

Landmark Trees

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT:

109 Fortis Green
London
N2 9HR

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Wolff Architects
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Ref: WFA/109FG/AIA/01d

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Caveats

This report is primarily an arboricultural report. Whilst comments relating to matters involving built structures or soil data may appear, any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as qualified, and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are usually clearly identified within the body of the report. It is not a full safety survey or subsidence risk assessment survey. These services can be provided but a further fee would be payable. Where matters of tree condition with a safety implication are noted during a survey they will of course appear in the report.

A tree survey is generally considered invalid in planning terms after 2 years, but changes in tree condition may occur at any time, particularly after acute (e.g. storm events) or prolonged (e.g. drought) environmental stresses or injuries (e.g. root severance). Routine surveys at different times of the year and within two - three years of each other (subject to the incidence of the above stresses) are recommended for the health and safety management of trees remote from highways or busy access routes. Annual surveys are recommended for the latter.

Tree works recommendations are found in the Appendices to this report. It is assumed, unless otherwise stated ("ASAP" or "Option to") that all husbandry recommendations will be carried out within 6 months of the report's first issue. Clearly, works required to facilitate development will not be required if the application is shelved or refused. However, necessary husbandry work should not be shelved with the application and should be brought to the attention of the person responsible, by the applicant, if different. Under the Occupiers Liability Act of 1957, the owner (or his agent) of a tree is charged with the due care of protecting persons and property from foreseeable damage and injury.' He is responsible for damage and/or nuisance arising from all parts of the tree, including roots and branches, regardless of the property on which they occur. He also has a duty under The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 to provide a safe place of work, during construction. Tree works should only be carried out with local authority consent, where applicable.

Inherent in a tree survey is assessment of the risk associated with trees close to people and their property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk, such risks being commonly accepted if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate.

Risks associated with trees tend to increase with the age of the trees concerned, but so do many of the benefits. It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client, that the formulation of recommendations for all management of trees will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of tree work that would remove all risk of tree related damage.

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report comprises an arboricultural impact assessment of the proposals for 109 Fortis Green, London N2 9HR, reviewing any conflicts between the proposals and material tree constraints identified in our survey.
- 1.2 There are 3 trees surveyed around the site, of which 1 is B category *(Moderate Quality) and 2 are C category *(Low Quality). In theory, only moderate quality trees and above are significant material constraints on development. However, the low quality trees would comprise a constraint in aggregate, in terms of any collective loss / removal, where replacement planting would be appropriate. In this instance, no such collective impact is proposed.
- 1.3 The current basement excavation encroaches within 10.4% of the theoretical RPA of T1 and would also encroach the existing canopy, requiring remedial tree works (pollarding option is recommended). Similar works are likely to be required for highways clearance. The revised impacts have been rated as low, subject to mitigation; the existing concrete hard standings would require manual removal, with the proposed foundations excavated by hand with pre-emptive root pruning to a depth of 750mm under arboricultural supervision.
- 1.4 Secondary impacts from the new elevation require pruning to maintain convenient canopy clearance. There will also be marginal secondary impacts of honeydew / litter deposition and partial shade on this site; however, these will be mitigated by the proposed tree works (Note: subject to third party permission).
- 1.5 The site has potential for development, although it is recommended that a site meeting be held with the Tree Officer to review the pruning specification for the street tree or other tree works to facilitate development.

* British Standards Institute: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction BS 5837: 2012 HMSO, London

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

- 2.1.1 LANDMARK TREES were asked by Wolff Architects to provide a survey and an arboricultural impact assessment of the revised proposals for the site: 109 Fortis Green, London N2 9HR. The report is to accompany a planning application.
- 2.1.2 The proposals are to create a mixed use frontage building with commercial use at basement and ground floors and residential upper floors combined with a terrace of houses as the rear building. These will line a landscaped courtyard at ground level over off street parking below. The basement car park will be accessed from the existing crossover on Fortis Green. This report will assess the impact on the trees and their constraints, identified in our survey. Although the proposals were known at the time of the survey, Landmark Trees endeavour to survey each site blind, working from a topographical survey, wherever possible, with the constraints plan informing their evolution.
- 2.1.3 I am a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and a Chartered Forester, with a Masters Degree in Arboriculture and 25 years' experience of the landscape industry - including the Forestry Commission and Agricultural Development and Advisory Service. I am a UK Registered Expert Witness, trained in single and joint expert witness duties. I am also Chairman of the UK & I Regional Plant Appraisal Committee, inaugurated to promote international standards of valuation in arboriculture.

