

## APPENDIX 1

ACS Consulting (London)  
Tree Management Consultants  
T: 020 8687 1214

# Tree Survey Schedule

Site: 37 Queens Grove, London NW8

Date: Feb. 2010

\*Note: Dimensions taken from previous survey data, undertaken by others

Surveyor: H. Appleyard\*  
Ref: ts1/37queensgrv

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
T1	Pear, Common	13	4 4 4	2	Mature	460	12	5.5	Normal	Good	Low	B	1,2	>40	Garden ornamental; no significant defects Bark wounds (decay entry point) Limited public amenity
T3	Magnolia (M. X soulangiana)	3	2 2 2	1	Middle Aged	110	10	1.1	Normal	Good	Low	C	1,2	20-40	Garden ornamental Shrubby nature
T4	Sycamore	16	5 5 5	3	Mature	380e	12	4.6	Normal	Good	Medium	B	2	20-40	Off-site tree Root pattern affected by structures Suppressed by dominant tree; limited inspection available
T5	Lime, Common	18	7 7 7	4	Mature	750e	12	9.0	Normal	Good	Medium	B	2	20-40	Off-site tree One of a group Reduced in past; tight forks and included bark in unions; possible split in trunk; requires urgent closer inspection; may be down-graded
T6	Sycamore	17	5 5 5	2.5	Mature	420	12	5.0	Normal	Fair	Medium	C	1,2	20-40	Bark wounds (decay entry point); reduced in past Wound on trunk from brickwork Tree affecting structures; unsustainable in the long term
T7	Sycamore	17	5 5 6	2.5	Mature	460	12	5.5	Normal	Good	Medium	B	2	>40	Reduced in past One of a group; divides at 6m; dominant member of group Screen tree

## Notes:

- Height describes the approximate height of the tree in meters from ground level.
- The Crown Spread refers to the crown radius in meters from the stem centre and is shown above on each of the four compass points (i.e. N, E, S, W) clockwise.
- Ground Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
- Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level or just above ground level for multi stemmed trees. The diameter may be estimated (e), where access is restricted. An average (a) may be taken for tree groups. A full inspection is always recommended.
- Protection Multiplier is 12 for single stemmed and 10 for multi-stemmed trees.

- Protection Radius is a radial distance measured from the trunk centre and is used to calculate the BS RPA.
- Growth Vitality - Normal growth, Moderate (below normal), Poor (sparse/weak), Dead (dead or dying tree).
- Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor - Major defects present or suspected.
- Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
- B.S. Cat. refers to British Standard 5837:2005 Table 1 category and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'R' - Remove or very poor quality.
- Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation/ecological, historic and commemorative.
- Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining effective contribution in years.

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T8	Sycamore	17	5 4 6 5	2.5	Mature	440	12	5.3	Moderate	Poor	Medium	C	1,2	10-20	Bark wounds (decay entry point) Cavities with decay (significant) Large wound on trunk base; unsustainable for the long term
T9	Sycamore	17	4 4 4 4	4	Mature	400e	12	4.8	Normal	Good	Medium	B	2	20-40	Off-site tree A tree with insignificant defects
T10	Apple, Ornamental Crab	10	2 2 2 2	2	Young	140	12	1.7	Normal	Good	Low	C	1,2	20-40	Garden ornamental Root pattern affected by structures
T11	Hawthorn	12	3 3 3 3	2.5	Mature	340	12	4.1	Poor	Fair	Low	C	1,2	10-20	Dying back A sparser than normal canopy Replaceable tree
T12	Chestnut, Horse	15	5 5 5 5	2.5	Mature	500e	12	6.0	Normal	Good	High	B	1,2	20-40	Off-site tree Inspection limited by access

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Table 1 — Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

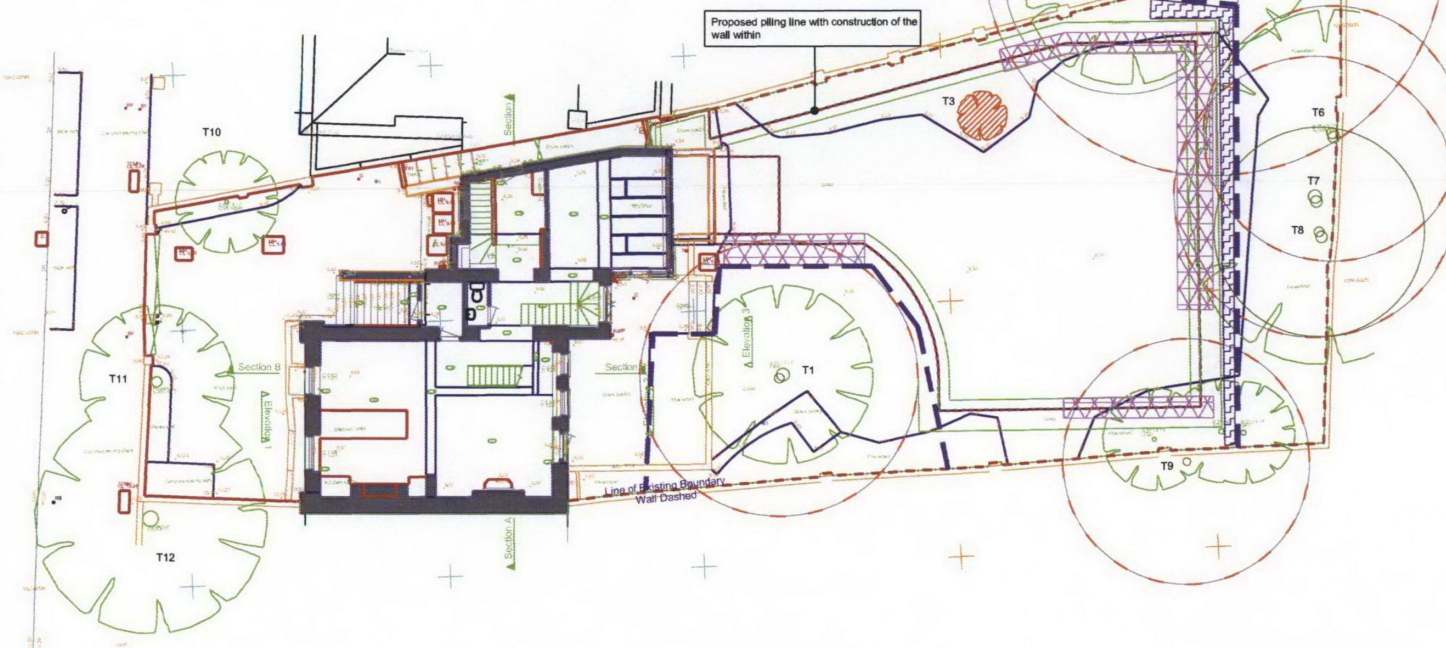
TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
<b>Category R</b> Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</li><li>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li><li>• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality</li></ul> <p>NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).</p>			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria — Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<b>Category A</b> Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
<b>Category B</b> Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE
<b>Category C</b> Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY
	NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation.			

