

**ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
AND
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
to BS5837:2012
at
Oakenshaw Cross
Cross Street
Oakenshaw
West Yorkshire
BD12 7EA**

Client:
Kirklees Council

Client Address:
4th Floor North
Civic Centre 1
High Street
Huddersfield
HD1 2NF

JCA Ref:
23498/ChC

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 **Kirklees Council** to survey the Wild Cherry tree at **Cross Street, Oakenshaw**, and to 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 proposals has been considered within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment in **Section 4** and is detailed on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6**.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 For this purpose, a topographical survey 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 2025 and was conducted by **Charles Cocking FdSc (Arboriculture)**, LANTRA Accredited PTI, MArborA.
- 1.3.2 The tree in question was inspected from ground level.
- 1.3.3 Tree data was collected in accordance with **Section 4.4** and **Section 4.5** of BS5837: 2012. Full details 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**.
- 1.3.4 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers.

2. Status of the Trees

- 2.1 A check was made with Kirklees Metropolitan Borough Council in November 2025 to determine whether the tree in question is subject to any statutory controls.
- 2.2 We are informed that **T1** is not subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and that the site is not situated within a Conservation Area.
- 2.3 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 **T1** was categorised as Retention Category 'B' in accordance with BS5837: 2012. For a full explanation of the retention categories, please refer to **Appendix 2 (Section A2.3)**.
- 3.1.2 As a general rule, trees categorised as retention category 'A' or retention category 'B' are the most valuable items of vegetation and as such the removal of these is likely to be met with resistance by the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 3.1.3 The retention of already established trees is advised to avoid the need to plant replacement specimens, which are usually required to be planted on a 2:1 or 3:1 ratio, and due to their ecological value, which will be assessed as linear habitat units in accordance with the Statutory Biodiversity Metric.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 Proposed Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to reinstate the grade II listed historical monument that once stood on Wyke Lane in Oakenshaw village to its new location in a grassed verge on Cross Street, just off Wyke Lane.
- 4.1.2 The works will include undertaking careful repairs to the existing monument and careful reinstatement in a new position on a newly constructed foundation, with associated excavation works. The scheme will provide associated landscaping improvements with a new path leading to the new monument, with protection of the Wild Cherry tree, services and substation, along with careful removal of remaining stones, boulders, filling of a void below the existing cross area with tarmac reinstatement works. This work will be undertaken with temporary traffic management whilst allowing traffic to flow through the crossing.
- 4.1.3 These enhancements culminate in the creation designed to showcase the monument back within the community after being in storage for the last few years, the new location of the cross will improve the experience of those passing through or gathering in the near vicinity. The project forms a key part of the wider community improvement works complimenting and contributing to enhanced public spaces, whilst fully complying with Historic England recommendations and all associated statutory regulatory advice.
- 4.1.4 We have been supplied with the latest development layout plans which detail the proposed scheme. The tree data has been overlaid onto the proposed designs to create the Arboricultural Implications Plan, which can be found at **Appendix 6**. This provides the basis for which this Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared.

4.2 Tree Works for Development Purposes

- 4.2.1 It is not envisaged that any works will be required for **T1** to facilitate the proposals. However, as the canopy will be overhanging the access path once constructed, this should maintain a clearance of at least 2.5m.

4.3 Temporary Protection Measures

4.3.1 The Protective Barrier

4.3.1.1 In order to ensure the effective protection of **T1** during the development phase, a protective barrier will need to be installed, in accordance with BS5837: 2012. The protective barrier should be positioned to provide as much protection for **T1** as practically possible, whilst still allowing some working room for the appointed contractor, in order to create a **Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)**. A suitable location has been shown on the plan at **Appendix 6**, however, the exact position and specification is yet to be confirmed.

4.3.1.2 Routes for pedestrian traffic will be located outside, and diverted away from, the RPA wherever possible. Where this is not practicable, temporary protective surfaces (ground protection) must be laid over the unprotected RPA to avoid ground/soil compaction. The ground protection must distribute the weight of pedestrians and material storage, whilst allowing moisture to reach the rooting area beneath.

4.4 Implications for Retained Trees

4.4.1 Works within the RPA

4.4.1.1 Where the proposals require work to be undertaken within the RPA of **T1**, specialist measures must be adopted during the construction phase to avoid ground compaction and minimise root damage.

4.4.1.2 Such areas are highlighted in **light blue** on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 6** and are addressed in the following sections.

