

**ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
AND
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
264 Dodworth Road
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S70 6PN**

Client:
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JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 JCA Limited has been instructed by **Matt Crisp** to survey the trees at **264 Dodworth Road, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 6PN** 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**.
- 1.1.4 Where necessary, recommendations will be given with a view to the long-term management of sustainable tree cover and to uphold the interests of health and safety.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 For this purpose, a topographical survey (**Ref: P24-00923-MET-EXT-XX-TOP-M2-G-1-2D**) 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.

1.3 Tree Survey Details and Methodology

- 1.3.1 The survey took place during November 2024 and was conducted by **Stella Bolam Dip Arb L4 (ABC), TechArborA**.
- 1.3.2 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 but may be recommended where deemed appropriate.
- 1.3.3 Only those trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm have been included. Where applicable, trees outside the site boundary, but close enough to be affected by a proposed development, are also included.
- 1.3.4 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**.

1.3.5 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 December 2024 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 at present no trees within our survey are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) and the site is not located within a Conservation Area.
- 2.3 However, 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)**.

Retention Categories of the Surveyed Vegetation					
Retention Category	Trees	Groups	Hedges	Woodlands	Totals
B	1	7	0	0	9
C	1	1	0	0	1
Totals	2	8	0	0	10

3.2 Recommended Work for Arboricultural Reasons

3.2.1 Where necessary, recommendations have been prescribed for reasons of public safety, to benefit the trees and/or for general maintenance purposes. Such recommendations have been made for Arboricultural reasons and should be undertaken irrespective of development, as follows.

G1	Beech	ave.10#	28 - 51	Monitor spread of black secreted substance annually.
G2	Mixed Species	up to 20#	20 - 80	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer).
G3	Mixed Species	up to 18#	30, 50	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer).
T4	Ash	18#	45	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer).
G8	Mixed Species	to 18#	37, 50	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer).

3.2.2 Full details of all recommended works are detailed in the 'Recommendations Column' of the Tree Data Tables at **Appendix 1**.

3.2.3 For an explanation of the priority ratings, see **Appendix 2 (A2.2.5)**.

3.2.4 All trees which are to be retained within the proposed development should be inspected on a regular basis in the interests of risk management. They should have a biennial re-inspection regime, ideally with each inspection being undertaken during a different season, in order to observe any defects, pests and diseases that are only evident at certain times of year.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 Proposed Development

- 4.1.1 The proposed development will consist of the construction of five residential dwellings with associated drives, gardens, garages, bin storage, parking and associated hard surfacing.
- 4.1.2 We have been supplied with **Drawing No. 1147-BBA-01-XX-DR-A-0201-P04**, 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**. Please note that any required Arboricultural works recommended during the initial survey are also listed in these tables in non-italics.

4.2 Tree Removals for Development

- 4.2.1 There is little room for development within this site without the removal of some trees. One group of trees (**G5**) requiring removal are of lower amenity value (retention category 'C') and can be removed without significantly affecting the visual amenity of the surrounding area.
- 4.2.2 The trees within group **G1**, **T6** and **G7** are of higher amenity value (retention category 'B'). These trees have been recommended for removal (N.B. – only a proportion of **G7** is recommended for removal – see trees marked with a red stem on **Appendix 6** for further details) to facilitate the proposed development as, on this instance, based on the proposals, the removal of these trees is unavoidable.
- 4.2.3 The removal of trees for development can often be mitigated (either partially or entirely) by the replacement of suitable specimens within a planting scheme. Whilst not always necessary, the planting of trees can improve the aesthetic value of the surrounding area and may be conditioned in the usual manner.

4.3 Pruning for Development

- 4.3.1 To accommodate the proposals, it will be necessary to prune some of the retained trees, in order to provide suitable access working distances. Also known as ‘access facilitation pruning’ this is relevant to **G7**.
- 4.3.2 Where the footprint of the proposed hard standing passes within the RPA of retained trees, root pruning will be required, under the supervision of an appointed arboriculturist. Root pruning will accommodate the proposed surfacing whilst preventing any ‘ripping’ damage, a problem commonly associated with mechanical excavations. Root pruning is relevant to **G10**.

4.4 Temporary Protection Measures

4.4.1 The Protective Barrier

- 4.4.1.1 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 ground protection. 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 the retained trees, in order to create a **Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)**.
- 4.4.1.2 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, temporary protective surfaces (ground protection) must be laid over the unprotected RPAs to prevent/limit soil compaction. The ground protection must therefore distribute the weight of site vehicles, machinery or pedestrians whilst allowing moisture to reach the tree rooting area beneath. Such surfaces must be constructed in accordance with BS5837: 2012.

