

**ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
AND
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
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/AJB

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 JCA Limited has been instructed by **Bob** and **Diane Nutt** to survey the trees at **10 Kirkfield Close, Cawthorne, Barnsley**, and prepare the findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 This report provides detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees in the context of potential development, conducted in accordance with the guidelines contained within BS5837: 2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*' (BS5837:2012).
- 1.1.3 The specific design of the proposed development has been considered within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment in **Section 4** and is detailed on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6**.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 For this purpose, a topographical survey (Ref: **24_816 100 TOPO TREE REPORT**) has been supplied, which forms the basis for the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**. The topographical survey, along with all other documents supplied to JCA, is assumed to be correct. No checking of such documents will be undertaken and JCA cannot be held responsible for incorrect data supplied by other parties.
- 1.2.2 The survey took place during February 2025 and was conducted by **Andrew Bussey** LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.
- 1.2.3 During this survey, all trees were inspected from ground level. Further investigations, such as a climbed inspection or a decay detection survey, have not been undertaken.
- 1.2.4 Only those trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm have been included.
- 1.2.5 Tree data was collected in accordance with **Section 4.4** and **Section 4.5** of BS5837: 2012. Full details of all trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1** which can be cross referenced with the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**. A full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**.
- 1.2.6 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible, due to restricted access or other mitigating circumstances, measurements were estimated to the best ability of the surveyor. Where measurements have been estimated, these are clearly highlighted at **Appendix 1** with a '#' symbol.

2. Status of the Trees

- 2.1 A check was made with **Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council** in January 2025 to determine whether any of the trees surveyed as part of this report are subject to any statutory controls.
- 2.2 We are informed that all trees are located within the **Cawthorne Conservation Area**.
- 2.3 Before any work is organised to trees within a Conservation Area with a stem diameter of 75mm or greater, a Section 211 Notification (Notice of Intent) must be submitted to the Local Authority, outlining all the proposed works along with a suitable justification. The Local Authority have a six-week period to determine whether or not to afford the trees with further protective status. If, after this timescale the Local Authority does not wish to allocate a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), the works may commence as notified.
- 2.4 **No work must be done to any tree within the Conservation Area with a stem diameter of 75mm or greater until the above process has been completed and the trees have not been allocated with a TPO.**
- 2.5 Prior to any works being undertaken to trees, those instructing and proposing to carry out the work should satisfy themselves that all appropriate consents are in place to prevent potential breach of legislation.

3. Tree Survey Details

3.1 Tree Retention Categories

3.1.1 Below is a summary of the surveyed vegetation with retention categories identified in accordance with BS5837: 2012. For a full explanation of the retention categories, please refer to **Appendix 2 (Section A2.3)**.

Tree Retention Categories			
Retention Category	Trees	Hedges	Totals
B	2	0	2
C	3	1	4
Totals	5	1	6

3.1.2 As a general rule, those trees listed as retention category “B” are the more valuable items of vegetation and as such the removal of these is more likely to be met with resistance by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

3.1.3 Those items listed as retention category ‘C’ are of lesser value and the removal of these is generally less likely to be met with resistance by the LPA.

3.2 Recommended Work for Arboricultural Reasons

3.2.1 No tree work is required under the current context of the site.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 Proposed Development

- 4.1.1 The proposed development will consist of the demolition of the existing bungalow and the construction of a new bungalow with associated hard and soft landscaping.
- 4.1.2 We have been supplied with drawing ref: **24_816 100 D As Proposed BASE FILE 2**, which details the proposed development. The tree data has been overlaid onto the proposed designs to create the Arboricultural Implications Plan, which can be found at **Appendix 6**. This provides the basis for which this Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared.
- 4.1.3 All tree works required to accommodate the proposals are detailed in *italics* in the recommendation columns of the tables at **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Tree Removals for Development

- 4.2.1 In order to facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove **T1, T2, T3**, a small section of **H4** (as shown in red on the plan at **Appendix 6**) and **T5**. Of these **T3** falls into retention category 'B' and **T1, T2, H4** and **T5** fall into retention category 'C'.
- 4.2.2 To mitigate tree removals, it is proposed to plant two Rowans, two Irish Yews, two Whitebeams and two Fastigate Hornbeams at standard size.

