

**ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT**  
**to BS 5837:2012**  
**at**  
**43 Intake Lane**  
**Barnsley**  
**South Yorkshire**  
**S75 2HX**

**Client:**  
Lynsey Rose

**Client Address:**  
43 Intake Lane  
Barnsley  
S75 2HX

**JCA Ref:**  
20437b/LW

## Contents

<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Tree Works Prior, During and Post Construction.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3. The Protective Barrier Prior, During and Post Construction .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4. Demolition Phase / Construction Phase.....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1 Demolition Works.....	7
4.2 Ground Level Changes.....	7
4.3 Construction of Hard Surfaces.....	7
4.4 Construction of New Buildings .....	8
4.5 Excavations and Services .....	8
4.6 Location of the Site Compound.....	8
<b>5. Post Construction Phase .....</b>	<b>9</b>
5.1 Completion Meeting.....	9
5.2 Post Construction Landscaping.....	9
5.3 Mycorrhizal Fungi Inoculation .....	9
<b>6. Timescale of Works.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7. Relevant Contact Details.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Appendix 1: Tree Works Schedule.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Protective Barrier .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Utilities and Drainage .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Permanent Hard Surfaces .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Appendix 5: Tree Protection Plan.....</b>	<b>20</b>

## 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 **43 Intake Lane, Barnsley, S75 2HX**.

### 1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Limited is instructed by **Lynsey Rose** to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development, based on our arboricultural report dated 22<sup>nd</sup> August 2024 (JCA Ref: **20437a/LW**). The arboricultural survey and report conforms to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.
- 1.2.2 It is proposed to renovate the existing property, adding small extensions to the west and east sides, and a larger extension to the south side of the building. In addition, it is proposed to build a subterranean home office to the front of the property. The existing driveway is to be resurfaced and extended across the front of the property for parking.
- 1.2.3 The following drawing has been provided and this is the basis of the Arboricultural Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 5**:
- Development Layout (Drawing **T1260 Site Plan 19082024**).

### 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 In this case, no tree works are required prior to the construction phase.

### **2.2 Tree Works During Construction**

2.2.1 Root pruning is required to enable the construction of the subterranean office. This operation will be undertaken during the construction phase and will be supervised throughout by the appointed arboriculturalist.

2.2.2 For this method, the closest point of the proposed subterranean office, 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. Any roots exposed during this operation will be cleanly severed using appropriate hand tools (e.g. sanitised hand saws or bypass secateurs),

### **2.3 Tree Works Post Construction**

2.3.1 When the construction phase is complete and when the temporary protective barrier has been removed, some minor remedial works may be required. This may be for aesthetic purposes, to give clearance for new paths or to provide ground clearance for landscaping schemes.

2.3.2 No post construction remedial works are to be carried out on the trees until permission has been granted by the Local Planning Authority.

### **2.4 Recommendations For Tree Works**

2.4.1 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.

2.4.2 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.

2.4.3 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, 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 The protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012. In this case, two construction types of fencing will be used within different areas of the site.
- 3.1.4 Where situated in open ground, the protective fencing will comprise of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and be driven securely into the ground, taking care to avoid underground services and structural roots. Finally, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed on the scaffold framework.
- 3.1.5 Where situated over hard surfacing which is to be retained, the protective fencing 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.
- 3.1.6 Please refer to **Appendix 2 (Fig 1 and Fig 2)** for protective fencing details.
- 3.1.7 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 Checking the Protective Fencing Prior to Construction**

- 3.2.1 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.
- 3.2.2 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.

### **3.3 Protective Barrier During Construction**

- 3.4.1 In order to accommodate root pruning for the subterranean office, within the RPA of **T5**, the protective barrier (fencing) will be temporarily set back from the position marked on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 5**, to provide suitable working space for the required operations. Once work is complete in this area, the protective fencing will be re-aligned to the original position.
- 3.4.2 The protective barrier 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**.

### **3.4 Removal of the Protective Barrier**

- 3.5.1 When the development phase is complete and the main site machinery has been removed, the protective barrier 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, no demolition works are required adjacent to retained trees.

### **4.2 Ground Level Changes**

4.2.1 With the exception of the subterranean home office, no ground level changes are required within the RPA of any tree to be retained on this site. As such no mitigation actions are considered necessary.

### **4.3 Construction of Hard Surfaces**

4.3.1 A permeable resin driveway is proposed within the RPA of **T1, T2, T3, T4** and **T5**. A no-dig method of construction will therefore be implemented to prevent damage to tree roots.

