CENTRAL LONDON
TREE SURVEYS
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS
CELEBRATING 25 YRS

87 Hanworth Road Hampton TW12 3EA

Arboricultural Method Statement
&
Tree Protection Plan

Report: John Crawshaw M.Arbor.A.

Report Date: Wednesday 10 July 2024

1. Introduction

1.1. Brief

We were instructed to inspect the trees at 87 Hanworth Road Hampton TW12 3EA to provide an arboricultural protection method statement for the trees located within and adjacent to the site, as shown on the Tree Protection Plan enclosed.

1.2. Qualifications and experience

We have based this report on our site observations and the provided information, and have come to conclusions in the light of my experience and qualifications. RFS Cert Arb. M. Arbor A

1.3. Documents and information provided

We were provided with base & proposal plans.

1.4. Scope of this report

This report is only concerned with the trees shown on the enclosed plan. Trees with a diameter of less than 75mm and shrub species have not been surveyed in line with BS5837 2012.

It is written in accordance with sections 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 7 of British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations;

1.5. Limitations of use and copyright

2. Site Visit/Observations & Data Collection

2.1. Site visit

We carried out the tree survey on the Wednesday 19 June 2024 my observations were from ground level only.

2.2. Site description

The survey site comprises a residential property with front and rear gardens to lawn, trees and shrubs.

2.3 Identification and location of the trees

The trees have been identified and are listed within the Tree Survey Schedule. I have plotted the locations of the trees on the plan included. All the relevant information on it is contained within this report and the provided documents. Only the significant trees are included in this report; trees with a diameter of less than 75mm (BS5837 2012) are not included unless their position was felt to be significant. All trees have been allocated a classification. The classification cascade chart can be found below.

2.4. Tree Survey Schedule

Ref	Species	H/T	Stems	Dia	Canopy				First	Crown	Age	Yrs	Cat	Observations	Recommendations	RPA (r)	RPA (a)	TPO/CON
				mm	N	E	S	W	Branch	H/T								
T1	Yew	3	S	100	1	1	1	1	.5S	0.5	Young	40	C	Good overall condition	None	1.2	4.5	None
T2	Conifer	3	S	150	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	.5E	0	Young	40	C	Good overall condition	None	1.8	10.2	None
T3	Apple	6	S	450	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2E	1.5	Over Mature	<10	C	Old apple tree with internal decay and fungal bracket	To be removed and replaced	5.4	91.6	None
T4	Apple	4	S	150	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2E	1.5	Young	<10	C	Poor quality specimen	To be removed and replaced	1.8	10.2	None
T5	Bay	6	S	225	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	.5S	0.5	Mature	40	B	Good overall condition	None	2.7	22.9	None
T6	Apple	5	S	250	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1N	1	Early Mature	<10	C	Poor quality specimen. Significant decay present	Monitor/possible removal	3	28.3	None
T7	Bay	5	S	175	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	.5E	0.5	Early Mature	40	B	Good overall condition	None	2.1	13.9	None
T8	Conifer	10	S	600	2	3	2	2	2E	2	Early Mature	40	C	Good overall condition	None	7.2	162.9	None
T9	Conifer	10	S	500	2	2	2	2	2N	2	Early Mature	40	C	Good overall condition	None	6	113.1	None
T10	Conifer	10	S	600	2	3	2	3	2E	2	Early Mature	40	C	Good overall condition	None	7.2	162.9	None
T11	Apple	5	S	250	1.5	1.5	2	1.5	.5S	2	Mature	<10	C	Poor quality specimen ivy dominated	Monitor/possible removal	3	28.3	None

2.4.1. Glossary of Terms

ID: Identification on position plan

Name: Common species name

H/T: Current tree height

Stems: Single or Multiple stems

Dia: Diameter of stem at 1.5m above ground (mm)

Canopy: Canopy measurements N,E,S & W

Crown Height: Height of lowest part of crown

First Branch: Height and direction of first branch

Age: Current age

Yrs: Approximate years of life remaining

Cat: Category of importance in line with current British Standards

Obs: Observations

Recs: Recommendations

RPA (r): Root protection area (approximate area of roots Radius of circle)

RPA (a): Root protection area (approximate area of roots Area of circle)

