

Landmark Trees

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR:

24 Ferncroft Avenue
London
NW3 7PH

INSTRUCTING PARTY:

Idea Architects London
235 Blackstock Road
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N5 2LL

REPORT PREPARED BY

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Ref: IAL/24FCA/AIA/01a

Date: 28th July 2020

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PART 1: MAIN TEXT

Section	Content	Page No
1.0	SUMMARY	3
2.0	INTRODUCTION	4
3.0	SITE CHARACTERISTICS	8
4.0	DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS	13
5.0	TABLE OF IMPACTS	16
6.0	ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS	17
7.0	CONCLUSION	23
8.0	RECOMMENDATIONS	24
9.0	COMPLIANCE	27
10.0	REFERENCES	28

PART 2 - APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1	Survey Data	31
APPENDIX 2	Recommended Tree Works	34
APPENDIX 3	Recommended Tree Works to Facilitate Development	36
APPENDIX 4	Trees for Urban Sites	38

PART 3 - PLANS

PLAN 1	Tree Constraints Plan	40
PLAN 2	Impact Assessment Plan(s)	42

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Revision	Status	Comments	Date
Rev 0	Approved	For Full Application	16/07/2020
Rev a	Approved	Revised following design amendment	

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The existing site is a residential property with substantive rear garden containing a number of trees potentially constraining development. The proposal includes a creation of a splash pool and raised decking area and various other landscaping activities within the rear garden.
- 1.2 There are 9 trees on the property and adjoining land outside of the application boundary that are within close proximity to the development and need to be assessed. These are judged mostly moderate and low-quality trees, but with high quality tree T8 as a standout specimen. All trees are material constraints on development, but this requires particular consideration.
- 1.3 The report has assessed the impacts of the development proposals and concludes there would be at most a low impact on the resource: a small portion of trees will be removed or pruned to facilitate construction. Those removed have more collective than individual specimen value, such that their loss could be mitigated with new planting, bringing its own benefits to a relatively unmanaged resource. Similarly, though pruning here is to serve development, if undertaken to best practice, the scale envisaged should not be altogether untoward in an occupied site.
- 1.4 Whilst the default position is that structures be located outside the Root Protection Area* (RPA) of trees to be retained, there are some modest encroachments that could not be avoided in the design of the scheme. The report has demonstrated that the tree(s) can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with the RPA; the report also proposes a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth. Net impacts are assessed therefore as being low.
- 1.5 Notwithstanding the above assurances, the report sets out a series of recommendations prior and during construction. This includes the need for a Full Arboricultural Method Statement with Tree Protection Plan to reconcile construction activities with the tree protection measures.
- 1.6 In conclusion, the proposal, through following the above recommendations, will have no, or very limited, impact on the existing trees and is acceptable.

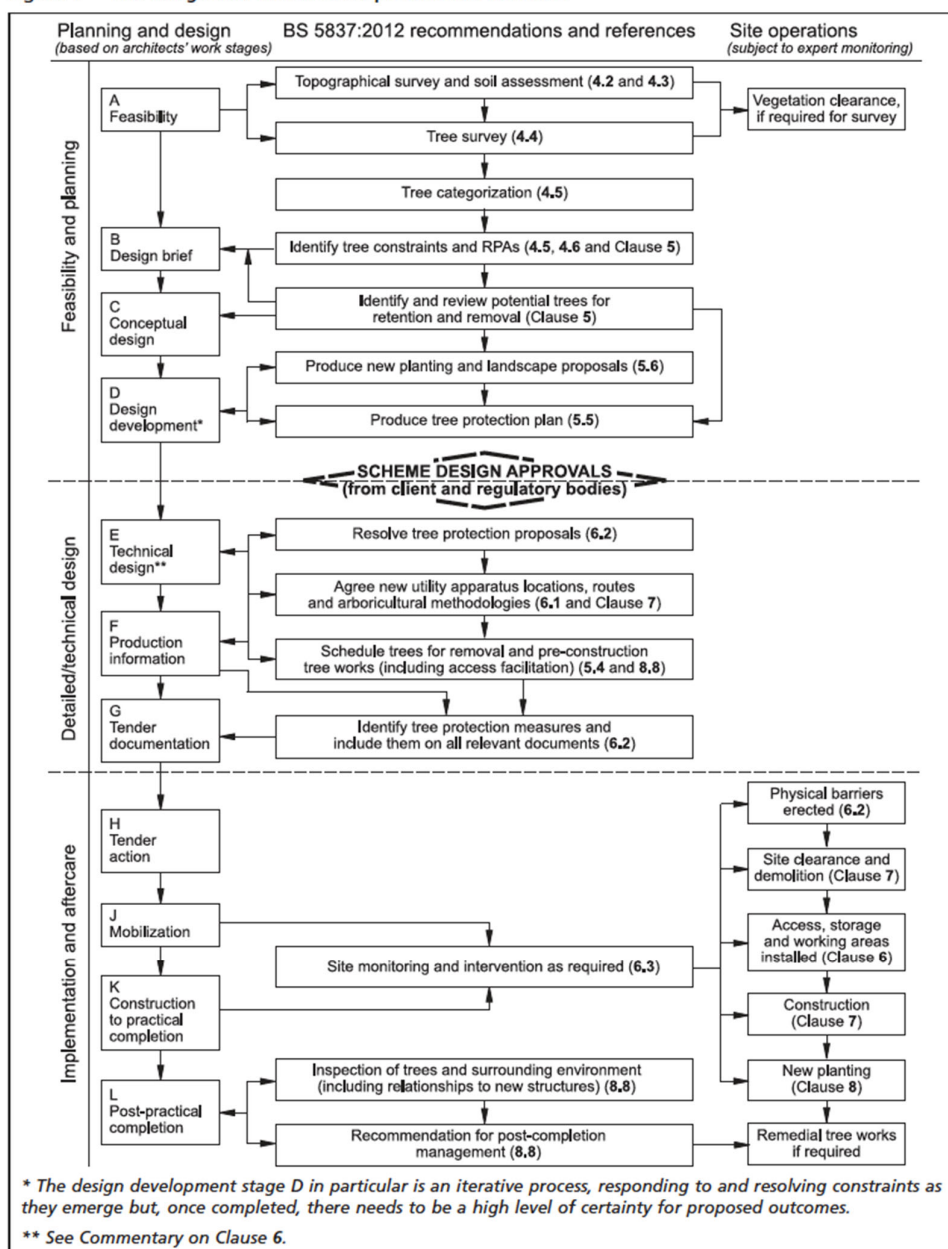
* British Standards Institute: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction BS 5837: 2012 HMSO, London

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

- 2.1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment report has been prepared by Landmark Trees (LT) on behalf of Idea Architects London (the Applicant's agent), to support a full planning application submitted to the London Borough of Camden ('LBC').
- 2.1.2 The application relates to the creation of an outdoor splash pool and raised timber deck area at the rear garden, alterations to the existing rear paving area at Ground Floor level including new steps to lawn, minor alterations to the planter edging to sides and rear boundary including removal of existing shrub where necessary to be replaced with new better quality planting.
- 2.1.3 This report will assess the impact on trees and their constraints, identified in our survey. Although the proposals were known at the time of the survey, Landmark Trees endeavour to survey each site blind, working from a topographical survey, wherever possible, with the constraints plan informing their evolution. The purpose of the report is to provide guidance on how trees and other vegetation can be integrated into construction and development design schemes. The overall aim is to ensure the protection of amenity by trees which are appropriate for retention.
- 2.1.4 Trees are a material consideration for a Local Planning Authority when determining planning applications, whether or not they are afforded the statutory protection of a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area. British Standard BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and new developments. The Standard recommends a sequence of activities (see Fig.1 overleaf) that starts in the initial feasibility and design phase (RIBA Stage 2 'Concept Design') with a survey to qualify and quantify the trees on site and establish the arboricultural constraints to development (above- and below-ground) to inform the design in an iterative process, and continues with an assessment of the arboricultural impacts of the final design and measures to mitigate such impacts should they be negative. Detailed technical specifications for mitigation and protection measures are devised in the design phase that follows (RIBA Stage 3-4 'Developed and Technical design'), and the sequence ends with the Implementation and Aftercare phase (RIBA Stages 5-7) with the implementation of those measures once planning permission is granted, guided by Arboricultural Method Statements (RIBA Stage 4-5, 'Technical Design and Construction) and professional guidance where appropriate.
- 2.1.5 **This report is produced to support the Design Team to the Scheme Design Approvals stage in the process chart overleaf.**

Figure 1 The design and construction process and tree care



2.2 Drawings Supplied

2.2.1 The drawings supplied by the client and relied upon by Landmark Trees in the formulation of our survey plans are:
 Existing site survey: 24 Ferncroft Ave NW3
 Proposals: 2002_Site-RearGarden

2.3 Scope & Limitations of Survey

2.3.1 As Landmark Trees' (LT) arboricultural consultant, I surveyed the trees on site on 29th June 2020, recording relevant qualitative data in order to assess both their suitability for retention and their constraints upon the site, in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations [BS5837:2012].