4.4.2 Demolition

4.4.2.1 No demolition activities are required adjacent to **T1** and as such, no mitigation measures are considered necessary.

4.4.3 Access/Construction of Hard Surfacing

4.4.3.1 The proposed development entails the construction of an access path within the RPA of **T1**. In order to prevent foreseeable damage to tree roots, a 'reduced-dig' method of construction will be implemented.

4.4.3.2 First, the top layer of existing turf will be removed using hand tools only. This stripping away of the top surface should not exceed 75mm or go into the soil where the roots from **T1** will be present. This must not proceed until the tree protective measures are in place and this operation should be supervised by an appointed Arboriculturist

4.4.3.3 Following this, a thin geotextile membrane will be placed on the soil and pegged/pinned into position. A 3D 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).

4.4.3.4 In order to retain the surfacing in place, edging supports may be required. Such supporting systems will minimise 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.

4.4.3.5 The final surface will be a porous resin bound surface to enable the percolation of water through the surfacing to the tree roots beneath.

4.4.4 Site Compound

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

4.4.4.2 Care should also be taken to prevent soil contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils.

4.4.5 Landscaping

4.4.5.1 Following completion of the construction phase, the protective fencing and ground protection may be removed and the landscaping phase can commence.

4.4.5.2 Landscaping works must be carried out in such a way as to avoid ground level changes or digging within RPA. Tractor mounted rotovation or other mechanised cultivation methods must not be used within the RPA.

4.4.5.3 Heavy machinery is not permitted in the vicinity of **T1** at any time.

4.4.5.4 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. Summary

- 5.1 The arboricultural implications of the development have been considered and discussed in **Section 4**.
- 5.2 It is not envisaged that any works will be required for **T1** to facilitate the proposals. However, as the canopy will be overhanging the access path once constructed, this should maintain a clearance of at least 2.5m.
- 5.3 All development work carried out in close proximity to **T1** must be executed in a manner sympathetic to its needs, with Arboricultural supervision implemented during key stages. Otherwise, the condition of the tree may deteriorate in the months and years following development, leading to a loss of amenity and resulting in a potentially hazardous tree. Care must therefore be taken to ensure that **T1** is suitably protected during all phases of the works.
- 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)**. The **AMS** will advise on the specifics with regards to temporary protective barriers, temporary ground protection, site supervision, location of services etc.
- 5.5 In accordance with **Section 6.3** of **BS 5837: 2012**, site supervision at key stages of the development is likely to be advisable.
- 5.6 The data gained during the survey provides an indication of the health of the tree. However, it does not enable a comprehensive assessment of its 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 Common Name Botanical Name	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread			Observations	Arboricultural Recommendations	Works Required to Accommodate the Proposals	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
						N	W	E									
T 1	Mature Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	7.5	2.5	2.5 n/a	37	3.25 3.75 4.75		4.5	Single-stemmed and vertical with a slightly unbalanced crown. The canopy is overhanging the footpath. Tear out wound present at 2.5m to the East. Overhead cables pass through the upper canopy.	No action required at present.	<i>Arboricultural supervision required when constructing the access path.</i>	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	MOD	20+	B 1 2

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 = 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 = 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 = 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 = 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), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MArborA.* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby is now Technical Director and oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

Operations Director

Charles Cocking *FdSc (Arboriculture), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MArborA.* Charles joined JCA in January 2014 having previously worked for the company on a part time basis during 2013. Charles obtained his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York, and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association. Charles now oversees all internal operations for the company.

Arboricultural Projects Director

Luke Wickham *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MArborA.* Luke joined JCA in 2021 after obtaining his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Askham Bryan College. Having previously worked within the industry for the past 4 years, running his own small business and sub-contracting for local firms, Luke brings a sound knowledge and understanding of the practical and academic sides of the industry.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Andrew Bussey *LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.* Andrew started working in consultancy at JCA in 2006 having spent 12 years working as an arborist for various private companies before joining a Local Authority forestry team. He has various NPTC qualifications and is QTRA qualified.

Emily Wilde *FdSc (Arboriculture), LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.* Emily joined JCA having previously worked for various private tree surgery and consultancy companies over the past 8 years. She initially obtained a ND in Forestry & Arboriculture, followed by a FdSc in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York. Emily has various NPTC certificates and is QTRA qualified.

