INVASIVE PLANT SURVEY & REPORT

at

Hollinhurst Farm
Land to the Southwest of
Southwood Avenue Hall Ing
Huddersfield
West Yorkshire
HD9 6QP

Client:
L'Arche Developments Ltd

Client Address:
No 3 The Old Brickworks
Top o th bank
Thurstonland
Huddersfield
HD4 6UY

Client Contact:
01484 661368 (Tel)

JCA Ref:
22925e/RPS

Date of Report:
23/06/25

JCA Limited
Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants

Quality Assurance

JCA ref.	Version	Site Surveyed:		Report Completed:		Checked:	
		Date	Name	Date	Name	Date	Name
22925e/RPS	001	16/06/25	Rebecca Petch-Smith Adam West	18/06/25	Rebecca Petch-Smith	18/06/25	James Foster

This report has been prepared and provided in accordance with the *British Standard 42020: Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development* and the *CIEEM's Code of Professional Conduct.*

Summary

A report is required at **Hollinhurst Farm, Land to the Southwest of Southwood Avenue Hall Ing, Honley, Huddersfield, HD9 6QP** in order to investigate the presence or absence of invasive plant species.

An invasive plant species is any non-native plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live. In the UK there are a number of species designated as invasive and fall under legislation (see Appendix 1 and Section 1.6). Invasive plant species are listed under Schedule 9, Part II of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). Invasive species include; Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, and Floating Pennywort. It is an offence to plant or cause to grow in the wild any of the species outlined within this legislation. In addition to this, in January 2015 the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014) came into force, banning fourteen non-native invasive plants. It is an offence of keep, cultivate, breed, transport, sell or exchange any of these species or release them, intentionally or unintentionally, into the environment.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

1.1.1 A report is required at **Hollinhurst Farm, Land to the Southwest of Southwood Avenue Hall Ing, Honley, Huddersfield, HD9 6QP** in order to investigate the presence or absence of invasive plant species, such as Japanese Knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam on the site.

1.1.2 The aim of the report is to determine the scale of the invasion and inform how the proposed development should approach the invasion. This will allow the invasion to be reduced or controlled and have a lower impact on the development and biodiversity in the area.

1.2 Terms of Reference

1.2.1 I am instructed by **L'Arche Developments Ltd** to visit the site and prepare my findings in a report.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 **Hollinhurst Farm, Land to the Southwest of Southwood Avenue Hall Ing** is situated to the south of Huddersfield centre at grid reference: **SE148119.**

1.3.2 The site is surrounded predominantly grassland, shrubland and woodland, with the Ludhill Dike River situated to the north.

1.4 Details of Proposed Development

1.4.1 The development proposed on this site is the construction of 9 residential dwellings with associated access and parking.

1.5 Terms of Reference

1.5.1 The following reports and plans have been used in the production of this report:

- Brindle & Green – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), Dec 2024.

1.6 Common Invasive Plant Species

1.6.1 An invasive plant species is any plant that has the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live. In the UK there are a number of species designated as invasive and fall under legislation (see **Appendix 1** and **Section 1.6**). Those most commonly encountered are:

1.6.2 **Japanese Knotweed** (*Fallopia japonica*):

Japanese knotweed is an invasive non-native weed, found mainly in urban areas and adjacent to waterways, it is considered a nuisance in property development. As plants can re-grow from rhizomes, they can grow through gaps in flooring in conservatories and patios. All waste containing Japanese Knotweed comes under the control of Part II of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

1.6.3 **Giant Hogweed** (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*):

Giant Hogweed has a natural defence mechanism that can result in severe health problems. The stems, leaves and sap contain various photosensitizing furanocoumarins which will cause burning to skin when combined with ultraviolet light. Symptoms can persist for days, months or even years depending on each individual's sensitivity to Giant Hogweed compounds.

1.6.4 **Himalayan Balsam** (*Impatiens glandulifera*):

Himalayan Balsam is an invasive non-native weed that can tolerate low light levels, and therefore shades out other vegetation and reduces biodiversity. Each plant can produce up to 800 seeds, which can shoot out and disperse up to 7m away.

