

COMPTON VERNEY HOUSE TRUST

GROUNDS LIGHTING, COMPTON VERNEY

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
TO BS 5837:2012



our ref: 19135 / E.H / AMS001B
date: 23rd October 2020
prepared by: E.C.H
checked by: T.G-W

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arboricultural method statement



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1.0 Context

- 1.1 The works included within this arboricultural method statement are part of the grounds lighting proposed for the Compton Verney House Trust at Compton Verney within the Icehouse Coppice, to the South of the Chapel and to the Southern and Eastern elevations of the House as described within the Design & Access Statement.
- 1.2 As part of the planning application a tree survey was carried out for the area affected by the works (refer to Tree Survey 19135-EH-TR001). The tree survey includes the Tree Constraints Plans 19-135-03 which identifies the root protection areas of the surveyed trees.
- 1.3 This method statement refers to the protection of those trees in proximity of the works to be retained as part of the proposals T1 to G33 during the construction phase of the project. No trees are proposed to be removed as part of the works.

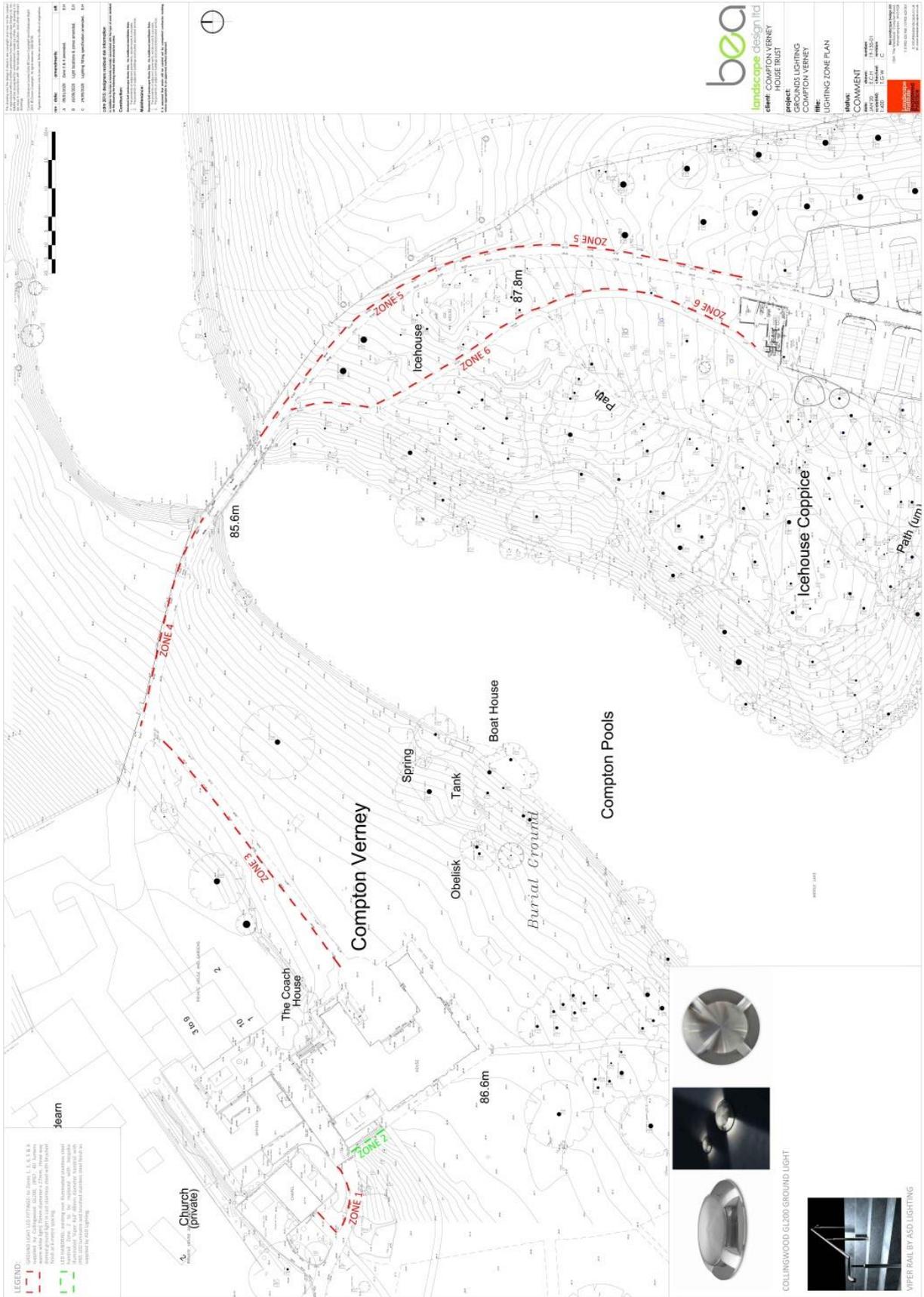
2.0 Tree Protection Informative:

- 2.1 Trees that are in good health have grown and adapted to their surroundings. Any building works or construction activity which affects their surrounding could affect their vigour, future growth and safety.
- 2.2 The tree root system is the most susceptible to damage and can affect the health, growth, life expectancy and safety of the tree. Damage to the trunk and branches of a tree is not usually sufficient to kill the tree, but it can affect the shape and growth potentially making a tree unsafe.
- 2.3 Tree roots are typically concentrated within the uppermost 600mm of the existing ground level and form a network of small diameter woody roots (typically less than 1cm or pencil thickness) with mass of finer roots. These tree roots can extend for a distance much greater than the height and spread of the tree, except where prevented by unfavourable surroundings or obstructions. These fine roots are essential for the continued health and vitality of the tree and are dependent on the existing soil conditions being maintained.
- 2.4 All parts of the root system, but especially the fine roots, are vulnerable to damage from uncontrolled activities. It is also known that mature trees recover slowly, if at all, from damage to their roots, whilst younger trees with good vitality do have a chance to adapt.



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19-135-01 Lighting Zone Plan

3.0 Construction Proposals

- 3.1 The grounds lighting proposals include the removal of the existing lighting bollards to the edge of the drive to the mansion from the car park and their replacement with discrete ground mounted lights (as illustrated by Zones 4 & 5 on the above drawing 19-135-01 Lighting Zone Plan).
- 3.2 The existing lighting scheme is to be extended to improve lighting for pedestrians during the winter months including the footpath through the Ice House Coppice (Zone 6), the approach road to the mansion (Zone 3), the steps to the rear of the mansion (Zone 2) and the pedestrian route to the Chapel (Zone 1).
- 3.3 This arboricultural method statement has been prepared to detail how the existing trees are to be protected during the installation of the lighting proposals within the Icehouse Coppice, Zones 5 & 6 and to the front of the Chapel within Zone 1.

4.0 Tree Protection

- 4.1 The erection of tree protection fencing to the entire length of the footpaths is considered impractical and prohibitively expensive in the context of the proposed works.
- 4.2 In advance of the works the root protection areas of the retained trees are to be defined by high visibility netting secured to steel road pins to define where hand dig excavations and special precautions are required as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plans 19-135-08 & 09.
- 4.3 The root protection areas are to be regarded as sacrosanct, and, once installed, the netting is not to be removed or altered without prior approval by the project arboriculturalist.

5.0 Electrical Cable Installation:

- 5.1 Where practical the electrical cable installation is to be routed outside of the construction exclusion zone generally and outside of the root protection areas or trees to be retained as illustrated on the Tree Protection Plans. Where the proposed underground services may impact on the RPA's of existing trees particular care should be taken during installation.
- 5.2 With the RPA of the existing trees the cable trenches are to be reduced to 300mm in width with a depth of between 300-600mm. The trenches are to be excavated using hand-held tools in accordance with clause 7.2 of BS 5837:2012; working from the existing footpath and being careful to protect and cause minimal damage to retained tree roots.
- 5.3 Approved excavations within the Root Protection Zone of those trees to be retained are to be excavated by three different acceptable methods:

a) *Air Spade*: compressed air soil displacement in accordance with clause 7.2 of BS 5837:2012; this system uses specialist equipment to cut a trench through the soil by jetting away the existing topsoil and subsoil particles from around the existing root structure whilst leaving them in place. If necessary once excavated then the roots may be pruned back as below.

