

# **Trevor Heaps**

## **Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd.**

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### **Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement (to BS:5837 2012)**

**For**  
**26 West Hill Park, Highgate, London**  
**N6 6ND**

Prepared for: Anastasia Konopleva

Site surveyed by Colin Chambers

Report written by **Trevor Heaps** BSc, MICFor, M.Arbor.A.

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> February 2019

Ref: TH 1408/B

## Summary

It is proposed to construct a new swimming pool building within the rear garden of 26 West Hill Park.

There is a mature Oak in the rear corner of the garden, which is situated on raised land contained by a 1.2m retaining wall. The proposed swimming pool building will require very minor works within the Oak's RPA.

The raised grassed area around the Oak will be protected with a mixture of ground protection and protective fencing.

The relationship between the proposal and Oak is sustainable and will not result in any unreasonable pressure to carry out inappropriate tree works.

If the proposal is implemented in accordance with recommendations laid down in this report, neither the Oak or the local landscape will be adversely affected.

There are no arboricultural reasons why planning consent should not be granted.

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## 1.0 Introduction

1.1 I am Trevor Heaps, Director of Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. I have experience and qualifications in the field of Arboriculture. Further information is provided in Appendix 1.

1.2 Contact details:

Who	Name	Organisation	Details
Arboricultural consultant	Trevor Heaps	Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd., 168 Whitby Road, Ruislip, HA4 9DR	Tel: 07957 763 533 E-mail: <a href="mailto:trevor@trevorheaps.co.uk">trevor@trevorheaps.co.uk</a>
Client	Anastasia Konopleva		
LPA	Tree and Landscape Officer	London Borough of Camden 5 Pancras Square c/o Town Hall, Judd Street London WC1H 9JE	Email <a href="#">Send an enquiry</a> Website <a href="http://www.camden.gov.uk/planning">www.camden.gov.uk/planning</a> Phone 020 7974 4444

## 2.0 Instruction

2.1 We are to survey all significant trees that could be affected by the proposals. We are then to prepare a report to appraise the impact of the proposals on the trees and to set out recommendations for their protection during development - in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' (BS5837).

## 3.0 Drawings provided

3.1 Proposed Lower GR Floor Plan – Ref. 04-B-OP2 - Dated 29/10/2018 – Drawn by London Development & Construction

## 4.0 Report context

4.1 The survey was undertaken by Colin Chambers on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2017.

4.2 The trees were surveyed from within the site at ground level. No climbed inspections were carried out and no root/soil samples were taken for analysis.

4.3 The trees were inspected based on the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) developed by Mattheck & Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, 1994).

4.4 Tree heights, crown spreads and stem diameters were measured with a clinometer, a Disto laser measure and a diameter measuring tape respectively.

4.5 Most large shrubs or small trees (with stem diameters less than 150mm) were not surveyed because BS 5837 states that these can be transplanted or replaced.

4.6 The report is based on the information provided (i.e. site plans, proposed drawings, scales, measurements etc.) and observations during the site visit.

4.7 This report will support a planning application for development and its purpose is to assist and inform the planning process.

4.8 We were not instructed to investigate the statutory protection status of trees on or adjacent to the site (but will usually check the Council's website for any relevant information).

4.9 This report does not set out the detailed, working specifications of tree protection measures and engineering / design features, but provides enough detail to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme in principle.

4.10 Assessing the potential influence of trees upon load-bearing soils beneath existing and proposed structures (resulting from water abstraction by trees on shrinkable soils) was not included in the brief and is not therefore considered in this report.

## **5.0 Statutory tree protection**

5.1 We have been advised that this property is covered by a Tree Preservation Order which protects Oak (T1).

5.2 The protection status of trees can change (new Tree Preservation Orders can be made, and new Conservation Areas can be designated) and so it is advisable to make further inquiries before carrying out any tree works

## **6.0 Ecological constraints**

6.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. In addition to any tree matters considered in this report, these animals could impose significant constraints on the use and timing of access to the site. You are therefore advised to seek advice from an ecologist to check if any such constraints apply to this site.

## 7.0 The site

7.1 This property is situated in a leafy, residential part of North London, between Highgate and Hampstead Heath. The property has a north-west facing rear garden.

## 8.0 The soil and topography

8.1 The soils at this site were determined using information provided by the British Geological Survey and observations during the site visit.

8.2 The soil is deep, and the soil texture is Clayey Loam to Silty Loam. The soil parent material is Prequaternary Marine/Estuarine Sand and Silt. The soil is considered to have a moderate potential of becoming compacted (which is harmful to tree roots) and so tree protection will not be relaxed.

## 9.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Tree Protection Methods

9.1 Only one tree was assessed. Further information is provided in Appendix 2 and explanatory notes are provided in Appendix 3.

9.2 Table 1 lists the impacts that the proposal will have on the subject trees. The various impacts are discussed in more detail below; this information should be read in conjunction with the supporting Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

**Table 1:** Potential impacts on trees due to development

The impacts on trees due to this development	Category A trees affected	Category B trees affected	Category C trees affected
Excavations within RPA of retained trees		T1	
Soil compaction around retained trees		T1	
Underground services		T1	

9.3 The property owners wish to construct a new swimming pool building in the rear garden. The proposed building falls within part of the theoretical RPA of a protected Oak (T1).

9.3.1 The Oak is part of the historic landscape, having been present before the area was developed. There were no signs of it having been an old pollard but it most likely would have been a bank or boundary tree.

9.3.2 The two thirds of the rear garden that occupy the north-easterly side is at a higher level (by about 1.2 metres) than the westerly third. The Oak's roots are likely to be within this raised area.