2.2 Drawings Supplied

- 2.2.1 The drawings supplied by the client and relied upon by Landmark Trees in the formulation of our survey plans are:
- Existing site survey: 914416 A1
- Proposals: 1622-TD-198 - Site Plan

2.3 Scope of Survey

- 2.3.1 As Landmark Trees' (LT) arboricultural consultant, I surveyed the trees on site on 19th October 2020, updating my survey of 2nd July 2015, recording relevant qualitative data in order to assess both their suitability for retention and their constraints upon the site, in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations [BS5837:2012].
- 2.3.2 Our survey of the trees, the soils and any other factors, is of a preliminary nature. The trees were SURVEYED on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994). LT have not taken any samples for analysis and the trees were not climbed, but inspected from ground level.
- 2.3.3 A tree survey is generally considered invalid in planning terms after 2 years, but changes in tree condition may occur at any time, particularly after acute (e.g. storm events) or prolonged (e.g. drought) environmental stresses or injuries (e.g. root severance). Routine surveys at different times of the year and within two - three years of each other (subject to the incidence of the above stresses) are recommended for the health and safety management of trees remote from highways or busy access routes. Annual surveys are recommended for the latter.
- 2.3.4 The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the laying or removal of underground services.

2.4 Survey Data & Report Layout

- 2.4.1 Detailed records of individual trees are given in the survey schedule in Appendix 1 to this report.
- 2.4.2 A site plan identifying the surveyed trees, based on the client's drawings / topographical survey is provided in Part 3 of this report.
- 2.4.3 This plan also serves as the Tree Constraints Plan with the theoretical Recommended Protection Areas (RPA's), tree canopies and shade constraints, (from BS5837: 2012) overlain onto it. These constraints are then overlain in turn onto the client's proposals to create a second Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan in Part 3. General observations and discussion follow, below.

3.0 OBSERVATIONS

3.1 Site Description



Photograph 1: 109 Fortis Green, London N2 9HR

- 3.1.1 The site is located on the southern side of the A504 in Fortis Green. The site currently comprises two single storey buildings located to the front and rear at the site in use as a car wash and valeting service and MOT Centre respectively.
- 3.1.2 It should be noted that the site already benefits from planning consent (ref: HGY/2015/3813) which is for the demolition of existing structures and redevelopment of the site to provide 9 residential units (Use Class C3) comprising 5 x residential flats and 4 mews houses, and 200sqm of flexible retail / office unit (Use Class A1 / A3 / B1) including basement car parking and other associated work.
- 3.1.3 While the site itself is relatively level throughout, there is a significant level change on the southern boundary.
- 3.1.4 In terms of the British Geological Survey, the site overlies the London Clay Formation (see indicated location on Fig.1 plan extract below) with Lowestoft Formation superficial deposits. The associated soils are generally, sand and gravel, but with subsoils of highly shrinkable clay; e.g. slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loam over clay. Such highly plastic subsoils are prone to movement: subsidence and heave, but their influence will depend somewhat on the actual depth of that clay (sand and gravel deposits are not shrinkable). The actual distribution of the soil series are not as clearly defined on the ground as on plan and there may be anomalies in the actual composition of clay, silt and sand content.
- 3.1.5 Sand and gravel soils are less prone to compaction during development than clay soils, potentially reducing the threat to tree health from construction traffic. The design of foundations near problematic tree species will also need to take into consideration subsidence risk in relation to the clay subsoil and its depth. Further advice from the relevant experts on the specific soil properties can be sought as necessary.

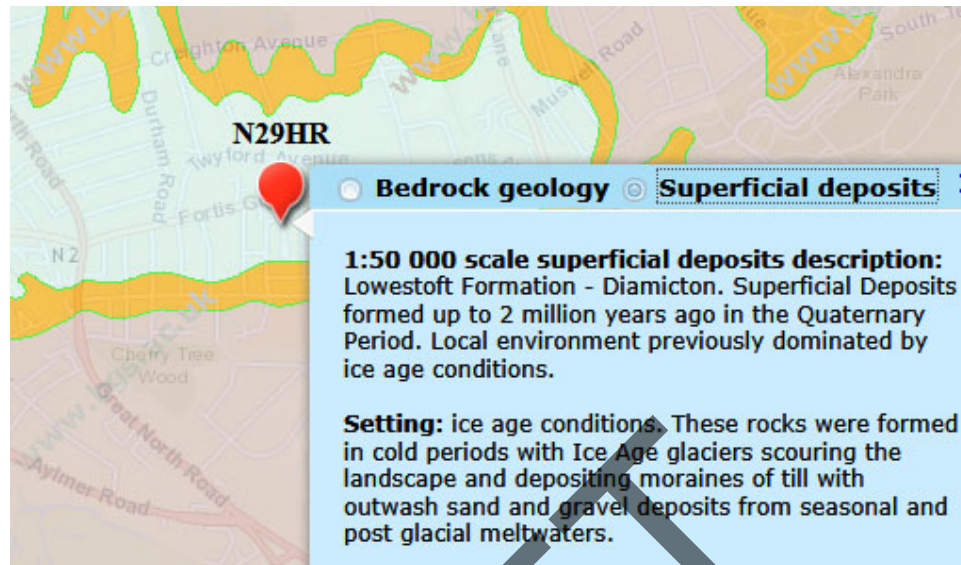


Figure 1: Extract from the BGS Geology of Britain Viewer

3.2 Subject Trees

- 3.2.1 Of the 3 surveyed trees 1 is B category (Moderate Quality) and 2 are C category (Low Quality). Three further off-site shrubs/young trees were also surveyed, although these are too small to be considered constraints to development.
- 3.2.2 The tree species found on site comprise a silver lime (T1), cultivated apple (T5) and a Japanese cherry (T6). The small tree/shrubs comprise buddleia and holly. In terms of age demographics there are early mature (T1) and semi-mature trees (T5 and T6) in the population. Full details of the surveyed trees can be found in Appendix 1 of this report.