4.3 Pruning for Development

- 4.3.1 Where the footprint of the proposed building passes within the RPA of **T6**, root pruning will be required, under the supervision of an appointed arboriculturist. Root pruning will accommodate the proposed building whilst preventing any 'ripping' damage, a problem commonly associated with mechanical excavations.

4.4 Temporary Protection Measures

4.4.1 The Protective Barrier

- 4.4.1.1 In order to ensure the effective protection of **T6** during the construction phase, protective fencing will be installed, in accordance with BS5837: 2012. This will be the first job on site following the tree removal and pruning works. The fencing should ideally be positioned to protect the entire **Root Protection Area (RPA)** of **T6** in order to create a **Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)**. Tree protection measures are not deemed to be necessary or practicable for **H4**.
- 4.4.1.2 It should be noted that the no-dig hard surface will afford adequate protection to the RPA of **T6** which cannot be enclosed by the protective fencing so long as it is installed at an initial stage of the construction phase.

4.5 Implications for Retained Trees

4.5.1 Works within the RPA

- 4.5.1.1 Where the proposals require work to be undertaken within the RPA of a tree which is to be retained, specialist measures must be adopted during the construction phase to avoid ground compaction and minimise root damage.
- 4.5.1.2 Such areas are highlighted in **blue** and **orange** on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6** and are addressed in the following sections.

4.5.2 Demolition

- 4.5.2.1 In order to meet the needs of this proposal, the demolition of the existing building is required. Whilst the structure in question is located outside the RPA of **T6**, no demolition will commence until full protective measures are installed. This is to prevent foreseeable damage to the tree, either by the demolition itself, or relating to vehicular movement over its RPA.

4.5.3 Access/Construction of Hard Surfacing

- 4.5.3.2 The proposed development entails the construction of hard surfacing in the form of a footpath within the RPA **T6**. In order to prevent foreseeable damage to tree roots, a 'no-dig' method of construction will be utilised.
- 4.5.3.3 The chosen system must be fit for purpose and of suitable construction to dissipate compaction damage to tree roots, allow gaseous diffusion to/from the soil and the percolation of water to the soil surface. This may require the use of specialist materials and sensitive edging systems 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.
- 4.5.3.4 Design principles must be confirmed by an appropriately qualified engineer and should be included in an Arboricultural Method Statement.

4.5.4 Construction / Foundation Design

- 4.5.4.1 The footprint of proposed building incurs the RPA of **T6** in the area shown in orange shade on the plan at **Appendix 6**. In this case, because of the minimal nature of the incursion, it is considered appropriate to undertake root pruning. This will allow for the construction of the building, without causing 'ripping' damage to the roots, a problem commonly associated with mechanical excavation, whilst also preventing the need for specialist foundation designs.
- 4.5.4.2 Advice should always be sought from a suitably qualified Structural Engineer. The water demand of trees can be an important consideration when determining the appropriate foundation design. Due of this, water demands for the trees identified on this site are included in **Appendix 1**, in accordance with current **NHBC Standards**, for the use of the appointed structural expert.

4.5.5 Utilities

- 4.5.5.1 Details on service routes are not available at this time. Where utilities need to be brought onto the site, these should be routed away from the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is not possible, methodologies on the installation of underground services without damage to tree roots should be considered.
- 4.5.5.2 All service providers should be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site. Any foreseeable incursions to RPAs should be communicated to the appointed arboricultural consultant and the LPA at the earliest possible time to prevent breach of planning conditions and damage to retained trees.

4.5.6 Site Facilities

- 4.5.6.1 The site facilities, which typically includes the toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from the trees and outside the RPAs.
- 4.5.6.2 Care should also be taken to prevent soil contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils.

