

A Finnish perspective continued

To a farmer, the woodland is an essential part of his business and he manages it very astutely. The timber can either be used by him or sold, in round logs for pulp or planked at a saw mill. The local demand for his timber is quite limited. Several big companies operate in Howard's area and purchase most of the timber. The farmers/foresters have grouped together to form large organisations to better represent their interests. They can then get the best price for their commodity and ensure that their land is well looked after.

The climate limits the damage by insects, like Dutch Elm disease, and they use less pesticides. They work with a sensitive understanding of nature and the activity of spores from the fungi. Their forest floors are very fertile and support a wide variety of fungi and edible berries.

In Finland all the timber is milled on circular saws, where the blade kerf is about 6mm wide. There was very little understanding of band saws, like the Wood-Mizer, where the blade kerf is only 3.5mm wide. Howard wanted to use his own timber restoring wooden houses on the estate. He bought a wood-mizer to convert his timber into useable wood and later became the Wood-Mizer agent for Finland. There was some apprehension as to whether an English man could sell such saws to the Finns. He has successfully sold over 100 saws, mainly to small woodland owners who want to utilise their own timber.

The Finns take great care at home to protect their own forests, technology and foresters but like many other countries, they are more ruthless in dealing with forestry abroad. It is a Finnish company who has created the biggest saw mill and pulp factory in Russia and many of the companies stripping the Amazon are Finnish owned/managed.

There's a lot of other double-dealing. After the Soviet Union collapsed and Estonia became independent, each citizen was given a certain hectareage. Private companies locate these woodlands on the GPS. Using large machinery, they then strip out a forest overnight and remove all the timber. The local people have no idea what they have lost. The Finnish and Estonian governments are now working together to map the forest areas to try and control them better.

Howard lit-up when discussing English timber-framing and traditional carpentry skills. He felt that true craftsmen in Finland are a dying breed. They do not really exist anymore and this is a great loss. Most modern carpenters don't know how to use a hammer or saw, only a nail gun. They can't hang a door. This loss of traditional skills is also a loss of quality. There is little to match the craft, practicality and beauty of traditional renovation.

Colin Milburn

Contact Details

If you have any questions or comments regarding the West Country Woodsmen or this newsletter, please direct them to us.

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Visit our Website
www.westcountrywoodsmen.org.uk

Send us an email
info@westcountrywoodsmen.org.uk

Who Killed Squirrel Nutkin? continued

Lower down the slope towards the river, which will be left to grow on, I have coppiced and pollarded the damaged oak and chestnuts, planting a few young oaks to fill the gaps.

The main ride is wider and will be lined with fruit trees, sloes, damsons, apple, plum, and berry bushes.

Increasing the diversity of species in the wood will not only increase the range of produce from a small acre wood but will also increase the biodiversity as a whole. The different management systems will mean that there will be trees of different ages within it, ensuring a greater chance of survival should disease or pests become a recurrent problem.

This strategy has more in common with the idea of a forest garden than a traditional woodland. Reflecting on the damage encouraged me to challenge my own preconceptions about nativeness. Instead of worrying about what is and what isn't native, planting policy on a small and even large scale should be more concerned with creating maximum biodiversity. Increasing the variety of habitats, the species of animals and plants, and the range of produce from a single woodland should be more important than recreating a vague idea of Native English Woodland.

Tim Hutton

Spring Newsletter

Like Spring itself this issue has taken a while to emerge but is nonetheless full of a wide range of contributions from across the woodland sector. Martin Crawford's article about climate change challenges notions of nativeness in our woodlands and complements the quiz and discussion held earlier in the year at Jamaica Inn. Thank you to Peter McGregor who organised the event through SME with funding from the European Social Fund. In the light of global warming perhaps Peter Martin's pineapple sculpture outside Eden is an ominous foretaste of things to come and not the surreal fantasy it may seem today. Colin Milburn's piece sheds some light on forestry, craft and the dark art of stealing whole forests in Finland, Becky Fairhall celebrates the neglected craft of laying hedges in Cornwall and so it goes on... Thank you to all the contributors.

Welcome to the new members, Dan Miles (see inside) a furniture maker and sculptor; Pip Howard from the Budock Vean Hotel and Estate, responsible for the Helford River Oak Woodland rejuvenation programme; Charlotte Mackrill from The Outdoor place - designer/makers of giant wooden games; Simon Geary from Kernow Tree Services for all aspects of tree work. Full contact details will be available in the directory.

