

Schedule of trees

No	Species	No of Stems	SD* (mm)	Hgt	Crown Rad	CRH	Age	PC	Comments	Life Exp	BS Cat	Sub Cat	RPA m2	RPA Rad (m)
T1	Horse Chestnut	1	300	6	2	2.5	M	Poor	Previously topped at 3.5 m. 2.5m regrowth since last pruning	20+	C	2	41	3.6
T2	Horse Chestnut	1	300	8.5	3.5	2.5	M	Poor	Previously topped at 3.5m, suppressed by tree (T3) in garden to rear	20+	C	2	41	3.6
T3	Ash	1	800	25	9	4	M	Fair	Off-site. Dense ivy on stem and advancing into canopy. Previously topped at around 15m	20+	B	1,2	290	9.6
T4	Elm	1	300	9	4.5	1	EM	Fair	Off-site.	10+	C	2	41	3.6
T5	Sycamore	2	210	9	4	2	SM	Fair	Off-site. Stems 180 and 120mm diameter	20+	C	2	20	2.5
T6	Cherry	1	280	9	5	2	M	Fair	Off-site.	20+	C	1,2	35	3.4
T7	Maple	1	50	2.5	0.5	1.7	Y	Good	Off-site. Street tree	20+	C	1	1	0.6

All dimensions in metres unless otherwise stated. Dimensions of trees growing outside the site may be estimated. Age categories: Y=Young, SM= Semi-Mature, EM=Early Mature, M=Mature, LM=Late Mature, V=Veteran. PC = Physiological Condition. Root protection areas (RPA) calculated following guidance provided in BS5837:2012. *Stem diameters of multi-stem trees are calculated in accordance with BS5837 section 4.6.

Tree Roots

The majority of tree roots, in most conditions, will be found in the top 600mm of soil. Even very small fibrous roots perform a vital role in sustaining the health and vigour of trees. Most healthy trees will tolerate some loss or damage to their smaller roots and have the ability to generate new roots, however, excessive damage or the removal of a hospitable growing medium, can cause tree decline and death. Irreversible and perhaps fatal harm can be caused to trees through damage to their roots by the following:

- Soil compaction, even repeated pedestrian traffic on some soils can damage soil structure
- Exposure to air / drying
- Severance
- Crushing or tearing by mechanical diggers
- Contact with toxic materials such as cement and diesel

General Tree Protection Measures

- Do not raise or lower soil levels or strip topsoil around trees - even temporarily.
- Avoid disturbing the natural water table level.
- Do not light fires near trees.
- Do not attach notice boards, telephone cables or other services to any part of a tree.
- No construction materials should be stored within root protection areas. Toxins such as diesel, petrol or cement should be suitably stored to prevent such substances leaching into the soil.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Important note: It is essential that this method statement, the tree protection plan and any other documents that relate to tree protection matters are passed to the project manager prior to the commencement of any works on site. All personnel involved in this project should be made aware of the content of these documents and the importance of implementing and maintaining a robust policy towards the protection of retained trees. Failure to adhere to approved tree protection measures is likely to result in a breach of planning conditions.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement [AMS] and the accompanying Tree Protection Plan [TPP] are prepared following the principles set out within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' [BS5837] and current best practice.

1.2 These documents are based on the following drawings prepared by Block 3 Architects, all dated February 2020, except where noted:

- Site Location Plan and Topographical Survey, drawing number L (90) 000
- Existing Basement and Ground Floor Plans, drawing number L (10) 001
- Existing First to Third Floor and Roof Plans, drawings numbered L (10) 002 and 003
- Existing Elevations and Sections drawings, numbered L (10) 004 and 005
- Proposed Basement and Ground Floor Plans, drawing number L (-) 001 (B)
- Proposed First to Third Floor and Roof Plans, drawings numbered L (-) 002 (A) and 003 (C) (April 2020)
- Proposed Elevations and Sections drawings, numbered L (-) 004 (A), 005(A) and 006 (A) dated April 2020.

1.3 This document should be read in conjunction with our Arboricultural Impact Assessment reference 2005/28/AIA dated June 2020.

2.0 Arboricultural Supervision

2.1 The successful integration of any development within or adjacent to existing trees relies on those trees being properly protected throughout all periods of the development process, from site clearance or demolition through to post development landscaping and completion. To ensure that this is achieved, BS5837 advocates the retention of an appropriately qualified Arboriculturist to oversee all matters relating to trees for the duration of the construction period.