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

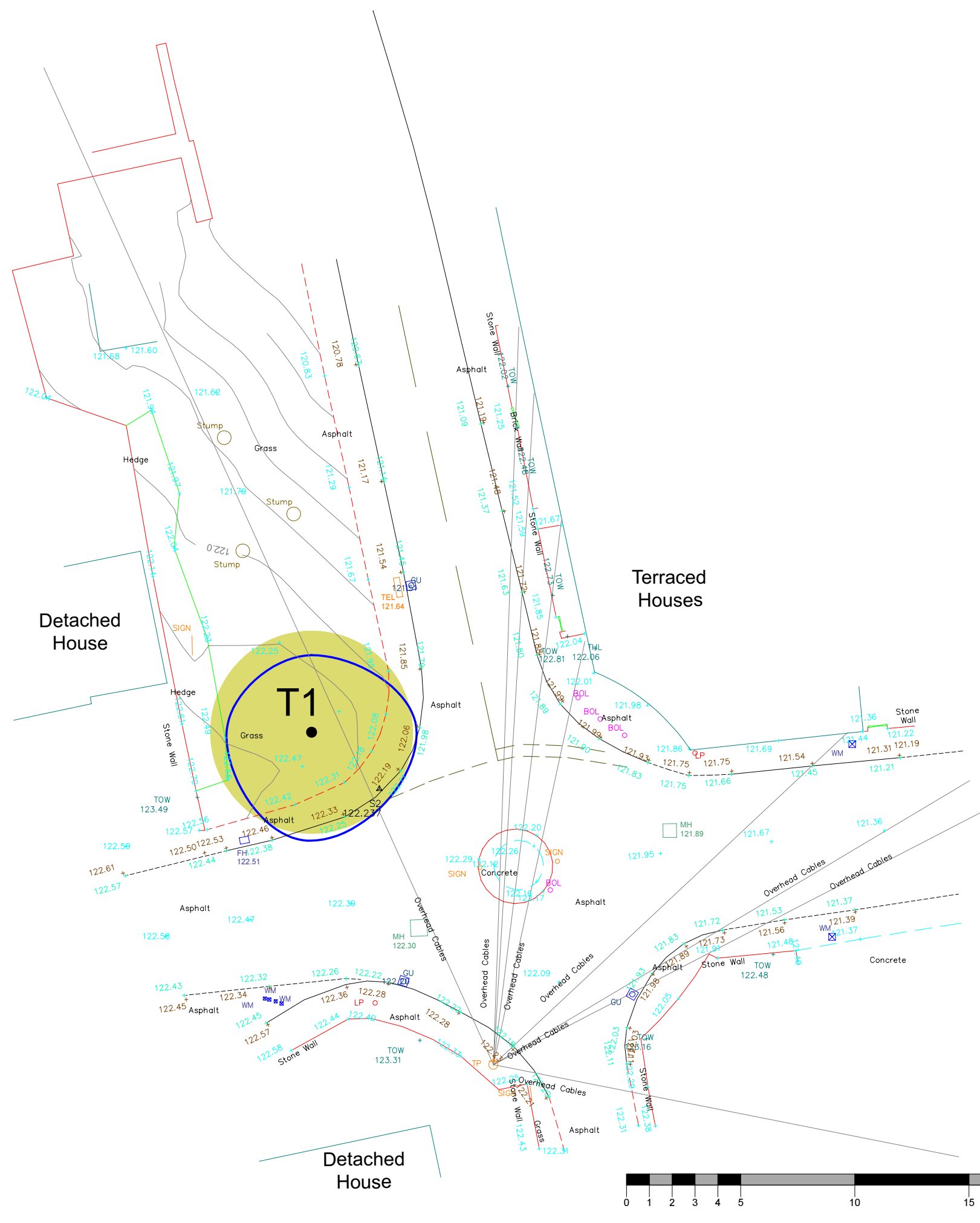
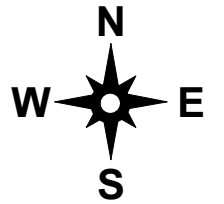
Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture), BTEC Dip (Arb), LANTRA Accredited PTI, MArborA.* Dan joined JCA in February 2019 with nearly 30 years' experience in arboriculture with extensive Botanical and Mycological expertise. He worked as a London Tree Officer for 12 years and in several arboricultural and horticultural management posts, specialising particularly in tree risk assessments and tree related subsidence.

David de Peña *BSc (Hons) Ecology and Conservation, LANTRA Accredited PTI, TechArborA.* After earning his degree from Manchester Metropolitan University, David worked as an ecologist at various consultancies, contributing to a wide range of projects, including major infrastructure projects across the UK. More recently, David transitioned to arboriculture and served as a surveyor for Manchester City of Trees, where he participated in a project to quantify the value of Greater Manchester's woodlands and trees.

