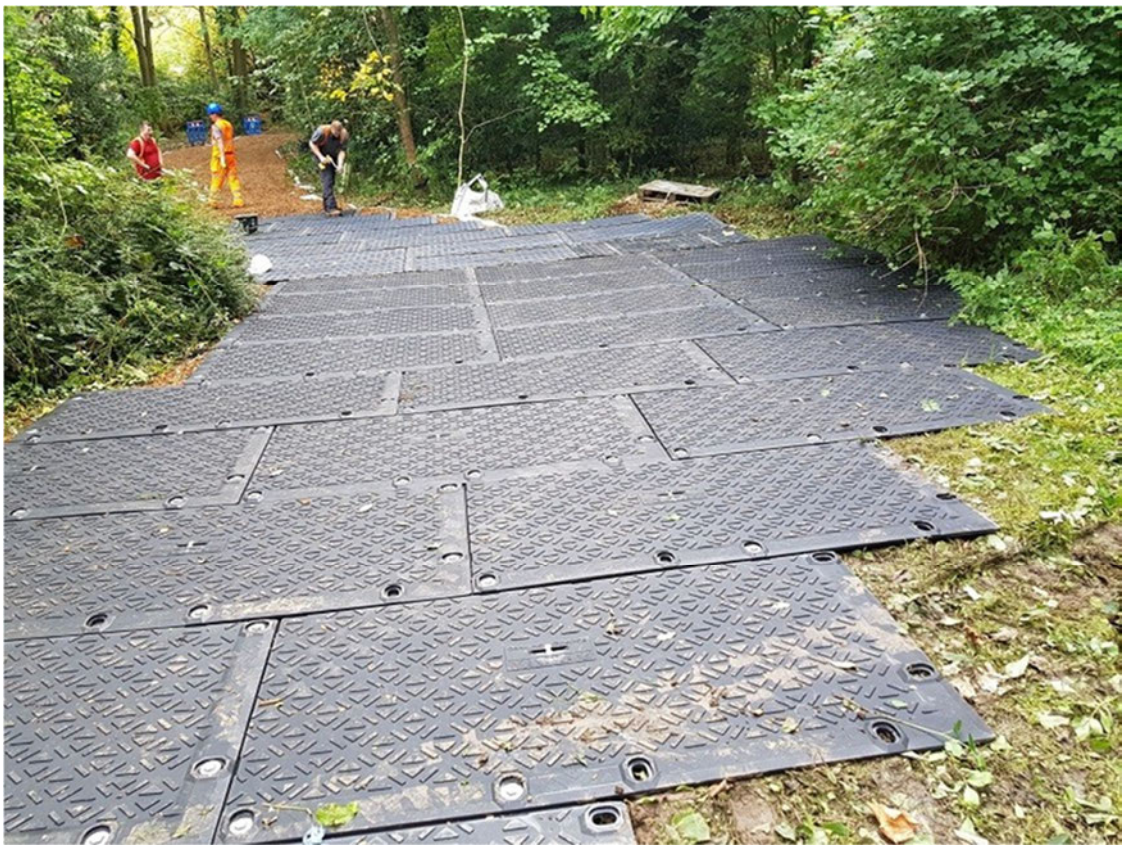
Figure 5: Interlinked ground protection boards placed on top woodchip

Appendix 2: Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/ Details	Contact Number	Contact E-mail
Scott Dunwell	NYPAS Ltd	[redacted]	[redacted]
Adam Winson	AWA Tree Consultants Ltd	[redacted]	[redacted]
Edward Jowett	Barnsley Tree Officer Development Management	[redacted]	[redacted]

	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	Lime	*Tilia europaea*	Early-mature	10	1	580	No	5	3	4	3.5	3.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Minor dieback. Old pruning wounds. Overhanging adjacent land	Situated at site boundary. Within planting bed immediately next to stone boundary wall and 80cm from boundary fence. Wall prevented detailed inspection of southern side of stem. Stone boundary wall with minor cracks and bulging. Lifting of concrete driveway/adjacent tarmac path, particularly to south east. Frequent old pruning wounds and epicormic growth to stem. Stem historically topped at 6m with 1.5m of regrowth before being pollarded again at this point. Further 1-3m of growth from pollard points. Good vitality in crown	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required to facilitate development

