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Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement



119 New Brighton Road, Emsworth

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

119 NEW BRIGHTON ROAD, EMSWORTH

Produced by:

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Arboricultural Consultant

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Mr Derek Andrew to survey a tree that could be affected by a development proposal at 119 New Brighton Road, Emsworth and prepare an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to support a planning application on the site.
- 1.2 **Scope of report:** All my observations are of a preliminary nature and the tree survey was carried out from ground level without detailed investigations. I have estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. I was not able to fully assess the tree surveyed as it was outside the boundaries on another private property because of access restrictions. I have therefore confined observations of it to what was visible from within the site and from the adjacent public highway.
- 1.3 **Document disclosure:** I have been provided with a copy of an OS plan extract, drawing reference 'Site Plan A4 1_200'. This shows the position of the existing building and the site boundaries. I was also supplied with a copy of the proposed layout, drawing number 3475/2 REV C, which showed the proposed changes to the property and revised internal configuration. I was also provided with a copy of an elevation drawing (REF: 3475/3 REV B) and also a plan showing the existing building configuration (REF: 3475/1).
- 1.4 **The Tree Protection Plan (TPP):** This is included in Appendix 1 and is a composite drawing derived from the information provided. It shows the OS plan extract in black, with the outline of the existing building from this drawing indicated in pink. The proposed new building configuration is superimposed over this in grey, allowing the relationship between the existing and proposed to be clearly seen. The TPP has also been annotated to show the proposed tree protection measures.
- 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 9.

- 1.6 **Statutory tree protection:** I understand from my discussions with the client that the only tree surveyed is the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. Therefore, any person intending to carry out any operations involving trees should consult the council before any such works are carried out.

2 SITE VISIT, DESCRIPTIONS, OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 **Site visit:** I visited the site on 20 May 2011 to gather my tree data. The weather at the time of my survey was dull, still and dry, with good visibility. During my visit I took photographs, which I have used to make specific points in sections of this report with regard to the tree issues.

2.2 **Description of site and surrounds:** The site is located in New Brighton Road, which is situated on the residential outskirts of Emsworth (Figure 1). Number 119 is on the western side of the road and consists of a single dwelling, positioned slightly to the front (east) of its plot. There is a garden area to the rear of the property and tarmac surfaced car parking to the front. The site has similar residential development to the east, south and west and there is an area of communal car parking for a neighbouring development immediately to the north.



Figure 1: Approximate geographical location of site in yellow

2.3 **Observations on the tree:** There is a lime tree on land to the north and this tree is positioned approximately 3m off of the common boundary wall.

2.4 **Description of proposed development:** This development proposal is for a ground floor front extension to the existing property.

2.5 **Updates to the provided plans:** The position of the tree that I was asked to inspect was not shown on the provided plans. When I visited the site, I therefore surveyed the position of the tree using a laser measuring device and a tape measure. This was done by taking horizontal distance measurements to the tree from fixed points on site. I have illustrated the position of the tree on the plan in Appendix 1 and this is based on

these site measurements. I am obviously not a trained land surveyor, but I am happy that the position of the tree shown is a reasonably accurate interpretation of its actual location. At the same time that I surveyed in the position of the tree, I also measured the extent of the car parking area at the front of the site and have added this detail to the plan in Appendix 1.

- 2.6 **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 tree, as shown on the plan in Appendix 1 and I collected the tree data included in Appendices 2 and 3. I then placed the tree in one of four categories (A, B, C or R), as set out in British Standard (BS) 5837: Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 7 for easy reference. I also estimated its crown spread at the appropriate cardinal compass points, and this information is shown on the plan in Appendix 1 and in the tree schedule in Appendix 2.
- 2.7 **Data interpretation:** The tree data and Root Protection Area (RPA) calculations are shown in Appendix 3. As set out in paragraph 5.2.4 of the BS, the RPA may have been adjusted as a matter of arboricultural judgement, to indicate the estimated likely position of tree roots. This modified (or unmodified) RPA dictates the location of the tree protection barriers, which encompass the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ), and any other protective measures as shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Where there is a need for incursions into the RPA, an assessment of the implications of this is set out in Section 3 (Arboricultural Implications Assessment) of this report. Tree Protection issues are set out in a little more detail in Section 5 (Arboricultural Method Statement) and also in Appendices 4 and 5.
- 2.8 **Pre application discussions with the council:** During the pre application process, Mr Andrew has had a discussion with the council tree officer who made the following comments:

'Having spoken with my colleague Pete Tanner regarding this case, and in the understanding that Pete has also spoken to your architect Andy Dunk, I would suggest that your proposed modest development appears to be achievable in

arboricultural terms, as long as it is fully supported by professional arboricultural detailing which would safeguard the nearby Lime trees currently protected by a tree preservation order. To this end, you will need to demonstrate conclusively that your proposals will not cause post-development pressure to prune or even remove trees and shrubs on or near to your site, or affecting their long term health and viability'.

