

Landmark Trees

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT:

123 Grove Park,
Camberwell Grove,
Dulwich,
London

10 AP 37 5 1

23 DEC 2010

REPORT PREPARED FOR:

Citrus Healthcare CL Ltd.
4th Floor South
4 – 5 Swallow Place
London W1B 2AF

REPORT PREPARED BY

Adam Hollis
MSc ARB MICFor FArbor A MRICS C Env



Ref: KSR/GPK/AIA/01Rev A

Date: 2nd December 2010

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Web: www.landmarktrees.co.uk
e-mail: info@landmarktrees.co.uk
Tel: 0207 851 4544



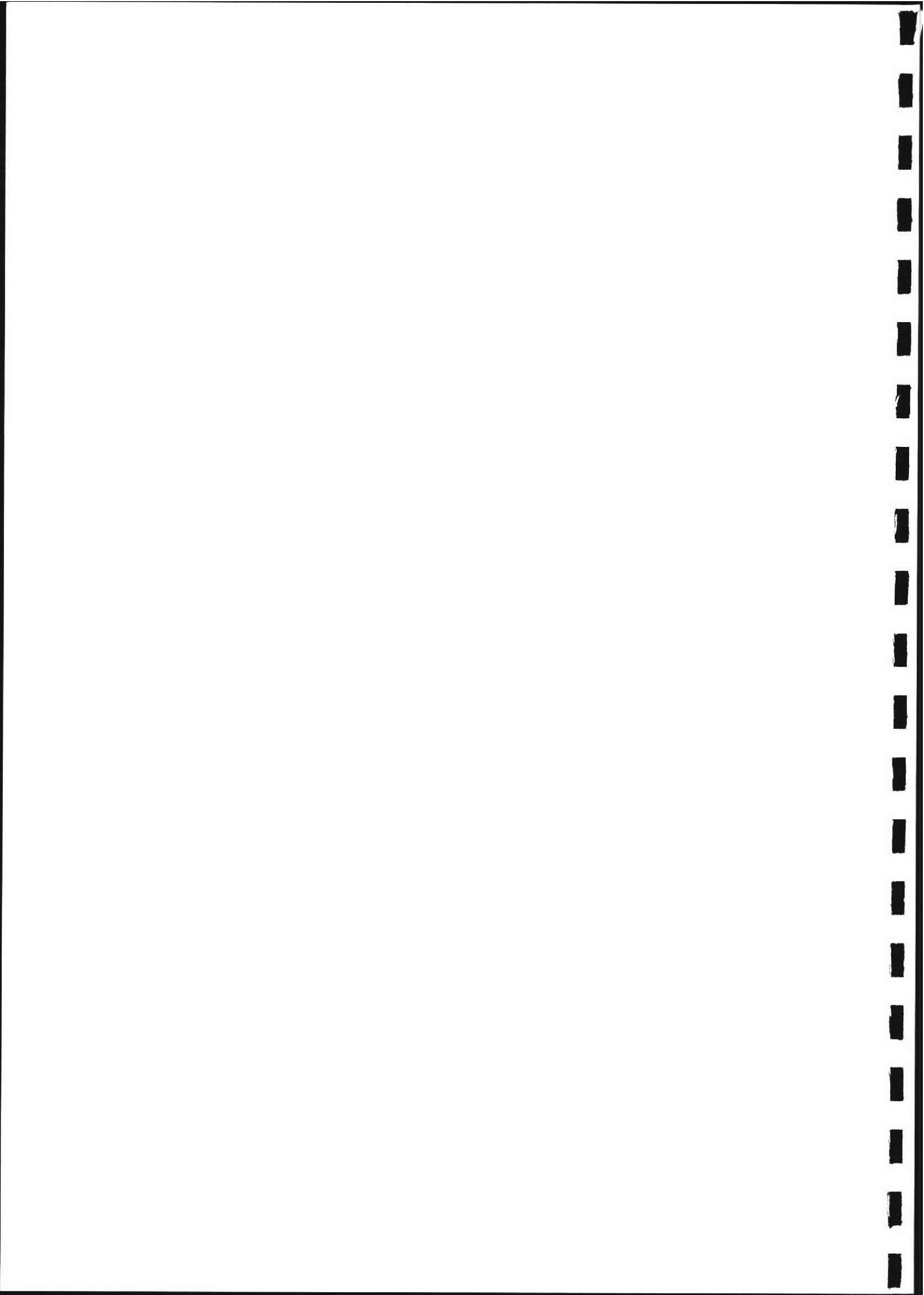
London Office: 20 Broadwick Street, W1F 8HT, London

Registered Office: Grange Cottage, All Cannings, Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 3NR

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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 an inspection they will of course appear in the report.

Inherent in tree inspection 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.

Prior to the commencement of any tree works, an ecological assessment of specific trees may be required to ascertain whether protected species (e.g. bats, badgers and invertebrates etc) may be affected.

Tree Constraints & Protection Overview

Client:	Citrus Healthcare CL Ltd	Case Ref:	KSR/GPK/AIA/01_A
Local Authority:	LB Southwark	Date:	2/12/10
Site Address: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove, Dulwich, London			
Proposal: residential development (see paragraph 2.1.2)			
Report Checklist	Y/N		Y/N
Arboricultural constraints on site	Y	Trees removed	Y
Tree Survey	Y	Topographical Survey	Y
BS5837 Report	Y	Conservation Area	Y
Tree Preservation Orders	N		
Tree Protection Plan:	N/a	(include in future method statement)	
Tree Constraints Plan:	Y		
Arboricultural Impact Assessment:	Y		
Site Layout			
Site Visit	Y	Date: 10/02/10	Access Full/Partial/None F
Trees on Site	Y	Off site Trees	Y
Trees affected by development	Y	O/s trees affected by development	Y
Tree replacement proposed on Landscape Architects' plans:	Y	On or off-site trees indirectly affected by development	Y
Trees with the potential to be affected			
<p>83 trees are proposed for felling to facilitate development, but only one of these merits B/c category (the rest are C or R category and mostly sycamore saplings). Only 7 No.'s are >10m tall.</p> <p>40 trees are subject to construction impacts. Most of these impacts are rated low-medium impact (<30% RPA encroachment). Higher end impacts involve road covering rather than root severance.</p>			
Comments			
<p>Construction impacts readily mitigated (with Housedeck & Cellweb). Attractive and native planting scheme to replace sycamore saplings.</p>			
Recommendations			
1	Proposal will mean the loss of important trees (TPO/CA)		N
2	Proposal has sufficient amelioration for tree loss		Y
3	Proposals provide adequate tree protection measures		Y
4	Proposal will mean retained trees are too close to buildings		N
5	Specialist demolition / construction techniques required		Y
6	The Proposal will result in significant root damage to retained trees		N
7	Further investigation of tree condition recommended		Y

RPA= Root Protection Area

TPP= Tree Protection Plan

AMS= Arboricultural Method Statement

AIA = Arboricultural Implication Assessment

BS5837: 2005 'Trees in relation to construction – recommendations'

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove, Dulwich, London
 Prepared for: Citrus Healthcare CL Ltd., 4th Floor South, 4 – 5 Swallow Place, London W1B 2AF
 Prepared by: Adam Hollis of Landmark Trees, 20 Broadwick Street, London W1F 8HT

