

**TREE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT
METHOD STATEMENT**

Erection of a new one-bedroom,
two-storey dwelling.

17 Marlborough Rd, London, N22 8NB
(Access via Thorold Road)

11.09.2024

INTRODUCTION

This statement has been prepared to outline the methodology for removing an existing tree and planting a new Amelanchier alnifolia 'Obelisk' during the construction of a one-bedroom, two-storey dwelling at 17 Marlborough Rd, London, N22 8NB. This document provides a framework for tree protection and management to ensure the new tree is planted to promote healthy establishment while minimizing disruption to existing flora and soil during construction.

Note: This statement has been prepared as advised by Haringey Council to confirm the tree removal process and adding a new tree within the site. This information has not been consulted with an Arboriculturist/Tree Surveyor to provide further information on a variety of species and situations and have a thorough understanding of sunlight, daylight, moisture management, and physical impact.

SITE PHOTOS

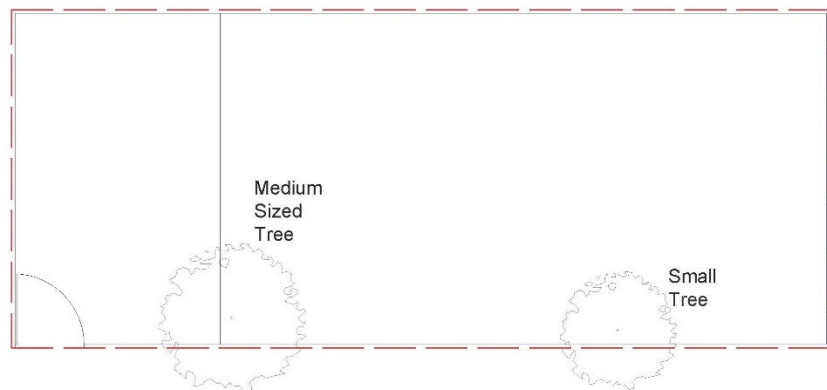


EXISTING TREE INVESTIGATION

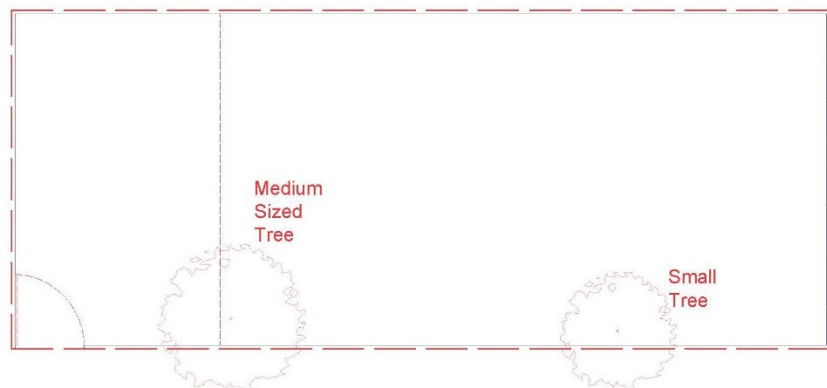
Tree Layout Plan

During the removal of the existing tree and construction works, precautions must be taken to protect the surrounding vegetation and minimize soil compaction.

EXISTING TREE LAYOUT
PLAN



TREE REMOVAL PLAN
(DEMOLITION)



PROPOSED NEW TREE
LOCATION

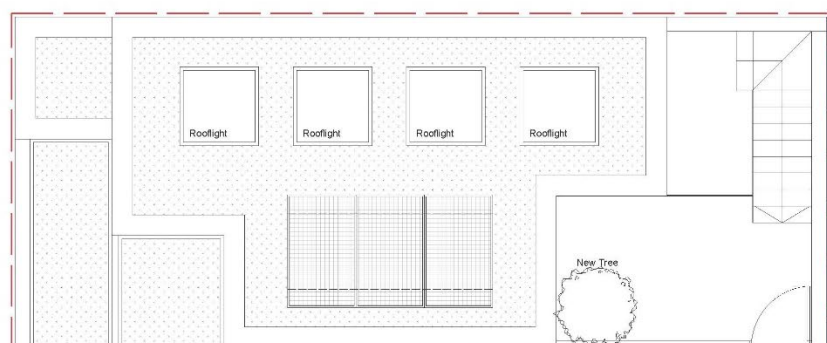


Figure 1 - Tree Site Location

Tree Fencing

Before work commences, protective fencing should be installed around the working area, particularly around any other nearby trees or root zones.

The fencing should comply with British Standard BS 5837:2012 (Trees about Design, Demolition and Construction), providing a secure barrier to prevent accidental damage to other trees.

Root Protection

The root protection area (RPA) for existing trees should be established and marked before excavation or groundwork.

No machinery or materials should be stored in the RPA, and any access routes should be carefully planned to avoid soil compaction.

Hand digging may be required if excavation is necessary near retained trees to avoid damage to roots.

TREE REMOVAL PROCESS

Tree Survey and Pre-Removal Check

A pre-removal tree survey is a vital step to confirm the tree's condition and root spreads of potential hazards, ensuring a safe and efficient removal process.

