Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT REPORT

BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction' - recommendations*

PURSUANT TO DISCHARGE CONDITION 16 OF 2020/3737/P

SITE:

Camden Road Hostel, 248-250 Camden Road, Camden, London NW1 9HE

CLIENT:

Goody Demolition for London Borough of Camden

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby
FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech Cert (ArborA)

DATE: March 2022

OUR REF: SHA 1018

OUR CONTACT DETAILS: 01245 210 420
sharon@sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Executive summary

This report provides information in accordance with the tree related planning condition 16 of 2020/3737/P for '*Redevelopment of the site to include demolition of existing hostel building and the erection of a new 4-6 storey plus basement hostel building (sui generis use) with external stairwell and rear balconies to all levels; erection of 2 x single storey garden buildings; associated works including installation of plant equipment, parking and access arrangements and tree and landscaping works. (Information for the purpose of consultation: the proposed development provides 39 units, which comprise 36 x studios, 2 x 1-beds and 1 x 1-bed wheelchair accessible unit'* at Camden Road Hostel, 248-250 Camden Road, Camden, London NW1 9HE. All information provided is in accordance with BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*'.

This report follows a detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment reference *SHA 1018 AIA* dated May 2020. A Teams meeting has been held with Goody Demolition to prepare for this report. This report provides information to discharge the planning condition, but it is an iterative document which will be updated following discussions with the construction contractor. This report provides robust recommendations and sets out the methods for all stages and is a final document for the demolition works.

The purpose of this report is not only to provide information in relation of planning condition 16, but importantly, to provide clear recommendations during demolition, construction and external works. The key areas of information are the following:

- The tree protection plans (appendix 2) which shows areas where method statements apply.
- The tree surgery schedule (appendix 4)
- The discussion sections at 3.0 and Method Statements at 5.0.

Arboricultural site supervision is recommended at the following key stages:

- During the demolition of the building near trees to be retained. The tarmac surfaces are to remain until the external works phase.
- During the construction of the building near trees.
- During changes of hard surfaces near trees.

Visits will be recorded and the site supervision notes will be sent to London Borough of Camden via the client, as an audit trail.

Contents

Appendices

1.0 Introduction

1.1 This report is for the purpose of providing information to comply with the requirements of planning condition 16 for works at Camden Road Hostel, 248-250 Camden Road, Camden, London NW1 9HE.

1.2 This report follows the approved Arboricultural Impact Assessment reference *SHA 1018 AIA dated May 2020* and a meeting with the demolition contractor.

1.3 This report is intended for submission to London Borough of Camden and for use by the contractor on site. Technical words are described in the glossary at appendix 9. This report provides information to discharge the planning condition, but it is an iterative document which will be updated following discussions with the construction contractor.

2.0 Statement of instructions and issues discussed

2.1 I was instructed by Goody Demolition for London Borough of Camden to carry out the following:

- Work with the team to discuss the tree issues
- An Arboricultural method statement required by condition 16 of planning consent
- A tree protection plan and tree protection specification
- A site supervision schedule

All works are to BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations*' (BS).

2.2 The issues discussed are the condition of the trees on site, the impact from the approved development and the long term view of the treescape for the site.

3.0 The trees:

3.1 *Generally*: There are 15 individual trees which form the subject of this survey. All trees are onsite, with the exception of T1 which is growing offsite, close to the boundary wall. A Tree Radar root survey found that this tree is rooting on site below the wall's foundations, but at a lower density than typical. Full details of the trees are found in the tree tables at appendix 1 of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment and I do not repeat the information here.

3.2 *Legislation:* The four London plane trees on the frontage (SHA T9, T10, T11 and T12) are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO C510 2005)**.** Consent has recently been

granted for pruning back to the previous points (reference 2021/5989/T) and I understand that this work has been carried out. The remainder of the trees are protected by virtue of being in Camden Square Conservation Area. Appendix 7 provides further details.

3.3 *Tree retention and removals:* There are no changes to tree surgery requirements from the AIA. The impact on trees is summarized below:

Tree with BS categorisation	Retained	Removed	Pruned	Specialist work requirements
T1 lime (B)	Yes		Yes on site side only	Yes Removal of foundations and new foundations Change in surfaces
T2 cherry (C)		Yes		
T3 Pear (B)		Yes		
S4 firethorn (U)		Yes		
T5 cherry (B)	Yes		Yes – minor works	Change in surfaces
S6 firethorn (C)		Yes		
T7 Cotoneaster (C)		Yes		
T8 Rowan (U)		Yes		
T9 London plane (B)	Yes		Carried out	Yes Removal of foundations and new foundations Change in surfaces
T10 London plane (B)	Yes		Carried out	Yes Removal of foundations and new foundations Change in surfaces

T11 London plane (B)	Yes		Carried out	Yes Removal of foundations and new foundations Change in surfaces
T12 London plane (B)	Yes		Carried out	Yes Removal of foundations and new foundations Change in surfaces
T13 lime (B)	Yes		Yes	Change in surfaces
T14 lime (B)	Yes			Shortening of raised planter Change in surfaces Review required regarding potential sub station
T15 rowan (C)		Yes		
Total	8	7		

4.0 **The approved development and construction programme**

4.1 Planning consent was granted on 11 May 2021 for '*Redevelopment of the site to include demolition of existing hostel building and the erection of a new 4-6 storey plus basement hostel building (sui generis use) with external stairwell and rear balconies to all levels; erection of 2 x single storey garden buildings; associated works including installation of plant equipment, parking and access arrangements and tree and landscaping works. (Information for the purpose of consultation: the proposed development provides 39 units, which comprise 36 x studios, 2 x 1-beds and 1 x 1-bed wheelchair accessible unit'* at Camden Road Hostel, 248-250 Camden Road, Camden, London NW1 9HE

4.2 Planning condition 16 requires the following pre-commencement information:

'Tree protection measures:
Prior to the commencement of any works on site, details demonstrating how trees to be retained shall be protected during demolition and construction work, to include a method

statement for the construction of foundations within root protection areas of trees to be retained, shall be submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. Such details shall follow guidelines and standards set out in BS5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Construction". All trees on the site, or parts of trees growing from adjoining sites, unless shown on the permitted drawings as being removed, shall be retained and protected from damage in accordance with the approved protection details.

Reason: To ensure that the development will not have an adverse effect on existing trees and in order to maintain the character and amenity of the area in accordance with the requirements of policies A2 and A3 of the London Borough of Camden Local Plan 2017.'

This report analyses the impact of the approved development and recommends measures for tree protection to ensure that condition is complied with.

5.0 **Arboricultural method statement**

5.1 Generally

Development can harm trees if not carried out carefully. Tree's crowns and trunks can be damaged by machinery or scorched by fire or chemicals. Tree roots can be asphyxiated and die if the rooting zone becomes compacted and the soil structure damaged. This can happen very easily, particularly on clay soils, even with the passage of light vehicles. Tree roots can be damaged by raising or lowering the ground level. In some cases, it can take several years for the damage to become apparent. This report details how the approved development will take place whilst ensuring that the trees shown for retention can be protected, and for the protection of the soil in the areas for new planting.

This is reiterated in the Goody Demolition Method Statement Version 1 G2830 section 8.4.

5.1.1 *Fires:* Fires on site should be avoided if possible. If unavoidable, they should be situated far enough so that there is no risk of damage to the trees, taking into consideration the wind direction.

5.1.2 *Site and fuel storage, cement mixing and washing points:* All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside root protection areas unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within 10m of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into Root Protection Areas.

5.1.3 *Temporary buildings for site use:* Site cabins, trailers and other temporary buildings can sometimes be used in root protection area if consent is agreed by the local planning authority. This can be very useful if there is a robust existing hard surfacing in place. The method for installing the buildings, and assessment of whether ground protection is needed is to be agreed with the Arboriculturist and specified prior to installation.

5.1.4 *Protection of tree canopies:* Piling rigs and cranes are often used close to trees. Work must be carefully planned so that there is sufficient room to avoid hitting the canopy during transportation or operation. Arboricultural supervision may be required; however it is the responsibility of the contractor to assess and plan the work. Any access facilitation pruning required is detailed in the tree surgery schedule.

5.2 Tree surgery

Recommendations for tree works can be found in the tree surgery schedule in Appendix 4. All works shall be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree work. Recommendations'. The use of a competent tree surgery contractor is necessary to comply with this. The main contractor and tree surgery contractor must ensure that any necessary consents have been received from the local authority and that no protected species are harmed whilst carrying out site clearance or tree surgery works. Within root protection areas, stumps, shrubs and other vegetation must be removed by hand or using stump grinding machinery to minimize root damage of retained trees. Where poisoning of stumps is specified, this must be carried out by competent operatives. Only chemicals approved for this purpose and used in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions will be used.