This report is submitted to the council for consideration in the context of the tree officer comments above.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 Overview of the implications of the development proposal on trees: BS 5837 (2005) –** Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations sets out in some detail how trees on development sites should be managed. In general terms, the best quality trees or those belonging to the higher BS categories (A and B) are considered as potential constraints on any development proposal, whereas those belonging to Category C would not normally be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on site development or redevelopment. Category R trees are in such poor condition that they are normally removed for sound arboricultural management reasons, regardless of any development proposal. Therefore, these trees can be effectively discounted in the context of the planning process.

On this site I only looked at ONE tree (T1) and assigned it to the BS 5837 (2005) A2 (Landscape) Category. The implications of the development proposal on this tree are set out in the following paragraphs. In addition to the aspects relating to the direct impact on the tree from the position of the new extension, I have also considered the proximity and orientation of the extension with regard to the tree and any possible future pressure to have it felled or severely pruned.

- 3.2 Direct implications of the development proposal - Tree retention and tree loss:** No trees will need to be removed to facilitate this development proposal. The only tree surveyed (T1) will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2005).
- 3.3 Additional considerations arising from the proposal:** Tree T1 is positioned on the neighbouring site to the north (photograph 1). The tree is part of a linear grouping of trees that runs in a north/south orientation, with T1 being the most southerly tree within the group. The tree is located approximately 3m off of the common boundary and it is approximately 13 tall, with a stem diameter of around 59cm measured at ground level. Based on BS 5837 (2005) guidance, this gives a theoretical RPA radius of 5.9m.



Photograph 1: Offsite tree (T1)

The proposal currently under consideration is to provide a ground floor extension to the existing building, which would extend the existing lounge area of the property. The proposed changes and the relationship with the tree are shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Extending the lounge area will take it closer to the tree than is currently the case and in principle will require a small incursion into its RPA on one side. I have isolated the area from the layout plan in AutoCAD and the actual area affected appears to be around 4.4m^2 , which I have calculated to be only around 4% of the theoretical overall RPA (109m^2). My view is that this small percentage of the overall RPA if disturbed is unlikely to have any significant impact on the long term health and well being of the tree. However, there is a substantial wall separating the tree from the extension and I have therefore asked for trial holes to be dug in the area where the extension is to be installed. This was to establish the nature of the ground conditions and whether there was any indication of significant tree root activity. Photographs were taken during the exploratory digging and are included as photographs 2 and 3 below.



Photograph 2: Trial holes



Photograph 3: Trial holes

The exploratory digging indicated a pipe running under the existing wall at a depth of around 40cm and the area where the proposed extension will be constructed indicated a layer of compacted aggregate below a thin layer of topsoil. Whilst not completely discounting the possibility of tree root activity south of the boundary wall, the preliminary indications are that the position of this wall with its footing (and the pipe beneath), together with the compacted nature of the underlying ground conditions may have restricted tree root activity into the site. I therefore believe that the extension

proposal is unlikely to have any implications for the below ground parts of the nearby tree. However, as a precaution, full BS 5837 (2005) tree protection consisting of tree barriers and ground protection will be deployed and this, along with the existing tarmac car parking area, should be sufficient to preclude any risk of damage to the tree, if there is indeed any tree root activity from T1 on the plot.

The protective barriers for the tree will need to be set back to allow sufficient space for the movement of materials and personnel around the extension during its construction. Part of the area of the RPA that is outside of the barriers will be covered in ground protection and this will be installed after the erection of the barriers and before any construction work starts on site. The provision of ground protection to allow pedestrian access in RPAs is supported in para 9.3 of BS 5837 (2005) and I do not perceive this to be a particular problem provided it is implemented correctly and remains in situ throughout the construction phase of the project. Further details relating to tree protection are included in section 4 of this report.

