DR WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY, GORDON SQUARE, LONDON

BS 5837:2012 ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

for

DR WILLIAMS'S LIBRARY

JULY 2019

Landscape Institute
Registered practice

Registered Office:
The South Wing, The Old Barracks, Sandon Road, Grantham, Lincolnshire , NG31 9AS
Tel: (01476) 569600
Email: admin@landscapescienceconsultancy.co.uk www.landscapescienceconsultancy.co.uk

Registered in England and Wales, Registration No 5991034
VAT Reg No 738 3576 01

CONTENTS

Project Ref No:	D41.19
Author:	Steven Weber BSc (Hons) MArborA MCIEEM
Scientific Check:	James Faulconbridge MRes MCIEEM
Presentation Check:	Zoe Lewis BA (Hons)
Date:	July 2019

1.0 Introduction

Landscape Science Consultancy Ltd (LSC Ltd) was commissioned by the Dr William's Library to conduct an Arboricultural Survey within a small rear yard to the Library building – hereafter referred to as the 'Survey Site'.

The Arboricultural Survey provides an evaluation of trees with regards to the species present, physiological parameters, structural factors and tree quality assessment, in-line with British Standards BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' (British Standards Institute, 2012). No assessment of potential impacts to trees or associated recommendations arising from a potential development or otherwise have been commissioned at this stage.

The area covered by the Arboricultural Survey is illustrated in Figure 01, the Tree Constraints Plan.

2.0 Site Description

2.1 Survey Site Location

The Survey Site is located to the rear of Dr William's Library, at 14 & 15 Gordon Square, London. The Survey Site comes under the remit of the London Borough of Camden.

The Ordnance Survey grid reference for the centre of the Survey Site is TQ 29711 82196.

2.2 Survey Site Description and Landscape

The Survey Site comprises a small yard to the rear of the Dr Williams's Library, measuring approximately 400m^2. The Survey Site is enclosed by high-sided period buildings and supports a small number of trees and shrubs, varying from young ornamental plantings to tall and fully mature broadleaf specimens.

The wider landscape surrounding the Survey Site is dominated by the built environment, which is punctuated by occasional public parks, open spaces and tree-lined avenues, supporting established tree populations.

Map 1. The Survey Site (shown *approximately* by the red line) in context with the surrounding landscape. Reproduced using Google's Fair Use Policy.

Map 2. The Survey Site (shown *approximately* by the red circle) in context with the surrounding landscape. Reproduced using Google's Fair Use Policy.

3.0 Relevant Legislation and Policy

3.1 Legislation

3.1.1 Tree Preservation Orders

A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a Local Planning Authority (LPA) in respect of trees and woodland. The main legislative tools for TPO's are covered in Part VIII of the Town and Countryside Planning Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Orders) (England) Regulations 2012. Other legislative tools which have updated the 1990 Act include Section 192 of the Planning Act 2008 and Part 6 of the Localism Act 2011.

The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the:

- Cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping and;
- The wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees without the LPA's consent.

The cutting or compaction of roots is potentially damaging and so, in the view of the Secretary of State, requires the LPA's consent. Any works which may affect trees or woodland under a TPO will require consent from the LPA before the development works take place, unless the works can meet strict exemptions criteria.

The Town and Countryside Planning Act 1990 also places a duty on LPA's so that, in granting planning permission for any potential development:

> "*Adequate provision is made, by the imposition of conditions, for the preservation or planting of trees*".

Where it is considered 'expedient' to do so, LPA's can serve a TPO(s) on trees to protect their amenity value from potential threat of development.

3.1.2 Conservation Areas

Section 211 of the Town and Countryside Planning Act 1990 makes special provision for trees in Conservation Areas which are not the subject of TPO's. Under Section 211, subject to a range of strict exemptions, landowners proposing to cut down, top or lop a tree in a Conservation Area are required to give six weeks' notice to the LPA. This is to allow the LPA to decide whether the trees should be subject to the provisions of a TPO.