b) *Continuous Trench (Hand dug) to side of paths / roads*: The objective is to retain as many undamaged roots as possible. Hand digging must be undertaken with great care requiring closer supervision than normal operations. Removal of the surface material and excavations / digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works great care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots. All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be preserved and worked around. These roots must not be severed without first consulting the project arboriculturist. If after consultation severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound.

c) *Continuous Trench (Hand dug) across existing footpaths*: After careful removal of the hard surface footpath material (as detailed below) to the subbase digging must proceed with hand tools. Clumps of roots less than 25mm in diameter (including fibrous roots) should be retained in situ without damage. Throughout the excavation works great care should be taken to protect the bark around the roots. All roots greater than 25mm diameter should be preserved and worked around. These roots must not be severed without first consulting project arboriculturist. If after consultation severance is unavoidable, roots must be cut back using a sharp tool to leave the smallest wound.

5.4 Fine roots are vulnerable to desiccation once they are exposed to the air. Larger roots have a bark layer which provides some protection against desiccation and temperature change. The greatest risk to these roots occurs when there are rapid fluctuations in air temperature around them e.g. frost and extremes of heat. It is therefore important to protect exposed roots where a trench is to be left open overnight where there is a risk of frost.

5.5 Regardless of which option is used the following guidance should be followed:

- 1) Exposed roots are to be immediately wrapped or covered to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping are to be removed prior to backfilling, which is to take place as soon as possible.
- 2) Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps.
- 3) Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over are to be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturalist.
- 4) Prior to backfilling, retained roots are to be surrounded with topsoil or uncompacted sharp sand (builders' sand is not be used), or other loose inert granular fill.

- 5) Existing soils are then to be replaced to match the existing soil horizon. This material should be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots and approved by the project arboriculturalist.

6.0 Removal & Replacement of Existing Hard Surfacing

- 6.1 Care is to be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath the existing surfacing. Hand-held tools or appropriate pedestrian operated machinery is to be used (under arboricultural supervision) to remove the existing surface, working from the existing hard surfacing, so that any machinery is not moving over exposed ground
- 6.2 The path excavation arisings are to removed from the RPA areas by a small mini (0.25 tonne) pedestrian operated dumper or by wheel barrow and removed from site. Any exposed tree roots are to be treated in accordance with section 7.2 of BS5837:2012 and as detailed above.
- 6.3 On completion of the cabling works the existing hard surface / footpath is to be made good and infilled using appropriate pedestrian operated machinery (under arboricultural supervision).

7.0 Ground Light Installation:

- 7.1 The grounds lighting proposals requires the construction of 300mm x 300mm x 100mm 'concrete pads' to the path / road edges within the root protection zone of a number of the retained trees (refer to the Lighting Proposals Plans for further details).
- 7.2 The proposed lighting installation and associated foundations therefore require careful consideration including how they are to be constructed whilst causing minimal damage to the tree.
- 7.3 To avoid ground compaction the proposed lighting is to be installed working from the existing footpaths and tarmac roads with the path / road surface excavated and reinstated as outlined above.
- 7.4 In the event that significant roots are present at the proposed location for the lighting pad (roots with a diameter greater than 25mm) the location is to be adjusted to the left or right to avoid the root.
- 7.5 In accordance with clause 5.5.6 BS 5837:2012 all construction operations undertaken in the vicinity of trees need to be planned to avoid disturbance to the physical protection and the tree. Additional precautions include planning site operations to ensure that wide plant with booms or jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with the retained trees. This is of particular relevance to the pouring of the insitu concrete foundations.
- 7.6 Reference is also made to materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree or contaminate soils. These materials e.g concrete mixings, concrete washings and mortar should be handled well away from the outer edge of the RPA. Accordingly insitu concrete should not be mixed within the Root Protection Area or on an area sloping towards the tree.

7.7 On completion of the works all surplus materials are to be collected and disposed of offsite and the affected area made good.