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 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, demolition of existing structures is required. Whilst the structures in question are located outside the RPA of retained trees, no demolition will commence until full protective measures (e.g. barriers and/or

ground protection) are installed. This is to prevent foreseeable damage to trees, either by the demolition itself, or relating to vehicular movement over RPAs.

4.5.2.2 Some of the existing structures that are to be removed as part of the development proposals provide ground protection for the retained trees within **G7**, **T9** and **G10**. Due to this, the structures will be retained during the construction process up until the final stages of development, at which point they may be removed. This will afford the maximum protection to these trees.

4.5.3 Access/Construction of Hard Surfacing

4.5.3.2 Whilst no permanent surfaces are required within the RPA of retained trees, it will be necessary to lay temporary access routes during the construction phase. Where access is required within the RPA, a combination of protective barriers and ground protection (see **Section 4.4**) will be implemented to prevent damage to tree roots.

4.5.3.3 The chosen solution must be fit for purpose and suitable for its intended use, whether for pedestrian or vehicular access. It must dissipate compaction to the soil (which can damage roots), allow gaseous diffusion to/from the soil and allow water percolation through the soil surface. The specific construction principles of any required surfaces should be included in an Arboricultural Method Statement and confirmed by a suitably qualified engineer.

4.5.3.4 Proposed hard surfacing is located within the RPA of 3 of the retained trees within group **G10**. Due to the minimal nature of the incursion, it is not considered necessary to install specialised surfaces. Instead, root pruning will be undertaken to minimise potential damage to tree roots and prevent 'ripping' damage, which is commonly associated with mechanical excavation.

4.5.3.5 The existing surfaces provide ground protection for the tree rooting areas and as such, these are to be retained during construction up until the final stages of development, at which point they may be removed. This will afford the maximum protection to retained trees.

4.5.4 Construction / Foundation Design

4.5.4.1 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 Compound

4.5.6.1 The site compound, which typically includes the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from 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.

4.5.7 Landscaping

4.5.7.1 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.

4.5.7.2 Any patios, garden paths or other hard surfaces within RPAs which may not be shown on the projected layout (**Appendix 6**), and in addition to those mentioned in **Section 4.5 (hard surfaces)** may be constructed using no-dig techniques, providing that they do not cover more than 20% of the RPA and are implemented in accordance with BS5837: 2012. Such surfaces are to be kept as far away from the main stems of the trees as is reasonably practicable. If there is any concern of damaging retained trees, further advice should be sought from a qualified Arboriculturalist.

4.5.7.3 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.

4.6 Remedial Measures

4.6.1 Protective fencing specifications and on-site positioning, along with details of any necessary specialist construction methods, can be provided in an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

4.6.2 Part of the proposed development will encroach into the RPAs of retained trees, resulting in possible root loss. It would therefore be prudent to apply appropriate mycorrhizae fungi to the soils around these trees after the construction phase is complete. Certain mycorrhiza fungi form a symbiotic relationship with tree roots. A tree root associated with such mycorrhiza will take up nutrients more effectively and this will therefore help the tree to produce new roots more effectively, so benefitting their recovery.

4.6.3 The site offers scope for landscaping and tree planting. All areas identified for the new planting should also be protected by fencing during the construction phase to prevent the compaction of the soil.

