

**WOODLAND
MANAGEMENT PLAN
at
Cockley Woods
Liley Lane
Mirfield
West Yorkshire
WF4 4EN**

August 2020

Client:

Mike Smith

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JCA Ref:

14727/EW-rev3

JCA Limited

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Management Plan

- 1.1.1 A woodland management plan is required at **Cockley Woods, Mirfield** to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present at Cockley Woods and to advise on new planting as/if required.
- 1.1.2 The main compartments requiring assessment for the purpose of Cockley Woodland Weddings are compartments **A, B** and **H**, as identified on the plan in **Appendix 1**, as these are the only areas of the woodland affected by and relevant to the proposed development. This Management Plan therefore covers these three compartment areas as the necessary requirement.
- 1.1.3 The rest of the woodland that is not affected by the proposed development has also been included as a suggestion within this management plan to maintain continuity and examples of general good practice throughout the woodland. However, for the avoidance of any doubt, the wider woodland is not affected by the proposed development and should therefore not be considered as a necessity or otherwise relevant to the proposed development. These wider areas are included at the request of the landowner and are provided simply as a suggestion of good arboricultural practice and overall management in the overall woodland, in its widest and most complete form.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 I have been instructed by **Mike Smith** of Cockley Woodland Weddings to visit the site and prepare my findings in a report and a management plan.
- 1.2.2 For the purpose of this report, I have purchased an OS map upon which the trees/compartments are to be plotted. Trees, compartments and proposed areas of use have been plotted using GPS technology, which provide a fair representation of their locations.

2. Woodland Context

2.1 Location and Character

- 2.1.1 Cockley Woods is a small woodland, but part of a larger tapestry of smaller woodlands (Nineveh Plantation to the southwest and extending to the west into Hall Hill and down to the south to Near Walk and Far Walk; Hall Woods is a larger woodland further to the west.) linked by green corridors. Surrounding the woodland are fields, with Liley Lane running directly along the south-western boundary and Whitley Park just beyond, which was historically part of the Beaumont Estate. A working quarry occupies the land to the west.
- 2.1.2 A historical map of the site and surrounding Whitley Park/Beaumont Estate dates back to 1894, which captures Cockley Woods.
- 2.1.3 Cockley Woods itself is fairly small with an approximate size of 3.5ha. Trees within the woodland are predominantly native and naturalised with species including Sycamore, Elder, Holly, Birch, with the occasional Oak. More recently planted in an area to the north (Compartments A and H) are Birch, Goat Willow, Cherry, Hawthorn, Oak and Ash. It is thought that the woodland may have begun as an Oak and Birch woodland, with the Oak being removed during the war and gradually taken over by the naturalised Sycamore, which is dominant throughout.
- 2.1.4 The woodland is consistent throughout with regards to species and age, varying slightly between compartments. The area most diverse from the rest of the woodland is compartments A and H, which lies to the north / northwest. This area appears to have been relatively recently planted, with trees being predominantly young with the odd semi-mature specimen and a cluster of early-mature Sycamore to the northwest corner towards the site entrance. The dominant species throughout compartments B to I is Sycamore with the age ranging from semi-mature to early-mature.
- 2.1.5 There is little in the way of understorey, and natural regeneration has not taken hold. What there is of understorey lies predominantly to the eastern boundary and comprises Holly and Elder. Ground flora comprises Bluebell with occasional Bramble and Bracken noted.
- 2.1.6 The woodland has been managed for wildlife in the past by the previous owners which includes the addition of bird, bat and owl nesting boxes. The open nature of the woodland indicates that the woodland has been thinned in the past and it is evident from the number of multiple-stemmed Sycamore that coppicing has occurred in places.
- 2.1.7 As there is little species variation and little in the way of natural regeneration, management is considered advantageous to help improve the woodland, especially in light of current climatic conditions. Management will help with both species and age diversification, increasing the longevity of the woodland.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The area has a gentle sloping gradient to the north, with undulations throughout. The northeast corner having the more significant peaks and troughs.

2.3 Land Use

- 2.3.1 The area is within private grounds with no public rights of way, therefore currently not subject to high amounts of footfall. The proposed change of use will, albeit controlled, increase the footfall in the northern compartments, with the other compartments remaining relatively low. Future use of the site will see visitor use of the site increase and has therefore led to the need for management of the trees, to uphold the owners' responsibility for duty of care regarding safety of the future woodland users.
- 2.3.2 It should be noted that a group Tree Preservation Order ('TPO') on the site was confirmed in late 2019/early 2020. Obviously, this will impact upon and to some extent restrict/dictate this management plan and what can realistically be achieved as a result. Naturally therefore, a flexible approach to aspects of this management plan may have to be taken as a result of the recent TPO.

