Arboricultural Report

Assessment of trees in relation to development for planning purposes

53 Elsworthy Road
London
NW3 3BS

September 2016

131101-PD-11

TIM MOYA ASSOCIATES

Project	131101- 53 Elsworthy Road, London, NW3 3BS
Report Type	Arboricultural Report for Planning
Checked by	Gavin Rees
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1 SUMMARY REPORT

1.1 The proposed development is for the construction of a basement with a single storey rear extension and the infill of the entrance porch.

1.2 Trees relevant to these proposals have been assessed in accordance with best practice guidance and planning policy at national and local level.

1.3 Relevant impacts and potential issues relating to trees have been considered within this report and factual information is contained in the appendices.

1.4 My conclusions are that the proposed development is acceptable in both arboricultural terms and in relation to planning policy as it relates to trees.

2 INTRODUCTION

Instructions

2.1 My name is Charles McCorkell; I am a senior arboricultural consultant dealing with trees in relation to all forms of human activity including the built environment. I am an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, and I have a BSc Honours Degree in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire.

2.2 This arboricultural report has been commissioned by Mr Frederic Dupas to provide information to assist all parties involved in the planning process to make balanced judgements with regard to arboricultural features in relation to the proposed development.

Scope and limitations

2.3 The survey is not an assessment of health and safety of trees and no recommendations for works have been provided, however trees identified as imminently dangerous will have been highlighted in the tree schedule at Appendix B, where appropriate.

2.4 The contents of this report are copyright of Tim Moya Associates (TMA) and may not be distributed or copied without TMA's explicit permission. Tim Moya Associates Standard Limitations of Service apply to this report and all associated work relating to this site.

Methodology and guidance

2.5 I have referred to *British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction (2012)* which provides a methodology for the assessment of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.

2.6 BS 5837 (2012) is intended to assist decision making with regard to existing and proposed trees and sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious relationship between existing and new trees and structures that can be sustained for the long term.

2.7 The Building Research Establishment (BRE) has also produced several documents between 1998 and 2011 in relation to trees and site layout planning, sunlight, daylight, shading and urban cooling. These documents consider trees and their relationship with buildings and garden usage, including the benefits they bring in terms of welcome shade or urban cooling, advising a balanced approach to these issues in design.

Background and documents provided

2.8 My report has been prepared with reference to the following supplied information:

Document	Company	Ref No.
Topographical Survey	Cadplan Measurement Solution	8285_01
Proposed Ground Floor	Webb Architects Limited	1193.01.12(D)

Supporting Information

2.9 This report should be read in conjunction with the supporting documents attached to the appendices.

Document	Ref No.	Location
Tree Survey Plan	131101-P-10	Appendix A
Tree Removals Plan	131101-P-11	Appendix A
Tree Protection Plan	131101-P-12	Appendix A
Tree Schedule	131101-PD-10a	Appendix B
Tree Work Schedule	131101-PD-12	Appendix B

3 OBSERVATIONS AND CONTEXT

Site visit

3.1 The site was visited on 9 September 2016, to survey on and off-site trees and vegetation which may be of significance to the proposed development. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.

Soil conditions

3.2 The British Geological Survey on-line information suggests that the soils on the site are of London Clay Formation consisting of Clay, Silt and Sand, no superficial deposits have been recorded. Available local borehole information (TQ28SE2056) recorded confirms this with topsoil to a depth of 0.4 metres over clay to 9.8 metres.

3.3 Mixed loamy soils are suitable for the growth of a wide range of tree and shrub species. However, the clay content is likely to cause the soils to change in volume with changes in moisture content and water absorption by tree roots at depth can result in building movement and possible damage.

3.4 For further specific details of local soil conditions reference should be made to the BGS website http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Policy context

3.5 Planning policy at national level is set out in the government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).

3.6 The NPPF sets out overarching planning policy and at its core is a presumption in favour of sustainable development. Sustainable development is defined in the NPPF as having economic, social and environmental strands that are interdependent and in these areas planning should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

3.7 The NPPF states that planning should be *"not only about scrutiny, but instead be a creative exercise in finding ways to enhance and improve the places in which people live their lives."* And should "*always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings;"* Also that planning should *contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution."*

3.8 The NPPF identifies thirteen aspects contributing to the delivery of sustainable development, including:

- establishing a strong sense of place;
- responding to local character and history; and
- providing developments that are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping

3.9 Paragraph 61 of the NPPF states *"planning policies and decisions should address the connections between people and places and the integration of new development into the natural, built and historic environment."*

Regional Planning Policy

3.10 Regional planning policy consists of the London Plan 2015 and associated policy documents including the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (*Managing Risks and Increasing Resilience – October 2011*).

3.11 The London Plan 2015 defines "green infrastructure" as "an overarching term for a number of discreet elements (parks, street trees, green roofs etc.) that go to make up a functional network of green spaces and green features."

