

**ARBORICULTURAL SAFETY
SURVEY**

at:

**Bramhope Village Scout Group
Leeds Road
Bramhope
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS16 9BQ**

Client:

Bramhope Village Scout
Group

Client Address:

Leeds Road
Bramhope
Leeds
West Yorkshire
LS16 9BQ

JCA Ref:

21322/EW

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This report details the findings of an expert arboricultural safety survey and risk assessment of the trees at **Bramhope Village Scout Group, Leeds**.
- 1.1.2 This report details the relevant arboricultural information which is required to inform the owners of the condition of their trees and provides specific management actions that, once undertaken, demonstrate that a duty of care has been taken with regards to tree management.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Ltd are instructed by **Rachel Groves** of **Bramhope Village Scout Group**, to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.2.2 For this purpose, we have been supplied with a topographical plan of the site with tree positions plotted on. Therefore tree locations are considered correct.

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 This report, and any recommendations made is compiled in accordance with current industry standards and best arboricultural practice.
- 1.3.2 The trees have been inspected in order to assess and, if necessary, reduce their potential risk of harm.
- 1.3.3 The area is densely populated, therefore only those trees requiring works or with physiological or structural defects have been included within the report.

1.4 Survey Details

- 1.4.1 The survey was conducted during October 2023 by **Emily Wilde FdSc (Arboriculture)**.
- 1.4.2 Inspection was made visually from ground level, in order to assess the trees condition and potential to cause harm. Where necessary, management recommendations have been made. This may include tree removal, pruning, future monitoring or the need for a further detailed inspection, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys.
- 1.4.3 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible measurements were estimated.

2. Explanation of Tree Descriptions

2.1 Measurements

- 2.1.1 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured from the stem base to the top of the canopy.
- 2.1.2 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the height at which the main crown begins above ground level.
- 2.1.3 *STEM DIAMETER* is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level, just above the root buttress.
- 2.1.4 *CROWN SPREAD* is a measurement of the overall width of the crown, at its widest point.

2.2 Evaluations

- 2.2.1 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.
- 2.2.2 *PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.
- 2.2.3 *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.
- 2.2.4 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; less than 10 years (<10), 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years (40+). This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- 2.2.5 *TARGET VALUE* is classed as high, moderate or low. This is an indication of the likelihood of persons or objects, the latter having variable significance, being within falling distance of a tree or its branches.
- 2.2.6 *PRIORITY*. 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.

2.2.7 *RE-INSPECTION TIMING* is classed as; 6 months (0.5), 1 year (1), 2 years (2), or within 5 years (5). This is an indication of the timescale in which a tree should be re-inspected; a specific time of year for the inspection may also be detailed in the recommendations.

2.3 Safety Categories

2.3.1 *SAFETY CATEGORY* values for the trees are as follows:

2.3.2 ***A (marked in green on the plan) = posing no immediate risk: no action required.***

These trees are considered to be in an acceptable condition at present and require no action at this time. However, these trees may require future management in order to ensure that they remain safe.

2.3.3 ***B (marked in light blue on the plan) = posing a potential risk: action required.***

These trees pose a potential risk and therefore require active management. This may include remedial pruning (crown cleaning) or target management.

Such trees may also require a further, more detailed, investigation (such as a climbing inspection or a decay detection analysis) or may require future monitoring (re-surveying and re-assessing) at a timescale specified within this report.

2.3.4 ***R (marked in red on the plan) = trees to be removed.***

These trees require removal usually because they are dead, dying or dangerous and are therefore potentially hazardous. Such trees shall usually require removal as a matter of high priority.

Trees may also require removal in order to prevent damage occurring to existing structures or buildings (where trees are growing within close proximity or are in actual contact) or in order to benefit adjacent trees (where trees are growing in direct competition, the poorer of the two trees may be removed). Such work is usually of a lower priority.