5. Summary

- 5.1 We are informed that all trees are located within the **Cawthorne Conservation Area**.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 The arboricultural implications of the development have been considered and discussed in **Section 4**.
- 5.4 **T1, T2, T3**, a section of **H4** and **T5** require removal in order to facilitate the proposed development. These are discussed in **Section 4.2** and detailed on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6**.
- 5.5 All development work carried out in close proximity to trees must be executed in a manner sympathetic to their needs. Otherwise, the condition of the trees may deteriorate in the months and years following development, leading to a loss of amenity and resulting in potentially hazardous trees. Care must therefore be taken to ensure that the retained trees are suitably protected.
- 5.6 In accordance with **Section 6.1** of **BS 5837: 2012**, the next stage on this site will be the preparation of an **Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)**, to ensure that all the retained trees are protected throughout the development process. An **AMS** confirms which trees are to be removed, which trees are to be retained and any other tree works which are required to facilitate development. The **AMS** will also advise on temporary protective barriers and will detail specialist construction techniques.
- 5.7 The data gained during the survey provides an indication of the health of the trees. However, it does not enable a comprehensive assessment of their condition over time. Trees are living organisms which are affected by many factors including weather conditions, diseases/disorders, light levels and human activities. Due to this, this report is only valid for a period of 1 year from the date of issuing. Should an update or revision of this report be required outside of this time period, JCA may require a further site visit to ensure that the condition of the trees has not significantly changed. It is advised that the trees are inspected regularly, in the interests of risk management.

Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	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.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	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.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	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.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	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 comprising of Beech, Cherry Laurel and Privet.	<i>Remove the small section shown in red on the plan at Appendix 6 to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	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.	<i>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</i>	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.	<i>Root prune the area shown in orange shade on the plan at Appendix 6 under arboricultural supervision.</i>	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	B 1

Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

A2.1 Measurements/ Reference Information

- A2.1.1 *REF NUMBER*. All items surveyed are allocated a reference number preceded with a letter, identifying the type of vegetation surveyed: T = an individual tree, G = a group of trees or an area of vegetation, W = woodland, H = a hedgerow.
- A2.1.2 *SPECIES: COMMON AND BOTANICAL NAME*. The common and botanical names of the species present are noted. If the species is not clear or identifiable, then a general common name and genus will be noted.
- A2.1.3 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, over-mature, veteran or dead.
- A2.1.4 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured in metres from the stem base to the top of the crown.
- A2.1.5 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the height above ground level at which the crown begins.
- A2.1.6 *STEM DIAMETER* is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; diameter measurements are taken for each stem. If more than five stems are present, an average stem diameter is taken. If for whatever reason it is not practical to measure multiple-stemmed trees in this way, the diameter is measured close to ground level, just above the root buttress.
- A2.1.7 *CROWN SPREAD* is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches to all four cardinal points.
- A2.1.8 *HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF LOWEST BRANCH*. The height and direction of the lowest significant branch is noted because of potential issues relating to clearances and the need for tree pruning.
- A2.1.9 *NHBC WATER DEMAND*. The water demand of each tree is listed in accordance with current NHBC Standards. This is included to aid structural engineers, architects and other members of the design team as it determines foundation depth and other considerations with regard to trees.

A2.2 Evaluations

- A2.2.1 *PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health and vitality of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.
- A2.2.2 *STRUCTURAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.
- A2.2.3 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; 0, less than 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40 + years. This is an indication of the minimum number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- A2.2.4 *AMENITY VALUE*. A general indication is given in respect to the amenity/landscape value of the tree/group within the surrounding area.
- A2.2.5 *PRIORITIES*. A priority rating is given concerning the time periods in which the recommended works should be undertaken. LOW priority works should be undertaken within 12 months of the survey, MOD (moderate) priority works should be undertaken within 6 months and HIGH priority works should be completed as soon as practically possible. If no works are recommended, N/A (not applicable) will be used.

A2.3 Retention Categories

- A2.3.1 ***A (marked green on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of high quality.***

These trees are of high quality and value with a good life expectancy (usually with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years).

- A2.3.2 ***B (marked in blue on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of moderate quality.***

These trees are of moderate quality and value with a reasonable life expectancy (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years).

