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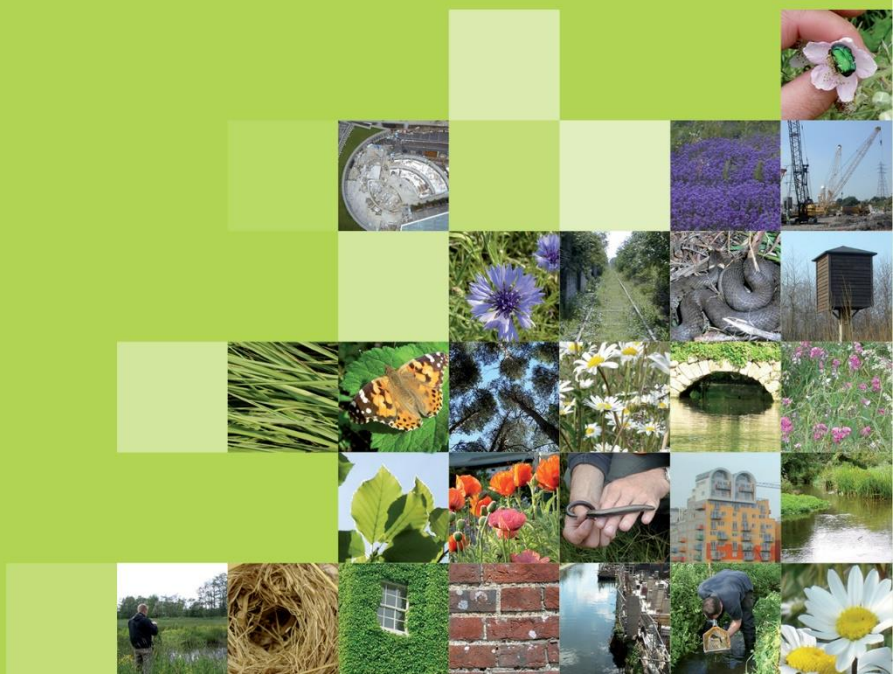

Central Somerstown, Camden / Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement / **Report for Neilcott Construction**

The Ecology Consultancy

Central Somerstown, Camden

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Report for Neilcott Construction

Job Number	6305.1			
Author	James Potts BSc (Hons) MArborA			
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V1.0	Wendy McFarlane MA MSc MCIEEM	Mark Cannon BA (Hons) DipLA MArborA	28/09/17	Final

The Ecology Consultancy, Tempus Wharf, 33a Bermondsey Wall West, London, SE16 4TQ
T 020 7378 1914 **E.** enquiries@ecologyconsultancy.co.uk **W.** www.ecologyconsultancy.co.uk

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Executive Summary

The Ecology Consultancy was commissioned by Neilcott Construction to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement for future works associated with the development of land at Central Somerstown, Camden. Specialist tree protection measures to be implemented during operations on the site have been specified in compliance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations (hereby referred to as BS 5837:2012). An initial survey was undertaken by Arboricultural Solutions in November 2015, the results of which are referenced in this report.

The main findings of this report are as follows:

- A total of 19 individual trees and four groups will require removal in order to facilitate access for development
- Of the trees to be removed, two were attributed Category A status, four individuals and one group were attributed Category B status, 11 individuals and three groups were attributed Category C status and two individuals were attributed Category U status.
- The development footprint will incur into the RPAs of five trees to be retained.
- Incursions ranged between 10.5% and 59.1% of total RPAs for trees T163 and T171 respectively.
- A tree constraints check was carried out with London Borough of Camden and it was confirmed that no trees located adjacent to or in the proposed development site were subject to Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area restrictions.
- A comprehensive Arboricultural Method Statement has been drafted which should be referred to prior to and during demolition and construction operations for the site.
- Any work to trees should consider the potential presence of protected species, including breeding birds and roosting bats. Any preliminary ecological reports should be consulted prior to the commencement of works.

1 Introduction

BACKGROUND

1.1 The Ecology Consultancy was commissioned on 16 August 2017 by Neilcott Construction Ltd to produce an Arboricultural Method Statement to inform tree protection during demolition and construction operations at Central Somerstown, Camden.

SCOPE OF REPORT

1.2 This report has been produced in accordance with British Standard BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations (hereby referred to as BS 5837:2012). It provides information on the effects of the development footprint on the above and below ground constraints of trees on site, assesses the impact to tree related amenity value by the development and details how trees to be retained will be protected over the course of demolition and construction operations.

SITE CONTEXT AND STATUS

1.3 The site is situated in Kings Cross, Camden, 510m northeast of Euston Rail Station and 570m northwest of Kings Cross St Pancras Underground Station. The eastern side of the site comprises the grounds of Edith Neville Primary School while the western side comprises an outdoor gym and park. The entire site measures 1.3 ha in extent. The sites northern boundary is formed by Regents High School and residential properties on Charrington Street and Platt Street. The sites southern boundary is formed by Polygon Road while its eastern and western boundaries are formed by Purchese Street and Chalton Street respectively. The Ordnance Survey National Grid reference for the centre of the site is TQ 29706 83172.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSALS

1.4 The development site is split into two distinct plots, Plot 1 and Plot 4. The design proposal for each plot is described below:

- Plot 1: The design proposal for Plot 1 comprises the demolition of the existing park and community play facility, followed by the construction of a multi story residential unit.
- Plot 4: The design proposal for Plot 4 comprises the construction of a new school building on the eastern site boundary on the location of the existing school

playground. The existing school building will be demolished and will make way for a new multi use sports area in its place.

2 Methodology

TREE SURVEY

2.1 The tree survey was conducted by Arboricultural Solutions in 2015, the results of which are presented in Appendix 1 and include a sequential numbering of each tree, species listed by common name; tree dimensions including overall height, canopy spreads measured against the cardinal compass points; crown height; age class; physiological condition; structural condition, life expectancy; root protection areas and preliminary management advice.

2.2 The tree constraints plan produced by Arboricultural Solutions is presented in Appendix 2 showing the recommended root protection areas (RPA) for all surveyed trees, and highlighting each grading category using the colour key system as described in BS 5837:2012.

2.3 Document Reference: *Central Somerstown Arboricultural Impact Assessment* RBSOL0915/DSDHA/CENSOMERSTOWN/CAMDEN/AIA/GMC_1 (Arboricultural Solutions, 2015) was provided for the purposes of producing this report.

2.4 Drawing Reference: 246-500-15-B Central Somers Town (DSDHA, 2016) and TCP_CNSOMERSTWN_1_B *Tree Constraints Plan* (Arboricultural Solutions, 2016) were provided for the purposes of compiling this report. They include the layout of existing site features, along with a footprint overlay of the proposed development.

2.5 Drawing Reference: JH SK 001(Neilcott Construction Ltd, 2017), displayed in Appendix 4 was also provided. It displays the proposed route of the temporary site access road into the Plot 1 construction site.

2.6 A site visit was undertaken on 5 September 2017 to establish, the extent of the proposed works and understand how they would interact with the trees likely to be effected. Weather conditions were dry and sunny.

PERSONNEL

2.7 The site visit carried out by James Potts BSC (Hons), MArborA, who is an Arboriculturalist at The Ecology Consultancy with over 5 years' experience within the Arboricultural sector. James has experience within the Arboricultural industry working for a number arboricultural contractors prior to and during his university studies, he has been working with The Ecology Consultancy since August 2016.

LIMITATIONS

2.8 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment and resulting recommendations within this report are based on information found within the *Central Somerstown Arboricultural Impact Assessment* (Arboricultural Solutions, 2015) provided by the client.

2.9 Preliminary recommendations for tree management are provided within *Central Somerstown Arboricultural Impact Assessment* (Arboricultural Solutions, 2015). A full hazard risk assessment comprising a more comprehensive analysis of the condition and potential risk to target areas is beyond the scope of this report.

2.10 At the time of production for this report, an AutoCAD/DWG format file displaying the proposed layout of the site was not available.

3 Results

TREE SURVEY

3.1 Arboricultural Solutions (2015) Central Somerstown Arboricultural Impact Assessment : *ARBSOL0915/DSDHA/CENSOMERSTOWN/CAMDEN/AIA/GMC_1*, was provided for the purposes of compiling this report. It includes the condition and categories of the trees found on site in accordance with criteria outlined in BS 5837: 2012; and a tree constraints plan identifying any above or below ground constraints on the development.

3.2 The results of the original tree survey are provided in the Schedule of Trees in Appendix 1. A Tree Constraints Plan illustrating the BS 5837:2012 categories of each tree, their crown spread, RPA and the predicted effects of the development on the existing trees is presented in Appendix 2, a Tree Protection Plan outlining the layout of tree protection measures to be employed on site during construction works is provided in Appendix 3 and photographs of the site are provided in Appendix 8.

3.3 A tree constraints check was undertaken with the London Borough of Camden and it was confirmed that no surveyed trees as described in Appendix 1 were subject to Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area restrictions.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.4 Based upon Drawing Reference: 246-500-15-B Central Somers Town (DSDHA, 2016) received from the client on the 18 September 2017, the impact of the proposal on the existing trees has been assessed and all trees that will potentially be affected by the development are listed below in Table 1. Tree numbers in the table correspond to the Schedule of Trees in Appendix 1 and Tree Constraints Plan described in Appendix 2.

3.5 It was advised by Neilcott Construction that a temporary road will be constructed on the existing pavement and cycle way along the western side of Purchese Street.

3.6 It was advised by Neilcott Construction that site access during construction operations on Plot 1will be achieved via a temporary road extending from Chalton Street, along the line of the existing footpath as displayed in Appendix 4. This will bring construction traffic inside the canopy extents and RPA of T160. Although not displayed on the Tree Constraints Plan, it is apparent that this access road will significantly affect the RPA of

T160, while construction traffic accessing the road could cause significant damage to the canopy of the tree which will require pruning in order to attain suitable clearance.

Table 1: Summary of trees possibly affected by the development

Impact	Reason	BS Cat A	BS Cat B	BS Cat C	BS Cat U
Trees to be removed	Located within development footprint.	T159,.T178	T164, T165, T180, T262, G5	T173, T174, T176, T181, T241, T255, T256, T257, T258, T263, T266, G2, G3, G4	T242, T246
Trees which could sustain damage to RPA	Soil compaction and excavation for new hardstanding.	T163	T160, T162, T171, T177		
Trees which could sustain damage to stem or canopy	Demolition, construction or site access		T160, T171		

Tree Removal

3.1 Based upon the drawing, 246-500-15-B Central Somerstown (DSDHA, 2016) received from the client on 18 September 2017, a total of 19 individual trees and four groups of trees will require removal in order to facilitate access for construction.

3.2 Of the trees to be removed, two were attributed Category A, four individuals and one group were attributed Category B, 11 individuals and three groups were attributed Category C and two individuals were attributed Category U.

Tree Pruning

3.3 T160 will require the shortening of lateral branches in its northwest canopy quadrant in order to facilitate access for construction traffic to Plot 1 from Chalton Street using the temporary access road.

Incursions into RPA of trees effected by the development proposal.