3.12 In relation to climate change adaptation the London Plan calls for the use of trees and other shading to *"increase green areas in the envelope of the building, including its roof and environs"*

3.13 The London Plan sets a target of a 5% increase in trees in parks, gardens and green spaces by 2025.

3.14 Policy 7.21 of the London Plan 2015 calls for trees and woodlands to be protected, maintained and enhanced. The policy requires that existing trees of value should be retained and that any loss as a result of development should be replaced in sustainable locations. The policy suggests that, where appropriate, large canopied species should be planted (rather than smaller ornamental species).

Local Plan and Policies

3.15 The London Borough of Camden Unitary Development Plan contains saved policies relating to trees and landscaping.

3.16 The London Borough of Camden's policies are contained within the Core Strategy and Development Policy Document which were adopted on 8 November 2010. Relevant policies to the consideration of trees and development include:

Development Policy 22: Promoting Sustainable Design and Construction

DP22.15 (Designing to adapt to climate change) suggests measures such as planting trees and vegetation will be expected to assist with this issue.

Development Policy 24: Securing High Quality Design

This policy will expect developments to consider *"Existing natural features such as topography and trees", and* "*the provision of appropriate hard and soft landscaping including boundary treatment"*

Development Policy 25: Conserving Camden's Heritage

DP25.5 (Loss of Trees in Gardens in Conservation Areas) states that:

"Development will not be permitted which causes loss of trees / and or garden space where this is important to the character and appearance of a conservation area"

Legal status of trees

3.17 It is unknown whether there are any trees onsite covered by a Tree Preservation Order; however, according to the London Borough of Camden website, the site is located within the Elsworthy Conservation Area, therefore all trees surveyed with a stem diameter of 75mm or greater (when measured 1.5m above ground), are protected under stature law. It is therefore recommended that the local authority is contacted prior to any tree works being carried out on site.

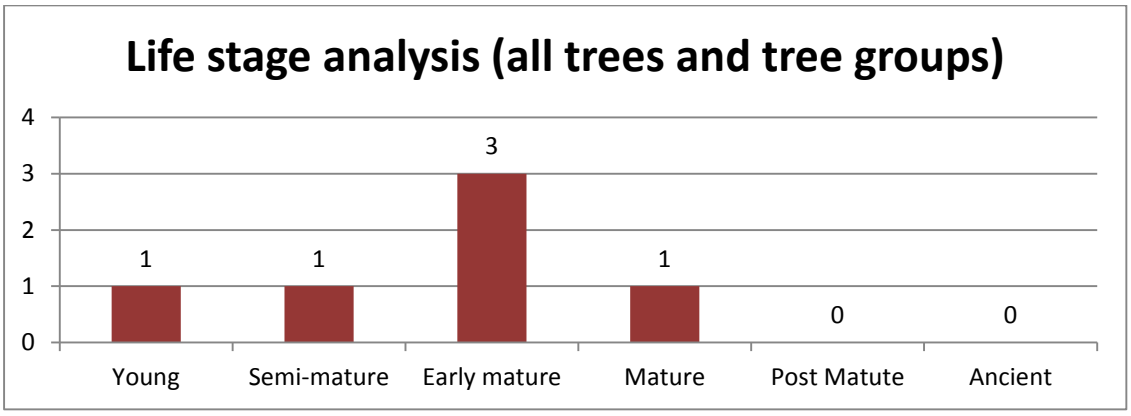
4 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Tree Data

4.1 The location of trees and groups of trees are shown on the tree survey drawing at Appendix A, this plan illustrates the location of trees and the extent of the spread of their crowns. Dimensions, comments and information for each tree are given in the tree schedule at Appendix B.

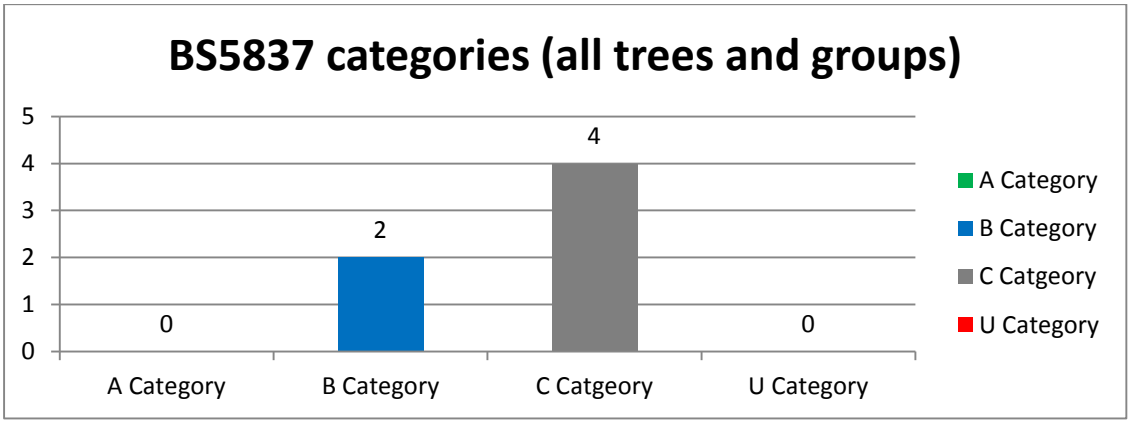
Life Stage Analysis

4.2 Unlike age in numerical terms (years), this description is used to describe the physical form of a tree in relation to its typical life expectancy and varies between species.