3.3 Planning Status

- 3.3.1 We are not aware of the existence of any Tree Preservation Orders, but understand the site stands within the Fortis Green Conservation Area, which will affect the subject trees: it is a criminal offence to prune, damage or fell such trees without permission from the local authority.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

4.1 Primary Constraints

- 4.1.1 BS5837: 2012 gives Recommended Protection Areas (RPA's) for any given tree size. The individual RPA's are calculated in the Tree Schedule in Appendix 1 to this report, or rather the notional radius of that RPA, based on a circular protection zone. The prescribed radius is 12-x stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level, except where composite formulae are used in the case of multi-stemmed trees.
- 4.1.2 Circular RPA's are appropriate for individual specimen trees grown freely, but where there is ground disturbance, the morphology of the RPA can be modified to an alternative polygon, as shown in the diagram below (Figure 2). Alternatively, one need principally remember that RPA's are area-based and not linear – notional rather than fixed entities. **No modifications have been made in this instance (please see overleaf).**

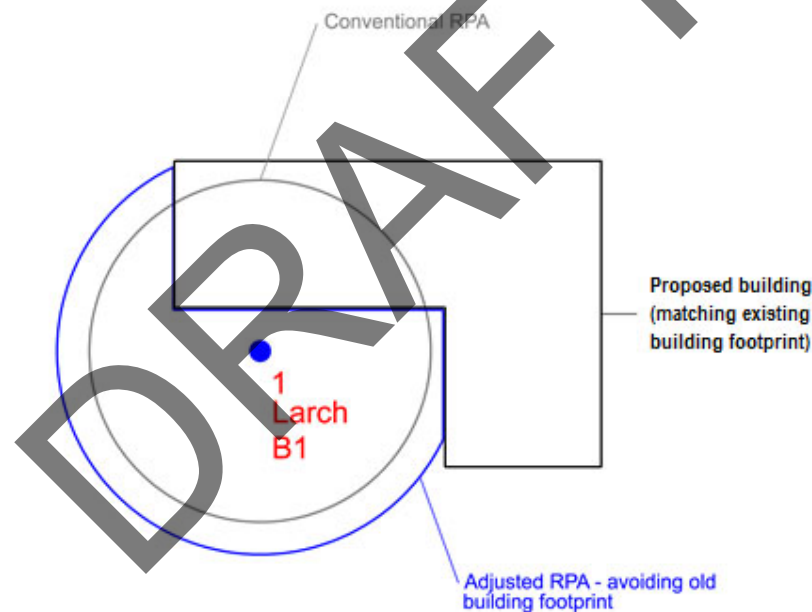


Figure 2 – Generic BS 5837 RPA Adjustments

- 4.1.3 In BS5837, paragraph 4.6.2 states that RPA's should reflect the morphology and disposition of the roots; where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution. Not infrequently, LT are requested by LPA Tree Officers to modify the RPA's to reflect their assumptions that e.g. a road will have drastically limited root growth.

- 4.1.4 Such assumptions cannot be proved without prior site investigations / trial pits. Where it is not always possible to conduct site investigations (e.g. below busy roads), we can always look to the published science. There seems little support for the popular myth that roads and services will curb root growth: research for the International Society of Arboriculture by Kopinga J (ISA 1994), found that "a constant high moisture content of the soil directly underneath the pavement surface can be considered as a major soil factor in attracting the trees' roots to develop there." By contrast, grass in lawns may actively antagonise tree roots with natural pathogens. Similarly, Professor F Miller (ISA 1994) found that service trenches at > 3m distances from trees had minimal impact on growth or crown shape.
- 4.1.5 A key misunderstanding, even among professionals, is that we conflate the RPA with the actual root system: RPA's are *prima facie* a notion / convention / treaty and almost entirely theoretical, but readily calculable. Conversely roots are a "known unknown," spatial entity that we predict at our folly. Yet, many are quick to do so.
- 4.1.6 LT favour the neutrality of a circular RPA, because in a difference of opinion, the tree officer will always have the prerogative to dictate the final modification of shape. With the best will in the world, the free allowance of modifications will tend to lead to inequitable outcomes, prejudicing the applicant and the practice is in our view, best avoided. The neutral circle dispenses with this inequity.
- 4.1.7 Ultimately, the point of the circular RPA is to illustrate areas of concern. The purpose of this report is to consider areas of concern (not to modify them to suit our argument or findings). Therefore, no modifications are made here to the RPA's, regardless of roads etc.
- 4.1.8 The quality of trees will also be a consideration: U Category trees are discounted from the planning process in view of their limited service life. Again, Category-C trees would not normally constrain development individually, unless they provide some external screening function.
- 4.1.9 At paragraph 5.1.1. BS5837: 2012 notes that "Care should be exercised over misplaced tree preservation; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site are liable to result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands on their removal."

