SOUTH HAMPSTEAD JUNIOR SCHOOL, LONDON

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

A Report to: The Girls' Day School Trust

Report No: RT-MME-154145-02

Date: June 2021



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REPORT VERIFICATION

This study has been undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 "*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*".

Report Version	ort Date Completed by:		Checked by:	Approved by:
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DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report are the responsibility of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. It should be noted that, whilst every effort is made to meet the client's brief, no site investigation can ensure complete assessment or prediction of the natural environment.

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

VALIDITY OF DATA

The findings of this study are based upon the survey data produced as part of the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment which is valid for a period of 12 months from the date of survey. If a planning application has not been submitted by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist to assess any changes to the trees and hedgerows on site to inform a review of the conclusions and recommendations made.

It should be noted that trees are dynamic living organisms that are subject to natural changes as they age or are influenced by changes in their environment. As such, following any significant meteorological event or changes in the growing environment of the trees they should be re-assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist.

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been produced following a review of a proposed development layout for the site based on data provided by the client. Should the development proposals change, this report will need to be updated to assess the impact of the amended development.

CONTENTS

1.	INT	RODUCTION	3
	1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4	PROJECT BACKGROUND SITE DESCRIPTION DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED	3 3 3 3
2.	STA	ATUTORY PROTECTION	4
	2.1	TREE PRESERVATION ORDER AND CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATIONS	4
	2.2	PROTECTED SPECIES	4
3.	PRE	ELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS SUMMARY	5
4.	ARE	BORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	6
	4.1 4.2 4.2. 4.3 4.3. 4.3. 4.4 4.4. 4.4. 4.	INTRODUCTION IMPACTS FROM DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT 1 Tree Retention and Removal 2 Tree Pruning IMPACTS FROM DEMOLITION AND RELATED OPERATIONS 1 Building Demolition 2 Removal of Hard Surfaces DIRECT IMPACTS FROM CONSTRUCTION 1 Works within RPAs 2 Underground and Overhead Utilities IMPACTS FROM CONSTRUCTION RELATED OPERATIONS 1 Site Access 2 Site Compound, Contractors Car Parking, Delivery and Storage of Materials	6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7
5.	SUN	MMARY OF IMPACTS	7
6.	NEV	W TREE PLANTING AND PROTECTION OF RETAINED TREES	9
	6.1	INTRODUCTION	9
	6.2	NEW TREE PLANTING	9
	6.3	GENERAL TREE PROTECTION	9
	6.3.	Construction Exclusion Zone	9
	6.3.	Tree Protection Barriers	9
7.	ARE	BORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT	10
8.	REF	FERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY	10
9.	DR/	AWINGS	10

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **PROJECT BACKGROUND**

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd were commissioned by The Girls' Day School Trust to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment as part of a planning application for various hard and soft landscaping works at South Hampstead Junior School in London. A survey of the trees on site and within influencing distance of the boundaries was undertaken on the 12th January 2021 as part of a Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment (RT-MME-154145-01) which was produced to identify the existing trees and hedgerows on the site to aid design and avoid unnecessary tree removal.

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837). BS5837 sets out a structured assessment methodology to assist in determining which trees would be consider suitable or unsuitable for retention in the context of the proposed development. This Impact Assessment details the potential impact that the proposed development will have upon the site's existing tree stock and sets out recommendations for the subsequent mitigation or avoidance of impact.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site under consideration is divided between two playgrounds associated with South Hampstead Junior School and South Hampstead High School respectively off Netherhall Gardens in London, Ordnance Survey Grid Reference TQ 26377 84847.

The site is located within a predominantly residential area in Chalk Farm, North London. Tree cover across the site was generally found to be of low quality and is located along the site boundaries.

The location of the trees surveyed can be found on Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Drawing Number C`54145-01-01, attached to this report.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

The proposed development of the site includes the reconfiguration of existing playground areas associated with the junior and high Schools.

The proposed development has been designed so that safe and healthy existing trees are retained wherever possible and that those trees to be retained are not significantly impacted upon by the development.

1.4 DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED

This assessment is based upon the information provided by the client in addition to information collected by Middlemarch Environmental Ltd during the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment. The documents and drawings considered are detailed within Documentation Provided Table, below.