2.2 As part of this process the Arboriculturist shall attend a PRE-COMMENCEMENT site meeting with the Project Manager and the Site Manager prior to ANY works on site, including demolition or site clearance are undertaken. At this meeting, the programme of works will be reviewed and an outline schedule of visits by the Arboriculturist will be determined and agreed.

2.3 In this case, where the proposed development is quite modest, and provided that tree protection measures are installed and maintained, there is minimal risk to trees and intensive arboricultural supervision should not be required.

2.4 Site visits by the Arboriculturist should coincide with tree-related key stages of the development and in particular:

- Any preliminary arboricultural works or site clearance
- The installation of tree protection measures
- Any works within Root Protection Areas such as the removal of hard surfaces or installation of underground services or new hard surfaces.
- Any change in site or project manager personnel

2.5 The schedule may be subject to later review and may be influenced by unforeseen events or where there has been a failure in the maintenance of approved tree protection measures. The LPA shall be informed by phone, email or in writing of any changes, variations or amendments.

2.6 Particular attention must be given to any works of any nature that have to be undertaken within CEZs. These must be carried out under the direct supervision of the Arboriculturist.

2.7 The Arboriculturist should be available to attend any site meetings at the request of the LPA.

2.8 In addition, the Arboriculturist should be available in the event that any unexpected conflicts with trees arise.

2.9 The Arboriculturist should keep a written log of the results of all site inspections and note any changes to the schedule of site visits. Any contraventions of the tree protection measures or other incident that may prejudice the well-being of retained trees shall be brought to the attention of the site manager in the form of a written report. Copies of the inspection log and any contravention reports will be available at the site for inspection by the Local Planning Authority at all times.

3.0 Facilitation Tree Works

3.1 No tree works are required in connection with the proposed development.

3.2 In the event that tree works are planned for other reasons, the local planning authority should be contacted to determine whether the trees are subject to any form of statutory protection that might necessitate consent being obtained before they are undertaken.

4.0 Tree Protection Barriers

4.1 Prior to any demolition or site clearance, vertical tree protection barriers shall be erected in the position indicated by the purple dashed line on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]. Barriers shall be formed from a system of 'heras' style weldmesh panels securely fixed to scaffold poles driven firmly into the ground and braced as illustrated on the TPP. Note this specification is modified from that shown in BS5837 Figure 2 and is suitable only where there will be very limited access for vehicles or machinery.

4.2 Tree protection barriers demarcate the 'Construction Exclusion Zone' (CEZ), the areas adjacent to trees that shall be safeguarded from all forms of construction activity.

4.3 All tree protection measures shall remain in place until completion of the main construction works.

5.0 Site Access and Storage of Materials

5.1 All access to the site and the delivery of materials will be via the front of the site.

5.2 There is some scope for the temporary storage of materials in the front and rear gardens, these areas are indicated on the TPP. No materials shall be stored within the construction exclusion zones at the rear of the site as indicated on the TPP.

5.3 Under no circumstances shall machinery operate from or traverse across unprotected soils within RPAs.

5.4 Great care shall be taken to ensure that the booms of excavators and all machinery used in the delivery or movement of materials do not damage the crowns or stems of retained trees. All activities close to trees shall be carefully planned and controlled.

5.5 Particular care shall be taken to prevent the spillage of toxic chemicals such as cement and oils in any part of the site so that any future planting is not compromised by substances that may prejudice their establishment. All such substances shall be stored (and mixed where necessary) on robust plastic sheeting. Contaminated water from the washing of tools and equipment shall not be permitted to leach into the soils in or adjacent to the RPA or any area designated for future planting.