3.4 The temporary access road extending between Chalton Street and Plot 1 has the potential to cause significant damage to the RPA of T160. Specialist construction measures for this road as part of a full Arboricultural Method Statement will therefore be required for the construction and removal of the access road.

3.5 In addition to the sites temporary access road for Plot 1, the extents of the final development proposal will encroach into the RPA's of a further four trees to be retained, as described below in Table 2.

Table 2: Proposed incursions in RPAs of trees to be retained.

Tree ID	Stem Diameter	Total RPA (m^2)	Area of incursion (m^2)	Area of Incursion (%)
T162	410	76.0	9.3	12.2
T163	620	173.9	18.2	10.5
T171	720	234.5	138.6	59.1
T177	290	38.0	18.4	48.5

3.6 The levels of incursion by the development footprint into the RPAs of trees T162 and T163 were calculated to be 12.2% and 10.5% respectively These RPA incursions are unlikely to impact the health of the trees and are deemed to be of an acceptable level by BS 5837:2012. As such specialist root protection measures for the RPAs of these trees is not considered a necessity.

3.7 The levels of incursion by the development footprint into the RPAs of trees T171 and T177 were calculated to at 59.1% and 48.5% respectively. Incursions of this level have the potential to significantly affect the condition of the trees. In order successfully retain the trees, the drafting of specialist root protection measures as part of a Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement will be required.

Impact on visual amenity and local character

3.8 Trees T159, T164, T156, T178, T180, T262 and G5 were all attributed Category A or B status. As such, their removal in order to facilitate access for construction operations will constitute a significant impact on the sites local visual amenity as well as its amenity contribution to the wider landscape.

3.9 Trees T173, T174, T176, T181, T241, T242, T246, T255, T256, T257, T258, T263, T266, G2, G3 and G4 were all assigned Category C or Category U status. As such, their removal in order to facilitate access for construction, will not constitute a significant impact to the sites local visual amenity.

3.10 Trees T171 was attributed Category B status. As such, any loss or disturbance to the tree caused by damage to its RPA, would constitute a significantly high impact to the sites local visual amenity value.

3.11 As displayed in Appendix 2, the new school building on Plot 4 will be constructed in very close proximity to T177, with the final layout bringing it close to the existing canopy line. A small play area for children will be implemented in the outdoor space left by the new building. At its current size, the tree will not present a significant issue to the building or play area. However, *Robinia pseudoacacia* can grow up to 20m in height and has a tendency to shed limbs and deadwood. As such, it could be argued that the loss of T177, while initially posing a significant impact to local visual amenity, would in the long term lead to reduced pressures for tree pruning and a reduced risk to users of the play area and to the school building.

3.12 A proposal to remove T177 could be argued on the basis that although there is likely to be a negative visual impact, the benefits of planting more suitable trees adjacent to the development, i.e a reduced risk to the playground area and building, and lower ongoing maintenance costs in terms of tree pruning and management, would exceed the initial loss of the tree.

4 Recommendations

SITE SPECIFIC ISSUES

4.1 It is recommended that consideration be given to the removal of T177 prior to the commencement of works due to potential future hazard risks to the property, and preventing ongoing pruning works associated with future pressures to manage the tree upon completion of the development.

4.2 Should the decision be made to remove T177, Neilcott Construction have advised that they are committed to a two for one replacement, using trees of a similar size, but a more suitable species for the location.

4.3 The demolition of the existing school building on Plot 4 has the potential to cause significant damage to the stem, canopy and RPA of T171. As such, specialist demolition procedures laid out in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be followed for the duration of the works in this area in order to ensure the safe retention of the tree.

4.4 The construction of the proposed school building on Plot 4 around T177 has the potential to cause significant damage to the stem and canopy of the tree. As such, if the decision is made to retain T177, specialist methods of construction will be required in order to ensure the safe retention of the tree.

4.5 The temporary access road extending along the western site of Purchese Street has the potential to cause significant damage to the root system of T177. Specialist methods of construction will be required where the road encroaches into the RPA of the tree.

4.6 The proposed temporary access road between Chalton Street and Plot 1 has the potential to significantly impact the health of tree T160. As such, specialist methods of demolition and construction will be required where it incurs into the RPA of the tree.

4.7 It should be noted that the demolition of the existing school building adjacent to T171 along with the removal of several surrounding trees could have a significant effect on the overall wind loading affecting the tree.

4.8 Given the size of T171 and its situation in a high target location, it is recommended that upon completion of works, scheduled tree health and safety inspections are established, to monitor the effects that altered wind loading may have on the tree. This should be carried at out at agreed intervals by a qualified and competent

arboriculturalist. Further to the scheduled tree inspections, it is recommended that a plan of action following inclement weather be put in place by the school to prevent avoidable injury to person or property.

4.9 It should be further noted that the construction of the new school building around the stem and canopy of T177 may also affect the wind loading it experiences. If T177 is retained, a similar inspection schedule should be put in place, along with a plan of action following inclement weather.

TREE WORKS

4.10 T160 will require lateral branches in its northwest canopy quadrant to be shortened in length to a point level with the existing fence line in order to allow unobstructed access for construction traffic, utilising the proposed temporary construction access road between Chalton Street and Plot 1.

4.11 Tree works should give due consideration to the potential presence of protected species, including breeding birds and roosting bats. The Preliminary Ecology Assessment and any subsequent ecological reports should be consulted prior to the commencement of works.

4.12 Arisings from tree works (e.g. wood piles and standing dead trunks) can provide valuable habitats for wildlife. As such, consideration should be given to their retention on site in areas unlikely to cause issues to public health and safety.

4.13 All tree pruning should be carefully planned and undertaken in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 Recommendation for Tree Works.

MITIGATION

4.14 It is recommended that a scheme of soft landscaping is submitted, including tree planting details which address the potential loss of visual public amenity where tree removal is unavoidable. The tree selection should be appropriate to the site and chosen from a species palette in accordance with local tree planting policies and in accordance with any recommendations provided in the PEA and any subsequent ecology reports.

4.15 The planting detail should be considered and planned at an early stage of the design process and feed into the wider landscape design proposal Ideally, species selected should be native and/or of proven ecological value.

4.16 Should the decision be made to remove T177, it is recommended that specific measures are put in place for the proposed new two for one tree planting. A modular foundation system for promoting root growth such as Silva Cell should be considered as a foundation for the new pavement and cycle way adjacent to Purchese Street. This system can incorporate underground ducting for utilities while providing a healthy rooting environment which will help newly planted trees to establish themselves in the landscape.

4.17 Often the need for future remedial pruning or tree removal can be avoided through careful species selection and planning during the design of the mitigation planting scheme.

4.18 The positioning of mitigation planting in relation to new or existing buildings should take full account of the final canopy heights and spreads. Buildings should ideally be located a sufficient distance from the predicted canopy line and RPA to avoid future pressure to undertake remedial pruning or tree removal.

5 Arboricultural Method Statement

5.1 This arboricultural method statement details how existing trees to be retained will be protected during the site development. The advice is specific to this site and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 3.

SITE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

5.2 An arboricultural consultant or competent person will be appointed to advise on tree protection for the site.

SUGGESTED SEQUENCING OF SITE MANAGEMENT

5.3 It is recommended that the following arboricultural input regarding on site management of trees provided in Table 3 is required, which will form the basis of the auditable schedule of inspection.

Table 3: Sequencing of site management and input.

Activity	Level of arboricultural input
Pre-commencement site meeting with site manager and the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.	Initial site meeting. Review of tree protection measures. Agree frequency of site supervision and reporting. Agree any amendments to tree protection measures.
Preliminary tree works.	Discuss and review works schedule with contractor.
Erection of protective barriers and ground protection measures.	Preparation of amended plans and specifications for formal agreement with the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer. On-going discussion and advice during installation until completion of works.
Removal of existing buildings and hardstanding.	Pre-works on site briefing with contractor and direct on site supervision by arboricultural consultant.
Commencement of ground works including excavations for foundations installation of services and new hardstanding.	Pre-works on site briefing with contractor and direct on site supervision by arboricultural consultant.
Removal of protective fencing and ground protection measures after completion of construction works.	Pre-commencement on site briefing with contractor and ongoing site supervision at agreed intervals until completion.

Table 3: Sequencing of site management and input.

Activity	Level of arboricultural input
Carrying out of mitigation tree planting and soft and hard landscaping.	Pre-commencement on site briefing with landscape contractor check and agree planting specification. Site meeting with contractor following completion of works to check compliance with agreed specifications, maintenance and aftercare.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN ON SITE

5.4 The following precautions should be maintained at all times:

- All retained trees shall be protected by the erection of protective barriers and or ground protection prior to the commencement of any works and shall remain in place during the entire course of the development.
- No fires shall be lit within 10m of the canopies of trees to be retained.
- Designated Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ) will be suitably identified and maintaned to ensure that trees remain protected. Storage or stockpiling areas are to be located outside of RPAs, inside designated sites away from retained trees and all care must be taken to prevent the leakage or spilling of harmful materials into the soil.
- No excavations or soil stripping or general disturbance and compaction of the existing soil strata shall be carried out within the RPA of any tree to be retained.
- All scheduled tree works shall be carried out prior to the commencement of any site works and before the erection of tree protection measures.
- A copy of the method statement and accompanying tree protection plan shall be made available and retained on site at all times and shall be included in the site induction for all contractors and personnel so that they are familiar with its content and requirements.

PRE- COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

5.5 Prior to any site works being undertaken, a pre-commencement meeting on site between the Site Manager, Arboricultural Consultant and Local Planning Authority Tree Officer shall be carried out in order to understand and agree key stages for the implementation of tree protection measures and operations and to allow any aspect of the process to be discussed.

PRELIMINARY TREE WORKS

5.6 All tree works including remedial works and those works recommended in the tree survey shall be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 and shall be undertaken prior to the commencement of any works. It shall be the responsibility of the site owners and tree contractor to ensure that no tree works are carried out without the necessary prior written consents from the Local Planning Authority.

5.7 Prior to the removal or pruning of any trees on site, an on-site briefing between the Site Manager, the Arboricultural Consultant and the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer will be undertaken in order to understand the scope of the tree removal and the requirements of tree pruning for access facilitation.

5.8 All trees to be removed will be clearly marked. Marking of trees will be supervised by the Local Planning Authority Tree Office and the Arboricultural Consultant.

5.9 All tree pruning for access facilitation will be supervised by the Arboricultural Consultant, to ensure that specifications laid out in the Arboricultural Method Statement are adhered to and that trees are left in an acceptable state, with minimal loss in amenity value.

ERECTION OF PROTECTIVE BARRIERS AND GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES

5.10 The Tree Protection Plan shows the approximate boundary of CEZs in Appendix 3. A protective barrier shall be erected along the line of the CEZs prior to the commencement of works and shall remain in place through the entire course of the development and only moved with the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer, in consultation with the appointed arboricultural consultant. The barrier will be a 2m high fence robust enough to withstand impact from plant machinery supported by a system of vertical and horizontal scaffold tubes and supporting back stays as specified in Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012.

5.11 Weather proof signage shall be attached to the barrier in locations clearly seen by contractors and site operatives indicating that the CEZ area is protected and should not be accessed. Examples of warning notices are provided in Appendix 6.