1.6.5 **New Zealand Pigmyweed** (*Crassula helmsii*):

New Zealand Pigmyweed is an invasive non-native plant that grows in ponds, lakes, reservoirs, canals and ditches as well as on damp mud on the margins of ponds and reservoirs. It tolerates a wide range of conditions and is invasive throughout most of England.

1.7 Invasive Species and the Law

1.7.1 Invasive plant species are listed under Schedule 9, Part II of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) (please refer to **Appendix 1**) or described on the Non-Native Species Secretariat (NNSS) website. Invasive species include; Giant Hogweed, Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, and Floating Pennywort.

Subject to the provisions of this Part, if any person plants or otherwise causes to grow in the wild any plant which is included in Part II of Schedule 9, he shall be guilty of an offence.

1.7.2 In addition to this, in January 2015 the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation (1143/2014) came into force, banning fourteen non-native invasive plants (see **Appendix 1**). The Regulation imposes strict restrictions on a list of species known as "species of Union concern". These are species whose potential adverse impacts across the European Union are such that concerted action across Europe is required. It is an offence of keep, cultivate, breed, transport, sell or exchange any of these species or release them, intentionally or unintentionally, into the environment. Eight of these are popular pants and six are lesser known in the UK.

2. Methodology

2.1 Site Survey Methodology

2.1.1 The entire site was walked over by an experienced consultant who mapped and described any invasive species that were present.

2.2 Survey Conditions

2.2.1 The site was surveyed on 16th of June 2025 by Rebecca Petch-Smith (JCA Graduate Ecologist) and Adam West (JCA Principal Ecologist).

2.2.2 The weather conditions during the site visit are summarised in **Table 1**:

Survey date	Lead surveyor	Temp Start/Finish		Humidity	Wind speed/Direction		Cloud Cover	Precipitation
11/06/25	Rebecca Petch-Smith	20°	20⁰	75%	13 mph	WSW	100%	0mm

2.2.3 Limitations: There were no perceived limitations that would significantly impact on the conclusions and recommendations given within this report.

3. Results

3.1 Site Survey

3.1.1 The Preliminary Ecological Appraisal stated the presence of two invasive species on site: an unidentified cotoneaster and red valerian. Red valerian is not listed as an invasive species on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) as amended.

3.1.2 During the desk study conducted for the PEA, the following records of invasive species were received from West Yorkshire Ecological Services (WYES):

Scientific Name	Common Name	Designation	Latest date	Distance of closest record from site (m)
Fallopia japonica	Japanese knotweed	WCA	16/04/2019	570
Impatiens glandulifera	Himalayan Balsam	WCA	15/05/2015	350

Key: WCA: Schedule 9 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1.1 An invasive plant species was conducted at the **Hollinhurst Farm, Land to the Southwest of Southwood Avenue Hall Ing, Honely, Huddersfield, HD9 6QP** by Rebecca Petch-Smith (Graduate Ecologist) and Adam West (Principal Ecologist) on 16th June 2025.

4.1.2 During the site investigation the cotoneaster species on site was identified as bearberry cotoneaster *Cotoneaster dammeri*. This species of cotoneaster is not listed on Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

4.1.3 We have included the invasive species control statement for cotoneaster species.

4.1.4 **Cotoneaster species**

Cotoneasters are perennial deciduous or semi-evergreen shrubs that form low mounds of foliage, characterised by dark green leaves and red berries.

Further information be found on the ID Sheets by the Non-Native Species Secretariat (NNSS):

https://www.nonnativespecies.org/non-native-species/information-portal/view/964

https://www.nonnativespecies.org/non-native-species/information-portal/view/976

https://www.nonnativespecies.org/assets/Uploads/ID_Cotoneaster_sp_Cotoneaster.pdf

Dispersal is via the berries, which are eaten by birds and small mammals, spreading speeds via their droppings, or are dropped around the parent plant. Occasionally dispersal can occur from cuttings that re-sprout.