3. Status of the Trees

- 3.1 A check was made on 30th October 2023 with *Leeds City Council*.
- 3.2 We are informed that there are Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in force on this site, **Ref: 1997_096-W1** and **Ref: 1978_018-G3**.
- 3.3 Before any work is organised to protected trees, an application form must be submitted to the Local Authority, outlining all the proposed works along with suitable justification. A waiting period of eight weeks is then required, after which time the council will either give consent to the works, refuse the works or grant a conditional consent.
- 3.4 *No work must be done to protected trees until permission has been granted.*
- 3.5 The site is also within **Bramhope Conservation Area No.75**.
- 3.6 Where a tree within the Conservation Area is not already protected by a TPO, before any work is organised to trees in a Conservation Area with a stem diameter of above 75mm, a 'notice of intent' must be submitted to the Local Authority, outlining all the proposed works along with a suitable justification. A waiting period of six weeks is then required, during which time the Local Authority may or may not decide to afford the trees with further protective status. If, after the required timescale has lapsed and/or the authority does not wish to allocate a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), the works may commence as planned.
- 3.7 *No work must be done to any trees with a stem diameter of above 75mm until the above process has been completed and the trees have not been allocated with a TPO.*

4. Tree Descriptions

- 4.1 Full details of all individual trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1**. Please refer also to the site plan at **Appendix 5** for tree locations and **Section 2** for a full explanation of the tables.

5. Discussion & Recommendations

- 5.1 In total **29** items of vegetation are included within the survey (**27** individual trees and **2** groups of trees).
- 5.2 Following is an overview of our observations and recommendations; please refer to **Appendix 1** for specific details on the condition of individual trees:
- 5.3 **Two** trees (**T28** and a Sycamore within **G21**) have been recommended for removal for arboricultural reasons, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. Removal of **T28** should be carried out as a matter of **moderate priority**, **G21** as a matter of **low priority**.
- 5.4 **Eleven** trees (**T1, T6, T7, T8, T9, T11, T12, T13, T16, T19, T20** and **T25**) and **two** groups (**G21** and **G29**) require some pruning works to either reduce their potential risk of harm and/or for general maintenance, as detailed at **Appendix 1**.
 - 5.4.1 The recommended works to **T1** and **T9** should be undertaken as a matter of **high priority**.
 - 5.4.2 The recommended works to the remaining trees are of either **moderate** or **low priority**.
- 5.5 Where trees are situated close to services, road signs, street lights, or where they overhang roads, paths or boundaries, they will require monitoring and occasional maintenance (as detailed at **Appendix 1**). This should maintain visibility and safe public access. Such work is ongoing and should be conducted on a regular basis.
- 5.6 **T4** and **T14** were noted to have structural or physiological defects, as detailed at **Appendix 1**. Although these trees were considered to be in an acceptable condition at the time of the inspection, the defects observed may lead to their early demise or render them unsafe in the future. As such, it is recommended that these trees be monitored (re-inspected) on an annual basis to assess if their condition is still acceptable.
- 5.7 **ASH DIEBACK** - Ash dieback is a highly destructive fungal disease affecting Ash trees. Progress of the disease within infected trees can lead to dead or dying branches becoming brittle and falling. It can also leave the trees more susceptible to other diseases or pathogens which can result in major limb or stem failure. Timescales for decline are difficult to define and are dependent on multiple physiological and environmental factors. It is recommended that healthy trees are not felled in anticipation of the disease to allow the opportunity for recovery or the development of resistant strains, but also to protect their ecological value to the surrounding landscape. Regular monitoring and appropriate management strategies can be put in place to facilitate the retention of Ash trees whilst limiting potential hazards. Those Ash trees requiring work now are detailed in **Section 5.3** and further details can be found at **Appendix 1**.

- 5.8 A full detailed inspection of **T3**, **T4** and **T13** was inhibited by the presence of Ivy, epicormic shoots or by restricted limited access (as detailed at **Appendix 1**). These trees should be re-inspected for defects once the Ivy/epicormic shoots has been removed or during the next biennial inspection.
- 5.9 If the recommendations are undertaken, the trees surveyed can be considered to be in adequate condition in terms of public health and safety at this time. However, in the interests of risk management, we recommend that the trees are re-surveyed as per the recommended schedule, in order to ensure their long term-health and safety. Ideally, each new inspection should be undertaken during a different season to observe defects, pests and diseases that are only evident at certain times of the year.
- 5.10 We would be happy to assist should you have any queries regarding the points raised in **Section 5**.

Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age	Species	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
		Latin Name													
T 1	Mature	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	16	3	67	10	Single stemmed and leaning with large primary limb at 3m. The crown overhangs the vent tower. Some sparseness to the crown. Exposed wood to the basal area with minor decay. Occasional broken branches and medium deadwood in the crown.	GOOD	GOOD	20-40	HIGH	Reduce canopy by reducing secondary limbs by approximately 3-4m. To give clearance from the vent tower.	HIGH	B	2
T 2	Mature	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	18	2	74	9	Single-stemmed tree overhanging the electricity unit. Exposed wood at the base, minor decay initiated with some good surrounding wound wood. Small deadwood throughout the crown. Acceptable condition at present.	GOOD	GOOD	10-20	HIGH	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 3	Mature	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1	2x50	12	Twin-stemmed from 1.2m. Occasional dead and broken branches, short stubs remain. The crown overhangs the public footpath and is within falling distance of the road. Ivy into the crown prevented a detailed inspection. Good crown vitality. No significant defects noted.	GOOD	GOOD	20-40	HIGH	Sever Ivy at the base.	MOD	B	2
T 4	Mature	Lime <i>Tilia sp.</i>	15	2	62	7	Single-stemmed tree. Canopy overhangs the public footpath. Dense Ivy with thick stems extending into the crown, which prevented a detailed inspection.	FAIR	GOOD	10-20	HIGH	Sever Ivy at the base. Monitor annually.	MOD	B	1
T 5	Mature	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	15	2	55	10	Main stem forks at 3m, the crown extends over the neighbouring boundary. Vertical decay cavity from the base to approximately 1.5m with good surrounding wound wood. Good vitality in crown. Limited inspection due to adjacent canopies, but appears to be in an acceptable condition. Minor Deadwood at approximately 4-5 metres.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 6	Mature	Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	2	65	14	Twin-stemmed from 2m. The crown overhangs the public footpath. Epicormic buds up stems. Primary limb extending towards neighbouring property, quite a lot of weight in limb but union appears sound. Branch extends upwards after approximately 3m. No significant defects noted.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	MOD	Reduce limb extending towards neighbouring garden by approximately 2-3m to relieve weight.	LOW	B	2
T 7	Early-mature	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	4	34	8	Single-stemmed tree with an offset crown, overhanging the adjacent garage on neighbouring property.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	LOW	Crown lift over the garage removing the three lowest branches back to the main stem. 2m reduction of secondary branches overhanging garage.	LOW	B	2
T 8	Early-mature	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	14	3	35	10	Single-stemmed tree with offset crown overhanging the adjacent garage on neighbouring property. Canopy is touching the top of the roof.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	LOW	Crown lift over the garage, removing lowest branch back to the main stem. Reduce tips of branches above to give clearance of 2m above the garage roof.	LOW	B	2

Tree Ref.	Age	Species	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
	Latin Name														
T 9	Mature	Sycamore	15	2.5	53	9	Single-stemmed with a slight lean towards the vent tower. The crown overhangs and is touching the structure. Some swelling to the lower stem/basal area and small epicormic growth at the base. No other significant defects to the main stem.	GOOD	FAIR	20-40	HIGH	Reduce canopy by approximately 2-3m to give clearance from the vent tower.	HIGH	B	2
		<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>													
T 10	Mature	Sycamore	15	3	57	9	Single-stemmed with a slight lean. Located on a steep gradient. Good buttressing to compensate for lean. Minor cavity between buttresses to the lower side of the stem. Possible decay to underside of main stem. Good buttressing all round.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	HIGH	No action required.	N/A	A	2
		<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>													
T 11	Mature	English Oak	13	2	71	15	Multi-stemmed at 4m. Stem to the west has cavity approximately 1m along with good surrounding wound wood. Crown overhangs the container and scout hut, one lower limb extends over the entrance porch. Deadwood stub from snapped-out limb at approximately 6m. Minor deadwood throughout. Previous reduction work has left two stubs.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	Reduce limb extending over porch entrance by approximately 2m.	MOD	B	2
		<i>Quercus robur</i>													
T 12	Mature	Sycamore	17	5	68	17	Single-stemmed tree located on steep incline with good buttressing providing stability. Very long primary limb extending over the footpath by 11 metres - end loaded with the potential to snap out.	GOOD	GOOD	20-40	LOW	Reduce limb extending over the footpath by approximately 4m cutting back to closest union to the main stem (approximately 7m from main stem).	LOW	B	2
		<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>													
T 13	Over-mature	Lime	18	6	#80	8	Main stem forks at approximately 4m to 5m. Stem leans slightly towards the woodland. Ivy up the main stem, prevented a detailed inspection. Large cavity at 2m with some swelling and wound wood surrounding, cavity appears quite deep and historic. Located adjacent to the footpath and within falling distance of adjacent property. Large amount of weight in the canopy. Decay stub at main union.	FAIR	FAIR	<10	MOD	Reduce crown by approximately 4m to relieve weight. Sever Ivy.	MOD	B	2
		<i>Tilia sp.</i>													
T 14	Mature	Sycamore	17	4	80	13	Twin-stemmed from approximately 3m and overhanging the boundary. Minor bark wounds to the basal area - small areas of exposed wood with decay. Appears to be some decay forming at the main union and an area of exposed wood just below the union.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	HIGH	Monitor annually.	MOD	B	1
		<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>													
T 15	Over-mature	Ash	17	7	82	15	Single-stemmed tree, large primary limbs at 4m and 5m. Main stem forks at approximately 5m. Occluding cavity at approximately 1.5m from removed/snapped-out stem. Crown appears fairly sparse. Limb extending to the north large amounts of weight in this stem but propped up at approximately 5m along by adjacent semi mature Beech tree, therefore failure unlikely. Target below is mainly woodland but end of branch extending over public footpath. Good buttressing noted and in an acceptable condition at present.	GOOD	FAIR	10-20	LOW	No action required.	N/A	A	2
		<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>													