Thank you to Jane Bailey for organising the West Country Woodsmen stand at this year's Friends of the Earth event in Wadebridge. The summer issue will feature the latest developments and future plans for her woodland.

Tim Hutton

Pineapples in Furlanes

Sculptor Peter Martin has just completed his latest work, a 7ft high pineapple carved in wood for the Eden Project. The Pineapple is made out of a series of 4ft lengths of Chestnut, 10 inches square, jointed together around a frame. The timber came from renewable Cornish Woodlands all within 30 miles away and was supplied by Kimpton Moore of Woodland Services and Supplies and his help has been invaluable.

The initial pineapple shape was cut by chainsaw and then all the surface detail carved by hand. The project has taken four months to design and carve. It is located at the inner gateway to Eden and will be seen by everyone who enters the site. Its location is

appropriate as the Pineapple is regarded as a symbol of hospitality and a warm welcome. Peter is very pleased with the finished work. 'With this commission Eden has allowed me to work on a scale which doesn't happen very often, it has been a great opportunity which I have enjoyed very much'.

Peter currently has three other projects he is working on, one for Maningham Wood, Illogan, a nature trail of five posts carved with various flora and fauna, a pair of gates in Camborne, carved with a scene from the Camborne Play and finally a series of way marker posts carved with leaves for Cornwall Wildlife Trust's Pendarves Wood. Peter is always interested in possible commissions in wood and stone.

Peter Martin, www.artcarvers.co.uk



Trees, nativeness and climate change

Climate change is happening, mainly due to rising atmospheric CO₂ levels. Most of you have probably noticed signs over the past couple of decades – earlier leafing out, warmer autumns, hotter summers, warmer wetter winters (the current cool winter is natural variability).

Ask a climate scientist what the climate is going to do in 50 or 100 years and you will get a long answer with many if...then... qualifiers, and a host of possible scenarios. This is not very useful to folk who plant and tend trees as a long term crop. On reviewing the current climate science information, I have come to common sense conclusions which I believe will be a fairly accurate forecast to what will happen in our part of the world over the next 50-80 years.

I don't intend to go into great details about climate science here, but it is worth mentioning that my assumptions are that greenhouse gas emissions will not be seriously controlled for at least 20-30 years on a global level. Because of the time lag involved in climate changes, this means that changes will continue for a further 40 or so years after this. In addition, as more feedbacks from the actions of the earth's climate regulation system are put into climate models (eg. dieback of amazonia at 3°C warming), the predicted rises are larger.

We can expect a 2.5°C temperature rise in SW England by 2050 (of which we have had 1°C already), but figures about degrees C temperature rise are not very useful for most people. Much more relevant is a figure for the amount of southward shift: now 5 miles per year (and has been for 20-30 years, hence the climate of Devon/Cornwall now is equivalent to that of NW France – Brittany - 30 years ago). Another 30 years takes us to mid west France.

Apart from increasing temperatures in the future there are likely to be more extreme events – long summer droughts, damaging storms etc. Summers will get drier and winters slightly wetter.

The main question to be answered is: what do we plant now as long term forestry species?

Most species are fairly resilient to 2-3 degrees of climate warming (expected by 2050 or so). So for trees to be cropped within 50 years or so, trees currently planted should be fine, even from local seed sources.

For trees to be cropped in 50-100 years, seed sources should at least partly be from a more southerly location, eg. mid to north France. Relying wholly on local seed would be unwise. One problem is

that trees grown from seed from more southerly locations are often more susceptible to late spring frost damage and forking – be prepared for some formative pruning. As time goes by, southerly stock will do increasingly well and local stock less well. Take steps to ensure southerly source trees don't all get thinned out early. (Just a few years ago the FC warned against using southerly seed sources. It now accepts that this will be a necessity and hopefully grant schemes will reflect this soon; conservative conservation bodies are coming to the same conclusion and will change their policies in the next year or two.)

Also consider using a mix including some “non-native” trees. Forestry trees likely to do well in the next 100+ years include sycamore (squirrels notwithstanding), downy oak and maritime pine.

New plantings will be much more susceptible to drought

damage in hot dry summers – mulch to reduce problems. Planting on well drained soils will carry extra risks and demand careful species selection.

