

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
10 Kirkfield Close
Cawthorne
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S75 4DU

Client:
Bob and Diane Nutt

Client Address:
12 Silkstone Lane
Cawthorne
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S75 4DX

JCA Ref:
22674-A/AJB

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared to ensure good practice in the protection of retained trees during the development at **10 Kirkfield Close, Cawthorne, Barnsley**.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Limited is instructed by **Bob and Diane Nutt** to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development, based on our arboricultural report dated 3rd October 2025 (JCA Ref: **22674/AJB**). The arboricultural survey and report conform to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development will consist of the demolition of the existing bungalow and the construction of a new bungalow and associated hard and soft landscaping.
- 1.2.3 The following drawings have been provided, and these are the basis of the Arboricultural Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 5**:
- Topographical Survey (Drawing Ref. **24_816 100 TOPO TREE REPORT**).
 - Development Layout (Drawing Ref. **24_816 100 D As Proposed BASE FILE 2**).

1.3 Status of the Method Statement

- 1.3.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be included as part of the specification and schedule of works issued to the building contractor and can form part of the contract.
- 1.3.2 This Arboricultural Method Statement should be available on site for inspection by the local authority, contractors and other relevant persons.

2. Tree Works Prior, During and Post Construction

2.1 Tree Works Prior to Construction

- 2.1.1 Prior to any construction activity, the first operation on site will be the undertaking of the necessary arboricultural works, as described at **Appendix 1**.
- 2.1.2 The tree works include the removal of **T1, T2, T3**, a small section of **H4** (as shown in red on the plan at **Appendix 5**) and **T5**, to facilitate the proposed development.

2.2 Tree Works During or Post-Construction

- 2.2.1 In this case, no above ground tree works are envisaged to be required during the construction phase.
- 2.2.2 Damage to **T6** during the construction phase should be entirely prevented by the installation of the temporary protective fencing to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). All persons on site must be aware of limitations that apply within the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.3**).
- 2.2.3 If **T6** is damaged, this must be immediately reported to JCA to agree on appropriate remedial action. Contact numbers for all parties can be found at **Section 7**.
- 2.2.4 Root pruning is required to enable the construction of the new building within the RPA of **T6** in the area shown in orange shade on the plan at **Appendix 6**. This operation will be undertaken during the construction phase and will be supervised throughout by the appointed arboriculturalist.
- 2.2.5 For this method, the closest point of the proposed building in relation to the tree will be marked on-site by an appointed engineer or another qualified person, using an appropriate method (e.g. temporary, biodegradable spray paint or pegs and lines). A hand-dug trench will then be excavated along this line, to the required depth. Any roots exposed during this operation will be cleanly severed using appropriate hand tools (e.g. sanitised hand saws or bypass secateurs).

2.3 Recommendations For Tree Works

- 2.3.1 All work must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work* and carried out by qualified, experienced and, ideally, Arboricultural Association approved contractors who must be adequately insured.
- 2.3.2 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the attention of JCA immediately.
- 2.3.3 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this Method Statement are carried out under our supervision.

3. The Protective Barrier Prior, During and Post Construction

3.1 Protective Barrier Prior to Construction

- 3.1.1 The installation of the temporary protective barrier will be the very first job to be undertaken on site following the completion of the tree works (**Section 2.1**). This barrier will comprise of protective fencing and ground protection in the form of a no-dig footpath, as detailed below and in **Section 3.2**.
- 3.1.2 The protective fencing must be constructed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* and will be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 5**. Where possible, the protective barrier will enclose the entire Root Protection Area (RPA) of the trees to make a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); **this area is to be considered a restricted area; no pedestrians, vehicles, equipment or machinery are allowed within the CEZ and the storage of materials is not permitted, unless specified within this Method Statement.**
- 3.1.3 Due to site constraints, the protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 in the location shown in a purple line on the plan at **Appendix 5** and will comprise of weld mesh panel fencing, situated in rubber or concrete feet. Panels will be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, positioned so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The fencing will be supported at each joint (where two panels meet) with a stabiliser strut, attached to the fencing at one end and a block tray at the other. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for protective fencing details.
- 3.1.4 Once the fencing is installed, waterproof signs with the sentence '*Protected tree zone, no storage or operations within this area*' are to be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the cordoned off area. A prepared sign is available at **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Ground Protection

- 3.2.1 Ground protection will be afforded to **T6** by the installation of the no-dig footpath which is to be installed at the initial stage of the construction phase, as detailed at **Section 4.3**.