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
	Species <i>Latin Name</i>													
T 16	Over-mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	2.5	110	16	Twin-stemmed at 2m, large tree at the top of a steep incline. Excellent buttressing adapted to its surroundings well. Occasional wounds to the lower stem. Decay pocket between buttressing to the east. Exposed and decayed wood to buttressing (southeast). Co-dominant stem to the west has a large decay wound at approximately 4m from old pruning wound that hasn't occluded. Large amount of weight in the stem above. Branches extend over the woodland area and towards the public footpath. Decay cavity to other side of the same stem. The two wounds are likely to coalesce if they haven't done so already, forming a weak point in the stem. Deadwood stubs throughout the crown, mainly the lower crown. Crown is showing good vitality.	GOOD	FAIR	20-40	MOD	Reduce secondary limbs on codominance stem with cavity by approximately 3-4m to relieve weight.	MOD	B	2
T 17	Early-mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	6	63	8	Single-stemmed and leaning to the north-east. Located on a steep incline with good compensating buttress roots to the lower side. High crown. Minor damage to surface roots and some minor swelling to the lower stem. No significant defects.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 18	Early-mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	4	57	7	Single-stemmed tree located on a steep incline, compensatory buttressing to the lower side. Occasional bark damage to the lower stem, mostly occluded. Small area of exposed wood to the lower stem. No significant defects noted.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 19	Early-mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	7	47	6	Single-stemmed tree with a slight lean. Occasional cavities to the mid stem with good surrounding wound wood - some minor decay. High crown, which is slightly sparse. Lowest limb to the south is dead. Some early signs of Ash dieback.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	MOD	Remove deadwood.	MOD	B	2
T 20	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	1	62	14	Single-stemmed tree located on steep incline, compensatory buttressing to the lower side. Canopy overhangs and is touching the scout hut roof and the guttering. Minor epicormic growth to the lower stem. No significant defects noted.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	Reduce canopy tips by approximately 2m to give clearance from the building.	LOW	B	2
G 21	Young to semi-mature Mixed species <i>Detail in observations</i>	10	1	22	8	Group of small Sycamore and Elm. Growing along the top of the steep incline. All trees are overhanging and touching the roof of the scout hut.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	LOW	Remove Sycamore, approximately 3m away from the building to prevent future issues. Reduce canopies of Elm trees to give 2m clearance from the building.	LOW	B	2
T 22	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	6	66	10	Single-stemmed tree located on steep incline with an upright form. Epicormic growth at the base, which has been previously cut and now sprouting again. Good buttressing to the lower side. Canopy displaying good vitality. Minor deadwood throughout. No significant defects noted.	GOOD	GOOD	20-40	MOD	No action required.	N/A	A	2