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report comprises an arboricultural impact assessment of the proposals for 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove, London, reviewing any conflicts between the proposals and material tree constraints identified in our survey.
- 1.2 There are 172 trees, groups or stumps surveyed on or around the site, of which 10 are 'A' category *(Good Quality), 16 are 'B' category *(Moderate Quality), 118 'C' category *(Low Quality), 28 'R' category *(Poor Quality) and 1 intermediate (B/c category). In theory, only the moderate-good quality trees (No.'s 26) are a material constraint on development, but the remaining low quality trees still comprise a constraint in aggregate. The site is first and foremost woodland rather than a collection of trees. **The proposals have taken the woodland into account, working around the better trees.**
- 1.3 83 trees are proposed for felling to facilitate development. Although this number is high, it relates almost exclusively to the numerous pole-stage trees / saplings of <10m height that have seeded into a thicket within the site interior. Their individual removal is rated very low impact and the aggregate impact is low. A further 15 Category R trees should be removed from consideration as poor quality trees. Just 7 removals (T's 30, 37, 58, 59 and 156-8) rate low-medium impact individually, as larger or more visible trees. Nonetheless, of the 7, only T37 merits B/c category. The aggregate impact is rated medium. **Thus, the anomalous felling impacts are sustainable within the better woodland fabric and can be mitigated with new planting.**
- 1.4 A further 40 trees are subject to construction impacts from buildings, drive, parking and associated landscaping. **Most of these impacts are rated low-medium impact (<30% RPA encroachment);** only 8 trees incur medium-high impacts (>30% RPA) and only 4 of these are Category A or B trees. **The high-end impacts all relate to the drive / parking, which is readily mitigated with no-dig construction methods** (e.g. Cellweb). Similarly, the foundation impacts can be mitigated with low-invasive designs (e.g. Housedeck). The potential for further landscape impacts can be mitigated through design.
- 1.5 Certainly, the style and layout of the scheme has been designed to sit within the site with minimal post-development conflicts / secondary impacts.
- 1.6 **Thus, with suitable mitigation and ample supervision the scheme is viable.**

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of reference

- 2.1.1 LANDMARK TREES were asked by Citrus Healthcare CL Ltd. to undertake an arboricultural planning survey of the site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove, Dulwich, London. The report is to accompany a planning application.
- 2.1.2 The proposals are for the refurbishment and alterations to the existing building, to convert it into one house and five flats with an extension to the building in the form of one new house; new landscaping to provide open space; five new houses to the rear within the landscape and the construction of a new access driveway and associated garden landscaping and infrastructure.
- 2.1.3 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.
- 2.1.4 I am a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and a Chartered Forester, with a Masters Degree in Arboriculture and 20 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 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:
- Topographical survey – 8410 Plan A
- Proposed ground floor – GRP-WoodlandHousesFootprint.pdf

2.3 Scope of survey

- 2.3.1 As Landmark Trees' arboricultural consultant, I surveyed the trees on site on 10th February 2010, recording relevant qualitative data in order to assess both their suitability for retention and their constraints upon the site, in accordance with British Standard 5837:2005 Trees in relation to construction – Recommendations [BS5837].
- 2.3.2 Our survey of the trees, the soils and any other factors, is of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected 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). I have not taken any samples for analysis and the trees were not climbed, but inspected from ground level.
- 2.3.3 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 Appendix 4.
- 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: 2005) overlain onto it. These constraints are then overlain in turn onto the client's proposals to create an Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan in Appendix 5. General observations and discussion follow, below.

3.0 OBSERVATIONS

3.1 Site description



3.1.1 The Site is situated in a residential urban environment between centres at Camberwell Green to the northwest and Peckham Rye to the east. The property is currently accessed from a driveway off Grove Park to the south. The Site is bounded by residential plots to the east, west and south. The northern declining slope of Grove Hill begins at the northern Site boundary 123 Grove Park consists of an existing building built in the 1880s, approx 994m² GEA (744m² NIA). It has a formal stepped garden to the rear, and beyond is a heavily wooded site with several high quality trees.

3.1.2 In terms of the Soil Survey of England and Wales, the soil lies within the unsurveyed area of Greater London where the soils are generally, highly shrinkable clay; e.g. slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loam over clay. Such soils are prone to compaction during development. Damage to soil structure can have a serious impact on tree health. Design of foundations near problematic tree species will also need to take into consideration subsidence risk. A structural engineer may be able to advise further on the local geology and its implications for development.

3.2 Subject trees

3.2.1 There are 172 trees, groups or stumps surveyed on or around the site, of which 10 are 'A' category (Good Quality), 16 are 'B' category (Moderate Quality), 118 'C' category (Low Quality), 28 'R' category (Poor Quality) and 1 intermediate (B/c category).

3.2.2 In terms of population demographics there is a reasonable balance of age classes, but the species composition is dominated by non-native sycamore. The prevalence of sycamore, ash and lime suggest calcareous clay subsoil.

3.2.3 Of particular note on the site are the two mature elm trees, T145 & 148. It is unusual to see healthy elm trees of this size and resources should be allocated for their maintenance (monitoring and pruning).

3.2.4 A number of trees require attention for health and safety reasons, regardless of planning. The work should be carried out, subject to LPA consent prior to the spring and the onset of the nesting season. Recommendations in Appendix 2 are differentiated between those required for development and other works advisable for good arboricultural practice.

3.3 Planning Status

3.3.1 The property stands within the Camberwell Grove Conservation Area (CA), protecting trees on and around the site. It is a criminal offence to damage such trees without local authority consent.

3.3.2 The site is subject to Supplementary Planning Document (SPD): 123 Grove Park (September 2007) specifying sustainability criteria.

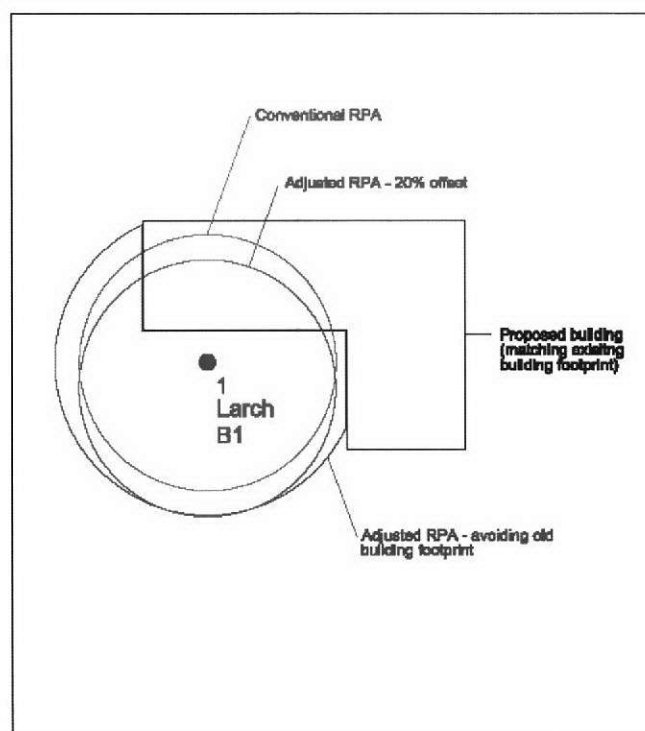
3.3.3 We have met Southwark Council Tree Officer, Oliver Stutter on site on 28/5/10 & 16/11/10 to discuss the evolving proposals within the context of the CA & SPD. Mr Stutter supported in principle the scheme's design around the tree constraints. He requested further assurances on methods of construction and their supervision.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS

4.1 Primary constraints

4.1.1 BS5837: 2005 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 generally 12-x stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level, except where basal diameters are used in the case of multi-stemmed trees, and the radius is set at 10x the diameter.

