

**ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
Old Bank Works
Slaithwaite
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD7 5AR**

Client:
Carter Jonas

Client Address:
Carter Jonas LLP
Savile Estate Office
Thornhill
Dewsbury
West Yorkshire
WF12 0QZ

Client Telephone:
01924 462341

JCA Ref:
13657-B/AJB

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement has been prepared to ensure good practice in the protection of retained trees during the development at **Old Bank Works, Slaithwaite, Huddersfield**.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Limited is instructed by **Carter Jonas** to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development, based on our arboricultural report dated 27th July 2017 (JCA Ref: **13657/AJB**). The arboricultural survey and report conforms to the most recent specifications outlined in BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.
- 1.2.2 The proposed development will consist of the construction of a two residential units in a semi-detached formation.
- 1.2.3 The following drawings have been provided and these are the basis of the Arboricultural Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 5**:
- Topographical Survey (Drawing No. **LDT157 001-003a**).
 - Development Layout (Drawing No. **109A**).

1.3 Status of the Method Statement

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

2. Tree Works Prior, During and Post Construction

2.1 Tree Works Prior to Construction

- 2.1.1 Prior to any construction activity, the first operation on site will be the undertaking of the necessary arboricultural works, as described at **Appendix 1**.
- 2.1.2 The tree works include:
- The removal of **T5** and **T6**, for arboricultural reasons.
 - The removal of **T1**, **T2**, **T8** and **T11**, to facilitate the proposed development.
 - The pruning of **T7** and **T9**, to facilitate the development.

2.2 Tree Works During Construction

- 2.2.1 In this case, no tree works are envisaged to be required during the construction phase.
- 2.2.2 Damage to trees during the construction phase should be entirely prevented by the installation of the temporary protective barrier (fencing and ground protection), to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). All persons on site must be aware of limitations that apply within the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.3**).
- 2.2.3 If any trees on site are damaged, this must be immediately reported to JCA to agree on appropriate remedial action. Contact numbers for all parties can be found at **Section 7**.

2.3 Recommendations For Tree Works

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

3. The Protective Barrier Prior, During and Post Construction

3.1 Protective Barrier Prior to Construction

- 3.1.1 The installation of the temporary protective barrier will be the very first job to be undertaken on site following the completion of the tree works (**Section 2.1**). This barrier may comprise of protective fencing, ground protection, or a combination of both, as detailed below.
- 3.1.2 Once installed, the appointed arboriculturalist will be invited on site to inspect the protective fencing and ground protection, ensuring that it is located in the correct position and that it has been constructed in accordance with this Method Statement. No other work, including soil stripping, excavation, or the bringing onto site of materials or machinery, shall commence until the barrier is installed and confirmed to be acceptable by the appointed arboriculturalist.
- 3.1.3 The protective fencing must be constructed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* and will be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 5**. Where possible, the protective barrier will enclose the entire Root Protection Area (RPA) of the trees to make a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ); **this area is to be considered a restricted area; no pedestrians, vehicles, storage of materials, equipment or machinery are allowed within the CEZ unless specified within this Method Statement.**
- 3.1.4 The protective fencing will be installed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 and will comprise of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground, taking care to avoid underground services and structural roots. Finally, weld mesh panels are to be securely fixed on the scaffold framework. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for protective fencing details.
- 3.1.5 Once the protective fencing is installed, waterproof signs with the sentence '*Protected tree zone, no storage or operations within this area*' are to be placed at 3m intervals to ensure that all personnel are aware of the restrictions that apply to the cordoned off area. A prepared sign is available at **Appendix 2**.

3.2 Ground Protection

- 3.2.1 It is not possible to enclose the entire RPA of a **T9** and **T10** with protective fencing, as such; it will be necessary to lay appropriate ground protection in the form of robust wooden boards in the area shown in orange on the plan at **Appendix 5**, which, in combination with the fencing described in **Section 3.1**, will comprise the protective barrier.

- 3.2.2 The ground protection will be installed prior to construction and retained until the material completion of development. The purpose of the ground protection is to enable site traffic to pass over the RPAs of trees, whilst minimizing compaction and disturbance of the underlying soil which can lead to root asphyxiation and damage.