3.1.3 Felling Licenses

A Felling Licence may be required when the proposed volume of timber to be removed exceeds a specified amount. The Forestry Commission administers Felling Licences under the Forestry Act 1967. There are number of general

exemptions where a Felling Licence would not be required. With respect to development, the principle exemption is:

> *"Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or for work carried out by certain providers of gas, electricity and water services and which is essential for the provision of these services".*

3.2 Planning Policy

3.2.1 National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied (MoHCLG, 2018). With respect to trees, the NPPF requires planning policies and decisions to contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:

> *"Recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland".*

With respect to ancient trees and woodland, the NPPF also states:

> *"Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists".*

3.2.2 Local Planning Policy

The London Borough of Camden Local Plan was adopted in 2017. Policy A2 (Open Space) provides the most relevant planning policy in respect of trees:

Policy A2 Open Space

The Council will protect, enhance and improve access to Camden's parks, open spaces and other green infrastructure. In order to protect the Council's open spaces, we will:

a. protect all designated public and private open spaces as shown on the Policies Map and in the accompanying schedule unless equivalent or better provision of open space in terms of quality and quantity is provided within the local catchment area;

b. safeguard open space on housing estates while allowing flexibility for the re-configuration of land uses. When assessing development proposals we will take the following into account:

i. the effect of the proposed scheme on the size, siting and form of existing open space and the functions it performs;

ii. whether the open space is replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality; and

iii. whether the public value of retaining the open space is outweighed by the benefits of the

development for existing estate residents and the wider community, such as improvements to the quality and access of the open space.

c. resist development which would be detrimental to the setting of designated open spaces;

d. exceptionally, and where it meets a demonstrable need, support small scale development which is associated with the use of the land as open space and contributes to its use and enjoyment by the public;

e. protect non-designated spaces with nature conservation, townscape and amenity value, including gardens, where possible;

f. conserve and enhance the heritage value of designated open spaces and other elements of open space which make a significant contribution to the character and appearance of conservation areas or to the setting of heritage assets;

g. give strong protection to maintaining the openness and character of Metropolitan Open Land (MOL);

h. promote and encourage greater community participation in the management of open space and support communities seeking the designation of Local Green Spaces through the neighbourhood planning process;

i. consider development for alternative sports and recreation provision, where the needs outweigh the loss and where this is supported by an up-to-date needs assessment;

j. preserve and enhance Hampstead Heath through working with partners and by taking into account the impact on the Heath when considering relevant planning applications, including any impacts on views to and from the Heath; and

k. work with partners to preserve and enhance the Regent's Canal, including its setting, and balance the differing demands on the Canal and its towpath.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

The London Borough of Camden was consulted on 18th July 2019 regarding the presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) and Conservation Areas within and/or adjacent to the Survey Site.

4.2 Survey Methodology

4.2.1 Survey Parameters

The Arboricultural Survey was conducted on 5th July 2019 by Steven Weber BSc Hons MCIEEM MArborA - see Section 4.4 for surveyor competence. The survey methodology followed that outlined in British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Guide for Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

In accordance to BS 5837:2012, trees or tree groups within the Survey Site above 1.5m in height and 7.5cm in stem diameter were included in the Arboricultural Survey. The following parameters were measured and/or assessed from the ground, for each tree or tree group as appropriate:

- Identification to species or genus;
- Life stage;
- Contributing years;
- Measurement parameters (height: ground to canopy, height: ground to the lowest part of crown, girth at 1.5m and crown spread from four cardinal points);
- *General observations* on structural and physiological condition;
- *Preliminary* management recommendations (where relevant);
- Quality assessment values (in accordance to Table 01);
- Any additional constraints noted.

All survey parameters and measurements are recorded in the Tree Schedule (Appendix 1).

Heights and canopy extent were measured using a True Pulse 200 Professional Electronic Range Finder. Girth measurements were undertaken using a tape measure at 1.5m from ground level.