- A2.3.3 ***C (marked in grey on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of low quality.***

These trees are of low quality and value but which are in adequate condition to remain or are young trees with a stem diameter below 15cm (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years).

- A2.3.4 Trees categorised as retention category 'A', 'B' or 'C' are then justified by being further divided into 3 subcategories:

1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities.

2 = Mainly landscape qualities.

3 = Mainly cultural values, including conservation value.

Appendix 3: General Guidelines

- A3.1 All tree work must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 '*Recommendations for tree work*' or other recognised industry practice.
- A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.
- A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.

Appendix 4: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking *F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FARborA CBiol MSB. MICFor.* Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years' experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. Jonathan has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. He is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

Technical Director

Toby Thwaites *BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MARborA.* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby is now Technical Director and oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

Operations Director

Charles Cocking *FdSc (Arboriculture), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MARborA.* Charles joined JCA in January 2014 having previously worked for the company on a part time basis during 2013. Charles obtained his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York, and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association. Charles now oversees all internal operations for the company.

Arboricultural Projects Director

Luke Wickham *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MARborA.* Luke joined JCA in 2021 after obtaining his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Askham Bryan College. Having previously worked within the industry for the past 4 years, running his own small business and sub-contracting for local firms, Luke brings a sound knowledge and understanding of the practical and academic sides of the industry.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Andrew Bussey *LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.* Andrew started working in consultancy at JCA in 2006 having spent 12 years working as an arborist for various private companies before joining a Local Authority forestry team. He has various NPTC qualifications and is QTRA qualified.

Emily Wilde *FdSc (Arboriculture), LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.* Emily joined JCA having previously worked for various private tree surgery and consultancy companies over the past 8 years. She initially obtained a ND in Forestry & Arboriculture, followed by a FdSc in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York. Emily has various NPTC certificates and is QTRA qualified.

Mick Eltringham *ND (Forestry), LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.* Mick joined JCA after spending 12 years working in the industry for various private companies in the north and south of England. He has also spent the last five years working as a consultant for two canopy research projects in the Amazon Rainforest, working with Oxford University and the University of Arizona. He has various NPTC Qualifications.