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 retained trees. 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 Buildings**

- 4.4.1 In this case, the proposed extensions to the main building are located at a sufficient distance from retained trees that no specialist foundation methods are required for arboricultural purposes.

#### **4.5 Excavations and Services**

- 4.5.1 In this case the existing utility runs will be maintained and will likely be extended from to service the new areas. As such, no mitigation actions are considered necessary.

#### **4.6 Location of the Site Compound**

- 4.6.1 The site compound, typically including the site office, mess facilities, 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 Completion Meeting

- 5.1.1 Upon completion of the works as specified in **Section 4**, a JCA consultant will invite the Local Planning Authority representative to meet with them on site to agree on any remedial works which may be required.
- 5.1.2 Any necessary remedial tree works will be confirmed in writing and must be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 - *Recommendations for tree work*.
- 5.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, JCA recommend that a further check is carried out prior to any works being undertaken post development.

### 5.2 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.2.1 Following completion of the main construction phase, the protective fencing may be removed and the landscaping phase can commence.
- 5.2.2 The retained 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 barrier will have been removed and the property may be occupied.
- 5.2.3 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.
- 5.2.4 Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of retained trees, unless otherwise stated in this method statement.
- 5.2.5 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.

### 5.3 Mycorrhizal Fungi Inoculation

- 5.1.1 As the proposed development will encroach into the RPA of **T1, T2, T3, T4** and **T5**, possibly resulting in some root loss, the application of an appropriate *mycorrhizae fungi* will be undertaken to the soils around these trees after the construction phase is complete.
- 5.1.2 Certain *mycorrhizae* fungi form a symbiotic relationship with tree roots. A tree root associated with such *mycorrhizae* will take up nutrients more effectively and this will therefore help the tree to produce new roots more effectively, so benefitting their recovery.

## 6. Timescale of Works

6.1.1 The timescale for arboricultural requirements are summarised below:

Timescale	Action	✓	Initial
<b>Stage 1</b>	All requirements listed in the planning consent are approved by the Local Authority planning office.		
<b>Stage 2</b>	Install the temporary protective fencing around the trees (as detailed at <b>Appendix 2</b> and as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at <b>Appendix 5</b> ).		
<b>Stage 3</b>	Have the Arboricultural Consultant inspect the fencing measures <b>prior</b> to any on site construction.  Once inspected, the protective fencing must not to be moved or breached until repositioning is required to facilitate the construction of the subterranean home office and resurfacing is required.		
<b>Stage 4</b>	Construction Phase:  Undertake the construction of the new extensions.		
<b>Stage 5</b>	Reposition fencing and inform the consulting Arborist prior to beginning the construction work.  Undertake root pruning, under arboricultural supervision, for the construction of the subterranean office.  Install permeable resin driveway, utilising a no-dig technique, whilst undertaking suitable measures to avoid root damage and soil compaction (as detailed in <b>Section 4</b> and at <b>Appendix 4</b> ).		
<b>Stage 6</b>	Completion Meeting (see <b>Section 5</b> ).		
<b>Stage 7</b>	Following the completion of the construction phase and when all site traffic and machinery has left, the protective fencing can be removed.		
<b>Stage 8</b>	Post construction remedial tree works to be undertaken including <i>Mycorrhizal</i> inoculation.		

## 7. Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/Detail	Contact Number
Luke Wickham Arboricultural Consultant	JCA Limited	01422 376335
TBC Tree Officer	Local Authority	TBC
TBC Site Manager	TBC	TBC
Martin Bell Architect	Transform Architects	01924 275 594

# Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Recommendations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
	Common Name					Priority	W	N		E						
T 1	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	4	4 S	41	4	3	5	Slightly leaning to the north-east, the crown is based to the south-east. Historically pruned to four metres over the driveway. No major visual defects.	no-dig' surface to be utilised.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20-40	B1
T 2	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	4	5 n/a	42	5	4	4	Slightly leaning to the north-east. Historically managed over the pavement and road. Leaning to the north-east. No major visual defects.	no-dig' surface to be utilised.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20-40	B1
T 3	Semi-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	4	5 n/a	41	5	1	4	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Historically maintained over the pavement and road. Unbalanced crown bias to the west. No major visual defects.	no-dig' surface to be utilised.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20-40	B1
T 4	Early-Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	3	5 n/a	36	2	5	2	Slightly drawn form due to neighbouring vegetation. Historically managed away from the road and pavement. Slightly leaning to the north-east. No major visual defects.	no-dig' surface to be utilised.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20-40	B1
T 5	Early-Mature Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	13	3	5 n/a	72	5	8	4	Twin-stemmed from 1.75 metres with an open union. Leaning to the north-east, the crown hangs into the site at 2m. Historically maintained away from the road and pavement. Established epicormic growth with some dense suckers at the base. No major visual defects.	Root pruning required under Arboricultural supervision to facilitate subterranean structure.  'no-dig' surface to be utilised.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	20-40	B1