- 3.4 Post development pressure on trees:** The issues surrounding acceptable levels of daylight, trees and buildings can be complex. But, the orientation and aspect of the building, proximity to trees, tree type and foliage size and density can all be relevant. In this instance, the tree is to the north-east of the dwelling (and the proposed extension) and this relationship means that it is unlikely that the tree will intercept sunlight to the property. Additionally, the design changes to the building have some positive elements in terms of maximising the amount of daylight available to the lounge area of the property. This includes the use of skylights in the roof area of the extension (see elevation drawing in Appendix 6) and also taking the lounge beyond its existing footprint will mean that the outside wall (north) of the downstairs WC will no longer intercept daylight falling on the main lounge window during the day, as is the case at the moment (see Appendix 7). I therefore believe that the changes to the building will increase the amount of daylight into the lounge area and that consequently there is unlikely to be any increase in pressure to prune or fell the tree because of the proposed changes.

- 3.5 **Protection of trees during construction:** A preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement is included in Section 5 and details the various issues associated with successful protection of this tree in context of the proposed changes on this site. This can be specifically referred to in a suitably worded planning condition attached to any subsequent consent, if deemed appropriate by the council.

4 SUMMARY OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON TREES

- 4.1 **Summary:** The only tree surveyed will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out BS 5837 (2005). The tree will have activities arising from the proposed changes occurring within its theoretical RPA, but there appears to be limited tree root activity in the area where the extension is to be installed. However, full BS derived tree protection will be deployed as a precaution to minimise any risk of impact on the tree and full details are included in this report. I have considered the situation in some detail, and my view is that the proposed extension to the existing property is arboriculturally acceptable. I believe that there will be little risk of any adverse impact on the tree to be retained and any contribution that it makes to public amenity.

5 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Tree protection issues

5.1.1 Tree Protection Plan (TPP): The plan in Appendix 1 is illustrative and based on the 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 tree will have been numbered and assigned to the relevant BS Category. A higher category tree (A or B) will be highlighted in a green and blue rectangle and a low category tree (C or R) will be highlighted in either grey or red respectively. The plan also shows the locations of the proposed protective measures. The TPP is an important document and a copy of it should be kept on site for reference whilst the development is under construction.

5.1.2 Protective barriers: Information on barrier design based on BS 5837 (2005) guidance is included in Appendix 4, 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.

5.1.3 Ground protection: The position of ground protection is shown on the plan included in Appendix 1, with guidance for ground protection design from BS 5837 (2005) included in Appendix 5. The ground protection will be installed before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities occur.

5.2 Additional tree-related issues

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

5.2.2 Planning, communication and preliminary timing of events: My experience is that the pre commencement site meeting is important in terms of avoiding damage to trees and this particular aspect, along with tree protection issues should be specifically referenced in a suitably worded planning condition imposed by the council. In the intervening time I propose the following preliminary cascading timetable of events to help minimise any risk of impact on the nearby tree. However, the following schedule may be modified at the pre-commencement meeting, subject to discussion with all parties and agreement with the council:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Extent of arboricultural supervision agreed
3. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
4. Ground protection installed before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
5. Removal of tree protection only at the end of the construction phase

