ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

FOR

LIDL UK GMBH

AT

WAKEFIELD ROAD, MAPPLEWELL

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 FDA Landscape has been instructed by Lidl GmbH to prepare an arboricultural method statement for the proposed store development at Wakefield Road, Mapplewell.

1.2 Purpose

1.2.1 This method statement has been prepared in order to demonstrate that the development operations at this site can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on the trees to be retained.

1.2.2 This method statement conforms to BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. It is based on arboricultural data detailed within the associated Arboricultural Report AWA 1887 prepared by AWA Tree Consultants in March 2018.

1.3 Description of Development

1.3.1 It is proposed to develop the site for a new store development including car parking area.

1.3.2 See Appendix 1 for Landscape Masterplan and Appendix 2 for the Tree Protection Plan drawing.

1.4 Details of Consent

The contents of this report must be adhered to, before, during and after the construction phase.

2.0 Method Statement Timeline

2.1 Overview of Sequence of Operations

2.1.1 In overview it is necessary to undertake the following sequence of operations in relation to arboricultural input for development operations.

- Method statement approved by LPA
- Recommended tree works
- Install protective fencing
- Pre commencement meeting
- Removal of existing hard-standing and structures where appropriate
- Construction of new structures
- Removal of tree protection

2.2 Specific Sequence of Operations

2.2.1 The following timeline table informs the key principals for development operations proceeding in relation to arboricultural requirements conditioned as part of this method statement.

2.2.3 The actions and timescales within this table must be adhered to in order to discharge the arboricultural method statement planning condition for the site.

2.2.4 The precise timing and order of the some of the development operations may need to be changed due to site specific operational requirements, yet any operations that may affect the trees on the site must be done so under arboricultural supervision by a suitably qualified person appointed by the contractor.

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	**Action**	**Arboricultural Input**
Approval	This arboricultural method statement is submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA	If necessary, liaise with contractor and LPA to discuss methodologies detailed within this method statement
Tree Works	Undertake tree removals and necessary tree works associated with this development, as detailed on the approved Landscape Masterplan at Appendix 1 and the Tree Report at Appendix 3	Review the site tree work requirements with the tree contractor
Tree Protection	Installing the tree protective measures will take place prior to any demolition, storage of plant, materials and machinery. Tree protection fencing shall be located as shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 2. The tree protection fencing shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the local planning authority or under arboricultural supervision as detailed in this Arboricultural Method statement. It shall remain in a functional condition throughout the entire development, until all development related machinery and materials have been removed from site. If the fencing is damaged beyond effective functioning then works which may compromise the protection of trees shall cease until the protection can be repaired or replaced.	If necessary, liaise with the contractor installing the tree protection until completed to the standard specified in this method statement.
Site meeting	Following the full installation of the tree protection, the LPA shall be invited to inspect the measures and discuss any other site operations that have implications for trees.	Meeting with a representative of the LPA and the site manager. Alternatively, contractor can confirm the tree protection methods are as specified by taking photographs of the tree protection methods.
Demolition	Following approval of the tree protection measures the site team can commence with demolition of any remaining existing structures, existing hard surfaces and other related activities.	Provide ongoing arboricultural advice and if required, supervision of demolition within areas that could affect trees.

Sequence of Operations		
Stages	**Action**	**Arboricultural Input**
Construction	Undertake the construction of the new development	Provide ongoing arboricultural advice and, if required supervision of construction activities within areas that could affect trees. Liaise with the local authority and the site foremen to ensure any issues are adequately resolved.
Site finishing	Removal of tree protection measures must only be undertaken following the completion of the construction phase and when all traffic and machinery has left the site.	If necessary meeting with the representative of the LPA and site manager. Alternatively, if acceptable to the LPA, the contractor can take photographs of the site to give to the LPA to gain approval for the removal of the tree protection measures.