2.3.2 Our survey of the trees, the soils and any other factors, is of a preliminary nature. The trees were SURVEYED on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994). LT have not taken any samples for analysis and the trees were not climbed but inspected from ground level.

2.3.3 The results of the tree survey, including material constraints arising from existing trees that merit retention, should be used (along with any other relevant baseline data) to inform feasibility studies and design options. For this reason, the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for development. Tree surveys undertaken after a detailed design has been prepared can identify significant conflicts: in such cases, the nature of and need for the proposed development should be set against the quality and values of affected trees. The extent to which the design can be modified to accommodate those trees meriting retention should be carefully considered. Where proposed development is subject to planning control, a tree survey should be regarded as an important part of the evidence base underpinning the design and access statement

2.3.3 A tree survey is generally considered invalid in planning terms after 2 years, but changes in tree condition may occur at any time, particularly after acute (e.g. storm events) or prolonged (e.g. drought) environmental stresses or injuries (e.g. root severance). Routine surveys at different times of the year and within two - three years of each other (subject to the incidence of the above stresses) are recommended for the health and safety management of trees remote from highways or busy access routes. Annual surveys are recommended for the latter.

2.3.4 The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the laying or removal of underground services.

2.4 Survey Data & Report Layout

- 2.4.1 Detailed records of individual trees are given in the survey schedule in Appendix 1. General husbandry recommendations are distinguished at Appendix 2 from minimum requirements to facilitate development which form part of the planning application at Appendix 3. The former may still be relevant to providing a safe site of work, of course. Planning considerations notwithstanding, we trust these necessary recommendations are passed on to relevant parties with due diligence and the trees to be managed appropriately.
- 2.4.2 A site plan identifying the surveyed trees, based on the Instructing Party's drawings / topographical survey is provided in Part 3 of this report. This plan also serves as the Tree Constraints Plan with the theoretical Recommended Protection Areas (RPA's), tree canopies and shade constraints, (from BS5837: 2012) overlain onto it. These constraints are then overlain in turn onto the Instructing Party's proposals to create a second Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan in Part 3. General observations, discussion, conclusions and recommendations follow, below.

3.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Property Description & Planning Context



Photograph 1: Aerial photograph of application site

- 3.1.1 24 Ferncroft Avenue is a 3 storey residential property located within the Redington/Froggnal Conservation area. Built at the turn of the 19th century, the building is a large family house. The property benefits from a front driveway area and a large mature garden to the rear of the property. The site is approximately 715 sqm. The property sits on a slope with a height change of approximately 3.5m from the front to the rear of the site.
- 3.1.2 The site is relatively level throughout.
- 3.1.3 We are not aware of the existence of any Tree Preservation Orders, but understand the site stands within the Redington Froggnal Conservation Area, which will affect the subject trees: it is a criminal offence to prune, damage or fell such trees without permission from the local authority.
- 3.1.4 Relevant local planning policies comprise Policy 7.21 of the London Plan 2016 and Policies A3, D1 and D2 of the Camden Local Plan (adopted 3rd July 2017).

3.2 Soil Description

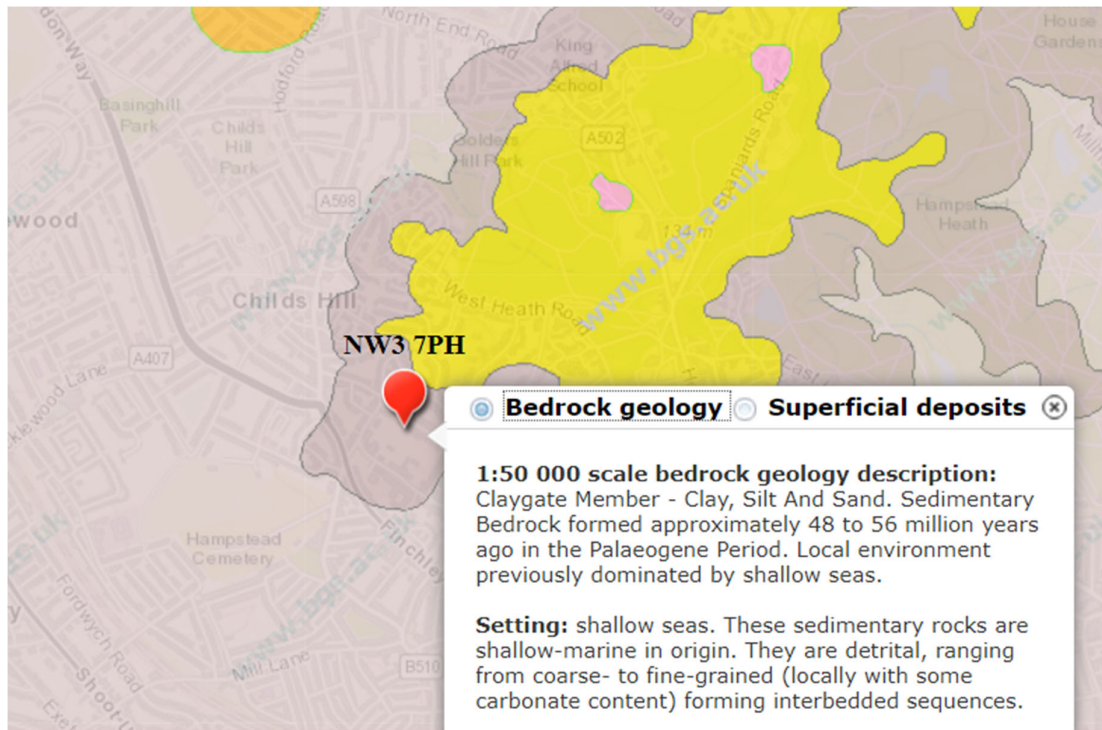


Figure 2: Extract from the BGS Geology of Britain Viewer

- 3.2.1 In terms of the British Geological Survey, the site overlies the Claygate Member / Beds (see dark area on plan extract above). As the youngest part of the London Clay, they form a transition between the clay and the sandier Bagshot Beds above (shown in yellow). Unlike the Bagshot Beds, more typical of Hampstead Heath, the associated soils are generally, highly shrinkable clay; e.g. slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loam over clay. Such highly plastic soils are prone to movement: subsidence and heave.
- 3.2.2 The actual limits of soil series are not as clearly defined on the ground as on plan and there may be anomalies between them. Further advice from the relevant experts on the specific soil properties can be sought as necessary.
- 3.2.3 Clay soils are prone to compaction during development. Damage to soil structure can have a serious impact on tree health. Design of foundations near problematic tree species will also need to take into consideration subsidence risk.

3.3 Subject Trees

- 3.3.1 Of the 9 surveyed trees, 1 is category* A (High Quality), 6 are category B (Moderate Quality) and 2 are category C (Low Quality); none are category U (Poor Quality).
- 3.3.2 The tree species found on the site comprise London plane, blue spruce, saucer magnolia, common lime, western red cedar, bay and common ash.
- 3.3.3 In terms of age demographics there are predominantly early mature and mature specimens present with one semi-mature tree present.

*page 9 of: [British Standards Institute: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction BS 5837: 2012 HMSO, London](#)

- 3.2.4 Full details of the surveyed trees can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.
- 3.2.5 There are recommended works for 3 on-site trees. These are listed in Appendix 2.



