Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations'

report

SITE

31 Daleham Gardens, NW3 5BU

CLIENT

NW3 Community Trust

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby
FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech Cert (ArborA)

DATE: September 2021
OUR REF: SHA 1198

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Contents

Appendices

1. Introduction:

1.1. This report is for the purposes of a team and client discussion in developing proposals for redevelopment of 31 Daleham Gardens which requires demolition following fire damage. A full tree survey to *BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' (BS)* has been carried out in the area within, and adjacent to, the curtilage of 31a Daleham Gardens and observations made from Daleham Gardens pavement and surrounding area.

1.2. This report includes detailed tree survey sheets, a tree survey plan and a tree information plan. The quality of the trees within 31 Daleham Gardens and surroundings is discussed and guidance of a developable area provided.

2. Statement of instructions and the issues addressed:

2.1. I was instructed by Altair Ltd on behalf of NW3 Community Trust to:-

- Carry out a full tree survey to BS
- Provide a tree survey plan in .dwg format
- Provide a developable area, in arboricultural terms, to assist the design process
- Provide a short report to guide the design process
- Carry out a tree preservation order/conservation area check

2.2. The issues addressed are tree condition, and how the proposal impacts on the site and vice versa.

3. The site:

3.1. The site is the curtilage of 31 Daleham Gardens (*the site*) which is bordered by Gloucester House on the norther aspect, 58 and 56 Fitzjohn's Ave on the western aspect and 31a Daleham Gardens to the south. The site is accessed by Daleham Gardens on the east.

3.2. Generally, the immediate aera has a high tree population including large mature trees.

4. The trees:

4.1. *Generally:* There are 13 individual trees which form the subject of this survey. Full details are found in the survey sheets at appendix 1 and their location on the tree survey plan *SHA 1198 TSP* at appendix 2.

4.2. *Legislation*: The site is within The Fitzjohn's Netherhall Conservation Area. Further information on legislation is found at appendix 7.

