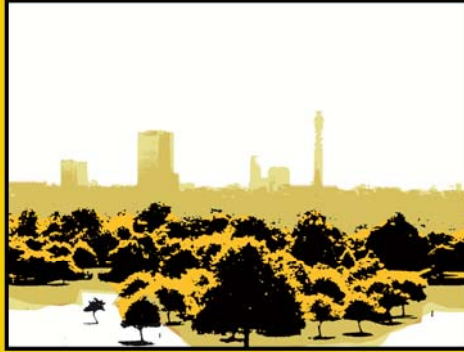




Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan



36 Fernhurst Close, Hayling Island

Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

36 FERNHURST CLOSE, HAYLING ISLAND

Produced by:

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Arboricultural Consultant

Report Ref: **12315-AMS 3**

Report Date: **16 November 2012**

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Mr Paul Harvey to report on trees that could be affected by a consented development at 36 Fernhurst Close, Hayling Island and prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to assist with the discharge of tree related planning conditions.
- 1.2 **Document disclosure:** I have been provided with a copy of the consented layout, drawing reference '8141_01 Existing Plans and Elevations' and showing a new site configuration.
- 1.3 **The Tree Protection Plan:** This is included in Appendix 1 and is a composite drawing derived from the information provided. It shows the existing landscape features (from the land survey) in grey, with the layout shown superimposed over the top in blue. This allows the relationship between the two to be clearly seen. The Tree Protection Plan has also been annotated to show tree protection measures for the only tree that could realistically be affected by the development and it also indicates any activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs).
- 1.5 **Qualifications and experience:** This report is based on my site observations, and I have come to my conclusions in the context of my experience as a former local government tree officer and a private practice arboricultural consultant. I have qualifications in both arboriculture and forestry, and details of these, together with a career summary are provided in Appendix 7.
- 1.6 **Relevant background information:** As discussed, this report relates to an extant planning consent for the site (Council Ref: 10/73451/002). Planning conditions have been attached to the permission relating to trees, as follows:

- 4 No development hereby permitted shall commence until a specification of the materials, which shall include for porous, non compressive and supporting material within the Root Protection Area of the protected Oak tree, to be used for the surfacing of all open parts of the site proposed to be hardsurfaced has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development hereby permitted shall not commence until such details have been approved and any hardsurfacing shall be implemented in full accordance with that specification.
Reason: In the interests of the amenities of the locality and having due regard to saved Policies D1 and L6 of the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan 1996-2011, which forms part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework.
- 5 Notwithstanding the submitted information, no development including site clearance shall commence until further Arboricultural details comprising a full and detailed Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan together with a schedule of supervision and monitoring by an approved expert shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development shall only be carried out in accordance with the approved details and under the supervision of the approved expert.
Reason: To safeguard against undue damage to existing trees and/or other vegetation at and in the vicinity of the site and having due regard to saved Policies D1 and L6 of the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan, which forms part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework.
- 6 No development including site clearance shall commence on the site until all trees/shrubs and/or other natural features, not previously agreed with the Local Planning Authority for removal, shall have been protected by fencing along a line to be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. Such fencing shall conform to the following specification in accordance with BS5837 2005:

Minimum 2.4 metres high, comprising a vertical and horizontal framework of scaffolding, well braced to resist impacts, supporting a minimum of 20mm exterior grade ply.

Such fencing shall be maintained throughout the course of the works on the site, during which period no access, placement of materials, fuels or chemicals, soil or other materials shall take place inside the fenced off area.
Reason: To ensure that trees, shrubs and other natural features to be retained are adequately protected from damage to health and stability throughout the construction period in the interests of amenity and having due regard to saved Policies D1 and L6 of the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan 1996-2011, which forms part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework.
- 7 No burning of materials shall take place anywhere on the development site, throughout the period of site clearance and development.
Reason: To protect the health of trees to be retained in the interests of amenity and having due regard to saved Policies D1 and L6 of the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan 1996-2011, which forms part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework.
- 14 No development hereby permitted shall commence until plans showing, in relation to the existing trees and other vegetation proposed to be retained, the layout of all foul and surface water drainage and other underground services proposed to serve that development have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
Reason: To safeguard against undue damage to existing trees and/or other vegetation at and in the vicinity of the site and having due regard to saved Policies D1 and L6 of the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan 1996-2011, which forms part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework.

- 16 Any excavation work, including foundations, within the existing crown spread of the protected Oak tree referred to in the submitted Arboricultural Report, shall be carried out only by hand and under the supervision of a representative of the Local Planning Authority. Any roots over 25mm in diameter shall not be severed without the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.
Reason: To ensure the tree is not adversely affected by the construction of the development and having due regard to saved Policies D1 and L6 of the Havant Borough District Wide Local Plan 1996-2011, which forms part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework.