## Appendix 2: Protective Barrier

A2.1 The protective barrier will be installed in accordance with BS5837: 2012. The default specification of BS 5837: 2012 (pictured below for reference) recommends a vertical and horizontal, scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes at no more than 3m intervals. These should be driven into the ground. Welded mesh panels should be affixed to this framework with scaffold clamps - See Figure 1 and Figure 2.

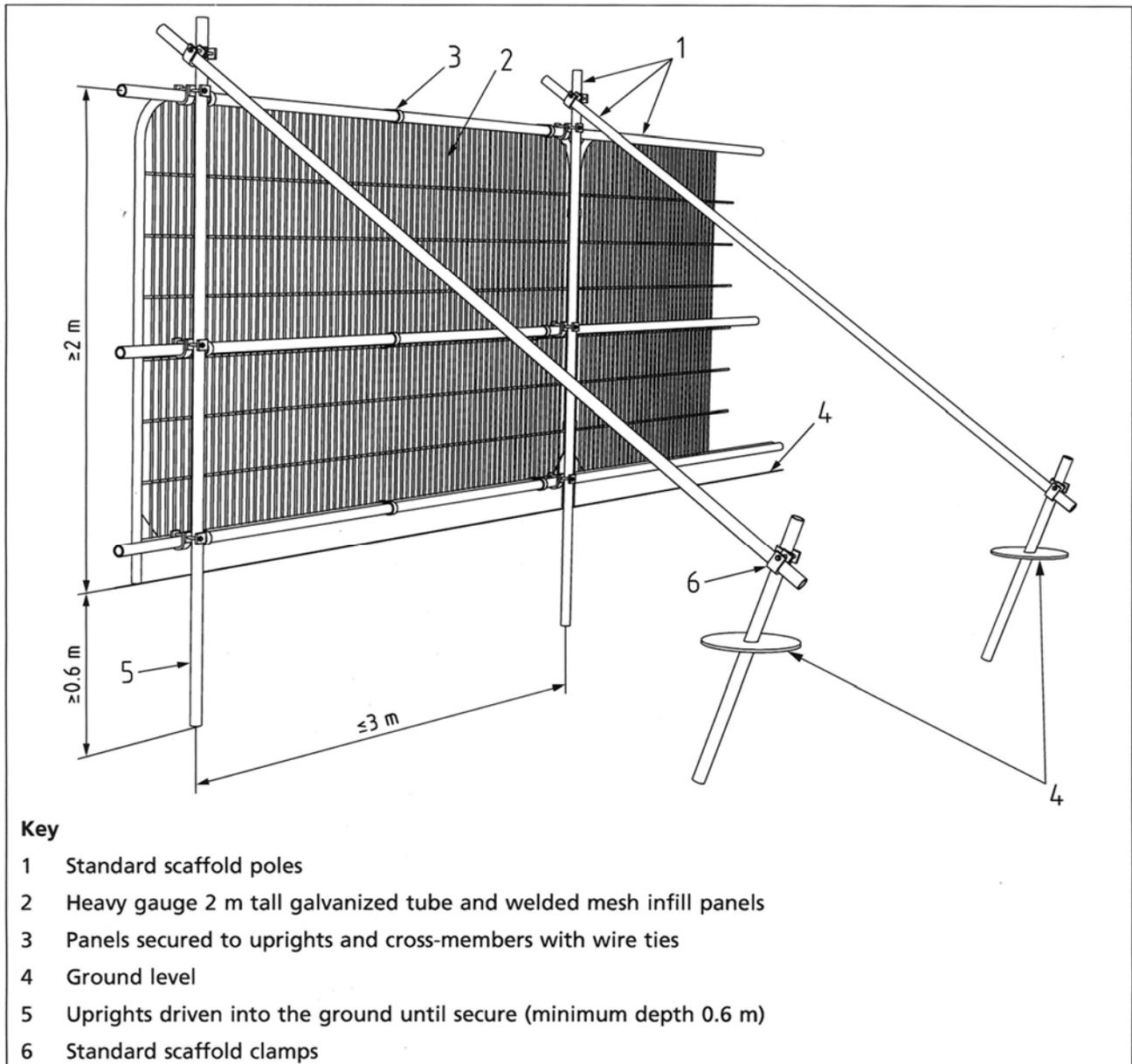
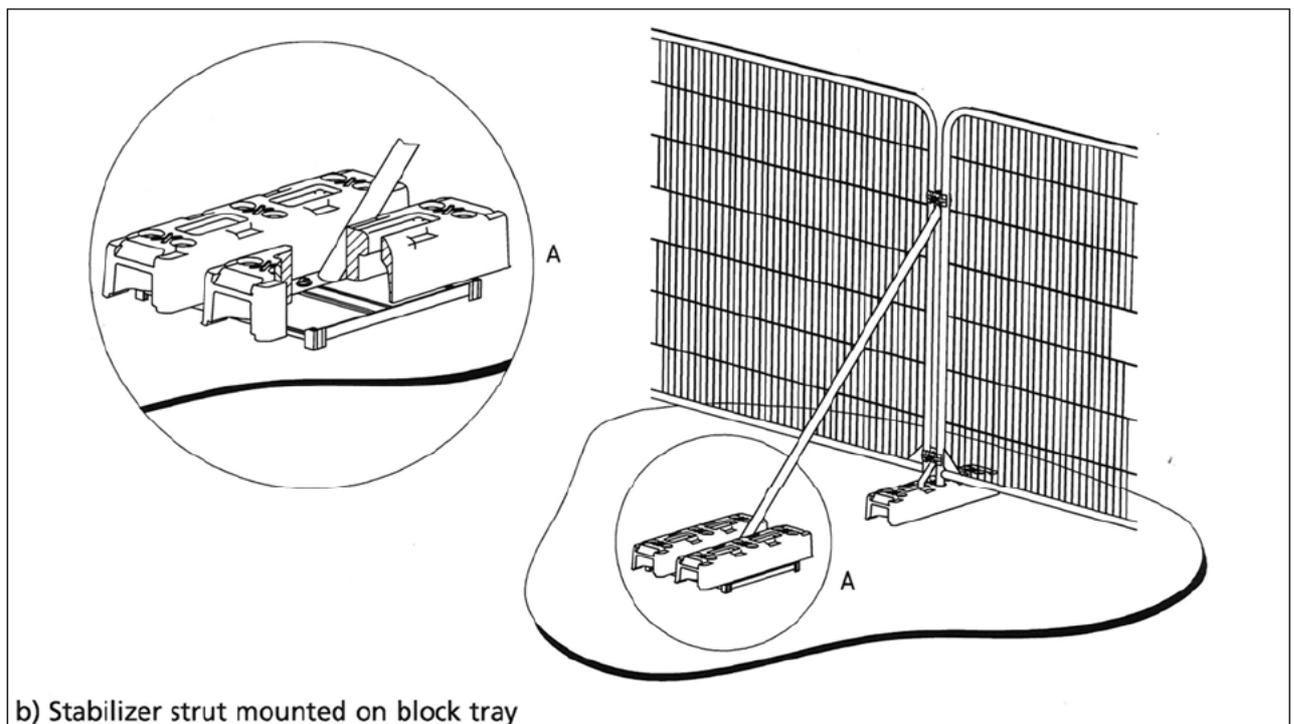
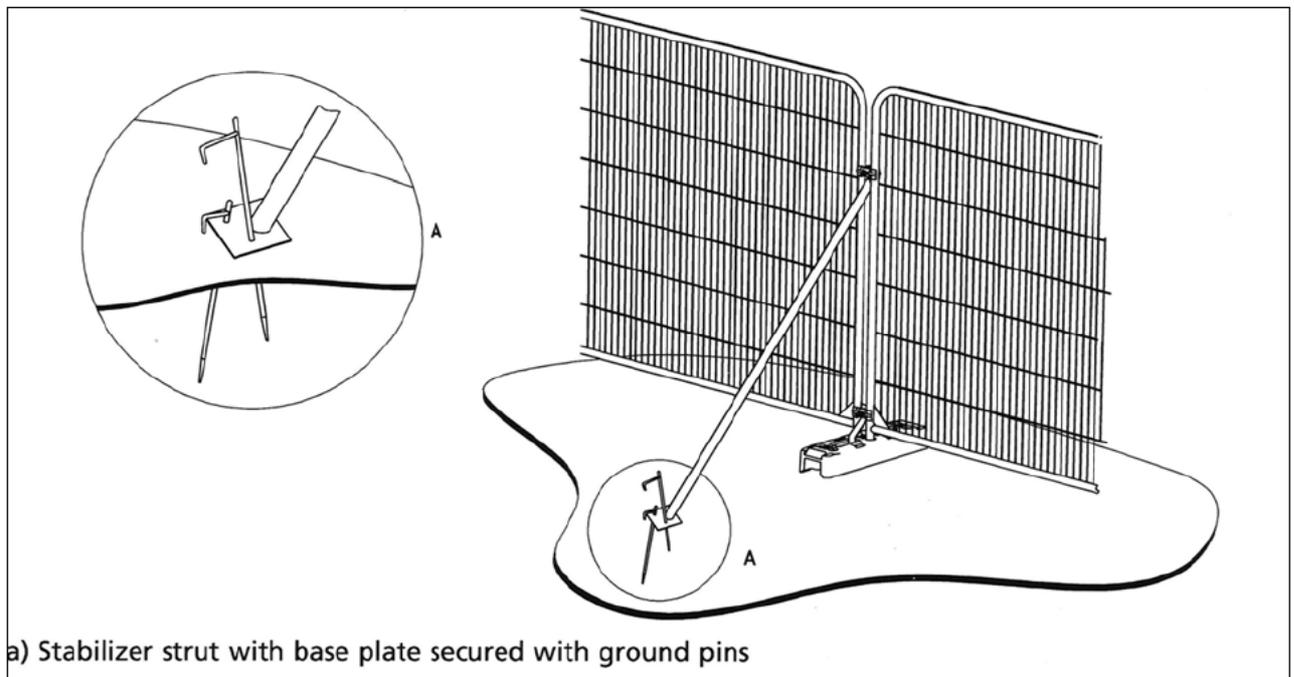