5.12 Once the barriers have been placed into position, they are not to be removed or altered in any way until the conclusion of all site construction works.

5.13 In areas where CEZs will experience heavy traffic or activity, protective fencing employed shall be as specified in Figure 1 of Appendix 5. In areas experiencing light traffic with little or no works activity, it may be appropriate to employ fencing as specified in Figure 2 of Appendix 5. This must be agreed upon by a consulting arboriculturalist and/or the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.

REMOVAL OF EXISTING BUILDINGS AND HARDSTANDING

5.14 Prior to the removal of any existing buildings and/or hardstanding, an on-site briefing between the Site Manager, the Arboricultural Consultant and the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer will be carried out in order to understand appropriate methods of demolition of hardstanding and buildings in the vicinity of RPAs.

5.15 During the demolition process, all works carried out in the vicinity of RPA will be supervised by an arboricultural consultant.

5.16 All works shall be undertaken from outside the RPA wherever possible. Where working within an RPA is unavoidable, ground protection measures fully compliant with section 6.2 of BS 5837:2012 and agreed by a consulting arboriculturalist shall be used.

5.17 All excavation work shall be carried out so as to draw the removed materials away from the tree and out of the RPA where they can be moved and loaded so as not to present a risk to any part of the trees to be retained.

5.18 Where possible, any hard surface close to trees should be retained and re-used as a base for any new surfacing which may be located in the same position.

5.19 Where the removal of hard surfacing in the RPA is a necessity, works should be carried out using only hand held machinery, in such a way as to minimise any disturbance on the underlying soil or roots.

5.20 Any roots exposed through excavation activities should immediately be covered with good quality topsoil, and/or prevented from drying by rapping in hessian sheeting or similar. Any damaged roots should be cut cleanly by secateurs or handsaw.

5.21 Operational arcs of excavators should be kept clear of crowns or stems of retained trees to help prevent accidental damage.

COMMENCEMENT OF GROUND WORKS INCLUDING EXCAVATIONS FOR FOUNDATIONS, INSTALLATION OF SERVICES AND NEW HARDSTANDING

5.22 Prior to the commencement of any ground works, an onsite briefing between the Site Manager, Arboricultural Consultant and Local Planning Authority Tree Officer will be carried out in order to understand appropriate methods of excavation within the vicinity of RPAs and to explain best practice procedures should any roots be disturbed by excavation activities. During the excavation process, all works likely to impact trees will be supervised by the consulting arboriculturalist.

5.23 The first 750mm of excavation within RPAs of retained trees will be carried out using hand tools or compressed air spades and is to be undertaken under the supervision of the consulting arboriculturalist.

5.24 Exposed roots (woody and fibrous) should be initially covered over using hessian sheeting pegged in and kept damp and prevented from drying out. A geotextile permeable terram may be used on the tree side of any trenching to protect soil/root environment from desiccation or contamination.

5.25 Any damaged roots of a diameter of 25mm or less should be cleanly severed using secateurs or hand saw. Cut ends should be treated as above.

5.26 Prior to back filling, retained roots should be surrounded with topsoil, uncompacted sharp sand or other loose, inert granular fill. Builders' sand should not be used due to its high salt content. The backfill material should be free from contaminants or foreign objects potentially damaging to the roots.

REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE FENCING AND GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES AFTER COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION WORKS

5.27 Prior to the removal of any protective fencing or ground protection, an onsite briefing between the Site Manager, Arboricultural Consultant and Local Planning Authority Tree Officer will be carried out in order to understand appropriate methods of removal. During the removal process, the site will be subjected to ongoing visits at regular intervals by a consulting arboriculturalist until the conclusion of the works.

5.28 Trees showing evidence of decline as a possible result of soil compaction following the removal of ground protection and protective fencing will be included in a schedule of de-compaction in the RPA using a compressed air injection treatment system.

CARRYING OUT OF MITIGATION TREE PLANTING AND SOFT AND HARD LANDSCAPING

5.29 Prior to the commencement of any mitigation planting or landscaping, an onsite briefing between the Landscaping Contractor, Arboricultural Consultant and Local Planning Authority Tree Officer will be carried out in order to understand and agree on planting specifications. Upon the completion of planting and landscaping works, a meeting will be held between the Landscaping Contractor, Arboricultural Consultant and Local Planning Authority Tree Officer in order to ensure works were carried out in compliance with agreed specifications and to agree appropriate aftercare and maintenance levels.

5.30 All landscaping will avoid soil re-grading and disturbance within the RPAs of all retained trees. Raising levels should be achieved through the use of gas and water permeable granular material.

5.31 Any new surface constructed within the RPA will be permeable and will not impede gaseous and aqueous exchange between the soil and atmosphere.

5.32 All tree planting undertaken should be in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations.

SITE SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

5.33 Protective fencing in accordance with Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 for high impact areas shall be erected around the RPAs of trees T179, T237, T264 and T265 as displayed in Appendix 3.

5.34 Tree T160 will be subject to multiple stages of demolition and construction operations over the duration of the project. The below methodology should be followed in order to successfully retain the tree in an undamaged state:

- Prior to the commencement of works, T160 should have lateral branches in its northwest canopy quadrant pruned back to a point level with the existing fence line in order to facilitate access for construction.
- Existing hardstanding inside the RPA of T160 should be removed as described in sections 5.14 to 5.20.
- Once existing hardstanding has been removed, tree protection fencing in accordance with Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 for high impact areas, should be erected

around the RPA of T160 and shall remain in place until the construction of the temporary access road.

- A load bearing cellular confinement system (Cellweb or equivalent) as described in Appendix 5, and in accordance with an engineered specification shall be used to form the foundation of the temporary access road where it incurs into the RPA of T160. This shall remain in place for the duration of the works.
- Once construction operations in Plot 1 have been concluded and construction access is no longer required, the load bearing cellular confinement system shall be removed as described in sections 5.14 to 5.21.

5.35 Tree T171 will be subject to multiple stages of demolition and construction operations over the duration of the project. The below methodology should be followed in order to successfully retain the tree in an undamaged state:

- Demolition of the existing school building in the vicinity of the stem and canopy of T171 shall follow procedures described in sections 5.14 to 5.21.
- Where possible, existing hardstanding inside the TPA of T171 should be retained and re used as the foundation for the proposed multi use playground area.
- Once the existing building has been removed, tree protection fencing in accordance with Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 for high impact areas, as displayed in Appendix 3, should be erected around the RPA of T171 and shall remain in place until the construction new hardstanding for the proposed play area.
- If existing hardstanding inside the RPA of T171 cannot be retained, A load bearing cellular confinement system (Cellweb or equivalent) as described in Appendix 5, and in accordance with an engineered specification shall be used to form the foundation of the proposed play area where it incurs into the RPA of T171.

5.36 Should the decision be made to retain T177, it will be subject to multiple stages of demolition and construction operations over the duration of the project. The below methodology should be followed in order to successfully retain the tree in an undamaged state:

- Where required, all hardstanding removal inside the RPA of T177 should be undertaken as described in sections 5.14 to 5.21.
- Once existing hardstanding has been removed, tree protection fencing in accordance with Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 for high impact areas, as displayed in

Appendix 3, should be erected around the RPA of T171 and shall remain in place until the construction of new surfaces.

- If access into the RPA of T177 is required prior to the construction of new surfaces, ground protection measures fully compliant with section 6.2 of BS 5837:2012 and agreed by a consulting arboriculturalist shall be utilised to gain access.
- A load bearing cellular confinement system (Cellweb or equivalent) as described in Appendix 5, and in accordance with an engineered specification shall be used to form the foundation of the temporary access road where it incurs into the RPA of T177. This shall remain in place for the duration of the works.
- Once construction operations in Plot 4 have been concluded and the temporary access road is no longer required, the load bearing cellular confinement system shall specified above, shall be used as the foundation for the reinstatement of the public footpath and cycleway extending along Purchese Street.
- During construction of the new school building inside Plot 4, tree protection fencing shall remain in place until the completion of the works. Where hard and soft landscaping inside the trees RPA is required, ground protection measures fully compliant with section 6.2 of BS 5837:2012 and agreed by a consulting arboriculturalist shall be utilised to gain access.

CONTACT DETAILS

5.37 This method statement is accompanied by a list of known contact details for all relevant parties and is included in Table 5.

Table 5: List of contact details for all relevant parties

Contact	Name	Company or Local Authority name	Contact Number	Report Issued Yes/No
Client	Jack Parnell	Neilcott Construction	01689 832199	Yes
LPA Tree Officer	James Remmington	London Borough of Camden	0207 974 4444	No
Arboricultural Consultant	James Potts	The Ecology Consultancy	020 7378 1914	Yes

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Appendix 1: Schedule of Trees