8.0 Site Compound and Working Area

8.1 The site compound area for the Zone 5 & 6 works within the Ice House Coppice is to be located outside of the root protection area of the retained trees within the existing car park, with materials stored locally to the working area on the tarmac laybys to the North & South. All contractors staff car parking is to be contained within the visitor car park.

8.2 For Zone 1 the site compound area and staff parking is to be located outside of the root protection area of the retained trees within the existing car park to the rear of the Chapel.

9.0 Haul Routes

9.1 As previously stated the existing footpaths are to be utilised for access and movement of materials with 'mini' excavators (1.5 tonne) and pedestrian operated dumpers (0.25 tonne) to be used keeping vehicle movements to a minimum.

9.2 Any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

10.0 Temporary Soil Storage

10.1 The excavated turf, topsoil and subsoils are to be direct placed to the edges of the trenches and replaced immediately after the laying of the cable.

11.0 Arboricultural Supervision

Pre Commencement Meeting

11.1 Prior to the commencement of any construction works onsite including site mobilisation a pre-commencement meeting is to be held between the main contractor, the project arboriculturalist the landowner / client and local authority representative to ensure that all aspects of the tree protection processes are understood and agreed.

11.2 The meeting will confirm and agree the programme of tree protection and form the basis of monitoring, inspections and supervision arrangements between the project arboriculturalist and the contractor, confirming and agreeing the locations of the protective fencing and the methods and specialist construction techniques to be employed.

11.3 A record of the meeting will be issued by the project arboriculturalist to all parties with a copy signed by the contractor to confirm that the contractor fully understands the tree protection measures required throughout the construction process and accepts full responsibility for the protection of retained trees. A copy of the signed document will be kept onsite throughout the duration of the project. A copy will also be sent to the local authority representative for reference and in the event that they are unable to attend the meeting.

Identification of roles & responsibilities

- 11.4 The name and contact details (email & mobile telephone numbers) of key site personnel and their individual responsibilities are to be recorded at the pre-commencement meeting including the following;
- Client representative
 - Arboricultural Consultant
 - Principal Contactor Site manager
 - Groundworks subcontractor details
- 11.5 It is the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent and the Arboricultural Method Statement is adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime with regards to tree protection is adopted on site.
- 11.6 The main contractor will be responsible for;
- a) Contacting the project arboriculturalist at any time issues are raised related to the trees on site.
 - b) If at any time pruning works are required permission must be sought from the local planning authority first and then carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Works – Recommendations and industry best practice.
 - c) The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes.
 - d) Protective fences will remain in position until completion of ALL construction works on the site.
 - e) The fencing and signs must be maintained in position at all times and checked on a regular basis by an on-site person designated with that responsibility.
 - f) The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on site.

Statement of delegated powers

- 11.7 The arboricultural consultant is delegated by the local planning authority through planning condition to monitor the works outlined within this method statement during the construction of the permitted development.
- 11.8 The project arboriculturalist role is to liaise with the client, contractor and Local Planning Authority to ensure the tree protection measures are fit for purpose and in place before any works commence on the site. Once the site is working that role will switch to monitoring compliance with arboricultural planning conditions, the approved arboricultural method statement and advising on any tree problems that arise or modifications that become necessary.

Arboricultural Induction

- 11.9 Prior to commencement of works onsite an Arboricultural site briefing or 'Toolbox talk' is to be given by the project arboriculturalist with all site personnel in attendance.
- 11.10 It is the contractor's responsibility to ensure that details of the Arboricultural Method Statement and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel. A copy of this should be made available to all site staff and used in any site inductions.