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Arboricultural Consultant

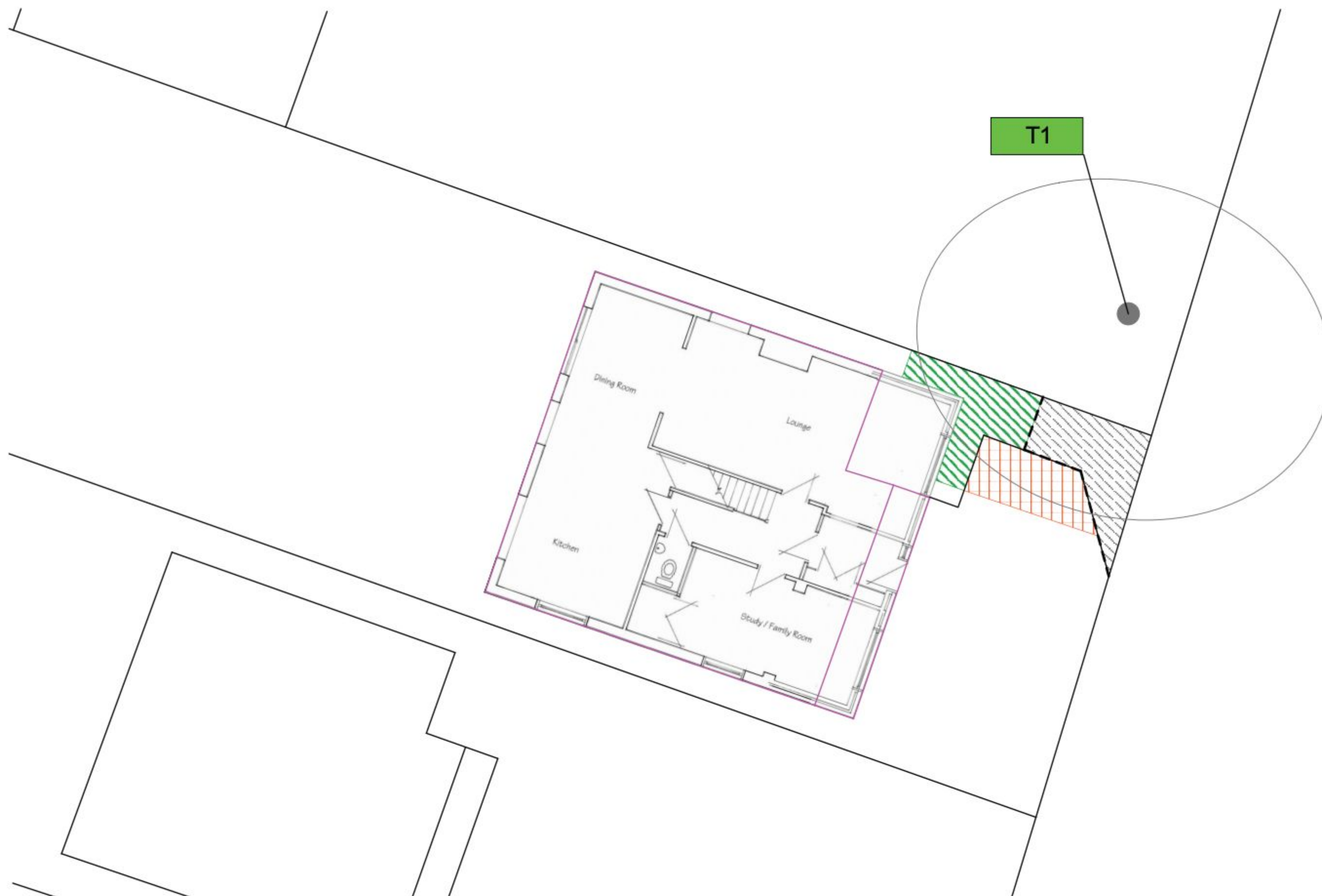
Date: 14 July 2011

APPENDIX 1: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

1 A3 plan



Indicative
North



ECO 2 - TREE PROTECTION AT 119 NEW BRIGHTON ROAD, EMSWORTH

SCALE: 1:100 @ A3

COMPOSITE PLAN: BASED ON OS DATA AND LAYOUT PLAN
3475/2 REV C BY ANDREW R DUNKS

T1 BS Category A: Trees
of high quality and value



Tree position with estimated
canopy spread



Outline of existing building
footprint based on OS data



Tree protective barriers
with construction exclusion zone



Area outside barriers where existing tarmac
will be retained as ground protection



Area outside barriers where temporary
ground protection is required

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Background fill colour represents BS 5837 codes: A Category trees have green backgrounds, B Category trees have light blue backgrounds, C Category trees have grey backgrounds and R Category trees have red backgrounds.

Tree number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)		Branch spread (m)				Height crown clearance (m)	Age class	Notes: Including physiological and structural condition	Management proposals	BS category
			@1.5 m	Base	N	E	S	W					
T1	Lime	13		59*	3	6	6	6	3	M	Part of group, pollarded previously	-	A2

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.
Stem diameter	Measurement of stem diameter either at ground level or 1.5m above ground with a forester's girth measuring tape. Diameters followed by asterisk symbol