4.3. *BS retention category:*

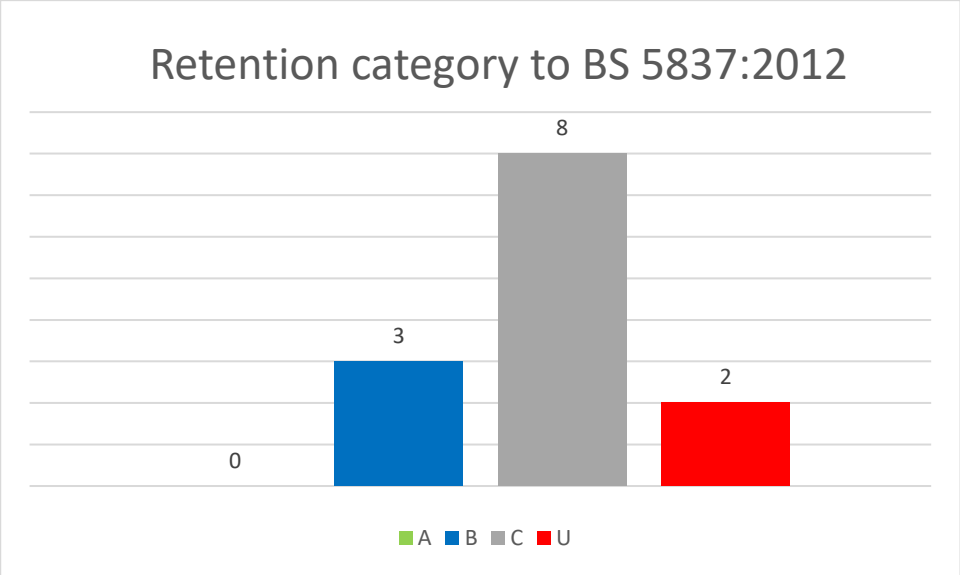


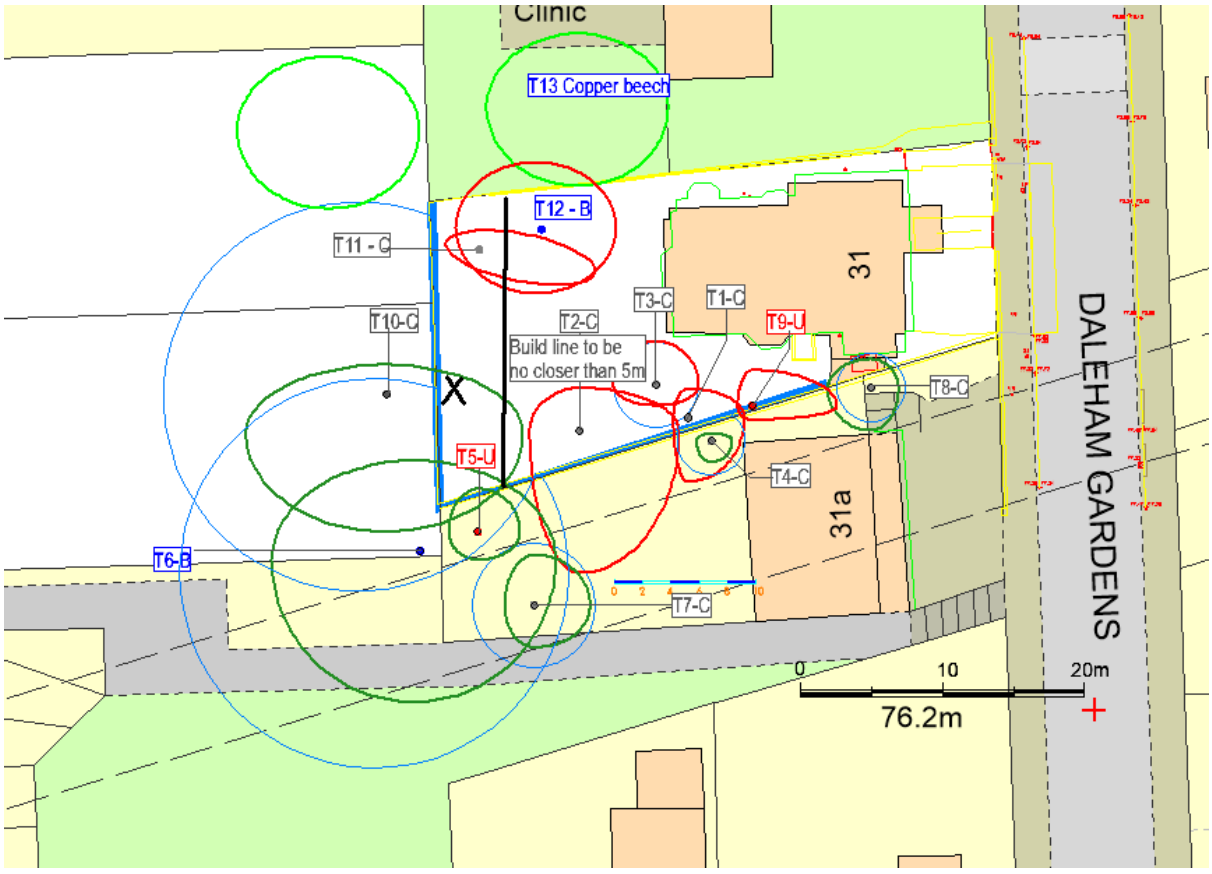
Table 1 – Retention category
A – high quality
B – moderate quality
C – low quality
U – unsuitable for retention
Note assumptions have been made for the trees not able to be assessed

4.4 *Trees in the curtilage of 31a Daleham Gardens:* T4 small cypress cultivar (category C under the BS – low value), T5 laurel (U – unsuitable for retention), T7 Leyland cypress (C) and T8 elder (C).

T4 is a 2.5m high slow growing cultivar of golden cypress growing close to the boundary, under the canopy of T1 cherry. It is highly unlikely that this small tree would have any roots on the site side, and there is no canopy overhang. It is highly unlikely to have any impact on development at 31 Daleham Gardens, but consideration must be given to its soil drying potential when designing new foundations.

Photo 1 of T4 showing the overhang of T1 cherry over 31a Daleham Gardens. Looking north-east

T5 is an over mature laurel which is in a very poor condition with a sprawling form and 50% dead wood. There is no impact to, or from, the site. Ideally this tree should be removed, but this is a matter for Camden Council.



Plan 1 – extract from SHA 1198 TSP – do not scale. North is vertical. Full plan and key at appendix 2.

T7 is an early mature Lawson cypress, currently 15m with potential to reach 25m. It is approximately 9m from the site boundary and its future growth potential should be considered for foundation design, but there is no impact to, or from the tree for future design.

T8 is an early mature elder growing right next to a low wall. It is in a reasonable form and condition and slightly overhangs the site. The roots will be constrained by the wall and will not be entering the site.

Photo 2 of T8 looking from the car park for 31a Daleham Gardens, looking west

4.5 *Trees in the curtilage of 31 Daleham Gardens:* T1 cherry (C), T2 goat willow (C), T3 holly (C), T9 elder (U), T11 magnolia (C) and T12 sycamore (B).

T1 is a semi-mature cherry which leans heavily and there is some dieback in the crown. T2 is growing close to the wall and leans over the site with long, low branches. Both trees cast considerable shade in the garden of 31a Daleham Garden. T3 is a semi mature holly observed behind the crowns of T1 and T2. T9 is a low quality leaning elder.