3.3 Checking the Protective Fencing Prior to Construction

- 3.3.1 Once installed, the appointed arboriculturalist will be invited on site to inspect the protective fencing, ensuring that it is located in the correct position and that it has been constructed in accordance with this Method Statement. No other work, including soil stripping, excavation, or the bringing onto site of materials or machinery, shall commence until the barrier is installed and confirmed to be acceptable by the appointed arboriculturalist.

- 3.3.2 It is important that the protective fencing is checked by an arboricultural consultant and signed off by the LPA prior to any construction works being carried out on site.

3.4 Protective Fencing During Construction

- 3.4.1 No operations shall take place which require the removal of part of the protective fencing without prior agreement with the Local Planning Authority.
- 3.4.2 **If at any time during construction the protective fencing is setback or removed without permission, or if it does not comply with BS 5837: 2012, this could result in damage being caused to trees and consequently, a stop notice may be served by the LPA.**
- 3.4.3 The protective 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. Any faults or defects must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. Details of the site manager and relevant contact details can be found at **Section 7**.

3.5 Removal of the Protective Fencing

- 3.5.1 When the development phase is complete and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective fencing may be dismantled and removed from site.
- 3.5.2 It should be noted the same restrictions apply to all RPAs as the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.2**).

4. Demolition Phase / Construction Phase

4.1 Demolition Works

- 4.1.1 In this case, the demolition of the existing building is required adjacent to **T6**. Providing that the protective barrier is installed correctly and prior to the commencement of demolition/construction, no further actions are required to prevent foreseeable damage to this tree. See **Section 3** for further details regarding the protective barrier.

4.2 Ground Level Changes

- 4.2.1 Other than the no-dig footpath which is to be installed within the rooting zone of **T6**, no further ground level changes are required within the RPA of this tree. As such no mitigation actions are considered necessary.

4.3 Construction of Hard Surfacing

- 4.3.1 Hard surfacing, in the form of a footpath is proposed within the RPA of **T6** in the area shown in blue shade on the plan at **Appendix 5**. A no-dig method of construction will therefore be implemented to prevent damage to tree roots. It is recommended that this surfacing be constructed as an initial phase of construction, in order to afford the maximum protection to **T6** throughout the construction phase.
- 4.3.2 First, any minor undulations in ground levels (e.g. pot holes) will be filled-in using suitable top soil or sharp sand, to create a level surface. No excavation will be utilised to achieve a level surface.
- 4.3.3 Following this, a thin geotextile membrane will be placed on the soil and pegged/pinned into position. A three dimensional, cellular confinement system will be installed over the geotextile membrane and filled with no-fines, washed angular stone, no less than 4mm in diameter and to a minimum depth of 100mm. This may then be compacted using a plate compactor (wacker-plate) and utilised as ground protection for the retained trees.
- 4.3.4 In order to retain the surfacing in place, edging supports may be required. Such supporting systems will minimize disturbance to the underlying soil and will not utilise continual trenching within the RPA. Acceptable methods include peg and board edging, gabions or sleepers which may be pinned in place if required.
- 4.3.5 The final surface treatment must be porous to enable the percolation of water through the surfacing to the tree roots beneath. This method is considered to be appropriate in terms of minimising damage to the tree. However, a structural engineer should be consulted to ensure that the mechanical needs of the chosen design are adequately met.

4.4 Construction of New Building

- 4.4.1 In this case, no specialist foundation methods are required for arboricultural purposes. However, the RPA of **T6** is situated within the footprint of the proposed building, and as such root pruning will be required in accordance with **Section 2.2**, to minimize potential damage to tree roots.

4.5 Excavations and Services

- 4.5.1 Precise details on service routes are not available at this time. As such, no provision for the routing of utilities within the RPAs is made within the scope of this report.
- 4.5.2 All utilities should ideally be located outside the RPA of retained trees. If, for whatever reason, incursions into the RPAs are considered unavoidable, the consulting arboriculturalist and/or the LPA must be consulted immediately, to prevent a breach of planning conditions and/or damage to retained trees.

