Arboricultural Method Statement

77 Avenue Road, St Johns Wood, London

Andy Sherlock **TechCert DipArb FArborA MICFor CEnv RCArborA**

04 January 2017

16377-AMS-AS

Report purpose

This is an arboricultural method statement that complies with the recommendations in BS 5837, describing how trees will be protected and managed during the development of the site. Its purpose is to explain how and when the protection measures will be installed, and how they will be maintained for the duration of the development activity. It includes:

- a **tree protection plan** showing the location of the trees, the location of the new development, the new trees to be planted and the tree protection measures;
- an **arboricultural method statement** in Section 1, describing the tree protection and management measures, and how they will be implemented; and
- several **appendices** in Section 2 providing relevant background information.

The tree protection plan

More specifically, the tree protection plan is based on the provided information and it should only be used for dealing with the tree issues. It shows:

- the existing trees numbered, with high/moderate categories (A & B) highlighted in green triangles and low/unsuitable categories (C & U) highlighted in blue rectangles;
- the circular interpretation of root protection areas ("RPA") of category A, B and C trees (grey circles);
- the tree for removal shown in red;
- the location of the construction exclusion zone ("CEZ"), which is the area of restricted access, to be protected by temporary barriers (fencing and ground protection); and
- the location of precautionary areas outside the CEZ where limited, but careful access is permitted.

Section 1
Arboricultural method statement

This arboricultural method statement has taken account of all the recommendations set out in 6.1 of BS 5837 (reproduced courtesy of BSI below).

6.1 Arboricultural method statement

6.1.1 A precautionary approach towards tree protection should be adopted and any operations, including access, proposed within the RPA (or crown spread where this is greater) should be described within an arboricultural method statement, in order to demonstrate that the operations can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on trees to be retained.

6.1.2 The arboricultural method statement should be appropriate to the proposals and might typically address some or all of the following, incorporating relevant information from other specialists as required:

a) removal of existing structures and hard surfacing;

b) installation of temporary ground protection (see **6.2.3**);

c) excavations and the requirements for specialized trenchless techniques (see **7.7.2**);

d) installation of new hard surfacing – materials, design constraints and implications for levels;

e) specialist foundations – installation techniques and effect on finished floor levels and overall height;

f) retaining structures to facilitate changes in ground levels;

g) preparatory works for new landscaping ;

h) auditable/audited system of arboricultural site monitoring, including a schedule of specific site events requiring input or supervision.

6.1.3 The arboricultural method statement should also include a list of contact details for the relevant parties.

Section 1: Arboricultural method statement

1. The development proposal

The development proposal is to demolish the existing dwelling and replace it with a new one including basements at 77 Avenue Road, St Johns Wood, London.

2. Use of this document on site

The day-to-day running of the site will take full account of the tree protection measures set out in this document, a copy of which should be kept on site at all times. Within the normal site risk management process, all site personnel should be briefed on the tree protection requirements as part of the site induction procedures. This document can be:

- included in tendering documentation to identify and quantify the tree protection and management requirements;
- used to plan the timing of site operations to minimise the impact on trees; and
- referenced on site for practical guidance on how to protect important trees.

3. Background administrative information

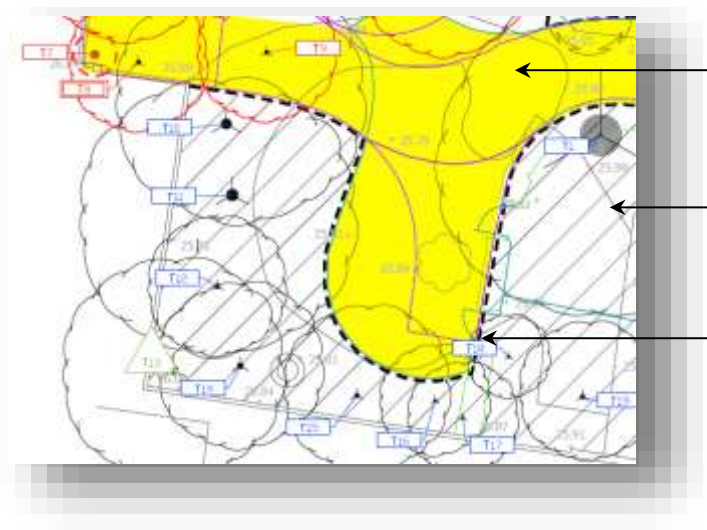
Our instructions and how we carried them out are explained in Appendix 1. All the trees that could be affected were inspected and that information is listed in Appendix 2.

