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BS5837:2012
Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

Arboricultural Method Statement

Ridge and Partners on behalf of the Department for Education

26 Rosslyn Hill,

Hampstead,

London, NW3 1PD

5 February 2019

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If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 1st November 2018 from Ridge and Partners on behalf of the Department of Education to attend 26 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London, NW3 1PD (Site) to undertake an arboricultural survey to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a schedule of trees, tree constraints plan and summary report.

Executive Summary

This report describes the extent and effect of the proposed development at Site on individual trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site.

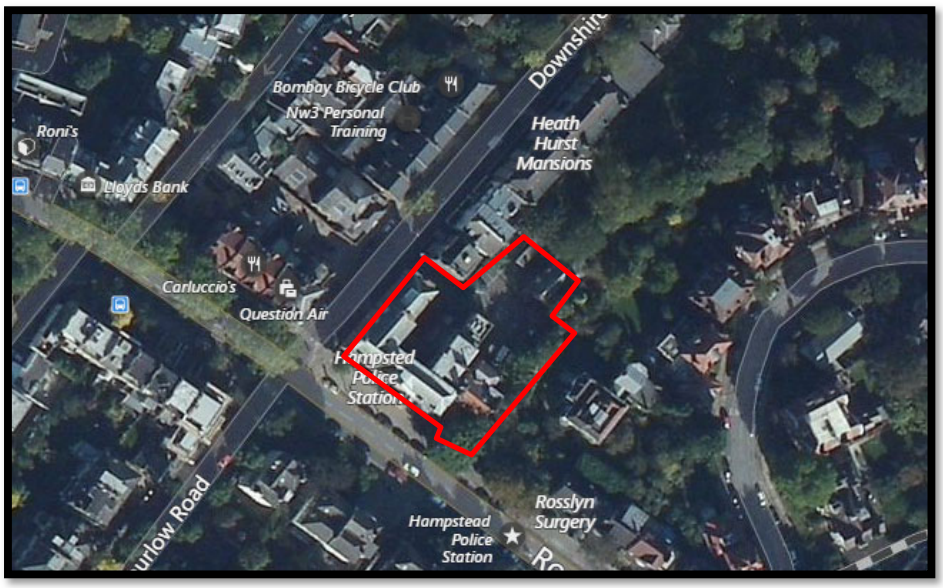

Figure 1: Site location (Bing Maps)

Trees within the site were surveyed; using a methodology guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837").

Subsequently, this report has been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement and supporting plans.

Checklist for Submission to Local Planning Authority

Tree survey	✓
Tree constraints plan	✓
Arboricultural impact assessment	✓
Arboricultural method statement	✓
Tree protection plan	✓

This report and its appendices follow precisely the strategy for arboricultural appraisal intended to provide local planning authorities with evidence that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by the trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development. It is considered that any issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with by planning conditions.

General Information

Client: Ridge and Partners on behalf of the Department for Education

Site: 26 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, London, NW3 1PD

Brief proposal description: Extensive remodelling and refurbishment of former Police station and magistrates court to provide 1FE Primary School (210 pupils).

Planning application reference: N/A

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Topographical survey drawing	8696/1/3D
Proposed ground floor	P-1732-101
Landscape master plan drawing	N/A
LPA pre-app comments	N/A
British Standard 5837:2012	“BS5837”
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Arbtech AIA 01
Tree Protection Plan	Arbtech TPP 01

Tree Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by David Garrick of Arbtech Consulting on 7th November 2018.

A total of 7No.individual trees and 2No. groups of trees were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see **Appendix I**)

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
3D Topographical survey, underground services trace & GPR survey	Laser Surveys	8969/1/3D	3D Topographical survey, underground services trace & GPR survey

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

* For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix I), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

Table 3: Documents upon which this assessment has been based

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
3D Topographical survey, underground services trace & GPR survey	Laser Surveys	8969/1/3D	3D Topographical survey, underground services trace & GPR survey
Proposed Ground Floor	Satellite Architects	P-1732-101	Proposed Ground Floor

There are a number of issues that may need to be addressed in an arboricultural impact assessment between the trees and the proposed development, these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees;
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees; and
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management.