4.1.2 Circular RPA's are appropriate for individual specimen trees grown freely such as these, but where there is ground disturbance, the morphology of the RPA can be modified to an alternative polygon, and where appropriate shifted 20% in the direction of undisturbed ground, as shown in the diagram below. In less fanciful terms, one needs to remember that RPA's are area-based and not linear. **No modifications have been made in this instance.**



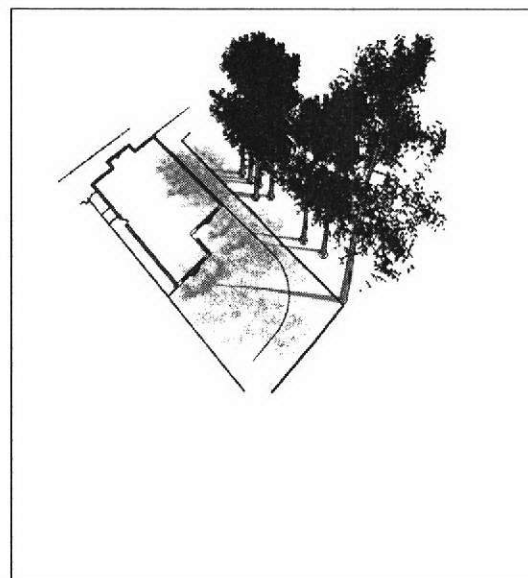
4.1.3 R Category trees are discounted from the process. Category-C trees would not normally constrain development individually, unless they provide some external screening function. As discrete, internal trees, their removal will not affect the wooded envelope that encloses much of the site.

4.1.4 "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 development work and subsequent demands for their removal. The end result is usually fewer and less suitable trees than would be the case if proper planning, selection and conservation had been applied from the outset." (BS5837: 2005)

4.1.5 In theory, only the moderate-good quality trees (No.'s 26) are a material constraint on development, but the remaining low quality trees still comprise a constraint in aggregate. The site is first and foremost woodland rather than a collection of trees. The proposals have taken the woodland into account, working around the better trees.

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, honeydew deposition or perceived risk of harm.



4.2.3 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. This arc 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 principal secondary constraint would be shading and organic deposition on to the houses from woodland trees to their south and west.

Note: Sections 5 & 6 will now assess the impacts upon constraints identified in Section 4. Tables 1a & 1b 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 (Table 1a) and partial encroachment (% of RPA) and its effect on individual tree health (Table 1b). Section 6 discusses the table data, elaborating upon the impacts' significance and mitigation.

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
C	30	Ash, Common	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Normal	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping
C	34	Elder	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
B/c	37	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Medium	New planting / landscaping
C	38	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	43	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Poor	N/A	N/A		
R	44	Elder	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A		

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

[Hide irrelevant](#)
[Show All Trees](#)

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
C	45	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	48	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A		
C	51	Elder	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	52	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Dead	N/A	N/A	Very Low	
C	53	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	54	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Dead	N/A	N/A		

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
R	55	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Dead	N/A	N/A		
C	56	Plum, Wild	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	57	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Dead	N/A	N/A		
C	58	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Normal	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping
C	59	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Normal	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping
R	60	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Poor	N/A	N/A		

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
R	61	Rowan	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Poor	N/A	N/A		
C	64	Rowan	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	65	Elder	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	70	Oak, English	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Poor	N/A	N/A		
R	72	Ash, Common	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Poor	N/A	N/A		
C	73	Hawthorn, Common	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Normal	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
C	74-87	Mixed	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	88	Oak, Holm	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping
R	89	Oak, Holm	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A		
C	90	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	91	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	93	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
R	94	Hawthorn, Common	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Poor	N/A	N/A		
C	95	Apple, Crab	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Normal	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	97	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping
C	101-105	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	106-119	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	124	Pear, Domestic	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Dead	N/A	N/A		

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
C	128	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	129	Sycamore	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	136	Privet	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A	New planting / landscaping
C	137	Privet, Chinese	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Normal	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	138	Plum, Wild	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	139	Holly	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping

5.0 Table 1A: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Felled Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

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Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
C	140	Elm, English	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	Very Low	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
C	141	Hawthorn, Common	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Very Low	New planting / landscaping
R	149	Stump	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Dead	N/A	N/A		
C	156	Bay	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping
C	157	Holly	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Normal	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping
C	158	Privet	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	Low	New planting / landscaping

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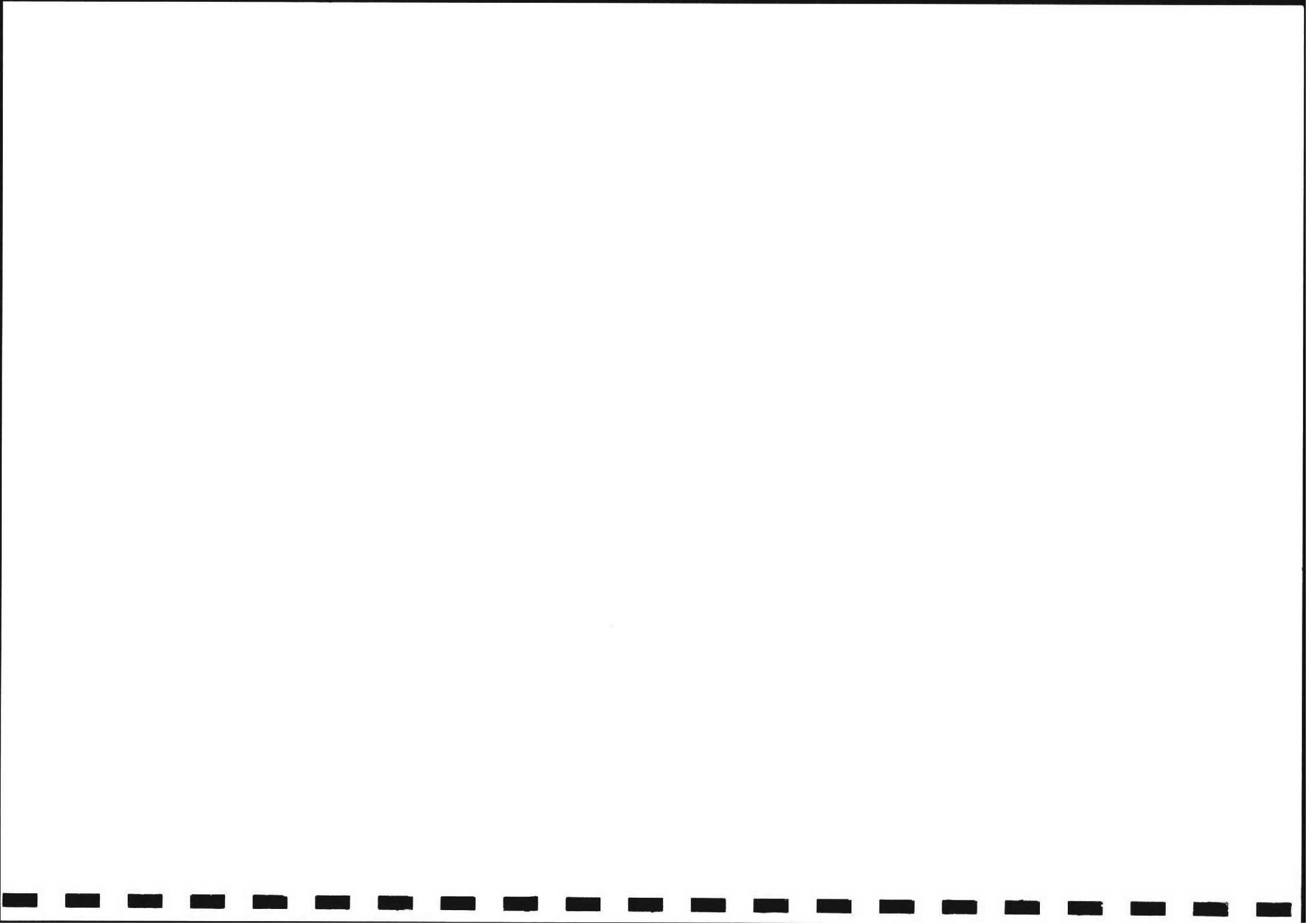
Table 1B: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Retained Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