Author	Document	Drawing Number	Date
N/A	Proposed Site Layout	BD 0271_X Land R04	N/A

Table 1.1: Documentation Provided

2. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER AND CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATIONS

Camden Borough Council confirmed that the site is within the Fitzjohn Netherhall Conservation Area, and therefore statutory constraints apply to the development in respect of trees. Additionally, it is understood that none of the trees on site or immediately adjacent to the site are subject to Tree Preservation Orders.

Reference to the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website indicates that an area of ancient woodland has not been recorded within 15.0 metres of the survey area.

2.2 PROTECTED SPECIES

Bats

Mature trees often contain cavities, hollows, peeling bark or woodpecker holes which provide potential roosting locations for bats. Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations 2017). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. Consequently, causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence.

Generally, should the presence of a bat roost be suspected whilst completing works on any trees on site then an appropriately licensed bat worker should be consulted for advice.

<u>Birds</u>

Trees and hedgerows offer potential habitat for nesting birds which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species (listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA) are protected by special penalties. This legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy an active bird nest or part thereof.

As the trees on, and adjacent, to the site provide potential habitat for nesting birds all tree work should ideally be completed outside the nesting bird season (Generally March to September).

If this is not possible then the vegetation should be subject to a nesting bird inspection by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to commencement of works. If any active nests are identified then the vegetation, and a defined buffer zone, will need to remain in place until the young have naturally fledged.

3. PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT RESULTS SUMMARY

Nine individual trees, four groups of trees and one hedgerow were surveyed as part of the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment. Trees assessed during the survey are listed as individual trees and groups of trees in the Tree Schedule (Appendix A) in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations. Summary of Trees, Groups and Hedgerows are in the table below, which provides a summary of the survey results in terms of categorisation.

BS5837:2012 Category	Tree Number
U	-
A	-
В	T1, T7, G3.
С	T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T8, T9, G1, G2, G4, H1.

Table 3.1: Summary of Trees, Groups and Hedgerows in BS5837:2012 Categories

The majority of trees recorded during the survey were situated outside the boundaries of the two playgrounds associated with South Hampstead Junior and High Schools. The majority of trees surveyed were relatively immature pioneer specimens (e.g., Sycamore, Ash, European Lime) which offer limited contribution to visual amenity.

Tree crowns overhanging the site had been pruned back beyond the boundary line which had resulted in several trees having asymmetric forms, which partly account for the majority of trees being assessed as low retention value.

Existing offsite trees had uplifted asphalt play surfaces through incremental root growth, however, these trees have since been removed and while they are no longer a cause for concern, it should be noted that the continued growth of other existing trees along the boundaries of both playgrounds will need to monitored and taken into consideration with regard to any future development.

4. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report details the potential impacts that the proposed development may have upon the site's tree stock. The assessment has been based upon the documents detailed in Table 1.1 with reference to the results of the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment (RT-MME-154145-01).

The location of the trees can be found on the Tree Survey Plan (C154145-01-01) and a schedule of the trees (Appendix A) attached to this report.

4.2 IMPACTS FROM DEVELOPMENT LAYOUT

4.2.1 Tree Retention and Removal

The proposed development will not require the removal of any existing trees or groups within or adjacent to the site.

4.2.2 Tree Pruning

All tree pruning works should be detailed as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement and completed in accordance with the current best practice guidance set out within BS3998:2010 *"Tree Work – Recommendations"* by suitably competent, qualified, and insured arboricultural contractors. It is recommended that the extent of pruning required is then identified to contractors in a pre-commencement site meeting as part of the enabling works.

4.3 IMPACTS FROM DEMOLITION AND RELATED OPERATIONS

4.3.1 Building Demolition

The demolition of a row of existing shed buildings will require works within the RPAs of trees forming G1. A precautionary approach to the works should therefore be detailed in an Arboricultural Method Statement prior to site occupation.

4.3.2 Removal of Hard Surfaces

The removal of existing hardstanding within the RPAs of T1-T5 (inclusive), G2 and G4 will require a precautionary approach to the works and should be detailed as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement prior to site occupation.