4.6 Location of the Site Facilities

- 4.6.1 The site facilities, typically including the toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees.
- 4.6.2 Those areas designated for the storage and/or mixing of chemicals, including petrol, diesel and oils must also be located away from, and outside the RPA of retained trees. Such areas should be constructed with consideration to, and contingencies for, the occurrence of spillages, preventing the leaching of chemicals into unprotected, open ground.

5. Post Construction Phase

5.1 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.1.1 Following completion of the main construction phase, the protective fencing may be removed and the landscaping phase can commence.
- 5.1.2 Landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging within RPAs. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 5.1.3 Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of retained trees, unless otherwise stated in this method statement.
- 5.1.4 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. Timescale of Works

6.1.1 The timescales for arboricultural requirements are summarised below:

Timescale	Action	✓	Initial
Stage 1	All requirements listed in the planning consent are approved by the Local Authority planning office.		
Stage 2	Undertake the tree works (as detailed at Appendix 1).		
Stage 3	Install the temporary protective fencing around the trees (as detailed at Appendix 2 and as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5).		
Stage 4	Have the Arboricultural Consultant inspect the fencing measures prior to any on site construction. Once inspected, the protective fencing must not to be moved or breached.		
Stage 5	Undertake the demolition of the existing building (as detailed in Section 4).		
Stage 6	Undertake the construction phase in line with Section 4 .		
Stage 7	Following the completion of the construction phase and when all site traffic and machinery has left, the protective fencing can be removed.		
Stage 8	Undertake any proposed landscaping in line with Section 5 .		

7. Relevant Contact Details

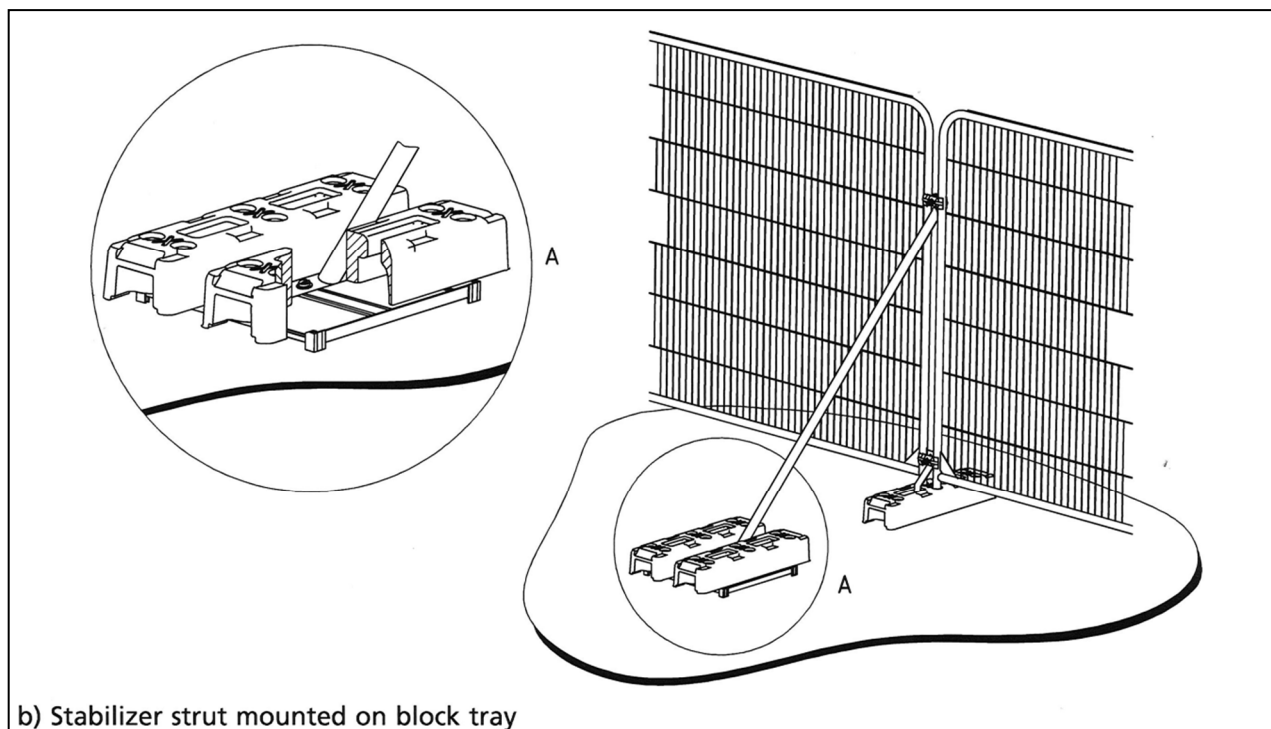
Contact Name	Organisation/Detail	Contact Number
Andrew Bussey Arboricultural Consultant	JCA Limited	01422 376335
Edward Jowett Tree Officer	Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council	01226 772595
TBC Site Manager	TBC	TBC

Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name Botanical Name	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	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 1	Early-mature Bay Laurel <i>Laurus nobilis</i>	6	1	1 n/a	15 x 10 Avg.	2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8	Multi-stemmed at 0.2m with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
T 2	Early-mature Pine <i>Pinus sp.</i>	6	1	1 n/a	23	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
T 3	Early-mature Downy Birch <i>Betula pubescens</i>	10	2	2 n/a	36	4 4 4 4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 1
H 4	Semi to early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	To 1.8	0+	0+ n/a	To 10	See plan	Maintained hedges comprised of Beech, Cherry Laurel and Privet.	Remove the small section shown in red on the plan at Appendix 6 to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 2
T 5	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	3	4 n/a	28	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. A minor wound was noted to the lower stem. No major visible defects.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	40+	C 1
T 6	Early-mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	14	2	3 n/a	36	4 4 4 4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Root prune the area shown in orange shade on the plan at Appendix 5 under arboricultural supervision.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 1

Appendix 2: Protective Barrier

A2.1 An example of the above-ground stabilisation system recommended for use within this report.



TREE PROTECTION ZONE

KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY STRICT PLANNING CONDITIONS

ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO THESE TREES MAY
RESULT IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

RESTRICTED AREA:

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCE MUST NOT BE MOVED OR BREACHED
- NO PERSON, MACHINERY, VEHICLE OR PLANT IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO EXCAVATIONS ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO SPOIL IS TO BE DEPOSITED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO FIRES ARE TO BE LIT WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE

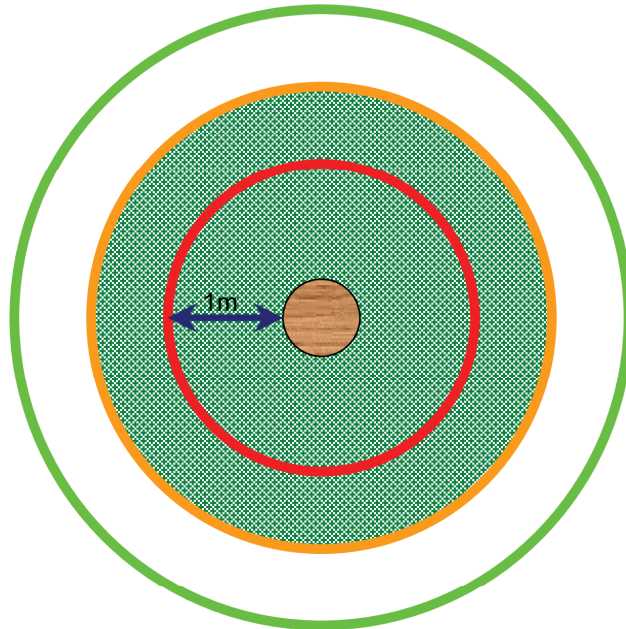
REPORT TREE DAMAGE TO JCA LIMITED ON
01422 376 335

Appendix 3: Utilities and Drainage

- A3.1 Over-ground services should be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the crowns of trees. Similarly any landscaping should take account of over-ground services and mature tree size.
- A3.2 Underground services must be routed outside the RPA of retained trees, unless otherwise specified within this report. NJUG Volume 4 Issue 2 (on the next page) is a set of accepted guidelines for installing services in the proximity of trees. Please note that this is not a substitute for site-specific advice by an arboriculturalist and consultation should be made wherever incursions of RPAs are envisaged. The contents of this report, specifically **Section 4.5**, supersede the set of guidelines on the next page, which are only included for reference.



NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Issue 2



TREE PROTECTION ZONE

Key to Diagram



Trunk of Tree



Spread of canopy or branches



PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk. Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with Local Authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and spoil must not be stored within this zone.



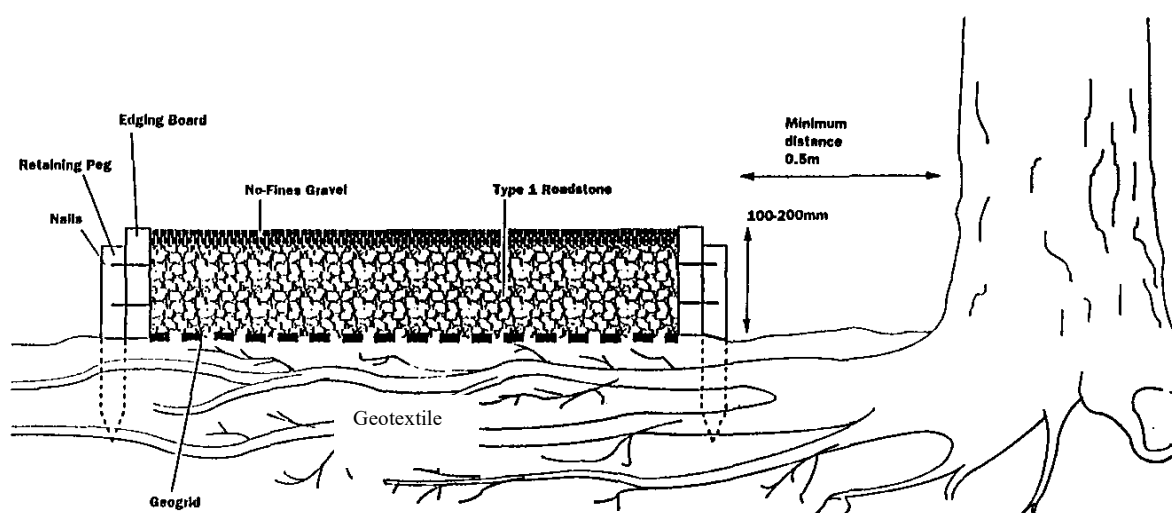
PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference. Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with Local Authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.



PERMITTED ZONE – outside of precautionary zone. Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