Photograph 2: Frontage of 24 Ferncroft Avenue

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report: 24 Ferncroft Avenue, London NW3 7PH
Instructing party: Idea Architects London, 235 Blackstock Road, London N5 2LL
Prepared by: Adam Hollis of Landmark Trees, Holden House, 4th Floor, 57 Rathbone Place, London W1T 4JU



Photograph 3: Existing steps up to rear lawn



Photograph 4: The blue spruce T2

4.0 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

4.1 Primary Constraints

- 4.1.1 A tree's primary constraint on development is the physical space it occupies or requires above and below ground on a given site. The current canopy spreads and heights are noted in our survey; allowance for further growth and broader aspects of juxtaposition are considered under secondary impacts below. With regard to root spread, BS5837 defines the Root Protection Area (RPA) 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.
- 4.1.2 The individual RPA's are calculated in the Tree Schedule in Appendix 1 to this report, or rather the notional radius of that RPA, based on a circular protection zone. The prescribed radius is 12-x stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level, except where composite formulae are used in the case of multi-stemmed trees.
- 4.1.3 Circular RPA's are appropriate for individual specimen trees grown freely, but where there is ground disturbance, the morphology of the RPA can be modified to an alternative polygon, as shown in the diagram below (Figure 2). Alternatively, one need principally remember that RPA's are area-based and not linear – notional rather than fixed entities.

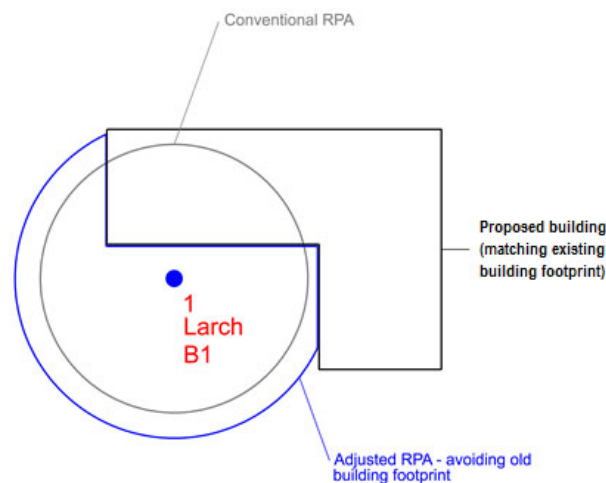


Figure 3– Generic BS 5837 RPA Adjustments (for fictitious site)

- 4.1.4 In BS5837, paragraph 4.6.2 states that RPA's should reflect the morphology and disposition of the roots; where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution.

4.1.5 **No *a priori* modifications have been made in this instance, though further investigations are recommended, where the proposals encroach / come near RPA and their modification could have a bearing on the impact assessment.**

4.1.6 In addition to these quantitative assessments, the quality of trees will also be a consideration: Category U trees are discounted from the planning process in view of their limited service life. Again, Category C trees would not normally prevent development individually, unless they provide some particular (screening) function. Nonetheless, they remain material constraints.

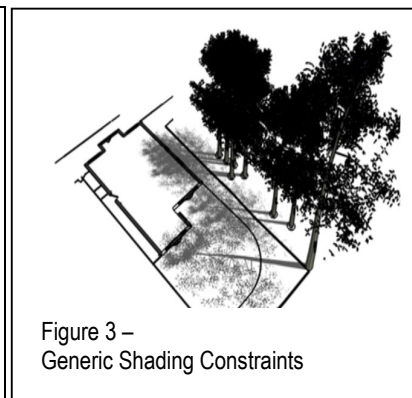
4.1.7 At paragraph 5.1.1. BS5837: 2012 notes that “Care should be exercised over misplaced tree preservation; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site are liable to result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands on their removal.”

4.1.7 Only moderate quality trees and above are significant material constraints on development. However, low quality trees comprise a constraint in aggregate, in terms of any collective loss / removal, where replacement planting is generally considered appropriate.

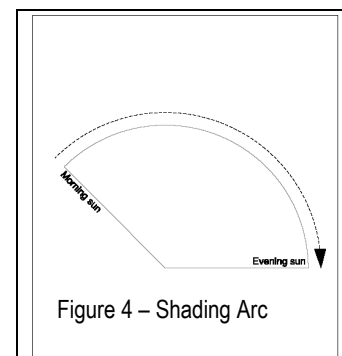
4.1.8 In this instance, the high and moderate quality trees present have the potential to pose significant constraints to development of the site.

4.2 Secondary Constraints

4.2.1 The second type of constraint produced by trees that are to be retained is that the proximity of the proposed development to the trees should not threaten their future with ever increasing demands for tree surgery or felling to remove nuisance shading (Figure 3), honeydew deposition or perceived risk of harm.



4.2.2 The shading constraints are crudely determined from BS5837 by drawing an arc from northwest to east of the stem base at a distance equal to the height of the tree, as shown in the diagram opposite. Shade is less of a constraint on non-residential developments, particularly where rooms are only ever temporarily occupied.



4.2.3 This arc (see Figure 4) represents the effects that a tree will have on layout through shade, based on shadow patterns of 1x tree height for a period May to Sept inclusive 10.00-18.00 hrs daily.

4.2.4 Assuming that they will be retained, the orientation of the on- and off-site trees will ensure that shading constraints are minimal, with leaf deposition and honey-dew likely to be as it is today. The significance of these constraints will vary depending on the location and proximity to the proposed re-development which is considered below (in Sections 5 & 6). As specified by BS5837, this section (4) of the report considers only the site as it is, not in the light of pending proposals.

Note: Sections 5 & 6 below will now assess the impacts of the proposals upon constraints identified in Section 4 above. Table 1 in Section 5 presents the impacts in tabular form (drawing upon survey data presented in Appendices 1 & 2). Impacts are presented in terms of whole tree removal and the effect on the landscape or partial encroachment (% of RPA) and its effect on individual tree health. Section 6 discusses the table data, elaborating upon the impacts' significance and mitigation.

Table 1: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to Matheny & Clark (1998))

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

Ref: IAL_24FCA_AIA

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
B	2	Spruce, Blue	Splash Pool Construction within RPA Decking Installation within RPA	1.3 m ² 2.22 %	Early Mature	Normal	N/A	N/A	Medium	Airspade / manual excavation Low-invasive foundation design
B	3	Magnolia, Saucer	Decking Installation within RPA	m ² N/A %	Mature	Moderate	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Low-invasive foundation design
B	4	Lime, Common	Splash Pool Construction within RPA Decking Installation within RPA	2.0 m ² .61 %	Mature	Moderate	Good	Unknown	Unknown	Airspade / manual excavation Low-invasive foundation design
B	G6	Bay, Laurel	Part-Felled to Facilitate Landscaping Scheme	m ² N/A %	Mature	Normal	N/A	Very Low	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
A	8	Ash, Common	Decking Installation within RPA	m ² N/A %	Mature	Normal	Moderate	Unknown	Unknown	Low-invasive foundation design

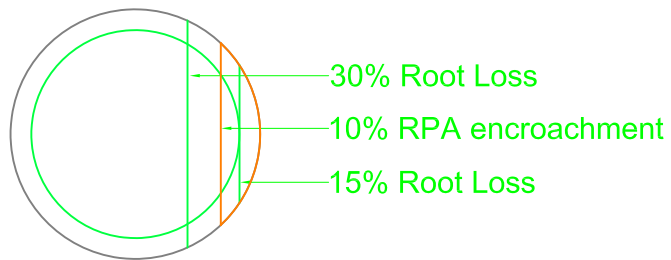
6.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Rating of Primary Impacts

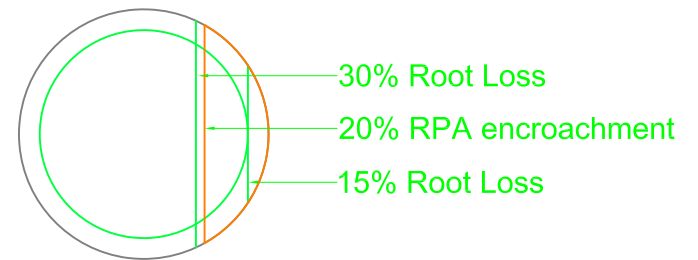
- 6.1.1 The principal impact in the current proposals is the removal of the one stem from the group of bays G6. In terms of resource management, this comprises a very small portion of the whole and whilst the group as a whole is of moderate quality, the individuals within it are not. Overall though, its loss could be mitigated with new planting, bringing its own benefits of enrichment and diversification to a relatively unmanaged and subsisting resource. The immediate reduction in canopy cover through felling is therefore is rated as a low / medium impact unlikely to harm either the resource or the wider conservation area.
- 6.1.2 Impacts to retained trees arise from the encroachment of the RPAs of T2 and T4 by the proposed splash pool by 2.2% and 0.6% of the respective total areas. The impacts are accordingly assessed as being likely to be very low to both trees.
- 6.1.3 The raised decking within the RPAs of T's 2, 3, 4 and 8 will be installed onto low invasive footings comprising 250mm square pads of up to 400mm depth that do not need to be completely within the ground. There will also be some flexibility of placement built into the design so that should significant rooting be encountered at a proposed pad location, the footing can be relocated.