The following information must be sought:

- Current employers, public and product liability insurance
- Waste carriers licence
- Qualification and experience of key personnel, including relevant NPTC certificates
- COSHH assessment
- Tool and task based risk assessment, including a Working at Height Risk Assessment
- Site specific risk assessment
- Emergency procedure plan
- Method Statement

A list of suitable tree surgeons is found at: http://www.trees.org.uk/find-a-professional/Directory-of-Tree-Surgeons

Bio security measures are important and found at https://www.forestry.gov.uk/biosecurity

5.3 Tree protection during works including hoarding and site set up

The tree protection fencing is to be erected in the locations shown on the tree protection plans (appendix 2) to a specification found at appendix 3. The fencing is to be erected before any machinery enters site and be regarded as sacrosanct, and, once installed will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the projected arboriculturist and where necessary approval from the local planning authority. Site hoarding is to be erected in the areas marked by brown thick lines on the plan, preferably by above ground support such as stillages or diagonal struts. Only where this is not possible will the hoarding be installed by hand digging, and shifting the hole slightly if there is a root with a diameter greater than 25mm. The holes are to be lined with impermeable plastic sheeting to prevent the alkalinity of concrete from scorching the end of roots and locally raising the PH. The adherence to this is set out in the Goody Demolition Ltd Method Statement Version 2 (Project Number G2830) section 1.2 '*Prior to any works commencing on site Goody Demolition will have: Carry out tree protection'.*

Ground protection is to comprise of existing tarmac within the root protection areas of trees to be retained where it is exists and is possible. This has been agreed by the project managers for the demolition contract and will be relayed to the construction contractor. The engineer is to determine the loading capacity of the existing surface to see if it is sufficient to support demolition and construction machinery without causing deformation. If it is not strong enough, metal road plates or proprietary ground protection to be used over the tarmac to achieve loading (see appendix 3 for suggestions). The hard surfacing should then only be removed before the external works phase. The area to which this applies is shown hatched pale blue on the plan extract overleaf and the photo below:

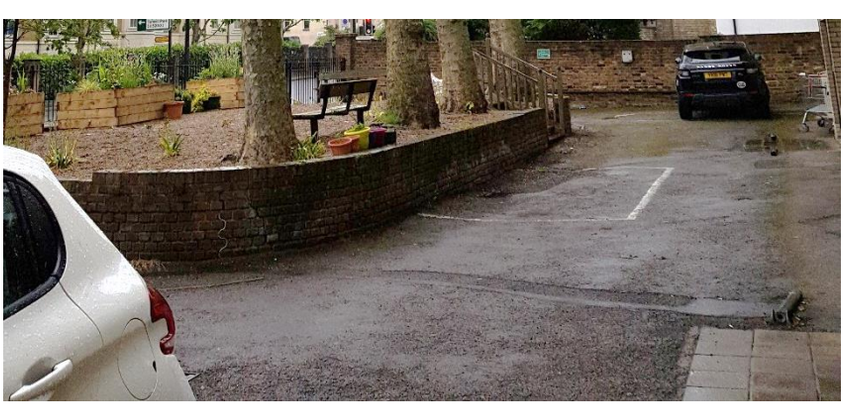
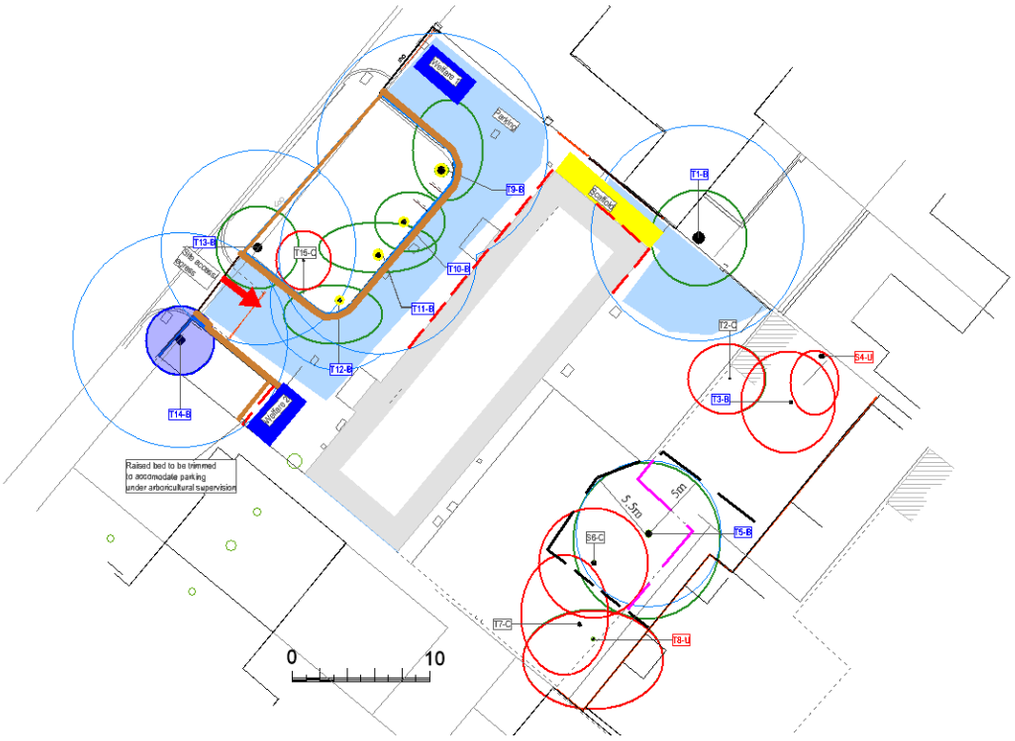


Photo 1 – tarmac to be retained and tested for strength for ground protection for roots below.



Plan 1 – extract from SHA 1018 TPPA. Do not scale. North is vertical. Red circles – trees to be removed, green circles – trees to be retained. Blue solid hatching – tarmac to be retained during works.

5.4 Demolition of buildings

The following is taken from the Construction/Demolition Management Plan Version 4 10/02/22.

Demolition of the redundant hostel which is a 4 storey structure which is 29mtr wide x 10mtr depth. The site sits between two existing neighbouring properties which will have protective scaffolding erected to protect these through the mechanical demolition. The site also is situated on the red route with a bus lane in front of the site entrance. Site access is via Camden Road (A503), which is a TfL red route.

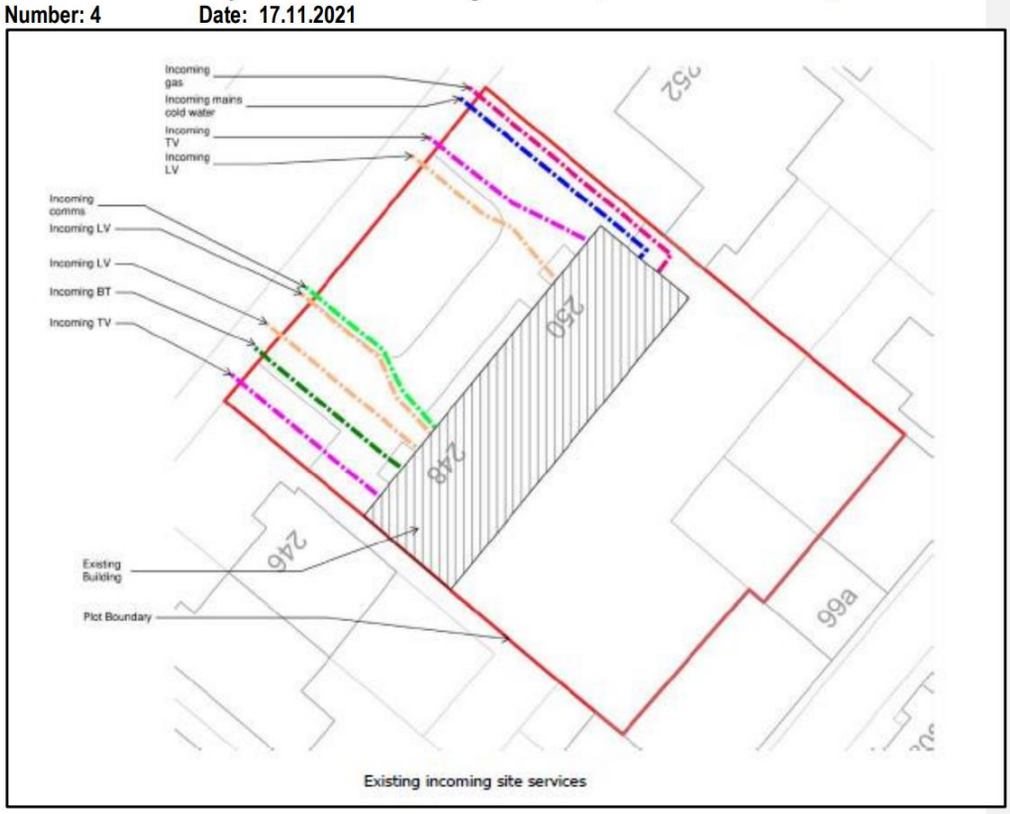
It is **essential** that the tree surgery works have been carried out first.