When planting long-lived fruit trees, especially things like apples which depend on periods of winter chilling to flower properly, it would be unwise to concentrate on local varieties. Again, look south and plant varieties from there. So Devon and Cornish varieties are probably the things to plant in Wales now; and varieties from Brittany here.

The importance of edge design for woodland should be emphasised with the prospect of more winter storms. Edges should be kept tapered to move the airflow over the forest. The prospect of higher windspeeds also makes continuous cover forestry more attractive.

At temperature rises over 2°C (expected 2035-2040), ecosystem links will start to break down. This is because different species react differently to the changing climate. For example, predators of potential forest pests may find that a critical early season food source is no longer there (it may have hatched earlier and flown already), hence the predator population may dive, leading to unexpected and severe pest problems. These breaking ecosystem links will cascade through food chains leading to very unpredictable results. While some pests and diseases will reduce in severity, others will emerge. One pest likely to do well in a warming climate is the grey squirrel.

Martin Crawford

Book Review

The Secret life of Trees by Colin Tudge

Every now and then comes a book that is a landmark, a book that is both authoritative and accessible a book that expands the view and fills the gaps. Colin Tudge's, 'The secret Life of trees' How they live and why they matter, is a feast of knowledge.

We live with trees, many of us work with them but few of us truly understand the inner workings, relationships, genealogy, reproductive strategies and wonderful cleverness of these beings and the extraordinary diversity of them.

This book approaches this enormous subject in a pragmatic and systematic way.

Setting the scene and giving us knowledge of the way these plants are classified and named, it then goes into the history of their evolution and how they came about.

A good part of the book is devoted to scientific descriptions of all the species of tree and I have to admit I struggled a bit but feel with a little more application on my part I would be able to tell my aquifoliales from my zingiberales but its not all dry going and Tudge's writing is liberally spiced with fascinating information and anecdote.

The next section however, 'The Life of trees' is a really amazing education in the extraordinary wonders of trees and I for one found it hard to put down as he illustrates their inner workings with richly descriptive language.

The final chapters are a sobering glimpse into a future with global climactic meltdown and how crucial the role of trees is in that future.

He closes on a more positive note showing ways humans are interacting with trees that will give us some little cause for optimism, good forestry, sustainable harvesting, agro forestry, timber architecture and some of the inspirational movements that are doing their best to put trees back at the heart of the matter. To quote 'Trees could indeed stand at the heart of all the worlds economics and politics, just as they are at the centre of all terrestrial ecology'.

This book has a global sweep, I recommend you arm yourself with the knowledge it contains and be fired with its inspiration, the 'Age of the tree' must come again'.

Tino Rawnsley

Events Calendar

27 May - 3 June 2006: Glade 06. A series of events and workshops promoting sustainable woodland culture. Part of the Fal River Festival. Telephone: 01326 317377 for more information.

8 June 2006: Charcoal Making. 2 day course, £35. Contact: Kathy Lewington, South West Forest. Telephone: 01409 221896.

9/10/11 June 2006: Royal Cornwall Show. 3 day event. Royal Cornwall Showground, Wadebridge.

18 June 2006: West Country Woodsmen & Basket Makers South West - Summer Gathering. From 10.30am at Yurtworks, St Breward, Bodmin. Contact Tim Hutton for more information 01208 850670 / tim@yurtworks.co.uk.

27 June 2006: Woodland Assessment. 1 day course, £35. Contact: Kathy Lewington, South West Forest. Telephone: 01409 221896.

4 July 2006: Tree Identification. 1 day course, £35. Contact: Kathy Lewington, South West Forest. Telephone: 01409 221896.

8 - 9 July 2006: Wood Fair South West. 2 day event. Roadford Lake Park, Oakehampton. Contact: Julie Baylis, South West Forest. Telephone: 01409 221896.

28 July 2006: West Country Woodsmen Social 7.00pm Blisland Inn, Bodmin Moor.

17 August 2006: Charcoal Making. 1 day course, £35. Contact: Kathy Lewington, South West Forest. Telephone: 01409 221896.

29 August 2006: Tree & Timber Measurement. 1 day course, £35. Contact: Kathy Lewington, South West Forest. Telephone: 01409 221896.

7 September 2006: Thinning of Woodlands. 1 day course, £35. Contact: Kathy Lewington, South West Forest. Telephone: 01409 221896.