(Extract from Arboricultural Solutions (2015) Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T101	Pear Calleryana	5	70(1)	1	1	1	1	2.5(S)	2.5	Y	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan In neighbouring property Long-term potential Full healthy crown		40+	**C2**
T102	Ash	18	470(1)	4	6	9.5	6	3(S)	7	EM	Drawn form Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape		20+	**B2**
T103	Ash	19	320(1)	4	6	5.5	4	7(S)	9	EM	Drawn form Decay pocket Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Nott particularly visible		10+	**C2**
T104	London Plane	18	490(1)	8	6	4	6	4(E)	4	EM	Light deadwood Full healthy crown Long-term potential		40+	**B2**
T105	London Plane	17	530(1)	9	6	5	10	2.3(E)	2.5	EM	Decay pocket Stem divides above 1.5m Multiple stems above 1.5m Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Long-term potential		40+	**B2**
T106	London Plane	18	450(1)	4.5	5.5	9	10	2(W)	4	EM	Decay pocket Stem divides above 1.5m Multiple stems above 1.5m Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Long-term potential		40+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T107	Ash	18	390(1)	3	2	9	8	3(W)	6	EM	Drawn form Decay present on stem Decay pocket Major bark wounding on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Multiple stems above 1.5m Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure		20+	**B2**
T108	London Plane	16	590(1)	8	10	10	8	2.5(W)	1.5	EM	Stem divides above 1.5m Multiple stems above 1.5m Light deadwood Long-term potential Prominent		40+	**A2**
T109	Ash 'Raywood'	14	340(1)	6	5.5	6	8	3(S)	1.5	EM	Surface roots sustained bark damage Stem divides above 1.5m Multiple stems above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Raywood Minor bark wounds Surface root action to 3m from trunk		20+	**B2**
T110	Norway Maple	13	280(1)	3	4.5	5	2	3(W)	3	EM	Decay present on stem Decay pocket Major bark wounding on stem Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Surface root action		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T111	Ash	12	250(1)	8	6	2	4	3(E)	4.5	EM	Poor shape & form Surface roots sustained bark damage Decay present on stem Decay pocket Major bark wounding on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure		20+	**B2**
T112	Ash	14	310(1)	6	2	5	6	β(W)	2.5	EM	Surface roots sustained bark damage Stem divides above 1.5m Multiple stems above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Raywood and previous		20+	**B2**
T113	Swedish Whitebeam	7	210(1)	3	1	3	3	2.5(W)	3	EM	Decay present on stem Major bark wounding on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Multiple stems above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Large occluding trunk wound - heartwood exposed and decayed		20+	**C2**
T114	Swedish Whitebeam	9	280(1)	3	2	3.5	4	3(S)	2.5	EM	Decay present on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Constriction base of trunk Minor bark wounds		20+	**C2**
T115	Norway Maple	15	360(1)	4	7	8	3	3(E)	4	EM	Surface roots sustained bark damage Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Occluded trunk wound		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T116	Norway Maple	14	350(1)	5	1	6	8	2.5(W)	4	EM	Leaning West Surface roots sustained bark damage Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Occluded trunk wound.		20+	**B2**
T117	Norway Maple	13	270(1)	5	6	3	4	4(E)	4	EM	Decay present on stem Major bark wounding on stem Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Trunk wound ground level - 2m occluding		20+	**C2**
T118	Ash	15	400(1)	6	6	4.5	6	4(S)	5	EM	Leaning North-West Surface roots sustained bark damage Major bark wounding on stem Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape		20+	**B2**
T119	Locust Tree	16	430(1)	4	6	5	5	4.5(E)	2	M	Part of linear group Light deadwood Full healthy crown		20+	**B2**
T120	Locust Tree	17	400(1)	5	6.5	5	5.5	5.5(S)	5	M	Part of linear group Light deadwood Full healthy crown		20+	**B2**
T121	Locust Tree	14	400(1)	5	5	2	4	1.5(N)	2	M	Diameter estimated Part of linear group Epicormics on stem Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Full healthy crown		20+	**B2**
T122	Norway Maple	15	330(1)	4	5.5	5	7	2.5(SW)	3	EM	Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Minor bark wounds		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T123	Norway Maple	16	340(1)	6	4	4.5	6	3.5(SW)	2.5	EM	Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Occluded trunk wound		20+	**B2**
T124	London Plane	18	340(1)	4	4.5	5.5	4	3(W)	1.5	EM	Drawn form Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure		10+	**B2**
T125	Locust Tree	19	390(1)	5	4	3.5	5	8(S)	7	EM	Drawn form Decay present on stem Major bark wounding on stem Large wound ground level - 2m		10+	**C2**
T126	London Plane	20	360(1)	3	5	6	2	5.5(E)	6	EM	Leaning East Decay pocket Full healthy crown		40+	**B2**
T127	London Plane	20	320(1)	4	4	5	5	4(NE)	5	EM	Drawn form Full healthy crown		40+	**B2**
T128	Silver Birch	8	120(1)	3	1	0.5	3	3.5(W)	1.2	SM	Poor shape & form Drawn form Decay present on stem Cavity on stem Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Suppressed		10+	**C2**
T129	London Plane	15	390(1)	9	8	5	3	4.5(S)	2	EM	Surface roots sustained bark damage Multiple stems above 1.5m Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Full healthy crown Surface root action to 3m north		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T130	London Plane	16	330(1)	7	6	4	4.5	4(E)	2.5	EM	Drawn form Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Full healthy crown		20+	**B2**
T131	London Plane	17	800(1)	8	8	8	8	4.5(S)		M	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Diameter estimated Canopy estimated In neighbouring property Decay pocket Recently heavily reduced		40+	**B2**
T132	London Plane	16	350(1)	5	7	4	4	3(E)		EM	Surface roots sustained bark damage Full healthy crown		40+	**B2**
T133	London Plane	17	470(1)	5	6	5	6	3.5(S)	4.5	EM	Full healthy crown Streetlight		40+	**B2**
T134	Locust Tree	20	420(1)	5	6	4	1	10(S)	11	M	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Drawn form Leaning East Tree located within raised bed Decay pocket Decay pockets in pruning wounds		10+	**B2**
T135	London Plane	19	580(1)	7	5	5	8	4(S)	5	M	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Tree located within raised bed Decay pocket Stem divides above 1.5m Full healthy crown Cut back from flats		10+	**B2**
T136	London Plane	19	490(1)	0	6	10	3	9(SE)	8	EM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Leaning South Tree located within raised bed Stem divides above 1.5m Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T137	London Plane	20	370(1)	1.5	4	9	4	4(E)	5	EM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Leaning South Surface roots sustained bark damage Tree located within raised bed Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure		20+	**B2**
T138	London Plane	18	500(1)	4.5	3	9	9	3(NW)	5.5	EM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Surface roots sustained bark damage Tree located within raised bed Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure		40+	**B2**
T139	London Plane	19	330(1)	2	3	4	7	3(W)	5.5	EM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Drawn form Surface roots sustained bark damage Tree located within raised bed Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure		40+	**B2**
T140	London Plane	19	450(1)	4	5.5	3	9	3(SW)	5	EM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Drawn form Surface roots sustained bark damage Tree located within raised bed Decay pockets present in crown Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure		40+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T141	Himalayan Birch	7	170(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5(SW)	2.5	SM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Part of linear group Tree located within hard surface area Full healthy crown Long-term potential		40+	C2
T142	Ash 'Raywood'	11	310(1)	4.5	3	4	5.5	2.5(E)	5	EM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Part of linear group Tree located within hard surface area Decay pocket Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Storm damage with shed limbs Light deadwood Minor bark wounds		20+	B2
T143	Sweet Gum	4.5	70(1)	1	1	1	1	2.2(E)	2	Y	Part of linear group Tree located within hard surface area Young staked tree Long-term potential		40+	C2
T144	Sweet Gum	4.5	70(1)	1	1	1	1	2.2(E)	2	Y	Part of linear group Tree located within hard surface area Young staked tree Long-term potential Robinia suckers in pit		40+	C2
T145	Sweet Gum	4.5	70(1)	1	1	1	1	2.2(E)	2	Y	Part of linear group Tree located within hard surface area Young staked tree Long-term potential		40+	C2
T146	Sweet Gum	4.5	70(1)	1	1	1	1	2.2(E)	2	Y	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Part of linear group Tree located within hard surface area Young staked tree Long-term potential		40+	C2
T147	Tulip Tree	4	70(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2(S)	1.5	Y	Tree located within hard surface area Low branches over road footpath Long-term potential		40+	C2

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T148	Tulip Tree	5	70(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2(S)	1.5	Y	Tree located within hard surface area Long-term potential		40+	C2
T149	Tulip Tree	5	70(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2(S)	1.5	Y	Tree located within hard surface area Long-term potential		40+	C2
T150	Silver Birch	4	40(1)	1	1	1	1	2	1.5	Y	Tree located within hard surface area Long-term potential		40+	C2
T151	Silver Birch	10	90(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	1.7	Y	Part of linear group Tree located within hard surface area Low bud leaf density Long-term potential		40+	C2
T152	Italian Alder	28	600(1)	6	5	4	6.5	5(W)	8	M	Drawn form Leaning North-West Tree located within hard surface area Decay present on stem Cavity on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets in pruning wounds Cut back from flats		10+	B2
T153	Whitebeam	11	650(1)	8	8.5	2	6	3(NW)	4	M	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Part of linear group Leaning North Tree located within hard surface area Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Decay pockets present in crown Unbalanced crown shape Cut back heavily from flats		10+	B2

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T154	Whitebeam	12	600(1)	9	6.5	3	7	3(S)	4.5	M	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Part of linear group Leaning North Tree located within hard surface area Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape Cut back heavily from flats		10+	**B2**
T155	Whitebeam	10	600(1)	7	6	3	7			OM	Plotted by eye on plan Tree considered dangerous Dead Labelled for removal by Council		<10	**U**
T156	Hawthorn 'Prunifolia'	5	270(1)	4	4.5	2	3	2(SW)	2.5	M	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Part of linear group Leaning North Tree located within hard surface area Decay pocket Epicormics on stem		20+	**C2**
T157	Norway Maple	16	430(1)	8	9	4	3.5	3(W)	5	M	Part of linear group Leaning North Tree located within hard surface area Cavity on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Unbalanced crown shape Cut back from flats		20+	**B2**
T158	London Plane	15	580(1)	6.5	5	3	6	5.5(E)	5	M	Part of linear group Leaning North Surface roots sustained bark damage Tree located within hard surface area Cut back from flats Anthracnose present Maintained by crown reduction		40+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T159	Norway Maple	17	580(1)	5	5	4.5	6.5	2.5(E)	2	M	Surface roots sustained bark damage Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Full healthy crown		20+	**A2**
T160	Norway Maple	15	400(1)	4	5	4	4	3.5(NW)	2.5	EM	Tree located within hard surface area Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Light deadwood Minor bark wounds Surface root action		20+	**B2**
T161	Norway Maple	17	540(1)	7	8	8	7	3(W)	3.5	M	Light deadwood Full healthy crown prominent		20+	**A2**
T162	Norway Maple	12	410(1)	6	5	6.5	7	2.5(E)	3	EM	Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Minor bark wounds		20+	**B2**
T163	Norway Maple	13	620(1)	9	10	8	10	2.5(W)	2.5	M	Decay present on stem Major bark wounding on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Generally full healthy crown Prominent		20+	**A2**
T164	Norway Maple	14	590(1)	9	8	7	9	2(SW)	3	M	Decay present on stem Decay pocket Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Minor bark wounds Girdling root	Remove major deadwood.	20+	**B2**
T165	Norway Maple	14	550(1)	7	5	4.5	7	2.5(W)	4	M	Surface roots sustained bark damage Decay present on stem Major bark wounding on stem Epicormics on stem Multiple stems above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Storm damage with shed limbs Light deadwood	Remove major deadwood.	20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T166	Field Maple	11	330(1)	4	2	4	4	2(SW)	2	EM	Surface roots sustained bark damage Decay pocket Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Minor bark wounds		20+	**B2**
T167	Field Maple	12	450(1)	5	4.5	6	4.5	1.5(S)	4.5	M	Surface roots sustained bark damage Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood		20+	**B2**
T168	Field Maple	13	400(1)	5	4	4	3	2(N)	5	M	Surface roots sustained bark damage Decay pocket Major bark wounding on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Unbalanced crown shape		20+	**B2**
T169	Field Maple	11	340(1)	4.5	3	5	5	2(S)	5	M	Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Unbalanced crown shape		20+	**B2**
T170	Field Maple	14	410(1)	5	4	3	5.5	3(W)	5	M	Stem divides above 1.5m Unbalanced crown shape.		20+	**B2**
T171	Locust Tree	16	720(1)	6	5.5	7	7	3(N)	2	M	Suckers around stem base Tree located within raised bed Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets in pruning wounds Light deadwood Crown reduced		20+	**B2**
T172	Locust Tree	14	320(1)	6	5	6	4	3(S)	2.5	EM	Surface roots sustained bark damage Tree located within hard surface area Light deadwood		20+	**B2**
T173	Locust Tree	7	80 140(2)	1	3	4	4.5	3.5(S)	2	SM	Poor shape & form Decay present on stem Stem divides below 1.5m Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure		20+	**C2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T174	Locust Tree	12	150 200(2)	3	4	4.5	2	5(S)	5	SM	Poor shape & form Drawn form Suckers around stem base Decay pocket Stem divides below 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Crown distorted due to group pressure		20+	**C2**
T175	Locust Tree	17	400(1)	5	5	4.5	4.5	6(S)	6	EM	Drawn form Tree located within hard surface area Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Crown distorted due to group pressure Prominent		20+	**B2**
T176	Sycamore	4.5	100(1)	2.5	3	3	1.5	3(N)	2	Y	Poor shape & form Stem divides above 1.5m Unbalanced crown shape		40+	**C2**
T177	Locust Tree	11	290(1)	5	5.5	5	4.5	3.5(W)	3	EM	Full healthy crown Screen value		40+	**B2**
T178	Ash	16	780(1)	10	12	11	10	2.5(W)	4	M	Stem divides above 1.5m Decay pockets present in crown Light deadwood Full healthy crown Screen value Prominent Soil compaction at base Exposed roots Girdling root		20+	**A2**
T179	Silver Maple	15	600(1)	5	5	9	7	4(SW)	2	M	Leaning South-East Surface roots sustained bark damage Epicormics on stem Decay pockets present in crown Crown reduced Prominent Screen value		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T180	Silver Maple	14	540(1)	6	6	5	5.5	3(N)	1.6	M	Epicormics on stem Decay pockets present in crown Crown reduced Prominent Screen value		20+	**B2**
T181	Apple	4	110(1)	3	1	2	2	1(E)	1	EM	No particular landscape value		20+	**C2**
T182	Crack Willow	7	170(1)	4	2	1	2.5		1	SM	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Unsuitable location		40+	**U**
T183	Ash Diversifolia	13	360(1)	5	6	7	5	4.5(E)	4	EM	Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood Prominent		40+	**B2**
T201	London Plane	12	500(1)	4	3	3	4	4(S)	5	EM	Diameter estimated Normal vigour Average condition Pollard Occluded wounds on trunk Crown distorted due to group pressure Screen value Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**
T202	London Plane	18	470(1)	5	8	7	3	3(S)	8	EM	Diameter estimated Normal vigour Average condition Leaning East Bark wounds on surface roots Bark wounds present Crown distorted due to group pressure Branches restricting highway light Appropriate to location Screen value Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T203	London Plane	16	450(1)	4	6.5	8	5	3(SE)	2	EM	Diameter estimated Normal vigour Average condition Bark wounds present Stem divides above 1.5m Crown distorted due to group pressure Low branches over road/footpath Branches restricting highway light Light deadwood in crown Appropriate to location Screen value Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**
T204	Locust Tree	20	580(1)	9	7	7	6	4	5	M	Average condition Basal decay present Suckers around stem base Tree located within raised bed Root spread restricted Fungal brackets visible on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Crown distorted due to group pressure Branches encroaching upon building Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area Appropriate to location Ganoderma bracket at 0.5m on southwest side.		<10	**U**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T205	Norway Maple	9	250(1)	4.5	4	5	3	3.5(N)	3	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Bark wounds on surface roots Occluded wounds on trunk Stem divides above 1.5m Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	C2
T206	Norway Maple	8	250(1)	3	4	5	5	3(S)	3	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Stem divides above 1.5m Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	C2
T207	Norway Maple	9	310(1)	4	5	5	3.5	3(N)	3	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Exposed roots Bark wounds on surface roots Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	B2
T208	Norway Maple	9	280(1)	4	2	4	5	2.5(NW)	4	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Bark wounds on surface roots Occluded wounds on trunk Stem divides above 1.5m Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area Possible trunk constriction at 0.2m.		20+	C2

