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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

& Method Statement:

The Glasshouse
OmVed Gardens
Townsend Yard
London
N6 5JF

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Lekhu & Karen Pagarani
OmVed International
Townsend Yard
London
N6 5JF

REPORT PREPARED BY

James Bell
MSc. (Env). Arbor A Tech Cert PTI

Ref: jwmb/rpt3/OmVed/AIAAMS

Date: 27th August 2024

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose & Use of the Method Statement

- 1.1.1 This arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report has been prepared for submission to Haringey Council (HC) to accompany a planning application for modifications to proposals approved in application reference HGY/2024/0028. Specifically, the design of the existing glasshouse area has been changed, but the footprint remains as approved. New proposals are also for a kiosk beside the driveway and a cycle store and composting facility in the north east corner of the site at OmVed Gardens, Townsend Yard, London, N6 3JF. This statement is intended to demonstrate the feasibility of construction without harm to the site's retained tree resource. See the accompanying material for full building details.
- 1.1.2 This document lays down the methodology for any proposed works that may have an effect upon the trees on and adjacent to the site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts related to the development proposals that this method statement is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document form part of the work schedule and specification issued to the building contractors and can be used to form part of the contract.
- 1.1.3 Copies of this document should be available for inspection on-site. The developer will inform the local planning authority within twenty-four hours if the designated arboriculturist is replaced.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 I am instructed by Lekhu & Karen Pagarani to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment & method statement report to accompany a planning application for modifications to proposals approved in application reference HGY/2024/0028. Specifically, the design of the existing glasshouse area has been changed, but the footprint remains as approved. New proposals are also for a kiosk beside the driveway and a cycle store and composting facility in the north east corner of the site at OmVed Gardens, Townsend Yard, London, N6 3JF, with reference to British Standards Publication: Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations (BS5837:2012).
- 1.2.2 This report relies on drawing reference DBG363/06 from del Buono Gazerwitz, 3rd Floor, 42 Theobalds Road, London, WC1X 8NW. The project architect is Mr Piers Smerin, Smerin Architects, The Studio, 28 Killyon Road, SW4 6JX.

1.3 Development Proposals & Impact Assessment

- 1.3.1 The proposals are outlined in section 1.1.1. See the plan at Appendix A and accompanying material for details of the proposals (existing shown in red dotted lines) and Appendix B for tree survey details & recommended tree works.
- 1.3.2 The proposals do not require the removal of any retained trees.
- 1.3.3 A very small additional encroachment into the root protection areas (RPA) of trees 2a & 2b, early mature sycamores - to allow the construction of the kiosk - is unavoidable. This lightweight structure can be founded on a shallow concrete raft or equivalent to mitigate root damage/disturbance.
- 1.3.4 A composting zone, cycle rack and open shed are proposed in the north east corner of the site, and these partially encroach into the RPAs of trees 10, an ash & 11, an offsite sycamore. The impact of the cycle rack on the RPA of tree 11 is minimal, and no mitigation is required. The composting facilities will stand on soft ground. Any risk of compaction during construction can be minimised by laying 150mm of well-rotted woodchip, where shown on the plan at Appendix A to serve as ground protection. This will remain 'in situ' thereafter as the final surface treatment.
- 1.3.5 The proposals include planting 16 new trees: 8 table top mulberries and 8 *Quercus robur fastigiata*.
- 1.3.6 The majority of site works will take place beyond the RPAs of retained trees and canopies. Retained trees will be protected through the course of development by fencing to the specifications recommended by BS5837:2012. See Appendix C for details.

1.4 Sequence of Works

- 1.4.1 The sequence of works should be as follows:

- recommended tree works to allow development: see Appendix B for details
- installation of Tree Protection Barrier (TPB) where shown at Appendix A
- removal of existing structures, i.e. glasshouse
- construction of new glasshouse & associated features plus kiosk and composting facility
- removal of TPB
- soft landscaping if envisaged

1.5 Site Supervision

- 1.5.1 Site supervision—an individual, e.g. 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 any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any retained tree
 - be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe these responsibilities
 - make immediate contact with the local authority and/or the designated arboriculturist in the event of any tree-related problems occurring, whether actual or potential.