4. Explanation of terms

- **Root protection areas:** RPAs are the areas surrounding retained trees where disturbance must be minimised (black diagonal hatching and yellow shading on illustrative plan extract).
- **Construction exclusion zone ("CEZ"):** This is the RPA where no construction activity should occur and damage is prevented by either installing fencing to restrict access or installing ground protection that allows limited access above the ground, while protecting the tree-rooting environment below (black diagonal hatching and coloured shading on illustrative plan extract).
- **Precautionary areas:** This is RPA where limited works are proposed, but must be carried out with care to minimise any impact on the tree-rooting environment (coloured shading on illustrative plan extract).

5. Identification of areas to be protected

The tree protection plan (typical annotation illustrated on the extract below) shows all the areas where protective measures are necessary. The location of the fencing is shown on the plan as the heavy dashed black line, with the lighter diagonal hatching behind showing the CEZ. If necessary, further precautionary areas outside the fencing are shown on the plan as a coloured shading, where a high level of care is required.



6. Construction method statement

We will advise and assist with the preparation of a construction method statement to detail the practicalities of how the site will be managed relating to trees.

7. Arboricultural supervision

An arboricultural consultant should be appointed by the developer to advise on the tree management for the site and to attend:

- a pre-commencement meeting before any work starts;
- regular supervision visits to oversee the agreed tree protection; and
- further supervision visits as necessary to oversee any unexpected works that could affect trees.

More specifically, the form and purpose of the supervision should be as follows:

- **Pre-commencement meeting:** A pre-commencement meeting should be held on site before any of the site clearance and construction work begins. This would normally be attended by the site manager, the arboricultural consultant and a local planning authority ("LPA") representative. In the event that a LPA representative declines to be present, the arboricultural consultant should inform the LPA in writing of the details of the meeting. All tree protection measures detailed in this document should be fully discussed so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are understood by all the parties. This meeting is where the details of the programme of tree protection should be finalised, which should then form the basis of any supervision arrangements between the arboricultural consultant and the developer.

- **General site management:** It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of this arboricultural method statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. Copies of the agreed documents should be available on site and the site manager should brief all personnel who could have an impact on trees on the specific tree protection requirements. This should be a part of the site induction procedures and written into appropriate site management documents.

- **Ongoing supervision of operations that could affect trees:** Once the site is active, the arboricultural consultant should visit once a month to be agreed at the pre-commencement site meeting. The supervision arrangement should be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur. The arboricultural consultant's initial role is to liaise with the developer and the LPA to ensure that protective measures are fit for purpose and in place before any works start on site. Once the site is working, that role should switch to monitoring

compliance with arboricultural planning conditions and advising on any tree problems that arise or modifications that become necessary.

8. Summary of the tree issues to be project managed by the supervising arboriculturist

In overview, it is anticipated that arboricultural input is likely to be needed for the following operations:

1. Pre-commencement meeting
2. Installation of CEZ barriers (fencing and ground protection)
3. Pollution control near retained trees
4. Cranes near retained trees
5. Load restrictions near retained trees
6. Removal of existing surfacing in RPAs
7. Installation of new surfacing in RPAs
8. Installation of new services and/or upgrading of existing services in RPAs
9. Upgrading existing soft landscaping
10. Removal of protective measures