TPO/CON: Statutory Protection

2.5. Proposals

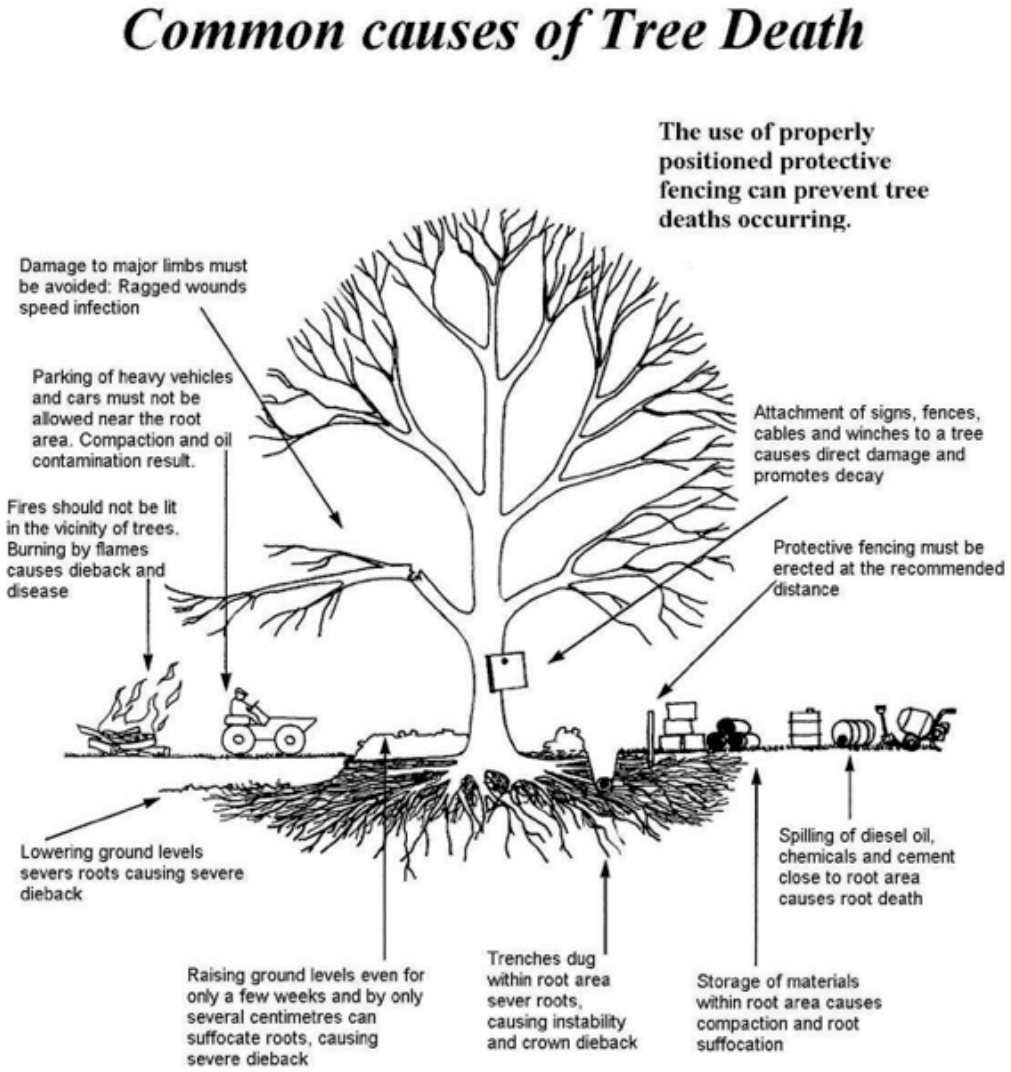
3. Arboricultural Method Statement

3.1 Overview

- 2x Cat C trees to be removed and replaced
- Mitigation planting , apple and pear to increase species and biodiversity
- All other trees will be retained and protected
- Existing boundary fencing will act a tree protection
- Protective fencing to protect trees and create Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- No excavations within any RPA
- Contractor’s access on existing hard-standing at front of property
- Site office/welfare outside any RPA
- Unloading of materials away from retained trees onto existing hard-standing
- Materials stored as shown
- Temporary ground protection matting to allow access for plant/machinery & materials within RPA's as shown
- No materials, mixing or washing out of tools within the RPA’s
- Arboricultural supervision set in place throughout

4. Tree Protection

With reference to the Arboricultural Report and Tree Protection Plan (TPP), particular attention will be given to the trees that are to be retained. The TPP clearly identifies the Root Protection Areas (RPA's) for the tree, which will be retained. Protection of the retained trees are paramount to the granting of planning permission, the design of the development and the future health and success of the tree.