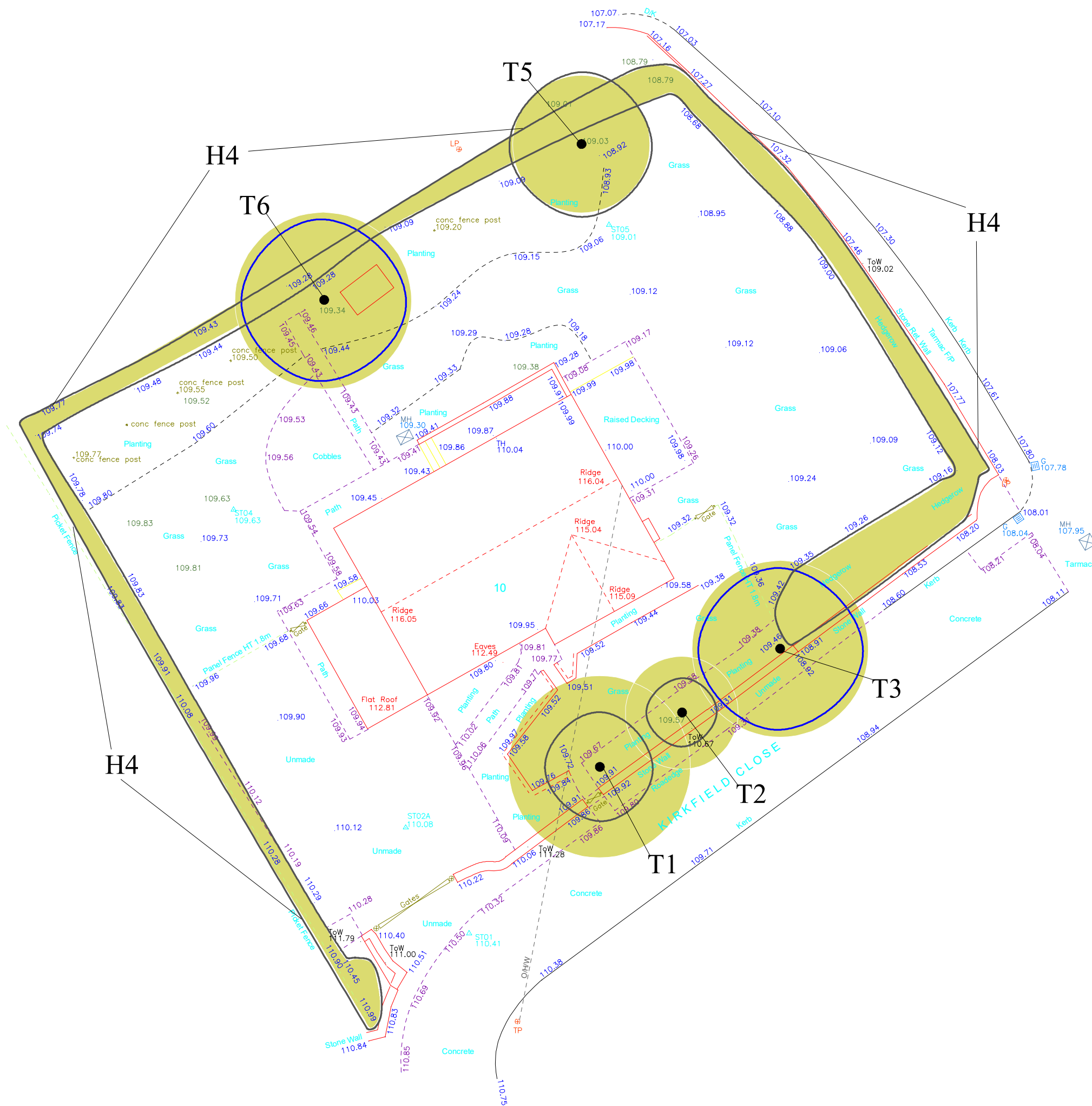
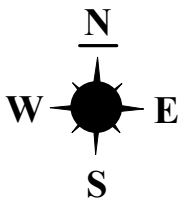
Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture), BTEC Dip (Arb), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MARborA.* Dan joined JCA in February 2019 with nearly 30 years' experience in arboriculture with extensive Botanical and Mycological expertise. He worked as a London Tree Officer for 12 years and in several arboricultural and horticultural management posts, specialising particularly in tree risk assessments and tree related subsidence.

David de Peña *BSc (Hons) Ecology and Conservation, TechArborA.* After earning his degree from Manchester Metropolitan University, David worked as an ecologist at various consultancies, contributing to a wide range of projects, including major infrastructure projects across the UK. More recently, David transitioned to arboriculture and served as a surveyor for Manchester City of Trees, where he participated in a project to quantify the value of Greater Manchester's woodlands and trees.

Administrative Staff

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Credit Control Manager.
Adie Gray I.T. Officer.

Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Alannah Chapman Administrative Assistant.

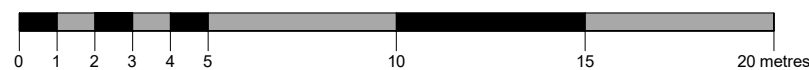


Root Protection Area: RPA

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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCROACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.