BS5837 (2012) category breakdown

4.3 The trees surveyed were assessed as being of varying quality with the majority being low quality or unremarkable trees. Further details of the trees surveyed can be found in the schedule at Appendix B and the tree survey plan at Appendix A.



5 ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSAL IN RESPECT OF TREES

Arboricultural Impacts

5.1 The following arboricultural impacts have been considered in relation to the proposed development:

Impact	***Analysis***
Loss of trees	The proposals will require the loss of T1 (B Category tree) and T3 and T4 (C Category trees). Although T1 is of moderate quality, its removal will have a negligible impact on the surrounding landscape due to its rear garden location and poor visibility to the wider public. Similarly, the loss of T3 and T4 will have an insignificant impact on the surrounding local landscape. Elsworthy Road is a well treed and green urban area which contains a number of visually important trees that are located along the public highway and within the front gardens of residential properties. T3 and T4 are set back from the public highway and due to their small size and low quality they are not of significant trees within the wider local area. A schedule of all proposed tree works with reasons for the works is attached at Appendix B. It is proposed that a replacement tree and hedgerow are planted in order to mitigate the loss of trees and maintain a sustainable approach to trees, the natural environment and the built development. Proposed replacement planting is shown on drawing 131101-P-12 at Appendix A. A photograph showing the tree planting location within the rear garden is shown below.

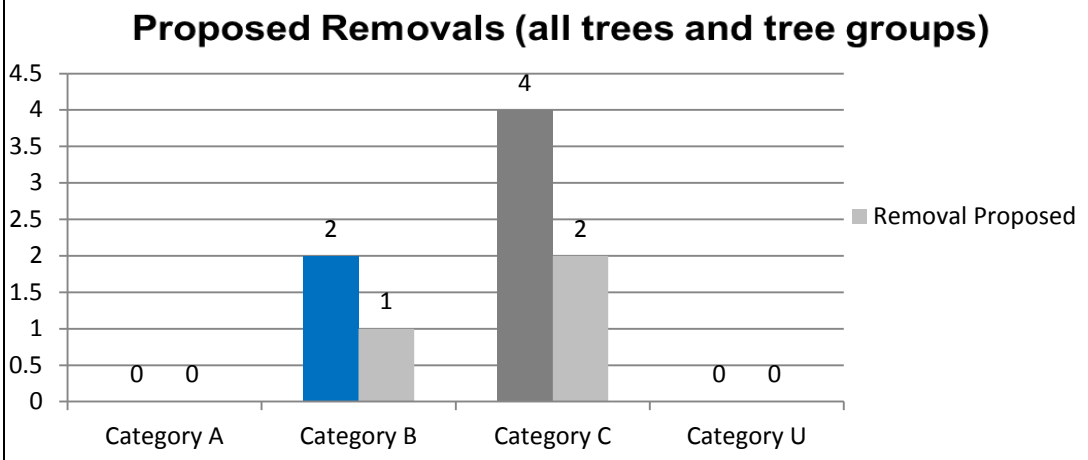


Photo 1 (CM 9/9/16): Red arrow indicates proposed planting location for new tree.

Pruning to facilitate development	It will not be necessary to prune trees in order to construct the proposed development.
Daylight and sunlight	Shading by trees is not considered a significant issue in relation to these proposals. The environmental benefits of growing trees close to buildings should not be underestimated. The Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution has stated that "*The cooling, shading, humidifying and filtering*

	effects of green space are likely to become more important as climate change leads to summers becoming increasingly warm and dry with more periods of higher temperatures. [The Urban Environment – Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution. March 2007 – paragraph 4.60]
Construction operations	The construction of the proposed rear extension and basement will not require excavation or other works within the RPAs of retained trees. No special measures are therefore required to prevent root damage. However, it will be necessary to ensure that site operations do not cause damage to trees or the soil environment upon which they rely. Details of the measures to be taken to protect trees are included at Appendix A. This will include the installation of protective fencing to protect trees within the rear garden. T5 is located within the front garden area where construction works are not proposed. Natural features, such as a wall and paving that surround the tree will ensure it remains protected during construction.
Installation of drainage and services	It is likely that existing drainage and services from the main property will be used to serve the proposed extension. However, if new drainage runs and services are required, they should be located outside the RPAs of retained trees. If it is found to be necessary to locate within the RPAs of retained trees it is recommended that these works are carried out under arboricultural supervision. Methods of work should follow the recommendations in the NJUG guidance. BS5837 (2012) recommends the NJUG guidance as a normative reference to be used in these circumstances. See http://www.njug.org.uk/
Landscaping operations	Landscaping operations are limited to the replacement planting of a new tree within the rear garden area of the site. The tree species, sizes and planting methodology are shown on the tree protection plan at Appendix A.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

General Change

6.1 Taking into account the above impacts and mitigation, my assessment is that the proposed loss of trees will have a negligible impact on wider local area due to their small size, low quality, location within the site and limited visibility from public areas.