This report is presented to the council in pursuance of the discharge of these tree related planning conditions.

The document has also been updated from a previous version (12315 - AIA 2) to accommodate some minor changes. These include an upgrade to the ground protection around the extension (sections 3.1.3 and 3.2.2 and Appendix 4), a change to the methodology for installation of the building foundation (section 3.2.1) and clarification on the issue of service provision (section 3.3.1).

2 SITE VISIT, DESCRIPTIONS, OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 **Site visit:** I have visited the site on 21 June 2012 to gather my tree data. The weather at the time of my survey was clear, still and dry, with good visibility.

2.2 **Description of site and surrounds:** The site is located in Fernhurst Close, which is situated on Hayling Island (Figure 1). Number 36 is located at the far end of the close and consists of a single dwelling, with a detached garage. The property has a garden area to the side and rear, and has residential development to the north, east, south and west, with a public park to the north-east.

2.3 **Observations of trees:** A large twin stemmed oak is located on the adjacent property to the east of the dwelling. It is situated approximately 6m off the common boundary and it is this tree that the planning conditions referred to in section 1.6 principally relate to.

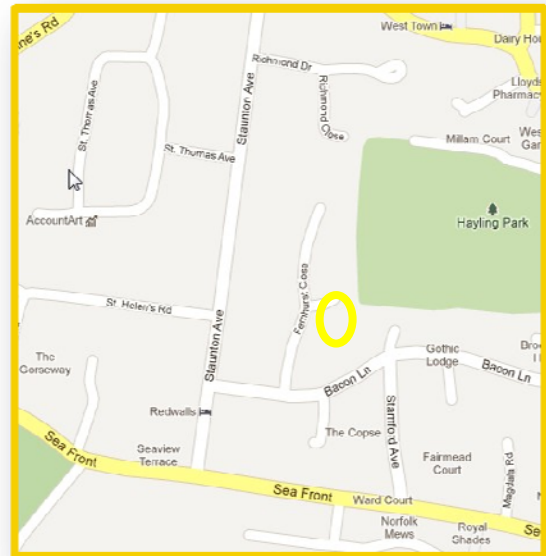


Figure 1-Approximate geographical location of site in yellow

2.4 **Description of development:** This development is to demolish the existing detached garage and construct two storey and single storey extensions to the side and rear of the existing property.

2.5 **Tree survey methodology:** My inspection of the tree was visual, and did not involve any climbing or exploratory investigation. During my visit, I assigned an identification number to the offsite tree, as shown on the plan in Appendix 1. I then collected the tree data included in Appendix 2 and placed the tree in one of four categories (U, A, B or C), as set out in British Standard (BS) 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 6 for easy reference. I also estimated the crown spread for

the tree at the appropriate cardinal compass points and this information is also shown in the tree schedule in Appendix 2.

- 2.6 **Data interpretation:** The tree data and Root Protection Area (RPA) calculations are shown in Appendix 3. However, in this instance it is the position of the consented building extension that dictates the position of the protective barriers and other protective measures as shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Details of suitable work methodologies to reduce the risk of implications for the nearby tree are set out in Section 3 (Arboricultural Method Statement).

3 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Tree protection issues

3.1.1 **Tree Protection Plan (TPP):** The plan in Appendix 1 is illustrative, and based on the layout drawings provided. Therefore, all scaled measurements should be checked against the original design documents. The attached plan and all other information in this report should only be used for dealing with the tree protection issues and all other uses are prohibited, unless authorised by Ecourban Ltd. The existing tree has been numbered and placed in BS 5837 Category B, with the measures to protect it shown on the attached plan and detailed in the following paragraphs. The TPP is an important document, and a copy of it should be kept on site for reference whilst the development is under construction.

3.1.2 **Protective barriers:** Information on barrier design based on BS 5837 (2012) guidance is included in Appendix 3 and the approximate location of the barriers is illustrated on the plan in Appendix 1. The protective barriers will be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities occur. Once the protective barriers have been positioned, these will stay in situ for the duration of the construction, unless previously agreed with the arboricultural consultant or council's tree officer. There will be no access into the protected area and the storage of excavated debris and building materials will be prohibited in RPAs, unless authorised by the arboricultural consultant, after discussion with the council's tree officer. No fires or fuel storage will be allowed within or near to protected areas under any circumstances.

3.1.3 **Ground protection:** The protective barriers will need to be set back to allow sufficient room for the positioning of scaffolding and to allow suitable space for the movement of materials and personnel around the building during its construction. The area of the RPAs that is outside of the barriers will be covered in ground protection and this is shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. The ground protection will be installed before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities occur. In this instance, it will consist of a cellular confinement

system. A specification for this is included in Appendix 4 and details on installation are included in section 3.2. below.