3.0 General Tree Protection Issues

3.1 Tree Root Systems

The part of the tree most susceptible to damage is the root system which, because of its invisibility, is often ignored. Impacts to the root system often go unnoticed and can result in a slow decline in the overall health and vitality of trees, even ultimately death and this may not become apparent until some years afterward the impact has occurred. The majority of the root system lies in the top 600 mm of the soil, extending outwards for distances in excess of the tree height. The tree is fed by very fine roots (less than 0.5 mm diameter). Conditions in the soil need to be conducive to healthy growth in order that the roots can supply the tree with the necessary water and nutrients. Once the roots are damaged, water and nutrient uptake will be compromised until new roots regenerate. Vigorous, young trees will be capable of rapid regeneration, but mature or over-mature trees will respond more slowly, or not at all.

Damage to the root systems may either be direct, as detailed below;

- Physical cutting or severance of root systems for the installation of foundations, utilities and drainage trenching or excavation for laying new hard landscape areas.
- Lowering the soil level around the trees which would result in removal of the root growth in the upper layers of soil.
- Raising the soil levels around the trees which would affect the ability of oxygen to reach the fine tree roots and effectively suffocate the trees.
- Covering root area with impervious surfaces which would also suffocate the trees.
- A rise in the water table for a protracted period which would fill the air pockets with water and again suffocate the tree.
- Compaction of the ground, especially in clay soils, can break roots and reduce the space between soil particles, restricting nutrient and water absorption.
- Spillage of toxic materials.

3.2 Root Protection Area

The extent of the root system is often very irregular and difficult to predict. BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction, sets out calculations for assessing the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the tree's survival. This area is known as the Root Protection Area or RPA. As a rule of thumb, the RPA has often been equated to the canopy spread of the tree. However, the RPA is actually specific to each individual tree and the particular situation in which it is growing. Under normal growing conditions in soft ground, root growth will occur around the tree bole. However, where trees have grown adjacent to existing hard structures such as footings for buildings, walls or hard surfacing, roots will generally tend to be deflected and seek out an alternative, easier passage to obtain water and nutrients. Damage to the roots outside the established RPA of trees is not generally expected to have a material effect on tree health.

In relation to this site, the RPA and accurate canopy spread of the trees has been calculated by AWA Tree Consultants as part of the tree survey. The Tree Survey is attached at Appendix 3.

3.3 Aerial parts / canopy

The aerial parts of trees may also be subject to inadvertent physical damage from vehicles and plant movement. The RPA can equate to or, more often exceed the extent of the canopy and as such, damage to aerial parts of trees is generally avoided by being included within the protected area of the RPA. However, on small sites where space is at a premium or sites where the RPA is reduced by virtue of the trees situation, the potential for damage to occur is increased because the tree protection fencing is nearer to the tree and construction can take place nearer than would otherwise be the case. Notwithstanding special measures which are often undertaken for the surfacing in these instances (discussed in section 7 below), there are also measures which can be taken to prevent, or limit, the potential for damage to canopies in these situations.

These are set out below;

- Restricting the type of plant and machinery operating in the vicinity of these trees to ensure that only small, (and lightweight) machinery is used which does not have the capability of extending into the canopy **or** restricting operations to only those carried out by hand.

- Carrying out tree surgery to reduce or lift the crown of trees or removal of branches overhanging the site / working corridor. Where crown reduction or crown lifting are agreed as being required in order to enable the development to proceed and enable a safe working corridor to be established, this is often to the benefit of the trees future retention within the development.

3.4 Drainage and Utilities

3.4.1 Drainage and utilities are to be directed away from the retained trees. New underground services should be grouped together and routed away from Root Protection Areas.

3.4.2 Over-ground services should ideally be routed away from areas where they are likely to interfere with the crowns of mature trees. Similarly any landscaping should take account of over-ground services and mature tree size.

4.2.3 'NJUG 10: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees' is a principle set of guidelines on working near trees for the utilities sector and should be considered when installing services.

3.5 Site Compound

3.5.1 The site compound, that typically includes the site office, mess facilities, toilets, storage of materials and parking, must be located away from trees.

3.5.2 Care should also be taken to prevent contamination with chemical spillages, including petrol, diesel and oils. Cement mixers and toxic materials should not be permitted close to trees.