- 4.1.10 In theory, only moderate quality trees and above are significant material constraints on development. However, the low quality trees would comprise a constraint in aggregate, in terms of any collective loss / removal, where replacement planting would be appropriate.
- 4.1.11 In this instance, the main constraint is the category B street tree to the front of the property. The rest of the surveyed trees are separated from the site by a drop of approximately 3m.

4.2 Secondary Constraints

4.2.1 The second type of constraint produced by trees that are to be retained is that the proximity of the proposed development to the trees should not threaten their future with ever increasing demands for tree surgery or felling to remove nuisance shading (Figure 3), honeydew deposition or perceived risk of harm.

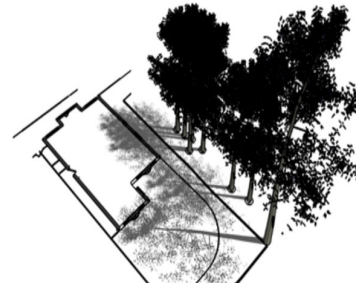


Figure 3 –
Generic Shading Constraints

4.2.2 The shading constraints are crudely determined from BS5837 by drawing an arc from northwest to east of the stem base at a distance equal to the height of the tree, as shown in the diagram opposite. Shade is less of a constraint on non-residential developments, particularly where rooms are only ever temporarily occupied.

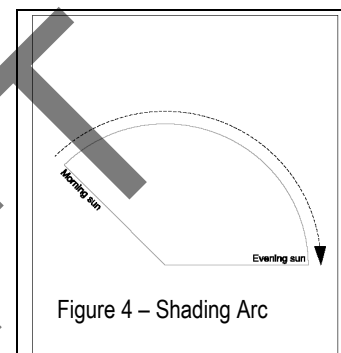


Figure 4 – Shading Arc

4.2.3 This arc (see Figure 4) represents the effects that a tree will have on layout through shade, based on shadow patterns of 1x tree height for a period May to Sept inclusive 10.00-18.00 hrs daily.

4.2.4 The off-site street tree T1 has the potential to provide a variety of secondary constraints, including partial shading, organic deposition and the potential need to maintain crown clearance in the future. The significance of these constraints will vary depending on the location and proximity to the proposed re-development.

Note: Sections 5 & 6 will now assess the impacts upon constraints identified in Section 4. Table 1 in Section 5 presents the impacts in tabular form (drawing upon survey data presented in Appendices 1 & 2). Impacts are presented in terms of whole tree removal and the effect on the landscape or partial encroachment (% of RPA) and its effect on individual tree health. Section 6 discusses the table data, elaborating upon the impacts' significance and mitigation.

Table 1: Arboricultural Impact Assessment
(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to Matheny & Clark (1998))

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

Ref: CLA_109FG_AIA

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
B	1	Lime, Silver	Basement Construction within RPA Basement Construction within Canopy	11.1 m ² 12.12 %	Early Mature	Normal	Moderate	Low	Low	Manual excavation of foundations with pre-emptive root pruning Remedial tree surgery (see Rec. Works)

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Rating of Primary Impacts

6.1.1 The current basement excavation encroaches within 12.2% of the theoretical RPA of T1 and would also encroach the existing canopy, requiring remedial tree works (pollarding option is recommended). Similar works are likely to be required for highways clearance. The revised impacts have been rated as low, subject to mitigation; the existing concrete hard standings would require manual removal, with the proposed foundations excavated by hand with pre-emptive root pruning to a depth of 750mm under arboricultural supervision. A meeting to determine the potential acceptability of the tree works to the third party street tree is recommended.

6.1.2 The principal of RPA encroachment is established within BS5837:2012 and supported by the source document, National Joint Utilities Guidelines 10 / Vol. 4 1995 / 2010. NJUG introduced the x12 diameter *Precautionary Zone* for supervised working and *Prohibited Zone* at a universal 1m from the base of the tree. RPA's are frequently confused with the NJUG Prohibited Zone, when they clearly correlate with the NJUG Precautionary Zone.

6.1.3 An RPA encroachment of <20% of RPA may be considered as low impact, given the permissive references to 20% RPA relocation and impermeable paving within BS5837:2012 and other published references to healthy trees tolerating up to 30-50% root severance (Coder, Helliwell and Watson in CEH 2006). The trees in question are healthy specimens of species with a good resistance to development impacts, and quite capable of tolerating these low impacts.

6.1.4 **"In practice 50% of roots can sometimes be removed with little problem**, provided there are vigorous roots elsewhere. Inevitably, this degree of root loss will temporarily slow canopy growth and even lead to some dieback" (Thomas 2000). LT do not recommend annexing such high proportions of the root system; rather that within the context of the published science, planning should not be unduly concerned by impacts that are well below the subcritical threshold – *tree health is not at stake*.

6.2 Rating of Secondary Impacts

6.2.1 Secondary impacts from the new elevation require pruning to maintain convenient canopy clearance. There will also be marginal secondary impacts of honeydew / litter deposition and partial shade on this site; however, these will be mitigated by the proposed tree works (Note: subject to third party permission).