3.2 **Arboriculturally sensitive operations**

3.2.1 **Installation of foundation for new extension:** I set out the following methodology to be adopted during site operations near to tree T1 to minimise any risk of significant impact occurring to it:

1. Site personnel will be properly briefed before any activities start and the sensitive work will be inspected regularly during the course of operations. Specific difficulties with tree roots that emerge during the course of the construction will be referred to the arboricultural consultant for advice.
2. Care must be taken to ensure minimal risk of damage to tree roots. The initial trench for the foundation will be opened using hand operated tools only to a depth where there is no significant tree root activity. This is likely to be to a depth of around 750mm. Following this, some additional excavation will be required beyond the face of the foundation (50-100mm), so that tree roots can be pruned properly. Root pruning will be done carefully, preferably to a live root side junction and using a proprietary cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Where it is possible, large clumps of fibrous roots will be retained and repositioned away from the face of the foundation.
3. Once the 'hand dig' operations have concluded the remainder of the trench will be excavated by machine to the required depth. The trench will be shuttered and concrete will be poured to form a continuous foundation, with bricks or other building materials laid on top in the normal manner. Once the foundation has been installed, the void between the face of the foundation and the exposed soil will be backfilled with good quality top soil and firmed into place (but not over compacted).

3.2.2 Installation of temporary ground protection/cellular confinement system: An installation video for a proprietary cellular confinement system is available to view at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-vlzHJ_LFho. Any level changes will be achieved using uncompacted granular, permeable fills such as crushed stone or sharp sand. Once a level surface has been formed, the load spreading construction will be installed on top of the existing soil, with no compaction of the existing soil structure. The infill will be crushed stone (typically 20-40mm, clean angular stone), with no fines, as per the manufacturer's specification. A temporary wearing course of aggregate, separated by a geotextile membrane is likely to be the most appropriate way of providing a suitable ground protection/working surface during the clearance and construction phase of the project. At the end of the construction phase, the ground protection will be removed and the area returned to soft landscaping.

3.3 Additional tree-related issues

3.3.1 Installation of new services or upgrading of existing services: All services will use the existing provision, with the new drainage placed outside the protected area as shown on the plan included in Appendix 5. At the rear of the building a soakaway will be placed and this will be outside the RPA of the nearby tree. Connections to the soakaway will run internally within the building footprint and all necessary pipework will be positioned so that it is outside the RPA.

3.3.2 Storage of materials, cement mixing and washing points: All construction storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment will be outside RPAs, unless otherwise agreed with the council.

3.3.3 Contractors car parking, site offices and welfare facilities: Whilst it is possible to have site offices and welfare facilities within RPAs, care is needed in their positioning and also in the connection of water, electricity and drainage to service them. Therefore, these will be sited outside the RPAs, unless agreed previously with the council. Contractor's car parking facilities will also be located away from retained trees.

3.3.4 **Planning, communication and preliminary timing of events:** My experience is that the pre commencement site meeting is critical to discuss the tree protection issues, but I also propose the following cascading timetable of events where arboricultural supervision will be required to minimise any risk of impact on the nearby tree.

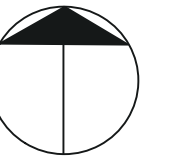
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Extent of arboricultural supervision agreed
3. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site. Inspected by arboricultural consultant and notification to the council that this is in place
4. Ground protection installed before any clearance or construction activities occur on site. Inspected by arboricultural consultant and notification to the council that this is in place
5. Briefing of contractors by arboricultural consultant prior to the commencement of trench excavation for foundation and ongoing supervision of activities during installation
6. Removal of tree protection only at end of the construction phase when the work is complete and there is no longer any risk of damage to the nearby tree
7. Summary letter to council confirming all tree protection activities during construction phase

Barrie Draper BSc (Hons) Arb TechCert(ArborA) CertArb(RFS)
Arboricultural Consultant