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

	<i>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.</i>
Branch spread	<i>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</i>
Height crown clearance	<i>Distance in metres from where main crown begins to ground level and the point beyond where crown lifting would not be appropriate.</i>
Age class	<i>Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of three categories (young, maturing or mature).</i>
Notes	<i>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.</i>
Management proposals	<i>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.</i>
BS 5837 (2005) Category	<i>Either R, A, B or C based on the BS 5837 (2005) guidance.</i>

TREE INVENTORY:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names		Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Lime	Tilia sp			

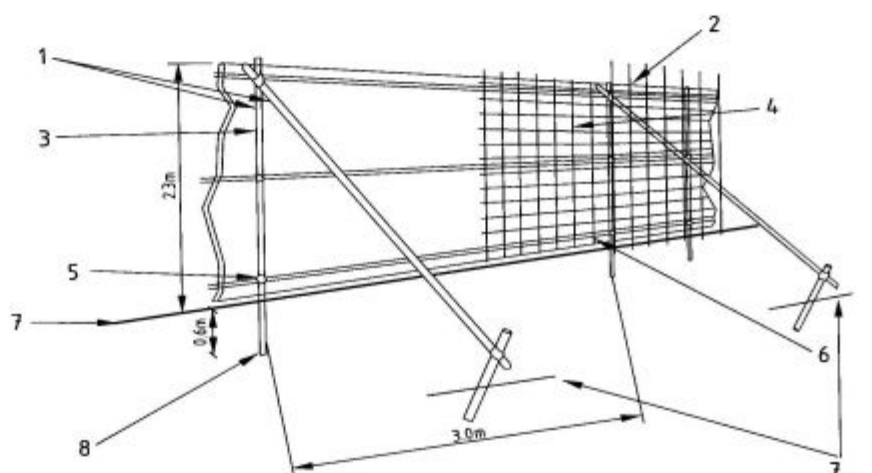
APPENDIX 3: ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) DATA

Tree No	Diameter (cm)		RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m ²)
	@1.5m	Base		
T1		59*	5.9	109

Notes:

General	<i>Tree numbers and stem diameters are the same as those identified in the tree schedule in Appendix 2. RPA radius and RPA area calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2005).</i>
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APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS



- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Standard scaffold poles | 5 Standard clamps |
| 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground | 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling |
| 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps | 7 Ground level |
| 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals | 8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground |

Illustration taken from British Standard (BS) 5837: Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations.

'Barriers shall be fit for purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around retained trees. On all sites, special attention should be paid to ensuring that barriers remain rigid and complete. In most cases barriers should consist of a scaffold framework, comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weld-mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.'

– BS 5837 (2005)

Ref: Tree Protection Barriers

Drawing No. TPB1

Scale: N/A

APPENDIX 5: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR GROUND SURFACE PROTECTION IN RPAs

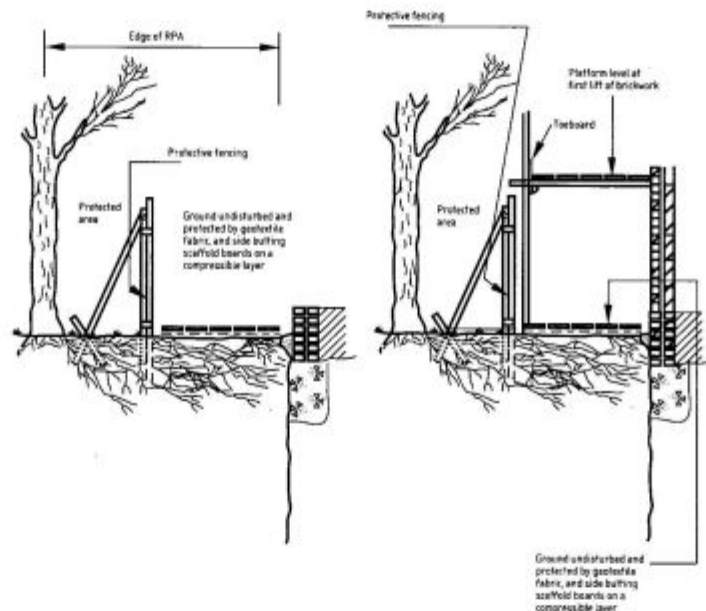


Illustration taken from British Standard (BS) 5837: Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations.

'For pedestrian access within the RPA, the installation of ground protection in the form of single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile, or supported by a scaffold may be acceptable.'