Ensure that the removal process does not excessively disturb the soil structure, particularly if other trees or vegetation are nearby.

Any stumps should be ground out using a stump grinder to avoid large-scale disruption of soil layers and to make way for the new planting.

NEW TREE PLANTING: AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA 'OBELISK'

Profile

Botanical Name: *Amelanchier alnifolia* 'Obelisk'

Common Name: Serviceberry 'Obelisk'

Family: Rosaceae

Origin: Native to North America



Description

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Obelisk', commonly known as Serviceberry 'Obelisk', is a compact, upright deciduous tree well-suited for small gardens and urban spaces. Its columnar habit makes it ideal for tight spaces, as it provides year-round interest without dominating the landscape. It has become increasingly popular in the UK due to its hardiness, aesthetic appeal, and wildlife-friendly attributes.

Key Characteristics

Height & Spread: Typically grows to around 4-6 meters tall with a spread of 1.5-2 meters, making it ideal for limited spaces.

Form: It has a narrow, upright growth habit. This columnar shape makes it perfect for planting along borders, in small gardens, or as a focal point.

Foliage

Spring: New leaves emerge with a soft bronze tint, providing early-season interest.

Summer: Mature leaves turn dark green, forming a dense canopy visually appealing throughout the warmer months.

Autumn: The foliage transforms into vibrant shades of orange, red, and yellow, adding a striking display of autumn colour.

Flowers

Season: Produces a profusion of white star-shaped flowers in early spring before the leaves fully emerge.

Pollination: The flowers attract pollinators such as bees, making them an excellent choice for encouraging biodiversity in a garden.

Fruit

Type: After flowering, the tree produces small, edible, dark purple-black berries (often called Saskatoon berries), which ripen mid-summer. The berries are highly attractive to birds and can also be used for culinary purposes, such as jams or pies.

Hardiness

Climate: Hardy to UK conditions (USDA zone 9), Amelanchier alnifolia 'Obelisk' is frost-resistant and can tolerate a wide range of weather conditions, making it suitable for various parts of the United Kingdom.

Preferred Conditions

Soil: Prefers well-drained, moist soil but is tolerant of various soil types, including sandy or soil-like.

Light: Thrives in full sun to partial shade, ensuring optimal flowering and fruiting.

Watering: Requires regular watering during establishment but is relatively drought-tolerant once mature.

Benefits

Wildlife: Attracts pollinators, supports birdlife with its fruit, and provides habitat for small garden creatures.

Aesthetic: Provides year-round interest with seasonal foliage, flowers, and fruit changes.

Low Maintenance: Requires minimal pruning and maintenance, making it an easy-to-care-for tree in residential settings.

Uses in Garden Design

Amelanchier 'Obelisk' is ideal for small gardens, courtyards, or urban spaces where vertical accents are needed without taking up much lateral space. It can be used in mixed borders, as a standalone feature, or as part of a wildlife-friendly garden. Its upright form is also perfect for screening or privacy in narrow spaces.

Amelanchier alnifolia 'Obelisk' is a highly versatile, attractive tree for UK gardens. Its beautiful spring flowers, vibrant autumn foliage, and wildlife-friendly berries make it an excellent choice for homeowners looking to enhance their environment with a compact, low-maintenance tree that offers year-round interest.

PLANTING PROCESS

Planting Location

The new Amelanchier alnifolia 'Obelisk' tree will be planted in the location of the removed tree or as per site plans. Ensure the location provides sufficient space for the species to grow.

Soil Preparation

Prepare the planting site by loosening the soil to an appropriate depth and width (at least twice the width of the root ball).

Remove debris, rocks, and roots from the planting area.

Tree Planting

The tree should be planted at the correct depth, ensuring the root flare is visible and just above ground level.

Backfill the planting hole with a mix of native soil and compost to improve soil structure and fertility.

Water the tree thoroughly after planting to settle the soil and eliminate air pockets.

Tree Support

Stake the tree with suitable tree stakes and ties, ensuring it is securely anchored but allowing some movement for natural growth.

Mulch around the tree's base with a 75-100mm layer of organic mulch, ensuring that mulch does not touch the trunk directly.

POST-PLANTING CARE AND MAINTENANCE

Watering

Regular watering, especially during the first two growing seasons, is crucial to the tree's establishment and growth. The frequency of watering may vary depending on weather conditions, but the goal is to keep the soil consistently moist.

Pruning

Light formative pruning should be carried out in the first year to establish a strong structure. Remove any crossing, dead, or damaged branches.

Monitoring

Regular checks should be undertaken to ensure the tree is healthy, well-anchored, and free from pests or diseases.

Tree stakes and ties should be adjusted as the tree grows to prevent girdling.

Construction-Related Considerations

Construction machinery and materials must be kept outside the RPA of other trees to prevent root damage.

Avoid storing construction materials, waste, or chemicals within the proximity of the newly planted tree.

CONCLUSION

This method statement sets out the process and precautions necessary for safely removing the existing tree and successfully planting and establishing the new *Amelanchier alnifolia* 'Obelisk' tree at 17 Marlborough Rd, London. All works should be carried out in line with the recommendations of BS 5837:2012 and coordination with the arboricultural consultant and local authority officers.