1.6 Site Monitoring

- 1.6.1 The site agent will be responsible for monitoring all arboricultural works, inspecting protective fencing and monitoring all on-site works in the context of tree protection. The designated arboriculturist will be available for site visits on a basis to be agreed upon between the client and planning authority when/if appropriate or required, i.e. if required by condition. It is recommended that a record of site visits is maintained for inspection on-site and copies forwarded to the developer/agent and to the local planning authority. A certificate of practical completion can be produced for sites deemed by all parties to merit this.
- 1.6.2 It is the responsibility of the client to advise Arbortrack when the project begins and to forward on the approval notice when published on the planning portal, should supervision requirements be stipulated.
- 1.6.3 Principal contact information: 1/. Mr James Bell. Arbortrack Systems Ltd. Arboricultural Consultant 07986 122074. 2/. Mr Daniel Monk. HC Tree Officer 0208 489 1000 & daniel.monk@haringey.gov.uk. 3/. Mr Jonny Lincoln. del Buono Gazerwitz. Architect. 020 7405 7405 & j.lincoln@delbuono-gazerwitz.co.uk.

1.7 Statement Adoption

- 1.7.1 It is recommended that, in due course, acceptance of the recommendations in this report is demonstrated by, for example, the architect specifying in writing to the building contractor that tree care conditions apply in the execution of the contract and by an estimate or written undertaking from the contractor to the architect demonstrating that the practical aspects of observation of such recommendations have been priced in.
- 1.7.2 If conflicts between any part of a tree and the building arise in the course of development, these can often be resolved quickly and at little cost if a qualified arboriculturist is consulted promptly. Lack of such care is often apparent quickly, and the decline and death of such trees can spoil design aims and can, of course, affect saleability and reflect poorly on the construction and design personnel involved. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development.

2.0 Pre- Development Site Preparation

2.1 Arboricultural Works

2.1.1 See Appendix B for details.

2.2 Preparation of Surfaces – n/a

2.3 Installation of Tree Protective Barrier

2.3.1 The TPB must be comprised of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum level of 3m. On to this, weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire scaffold clamps: see section 6.2.2 and Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (Appendix C). Hardboard or marine ply sheets can be used as an alternative to weldmesh panels, but these must be firmly fixed to the framework. The location of the TPB is shown in Appendix A.

2.3.2 This TPB is to be erected before any construction work commences on site, is to remain ‘in situ’ undamaged for the duration of all work or each phase and is only to be removed once all work is completed. If any work other than preparatory tree work is deemed necessary prior to the erection of fencing, the designated arboriculturist should be informed to enable his/her presence to oversee the work being carried out.

2.3.3 The only other exception is the completion of soft landscaping, but if any excavations, however minor, are to be carried out as part of soft landscaping within RPAs, an arboricultural assessment must be carried out beforehand and any arboricultural protection measures incorporated. The TPB should carry waterproof warning notices denying access within RPAs where pertinent.

2.3.4 The Tree Protection Plan in Appendix A illustrates where the protective fencing should be located to form the boundary of the Tree Protection Zone (TPZ). The TPZ is an exclusion zone, and suitable steps should be taken to prevent access by pedestrians and vehicles. The storage of any work materials and equipment should be located outside of the TPZ.

2.4 Pre-Development Site Inspection

2.4.1 At the instigation of the client/site agent or HC, upon the erection of the fencing, the designated arboriculturist will meet the relevant local authority member on site to check the standard of the work(s). If there are any amendments to the protective fencing, these will be agreed upon at this meeting, confirmed in writing, and undertaken thereafter.

3.0 Development Phase

3.1 General Precautions

- 3.1.1 No fires shall be made within 10m of the furthest extent of the canopy of any tree or group tree to be retained on-site or on land adjoining.
- 3.1.2 No spilling or pouring of fuels, oils, solvents, or tar shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.3 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement, will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained.
- 3.1.4 No spillage or discharge of wet mortar or concrete shall be made on any part of the site.
- 3.1.5 No storage of materials shall be made within the protective fences.
- 3.1.6 No breaching or moving of the protective fences shall occur without the approval of the designated arboriculturist.
- 3.1.7 Alterations in levels within the tree protection fence areas shall be avoided.