Tree Ref.	Age	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Observations	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Target Value	Recommendations	Priority	Safety Category	Re-Inspection Timing (yrs)
	Species <i>Latin Name</i>													
T 23	Early-mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	4	45	8	Single-stemmed tree with epicormic growth around the base, which has been previously cut and now resprouting. Located on steep incline, good buttressing to lower side, down incline. Good upright form with no significant weight in the canopy. Small area of exposed wood to buttressing (southeast).	GOOD	GOOD	20-40	MOD	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 24	Mature Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	18	2	93	15	Twin-stemmed from 4m, located on a steep incline, good buttress roots to lower side down incline. Minor deadwood to the lower canopy. Good upright form. Occasional wounds to exposed surface roots. Stub at 6m. No significant defects.	GOOD	GOOD	20-40	MOD	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 25	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	6	63 37	7	Twin-stemmed from the base. Larger stem has large area of exposed wood from 0.5m to 2.5m. Good upright form. Deadwood branch at 4.5m. Smaller stem is moribund and has been topped at approximately 4.5m with regrowth. Large extensive decay column from the base upwards.	FAIR	FAIR	20-40	MOD	Reduce moribund stem to leave 2m habitat stem.	MOD	B	2
T 26	Early-mature English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	7	68	12	Single-stemmed tree, historic cambial restriction near the base of the stem. Dense epicormic buds forming all the way up the stem to approximately 9m. Main stem has an upright form. Dominant primary limb extends off to the northeast. Minor deadwood and deadwood stubs throughout. Acceptable condition at present.	FAIR	GOOD	20-40	MOD	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 27	Mature Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1.5	50	13	Single-stemmed tree, large primary limb at 3m, extending out to the south/southeast. Main stem appears to have previously snapped out at approximately 5m and primary limb is becoming the new leader. Decay likely at point of snap out. Canopy appears acceptable at present. Minor deadwood throughout.	FAIR	FAIR	10-20	MOD	No action required.	N/A	A	2
T 28	Mature Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	1	52	5	Single-stemmed tree with large decay column from 0.5m to 4m. Large area of exposed wood with some surrounding wound wood. Previously topped at 5m with regrowth. Canopy is sparse. Deadwood throughout. Poor form.	POOR	POOR	<10	MOD	Reduce main stem - leaving approximately 3m habitat stem.	MOD	R	N/A
G 29	Young to Early-mature Mixed species <i>Details in observations</i>	to 18	0	45 avg.	n/a	Other trees within the site that had no defects currently worthy of note. These trees will however require inspecting during the routine biennial surveys. Species include Ash, Beech, Oak, Sycamore, Hawthorn, Elder, Cappadocian Maple, Norway Maple, Horse Chestnut and Lime. Ivy and epicormic growth observed on some stems.	GOOD	GOOD	40+	MOD	Epicormic growth and Ivy requires removal as stated on the plan at Appendix 5 .	LOW	B	2

Appendix 2: Explanation of Terms & Recommended Clearances

Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.
Co-dominant Stem	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
Crown lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduce	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
Remedial pruning	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.

Recommended Clearances

JCA recommend the following distances are maintained:

Height for pedestrian access:	No less than 2.5m
Height for vehicular access:	No less than 4m for a minor road
	No less than 6m for major roads or where buses will pass.
Distance from overhead cables:	No less than 2m
Distance from building or other structure:	No less than 2m
Distance from lamppost or sign	Sufficient to not impede visibility for 2 years.

Appendix 3: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking *F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FArborA CBiol MSB. MICFor.* Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years' experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. Jonathan has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. He is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

Technical Director

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

Operations Director

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

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

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

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

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

Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture).* 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.

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

Andrew McPhaden *BSc (Hons), TechArborA.* Andrew joined JCA in 2022 having spent 5 years working as an Arborist for various private companies in both the UK and Germany. During his time abroad he obtained the European Tree Worker Certification along with a tree inspector certification from the Forschungsgesellschaft Landschaftsentwicklung Landschaftsbau.

Patrick Gibson *Nch Arb, Lantra PTI.* Patrick joined JCA in 2023 having worked in Arboricultural industry for over 20 years. He has worked for various private companies and was a supervisor/manager at Ealing Council. He has various NPTC qualifications and is a LANTRA Accredited Professional Tree Inspector. Patrick has also been a field ecologist since 1995.

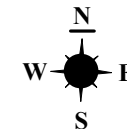
Administrative Staff

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Accounts Assistant.

Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Adie Gray I.T. Officer.

Appendix 4: 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 as per the recommended re-inspection timings at **Appendix 1**.



Appendix 5: Site Plan

ADDRESS: Bramhope Village Scout Group,
Bramhope, Leeds, West Yorkshire,
LS16 9BQ
JCA REF: 21322/EW

SCALE 1:500	PAPER SIZE A3
SURVEYED BY: EW	DRAWN BY: EW
	APPROVED BY: DK

TREE WORKS CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of the safety categories can be found at Appendix 3 of the arboricultural report.

