

**14 A Keats Grove. London. NW3 2RS**

**2307 . Tree survey and arboricultural method statement. February 2025.**

Adopted local supplementary planning guidance specific to trees and British Standard 5837 2012  
“Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations” **(BS)**  
is used as the criterion for tree submissions to the Local Planning Authority **(LPA)**, the London Borough of Camden.

The owners of number 14 have commissioned Perry and Bell Ltd to design extensions with basement.  
Please refer to P & B sheet set 2307 for full description.

**Arboricultural implications assessment.**

The existing house is located to the rear of two properties, accessed via a narrow linear garden with raised brick planters containing a number of shrubs and perennial plants.

The first shrub of size is S10 a Viburnum. The existing access will be the sole access for construction works. Constructors may consider using materials conveyors in which case a front garden Viburnum may have to be pruned back.

Three quarters of the way along the path is a collapsed Sumac T9 , this will be removed.

The frontage widens out as the house is approached with a mature Buddleia, S8 growing next to the house in a raised bed. This can be retained.

The rear garden slopes northeast away from the existing house and is laid to lawn.

The garden is bounded on its northwest side and northeast rear boundary by a brick wall.

The wall returns part way up the southeast side before being replaced by a close board fence.

A group of Portugal Laurels, S11, grow off-site, immediately to the rear of the existing house.

It is likely that the house foundations will be acting as a root barrier in the north easterly direction.

The British Geological Survey describes the immediate area as London clay formation.

There is the typical spade spit of anthropogenic topsoil.

The proposal removes T6 and T7 Cherries. These trees cannot be seen from a place that the public have unrestricted access.

There is no requirement for any access facilitation or any other tree pruning in the rear garden.

A simple length of tree protection fence will prevent accidental damage to trees during construction works.

## Arboricultural Method Statement and sequence of events.

Please refer to the 2307 tree protection plan (TPP).

The TPP shows :

- Existing building footprints.
- Spot levels.
- Existing built garden features.
- Existing hedges and fences.
- Catalogued trees.
- The position of a tree protection fence as described in figure 2 of the BS.

1. Remove T6 & T7, Cherries and T9 Sumac.

2. Create a construction exclusion zone by assembling a fence as per figure 2 of the BS.

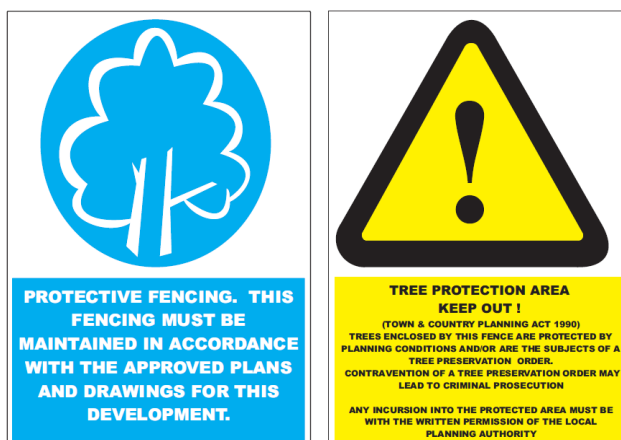
Constructors will appoint a site monitoring arboriculturalist to help them assemble the tree protection fence and to ensure it remains in place throughout construction works.

client	site address	proposal	consent notice	LPA	visit date
tree barrier in place	tree barrier as approved	tree barrier breached	action requested		
signed			date of next visit		

As per advice in the BS the position of the fence is close to clearly identifiable features.