4.2.2 Tree Quality and Value Assessment

Tree quality and value were assessed using the cascade chart detailed in BS 5837:2012 (Table 01). Factors such as visual amenity, maturity, landscape value and condition were used to assess the quality of each tree or tree group.

Table 01. Tree Quality and Value Categories

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	· Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reasons, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). · Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. · Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. *Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

4.2.3 Survey Constraints

No Topographical Map detailing the location of tree centres was provided at the time of survey. Tree centres were, however, plotted on an Ordnance Survey map using surrounding built features as a guide, tolerance of accuracy with respect to tree locations is therefore determined to be relatively high.

4.3 Root Protection Areas

The Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree or tree group has been calculated using guidance outlined within BS 5837:2012. The RPA is calculated from the

Root Protection Radius (RPR) and is shown in the Tree Constraints Plan (Figure 01) and the Tree Schedule (Appendix 1) for each tree surveyed.

In respect of tree groups, an average stem diameter typical of the specimens within each group was taken to determine the RPA, following BS 5837:2012 guidance.

4.4 Surveyor Competence

The Arboricultural Survey and Reporting was produced by Steven Weber BSc (Hons) MCIEEM MArborA who has undertaken BS 5837:2012 surveys to inform planning applications for over eleven years. In line with BS 5837:2012 he is competent in evaluating trees with regards to the species present, the physiological parameters, tree quality and value, observations of condition, tree constraints/root protection calculations and outlining detailed recommendations for tree protection.

Steven is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and a Full Member of the Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management. Steven also holds the Lantra Professional Tree Inspection certification.

4.5 Survey Limitations

The Arboricultural Survey and Impact Assessment does not represent a dedicated Tree Condition and Safety Inspection and, therefore, must not be used in this respect to conclude a comprehensive evaluation of risk from trees. BS 5837:2012 requires general observations on tree health and condition to be assessed to determine Tree Quality and Value only, as detailed in Table 01.

No aerial inspections of trees were undertaken. No advanced assessments to assess internal woody structures of trees were also undertaken. No assessments or testing of site soils were undertaken, either by desktop or field-based analysis. No detailed assessment was undertaken of potential tree related subsidence on surrounding built structures.

The Arboricultural Survey and Impact Assessment must not be used to determine any constraints in respect of protected species or habitats. Before undertaking any works on trees ecological advice should be sought to ensure legal compliance with statutory wildlife legislation.

5.0 Results

5.1 Overview

The location, number, quality value and Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree or tree group are plotted on Figure 01, the Tree Constraints Plan.

The Tree Schedule, which lists all survey parameters for each tree or tree group, is included in Appendix 1.

Photographs of the trees or tree groups surveyed are provided in Appendix 2.

5.2 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

The Survey Site is located within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area under the jurisdiction of the London Borough of Camden.

The London Borough of Camden confirms that there are no Tree Preservation Orders within the Survey Site.

5.3 Summary of Identified Tree Species and Characteristics

5.3.1 Overview

The Survey Site comprises a small yard to the rear of the Dr Williams's Library, measuring approximately 400m^2. The Survey Site is enclosed by high-sided period buildings and supports a small number of trees and shrubs, varying from young ornamental plantings to tall and fully mature broadleaf specimens.

Bare ground is dominant below the canopies of trees and shrubs within the Survey Site, herbaceous planting is minimal and scattered in distribution.

5.3.2 Characteristics of Tree Stock

The most prominent tree within the Survey Site is in the south-western corner and comprises a single fully-mature London plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) over 35m in height – T4. The crown network is dense and spreading, typically reaching over the top of the surrounding buildings.

Along the northern boundary of the Survey Site is a late semi-mature sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) to 20m height, the lower crown of which is over 9m in height from ground level – T1.

Both T1 & T4 were identified as being in good structural and physiological condition at the time of survey.