4.1 Construction Works

Time Table

Time Table
Pre-commencement meeting prior to construction works to discuss the tree protection measures.
Installation of tree protection measures (barriers / ground protection / special surfaces/ transplanting of trees
Tree protection measures to be signed off by either the LPA Arboricultural Officer and Arboriculturalist.
Installation of access routes, compounds and site office
Main construction and hard landscaping works
Inspection by the LPA Arboriculturalist or appointed Arboriculturalist to agree any issues raised if necessary
Aftercare & Monitoring

4.2 Protection Measures

Protection of RPA's

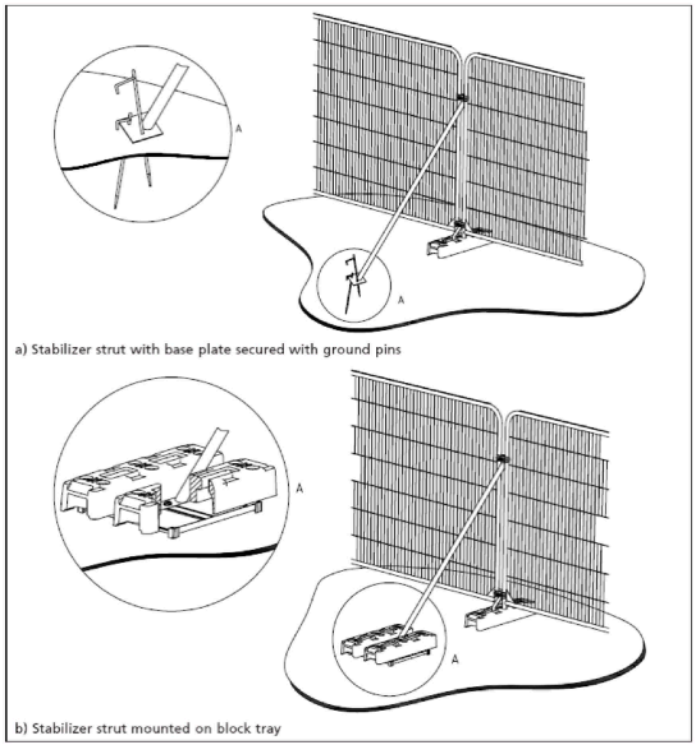
Extreme care will be taken as not to damage the roots, trunks and branches of any retained trees. It is anticipated that the works will be very close to some trees and care will be taken to maintain the protection measures contained within this report.

The existing hard surfaces will act as ground protection. Existing hard-standing will be sufficient to accommodate vehicles and plant.

The existing boundary walls/fences will act as protection for trees within neighbouring properties.

Protective fencing will be erected in the locations shown on the TPP. A construction Exclusion Zone will be created and no vehicles, plant, machinery or materials will enter this zone.

Protective Fencing



Main Construction Phases

No excavation for footings will be within any RPA, although, some works will be close to retained trees. Care will be taken to act with care when in close proximity to any retained tree.

Roots will be left undisturbed within the ground.

If any roots are exposed during the operation, they will be immediately covered with soil or wrapped in hessian to protect them from dry conditions or frost. Any roots found within the existing sub-base with a diameter less than 25mm can be pruned back making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool (e.g. bypass secateurs or handsaw), except where they occur in clumps. Roots occurring in clumps or of 25 mm diameter and over will be severed only following consultation with an arboriculturist, as such roots might be essential to the tree's health and stability. clean, sharp secateurs or loppers and covered as above.

Roots, whilst exposed, will immediately be wrapped or covered to prevent desiccation and to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Any wrapping will be removed prior to backfilling, which will take place as soon as possible.

Prior to backfilling, retained roots will be surrounded with topsoil or un-compacted sharp sand (builders' sand will not be used because of its high salt content, which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or other suitable material is replaced. This material will be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.

Temporary Ground protection

Where it is not feasible to fence off the RPA's and to create storage space for materials, temporary ground protection matting will be laid to prevent soil/root compaction from materials stored and plant. The matting will be laid on 50mm woodchip and secured together and into the ground to prevent movement. The matting will be removed upon completion of the main construction to allow for soft landscaping.

Utilities

Utility runs will be outside any RPA's and linked to the existing.

Deliveries/Contractors Access

Access for contractors will be from the points shown on the TPP. The main access will be through the existing surfaced access to the front.

Unloading of materials will take place on the roadside to the front of the property. The CMTP will the unloading zones away from any retained tree.

