ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
Royd Moor Farm
Royd Moor Road
Thurlstone
South Yorkshire
S36 7RD

Client:
Kingsman Homes Ltd

Client Address:
14 Bank Lane
Burnlee
Holmfirth
Huddersfield
HD9 2TX

JCA Ref:
22820b/ChC

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

1.1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared for the proposed development at **Royd Moor Farm, Royd Moor Road**.

1.1.2 The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the proposed development works on the existing trees and outline mitigation actions, where appropriate, to minimise any potential damage to retained trees.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 JCA Limited has been instructed by **Kingsman Homes Ltd** to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment for the current scheme.

1.2.2 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.

1.2.3 We have been supplied with the current layout plan which details the proposed scheme. 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.

1.3 Scope of the Report

1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'* and is based on an objective assessment of the existing vegetation.

1.3.2 The specific design of the proposed development has been considered within the Arboricultural Implication Assessment in **Section 3** and is detailed on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6**.

1.4 Survey Details

1.4.1 The original tree survey took place during April 2025 and was conducted by **Charles Cocking** *FdSc (Arboriculture), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MArborA.*

2. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

2.1 The tree information recorded during the original survey is detailed in the tables at **Appendix 1.** A full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**. Please refer also to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5** for tree locations.

3. Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA)

3.1 Proposed Development

3.1.1 It is proposed to develop the site from agricultural to residential by demolishing the existing farm structures and constructing seven dwellings with associated driveways, garages and new soft landscaping.

3.1.2 All tree works required to accommodate the development of the site are detailed in the 'Works Required to Facilitate the Proposed Scheme' column at **Appendix 1.** Please note that any required Arboricultural works recommended during the initial survey are also listed in these tables in non-italics.

3.2 Tree Removals for Development

3.2.1 All nine trees forming **G2** require removal to accommodate the proposed scheme.

3.2.2 Whilst the development will require the removal of trees within the site, it should be noted that new tree planting is proposed throughout the site, which will act to mitigate tree losses, improve the visual benefits of the surrounding area, and can be conditioned in the usual manner.

3.3 Pruning for Development

3.3.1 No pruning works are required to accommodate the proposed layout.

3.4 Temporary Protection Measures

3.4.1 <u>The Protective Barrier</u>

3.4.1.1 In order to ensure the effective protection of retained trees during development, a protective barrier will be installed, in accordance with BS5837: 2012 and may comprise of protective fencing and/or ground protection. This will be the first job on site following the tree removal works, prior to any demolition works starting.

3.4.1.2 The fencing will likely need to be phased (Phase 1 'Demolition' & Phase 2 'Construction') and should ideally be positioned to protect the entire **Root Protection Area** (**RPA**) of the retained trees wherever possible to do so, in order to create a **Construction Exclusion Zone** (**CEZ**).

3.4.1.3 The installation of the protective barrier and the technical aspects of the proposals in relation to the trees should be assessed in the Arboricultural Method Statement, and clearly shown on a Tree Protection Plan.

3.4.1.4 Routes for pedestrian and site traffic will be located outside, and diverted away from, the RPAs of the retained trees wherever possible. Where this is not practicable, protective surfaces may need to be laid over exposed RPAs.

3.5 Implications for Retained Trees

3.5.1 Works within the RPA

3.5.1.1 Where the proposals require work to be undertaken within close proximity of retained trees, specialist measures must be adopted during the demolition and/or construction phase, in order to avoid physical damage, ground compaction and/or root damage.

3.5.2 Demolition

3.5.2.1 In order to meet the needs of this proposal, demolition of existing farm structures is required adjacent to **G1**. Due to this, specialist demolition methods will be adopted in order to prevent foreseeable damage to the canopies and basal areas.

3.5.2.2 This may include collapsing structures in a direction away from tree stems, utilising hand tools/methods wherever possible. Full details on such methods should be produced by an appointed contractor, and included within an Arboricultural Method Statement, including where Arboricultural supervision is necessary.

3.5.2.3 It is proposed to remove the existing surface within the RPA of **G1.** This operation will require the supervision of an arboriculturalist.