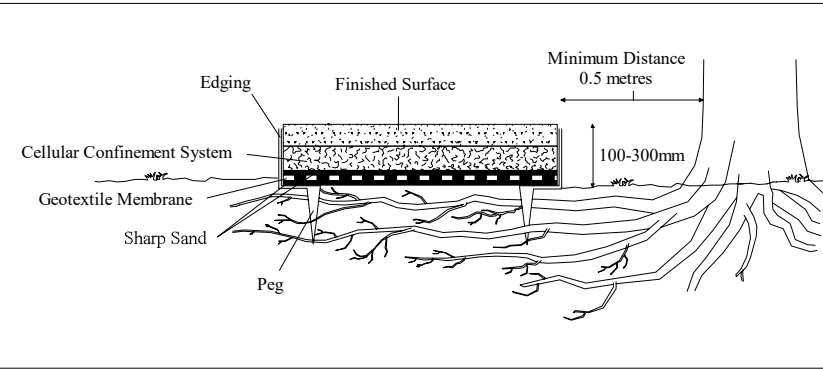
Appendix 4: Permanent Hard Surfaces

- A4.1 This Appendix outlines the options available for constructing No-Dig hard surfaces within the RPA of a tree. The design of such a construction 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 (See **Section 4.4** for details)
- A4.2 We are not qualified to recommend any particular construction method in terms of durability or structural integrity and any proposed construction should be approved by a qualified structural engineer prior to implementation. However, with regards to trees, we make the following comments:
- Severance of roots and soil compaction should be avoided. However, if it is necessary to sever roots or if they are severed accidentally we must be informed so that we are able to assess and recommend accordingly.
 - Air and water must be able to diffuse into the soil beneath the engineered surface. Toxic substances which could leach into the ground must be avoided, as should substances which affect the pH value of the soil, for example limestone.
- A4.3 **The No-Dig Method:** This involves construction of a surface with no excavation, soil stripping or site grading. All construction takes place above ground level. Preparation is as follows:
- A4.4 Ground vegetation is killed using a suitable herbicide. Care must be taken to select a herbicide which does not damage the tree roots within the treated area. Once the vegetation has died, the dead organic matter should be removed. This helps prevent the future build up of anaerobic conditions or settlement due to decomposition.

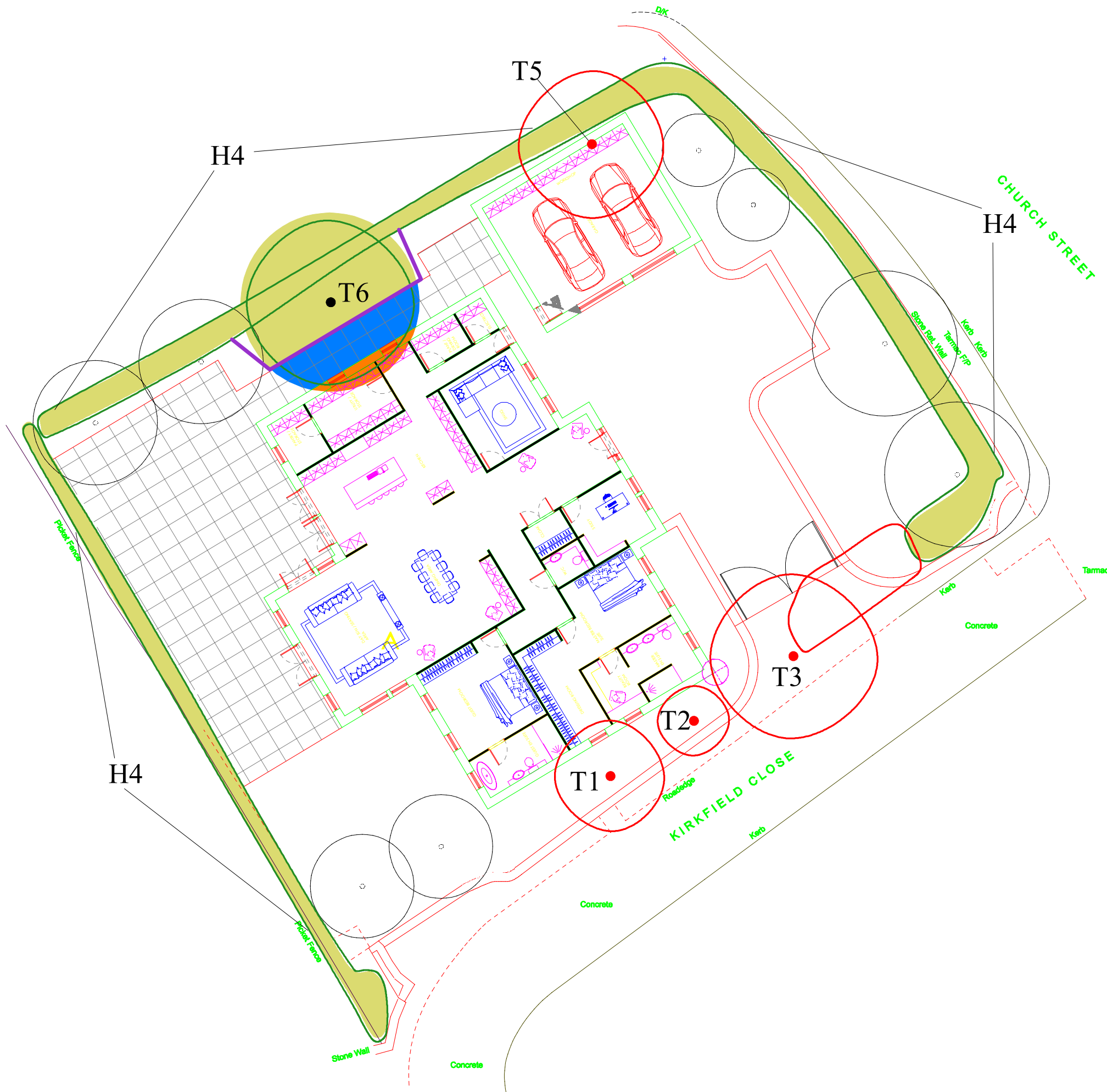
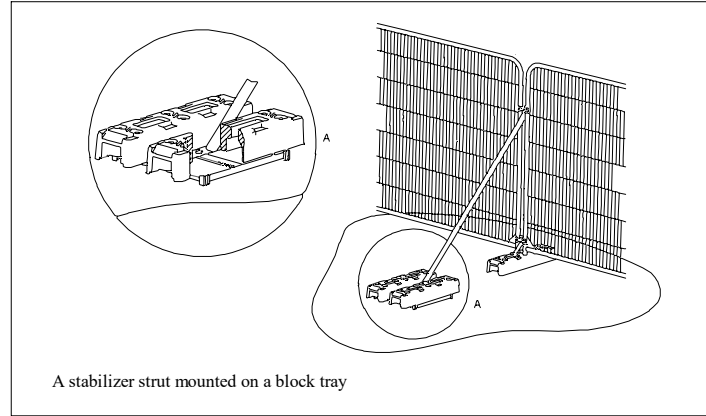