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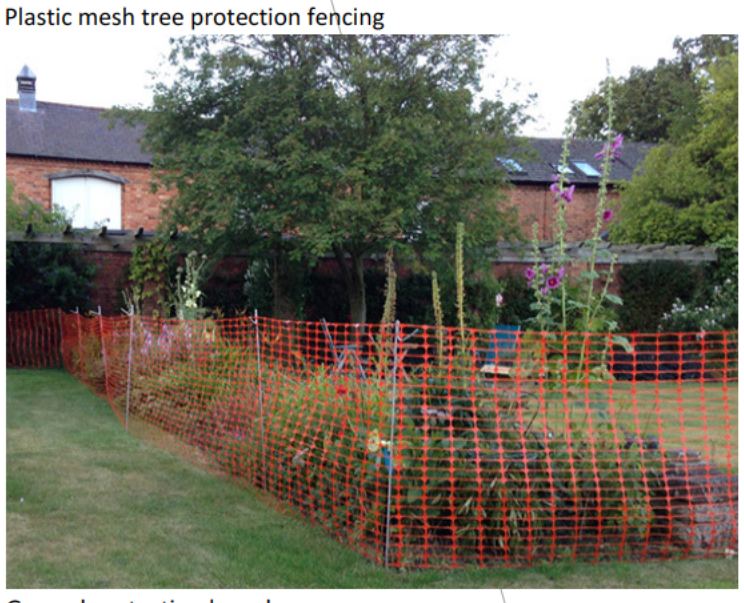
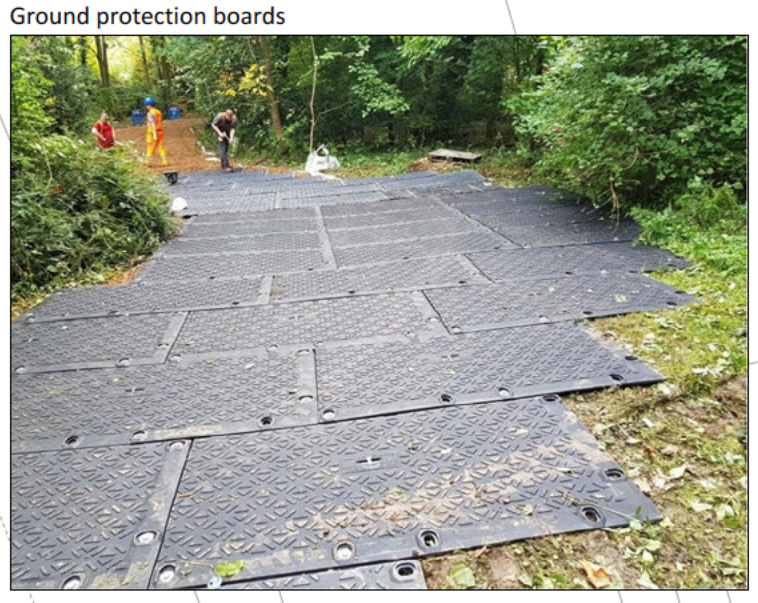
Plastic mesh tree protection fencing