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Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
A	24	Plane, London	Building Construction within RPA	6.5 m ² 2.24 %		Normal	Good	Very Low	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design
B	26	Ash, Common	Building Construction within RPA; 7.5m2 Path Construction within RPA:2.5m2	10 m ² 10.01 %		Moderate	Moderate	Low	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design No-dig path construction
B	35	Sycamore	New building: 14m2 Landscaping /decking: 38.5m2 / 35% RPA	14 m ² 12.89 %		Moderate	Moderate	Low	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design Low-dig construction
B	41	Sycamore	New building: 55m2 Landscaping /decking: 103m2 / 44% RPA	55 m ² 23.45 %		Normal	Moderate	Medium	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design Low-dig construction
B	42	Sycamore	New building: 55m2 Landscaping /decking: 110m2 / 29% RPA	55 m ² 14.68 %		Normal	Moderate	Low	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design Low-dig construction
B/c	46	Sycamore	New building: 18.5m2 Landscaping /decking: 19m2 / 17% RPA	18.5 m ² 16.36 %		Normal	Moderate	Low	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design Low-dig construction



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Table 1B: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Retained Trees

[Hide irrelevant](#)[Show All Trees](#)

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
C	47	Willow, Goat	Landscaping /decking: 5m2 / 18% RPA	5 m ² 17.68 %		Moderate	Good	Very Low	N/A	Low-dig construction
C	49	Sycamore	Gravel path around base	m ² N/A %		Moderate	Moderate	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction
C	50	Sycamore	Gravel path around base	m ² N/A %		Moderate	Moderate	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction
B	62	Lime, Common	New building: 17m2 Landscaping /decking: 5m2 / 6% RPA	17 m ² 21.3 %		Normal	Good	Medium	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design Low-dig construction
C	66	Maple, Norway	New building: 7m2 New road & parking: 72.5m2	79.5 m ² 52.23 %		Normal	Good	High	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design No-dig construction
C	G67	Sycamore	New road & parking: up to 1.5m2 per tree	1.5 m ² 8.29 %		Normal	Moderate	Very Low	N/A	No-dig construction

Table 1B: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Retained Trees

Hide irrelevant

Show All Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

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	68	Sycamore	Parking: 7m2	7 m ² 17.19 %		Moderate	Moderate	Low	N/A	No-dig construction
B	69	Sycamore	Parking: 3.5m2	3.5 m ² 8.6 %		Moderate	Moderate	Very Low	N/A	No-dig construction
B	71	Ash, Common	New building: 4.5m2 New road & parking: 85.5m2	90 m ² 55.25 %		Normal	Moderate	High	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design No-dig construction
C	96	Holly	Hard pruned to facilitate development	m ² N/A %		Normal	Good	Very Low	N/A	Remedial tree surgery (see Rec. Works)
C	98-100	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	Building Construction within RPA (minor) Road Construction within RPA (minor)	m ² N/A %		Moderate	Poor	Low	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design No-dig construction
B	108	Sycamore	New road: 62m2 Refuse area: 5.5m2	67.5 m ² 36.42 %		Normal	Moderate	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction Low-dig construction

5.0

Table 1B: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Retained Trees

[Hide irrelevant](#)[Show All Trees](#)

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

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	109	Sycamore	New road: 21m2	21 m ² 20.15 %		Normal	Moderate	Low	N/A	No-dig construction
C	121	Sycamore	New Road: 5.5m2 Refuse area: 6m2	11.5 m ² 15.89 %		Moderate	Moderate	Low	N/A	No-dig construction Low-dig construction
C	122	Sycamore	New Road: 28.5m2 Refuse area: 7.5m2	36 m ² 39.29 %		Moderate	Moderate	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction Low-dig construction
C	123	Yew, Common	New Road: 5.5m2 Refuse area: 0.5m2	6 m ² 40.93 %		Normal	Good	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction Low-dig construction
C	125-133	Sycamore	T125-134 gravel path through trees	m ² N/A %		Moderate	Moderate	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction Remedial tree surgery (see Rec. Works)
B	135	Yew, Common	New building: 20.5m2 Landscaping /decking: 63m2 / 43% RPA	20.5 m ² 13.95 %		Normal	Good	Low	N/A	Low-invasive foundation design Low-dig construction

5.0 Table 1B: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Retained Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

Hide irrelevant Show All Trees

B.S. Cat.	Tree No.	Species	Impact	Tree / RPA Affected	Age	Growth Vitality	Species Tolerance	Impact on Tree Rating	Impact on Site Rating	Mitigation
C	136	Privet	Felled to Facilitate Development	m ² N/A %		Moderate	N/A	N/A	N/A	New planting / landscaping
C	142	Sycamore	Road Construction within RPA 47m2 Path & Bike Store Construction: 19m2	66 m ² 78.89 %		Moderate	Moderate	High	N/A	No-dig construction Low-dig construction
A	145	Elm, English	New road: 100.5m2 Refuse area: 9.5m2	110 m ² 31.39 %		Normal	Good	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction Low-dig construction
A	148	Elm, English	New road: 55.5m2 Refuse area: 1.5m2	57 m ² 19.2 %		Normal	Good	Low	N/A	No-dig construction Low-dig construction
A	150	Lime, Common	New road & parking: 100m2 of which 16m2 is ex tarmac	84 m ² 37.89 %		Normal	Good	Medium	N/A	No-dig construction
A	151	Plane, London	New road & parking: 23.5m2 of which 14m2 is ex tarmac	9.5 m ² 6.94 %		Normal	Good	Very Low	N/A	No-dig construction

5.0 Table 1B: Arboricultural Impact Assessment for Retained Trees

(Impacts assessed prior to mitigation and rated with reference to From Matheny & Cark (1998))

Hide irrelevant Show All Trees

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	152	Laburnum	New pedestrian entrance: approx 3.5m2	3.5 m ² 10.61 %		Normal	N/A	Low	N/A	No-dig construction
A	154	Plane, London	Road & bike store: 18.5m2 (of which 11.5m2 is ex tarmac)	7 m ² 4.02 %		Normal	Good	Very Low	N/A	No-dig construction
A	155	Chestnut, Red	Road & bike store: 46m2 (of which 29m2 is ex tarmac)	17 m ² 8.89 %		Normal	Good	Very Low	N/A	No-dig construction
C	159	Lime, Common	Parking: 14m2	14 m ² 14.01 %		Normal	Good	Low	N/A	No-dig construction

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 Rating of Primary Impacts

6.1.1 83 trees are proposed for felling to facilitate development. Although this number is high, it relates almost exclusively to the numerous pole-stage trees / saplings of <10m height that have seeded into a thicket within the site interior. Their individual removal is rated very low impact and the aggregate impact is low. A further 15 Category R trees should be removed from consideration as poor quality trees. Just 7 removals (T's 30, 37, 58, 59 and 156-8) rate low-medium impact individually, as larger or more visible trees. Nonetheless, only T37 is rated B/c category. The aggregate impact is rated medium. Thus, the impacts to the site are sustainable and can be mitigated with new planting of native and ornamental species.