3.5.2.4 For this method, the existing surface will first be broken by mechanical means. Care will be taken to only break the existing hard surface and not to disturb the underlying soil (where the tree roots are located). Once the surfacing has been broken into manageable sizes, it will be carefully removed from the area.

3.5.2.5 As this surface provides adequate ground protection for the three trees forming **G1**, if possible, the surface should be retained in situ during the demolition and initial construction phases, up until the final stages of development, at which point it may be removed. This will afford the maximum protection to these trees without the need for additional protective measures to prevent ground compaction/root loss.

3.5.3 Access/Construction of Hard Surfacing

3.5.3.1 The new driveway will need to constructed within the RPA of **G1**. In this case, the proposed surface is situated within the footprint of an existing rough tarmac surface. The existing surface should therefore be retained, (as detailed at **Section 3.5.2**) in situ to prevent damage to tree roots. It may then be resurfaced as appropriate, providing that the base is retained and no excavation takes place within the RPA.

3.5.4 **Building Construction / Foundation Design**

3.5.4.1 The footprint of the proposed dwellings do not incur the RPA of retained trees. As such no specialist construction or foundation methods are considered necessary for the sole purpose of preventing damage to trees.

3.5.4.2 Despite this, specialist foundation designs may still be required for other reasons, and advice should always be sought from a suitably qualified structural expert. The water demand of trees can be an important consideration when determining the appropriate foundation design. Because of this, water demands for the trees identified on this site are included at **Appendix 1**, in accordance with **NHBC Standards**, for use by the appointed structural expert.

3.5.5 **Utilities/Services**

3.5.5.1 We are informed that each dwelling will have a septic tank within the garden area for the foul water.

3.5.5.2 We have been supplied with the electricity supply route (see **Appendix 7**) which is currently to pass through the centre of the access driveway and therefore directly through the RPA of **G1**. Therefore, in order to minimise damage to these trees, the route in this location should be re-directed as far north as possible, towards the existing agricultural barn. Once outside the RPA of G1, the original proposed route can then be followed.

3.5.5.3 The precise implications of the electrical supply route and final location will be discussed and illustrated within an Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, which can be conditioned in the usual manner.

3.5.5.4 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.

3.5.6 **Site Compound**

3.5.6.1 The site compound, which typically includes the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from all of the trees and outside their RPAs. Care should also be taken to prevent soil contamination from chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils.

3.5.7 **Landscaping**

3.5.7.1 Proposed fence lines may be constructed within the RPA of a tree if necessary, providing that appropriate considerations are taken with regards to the well-being of the effected tree. As such, no continual trenching is to be undertaken within the RPA (e.g. for small walls onto which panel fencing is installed). Excavations must be kept to a minimum and therefore only fence designs requiring intermittent posts will be acceptable within the RPA. Fences should also be kept as far away from the main stems of the trees as is reasonably possible.

3.5.7.2 No ground level changes are to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees, unless otherwise stated or agreed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant or the LPA. The requirement to raise/lower ground levels within RPAs must be communicated to these parties at the earliest practical convenience.

3.5.7.3 The planting of new trees should go ahead in the first planting season (November – March) after the construction phase is complete and all heavy machinery has been removed from site.

4. Summary

4.1 Some tree works were recommended during the original survey, irrespective of the development proposals. This is to manage potential risks or for general maintenance purposes.

4.2 It is proposed to develop the site from agricultural to residential by demolishing the existing farm structures and constructing seven dwellings with associated driveways, garages and new soft landscaping.

4.3 The arboricultural implications of the development have been considered and are discussed in **Section 3**.

4.4 **Nine** trees (**G2**) in total require removal in order to facilitate the proposed development. Trees requiring removal are shown in red on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6,** where the proposals can also be viewed.

4.5 All development work carried out in close proximity to retained trees should be done so in a manner sympathetic to their needs. Otherwise the condition of the trees may deteriorate in the months and years following the development, leading to a loss of amenity and potentially hazardous trees.

4.6 The protection of retained trees can be achieved by the creation of a Construction Exclusion Zone based on the Root Protection Area of a tree. The Root Protection Area of each tree or group is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

4.7 The proposed development should be accompanied by an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing the specific protection measures necessary for each tree. This should specify the required fencing standard and positions (the creation of the Construction Exclusion Zone), acceptable construction techniques and necessary tree works.