3.2 Root Protection Areas

- 3.2.1 The RPA is a desirable zone of protection around the trees' rooting system, and these have been marked on the plan in Appendix A. The RPAs will lie within the TPZ and, therefore, be fully fenced off (see Appendix A).

3.3 Site Access, Accommodation & Storage

- 3.3.1 Many site activities are potentially damaging to trees, e.g. material storage, parking, soil compaction and the use of plant machinery. In this latter example, 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 or when accessing the site.

3.4 Routing & Installation of Services

- 3.4.1 It is assumed that existing services will be reused to serve the new glasshouse. If required, any trenches within the RPAs of site trees should be hand-dug and kept as narrow as possible - it is not evident that this is pertinent to these proposals. Should trenches be required, they should not extend to within 1m from the base of any retained tree trunk. Exposed roots larger than 25mm in diameter should be retained with their bark intact and, when exposed, wrapped in dry hessian sacking. A mechanical mole should ideally be used for the section beneath a tree. The mechanical device is sent through the protected area at a depth of no less than 0.6m. Machinery that can be externally lubricated by water rather than oil, etc., should be selected. The designated arboriculturist should be informed in advance of such operations so that monitoring arrangements can be undertaken.
- 3.4.2 Where crown interference with mature trees is a possibility, over-ground services will be routed in an alternative direction. In relation to this, any landscaping taking place should accommodate the presence of over-ground services and take mature tree size into account.

3.5 Demolition Measures n/a

3.6 Changes in Grade

- 3.6.1 The upper layer of topsoil (top 60cm) contains the majority of a tree's roots, and if this is disturbed by a change in ground level, serious damage can be caused. On this basis, as a minimum, level changes should be avoided within RPAs.
- 3.6.2 If any significant section of ground level requires raising within RPAs, this should be achieved using coarse, granular material such as pebbles. It is not evident that this is required on this site.
- 3.6.3 If ground levels need to be altered within 1.5 metres of any tree trunk, prior agreement must be sought and given by the local authority tree officer.

3.7 Construction Measures

- 3.7.1 The new glasshouse and associated features occupy exactly the same footprint as the structure it replaces and, on this basis, any implications for nearby trees are likely to be insignificant-the principle of this has been approved by HC in application reference HGY/2024/0028.
- 3.7.2 It is assumed that the kiosk and composting facility will be constructed by hand using hand held tools only-working off existing hard standing or off soft ground covered by a layer of well rotted bark mulch.

3.8 Removal of Tree Protective Barrier

- 3.8.1 The protective fencing may be removed only upon completion of the development phase when all drainage and service runs have been installed, and any site machinery has been removed.

3.9 Post Construction Landscaping

- 3.9.1 Following the developing phase, some trees may be subject to either landscaping or seeding beneath their canopy, but at this stage the protective fencing will have been removed.
- 3.9.2 Any approved landscaping works should avoid the changing of ground levels or deep digging. Mechanised cultivation, such as tractor-mounted rotovation, must not be used within the RPAs of existing trees.
- 3.9.3 Heavy machinery should not be used in the vicinity of any retained trees.
- 3.9.4 If herbicides are to be used, they should be appropriate to their purpose and not in such a way as to damage any retained trees or vegetation.
- 3.9.5 Ideally, retained trees should be within a shrub area as this reduces the chances of compaction and disturbance of root systems.

4.0 Summary of Proposed Methods

4.1 Table of Impacts and Mitigation

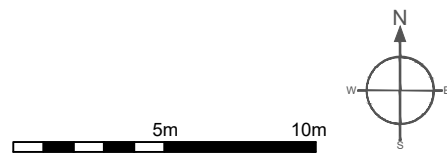
4.1.1 The table below summarises the main areas where trees could become damaged by the proposed development and the methods that need to be adopted in order to prevent such damage:

<u>Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Trees Affected</u>
Passage of machinery and storage of materials over RPAs.	Construction of protective fencing to acceptable standards.	Sections 2.3 & 3. Fencing spec Appendix C, Tree Protection Plan Appendix A.	2a, 2b, G7, G9, 10 & 11

5.0 Completion

5.1 Completion Meeting

- 5.1.1 Following completion of the approved works on site, the designated arboriculturist will meet with a local authority representative and agree upon any remedial works deemed necessary (if any).
- 5.1.2 Any works agreed upon in the above meeting will be confirmed in writing and should be performed to BS3998:2010 guidance.
- 5.1.3 Any work proposed post-development should be checked to avoid a penalty for performing illegal work on a protected tree.