Figure 1: 'Protective Barrier to BS 5837: 2012'. To be used where situated in open ground.

A2.1 Figure 2: Examples An example of above-ground stabilisation systems. To be used where there is hard surfacing which is to be retained.



# 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:

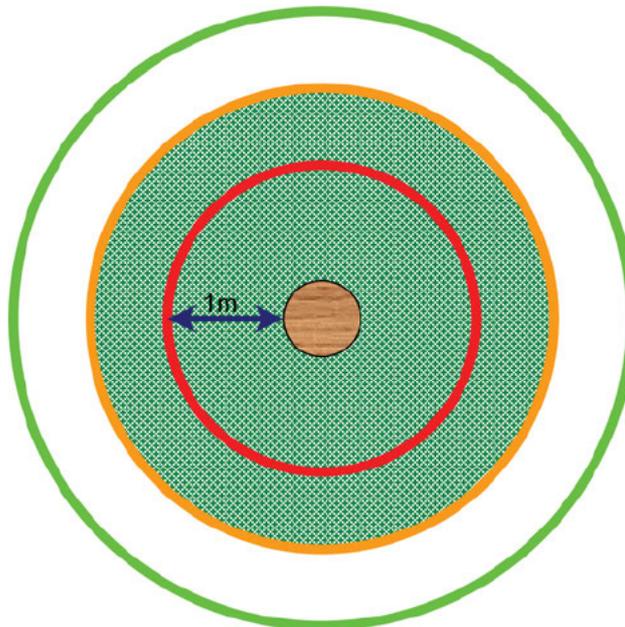
- THE PROTECTIVE FENCE MUST NOT BE MOVED OR BREACHED
- NO PERSON, MACHINERY, VEHICLE OR PLANT IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO EXCAVATIONS ARE PERMITTED WITHIN THE TREE PROTECTION ZONE
- NO SPOIL IS TO BE DEPOSITED WITHIN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

- 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 (see Figure 3). 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.