- On this site the existing tarmac will remain in place during demolition and construction, to continue to protect the soil structure and roots space below the sub base. Note the requirement to assess the strength of the surface for heavy machinery. If it requires strengthening, add additional protection (see appendix 3).
- Install tree protection fencing using braced Heras panels (see black dashed line on the tree protection plan *SHA 1018 TPP1 A*) to a specification at appendix 3 around T5 cherry in the rear garden and site hoarding on the outside edge of the raised walls in the front area.
- Carry out the internal and soft strip. *'Demolition will take place floor by floor using a 360 degree excavator commencing on the front elevation on the stairwell on the right hand side commencing from the flat roof working its way down removing walls in a methodical manner moving into the structure to expose the structural points.'* (8.10 of Goody Demolition Method Statement V2).
- Pull back the building from top down and pulling back working from outside the root protection area where possible. Remove debris away from the root protection area.
- If this creates dust, and the trees are in leaf, hose down until dust is no longer visible.
- Under arboricultural supervision for works near T1 and T9 – T12 remove foundations using a smooth bucket on a mini digger working either within the existing footprint, starting at the tree side and working inwards. There are likely to be roots tracking down the soil/foundation interface with the foundations. When/if the slabs are removed, roots with a larger diameter will be gently pulled away from the foundation (where possible) and wrapped in damp hessian This will be carried out in the presence of the arboriculturist. The digging will be carried out very carefully so that roots will be retained. Roots just under the slab will be protected temporarily with damp hessian and a blinding layer of soil. Great care will be taken to avoid scuffing any roots and attempts will be made to retain bundles of fibrous roots.
- The arboricultural consultant will record the numbers, diameters and depths of roots found.
- The foundation excavation work will not take place in frost, or hot dry weather.
- The tree side of the trench exposed by demolition will be backfilled with topsoil from site.

Turning off existing services

Goody Demolition are to arrange the termination of all unrequired live services. It is assumed that the line of services within the raised bed (incoming LV) will not be dug up and that services will be terminated without trenching through the entire root protection area, with any pits to terminate services being dug at the furthest point of the root protection area where possible. Any deviation from this assumption will require Arboricultural supervision.

Project Number: G2830 **Project Name: London Borough of Camden, 248 - 250 Camden Road, Camden**
Version Number: 4 **Date: 17.11.2021**



Plan 2 - existing services - from Goody Demolition –
Demolition Phase Health and Safety Plan Revision 004

5.5 Foundation installation with piling mat

5.5.1 This applies to T1 and T9 – T11

- Mark the area where the method statement applies with spray paint
- Under **arboricultural supervision** skim off the soft surface tarmac, but retain the subbase of the hard surface using a small smooth bucket. The depth of the excavation will be determined by the arboriculturist and the piling contractor, and gentle scraping by a spade will continue until the shallowest root with a diameter greater than 25mm, or a matt of fine fibrous tree roots, are encountered. For safety

reasons the depth of the piling mat must be determined by the piling contractor, but not be unnecessarily deep or wide within the root protection area. A discussion will be had to ensure that there will be no unnecessary deeper or wider excavation.

- The roots will be pruned cleanly with bypass secateurs by the arboricultural consultant.
- The trench will be dug down to the minimum and all roots within this depth will be pruned.
- A record will be made of the number, location, diameter and depth of the roots.
- The tree side edge of the trench will be faced with a double vertical wall of damp hessian, pegged in place with pins. This is to prevent desiccation of the roots and act as a soft barrier.
- An impermeable plastic sheet will be placed next to the hessian and pegged at the top to keep in place. This is to prevent the alkalinity of the crush forming the piling mat from leaching through the hessian onto the cut roots.
- A temporary orange mesh fence to be installed along the edge of the piling mat to prevent the mat from spilling onto the area for ground protection.
- The piling mat crush to be installed in the normal way.

The piling rig has room to work in front of the building without impacting the crowns of the trees. The location of the crane to be agreed with the arboricultural consultant.
The clayboard/polystyrene anti-heave measures will prevent the poured concrete from touching the soil.

The areas to which these apply are shown by a yellow line on the tree protection plan *SHA 1018 TPP2.* Works will be carried out under arboricultural supervision.

5.5.2 Piling mat and foundations -Matters relating to the offsite lime tree T1

A TreeRadar survey was undertaken by Tree Radar UK in October 2019 (reference TRUK 0042 TR). TreeRadar is a specialist ground penetrating radar that picks up roots with a diameter greater than 20mm to a depth of 3m. The survey found that the soil has been disturbed (no doubt during construction of the hostel, and probably before then as well). The report states:

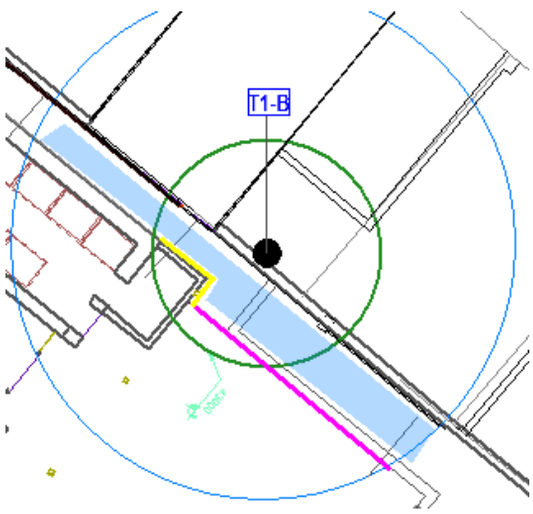
'The results show that the tree is rooting within the site, but at much lower densities than would be expected given the size and proximity of the tree. This shows that the boundary wall is forming a physical barrier to the tree roots, but not completely preventing tree root encroachment. The location and densities of roots indicate that a significant number of the roots are not associated with T1, but are likely associated with T2, T3 and possibly even T5. The depth range shows a high percentage of roots in the depth range 30-60cm deep, which are likely to be growing on the underside of the hard surfacing and in the sub-base beneath to exploit the condensation layer that forms here. Many of these adventitious root detections are likely to consist of bundles of fine roots below the 20mm diameter detection threshold, rather than individual larger roots'

The roots density is between 1.5 – 3 roots per linear metre, dropping down in density the further from the tree. This is a low root density (based on my experience in using TreeRadar for 10 years, and observing excavations, by air spade or otherwise, for 15 years). It is reasonable to presume that the tree is rooting preferentially within the garden in which it is growing.

Photo 1 of T1 lime looking north

Arboricultural impact assessment:

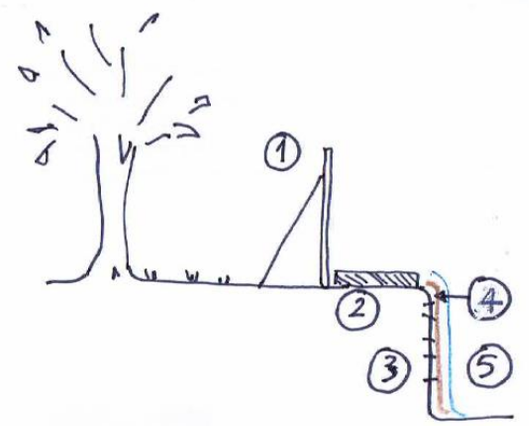
The boundary wall will be retained (possibly repaired). The ground will be excavated under arboricultural supervision at 2m from the boundary wall to create a level threshold. A small projection of the proposed building is within the root protection area. The excavation for both the foundations and the change in level is subject to a method statement at appendix 6 (to be developed further) and site supervision.



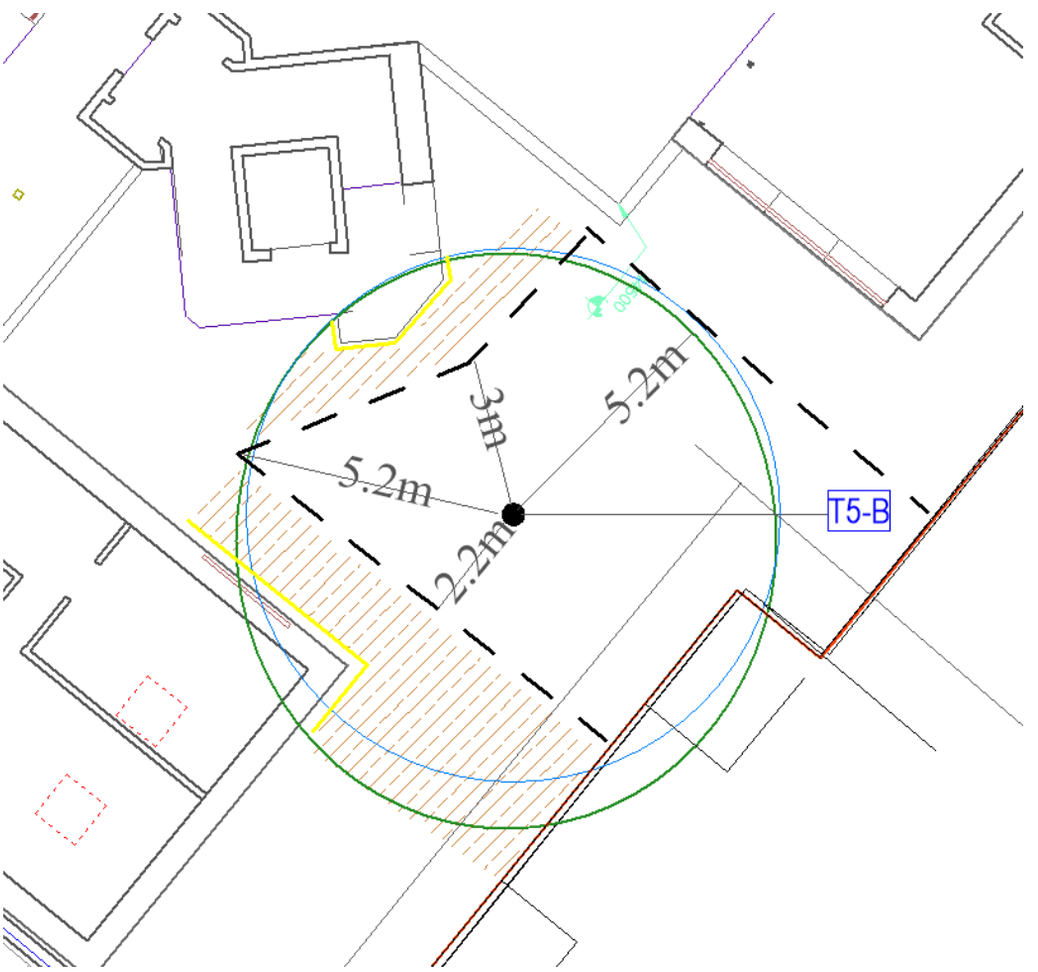
Plan 3 – Extract from SHA 1018 TPP construction. Do not scale, north is vertical. Excavation areas shown along pink and yellow lines.