Site: Omved	
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan	1:250 at A1
Appendix: A	Rev C, August 2024

Do not scale from this drawing. Please check all dimensions on site and notify us of any discrepancies.

This drawing was produced in colour. Do not rely on monochrome copies or those reduced in size.

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Site: OmVed Gardens, Townsend Yard
Date: 29th January 2024

Appendix B
BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

Arbortrack Systems Ltd
07986 122074
Surveyor(s): James Bell
Ref: jwmb/rpt3/OmVed/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter	Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W										
1	Sycamore	15	7	7	3	7	3	723 #	8.7	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Minor deadwood Offsite: no access Remote survey [RS]; entry wounds; lapsed pollard; CB off new build to west
2	Cypress, Leyland	5	2	2	2	2	0.5	191	2.3	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	10+	Ivy clad
2a	Sycamore	15	6	3	2	4	4	530	6.4	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Entry wounds Asymmetry (major) Ivy clad
2b	Sycamore	15	7	1.5	1.5	2	4.5	508	6.1	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Ivy clad
4	Willow, Weeping	3						880	10.6	Mature	Dead					Stump
5	Tree of Heaven	14	6	6	6	5	5	650 #	7.8	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	Remnant dead ivy
6	Tree of Heaven	10	2.75	2	2	2	3	290	3.5	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	U		<10	Sucker from original tree which has been removed

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
G7	Mixed Broadleaves	3	1	1	1	1	0	75	#	0.9	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	Elder, beech, holly & hazel
G8	Sycamore	16	8	4	4	4	6	450	#	5.4	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	B	2	20+	Ivy clad RS Offsite
G9	Sycamore	15	4	4	4	4	2.5	829	#	9.9	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	Ivy clad Minor deadwood Entry wounds; ivy clad
10	Ash, Common	17	9	4	4	2.5	6	530		6.4	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Asymmetry (major) Vulnerable to <i>Chalara</i> Barbed wire absorbed into trunk @ base; pruning wound @ 6m
11	Sycamore	11	6.5	3	3	3	3	781	#	9.4	Mature	Moderate	Fair	B	2	20+	RS No view of base Offsite old pollard
G12a	Birch cv	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	90	#	1.1	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	New planting; 12 on both sides of drive- small enough to move if unavoidable
12	Willow, Weeping	15	8	7	6	6	2	900		10.8	Mature	Normal	Good	B	2	20+	Reduced & reflushed Pruning wounds

Site: OmVed Gardens, Townsend Yard
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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey Schedule

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
13	Sycamore	9	1	4	4	4	3.5	516		6.2	Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	? Sooty Bark Disease Asymmetry (major)
14	Sycamore	10	5	5	5	1	3.5	580	#	7.0	Mature	Poor	Fair	C	2	10+	? Sooty Bark Disease RS Offsite; no view of base
15	Plum, spp	6.5	1.5	1.5	0	4	2.5	230	#	2.8	Early Mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	Offsite RS No view of base
16	Plum, spp	5	1.5	1.5	1.2	2	2.5	210		2.5	Semi-mature	Moderate	Fair	C	2	10+	New planting on verge: birch, holly & thorn
17	Birch, Silver	10	3	2	2.5	2.5	2	250	#	3.0	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	RS No view of base Offsite
18	Oak, English	8	3	3	3	5	2.5	300	#	3.6	Early Mature	Normal	Fair	C	2	20+	RS No view of base Offsite
19	Walnut, Common	4	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2	100		1.2	Young	Normal	Good	B	1	>40	Nice new planting