5. Summary

- 5.1 The arboricultural implications of the development have been considered and discussed in **Section 4**.
- 5.2 Some trees 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**.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 In accordance with **Section 6.1** of **BS 5837: 2012**, the next stage on this site should be the preparation of an **Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)**, to ensure that all the retained trees survive the development process. An **AMS** details 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, temporary ground protection, site supervision, location of services and it will detail specialist construction techniques.
- 5.5 It is advised that in accordance with **Section 5.6** of **BS 5837: 2012** that a **Tree Planting Scheme** is prepared which will help to ensure that the site retains a sustainable tree cover. A carefully designed **Tree Planting Scheme** will incorporate tree species in harmony with the development whilst seeking to improve the overall age range and species diversity.
- 5.6 In accordance with **Section 6.3** of **BS 5837: 2012**, site supervision at key stages of the development is likely to be advisable.
- 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	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread	Observations	Recommendations for Arboricultural Reasons	Recommendations for Works Required for Development	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	Life Expectancy (Yrs)	Retention Category	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	
	Common Name					Botanical Name		N								W
G 1	Mature Beech	ave.10#	4#	4#	from 28 to 51	SE	See plan	Specimens have been historically topped at 5-6#m and are situated in a semi-raised bed bordering an adjacent neighbour. Occasional patches of black secretions, indicative of dysfunction, likely <i>Phytophthora sp.</i> infection, located on stem basal area to the south on one specimen. This tree features an included union, to the south.	Monitor spread of black secreted substance annually. Moderate	Remove to accommodate proposals.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B 2	6.8
G 2	Mature Mixed Species	up to 20#	2#	2#	from 20 to 80	SE	See plan	A group of offsite trees comprising Oak and Ash adjacent to the metal boundary fence. Occasional crown branches overhang the site boundary to the east. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access. Ash Dieback status indeterminate due to typical seasonal leaf loss.	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer). Moderate	No action required at present	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B 2	9.6
G 3	Mature Mixed Species	up to 18#	2.5#	2.5#	30, 50	SE	See plan	A group of offsite trees comprising Oak and Ash. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to restricted access. Ash Dieback status indeterminate due to seasonal typical leaf loss. Occasional historical branch tear out to the south east.	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer). Moderate	No action required at present	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B 2	6
T 4	Mature Ash	18#	6#	3#	45	NE	6 6 7 6	Ash Dieback status indeterminate due to seasonal typical leaf loss. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to Ivy covering stem base.	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer). Moderate	No action required at present.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	20+	B 2	5.4
G 5	Mature Prunus sp.	up to 6#	from 0.5#	0.5#	35, 32, 28, ave. 21# (x2)	W	See plan	Four trees which have been historically topped. Two stems are not marked on original plan - these are added to Appendix 5 . Signs of recent maintenance with proportionate secondary growth in branch/stem junctions. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to vegetation at stem bases.	No action required at present. n/a	Remove to accommodate proposals.	FAIR	FAIR	LOW	20+	C 2	4.2
T 6	Early Mature Palm	to 8#	to 6#	4#	< 10	E	See plan	Multiple-stemmed (5) specimen located adjacent to stone steps. Symmetrical crown with no significant atypical features.	No action required at present. n/a	Remove to accommodate proposals.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B 2	5.4
G 7	Mature Mixed Species	to 21#	from 0	0.5	from 20 to 52	W	See plan	Woodland area with typical understory comprising various species including Norway Maple, Cherry, Hawthorn and Holly. Sections of canopy overhang paved area and footpath to the west. A full detailed inspection was not possible due to vegetation and Ivy covering majority of basal stem areas.	No action required at present. n/a	Remove section as displayed on Appendix 6 .	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B 2	6.2
G 8	Mature Mixed Species	to 18#	4#	3#	37, 50	W	See plan	A group comprising a Lime and an Ash. Ash Dieback status indeterminate due to typical seasonal leaf loss. Ash has a low hanging canopy and occasional historic branch tear-outs.	Ash: Monitor progression of Ash Dieback annually when typically in full leaf (Summer). Moderate	No action required at present	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B 2	6
T 9	Mature Sycamore	16#	3#	3#	54	N	5.5 3.5 8 8.5	Foliage smaller than typically seen in this species, consistent with compromised physiological health. Occasional patches of epicormic growth circumvent stem. Occasional moderate wounds with proportionate occlusion.	No action required at present. n/a	No action required at present	FAIR	GOOD	MOD	40+	C 2	6.4
G 10	Mature Lombardy Poplar	22#	9#	7#	ave. 45	S	2# 2# 4#	Single-stemmed trees with symmetrical crowns. Form is typical of species. A full detailed inspection was not possible where stem bases are adjacent to compost area and/or covered in vegetation.	No action required at present. n/a	Minor root pruning where surfacing infringes RPA	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	40+	B 2	5.4

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 are to be removed or managed in a way which reduces their risk of failure, where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

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.
- A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly.

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), 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), 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.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Andrew Bussey. 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, is QTRA qualified and is a LANTRA Accredited Professional Tree Inspector.

Emily Wilde *FdSc (Arboriculture).* 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.

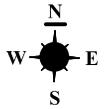
Mick Eltringham *ND (Forestry).* Mick joined JCA after spending 12 years working in the industry for various private companies in the north and south of England. He has also spent the last five years working as a consultant for two canopy research projects in the Amazon Rainforest, working with Oxford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

Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture), BTEC National Diploma(Arboriculture), National Certificate In Horticulture, City & Guilds In Horticulture.* 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.