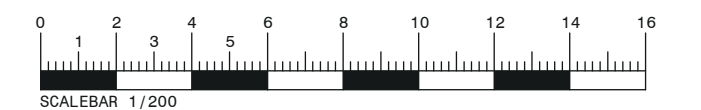
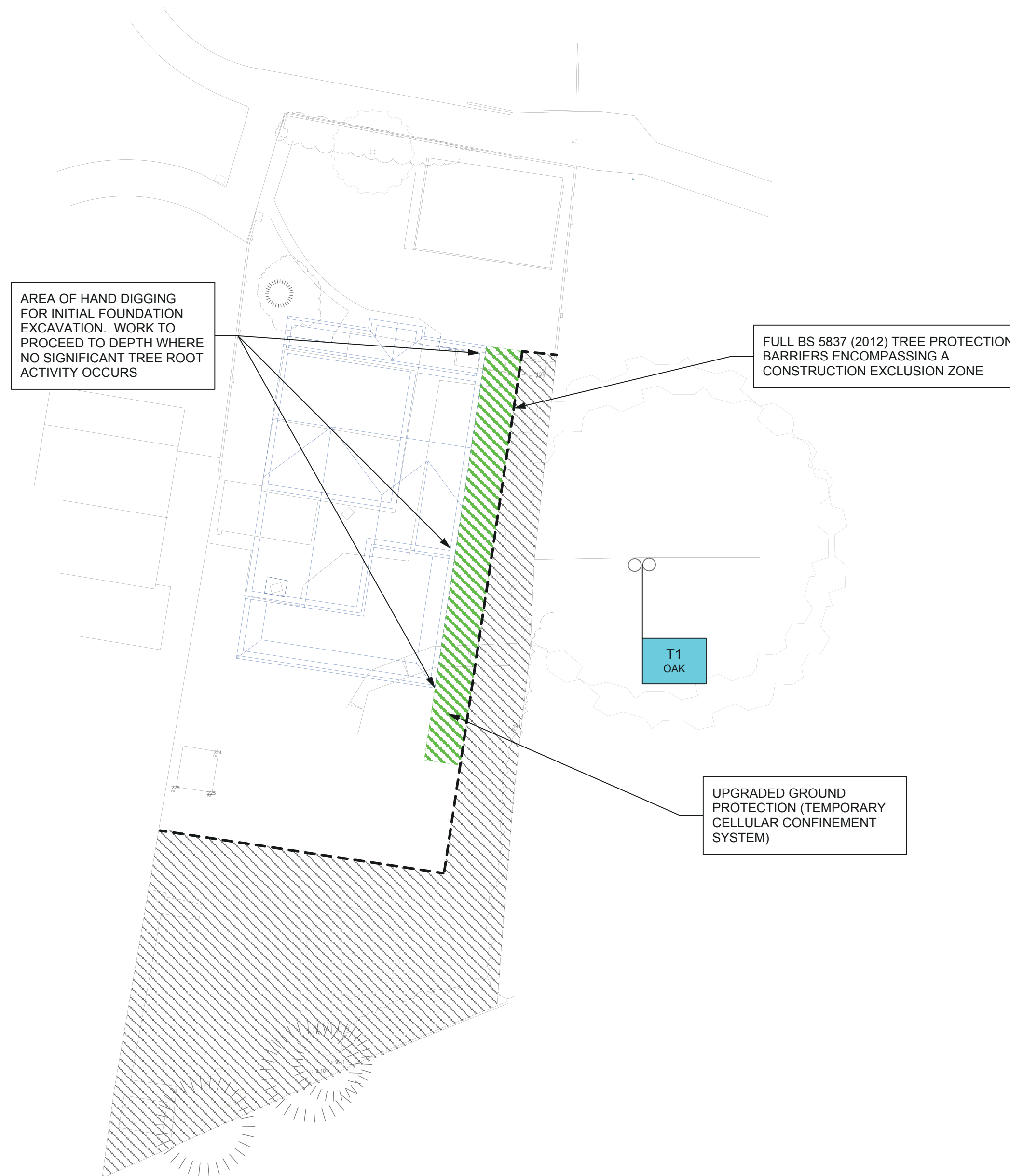
Date: **16 November 2012**

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Plan

1 A2 plan



Indicative
North



ECO 4 - UPDATED TREE PROTECTION AT 36 FERNHURST CLOSE, HAYLING ISLAND

SCALE: 1:200 @ A2

COMPOSITE PLAN: LAND SURVEY OUTLINED IN GREY,
CONSENTED DEVELOPMENT SHOWN IN BLUE

T1
xxx

BS Category B: Trees
of moderate quality



Tree protective barriers with
construction exclusion zone



Area outside barriers requiring
ground protection

This drawing was originally produced in colour, therefore any subsequent monochrome photocopies may not show appropriate levels of detail and should not be relied upon for the purposes of dealing with site tree issues

Appendix 2: Tree schedule, inventory and notes

Background fill colour represents BS 5837 (2012) categories: A Category trees have green backgrounds, B Category trees have light blue backgrounds, C Category trees have grey backgrounds and U Category trees have red backgrounds.

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS							Branch spread (m)				Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management proposals	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)	
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems												
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems	N	E	S								W
T1	Oak	13	-	73 *	74 *	-	-	-	104	-	-	9	12	-	7	3	M	Twin stemmed at ground levels with unbalanced canopy		B1	489	12.5

ABBREVIATIONS:

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
T	Individual tree	M	Mature	RPA	Root Protection Area
G	Groups of trees	MA	Maturing	<	Less than
H	Hedge	Y	Young	>	More than

TREE SCHEDULE GUIDANCE NOTES:

Tree number	Assigned during the site visit and also referenced on the plan in Appendix 1.
Species	Common name and referenced to scientific name in the above list. Where I have some doubt over the actual tree species, the genus will have been noted followed by sp. Where trees are numerous and present in groups, not every individual species may have been noted.
Height	Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre.