6.2 A replacement tree and hedgerow will be planted in order to mitigate the loss of trees. Proposed species, sizes and planting methodology are highlighted on the tree protection plan at Appendix A.

How do the changes relate to planning policy?

Policy Ref	***Compliance***
NPPF	The proposals do not impact upon ancient woodland or veteran trees. The proposals are sustainable in landscape terms and therefore meet the criteria for sustainability in this respect. The proposals have been designed to provide a good standard of amenity for occupants and measures are proposed to enhance and protect natural features. Landscaping has been designed to respond to local character and contribute to a strong sense of place while integrating the proposed development into the natural environment.
Regional policy (The London Plan)	The London Plan emphasises the importance of trees, green infrastructure and climate change resilience. By retaining existing trees of good quality, planting new trees and enhancing the local landscape, the proposals have responded to the London Plan.
Local policy	The proposal complies with local policies by including replacement planting to promote a sustainable development and not causing the loss of any visually important trees.

Conclusions

6.3 The design of the proposal has properly considered the tree constraints.

6.4 The proposal complies with planning policies referenced within the report

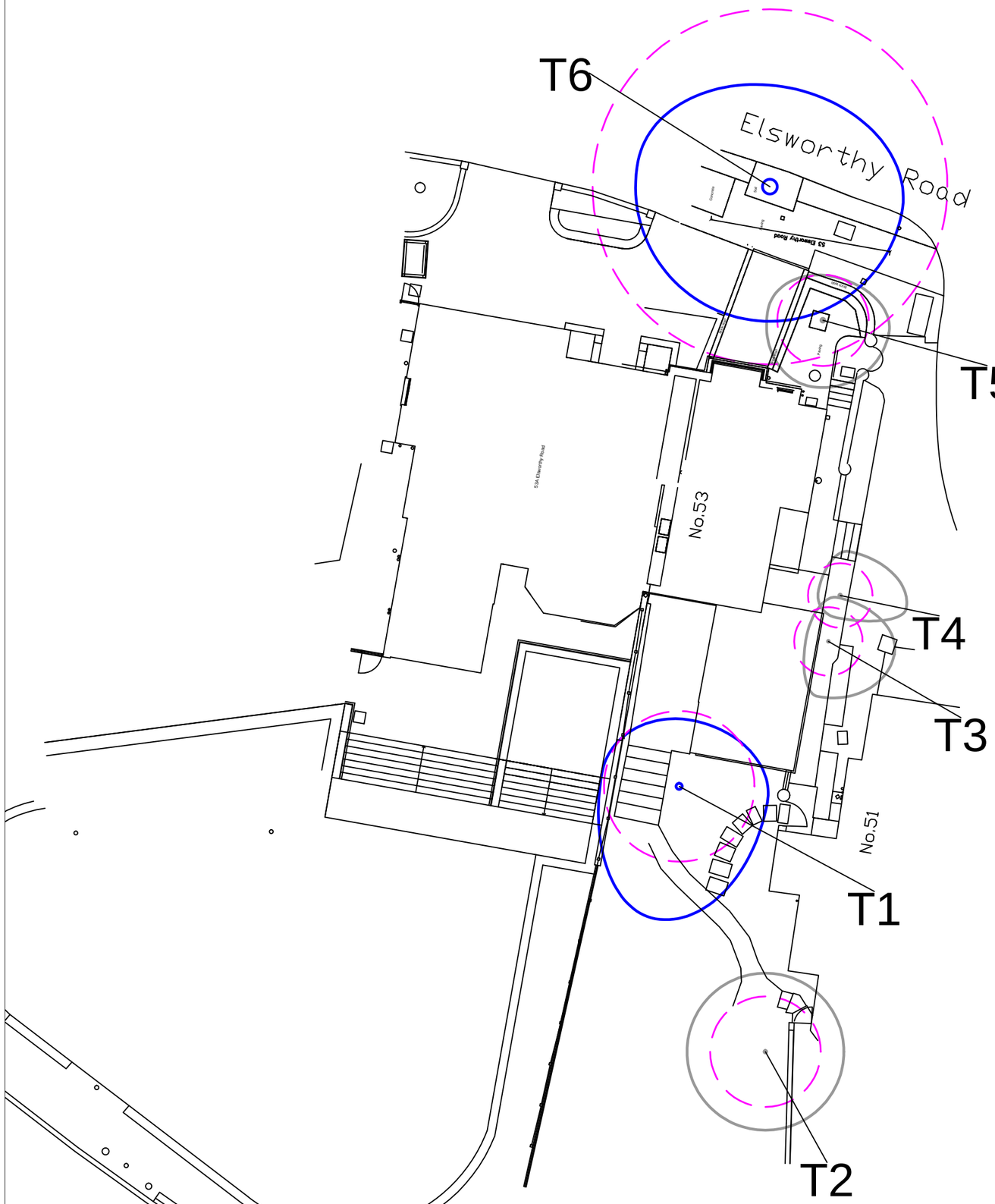
6.5 All retained trees can be adequately protected by following the recommendations in the method statement at Appendix A and controlled by suitably worded planning conditions.