Site Visits & Supervision

- 11.11 The details of supervision and the frequency of inspection visits will be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting. The arrangements will be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur. It shall be the duty of the main contractor to notify the arboricultural consultant at least 3 working days prior to the commencement of works that require supervision or when the site works are ready for inspection.
- 11.12 At the completion of each monitoring visit the appointed arboricultural consultant will circulate a short monitoring report to the client, site and the local authority arboricultural officer to confirm that works are progressing satisfactorily.
- 11.13 Monitoring inspections will be undertaken by the arboricultural consultant at intervals commensurate with site progress, and as notified by the contractor, to make sure that all tree protection measures are in place.

| Table 2: Sequencing & Supervision | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Stage | Action | Arboricultural Input required |
| 1. | Pre-commencement Meeting | Attendance |
| 2. | Installation of Tree Protection fencing as drawings 19-135-07 & 08 | Inspection |
| 3. | Excavations for cable trenches. | Supervise works within RPA |
| 4. | Excavations for ground marker installation within footpaths / drives. | Monitor works within RPA |
| 5.0 | Trench reinstatement. | Monitor works within RPA |
| 6.0 | Removal of tree protection fencing | Inspection |

- 11.14 A record of these visits will be issued to the client, the main contractor and local planning authority to provide proof of compliance that will allow the client and contractor to robustly demonstrate adherence to best practice in the event of any dispute. Secondly it will help the local planning authority to efficiently discharge the relevant planning conditions.
- 11.15 The monitoring reports are to be kept by the contractor with the site copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement so that both are readily available for inspection.

Variation Procedures

- 11.16 In the event that problems arise on site, the site manager will immediately inform the appointed arboricultural consultant who will assess the situation and make recommendations accordingly. If any modifications to the method statement are proposed, the arboricultural consultant will immediately advise the local authority arboricultural officer.

Incident Procedures

- 11.17 Failure to adhere to the requirements in this method statement may result in a Stop Notice being issued by the local authority. This will bring all operations at the site to a halt until the local authority permits resumption.
- 11.18 Failure to adhere to the requirements of this method statement that results in damage to a tree subject to a Tree Preservation Order may result in prosecution of the individual, the contractor and the client.
- 11.19 The following measures will be required, but do not absolve the perpetrator from action, if the identified transgression occurs:
- a) Breakage of branches – the damaged shall be assessed by an arboriculturalist, they shall advise on requirements and any pruning shall be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 to remove the damaged section.
 - b) Damage to bark – the damage shall be assessed by an arboriculturalist and they shall advise on the measures that can be taken to optimise the reparation of the damage. Some paring back of damage may be required.
 - c) Damage to roots – the damage shall be assessed by an arboriculturalist and they shall advise on the pruning or reparation required.
 - d) Compaction of soil – where machinery operates outside of ground protection and hard surfaces, leading to the compaction of soil, the compaction shall be alleviated by using compressed air injected to circa 1m deep to create fissures in the ground and lift the compacted areas. The compaction shall be assessed by an arboriculturalist. A specialist company (for example Terrain Aeration Ltd) shall be appointed by the contractor to undertake the work.
- 11.20 All items of transgression shall be reported to the Local Authority tree officer to consider if action should be taken.

Appendix A: Technical Definitions

| | |
|---|---|
| Access Facilitation Pruning: | One off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site. |
| Arboricultural Impact Assessment | An evaluation of the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees identified within the Tree Survey, where necessary recommending mitigation or amendments to the design. |
| Arboricultural Method Statement | Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained. |
| Construction Exclusion Zone | An area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project |
| Root Protection Area (RPA) | The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is considered a priority |
| Tree Protection Plan | A scale drawing informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon finalised proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures. |

Appendix B: References

1. BSI (2012) '*British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction – recommendations*' British Standards Institution, London
2. NJUG Volume 4 (2007) '*Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees.*' The National Joint Utilities Group
3. BSI (2010) '*Tree work – Recommendations*' British Standards Institution, London



LEGEND:

- HIGH VISIBILITY NETTING:** secured to road pins / pig tails to identify edges or root protection areas.
 - CABLE TRENCH:** electrical cable trench 500mm wide, 600mm depth to receive 50mm armoured electrical cable and surface made good to match existing.
 - HAND DUG CABLE TRENCH:** electrical cable trench 300mm wide, 300-600mm depth within RPA to be hand dug to receive 50mm armoured electrical cable and surface made good to match existing.
 - ROOT PROTECTION AREA:** minimum area to be protected during construction in accordance with BS 5837:2012.
- ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT:** refer to the Arboricultural Method Statement 19135 / EH / AMS001 for more detailed information.

