



**Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment  
Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan  
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Proj. No <b>6566</b>	<b>5 Cleve Road, West Hampstead</b>		
Client:		Blackcap Ltd	
Date of Report:	27/02/2019	Revision:	Original

# **Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan – In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

## **Summary**

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary consideration of the arboricultural implications created by the proposed development. In accordance with the feasibility and planning sections of BS5837:2012 “*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*”, trees deemed to be within the influencing distance of the projected construction have been evaluated for quality, longevity, and initial maintenance requirements. Where trees do not have to be removed for health and safety reasons, a detailed and objective assessment has been made of the consequences of the intended layout.

In this circumstance it is intended to extend 5 Cleve Road, London on the southern aspect into the rear garden. As a result, three individual trees and one area of trees were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

- 1 No individual trees or landscape features need to be felled in order to achieve the proposed layout.
- 2 The area of trees has been identified for removal irrespective of any development proposals. The removal of this area does not coincide with the requirements of the proposed layout.
- 3 The alignment of the proposed extension encroaches within the Root Protection Area of one offsite tree that is to be retained. During exploratory excavation in the former sunken garden area no roots were found. As a result, it is not considered necessary to employ specialist construction techniques in this location.
- 4 This report recommends that specialist advice is obtained by expert practitioners in other disciplines. Such input should always be sought prior to the submission of this report in support of a planning application in order to demonstrate that the techniques and methods hereby proposed are achievable. In this particular circumstance it is necessary to contact the following:
  - Structural Engineer (foundation design, item 4.4.1)
- 5 All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings with this report are complied with in full. This includes ensuring that protective fencing is erected as detailed in items 4.6 and 5.1 of this report.
- 6 Post Planning Permission – Subject to achieving Planning Permission, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be required. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, phasing and an auditable monitoring schedule.



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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Blackcap Ltd to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Preliminary Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at 5 Cleve Road, West Hampstead, London, NW6 3RH

1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on 11/3/2016 with a follow up supervised excavation on 27/02/2019. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.

1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

## 1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.

1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.

1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.

## 1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Email of instruction received from Brian Shaffer
- Proposed site layout - dwg no. 1238/ASP 001 received 23/1/18



## 2.0 The Site

### 2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site is 5 Cleve Road, West Hampstead. The site consists of an existing dwelling with associated front and rear garden space. The site is bordered to the north by Cleve Road and to all other aspects by adjacent residential dwellings.

### 2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soil type commonly associated with this site are slowly permeable and seasonally wet, slightly acidic but base-rich loams and clays. They are of moderate fertility and mainly support seasonally wet pastures and woodland type habitats. The soil type constitutes approximately 19.9% of the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

### 2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

#### 2.3.1 Conservation Area

The site is located within a locality specifically identified by London Borough of Camden as a "Conservation Area". This is a planning designation that seeks to provide control over the built environment, but which also has provision for tree protection. The effect of this on the owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work on trees sited within a Conservation Area is to require them to submit 6 weeks written notice detailing the tree work they plan to undertake. No work may be carried during the 6 week period unless written permission has been received from London Borough of Camden. The local Planning Authority can only prevent works notified to them within the 6 week period by serving a Tree Preservation Order. If this happens, the owner of the tree has a right to object to the serving of the order.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the local Planning Authority may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include;

- Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property.
- Removing dead wood, or a dead tree.
- Trees with stem diameters of less than 75mm (measured at 1.5m from ground level). If the works being carried out are to help promote the growth of other trees then trees with stem diameters of less than 100mm (at 1.5m) may be removed or pruned.

Owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work as an exception to the written notification process are **required** to provide the local Planning Authority with 5 day's notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous; unless such works are required in an emergency.



It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the Local Planning Authority prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, and even in the event of an emergency situation, there is still a duty to notify the local Planning Authority that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of Conservation Area legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited.

## 3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 As part of this survey a total of three individual trees and one area of trees were inspected. These have been numbered T001 – T003 and A001, respectively.
- 3.2 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. The position of each tree is shown on the attached drawing no. 6566-D has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 6566-D provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.
- 3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.
- 3.5 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

## 4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### 4.1 The Proposal

- 4.1.1 The proposal is to extend the existing residential property at 5 Cleve Road, London on the southern elevation into the rear garden.

### 4.2 Access

- 4.2.1 Site access is extremely confined by the narrow space between the western flank of the existing building and the neighbouring property.



This conflicts with the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) of one tree to be retained – T001 (located within the curtilage of the neighbouring property). However, in this case the RPA is safeguarded by numerous changes of level and existing hard surfaces. From a purely arboricultural perspective, it will therefore not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing surface to protect tree roots.