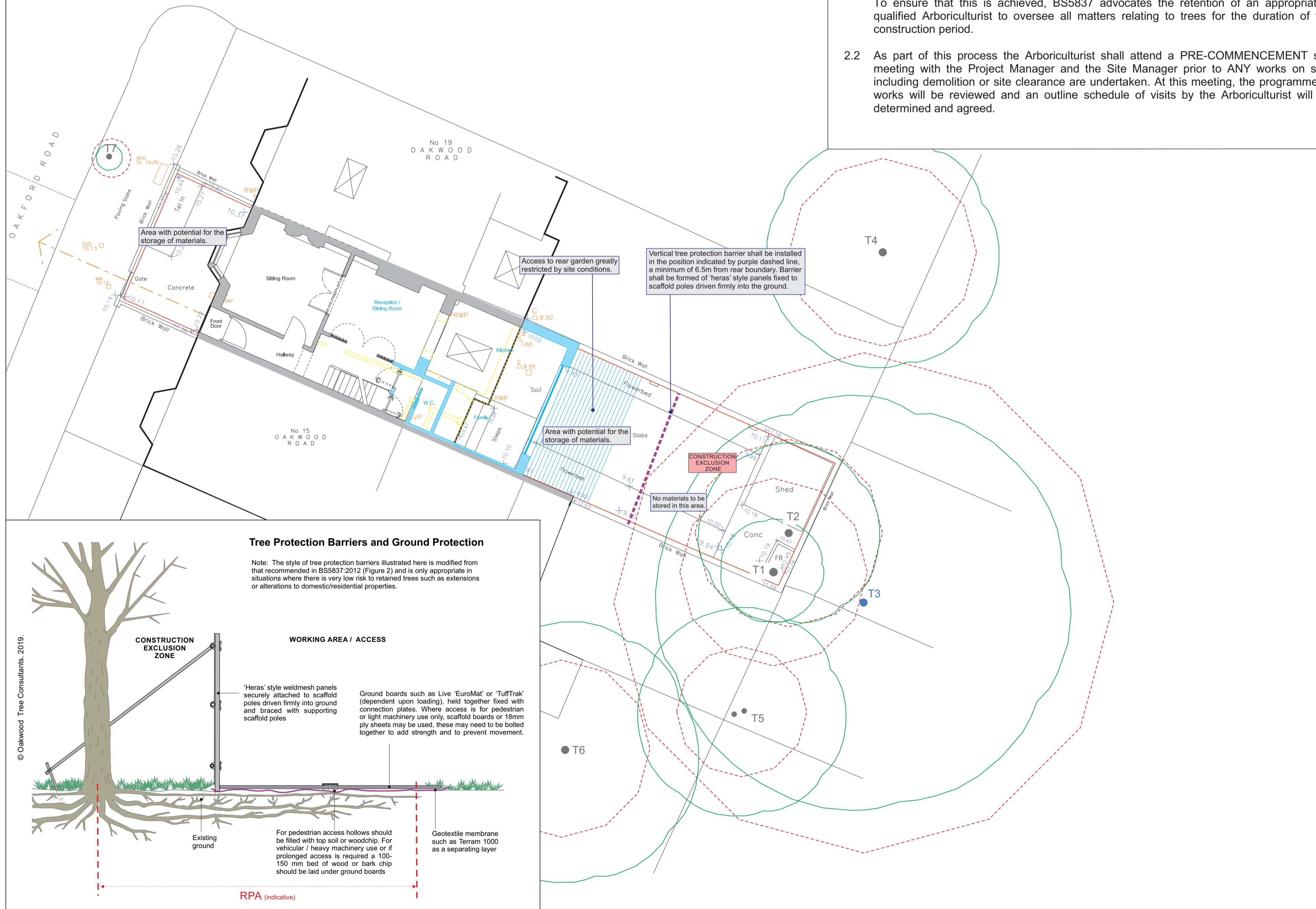
6.0 Installation of New Underground Services

6.1 The installation of new underground services presents a particular risk of damage to trees. Even relatively shallow excavations, if carried out without appropriate care, can cause considerable damage to roots.

6.2 In this case, there should be no need for any new underground services. Should this change, the arboriculturist shall be consulted to provide advice on their routing to ensure that they avoid conflict with retained trees.