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| rev | date: | amendments: | all: |
|-----|----------|----------------------------------|------|
| A | 21/09/20 | Ground marker locations amended. | E.H |
| B | 23/10/20 | Ground light locations amended. | E.H |

cdm 2015: designers residual risk information

In addition to the risks & hazards normally associated with the type of work detailed on this drawing the following residual risks should be noted:

- Construction:**
1. Changes in level across the site including ramped access / steps.
 2. The proximity of adjacent pavements, estate roads & car parks.
 3. The proximity of adjacent buildings and buried associated services.

- Maintenance:**
1. Changes in level across the site including ramped access / steps.
 2. The proximity of adjacent pavements, estate roads & car parks.
 3. The proximity of adjacent buildings and buried associated services.

It is assumed that works will be carried out by competent contractor working where appropriate to an approved method statement.



client: COMPTON VERNEY HOUSE TRUST

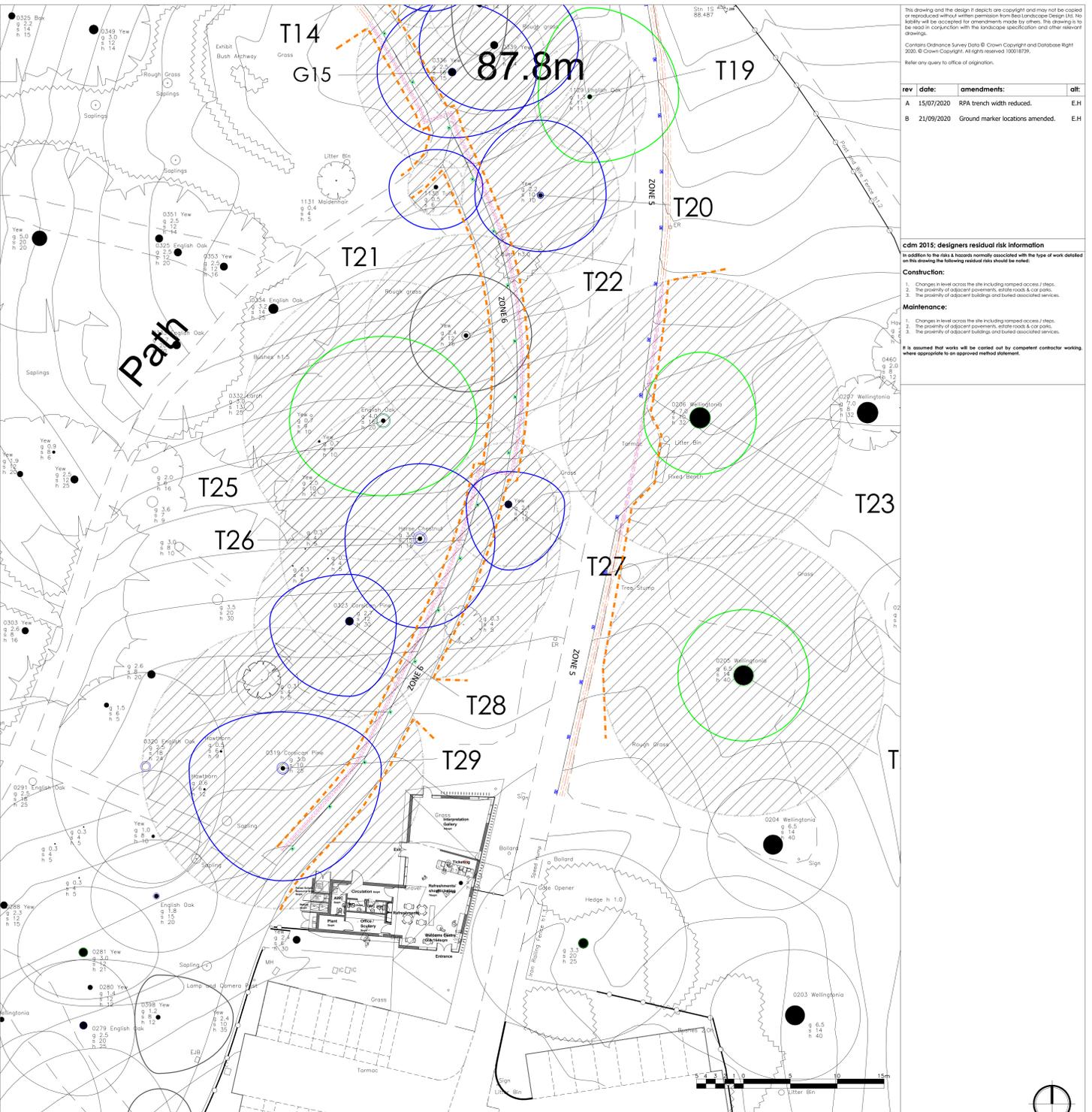
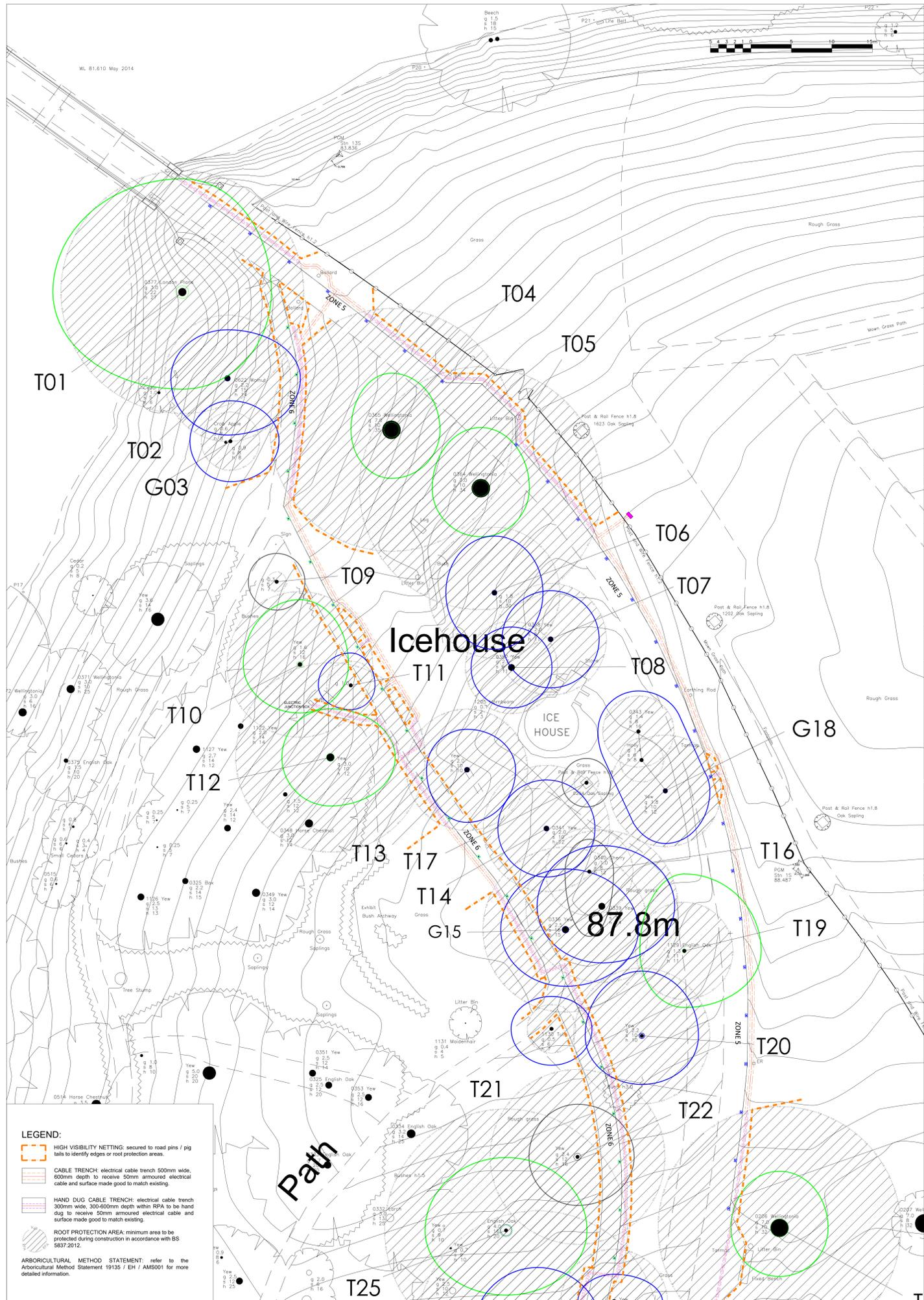
project: GROUNDS LIGHTING COMPTON VERNEY