3.3 Protective Barrier During Construction

- 3.3.1 No operations shall take place which require the removal of part of the protective barrier without prior agreement with the Local Planning Authority or JCA.
- 3.3.2 The protective barrier must be inspected for faults or damage by the site manager or other responsible named person on a regular basis and a written record kept. Any faults or defects must be repaired or replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable. Details of the site manager and relevant contact details can be found at **Section 7**.

3.4 Removal of the Protective Barrier

- 3.4.1 When the development phase is complete and the main site machinery has been removed, the Local Planning Authority should be invited to inspect the site to give approval for the removal of protective barrier.
- 3.4.2 When this approval has been given the protective barrier may be dismantled and removed from site.
- 3.4.3 It should be noted the same restrictions apply to all RPAs as the CEZ (please refer to **Section 3.1.3**).

4. Construction Phase

4.1 Demolition Works

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to remove existing building within the RPA of **T7** and **T9**. This operation will follow the erection of the protective barrier and will be supervised by the appointed arboriculturalist throughout.
- 4.1.2 In order to prevent damage to nearby trees, the buildings will be collapsed onto their existing footprint in a direction away from the trees; a method referred to as '*top down, pull back*'.

4.2 Ground Level Changes

- 4.2.1 No ground level changes are required within the RPA of any tree to be retained on this site. As such no mitigation actions are considered necessary.

4.3 Construction of Hard Surfaces

- 4.3.1 A proposed hard surface, in the form of a light use footpath is proposed within the RPA of **T7**. A 'No-dig' method of construction will therefore need to be implemented to prevent damage to tree roots.
- 4.3.2 Please see **Appendix 4** for more information relating to the 'No-dig' method of hard surface construction.
- 4.3.3 First, any minor undulations in ground levels (e.g. pot holes) will be filled-in using suitable top soil or sharp sand, to create a level surface. No excavation will be utilised to achieve a level surface.
- 4.3.4 Following this, a thin geotextile membrane will be placed on the soil and pegged/pinned into position. A three dimensional, cellular confinement system will be installed over the geotextile membrane and filled with no-fines, washed angular stone, no less than 4mm in diameter and to a minimum depth of 100mm. This may then be compacted using a plate compactor (wacker-plate) and utilised as ground protection for the retained trees.
- 4.3.5 In order to retain the surfacing in place, edging supports may be required. Such supporting systems will minimize disturbance to the underlying soil and will not utilise continual trenching within the RPA. Acceptable methods include peg and board edging, gabions or sleepers which may be pinned in place if required.
- 4.3.6 The final surface treatment must be porous to enable the percolation of water through the surfacing to the tree roots beneath. This method is considered to be appropriate in terms of minimising damage to retained trees. However, a structural engineer should be consulted to ensure that the mechanical needs of the chosen design are adequately met.

4.4 Construction of New Buildings

- 4.4.1 The footprint of proposed structure of Plot 15 incurs the RPA of **T7** and **T9**. Due to this, a specialist foundation design (such as pile or pad and beam foundations) must be implemented to reduce excavation and the detrimental impact this can have on tree roots.

4.5 Excavations and Services

- 4.5.1 Details on service routes are not available at this time. As such, no provision for the routing of utilities within the RPAs is made within the scope of this report. All utilities must therefore be located outside the RPA of retained trees. If, for whatever reason, incursions into the RPAs are considered unavoidable, the consulting arboriculturalist and/or the LPA must be consulted immediately, to prevent a breach of planning conditions and/or damage to retained trees.
- 4.5.2 Guidance and methodologies on the installation of underground services whilst minimising damage to tree roots is provided at **Appendix 3**.