3. Woodland Objectives

3.1 Aims of the Management Plan

- 3.1.1 The proposals for the site are to utilise a small section the woodland towards the north of the site as a venue for wedding ceremonies and other special occasions and events. To accommodate earlier events (allowed via permitted development) a small number of young to semi-mature trees were removed. These works were done prior to a Tree Preservation Order being served on the woodland. There were a small (minimal) amount of tree works carried out for safety, in the surrounding area of the proposed main ceremony location and car park space to the entrance and exit of the site. All pruning works for the purpose of the previous proposals have been addressed in an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (Ref: **14727b-Rev1**). Originally the owners wanted to create a 'Love Walk' to the east of the main ceremony area, which would have necessitated some further removal of trees. However, it is understood that this will no longer be implemented as part of the updated planning application following a recent refusal. Accordingly, there will be no further disturbance to any trees on the site.
- 3.1.2 Therefore, all works to trees have been carried out prior to any TPO being made and confirmed on the site. The emphasis for the management plan is not to change the structure of the woodland, but just to bring into ongoing management by ad-hoc and as required periodic thinning denser, overgrown areas; re-stocking mainly with similar species (introducing the occasional new species to increase variation) and maintaining open areas where they already exist.

3.1.3 Recommendations are given regarding tree thinning, planting, aftercare and maintenance. Where further monitoring is required this has also been scheduled.

3.1.4 The management plan aims to:

- maintain long term tree cover in a safe and healthy condition.
- Bring the woodland back into management while up-keeping health and safety aspects with regards to minimising the risk to people.
- Ensure long term tree cover and maintain the green corridor, allowing wildlife to move between sites if applicable.
- Maintain the existing woodland and enhance its amenity value for the residents and prospective users.
- Improve biodiversity of the site by reducing the Sycamore through thinning and re-stocking, increasing the proportion of Oak.
- Mitigate tree losses and ensure areas of the venue that may be visible to passers-by or neighbours will continue to be appropriately but sensitively screened.

3.2 Scope of the Management Plan

3.2.1 This management plan only deals with those trees situated within the woodland boundary as shown in compartments A, B and H on the plan at Appendix 1, as these are the only areas affected by the proposed development. However, again as identified at 1.1.2, above, the wider compartment areas not affected by the proposed development are included as suggestions of good arboricultural practice and management for use by the landowner, regardless of the proposed development.

3.2.2 It is advisable to have trees surveyed on a reasonably regular basis. It is recommended that the owner arranges for annual inspections for those trees within the immediate vicinity of the ceremony area in addition to the works recommended in this report.

3.2.3 Problems may arise which were unforeseeable at the time of writing this plan. In which case the further advice of an arboricultural consultant should be sought.

4. Compartment Descriptions

4.1 Compartment A – 0.72ha

4.1.1 Description

Species include Sycamore, Birch, Goat Willow, Cherry, Hawthorn, and Ash.

This compartment is located to the north of the woodland, it is a long thin section with a stone boundary wall to the north, and field beyond. The main vehicular track that runs from the main road to the stables lies to the south. There is a narrow desire line through the compartment from west to east suitable for pedestrian use only.

It comprises young specimens which have been planted within the last 5-10 years and has become dense with some areas being impenetrable. Larger trees located along the boundary and towards the entrance of the site and are predominantly Sycamore. Ground cover includes Bramble, Moss and grass.

This compartment will incorporate part of the ceremony area to the northeast corner and the track from the car park to the venue.



4.1.2 Recommendations

Thin the youngest trees by approximately 30% within the next 5 years, retaining the early-mature Sycamore where possible and the larger Goat Willow specimens.

No re-stocking required.

4.2 Compartment B – 0.22ha

4.2.1 Description

A fairly open compartment with significant level changes towards the eastern boundary. Single and multi-stemmed semi to early-mature Sycamore, with very occasional Oak. Ground cover of Bluebell and a small amount of Bramble which existed prior to clearance works for the present ceremony and main event area.

This compartment incorporates the ceremony area and an informal eating/entertaining area.