4.4 DIRECT IMPACTS FROM CONSTRUCTION

4.4.1 Works within RPAs

Some aspects of the proposed development will require works within the RPAs of retained trees as detailed within the Works in RPAs and Canopy Spreads Table, below.

Tree/ Group/ Hedgerow Reference	Species	Retention Category	Affected RPA (%)	Unaffected RPA (%)	Proposed Works
T1	Sycamore	В	16	84	Breaking out of existing tarmac.
T2	Sycamore	С	22	78	Installation of new clay paving.
Т3	Lombardy poplar	С	24	86	Partial removal and reinstatement of existing play surface area. Installation of new play bark surfacing.
T4	Holly	С	14	86	Removal of existing block paving. Installation of new rubber crumb surfacing.

Tree/ Group/ Hedgerow Reference	Species	Retention Category	Affected RPA (%)	Unaffected RPA (%)	Proposed Works
Т5	Privet	С	42	58	Removal of existing block paving. Installation of new rubber crumb surfacing.
G1	Mixed species	С	50	50	Demolition of existing shed buildings. Partial removal of existing artificial grass. Installation of new rubber crumb and play bark surfacing.
G2	Mixed species	С	25	75	Partial removal and reinstatement of existing play surface area. Installation of new play bark surfacing.
G4	Mixed species	С	-	-	Breaking out of existing tarmac. Installation of new clay paving.

Table	4.1:	Works	within	RPAs	(continues))
					(0011111000)	/

Table 4.1 (cont'd): Works within RPAs

It should be noted that the RPAs affected by proposed works are already hard surfaced and root development from the surrounding trees in the affected areas may have been restricted. The potential for significant impact upon the trees as a result of the proposed works is therefore unlikely, however, further investigation through the use of root radar may be required to inform decision-making.

All works within the Root Protection Areas or beneath the canopy spreads of retained trees should be detailed as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement to ensure the method of construction is suitably considered.

4.4.2 Underground and Overhead Utilities

Wherever possible, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.

4.5 IMPACTS FROM CONSTRUCTION RELATED OPERATIONS

4.5.1 Site Access

It is understood that construction access to the site will be provided through the existing access points of the Junior and High Schools and it may therefore be necessary to undertake access facilitation pruning works to low-hanging branches to minimise the potential for vehicular impact.

It will be necessary to ensure retained trees adjacent to the access route are protected from vehicular impact through the installation of tree protection barriers, prior to the commencement of the development.

4.5.2 Site Compound, Contractors Car Parking, Delivery and Storage of Materials

Material deliveries to the site will utilise the existing access points. Retained trees will be protected from harm by the prior installation of tree protection barriers and the completion of access facilitation pruning works (if required).

The site compound, contractor's parking, and areas for materials storage within the site should be confirmed as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement following approval of the current planning application.

5. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

The proposed development will not require the removal of any existing trees within or adjacent to the site and is therefore unlikely to significantly impact the visual amenity of the local area. Whilst some works are to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees, the nature of those works are such that they can be completed

without impacting significantly upon the trees subject to the adoption of appropriate working practices as detailed in a future Arboricultural Method Statement following approval of the current planning application.

6. NEW TREE PLANTING AND PROTECTION OF RETAINED TREES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the report details the mitigation for the proposed tree loss, initial protection and avoidance measures suggested to prevent harm to the retained trees.

6.2 New Tree Planting

New tree planting will form an integral part of the proposed development, however, proposals for new tree planting should be appropriate for the future use of the site and not just aim to mitigate the proposed tree loss.

As part of the development proposals, an degree of new tree planting has been demonstrated (Drawing Ref. BD_0271_X_Land R04). Given that no tree removal is required to facilitate the development, this provision for new planting will result in a net gain for tree cover within the local area. The purpose and function of the new tree planting should be carefully considered so that key objectives from a wildlife habitat and landscape perspective can also be achieved.

The landscaping scheme should consider the use of both native tree species (for their low maintenance requirements and nature conservation value) and ornamental species (for their contribution to urban design and amenity value). Species choices should be selected on the basis of their suitability for the final site use. Careful consideration should be given to the following: ultimate height and canopy spread, form, habit, density of crown, potential shading effect, colour, water demand, soil type and maintenance requirements in relation to both the built form of the new development and existing properties.