#### 4.3. Demolition

4.3.1 There is no demolition associated with this proposal.

#### 4.4 Construction

4.4.1 A site investigation was completed on the site boundary by hand digging under the supervision of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2019 in the vicinity of T001. The location of test trenches and findings are shown in Viewport 1 of drawing no. 6566-D-EXC. The previous site investigation undertaken in 2012 revealed that the tree's roots had historically been severed to allow the installation of the sunken garden. The findings showed that the roots had been cut back to within the higher ground level to the west of the sunken garden (root ends were clearly visible in this area between the sleepers and the wall at a depth of approximately 300 mm from the existing surface). As part of the 2019 excavation, a trench was excavated 4500mm long from the existing extension to a depth of 450mm and found that there were no significant roots (>25mm) in the top 450mm of the soil. At a depth of 400mm the trench would fill with water likely due to a high water table. The constant presence of water at this depth would suggest that roots will not be found any deeper in the soil. As no roots were found in the area where the proposed extension is set then from an arboricultural perspective specialised foundations are not required to ensure the safe retention of T001. However, dependent on the soil type, species and topography, the trees on site may have an influence on the soil beyond their calculated RPA. Given the proximity of the proposed construction to the tree to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of tree retention on the required foundation depth. It should be noted that these findings were corroborated with repeat excavations at the approximate positions of the initial exploratory trial pits in March 2016 with follow up investigative excavation in February 2019.

4.4.2 It is understood that no new hard surfaces are associated with this proposal.

4.4.3 Excavation and soil re-modelling will be required in order to implement both the proposed extension and private gardens of Flats A and B. This activity will encroach into the RPA of one tree to be retained – T001. As described in 4.4.1 exploratory excavations concluded that roots were not present in the area historically used as a sunken garden. Given that the proposed extension and private gardens sit within the footprint of what was the sunken garden it is considered unlikely that implementation of this proposal will adversely affect T001.

#### 4.5 Implications of Sloping Ground

4.5.1 The arboricultural implications of the proposed structures are based on an assumption that because there are no significant existing slopes on site, level changes will not occur within the RPA of trees that are shown to be retained.





#### **4.6 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing**

4.6.1 Prior to the commencement of construction and immediately after the completion of the necessary tree work, protective fencing will be erected on site. This must be fit for purpose (including any ground protection if necessary) in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing. Full details of fencing will be supplied by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants in the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan.

#### **4.7 Compound**

4.7.1 The site provides limited internal space to locate a construction compound outside the RPA of any trees that are to be retained. As such the project will require careful phasing to manage the storage of materials.

#### **4.8 Phasing**

4.8.1 The proposal involves the integration of a number of aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection for retained trees at all times. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce a phasing recommendation to cover operations on site as they affect retained trees.

#### **4.9 Monitoring**

4.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an extensive auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events/activities.

#### **4.10 Cultural Implications for Retained Trees**

4.10.1 There are no cultural implications for any retained trees in order to permit development.

#### **4.11 Landscape Implications**

4.11.1 It is not necessary to fell any trees in order to achieve the proposed layout.

#### **4.12 Post Development Implications**

4.12.1 None considered reasonably foreseeable, provided that construction takes place in accordance with the proposed methodology.

4.12.2 Due to the dynamic nature of trees and their interaction with the environment, their health and structural integrity is liable to change over time. Because of this it is recommended that all trees on or adjacent to the site be inspected on an annual basis.



4.12.3 As stated in BS 5837:2012, regular maintenance of newly planted trees is of particular importance for at least three years during the critical post-planting period and might, where required by site conditions, planning requirements or legal agreement, be necessary for five years or more. Therefore, the designer of the new landscaping should, in conjunction with the landscape design proposals, prepare a detailed maintenance schedule covering this period, and appropriate arrangements made for its implementation.

## **5.0 Design Advice, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan**

### **5.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)**

5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 6566-D. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection.

5.1.2 All fencing provided for the safeguarding of trees will be erected prior to any demolition or development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access" will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.

5.1.3 Where footpaths, access drives, or parking bays are constructed within the RPA of retained trees, careful attention will be paid to the type of surface treatment used in these areas, details of which are given in item 5.8, below. If possible, these should be installed as a final phase of the project, thereby protecting the RPA throughout the major construction phase of the proposed development.

5.1.4 Where fencing is impractical, consideration must be given to other forms of effective above ground tree structure protection. An example of this would be a combination of Barksavers to secure the stems and a temporary load bearing surface to shield the ground.