#### **9.4 Excavations within RPA of retained trees**

9.4.1 The Oak's RPA has been amended to take into account the 1.2m high retaining wall.

9.4.2 The footprint of the proposed building falls within 1.5% of the Oak's (amended) RPA.

9.4.3 An RPA is an estimation of the minimum root system needed to sustain the condition of a tree (if all roots outside it were to be severed); it is not a measure of a tree's entire rooting system.

9.4.3.1 It is commonly accepted, within the arboricultural industry, that the RPA represents about a third of a tree's actual rooting system and, consequently, whilst the RPA is particularly important to ensure that there are no adverse effects on stability, if an encroachment does not significantly reduce the overall assimilative function of the root system, it is unlikely to cause harm.

9.4.3.2 In this particular case, the RPA (minimum root system needed to sustain the tree) has been calculated as being about 454 m<sup>2</sup>. However, because this only represents about a third, the actual rooting system considerably larger.

9.4.3.3 Therefore, although there is an incursion into the tree's RPA (minimum root system to sustain the tree); the percentage of actual rooting system affected is much less (less than 1%). Furthermore, it is possible to off-set this very minor incursion within soft areas contiguous with its RPA.

9.3.2.4 Research has shown that healthy trees of most species can withstand the loss of some roots (to a maximum of about 20% of the rooting area) with no long-term detrimental impact (Helliwell & Fordham 1992) and Oaks are moderately tolerant of root pruning (Matheny & Clark 1998)

#### **9.5 Soil compaction around retained trees**

9.5.1 The soil around the Oak has the potential of becoming compacted (due to various construction-related activities such as storage of materials and the use of heavy machinery). Soil compaction is harmful to tree roots because it reduces gaseous exchange and the availability of water and nutrients.

9.5.2 To minimise soil compaction, the Oak will be separated from the working area by a mixture of protective fencing and ground protection.

## **9.6 Underground services**

9.6.1 The proposals will be designed in such a way as to either connect directly to existing underground services (with no further excavations) or to connect to existing service routes outside the RPAs of trees shown retained.

9.6.2 If existing services within RPAs require upgrading, care shall be taken to minimise disturbance and where practicable, trenchless techniques employed; only as a last resort should open excavations be considered. Where existing services within RPAs are deemed not satisfactory for any further use, they should be left in situ rather than being excavated or removed.

9.6.3 If, for whatever reason, the proposed services need to be moved (and incursions into RPAs are unavoidable), then the installation works will be carried out under full arboricultural supervision and will, at the very least, comply with the methods and guidelines detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group publication NJUG 4, Guidelines for the Planning, Installation, and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees (November 2007).

9.6.4 If necessary, the locations of service routes will be approved by the arboricultural consultant and shown on a revised Tree Protection Plan.

## **10.0 Conclusions**

10.1 The Oak (T1) will be protected in accordance with current British standards and guidance. To this end, a site-specific AMS and TPP have been provided. These are found in Section 12 and Appendix 10 respectively.

10.2 Provided the recommendations laid out in this report are followed, the proposal will not affect the Oak or the character / appearance of the local area.

10.3 The Oak does not cause any significant conflicts in terms of construction activities, nor will any significant issues of post-development pressure be likely to emerge that could not be managed with routine, minor tree maintenance.



## **11.0 The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)**

11.1 Effective tree protection relies on following a logical sequence of events and arboricultural supervision. This AMS lays down the methodology for all construction works that may influence significant trees and recommendations for arboricultural supervision are provided in Section 13.

11.2 It is essential that this AMS is observed and adhered. Therefore, a copy of this AMS must be issued to the building contractor to be integrated into their work schedule and must also be permanently made available on-site for the duration of development.

11.3 This AMS should be read in conjunction with the supporting Tree Protection Plan (TPP), which is found in Appendix 10.

11.4 At this site, operations are to occur in the following sequence:

- 1) Hold pre-commencement site meeting with project arboriculturist, building contractor(s) and arboricultural officer (prior to the commencement of any development work commencing on site). The contractor(s) will be required to read and sign the induction form (see Appendix 8).
- 2) Install ground protection within the area(s) shown by the diagonal blue lines on the TPP (see Appendix 4.1 further details).
- 3) Erect protective fencing along the position(s) shown by the solid red line/s on the TPP (see Appendix 4.2 for further details).
- 4) Excavate the north-western edge of the proposed swimming pool building (under arboricultural supervision) using hand-digging techniques (see Appendix 4.3 for further details).
- 5) Commence with remainder of construction work.
- 6) Remove tree protection when all construction activity has ended.

## 12.0 Arboricultural supervision

12.1 A qualified arboriculturalist will provide on-going supervision during construction. The times when supervision is required are outlined in Table 2. If the LPA wish to see further supervision, this matter can be dealt with by either amending the report or by condition.

**Table 2:** Indicative arboricultural supervision requirements

Supervision details	Required (Y / N)	When	Details	Nature	Signed off (by Council)
Pre-commencement site meeting	Y	Prior to any site activity	To ensure that the contractors are fully briefed and understand the requirements of the AMS and TPP. A site supervisor will be appointed to take responsibility for tree protection and of reporting any damage to trees or deviation from the AMS to the project arboriculturist.	Informal and open discussions. Induction form signed by attendees	
Meeting with tree contractors		Prior to protective measures being installed	To ensure work instructions are clear and understood. To highlight any important / protected trees.	Informal meeting. No follow up required (unless requested)	
Protective measure(s) check	Y	After protective measures installed, but prior to any site activity	To ensure that the protective measures are fit-for-purposed and correctly positioned.	A site monitoring report will be prepared and forwarded to LPA arb officer	
On-going supervision	Y	During construction (no less than every 8 weeks)	To supervise key stages of works near trees and/or to ensure that the protective measures have not been moved and continue to be fit-for-purpose.	A site monitoring report will be prepared and forwarded to LPA arb officer	
Meeting with landscape contractors		After construction	To provide advice on tree / shrub selection	Informal meeting. No follow up required (unless requested)	
Other					

12.2 A site inspection record (see Appendix 9) will be prepared after each visit; it will state the condition of tree protection measures and outline any necessary remedial action and timescales. All site monitoring reports will be forwarded to the LPA arboricultural officer within 5 working days of the visit.