4.2.2 Recommendations

No works are required within the following 5-year period

4.3 Compartment C – 0.36ha

4.3.1 Description

Located to the east of the woodland, adjacent to the field with a stone boundary wall; a desire line runs through the compartment from north to south. This area is a bit more species diverse and includes Elder and Holly forming an understorey with Birch, early-mature Oak and multiple-stemmed Sycamore forming the overstorey (Sycamore being the dominant species). Larger specimens of Sycamore lie along the eastern boundary. Ground cover [previously included in (prior to clearance for the main event area)] includes Bluebell and a thin bramble layer.



4.3.2 Recommendations

Thin area by 30% within 5 years to open up and re-stock with Sessile and English Oak and Hazel for coppice with an understorey of Rowan.

Spacing: 3x3m

Ratio: 70:30 – Oak & Hazel: Rowan

4.4 Compartment D – 0.05ha

4.4.1 Description

An open and grassed area to the south of the woodland, this provides good variation within the woodland and should be kept open to maintain the biodiversity of the site.

4.4.2 Recommendations

Maintain open and encroach into compartment E. Addition of wildflower mix is an option to increase ground flora diversity if required.



4.5 Compartment E – 0.07ha

4.5.1 Description

Small area of predominantly semi-mature to mature Birch with dense pockets of young Holly. Mature Birch have some defects but are in an acceptable condition and provide a good wildlife habitat. Single Beech sapling and occasional semi-mature Oak noted.

4.5.2 Recommendations

Thin out dense areas of Holly by 30%.

Re-stock with Sessile and English Oak and Rowan

Spacing: 4x4m

Ratio: 70:30 Oak: Rowan



4.6 Compartment F – 0.34ha

4.6.1 Description

Located to the western boundary with a stone wall, wooden fence and the main road beyond. Undulating ground lies to the south and banks up to the western boundary line. Predominantly multiple-stemmed Sycamore which are well-spaced, occasional Oak and very occasional Birch with no understorey. Bluebell forms most of the ground cover with grassed areas, Bracken and some Bramble.

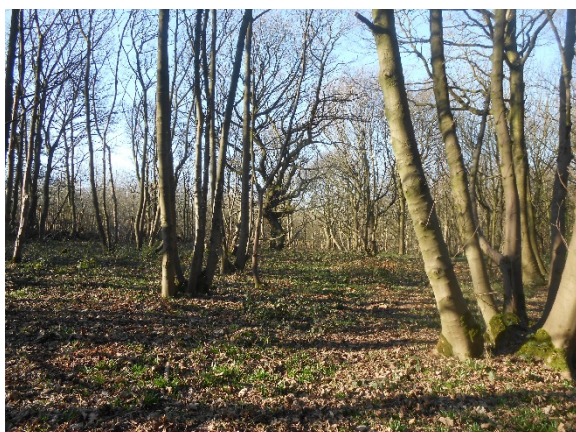
4.6.2 Recommendations

No thinning required.

Re-stock with Sessile and English Oak and Hazel for coppice with an understorey of Rowan

Spacing: 3x3

Ratio: 70:30 – Oak & Hazel: Rowan



4.7 Compartment G – 0.24ha

4.7.1 Description

Central swathe, Predominantly multiple-stemmed Sycamore with the occasional Oak and Birch.



4.7.2 Recommendations

Thin area by 20% within 5 years to open up and re-stock with Sessile and English Oak and Hazel for coppice with an understorey of Rowan

Spacing: 3x3

Ratio: 70:30 – Oak & Hazel: Rowan

4.8 Compartment H – 0.45ha

4.8.1 Description

Located to the northwest of the woodland with the vehicular access track to the north and the main road to the southwest boundary. A previously scrubby area with younger specimens of Goat Willow, Sycamore, Birch and English Oak, very occasional pockets of early-mature Sycamore. Ground cover previously consisted of Bramble, Bracken and Grass growing over what looked to be a previously hard/semi-hard surface possibly relating to a previous use of the land which may have been commercial industrial in nature. The ground cover has since (but prior to the making and confirmation of the TPO) been mostly cleared with what appears to be in parts a thin layer of crushed stone applied more relatively recently.

This compartment is to accommodate the parking area which is to be accessed from the existing opening off the main road. The Bridal path to the ceremony area leads from the parking area, cutting through the compartment following clear pathways without the removal of trees.