APPENDIX A - PLANS

Tree Survey 131101-P-10

Proposed Layout and Tree Removals 131101-P-11

Tree Protection Plan 131101-P-12



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INVESTORS IN PEOPLE

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BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer that 10 years.

BS5837 Root Protection Areas
Precautionary areas within which tree roots and soil structure must be protected. All works within these areas will require special methods of work

-	-	-
REVISIONS		
Base Drawing		
09.09.16	-	DS MAP

0 1m 5m 10m

Title
Tree Survey

Client
Frederic Dupas

Project
53 Elsworthy Road, London, NW3 3BS

Date	Drawn by	Checked by
September 2016	AH	-
Drawing No	**Rev**	**Scale**
131101-P-10	-	1:200@A3

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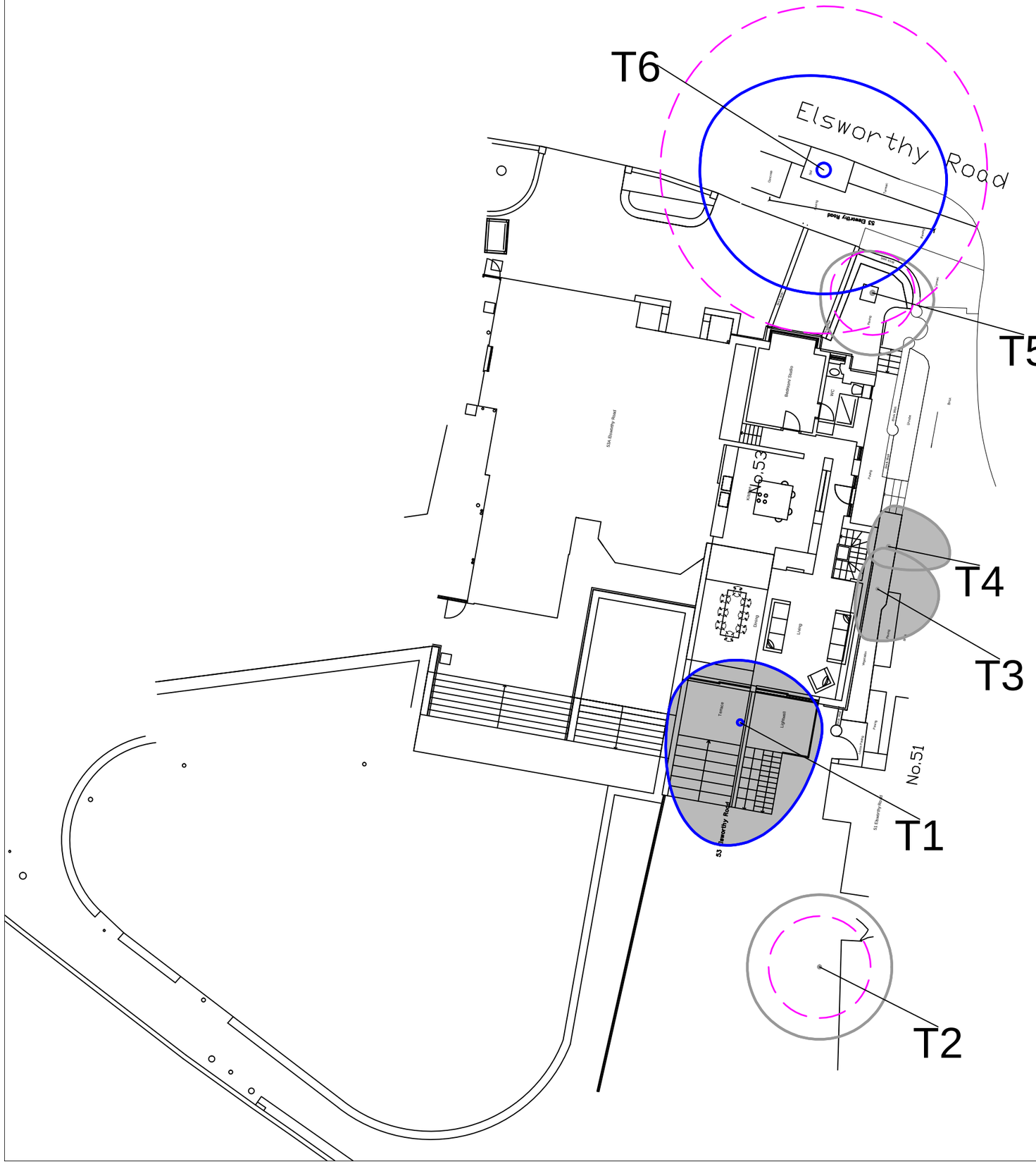

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BS5837 Root Protection Areas
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Trees to be removed shown shaded

REVISIONS		
Base Drawing		
13.09.16	-	11930-Proposed Plans-1-50

0 1m 5m 10m

Title
Proposed Layout and Tree Removals

Client
Frederic Dupas

Project
53 Elsworthy Road, London, NW3 3BS

Date	Drawn by	Checked by
September 2016	HR	-
Drawing No	**Rev**	**Scale**
131101-P-11	-	1:200@A3

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

BRITISH STANDARD 5837(2012)

This method statement is in accordance with British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations (2012) which provides a methodology for the assessment and protection of trees and other significant vegetation on development sites.