– BS 5837 (2005)

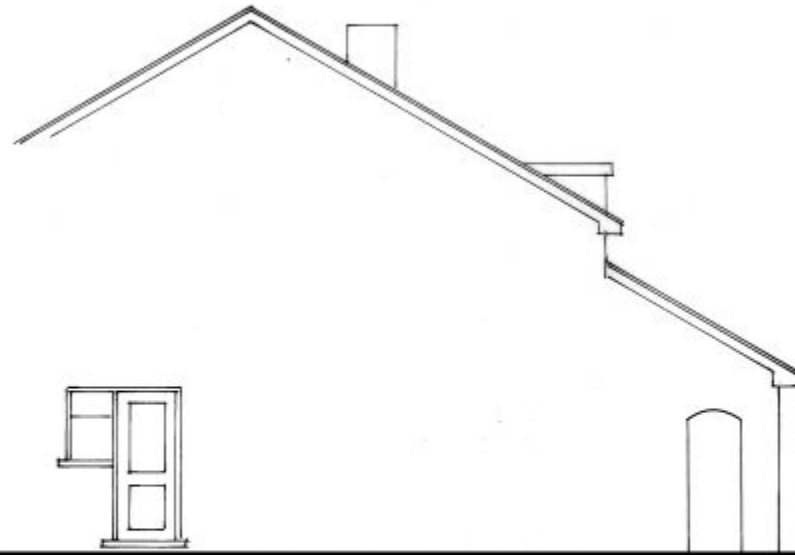
Ref: Ground Protection

Drawing No. GP1

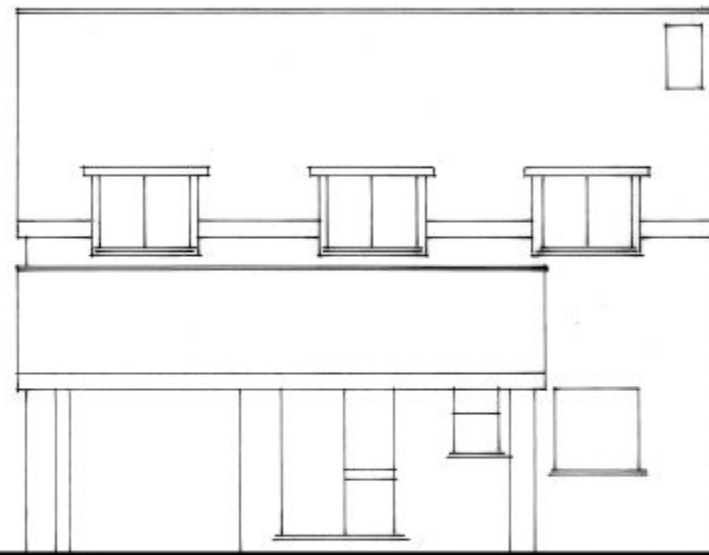
Scale: N/A

APPENDIX 6: ELEVATION DRAWINGS

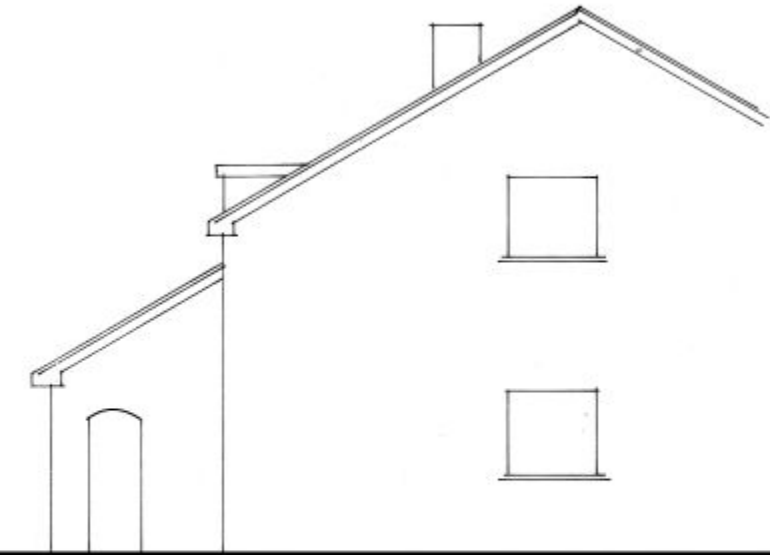
1 A3 plan



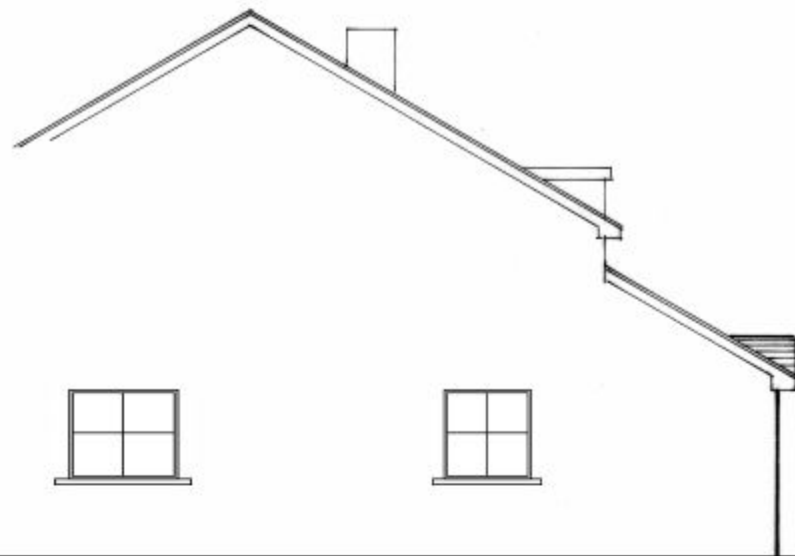