4.8.2 Recommendations

Thin younger trees on the eastern border of the car park with a stem diameter <20cm by 30% while retaining early-mature Sycamore.

No re-stocking.

Plant up woodland edge – see **Section 4.10** for details.

4.9 Compartment I – 0.59ha

4.9.1 Description

A well-spaced compartment, predominantly multiple-stemmed Sycamore with occasional Downy Birch and English Oak. This compartment accommodates a part-stretch of the Bridal Path from the car park to the ceremony area in compartment A and B.

4.9.2 Recommendations

No thinning or re-stocking required.

Plant up woodland edge – see **Section 4.10** for details.



4.10 Woodland Edge

4.10.1 To provide a bit more screening around the more open areas and to deter access into compartments C to I, maintenance of a woodland edge comprising native shrubs is recommended along the track and edges of Compartments H and I.

4.10.2 This woodland edge should be planted loosely. This will help to create an informal uneven edge and a natural screen aesthetically, without encroaching unnecessarily on the car parking area, which is maintained and is sensitively maximised as part of the proposed development.

Table 1: Woodland edge species

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size at purchase	No's Required (approx.)	Plant spacing (m)	Height (m)*
<i>Ilex aquafolium</i>	Holly	Whip 40-60cm	40	2.5	15
<i>Cornus mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry		40	2.5	10
<i>Viburnum opulus</i>	Guelder Rose		40	2.5	6
<i>Viburnum lantana</i>	Wayfaring Tree		40	2.5	5
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose		80	2.5	2.5
<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Flowering Currant		80	2.5	3
<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>	Honeysuckle		80	2.5	3
		Total	400		

* Approximate height the species will grow to if left unmanaged.

4.10.3 As well as the shrub plating along the edge of Compartments H and I, a hedge is to be planted along the edge of the woodland (Compartment F and H) that shares a boundary with the main road.

Table 2: Hedge planting: double staggered rows planted at 450mm spacing in each row

Botanical Name	Common Name	Size at Purchase	No. Required
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Whips 40-60	900
		Total	900

5. The Management Plan

- 5.1 The proposed arboricultural works are detailed below on a year by year basis. Where no year is mentioned it is expected that no arboricultural works will be required in that year. However, for the avoidance of doubt it should be noted that only those described as being within Compartments **A**, **B** and **H** are strictly relevant and forms the necessary part of this Management Plan, as these are the only areas of the woodland affected by the proposed development. The inclusion of information within the other compartments is included as suggestions of good arboricultural management as described, but are not actually relevant or consequential to the proposed development.
- 5.2 A plan of the site indicating Compartments and tree positions can be found at Appendix 1, as described.

5.2 Year 1

Compartment No.	Recommended Action	Reason
A	Thin the youngest trees by approximately 30% retaining the early-mature Sycamore where possible and the larger Goat Willow specimens.	To allow better growing conditions for retained trees.
H	Thin younger trees by 30% while retaining early-mature Sycamore. No re-stocking.	To allow better growing conditions for retained trees.
F, H	Plant Hawthorn hedge along the woodland boundary see Table 2.	To provide screening and additional habitat for nesting birds
H, I	Plant woodland edge with shrubs in Table 1 .	To provide additional habitat. To provide screening for the car park. To reinforce the boundary beside the woodland area and to deter access by venue guests.

5.3 Year 2

Compartment	Recommended Action	Reason
C	Thin area by 30% and re-stock with Sessile and English and Hazel for coppice with an understorey of Rowan Spacing: 3x3 Ratio: 70:30 – Oak & Hazel: Rowan	To open up the woodland providing space for new planting which will contribute towards woodland succession while increasing age diversity.
E	Thin out dense areas of Holly by 30%. Re-stock with Sessile and English Oak and Rowan Spacing: 4x4 Ratio: 70:30 Oak: Rowan	To open up the woodland providing space for new planting which will contribute towards woodland succession while increasing age diversity.
A, B, H, I	Carry out safety inspection	For reasons of public safety and to ensure the long-term health of the trees.

5.4 Year 3

Compartment	Recommended Action	Reason
F	No thinning required. Re-stock with Sessile and English Oak standards, Downy Birch and Hazel for coppice with an understorey of Rowan and Wild Service Spacing: 3x3 Ratio: 70:30 – Oak & Hazel: Rowan	To improve diversity of the woodland and provide succession while increasing age diversity.
A, B, H, I	Carry out safety inspection	For reasons of public safety and to ensure the long-term health of the trees.
C, E	‘Beat up’ – the replacement of any dead or dying trees from the previous years’ planting.	To replace trees that have not established successfully. To maintain stocking densities.