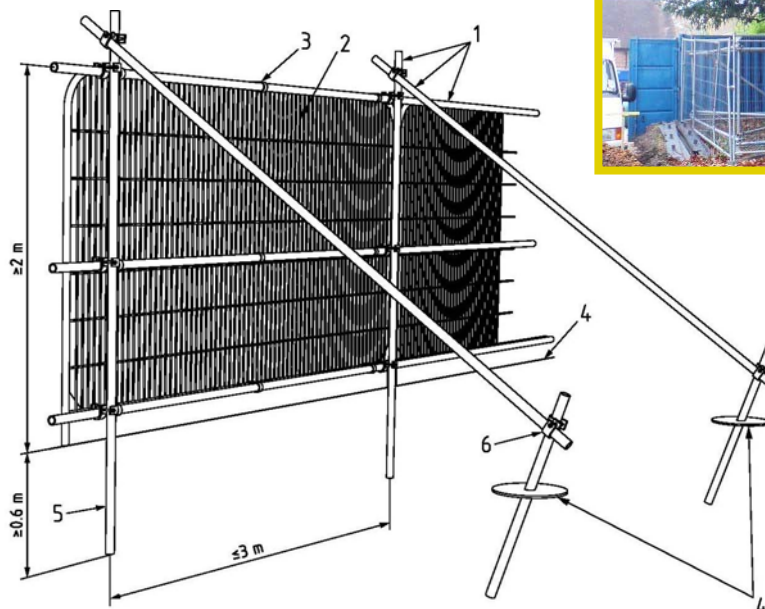
Appendix 2: Tree schedule, inventory and notes

Stem diameter	Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS guidance where trees have multiple stems) with a forester's girth measuring tape. Diameters followed by asterisk symbol indicate estimated diameters because of access difficulties, presence of ivy or other obstructions. Where trees are present in a group, the tree with the largest stem diameter within the group will have been measured/estimated.
Branch spread	Where appropriate and where ground conditions allow, an estimate of the crown spread at each of the cardinal compass points. Where only part of the site is affected by trees, measurement may be in one or two directions only
Existing height above ground level	Distance in metres to first significant branch or canopy
Age class	Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of FOUR categories (young, maturing, mature or over mature).
Notes	Although this document is not intended to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant structural defects or physiological conditions have been identified where these were visible. Where no entries are recorded, this indicates no observable issues were identified. 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 a walkover tree survey and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground.
Management proposals	The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been identified. Monitoring may be indicated where tree risk can be adequately managed by increased frequency of site inspections. Further investigation may be indicated where additional data may be required beyond a purely visual assessment. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.
BS 5837 (2012) Category	Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837 (2012) guidance.
RPA and RPA radius	RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012).

TREE INVENTORY:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>			

Appendix 3: Illustrative specification for tree protection barriers



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Illustration taken from British Standard 5837 (2012): Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

– BS 5837 (2012)

Ref: Tree Protection Barriers (Type 1)	Drawing No. TPB1
Scale: N/A	

Appendix 4: Illustrative specification for ground surface protective measures/cellular confinement system within root protection area

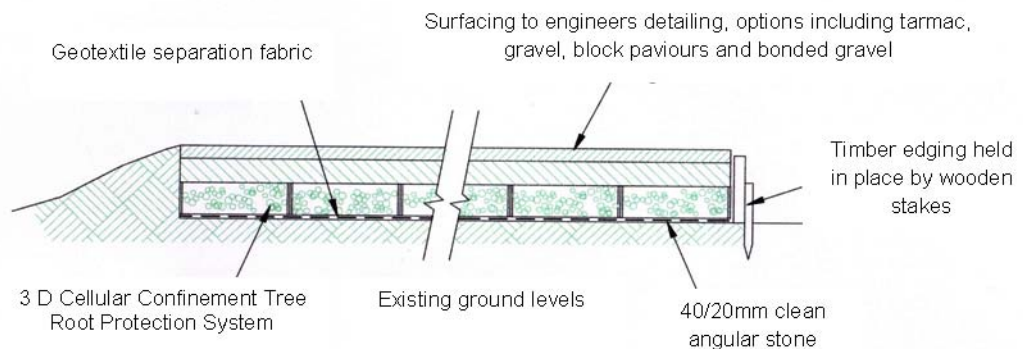
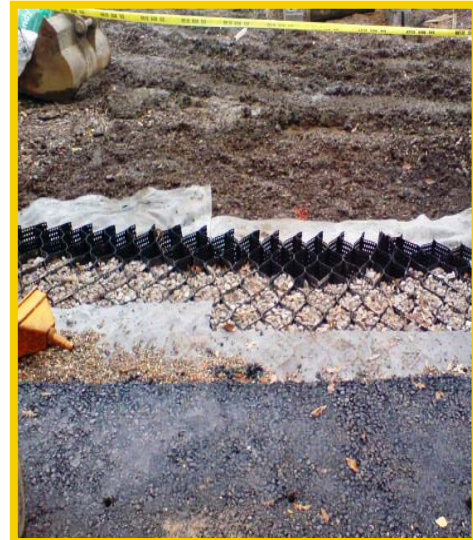