9. Table 1: Proposed programme of arboricultural supervision during the development process

Finalising tree management details after consent, but before work starts	
Action	**Arboricultural input**
Review consented tree protection proposals for discussion at pre-commencement meeting	If necessary: • prepare revised plans and specifications • liaise with LPA to discuss modifications
Briefing landscape architect on restrictions imposed on new landscape design by RPAs	• Advise landscape architect of the RPA locations, the restrictions to landscaping activity that applies and the details of agreed new tree planting • Review the final landscaping proposals to identify any conflicts between tree protection and landscaping
Pre-commencement site meeting with supervising arboriculturist, site manager and the LPA representative (if appropriate)	• Meeting on site • Agree detail of supervision requirements, i.e. frequency of visits and reporting • Review any updated proposals • Review tree protection, if already installed

Site operations before work starts on site	
Action	**Arboricultural input**
Installation of tree protection for agreement by the LPA	• If appropriate, preparation of any revised plans and specifications for agreement by the LPA • Photographs showing relevant aspect of installed tree protective measures • Liaise with the contractor installing protection until satisfactorily completed
Demolition	• Liaise with the demolition contractor about tree protection

Operations that could affect trees during construction	
Action	**Arboricultural input**
Installation of new surfacing within RPAs, but outside barriers	• Meeting with contractor for briefing before installation, with further supervision visits as necessary at the discretion of the arboricultural consultant
Installation of new services or upgrading of existing services	• Meeting with contractor for briefing before work starts, with further visits as necessary at the discretion of the arboricultural consultant

Operations that could affect trees during construction	
Action	**Arboricultural input**
Removal of barriers and ground protection	• Meeting with contractor for briefing before work starts, with further visits as necessary at the discretion of the arboricultural consultant • **NOTE:** This should only be authorised once there is no risk of RPA damage from the construction activity

Operations that could affect trees after construction is completed	
Action	**Arboricultural input**
Soft and hard landscaping	• Meeting with contractor for briefing before work starts, with further visits as necessary at the discretion of the arboricultural consultant

The precise order and timing of some of these operations may change due to site operating requirements, but all operations that could affect trees should remain under arboricultural supervision.

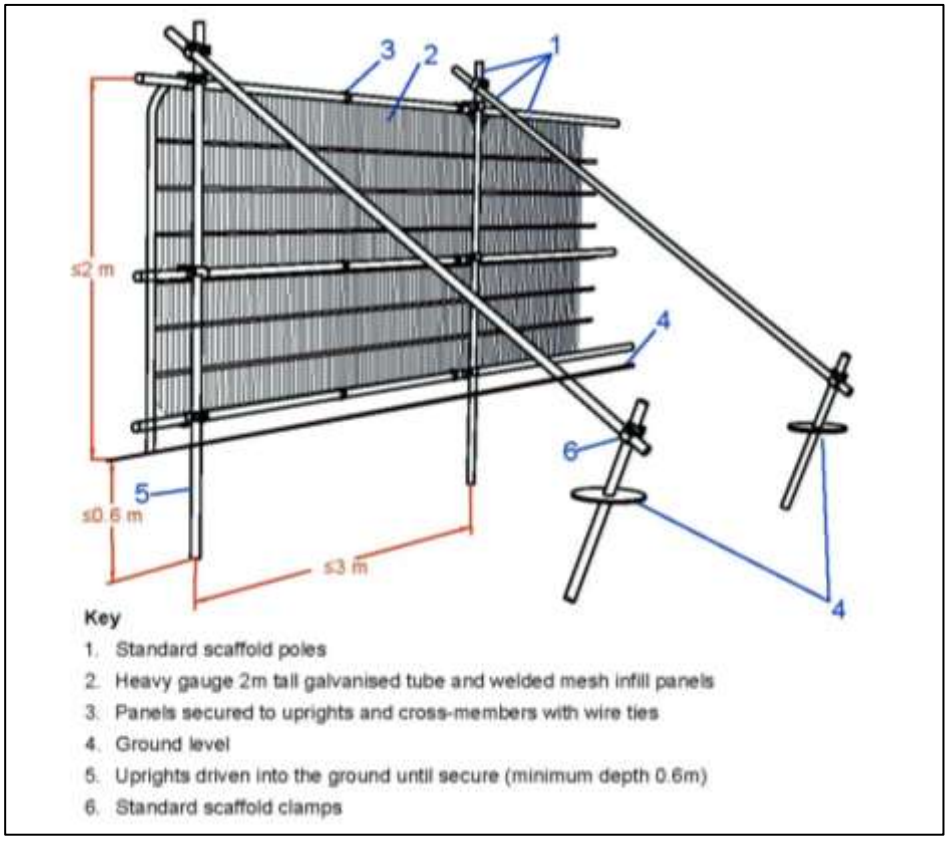
10. Primary tree protection using fencing