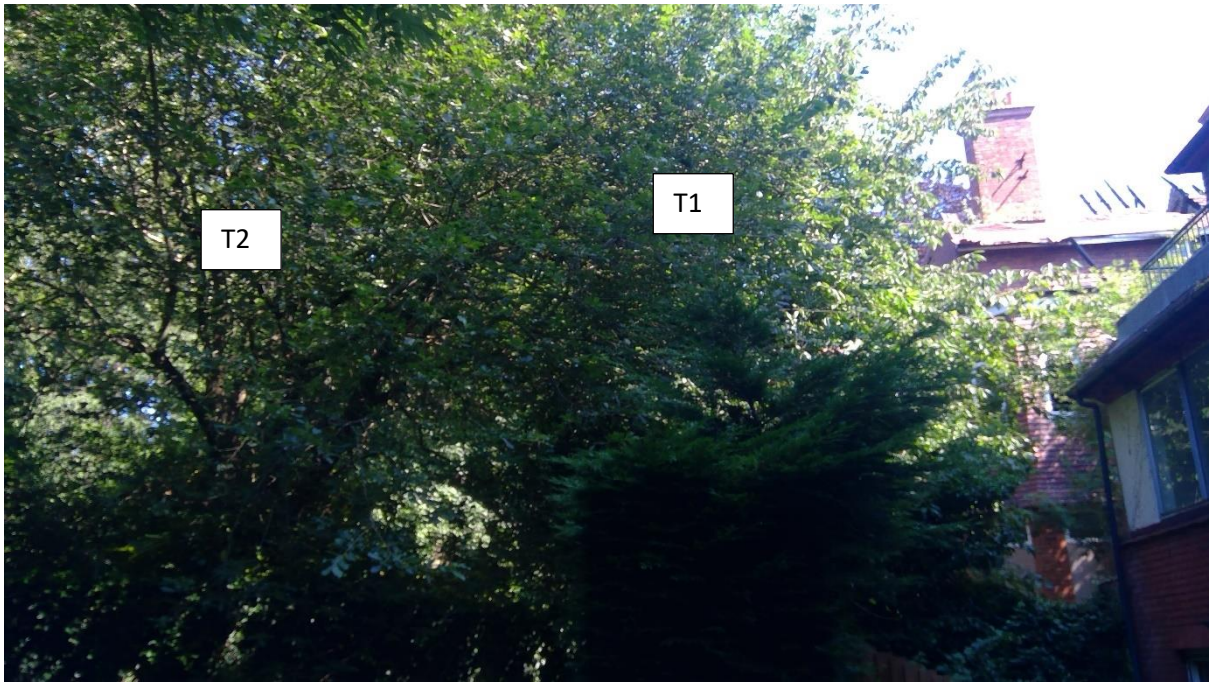


Photo 3 of T1 and T2 looking north from 31a Daleham Gardens

4.6 *Neighbouring trees:* T6 London plane (B), T10 London plane (C) and T16 copper beech (B)

T6 is a mature London plane which is one of a number of mature prominent trees in the vicinity. This was observed from the play area. The tree leans east and there are large dead branches and small cavities from branch loss.

T10 London plane has a poor structural form and low vitality, most likely due to Massaria disease. This has resulted in a crown density of approximately 40% with a large dead branches overhanging the site, some of which have fallen.

A trial pit was dug with the arboriculturist present next to the wall (see X on the plan SHA 1198 TSP and TOP). This found that the wall had a 750mm deep foundations with no roots just below. It is reasonable to assume that the wall is acting as a root barrier to this tree. As

the wall continues along the boundary, it is reasonable to assume that the wall acts a root barrier to T6 as well.

T16 copper beech was glimpsed above buildings and appears to have a high vitality and full crown.

The drying effect of foundations must be considered.

Photo 6 of T12 and T2 looking north-west

5. The Potential for development

5.1. The trees internal to the rear of the site; T1, T2, T3, T9, T111 and T12 should not be a constraint on development due to either their size, form or location (or a combination of all).

5.2. Trees to the south (31a Daleham Gardens) do not pose a constraint. The copper beech T13to the north appears not to be a constraint, but this can be verified once it is safe, post demolition, at a later site visit.

5.3. The trees to the west (T6 and T10) have their rooting area constrained by the boundary wall which is 750mm deep. This is highly likely to act as a total root barrier. The large dead branches from T10 overhanging the site are hazard and are most likely caused by Massaria disease of London plane. Cutting a cross section of fallen branches was fairly conclusive.

Photo 7 of T10 looking south

Photo 8 of T10 looking up the crown

Photo 9 of T10 looking up the crown showing dieback

Photo 10 showing decay caused by Massaria but this is less conclusive that I have seen before in that there is not a distinct wedge of decay at the top

Photo 11 - This photo (poor focus) shows a more clearer area of decay

Photo 12 of the depth of the wall foundations – roots were from on site ivy which has been mostly removed

5.4. Appendix 3 contains a tree information plan *SHA 1198 TOP* showing the above advice in plan form.

6. Conclusions and recommendations:

6.1. The onsite trees do not pose a constraint. The wall acts as a root barrier to trees to the depth of its foundations and is highly likely a total root barrier. T10 London plan has a poor vitality, which is likely due to Massaria disease. The overhanging dead branches should be removed and the crown pruned back so that the live branches are not newly exposed and end loaded. The detail of this would be in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment. The works require a Section 211 Notice if not dealt with through the planning application.

6.2 A detailed arboricultural impact assessment in accordance with BS 5837:2012 ' *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations'* produced.