title: TREE PROTECTION PLAN ZONE 1 & 2

status: PLANNING

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| date: JUL'20 | drawn: E.C.H | number: 19-135-08 |
| scale@A1: 1:100 | checked: T.G-W | revision: B |

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TREE PROTECTION NOTES:
 'Trees in relation to design demolition and construction' BS5837:2012

- 1.0 PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS:
- 1.1 PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT: all trees that are being retained onsite shall be protected by barriers and / or ground protection before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any development or stripping of soil commences. The 'Root Protection Area' (RPA) associated with existing trees designated for retention shall be protected from damage by erection of high visibility netting on road pins.
- 1.2 EXTENT OF ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA): as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) the RPA is generally to be in accordance with Annex D, Table D.1 'Root Protection Area' - as an area equivalent to a circle radius 12 times the stem diameter (single stem trees) or based on the combined stem diameter for multistem trees (trees with more than one stem arising below 1.5m above ground level) refer to Clause 4.6.
- 2.0 ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS:
- 2.1 Planning of site operations should take sufficient account of wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs or counterweights (including drilling & piling rigs) in order that they can operate without coming into contact with retained tree. The transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees shall be conducted under supervision of a banksman to ensure adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times. Access facilitation pruning as agreed with the project arboriculturalist and/or local authority should be undertaken where necessary to maintain clearance. NB Works to trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area will need approval by the local authority.
- 2.2 Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings. Allowances shall be made for sloping ground to avoid damaging materials running towards retained trees.
- 2.3 Fires on sites should be avoided. Where they are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and wind direction should be taken into account when determining its location, and should be attended at all times until safe to leave.
- 2.4 Trees are not to be used as anchorages for equipment, or for other purposes. Notice boards, telephone cables, or other services should not be attached to any part of the tree.
- 2.5 The dumping of spoil or rubbish, placing of temporary accommodation and storage of materials within the root protection area is prohibited.
- 2.6 The change of ground level, excavating, stripping or disturbing topsoil within the RPA is prohibited.

3.0 RPA ACCESS:

- 3.1 Where temporary construction access to the lighting locations is specified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by working off from the existing footpath and road hard surfacing.

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| rev | date | amendments | alt: |
|-----|------------|----------------------------------|------|
| A | 15/07/2020 | RPA trench width reduced. | E.H |
| B | 21/09/2020 | Ground marker locations amended. | E.H |

cdm 2015: designers residual risk information
 In addition to the risks & hazards normally associated with the type of work detailed on this drawing the following residual risks should be noted:

Construction:

- Changes in level across the site including ramped access / steps.
- The proximity of adjacent pavements, roads, roads & car parks.
- The proximity of adjacent buildings and buried associated services.

Maintenance:

- Changes in level across the site including ramped access / steps.
- The proximity of adjacent pavements, roads, roads & car parks.
- The proximity of adjacent buildings and buried associated services.

It is assumed that works will be carried out by competent contractor working where appropriate to an approved method statement.

bea
 landscape design ltd

client: COMPTON VERNEY HOUSE TRUST

project: GROUNDS LIGHTING COMPTON VERNEY

title: TREE PROTECTION PLAN ZONES 5&5

status: PLANNING

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| date: JUL 20 | drawn: E.C.H | number: 19-135-09 |
| scale: 1:200 | checked: T.G-W | revision: A |

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