Concrete & Materials

Pouring of concrete, concrete mixings, concrete washings and mortar which will not be discharged within 10m of the Root Protection Area or under or within 10m of any other tree or shrub.

Accordingly the materials will not be mixed within the Root Protection Area or on an area sloping towards the tree.

On completion of the works all surplus materials are to be collected and disposed of offsite.

Site Office/Welfare

The site office and welfare will be situated outside any RPA as shown on the TPP.

Utilities

No Utility runs will be located within any RPA and connected to the existing system. No further information was provided.

4.3 Tree Surgery/Pruning

No trees will be pruned.

4.4 Tree Planting & Landscaping

Soft Landscaping

No landscaping is proposed other than the replacement tree planting and replacement of the hard-standing and proposed patio.

Two new apple and pear specimens will be planted as shown on the Tree Protection Plan TPP. These will be Standard size 8-10cm girth, root ball standard.

All new planting will be undertaken in the dormant season, November – March. The tree should be mulched using chipped wood to retain moisture and suppress weeds. Watering should be undertaken in prolonged dry spells, taking care not to water-log. The tree will be staked and supported using a double stake support system similar to the specification below.

All trees should be sourced from a reputable supplier with relevant bio security systems for disease and quality.

Species	Size	Height	Root
Malus domestica Braeburn	Standard	1.5-2m	M9
Pyrus communis Conference	Standard	1.5-2m	M9

Site Clearance

Remove rubbish, concrete, metal, glass, decayed vegetation and contaminated topsoil. Remove stones with largest dimension exceeding 75mm. Substances injurious to plant growth including subsoil, rubble, fuel and lubricants to be removed.

Planting Conditions

Deciduous trees and shrubs: Plant during the season November - March. Container grown material may be planted outside the planting season and when the soil is in a friable condition, but only with provision for supplementary watering. Conifers and evergreens may be planted September/ October or April/May. Carry out preparation and planting while soil and weather conditions are suitable. Do not plant in periods of wet weather when working the soil would result in a loss of structure, or during periods of heavy frost or strong winds.

Watering

Trees should be watered prior to planting and backfilled planting pits watered to full depth of topsoil after planting. Apply evenly and without damaging or displacing plants or soil. Water as necessary to ensure establishment and continued thriving of planting.

Materials

The backfill medium should be as close as possible in texture and structure to the soil excavated from the tree pit. By preference soils excavated from the tree pit should be used as backfill, replaced to replicate the natural soil profile. If soil analysis indicated that modifications to the soil are necessary, soil ameliorants may be used sparingly. Tree planting compost should be entirely free of peat; proprietary products based on composted straw, manure or coir are acceptable, but products based on wood chips or bark should not be used. Recycled compost material must comply with BS PAS100.

Mulch

A 50mm - 100mm depth layer of Medium Grade bark mulch is to be applied to the surface of the weed free tree pit after planting and watering. Bark mulch to be free of pests, disease, fungus and weeds.

Tree Shelters

Where there is a risk of rabbit, hare or deer damage trees should be provided with an individual guard or tree shelter to a height appropriate for the

protection required.

Planting Pits

Tree pit sizes should be at least 150mm wider and approximately the same depth as the tree root system when fully spread. Where space permits the planting pit should splay out towards the top to maximise potential development of the rooting zone in the top 200-300mm of the tree pit. The base of the tree pit should be left undisturbed unless drainage problems are apparent or soil smearing or pans are evident. Break up pans if present, loosen base of pit if required. Tree pit sizes may need to be increased if poor conditions are encountered.

Roughen any smooth sides to pits. Soils excavated from planting pits separated as subsoil and topsoil should be used for backfill, unless unsuitable due to contaminants. Backfill should as far as practicable replicate the existing soil profile, though topsoil depth should be increased to 200mm - 300mm if existing topsoil is shallower. Where soils have high clay or silt content addition of sand in the lower layers of the backfill will help to improve drainage. Tree pits would typically be expected to have the following approximate minimum dimensions:

Heavy Standard 600 x 600 x 500mm

Slight mounding of the base of the tree pit under bare root trees provides support against shrinkage and ensures correct planting depth, but soils at the base of the pit should not be compacted or impede drainage. Spread friable mixed topsoil/compost backfill over the roots in successive layers, working plant up and down between each layer to ensure a distribution of soil between all roots and an intimate contact between roots and soil particles. Firm the soil by treading with the heel and add more soil if necessary to bring the surface level to that of adjacent areas and also to the mark on the plant stem which indicates the nursery planted level. Water, and apply mulch after planting.