## APPENDIX 2

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## Tree Protection Methods to be adopted on site.

1. Undertake pre-commencement site meeting to agree tree protection methods and timings.
2. Carry out any permitted tree works - ask before beginning.
3. Erect and fix in place all tree protection fencing on scaffold framework to conform with BS 5837 (see Appendix 3).
4. Install ground protection (Greentek Ground Guards or Side-butting boarding) see Tree report Appendix 4.
5. Undertake pre-piling hand dig exercise and root treatment
6. Clear debris from site.
7. Construction phases.
8. Remove fencing and ground protection.
9. Undertake landscaping.



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(London)



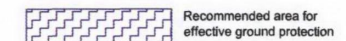
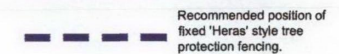
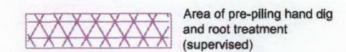
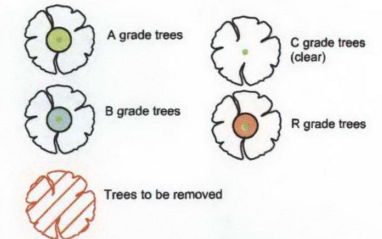
TREE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

Justin Plaza 3  
341 London Road  
Mitcham  
CR4 4BE

T: 020 8687 1214  
F: 020 8687 2456  
E: info@acstrees.co.uk

BS Root Protection Area, (RPA) shown uniform here but site features such as roadways, kerb and foundations, may modify root patterns and therefore the RPA shape

The BS rooting areas are to remain free from construction works which has the potential to damage or remove roots to an extent which may affect the condition of the tree.



Project:

37 Queens Grove  
London  
NW8

Drwg Title:

Tree Protection Plan

SCALE:  
1:200@A.3

DATE: 03. 2010

DRAWN BY:  
HA

DRAWING NO:

REV:

TPP1

## APPENDIX 3

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## Tree Protection Fencing

**Specifications** (specifically identified by outline box)

### 2.4m Hoarding

3.0m 100 X 100mm square wooden posts

3 X 38 X 87mm wooden rails affixed to posts

2.4m X 1200 outside grade ply panels (12mm) affixed to rails.

50 X 100mm angled supporting struts affixed internally (quantity as required).

(Supporting posts fixed into position using concrete. All post holes to be hand excavated. Post holes to be no larger than 300 X 300mm.)

### Heras Fencing

Heras fencing describes the 2.4m galvanised steel mesh panelled fencing normally supplied with pre-cast concrete bases. **Bases are to be replaced with a fixed frame to which panels are clamped/ firmly fixed.** For extra stability, scaffold poles/4x4 wooden posts are to be firmed into the ground as supporting posts and supporting struts are to be attached at a 45 degree angle on the 'tree-side' of the fencing and fixed into the ground. Supporting posts will be braced at the top and base for added support.

Timber or scaffold frame  
to form tree protection  
fencing

Wire mesh panels ('Heras'-Style) or  
12mm ply boards can be used

Panels are to be fixed  
firmly to the supporting  
posts and rails.

Timber/scaffold supporting  
posts are to be robust  
and firmed well into  
the ground.

Wire mesh panels or ply  
boards braced top and  
base of frame (scaffold  
/wooden rails)

Supporting struts are to be fitted and will be fixed  
into the ground with short  
pegs or posts.

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T: 020 8687 1214  
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### Title:

Example of Tree  
Protection Fencing

### Note:

Steel scaffold or timber can  
be used to support boards  
or wire mesh panels

Date: Jan. 07

Ref:

Note: Sketch Plan Only - Not to  
Scale

## Tree Protection Fencing

Scaffold Framework supporting 'Heras' type panels with signs attached.



Wooden Framework with 'Heras' type panels attached.