Table 4: Impacts upon the RPAs of retained trees

Tree Number	Species	Structure	RPA (m^2)	Incursion (m^2) (%)
There should be no impacts to trees as a result of implementing the proposed development				

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing number Arbtech AIA 01.

Trees to be removed

The implementation of this development does not require the removal of any trees.

Table 5: Number of individual trees to be removed.

U	A	B	C
N/A	N/A	0	0

Table 6: Number of groups to be removed.

U	A	B	C
N/A	0	N/A	N/A

Conclusion

The proposed construction works of the new development should have no adverse impact on trees and, therefore, no impact upon amenity tree value. As such I see no arboricultural or landscape reasons why this scheme should not proceed subject to the appropriate conditions

Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this method statement is to demonstrate how any aspect of the development that has potential to result in loss or damage to a tree may be implemented and provide an adequate level of protection for those trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including site / project manager will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer prior to the commencement of site works.

This method statement is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel prior to the commencement of site works.

No site personnel are to be present and no demolition, site clearance, building work or delivery of materials is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 01.

Protective measures should be in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan; drawing number Arbtech TPP 01 will remain unaltered and in situ, unless otherwise specified, for the entire duration of the construction.

Table 7: Documents upon which this assessment has been based

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
3D Topographical survey, underground services trace & GPR survey	Laser Surveys	8969/1/3D	3D Topographical survey, underground services trace & GPR survey
Proposed Ground Floor	Satellite Architects	P-1732-101	Proposed Ground Floor

Tree Works

The implementation of the proposed development does not require any tree work.

Site Management

The site manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development and especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees; and will make them aware of, and provide a copy of this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 01; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The site manager will be responsible for the day to day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the project arborist about any tree related matters and prior to any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

Any incidents of damage to retained trees or of tree protection measures will be documented by the site manager who will then report these incidents to the project arboriculturist immediately and make sure that works within this area cease until the project arborist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and where appropriate, agree a mitigation plan with the local planning authority tree officer.

The site manager may designate another person to take charge of briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in his absence.

If the site manager is replaced or is absent from site for more than three consecutive working days, the project arborist will be informed, and a pre-start meeting will be held with the new or acting site manager.

It is the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If at any time pruning works are required other than those previously approved, permission must be sought from the LPA tree officer and once permission is granted they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas;
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas, or against the fencing;
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching of objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used or mixed within a root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent pillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- It is essential that allowance should be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies a banks man will be required at all times whilst setting up, moving or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.
- Storage of all caustic material and chemicals are to be situated well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present, or to be situated within a bonded area to prevent any spills or leaks entering the ground.

Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows.

Table 9: Sequence of Events

Stage	Event
Stage 1	Pre-commencement site meeting
Stage 2	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved tree protection plan/s
Stage 3	Site set up
Stage 4	Undertake demolition of structures
Stage 5	Re-location of protective measures
Stage6	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 7	Removal of all machinery and materials form site
Stage 8	Dismantle and removal of protective measures
Stage 9	Sign off from project arboriculturist

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and are to be sited and aligned in accordance with the tree protection plan (Arbtech TPP 01) prior to the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to site.

Upon installation of the protective measures around the retained trees the project arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

In the event that the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this arboricultural method statement document number Arbtech AMS 01 (**5 February 2019)** and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 01, the project arboriculturist shall inform the client and fencing contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with document number Arbtech AMS 01 (**5 February 2019**) and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 01, the project arboriculturist will sign off the protective measures in writing to the client and will send a copy to the fencing contractor, site agent and local authority tree officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is any accident or emergencies involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the project arboriculturist immediately after the incident and all work within in this area is to cease until the project arboriculturist has made a visit to the site. Any and all damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, mixing of concrete or other products, accessed by machinery, equipment or pedestrians or in any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of stage 7 (see **Sequencing of Works**), there after they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the project arboriculturist and or the local authority tree officer.

