TREETEC
Scorrier Redruth Cornwall TR16 5AT
Telephone 01209 821186

Project 20003. 82 Fitzjohns Avenue. Hampstead.

Tree survey and arboricultural method statement. March 2021

1. Introduction.
2. Arboricultural implications assessment
3. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).
4. AMS sequence of events.
5. Tree Protection Fence.
6. Tree catalogue.

1. Introduction.

British Standard 5837 2012
"Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations" **(BS)** is used as the criterion for tree submissions to the Local Planning Authority **(LPA),** the London Borough of Camden.

Number 82 has the benefit of a recent planning consent 2019/4229/P.

Charlton Brown Architects **(CBA)** have drawn up plans for alterations to the existing consent and to construct a new driveway. This has had a positive preapp response from the LPA .

The existing driveway will be returned to soft landscape with a new orchard planting. Please refer to the CBA sheet sets **20003.**

Please refer to the number 82 Tree constraints and protection plan. **20003 TPP.**

- Existing building footprints.
- Existing built garden features and boundary walls.
- Existing fences and sheds.
- Catalogued trees.
- The normative root protection areas (RPA) as described in the BS of selected catalogued trees.
- North point.
- Scale bar.
- Spot levels.
- Drainage covers including invert levels and direction of flow.
- Service covers

2. Arboricultural implications assessment

Tree removals are category C trees as established by previous consents

In order to construct the new drive, new garage and new garden room
3 Leyland Cypress - the northern most of Ts18, a Yew T4 and a Yew T20 will be removed. These new structures will be engineered to minimise excavation within the RPAs of retained trees. Ts 1,2,3,5 & 6

Previously consented removals here Ts 7, 8 & 9.

In order to construct new buildings to the north of the house Leyland hedge Ts 21 and Ash saplings Ts 22 will be removed. There is T23, a relict Lime bolling, adjacent to Ts22 which will retained.

The proposal retains the eastern boundary trees Ts 24 -27 however presently shading by the trees is exposing soil to erosion. These trees will be crown lifted to say 5 metres from base (as guided by normative reference, section 7.6 of BS 3998) in order to introduce light to allow for new shrub plantings to stabilise the slope.
Mimosas Ts29 and Poplar T28 will be retained. T28 will be repolled.
All footprint extensions here will be on rafts.

There are tried and tested methods for building within the RPAs of retained trees. Guidance is drawn from section 7.5 of the BS.

The proposal plants many new trees with a view to climate change and biodiversity.

Ts 10 -19 are not the best and it is reasonable to suggest that Ash T 10 may show the symptoms of "fraxback" before too long. Eucalypts Ts 16 and 17 have been reduced in the past. All of this group will be protected during building but will be reassessed post development with a view to retaining them until new plantings are well established.

With careful site monitoring and correct sequencing of works as outlined in the aboricultural method statement below the proposals can be built within the aims and intentions of British Standard 5837 2012
"Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations".

3. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

Building contractors will appoint a monitoring arboriculturalist to advise on the setup and tree protection through out the various phases of construction.

client	site address 82 Fitzjohns	proposal	consent notice	LPA LB Camden	visit date

Check List

tree barrier in place **Y N**	tree barrier as approved	tree barrier breached	action requested

ground protection in place	ground protection as approved	tree damage since last visit	action requested

comments
signed date of next visit

4. AMS sequence of events.

1. Remove trees as illustrated on the TPP marked with a red cross or red circle. Remove stumps of TS 18 by grinding only.

2. Demolish garden sheds to the west of the site and remove associated slabs and paving. This work will be carried out using hand held tools only. Concrete can be fragmented using a road drill but fragments must be hand picked. If any roots attached to T3 are exposed they must be covered with topsoil within 1 hour.

3. Create two construction exclusion zones by assembling fences as per figure 2 of the BS.
Assemble tree protection fences in the positions shown on the TPP.
These follow clearly identifiable features.