4.6 Location of the Site Compound

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

5. Post Construction Phase

5.1 Completion Meeting

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

5.2 Post Construction Landscaping

- 5.2.1 Following completion of the main construction phase, the protective fencing and ground protection may be removed and the landscaping phase can commence.
- 5.2.2 The proposals may include for the installation of wooden boundary fences and gate posts. Where these are located within the RPA of retained trees, post holes will be dug by hand and they are to be as small as practically possible. They may be driven in either by hand or using mechanical means. However, if construction plant is to be used, it must work from outside of the RPA at all times.
- 5.2.3 The retained trees on site may be subject to some form of landscaping or seeding beneath their canopies after the development phase.
- 5.2.4 Landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or deep digging within RPAs. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 5.2.5 Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of retained trees, unless otherwise stated in this method statement.
- 5.2.6 Herbicides should be appropriate for the purpose and should not be used in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.
- 5.2.7 If in doubt, regarding the impact of proposed landscape operations, please contact the appointed arboriculturalist.

6. Timescale of Works

6.1.1 The timescale for arboricultural requirements are summarised below:

Timescale	Action	✓	Initial
Stage 1	All requirements listed in the planning consent are approved by the Local Authority planning office.		
Stage 2	Undertake the tree works (as detailed at Appendix 1).		
Stage 3	Install the temporary protective fencing around the trees (as detailed at Appendix 2 and as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 5).		
Stage 4	Install ground protection within the RPAs of those trees which are not fully protected by the fencing (as detailed in Section 4).		
Stage 5	Have the Local Planning Authority inspect the fencing and ground protection measures prior to any on site construction. Once inspected, the protective fencing and ground protection must not to be moved or breached.		
Stage 6	Undertake the demolition of the existing building (as detailed in Section 4).		
Stage 7	Construction Phase: Undertake the construction of the new building. Pile foundations or similar to be used where the building encroaches into the RPA of T7 and T9 . Install permanent hard surfaces whilst undertaking suitable measures to avoid root damage and soil compaction (as detailed in Section 4 and at Appendix 4).		
Stage 8	Following the completion of the construction phase and when all site traffic and machinery has left, the protective fencing and ground protection can be removed.		

7. Relevant Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/Detail	Contact Number
Andrew Bussey Arboricultural Consultant	JCA Limited	01422 376335
Joe Robertson Tree Officer	Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council	01484 221589
Josh Tempest Architect	Loroc	01132 337755
TBC Site Manager	TBC	TBC