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

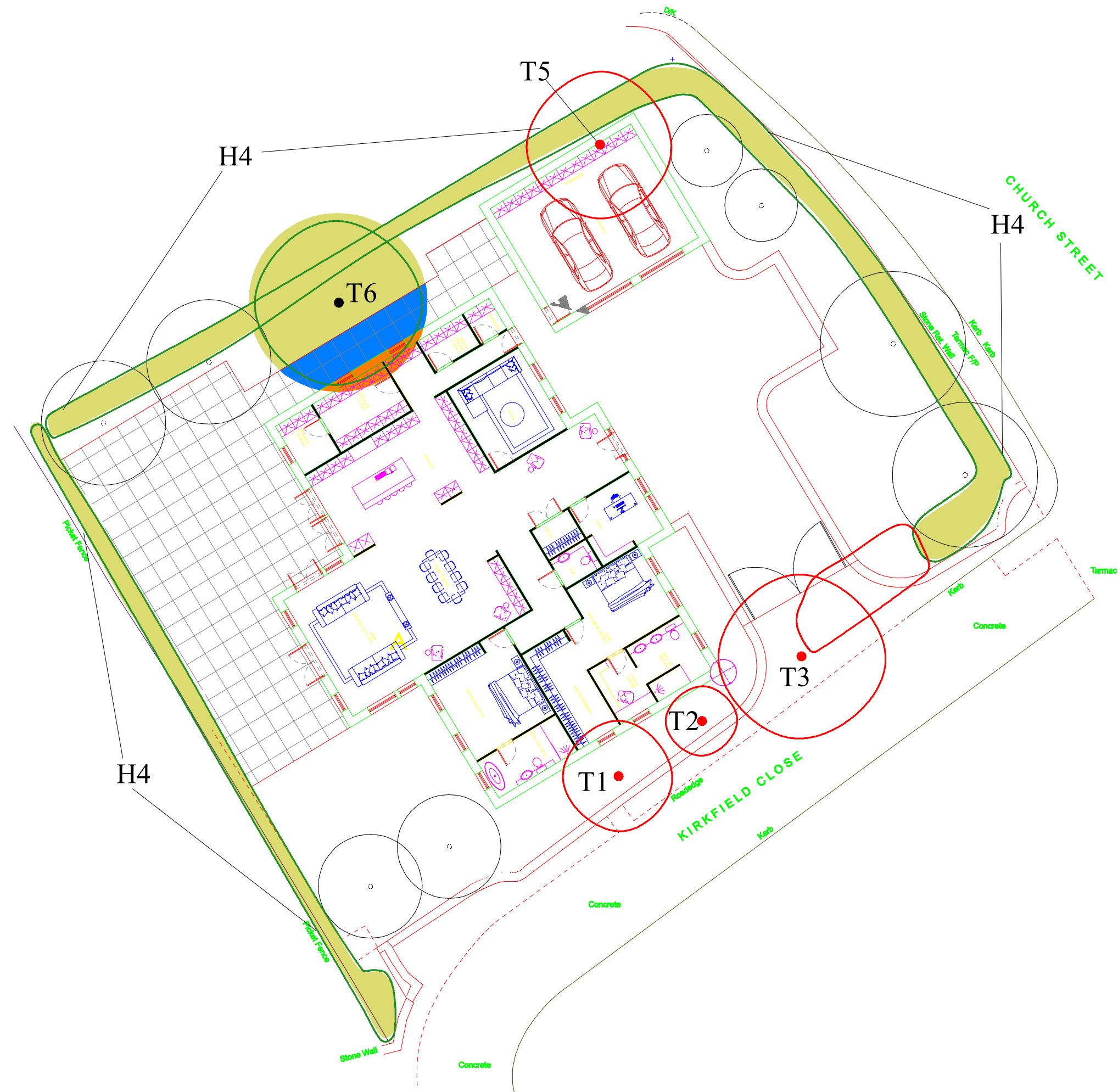
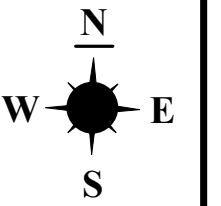
Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

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

SCALE : 1:200		PAPER SIZE : A2	
SURVEYED BY: AJB	DRAWN BY: AJB	APPROVED BY: EW	

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5 RETENTION CATEGORIES Detailed definitions of these categories are at Appendix 2 of our report. N.B. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.	
	CATEGORY A: 'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY B: 'RETENTION DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WHICH COULD BE RETAINED'
	CATEGORY U: 'TREE FOR REMOVAL'
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA





Appendix 6: Arboricultural Implications Plan

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

SCALE : 1:500 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
	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
	PROPOSED NEW TREE PLANTING



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

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**

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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:

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