Through careful species selection, the landscape scheme shall reduce the risk of trees being removed in the future on the grounds of nuisance. Nuisance can be perceived in a number of ways and vary from person to person however most commonly, within the context of trees, low overhanging branches, excessive shading, seasonal leaf fall and the misinformed perception that trees close to buildings cause damage.

Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

6.3 GENERAL TREE PROTECTION

6.3.1 Construction Exclusion Zone

To minimise the potential for harm to the root systems and canopies of retained trees during development construction exclusion zones will be required throughout the site. These are areas surrounding the trees' RPAs and canopies in which construction works, or related activities, will be avoided.

It is recommended that the exclusion zones are afforded protection at all times through the use of tree protection barriers and/or ground protection (specified in accordance with BS5837:2012). No works that cause compaction of the soil or severance of tree roots, except where undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided within this document or detailed within a subsequent AMS, will be undertaken within any exclusion zone.

6.3.2 Tree Protection Barriers

The protective barriers should be erected following any tree removal or tree surgery works and prior to the commencement of any construction site works e.g. before any construction materials or machinery are brought on site or the stripping of soil commences.

The protective barriers are to be constructed in accordance with the specification detailed in BS5837:2012. Any variation to the specification of the protective barrier should be agreed with the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer or included as part of an Arboricultural Method Statement following approval of the current planning application.

7. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

An Arboricultural Method Statement will be required for the site as various aspects of the proposed development will need to be fully considered due to the presence of retained trees.

The purpose of a Method Statement is to ensure that all site operations can occur with minimal risk of adverse impact upon trees that are to be retained. The document will identify all areas where specific working methods will be required to ensure protection to trees. The document will also specify the location and extent of tree protection barriers and ground protection.

In relation to this development the Method Statement should address the following:

- Tree Surgery
- Site setup and logistics
- Works within Root Protection Areas
- Working space to construct new buildings
- Suitable site access, material storage contractor's car parking and site compound locations.
- Final protective barrier and ground protection locations and specifications.
- Phased approach to development works to ensure retained trees are not impacted through demolition and new access construction works.
- Extent of access facilitation pruning works to be undertaken.
- Pre-commencement site meeting.

8. REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Standards Institution. (2010). *British Standard 3998:2010, Tree Work - Recommendations.* British Standards Institution, London.

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Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. (2020). *Report Number RT-MME-154145-01*. Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment.

Littlefair P. (2011). *Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: a guide to good practice* (BR 209). British Research Establishment, Watford.