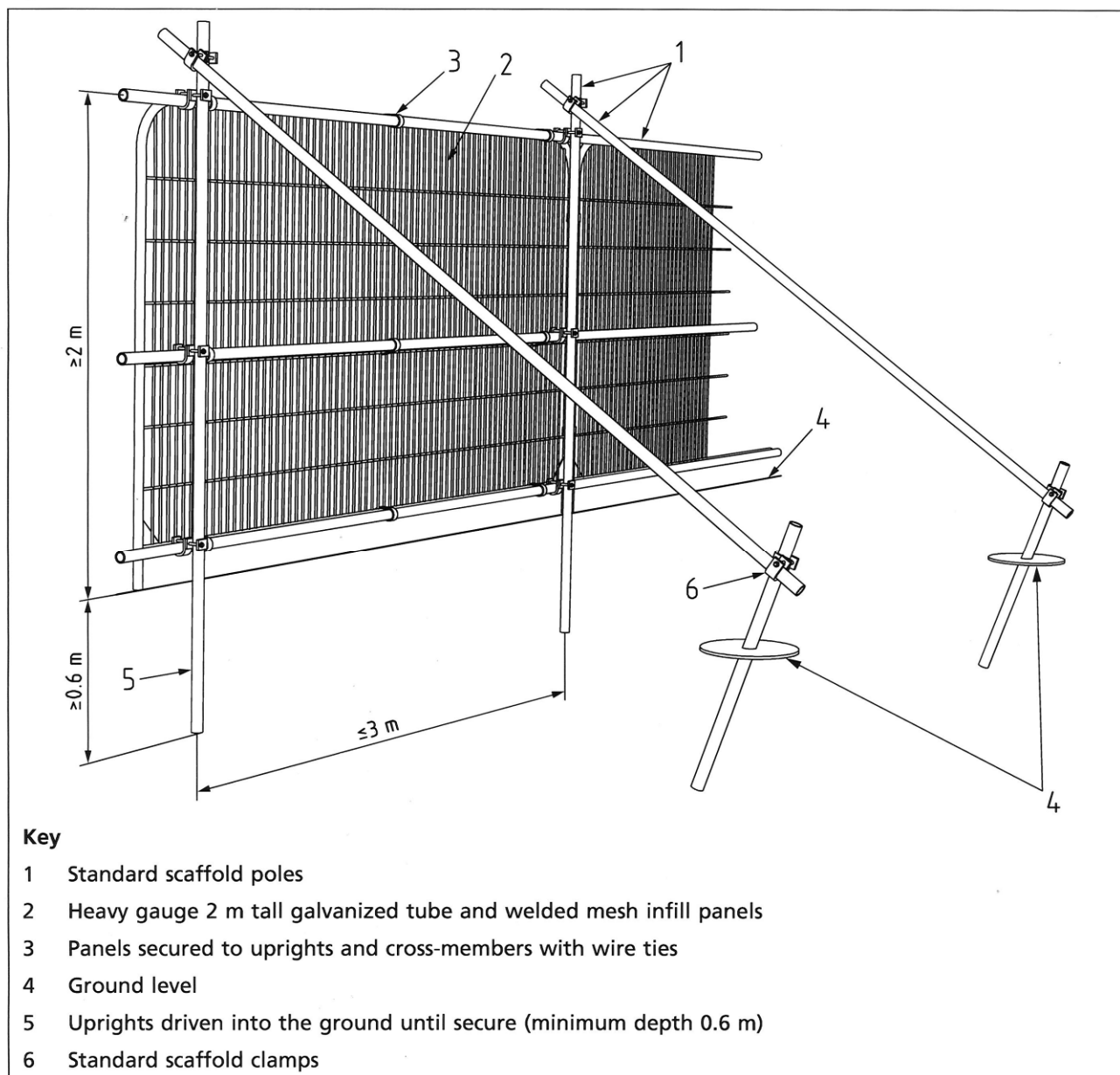
Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name Botanical Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 1	Semi-mature Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	11	2	2 n/a	18	4.5 5 2.5 3.5	Overhanging a garage. Single-stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1
T 2	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	10	10 n/a	42#	0 5# 0 6#	Overhanging telecom's cables. Single-stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown and a poor form. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and dense vegetation.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development. Low	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 3	Early-mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	2	2.5 n/a	45#	3.5# 5# 3# 3.5#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and dense vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
T 4	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	6	6 n/a	43#	2 4# 9 4#	Overhanging the access track and the car park. Single-stemmed and leaning with a slightly unbalanced crown and a poor form. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and dense vegetation.	Monitor biennially. Low	GOOD	FAIR	LOW	MOD	10+	C 1
T 5	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	3	6 n/a	40#	3 0 10 3	Overhanging the access track and the car park. Single-stemmed and severely leaning with a very unbalanced crown. This tree is considered to be structurally unsound.	Remove. High	FAIR	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
T 6	Early-mature Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	2	4 n/a	40#	0 2 6 11	Overhanging the access track and the car park. Single-stemmed and severely leaning with a very unbalanced crown. This tree is considered to be structurally unsound.	Remove. High	FAIR	POOR	MOD	MOD	<10	U
T 7	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	3.5	4 n/a	68#	5# 6# 6# 6#	Twin-stemmed at 1.5m with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and dense vegetation.	Prune back in order to provide 1m clearance distance between the canopy and the proposed building.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2
T 8	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	4	4 n/a	45#	3# 6# 2# 5#	Twin-stemmed at 1m with an unbalanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to Ivy and dense vegetation..	Remove to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	1 C 2
T 9	Early-mature Common Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	14	1	1.5 n/a	38#	3# 4.3# 5.2 5#	Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. No evidence of significant pruning. No major visible defects. Not fully inspected due to epicormic growth to the base and dense vegetation.	Prune back in order to provide 1m clearance distance between the canopy and the proposed building.	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	MOD	40+	1 B 2

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 Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 10	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	4	3.5 n/a	40	4# 4.6 4.5 4.7	Overhanging the access track. Single-stemmed and vertical with a balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. No major visible defects. Slight stem kink at the base. Not fully inspected to the north due to dense vegetation.	No action required. n/a	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	HIGH	40+	1 B 2
T 11	Semi-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	1	1 n/a	20#	3.5# 3.5# 3.5# 3.5#	Multi-stemmed at 2m with a balanced crown. Not fully inspected due to limited access.	Remove to facilitate the proposed development.	GOOD	GOOD	LOW	MOD	20+	C 1

Appendix 2: Protective Barrier

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



‘Protective Barrier to BS 5837: 2012’. To be used where situated in open ground.