### **5.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking**

5.2.1 The position of the office, compound and parking will be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of any permitted development works. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-siting with the Local Planning Authority.

### **5.3 On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials**

5.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. Details of the RPA for each tree where no spoil or building materials will be stored are indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 6566-D. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.



5.3.2 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

5.3.3 All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

#### 5.4 Programme of Works

5.4.1 All tree surgery works, once approved by the Local Planning Authority, will be carried out prior to any other site works. Once completed, the proposed protective fencing will be erected along the lines indicated above. All of this will be carried out prior to commencement of any development works on the site. Outline details of the proposed programme are given in the Design and Construction and Tree Care flow chart attached (Appendix D-1).

#### 5.5 Tree Surgery

5.5.1 All tree work will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be carried out in line with BS 3998:2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An arboricultural contractor approved by the Local Planning Authority will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

#### 5.6 Levels

5.6.1 Other than for any specific exception which may be referred to at item 4.0, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees are envisaged. However, if it is necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 below.

5.6.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

5.6.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen pass through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel, cobbles or, Type 2 road-stone. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g. brick pavers.



## 5.7 Services

- 5.7.1 At the time of writing this report, no details on proposed services were available. However, the following principles should be adhered to when planning for their installation.
- 5.7.2 It is proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, the proposed length infringing the RPA will be hand dug 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) to ensure the maximum protection of the trees' roots. The trenches may also be excavated using an air spade, or trenchless technology can be employed if this methodology is considered appropriate by the relevant service company (thus allowing services to pass below and through the roots without the need for traditional excavation). If it is necessary to cut any small roots as part of any of these processes, they should be severed in such a way as to ensure that the final wound is as small as possible and free from ragged, torn ends.
- 5.7.3 All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is not possible, any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.7.4 All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site.
- 5.7.5 All service runs/trenches where they encroach within the RPA of retained trees will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

## 5.8 Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area

- 5.8.1 Where it is necessary to construct footpaths, driveways, non-adoptable roads, and other hard surfaces within the RPA as calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (item 4.6.1), it is proposed that the design will comply with the 'no-dig' principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in and retained by a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where it is necessary to remove any existing hard surface, or lower the ground level within the RPA, this may expose roots. This operation must be undertaken using hand tools or an air spade. Any roots found should be treated with the greatest care and surrounded by sharp sand to provide a level base. Please note that 'no-dig' surfaces are not always considered acceptable for adoption.
- 5.8.2 Where it is shown that the construction of a boundary wall or dwelling encroaches within the RPA of a retained tree, the foundations of the wall or dwelling will be designed in such a manner so as to minimise the detrimental effect of the construction on the tree's roots. In these situations, any excavations within the RPA of an affected tree will only be undertaken following exploration of the existing root system with an air spade (or by hand digging if soil conditions preclude) and the necessary root pruning undertaken to allow excavation without unnecessary pulling and tearing of the roots to be retained. This will ensure minimal damage to tree roots where pad and beam or cantilever foundations are considered appropriate.



Should a piling rig be required to create piles, any access facilitation pruning or felling necessary to allow access must be undertaken before the commencement of works and only with prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.

- 5.8.3 If boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of “Met-Posts” or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the roots of the trees to a minimum.

## 5.9 Reporting and Monitoring Procedures

- 5.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process. This system should be auditable. Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of Blackcap Ltd and the Local Planning Authority.

## 6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the measures outlined in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the highest level of protection during the construction process.
- 6.2 Subject to achieving Planning Permission, it is recommended that a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan should be provided. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, project phasing and an auditable monitoring schedule.
- 6.3 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.
- 6.4 The tree surgery works proposed as part of this Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.



## 7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

### General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available, or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection, but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work undertaken. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

If alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out, or tree work undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be carried out.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following:-

1. The need to avoid reasonable foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

**Signed:**



February 2019.....

**For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited**





## 8.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS 3998:2010* BSI, London.

British Standards Institute. (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012* BSI, London.

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Mattheck & Breloer H. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees*, HMSO, London.

NHBC Standards (2007) *Chapter 4.2 'Building Near Trees'*. National House-Building Council.

Lonsdale D. (1999). *Research for Amenity Trees No 7: Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*, HMSO, London.

Strouts R.G. & Winter T.G. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.2: Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees*. Department of the Environment, HMSO.



## 9.0 Appendices

Appendix	<b>A</b>	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	<b>B</b>	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	<b>C</b>	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	<b>D</b>	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications
	1.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
	2.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
Appendix	<b>E</b>	Drawing No 6566-D-EXC





## Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

### Species List:

Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus x hippocastanum</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia vulgaris</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>

### Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: <b>Deadwood</b>	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control Measures:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.