### **13.0 Signature**

This report represents a true and factual account of the potential arboricultural impacts, and recommended protective measures, at the subject property.

#### **Signed**



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#### **Trevor Heaps**

Chartered Arboriculturist

**BSc (Hons), MArborA, MICFor**

#### **Dated**

20<sup>th</sup> February 2019

## **Appendix 1 - Professional résumé**

I am Trevor Heaps, director of Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. I am a Chartered Arboriculturist, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and hold a First-Class Honours Degree in Arboriculture.

### **Professional training**

- Tree Science (Arboricultural Association) – June 2016
- OPM (Oak Processionary Moth) Training (Forestry Commission) – May 2016
- Visual Tree Assessment (Arboricultural Association) - October 2015
- Trees and the Law (Dr Charles Mynors) - June 2015
- Mortgage (Home Buyers) Report Writing (LANTRA / CAS) - February 2015
- Tree Preservation Orders - effective application (LANTRA / CAS) - November 2014
- Professional Tree Inspection 3-day course (LANTRA / AA) - July 2014
- Arboricultural Consultancy Course (AA) - May 2014
- Further down the subsidence trail 1-day course (AA) - April 2013
- Getting to grips with subsidence 1-day course (AA) - November 2012

## Appendix 2 - Tree data schedule

Ref	Name	Age	DBH (mm)	Hgt. (m)	Can. hgt. (m)	Can N (m)	Can E (m)	Can S (m)	Can W (m)	Physio cond.	Struct cond.	Life Exp.	Ret. Cat.	Comments	Rec's (proposed works are highlighted)
T1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1100	18	6	7	5	5	10	Normal	Normal	40+	B2	Mature Oak situated on raised section of garden and managed by crown reductions in the past	No works required at present

### Appendix 3 - Tree data schedule explanatory notes

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree data schedule** (Appendix 2).

**Ref:** Each item of vegetation has its own unique number prefixed by a letter such that:

**T**<sub>1</sub>=Tree                      **S**<sub>2</sub>=Shrub or stump                      **G**<sub>3</sub>=Group                      **H**<sub>4</sub>=Hedge                      **W**<sub>5</sub>=Woodland

**Species:** Latin (and common names in brackets) are given.

**Age:**

- **Y - Young** - Usually less than 10 years' old
- **SM - Semi-mature** - Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy)
- **EM - Early-mature** - Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy)
- **M - Mature** - Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy)
- **V - Veteran** - A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition
- **OM - Over-mature** - As for veteran except management is not considered worthwhile

**DBH (mm):** Stem diameter, measured in mm, taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible.

**Hgt. (m): Height:** Measured from ground level to the top of the crown in metres.

**Can Hgt. (m): Crown height:** Measured from ground level to the lowest tips of the main crown begins in metres. Where the crown is unbalanced it is measured on the side deemed to be most relevant. This is usually the side facing the area of anticipated development.

**Can N, S, E, W: - Canopy extents**

Approximate radial crown spread measured to the four cardinal points (for individual trees only)

**Physio cond.:** Indicates the physiological condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - Healthy tree with no symptoms of significant disease
- **Fair** - Tree with early signs of disease, small defects, decreased life expectancy, or evidence of less-than-average vigour for the species
- **Poor** - Significant disease present, limited life expectancy, or with very low vigour for the species and evidence of physiological stress
- **Very poor** - Tree is in advanced stages of physiological failure and is dying
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

**Struct cond.:** Indicates the structural condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - No significant structural defects noted
- **Fair** - Some structural defects noted but remedial action not required at present
- **Poor** - Significant defects noted resulting in a tree that requires regular monitoring or remedial action
- **Very poor** - Major defects noted that compromise the safety of the tree. Remedial works or tree removal is likely to be required.
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

**Life Exp:** The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal (<10), (10 – 20), (20 – 40), or (40+).

**Ret. Cat.:** - **Retention category:** BS5837:2012 Category where:

- **U = Trees unsuitable for retention.** Trees in such a condition that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with red centres.
- **A = Trees of high quality.** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with green centres.
- **B = Trees of moderate quality.** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with blue centres.
- **C = Trees of low quality.** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. These trees are shown on the tree plans with grey centres.

Trees of notable quality are graded as Category A or Category B. These trees are sometimes divided further into sub-categories:

- Sub-category 1 is allocated where it has been assessed that the tree has mainly arboricultural qualities.
- Sub-category 2 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly landscape qualities.
- Subcategory 3 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly cultural qualities, including conservation.

Trees may be allocated more than one sub-category. All sub-categories carry equal weight, with for example an A<sub>3</sub> tree being of the same importance and priority as an A<sub>1</sub> tree.

**Comments:** Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects.

**Rec's - Recommendations:** Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.

## Appendix 4 – Specifications for tree protective measures

### 4.1 Ground Protection

4.1.1 The following is based on an extract from British Standard 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction– Recommendations.