9. DRAWINGS

Drawing Number C154145-01-01 - Tree Survey Plan

Drawing Number C154145-02-01 - Tree Retention Plan

Appendix A: Tree Schedule



	C154	145-01-01
	Legend	
	• Tree location	and stem diameter
	• Tree stump	
	Root Protecti	on Area
	Category B	py extent
	Category C	
	Indicative tree	e shadow
	Site boundar	y
	T - Tree H - Hedgerow G - Tree group	
	Note: tree locations are	approximate, based
	on combined field obser	ations and aerial imagery
	The original of this dra a monochrome cop	wing was produced in colour - y should not be relied upon
	NOTES All dimensions to be verified use figured dimensions only. Project Arboriculturalist. Draw Preliminary Arboricultural / Drawing has been produced informaton in dwg format, i where appropriate. A monoc decked and verified on site design, tree operations or co Further survey work would b depths. Trees are living organism condition of all trees illust by the Project Arboricultu 12 months after the SOME TREES MAY BE CONSTRAINTS. IT IS TH WORKS SHOULD BE UI LLUSTRATED HEREIN WI RELEVANT AUTHORISATIOI AS PER THE APPROVED CONSERT. This drawing is the property and is issued on the conditi disclosed to any unauthorisis without writhen consent of Middlemarch Environmental L1	on site. Do not scale this drawing, All discrepancies to be clarified with ving to be read in conjunction with Assessment and Tree Schedule. In colour and is based on digital aerial images and/or GPS location throme copy should not be relied individual trees or species included woodland or hedgerow should be prior to any decisions for foundation nstruction activity being undertaken. e required for calculating foundation s that change over time, the rated herein, are to be checked rated herein, are to be checked of this survey. SUBJECT TO STATUTORY EREFORE ADVISED THAT NO VDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES THOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE N TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd on it is not reproduced, retained or ad person, either wholly or in part if Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. d accept no liability for third party use.
	Project South Hampstead Drawing Tree S	Junior School, London
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	Drawing Number C154145-01-01	
s	icale @ A3	Date January 2021
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C154145-02-01 Legend • Tree location and stem diameter Tree stump Category B Category C ----- Current canopy - tree to be retained - Root Protection Area Site boundary T - Tree H - Hedgerow G - Tree group Note: tree locations are approximate, based on combined field observations and aerial imagery The original of this drawing was produced in colour a monochrome copy should not be relied upon NOTES All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with Project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment and Tree Schedule. Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital informaton in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths. Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the Project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey. SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT. This drawing is the property of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd CONSENT. This drawing is the property of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd and is issued on the condition it is not reproduced, retained or disclosed to any unauthorised person, either wholly or in part without written consent of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. Middlemarch Environmental Ltd accept no liability for third party use. South Hampstead Junior School, London Tree Retention Plan GDST (The Girls' Day School Trust) C154145-02-01 00 ale @ A3 1:500 June 2021 BJ RP A MIDDLEMARCH /*_ ENVIRONMENTAL Triumph House, Birmingham Road, Allesley, Coventry CV5 9AZ T:01676 525880 F:01676 521400 E:admin@middlemarch-environmental.com This map is reproduced from the Ordnance Survey material with the permission of uro of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. ® Crown copyright. Unauthorized Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution of civil proceedings Licence Number: 100040519

Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements Age Class		Overall Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)		
Height - estimated from ground level (m).	YNG: Young trees up to ten years of age.	G - Good: Trees with only a few minor defects and in good overall health needing little, if any attention.	 The RPA column gives the required area (m²). The RPA Radius column gives the radius (m) of an equivalent circle. The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 		
Stem Dia Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837.	SM: Semi-mature, trees less than 1/3 life expectancy.	F - Fair: Trees with minor, but rectifiable, defects or in the early stages of stress from which it may recover.	area in order for a tree to be retained.		
Crown - crown spread estimated radially from the main stem (m).	EM: Early mature, trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy.	P - Poor: Trees with major structural and/or physiological defects such that it is unlikely the tree will recover in the long term.			
Abbreviations Est - Estimated stem diameter Avg - Average stem diameter Max - Maximum stem diameter	M: Mature trees, over 2/3 life expectancy.	D - Dead: Trees no longer alive. This could also apply to trees that are dying and unlikely to recover.	Ť		
	OM: Over mature, declining or moribund trees of low vigour.	In the assessment, of the BS category, particular consideration has been given to the follow • The health, vigour and condition of each tree • The presence of any structural defects in each tree and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed developm • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landsc fractures			
	V: Veteran, tree possessing certain attributes relating to veteran trees.	Age class Life expectancy			

Structural Condition

The following has been considered when inspecting structural condition: • The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay. Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base. Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning. • Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems. · Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994). Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning. Broken branches or storm damage. Canker formations. Loose or flaking bark. Damage to roots. Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities. Crown die-back or abnormal foliage size and colour. • Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns.

Quality Assessment of Retention Category

Category U - Trees 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.

Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

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.

Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value







Aŗ	эp	en	dix	Α	-	Summary	
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	Individual Trees		Totals	Tree Groups		Totals
Category U			0			0
Category A			0			0
Category B	Т1, Т7, Т9		3	G3		1
Category C	T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T8		6	G1, G2, G4		3
	•	Total	9		Total	4

	Hedgerows		Totals	Woodlands	Totals
Category U			0		0
Category A			0		0
Category B			0		0
Category C	H1		1		0
		Total	1	Total	0

