

13th June 2019

Your Ref:

Mr N Bell
Tree Preservation Officer
London Borough of Camden
Planning Department
Town Hall
Argyle Street
WC1H 8ND

Dear Mr Bell

Notification of Tree Works in a Conservation Area

Site: 96a South Hill Park, London, NW3 2SP

I understand the tree subject of this Notification is protected by growing within a conservation area. If this is not the case, or if the tree is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, please can you advise me upon receipt of this correspondence?

Description of Proposed Tree Works:

Tree ID/Name*	Dimensions**	Tree Works Specification (Sp#)	Summary Reasons
T1 Lime	18 x 5 x 600	Pollard to 8m above ground level (Sp7); Remove all epicormic shoots from ground level (Sp10)	Prune tree to contain within its very confined location; prevent damage from branches impacting upon structures

*refer to plan **Tree Dimensions are height in metres x radial canopy spread in metres x trunk diameter in millimetres

Specifications for recommended tree works:

General

All work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations' and with current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover, equipment and PPE. All works and processes are to comply with all relevant Planning, Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation.

Sp7. Pollarding means cutting a tree in order to encourage formation of numerous branches arising from the same height on the main stem or principal branches. Re-pollarding means removal of all re-growth to but not beyond the point of previous pollarding.

Sp.10 Removal of Epicormic Growth and Suckers (Brashing). Epicormic growth is any amount of shoots arising from activated buds situated at bole of the tree and on the main stem(s), the base of the crown. Sucker growth is shoots arising either from the bole of the tree or from roots belonging to a tree. Epicormic Growth, Suckers and low branches shall be removed by use of a hand saw or secateurs to a height above ground level of no less than 2.5m.

Amplification of reasons for tree management

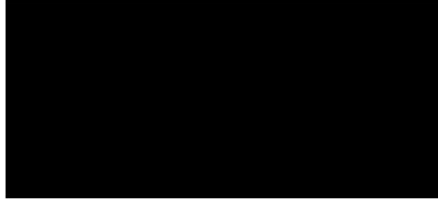
- The Common Lime tree grows in a very tight/confined location and the canopy extends very close to host building and to that of neighbouring property
- The tree has been reduced in size before but reduction pruning is not effective in this circumstance, where pollarding is the ideal treatment
- Lime species are well-known for being pollarded owing to their capacity to re-generate a new and attractive (symmetrical) canopy within a short time frame after pruning
- Pollarding and subsequent re-pollarding will prevent branches from impacting upon local structures and lower the risk of damage

Fig. 1 Lime and suggested pollarding location (dashed)



I hope that this information is clear and helpful at this stage but if I can be of any further assistance, or if you would like to arrange a site meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely



Hal Appleyard
Dip. Arb. (RFS), F.Arbor.A, MICFor. RCarborA
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant
Chartered Arboriculturist



enc. Sketch plan