The remaining specimens within the Survey Site typically comprise young to semi-mature trees and shrubs of limited arboricultural value:

- T2 – A short semi-mature holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) shrub growing in very close proximity to the existing building;
- T3 – A short semi-mature cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster frigidus*) shrub growing directly into the existing building foundations;
- T5 & T6 – x2 young self-set *Laburnum* and *Prunus* trees growing below the canopy of T4;
- G1 – A small group of low ornamental shrubs, somewhat unmanaged, leggy and lacking in aesthetical form.

The physiological condition of the above trees and shrubs at the time of survey was identified as being good. Structural condition was identified as being overall moderate, typically due to the close growing nature of specimens or their very close proximity to buildings, somewhat adversely affecting crown form and growth.

No other trees or shrubs are identified within the Survey Site.

5.4 Summary of Tree Quality Assessment

Table 01 in Section 4.2.2 should be viewed for Tree Quality and Value Assessment criteria.

5.4.1 Category A (High Value Trees)

x1 tree has been identified as a Category A specimen – T4, the fully mature London plane. This specimen is over 35m in height, is in good condition and is a fine example of its species; therefore, the High Arboricultural Value (A1) category is applied.

5.4.2 Category B (Moderate Value Trees)

x1 tree has been identified as a Category B specimen – T1, the late semi-mature sycamore. This tree is an established specimen but does not confer the special qualities to merit the Category A designation, in comparison to the significantly taller and older T4.

The Moderate Arboricultural Value (B1) category for T1 is therefore applied.

5.4.3 Category C (Low Value Trees)

x3 trees have been identified as Category C specimens. These comprise the self-set trees below the canopy of T4 – T5 & T6; as well as the holly shrub growing in very close proximity to the existing building – T2.

The Low Arboricultural Value (C1) category is applied for T2, T5 & T6 as they are unremarkable specimens in the lower age classes with reduced structural form, due to their close growing proximity to other trees or buildings.

5.4.4 Category U (Negligible Value Trees)

x1 tree and x1 tree group have been identified within the U Category.

T2 is a late semi-mature cotoneaster tree, the root plate of which is growing directly into the foundation of the existing building. Whilst no immediate evidence of building subsidence was identified at the time of survey, this shrub is considered unsuitable for long-term retention within the Survey Site, due to its growth location.

G1 is an unremarkable group of unmanaged low ornamental shrubs providing minimal visual or amenity value to the immediate surroundings.

6.0 Discussion

6.1 Legislative Constraints

No TPO's are present within, or adjacent to, the Survey Site.

The Survey Site is located within the Bloomsbury Conservation Area. All trees and shrubs within the Survey Site are therefore subject to Section 211 of the Town and Countryside Planning Act 1990 (See Section 3.2).

Any requirement for tree/shrub removals or works within a Conservation Area requires a Section 211 notice to be issued to the Planning Authority, by the Applicant, six weeks before the removals or works are to be carried out. During this time the Planning Authority must determine whether to serve a TPO on the affected trees/shrubs.

Most forms of Planning Consent would override the Section 211 process, should the proposed tree/shrub removals or works be authorised by the Planning Authority during the determination process.

6.2 Survey Site Trees in the Context of the Conservation Area Designation

The trees/shrubs T2, T3, T5, T6 & G1 are unremarkable specimens which have been rated as being of no higher than Low Arboricultural Value (C1), contributing minimal visual and amenity value to the immediate surroundings and overall landscape setting of the Bloomsbury Conservation Area designation.

Trees T1 & T4 have been determined to be of Moderate and High Arboricultural Value (B1 & A1), respectively. T1 & T4 are established specimens in good condition which provide some contribution to the overall historic setting of Bloomsbury Conservation Area. T4, the fully mature London plane, is identified as being the most valuable and established specimen within the Survey Site and was probably planted around the time of the construction of Dr Williams's Library and Gordon Square.