- 6.1.4 There is no set RPA encroachment that is immediately permissible. However, at para 5.3.a of BS5837, the project arboriculturist is charged with demonstrating that the tree(s) will remain viable in the instance of RPA encroachment. Whilst there is little research on RPA encroachment itself, there have been various commonly cited studies of root severance (see overleaf). Whilst the RPA is not coextensive with the wider root system, one can make some correlations after Thomas (2014): in average (sic) conditions, a straight line tangential with a tree's canopy would transect 15% of the root system, for another mid-way to the trunk that figure would be 30%. In the current cases, **the impacts would be significantly less than the lower of these two parameters** as can be seen in Plan 2 in the Appendix or where more irregular in profile, can be gleaned from the percentage RPA encroachments in Table 1. There is no precise correlation between % RPA and root impairment or loss. However, in our experience, most RPA tend to exceed the free-grown canopy spread a little (c. x 1.2 -1.5), suggesting by reference to both Thomas and Fig. 5a - 5c overleaf, RPA encroachments marginally understate the percentage root loss. The informal 20% RPA threshold may equate to c. 30% root loss, and 10% RPA encroachment to c. 20% root loss. The assumptions made here are relatively crude and apply more to open grown trees but are nonetheless illustrative.

RPA: 5m



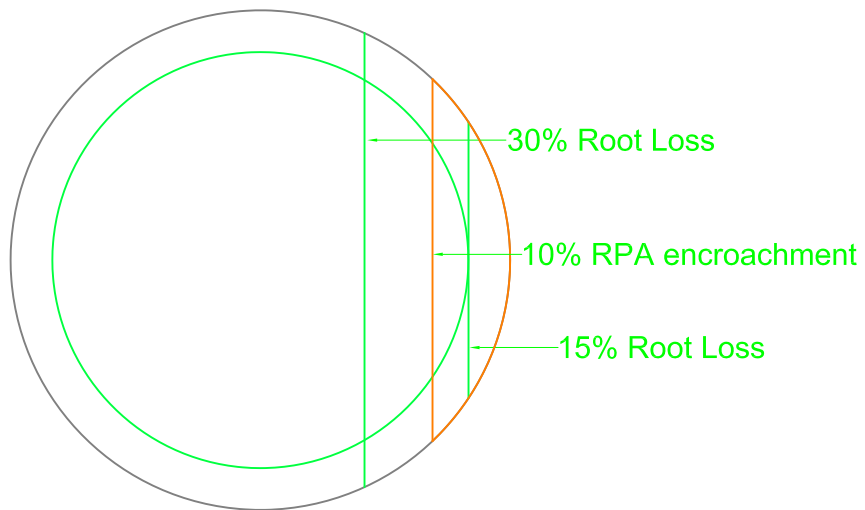
Area 7.98 sq.m. (10.0%)



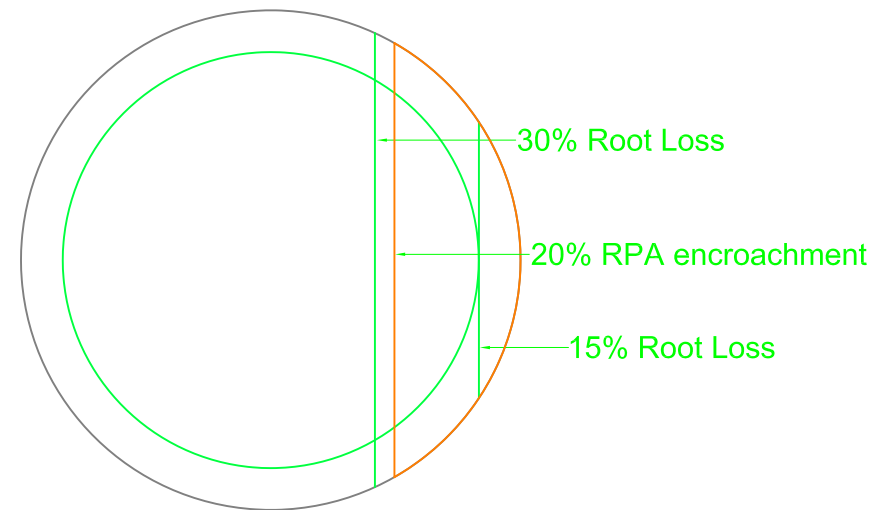
Area 15.96 sq.m. (20.0%)

Figure 5a: approximate correlation between RPA encroachment and actual root loss on a free-grown tree of 5m RPA radius (after Thomas (2014))

RPA: 10m



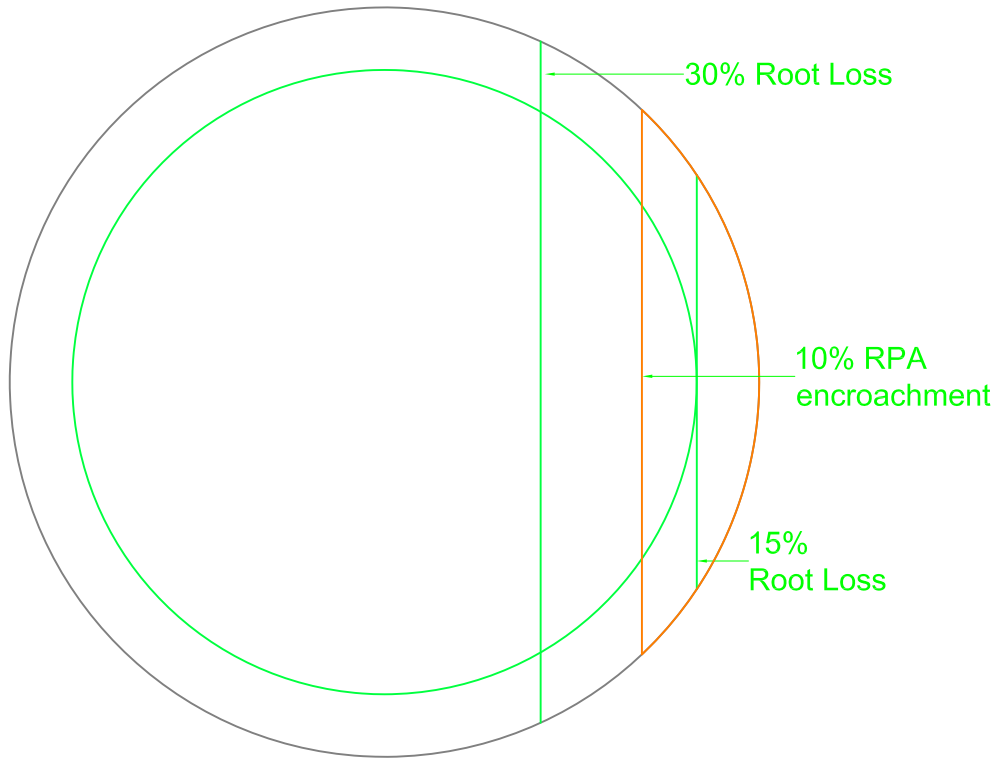
Area 31.17 sq.m. (10.0%)



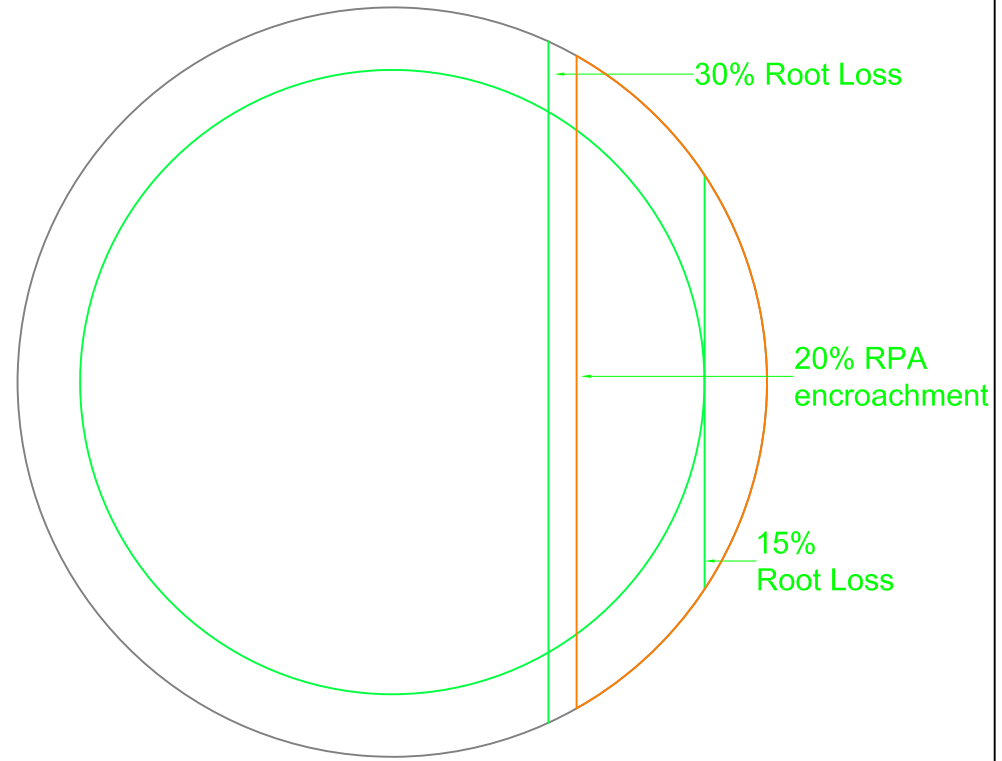
Area 62.33 sq.m. (20%)