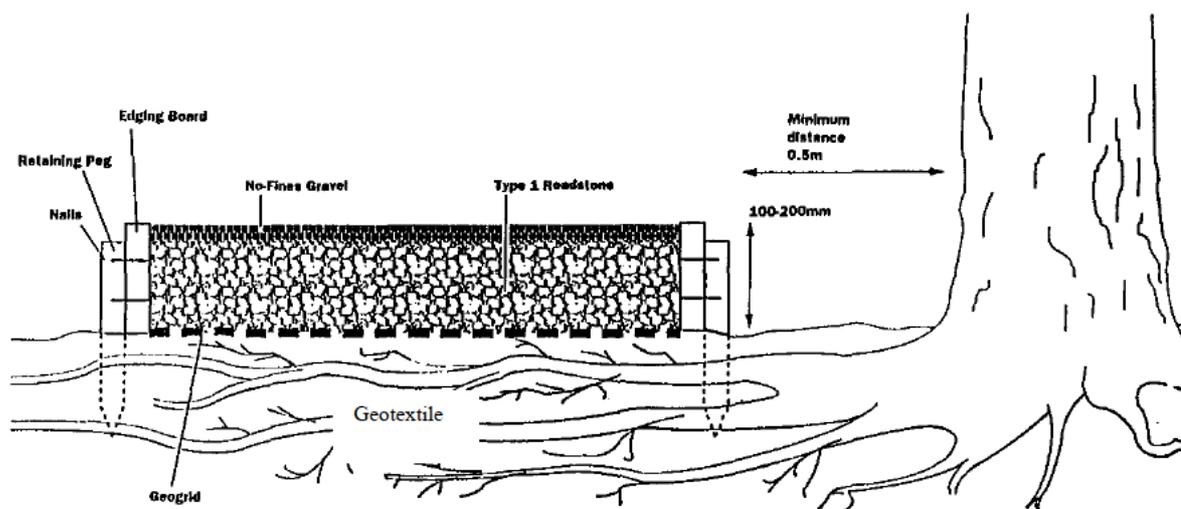
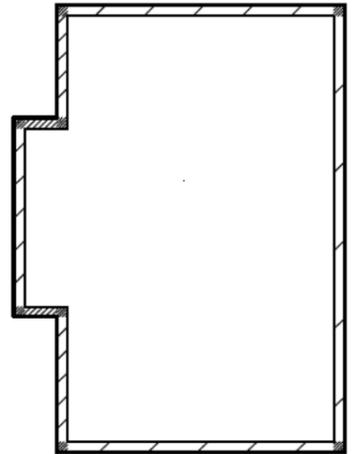
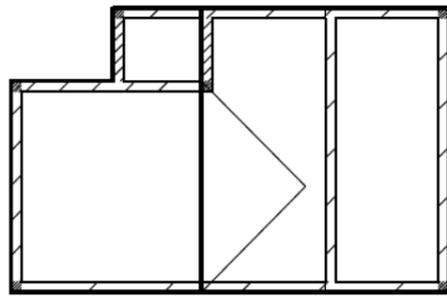
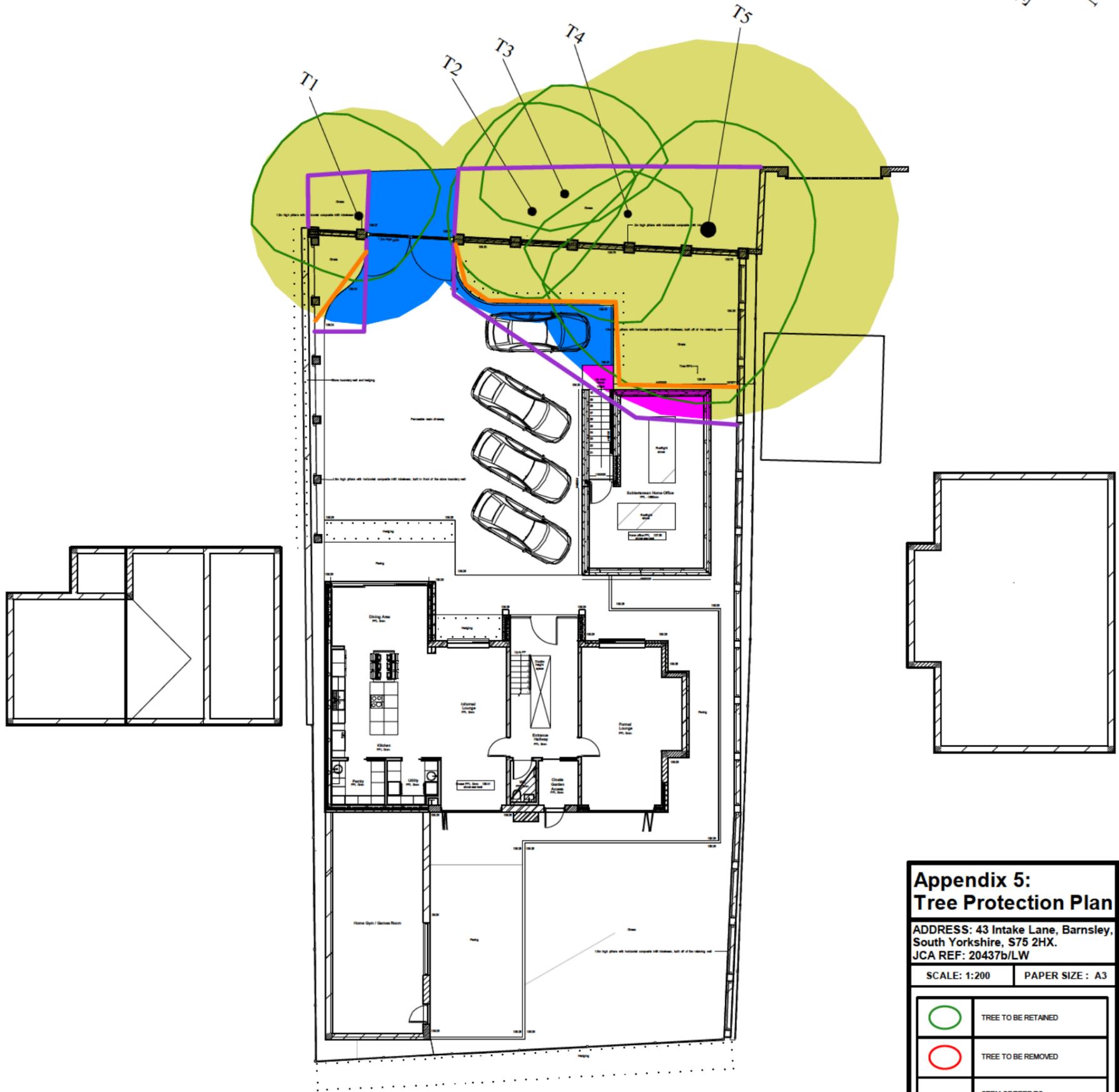