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T209	Bastard service tree	6	250(1)	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.5		2.5	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Part of linear group Bark wounds on surface roots Root spread restricted Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area Contributes to low level screening		20+	C2
T210	Bastard service tree	6	220(1)	3.5	3.5	3	3		2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Part of linear group Bark wounds on surface roots Root spread restricted Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Crown distorted due to group pressure Low branches over road/footpath Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area Contributes to low level screening		20+	C2
T211	Bastard service tree	5	270(1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5		2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Part of linear group Root spread restricted Occluded wounds on trunk Trunk decay present Bark wounds present Low branches over road/footpath Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area Girdling roots.		20+	C2

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T216	Ash	17	480(1)	6	7	7	6		3.5	M	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning North Occluded wounds on trunk Stem divides above 1.5m Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area Girdling root.		20+	**B2**
T217	London Plane	14	400(1)	7	7	7	7	2(NW)	4	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Roots lifting surfacing Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Branches restricting highway light Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		40+	**B2**
T218	London Plane	15	350(1)	5.5	5	5	3		4	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Crown distorted due to group pressure Branches restricting highway light Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	**B2**
T219	London Plane	20	350(1)	3	5	8	8	2(SW)	1.6	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning South-West Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Low branches over road/footpath Light deadwood in crown Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T220	Norway Maple	14	320(1)	4	6.5	8	8	2.5(E)	2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Exposed roots Bark wounds on surface roots Occluded wounds on trunk Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	**B2**
T221	London Plane	18	500(1)	6	8	4	7		3.5	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Roots lifting surfacing Bark wounds present Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Screen value Some landscape amenity value Bowed trunk.		40+	**B2**
T222	London Plane	17	440(1)	8	6	7	7		2.5	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Soil levels raised around base Bark wounds present Crown distorted due to group pressure Low branches over road/footpath Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		40+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T223	London Plane	17	440(1)	8	9	4	6		2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Soil levels raised around base Bark wounds present Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area Potential weak fork with included bark.		40+	**B2**
T224	London Plane	20	620(1)	8	8	6	8	2.5(N)	3	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Roots lifting surfacing Bark wounds on surface roots Stem divides above 1.5m Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Prominent tree Screen value Some landscape amenity value Railings embedded in exposed surface roots.		40+	**B2**
T225	Sweet Chestnut	7	290(1)	4	4	3.5	4	2.5(W)	1.5	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Basal decay present Suckers around stem base Occluded wounds on trunk Unbalanced crown shape Low branches over road/footpath Branches restricting highway light Contributes to general amenity of area Screen value Bowed trunk.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T226	London Plane	11	350(1)	3	6	4	6	2.5(W)	1.5	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Bark wounds present Crown distorted due to group pressure Low branches over road/footpath Screen value Some landscape amenity value Bowed trunk.		40+	**B2**
T227	Hornbeam	3	70(1)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		1.6	Y	Young staked tree Low vitality No particular landscape value.		<10	**U**
T228	London Plane	18	470(1)	8	8	5	8		3	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning East Bark wounds present Stem divides above 1.5m Crown distorted due to group pressure Branches encroaching upon building Screen value Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**
T229	London Plane	18	380(1)	3	5	5	8		4	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Bark wounds present Stem divides above 1.5m Possible Massaria present Crown distorted due to group pressure Branches encroaching upon building Screen value Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**
T230	Locust Tree	14	400(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	7		EM	Average condition Basal decay present Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Crown becoming sparse Previously crown reduced Screen value.		10+	**C2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T231	Locust Tree	18	500(1)	3	3.5	3	5		6	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Suckers around stem base Epicormics on stem Previously crown reduced Contributes to general amenity of area Screen value.		10+	C2
T232	London Plane	10	530(1)	2	0	4	7		3	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning South-West Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Decay pockets in pruning wounds Previously crown reduced Screen value.		40+	C2
T233	Cherry umineko	4	100(1)	1	1	1	1		2	SM	Normal vigour Average condition Young staked tree		20+	B2
T234	Cherry umineko	4	90(1)	1	1	1	1		2	SM	Normal vigour Average condition Young staked tree		20+	B2
T235	Himalayan birch	7	100(1)	1	1	1	1		1.8	SM	Normal vigour Average condition Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Some landscape amenity value Embedding cable ties around trunk.		20+	B2
T236	River birch	6	100(1)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5		1.8	SM	Normal vigour Average condition Some landscape amenity value Betula utilis^.		20+	B2