TREE PROTECTION ZONE

KEEP OUT!

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY STRICT PLANNING CONDITIONS

ANY DAMAGE CAUSED TO THESE TREES MAY
RESULT IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

RESTRICTED AREA:

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

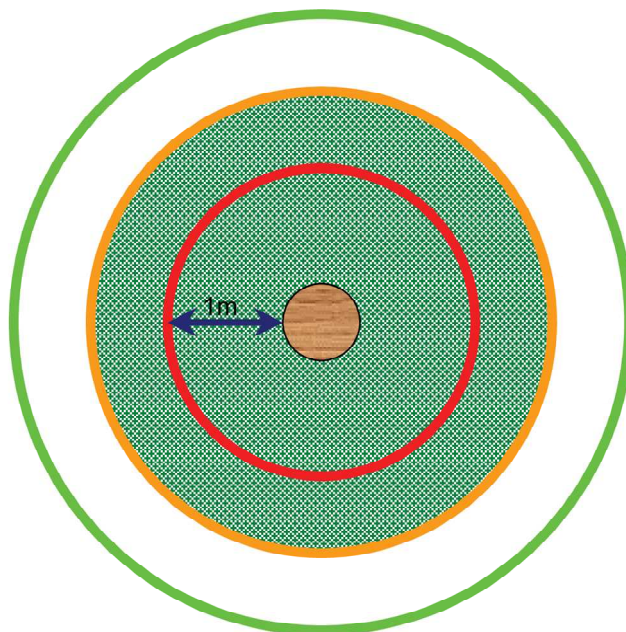
REPORT TREE DAMAGE TO JCA LIMITED ON
01422 376 335

Appendix 3: Utilities and Drainage

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



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



TREE PROTECTION ZONE

Key to Diagram



Trunk of Tree



Spread of canopy or branches



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



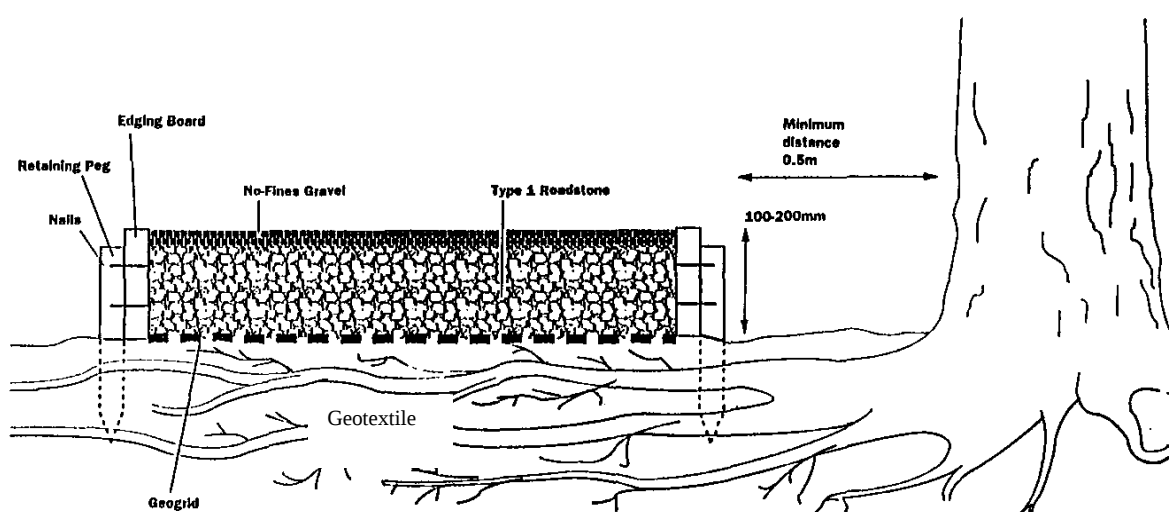
PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference. Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with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