5.5.3 **Matters relating to foundation installation near T5 cherry**

There is a small incursion into the root protection area of T5 cherry. The foundation installation will be supervised with careful digging under arboricultural recommendations and any roots found will be pruned as close to the building as possible with neat bypass secateurs. A record will be made of roots pruned. If a root is larger than 25mm, then an assessment will be made as to whether tree surgery is needed to compensate for root loss. A photographic record will be kept of the pruned roots. The vertical wall of the trench (on the tree side) will be faced with a double layer of damp hessian pegged in place to prevent it from sagging. The purpose of this is to prevent desiccation. Work should not take place in very hot, dry, or frozen conditions to avoid root damage. The hessian will then be faced with an impermeable plastic sheet to prevent the alkalinity of the concrete scorching the cut ends of the roots. A simple diagram is found overleaf:



1. Tree protection fencing
2. Ground protection
3. Root pruning
4. Double layer of hessian (pegged)
5. Impermeable plastic sheeting (pegged)



Plan 4 – Extract from SHA 1018 TPP construction. Do not scale, north is vertical. Excavation areas shown along yellow lines.

5.6 Installation of services

The property is already served with underground services and no changes to routes are anticipated (other than disabling during works). The final service plan will be reviewed by the arboriculturist to ensure that the principle of no new excavation in the root protection areas of trees to be retained is observed. If this is not possible, then this report will be updated and sent to Camden Council for approval and the principle of National Joint Utilities Council Volume 4 will be followed (which is likely to require trenchless techniques). Any excavations within the root protection area will be observed by the arboricultural consultant.

5.7 Removal of hard surfacing within the root protection areas

The hard surfacing will remain in place during works and be lifted at the external works stage. The following method statement will be observed:

Lift the tarmac/play surface using handheld tarmac spade or a digger pulling backwards to lift the hard surfacing whilst keeping the ground underneath intact. In my experience, using a smooth bucket digger carefully can lift large slabs relatively easily without disrupting the ground beneath. There may be a sheath of fine feeder roots and main structural roots beneath the concrete. Great care must be taken to avoid scuffing and damaging these roots. Once removed, the exposed soil must be immediately covered with a suitable backfill medium such as good quality top soil with 5% enriched biochar.

The works should not take place in frosty or hot sunny dry weather as this can harm fine roots. If roots are accidentally damaged, then the arboricultural consultant must be contacted immediately.

5.8 Installation of hard surfacing within the root protection areas

The areas to which this apply are shown on the tree protection plan *SHA 1018 TPPB 3* at appendix 2 by coloured shading. The principle is that the roots will be unaffected by level changes and lack of opportunities for gaseous exchange and water infiltration. All hard surfacing within the site boundary adjacent to trees to be retained will be porous.

5.9 Installation of soft landscaping

Within the root protection areas of trees to be retained, the preparation of soil for planting and turfing will be carried out by hand. Cultivation will be kept to a minimum and new topsoil must not exceed 100mm in depth within 1m of the stem. Top soil and other materials will be transported by wheelbarrow on running boards when working near trees.

6.0 Conclusions

6.1 This report provides information in accordance with the requirements of condition 16 of consent 2020/3737/P and follows consultation with design team members

6.2 The site will be supervised at key stages of development as detailed in the site supervision schedule at appendix 1 and reported to London Borough of Camden within 5 days of the site visit.

7.0 Recommendations

7.1 That a copy of this report, including the site specific method statements and tree protection plans are kept on site at all times, is part of the site induction, and is sent to the relevant contractors.

7.2 That the arboricultural method statements are observed by all site personnel and supervised at key stages by the project arboricultural consultant. Short supervision reports are to be written after each inspection as a record of compliance and audit trail to the Local Authority.

7.3 That the foundation design takes into account trees to be retained, trees to be removed and trees to be planted.

7.4 That there are no ground level changes with the area shown on the plan by tree protection fencing.

7.5 That the tree protection fencing is installed before machinery enters the site for demolition, and remains in place until the soft landscaping stage.

7.6 That the tree works listed in this report which are required to facilitate planning consent, and/or for safety reasons.

7.7 That this report is updated following discussions with the approved construction contractor and their Civil Engineering team (yet to be appointed at the time of writing) and sent to Camden Council only if there are any changes to consider.

7.8 That any discussions regarding the substation are relayed to the arboricultural consultant to assess impacts on T14.

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby
FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech. Cert. (Arbor A)

Director
Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

Appendix 1

Site supervision schedule in detail
Handy pull out sheets – What You Need Know

1. Key personnel

Goody Demolition will be carrying out the contract and the work will be supervised at key stages by Sharon Hosegood Associates (SHA). I am a suitably qualified chartered arboriculturist (see appendix 10), and will be carrying out the work. The tree officers will be kept informed of progress and any deviations or variations from this schedule and the method statement.

2. Arboricultural input and site supervision schedule

Stage and likely date	Activity and who is involved	Reference documents
Pre-commencement meeting	**Tool box talk (as per the Goody Demolition Method Statement section 10.2)** Main contractor Demolition contractor Tree surgeon Arboricultural consultant Arboricultural officer invited	This document; in particular SHA 1018 TPP1 A and 2, section 5.2 - .4 and the tree surgery schedule at appendix 4. Demolition management plan
During demolition and the slight reduction of the planter near T14	**Tool box talk** Demolition contractor Arboricultural consultant	This document; in particular SHA 1018 TPP1 A and section 5.4
Installation of piling mat	**Tool box talk** To observe installation of piling mat near trees – note in some cases this combines with the installation of services	This document; in particular SHA 1018 TPP2 and section 5.5
Installation of foundations	**Tool box talk** To observe foundation installation near trees.	This document; in particular SHA 1018 TPP2 and section 5.5
Removal of surfaces	**Tool box talk** To observe surface removal near trees.	This document; in particular SHA 1018 TPP 3 and section 5.7

New hard surfacing	**Tool box talk** To observe surface change near trees.	This document; in particular SHA 1018 TPP 3 and section 5.8
Routine visits	These will take place every 8 weeks, coinciding with the stages above where possible. A tool box talk will be carried out to any new staff and contactors where necessary	These may be carried out virtually where no active supervision of a specific task is required, and reported to the tree officer

3. How this will be communicated

3.1. The site office will contain the following:

- Arboricultural impact assessment SHA 1018 dated May 2020 and this method statement SHA 1018 AMS March 2022. The tree protection plans within the report are to be kept with other site plans.
- The handy pull out sheets '*What you need to know about trees and Site Supervision Schedule (edged turquoise)*

3.2. The availability and summarised contents of this information will be part of site induction for new personnel.

3.3. During each site supervision, the arboricultural consultant will carry out a tool box talk to the relevant personnel. This will be hand written and signed by relevant parties.

3.4. After each site supervision, a short report will be sent to Goody Demolition for London Borough of Camden London Borough of Camden tree officers and the planning case officer. This creates a useful audit trail for both parties.

4. What happens when things change, and, in an emergency

If there is a deviation for practical reasons on any matter affecting trees which is not outlined in the method statement or this document, the site manager and/or project team, will contact the arboricultural consultant in the first instance, and then the tree officers will be contacted by phone, followed up by email. Works near trees will stop until the opinion of the consultant and the approval (or otherwise) by the tree officers is given. In an emergency, the site manager will contact his team, the tree officer and the consultant before taking action. The site manager will record any incidences with photographs and a contemporaneous hand written and signed note outlining:

- The date and time
- The location of tree issue
- What happened
- When the tree officers were contacted and their response
- When the consultant was contacted and her response

What you need to know about trees at Camden Road Hostel, 248-250 Camden Road, Camden, London NW1 9HE

Works on this site near trees are complex and non-standard. Ensure you have the following documents:

- Arboricultural Impact Assessment SHA 1018AIA
- Arboricultural Method Statement SHA 1018 AMS
- The tree protection plans in colour A3 SHA 1018 TPP1 A, SHA 1018 TPP2 and SHA 1018 TPP 3

The site will be monitored at key stages identified overleaf and at 8 week intervals (coinciding visits where possible or remotely where there is no change to activity near trees).

Key areas of concerns

- Tree surgery to be carried out
- Demolition near trees to be supervised – try to keep the hard surfacing as ground protection during works
- Installation of piling mat/foundations near trees to be supervised
- Removal of hard surfacing to be supervised
- Installation of surfacing to be supervised.

The tree protection and ground protection must be installed prior to demolition and be braced and signed. It must not be breached during the project. Any deviation from the method statement could lead to a breach of planning condition.