Next WCW Meeting

The next West Country Woodsmen meeting will be held on

Friday 28th July 2006
at 7.00pm at Blisland Inn,
Blisland, Bodmin

A social gathering with good company
and fine real ale. Come along,
everyone is welcome

A meeting with Howard Blackburn — a Finnish perspective

(this is an edited extract from Colin Milburn's full report he submitted to Woodland Heritage about woodland craft and forestry in Finland, for a full copy of the transcript see the Woodland Heritage website)

Finland is the seventh largest country in Europe with a population of just over 5 million people. It is a similar size geographically to Britain but with less than 1/10th of the population. Finnish forestry accounts for 78% of the total land area. Timber is a major export and provides a high proportion of the country's income. Much of their timber is used for pre-fabricated timber-framed housing that is exported around the world, and the remainder is largely used in the production of paper.

Howard Blackburn is half Finnish, half British. Growing up in England from a farming background Howard went on to renovate some of the traditional buildings in Suffolk before his father bought the Falkberg estate in the west of Finland in the 1950's, where he and his family are now settled. There are about 700 acres of forestry and 50 acres of arable land. It's mainly a mix of pine, spruce and birch which Howard manages with his wife Koti.

In Finland, the national forestry organisation requires woodland owners to map their land geologically. Every single tree on that land is also recorded on satellite photos and ground surveys. They are strict about the amount of wood extracted and have a system half-way between clear felling and continuous cover forestry. Owners / contractors are only allowed to clear-fell an area of 10ha at any one time and there are further restrictions if the land is near roads or



dwelling. There is then a 5, 10, 15 and 20 year plan for the forest management; long term planning is encouraged as the many 200 year old Scots Pines still standing in Finland demonstrate. At any one time a forester knows exactly the cubic metreage of the trees he has and how much each area is growing per year.

When a harvester takes the trees, they will leave seed trees in that stand to produce natural regeneration. They believe an indigenous seedling will flourish better than a planted seedling. As they are not opening up large tracts, this reduces the storm damage and is visually less crude. I saw many examples of this, where the felled pockets sat more easily within the forests.

Finland produces 90 million cubic metres of timber a year. Approximately 30 million cubic metres is used in Finland, 30 is for pulp and 30 for export. A bigger company might have 40-50 big harvesters working in the south west of Finland. They will know exactly what they are taking out and already have the market for that in place. Since most trees are so straight, anything with more than a 5 degree bend will be taken straight to the pulp factory.

This super-modern, highly industrialised forestry business cuts up a lot of timber for logs and paper, producing a lot of waste. The modern log houses are laminated and notched in the corners to imitate traditional joints. They are not true vernacular buildings.

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Who Killed Squirrel Nutkin?

As many of us do, I spend too much time in the workshop and not enough in the woods. It is easy to lose that connection with the source when masked up with ear defenders and eye protectors, day after day with the sound of planer or router in your ears. Even when working in the woods the kit and machinery we use and the noise we generate suggests a war being waged against the woods rather than their careful management. But this is no Luddite rant and rail against the evils of modern technology, we all know and understand the pressures and demands of competing in a global forestry market; working the woods by hand is not practical nor in many cases desirable.



Sometimes, however, just sometimes, it is good to make the time, switch off the machines and do some work by hand with the smell of damp moss in your nose rather than the smell of 2 stroke. We were able to do that this winter in the bare bones of our wood, a small 7 acre deciduous woodland by the river Camel. Bare boned it truly was, as last summer a plague of squirrels hammered the ten year old sweet chestnut trees, oaks and maples. The skinned trunks and dead limbs,

turned the young woodland brown well before the autumn fall.

Amid the destruction was a chance to look at what went wrong and how to minimise the problem for the future. While grey squirrel numbers are increasing on a national level, 2004/05 was a particularly warm winter with plentiful supplies of beech mast. The squirrel population consequently rose and erupted from the surrounding ancient woodlands into this small pocket of sweet sapped trees. There was no apparent damage the previous year but when the trees reach a certain age between 10 and 15 years old, there are small scratch marks on the trunk, sometimes hard to see, where the squirrels are just tasting the vintage before they break open the barrel. I first noticed this in mid April last year on a single maple and by the end of June it was all over.