There are several strategies available for the safe control and removal of cotoneaster species, dependent on the scale of growth. Incorrect treatment of cotoneasters can result in hefty penalties should you inadvertently cause it to spread into other areas.

Manual removal: manual methods depend on the extent of growth, as older, more mature plants will have deeper roots that are harder to remove (PCA, 2018):

Hand pulling or excavation with hand tools – only suitable for small and immature plants, when the roots are still shallow.

Mechanical excavation – Suitable for larger stands to remove deeper roots and the seed bank.

Physical cutting – larger plants can be cut at the base, with the leftover stump covered with a polyethene bag or mulch to prevent regeneration. Best when combined with herbicide treatment of the stump.

Chemical removal: Herbicide control is recommended using a glyphosate-based herbicide (PCA, 2018). There are two treatment methods:

Foliar application – A glyphosate-based herbicide with a surfactant to help penetrate to leaves' waxy coating is required. Application prior to the production of seeds

during the active growth season (May/June). Multiple treatments likely required, regrowth from seed bank possible.

Cut-stump treatment – Combined with physical cutting, application to the cut stump. Application during winter (November to February). A single application can be effective, regrowth from the stump or seedbank possible.

Disposal: Burial at 2m is suitable. Can be composted prior to fruit formation, material cannot be composted if fruit is or may be present. If fruit is or may be present, dispose for incineration or to a suitable licensed waste-disposal facility.

Monitoring: Survey annually until 2 full seasons have passed without regrowth.

4.1.5 **Post-treatment monitoring**

It is recommended that continuous 12-month post-treatment monitoring is conducted on the site to ensure that any regrowth of treated plants, or growth of new plants (including any different invasive species) is identified quickly, allowing additionally treatment where necessary.

Following any subsequent treatment, the post-treatment monitoring will be restarted until a continuous 12-month period with no identified growth of invasive species is achieved.

Upon completion of the 12-month monitoring period, the site must be surveyed annually until 2 complete growth seasons have passed without cotoneaster regrowth, and 3 complete growth seasons for Virginia creeper, as advised in PCA, 2018.

5. References

Reports

Brindle & Green – Preliminary Ecological Appraisal (PEA), December 2024.

Guidelines for surveys and report writing:

British Standards Institute (BSI), (2013) *BS 42020:2013, Biodiversity - Code of practice for planning and development*. London.

Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management (CIEEM), (2015) *Guidelines for Ecological Report Writing*. Winchester.

Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC), (2010) *Handbook for Phase 1 habitat survey: A technique for environmental audit*.

Invasive Species and Biosecurity

Property Care Association (PCA). (2018). Practical Management of Invasive Non-Native Weeds in Britain and Ireland. Packard Publishing Limited, Forum House, Stirling Road, Chichester, West Sussex, PO19 7DN.

British Standards Institute (BSI), (2015) *BS 3882:2015, Biodiversity Specification for topsoil*. London.

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, (2015) *Species Control Provisions: Draft Code of Practice for England*.

Environment Agency, (2013). Bristol: Environment Agency.

GB non-native species secretariat (2016) *Nonnativespecies.org*. Available at: http://www.nonnativespecies.org/home/index.cfm.

Plantlife (2016) *Plantlife.org.uk*. Available at: http://www.plantlife.org.uk/.

Prevent harmful weeds and invasive non-native plants spreading – Detailed guidance (2014) *Gov.uk*. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/prevent-the-spread-of-harmful-invasive-and-non-native-plants.

Non-Native Species Secretariat – Check Clean Dry https://www.nonnativespecies.org/what-can-i-do/check-clean-dry/

Forest England – Keep it Clean https://www.forestryengland.uk/biosecurity

Relevant Legislation:

Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

- http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-3614
- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1981/69/contents

The Conservation of Habitats and Regulations 2017.

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2017/1012/contents/made

The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019.