TREE SURGERY WORKS

Only tree works specified within this document may be carried out. Any uncertainty regarding trees to be pruned will be immediately confirmed with the arboricultural consultant and local authority tree officer.

All tree works will be carried out in accordance with the recommendations given in the current BS 3998 (2010).

All tree works should be carried out in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Habitat Regulations 2010.

SITE SUPERVISION

All key / critical activities that will affect trees during construction will be inspected and monitored by the approved arboricultural consultant and reports issued to the client.

Supervision visits will occur as follows;

- Inspection of tree works and tree protection prior to construction works
- During works that may affect retained trees

PROTECTIVE FENCING

No materials or equipment other than those required to erect protective fencing, will be delivered to the site before the fencing is installed. The position of protective fencing for demolition is shown on this drawing.

Protective fencing will be constructed of robust barriers fit for the purpose of excluding demolition and construction traffic. Signs will be fixed to every third panel stating ' **Tree Protection Area Keep Out - Any incursion into the protected area must be with the agreement of the local authority or arboricultural consultant'** .

The main contractor will inform the local authority officer and the arboricultural consultant that tree protection is in place before demolition or site clearance works commence.
No alteration, removal or repositioning of the tree protection for demolition will take place during the demolition phase without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant.

SERVICES AND DRAINAGE

Methods of working for installation of the drainage runs or services will follow the guidance within Table 3 of BS 5837 (2012), or National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees* . Volume 4, issue 2, London NJUG 2007.

No works will occur within the tree protection zone without prior agreement from the arboricultural consultant. No machinery will be permitted within the TPZ at any time.

GENERAL PROTECTION METHODS

No fires will be permitted within 20m of the crown of any tree.

No changes in soil levels will take place within the tree protection zones without prior written consent of the local authority.
No materials, vehicles, plant or personnel will be permitted into the tree protection zones at any time without the prior consent of the arboricultural consultant.

Any liquid materials spilled on site will be immediately cleared up and removed from the site. If liquid fuel or cement products are spilled within 2m of the tree protection zone, the contractor will report the incident to the arboricultural consultant immediately.
The contractor will report any damage to trees or shrubs, whether caused by construction activities or from any other cause, to the arboricultural consultant immediately.

TREE PLANTING METHODOLOGY

Refer to;

- British Standard 4043: Recommendations for Transplanting root balled trees (1989)
- British Standard 3936: Nursery stock (various parts) (1992)
- HTA National Plant Specification
- British Standard 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations (2012)
- British Standard 8545: Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape- Recommendations (2014)

1.1 Planting will be carried out in the next available planting season. This usually runs from October to March but is dependent on weather conditions. Container grown plants can be planted outside of this time providing adequate aftercare is available.

1.2 Excavations for tree pits will be square in shape and at least twice the diameter of the root spread and 1.5 times the depth of the roots of the stock to be planted.

1.3 The bottom and sides of the pit will be broken up to allow deep root penetration and so as not to create a sump effect in the hole.

1.4 Following pit excavation, the plants will be carefully placed into the hole with all roots spread out and any damaged roots pruned back to sound growth (if bare root). Container grown plants will be carefully removed from the pots and the roots gently teased out by hand to ensure no circling roots remain.

1.5 The plant will be placed into the pit ensuring roots of adjacent trees are retained during the process.

1.6 The plant will be carefully held upright in the middle of the pit whilst the excavated soil is put back over the roots in thin layers.

1.7 The plant will be shaken gently up and down, so that when backfilling the soil gets between and around the roots. The soil will be firmed down.

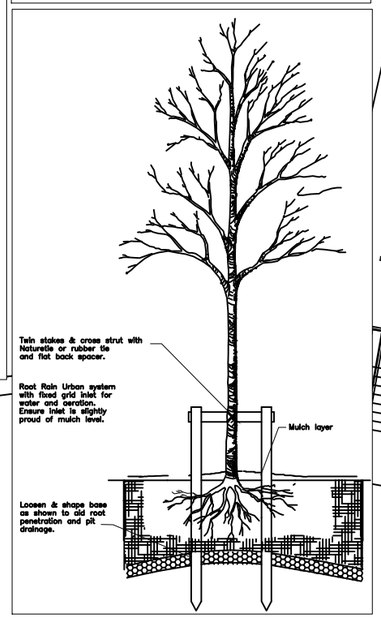
1.8 The plant will be planted ensuring that the nursery mark on the stem is level with the final level of the backfilled soil.