The existing site boundary measures are to be retained for the duration of the development. If for any reason the existing boundary measures are not to be used protective barrier fencing is to be installed along the line of the boundaries and is only to be removed upon the written permission of the project arboriculturist or LPA tree officer upon the completion of the development or immediately prior to the installation of the permanent boundary measures.

No equipment, vehicles or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banks man. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this tree protection plan, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is in close proximity.

Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

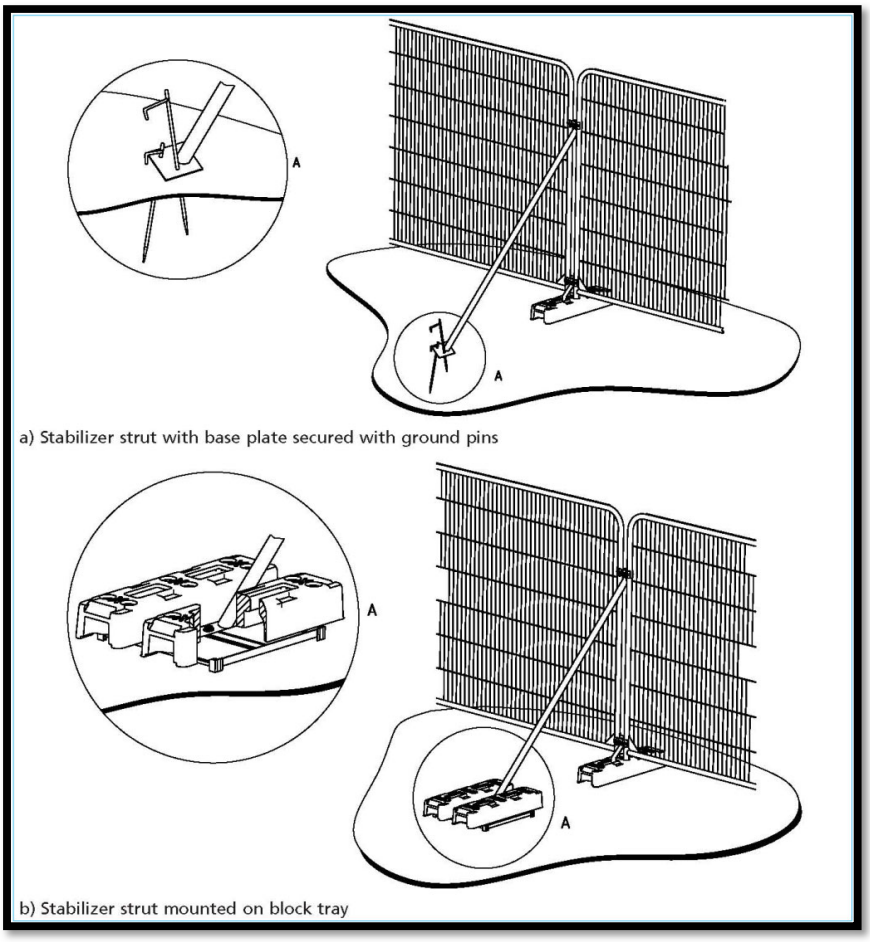

Figure 2: BS5837:2012 - Figure 3, Examples of above-ground stabilising systems.

Signage denoting the words "*tree protection area*" at 5.0m intervals should be fixed to the protective barrier fencing (See Appendix II).

Protective fencing and/or Trunk protection is to be removed ONLY with the written permission of the arboricultural consultant and approval of the local planning authority (LPA).

Trunk Protection

Protective barrier hoarding:

Protective barrier hoarding should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is in close proximity. To comprise of 2.4m high wooden site hoarding constructed upon a timber frame work situated around the outside of the planting pit. Where the timber frame is constructed around the tree trunk a minimum of four layers of clean dry hessian is to be wrapped around the trunk to protect the bark.