6.3 Mitigation of Impacts

6.3.1 The path of foundations through RPAs will be manually excavated to 750mm depth under arboricultural supervision; any roots encountered within the trenches / pits will be cleanly pruned back to an appropriate junction with a sharp pruning saw or secateurs back to a junction. Roots larger than 25mm diameter may only be cut in consultation with an arboriculturalist.

6.3.2 All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works should either operate outside the RPA, or should run on a temporary surface designed to protect the underlying soil structure. The demolition of the building should proceed inwards in a “pull down” fashion.

6.3.3 Nuisance deposition can be further mitigated with routine maintenance, light pruning / deadwooding and the fitting of filtration traps on guttering (see Figure 5 below).

6.3.4 The shading impacts can be mitigated by building design, with the provision of dual aspect windows and choice of room layout. Some minor crown reduction may be necessary, but not such as to impose a burden of frequent, repetitive management.

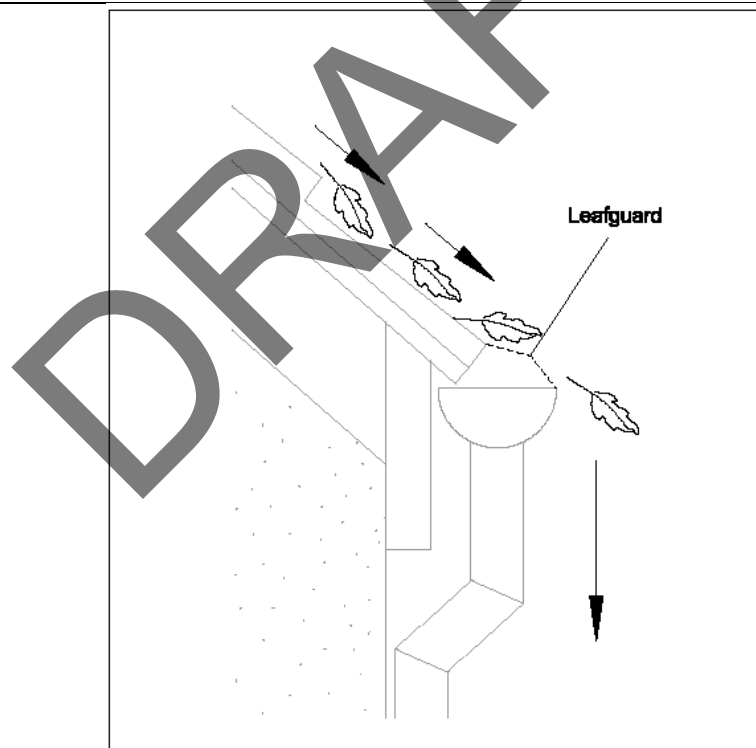


Figure 5: Filtration traps, as shown above, could be fitted on the gutters which can easily be maintained at 2-3m above ground.

7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The potential impacts of development are all relatively low in terms of both quality of trees removed and also RPA encroachments of trees retained.
- 7.2 The full potential of the impacts can be largely mitigated through design and precautionary measures. These measures can be elaborated in Method Statements in the discharge of planning conditions.
- 7.3 The species affected are generally tolerant of root disturbance / crown reduction and the retained trees are generally in good health and capable of sustaining these reduced impacts.
- 7.4 Therefore the site has potential for development, although it is recommended that a site meeting be held with the Tree Officer to agree the pruning specification for the street tree.

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8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Specific Recommendations

- 8.1.1 Current tree works recommendations to facilitate development are found in Appendix 2 to this report.
- 8.1.2 Excavation and construction impacts within the RPA of T1 identified in Table 1 above, will need to be controlled by method statements specifying mitigation methods suggested in para 6.3 above and by consultant supervision as necessary. These method statements can be provided as part of the discharge of conditions.

8.2 General Recommendations for Sites Being Developed with Trees

- 8.2.1 Any trees which are in close proximity to the proposed development should be protected with a Tree Protection Barrier (TPB). Protective barrier fencing should be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works, remaining in situ for the entire duration of the development unless otherwise agreed in writing by the council. It should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development, therefore likely to comprise boxed hoarding on this site. The position of the TPB can be shown on plan as part of the discharge of conditions, once the lay out is agreed with the planning authority. The TPB should be erected prior to commencement of works, remain in its original form on-site for the duration of works and removed only upon full completion of works.
- 8.2.2 A TPB may no longer be required during soft landscaping work but a full arboricultural assessment must be performed prior to the undertaking of any excavations within the RPA of a tree. This will inform a decision about the requirement of protection measures. It is important that all TPBs have permanent, weatherproof notices denying access to the RPA.
- 8.2.3 The use of heavy plant machinery for building demolition, removal of imported materials and grading of surfaces should take place in one operation. The necessary machinery should be located above the existing grade level and work away from any retained trees. This will ensure that any spoil is removed from the RPAs. It is vital that the original soil level is not lowered as this is likely to cause damage to the shallow root systems.
- 8.2.4 Any pruning works must be in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree work [BS3998].
- 8.2.5 Where sections of hard surfacing are proposed in close proximity to trees, it is recommended that "No-Dig" surfacing be employed in accordance with BS5837:2012 and 'The Principles of Arboricultural Practice: Note 1, Driveways Close to Trees, AAIS 1996 [APN1]'.