Figure 5b: approximate correlation between RPA encroachment and actual root loss on a free-grown tree of 10m RPA radius (after Thomas (2014))

RPA: 15m



Area 70.7 sq.m. (10.0%)



Area 141.4 sq.m. (20.0%)

Figure 5c: approximate correlation between RPA encroachment and actual root loss on a free-grown tree of 15m RPA radius (after Thomas (2014))

- 6.1.5 Published references suggest healthy trees tolerating up to 30-50% root severance in general (Coder, Helliwell and Watson in CEH 2006). **“In practice 50% of roots can sometimes be removed with little problem**, provided there are vigorous roots elsewhere. Inevitably, this degree of root loss will temporarily slow canopy growth and even lead to some dieback” (Thomas 2014). Clearly, it is not the purpose of this report to sanction impacts to test a tree’s physiological tolerance, where the guidance recommends the avoidance of impact / RPA encroachment as the default position. However, it has not proved possible at the design stage to avoid such encroachment altogether, and in that regard, the project arboriculturalist has determined that the retained trees can remain viable in the scheme before planning.
- 6.1.6 The trees in question are shown in Table 1 above to be healthy specimens of species with a good resistance to development impacts, and of an age quite capable of tolerating these limited impacts. Nor do the site characteristics suggest specific soil anomalies (e.g. heavy clay) having a bearing on such considerations, provided appropriate measures (e.g. ground protection) are taken.
- 6.1.7 As per BS5837 recommendations (at 5.3.a), the above assessment demonstrates that the tree(s) can remain viable and as per the equivalent hatching in Plan 2 of the Appendices that the area(s) lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere. The guide also recommends (at 5.3.b) the arboriculturalist propose a series of mitigation measures (to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth). These are provided at 6.3 below.

6.2 Rating of Secondary Impacts

- 6.2.1 There will always be marginal secondary impacts of honeydew / litter deposition and partial shade on this site, regardless of development. Whilst the proposals do entail the provision of landscaped areas closer to the trees at the northern end of the rear boundary, these trees will only cast limited shade on the proposed patio and thus, the secondary impacts of development are minimal. The trees also provide a valuable screen, particularly to the garden room at 40b Hollycroft Avenue.

6.3 Mitigation of Impacts

6.3.1 The replanting scheme will offer considerable enhancement and replaces a tree of modest stature. Replacement trees will have the advantage of being specifically selected for the proposed site, healthy and fit-for-purpose. Design can provide for a diverse range of native and ornamental species that will compliment rather than conflict with the proposals, so providing a more sustainable long-term resource for the future. A selection of tree species and cultivars for open and constricted sites is provided in Appendix 4.

6.3.2 RPA encroachments are shown in Plan 2 compensated for elsewhere on contiguous land. The shrubbery area at the rear of the garden will be treated with a 75mm layer of mulch to be maintained in place for 24 months in order to improve the rooting conditions of T2 and T4.

6.3.3 The limits of excavation within RPAs for the splash pool will be undertaken manually; any roots encountered will be cleanly pruned back to an appropriate junction with a sharp pruning saw or secateurs. Roots larger than 25mm diameter may only be cut in consultation with an arboriculturalist.

6.3.4 The decking encroachments will require the use of specialised foundation techniques, such as mini-pads. The foundation pits within the RPA should be trial-excavated by hand using a double-headed spade ("shove-holer") or similar to minimise breadth of hole required for inspection.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The potential impacts of development are all relatively low in terms of both quality of trees removed and also RPA encroachments of trees retained. In the latter case, the report has demonstrated as per BS5837 paragraph 5.3.1 (a) that the tree(s) can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA; the report also proposes as per paragraph 5.3.1 (b) a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth.
- 7.2 The full potential of the impacts can thus be largely mitigated through design and precautionary measures. These measures can be elaborated in Method Statements in the discharge of planning conditions.
- 7.3 The species affected are generally tolerant of root disturbance / crown reduction and the retained trees are generally in good health and capable of sustaining these reduced impacts.
- 7.4 The trees that are recommended for felling are of little individual significance, such that their loss will not affect the visual character of the area.
- 7.5 Therefore, the proposals will not have any significant impact on either the retained trees or wider landscape thereby complying with Policy 7.21 of the London Plan 2016 and Policies A3, D1 and D2 of the Camden Local Plan (adopted 3rd July 2017). Thus, with suitable mitigation and supervision the scheme is recommended to planning.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Specific Recommendations

- 8.1.1 Tree works recommendations in Appendix 2 are not part of the current application, but requirements of general maintenance that will need to be applied for (subject to para. 3.3 of this report and any other relevant constraints in planning or leasehold) by the client separately. Consent for the current planning application does not impart any consent for the Appendix 2 maintenance works. Please note, though, the owner and / or manager of a property have a duty to maintain a safe site of work and to protect occupiers of the surrounding land / members of the public from tree hazards. Works recommended in this report should be enacted in a timely fashion by the relevant party regardless of the progress of the development.
- 8.1.2 Recommendations for works required to facilitate development are found in Appendix 3 and a selection of columnar tree species cultivars for constricted sites provided in Appendix 4. Any tree removals recommended within this report should only be carried out with local authority consent.
- 8.1.3 Excavation and construction impacts within the RPA's of trees identified in Table 1 above, will need to be controlled by method statements specifying mitigation methods suggested in para 6.3 above and by consultant supervision as necessary. These method statements can be provided as part of the discharge of conditions.
- 8.1.4 Replace felled stem of G6 with native ornamental nursery stock under current best practice; i.e. conforming to and planted in accordance with the following:

- BS8545: 2014 Code of Practice for Trees from Nursery to Landscape
- BS 3936-1: 1992 Nursery stock. Specification for trees and shrubs; and
- BS 5236:1975 Cultivation and Planting of Trees in the Advanced Nursery Stock Category.
- All replacement stock should be planted and maintained as detailed in BS 4428:1989 (Section 7): Recommendations for General Landscape Operations.

8.2 General Recommendations for Sites Being Developed with Trees

- 8.2.1 Any trees which are in close proximity to the proposed development should be protected with a Tree Protection Barrier (TPB). Protective barrier fencing should be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works, remaining in situ for the entire duration of the development unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Council. It should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development, usually comprising steel, mesh panels 2.4m in height ('Heras') and should be mounted on a scaffolding frame (shown in Fig 2 of BS5837:2012). The position of the TPB can be shown on plan as part of the discharge of conditions, once the layout is agreed with the planning authority. The TPB should be erected prior to commencement of works, remain in its original form on-site for the duration of works and be removed only upon full completion of works.
- 8.2.2 A TPB may no longer be required during soft landscaping work but a full arboricultural assessment must be performed prior to the undertaking of any excavations within the RPA of a tree. This will inform a decision about the requirement of protection measures. It is important that all TPBs have permanent, weatherproof notices denying access to the RPA.
- 8.2.3 The use of heavy plant machinery for building demolition, removal of imported materials and grading of surfaces should take place in one operation. The necessary machinery should be located above the existing grade level and work away from any retained trees. This will ensure that any spoil is removed from the RPAs. It is vital that the original soil level is not lowered as this is likely to cause damage to the shallow root systems.
- 8.2.4 Any pruning works must be in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree work [BS3998].
- 8.2.5 Where sections of hard surfacing are proposed in close proximity to trees, it is recommended that "No-Dig" surfacing be employed in accordance with BS5837:2012 and 'The Principles of Arboricultural Practice: Note 1, Driveways Close to Trees, AAIS 1996 [APN1]'.
- 8.2.6 If the RPA of a tree is encroached by underground service routes then BS5837:2012 and NJUG VOLUME 4 provisions should be employed. If it is deemed necessary, further arboricultural advice must be sought.
- 8.2.7 Numerous site activities are potentially damaging to trees e.g. parking, material storage, the use of plant machinery and all other sources of soil compaction. In operating plant, particular care is required to ensure that the operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, do not physically damage trees when in use.