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T237	Sycamore	14	450(1)	5	6	3	3	3(E)	3.5	M	Normal vigour Average condition Exposed roots Suckers around stem base Tree located within hard surface area Previously crown reduced Some landscape amenity value.		20+	**B2**
T238	Italian Alder	7	140(1)	2	2	2	2		1.5	SM	Normal vigour Average condition Tree located within hard surface area Low branches over road/footpath Well balanced full healthy crown Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**
T239	Italian Alder	16	510(1)	3	3	3	3		6	M	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning North-West Roots lifting surfacing Suckers around stem base Tree located within hard surface area Well balanced full healthy crown Previously crown reduced Some landscape amenity value Bowed trunk.		20+	**B2**
T240	Italian Alder	15	490(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	3		6	M	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning West Tree located within hard surface area Occluded wounds on trunk Well balanced full healthy crown Previously crown reduced Some landscape amenity value Bowed trunk.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T241	Italian Alder	9	220(1)	2	2	2	2		5	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Tree located within hard surface area Bark wounds present Epicormics on stem Well balanced full healthy crown Previously crown reduced Some landscape amenity value Bowed trunk.		20+	**C2**
T242	London Plane	3	40(1)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			Y	Young staked tree Dead.		<10	**U**
T243	Norway Maple	15	600(1)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	2	4	M	Normal vigour Average condition Exposed roots Tree located within hard surface area Occluded wounds on trunk Well balanced full healthy crown Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Appropriate to location Prominent tree Some landscape amenity value.		40+	**B2**
T244	Cappadocian Maple	15	560(1)	6	4	7	7	2	4	M	Normal vigour Average condition Part of linear group Leaning West Exposed roots Suckers around stem base Root spread restricted Bark wounds present Unbalanced crown shape Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Previously crown reduced Screen value Some landscape amenity value Girdling root.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T245	River birch	12	250(1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5		5	M	Normal vigour Average condition Tree located within hard surface area Stem divides above 1.5m Branches encroaching upon building Appropriate to location.		10+	**B2**
T246	Willow-leaf Pear	4	270(2)	10	0	0	3		0	M	Normal vigour Average condition Ivy on stem Major bark wounding on stem Rubbing branches causing physical damage Light deadwood in crown Contributes to low level screening Tree uprooted in past & includes adjacent fallen stem.		<10	**U**
T247	Norway Maple	11	480(1)	6	5	5	6	1.8(W)	1.8	M	Normal vigour Average condition Tree located within hard surface area Stem divides above 1.5m Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to general amenity of area Appropriate to location.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T248	Norway Maple	13	410(1)	7	4	7	6		1.6	M	Normal vigour Average condition Bark wounds on surface roots Bacterial flux on trunk Stem divides above 1.5m Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to general amenity of area Screen value Flux from occluded wound at 5m west side of crown		10+	**C2**
T249	Norway Maple	13	550(1)	8	8	6	5	1.5(SW)	1	M	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning North-West Exposed roots Canker on trunk Stem divides above 1.5m Broken branches in crown Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to general amenity of area Screen value.		10+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T250	Norway Maple	13	470(1)	4	7	7	7	1.7	2	M	Normal vigour Average condition Basal decay present Trunk decay present Exudation on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Broken branches in crown Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to general amenity of area.		10+	**C2**
T251	Norway Maple	14	540(1)	6	4	8	4	2	5	M	Normal vigour Average condition Roots lifting surfacing Bark wounds present Exudation on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Broken branches in crown Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T252	Norway Maple	16	570(1)	3	7	8	7	3(S)	6	M	Normal vigour Average condition Aerodynamically one crown Leaning South Tree located within raised bed Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Exudation on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Crown becoming sparse Broken branches in crown Major deadwood in crown Crown distorted due to group pressure Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	**B2**
T253	Norway Maple	14	510(1)	7	7	3	7	3(SE)	4	M	Normal vigour Average condition Aerodynamically one crown Leaning East Bark wounds on surface roots Tree located within raised bed Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Exudation on stem Stem divides above 1.5m Crown becoming sparse Broken branches in crown Crown distorted due to group pressure Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T254	Field Maple	12	400(1)	2	4	5	3		5	M	Normal vigour Average condition Aerodynamically one crown Bark wounds on surface roots Suckers around stem base Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Contributes to general amenity of area.		40+	**B2**
T255	Norway Maple	9	250(2)	5	5	5	5		2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Ivy on stem Stem divides below 1.5m Low branches over road/footpath Branches encroaching upon building Rubbing branches causing physical damage Light deadwood in crown Contributes to general amenity of area.		20+	**C2**
T256	Large-leaved Lime	5	130(2)	1	4	1	0		2	SM	Normal vigour Average condition Suppressed tree Tree located within hard surface area Epicormics on stem Stem divides at ground level Unbalanced crown shape Branches encroaching upon building Contributes to low level screening.		20+	**C2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T257	Cappadocian Maple	8	210(3)	5	5	3	5		2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Roots lifting surfacing Tree located within hard surface area Multiple stems at ground level Included bark present in main fork Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Branches encroaching upon building Screen value.		20+	**C2**
T258	Cappadocian Maple	7	280(1)	4	4	4	4		2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Root spread restricted Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Branches restricting highway light Branches encroaching upon building Screen value.		20+	**C2**
T259	Ash	20	500(1)	7	7	7	4		6	M	Plotted by eye on plan Diameter estimated Normal vigour Average condition Unbalanced crown shape Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Screen value Some landscape amenity value Base not seen.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T260	Ash	14	470(1)	5	5	6	5	2(E)	4	M	Plotted by eye on plan Diameter estimated Normal vigour Average condition Root spread restricted Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Unbalanced crown shape Branches encroaching upon building Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Screen value Some landscape amenity value Base not seen.		20+	**B2**
T261	Sycamore	17	500(1)	5	5	6	5		7	M	Plotted by eye on plan Diameter estimated Normal vigour Average condition Root spread restricted Stem divides above 1.5m Included bark present in main fork Branches encroaching upon building Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Screen value Some landscape amenity value Base not seen.		20+	**B2**
T262	Ash	14	610(1)	8	8	8	8		4	M	Normal vigour Average condition Soil levels raised around base Occluded wounds on trunk Stem divides above 1.5m Branches restricting highway light Branches encroaching upon building Light deadwood in crown Decay pockets in pruning wounds Prominent tree Some landscape amenity value.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T263	Bastard service tree	4	170(1)	2	2	2	2		2	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning North-West Suckers around stem base Included bark present in main fork Branches encroaching upon building Rubbing branches causing physical damage No particular landscape value		20+	**C2**
T264	Ash	15	580(1)	7	7	9	7	2(S)	3	M	Normal vigour Average condition Soil levels raised around base Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Stem divides above 1.5m Crown becoming sparse Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Low branches over road/footpath Light deadwood in crown Screen value Some landscape amenity value.		20+	**B2**
T265	Ash	17	450(1)	5	5	7	7	3(S)	6	M	Normal vigour Average condition Leaning South Soil levels raised around base Occluded wounds on trunk Bark wounds present Stem divides above 1.5m Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Low branches over road/footpath Light deadwood in crown Screen value Some landscape amenity value.		20+	**B2**

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
T266	Tibetan cherry	3	120(1)	2	2	3	1	1.8(N)	1.6	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Unbalanced crown shape Crown distorted due to group pressure Rubbing branches causing physical damage No particular landscape value Contributes to low level screening		20+	C2
G1	Silver Birch	8	80(MS)	2	2	2	2		2	Y	Not found on plan Plotted by eye on plan Diameter estimated Canopy estimated In neighbouring property Part of linear group In community garden close spacing will become mutually suppressed not particularly visible Long-term potential	.	40+	C2
G2	Willow Hazel	5	110(1)	2	2	1.5	2		1	Y	Poor shape & form Leaning North Decay present on stem Mutually suppressed group Minor bark wounds No particular landscape value 1 hazel		10+	C2
G3	Cappadocian Maple Tree of Heaven Elder	6	180(3)	3	3	3	3		1	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Roots lifting surfacing Tree located within hard surface area Crown distorted due to group pressure Rubbing branches causing physical damage Light deadwood in crown Contributes to low level screening Line of three trees self-set between fences Multi-stemmed at ground level.		10+	C2

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	DBH mm (No. of stems)	Crown radius (m)				FSB & direction	Lower crown height (m)	Life stage	General observations	Recommendations	Est. Rem'ing contrib'n	BS Cat
				N	E	S	W							
G4	Hawthorn White Willow	5	260(1)	2	2	2	2		0	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Pollard Bark wounds present Stem divides below 1.5m Crown distorted due to group pressure Rubbing branches causing physical damage Decay pockets in pruning wounds Contributes to low level screening.		40+	**C2**
G5	Field Maple Hazel Hawthorn	4	100(1)	1	1	1	1		0	EM	Normal vigour Average condition Part of linear group Aerodynamically one crown Included bark present in main fork Rubbing branches causing physical damage Contributes to low level screening Mixed native hedge.		40+	**B2**
S1											Stump			**U**
S2	Norway Maple	0.5	320(1)								Stump			**U**
S3	London Plane	1	350(1)								Stump			**U**
S4	Locust Tree	1	470(1)								Stump			**U**

Table 2: BS: 5837 2012 Tree Quality Assessment Definitions

TREES FOR REMOVAL		
Category & Definition	**Criteria**	**Identification on Plan**
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as a 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 U category trees (i.e. 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 or irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and or safety of other trees nearby by or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.	RED

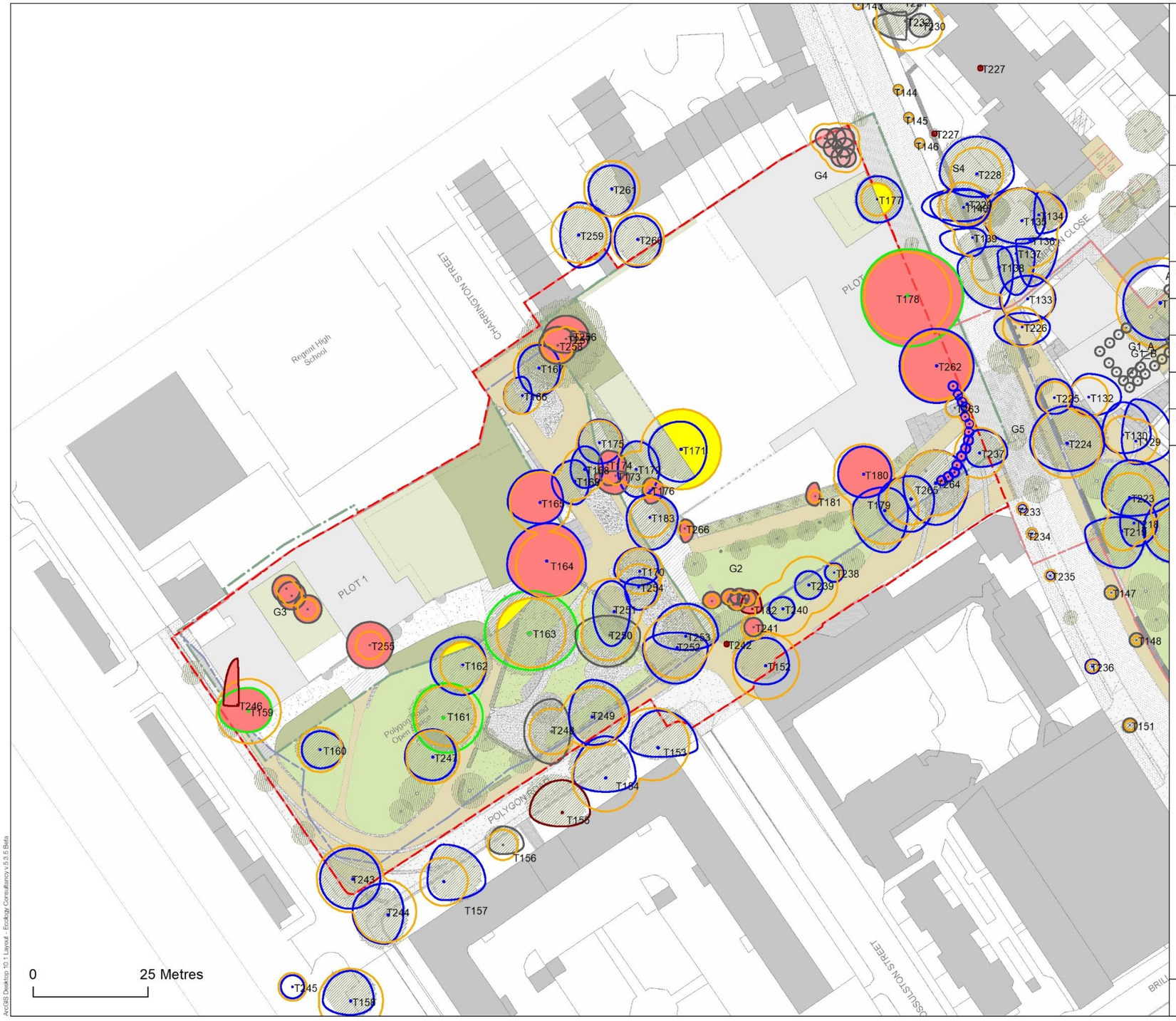
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category & Identification	**1 Mainly arboricultural values**	**2 Mainly landscape values**	**3 Mainly cultural values including conservation**	**Identification on plan**
Category A Trees of High Quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are a particularly good example 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 in an avenue)	Tree groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Tree 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 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 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 benefits.	BLUE

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category & Identification	**1 Mainly arboricultural values**	**2 Mainly landscape values**	**3 Mainly cultural values including conservation**	**Identification on plan**
Category C Trees of a low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	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 landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural benefits.	GREY

Table 3: Key Schedule of Trees

Column Heading	Explanation
Tree No	Sequential number corresponding to number on plan.
Species	English names.
Ht.	Height in metres.
S	Number of main stems.
St. 1.5 (Stem Diameter)	Stem diameter when measured in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012.
NSEW	Crown radius in metres to cardinal points of the compass.
Cr. Cl. (Crown Clearance)	Height in metres between the ground and underside of canopy.
Ls.	Life stage definitions. Y= Young. S = Semi-mature. E = Early mature. M = Mature. O = Over mature.
SC	Brief description of structural condition.
PC	Brief description of physiological condition.
Preliminary Advice	Preliminary tree works advice and recommendations.
LE	Estimated remaining useful life contribution in years. <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+ yr.
Cat. (Category)	Categorisation grading in accordance with BS 5837 2012. Trees suitable for retention: - Category A trees of high quality and amenity value. Category B trees of moderate quality and amenity value. Category C trees of low quality or amenity value. British Standards BS 5837:2012 recommends that these categories may be further broken down into sub-categories A1 A2 A3 pertaining to Arboricultural, Landscape or Cultural values respectively.
RPA m^2	Root Protection Area (RPA). Indicative area around a tree measured in m^2 and calculated in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012 deemed to contain sufficient rooting volume to maintain the viability of a tree and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
RPA *r*	Root Protection Area (RPA) radius calculation centred on the base of the tree and calculated in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012

Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan



The Ecology Consultancy

Job title
Central Somers Town Community Hub
TEC Job no. ET6035

Client
Neilcott Construction

Drawing title
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN:
RPA INCURSION

Section:	Scale (at A3)
N/A	1:800

Date of survey: N/A

Surveyor: N/A

Drawn	Checked
JD	JP

Approved	Date
MC	26/09/2017

KEY

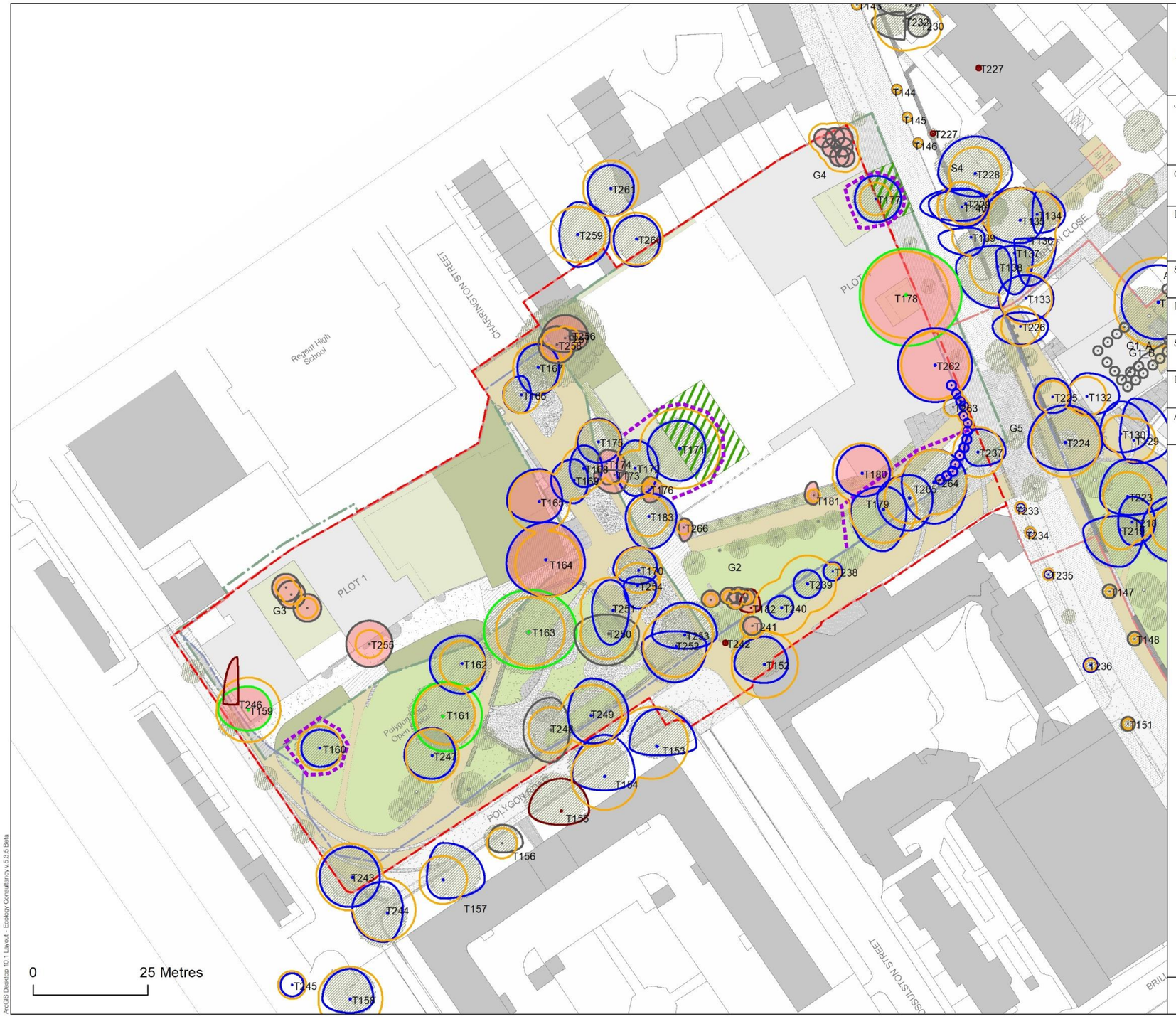
- Site boundary
- Crown spread of category U - Trees with significant overall decline
- Crown spread of category A - Trees with high quality and value
- Crown spread of category B - Trees with moderate quality and value
- Crown spread of category C - Trees with low quality and value
- Trees to be removed
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Root Protection Area (RPA) incursions

N

This plan is provided solely for the purpose of supporting the description of the ecological features of the site as contained in the accompanying report

ArcGIS Desktop 10.1 Layout - Ecology Consultancy v.5.3.6 Beta

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan



The Ecology Consultancy

Job title
Central Somers Town Community Hub
TEC Job no. ET6035

Client
Neilcott Construction

Drawing title
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Section:	Scale (at A3)
N/A	1:800

Date of survey: N/A

Surveyor: N/A

Drawn	Checked
JD	JP

Approved	Date
MC	26/09/2017

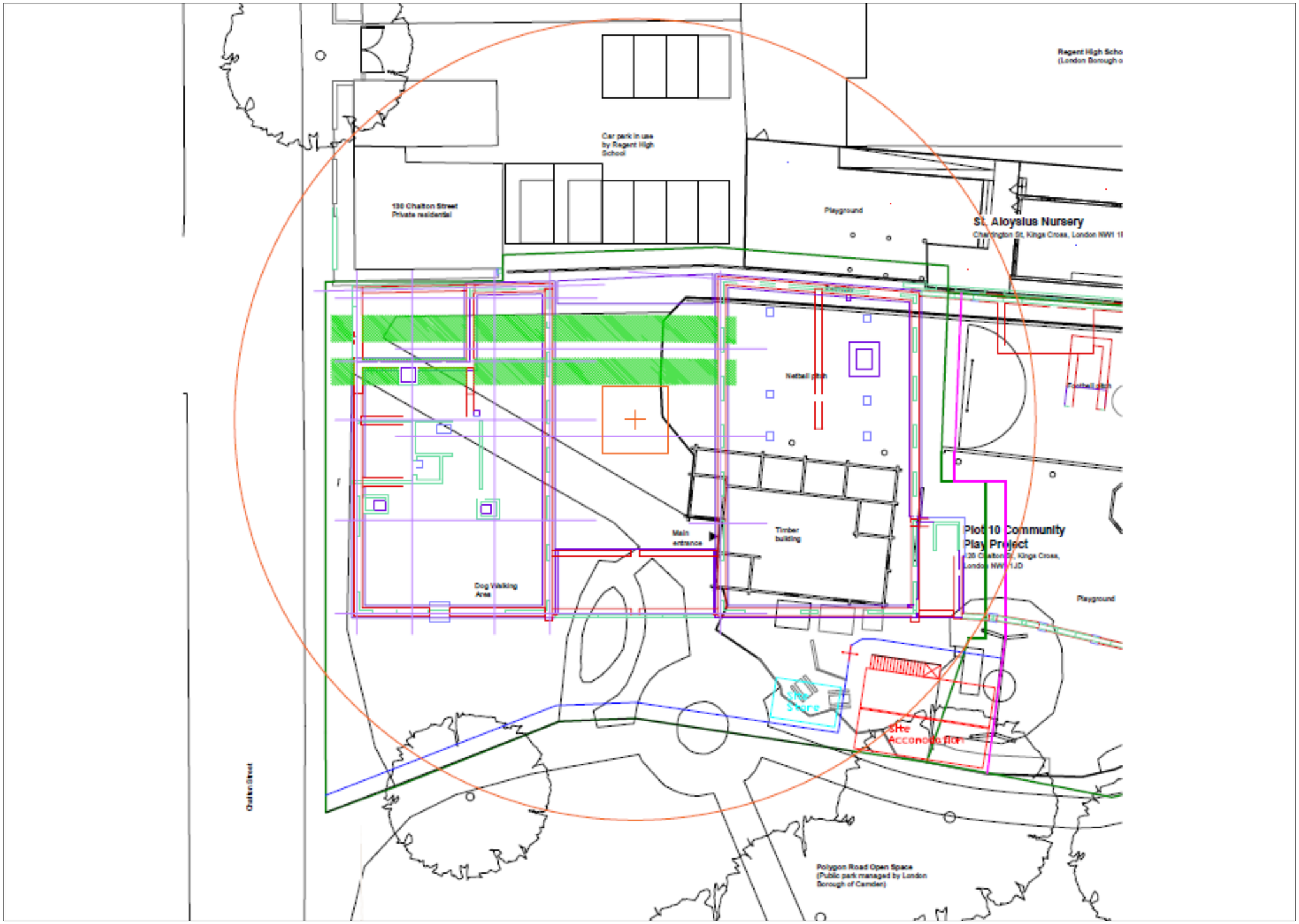
KEY

- Site boundary
- Crown spread of category U - Trees with significant overall decline
- Crown spread of category A - Trees with high quality and value
- Crown spread of category B - Trees with moderate quality and value
- Crown spread of category C - Trees with low quality and value
- Trees to be removed
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Specialist ground protection/ methods of construction
- BS5837 Figure 2 specification fencing

This plan is provided solely for the purpose of supporting the description of the ecological features of the site as contained in the accompanying report