Name: <b>Ivy</b> ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown.
Control Measures:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whilst relieving the pressure on the tree.



## **Appendix B**

### Explanatory Notes

# Explanatory Notes



## Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

**No** Identifies the tree on the drawing.

**Species** Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

**BS 5837 Main Category** Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

**Category A** - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

**Category B** - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

**Category C** - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;

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

**BS 5837 Sub Category** Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

**Sub Category 1** - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

**Sub Category 2** - Mainly landscape qualities;

**Sub Category 3** - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

**DBH (mm)** Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

**Age** Recorded as one of seven categories:

**Y** Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

**S/M** Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

**E/M** Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

**M** Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

**O/M** Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

**V** Veteran. An over-mature specimen, usually of high value due to either its age, size and/or ecological significance



## D Dead.

<b>Height</b>	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
<b>Crown Base</b>	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
<b>Lowest Branch</b>	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:  1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.
<b>Crown Spread</b>	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
<b>Minimum Distance</b>	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).
<b>RPA</b>	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as “a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”. The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority’s tree officer.
<b>Water Demand</b>	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 “Building Near Trees”.
<b>Visual Amenity</b>	Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows:  Low                    An inconsequential landscape feature.  Moderate            Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.  High                    Item of high visual importance.
<b>Problems/ Comments</b>	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.
<b>Work Required (TS)</b>	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.



**Work Required (AIA)**

Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.

**Priority**

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

- 1 Urgent – works required immediately;
- 2 Works required within 6 months;
- 3 Works required within 1 year;
- 4 Re-inspect in 12 months,
- 0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.



## BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

<b>Access Facilitation Pruning</b>	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
<b>Arboricultural Method Statement</b>	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
<b>Arboriculturist</b>	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
<b>Competent Person</b>	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. <i>NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.</i>
<b>Construction</b>	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
<b>Construction Exclusion Zone</b>	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
<b>Root Protection Area (RPA)</b>	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
<b>Service</b>	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. <b>NOTE</b> - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
<b>Stem</b>	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
<b>Structure</b>	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
<b>Tree Protection Plan</b>	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
<b>Veteran Tree</b>	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. <b>NOTE</b> - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.



## **Appendix C**

TPO Enquiry/Response

## Melanie McKenzie

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**From:** Remmington, James [James.Remmington@camden.gov.uk]  
**Sent:** 18 March 2016 10:00  
**To:** Melanie McKenzie  
**Subject:** RE: TPO Enquiry - 5262 - 5 Cleve Road, West Hampstead, LONDON, NW6 3RH

Dear Melanie,

5 Cleve Road is within a Conservation Area, but there are no TPOs currently registered.

Please let me know if you need anything further.

Kind regards,

James Remmington  
Tree and Landscape Officer

Telephone: 020 7974 4816



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**From:** Melanie McKenzie [<mailto:MelanieMcKenzie@TreeSurveys.co.uk>]  
**Sent:** 17 March 2016 09:02  
**To:** Fisher, Kevin  
**Subject:** FW: TPO Enquiry - 5262 - 5 Cleve Road, West Hampstead, LONDON, NW6 3RH

Dear Mr Fisher,

Could you please advise if the above mentioned site is covered by TPO or is located within a Conservation Area? I have attached a map for your use.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind Regards

**Melanie McKenzie**  
Administrator

(Please note my working hours are 9am - 1pm)

 Please consider your environmental responsibility - think before you print!





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SW Office: Unit 7, Enterprise House, Cherry Orchard Lane, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 7LD