The CEZ is the RPA surrounding retained trees that must be protected from any disturbance by the construction activity. All the protective measures should be installed before the start of any site works that could affect trees. No protective measures should be removed or temporarily dismantled without consulting the supervising arboriculturist. Furthermore, the condition of all the protective measures should be regularly monitored to ensure they remain fit for purpose. The main means of preventing damage to trees and their RPAs in the CEZ are fencing, barriers and ground protection.

Protective fencing should be installed at the locations shown on the tree protection plan by the heavy black dashed line. Various fencing options are illustrated in Fencing images 1–6. The minimum specification for the fencing should be as described in figure 2 of BS 5837 (Fencing image 1) or an equivalent design that effectively restricts access to the RPA it protects.

The precise form of the fencing can vary, provided it is fit for purpose in that it effectively restricts access and damaging activities within the RPA that it encloses. More specifically, behind the fencing, there should be no vehicular access; no fires; no storage of excavated debris, building materials or fuels; no mixing of cement; no service installation or excavation; no raising or lowering of soil levels; and no excessive cultivation for landscape planting.

Section 1: Arboricultural method statement



Fencing image 1: Recommendations taken from figure 2 of BS 5837.

Fencing image 2: Heras fencing wired to scaffold braced posts is a robust and effective interpretation of the BS specification.

Fencing image 3: Close up of bracing detail, essential for increasing the stability of the vertical framework.

Fencing image 4: Board specification on secure wooden posts is a suitable alternative to the standard braced scaffold design.

Where individual trunks or branches are vulnerable to impact damage, a framework of scaffold or wood can be constructed to provide protection (Fencing images 5 and 6).

Fencing image 5: A scaffold-braced framework surrounding the trunk reduces the risk of accidental impact.

Fencing image 6: Board secured to scaffold framework adds another layer of protection for vulnerable trunks and branches

11. Primary tree protection using ground protection

Where it is not practical to protect the CEZ by the use of fencing alone, BS 5837 (6.2.3) allows for the fencing to be set back and the soil protected by ground protection. This allows improved access during construction, with the ground protection preventing damage to the CEZ outside the protection of the fencing. The end result must be that the underlying soil (rooting environment) remains undisturbed and retains the capacity to support existing and new roots. Ground protection images 1–2 illustrate concrete ground protection covering the CEZ. This robust ground protection means that the area can be used for construction traffic including piling rigs and lorries.

Ground protection image 1: poured concrete slab ground protection outside of CEZ fencing which is strong enough to support construction traffic and a piling rig.

Ground protection image 2: Concrete ground protection over an existing drive to prevent damage to roots below the drive by heavy construction traffic.

On this site, the area annotated with blue shading on the tree protection plan should be protected with concrete ground protection while vulnerable to damage, in line with the above examples. Any parts of existing drive to be used for heavy construction traffic should be reinforced with steel plates or a concrete slab to prevent damage to the roots below. This work should be subject to arboricultural supervision.

12. Extra precautions – pollution control near retained trees

The following guidance should be applied wherever risk assessment identifies a significant risk of chemical pollution.

Spilt chemicals that can soak into RPAs will kill existing roots and may prevent new roots growing, so provision must be made to minimise the risk of contamination to soil within the normal risk

management protocols for the site. This would normally include means of containing spillages and procedures for clearing them up if they occur (Pollution image 1). All cement mixing and vehicle washing points must be located outside RPAs, with provision to contain any spillages. Where the contours of the site create a risk of polluted water or toxic liquids running into RPAs, a precautionary measure of bunding or a frame, sealed with heavy-duty plastic sheeting sufficient to prevent contamination (Pollution image 2), must be used to contain accidental spillages.