Illustration adapted from original drawings provided by Geosynthetics Ltd.

Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement systems. Alternatively, piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to support surfaces to bridge over the RPA or, following exploratory investigations to determine location, to provide support within the RPA while allowing the retention of roots greater than 25 mm in diameter.

– BS 5837 (2012)

Ref: No dig surfacing	Drawing No. NDS 1
Scale: N/A	

Appendix 4: Illustrative specification for ground surface protective measures/cellular confinement system within root protection area

CellWeb

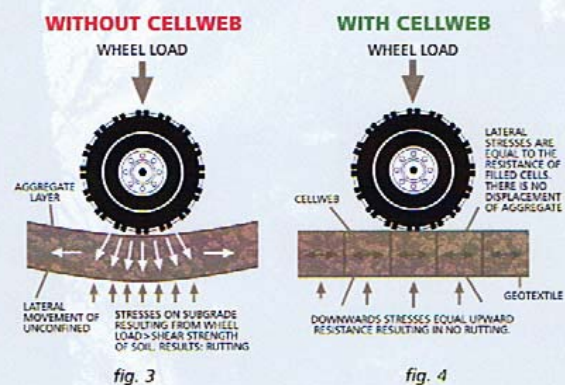


The CellWeb System uniquely prevents rutting action of sub-soils by confining infill material within the hoop structure of the panel, increasing the infills shear strength. The use of a CellWeb System increases the load capacity of granular infill by up to 50% reducing the overall construction depth required. Perforated cell walls permit through drainage and also provides frictional interlock of the infill again increasing the shear strength of the system.

A non woven geotextile filtration/separation membrane is used beneath the system to prevent migration of materials and also to aid with drainage vertically through the system.

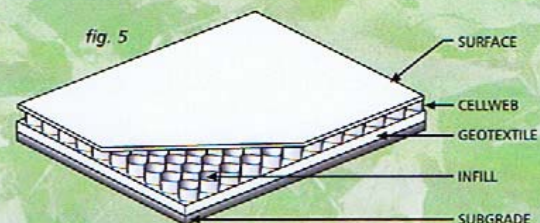
The CellWeb panels are infilled with a clean angular gravel which provides load support and permits air and moisture transfer to the roots ensuring the long term preservation of the tree root structure. (fig. 5)

Surfacing materials are at the discretion of the client, however for specific advice please contact our sales office.



Benefits of using CellWeb

- Reduction in construction depth.
- Prevent compaction of sub-soils.
- Prevent oxygen/nutrient depletion.
- Environmentally friendly option.
- Fast and economic installation.
- Technical support available.



CellWeb is available in four cell depths; 75mm, 100mm, 150mm and 200mm.

The cell depth required is dependant upon specific site conditions. For specification details or project specific design assistance please contact our sales office.

Please contact:

Geosynthetics Limited
Fleming Road,
Harrowbrook Ind. Estate,
Hinckley, LE10 3DU.