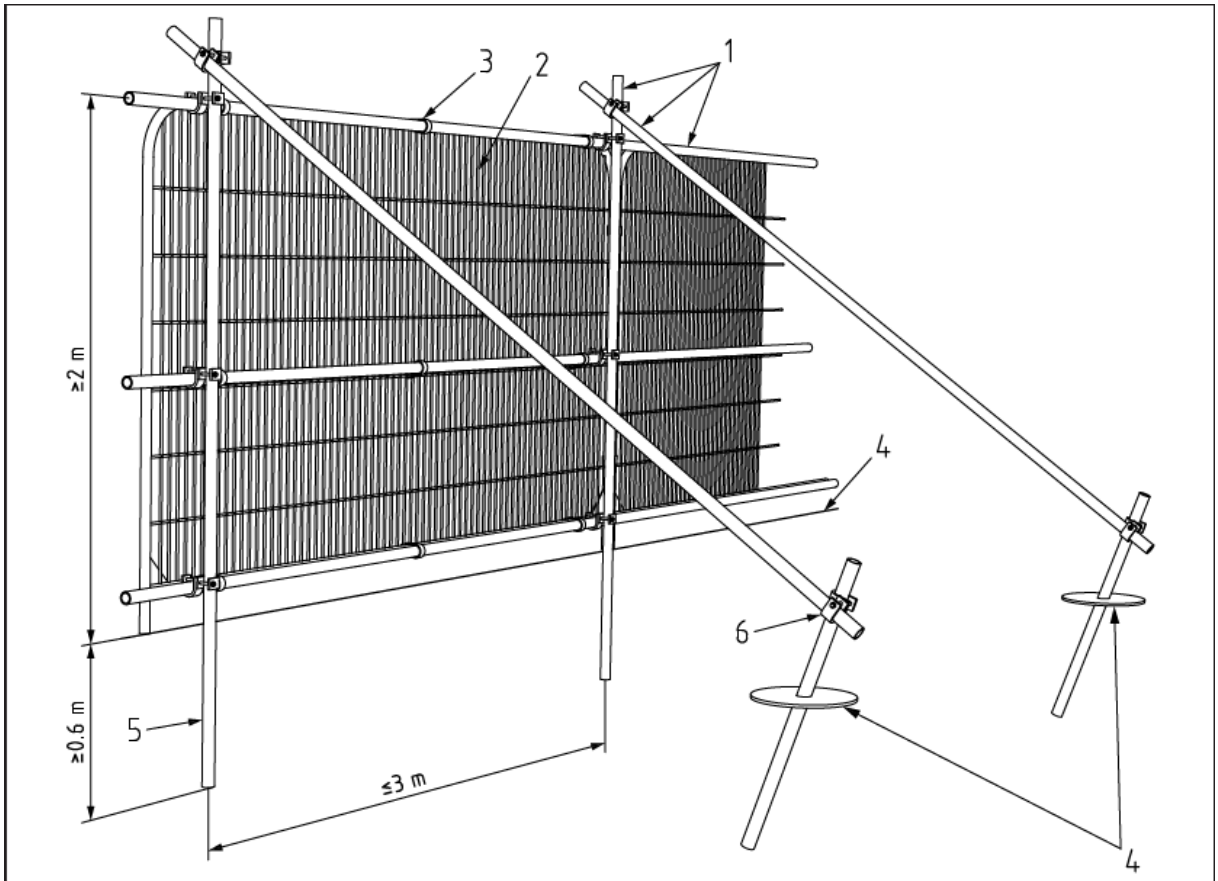
ArcGIS Desktop 10.1 Layout - Ecology Consultancy v.5.3.6 Beta

Appendix 4: Plot 1 Temporary Access Road


Regent High Scho
(London Borough o
Car park in use
by Regent High
School
136 Chalton Street
Private residential
Playground
St. Aloysius Nursery
Charrington St, Kings Cross, London NW1 1
Netball pitch
Football pitch
Main
entrance
Timber
building
Plot 10 Community
Play Project
Dog Walking
Area
Playground
Site
Store
Site
Accomodation
Chalton Street
Polygon Road Open Space
(Public park managed by London
Borough of Camden)

Appendix 5: Tree Protection Fencing and Ground Protection

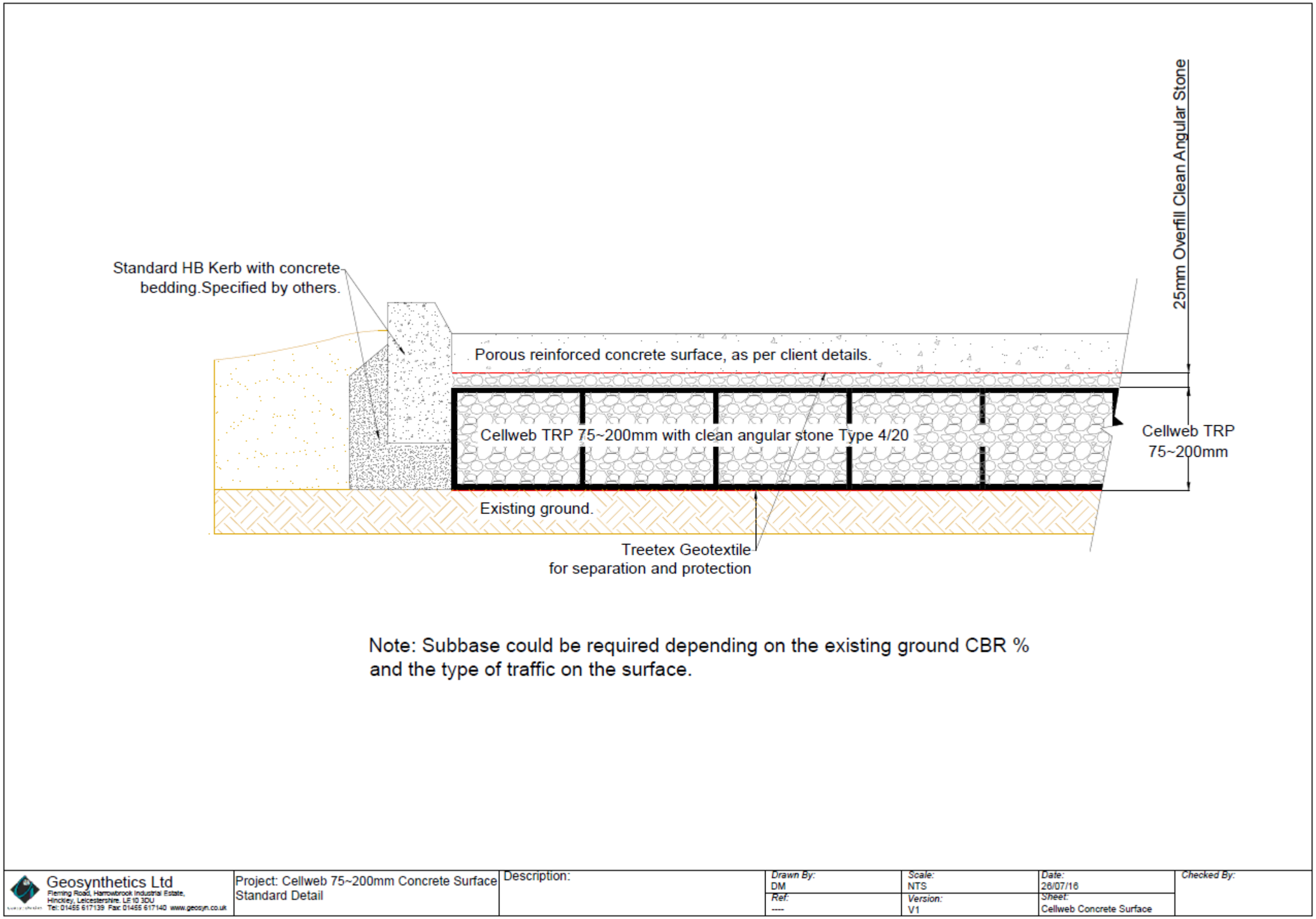
Figure 1. Default specification barrier (BS 5837:2012 figure 2)



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 2. Load bearing cellular confinement system (Cellwebb) with porous concrete surface to be used as the foundation of the 6m buffer during the construction phase (Geosynthetics, 2016)



Appendix 6: Signage


PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.


TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Appendix 7: Glossary of Terms

Glossary of Terms

Term	Explanation
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	Evaluation of direct and indirect effects of a proposed design and/or construction.
Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is in the root protection area or has the potential to result in the loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Branch structure	Qualitative description of formation of main framework of limbs and branches.
Canopy face	Orientation of canopy relative to cardinal points of the compass
Canopy radius	A measurement taken from the centre of a tree to the furthest radial extension of tree canopy relative to the cardinal points of the compass.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.
Conservation Area	Local Planning Authority special designation generally prohibiting tree works without 6 weeks prior written notification.
Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)	Area based upon the calculated root protection area prohibiting access.
Cavity	Open and exposed aperture where wood tissue has internally degraded.
Constraints check	Formal search of local authority records to determine legal and statutory constraints on tree works.
Crown lifting	Removal of lower branches to achieve a stated vertical clearance above ground level or other surface.
Crown reduction	Pruning of a trees canopy in both height and width.
Decay	Deterioration and breakdown of tree wood fibres resulting in structural and/or physiological dysfunction of a tree.
Dieback	Continual decline and death of wood tissue including twigs and branches.
Failure	Description of structural failure or wood fibres including fracture of branches, limbs and main stems.
Fork	Area or point of union between one or more limbs or branches.
Hazard Risk Assessment	Qualitative and quantitative appraisal of the potential for tree failure and the possible risk of harm or damage to persons or property.
Local Planning Authority	Body responsible for the administration of Statutory duties relating to Development Management.
Multi-stem	A single tree formed from 2 or more codominant main stems
Occlusion	Wood development enclosing an extant wound or pruning cut.
Pruning	The targeted removal of branches or limbs using saws or other tools.
Physiological Condition	Observation relating to a trees physiology for example vigour, leaf area, growth rate, the presence of pests or disease.

Glossary of Terms

Term	Explanation
Root Protection Area	Root Protection Area (RPA). Indicative area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient rooting volume to maintain the viability of a tree.
Shelter belt	A wind break normally made up of one or more trees planted in such a way to provide cover from the wind.
Structural Condition	Observation relating to a trees structural integrity and the presence of any physical defects.
Suppressed	Where a trees development has been influenced or effected by the presence of competing vegetation.
Tree Constraints Plan	A scaled plan indicating above and below ground constraints relating to the protection of trees
Tree Preservation Order	A legal order made by the local planning authority protecting specific trees in the interests of amenity.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)	A method of assessment based upon the research developed to recognise dynamic responses of a tree to its surroundings.

Appendix 8: Photographs

Photograph 1

(Google street view 2017)

View looking north along Chalton Street towards Norway maple trees T159 (west) and T160 (east).

Photograph 2

(Google street view 2017)

View looking northwest along Purchese Street towards false acacia tree T177 and group G4.

Photograph 3

(Google street view 2017)

View northwest from Polygon Road towards Norway maple tree T160 (west), T161 (east) and T247 (central).

Photograph 4

(Google street view 2017)

View northwest from the corner of Polygon Road and Ossulston Street towards trees Norway maple trees T250 to T253 and field maple T254.

The Ecology Consultancy is part of the Temple Group.

Making places better for people and wildlife

London - Tempus Wharf, 33a Bermondsey Wall West, London, SE16 4TQ
T. 020 7378 1914 **W.** www.ecologyconsultancy.co.uk **E.** enquiries@ecologyconsultancy.co.uk

- **Sussex -** The Old Dairy, Barcombe Mills Road, Lewes, East Sussex BN8 5FF **T.** 01273 813739
- **East Anglia -** Thorpe House, 79 Thorpe Road, Norwich NR1 1UA **T.** 01603 628408
- **Midlands -** 9 The Mews, Trent Park, Eastern Avenue, Lichfield WS13 6RN **T.** 01543 728971
- **North -** Trinity Walk, Unit G37b, Market Walk, Wakefield, West Yorkshire WF1 1QR **T.** 01924 683558
- **Scotland -** 3 Coates Place, Edinburgh Scotland EH3 7AA **T.** 0131 225 8610