4.0 Tree Protection Barriers

4.1 Recommendations are made within Section 6 of the British Standard for the erection of vertical barriers to exclude construction from the RPA. The recommendations are that these barriers should be erected in a location which excludes the RPA from the construction area. They should be maintained intact during the period of construction, thereby creating a 'construction exclusion zone', within which no construction activity is allowed. The alignment of the tree protection fencing is shown on at Appendix 2. Approval must be obtained from the consultant arboriculturist / consultant Landscape Architect that the barriers have been erected satisfactorily in the correct location, in accordance with the position shown on the approved drawing or otherwise as approved by the LPA. The LPA shall be notified when any tree protection fencing is erected to give them the opportunity to inspect and approve the installed location of the fencing prior to any construction activity commencing in the vicinity.

4.2 The barriers should be erected before any materials or machinery is brought onto site and before any demolition, ground clearance, stripping of soil or development commences. Pre-development tree work and vegetation clearance may be undertaken before the installation of the tree protection measures providing prior approval / agreement has been obtained from the consultant arboriculturist and, where appropriate, the LPA. This would include any works recommended within the Tree report and any tree /hedge pruning required to retained vegetation to enable the construction to take place.

4.3 The British Standard acknowledges that there are situations where it may not be possible (or feasible) to either fully or permanently exclude all construction activity from all or part of a trees RPA due to site constraints / other external factors. In these situations, appropriate measures must be undertaken which are described in section 6.1.4

4.4 The British Standard states that 'all barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s).' In addition, barriers should be maintained to ensure they remain rigid and complete. The default specification for the barriers consists of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, a minimum of 2.0 metres high above ground level, braced to resist impacts and with vertical tubes spaced at no more than 3m intervals. Vertical poles shall be firmly driven into the ground until secure (minimum 600mm deep). Care shall be taken when locating both the vertical poles and bracing poles to avoid underground services and tree roots. The vertical poles shall support standard welded mesh or Heras panels fixed securely onto the framework with wire ties or scaffold clamps.

Where tree that require protection are located off site, the wooden site hording fencing will be an acceptable form of tree protection fencing.

4.5 The British Standard also states that if the presence of underground service precludes the use of driven poles or there is any other reasonable justification for not using driven poles, an alternative specification shall be agreed with the consultant arboriculturist or Landscape Architect and LPA to provide an equal level of protection. Such alternatives could include the use of a free standing scaffold framework onto which the panels are secured.

4.6 Once erected in the approved location, the fences should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should only be temporarily moved to the second position to allow for the construction of the retaining wall and kerb edging.

4.7 Notices shall be securely fixed to the tree protection fence either at 10 metre intervals on long stretches of fence or at changes in direction and end of runs. The sign shall read (or similar):

TREE PROTECTION AREA – DEVELOPMENT EXCLUSION AREA
NO ACCESS, NO STORAGE AND NO WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA IS PERMITTED

4.8 The tree protection fencing shall **only** be removed on completion of **all** construction works **and** the removal of all construction related facilities, machinery, plant, equipment and materials from site.

5.0 Working Practice Outside Fenced Area

5.1 Once the area around the trees has been protected by the fencing, any works on the remainder of the site can be carried out, provided such activities do not impinge on the protected areas.

In particular, the following principles of care apply to any site to avoid damage to protected / retained trees:

5.1.1 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material likely to be injurious to a tree should not be stacked or discharged within 10 m of a bole, and materials generally should not be stacked or discharged within 5 m of a bole.

5.1.2 Concrete mixing should not be carried out within 10 m of a tree.

5.1.3 It is essential that fires should not be lit beneath or in close proximity to the canopy of a tree.

5.1.4 Notice boards, telephone cables, or other services should not be attached to any part of a tree.

5.1.5 Care should be exercised when using cranes or similar equipment near the spread of the canopy of a tree.

5.1.6 Trees to be felled that are adjacent to, or that lie within a continuous canopy of trees to be retained, should be removed with particular care. In some cases a tree may have to be removed in sections to avoid damage.

5.1.7 No disturbance to existing ground levels shall take place under the canopy of an existing tree, either by piling up material or cutting away soil.