Existing South/Side Elevation



Existing East/Front Elevation



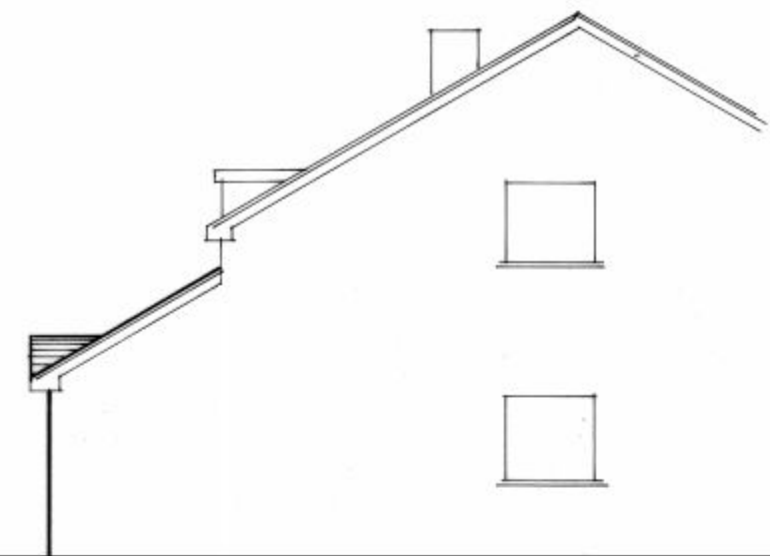
North/Side Elevation



Proposed South/Side Elevation



Proposed East/Front Elevation



Proposed North/Side Elevation

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0 1 2 3 4
Metres @ 1:100 Scale