Pollution image 1: Where fuel or other chemicals are stored on site, it is now standard practice to have emergency spillage kits available to restrict the environmental impact of accidents.

Pollution image 2: Soil bunding or a supporting framework covered in heavy-duty plastic sheeting is essential where there is a risk of spillages contaminating RPAs. This specifically applies to cement mixing areas and vehicle washing facilities.

13. Extra precautions – upgrading of existing surfacing in RPAs

The following guidance will be applied on the front drive. It is proposed to retain the existing surfacing for the duration of the main building works (reinforced where necessary) and upgrade the drive at the end of the project. It is likely that the existing blocks will be taken off the current level and the new surfacing installed on top of the existing sub-base. Normally, this will not result in significant excavation that could expose roots and so special precautions are not necessary. However, if roots are found, then they should be retained and worked around rather than cutting them. All these works will be carried out taking care not to damage any existing roots.

14. Extra precautions – installation of new services and/or upgrading of existing services in RPAs

Excavation to upgrade existing services or install new services in RPAs may damage retained trees. Where possible, all services should be outside RPAs and installation in RPAs should only be chosen as a last resort. If installation within RPAs is being considered, as advised in 4.1.3 of the NJUG guidance, the decision should be made in consultation with the LPA or the supervising arboriculturist before any work is carried out. If service installation is agreed within RPAs, the NJUG protocol as set out in 4.1.3 of its guidance should be used to decide the most appropriate method. In summary, this sets out that "*Acceptable techniques in order of preference are; a) trenchless, … b) Broken trench – hand-dug … c) Continuous trench – hand-dug*". If trenchless methods are to be used, there is normally a starting pit and a finishing pit that have to be dug at each end of the service run and these must be outside RPAs (Services image 1). Where a hand-digging option is agreed (Services image 2), any roots discovered during the excavations should be dealt with as explained above. Where possible, backfilled material around excavated services must not be heavily compacted, with specific advice provided in 4.1.5 of the NJUG guidance.

Services image 1: If possible, thrust boring is the preferred option for installing service routes through the RPAs of important trees, but there has to be space at the start and finish to dig substantial working pits.

Services image 2: Continuous trenches dug by hand so that important roots can be retained (with the service ducting threaded beneath) is an effective means of minimising damage (note the ground protection boards with soil piled on top on the left).

15. Extra precautions – upgrading existing soft landscaping or replacing existing surfacing or structures with new soft landscaping

This guidance should be applied wherever new landscaping is installed near retained trees.

For the purposes of this guidance, soft landscaping includes the re-profiling of existing soil levels and covering the soil surface with new plants or an organic covering (mulch). It does not include the installation of new structures or compacted surfacing, which are considered as substantial works and covered in the preceding sections of this document.

Soft landscaping activity after construction can be extremely damaging to trees. No significant excavation or cultivation, especially by rotovators, should occur within RPAs. Where new designs require levels to be increased to tie in with new structures or the removal of an existing structure has left a void below the surrounding ground level, good quality and relatively permeable top soil should be used for the fill. It should be firmed into place, but not over compacted, in preparation for turfing or careful shrub planting. Ideally, all areas within 1m of tree trunks should be kept at the original ground level and have a mulched finish rather than grass to reduce the risk of mowing damage (Landscaping images 1 and 2).

Landscaping image 1: The RPA of this tree was not effectively protected during construction and excessive compaction of the soil meant it died soon after this turf covered up the damage.

Landscaping image 2: This tree had tarmac parking within its RPA that was removed and replaced with an organic mulch near the trunk and limited no-dig surfacing on the outer edges of its RPA.

16. Removal of protection

All protective barriers must remain in place until the construction activity is finished and there is no realistic risk of damage to the protected soil surfaces.