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby
FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech. Cert. (Arbor A)

Director
Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Appendix 1

Tree survey sheets

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m^2)	Comments	Recommendations
T1	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	SM	250	1	8(2.5)	15	2	4	4.5	1	Fair	20+	C2	3	28.28	Reasonable form and condition. Forms a dense screen. Leaning West. Ivy on tree. Dieback in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.Low value tree. Lower small branches dead due to shading.	
T2	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	300 350	2	12(1)	15	3	7	10	3.5	Fair	10+	C2	5.53	96.09	Forms a dense screen. Stem divides at ground level. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.Growing close to the wall. Small dead wood in the crown. Southern stem leans south west.	
T3	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	SM	250	1	8(1.5)	11	3	3	1.5	3	Good	20+	C2	3	28.28	Reasonable form and condition. Stem data estimated as offsite. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	
T4	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	SM	200	1	2.5(0.5)	10	0.5	1.5	1.5	1	Fair	20+	C2	2.4	18.1	Offsite. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.Slow growing golden variety over shadowed by cherry. Considerable dieback on northern side.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m^2)	Comments	Recommendations
T5	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	OM	400	1	6(0)	6	3	3	2	2	Poor	<10	U	4.8	72.39	Offsite. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Leaning East. Decay present on stem. Multiple stems at ground level. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.3.5m from wall and 2.5m from fence. Sprawling tree with at least 50% dead wood.	
T6	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	M	800 600 550	3	18(2)	25	7	10	10	10	Good	40+	B2	13.69	588.86	Provides a high level of visual amenity. Prominent tree. Offsite tree. Stem data estimated as offsite. Leaning East. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Dieback in crown. Major deadwood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.Growing in private garden. Small cavities in the stems from branch loss. Large dead branches. Wall is acting as a root barrier down to its foundations (750mm deep based on trial pit X)	Responsibility of owner.

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m^2)	Comments	Recommendations
T7	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	300 100 100 150	4	15(0)	25	3.5	4	3	2	Fair	20+	C2	4.37	60	Offsite. Reasonable form and condition. Plotted by eye as not on topo. Multiple stems at ground level. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	
T8	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	EM	200	1	7(3)	9	2	2	3	3	Fair	<10	C2	2.4	18.1	Offsite. Reasonable form and condition. Rooting area restrained by level change or structure. Leaning West. Major bark wounding on stem.Growing right next to low wall but reaching maturity so unlikely to cause a problem. Historic linear wound 0.5m long on South Eastern aspect at 0.5m. Neat crown overhanging property. offsite.	
T9	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	M	250	1	7(4)	8	2.5	6	1	1	Poor	<10	U	3	28.28	Declining. Stem data estimated as no access. Leaning East. Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density.Growing right next to wall. Burnt in fire. New strong epicormic shoots.	

Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m^2)	Comments	Recommendations
T10	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	M	700	1	15 (6)	15	2	9	6?	5?	Poor	<10	C2	8.4	221	Very asymetric crown weighted sout-east with at least 60% die back with large dead branches. Most likely due to Massaria disease. Offsite tree. Stem diameter estimated visually. Large dead branches have fallen into the site. Wall has a 750mm depth foundation and the trial pit found no roots below. It is highly likely that the wall acts as a root barrier.	Remove dead wood over the site and prune back to secondary inner crown
T11	Magnolia	EM	200	1	5	8	1.5	5	1.5	1	Fair	10	C2	2.4	18	Very asymetric crown, suppressed by sycamore	
T12	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	EM	600	1	13	20 (3)	5	5	4.5	6.5	Fair	20+	B2	7.2	163	Reasonable form and condition. Secuded situation as it is well screened by adjacent trees	
T13	Fagus sylvatica (copper beech)	M											B2			Mature tree observed from behind building on Akenside Road	

Explanation of the tree survey sheets

The tree survey has been carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. Below is an annotation of the abbreviations in the sheet and their meanings.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Tree Number	Botanical Name (Common name)	Age	Dia (mm)	Stems	Height (crown height)	Ult ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Cond	Life Exp	BS Cat	RPR (m)	RPA (m^2)	Comments	Recommendations

1 Tree

T - Tree, **G** - Group of trees, **H** - Hedge and **S** -shrub mass

2 Species - Botanical name and (Common name)

3 Age

NP – Newly planted, **Y** – Young - an establishing tree that could be easily transplanted

SM - Semi-mature - an established tree still to reach its ultimate height and spread with considerable growth potential.

EM – Early mature – a tree reaching its ultimate height and whose growth is slowing, however it will still increase considerably in stem diameter and crown spread.

M – Mature – a tree with limited potential for further significant increase in size, although likely to have a considerable safe useful life expectancy

OM – Over-mature – of an age where the mature size of the tree can no longer be maintained, and adaptive growth strategies such as 'retrenchment' (growing down) are commencing. These strategies should not be confused with senescence or a moribund condition, as a good life expectancy can remain.

V – Veteran/Ancient – either a tree older than typical for the species, or a tree showing signs of age, and of great ecological, cultural or aesthetic value.