4.1.2 Temporary ground protection should be able to support any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil and might comprise one of the following:

*a) for pedestrian-movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*

*b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*

*c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.*

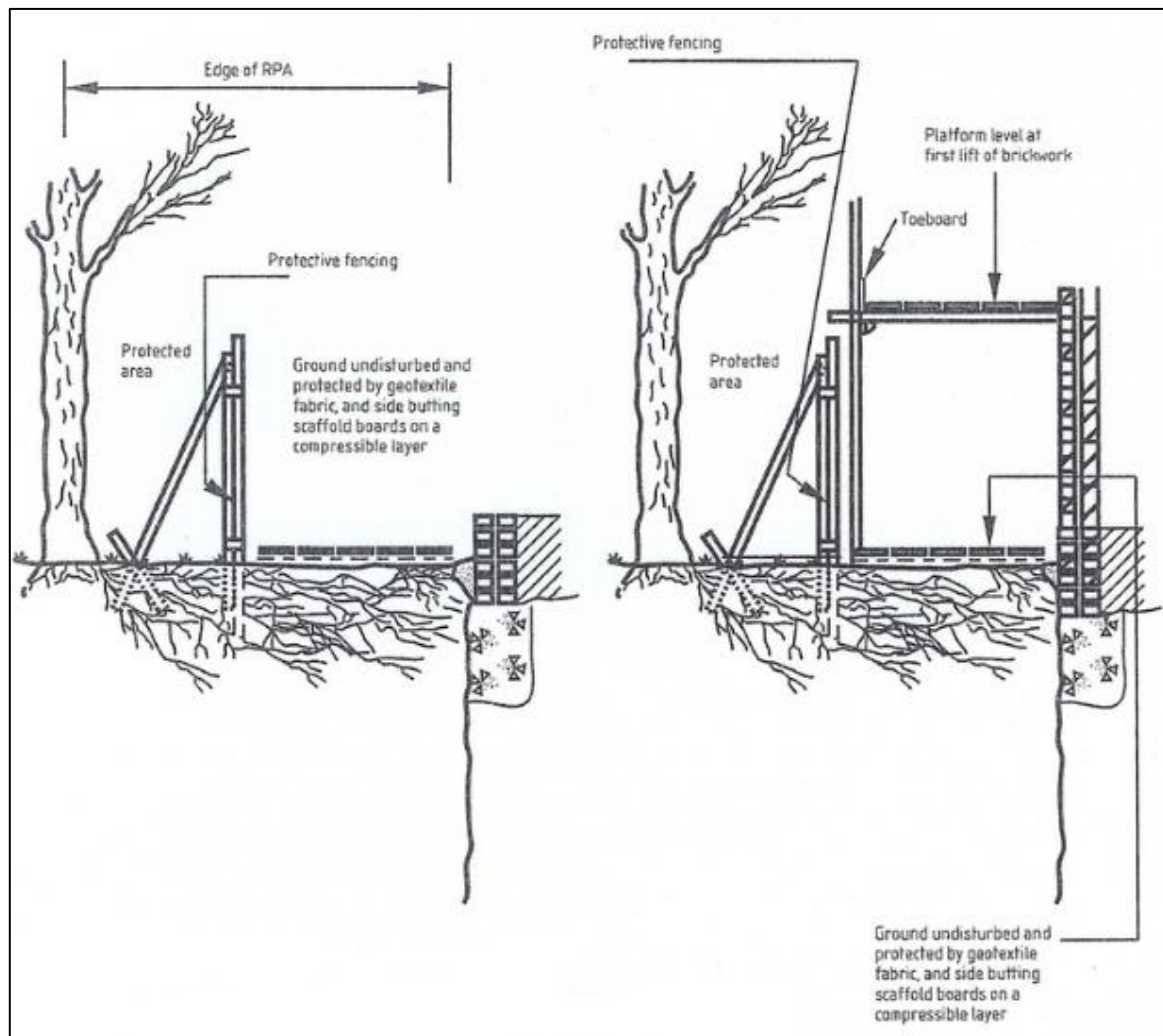
4.1.3 The locations of and design for temporary ground protection should be shown on the tree protection plan and detailed within the arboricultural method statement.

4.1.4 In all cases, the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle, especially in wet conditions, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

4.1.5 All ground protection is to be maintained in good order so it is fit for purpose throughout development. The ground protection will not be altered in any way, or prematurely removed without prior consent of the project arboriculturist or the LPA arboricultural officer.