5.5 Year 4

Compartment	Recommended Action	Reason
G	Thin area by 20% re-stock with Sessile and English Oak and Hazel for coppice with an understorey of Rowan Spacing: 3x3 Ratio: 70:30 – Oak & Hazel: Rowan	To open up the woodland providing space for new planting which will contribute towards woodland succession.
A, B, H, I	Carry out safety inspection	For reasons of public safety and to ensure the long-term health of the trees.
C, E, F	‘Beat up’ – the replacement of any dead or dying trees from the previous years’ planting.	To ensure enough trees for successful succession.

5.6 Year 5

Compartment	Recommended Action	Reason
A, B, H, I	Carry out safety inspection.	For reasons of public safety and to ensure the long-term health of the trees.
C, E, F, G	‘Beat up’ – the replacement of any dead or dying trees from the previous years’ planting.	To ensure enough trees for successful succession.

5.7 General Recommendations

- 5.7.1 It should be noted generally that tree works carried out between March and October are subject to regulations regarding bird nesting season in respect of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)*.
- 5.7.2 If felling within the woodland exceeds 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter, a felling licence is required, which should be applied for from the Forestry Commission. It is clear that this extent of tree felling (prior to any TPO being made) has not taken place on the site to establish the cleared ceremony areas and minor works to establish the car park. Again, no further tree felling is required as part of the updated planning application.

6. Tree Work and Planting

6.1 Tree Prescriptions

6.1.1 Tree works under this management plan, which are obviously also constrained by and subject to the requirements of the recent TPO, will obviously proceed now as the development phase is complete and all construction vehicles and paraphernalia are moved from site.

- **Coppicing:** can be carried out on the newly planted Hazel, the first cut will be in year 7 and then the same cycle thereafter. This will help maintain the understorey while offering additional habitat within the woodland. Coppicing will periodically open up the woodland canopy to allow light to the woodland floor and encourage new growth, without the full removal of trees.

Table 1 Coppice rotation

Coppice species	Cutting cycle (years)
Hazel	7

- **Thinning** will open up areas, either to allow for re-stocking of native species in compartments C, E and G. In compartments A and H as a first thinning of recently planted trees to allow the retained specimens enough room to mature without succumbing to phototropic growth.
- **Re-stocking** will be intermittently necessary to maintain the tree cover within the woodland. While natural regeneration is often a preferred method for tree succession it is not happening in this woodland and it would not guarantee the desired species to create a successful and varied understorey, especially as the majority of trees are Sycamore. Planting of whips will ensure the right tree species and will help create an uneven aged canopy and ensure woodland succession. This is relevant to compartments C, E, F and G.
- **Deadwood** should ideally be retained where it falls, unless it obstructs the footpaths and other cleared areas, and in that case, it should be moved to somewhere safe. Deadwood plays an important role in the woodland structure, contributing towards the ground layer and towards nutrient cycling. Wood removed from trees during previous works has been utilised within the woodland to provide habitat piles, which in time, will become deadwood. Any future standing deadwood should be made safe where footfall is highest and retained where practicable, this will provide additional habitat retreats for invertebrates and nesting birds.
- **Ivy and Bramble** (and other ground cover vegetation) Ivy is not prevalent within this woodland and therefore does not require management. Bramble is at a minimum and again does not need to be currently controlled. If it is observed that these two invasive species are becoming an issue, they require control by strimming.