If in doubt phone (we are here to help):

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby at SHA 07943 853 525 or 01245 210420

sharon@sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Appendix 2

Tree protection plan SHA 1018 TPP 1 A for the demolition phase

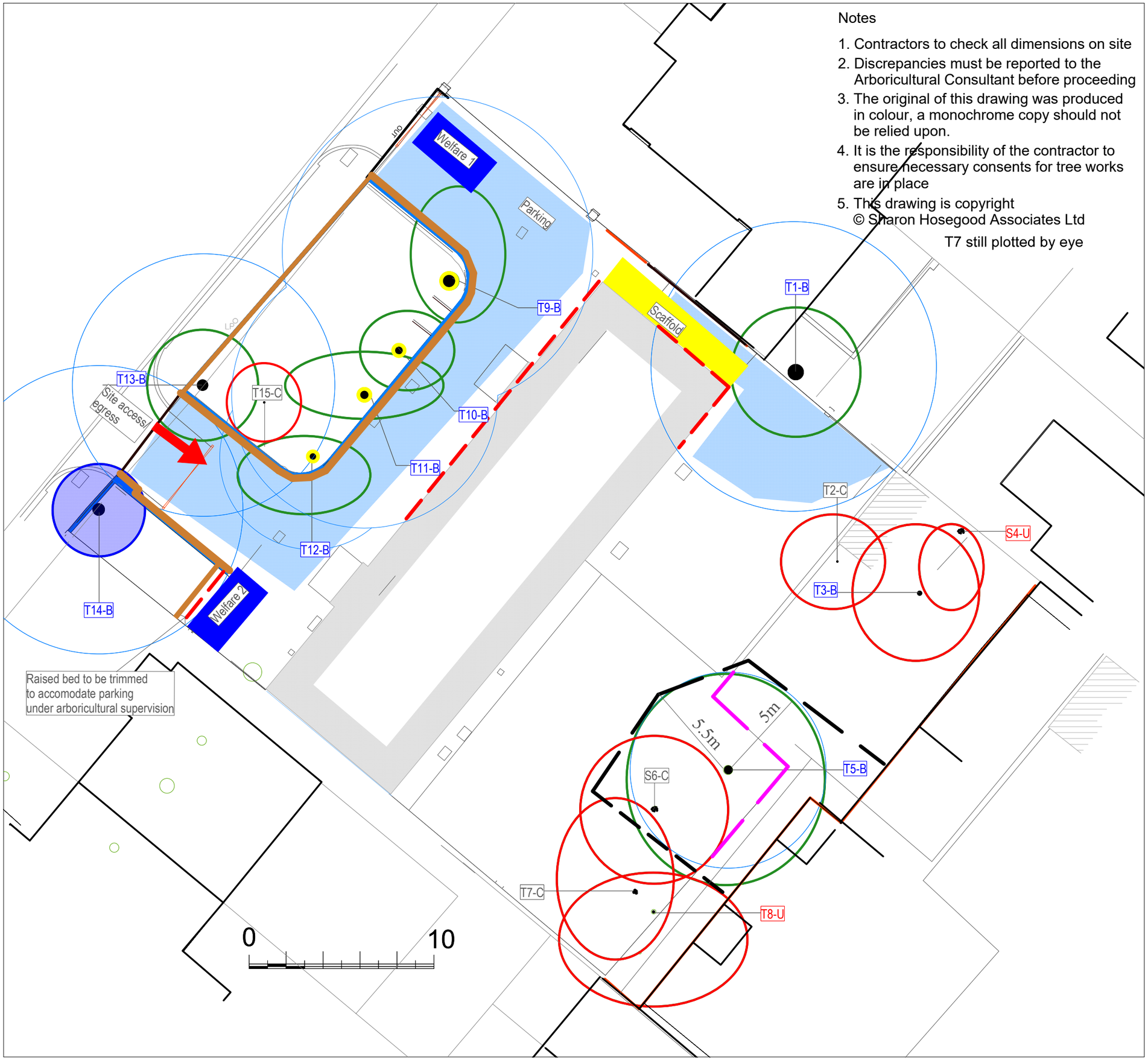
Tree protection plan SHA 1018 TPP 2 for construction

Tree protection plan SHA 1018 TPP 3 for external works

Notes

1. Contractors to check all dimensions on site
2. Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
4. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
5. This drawing is copyright © Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

T7 still plotted by eye



Trees to be retained

RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012

Walls foundation acting as a root barrier to the depth of its foundation. Roots are likely to be growing below and beyond the walls.

TPO reference C510 2005

Trees to be removed

Tree to be removed only if substation is required

Tree protection fencing comprising braced Heras panels

2m tall heavy duty marine plyboard hoarding on outside of wall, supported by struts internal to the raised bed. Subject to detailed design.

Arboricultural method statement for fencing removal

Arboricultural method statement for foundation removal which requires supervision

Existing hard surfacing within root protection areas will be retained during demolition and construction and only removed during external works. Loading for heavy plant to be assessed by engineer. If necessary, the tarmac to be topped with further protection to prevent deformation.

Rev : A Description : updated based on Goody Demolition info Authorized : SMD-H 13.03.22

Sharon Hosegood Associates

t: 01245 210420

www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Client

Goody Demolition Ltd for London Borough of Camden

Site Address

Camden Road Hostel
248-250 Camden Road, London NW1 9HE

Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Protection Plan - Demo		SMD-H	SMD-H

Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
01.05.20	SHA 1018 TPP1	1:200@A3	For Issue

Revision

A

Notes

1. Contractors to check all dimensions on site
2. Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
4. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
5. This drawing is copyright © Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd

T7 still plotted by eye

T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value

T1-C Category C - low quality and value

T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention

Trees to be retained

RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012

Walls foundation acting as a root barrier to the depth of its foundation. Roots are likely to be growing below and beyond the walls.

Tree to be removed only if substation is required

Tree protection fencing comprising braced Heras panels

3m heavy duty marine plyboard hoarding on outside of wall, supported by struts internal to the raised bed. Subject to detailed design.

Arboricultural Method Statement for foundation/piling mat installation

Ground protection during construction

Tarmac retained during demolition and construction

Arboricultural Method Statement for 1.5m excvation

T1-B
T9-B
T13-B
T10-B
T11-B
T12-B
T14-B
T5-B
Potential sub station
Kitchenette
5.2m
3m
5.2m
2.2m
0
10

Rev :	Description :	Authorized :

Sharon Hosegood Associates

t: 01245 210420
www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Client

London Borough of Camden

Site Address

Camden Road Hostel
248-250 Camden Road, London NW1 9HE

Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Protection Plan - Construction		SMD-H	SMD-H

Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
01.05.20	SHA 1018 TPP2	1:200@A3	For Issue

Revision

Notes

1. Contractors to check all dimensions on site
2. Discrepancies must be reported to the Arboricultural Consultant before proceeding
3. The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
4. It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure necessary consents for tree works are in place
5. This drawing is copyright

T7 still plotted by eye

T1-B
T9-B
T13-B
T10-B
T11-B
T12-B
T14-B
T5-B
Potential sub station
Kitchenette
0
10

T1-B Category B - moderate quality and value
T1-C Category C - low quality and value
T1-U Category U - unsuitable for retention

Trees to be retained

RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012

Walls foundation acting as a root barrier to the depth of its foundation. Roots are likely to be growing below and beyond the walls.

TPO reference C510 2005

Tree to be removed only if substation is required

Arboricultural method statement for change in/new hard surfacing

Arboricultural method statement for new soft landscaping

Rev :	Description :	Authorized :

Sharon Hosegood Associates
Sharon Hosegood ASSOCIATES
t: 01245 210420
www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk

Client
London Borough of Camden

Site Address
Camden Road Hostel
248-250 Camden Road, London NW1 9HE

Drawing Title	Orientation	Drawn	Authorized
Tree Protection Plan - external		SMD-H	SMD-H