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/579/contents/made

Protection of Badgers Act 1992

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1992/51/contents

Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/37/contents

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1160/contents/made

Environmental Protection Act 1990

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43

Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2014/1143/contents

European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/16/contents

The Invasive Non-native Species (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019

- https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2019/9780111176269/contents

Appendices

Appendix 1: Non-native Invasive Species

Table 1: Invasive animal species listed in Part I, Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Bass, Large-mouthed Black	*Micropterus salmoides*	Limpet, Slipper	*Crepidula fornicata*
Bass, Rock	*Ambloplites rupestris*	Lizard, Common Wall	*Podarcis muralis*
Bitterling	*Rhodeus sericeus*	Marmot, Prairie (Prairie dog)	*Cynomys*
Crab, Chinese Mitten	*Eriocheir sinensis*	Mink, American	*Mustela vison*
Crayfish, Noble	*Astacus astacus*	Newt, Alpine	*Triturus alpestris*
Crayfish, Red Swamp	*Procambarus clarkii*	Newt, Italian Crested	*Triturus carnifex*
Crayfish, Signal	*Pacifastacus leniusculus*	Owl, Eagle	*Bubo bubo*
Crayfish, Spiny-cheek	*Orconectes limosus*	Oyster Drill, American	*Urosalpinx cinerea*
Crayfish, Turkish	*Astacus leptodactylus*	Parakeet, Monk	*Myiopsitta monachus*
Deer, Chinese Water	*Hydropotes inermis*	Parakeet, Ring-necked	*Psittacula krameri*
Deer, Muntjac	*Muntiacus reevesi*	Partridge, Chukar	*Alectoris chukar*
Deer, Sika	*Cervus nippon*	Partridge, Rock	*Alectoris graeca*
Deer, any hybrid of Sika	Any hybrid of *Cervus nippon*	Pheasant, Golden	*Chrysolophus pictus*
Dormouse, Fat	*Glis glis*	Pheasant, Lady Amherst's	*Chrysolophus amherstiae*
Duck, Carolina Wood	*Aix sponsa*	Pheasant, Reeves'	*Syrmaticus reevesii*
Duck, Mandarin	*Aix galericulata*	Pheasant, Silver	*Lophura nycthemera*
Duck, Ruddy	*Oxyura jamaicensis*	Pochard, Red-crested	*Netta rufina*
Flatworm	*Kontikia andersoni*	Pumpkinseed (Sun-fish)	*Lepomis gibbosus*
Flatworm	*Kontikia ventrolineata*	Rat, Black	*Rattus rattus*
Flatworm, Australian	*Australoplana sanguinea*	Shelduck, Ruddy	*Tadorna ferruginea*
Flatworm, New Zealand	*Artiposthia triangulata*	Snake, Aesculapian	*Elaphe longissima*
Frog, Edible	*Rana esculenta*	Squirrel, Grey	*Sciurus carolinensis*
Frog, European Tree	*Hyla arborea*	Swan, Black	*Cygnus atratus*
Frog, Marsh	*Rana ridibunda*	Terrapin, European Pond	*Emys orbicularis*
Goose, Bar-headed	*Anser indicu*	Toad, African Clawed	*Xenopus laevis*
Goose, Barnacle	*Branta leucopsis*	Toad, Midwife	*Alytes obstetricans*
Goose, Canada	*Branta canadensis*	Toad, Yellow-bellied	*Bombina variegata*
Goose, Egyptian	*Alopochen aegyptiacus*	Wallaby, Red-necked	*Macropus rufogriseus*
Goose, Emperor	*Anser canagicus*	Wels (European catfish)	*Silurus glanis*
Goose, Snow	*Anser caerulescens*	Zander	*Stizostedion lucioperca*
Heron, Night	*Nycticorax nycticorax*		