4. Retaining existing path surfaces carefully dismantle the retaining walls to the south of Ts 1- 6 by hand. It is expected that there will be fibrous tree roots running the length of this wall. If existing foundations are good rebuild wall on top of them otherwise fragment foundations by hand and lift fragments by hand.
If new concrete foundations are required they will be placed without further excavation. Prior to any new foundations or wall construction place a grout check membrane between exposed soil and any new build.

5. Remove any paving / further built features along the route of the new drive by hand. Any hollows will be filled with washed sand.
The new drive will be built from west to east.
The new drive will be based on a cellular confinement system as described in the document " Fitzjohns 82 driveway method".
The surface dressing will be bonded permeable gravel.
The drive will be surface dressed after major building works are complete.
In the meantime the cells will be covered with 30mm shuttering ply with anti slip strips.

6. Building extension works to the east and south east of the house will be on piled rafts.
The existing soft areas here will have to be stabilised to prevent further erosion.
The owners are keen to retain all trees here and those to the east of the house will be crown lifted to allow light onto the ground for shrub planting. It maybe a suckering shrub such as Snowberry will be suitable here. In the meantime the entire soft areas will be covered with a 200mm layer of woodchip.

7. The owners are keen to retain, T23, a relict Lime bolling. This will be carefully retained within new walls around the existing soft area in which it is standing. It will be inspected by the site arboriculturalist when the adjacent shed has been removed and further advice given.

8. When the majority of building works are complete the existing drive to the south can be removed and the land returned to soft landscape. Topsoil can be brought in, ideally the minimum depth would be 500mm. The works will be from east to west.

9. The existing garage can be demolished (within its own footprint) and the new one built.

10. Tree protection fences can be dismantled.

11. The new garden building will be on piles with cast suspended slab.

Generic Method

Set micro piles (eg helifix) as specified by the project structural engineer.
Fix shuttering to the outside of the pile caps.
Make good any hollows with washed sand.
Place a 25mm layer of cardboard on to the ground within the shuttering.
Place a grout check membrane on top of the cardboard (eg dpc polythene).
Wire rebar in place.
Pour concrete.
Remove shuttering. Install building.

The cardboard layer will decompose rapidly and will leave a vented void underneath the concrete pad.

12. The new driveway can be topped up and topped off.

13. All subsequent landscaping works must be done using hand held tools only.

<u>General.</u>

The existing garage can be used for site storage until demolished.

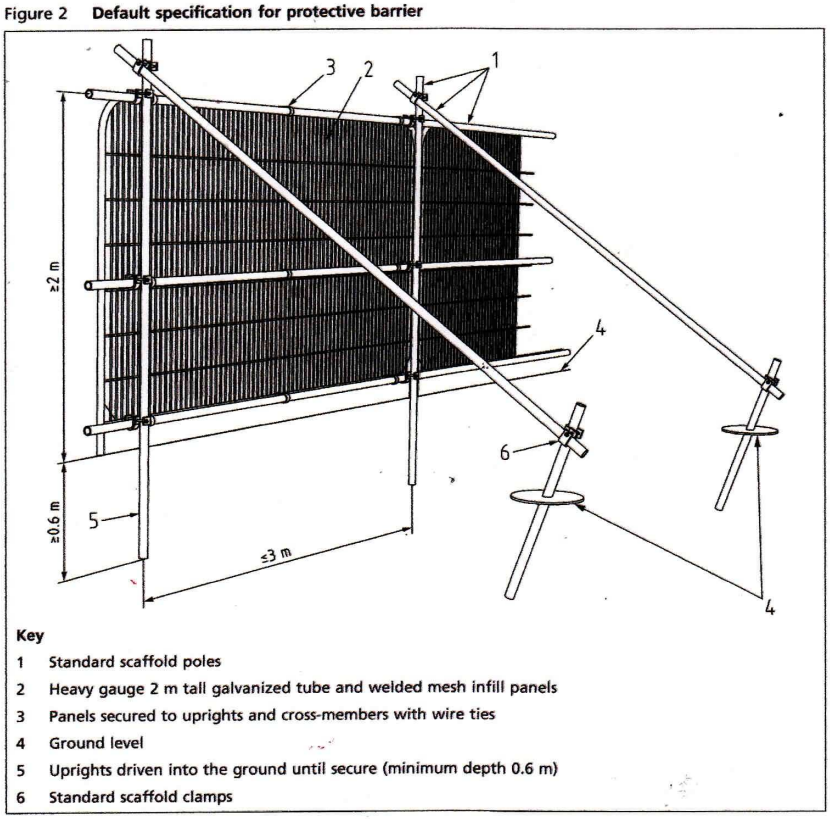
Existing services will be tapped into outside of the construction exclusion zones.