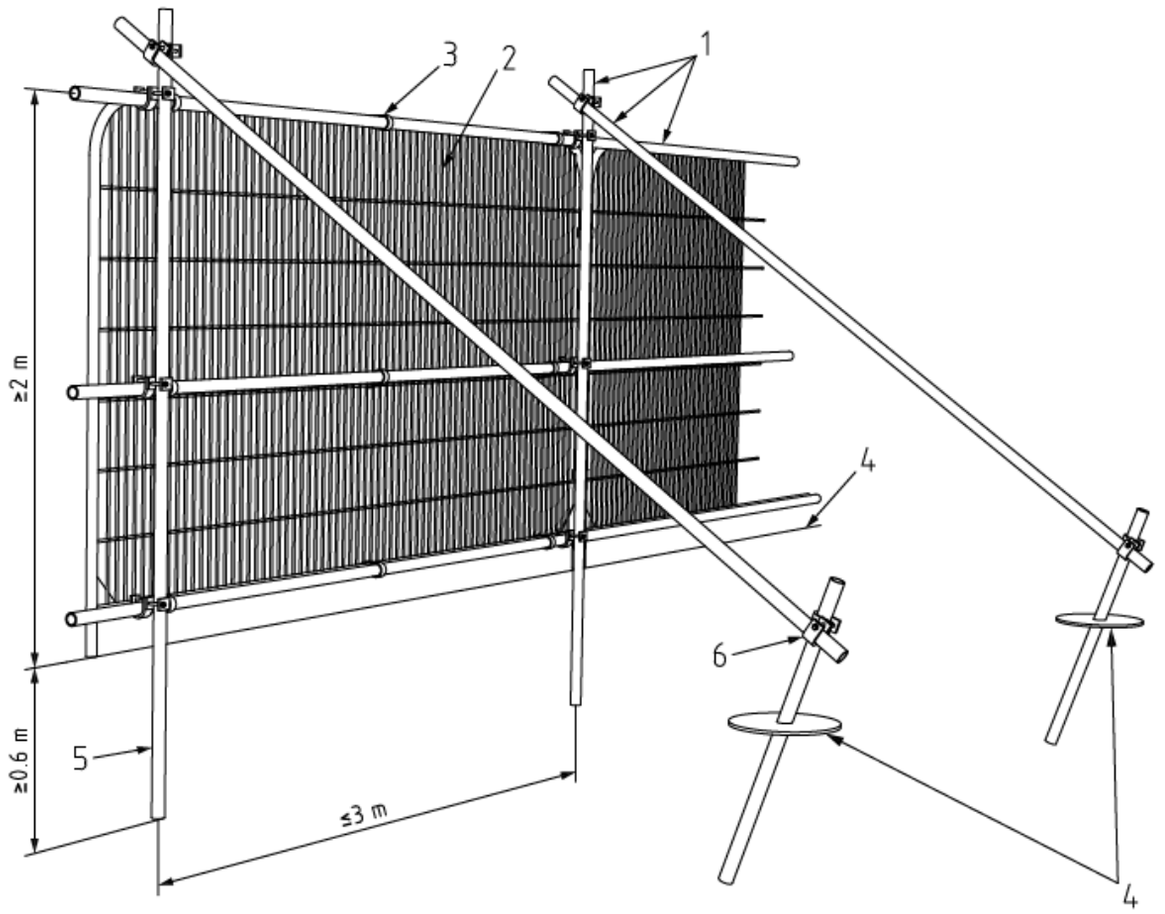
Date	Drawing Number	Scale	Drawing Status
01.05.20	SHA 1018 TPP3	1:200@A3	For Issue

Revision

Appendix 3

Tree protection specification

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

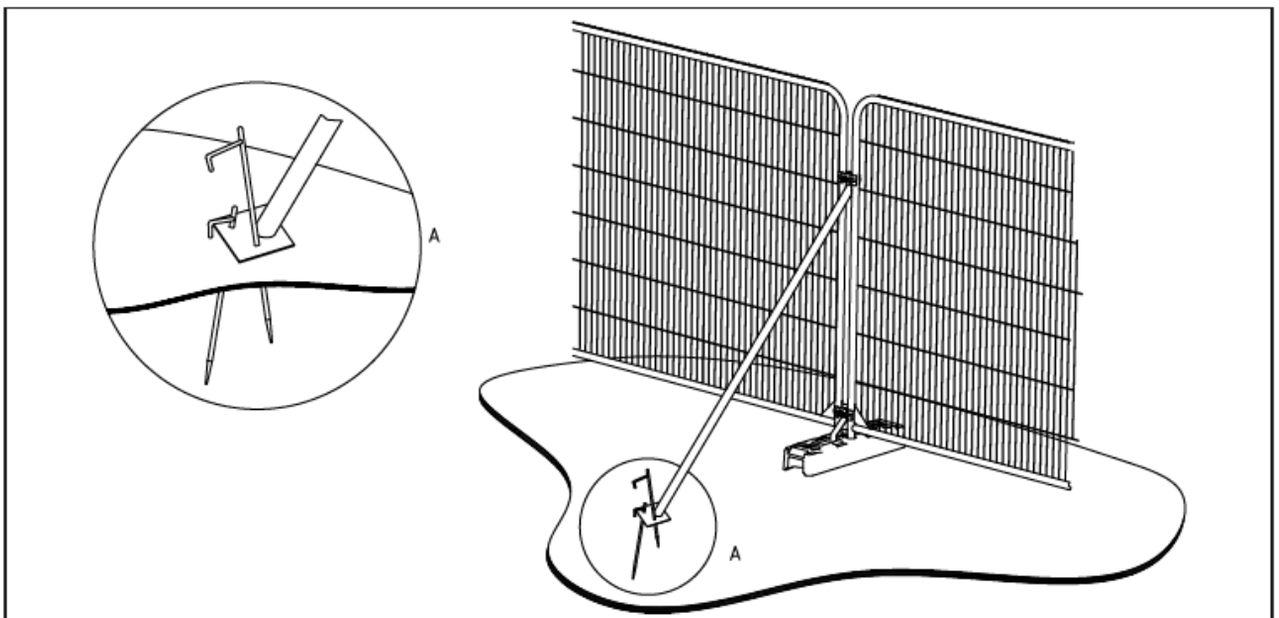
Tree protection fencing specification from BS 5837:2012 Figure 2

Section 6.2.2 of BS.

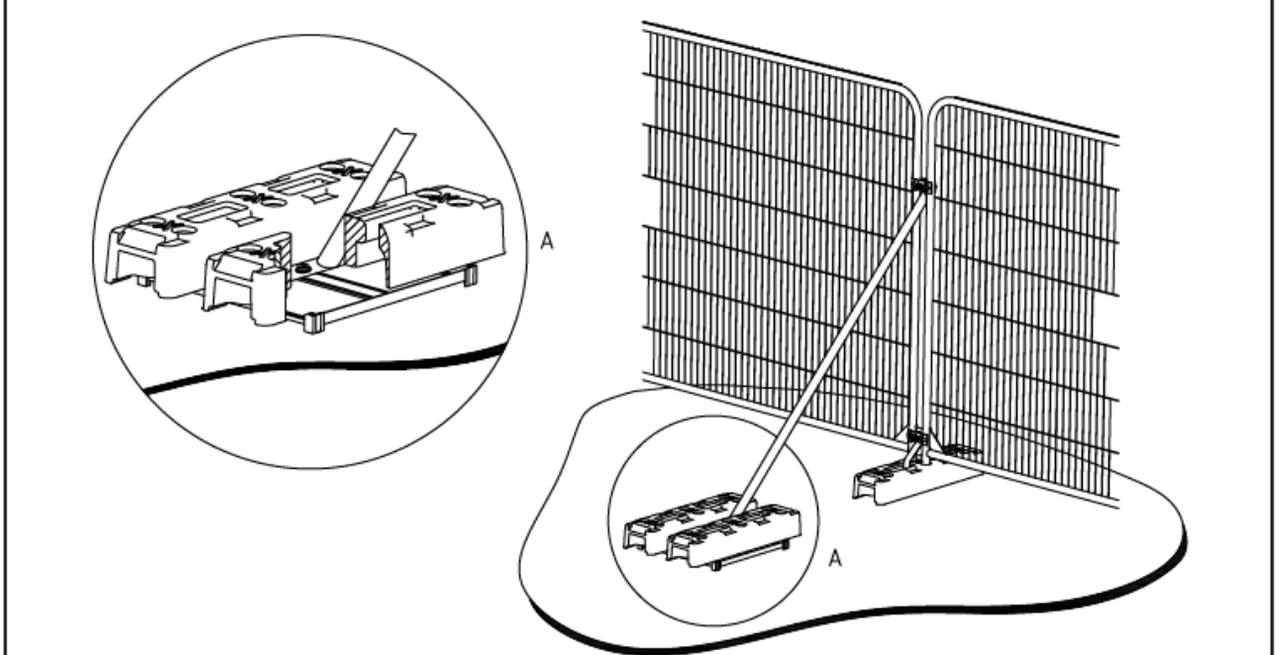
Barriers should be fit for purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

The default specification is shown above at Figure 2. Care should be taken when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and structural roots. Where

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

it is not possible to drive a pole into the ground, for example on hard surfacing, figure 3 overleaf, applies.

The location for the tree protection fencing is shown on the tree protection plan delineated by a black dashed line. The location of the fencing is out the outer edge of the root protection area and the dimensions from fixed points are shown on the drawings. All weather signs should be affixed to the barriers, no more than 12m apart. This forms the construction exclusion zone.

Suggested site warning sign format

Ground protection during demolition and construction

Where working space temporary access is needed within the root protection area during works, fencing should be set back the minimum amount to achieve the required room. If there is existing hard surfacing in this area, it should remain during the works as ground protection. The suitability of this surfacing for ground protection, and whether it needs to be reinforced to bear the weight of machinery, should be assessed by an engineer and discussed with an arboriculturist.

Where the set back of the fencing exposes unmade ground, the ground must be protected before any works take place on site. This is to prevent root damage and soil compaction.

The ground protection might comprise of one of the following: (section 6.2.3.3 of BS)

A) For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so 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 2 tonnes, 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 2 tonnes gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems 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.

Alternatively proprietary metal road plates could be used

The location for ground protection is shown on the tree protection plan by brown coloured hatching, identified in the key.

Appendix 4

Tree Surgery Schedule

Tree surgery schedule

All works to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree works – Recommendations'. All pruning cuts to be made at suitable growing points in the line with the principles of 'Natural target pruning' to the branch collar. This table is from the Arboricultural Impact Assessment reference SHA 1018 AIA dated May 2020.