**Figure 1:** An example of ground protection on work areas within a RPA (BS 5837:2005)

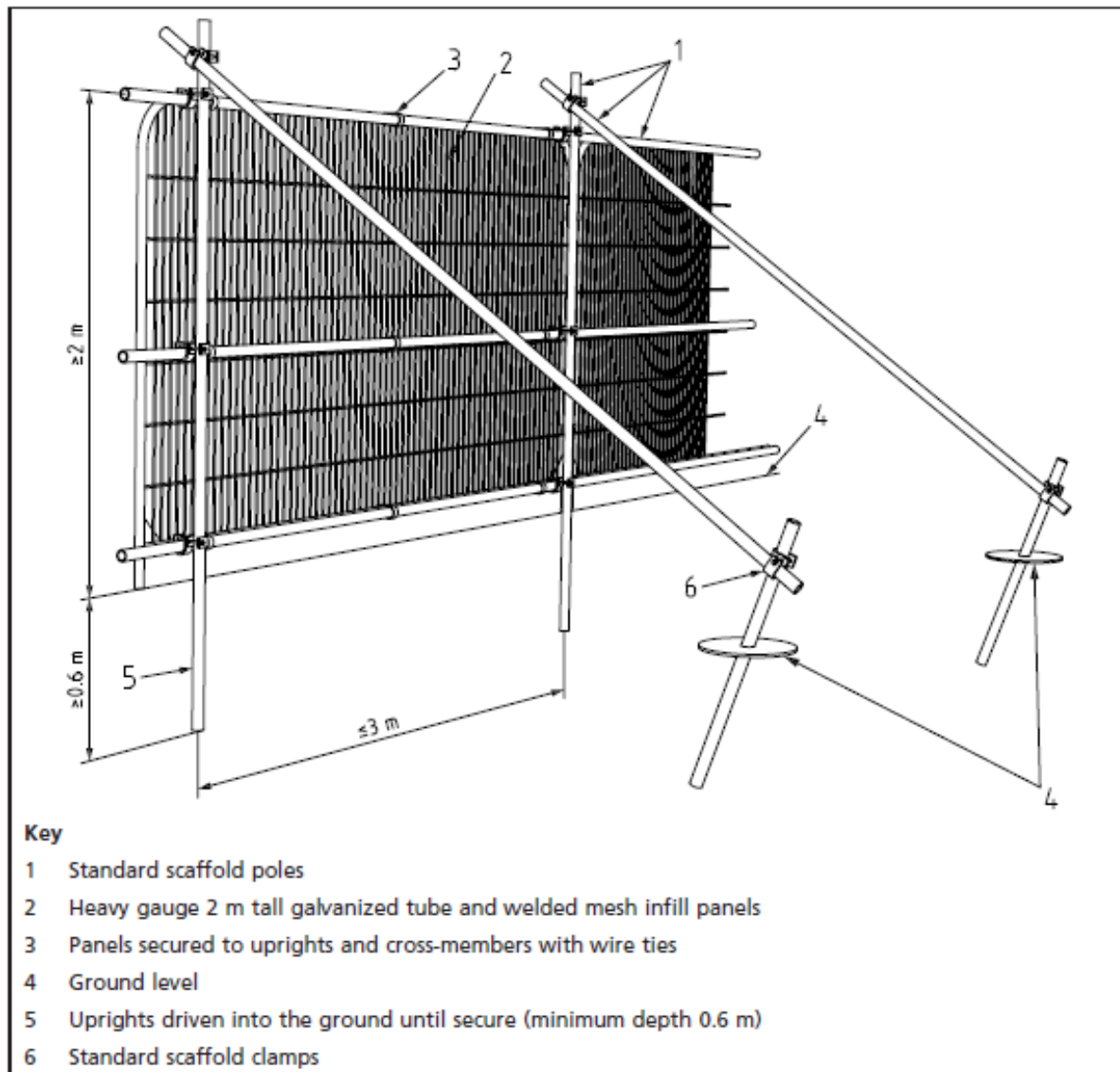


## 4.2 Protective fencing

4.2.1 The following is based on an extract from British Standard 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations.

4.2.2 The framework support shown in Figure 2 is the usual method of support for 'Heras' fencing. Some variation can be employed if site conditions are appropriate; i.e. support by wooden posts (75mm x 75mm x 2.75m) dug or concreted into the ground (dry mix concrete contained within a plastic bag), or if there is no pressure for access, a lighter form of netting on stakes.

**Figure 2:** Default specification for protective barrier (BS 5837:2012)



4.2.3 Durable, all-weather signs are to be attached to the fencing (an example sign is provided in Appendix 6). This shall be printed, laminated and attached at 5m intervals along the fencing.

4.2.4 Once erected, the protective fencing is to be regarded as sacrosanct and there is to be no access into the area protected by it

4.2.5 The protective fencing is to be maintained in good order so that it is fit for purpose throughout the construction process. The fencing will not be altered in any way, or prematurely removed without prior consent of the project arboriculturist and/or (if necessary) the LPA arboricultural officer.

#### **4.3 Excavations within or close to the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees**

4.3.1 To minimise root damage during construction, the following guidance shall be followed:

4.3.2 The RPAs of affected trees will be marked on the ground with biodegradable marker paint.

4.2.3 The affected area(s) closest to the retained tree(s) will be excavated using hand tools such as a fork, spade, trowel, stiff brush or an air spade. All spoil from the above process shall be removed from site using a wheelbarrow.

4.2.4 If, on inspection of the hand-dug area(s), no roots are present, mechanical excavation may be possible if a banksman is supervising the excavation.

4.2.5 If roots below 25mm in diameter are uncovered, they will be severed cleanly back to a suitable growth point with sharp secateurs or a sharp pull saw. If roots over 25mm in diameter are unearthed, they will be bent / relocated as best as possible. If not practical, they will be severed cleanly back to a suitable growth point with sharp secateurs or a sharp pull saw.

4.2.6 On completion of the works described in 4.2.5, the exposed soil will be covered with damp hessian (to maintain soil moisture and protect any retained roots from desiccation).

#### **4.4 Non-invasive foundation designs**

4.4.1 To minimise root damage, the foundations will be of pile and beam / pad and beam / house deck (or similar non-invasive) design (see 4.4.8) and the following guidance shall be followed:

4.4.2 The RPA of the affected tree(s) will be marked on the ground with biodegradable marker paint.

4.4.3 Working off either suitable ground protection or an existing hard surface (see 4.1), the optimal location for the piles (i.e. between roots) will be determined by hand, using tools such as a fork, spade, trowel, stiff brush or an air spade. If working off an existing hard surface such as paving slabs or block paving, the least number of individual slabs will be removed to facilitate this exploratory process. If working off a concrete surface, a jack hammer can be used to break through to the soft surface below. All spoil from the above process shall be removed from site using a wheelbarrow.

4.4.4 If roots below 25mm in diameter are uncovered, they will be severed cleanly back to a suitable growth point with sharp secateurs or a sharp pull saw. If roots over 25mm in diameter are uncovered,

they will be bent / relocated as best as possible. If this is not practical, then the process to determine the optimal location for the piles will be repeated.

4.4.5 After the location of the piles are determined, the pile holes will be as small as is practically possible and the piling rig shall be situated on top of either suitable ground protection or a pre-existing hard surface (see 4.1).

4.4.6 The lowest part of the proposed extension / floor-base will sit on top of the highest level of the trees' RPAs (i.e. there will no alteration of ground levels).

4.4.7 If required, engineering methods can be used to direct moisture to the underlying tree roots.

4.4.8 The final foundation specification is a matter for a structural engineer.

#### **4.5 Demolition of existing buildings**

4.5.1 Any existing buildings to be removed, that are within or close to the RPA of retained trees, shall be demolished using the 'top down, pull back' method. This must proceed in a manner pulling the structure back into itself, working away from the retained tree(s).