Container grown and root balled stock

Excavate topsoil to a sufficient depth to accommodate the container/root ball and a minimum of 300mm wider. Install a proprietary irrigation pipe system such as RootRain or similar, to facilitate watering where soil resource and natural water availability is limited.

Tree Support

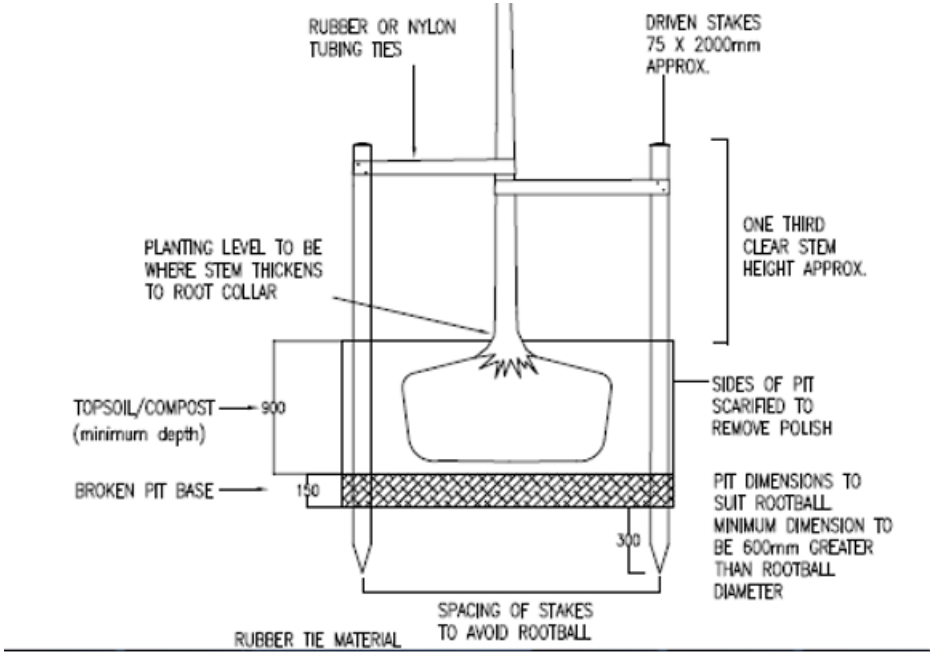
Use softwood timber stakes unless underground methods are desirable due to the nature of the environment. Stakes are to be hammered into the ground before the tree is positioned in the pit.

Support with one tree stake. The overall length of the stake shall be sufficient to ensure that they are firm when driven into the soil and that the top of the stake extends above ground level to approximately one third of the tree's

height. Stakes should be whole sections of softwood timber 50 mm. to 75 mm. top diameter, peeled and pressure treated in accordance with BS 4072. Use ties with a spacer and of a type that can be adjusted as the tree grows.

Position one tree tie approximately 50mm from the top of the stake to hold the tree, ensuring that tree and stake do not touch in any place. Container grown and rootballed stock (Selected Standard Heavy standard trees)

Support with two tree stakes and a cross spar. The overall length of the stakes shall be sufficient to ensure that they are firm when driven into the soil and that the top of the stake extends above ground level to approximately one third of the tree's height. Stakes shall be whole sections of softwood timber of 75 mm top diameter. Drive stakes into the tree pit before positioning the tree. Fix a 100mm x 30mm section cross to the posts with galvanised nails. The tree tie should utilise a rubber collar to ensure that tree and stake do not touch in any place. All timber shall be peeled and pressure treated in accordance with BS 4072.



Tree maintenance

A formal assessment of young tree health and development will be carried out annually. This assessment will include foliar appearance (i.e. lack of leaf chlorosis and/or necrosis), leaf size and leaf canopy density, extension growth and incremental girth development. Continual assessment on an ad hoc basis will be carried out throughout the year, to inform maintenance requirements.

A 3-year aftercare period is required, during which time plants shall be maintained regularly to ensure establishment. Plant condition shall be assessed annually and any plants that die or are badly misshapen by dieback, disease or damage shall be replaced at the end of each growing season (during the planting season) in the year the fault was identified. Replacement stock shall be of the same size and species as that originally specified.

Monthly maintenance visits through the growing season will include:

(a) WEEDING

Maintain an area of clean ground 1 metre diameter around each tree.