4 Dia (mm)

Diameter of the stem in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed tree or in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837 for multi-stemmed trees or trees with low forks or irregular stems.

5 Stems

Number or stems. Multi-stemmed is m/s

6 Height (Crown height)

Height in metres from the ground to the top of the crown

(Crown height) – height of canopy above ground level

7 Ult ht (m)

Height in metres that could be reasonably expected for the species given its condition, past management and location.

8 NSEW

The crown spread from the trunk to the tips of the crown at the four cardinal points

9 Cond

Physiological condition. Good, fair, poor or dead

10 Life Exp

Estimated remaining contribution in years; <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+.

11 BS Cat

Category in accordance with Table 1 and section 4.5 of BS

U – unsuitable for retention. Existing condition is such that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Note, category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.

A – high quality and value (non-fiscal) with at least 40 years remaining life expectancy

B – moderate quality and value with at least 40 years remaining life expectancy

C – low quality and value with at least 10 years remaining life expectancy, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

A, B and C category trees are additionally graded into: 1 – mainly arboricultural values, 2 – mainly landscape values and 3 – mainly cultural values including conservation

12 RPR (m)

RPR – Root protection area radius (m)

13 RPA – Root protection area (m^2)

14 Comments

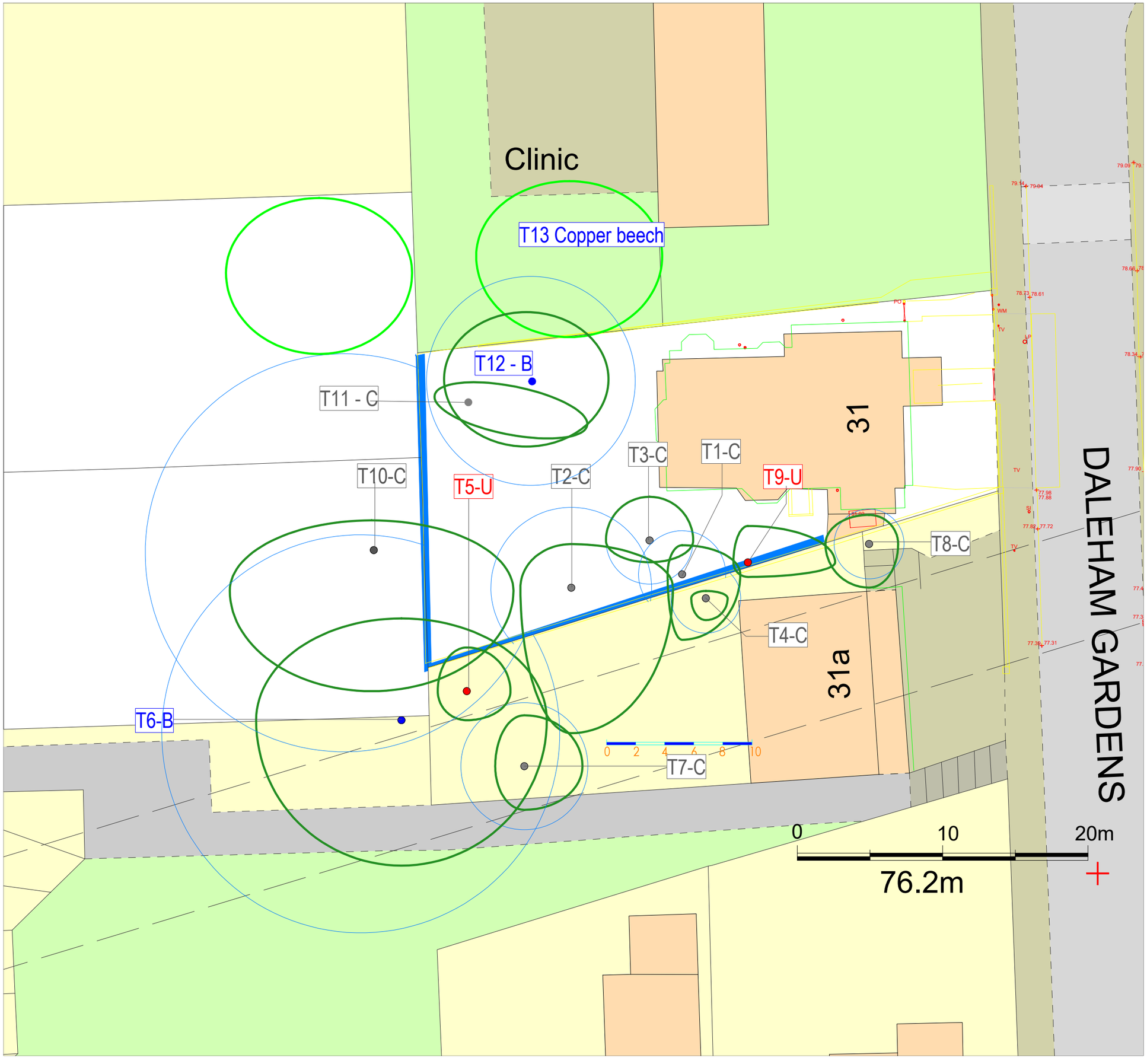
Detailed comments about the tree

15 Preliminary recommendations

Recommendations based on the tree's conditions and its current surroundings.