5.1.8 Materials must not be stored beneath the canopy spread and plant must not be allowed to travel over the soil.

6.0 Site Specific works

6.1 **Site Clearance**
Any site clearance within the RPA of protected trees to be retained is to be carried out by hand.

6.1.1 The development will require the removal of T6, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, G3, G5, G7 and part of G8, G14, G15 as show on the tree protection drawing at Appendix 2.

6.1.2 Tree pruning work is required to T18 in accordance with the recommendations in the Tree Report by AWA Tree Consultants.

6.1.3 G8, G14 and G15 are to be partially removed/cut back to allow for development. Any trees or shrubs located in the dashed area are to be removed. Overhanging canopies of any trees or shrubs, that are rooted within the retained area of planting (solid green line on TPP), are to have the canopied pruned back to facilitate development. In accordance with the Tree Report by AWA Tree Consultants.

6.1.4 Any excavation works within close proximity to G8, G14 and G15 may uncover tree roots for retained trees.

ALL excavation works within the RPA of protected trees **MUST** be carried out by hand. Where roots above 30mm are encountered the developer's consultant Landscape Architect must be notified.

Should it become apparent that tree roots greater than 30 mm in diameter may obstruct development unless severed; the Contractor shall arrange a site meeting with the LPA's Landscape or Tree Officer to determine the best way forward.

6.1.5 T17 and T19 are recorded as category U in the Tree Report and are recommended to be removed due to safety reasons. The trees however lie outside of Lidl's ownership boundary. Works to be discussed with adjacent land owner.

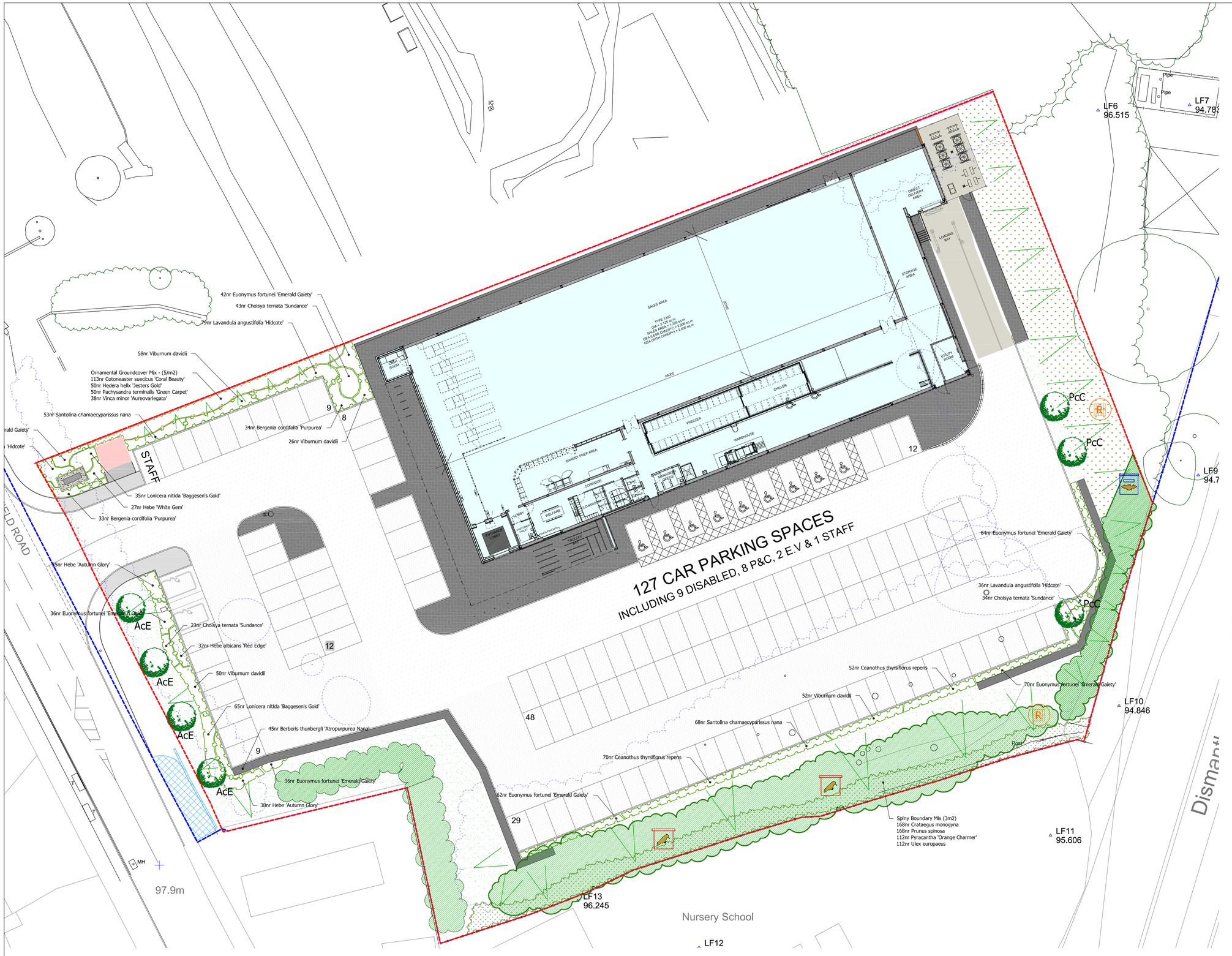
6.1.6 All tree works should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 - Recommendations for Tree Work' and should be carried out by qualified, experienced contractors who are adequately insured.