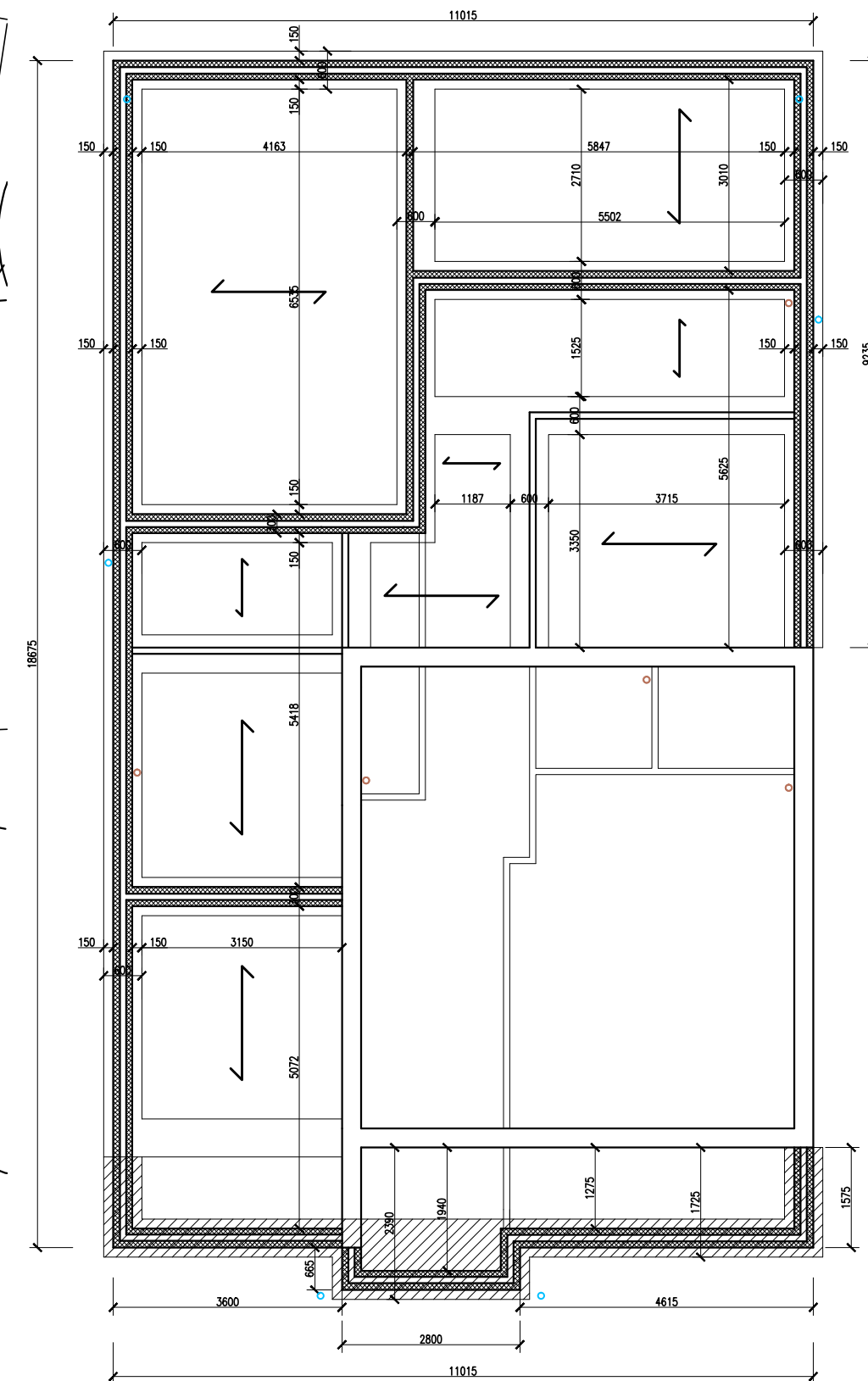
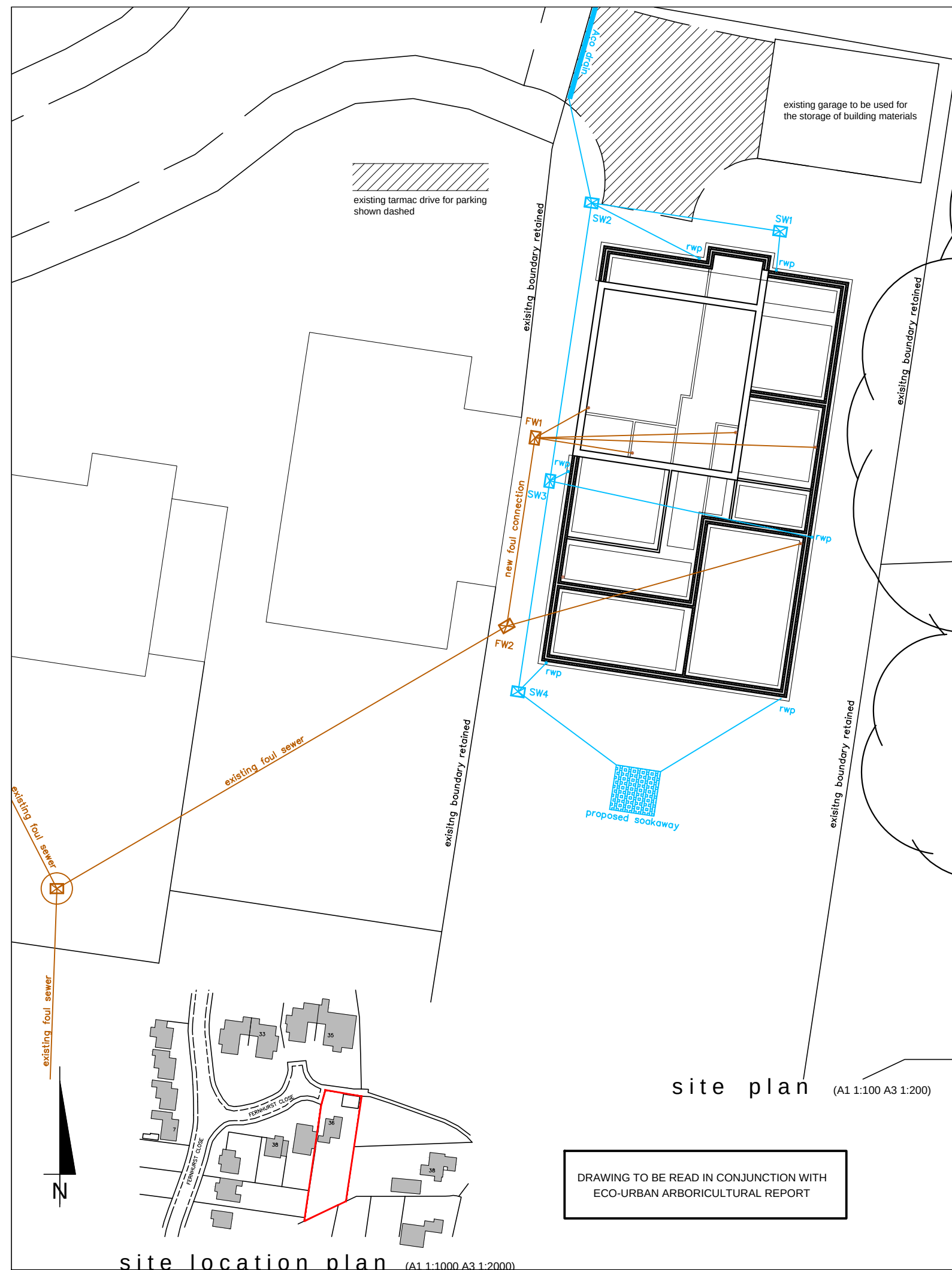
Telephone: 01455 617139