6.1.2 A further 40 trees are subject to construction impacts from buildings, drive, parking and associated landscaping. Most of these impacts are rated low-medium impact (<30% RPA encroachment); only 8 trees incur medium-high impacts (>30% RPA) and only 4 of these are Category A or B trees. The high-end impacts all relate to the drive / parking, which is readily mitigated with no-dig construction methods (e.g. Cellweb). Similarly, the foundation impacts can be mitigated with low-invasive designs (e.g. Housedeck). The potential for further landscape impacts can be mitigated through careful design: low invasive decking, pergolas and walls.

6.1.3 The principal of RPA encroachment is established within BS5837 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 misinterpreted as *Root Prohibition Areas*.

- 6.1.4 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 and other published references to healthy trees tolerating up to 30-50% root severance (Coder, Helliwell and Watson in CEH 2006).
- 6.1.5 Nothing like 30-50% root **severance** is proposed in this scheme, but rather an equivalent RPA **coverage** with new structures. The trees in question are fairly healthy specimens of species with a moderate-good resistance to development impacts, and quite capable of tolerating these impacts.
- 6.1.6 **"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). Therefore, within the context of the published science, planning should not be unduly concerned by impacts that are many times smaller than the subcritical threshold.

6.2 Rating of Secondary impacts

- 6.2.1 There will always be the potential for post-development conflicts on this woodland site. However, the style and layout of the scheme has been designed to sit within the site with minimal conflicts. Secondary impacts are like the secondary qualities of perception (touch, taste, colour etc): subjective. Often, if they are presented in the right light and sold as strengths rather than weaknesses of the development, conflicts are less probable: perceptual problems of shade and overhang, become benefits of screening, intimacy and organic character. The design has worked to achieve this effect.
- 6.2.2 The trees will continue to be protected from irrational pruning requests by the Conservation Area designation.

6.3 Mitigation of Impacts

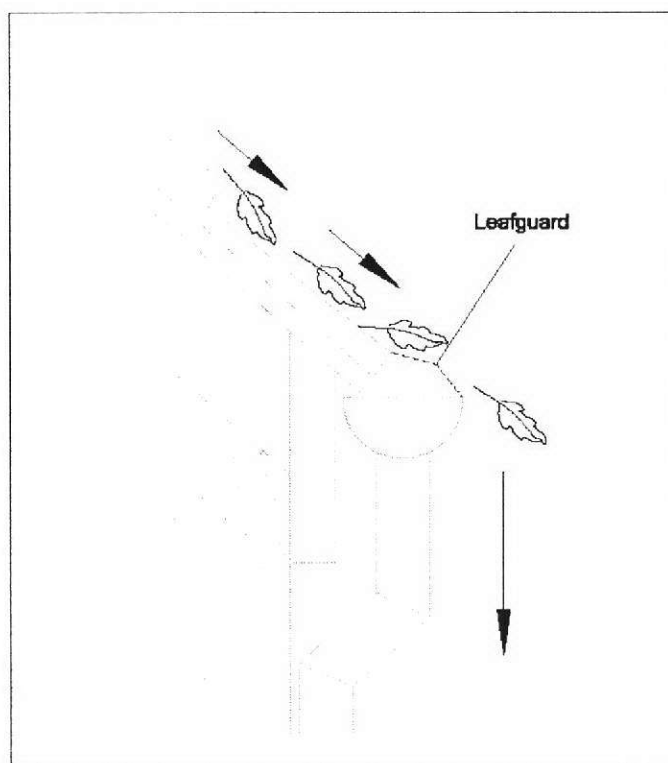
Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove, Dulwich, London
 Prepared for: Citrus Healthcare CL Ltd., 4th Floor South, 4 – 5 Swallow Place, London W1B 2AF
 Prepared by: Adam Hollis of Landmark Trees, 20 Broadwick Street, London W1F 8HT

6.3.1 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 outbuildings should proceed inwards in a "pull down" fashion. Hard surfacing can be lifted with caution by a skilled machine operator again working away from the tree.

6.3.2 The building encroachments (and garden walls) will require the use of specialised foundation techniques, such as mini-piling or pad and raised beam. In this case, the specific use of Abbey Pynford's [housedeck-developer/tree-root-protection-service](#) has been recommended by the LPA and may be employed. The foundation pits within the RPA should be trial-excavated by hand using a double-headed spade ("shove-holer") or similar to minimise breadth of hole required for inspection.

6.3.3 The driveway / parking encroachments (and garden paths) will require a no-dig construction technique, using a cellular confinement system with no fines aggregate for the sub-base (e.g. [cellweb-trees](#)). The degree of encroachment (>20% of RPA) means that a permeable paving surface (e.g. gravel or block paving) is required. The finished section is likely to be c.200mm above grade, depending on final specification, which will need to be factored into the overall finished site levels. The cellular confinement system with a temporary hard surface (e.g. road stone) can be used for site access during construction and the surface material replaced on completion of construction.

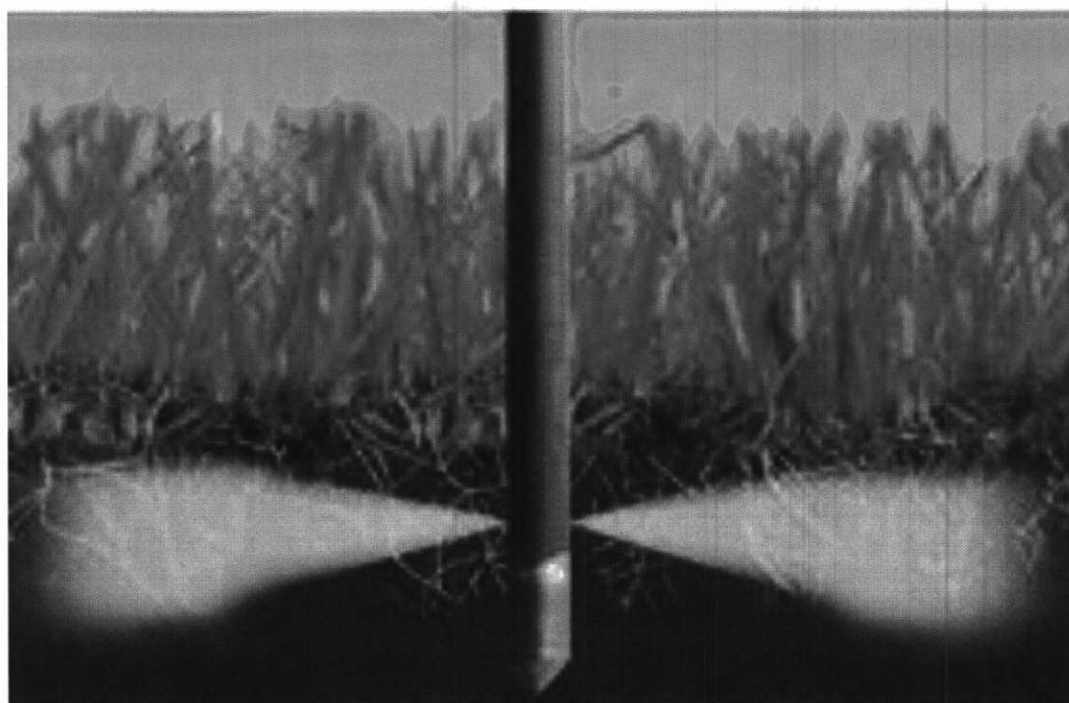
6.3.4 Nuisance deposition has been mitigated with a green roof construction for the houses. Shading impacts have been mitigated with the provision of dual aspect windows and room layout. Some future tree maintenance will be necessary (crown cleaning), but within the constraints of the conservation area.