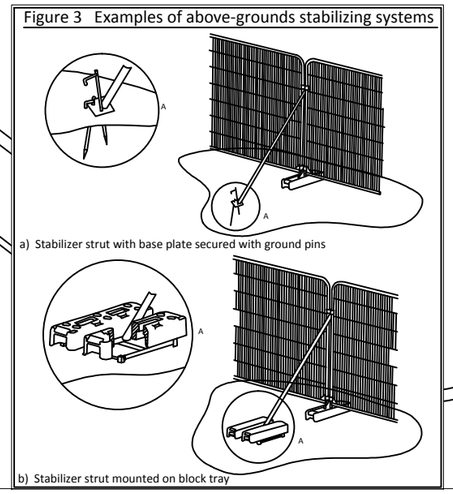
1.9 The final backfill layer will sit slightly proud of the existing surrounding soil levels.

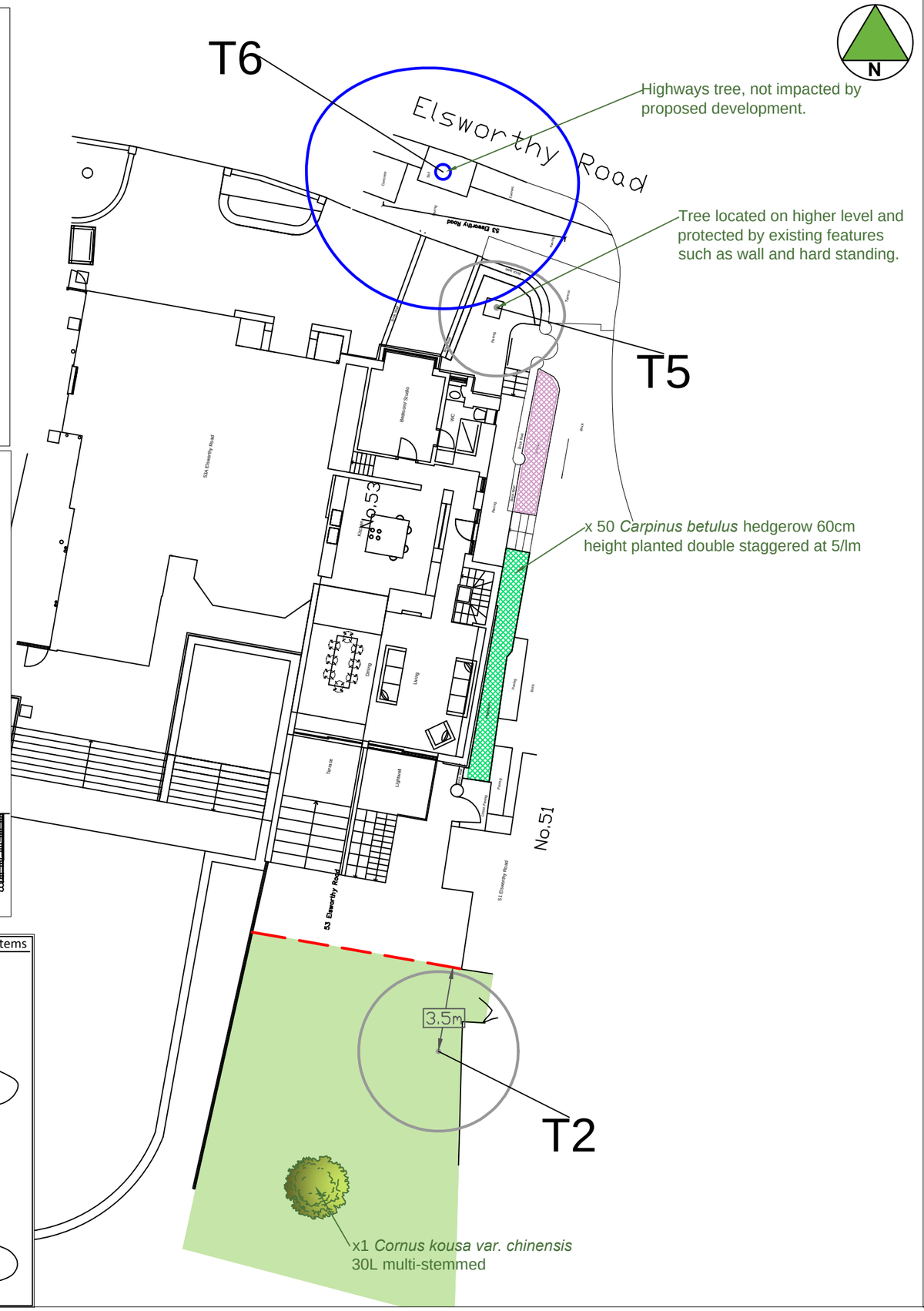
1.10 All trees planted will be staked using the method shown on the landscape master plan.