6.2 Retaining Wall Construction

6.2.1 Due to the close proximity of the proposed retaining wall and car park kerb line to groups G8 and G14, a secondary temporary position for the tree protection fencing has been shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The tree protection fencing is to be moved back to allow for the construction of the retaining wall and carpark kerb line, then returned to its original position. Whilst the tree protection fencing is in the secondary position works should be carried out as to minimise the impact on the trees in these locations.

Any cutting of root required to be completed in line with 6.1.4 above.

APPENDIX 1
Landscape Masterplan



KEY

- Existing trees, hedges and vegetation to be retained.
- Existing trees, hedges and vegetation to be removed.
- Proposed Extra heavy standard (16-18cm girth) tree
- Proposed ornamental shrub planting
- Proposed turf
- Proposed spiny, native mix
- Tussock Grass Mix
- Proposed ornamental groundcover mix
- Pencil edged paving setts laid herringbone bond to trolley bay, pedestrian routes and store entrance colour: anthracite grey
- Proposed retaining wall (detailed by others)
- Proposed Reptile log piles
- Bat boxes (Rocket box by Habibat)
- bird boxes suitable for different species (Vivara Pro Seville Woodstone nest boxes 32mm & 28mm hole)

Rev E: Minor amend to off site existing vegetation to be removed/retained. Addition of habitat boxes (EW) — Nov 18
Rev D: Minor amend to existing vegetation (SF) — July 18
Rev C: Layout amended in accordance with replanned layout Rev.N (SF) — July 18
Rev B: Layout amended to include additional area to the south (SF) — May 18
Rev A: Layout amended in line with Proposed Plan P401 Rev E (SEL) — Mar 18

PROTECTION OF EXISTING VEGETATION

Existing vegetation to be retained on site shall be protected where necessary during works by a tree protective barrier, secured to a scaffold tubing framework with fluorescent tape to the top rail. Protective fencing shall be erected on the canopy drip line wherever possible. Laminated, waterproof A4 signs shall be fixed to the fence posts at 10m intervals bearing the words 'PROTECTED TREE ZONE - NO STORAGE OR OPERATIONS WITHIN FENCED AREA'.

Tracking of machinery, storage of chemicals and building materials shall not be permitted within the protected area. Leaks or spills should be removed immediately and the contaminated soil replaced. No bonfires shall be lit within 5m of the canopy spread. Any excavation work beneath the canopy spread shall be carried out by hand.

All works affecting trees within the development shall be subject to BS 5837:2015.