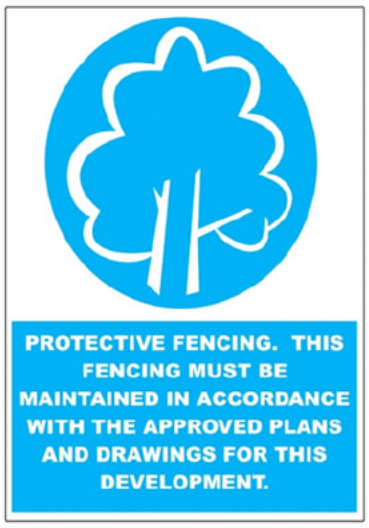


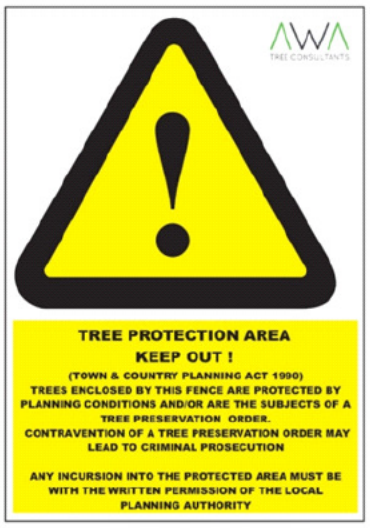
Ground protection boards

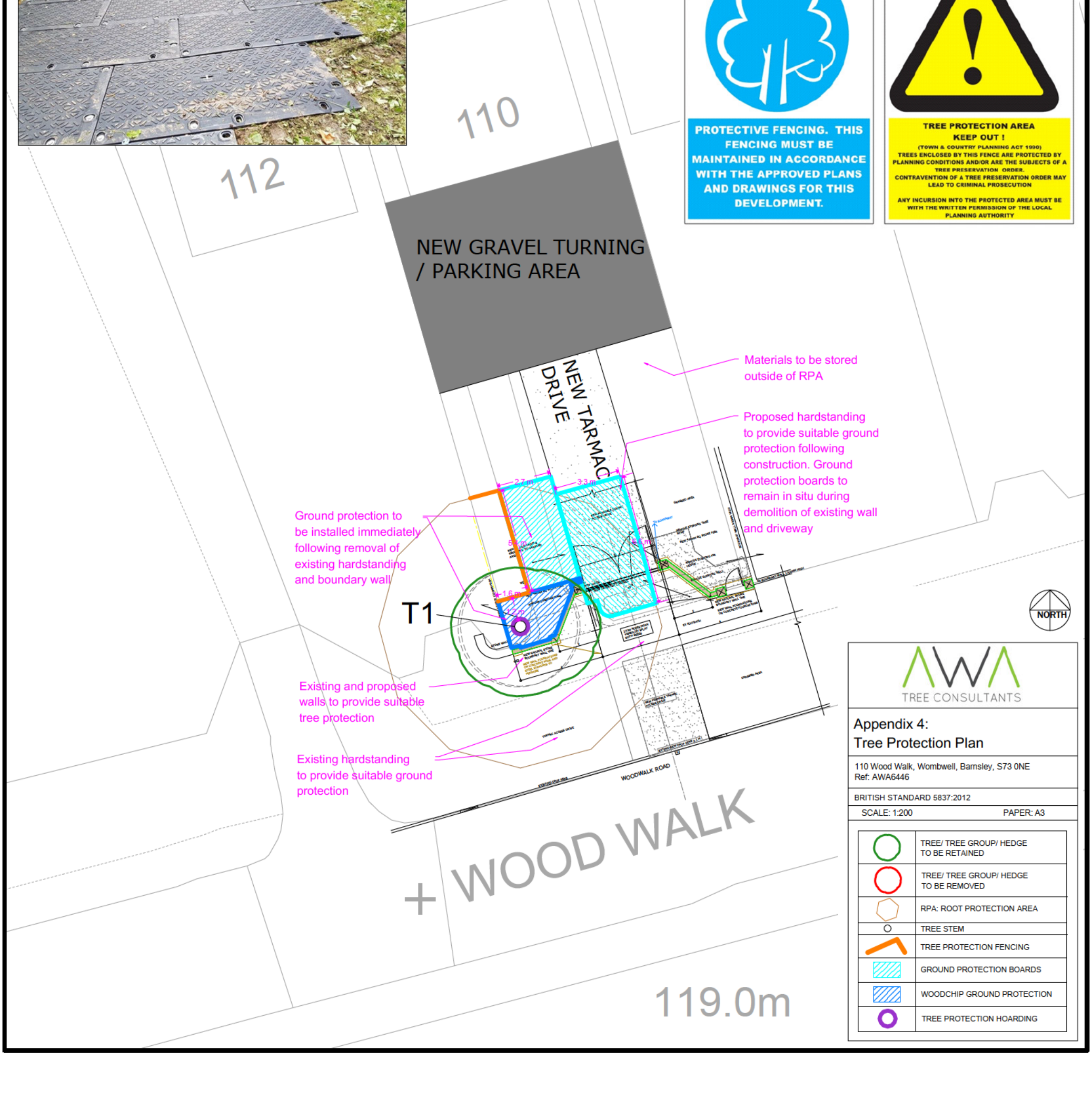


Tree protection hoarding

Warning sign for fencing







Materials to be stored outside of RPA

Proposed hardstanding to provide suitable ground protection following construction. Ground protection boards to remain in situ during demolition of existing wall and driveway

Ground protection to be installed immediately following removal of existing hardstanding and boundary wall

Existing and proposed walls to provide suitable tree protection

Existing hardstanding to provide suitable ground protection

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Appendix 4:
Tree Protection Plan

110 Wood Walk, Wombwell, Barnsley, S73 0NE
Ref: AWA6446

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A3

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM
	TREE PROTECTION FENCING
	GROUND PROTECTION BOARDS
	WOODCHIP GROUND PROTECTION
	TREE PROTECTION HOARDING