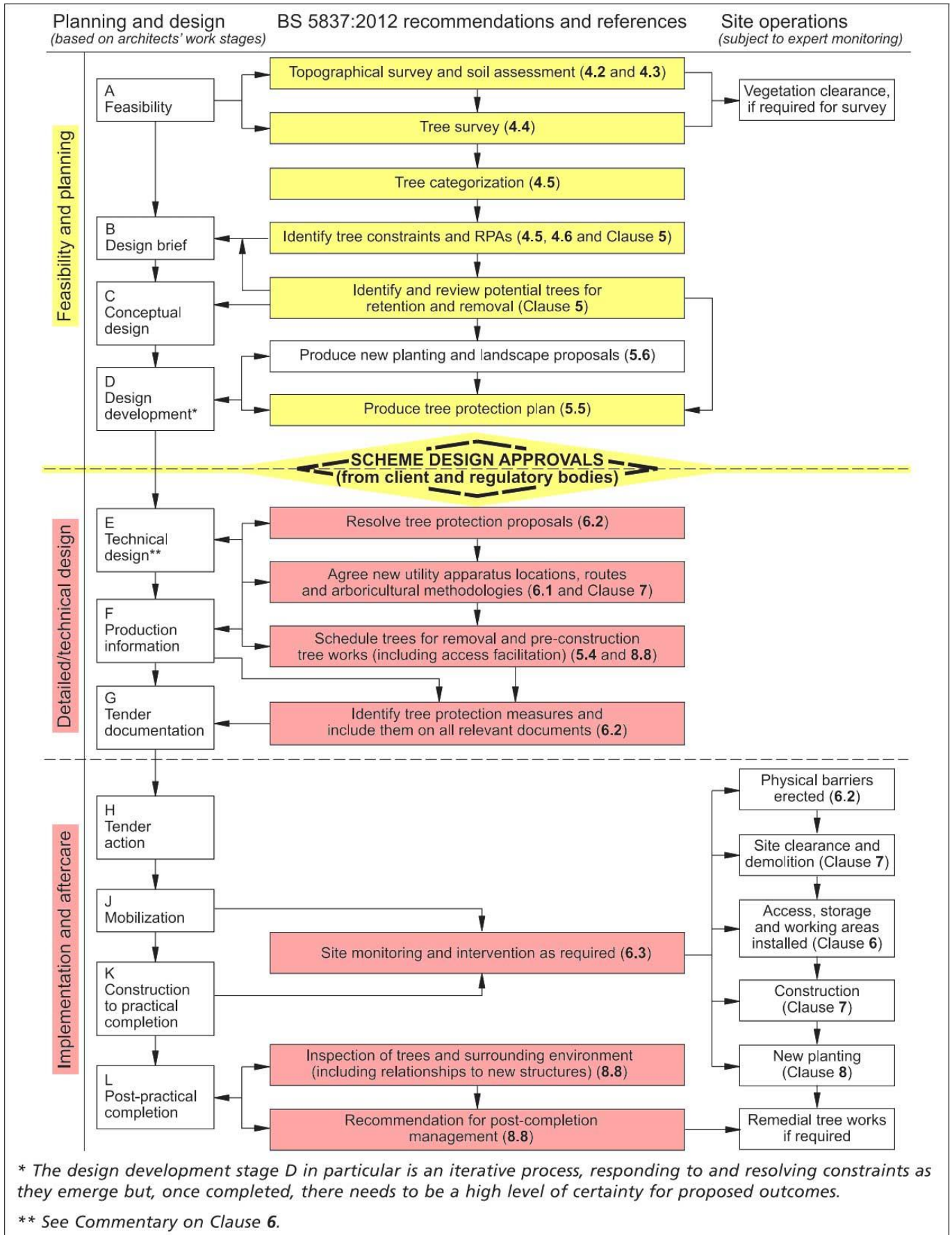
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## **Appendix D**

### Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



## European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist

### Checklist

**1** Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.  
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

**YES**  
**NO**

Dormice  
 Otters  
 Great crested newts  
 Sand lizards  
 Smooth snakes

**2** Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.

**YES**  
**NO**

Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats  
 Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces  
 Rivers on which otters might be found  
 Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts  
 Open areas on heathy soils

**3** Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.  
Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

**YES**  
**NO**

National Biodiversity Network ([www.nbn.org.uk](http://www.nbn.org.uk))  
 Local Biological Records Centre  
 Local Wildlife Trust  
 Other  
*Specify Other:*

**4** Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.

**YES**  
**NO**

Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)  
 Sightings (or echo-location)  
 Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)  
 Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)  
*Details:*

### CHECK POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

### Details

Name of Wood:

---

Grid Reference:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Area: (ha)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Date of Assessment:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Name of Assessor:

### Notes

**5** Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?  
*Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:*

**YES**  
**NO**

A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below  
You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

**6** Whether or not a licence is required...  
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

**YES**  
**NO**

Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)  
 Shown to operators and/or their supervisor  
 Marked with paint or hazard tape  
 Shown on the site plan  
*Other means:*

You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

**7** Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?  
*Details:*

**YES**  
**NO**

You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

## **Appendix E**

Hayden's Drawing

- Arboricultural Impact Assessments ●
- Arboricultural Method Statements ●
- Tree Constraints Plans ●
- Arboricultural Feasibility Studies ●
- Shade Analysis ●
- Picus Tomography ●
- Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority ●
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ●
- Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks ●
- Tree Stock Survey and Management ●
- Mortgage and Insurance Reports ●
- Subsidence Reports ●
- Woodland Management Plans ●
- Project Management ●
- Ecological Surveys ●



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