(b) STAKES, TREES AND TIES

All stakes and ties should be checked at least annually to ensure that the root system remains stable and firm in the ground, and that ties are still effective and not causing any damage to the tree. Any stakes and ties that are found to be not fit for purpose, should be adjusted, replaced or removed.

All stakes and ties should be removed as soon as the developing root system is strong enough to support the tree.

NOTE Two full growing seasons are usually long enough for this to occur.

(c) PRUNING

Remove all dead wood and diseased tissue from all planted material at the end of each growing season, and all stem growths from standard trees immediately before the completion of the maintenance period. Prune tree crowns if necessary to encourage development of good shape.

(d) MULCH

Mulch should be maintained at a depth of 50mm and kept weed free for a five year period.

(e) WATERING

At times of prolonged dry spells (less than 30mm rain within any 4 week period) the trees should be watered. Sufficient water should be used to soak the soil but not flood or create puddling. This operation should continue twice per week if conditions persist.

If within a period of 5 years from the date of planting of any tree that tree, or any tree planted in replacement for it, is removed, uprooted, destroyed or dies, another tree of the same species and size originally planted will be planted at the same place in the next planting season/within one year of the original tree's demise unless the local planning authority gives its written consent to any variations.

Hard Landscaping

The proposed patio to the rear of the property will lay exclusively outside any RPA.

The proposed hard-standing to the rear door will replace the existing and comprise, permeable paving to allow water and oxygen to any roots below. No further excavation is required as the existing sub-base will be used.

5. Time Table & Supervision & Reporting

The Client, Site manager and Arboriculturalist will meet on site before any development activity begins to confirm the protection measures agreed and employed are functional and achieving their purpose.

The Arboriculturalist is to make site visits of not more that 28 days. This may be more frequent at times when operations are more specifically tree related, such as ground preparation, foundation works and close proximity working to stems and limbs.

The Arboriculturalist has responsibility to liaise with the LPA's Arboriculturalist and agree any changes or revisions that may be necessary, before they are implemented. Any changes to the agreed protection measures or procedures are to be agreed in writing by the LPA, recorded and circulated to all parties as an addendum to this method statement.

All site visits, including spot checks will be recorded in writing, noting position and condition of protection measures, any potentially damaging work practices and damage to the trees above and below ground. Photos will be included with the notes and passed to the client and the LPA within 5 working days of the visit.

Below is the supervision and monitoring schedule. Written logs will be sent to the LPA recording each visit within 5 days of each visit.

Description	Stage	Frequency	Reporting	Action
Pre-commencement meeting with relevant parties	Prior to any construction phase	1 visit	Visit Log (written)	Amendments to tree protection if required in consultation with LPA
Implementation of tree protection measures	Prior to any construction phase	1 visit	Visit Log (written)	Ensure standards against Tree Protection Plan
Main construction phase	All phases	As required	Visit Log (written)	Ensure protection measures and report any damage
Emergency call out	All phases	As required	Visit Log (written) & report to LPA	Deal with emergency tree damage/ contravention of Arboricultural Method Statement
Site 'sign off' removal of protection measures	Construction completion	1 visit	Visit Log (written)	Sign off Tree protection measures
Soft landscaping	Soft landscaping/Planting	1 visit during planting	Visit Log (written)	Ensure standards, report issues

6. Contingency Plans

In the event of unforeseen incidents occurring, that may adversely affect or threaten the welfare or security of the tree, the resident Site Agent/ Manager shall inform the Arboricultural Consultant at the earliest opportunity and not more than one working day following the incident.

The Arboricultural Consultant will visit the site to inspect and assess the circumstances and make any appropriate recommendations The Local Planning Authority Tree Officer will be informed by the Arboricultural Consultant of such incidents and recommendations will be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority, initially verbally, and then in writing

A record of any emergency incidents and works shall be maintained by the Arboricultural Consultant

Incidents which may merit such contingency plans include

- Accidental / unauthorised damage to the limbs, roots or trunk of trees
- The spillage of chemicals within or adjacent to a Root Protection Area
- The discharge of toxins / waste within or adjacent to a Root Protection Area
- The un-scheduled access over the RPA's (post break up of existing surface)

Incidents and breaches of the agreed protection measures will result in a stopping of the operation, review and remediation where necessary. In some extreme cases the whole site may be closed and re-assessed.

7. Aftercare & Monitoring

Health, vigour and future development of the root systems, where possible will be encouraged, below are recommendations for maintaining the roots ability to breath, take up water and nutrients and expand if needed.