- 8.2.6 If the RPA of a tree is encroached by underground service routes then BS5837:2012 and NJUG VOLUME 4 provisions should be employed. If it is deemed necessary, further arboricultural advice must be sought.
- 8.2.7 Numerous site activities are potentially damaging to trees e.g. parking, material storage, the use of plant machinery and all other sources of soil compaction. In operating plant, particular care is required to ensure that the operational arcs of excavation and lifting machinery, including their loads, do not physically damage trees when in use.
- 8.2.8 To enable the successful integration of the proposal with the retained trees, the following points will need to be taken into account:
- 1) Plan of underground services.
 - 2) Schedule of tree protection measures, including the management of harmful substances.
 - 3) Method statements for constructional variations regarding tree proximity (e.g. foundations, surfacing and scaffolding).
 - 4) Site logistics plan to include storage, plant parking/stationing and materials handling.
 - 5) Tree works: required pruning and new planting. All works must be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS3998.
 - 6) Site supervision: the Site Agent must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:
 - be present on site for the majority of the time;
 - be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities;
 - have the authority to stop work that is causing, or may cause harm to any tree;
 - ensure all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities to the trees on site and the consequences of a failure to observe these responsibilities;
 - make immediate contact with the local authority and/or a retained arboriculturalist in the event of any tree related problems occurring.
- 8.2.9 These points can be resolved and approved through consultation with the planning authority via their Arboricultural Officer.
- 8.2.10 The sequence of works should be as follows:
- i) initial tree works: pruning for working clearances;
 - ii) installation of TPB for demolition & construction;
 - iii) installation of underground services;
 - iv) installation of ground protection;
 - v) main construction;
 - vi) removal of TPB;
 - vii) soft landscaping.

9.0 REFERENCES

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Landmark Trees

PART 2 – APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1

TREE SCHEDULE

Botanical Tree Names

Apple	: Malus sp
Birch, Silver	: Betula pendula
Cherry	: Prunus spp
Holly, Common/English	: Ilex aquifolium

Notes for Guidance:

1. Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
2. The Crown Spread refers to the crown radius in meters from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of NSEW aspect if symmetrical.
3. Ground Clearance is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Stem Diameter (Dm) is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees. BS 5837:2012 formula (Section 4.6) used to calculate diameter of multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted and denoted by '#'.
5. Protection Multiplier is 12 and is the number used to calculate the tree's protection radius and area
6. Protection Radius is a radial distance measured from the trunk centre.
7. Growth Vitality - Normal growth, Moderate (below normal), Poor (sparse/weak), Dead (dead or dying tree).
8. Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor - Major defects present.
9. Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
10. B.S. Cat refers to (British Standard 5837:2012 section 4.5) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' – High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'U' - Unsuitable for retention. The following colouring has been used on the site plans:
 - High Quality (A) (Green),
 - Moderate Quality (B) (Blue),
 - Low Quality (C) (Grey),
 - Unsuitable for Retention (U) (Red)
11. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservational, Historic and Commemorative.
12. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.



Site: 109 Fortis Green, N2 9HR

Date: 19/10/2020

Appendix 1

Landmark Trees Ltd

020 7851 4544

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Ref: CLA_109FG_AIA

BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Stem Diamete	Age Class	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
1	Lime, Silver	12	4.5	3.0	450	Early Mature	5.4	Normal	Good	B	1	>40	Included bark in branch unions Restricted rooting Lifting pavement / drive, Girdling roots, bus damage @3m roadside
2	Holly	2	1	0.5	50		0.6	Normal	Good				Remote survey only (RS) Too small to be a constraint
3	Buddleia	3	1.5	0.5	50		0.6	Normal	Good				Remote survey only (RS) Separated by 3m retaining wall Too small to be a constraint / and shrub species
6	Buddleia	3	1.5	0.5	50		0.6	Normal	Good				Remote survey only (RS) Separated by 3m retaining wall Too small to be a constraint / and shrub species
4	Apple, Cultivated	2	2	0.5	100	Semi-mature	1.2	Normal	Good	C	2		Remote survey only (RS) Separated by 3m retaining wall
5	Cherry, Japanese	3	2	0.5	100	Semi-mature	1.2	Normal	Good	C	2		Remote survey only (RS) Separated by 3m retaining wall

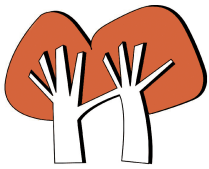
APPENDIX 2

RECOMMENDED TREE WORKS TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT (See Table 1)

Notes for Guidance:

RP	- Pre-emptive root pruning of foundation encroachments under arboricultural supervision.
CB	- Cut Back to boundary/clear from structure.
CL#	- Crown Lift to given height in meters.
CT#%	- Crown Thinning by identified %.
CCL	- Crown Clean (remove deadwood/crossing and hazardous branches and stubs)*.
CR#%	- Crown Reduce by given maximum % (of outermost branch & twig length)
DWD	- Remove deadwood.
Fell	- Fell to ground level.
FInv	- Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment).
Pol	- Pollard or re-pollard.
Mon	- Check / monitor progress of defect(s) at next consultant inspection which should be <18 months in frequented areas and <3 years in areas of more occasional use. Where clients retain their own ground staff, we recommend an annual in- house inspection and where practical, in the aftermath of extreme weather events.
Svr Ivy / Clr Bs	- Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

*Not generally specified following BS3998:2010



Landmark Trees

Site: 109 Fortis Green, N2 9HR

Date: 19/10/2020

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Ref: CLA_109FG_AIA

Appendix 2

Recommended Tree Works

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

Tree No.	English Name	B.S. Cat	Height	Ground Clearance	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
1	Lime, Silver	B	12	3.0	4.5	Pol Pollarding recommended to cut back from proposed elevations	Included bark in branch unions Restricted rooting Lifting pavement / drive, Girdling roots, bus damage @3m roadside To facilitate development