4.8 The data gained during the original 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, the 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 *Botanical Name*	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Observations	Works Required for Arboricultural Purposes	Works Required to Facilitate the Proposed Scheme	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
G 1	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	4	64, 48, 57	Three trees in group situated adjacent to the driveway. One smaller self-seeded Sycamore within the centre. One of the trees has some basal wounding and minor decay. Pruning wounds noted which are not occluding well.	Monitor the condition on a biennial basis.	None required.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
G 2	Early-mature to Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	16	3	Avg. 50	9-10 trees in group. Generally suppressed form due to competition and being situated between agricultural buildings, which they are leaning towards and overhanging in places. One tree has a major decaying primary limb.	Remove the decaying primary limb from one tree. Monitor the condition on a biennial basis.	Remove all trees to ground level. Replacement tree planting required to mitigate the loss.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 2
T 3	Mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	15	3	#70	The southern-most tree which is showing major stem wounding and decay. *Cerioporus squamosus* fungus present indicating internal decay also. This tree is not considered suitable for retention given its compromised structural condition.	Remove to ground level.	N/A	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U
T 4	Early-mature Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	10	2	25	Situated in very close proximity to a barn. Major stem hollowing and decay present. This tree is not considered suitable for retention given its compromised structural condition.	Remove to ground level.	N/A	POOR	POOR	LOW	MOD	<10	U

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.

A2.3.5 ***U (marked in red on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees usually unsuitable for retention due to poor condition.***

These trees are in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. This may be due to any of the following:

1) Failure is likely due to serious, irredeemable, structural defects.
2) Removal of other category U trees will render them exposed and unstable.
3) They are in serious, overall decline or are dead.
4) They are of low quality and suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
5) Diseases are present which may affect the health of adjacent trees.

These trees should be removed or treated in such a way as to make them safe where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

Appendix 3: General Guidelines

A3.1 All tree work should 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 therein.

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.

A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant on a regular basis.

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.
Saunders Credit Control Manager
Adie Gray I.T. Officer.
Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant. **Kelly**
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.

Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

ADDRESS: Royd Moor Farm, Royd Moor Lane, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire, S36 7RD.
JCA REF: 22820b/ChC