Trunk protection is to be removed ONLY with the written permission of the arboricultural consultant and approval of the local planning authority (LPA).

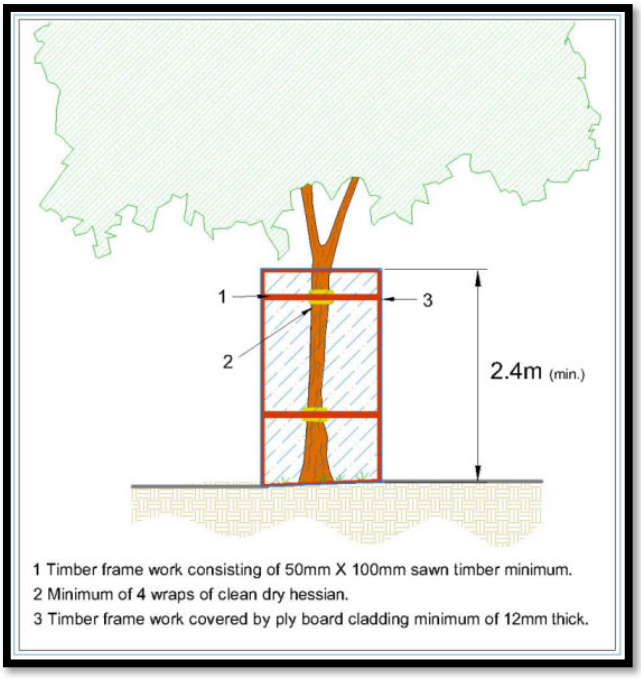

Figure 3: Example image of Protective barrier hoarding

Ground boarding

Existing hard surface will be retained to act as ground protection within the RPAs of trees 2,3,4 & 5 and group G1 for the duration of the project. If this is removed, it will be done under direct arboricultural supervision and immediately replaced with suitable temporary ground boarding. New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Where it is determined by the project engineer that the any hard surfacing is not adequate protection from any expected loading, ground boarding is to be installed to the engineer's specification on top of the hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees.

Where machinery will be stored or used from the ground boarding within the RPAs of the retained trees an impervious barrier and or bunding to prevent oils, fuel or chemicals is to be installed to prevent leaching into the soil within or adjacent to the RPAs.

Note The ground protection might comprise of one of the following:

a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system 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.

For any situations other than those described in a) or b) (as above), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be suitable of supporting the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

Demolition

Prior to the demolition of the existing site features, all tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document number Arbtech TPP 01 and have been signed off and a copy of the demolition method statement has been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Structures

Demolition of the existing structure beneath the canopies and within the RPAs group G1 as show on Arbtech TPP 01 by a turquoise 'Cross' hatching is to be undertaken carefully under arboricultural supervision.

The structures are to be taken down so that all debris and materials are to fall outside of the RPAs and away from the canopies of all retained trees.

Foundations within and adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be left in situ where ever possible. Where this is not possible demolition of the existing foundations are to be undertaken to the minimum depth required to allow for the installation of the new soft and hard landscaping.

The removal of the existing foundations within the RPA of retained trees are to be undertaken using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheel barrows to break up and remove the debris out of the RPA. In some situations, and only at the discretion of the arborist it may be possibly to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket.

It may be permitted by the project arboriculturalist for an excavator to undertake the demolition and removal of the foundation, but it must be situated outside of the RPA, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from suitable ground boarding capable of handling the expected loading.

If it is likely that there will be any soil collapse, or the trench begins to collapse within the RPAs of retained trees which will lead to the loss of rooting environment, excavations are to be stopped immediately and the trench is to be shored up to prevent further soil collapse.

Where the removal of foundations occurs within the RPAs of retained trees these voids are to be back filled with clean top soil.