Appendix 2

Tree survey plan SHA 1198 TSP



T1-A Category A - high quality and value

T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value

T1-C Category C - low quality and value

T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention

Crown spread of trees either directly assessed or observed offsite reasonably closely

RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012

Trees observed at a distance

Wall with 750mm deep foundations as observed from trial pit X. No roots found just below. Acts as a root barrier to at least the depth of foundations, most likely total root barrier.

Notes

1. Contractors to check all dimensions on site
2. Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
4. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
5. This drawing is copyright © Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Rev :	Description :	Authorized :

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Client
NW3 Community Trust

Site Address
31 Daleham Gardens, London NW3 5BU

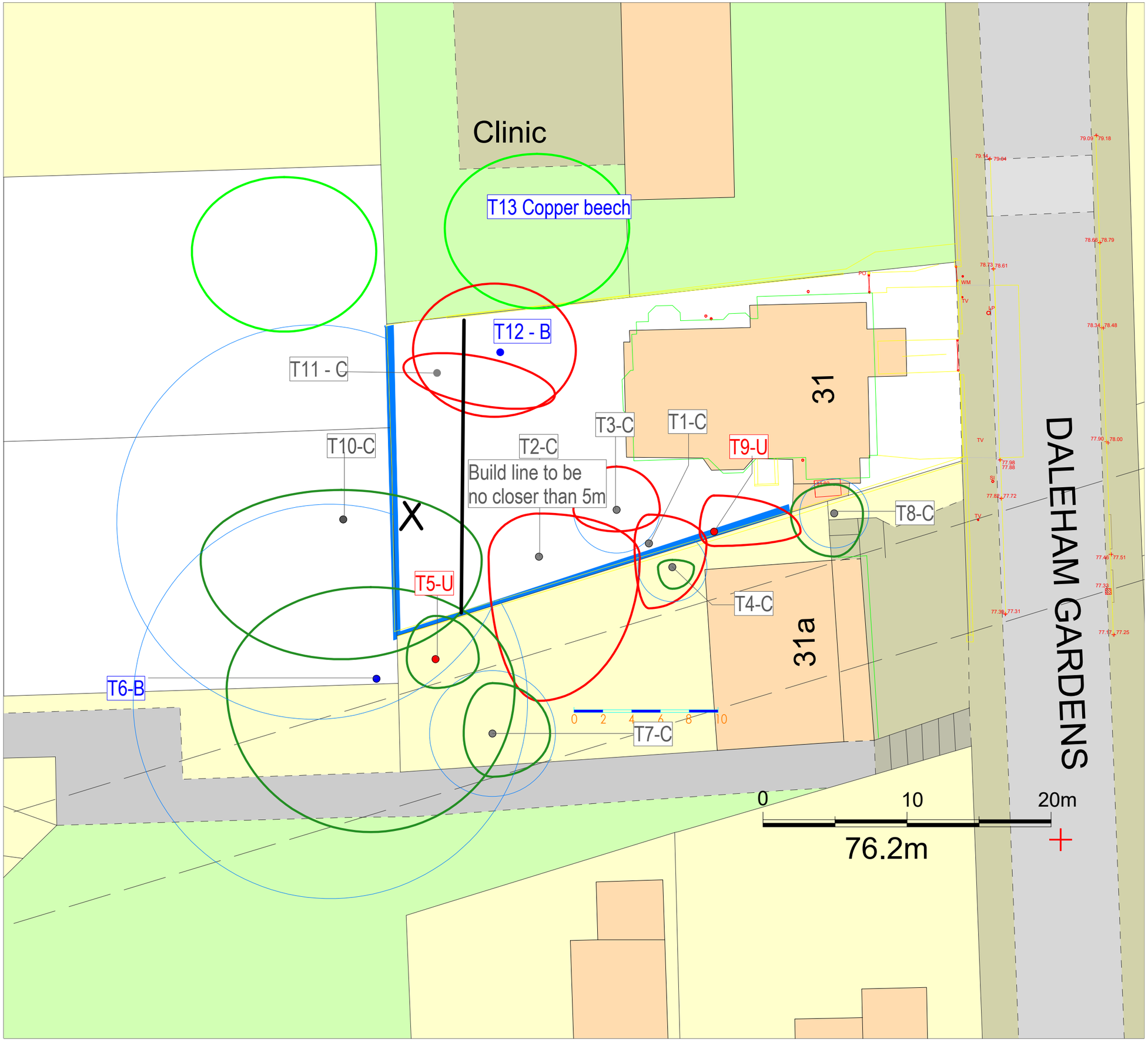
Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Survey Plan		ND-H	SMD-H

Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
20.09.2021	SHA 1198 TSP	1:400@A3	For Issue

Revision
-

Appendix 3

Tree information plan SHA 1198 TIP



T1-A Category A - high quality and value

T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value

T1-C Category C - low quality and value

T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention

Crown spread of trees either directly assessed or observed offsite reasonably closely

RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012

Trees observed at a distance

Wall with 750mm deep foundations as observed from trial pit X. No roots found just below. Acts as a root barrier to at least the depth of foundations, most likely total root barrier.