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

- 6.3.6 The landscape impact of tree losses will be offset in the landscape proposals from Randle Siddeley, involving new planting of native species, and where appropriate with columnar or compact form. A selection of columnar tree species cultivars for constricted sites is provided in Appendix 3.
- 6.3.7 The landscaping of individual gardens will employ sensitive methods and materials. These can be specified under condition, but the intention is to use organic and permeable structures, such as wooden decking, pergolas and steps. Many wooden structures can be founded with metpost or equivalent with minimal root injury.

6.3.7 The potential root damage to higher quality trees from the construction impacts (drive and piling excavation) can be partly mitigated by soil treatment and light pruning (crown cleaning). The former involves soil fertiliser injection / root inoculation and decompaction: a suitable low nitrate, low phosphorous fertilizer and mycorrhizal spores are introduced to the soil profile through compressed air injection. The spores are mixed with a stimulant, which helps them colonise the roots. A combination of these treatments can relieve the immediate effects of construction damage / disturbance and compaction, though long term environmental deficiencies should be addressed culturally. The case for short-term mitigation through fertiliser application and light pruning is more proven (CEH 2006) than that of the other treatments, which remain anecdotal. Soil injection is not necessarily more effective at delivering fertilizer than broadcast application, but becomes cost-effective where already recommended for decompaction treatments.



7.0 CONCLUSION

- 7.1 The proposals have taken the site's woodland character into account, designing around the better trees. The anomalous felling impacts are sustainable within the better woodland fabric and can be mitigated with new planting.
- 7.2 Most of the impacts to retained trees are rated low-medium impact. The high-end impacts all relate to the driveway / parking, which are readily mitigated with no-dig construction methods.
- 7.3 The style and layout of the scheme has been designed to sit within the site with minimal post-development conflicts / secondary impacts.
- 7.4 Thus, 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.
- 7.5 The species affected are generally tolerant of root disturbance and the retained trees are generally in good health and capable of sustaining these reduced impacts.
- 7.6 The trees that are recommended for felling are of little individual significance, such that their loss will not affect the visual character of the site or wider conservation area.
- 7.7 Therefore, with suitable mitigation and ample supervision of sensitive works, the scheme is viable and there will be **no demonstrable harm** to the greater woodland fabric.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Specific Recommendations

8.1.1 Tree surgery recommendations are found in Appendix 2 to this report, with a selection of columnar tree species cultivars for constricted sites provided in Appendix 3. Any tree removals recommended within this report should only be carried out with local authority consent.

8.1.2 Excavation and construction impacts within the RPA's of trees 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.

8.1.3 Replacement trees to be supplied and planted under current best practice; i.e. conforming to and planted in accordance with the following:

- BS 3936:1980 Nursery Stock;
- BS 4043:1966 Transplanting Semi-Mature Trees; and
- BS 5236:1975 Cultivation and Planting of Trees in the Advanced Nursery Stock Category.
- All replacement stock should be planted and maintained as detailed in BS 4428:1989 (Section 7): Recommendations for General Landscape Operations.

8.2 General Recommendations

- 8.2.1 Any trees, which are in, close proximity to buildings proposed for demolishing should be protected with a Tree Protection Barrier (TPB). This TPB should comprise steel, mesh panels 2.2m in height ('Heras') and should be mounted on a scaffolding frame (shown in Fig 2 of BS5837). 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 3998:1989 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 BS5837:2005 and 'The Principles of Arboricultural Practice: Note 1, Driveways Close to Trees, AAIS 1996 [APN1]'.

- 8.2.6 Where scaffolding installation is required within the RPA the provisions of Figure 3 of BS5837 with regard to ground protection must be employed.
- 8.2.7 If the RPA of a tree is encroached by underground service routes then BS5837 and NJUG 10 provisions should be employed. If it is deemed necessary, further arboricultural advice must be sought.
- 8.2.8 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.
- 8.2.9 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: felling, 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.

8.2.10 These points can be resolved and approved through consultation with the planning authority via their Arboricultural Officer.

8.2.11 The sequence of works should be as follows:

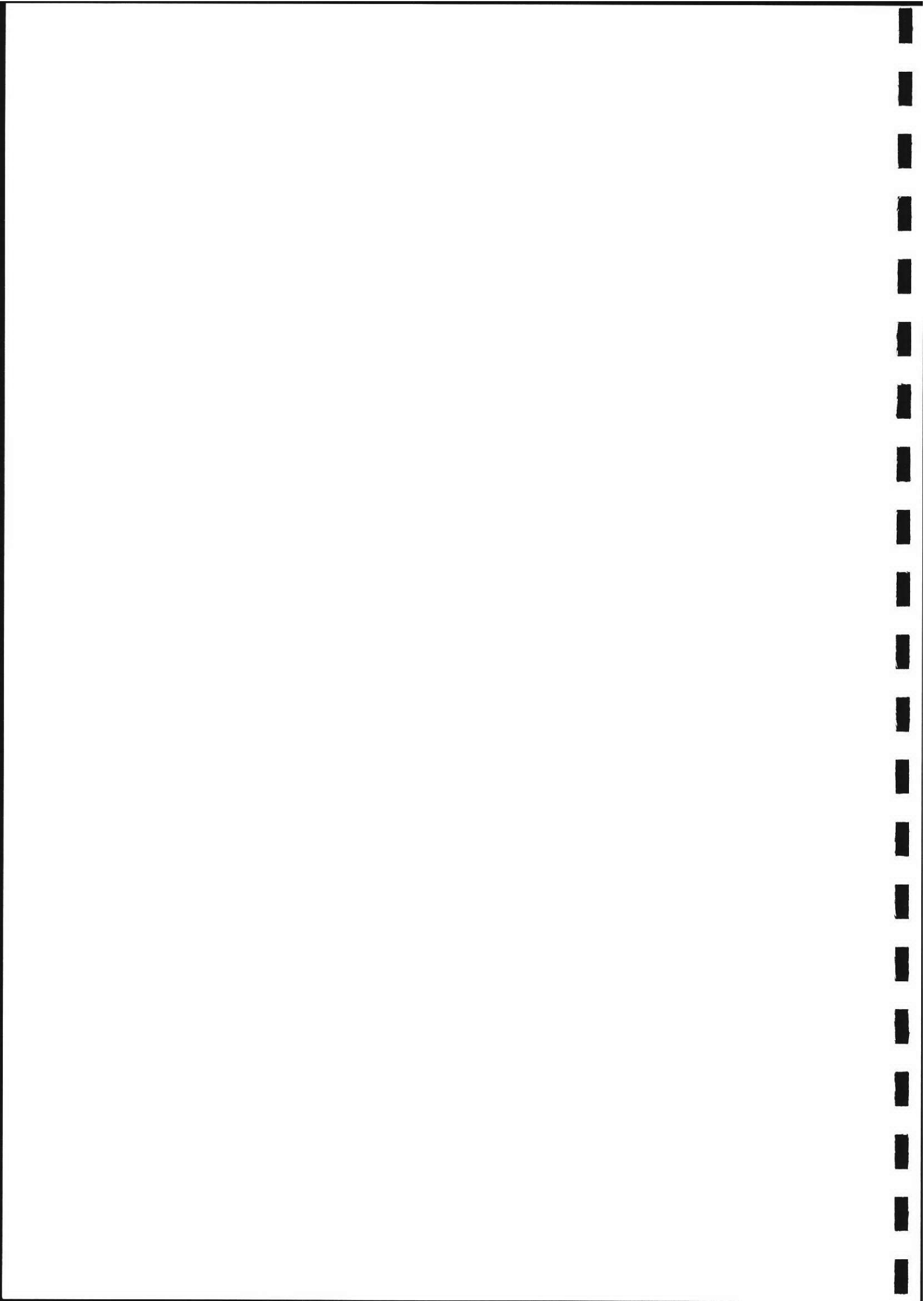
- * initial tree works: felling, stump grinding and pruning for working clearances
- * installation of TPB for demolition & construction
- * installation of underground services
- * installation of ground protection
- * main construction
- * removal of TPB
- * soft landscaping