PLANTING SCHEDULES

Herbaceous				
Nr	Name	Ht in cm	Pot(L)	Density
67	Bergenia cordifolia 'Purpurea'		3L	5.00
Shrub				
Nr	Name	Ht in cm	Pot(L)	Density
45	Berberis thunbergii 'Atropurpurea Nana'	20-30cm	3L	5.00
122	Ceanothus thyrsiflorus repens	30-40cm (D)	3L	5.00
100	Choisya ternata 'Sundance'	30-40cm	3L	5.00
300	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald Gaiety'	20-30cm (D)	3L	5.00
36	Euonymus fortunei 'Emerald n Gold'	20-30cm (D)	3L	5.00
32	Hebe albicans 'Red Edge'	20-30cm	3L	5.00
73	Hebe 'Autumn Glory'	20-30cm	3L	5.00
27	Hebe 'White Gem'	30-40cm	3L	5.00
155	Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	20-30cm	3L	5.00
100	Lonicera nitida 'Baggesen's Gold'	30-40cm	3L	5.00
121	Santolina chamaecyparissus nana	20-30cm	3L	5.00
186	Viburnum davidii	20-30cm	3L	5.00

All shrub material shall be first quality, sturdy, well rooted non-refridgerated stock with well branched heads and fibrous root systems. Shrubs shall be planted into 450mm good quality fibrous topsoil (To BS BS3882:2015) incorporating organic compost and slow release fertiliser in accordance with all good horticultural practice.

A proprietary geotextile membrane (colour: Black) is to be installed between the soil and mulch of the planted areas cut with T or X slits to fit around the plants as required. All plant material shall be a minimum of 3L pot size unless otherwise specified and conform to BS3936 Part 1 and BS 4428. Finished beds shall be dressed with a coarse amenity grade forest bark mulch (nominal particle size 5-75mm), to approved sample.

TREE SCHEDULE

SPECIES		NUMBERS REQUIRED
	Ht in m	4.5+
	Girth in cm	16-18
Acer campestre 'Elsrijk' (AcE)		4
Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer' (PcC)		3

All trees to have clear stems to 1.8m above ground level with well developed branching heads with a single, central leader and healthy, fibrous root systems.

Trees shall be planted into pits of an appropriate size to accommodate the root system without restriction, backfilled with a 3:1 topsoil:compost mix and shall be secured to a machine rounded stake using 1 no. tree tie with rubber spacer. Finished height of stake shall not exceed 1/3 height of staked tree above ground.

SPINY BUFFER

SPINY BOUNDARY MIX					
Nr	Name	Height/cm	Age	Root	Pot/L
168	Crataegus monogyna	60-80cm	1+1	B	
168	Prunus spinosa	60-80cm	1u1	B	
112	Pyracantha 'Orange Charmer'	60-80cm	0/1	B	
112	Ulex europaeus	30-40cm		C	3L

All trees to have clear stems to 1.8m above ground level with well developed branching heads with a single, central leader and healthy, fibrous root systems.

Trees shall be planted into pits of an appropriate size to accommodate the root system without restriction, backfilled with a 3:1 topsoil:compost mix and shall be secured to a machine rounded stake using 1 no. tree tie with rubber spacer. Finished height of stake shall not exceed 1/3 height of staked tree above ground.

GRASS SEEDING

WILDFLOWER MIX

Subsoil to be cultivated using a disc harrow or rotovator, to 30mm depth then further cultivated and rolled to produce a firm seed bed.

A Tussock grass seed mix is to be sown. Eg: Emorsgate Seeds EM10 - Tussock Mixture at 4 g/m2.

TURFING

The topsoilled area to be turfed, is to be grade and cross-graded to even running falls, to allow the finished levels of the turf to be 40mm above the adjoining paved areas.

The surface should be lightly and uniformly firmed by rolling or treading and reduced to a fine tilith up to 25mm in depth. All rubbish, stones greater than 50mm in diameter etc, shall be removed from the surface.

Apply an even application of approved fertiliser at a rate of 70g/m² and rake in. No turves shall be laid in exceptionally frosty weather or in other unsuitable weather conditions.

The turves shall be laid in a stretcher bond pattern, closely butted and firmed into position, to the correct levels. The turves should be laid off planks, working over turves previously laid. A dressing of fine, sifted topsoil (complying with BS 3882) should be applied to the laid turf and brushed well into the joints.

Turves shall be watered regularly to prevent them drying out before they establish.