4.5.2 Any machinery used during the demolition and clearance of existing buildings must work from a position outside of the RPAs of any retained trees; or situated on suitable ground protection (see 4.1).

4.5.3 The foundations of any demolished buildings within in the RPAs of retained tree(s) shall either be left in place, or broken up by hand (using tools such as a fork, spade, trowel, stiff brush or an air spade) under arboricultural supervision.

#### **4.6 Removal of existing hard surfaces**

4.6.1 Working off either existing hard surfaces or supplementary ground protection (see 4.1), machinery can be used to carefully peel back and remove existing tarmac or concrete. Other surfaces, such as block paving, will be removed by hand. Sub-bases can be removed if they are not likely to contain roots (this must be approved by the arboricultural consultant). Underlying (soft) ground levels must be retained and will not be excavated.

4.6.2 All newly exposed soil and exposed roots will be covered with damp hessian or 100 mm of topsoil.

4.6.3 Machinery can be used to move the topsoil close to the exposed area, but the topsoil itself will be spread by hand.

4.6.4 Machinery will not be sited on any exposed rooting area / RPA.

#### **4.7 Principles of no-dig surface installation**

4.7.1 The no-dig construction principles are outlined below and the areas to which they apply are shown on the TPP (shaded with orange honeycomb).

4.7.2 The surface vegetation will be treated with a suitable systemic herbicide (by a trained operative).

4.7.3 The treated vegetation and existing turf layer will be removed (using hand tools).

4.7.4 Any localised depressions will be filled in with sharp sand (not builders' sand, which has a high salt content) to create an even surface profile. The area will not be 'rolled' or consolidated in any way.

4.7.5 Timber edging boards (or similar) will be installed along the perimeter of the no-dig area. The fixing posts and pegs for the edging boards will be installed carefully to avoid damaging to tree roots.

4.7.6 A layer of geotextile fabric will be laid across the no-dig area, overlapping adjacent rolls by a minimum of 150mm (it may be necessary to lightly pin the geotextile in place until the overlying layers are installed).

4.7.7 The Three-Dimensional Cellular Confinement System (TDCCS) will be opened, laid and pinned in place between the edging boards (it may be necessary to cut the TDCCS to size using a sharp knife or it can be left uncut and folded up against the edgings if preferred).

4.7.8 The TDCCS will be pinned in place using steel fixing pins to keep it open and fully expanded position whilst the cells are being filled and to stop the structure from being pushed up by migrating aggregate during the filling process. The fixing pins will be driven in so that they are just touching the top of the cells but do not compress the fabric.

4.7.9 The TDCCS will be filled with clean, open-graded angular aggregate, normally in the particle size range of 5mm - 45mm, working toward the tree(s) from the furthest point away and using the filled sections as a platform.

4.7.10 A light vibratory compaction plate (whacker) will be used to settle the stone into the cells and the permeable surface will then be installed on top of the filled, cellular confinement system.

4.7.11 If the proportion of RPA covered by a no-dig surface is greater than 20%, the wearing surface must be permeable.

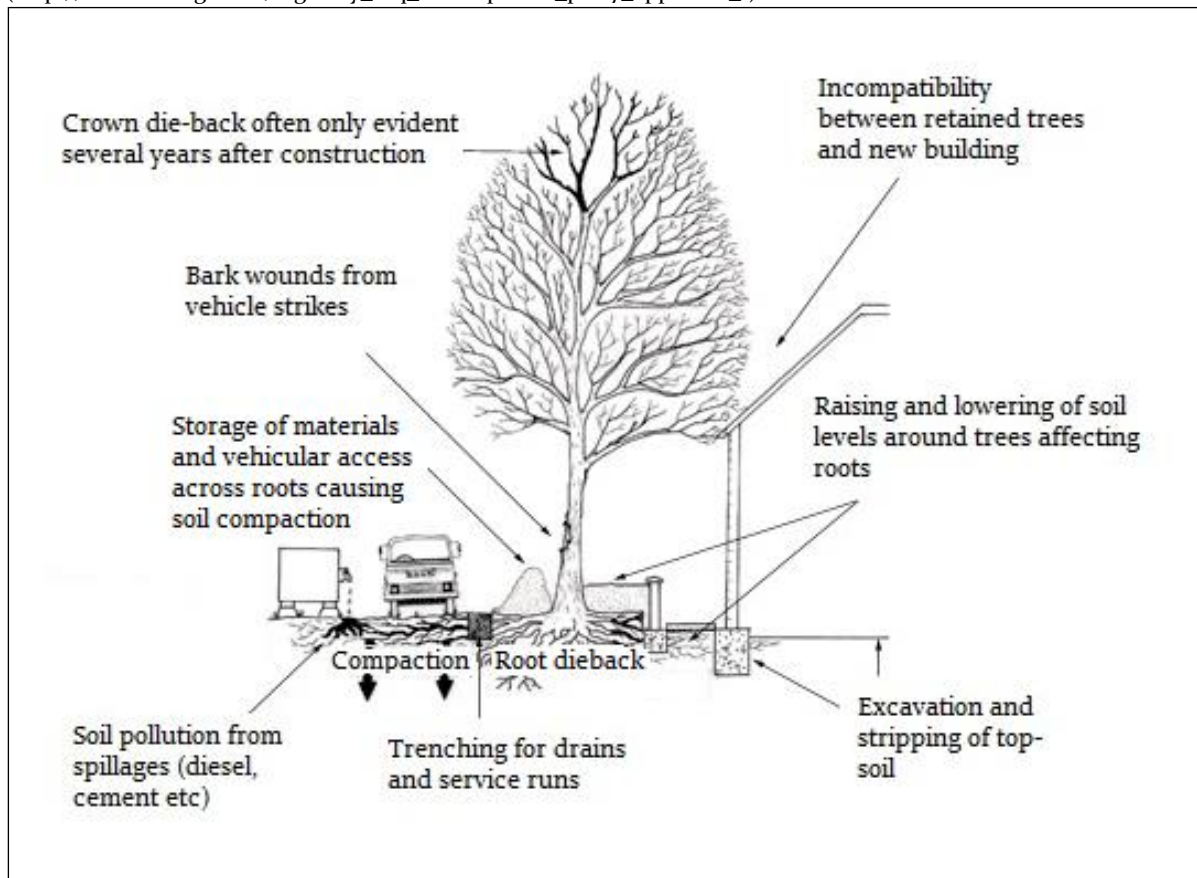
#### **4.8 Soft landscaping within or close to the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees**