- Tree roots will be undisturbed in the existing environment
- Avoiding and alleviating compaction is highly beneficial
- A qualified Arboriculturalist will visit the site post development and undertake a health & safety assessment of the retained and newly planted trees to determine any issues arising and to recommend an adjustment or any additional measures he deems suitable to maintain the health a viability of the trees.

8. References

British Standards: 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.

British Standards: 8545: 2014 Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape

British Standards: 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations

BS 3936-1:1992 (Nursery Stock. Specification for trees and shrubs)

BS3936-4:2007, Specification for forest trees);

BS 4043: 1989, Transplanting root-balled trees

BS 4428:1989, Code of practice for general landscape operations

Tree Preservation Orders - A Guide to Good Practice·

The body language of trees - Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer – FC Publication ISBN 0-11-753067-0

Arboriculture research and Information note 12 'Tree Root Systems'.

9. Key to Tree Protection Plan.

Trees to be retained – Green, Blue, Grey

Trees to be removed – Red

Root protection areas – Magenta

Contractors access and materials storage - Blue

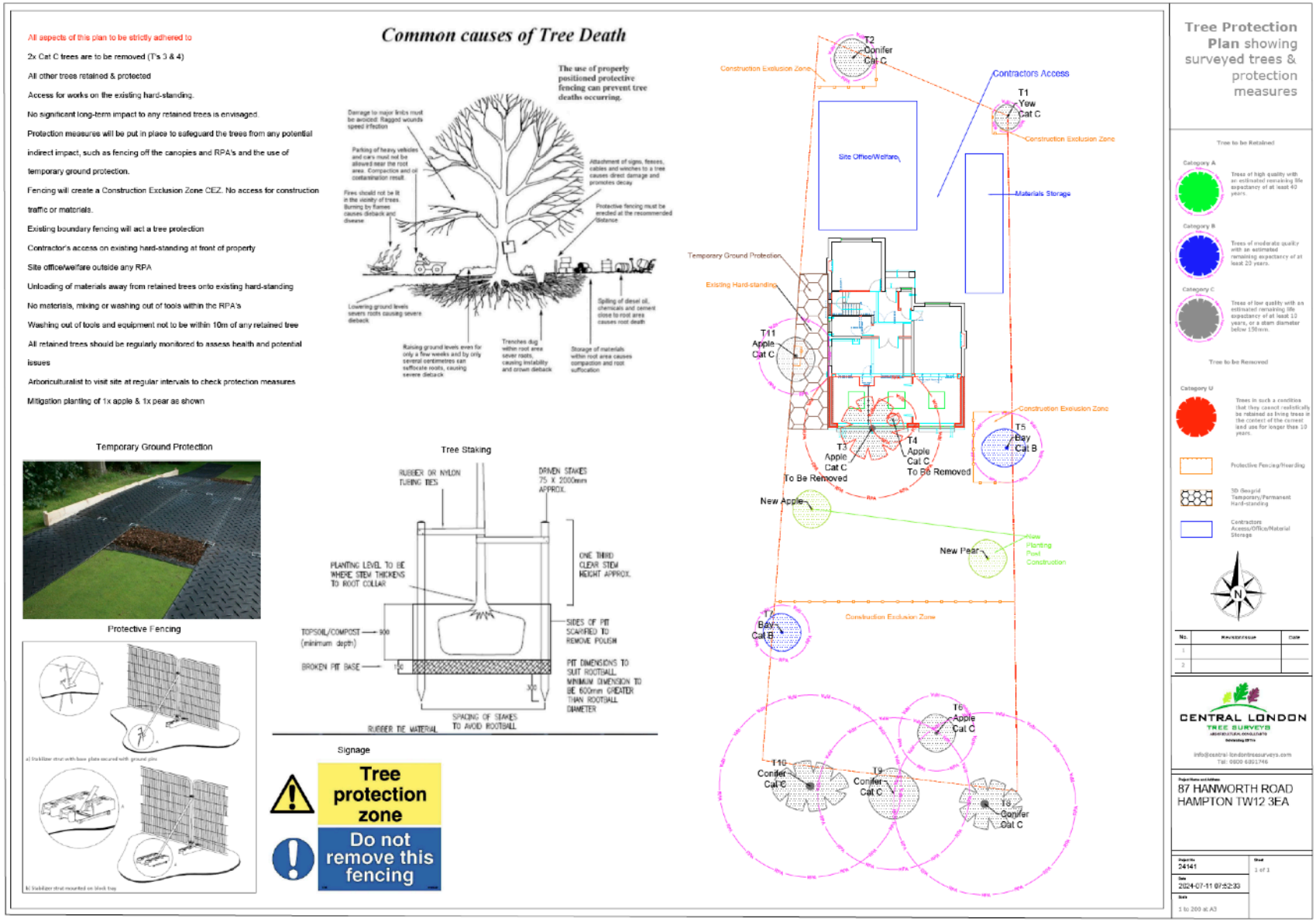
Protective fencing - Orange

Temporary Ground protection - Brown

PDF plans within this A4 report may not be to scale and will only be used for reference within the report. Scaled drawings will be taken from the original AutoCad plans.