Tree no.	Species	Proposed works	Reason
T1	Lime	Crown lift to 3m over the site and prune back by 1m maximum	To assist with clearance
T2	Cherry	Fell to ground level and grind stump	To facilitate construction
T3	Pear	Fell to ground level and grind stump	To facilitate construction
S4	Firethorn	Fell to ground level and grind stump	To facilitate construction
T5	Cherry	Remove any dead wood with a diameter greater than 25mm Slight crown reduction of 1 – 2m on the northern and south-western aspects, only where required to clear the building	For safety reasons To facilitate construction
T6	Firethorn	Fell to ground level and grind stump	To facilitate construction
T7	Cotoneaster	Fell to ground level and grind stump	To facilitate construction
T8	Rowan	Fell to ground level and grind stump	To facilitate construction
T13 – T14	Lime	Continue with current management regime of pollarding	Good arboricultural practice
T14	Lime	Fell to ground level and grind stump Only if the substation is required	To facilitate construction
T15	Rowan	Fell to ground level and grind stump	To facilitate new landscaping

Potential use of timber:

Consideration could be given to the use of timber from trees felled for construction. The following hierarchy ranks from easiest and cheapest to most effort and cost:

- Use of woodchip for ground protection during construction (consult tree surgeon, contractor and arboriculturist for use and storage)
- Use of small branches and logs for habitat piles (consult tree surgeon, contractor and ecologist for use and storage)
- Use of larger logs (either sectioned or entire) for play (consult tree surgeon, contractor and landscape architect)
- Use of larger logs for simple benches (consult tree surgeon, contractor and landscape architect)
- Use of timber for bespoke artwork (consult tree surgeon and commission an artist to work offsite and work with landscape architect/client to determine best location)
- Use of timber for bespoke artwork to be created by the community/school under the guidance of an artist.

Things to consider:

- Durability of timber based on tree species (consult arboriculturist)
- Where it will be stored during construction (consult contractor and artist/other professionals)
- What the community want
- Are there any spin off benefits? PR, working with disadvantaged groups, carbon storage kept on site

Appendix 5

Statement of methodology and reference material

Statement of methodology

Review of report by author dated May 2020 reference SHA 1018 AIA. Note original survey carried out on 12 June 2019 and the site has not been re-surveyed by me, but may have been surveyed by Camden tree officers.

On line meeting with Goody Demolition Ltd and email correspondence with team

Received material

Final Decision Notice, Appendix 15 - CAMRD LT3190489P0001, Demolition Phase Health Safety Plan v4 - G2830 - Camden Road Hostel, G2830 - CAMRD CMP ver 4.0 (Construction Management Plan) Submission, G2830 v2 Tree Protection - London Borough of Camden - 248 - 250 Camden Road, G2830 ver 2 - London Borough of Camden - 248 - 250 Camden Road, Access & Egress Task Sheet v1, Excavator Loading&un-loading Road Task Sheet v3, Excavator Loading&un-loading Road Task Sheet, G2830 - CAMRD CMP ver 6.0 (Construction Management Plan) Submission, G2830 - LBC - Camden Road – Demolition, G2830 ver 2 - London Borough of Camden - 248 - 250 Camden Road, Traffic Management Plan v2.

Reviewed documents and text

BSI. BS 3998:2010 *Tree work-Recommendations.*

BSI. BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*

C. Mattheck 'The body language of trees' 2015

Arboricultural Association: The use of Cellular Confinement Systems near trees – Guidance Note 12

Appendix 6

Caveats & Exclusions

Specific report caveats

1. At the time of writing this report, the protected tree status is correct, however, this can change. Therefore I advise that a further check is made with London Borough of Camden before any works to trees takes place.
2. No internal diagnostic equipment was used other than a sounding mallet and probe and all inspections where from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars where necessary.
3. The survey is concerned solely with arboricultural issues.
4. Any changes in ground level, or excavations near to tree roots not discussed within this report may change the stability and condition of the trees and a further examination would be required.
5. As trees are a dynamic living organism this report is only valid for a period of 12 months, in respect to their health and condition.
6. Only the trees listed in this report have been examined.
7. The measure of offsite trees have been estimated, except any crown within the site overhang which is measured. Where the crown of an onsite tree overhangs the boundary, the crown spread in this direction is also estimated.
8. The base and trunk of the offsite trees could not be examined, and therefore a full assessment of the trees condition could not be made.
9. Dense ivy and undergrowth prevent a full condition survey being carried out. The vegetation may be hiding structural defects.
10. The tree information is from the time of the survey. Some pests, diseases and fungi only appear seasonally, therefore it is possible not all issues that may affect the health of the trees could be observed.
11. This is based on a tree survey by SHA on June 2019 and tree condition may have changed.

Appendix 7

Tree related legislation affecting the site

Tree preservation orders

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO) C510 2005 affects the site (confirmed 16/03/16). This means that no work to the trees can take place (other than listed in this report) without consent from the Local Planning Authority. Applications typically take eight weeks to process. Works listed in this report do not require separate consent, provided that all the pre-commencement conditions have been discharged from a full planning approval relating to this report. The exception to this is works which are not required to facilitate planning consent. These are clearly identified within the tree surgery schedule and will need separate consent.

Conservation Area:

The site lies in Camden Square Conservation Area. This means that no work can take place to trees (over 75mm at 1.5m) unless 6 weeks' notice of intent to carry out work is sent to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The LPA can either raise no objection, or if they consider that the proposed works are detrimental to the visual amenity of the area, they will serve a Tree Preservation Order. Works listed in this report do not require separate consent, provided that all the pre-commencement conditions have been discharged from a full planning approval relating to this report. The exception to this is works which are not required to facilitate planning consent. These are clearly identified within the tree surgery schedule and will need separate consent.

Ecological considerations

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended, The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to species of flora and fauna including birds, bats and other species that are associated with trees.

Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984

The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) places a duty of care to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. Therefore, this report includes recommendations within the tree tables for work required for safety reasons. 'Common sense risk management of tree (National Tree Safety Group 2012)' states that *'The owner of the land on which a tree stands, together with any party who has control over the tree's management, owes a duty of care at Common Law to all people who might be injured by the tree. The duty of care is to take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that cause a reasonably foreseeable risk of injury to persons or property'.*

Common law enables pruning back to the boundary line providing the work is reasonable. Other restrictions, such as tree preservation orders/conservation areas still apply.

The owner of a tree is not obliged to trim their trees or hedges to prevent them from crossing over a boundary. Whilst the tree owner is not obliged to cut back the branches, the person whose property is overhung has the right to cut back the branches to the boundary providing there are no planning or legal restrictions on the trees such as Tree Protection Orders or if they are located in a church yard, in which case suitable consent must be obtained. Such pruning works must be undertaken to a suitable standard and must not cause damage to the tree.

The resulting debris remains the property of the tree owner, but you must not cause any damage to their property when returning it back to them and you do not have the right to trespass on the tree owner's property in carrying out the works. In the interests of good neighbourly relations, we would encourage neighbours to discuss their intentions with each other before carrying out such works, providing the work is reasonable and that the trees are not subject to TPO or Conservation Area protection.

Health and Safety:

The works will be undertaken in accordance with the following legislative requirements which are within the remit of the main contractor. SHA will adhere to site Risk Assessments and Method Statements and follow site rules. SHA will produce their own Risk Assessment and Method Statement when visiting site and observing works:

- The Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 and associated guidance
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and Management of Health and Safety at Work ACoP (HSE
- L21)
- The Construction (Design and Management) (CDM) Regulations 2015 [2], Managing Health and Safety in Construction (HSE L144)
- and Health and Safety in construction (HS(G)
- The Work at Height Regulations 2005 (as amended), and Work at Height Regulations 2005 (as amended). Brief Guide
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990
- The Highways Act 1980
- The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (as amended), and Personal Protective Equipment at Work –
- Guidance (HSE L25)
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 ad Safe Use of Work ACoP (HSE L22)

The National Planning Policy Framework July 2021

Habitats and biodiversity 179.

To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:

a) Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation;

b) and b) promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity.

180. When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;

b) development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted. The only exception is where the benefits of the development in the location proposed clearly outweigh both its likely impact on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest, and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;

c) 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; and

d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.

181. The following should be given the same protection as habitats sites:

a) potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special Areas of Conservation;

b) listed or proposed Ramsar sites ; and

c) sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on habitats sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.

182. The presumption in favour of sustainable development does not apply where the

plan or project is likely to have a significant effect on a habitats site (either alone or in combination with other plans or projects), unless an appropriate assessment has concluded that the plan or project will not adversely affect the integrity of the habitats site.

The London Plan 2021

Policy G7 Trees and woodlands

A London's urban forest and woodlands should be protected and maintained, and new trees and woodlands should be planted in appropriate locations in order to increase the extent of London's urban forest – the area of London under the canopy of trees.

B In their Development Plans, boroughs should:

1) protect 'veteran' trees and ancient woodland where these are not already part of a protected site[139]
2) identify opportunities for tree planting in strategic locations.

C Development proposals should ensure that, wherever possible, existing trees of value are retained.[140] If planning permission is granted that necessitates the removal of trees there should be adequate replacement based on the existing value of the benefits of the trees removed, determined by, for example, i-tree or CAVAT or another appropriate valuation system. The planting of additional trees should generally be included in new developments – particularly large-canopied species which provide a wider range of benefits because of the larger surface area of their canopy.