8.2.8 To enable the successful integration of the proposal with the retained trees, the following points will need to be taken into account:

- 1) Plan of underground services.
- 2) Schedule of tree protection measures, including the management of harmful substances.
- 3) Method statements for constructional variations regarding tree proximity (e.g. foundations, surfacing and scaffolding).
- 4) Site logistics plan to include storage, plant parking/stationing and materials handling.
- 5) Tree works: felling, required pruning and new planting. All works must be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS3998.
- 6) Site supervision: the Site Agent must be nominated to be responsible for all day-to-day arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
 - be present on site for the majority of the time;
 - be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities;
 - have the authority to stop work causing, or may cause harm to any tree;
 - ensure all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities to the trees on site and the consequences of a failure to observe these responsibilities;
 - arrange with the retained arboricultural consultant an initial pre-start briefing to inspect tree protection measures and agree a schedule of monitoring thereof on an initial monthly basis to be reviewed over the duration of works.
 - give advance notice (ideally 2 weeks) to retained arboricultural consultant to arrange for supervision of any excavation (especially for services and foundations) within RPA
 - make immediate contact with the local authority and/or a retained arboricultural consultant in the event of any tree related problems occurring.

8.2.9 These points can be resolved and approved through consultation with the planning authority via their Arboricultural Officer.

8.2.10 The sequence of works should be as follows:

- i) initial tree works: felling, stump grinding and pruning for working clearances;
- ii) installation of TPB for demolition & construction;
- iii) installation of underground services;
- iv) installation of ground protection;
- v) main construction;
- vi) removal of TPB;
- vii) soft landscaping.

9.0 COMPLIANCE: Trees and the Planning System

9.1 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications. Where trees are statutorily protected, it is important to contact the local planning authority and follow the appropriate procedures before undertaking any works that might affect the protected trees.

9.2 The nature and level of detail of information required to enable a local planning authority to properly consider the implications and effects of development proposals varies between stages and in relation to what is proposed. Table B.1 provides advice to both developers and local authorities on an appropriate amount of information. The term “minimum detail” is intended to reflect information that local authorities are expected to seek, whilst the term “additional information” identifies further details that might reasonably be sought, especially where any construction is proposed within the RPA.

9.3 This report delivers information appropriate to a full planning application and to these specific proposals as per BS5837 Table B.1 below, providing both minimum details and further additional material in the form of general tree protection recommendations and constructional variation.

Table B.1 Delivery of tree-related information into the planning system

Stage of process	Minimum detail	Additional information
Pre-application	Tree survey	Tree retention/removal plan (draft)
Planning application	Tree survey (in the absence of pre-application discussions)	Existing and proposed finished levels
	Tree retention/removal plan (finalized)	Tree protection plan
	Retained trees and RPAs shown on proposed layout	Arboricultural method statement – heads of terms
	Strategic hard and soft landscape design, including species and location of new tree planting	Details for all special engineering within the RPA and other relevant construction details
	Arboricultural impact assessment	
Reserved matters/ planning conditions	Alignment of utility apparatus (including drainage), where outside the RPA or where installed using a trenchless method	Arboricultural site monitoring schedule
	Dimensioned tree protection plan	Tree and landscape management plan
	Arboricultural method statement – detailed	Post-construction remedial works
	Schedule of works to retained trees, e.g. access facilitation pruning	Landscape maintenance schedule
	Detailed hard and soft landscape design	

10.0 REFERENCES

- Barlow JF & Harrison G. 1999. Shade By Trees, Arboricultural Practice Note 5, AAIS, Farnham, Surrey.
- British Standards Institute. 2012. Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations BS 5837: 2012 HMSO, London.
- Centre for Ecology & Hydrology. 2006. Tree Roots in the Built Environment, HMSO, London.
- Helliwell R (1980) Provision for New Trees; Landscape Design; July/August issue
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- Lonsdale D 1999. Research for Amenity Trees No.7: Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management, HMSO, London.
- Matheny, N; Clark, J. R. 1998. Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees during Land Development. ISA, Champaign, Illinois. USA.
- Mattheck C. & Breloer H. 1994. Research for Amenity Trees No.2: The Body Language of Trees, HMSO, London.
- Thomas P, 2000 & 2014. Trees: Their Natural History, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Trowbridge J & Bassuk N (2004) Trees in the Urban Landscape: Site Assessment, Design, and Installation; J Wiley & Sons inc. NJ USA



Landmark Trees

Caveats

This report is primarily an arboricultural report. Whilst comments relating to matters involving built structures or soil data may appear, any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as qualified, and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are usually clearly identified within the body of the report. It is not a full safety survey or subsidence risk assessment survey. These services can be provided but a further fee would be payable. Where matters of tree condition with a safety implication are noted during a survey they will of course appear in the report.

A tree survey is generally considered invalid in planning terms after 2 years, but changes in tree condition may occur at any time, particularly after acute (e.g. storm events) or prolonged (e.g. drought) environmental stresses or injuries (e.g. root severance). Routine surveys at different times of the year and within two - three years of each other (subject to the incidence of the above stresses) are recommended for the health and safety management of trees remote from highways or busy access routes. Annual surveys are recommended for the latter.

Tree works recommendations are found in the Appendices to this report. It is assumed, unless otherwise stated ("ASAP" or "Option to") that all husbandry recommendations will be carried out within 6 months of the report's first issue. Clearly, works required to facilitate development will not be required if the application is shelved or refused. However, necessary husbandry work should not be shelved with the application and should be brought to the attention of the person responsible, by the applicant, if different. Under the Occupiers Liability Act of 1957, the owner (or his agent) of a tree is charged with the due care of protecting persons and property from foreseeable damage and injury.' He is responsible for damage and/or nuisance arising from all parts of the tree, including roots and branches, regardless of the property on which they occur. He also has a duty under The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to provide a safe place of work, during construction. Tree works should only be carried out with local authority consent, where applicable.

Inherent in a tree survey is assessment of the risk associated with trees close to people and their property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk, such risks being commonly accepted if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate.

Risks associated with trees tend to increase with the age of the trees concerned, but so do many of the benefits. It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client, that the formulation of recommendations for all management of trees will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of tree work that would remove all risk of tree related damage.

Prior to the commencement of any tree works, an ecological assessment of specific trees may be required to ascertain whether protected species (e.g. bats, badgers and invertebrates etc.) may be affected.



Landmark Trees

PART 2 – APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

TREE SCHEDULE

Botanical Tree Names

Ash, Common	: Fraxinus excelsior	Plane, London	: Platanus acerifolia
Bay, Laurel	: Laurus nobilis	Spruce, Blue	: Picea pungens 'Koster'
Lime, Common	: Tilia x europea	Western Red Cedar	: Thuja plicata
Magnolia, Saucer	: Magnolia x soulangeana		

Notes for Guidance:

1. Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
2. The Crown Spread refers to the crown radius in meters from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of NSEW aspect if symmetrical.
3. Ground Clearance is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Stem Diameter (Dm) is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees. BS 5837:2012 formula (Section 4.6) used to calculate diameter of multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted and denoted by '#'.
5. Protection Multiplier is 12 and is the number used to calculate the tree's protection radius and area
6. Protection Radius is a radial distance measured from the trunk centre.
7. Growth Vitality - Normal growth, Moderate (below normal), Poor (sparse/weak), Dead (dead or dying tree).
8. Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor - Major defects present.
9. Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
10. B.S. Cat refers to (British Standard 5837:2012 section 4.5) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' – High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'U' - Unsuitable for retention. The following colouring has been used on the site plans:
 - High Quality (A) (Green),
 - Moderate Quality (B) (Blue),
 - Low Quality (C) (Grey),
 - Unsuitable for Retention (U) (Red)
11. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservational, Historic and Commemorative.
12. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.