The remainder of the Survey Site comprises bare ground with occasional and scattered herbaceous plantings which contribute negligible visual and amenity value to the immediate surroundings and overall landscape setting of the Bloomsbury Conservation Area designation.

7.0 Conclusion

Landscape Science Consultancy Ltd (LSC Ltd) was commissioned by the Dr Williams's Library to conduct an Arboricultural Survey within a small rear yard to the Library building. No assessment of potential impacts to trees or associated recommendations arising from a potential development or otherwise have been commissioned at this stage.

The Survey Site comprises a small yard to the rear of the Dr Williams's Library, measuring approximately 400m^2. The Survey Site is enclosed by high-sided period buildings and supports a small number of trees and shrubs, varying from young ornamental plantings to tall and fully mature broadleaf specimens.

Bare ground is dominant below the canopies of trees and shrubs within the Survey Site, herbaceous planting is minimal and scattered in distribution.

The majority of trees and shrubs within the Survey Site are unremarkable specimens which have been rated as being of no higher than Low Arboricultural Value (C1), contributing minimal visual and amenity value to the immediate surroundings and overall landscape setting of the Bloomsbury Conservation Area designation.

Two individual trees have been determined to be of Moderate and High Arboricultural Value (B1 & A1) respectively, being established specimens in good condition which provide some contribute to the overall historic setting of Bloomsbury Conservation Area.

References

British Standards Institute (BSI) (2010). BS 3998 'Tree Works – Recommendations'.

British Standards Institute (BSI) (2012). BS 5837 'Guide for Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.

MoHCLG (2018). National Planning Policy Framework, MoHCLG, London.

APPENDIX 1
-
TREE SCHEDULE

TREE NUMBER	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AGE CLASS	STRUCTURAL CONDITION	PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION	COMMENTS (INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS AS APPROPRIATE)	CONTRIBUTING YEARS	VALUE CATEGORY	OVERALL HEIGHT (m)	CANOPY SPREAD (m)	GROUND - CANOPY (m)	D @ 1.5m	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)
1	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	Late Semi-Mature	Good	Good	Stem bifurcates at 2.5m from GL. Very minor deadwood in crown. Tree Tag: 01955.	40+	B1	19.7m	N7 E8.6 S9.5 W6.5	9m	0.59m	157.48m^2	7.08 m
2	Common holly	*Ilex aquifolium*	Semi-Mature	Good	Good	Growing within 0.5m of existing building, limited scope for long-term retention without frequent reduction works to crown to prevent nuisance and damage to building fabric.	20+	C1	5.8m	N4 E1 S4.5 W3	GL	0.21m	19.95m^2	2.52 m
3	Cotoneaster tree	*Cotoneaster frigidus*	Late Semi-Mature	Moderate	Good	Multi-stemmed specimen from GL, with numerous crossing and rubbing branches. Root plate is growing directly under building foundation, no obvious evidence of subsidence to main building fabric, although adjoining wall has slightly subsided approximately 2m to the west of stem, potential for a number of other non-tree related factors which may have accounted for drop in wall line. Given its location, tree has very limited scope for long-term	10+	U	6.8m	N7 E6 S0 W5	1-2m	0.21m	19.95m^2	2.52 m