Section 2
Appendices

Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

17. Table 2: Background administrative information

	Background administrative information
Report date & reference	04/01/16 – 16377-AA-AS
Tree protection plan reference	BT1
Our instructing client	Gerald Lipton M.B.E
Our instructions	Visit the site, assess the relevant trees, prepare a schedule of their details, describe the impact of the proposal on those trees and identify appropriate tree protection and management in an arboricultural method statement
Provided documents	Land survey, drawing number 787-PL11, received by email on 13 December 2016 and layout, drawing numbers 787-PL04 and 787-PL03 received by email on 3 January 2017
Report author and credentials	Andrew Sherlock is a Chartered Forester (www.charteredforesters.org) and an AA Registered Consultant (www.trees.org.uk), and fully qualified to undertake the assessments in this report. Further details of his credentials can be found at http://www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/career-summaries/Andy%20CS.pdf.
Report limitations	We have not checked if the trees are protected and so the existence of any statutory protection must be checked with the LPA. This report does not consider ecological or archaeological issues, or any other matter beyond the assessment of the trees.
Technical references	In preparing the analysis in this report, detailed consideration was given to the guidance and advice in the following technical references: • Climate Change Act (2008) www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents • Town and Country Planning Act 1990 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents • National Planning Policy Framework ("NPPF"), published by the DCLG www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2 • BS 5837 (2012) *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, BSI http://shop.bsigroup.com/ • BS 8545 (2014) *Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*, BSI http://shop.bsigroup.com/ • BS 3998 (2010) *Tree work – Recommendations*, BSI http://shop.bsigroup.com/ • *Trees in the Townscape: A Guide for Decision Makers*, published by the Trees & Design Action Group http://www.tdag.org.uk/ • *Trees in Hard Landscapes: A Guide for Delivery*, published by the Trees & Design Action Group http://www.tdag.org.uk/ • National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees* www.njug.org.uk/publications/

Appendix 1: Background administrative information and data collection

18. Table 3: Data collection

	Data collection
Date of site visit	15 December 2016
People present during site visit	Andrew Sherlock
Weather & visibility	Clear and dry, with good visibility
Limitations to observations	• Our inspection of the trees for the purposes of assessing their condition and work requirements is made on the basis that they will be annually inspected in the future to identify any changes in condition and review the original recommendations. For these reasons, the tree assessment advice only remains valid for one year from the date that the trees were last inspected. • All observations were of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. • Observations of trees outside the site boundaries are confined to what was visible from within the site. • All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated.
Tree location and numbering	Each tree was inspected and the numbering scheme is indicated on the tree protection plan. If appropriate, obvious hedges and groups were identified and numbered. If important trees were found on site that were not included on the provided plan, their approximate positions are indicated on the plan.
Recording of tree data	For each tree and any group or hedge found on site, the information collected was recorded on the tree schedule in Appendix 2 and the tree protection plan.
Compliance of data collection with BS 5837	The data collection is fully compliant with the advice in subsection 4.4.2 of BS 5837. When collecting this information, specific consideration was given to any low branches that may influence future use, age class, physiological condition, structural condition and remaining contribution. Where appropriate, crown spreads were also noted where they differed from those shown on the provided land survey.
Calculation of RPAs	Following the recommendations in Table D1 of BS 5837, the diameter of each tree was rounded up to the next 2.5cm increment, with the radius of a nominal circle and the resultant RPA taken directly from that table. Where appropriate, this information is listed for each tree in the tree schedule in Appendix 2.

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

NOTE: Colour annotation is A & B trees with green background; C & U trees with blue background; trees to be removed in red text.

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Diameter (cm) @ 1.5m	Maturity	Low Branches	Category	Notes	Tree Works	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)
All retained trees & hedges								Carry out safety check and lift over site to 3-4m as necessary.		
T1	Birch	12	40	Maturing	-	C	-	-	4.8	72
T2	Pittosporum	6	30	Mature	-	C	-	-	3.6	41
T3	Beech	18	70	Maturing	-	B	Recently reduced	-	8.4	222
T4	Plane	25	100	Mature	-	B	Woodpecker holes at first fork (10m) recently reduced	-	12.0	452
T5	Plane	22	120	Mature	-	B	Regularly reduced. Numerous woodpecker holes. Cable braced at (10m). Forked at 4m, lower trunk swollen.	-	14.4	651
T6	Lime	6	45	Maturing	-	C	Stump which is sprouting with epicormic growth	-	5.4	92
T7	Willow	10	55	Maturing	-	B	Significant lean over boundary wall. Regularly reduced.	-	6.6	137
T8	Cherry	6	45	Mature	-	C	-	-	5.4	92
T9	Magnolia	4	20	Maturing	-	C	-	Fell	2.4	18
T10	Plane	20	150	Mature	-	B	Regularly reduced. Lower 5m at trunk swollen.	-	15.0	707
T11	Plane	20	90	Mature	-	B	-	-	10.8	366
T12	Plane	20	80	Mature	-	B	Street tree	-	9.6	290
T13	Plane	16	65	Mature	-	C	Suppressed by T10 and T11	-	7.8	191