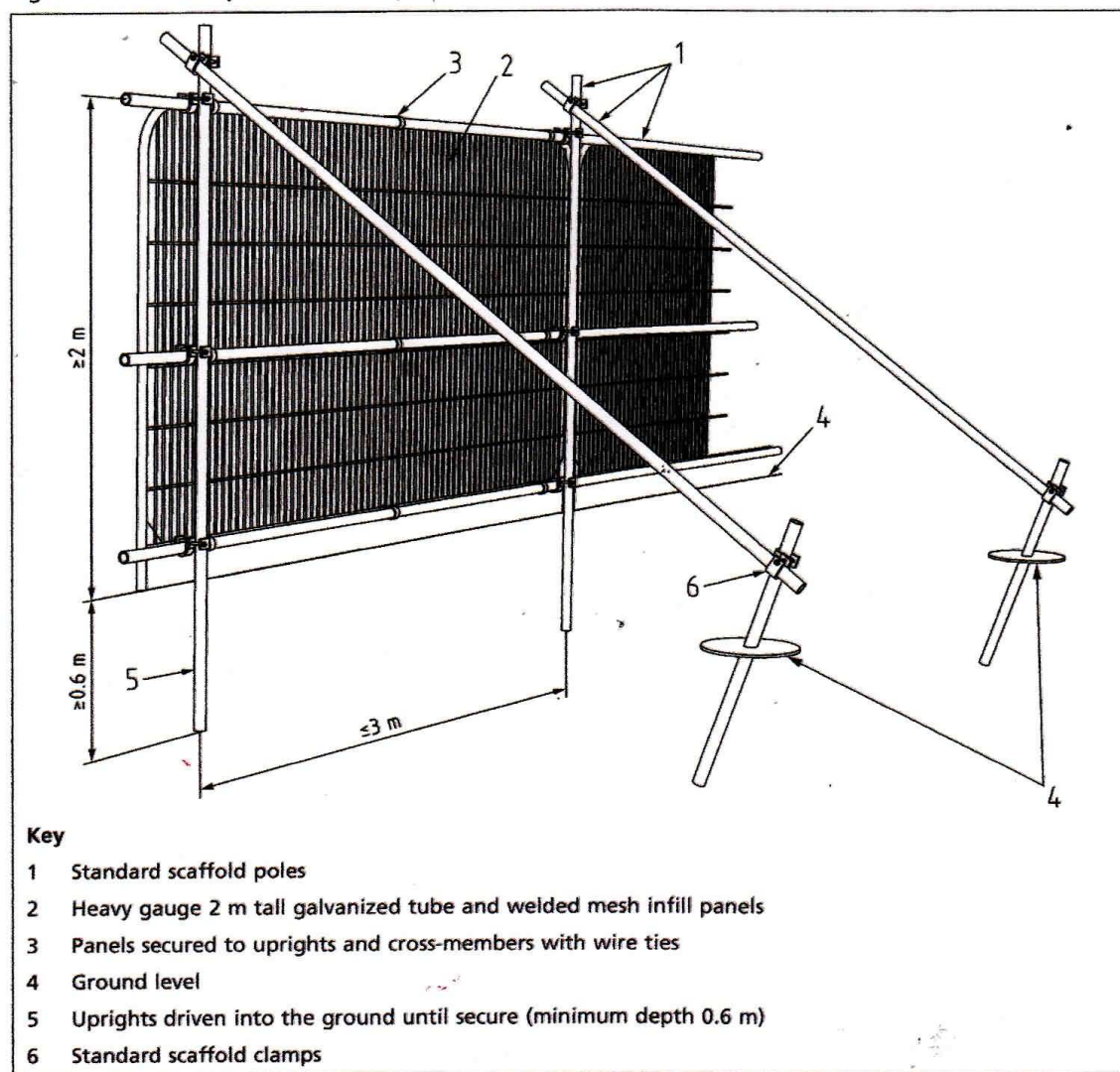
With written permission from the LPA it may be possible to use the rear lawn for site huts

suspended on bearers. Excavation for site huts in the construction exclusion zone would not be permitted.



The fence will have signs attached.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



3. The fence will stay in position until all construction works are completed.

Notes.  
 Existing service routes to be used.  
 Waterwise grass for seeding lawns.  
 Look to planting new trees and shrubs that exhibit climate resilience and /or hydraulic redistribution.  
 These should be selected and planted without stakes and should be generously mulched with woodchip.  
 Native trees suitable for here could include Field Maple, Wild Service, Crab and Thorns.

*Tim Price.*

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### Tree catalogue

No	Common name of tree	Height estimated in metres	Stem Diameter in mm at 1.5 metres from base	Branch spread towards compass points estimated in metres	Comments
S1	Hazel	6.5	5 x100 RPA radius (rr) 2.7m	3 5 3 3	20 years expected life
T2	Liquidamber category B (as described in the BS)	8.5	290 rr 3.5 m	3 3 5 5	20 + years expected life
3	Cordyline	3.5	2x100 rr 1.7	1 all round	
T4	Goat Willow category C	5	120 rr 1.4	1 3 1 3	10 + years expected life
T5	Lombardy Poplar category C	13	circa 1000  rr 12m	3 all round	10 + years expected life  Off-site Ivy clad tree, previously reduced. Tree's location prevents access to the trees base that comprises a single stem quickly splitting into a number of large closely spaced co-dominant stems. The tree grows behind boundary walls.
T6	Wild Cherry Category U	7.5	320	5 all round	Dying tree. Remove to facilitate construction.

T7	Wild Cherry Category C	7	170 rr 2m	2 3 3 3	Unremarkable tree with poor form growing within site directly against fence. Remove to facilitate construction
S8	Buddleia	4.5	170	2 3 3 3	Large shrub growing in a raised bed. Slight decay at base. Can be retained
T9	Sumac Category U	2.5	120	1 1 1 2	Collapsed with limited life.
S10	Viburnum	2.5	60	1.5 all round	Growing in raised bed.
S11	Portugese Laurel	8.5			Multi stemmed offsite shrubs