Site: OmVed Gardens, Townsend Yard
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread				Ground Clearance	Stem Diameter		Protection Radius	Age Class	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Comments
			N	S	E	W											
20	Birch spp	6	2	1.5	1.5	1	2	147		1.8	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	New planting
21	Birch spp	5	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	136	#	1.6	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	One small broken branch New planting
G22	Mulberry, Black	2	1	1	1	1	2	90		1.1	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	4 trained saplings
23	Birch, Himalayan	3.5	2	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.5	117	#	1.4	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	New planting
24	Birch, Himalayan	3	2	.75	1	1	0.5	127	#	1.5	Semi-mature	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	New planting
25	Pine, Sylvestris	3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	110	#	1.3	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	RS New planting
26	Pine, Sylvestris	4.5	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1	110	#	1.3	Young	Normal	Good	C	2	20+	RS New planting

Site: OmVed Gardens, Townsend Yard

Date: 29th January 2024

Appendix B

Recommended Tree Works

Arbortrack Systems Ltd

07986 122074

Surveyor(s): James Bell

Ref: jwmb/rpt3/OmVed/AIAAMS



Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Sub Cat	Recommended Works	Comments / Reasons
				N	S	E	W				
G7	Mixed Broadleaves	3	75	1	1	1	1	C	2	Partial removal (consented under approval ref HGY/2024/0028)	Elder, beech, holly & hazel To permit development
10	Ash, Common	17	530	9	4	4	2.5	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition (consented under approval ref HGY/2024/0028)	Asymmetry (major) Vulnerable to <i>Chalara</i> Barbed wire absorbed into trunk @ base; pruning wound @ 6m Recommended husbandry 2
13	Sycamore	9	516	1	4	4	4	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	? Sooty Bark Disease Asymmetry (major) Recommended husbandry 3
14	Sycamore	10	580	5	5	5	1	C	2	Monitor ongoing condition	? Sooty Bark Disease RS Offsite; no view of base Recommended husbandry 3
24	Birch, Himalayan	3	127	2	.75	1	1	C	2	Move within site (consented under approval ref HGY/2024/0028)	New planting To facilitate development

Appendix B

Notes on Tree Survey Schedule:

- **Height** describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level.
- The **Crown Spread** refers to the crown radius in metres from the stem centre and is expressed as an average of **NSEW** aspect if symmetrical.
- **Ground Clearance** is the height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
- **Clear Stem Height** is the distance between trunk base and first branch separation measured in metres.
- **Stem Diameter** is the diameter of the stem measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees. See section 4.6 for detail of treatment for multistems.
- **Protection Radius** is a radial distance in metres measured from the trunk centre.
- **Growth Vitality** - **Normal** growth, **Moderate** (below normal), **Poor** (sparse/weak), **Dead** (dead or dying tree).
- **Structural Condition** - **Good** (no or only minor defects), **Fair** (remediable defects), **Poor** - Major defects present.
- **B.S. Category** refers to (British Standard 5837:2012 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'U' - Unsuitable for Retention.
- **Sub Cat** refers to the retention criteria values where **1** is mainly **arboricultural** qualities, **2** is mainly **landscape qualities** and **3** is mainly **cultural** values including conservation.
- **Useful Life** is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.
- **First Significant Branch (FSB)** is the height of the first significant branch above ground level taken at the trunk separation point.

Notes on Recommended Tree Works:

- **1, 2,3** Urgent (ASAP), Standard (6-12 months), Non-Urgent (2-3 years)
- **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 & hazardous branches & stubs)
- **CR#%** Crown Reduce by given maximum percentage (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** Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff/owners & every 2-3 years by consultant). Svr Ivy/Clr Bs Sever Ivy/clear base and re-inspect base/stem for concealed defects

Appendix C Tree Protective Fencing Detail (from BS5837:2012)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