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

Explanatory Notes

- **Abbreviations:**

  RPA : Root protection area

- **Botanical tree names:**

Beech	: *Fagus sylvatica*
Birch	: *Betula pendula*
Cherry	: *Prunus* sp
Lime	: *Tilia* sp
Magnolia	: *Magnolia* sp
Pittosporum	: *Pittosporum* sp
Plane	: *Platanus* sp
Willow	: *Salix* sp

- **BS 5837 (2012) compliance:** All data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837.
- **Tree inspections and site limitations:** Each tree was subjected to a quick visual check level of inspection. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during this level of inspection and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground. A separate note is recorded if further investigation may be required to clarify its status.
- **Crown spreads:** Crown spread dimensions are not listed in the tree schedule because they are illustrated on the land survey base to all the plans in this document. Where crown spreads of significant trees on site are found to deviate from those shown on the provided land survey, we have noted it in the text of the report and annotated it on our plans.
- **Dimensions:** All dimensions are estimated unless annotated with a '*'.
- **Species:** Species identification is based on visual observations. Where there is some doubt over tree identity, sp is noted after the genus name to indicate that the species cannot be reliably identified at the time of the survey. Where there is more than one species in a group, only the most frequent are noted and not all the species present may be listed.
- **Height:** Height is estimated to provide a broad indication of the size of the tree.
- **Trunk diameter:** Trunk diameter is estimated or measured and recorded in 2.5cm increments as advised in BS 5837 Table D1. It is measured with a diameter tape unless access is restricted, direct measurement is not possible because of ivy on the trunk or the tree is assessed as poor quality. The point of measurement and the adjustments for stem variations are as advised in Figure C1 of BS 5837.
- **Maturity:** In planning context, maturity provides a simplistic indication of a tree's ability to cope with change and its potential for further growth. For the purposes of this report, young indicates a potential to significantly increase in size and a high ability to cope with change, maturing indicates some potential to increase in size and some ability to cope with change, and mature indicates little potential to increase in size and limited ability to cope with change.
- **Low branches:** Any low branches that would not be feasible for removal during normal management and should be considered as a design constraint are noted here and explained in the notes.
- **Category:** Our assessment automatically considered tree physiological/structural condition (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5h), and so these are not listed separately in the schedule. Additionally, the category accounts for the remaining contribution (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5i) as greater than 40 years for A trees, greater than 20 years for B trees, at least 10 years for C trees and less than 10 years for U trees, so this is also not listed

Appendix 2: Tree schedule and explanatory notes

separately in the schedule. Category A, B and C trees are automatically listed as sub-category 1 unless otherwise stated.

- **Notes:** Only relevant features relating to physiological or structural condition and low branches that may help clarify the categorisation are recorded. If there are no notes, then the presumption should be that no relevant features were observed.
- **Tree works:** The recommended tree works are based on the quick visual check level of inspection and only intended to address significant hazards identified during that inspection.
- **Future tree safety inspections:** Due to the time that may elapse between the original survey and the start of development, all trees should be re-inspected as part of the standard risk management process before any works start on site. Our assessment of the trees was carried out on the basis that a re-inspection would be carried out within a year of the assessment visit and our advice on tree condition must be reviewed annually from the date of that visit.

barrell
TREE CONSULTANCY

Field House
Fordingbridge Business Park
Ashford Road
FORDINGBRIDGE
Hampshire
SP6 1BY

01425 651470
info@barrelltreecare.co.uk
www.barrelltreecare.co.uk