Site: 24 Ferncroft Avenue

Date: 29/06/2020

Appendix 1

Landmark Trees Ltd

020 7851 4544

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Ref: IAL_24FCA_AIA

BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Stem Diamete	Age Class	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
1	Plane, London	12	3	8.0	770	Mature	9.2	Normal	Fair	B	2	40+	Girdling root/ surface root
2	Spruce, Blue	17	2323	2.0	360	Early Mature	4.3	Normal	Good	B	2	40+	Restricted rooting 0.5m raised bed
3	Magnolia, Saucer	10	1533	2.0	330	Mature	4.0	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	Restricted rooting Suppressed by nearby tree Leaning S
4	Lime, Common	19	6364	5.0	850	Mature	10.2	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	Remote survey only (RS) Lost co-dominant limb Entry wounds, deadwood
5	Western Red Cedar	9	2422	2.0	361	Early Mature	4.3	Moderate	Fair	C	2	40+	Erratic growth habit
5a	Western Red Cedar	12	3222	5.0	539	Mature	6.5	Moderate	Fair	B	2	40+	Co-dominant limb, included bark Pushing fence



Site: 24 Ferncroft Avenue

Date: 29/06/2020

Appendix 1

Landmark Trees Ltd

020 7851 4544

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Ref: IAL_24FCA_AIA

BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Stem Diamete	Age Class	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
G6	Bay, Laurel	8	3.5	2.0	495	Mature	5.9	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Remote survey only (RS) Disturbing steps
7	Magnolia, Saucer	6	5122	3.0	160	Semi-mature	1.9	Normal	Fair	C	2		Lost co-dominant limb Asymmetry (major) Suppressed
8	Ash, Common	19	5	8.0	600	Mature	7.2	Normal	Good	A	2	40+	Remote survey only (RS)

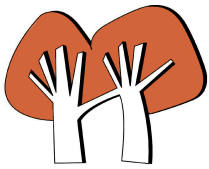
APPENDIX 2

RECOMMENDED TREE WORKS

Notes for Guidance:

Husbandry 1 - Urgent (ASAP), 2 - Standard (within 6 months), 3 - Non-urgent (2-3 years)

- CB - Cut Back to boundary/clear from structure.
- CL# - Crown Lift to given height in meters.
- CT#% - Crown Thinning by identified %.
- CR#% - Crown Reduce by given maximum % (of outermost branch & twig length)
- DWD - Remove deadwood.
- Fell - Fell to ground level.
- FInv - Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment).
- Pol - Pollard or re-pollard.
- Mon - Check / monitor progress of defect(s) at next consultant inspection which should be <18 months in frequented areas and <3 years in areas of more occasional use. Where clients retain their own ground staff, we recommend an annual in- house inspection and where practical, in the aftermath of extreme weather events.
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.



Site: 24 Ferncroft Avenue

Date: 29/06/2020

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Ref: IAL_24FCA_AIA

Appendix 2

Recommended Tree Works

[Hide irrelevant](#)
[Show All Trees](#)

Landmark Trees

Tree No.	English Name	B.S. Cat	Height	Ground Clearance	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
4	Lime, Common	B	19	5.0	6364	Mon	Remote survey only (RS) Lost co-dominant limb Entry wounds, deadwood Recommended husbandry 3
5a	Western Red Cedar	B	12	5.0	3222	Mon	Co-dominant limb, included bark Pushing fence Recommended husbandry 3
7	Magnolia, Saucer	C	6	3.0	5122	Mon	Lost co-dominant limb Asymmetry (major) Suppressed Recommended husbandry 3

APPENDIX 3

RECOMMENDED TREE WORKS TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT (See Table 1)

Notes for Guidance:

- RP - Pre-emptive root pruning of foundation encroachments under arboricultural supervision.
- CB - Cut Back to boundary/clear from structure.
- CL# - Crown Lift to given height in meters.
- CT#% - Crown Thinning by identified %.
- CCL - Crown Clean (remove deadwood/crossing and hazardous branches and stubs)*.
- CR#% - Crown Reduce by given maximum % (of outermost branch & twig length)
- DWD - Remove deadwood.
- Fell - Fell to ground level.
- FInv - Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment).
- Pol - Pollard or re-pollard.
- Mon - Check / monitor progress of defect(s) at next consultant inspection which should be <18 months in frequented areas and <3 years in areas of more occasional use. Where clients retain their own ground staff, we recommend an annual in- house inspection and where practical, in the aftermath of extreme weather events.
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

*Not generally specified following BS3998:2010



Site: 24 Ferncroft Avenue

Date: 29/06/2020

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Ref: IAL_24FCA_AIA

Appendix 3

Recommended Tree Works To Facilitate Development

Hide irrelevant
Show All Trees

Landmark Trees

Tree No.	English Name	B.S. Cat	Height	Ground Clearance	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
G6	Bay, Laurel	B	8	2.0	3.5	SFell Fell one stem	Remote survey only (RS) Disturbing steps To allow landscape enhancement

APPENDIX 4: TREE SELECTION FOR URBAN LOCATIONS

Table A4.1: Small Ornamental Tree Species

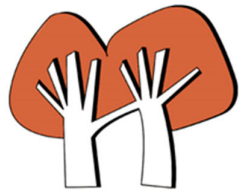
Common Name	Species	(Columnar Form for discrete usage)
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Stricta
Cockspur	<i>Crataegus prunifolia</i>	Splendens
Cherry	<i>Prunus x hillieri</i>	Spire
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Albertii
Rowan / Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Cardinal Royal
Swedish whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Brouwers
B. whitebeam	<i>Sorbus x thuringiaca</i>	Fastigiata

Table A4.2: Medium Specimen Tree Species

Common Name	Species	(Columnar Form for discrete usage)
Chinese red bark birch	<i>Betula albosinensis</i>	Fascination
Mongolian lime	<i>Tilia mongolica</i>	
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Fastigiata Frans Fontaine
Turkish hazel	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	
Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	
Pride of India	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Fastigiata
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Sheerwater Seedling
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Fastigiata

Table A4.3: Larger Specimen Tree Species

Common Name	Species	(Columnar Form for discrete usage)
English oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	f. Koster
American elm	<i>Ulmus americana</i> Princeton	
Cedar of Lebanon	<i>Cedrus libani</i>	