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

David de Peña *BSc (Hons) Ecology and Conservation.* 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.

Stella Bolam *Dip Arb L4 (ABC), TechArborA.* Stella joined JCA having previously worked at a Local Authority as a Community Forestry Project Development Officer for over two years. She holds a degree in English, gained her Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture in 2023, and was elected as a Board Trustee for the Arboricultural Association in 2022.



Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan

ADDRESS: 204 Dodworth Road,
Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 6PN
JCA REF: 22448/SB

SCALE: 1:1200 PAPER SIZE: A1

SURVEYED BY: SB DRAWN BY: SB APPROVED BY: LW

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



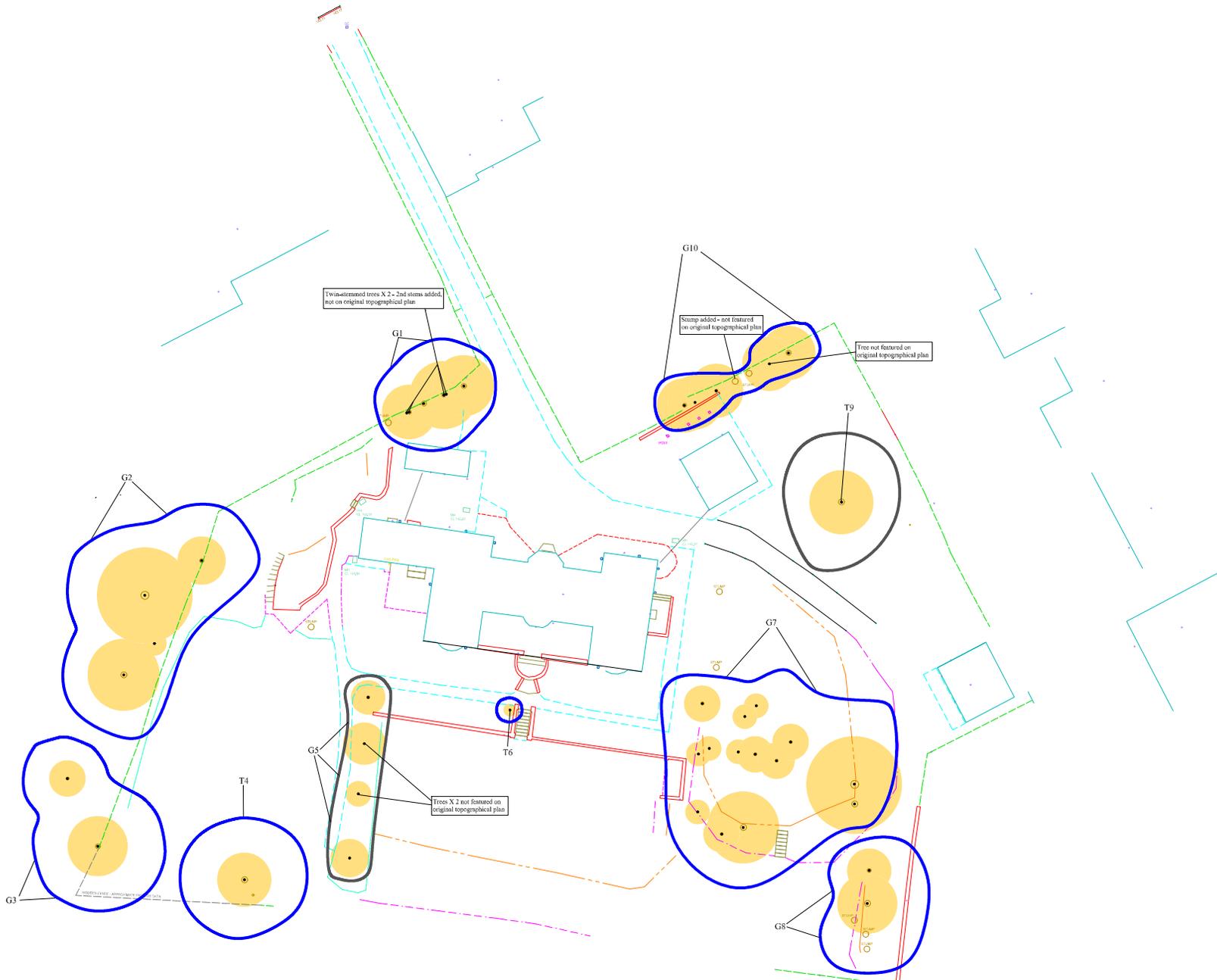
Root Protection Area: RPA

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: 22448/SB)