A light hard surface constructed using the **No Dig Method**.

An example of a 'no dig' hard surface construction



An example of an above-ground stabilizing system



TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

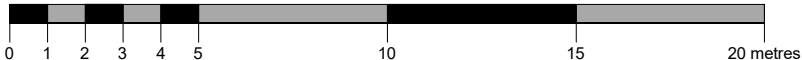
THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN UNDISTURBED IF THE TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED IN THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT, THE RPA NEEDS TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED.

TO ACHIEVE THIS, PROTECTIVE FENCING WILL BE INSTALLED TO ENCLOSE THE RPA TO MAKE A CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE (CEZ).

THIS AREA IS TO BE CONSIDERED A RESTRICTED AREA; NO PEDESTRIANS, VEHICLES, THE STORAGE OF MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT OR MACHINERY ARE ALLOWED WITHIN THE CEZ, UNLESS SPECIFIED WITHIN THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE PROTECTIVE FENCING IS CHECKED BY THE LPA OR THE ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION WORKS BEING CARRIED OUT. IF THE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES ARE NOT CORRECTLY INSTALLED OR IF THEY DO NOT COMPLY WITH BS 5837: 2012, THIS COULD RESULT IN DAMAGE BEING CAUSED TO TREES AND CONSEQUENTLY A STOP NOTICE MAY BE SERVED BY THE LPA.



THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 22674-A/AJB)

Appendix 5:
Tree Protection Plan

ADDRESS: 10 Kirkfield Close, Cawthorne,
Barnley, South Yorkshire, S75 4DU.
JCA REF: 22674-A/AJB

SCALE : 1:500

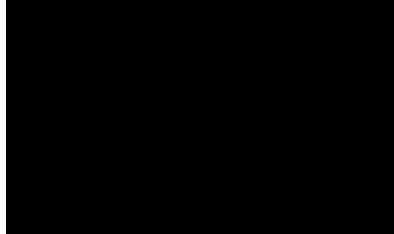
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	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCRoACHED BY THE PROPOSED HARD STANDING WHERE THE NO-DIG METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION MUST BE UTILISED
	LOCATION WHERE ROOT PRUNING MUST BE UNDERTAKEN UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ)

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed



.....

Andrew Bussey *LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.*

3rd October 2025

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

Registered Office:

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JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants

Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

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- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Condition Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

- Subsidence Litigation
- Personal Injury and Accident Investigation
- Expert Witness, Planning Inquiries and Appeals

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected Species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys.
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)

HEAD QUARTERS:

Unit 80 Bowers Mill,
Branch Road,
Barkisland,
Halifax, HX4 0AD.

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Email: info@jcaac.com
Website: www.jcaac.com