Hard Surfacing

Where it is required for hard surfacing is to be removed and or re-surfaced within the RPAs of retained trees it is to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, during the landscaping phase of the development.

The wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheel barrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where is necessary to remove the sub base this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material and moved using shovels and wheel barrows.

In some situations, and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possibly to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground boarding.

Whichever system is used there is to be **NO** disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil will be applied as soon as practicably possible to prevent desiccation.

Existing Underground Services

Existing services within the site should be retained where ever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the upmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Construction

Prior to the construction of the proposed scheme, a copy of the construction method statement should have been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Foundations design

The proposed development does not impact upon any of the retained trees and as such will require no specialist construction methodology.

Services

Detailed drawings of proposed underground services are not available at this time; hence it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the scheme at this stage.

Existing services within the site should be retained where ever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the upmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site they should be located outside of RPAs, where they will not interfere with tree roots. If any excavations are required within the RPAs all trenches are to be excavated by hand and radially to the tree trunks under direct on-site arboricultural supervision and are to be carried out under NJUG guidelines.

Final positions of any proposed services should be verified and approved by the arboricultural consultant and local authority tree officer before implementation.

New Underground services

Trenching for installation of underground services and drainage routes could sever any roots that may be present and as such adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason, particular care should be taken in routing and methods of installation of all underground services. All underground services and drainage routes should be located so that no excavations are required within RPAs.
Where it has been impossible to keep underground services from passing through RPAs or within close proximity to trees, these sections are to be installed in one of three ways

in accordance with the guidance set out in National Joint Utilities Group guidelines (NJUG 4), under on site arboricultural supervision.

Trenchless Techniques

There are three main types of trenchless techniques, these include, guided and unguided boring and pipe replacement by lining or bursting. These allow for the installation, maintenance or renewal of underground services, without the disturbance of soil in which roots are likely to be growing. Starting and receiving pits for the boring machinery are to be located outside of the RPAs of any retained trees, with the bore depth being maintained at a minimum depth of 600mm below the existing ground level.
Techniques involving external lubrication of the equipment shall use no material other than water as other lubricants could contaminate the soil (e.g. oil, bentonite, etc.).

Manual Excavation

Excavation within RPAs will be undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision of the required depth of the foundation; Or to a minimum of 600mm deep of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The total depth of the manual excavation will be determined by the arboriculturist whilst on site.

The soil is to be loosened with the aid of a fork or pick axe and then cleared with the aid of an Air-spade, Air-vac and or shovel. Any roots found will be cleanly severed by the arboricultural consultant with either a hand saw or secateurs.

Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the arboricultural consultant. Any roots of 25mm and above shall be excavated around without damaging them; the arboricultural consultant shall decide if it's feasible or necessary to retain the root, if not it shall be severed.

The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with damp hessian to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

Soil beneath the depth may be sheet piled, regular piled or excavated deeper. Machinery may be used for this providing that it is situated outside of the RPA or has appropriate ground protection in place to move around on and work upon.

Broken Trench – Hand Dug

This technique combines both trenchless techniques and manual excavation where excavation is unavoidable. Excavations should be limited to where there is clear access

around and below the roots. All trenches shall be excavated by hand with the same precautions taken as for manual excavation. Open section of trench should only be large enough to allow access for linking to the next section.

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 01 for retention, there should be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored and all demolition and construction works to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be supervised by project arboriculturist, who should be retained to record and report observations to the council at appropriate intervals. A site-specific record sheet is shown at Appendix III.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Prior to the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site a pre-commencement site meeting involving the project arborist, land owner or agent, site manager, contractors and engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant LPA officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the arboricultural method statement and tree protection are understood and for all parties to swap contact details (see **Appendix III**).

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will be to check that the tree protective measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved method statement; if so to sign off their installation.

Thereafter monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals, to ensure that tree protection measures remain in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be determined with the LPA tree officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept, and any faults will be logged, this will then be copied to the site agent, developer and local planning authority in a digital format.