TREE NUMBER	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AGE CLASS	STRUCTURAL CONDITION	PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION	COMMENTS (INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS AS APPROPRIATE)	CONTRIBUTING YEARS	VALUE CATEGORY	OVERALL HEIGHT (m)	CANOPY SPREAD (m)	GROUND - CANOPY (m)	D @ 1.5m	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)
						retention.								
4	London plane	*Platanus x hispanica*	Late Mature	Good	Good	Prominent tall and fully mature tree with a full and dense crown network, appearing from GL to be in overall good condition. Tree Tag: 0920.	40+	A1	35m (est)	N8 E14.5 S11 W11	7-8m	1.33m	800.23m^2	15.96 m
5	Laburnum	*Laburnum sp.*	Young	Good	Good	Stem bifurcates at 1m from GL. Tree in good overall condition however sub-dominant position under canopy of T4 provides reduced scope for useful long-term retention.	10+	C1	7.5m	N3 E1.5 S3 W3	2m	0.12m	6.51m^2	1.44 m
6	Cherry species	*Prunus sp.*	Young	Moderate	Good	Wound in stem 1.6m from GL facing NE, probable site of former branch attachment, exposed stem wood evident with early decay and softening of outer wood. Additional young tree growing directly adjacent, appears to be an ash leaved maple. Limited scope for long-term useful retention of both trees and T5, given their close proximity and sub-dominant position under the extensive canopy of T4.	10+	C1	6.8m	N5 E5 S6 W2	1.5m	0.12m	6.51m^2	1.44 m

TREE NUMBER	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	AGE CLASS	STRUCTURAL CONDITION	PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION	COMMENTS (INCLUDING RECOMMENDATIONS AS APPROPRIATE)	CONTRIBUTING YEARS	VALUE CATEGORY	OVERALL HEIGHT (m)	CANOPY SPREAD (m)	GROUND - CANOPY (m)	D @ 1.5m	RPA (m^2)	RPR (m)
G1	Various	*Various*	Semi-Mature	Moderate	Good	Minor group of ornamental shrubs including butterfly bush, castor oil and Cotoneaster - of negligible arboricultural merit.	10+	U	4m		GL	0.1m	$4.52m^2$	1.2m

BS 5837:2012 TREE SCHEDULE KEY

AGE CLASS classifications are as follows ('early' and 'late' prefixes denote sub-divisions between the main classifications):

Young = in first third of normal life expectancy
Semi-mature = in middle third of normal life expectancy
Mature = in final third of normal life expectancy
Dead = no longer functional physiologically

CONDITION classifications are as follows:

Good = no significant defects noted in either physiological or structural condition
Moderate = physiological and/or structural condition slightly compromised
Poor = physiological and/or structural condition significantly compromised

CONTRIBUTING YEARS classifications follow BS 5837:2012 and are ranked as: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+.

OVERALL HEIGHT, CROWN SPREAD, CANOPY TO GROUND HEIGHT and STEM DIAMETER/GIRTH (@1.5M) is measured in metres (m).

GL - Ground level; N - North; S - South, E - East; W - West.

PRESENCE OF DEADWOOD:

Minor = <25mm diameter
Moderate = 25-50mm diameter
Major = >50mm diameter

PRESENCE OF IVY COVER:

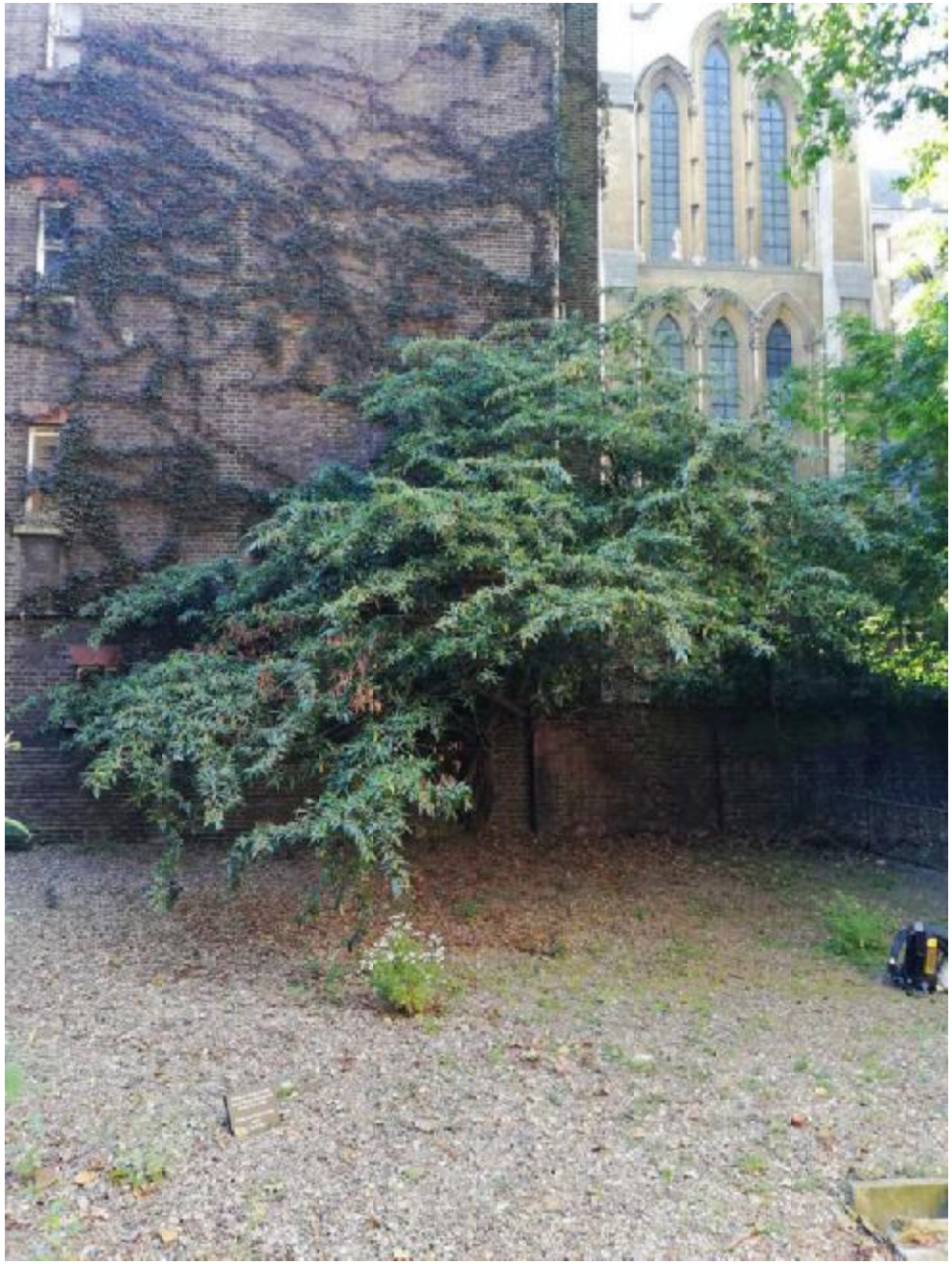
Minor = Light ivy cover rendering branches and/or stems mostly conspicuous
Moderate = Ivy cover somewhat dense, often patchy and with branches and/or stems partly conspicuous
Major = Dense ivy cover rendering branches and/or stems mostly inconspicuous