Figure 3. A light duty drive constructed using the *No Dig Method*.



### Appendix 5: Tree Protection Plan

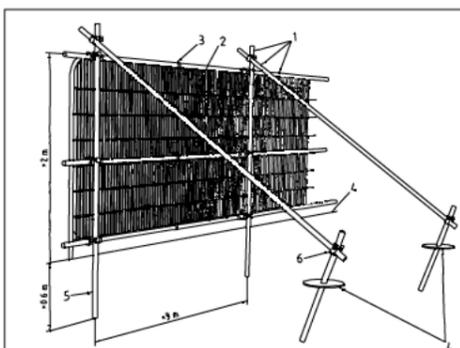
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South Yorkshire, S75 2HX.  
JCA REF: 20437b/LW

SCALE: 1:200

PAPER SIZE: A3

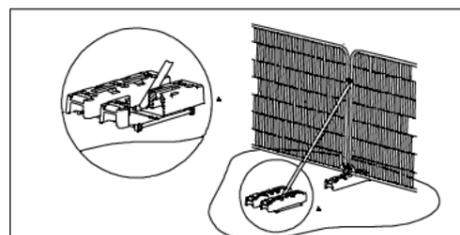
	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
	AREA OF ROOT PRUNING
	AREA OF RPA ENCLOSED BY THE DEVELOPMENT; SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND MATERIALS ARE TO BE USED TO MINIMISE ROOT DISTURBANCE
	PROTECTIVE FENCE LINE (CEZ)
	POSITION OF SET BACK FENCING

#### Default specification for a protective barrier



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

#### An example of an above-ground stabilizing system



A stabilizer strut mounted on a block tray

THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 20437b/LW)

#### 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.

**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



.....  
**Luke Wickham** *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry), TechArborA.*

2<sup>nd</sup> October 2024

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

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# JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants

## Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

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### ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

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#### Guidance for Architects and Developers

- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

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#### Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- Heave Assessment
- Tree Root Identification

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#### Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

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

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#### Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

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

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#### Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

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#### Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

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

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### ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

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#### 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

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#### Ecological Post-Planning Services

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

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#### HEAD QUARTERS:

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