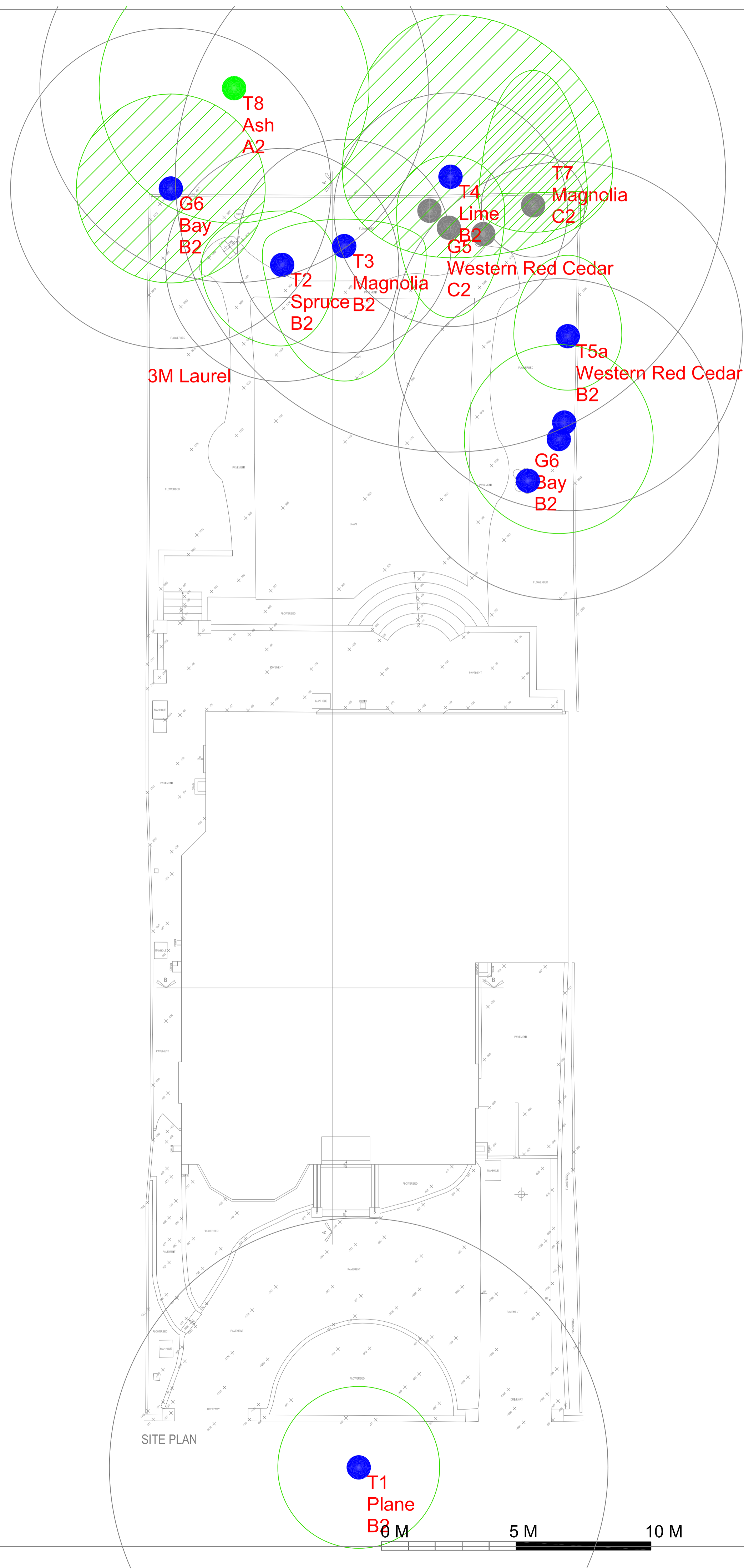


Landmark Trees

PART 3 – PLANS

PLAN 1

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN



NOTE:
 This survey is of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected from the ground only on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method. No samples were taken for analysis. No decay detection equipment was employed. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the laying or removal of underground services.
 Branch spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.
 Root Protection Areas (RPA) are derived from stem diameter measured at 1.5 m above adjacent ground level (taken on sloping ground on the upslope side of the tree base).

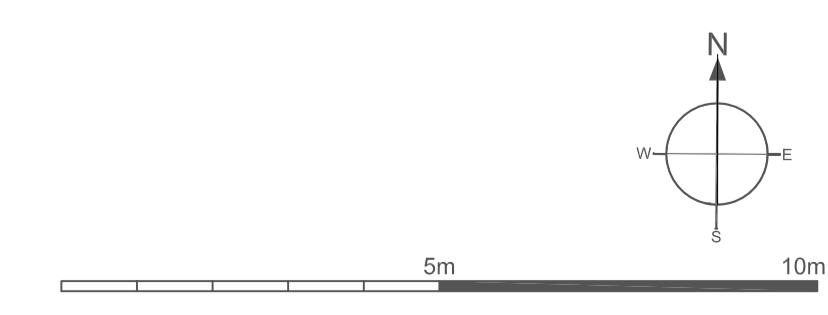
Landmark Trees
 20 Broadwick Street, London, W1F 8HT
 Tel: 0207 851 4544 Mobile: 07812 969928
 e-mail: info@landmarktrees.co.uk Web: www.landmarktrees.co.uk

Site: 24 Ferncroft Avenue
 Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan
 1:100@ A1
 July 2020

Key:

- Category A High Quality
- Category B Moderate Quality
- Category C Low Quality
- Category U Trees Unsuitable for Retention

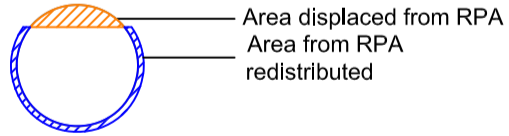
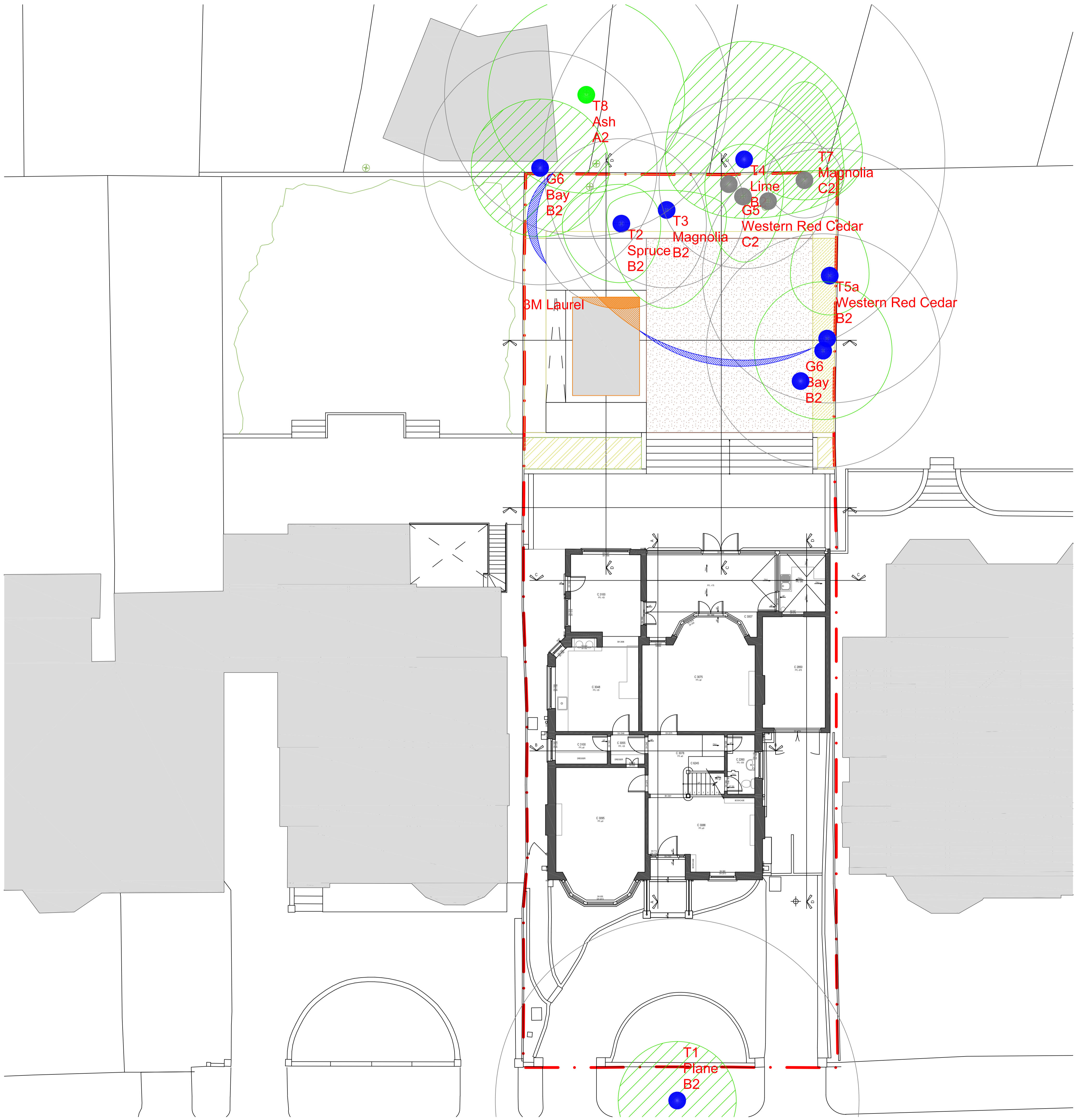
Category — Crown Spread
 Tree Number
 Species
 Category
 Root Protection Area
 Tree Position Approximate (not shown on original survey)



PLAN 2

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN (S)

- i. Ground Floor



NOTE:
 This survey is of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected from the ground only on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method. No samples were taken for analysis. No decay detection equipment was employed. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the laying or removal of underground services.
 Branch spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.
 Root Protection Areas (RPA) are derived from stem diameter measured at 1.5 m above adjacent ground level (taken on sloping ground on the upslope side of the tree base).

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 e-mail: info@landmarktrees.co.uk Web: www.landmarktrees.co.uk

Site: 24 Ferncroft Avenue
 Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impacts Assessment Plan
 1:100@ A1
 July 2020

Key:

- Category A High Quality (Green dot)
- Category B Moderate Quality (Blue dot)
- Category C Low Quality (Grey dot)
- Category U Trees Unsuitable for Retention (Red dot)
- Root Protection Area (Green hatched circle)
- Tree Position Approximate (not shown on original survey) (Green dashed circle)
- Tree To Be Felled (Red dashed circle)
- Crown Spread (Green outline)
- Tree Number (Number in red)
- Species (Text label)
- Category (Text label)