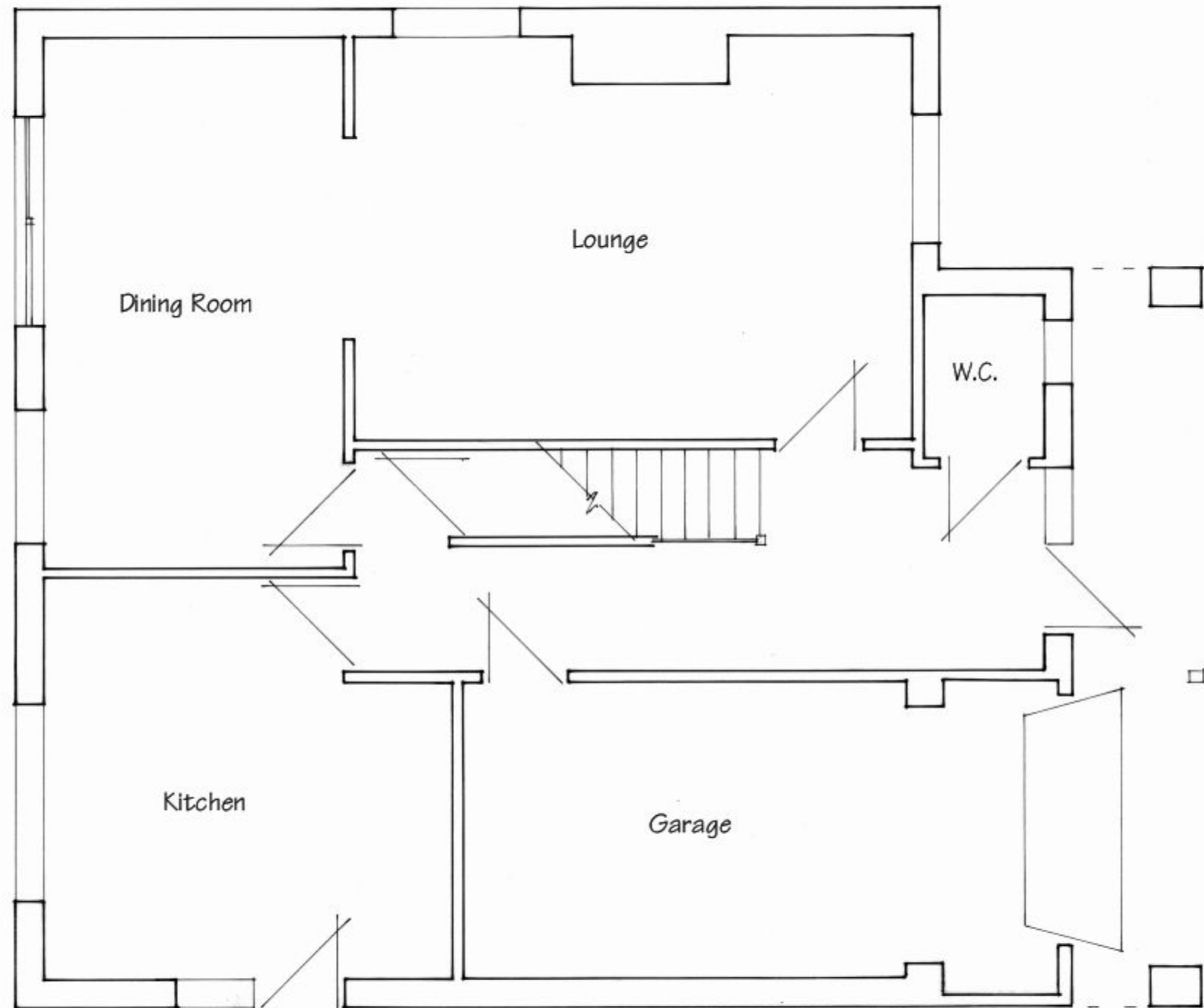
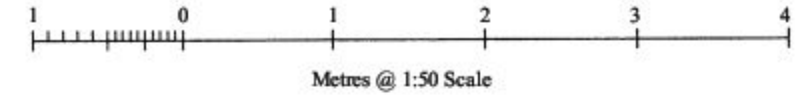
Proposed Front Extension
119 New Brighton Road
Emsworth

For Mr & Mrs D Andrew
Scale - 1:100 at Page Size A3
Date - June 2011

Drawing No. 3475/3 - Rev B

APPENDIX 7: EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN

1 A3 plan



Existing Ground Floor Plan

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Proposed Front Extension
119 New Brighton Road
Emsworth

For Mr & Mrs D Andrew

Scale - 1:50 at Page Size A3

Date - June 2011

APPENDIX 8: BS 5837 (2005) – ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES

TREES FOR REMOVAL			
Category and definition	Criteria		
Category R Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	• 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 R Category trees (i.e. 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 (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R Category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).		
			RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION			
Category and definition	Criteria — Subcategories		
	1 Mainly arboricultural values Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	2 Mainly landscape values Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category A Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)			GREEN
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A Category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	BLUE
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	GREY
	NOTE: Whilst C Category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation		

APPENDIX 9: QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF BARRIE DRAPER

- 1 Qualifications:** I have a BSc degree (with Honours) in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire. I also hold a BTEC Higher National Diploma (HND) in Forestry (Lowland Management), the Arboricultural Association's Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture (Tech Cert), the Royal Forestry Society's Certificate in Arboriculture (Cert Arb) and the National Examinations Board Certificate in Forestry.
- 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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