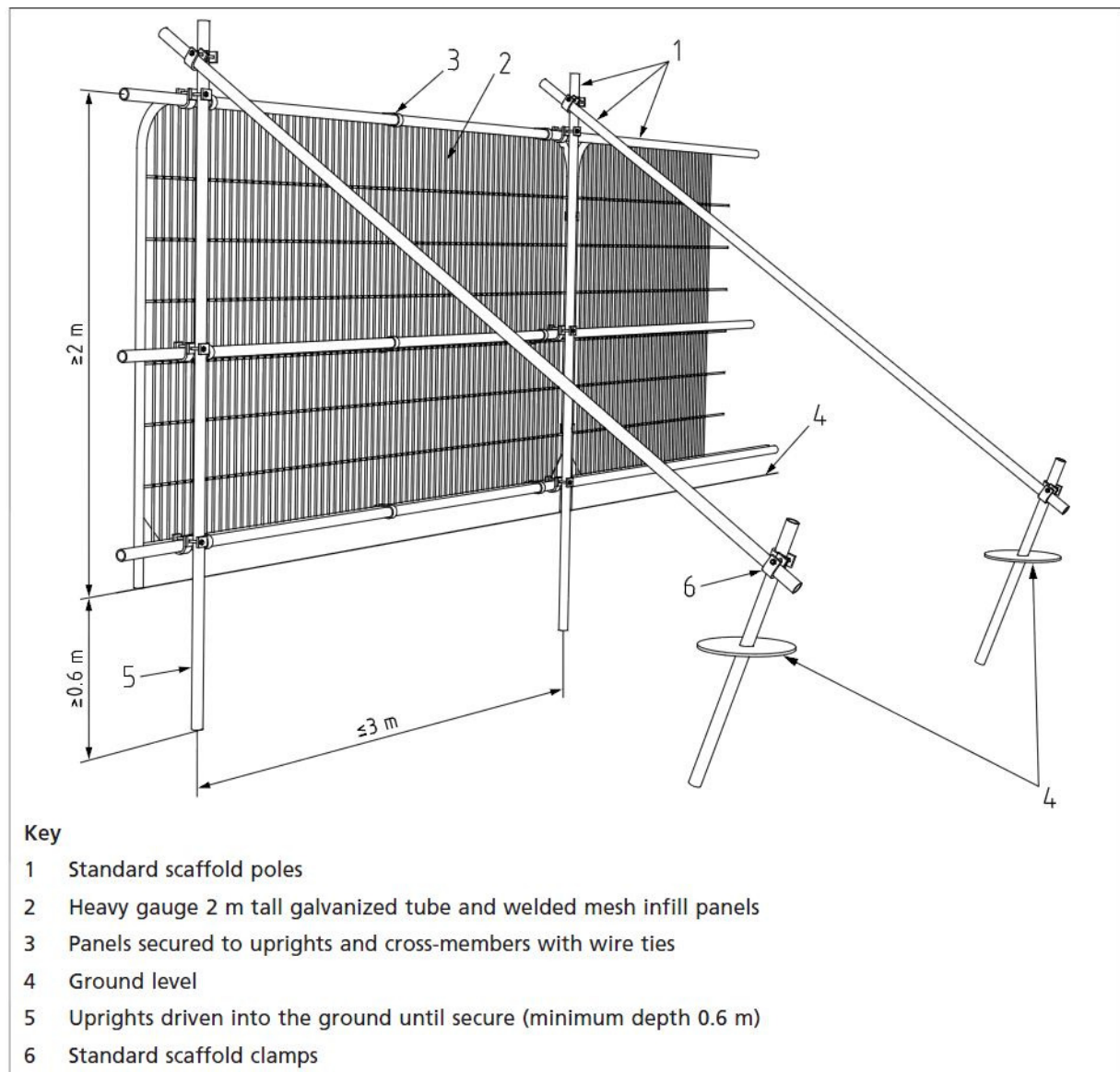
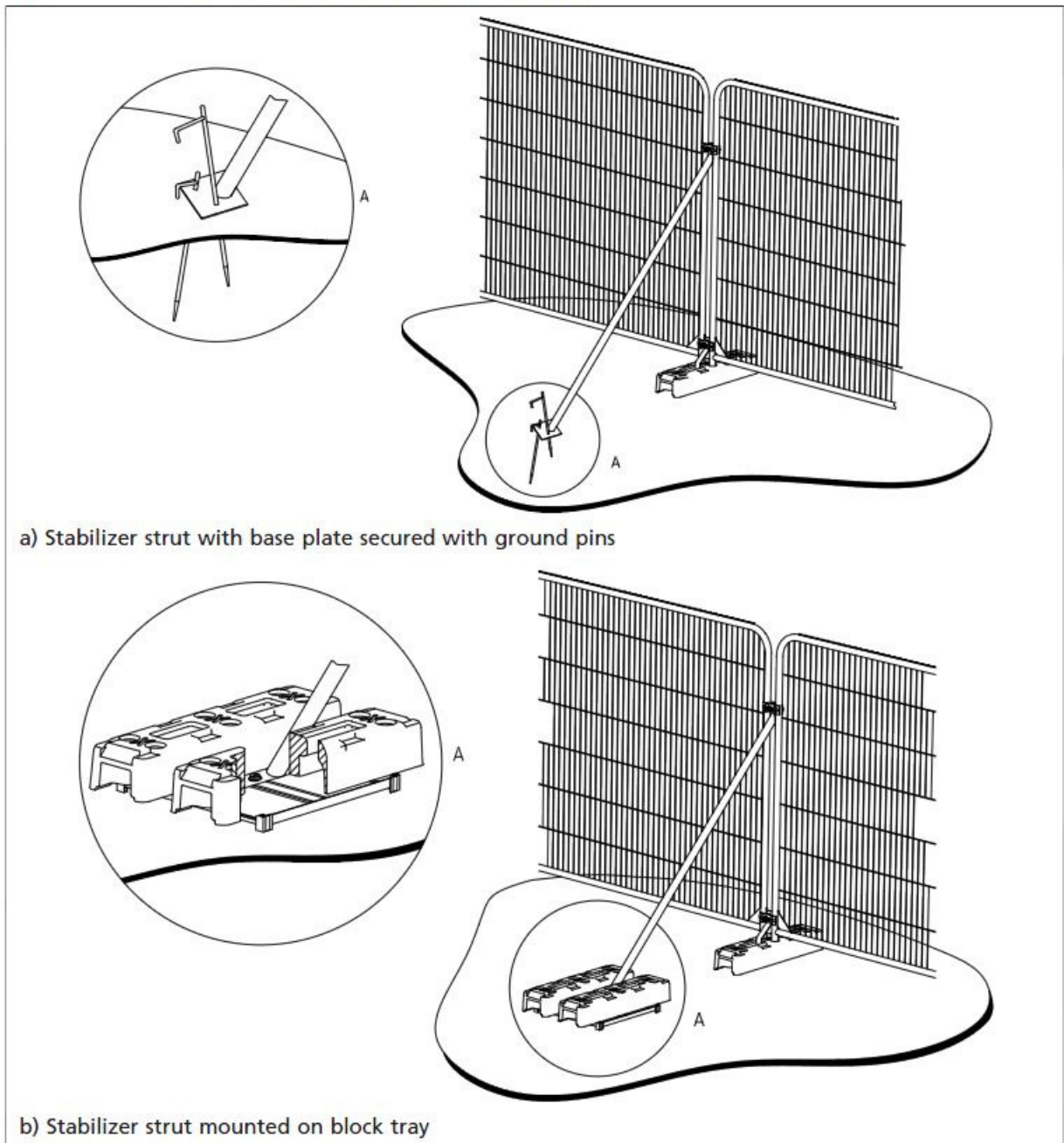


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix D

1.0 Glossary of Terms

Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria.
Co-dominant Stem	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
Crown Lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduce	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	The removal of all dead, dying and diseased branches from a tree. Also, wood which is dead.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in uncharacteristic clusters around the base or the stem of a tree, usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor.
Formative pruning	The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tightly together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk of the tree is cut at about 4m, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
Remedial pruning	The removal of old stubs, deadwood, epicormic growth, rubbing or crossing branches and other unwanted items from the tree's crown. Sometimes referred to as crown cleaning.
Topping	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

2.0 General Guidelines

- 2.1 All work must be to BS 3998:2010 – Tree work - Recommendations
- 2.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors, and should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- 2.3 Any defects seen by a contractor or the client that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- 2.4 No liability can be accepted by the consultant in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this method statement are carried out under the supervision of the designated arboriculturist.
- 2.5 It is advisable to have trees inspected by designated arboriculturist regularly.