1.11 Following planting trees will be watered thoroughly (approximately 20litres per tree). Half should be applied via the irrigation tube and the remaining half should be over the surface of the pit area.

1.12 Following thorough watering, an area with a minimum radius of 500mm from the stem of the tree will be covered with 75mm of composted wood chip mulch.







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BS 5837:2012 TREE RETENTION CATEGORIES

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Those in such a condition that the tree cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer that 10 years.

Position of protective fencing and tree protection zones.

Proposed hedgerow.

Proposed tree.

Existing shrubs to be retained or replaced if damaged or removed.

-	-	-

REVISIONS

Base Drawing

13.09.16 - 11930-Proposed Plans-1-50

0 1m 5m 10m

Title
Tree Protection Plan

Client
Frederic Dupas

Project
53 Elsworthy Road, London, NW3 3BS

Date	Drawn by	Checked by
September 2016	HR	-
Drawing No	**Rev**	**Scale**
131101-P-12	-	1:200@A3

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APPENDIX B - SCHEDULES

Tree Schedule 131101-PD-10a

Tree Work Schedule 131101-PD-12

53 Elsworthy Road London NW3 3BS

Tree/Group Number	No. of Trees	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	No. of Stems	CROWN SPREAD (m) N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Crown Clearance (m)	Life stage	Condition Notes	Most Recent Survey	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)	Life expectancy (yrs)	BS Category
Tree T1	1	***Magnolia x soulangeana*** Saucer Magnolia	9.0	28	1	3.0		4.0		6.0		3.5		2.0	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good. Pruning wounds - Historic.	16/09/2016	35.5	3.4	20-40	B1
Tree T2	1	***Ligustrum sp.*** Privet sp.	5.0	20 AVE	4	3.5		3.5		3.5		3.5		2.0	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Good.	09/09/2016	19.1	2.5	20-40	C1
Tree T3	1	***Acer sp.*** Maple sp.	7.0	12 AVE	3	2.0		3.0		2.5		1.0		0.0	Young	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Fair. Fork - Weak with included bark. Root environment - Restricted. Rubbing limbs. Structural impact - Potential. DBH measurement recorded at base.	09/09/2016	7.3	1.5	10-20	C2
Tree T4	1	***Olea europaea*** Olive	7.0	12	1	2.0		3.0		1.0		1.0		1.5	Semi Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Root environment - Restricted.	16/09/2016	6.5	1.4	10-20	C2
Tree T5	1	***Prunus sp.*** Cherry sp.	5.0	17	1	2.0		3.0		3.0		2.5		1.0	Early Mature	Structural condition Fair. Physiological condition Poor. Graft defect. Pruning wounds - Historic. Root environment - Restricted.	09/09/2016	13.1	2.0	10-20	C2
Tree T6	1	***Platanus x hispanica*** London Plane	16.0	66	1	4.5		6.0		6.0		6.0		7.0	Mature	Structural condition Good. Physiological condition Good. Crown reduction - Recent. Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems. Root environment - Restricted.	16/09/2016	197.1	7.9	20-40	B2

Stem green estimated value

Stem AVE average stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees

The survey information in this schedule has been gathered following a BS5837 survey for planning purposes. Where hazardous trees have been noted recommendations for works may have been made but this survey cannot be relied upon as a full health and safety assessment of the trees.

Table 1 of BS5837 (2012) **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	* 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 category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) * Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline * Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7*			RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Tree that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricutural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	GREEN
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	BLUE
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

131101-PD-12 Tree Work Schedule

53 Elsworthy Road London NW3 3BS

ID No.	Count	Species	BS5837 Category	Recommended works
To facilitate development				
1	1	Magnolia x soulangeana Saucer Magnolia	B1	Fell - Ground level. and grind stump.
3	1	Acer sp. Maple sp.	C2	Fell - Ground level. and grind stump.
4	1	Olea europaea Olive	C2	Fell - Ground level. and grind stump.

Tree work analysis (trees and trees in groups)

	To facilitate development	Total
Fell - Ground level	3	3
Total	3	3

- Feasibility Tree Surveys
- British Standard 5837 Tree Surveys
- Tree Constraints Reports & Drawings
- Appeal Statements & Proofs
- Expert Witness
- Evidence at Hearings & Public Inquiries
- Method Statements to Satisfy Planning Conditions
- Design Solutions
- Landscape Plans
- Tender Documents & Drawings
- Supervision & Inspection of Works
- Contract & Project Management
- Health & Safety Surveys
- GPS Surveys
- Computerised Tree Population Surveys
- CAD Plans & Consultancy
- Subsidence Risk Assessments
- Mortgage & Insurance Reports
- TPO Review
- Local Government Officer Contracts
- Arboricultural & Ecological Reports for Planning
- Habitat Surveys (Extended Phase 1/ Walkover/ Botanical)
- Protected Species Surveys
- Ecological Mitigation & Licencing
- BREEAM & CFSH
- Ecological Management Plans
- Hedgerow Surveys
- Landscape Analysis

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