4.8.1 The following precautions are necessary to avoid damage to trees (where activities are to take place within their RPAs):

- Ground levels will not be changed;
- Soil must be of good quality and free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots. The topsoil must satisfy the requirements of BS3882:200;
- No heavy machinery will be operated within the RPAs of retained trees during the installation of soft landscaping;
- Unwanted vegetation shall be removed manually or by using systemic herbicide that will not damage tree roots;
- No fuels or chemicals shall be used or stored within these areas; and
- No irrigation or drainage pipes shall be installed within the RPAs

## Appendix 5 – General precautions and further information

**Figure 2:** Common problems for trees on development sites  
([http://www.leics.gov.uk/highway\\_req\\_development\\_part7\\_appendix\\_f](http://www.leics.gov.uk/highway_req_development_part7_appendix_f))



**5.1 Services and drainage:** Surface run-off water shall be sent to soakaways located outside the RPAs of retained tree(s). If trenching is required within the RPA of retained trees to provide routes for services, this work shall be undertaken using mole boring and / or hand digging (under arboricultural supervision).

**5.2 Storage of materials:** No materials or spoil are to be stored within areas protected by protective fencing and/or ground protection. The same applies for existing hard surfaces that are being used as ground protection.

**5.3 Spillages:** If any cement residues fall within root protection areas, it shall be swept up, bagged and removed from site – it shall not be washed away with water.

**5.4 Demolition:** Where any existing structures are to be demolished, they will be done so inwardly (away from root protection areas / retained soil).

**5.5 Levels:** There is to be no alteration of ground levels within the area protected by protective fencing and/or ground protection, unless previously specified and agreed upon. The same applies for existing hard surfaces that are being used as ground protection.

**5.6 Fires:** No fires are to be lit within 20 metres of the stems of retained trees.

**5.7 Above ground damage to trees:** Care must be taken in planning the location and operation of machinery to avoid above ground damage to trees. BS5837 (2012) Section 6.2.4.1 states *'Planning of site operations should take sufficient account of wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs) in order that they can operate without contacting retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to trees and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance of trees is always maintained. Access facilitation pruning should be undertaken where necessary to maintain this clearance.'*

**5.8 Remedial works and soil improvement:** Exposed soils are easily compacted resulting in loss of water and gaseous exchange; this can lead to root death (and subsequently tree death).

**5.8.1** To relieve ground compaction, which may have resulted from the use of vehicles or by the storage of materials, the soils should be broken up to allow air to penetrate and for the soil structure to be restored. There are various methods to achieve this, such as: auguring the soil by hand / fork or pneumatic excavation (e.g. with an air spade); both should be combined with soil structure improvements (see 5.8.2).

**5.8.2** The soil structure can be improved by incorporating a compost or mulch within the topsoil, of 75-100mm in depth. This can be spread over the surface and gently forked into the soil. If bark chip is used as mulch, NPK fertilizer should be added to counteract the nitrogen depletion of the soil. There is also the option of adding mycorrhizal fungal which may also improve root function.

**5.9 Choosing an arborist:** When appointing a tree works contractor, please only use properly qualified and experienced companies who comply with current British Standards (3998) and always check that they carry Public Liability Insurance within a minimum of £2,000,000 cover, and the relevant Employers Liability Insurance. A list of contractors approved by the Arboricultural Association can be found at [www.trees.org.uk](http://www.trees.org.uk) or by calling 01242 522 152.