			Crown		Stem		Cro	own						RPA		
Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Dia. (mm)	N	Е	s	w	Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
T1	Sycamore	16.0	4.0	1	520	1.5	5.5	5.5	4.0	EM	F	G	124	6.3	Β1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to access Hard surfaces within the rooting area Building within the rooting area Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed Tag 2653
T2	Sycamore	15.0	3.0	5	130 140 280 200 230	0.5	3.5	4.0	6.0	EM	F	F	102	5.7	C 1	Branch stubs observed Building within the rooting area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Minor deadwood in the crown Pruning wounds observed
Т3	Lombardy poplar	18.0	5.0	1	410	3.5	2.0	3.0	2.0	EM	F	G	81	5.1	C 1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crown Typical crown form
Τ4	Holly	8.5		5	130 100 170 110 250	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	F	G	64	4.5	C 1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Epicormic growth on the main stem Typical crown form Growing on sloped bank. Tree is separated from the study area by retaining wall (growing on lower side)

			Crown	No. of	Stem		Cro	own						RPA		
Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Dia. (mm)	N	Е	s	w	Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
Τ5	Privet	7.0	3.0	2	290 230	0.0	2.5	3.5	3.0	EM	F	G	72	4.8	C1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Epicormic growth on the main stem Typical crown form Growing on sloped bank. Tree is separated from the study area by retaining wall (growing on lower side)
T6	Sycamore	11.0	4.0	3	140 160 110	2.5	2.5	4.0	5.0	SM	F	G	28	3.0	C 1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Pruning wounds observed Light ivy on stem Minor deadwood in the crown Tree growing on lower side of retaining wall within RPA
Τ7	Walnut	17.0	5.0	1	380	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	F	G	72	4.8	Β1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to ivy Dense ivy on the stem Minor deadwood in the crown Typical crown form
T8	Lawson cypress	14.0		1	230	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	EM	F	G	28	3.0	C 1	Branch stubs observed Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crown No obvious defects observed Typical crown form Form partly suppressed by neighbouring tree

			Crown		Stem	Crown								RPA		
Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Dia. (mm)	N	Е	S	w	Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
Т9	Bay laurel	10.0	2.0	1	200	2.5	1.0	0.5	2.5	EM	F	G	18	2.4	Β1	Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to ivy Limited inspection due to access No obvious defects observed Pruning wounds observed Typical crown form Lateral reduction of crown from school fence

South Hampstead Junior School, London Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment

			Crown		Stem		Cro	own						RΡΔ		
Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Dia. (mm)	N	Е	s	w	Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
G1	Ash Sycamore	13.5	5.0		210	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0	≻ E ⊗	F	G	23	2.7	C 1,2	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Building within the rooting area Dead and dying trees present Dense ivy on the stems Group is sparse in areas Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to ivy Ivy suppressing a number of trees Minor deadwood in the crowns Self seeded trees present Typical crown forms
G2	Ash European lime Sycamore	13.0	4.0	-	250	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	Y SM	F	G	28	3.0	C 1,2	Branch stubs observed Group is sparse in areas Hard surfaces within the rooting area Dense ivy on the stems Dead and dying trees present Conjoined canopy Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Ivy suppressing a number of trees Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to ivy Minor deadwood in the crowns Pruning wounds observed Pollarded forms Self seeded trees present

South Hampstead Junior School, London Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment

			Crown		Stem		Cro	own						RΡΔ		
Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Dia. (mm)	N	Е	s	w	Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
G3	Sycamore	18.0	4.0	-	550	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	EM	F	G	137	6.6	B 1,2	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Building within the rooting area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Group is sparse in areas Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crowns No obvious defects observed Typical crown forms Group located off-site but potentially within influencing distance of the study area
G4	Ash Elder Viburnum Snowberry	4.0	0.0	-	70	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Y	F	G	3	0.9	C 1,2	Branch stubs observed Conjoined canopy Hard surfaces within the rooting area Dead and dying trees present Limited inspection due to access Minor deadwood in the crowns Typical crown forms Self seeded trees present Limited contribution

Tree	Species	Height	Crown	No. of	Stem		Cro	wn		Age	Structure	Viceur	RPA	RPA	Cat	Commonts
No	Species	(m)	Clearance	Stems	Dia.	Ν	Ε	S	W	Class	Structure	vigour	(m)	Radius	Cat	Comments
H1	Privet	2.5	0.0	-	40	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Y	F	G	3	0.9	C 1	Managed