Table 2: Invasive plant species listed in Part II, Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Few-flowered Leek	*Allium paradoxum*	Floating Water Primrose	*Ludgwigia peploides*
Three-cornered Garlic	*Allium triquetrum*	Water Primrose	*Ludwigia grandiflora*
Hooked Asparagus Seaweed	*Asparagopsis armata*	Water Primrose	*Ludwigia uruguayensis*
Water Fern	*Azolla filiculoides*	Giant Kelp	*Macrocystis angustifolia*
Fanwort	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Giant Kelp	*Macrocystis integrifolia*
Hottentot Fig	*Carpobrotus edulis*	Giant Kelp	*Macrocystis laevis*
Green Seafingers	*Codium fragile*	Giant Kelp	*Macrocystis pyrifera*
Green Seafingers	*Codium fragile tomentosoides*	Parrot's Feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Hollyberry Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster bullatus*	Laver Seaweeds (except native species)	*Porphyra spp.except:* *P. amethystea* *P. leucosticta*
Wall Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster horizontalis*		
Entire-leaved Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster integrifolius*		

Small-leaved Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster microphyllus*		*P. linearis* *P. miniata* *P. purpurea* *P. umbilicalis*
Himalayan Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster simonsii*		
New Zealand Pygmyweed	*Crassula helmsii*		
Montbretia	*Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*		
Purple Dewplant	*Disphyma crassifolium*	False Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus inserta*
Water Hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*	Virginia Creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*
Waterweeds	*Elodea sp.*	Californian Red Seaweed	*Pikea californica*
Japanese Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica*	Water Lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*
Hybrid Knotweed	*Fallopia japonica x F. sachalinensis*	Japanese Knotweed	*Polygonum cuspidatum*
Giant Knotweed	*Fallopia sachalinensis*	Rhododendron	*R. ponitcum x R. maximimum*
Shallon	*Gaultheria shallon*	Yellow Azalea	*Rhododendron luteum*
Red Algae	*Grateloupia luxurians*	Rhododendron	*Rhododendron ponticum*
Giant Rhubarb	*Gunnera tinctoria*	False-acacia	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Giant Hogweed	*Heracleum mantegazzianum*	Japanese Rose	*Rosa rugosa*
Floating Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Duck Potato	*Sagittaria latifolia*
Himalayan balsam	*Impatiens glandulifera*	Giant Seafingers	*Salvinia molesta*
Curly Waterweed	*Lagarosiphon major*	Japanese Seaweed	*Sargassum multicum*
Variegate Yellow Archangel	*Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp. Argentatum*	Perfoliate Alexanders	*Smyrnium perfoliatum*
Japanese Kelp	*Laminaria japonica*	Wakame	*Undaria pinnatifida*

Table 3: Invasive plant species subject to restrictions set out in Article 7 of the EU Invasive Alien Species Regulations.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Eastern Baccharis	*Baccharis halimifolia*	Water Primrose*	*Ludwigia grandiflora*
Green Combomba*	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Creeping Water-primrose*	*Ludwigia peploides*
Water Hyacinth*	*Eichhornia crassipes*	American Skunk Cabbage*	*Lysichiton americanus*
Persian Hogweed	*Heracleum persicum*	Parrot's Feather*	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Sosnowskyi's Hogweed	*Heracleum sosnowskyi*	Whitetop Weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
Floating Pennywort*	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	Asiatic Tearthumb	*Persicaria perfoliata*

* denotes species found growing in the UK. The remaining species are rarely found.

Appendix 2: Photographic Evidence

Photo 1: Bearberry cotoneaster in the south of the site.

Photo 2: Bearberry cotoneaster in the south of the site.

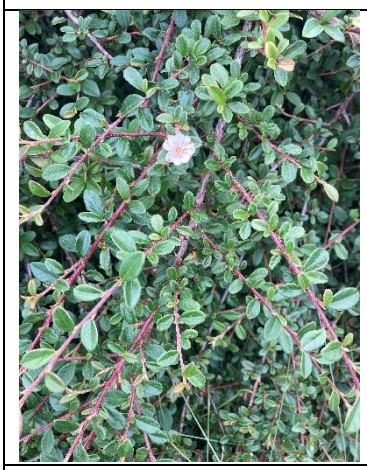

Photo 3: Close up photo of bearberry cotoneaster.

Photo 4: Bearberry cotoneaster in the south of the site.