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client: Lidl UK GmbH

project: Proposed Store Development
WAKEFIELD ROAD, MAPPLEWELL

drawing title: LANDSCAPE DETAILS

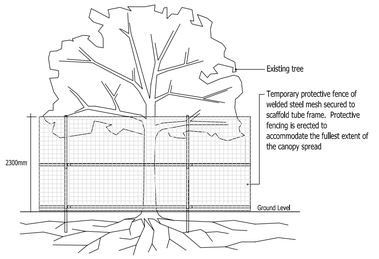
scale	date	drwn by	drawing no
1:250 @A1	Nov 17	SEL	R/2049/1E

APPENDIX 2
Tree Protection Plan

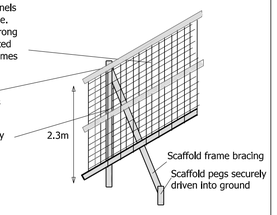
EXISTING VEGETATION

Existing vegetation to be retained on site shall be protected where necessary during works by 2300mm high mesh panel fencing secured to a scaffold tubing framework with flourescent tape to the top rail. Protective fencing shall be erected on the canopy drip line wherever possible. Laminated, waterproof A4 signs shall be fixed to the fence posts at 10m intervals bearing the words 'PROTECTED TREE ZONE - NO STORAGE OR OPERATIONS WITHIN FENCED AREA'.
Tracking of machinery, storage of chemicals and building materials shall not be permitted within the protected area. Leaks or spills should be removed immediately and the contaminated soil replaced. No bonfires shall be lit within 5m of the canopy spread. Any excavation work beneath the canopy spread shall be carried out by hand.
All works affecting trees within the development shall be subject to BS 5837:2012.

Tree protection fencing to be positioned as indicated by the blue line except for the period when works are being undertaken on the proposed retaining wall and kerb edging to car park, where the fencing should be temporarily positioned along the pink line.



Standard welded mesh or Heras panels wired and clamped to scaffold frame. Where wire is used, this shall be strong wire, suitable for the purpose, twisted round at each fixing point several times to securely hold the panel



NOTES

1. Prior to the commencement of any work whatsoever, or any materials being brought on site, existing trees to be retained are to be protected from damage by a 2300mm fence wired to scaffold tubing framework, braced as shown to prevent the fence from being pushed over. The fence may be constructed from weldmesh panels, Heras panels or chipboard. This shall be maintained in good and effective condition until the work is completed.
   The protective fencing is to coincide, as far as is practical, with the spread of the branches.
2. The following measures are particularly important:
3. a) Materials are never to be stacked within the root spread of the tree;
   b) No oil, tar, bitumen, cement or other material is to be allowed to contaminate the ground within the root spread of the tree;
   c) No fires shall be lit beneath or in close proximity to the tree canopy;
   d) Trees to be retained should not be used as anchorages for equipment or for removing stumps, roots or other trees, or for other purposes;
   e) No notices, telephone cables or other services should be attached to any part of the tree;
   f) Cement mixing should not be carried out within the canopy/protected area of the tree;
   g) Soil levels are to be maintained as existing within the root spread of the tree. Any alteration to soil levels in an area up to one and a half times the diameter of the tree canopy must be agreed with the landscape architect.

KEY

- Existing trees, hedges and vegetation to be retained.
- Existing trees, hedges and vegetation to be removed.
- Proposed tree protection fencing
- Secondary position of tree protection fencing to allow for retaining wall and car park construction.