Administrative Staff

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Credit Control Manager.
Adie Gray I.T. Officer.

Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Alannah Chapman Administrative Assistant.



THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR AND READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT (JCA REF: 23498/ChC)

**Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan**

ADDRESS: Oakenshaw Cross, Cross Street, Oakenshaw, West Yorkshire, BD12 7EA.
JCA REF: 23498/ChC

SCALE : 1:200 PAPER SIZE : A3
SURVEYED BY: CC DRAWN BY: CC APPROVED BY: EW

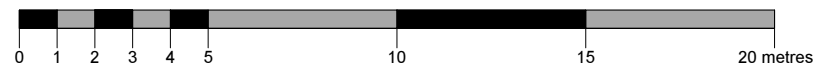
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5
RETENTION CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of these categories are at Appendix 2 of our report. N.B. These categories do not necessarily represent or correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.

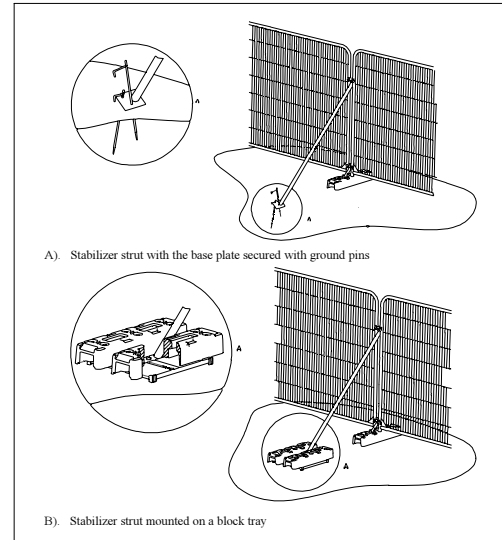
	CATEGORY A: 'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY B: 'RETENTION DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WHICH COULD BE RETAINED'
	CATEGORY U: 'TREE FOR REMOVAL'
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA

Root Protection Area: RPA

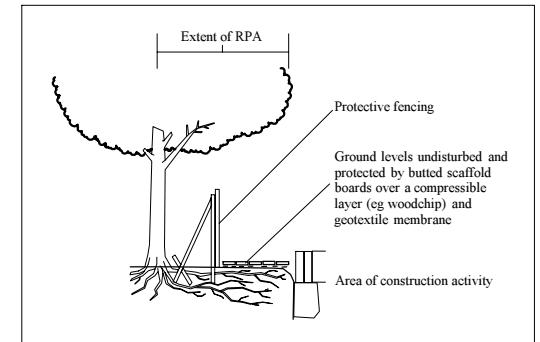
IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCROACH INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS MUST BE CONSIDERED.



Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



An example of a walkway within the RPA



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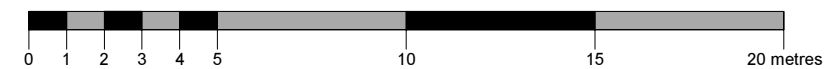
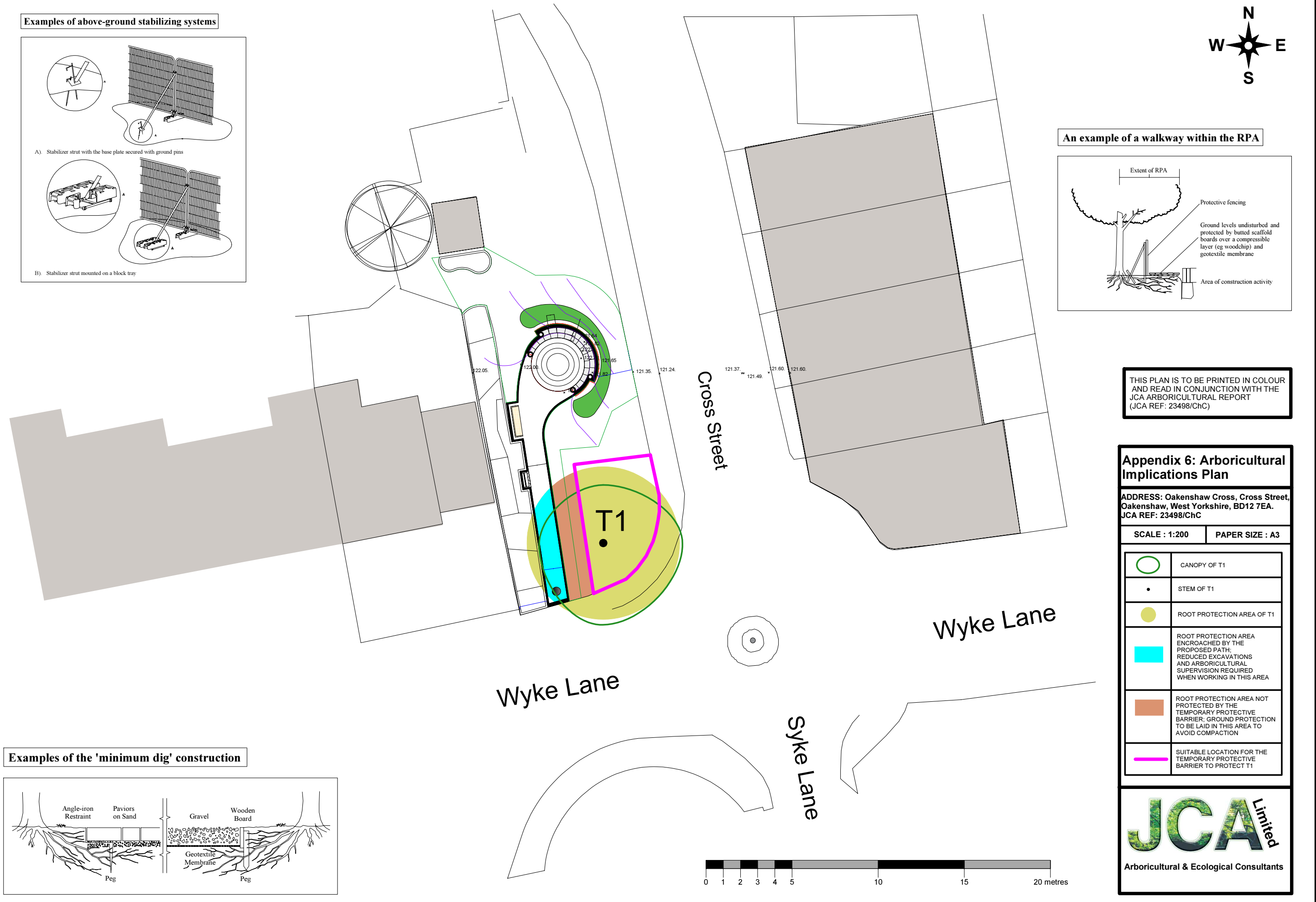
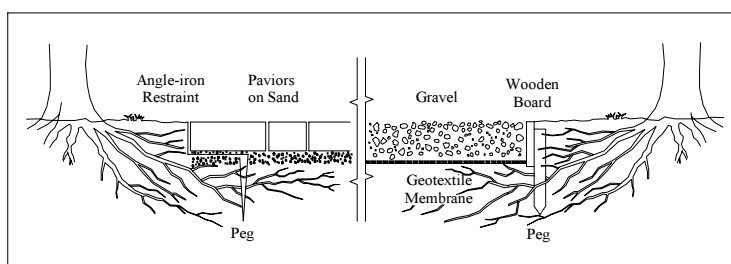
Appendix 6: Arboricultural Implications Plan

ADDRESS: Oakenshaw Cross, Cross Street, Oakenshaw, West Yorkshire, BD12 7EA.
JCA REF: 23498/ChC

SCALE : 1:200 PAPER SIZE : A3

	CANOPY OF T1
	STEM OF T1
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA OF T1
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA ENCRoACHED BY THE PROPOSED PATH; REDUCED EXCAVATIONS AND ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION REQUIRED WHEN WORKING IN THIS AREA
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA NOT PROTECTED BY THE TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE BARRIER; GROUND PROTECTION TO BE LAID IN THIS AREA TO AVOID COMPACTION
	SUITABLE LOCATION FOR THE TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE BARRIER TO PROTECT T1

Examples of the 'minimum dig' construction



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

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

28th November 2025

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

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JCA Ltd. Arboricultural and Ecological Consultants

Professional Tree and Ecology Advice nationwide

ARBORICULTURAL SERVICES

Guidance for Architects and Developers

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

Advice for Engineers, Loss Adjusters and Insurers

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

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

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

Tree Advice for the Legal Profession

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

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

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

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

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

Ecological Post-Planning Services

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

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