Trees to be removed as part of the planning process

Notes

1. Contractors to check all dimensions on site
2. Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
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Rev :	Description :	Authorized :

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Client
NW3 Community Trust

Site Address
31 Daleham Gardens, London NW3 5BU

Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Opportunities Plan		ND-H	SMD-H

Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
20.09.2021	SHA 1198 TOP	1:400@A3	For Issue

Revision
-

Appendix 4

Tree related legislation and National Policy

Tree preservation orders

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

No tree preservation orders affect the site.

Conservation Area:

The site lies in The Fitzjohn's Netherhall Conservation Area. This means that no work can take place to trees (over 75mm at 1.5m) unless 6 weeks' notice of intent to carry out work is sent to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The LPA can either raise no objection, or if they consider that the proposed works are detrimental to the visual amenity of the area, they will serve a Tree Preservation Order. Works listed in this report do not require separate consent, provided that all the pre-commencement conditions have been discharged from a full planning approval relating to this report.

Confirmation is below in an email received 26 July 2021

Hi Noel

This location falls within The Fitzjohn's Netherhall Conservation Area, but there are no TPOs.

Regards

Rav Curry
Planning Assistant
London Borough of Camden

Ecological considerations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to species of flora and fauna including birds, bats and other species that are associated with trees.

Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984

The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) places a duty of care to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. Therefore, this report includes recommendations within the tree tables for work required for safety reasons. 'Common sense risk management of tree (National Tree Safety Group 2012)' states that *'The owner of the land on which a tree stands, together with any party who has control over the tree's management, owes a duty of care at Common Law to all people who might be injured by the tree. The duty of care is to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property'.*

Common law enables pruning back to the boundary line providing the work is reasonable. Other restrictions, such as tree preservation orders/conservation areas still apply.
The owner of a tree is not obliged to trim their trees or hedges to prevent them from crossing over a boundary. Whilst the tree owner is not obliged to cut back the branches, the person whose property is overhung has the right to cut back the branches to the boundary providing there are no planning or legal restrictions on the trees such as Tree Protection Orders or if they are located in a church yard, in which case suitable consent must be obtained. Such pruning works must be undertaken to a suitable standard and must not cause damage to the tree.

The resulting debris remains the property of the tree owner, but you must not cause any damage to their property when returning it back to them and you do not have the right to trespass on the tree owner's property in carrying out the works. In the interests of good neighbourly relations, we would encourage neighbours to discuss their intentions with each other before carrying out such works, providing the work is reasonable and that the trees are not subject to TPO or Conservation Area protection.

National Planning Policy Framework July 2021

12. Achieving well-designed places

131. Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users

15. Conserving and enhancing the natural environment

174. Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);
b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

180. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;

London plan 2021 Trees
Policy G7

Policy G7 Trees and woodlands

A London's urban forest and woodlands should be protected and maintained, and new trees and woodlands should be planted in appropriate locations in order to increase the extent of London's urban forest – the area of London under the canopy of trees.

B In their Development Plans, boroughs should:

1) protect 'veteran' trees and ancient woodland where these are not already part of a protected site[139]
2) identify opportunities for tree planting in strategic locations.

C Development proposals should ensure that, wherever possible, existing trees of value are retained.[140] If planning permission is granted that necessitates the removal of trees there should be adequate replacement based on the existing value of the benefits of the trees removed, determined by, for example, i-tree or CAVAT or another appropriate valuation system. The planting of additional trees should generally be included in new developments – particularly large-canopied species which provide a wider range of benefits because of the larger surface area of their canopy.

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139 Forestry Commission/Natural England (2018): Ancient woodland and veteran trees; protecting them from development, https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-applications-affecting-trees-and-woodland

140 Category A, B and lesser category trees where these are considered by the local planning authority to be of importance to amenity and biodiversity, as defined by BS 5837:2012

Camden Local Plan 2017
Policy A3

Trees and vegetation

The Council will protect, and seek to secure additional, trees and vegetation. We will:

j. resist the loss of trees and vegetation of significant amenity, historic, cultural or ecological value including proposals which may threaten the continued wellbeing of such trees and vegetation;

k. require trees and vegetation which are to be retained to be satisfactorily protected during the demolition and construction phase of development in line with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' and positively integrated as part of the site layout;

l. expect replacement trees or vegetation to be provided where the loss of significant trees or vegetation or harm to the wellbeing of these trees and vegetation has been justified in the context of the proposed development;

m. expect developments to incorporate additional trees and vegetation wherever possible.