Appendix 3: Author Qualifications

Adam West, Principal Ecologist

BSc (Hons) Animal and Wildlife Management.

Adam joined JCA to lead the expanding ecology department. Having returned to education as a mature student, Adam studied Countryside Management for two years before undertaking a Batchelor's degree, for which he was awarded First Class Honours. Adam has many years' experience in ecological consultancy, working on projects ranging from individual planning applications to national infrastructure projects. Adam holds a Natural England Level 1 great crested newt survey class licence, a Natural England Level 2 bat survey class licence (and the Scottish and Welsh equivalents) and a CSCS card.

Rebecca Petch-Smith, Graduate Ecologist

MBiol (Hons) Zoology

Rebecca joined JCA in 2025 after spending 18 months in the teaching industry. Prior to this she graduated from the University of Leeds with a 2:1 Honours Integrated Master's degree in Zoology. As part of her degree programme, Rebecca spent time in Kenya conducting surveys on African ungulates. Rebecca began assisting on bat emergence surveys in 2024, after which, she gained employment as a Graduate Ecologist at JCA Ltd. She is currently conducting Preliminary Ecological Appraisals, Bat Scope Surveys and Biodiversity Net Gain Assessments and working towards her protected species licence.

James Foster, Assistant Ecologist

BSc (Hons) Biology

James gained his undergraduate degree in biology in 2012 from University of Leeds. James has plenty of experience in ecology, having worked countless projects of different scales all over the north and midlands. James has 11 years of experience surveying anything from reptiles to hedgerows and holds a Great crested newt licence level 1 and is working towards his bat licence and barn owl licence.

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

.....
Rebecca Petch-Smith *MBIOL BSc (Hons)*

18/06/2025

Reviewed by

.....

James Foster *BSc (Hons)*

18/06/2025

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

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ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

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

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)
- Planting Schemes
- Monitoring of bird or bat boxes.

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects & Developers

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

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

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

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

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

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

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

Veteran Tree Management

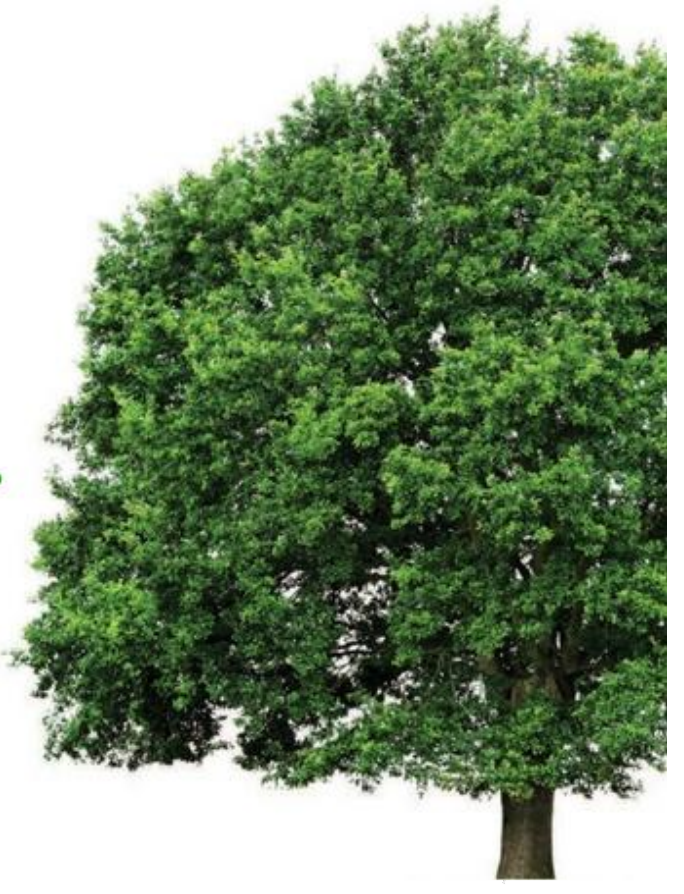
- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

JCA Limited

Arboricultural & Ecological Consultants



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