If during the course of the development, it is necessary for areas to be re-designed so that they would require changes to the approved arboricultural method statement or tree protection plan and so affecting retained trees the project arborist and LPA tree officer will be invited to attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Prior to any changes being implemented these must have been approved in writing by the LPA tree officer.

Supervised activities

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours prior to the commencement of any works that require his attendance, these will include:

1. Pre-start meeting.
2. Location of protective measures.
3. Supervised demolition of structures and foundations within RPAs of trees of group G1.
4. Supervised demolition of hard surfacing, if required, within RPAs of trees 2, 3, 4, and/or 5.
5. Excavation for achievement of grade changes adjacent to tree 1.
6. Any excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services.
7. Removal of protective measures.
8. Sign off from arboriculturist as complete.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed all materials and machinery has been removed from site the project arborist shall be informed and will invite the LPA tree officer to meet on site to discuss the process and discuss any final remedial works that may be required and to sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Appendix I: Tree Survey Schedule

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Client: Ridge and Partners on behalf of DoE
Project: 26 Rosslyn Hill, Hamsptead, London, NW3 1PD
Survey Date: 07/11/2018
Surveyor: David Garrick

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Arbtech Consulting Ltd
Unit 3 Well House Barns
Chester Road
Chester
CH4 0DH
Phone: 01244 661170
https://arbtech.co.uk

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
G1											
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	1	550	N 7 E 7 S 7 W 7	4 4 4 4	M	A: 136.9 R: 6.6	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Two trees on neighbouring property. Major deadwood in crowns.	A.1.2 >40 yrs
G2										Estimated Measurements	
Group *See Comments*	18	1	700	N 8 E 8 S 8 W 8	1 1 1 1	M	A: 221.7 R: 8.4	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Linear group of three trees on neighbouring property, lime and plane. Lime closest to main building has been pollarded. Low crown over carpark.	A.1.2 >40 yrs
1										Estimated Measurements	
London Plane *Platanus x hispanica*	9	1	500	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	2 2 2 2	M	A: 113.1 R: 6	Fair	C: Fair S: Poor B: Good	Situated on neighbouring property. Pollarded at 4m. Hollow stem	C.1 10 to 20 yrs
2										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	1	300	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	3 3 3 3	M	A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Situated on neighbouring property. Single straight stem.	B.1 20 to 40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
3										Estimated Measurements	
Pissards Plum *Prunus atropurpurea*	7	1	350	N 3 E 3 S 4 W 3	3 3 3 3	M	A: 55.4 R: 4.19	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Situated on neighbouring property.	**B.1** 20 to 40 yrs
4											
Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea*	18	1	610	N 6.5 E 7 S 7 W 6.5	2 2 2 2	M	A: 168.4 R: 7.32	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Low crown over pavement. Minor deadwood in crown.	**A.1.2** >40 yrs
5										Estimated Measurements	
Common Lime *Tilia europaea*	15	1	450	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	2 2 2 2	M	A: 91.6 R: 5.39	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Situated on neighbouring property.	**B.1** 20 to 40 yrs
6											
Pissards Plum *Prunus atropurpurea*	5	1	120	N 2 E 5 S 3 W 0	2 2 2 3	SM	A: 6.5 R: 1.43	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Situated on neighbouring property. Stem leans east. Crown suppressed by neighbouring trees.	**C.1** 10 to 20 yrs
7											
Common Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	9	1	250	N 3.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 3.5	2 2 2 2	SM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Situated in pavement. Multi stemmed from 2m.	**B.1.2** 20 to 40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Appendix II: Tree Protection Notice

(To be printed at A3 or larger)

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do **not** move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

ARBTECH

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Appendix III: Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
	Client		
	Tree Officer		
	Arboricultural Consultant	Arbtech Consulting Ltd.	01244 661170 https://arbtech.co.uk
	Site Manager		
	Main contractor		

ARBTECH

Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Issue number	Date
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