Squirrels travel down rides as well as through the canopy; if you open up the ground cover around young trees with rides or excessive weeding you are inviting the squirrels (and deer) in. Close planting too will make it easy for squirrels travelling from tree to tree above the ground especially if you leave thinning



too late. It was interesting that the trees that survived were usually isolated with the ground cover around them still intact.

Evidence of controlling squirrels is not encouraging; if you were able to wipe out the squirrels in your wood, they could be back up to the same numbers within six weeks. Only if the wood is isolated (more than 200 metres from another wood) then it could take up to three months before it was re-colonised. Methods of control are more to do with consistency and perseverance, than a one hit fix. Planting sycamore as a sacrificial delicacy will strengthen squirrel populations rather than distract the squirrels from the main crop. Shooting seems to be moderately effective if combined with other methods. Poisoning is often recommended, but there is enough poison in the environment without introducing more, squirrel contraceptives are still being developed (fitting condoms being fiddly work). Live trapping seems effective, relatively humane when checked twice a day, and means you can eat the meat should you wish.

The original planting scheme in our wood had increased the vulnerability of the trees: standards of oak, sweet chestnut, cherry and ash with a few maples, with an under storey of hazel, thorn, elder, and crab apple, all more or less the same age. The squirrel damage has given me the opportunity to rethink the planting plan. Deciding to create an area of mixed coppice, I cut back the damaged chestnut, did the same with the hazel and ash and increased the planting density to coppice levels.

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There will be a woodland walk here on the 18th June at the Summer Gathering of the Woodsmen and the Basket makers.

Extract from "Woods"

*A well-kempt forest begs Our Lady's grace;
Someone is not disgusted, or at least
Is laying bets upon the human race
Retaining enough decency to last;
The trees encountered on a country stroll
Reveal a lot about a country's soul.*

*A small grove massacred to the last ash,
An oak with heart rot, give away the show:
This great society is going smash;
They cannot fool us with how fast they go,
How much they cost each other and the gods.
A culture is no better than its woods.*

W H Auden

Progress at Heligan

The 30 or so hectares of woodland at Heligan are really proving to be an asset to the estate and visitors experience. Managed as amenity woodland by a team of four, there are some true delights to be seen from ancient trees and landscape features to barn owls, bats and kingfishers.

As many other small woodlands, they have laid unmanaged for probably over 50 years after what was a short but intensive period of snatch and run timber harvesting around the time of The Second World War. What we were left with was a woodland of a few older trees mostly oak crowded by thickly self-set medium aged sycamore. Shrub layer, saplings and young trees were scarce due to low light levels.

Since the gardens were opened in 1992 little other than the clearance of ponds and paths have gone on until about three years

ago when we started an FSC approved management programme of thinning and planting. Our aim is to broaden the age range favouring oak, ash and sweet chestnut over sycamore and encourage a healthy shrub layer whilst revealing views and vistas and encouraging wildlife.

We have the luxury of introducing a sympathetic long term felling and planting plan that is not driven solely by the price of timber, but by the health of the woodland and its biodiversity as well as providing for good quality timber for the future.

As wildlife is of utmost importance on the agenda, woodland management practices are catered to suit. Dead wood habitats are left or created whenever possible and felling activities are timed to cause minimal disturbance. Techniques include coppicing



and grazing pigs followed by natural regeneration and planting.

Our wildlife team run a very interesting and popular exhibiton hide with all kinds of interactive monitors linked up to various bird boxes and artificial badger sets as well as our very own nesting barn owls. Many plans and ideas are afoot in this department, you would not be disappointed so come and check it out.

At Heligan, we are lucky enough to have some truly veteran and ancient trees to look after and admire. A record is being compiled as part of the Veteran Trees Initiative whilst introducing gentle thinning measures around individual specimens. If you like impressive trees there are a couple of 'Champion Trees' in the Jungle garden too; a New Zealand Yew and a Japanese Black Pine.

Much of the woodland consists of tree lined carriage rides set out in the mid 19th century that also double up as shelter belts for the gardens and fields. These are being restored, replanted and in some cases widened to overcome the loss of many older trees. In this way wildlife corridors are maintained and a significant extension to the Estate walks will soon be accessible to visitors.

Four years ago we invested in a saw bench and kiln to produce planks from the timber harvested as part of the woodland management. The planks and beams are used to maintain the estate as well as making furniture in the demonstration workshop for sale by graduates from Camborne College on a kind of rolling apprentice scheme called Unlocking Cornish Potential.