Appendix 6 – Example signage

# TREE PROTECTION FENCING

## KEEP OUT

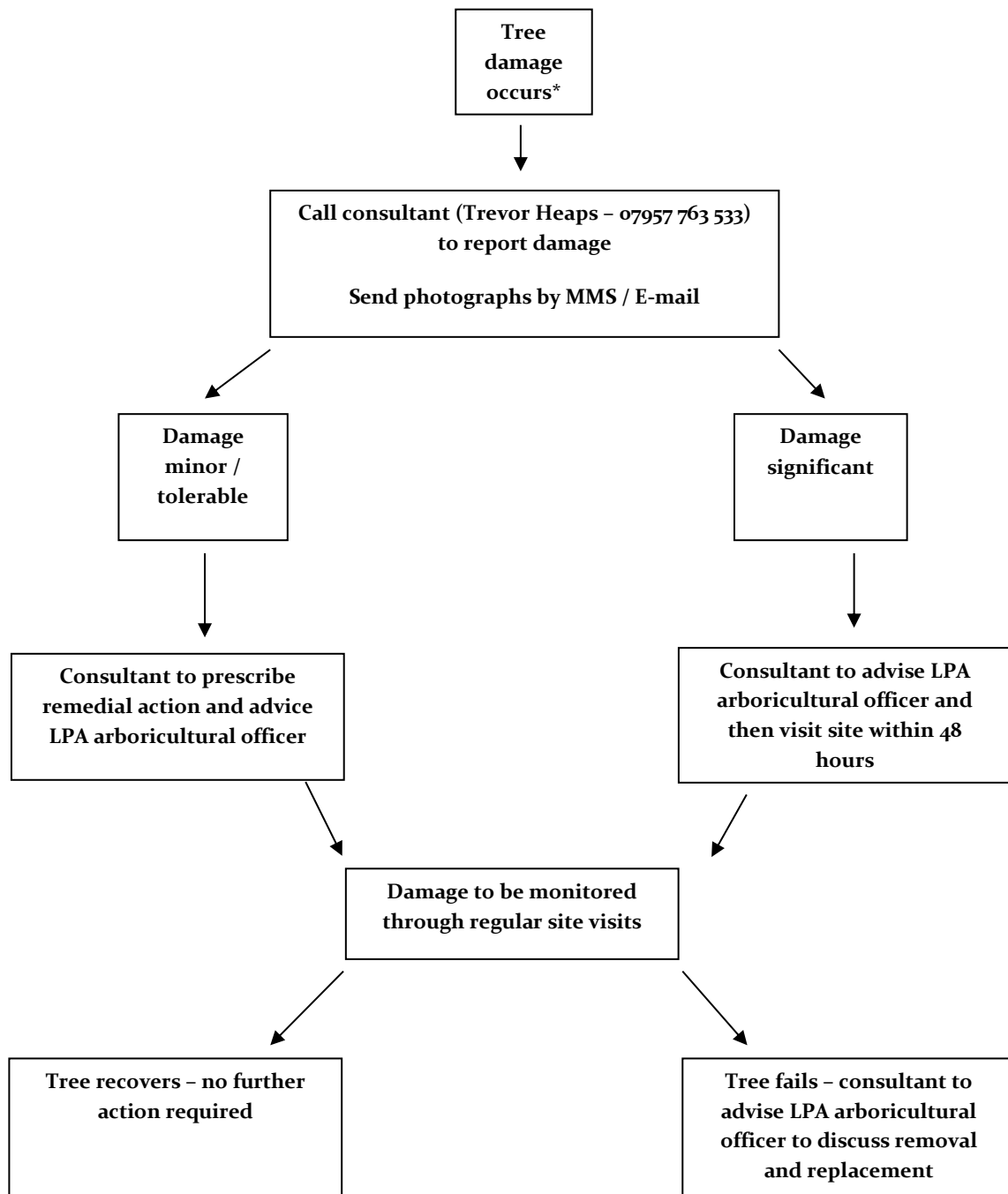
This fencing must not be removed  
or altered in any way without prior  
consultation with the project  
arboriculturist!

Please report any damage to trees  
and/or fencing to the site manager  
or the project arboriculturist

Trevor Heaps

07957 763 53

## Appendix 7 - Procedure to follow in case of damage to retained trees



**\*Tree damage could include: unauthorised branch / root pruning; accidental damage to roots, stem, branches or crown; bark damage to vehicle / machinery strikes; and spillage of toxic materials within root protection areas (RPAs)**

## Appendix 8 - Induction form for all site personnel

**Site name:** .....

- I have had explained to me by the Site Manager the key implications of the Arboricultural Method Statement relating to the development at the above site.
- I am aware that trees have shallow roots and any excavation works beneath the canopy could cause irreparable damage.
- I am aware that the tree protective fencing / ground protection must remain in its original position and must not be moved without the approval of the appointed Arboricultural Consultant.
- I understand that certain operations must be supervised by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and that these must not start until the consultant is present and has given approval.
- I confirm that I will bring any concerns about potential damage to trees to the attention of the Site Manager.
- I am aware that I must not cause damage to any of the retained trees on or adjacent to the site. Damage may be caused by direct means (i.e. physical damage caused to roots or the trunk/branches of the tree) or by indirect means (e.g. by fire or toxic materials entering the rooting environment of the tree).

**Print Name:** .....

**Sign Name:** .....

**Date:** .....

## Appendix 9 - Site inspection record

Date: _____ Time: _____		Planning application reference: _____	
Site: _____ _____			
Those present in addition to project arboriculturist:			
Client / Agent: _____			
Project / Site manager: _____			
LPA arboricultural officer: _____			
Other (specify): _____			
	Yes	No	Action Required?
Tree protection measures located in accordance with TPP?			
Any disturbance within construction exclusion zone?			
Any materials stored within construction exclusion zone?			
Any evidence of damage to tree roots, stems or canopies?			
Any works programmed before next planned site visit that may affect retained trees? (if yes, provide details below)			
Notes:			
Additional site visit required to ensure compliance with required action? (Y / N)			
Proposed visit date:			
Signed: _____		Date: _____	

Appendix 10: Tree Protection Plan

The Oak's RPA has been adjusted to take into account the 1.2m high brick retaining wall that separates the higher north-eastern side of the rear garden from the lower south-western side (see photo below). An air spade investigation was carried to determine whether or not Oak roots were present (see report for findings)

Approx. location of recently felled Sycamore




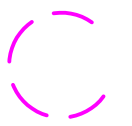


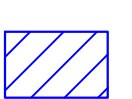
T<sub>1</sub>

The 1.5% incursion into the Oak's RPA is negligible

A mixture of ground protection and protective fencing will separate the tree and its roots from the working area and also provide a useable working area.

In case the rear boundary fence is removed to make access easier, the fencing will also be placed along the rear boundary

Tree Protection Plan

-  Tree to be retained
-  Tree to be removed
-  Category A Tree
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree
-  Root Protection Area (RPA)
-  RPA Incursion
-  Protective fencing
-  Ground protection

NOTE: Stem diameters have been increased on this plan by 250% to make identification of smaller trees easier

Scale: 1:150 @ A3

Site Address: 26 West Hill Park Highgate, London, N6 6ND

Client: Anastasia Konopleva Drawing No: TH/A3/1408B/TPP

Job Ref: TH/1408/B Date: 20th February 2019

Trevor Heaps Aboricultural Consultancy Ltd



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