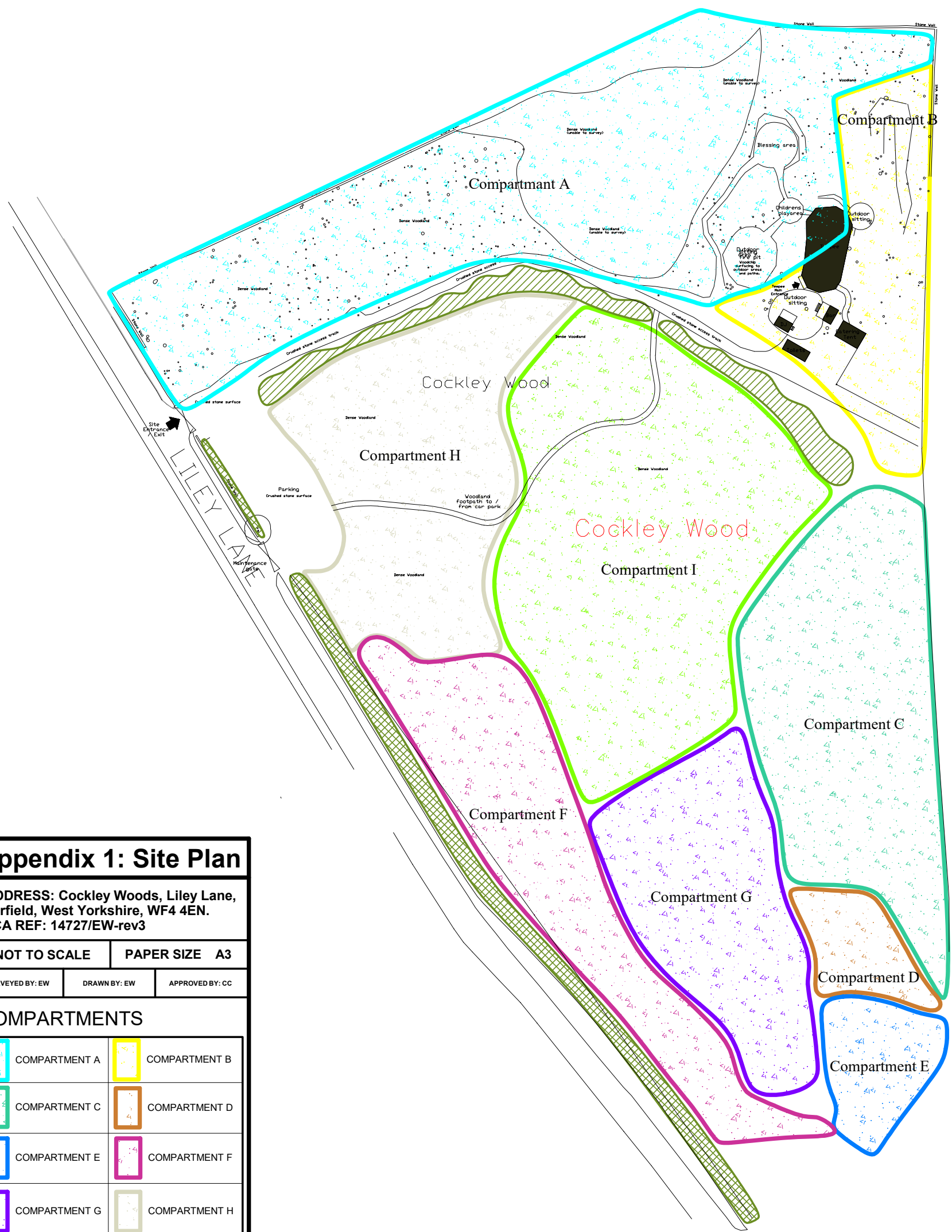
Bramble and Ivy do contribute towards the woodland flora offering cover and shelter for nesting birds and protection for small animals, but as they are dense ground cover plants, they can suppress regeneration and provide competition for new re-stocked trees. Control of this vegetation is important in the first few years if necessary while the woodland is re-stocked but as the new plants become established, control will no longer be necessary.

- **Pruning** works for intermittent ongoing safety requirements are to be done with a view to retaining deadwood in the trees so far as is reasonably safe to do so. Any deadwood removed shall be left within the area of the tree it came from and minimising tree works will be considered a priority. As all necessary works to trees have been carried out prior to the TPO being made and confirmed, such requirements are not likely to be necessary often, but obviously the landowners must be mindful of safety requirements for wedding/event guests as part of wider requirements.

6.2 Planting Implementation

6.2.1 Whips

- **Timing** - Planting is ideally to be carried out in the next available planting season (October-March).
- **Size** - 40-60 whips have been chosen as this size is relatively easy to plant and establish. This size will also allow for notch planting which will cause the least disturbance to the roots of existing trees.
- **Notch planting:** will be utilised using a hand spade inserted vertically into the soil to create the chosen notch shape ('T', 'V' or 'L'). It will be levered out to create a small gap in which to insert the whip. Once in, the spade will be removed, and the plants must be 'heeled in'.
- **Tree protection:** Tree guards will be necessary to prevent animal damage and make them more visible to ensure trees aren't trampled around the ceremony areas and the like, albeit on the current layout this is not likely to be an issue.
- **Routine maintenance:** Annual inspections should be carried out for newly planted trees for general health and development, pest & disease and any animal or manual damage. All tree-guards be checked during these inspections. Any trees/shrubs that are found to be dead, should ideally be replaced, unless there is good arboricultural or other reason not to.