Although most thinnings from the woodland are sycamore and ash, there are occasionally some quite unusual timbers available. Timber that results from remedial safety work to exotic specimen trees such as Toona and Oregon box are used to make some truly unique pieces.

Some of the timber is cut into disks or 'bowl blanks' for sale to wood turners alongside the furniture, planks and related equipment in the shop. There is also a wood turning demonstration on Saturdays.

Charcoal production continues to be a key feature of the woodlands and sells well from the gift shop for barbeques as well as other outlets as a really good quality product. Not so much in the winter, mind you, and yet its ideal for starting the log burner or open fire on a wintery evening.

Jim Briggs, www.heligan.com

Summer Gathering

We will be holding a joint summer gathering with Basketmakers South West at Tim Hutton's workshop in St Breward, on Bodmin Moor. Festivities will commence from 10.30am.

Sunday 18th June
From 10.30 am
St Breward, Bodmin Moor

Activities will include: Basketry demonstrations, Steam bending, Woodland crafts, A guided woodland walk, Beer & barbecue lunch.

We look forward to seeing you for a grand day out. New members particularly welcome.

Please contact Tim Hutton (01208 850670 / tim@yurtworks.co.uk) so we have an idea of numbers.

Don Gaskins

Daniel Miles

In the last ten years I have made a strong connection with wood, an abundant but regularly misused material, encouraged by my father's carpentry and passion for tools wood has become a central part of my artwork.

The meandering lines and drum and bass fuelled chip carving processes create form, texture and anger therapy on mostly organic looking pieces following natural paths guided by grain, gravity, tools and materials available. This is work made to touch and feel. It has a tribal, prehistoric look coming from a culturally mixed background of Central American, European and an osmosis of worldwide aboriginal stylizations. These elements have also begun to creep into my furniture as aesthetic and functional forms, along side nature's patterns of growth together with light and negative space the work is developing into large scale structures cutting into space. This work is not solely confined to timber, while working with the Scrapstore I was introduced to the enormous waste produced by industry and to the public commissioning sector. These things combined became an infinite resource for unusual modern materials and an opportunity to make large scale assemblages. Concerned with the excessively wasteful culture of the present time I focus on this issue, working within schools in an attempt to show the value of the discarded and neglected materials, skills and spaces that surround our everyday lives.

I am currently interested in the combination of organic and inorganic materials, the way, for example a tree absorbs a stone or a fence, the way that life tends to find a way to make its obstacles a part of it and hopefully will become stronger for it, and their interdependence once they have combined. I am currently

working on pieces that attempt to show examples of this and I'm looking for opportunities to apply this to large scale structures and installations. I have also begun exploring post and beam timber frame structures as I find them both fascinating and a very versatile format to create large scale forms that aren't as heavy as solid blocks of wood.

I attended Lincoln college of Art and Design in 1990 and after a few hazy years began designing T shirts for Flying Dodo and my own label Dannish where the primitive stylization began to draw attention. At around the same time my father bought some old chisels at a car boot sale and I began chipping away at odd pieces of log destined for the fire, as I drove around Cornwall in my little blue Morris I began to see larger and larger pieces of native hardwood being logged, shocked by the waste of quality timber I began harvesting the abundant materials (and wrecking my poor little car).

*Dan Miles,
www.dzigns.co.uk*



Revival of Cornish Hedgelaying

When I tell people that I'm a hedgelayer I tend to watch their reaction to see if the concept rings a bell with them or not. Quite often it doesn't which is probably because there aren't many of us around nowadays, and most of the so called laid hedges you see are a distant relative to a properly laid hedge and have usually been hacked at too high, pushed down, tied with baler twine, and left to die.

A hedge well laid in the west country style has its stems laid flat down against the hedge so that they root down and send shoots up to be laid in the future, whilst also healing over where the cut and cleature have been made. In this way a hedge will provide excellent habitat and an excellent wind break and boundary which doesn't have the short life expectancy or unrefined appearance which a flailed hedge does.

Anthony Waters, Daniel Culin and myself comprise a team of experienced hedgelayers based in Cornwall. We feel that it is time to stop undervaluing hedges and start maintaining them with integrity and sustainability in mind. For further details contact Becky on 01579 320170 or Anthony on 07765 103504.

Becky Fairhall