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

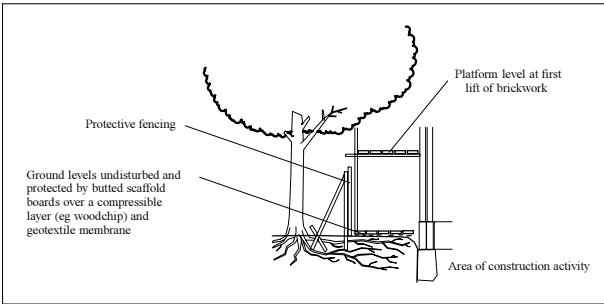
Appendix 4: Permanent Hard Surfaces

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

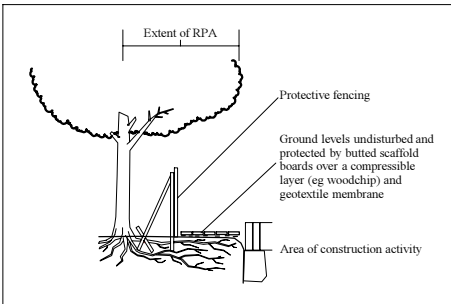


A light duty drive constructed using the **No Dig Method**.

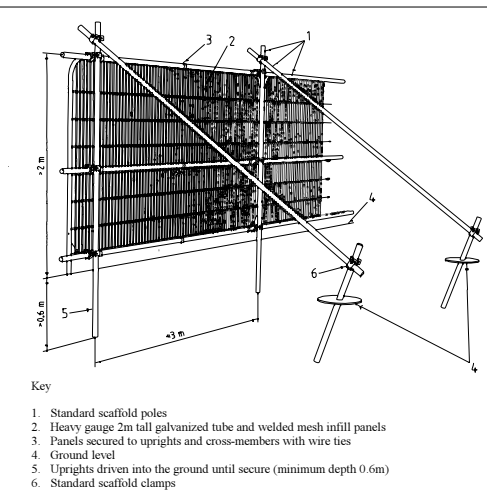
An example of scaffolding within the RPA