Appendix 1. Tree Protection Plan

Plan below not to scale as PDF. Please refer to original drawing for scaling.



Appendix 2. List of Tree Names

Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Aspen	*Populus tremula*
Atlas cedar	*Cedrus atlantica*
Austrian pine	*Pinus nigra*
Bay willow	*Salix pentandra*
Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
Bird cherry	*Prunus padus*
Black cottonwoo	*Populus trichocarpa*
Black poplar	*Populus nigra*
Black walnut	*Juglans nigra*
Box	*Buxus sempervirens*
Caucasian fir	*Abies nordmanniana*
Cedar of Lebano	*Cedrus libani*
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*
Common alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Common juniper	*Juniperus communis*
Common lime	*Tilia x vulgaris*
Common silver fi	*Abies alba*
Common walnut	*Juglans regia*
Corsican pine	*Pinus nigra*
Crab apple	*Malus sylvestris*
Crack willow	*Salix fragilis*
Cricket-bat willo	*Salix alba*, var *caerulea*
Deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*
Douglas fir	*Pseudotsuga menziesii*
Downy birch	*Betula pubescens*
English elm	*Ulmus procera*
Eucalypts	*Eucalyptus* species
European larch	*Larix decidua*
Fig	*Ficus carica*
Field maple	*Acer campestre*
Giant fir	*Abies grandis*
Grey alder	*Alnus glutinosa*
Grey poplar	*Populus x canescens*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hazel	*Corylus avellana*
Holly	*Ilex aquifolium*
Holm oak	*Quercus ilex*
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*
Horse chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Italian alder	*Alnus cordata*
Japanese larch	*Larix kaempferi*
Japanese zelkov	*Zelkova serrata*
Large-leaved lim	*Tilia platyphyllos*
Lawson cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoni*
Lodgepole pine	*Pinus contorta*
Lombardy poplar	*Populus nigra* var. *italica*
London plane	*Platanus x hispanica*
Maritime pine	*Pinus pinaster*
Midland thorn	*Crataegus laevigata*
Monkey puzzle	*Araucaria araucana*
Monterey cypres	*Cupressus macrocarpa*
Monterey pine	*Pinus radiata*
Noble fir	*Abies procera*
Norway maple	*Acer platanoides*
Norway spruce	*Picea abies*
Oriental plane	*Platanus orientalis*
Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*
Red alder	*Alnus rubra*
Red oak	*Quercus rubra*
Robusta poplar	*Populus x robusta*
Rowan	*Sorbus aucuparia*
Sallow (Goat will	*Salix caprea*
Scots pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
Serotina poplar	*Populus serotina*
Sessile oak	*Quercus petraea*
Silver birch	*Betula pendula*
Sitka spruce	*Picea sitchensis*
Small-leaved lim	*Tilia cordata*
Smooth-leaved e	*Ulmus carpinifolia*
Snakebark Mapl	*Acer capillipes*
Southern beech	*Nothofagus antarctica*
Swamp cypress	*Taxodium distichum*
Swedish whitebe	*Sorbus intermedia*
Sweet chestnut	*Castanea sativa*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Tree of Heaven	Ailanthus altissima
Turkey oak	*Quercus cerris*
Wellingtonia	*Sequoiadendron giganteum*
Western hemlocl	*Tsuga heterophylla*
Western red ced	*Thuja plicata*
White poplar	*Populus alba*
White willow	*Salix alba*
Whitebeam	*Sorbus aria*
Wild cherry (Gea	*Prunus avium*
Wild service tree	*Sorbus torminalis*
Wych elm	*Ulmus glabra*
Yew	*Taxus baccata*

CENTRAL LONDON
TREE SURVEYS
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS
CELEBRATING 25 YRS

0800 6891746
07734328633
info@central-londontreesurveys.com

LTOA
London Tree Officers Association

Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION
Professional Member

RIBA
Royal Institute of British Architects

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