DRAFT



Landmark Trees

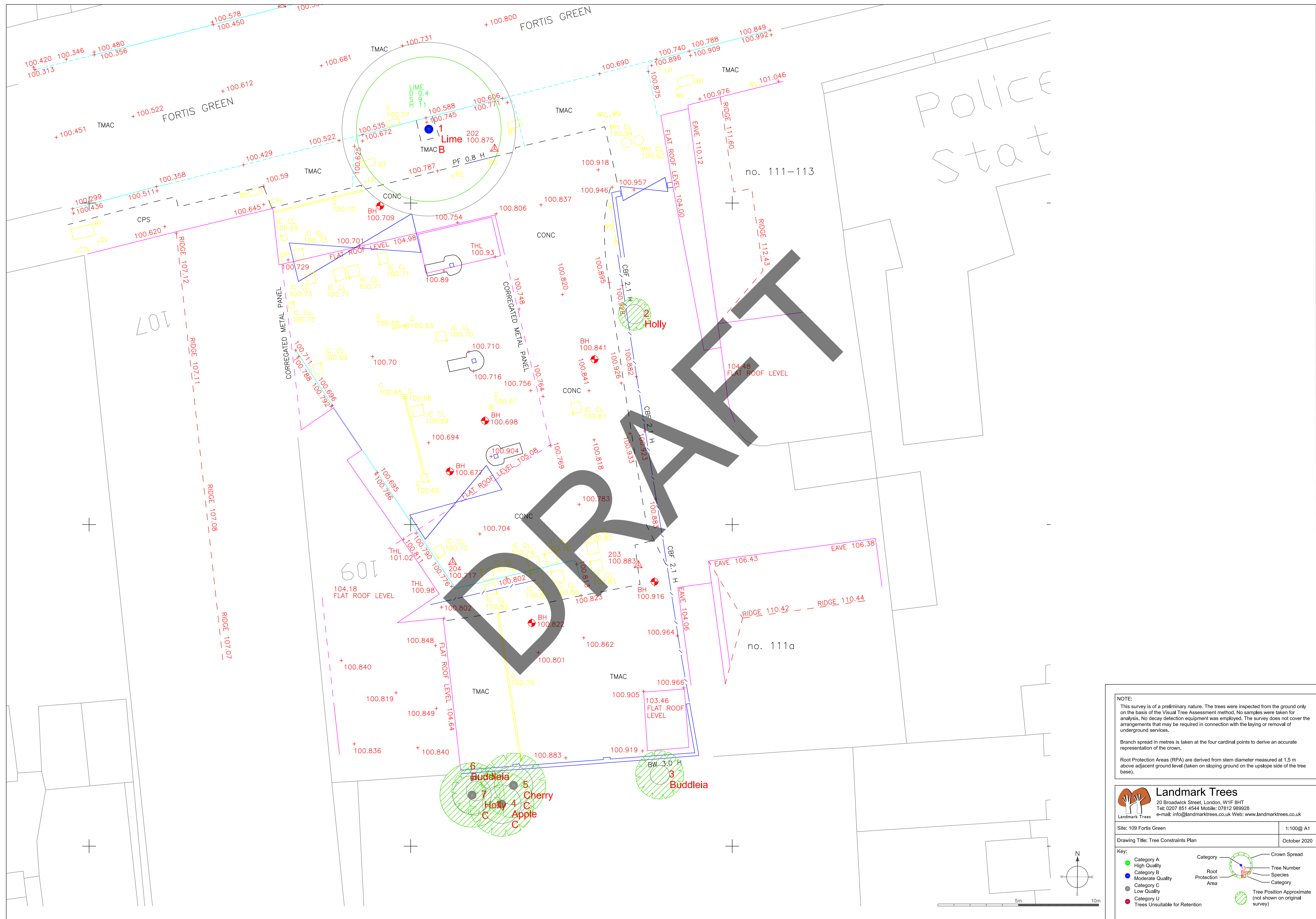
PART 3 – PLANS

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PLAN 1

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

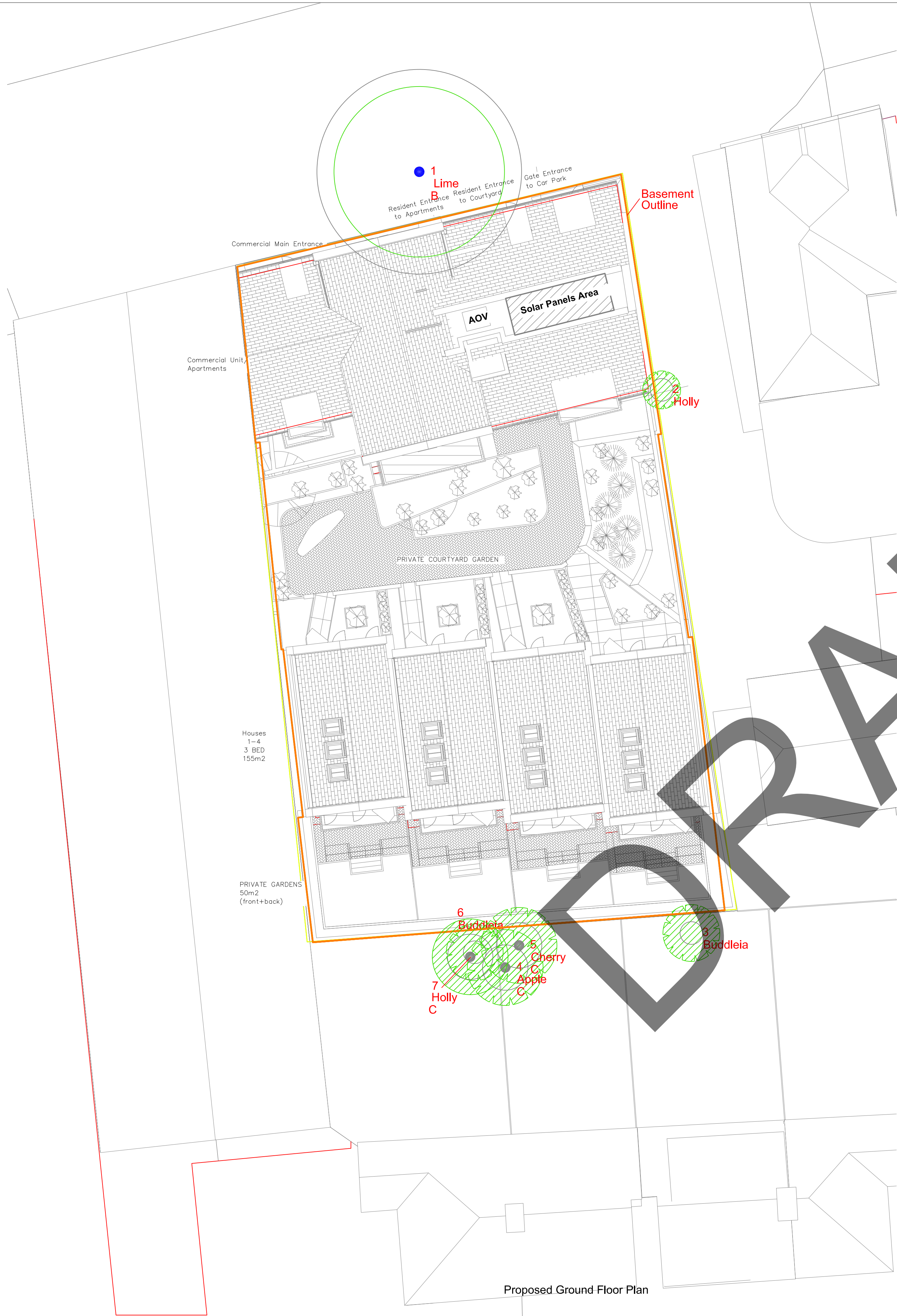
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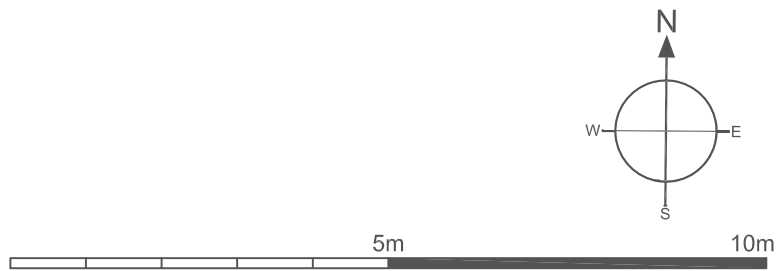
PLAN 2

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

DRAFT



Proposed Ground Floor Plan



NOTE:
This survey is of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected from the ground only on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method. No samples were taken for analysis. No decay detection equipment was employed. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the laying or removal of underground services.

Branch spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.

Root Protection Areas (RPA) are derived from stem diameter measured at 1.5 m above adjacent ground level (taken on sloping ground on the upslope side of the tree base).



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Site: 109 Fortis Green	1:100@ A1
Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impacts Assessment	October 2020

Key:

- Category A High Quality
- Category B Moderate Quality
- Category C Low Quality
- Category U Trees Unsuitable for Retention

Category