Appendix 1: Site Plan

ADDRESS: Cockley Woods, Liley Lane,
Mirfield, West Yorkshire, WF4 4EN.
JCA REF: 14727/EW-rev3

NOT TO SCALE		PAPER SIZE	A3
SURVEYED BY: EW	DRAWN BY: EW	APPROVED BY: CC	

COMPARTMENTS

	COMPARTMENT A		COMPARTMENT B
	COMPARTMENT C		COMPARTMENT D
	COMPARTMENT E		COMPARTMENT F
	COMPARTMENT G		COMPARTMENT H
	COMPARTMENT I		MIXED SHRUB
	MIXED HEDGE		

Arboricultural & Forestry Consultants

Appendix 2: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking *F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDip.Arb (RFS) FArbor.A 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), MArbor.A.* 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.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Toby Parsons *Cert. Arb. (RFS), Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A).* Toby joined JCA after spending 6 years working as a senior climber for various Arboricultural contractors in the East Midlands and the South-West. He has gained the Level 2 Certificate in Arboriculture (RFS) and an Arboricultural Technicians Certificate. Toby is LANTRA certified in Professional Tree Inspection.

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.

Phil Humeniuk *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Phil joined JCA having spent 3 years working for various tree surgery companies and as a Tree Officer for a Local Authority. He also has several years' experience working as a consultant both for JCA and for another consultancy. Phil obtained his foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire and has various NPTC's and is LANTRA certified in Professional Tree Inspection.

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.

Charles Cocking *FdSc (Arboriculture), MArbor.A.* Charles joined JCA in January 2014 as an Apprentice 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.

Robert Hickey *FdSc (Arboriculture), Tech.Arbor.A.* Robert joined JCA in January 2019 having obtained his foundation degree in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire. He has various NPTC's qualifications and has previously worked for several Arboricultural contractors.

Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Dan joined JCA with nearly 30 years' experience in arboriculture. 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.

Consulting Staff: Ecology

Amanda Beck, Ecological Officer *Cert/He in Field Ecology, Diploma Field and Conservation Ecology, CIEEM member.* Amanda joined JCA's ecology department in 2018, previously working as a freelance Ecological Consultant in North Wales and as a trainee Ecologist in South Wales. She has a background surveying for botanical, amphibians, birds, terrestrial and marine mammals along with small mammal trapping and invertebrate research work on SSSI sites. She has practical experience in habitat management and creation while working as a volunteer for North Wales Wildlife Trust and currently volunteers with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust. She is a member of the Butterfly Conservation Trust, Bat Conservation Trust, Clwyd Bat Group and the British Hedgehog Preservation Society. Amanda is DBS checked and holds a Natural England level 1 bat licence.

Joe Earnshaw, Graduate Ecologist *BSc (Hons), MSc Biodiversity and Conservation, Qualifying CIEEM Member.* Joe joined the ecology department of JCA in 2018 after taking part in JCA's student training programme. He initially obtained a bachelor degree in Animal Management from Askham Bryan College, York. He has since furthered his education and brings to the company an MSc in Biodiversity and Conservation from the University of Leeds. Joe has expertise in aquatic invasive species identification and control.

Administrative Staff

Sue Guest Administrative Team Leader.

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.

Kelly Saunders Accounts Assistant.

Simeon Haigh *BSc (Hons).* IT Director.

Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.

Lisa Hampson Marketing Manager.

Appendix 3: General Guidelines

- A4.1 All work must be to BS 3998: 2010 - '*Recommendations for tree work*'.
- A4.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A4.3 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.
- A4.4 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.
- A4.5 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under his supervision and within his timescale.
- A4.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly. In this instance it is recommended that these inspections are made every year.

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



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Emily Wilde *FdSc (Arboriculture)*.

21st May 2019
(Revised 28th February 2020
and 10th August 2020)

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

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Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

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- Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA)
- Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS)

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Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

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- 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)

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