Facsimile: 01455 617140 Email: sales@geosyn.co.uk

WWW.GEOSYN.CO.UK

Appendix 5: Drainage drawing

1 A3 plan



notes

this drawing is the copyright of the Holman Reading partnership llp and must not be reproduced in whole or part or used for the execution of works without their permission.

all dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of construction works and the architect notified of any discrepancy.

figured dimensions are to be used in preference to scaled dimensions.

no deviation from this drawing will be permitted
without prior consent of the architect.

all drawings are prepared subject to a full measured and structural survey of the buildings and site.

all structural work is subject to the appointment of a structural engineer to confirm and agree the structural proposals.

os promap licence no. 100020449.

← scale width 100mm @ a1 - 50mm @ a3 →

client

revision	notes	date	drawn	check
A	Amendments to st. engineers & eco-urban reports	24.09.12	mmh	

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project	Proposed Alterations 36 Fernhurst Close Hayling Island
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detail	Proposed site plan & substructure layout
--------	--

drawn	checked
mmh	
date	status

date	status
April 12	Construction

April 12	Construction
a1 scale as shown 1:100	a3 scale 8141 -10 rev A

Appendix 6: BS 5837 (2012) – Assessment categories

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
<u>Category U</u> Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i>			RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria — Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<u>Category A</u> Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
<u>Category B</u> Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	BLUE
<u>Category C</u> Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

Appendix 7: Qualifications and experience of Barrie Draper

- 1 Qualifications:** I have a BSc degree (with Honours) in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire, a BTEC Higher National Diploma in Forestry (Lowland Management), the Arboricultural Association's Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture and the Royal Forestry Society's Certificate in Arboriculture.
- 2 Career experience:** I began my arboricultural career in 1993 as an arborist with Portsmouth City Council. During my time with the council I worked for both the direct labour organisation and for a private contractor where I obtained valuable hands on experience in all aspects of arboriculture. From 1999 to 2002 I was employed as Senior Arborist by Parchment Housing Group, a housing association based near Portsmouth. I managed the Groups' tree stock on their behalf, carrying out tree inspections and practical management operations. I have worked in local government, spending time with Thurrock Borough Council in Essex where I was the Tree and Landscape Officer, and with Winchester City Council, where I was Arboricultural Officer for a period of 2 years. During my time working in local government I was responsible for making Tree Preservation Orders, administering applications to work on protected trees and advising on planning applications when trees were considered material constraints on development. Working within a planning environment allowed me to gain valuable experience in the management of trees in development situations and an understanding of the planning process and how it relates to trees. From January 2005 I worked for Barrell Tree Consultancy Ltd advising clients on a wide range of tree related issues. I left the company in September 2008 and set up ecourban ltd, where I am currently the sole practitioner.



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