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A2

SURVEYED BY: CC	DRAWN BY: CC	APPROVED BY: DK

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

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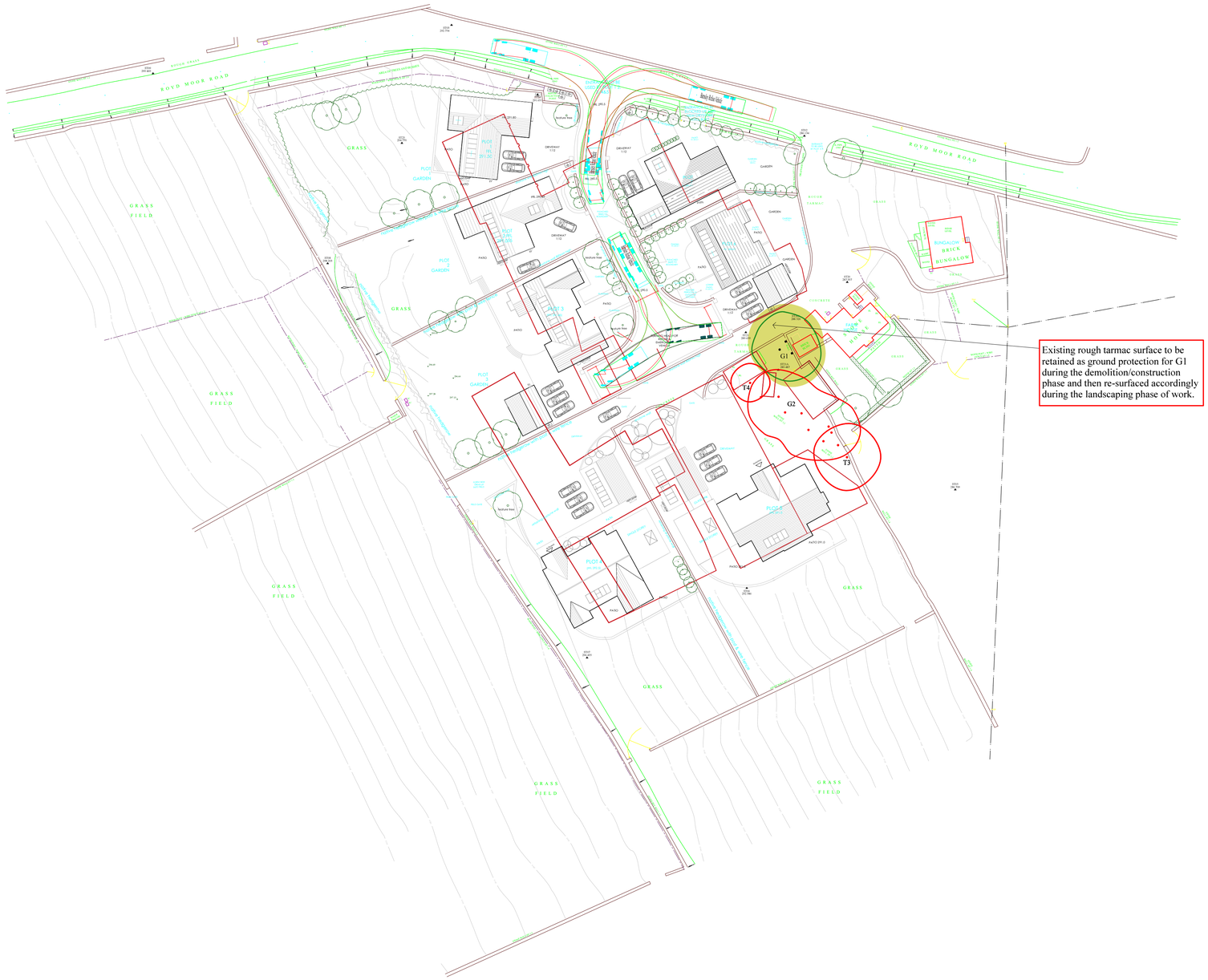

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THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 22820b/ChC)

Appendix 6: Arboricultural Implications Plan

ADDRESS: Royd Moor Farm, Royd Moor Road, Thurlstone, South Yorkshire, S36 7RD.
JCA REF: 22820b/ChC

SCALE : 1:500	PAPER SIZE : A1

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	EXISTING AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED
	INDICATIVE PROPOSED NEW TREE PLANTING

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

Appendix 7: Electricity Supply Plan

Provide a new 300wf tail from the transformer LV fuse & lay through site providing 9 x new 1ph services to the new plots

Lay new 300wf mains cable to maintain the existing LV network

Recover the existing LV overhead span and pole 95121

Move terminal pole along with 2 x back stays and establish a new 1ph 100kVA pole transformer

Maintain existing 1ph service to farm house from new 300wf mains

Divert the existing 11kV conductors

Install new stay

Developer to carry out all on site excavations in private & lay suitable ducts with tile tape

95122 INTER

95121 TERM

95124 TERM

H1608/00-95112 1854 SECT ANGLE ROYD MOOR

H1608/00-95111 INTER

300wf Al/Cu

2 X 0.05 HDBC

3 X 0.05 HDBC

Clare Royd

Moorland Lea

Royd Moor House

Track

Legend:

- 20kV
- 11kV
- LV Mains
- LV Service
- Aux
- Unfit For Service / Scrapped
- Existing Underground Cable
- Existing Overhead Line
- Cable Joint
- Duct (125mm ID unless stated)

OS Grid Ref: SE2216704081
Printed Size: 1:500 @ A2

NORTHERN POWERGRID

Title:

9 Plots
Royd Moor Farm
Thurlstone

Drawn: SD	Date: 29/04/2025	Revision: A
Drawing No: 1	Sheet No: 1 of 2	
Originator: Simon Davis	NPG No: ENQ23234929	
File Ref: Scheme Proposal		

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.

Charles Cocking *FdSc (Arboriculture), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MArborA.*

6th June 2025

For and on behalf of ***JCA Ltd***

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JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants
Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

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

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

- Tree Surveys for Subsidence
- 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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