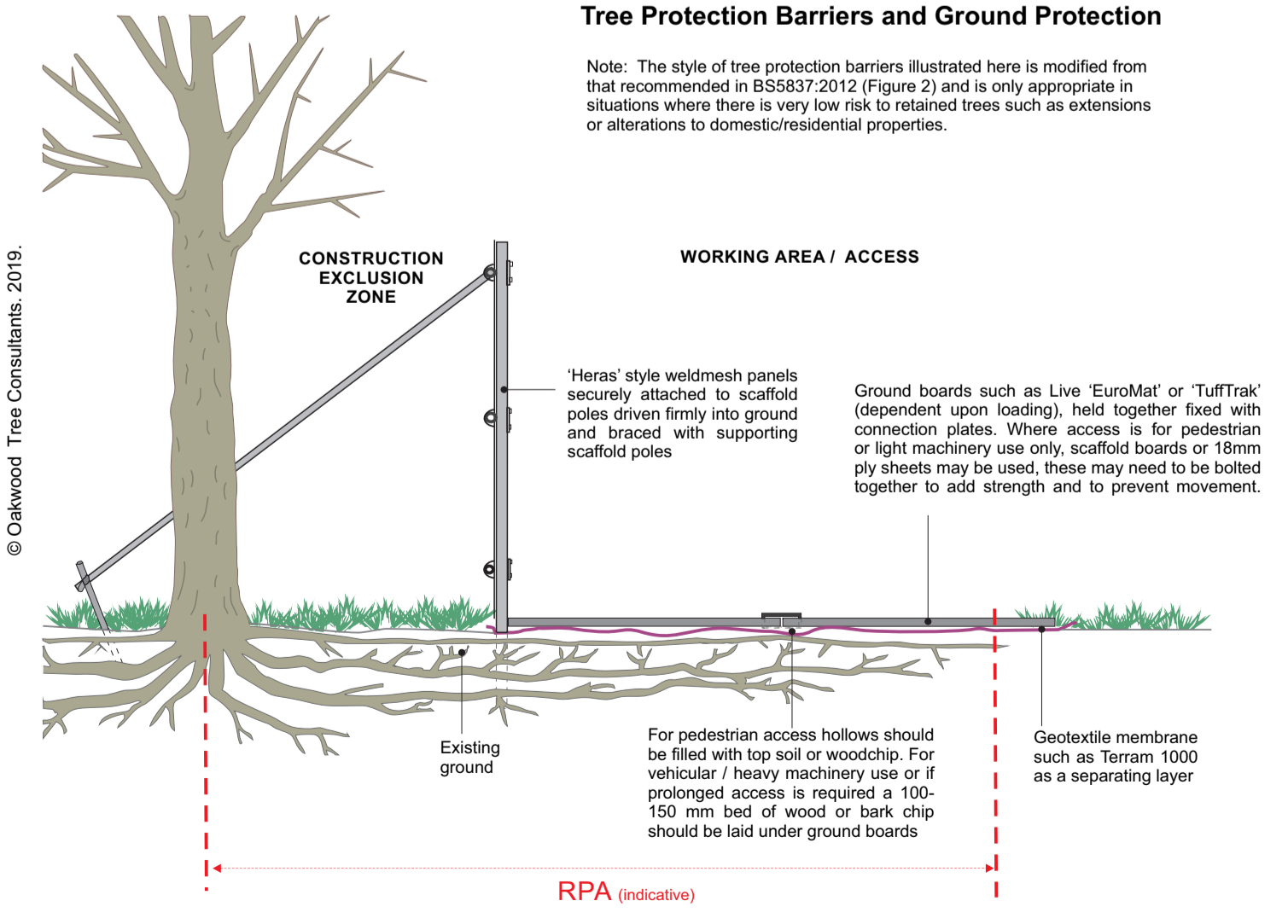
Key

- Tree to be retained, colour coded in accordance to retention category as defined in BS5837 Table 1. Grey dotted line indicates extent of canopy before any facilitation pruning.
- Notional Root protection area, derived from guidance within BS5837. Where RPAs have been modified, RPAs prior to off-setting shown dashed grey.
- Existing levels
- Existing underground services
- Structures to be demolished
- Footprint of proposed buildings and other structures
- Position of vertical protective barriers
- Areas of particular care refer to Arboricultural Method Statement



Tree Protection Barriers and Ground Protection

Note: The style of tree protection barriers illustrated here is modified from that recommended in BS5837:2012 (Figure 2) and is only appropriate in situations where there is very low risk to retained trees such as extensions or alterations to domestic/residential properties.



BS 5837 Tree Categorisation (from BS5837: 2012, Table 1)

- Category U:** Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
- Category A:** Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years
- Category B:** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years
- Category C:** Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Site:
**17 Oakford Road
London
NW5 1AJ**

Title:
**Tree Protection Plan and
Arboricultural Method Statement**

Please check all dimensions on site and notify us of any discrepancies. This drawing was prepared in colour, do not rely on monochrome copies.
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Scale: 1: 100 @ A1

Dwg No: 2005/28/TPP | Revision: -
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