Landscape plans show the position of new tree plantings.
Replacement trees have the best start if they are planted as half or extra light standards as described in BS 3936 Part 1 1992.
The general consensus throughout London is that a variety of species should be planted as a hedge against disease and climate change.
Wild Service (Sorbus torminalis) is a native that will be increasingly planted - it does eventually form a substantial tree. The tree has the benefit of relatively slow growth which will prevent the need for (other than formative) pruning for many years. The tree will grow in heavy clay and will withstand drought. It has attractive bark, leaves autumn colour, flowers and edible fruits.
It is suggested that Alliums that are known to produce sulphur rich compounds are planted as companions to the trees – these do not have to be natives such as Ransoms and cultivated varieties such as hardneck Garlics can be planted.
Garlics are usually planted as bulbs at the base of trees and varieties that will grow well in the UK are freely available.
All grass seeding or turfing should be a "waterwise" mix (eg rhizomatous tall fescue).

Tim Price. M.arbor.A.

5. Tree Protection Fence

Figure 2 **Default specification for protective barrier**



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

The tree protection fence will have signs attached.

6. Tree catalogue

No	Common name of tree	Height estimated in metres	Stem Diameter in mm at 1.5 metres from base	Branch spread towards compass points estimated in metres	Height of crown clearance.	Estimated remaining contribution in years. Category grading as per table 1 of the BS
1	Sycamore	12	2x 240	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	3	40 C
2	Holly	9	2X 180	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	3	40 C
3	Sycamore	18	690	N 5 E 7 S 6 W 6	2	40 B
4	Yew	7	210	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	2	40 C
5	Mimosa	9	220	N 2 E 2 S 4 W 2	2	20 C
6	Mimosa	6	240	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 4	2	20 C
7	Lawsons	5	3x150	N 4 E 1 S 1 W 1	3	20 C
8	Lawsons	4	280	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	2	20 C
9	Cherry	7	160	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	2	20 C
10	Ash	16	530	N 4 E 6 S 5 W 5	3	20 B
11	Holly	7	2x160	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2		20 C
12	Yew	3	360	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3		20 C
13	Horse Chestnut	10	3 x 170	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	2	20 C
14	Purple Plum	4	90	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1		20 C
15	Yew	6	230	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3		20 C
16	Eucalyptus	12	350	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	5	20 C Historic reduce and reshape.
17	Eucalyptus	12	350	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	5	20 C Historic reduce and reshape.
Ts18	4 x Leyland Cypress	14	Av 300	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	2	20 C

19	Cherry	4	110	N 5 E 3 S 0 W 3	2 over drive	20 C
20	Yew	7	360	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	3 over drive	40 C

21	Leyland Hedge	4				
22	3 x Ash	12	3 @ 250	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	2	20 C
23	Lime	9	> 1000	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	2	20 C Relict- poles on 2 m bolling.
24	Poplar	16	circa 500	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	10 over site	20 C
25	Poplar	12	circa 350	N 4 E 4 S 0 W 4		20 C
26	Sycamore	14	2x circa 350	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	5	20 C
27	Sycamore	16	circa 500	N 4 E 5 S 0 W 5		20 C
28	Poplar	7	circa 500			5 C Historically polled - 3 small stems of c.100mm at 4m height.
Ts29	3x Mimosa	7	Average 300	up to 4 over footpath		15 C Crack on stems possibly caused by frost