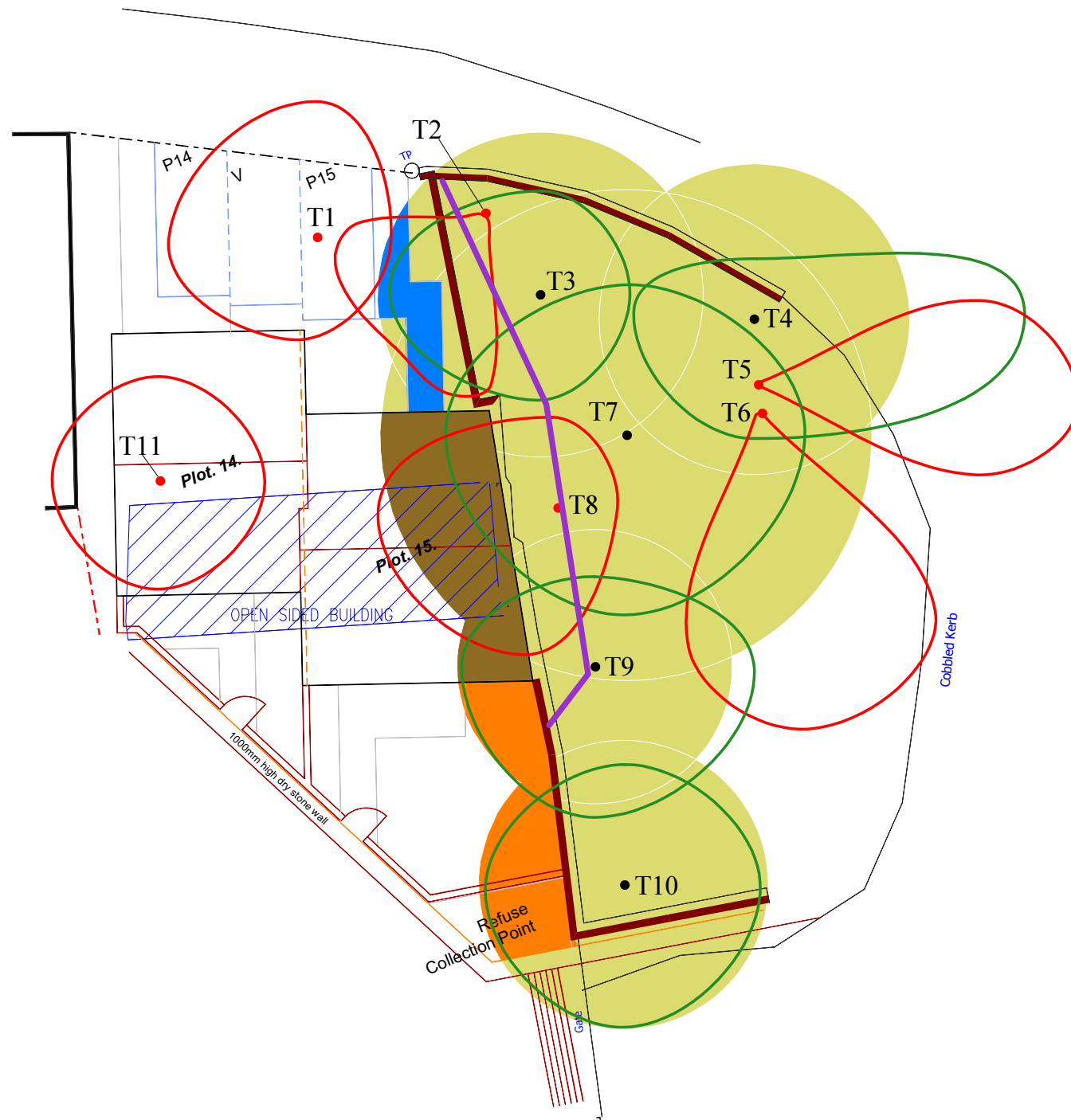
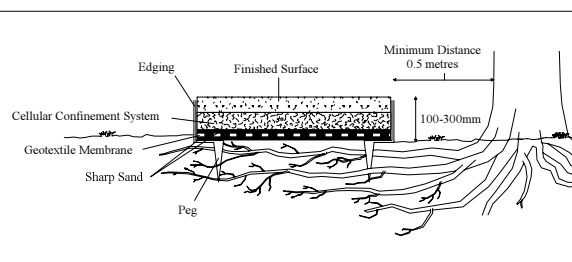
An example of a walkway within the RPA



Default specification for a protective barrier



An example of a 'no dig' road construction



Appendix 5: Tree Protection Plan

ADDRESS: Old Bank Works, Slaithwaite,
Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, HD7 5AR.
JCA REF: 13657-B/AJB.

SCALE : 1:200

PAPER SIZE : A3

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCROACHED BY THE PROPOSED BUILDING. PILE FOUNDATIONS REQUIRED.
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCROACHED BY THE PROPOSED FOOTPATH. 'NO DIG' CONSTRUCTION METHOD MUST BE USED.
	AREA OF RPA NOT PROTECTED BY FENCING. NO MATERIALS SHOULD BE STORED HERE, GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES REQUIRED
	EXISTING BUILDING TO BE DEMOLISHED WITHIN THE RPA

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Forestry Consultants

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

Signed



.....
Andrew Bussey.

14th August 2017

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

Registered Office:

**Unit 80
Bowers Mill
Branch Road
Barkisland
Halifax
HX4 0AD**

**Tel. 01422 376335
Fax. 01422 376232
Email: jon@jcaac.com**

www.jcaac.com

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- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

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

Ecological Post-Planning Services

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

HEAD QUARTERS:

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

Tel: 01422 376335
Mobile: 07778 391986
Email: jon@jcaac.com
Website: www.jcaac.com