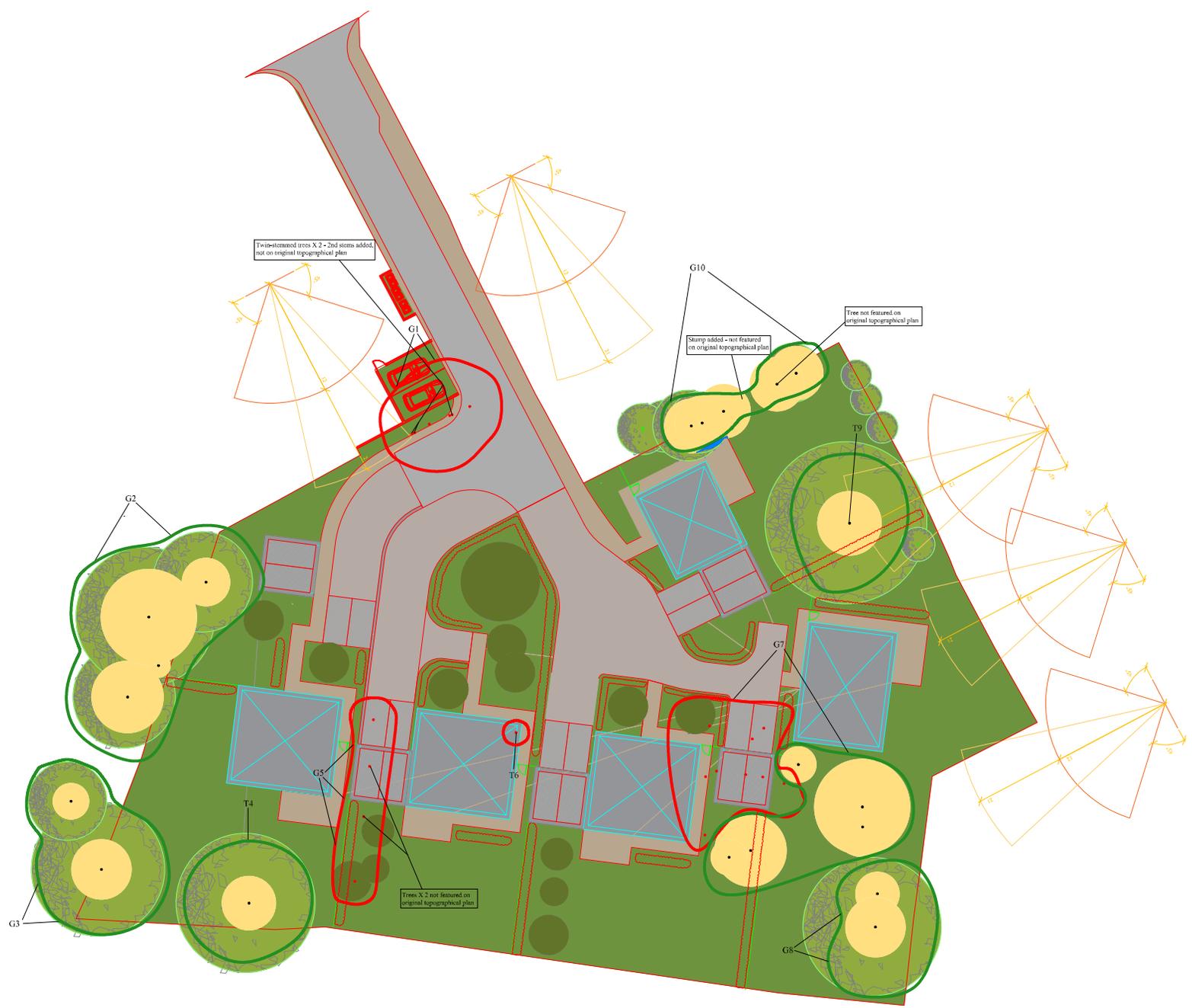
Appendix 6: Arboricultural Implications Plan

ADDRESS: 264 Dodworth Road,
Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S70 6PN
JCA REF: 224/8/SE

SCALE: 1:200 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
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENROACHED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants



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 ENROACH 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: 224/8/SE)



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



.....
Stella Bolam Dip Arb L4 (ABC), TechArborA.

9th December 2024

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

Guidance for Architects and Developers

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

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

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

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

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

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

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

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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