139 Forestry Commission/Natural England (2018): Ancient woodland and veteran trees; protecting them from development, https://www.gov.uk/guidance/planning-applications-affecting-trees-and-woodland

140 Category A, B and lesser category trees where these are considered by the local planning authority to be of importance to amenity and biodiversity, as defined by BS 5837:2012

Appendix 8

Glossary

Access facilitation pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary for operations on site.
Anchorage	In trees, the holding of the root system within the soil, involving the flow of forces from the stem through the branches of the roots system to the cohesive root/soil interface.
Arboriculture	Formerly all aspects of the culture of trees, especially for forestry. Latterly, the art and science of cultivating and managing trees as groups and individuals, primarily for amenity and other non-forestry purpose.
Arboricultural method statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Architecture	In a tree, a term describing the pattern of branching of the crown or root system.
Backfill medium	Material used for refilling an excavated planting hole.
Bark	A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and periderm.
Biochar	The following is taken from http://www.carbongold.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/CG-Soil-Improver-info-sheet-1.pdf 'Biochar is highly porous and provides a permanent infrastructure for the colonization of beneficial micro-organisms. Biochar also alters the physical nature of soil to increase the water holding capacity and higher nutrient retention, reducing leaching an irrigation requirement. Other benefits to soil health include reductions in acidity, improvements of the cation exchange capacity; and efficiency of fertilisers – all of which cause an increase in plant productivity. Enriched Biochar Soil Improver contains biochar blended with multiple strains of mycorrhizal fungi and antagonistic trichoderma, along with actinomyces bacteria from wormcasts and trace minerals from seaweed. Apply to sterile, over-worked soils and substrates to improve soil fertility and reduce chemical inputs. (Carbn Gold website).' **Shaffert and Percival: Influence of Biochar, Slow-Release Molasses's and an organic N:P:K fertiliser** **Arboriculture and Urban Forestry 2016.42(2): 102-110**

Biodiversity	The variability among all living organisms of an ecological complex.
Biomechanical	Pertaining to the mechanical functions and properties of living organisms, such as trees.
Body language	In trees, the outward display of growth responses and/or deformation in response to mechanical stresses.
Branch	A limb extending from the main stem or parent branch of a tree.
Branch bark ridge	The raised arc of bark tissues that forms the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem
Branch collar	The swelling or roughened bark often found at the base of a branch which should be left intact if the branch is to be pruned off.
Brown-rot	A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.
Canopy	The topmost layer of twigs and foliage in a tree.
Co-dominant	In trees, a similarity between two or more stems or branches with regard to their size and their position within the canopy.
Column	In the wood or phloem of a tree, an axially elongated zone of tissue that is distinguished form the surrounding tissue; e.g. Live verses dead or decayed versus non-decayed.
Construction exclusion zone	An area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of the project.
Containerised tree	Tree grow using containerizing nursery production system.
Compartmentalise	The confinement of disease or other dysfunction within an anatomically discrete region of plant tissue, due to passive and/or active defenses operating at the boundaries of the affected region.
Crown	In arboriculture, the main foliage-bearing portion of a tree.
Crown lifting	The removal of shortening of the branches that form the lower part of the crown of a tree.
Crown reduction	Pruning in order to reduce the size of the crown of a tree.
Crown thinning	Pruning inside the crown of a tree in order to reduce its density.
Defect	In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment.
Dessication	The state of extreme dryness, the drying out of roots.

Dieback	The death of part of a plant, usually starting from a distal point and often progressing proximally in stages.
Direct damage	Direct physical damage to a structure of surface from pressure exerted by the trunk or growing roots.
Epicormic	Pertaining to shoots or roots which are initiated on mature woody stems; shoots can form tin this way from dormant buds or they can be adventitious.
Failure	In connection with tree hazards, a partial or total fracture within woody tissues or loss of cohesion between roots and soil.
Flush cut	A pruning cut close to the parent stem which removes part of the branch bark ridge.
Foreseeable	In hazard assessment, pertaining to failure and associated injury of damage which are predictable on the basis of evidence from a tree and its surroundings.
Fungi	Organisms of several evolutionary origins, most of which are multicellular and grow as branched filamentous cells within dead organic matter or living organisms.
Hazard	A thing, a process or a potential event that has the potential to cause harm.
Included bark	Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forked stems, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact; i.e. without a woody connection. Such a structure lacks inherent strength but is in many instances strongly reinforced by a surrounding 'shell' of wood.
Independent in the landscape	Point at which a newly planted tree is no longer reliant on excessive or abnormal management intervention in order to grow and flourish with realistic prospects of achieving its full potential contribute to the landscape.
Mulch	Material laid down over the rooting area of a tree or other plant to help conserve moisture, suppress weeds and encourage a beneficial microflora.
Mycorrhizal	Pertaining to an intimate symbiotic association between plant roots and specialised fungi.
Pathogen	A micro-organism that causes disease in another organism.
Pollard	A term for a pollarded tree
Pollarding	The complete or partial removal of the crown of a young tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches; also, further cutting to maintaining this growth pattern.

Probability	A statistical measure of the chance that a particular event (e.g. a specific failure of a tree or specific kind of harm to persons or property) might occur.
Resistograph	The IML-RESI system is based on the measurement of drilling resistance. The IML-RESI operates in a similar manner to a normal drill. A drilling needle with a diameter of 1.5mm is inserted into the wood under constant drive. While drilling, the resistance is measured as a function of the drilling depth of the needle. The data is printed and stored electronically at a scale of 1:1 simultaneously. Although invasive the relatively small needle diameter causes very little damage, testing is normally only undertaken to confirm the remaining stem wall thickness in decaying trees.
Risks	The likelihood of the potential harm from a particular hazard becoming actual harm.
Root protection area	A layout 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. BS 5837:2012 *'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.*
Root flare	Thickened and expanded base of s tree stem at ground level form which buttress roots form.
Rootplate	The central part of the root system of a tree, consisting of the large-diameter main roots and a dense mass of smaller roots and soil.
SULE	Safe useful life expectancy of a tree (Barrell)
Stress	In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operation within their optimum range, for example owing to lack of water, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature.
Stub cut	A pruning cut which is made at some length distal to the branch bark ridge.
Target pruning	The pruning of a twig or branch so that tissues recognisably belonging to the parent stem or branch are retained and not damaged.
Tree Preservation Order	In Great Britain, an order made by a local authority, whereby the authority's consent is generally required for the cutting down, topping or lopping of specified trees.
Tree protection plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposal, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

TreeRadar Inc.	This equipment is ground penetrating radar that scans the ground for objects and records the data from live roots on a field computer.
Utility	An undertaker by statute that has a legal right to provide customer services (e.g. communication, electricity, gas and water).
Vigour	In tree assessment, an overall measure of the rate of shoot production, shoot extension or diameter growth.
Vitality	In tree assessment, an overall appraisal of physiological and biomechanical processes, in which high vitality equates with near-optimal function, in which high vitality equates with healthy function.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)	In addition to the literal meaning, a system expounded by Matteck and Breloer (1995) to aid the diagnosis of potential defects through visual signs and the application of mechanical criteria.
Wound	Injury caused to a tree by a physical force.

Appendix 9

My Experience and Qualifications

Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby

FICFor FArbor A BSc (Hons) Tech Cert Arbor A

Cardiff University Law School Bond Solon CIVIL Expert Certificate

Institute of Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Arboricultural Association
Fellow Member

Profile

Sharon is an Expert Witness, chartered arboriculturist and Director of Sharon Hosegood Associates Ltd. Sharon had eleven years' experience as a local government tree and landscape officer before joining DF Clark Contractors as a tree consultant in 2005. In 2007 she formed an environmental practice in Essex with the owner. As managing director, she built up the ecological and arboricultural consultancy to a team of 20. She is a regular presenter. She became President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters in May 2021. She is a committee member of B/213 Trees for the British Standard Institute.

Specialties:	Trees in relation to development, including appeals and planning hearings
	Tree root investigations, including TreeRadar
	Tree hazard evaluation
	Tree preservation orders
	Trees and well-being with community engagement
Professional bodies:	Vice President of the Institute of Chartered Foresters Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF) Assessor for the ICF examination board Fellow of the Arboricultural Association
Qualifications:	Cardiff University Law School Bond Solon Civil Expert Certificate Arboricultural Associations Technicians Certificate BSc (Hons) Geography and Landscape Studies Managing Safely IOSH (2017)
Awards:	Top student award for the Technician's certificate in 2005
	The Broomfield Hospital Woodland Management project she has managed between 2009 -2015 won the following awards: The Essex Biodiversity Awards (nomination) The Excellent Community Engagement Award (NHS Forest) Green Flag and Green Apple Award Highly commended for the Health Sector Journal Award 2013

Sharon Hosegood
ASSOCIATES

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT REPORT, AND SITE SUPERVISION SCHEDULE

BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction' - recommendations*

PURSUANT TO DISCHARGE CONDITION 16 OF 2020/3737/P

SITE:

Camden Road Hostel, 248-250 Camden Road, Camden, London NW1 9HE

CLIENT:

Goody Demolition for London Borough of Camden

Sharon Durdant-Hollamby
FICFor FArborA BSc (Hons) Tech Cert (ArborA)

DATE: March 2022
OUR REF: SHA 1018

Sharon Hosegood Associates
T: 01245 210420 www.sharonhosegoodassociates.co.uk
Registered Office: Fisher Michael Chartered Accountants, The Old Grange, Warren Estate, Lordship Rd, Writtle, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 3WT
Company Registration Number: 9361038 Director: Sharon M.Durdant-Hollamby