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client: Lidl UK GmbH

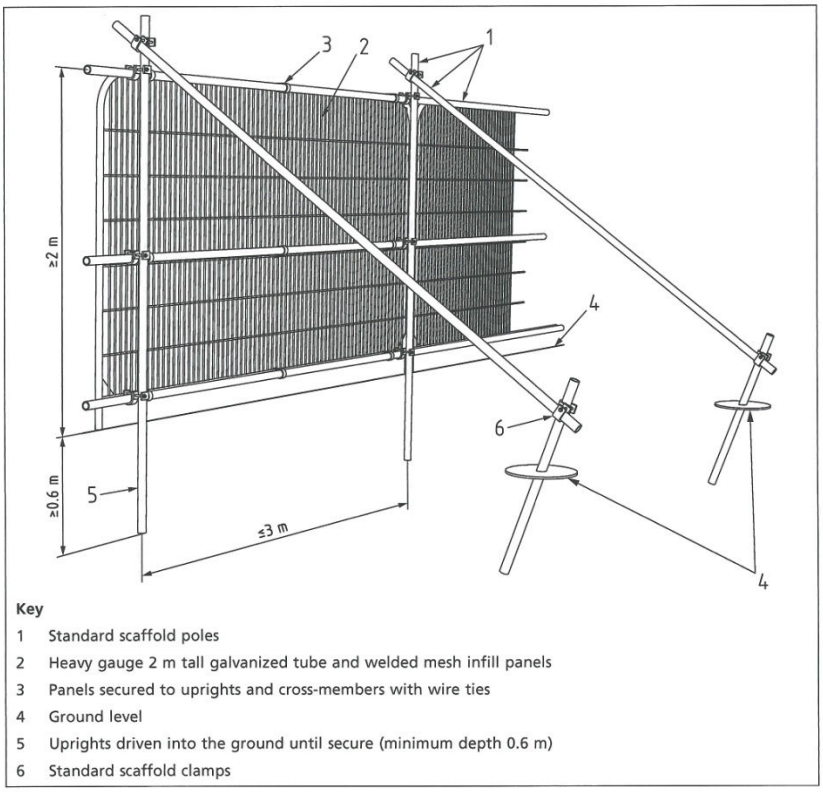
project: Proposed Store Development
WAKEFIELD ROAD, MAPPLEWELL

drawing title: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

scale	date	drwn by	drawing no
1:250 @A1	Nov 18	EW	R/2049/2

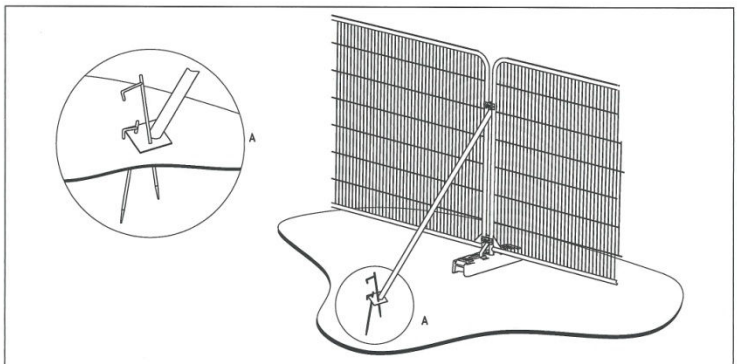
APPENDIX 3
Tree Report

APPENDIX 4
Tree Protection Fencing Diagram

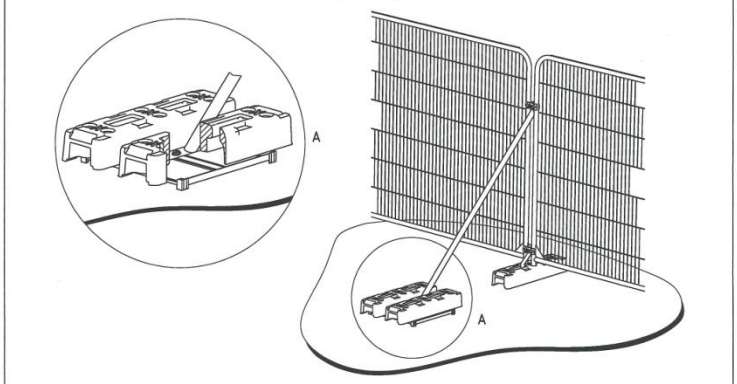


Key

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



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

APPENDIX 5
Tree Protection Fencing
Signage

APPENDIX 6
Contact Details

Contact Name	Organisation/Details	Contact Number	Email
Sue Farmer	FDA Landscape Architect	01484 861 611	sue@fdalandscape.co.uk
Ed Jowett	Tree officer at Barnsley Council	01226 772557	EdwardJJowett@barnsley.gov.uk