	WORKS CATEGORY A: NO WORKS REQUIRED
	WORKS CATEGORY B: WORKS OR MONITORING REQUIRED
	WORKS CATEGORY R: TREE TO BE REMOVED



Arboricultural & Forestry Consultants

Appendix 6: Photos



Photo 1: T1- reduction away from vent tower

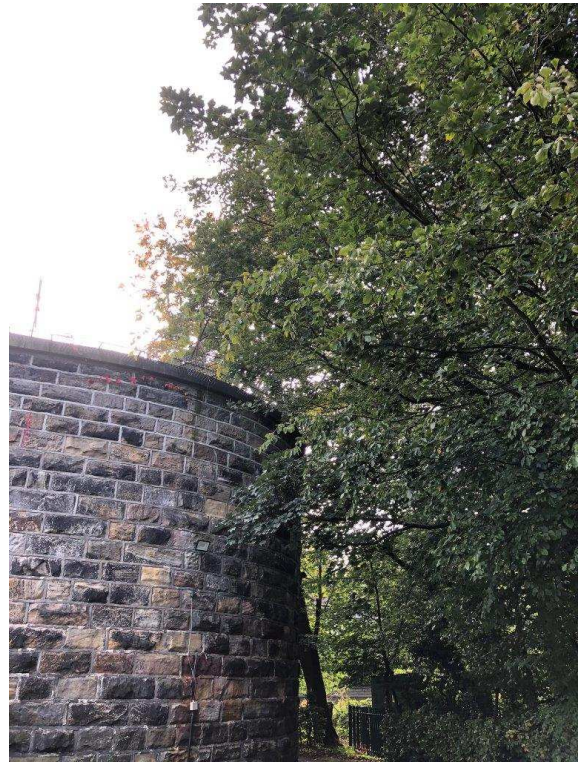


Photo 2: T9 - reduction away from vent tower



Photo 3: T7 & T8 reduction away from building



Photo 4: T11 - Reduction work



Photo 5: T12 - Reduction of lower limb



Photo 6: T12 - Reduction point



Photo 7: T13 - Decay cavity to main stem



Photo 8: T13 Reduction of canopy



Photo 9: T16, Canopy reduction



Photo 10: T20 Canopy reduction to clear building



Photo 11: **G21** – Fell Sycamore & crown reduction of Elm

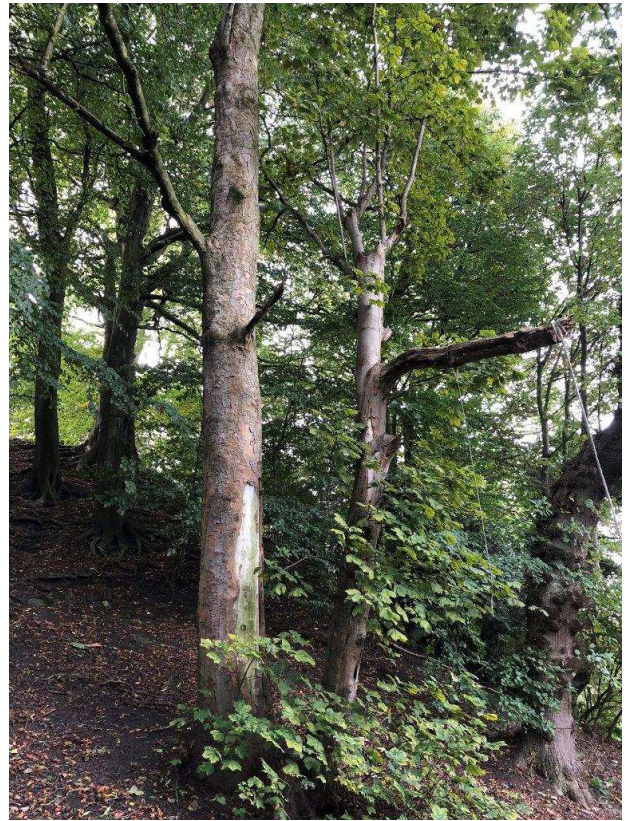


Photo 12: **T25** - Reduction of moribund stem



Photo 13: **T28** - to be removed



Photo 14: **T28** - to be removed

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



.....
Emily Wilde *FdSc (Arboriculture)*.

2nd November 2023

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 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

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

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

Ecological Post-Planning Services

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

HEAD QUARTERS:

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