Appendix 5

Statement of methodology and reference material

Statement of methodology

Review of supplied plans and information

Site visit made by Sharon Durdant-Hollamby at 31a Daleham Gardens by arrangement. The area around 31 Daleham Gardens was walked to observe as many trees as possible on, and adjacent to the site. Only T10 and T11 could be observed from Daleham Gardens. The copper beech was observed from behind the building at Gloucester House to the north. T6 was observed from the play area to the south west of 31a Daleham Gardens. T12 was glimpsed from 31a Daleham Gardens and there were no views of the onsite trees T13 – T15. The data for T13 – T15 was from the supplied information.

Tree survey using Visual Tree Assessment carried out in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'* (BS). All investigations were from ground level only and binoculars were used when necessary. All trees with a trunk diameter of 75mm or above were surveyed. Obvious hedges and shrub masses were identified where appropriate. Information collected is in accordance with recommendations in subsection 4.4.2.5 of BS and include species, height, diameter, branch spread, crown clearance, age class, physiological condition, structural condition and remaining contribution. Each tree was then allocated one of four categories (U, A, B or C).

Trial pit dug on 14 September 2021 to the depth of the foundations of the wall at the location shown by X on the plan SHA 1198 TSP.

Received material

20200519-DalehamGardens-500A4-trees-L, Copy of Arbo-DalehamGardens-31_GiGLTree-20200521, OS map, Topographical, RegisterPlanLN75902

Reviewed text

BSI. BS 3998:2010 *Tree work-Recommendations.*

BSI. BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*

R.G.Strouts and T.G.Winter 'Diagnosis of ill-health in trees' TSO 1994

London Borough of Camden website

C. Mattheck 'The body language of trees' 2015

Appendix 6

Caveats & Exclusions

Specific report caveats

1. At the time of writing this report, the protected tree status is correct. However, this can change. Therefore, I advise that a further check is made with London Borough of Camden before any works to trees take place.
2. No internal diagnostic equipment was used other than a sounding mallet and probe and all inspections were from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars where necessary.
3. The survey is concerned solely with arboricultural issues.
4. Any changes in ground level, or excavations near to tree roots not discussed within this report may change the stability and condition of the trees and a further examination would be required.
5. As trees are a dynamic living organism this report is only valid for a period of 12 months, in respect to their health and condition.
6. Only the trees listed in this report have been examined.
7. The measure of offsite trees has been estimated, except any crown within the site overhang which is measured. Where the crown of an onsite tree overhangs the boundary, the crown spread in this direction is also estimated.
8. The base and trunk of the offsite trees could not be examined, and therefore a full assessment of the trees condition could not be made.
9. Dense ivy and undergrowth prevent a full condition survey being carried out. The vegetation may be hiding structural defects.
10. The tree information is from the time of the survey. Some pests, diseases and fungi only appear seasonally, therefore it is possible not all issues that may affect the health of the trees could be observed.

Appendix 7

My experience and qualifications

Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby

FICFor FArbor A BSc (Hons) Tech Cert Arbor A

CARDIFF UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL BOND SOLON CIVIL Expert Certificate

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION
Fellow Member

Profile

Sharon is an Expert Witness, chartered arboriculturist and Director of Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd. Sharon had eleven years' experience as a local government tree and landscape officer before joining DF Clark Contractors as a tree consultant in 2005. In 2007 she formed an environmental practice in Essex with the owner. As managing director, she built up the ecological and arboricultural consultancy to a team of 20. She is a regular presenter and an occasional trainer for Trevor Roberts Associates. She appeared on BBC1 in July 2015 and September 2015, in 'Britain Beneath Your Feet' demonstrating tree radar at the Burghley Country Park, Lincs, with Dallas Campbell, the consumer programme 'Rip Off Britain', and latterly, again with tree radar equipment, Springwatch, investigating the rooting of the Major Oak at Sherwood Forest in June 2018. Sharon was the technical coordinator and chair of the Institute of Chartered Foresters national study tour 2016 'The streets of London'. In November 2018 Sharon presented at the Annual International Arboricultural Summit in Hong Kong. She became President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters in May 2021.

Specialties:	Trees in relation to development, including appeals and planning hearings
	Tree root investigations, including TreeRadar
	Tree hazard evaluation
	Tree preservation orders
	Trees and well-being with community engagement
Professional bodies:	President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) Fellow of the Arboricultural Association
Qualifications:	Cardiff University Law School Bond Solon Civil Expert Certificate Arboricultural Associations Technicians Certificate BSc (Hons) Geography and Landscape Studies Managing Safely IOSH (2017)
Awards:	Top student award for the Technician's certificate in 2005
	The Broomfield Hospital Woodland Management project she has managed between 2009 -2015 won the following awards: The Essex Biodiversity Awards (nomination) The Excellent Community Engagement Award (NHS Forest) Green Flag and Green Apple Award Highly commended for the Health Sector Journal Award 2013

Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations'

SITE

31 Daleham Gardens, NW3 5BU

CLIENT

NW3 Community Trust

DATE: Sept 2021
OUR REF: SHA 1198

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Company Registration Number: 9361038 Director: Sharon M. Durdant-Hollamby