APPENDIX 2
-
TREE PHOTOGRAPHS

T2 - Holly-001

T1 - Sycamore-001

T5 & T6 - Self-set young trees-001

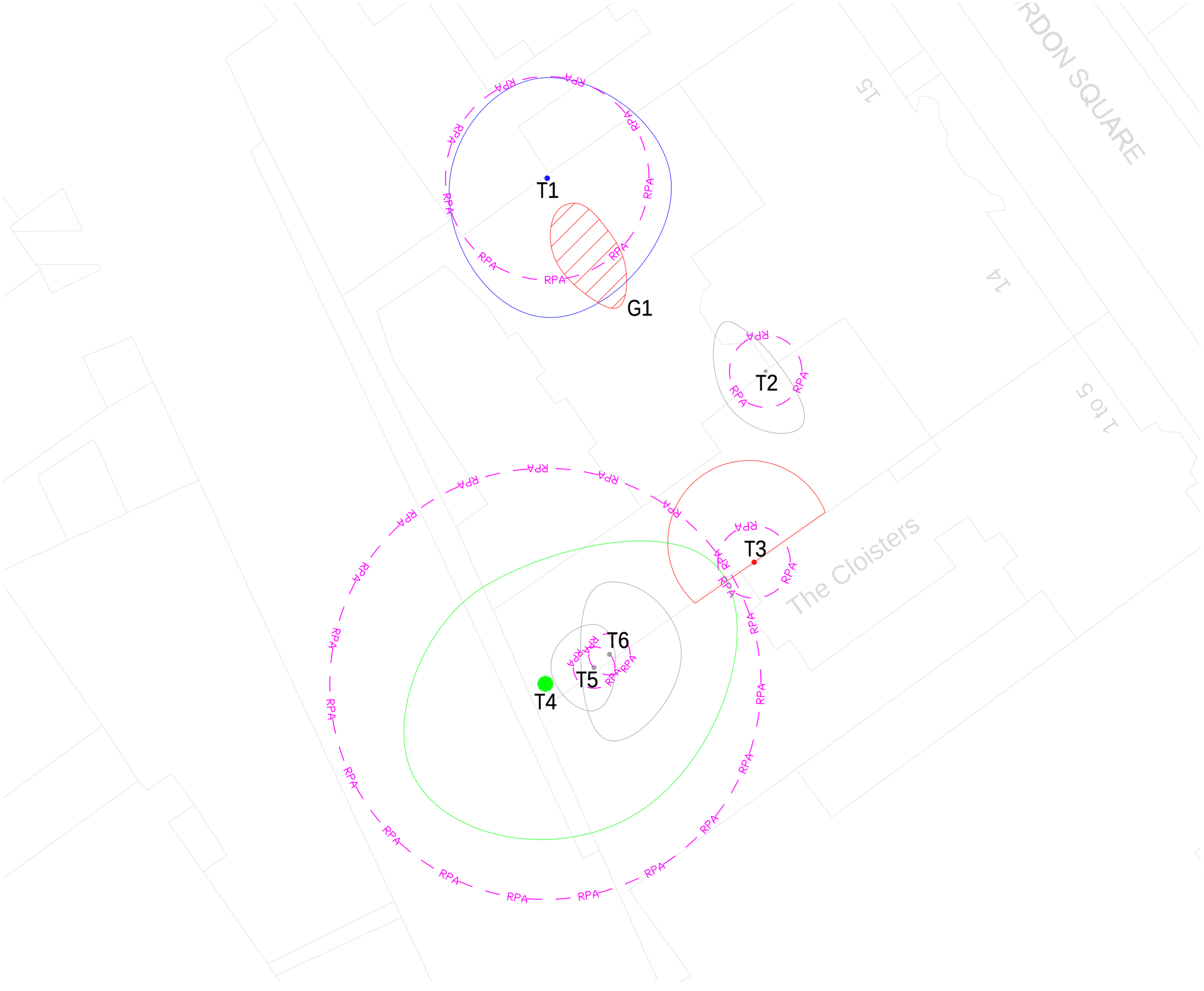


T3 - Cotoneaster tree-001

T3 - Root plate-001

T4 - London Plane-001

G1 - Ornamental Shrubs-001



KEY

- Category A Tree (High Value)
- Category B Tree (Moderate Value)
- Category C Tree (Low Value)
- Category U Tree (Negligible Value)
- Category U Group (Negligible Value)
- Root Protection Area (RPA)

LANDSCAPE SCIENCE CONSULTANCY LTD
The Old Barracks, Sandon Road
Grantham, Lincolnshire
NG31 9AS

01476 569600
e: admin@landscapescienceconsultancy.co.uk
www.landscapescienceconsultancy.com

PROJECT:
DR WILLLIAMS'S LIBRARY,
GORDON SQUARE, LONDON

TITLE:
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

SCALE: 1:250 @ A3 DATE: 17/07/2019

JOB No	Figure No	Revision	Drawing Size
D41.19	01	-	A3