9.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1TREE SCHEDULE - Notes for Guidance

Dm -	is the diameter of the trunk in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level.
Spread -	is in metres at the points of the compass relevant to the woodland boundary
Class/Colour -	refers to the retention classifications in Section 5.2 BS5837: 2005 and colouring on the site map - Highly High Quality (A) (Green), Moderate Quality (B) (Blue), Low Quality (C) (Grey), Poor Quality (R) (Red)



BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Date: 10th February 2010

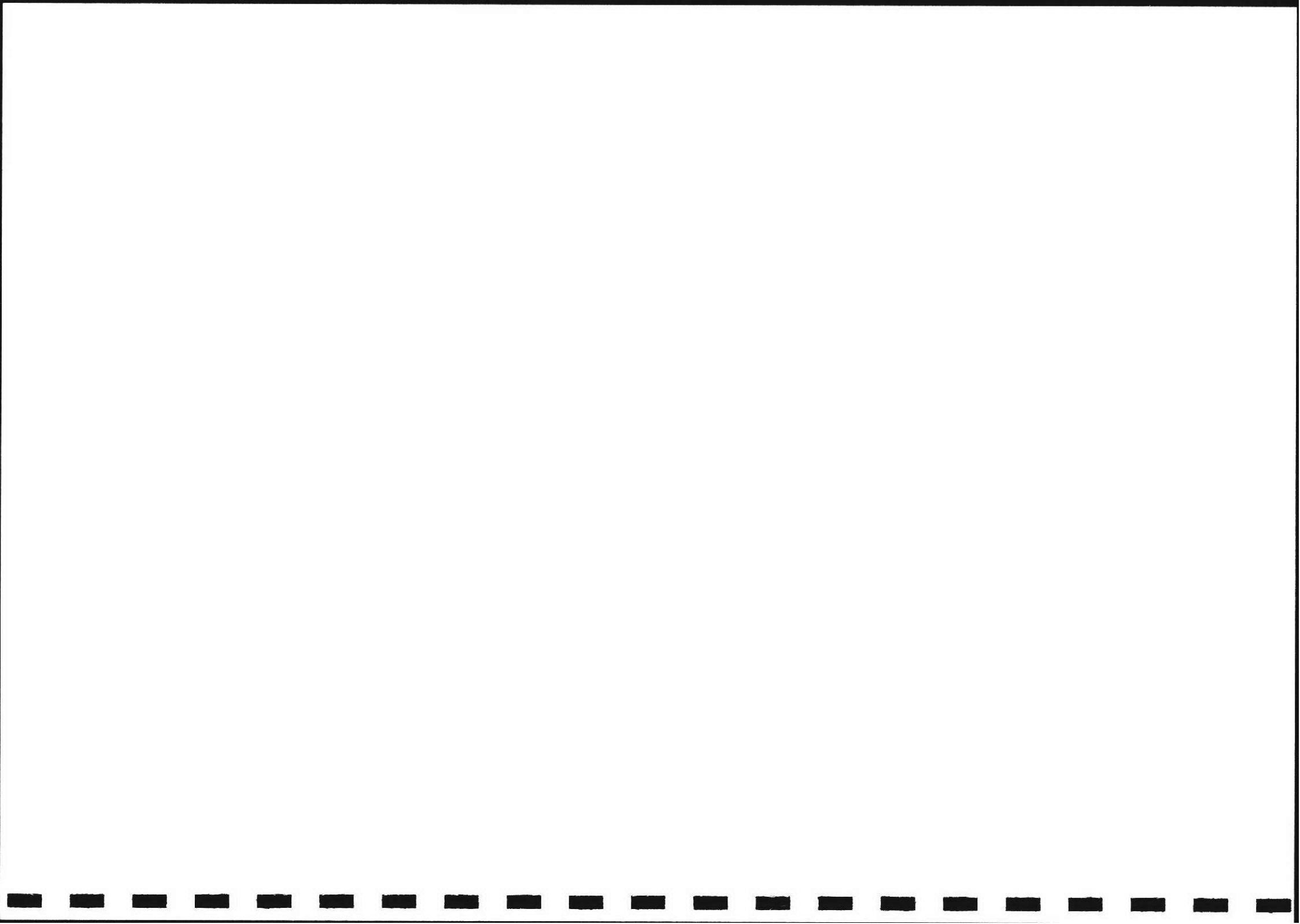
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
1	Sycamore	12	4332	5	Mature	350	12	4.2	Dead	Poor	Medium	R	1	<10	Situated on adjacent land. Stump from felled tree.
2	Sycamore					400	12	4.8	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Situated on adjacent land. Stump from felled tree.
3	Lime, Common	20	5143	8	Mature	500	12	6.0	Normal	Fair	Medium	C		10-20	Single stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown.
4	Lime, Common	22	6354	3	Mature	550	12	6.6	Normal	Good	Medium	B		20-40	Single stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown.
5	Sycamore	6	2222	1	Young	120	12	1.4	Normal	Good	Low	C		20-40	Small and of poor form and low value
6	Sycamore	13		3	Mature	600	12	7.2	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	Situated on adjacent land. Previously topped. No crown. Ivy clad.
7	Sycamore	9	2222	2	Semi-mature	250	12	3.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		20-40	Single stemmed. Ivy clad. Vertical.

Notes:

- Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in meters from ground level.
- 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.
- Ground Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
- Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimeters at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
- Protection Multiplier is 12 for single stemmed and 10 for multi-stemmed trees and is the number used to calculate the tree's protection radius and area.

- Protection Radius is a radial distance 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.
- Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
- B.S. Cat refers to (British Standard 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'R' - Remove.
- Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation, Historic and Commemorative.
- Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.



BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
8	Sycamore	20	5134	6	Early Mature	390	12	4.7	Moderate	Fair	Medium	C		20-40	Single stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown.
9	Sycamore	20	3563	4	Mature	630	12	7.6	Normal	Good	Medium	B		20-40	Ilvy clad. Twin-stemmed at 3m. Unbalanced
10	Sycamore	18	6215	6	Early Mature	370	12	4.4	Normal	Good	Medium	C		20-40	Single stemmed and leaning with unbalanced
11	Sycamore	6	2222	1	Young	130	12	1.6	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
12	Hawthorn, Common	4	1111	1	Young	80	12	1.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
13	Stump								Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Stump
14	Sycamore	7	1111	2	Young	130	12	1.6	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Small in state of decline

Notes:

1. Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in meters 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 meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimeters at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
5. Protection Multiplier is 12 for single stemmed and 10 for multi-stemmed trees 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 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'R' - Remove.
11. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation, Historic and Commemorative.
12. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.

BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
15	Elder	3		0	Early Mature	200	10	2.0	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Collapsed tree
16	Sycamore	22	5555	5	Mature	500	12	6.0	Poor	Poor	Medium	C/r		10-20	Die back and decay in crown Woodpecker holes present
17	Sycamore	18	3370	8	Early Mature	380	12	4.6	Poor	Poor	Medium	R		<10	Severe die back and decay. Woodpecker holes
18	Privet	5	2222	0		150	10	1.5	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Overgrwon
19	Lime, Common	24	8445	8		600	12	7.2	Normal	Good	Medium	B		20-40	Single stemmed Deadwood throughout crown Leaning with unbalanced crown. Deadwood present
20	Elder	4	2222	3		100	12	1.2	Poor	Poor	Low	C		10-20	Suppressed.
21	Sycamore	15	5405	4		220	12	2.6	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	Leaning and suppressed by T24

Notes:

1. Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in meters 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 meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimeters at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
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9. Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
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BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
22	Hazel, Common	6	3314	2		250	10	2.5	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Suppressed by T21
23	Lime, Common	20	5436	7		390	12	4.7	Moderate	Fair	Medium	C		10-20	Single stemmed Leaning with unbalanced crown
24	Plane, London	28	11997	8		800	12	9.6	Normal	Good	Medium	A		>40	Single, leaning, twin stemmed at 6m. Ivy clad
25	Lime, Common	6	2222	2		100	12	1.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
26	Ash, Common	22	6747	5		470	12	5.6	Moderate	Fair	Medium	B		20-40	Poor form. Single, crooked stem. Leaning with unbalanced crown. Deadwood
27	Sycamore	8	2022	1		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low			10-20	Suppressed
28	Sycamore	9	2222	5		160	12	1.9	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	

Notes:

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- Ground Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
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29	Lime, Common	18	4435	4		400	12	4.8	Normal	Good	Medium	B		20-40	Single stemmed with unbalanced crown
30	Ash, Common	20	5555	8		350	12	4.2	Normal	Good	Medium	C		>40	Single stemmed with well developed crown.
31	Sycamore	10	1111	2		100	12	1.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
32	Sycamore	9	2222	4		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
33	Elder	4	2222	2		80	12	1.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
34	Elder	5	2222	2		150	10	1.5	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Multi-stemmed
35	Sycamore	20	5344	7		490	12	5.9	Moderate	Fair	Medium	B		20-40	Single stemmed

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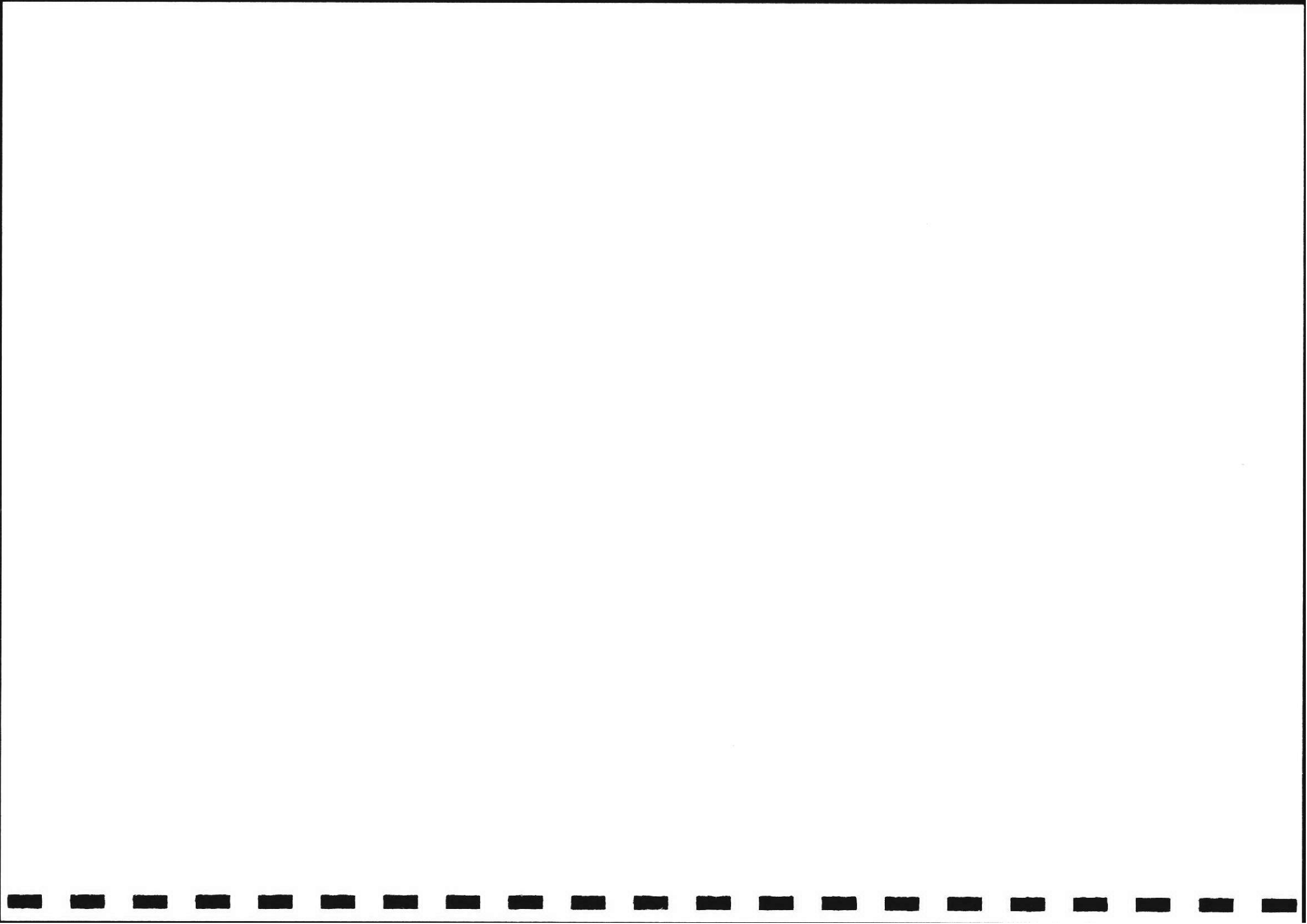
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
36	Sycamore	20	7565	5		480	12	5.8	Normal	Good	Medium	C		20-40	2 trees close together of 48 & 39cm diameter
37	Sycamore	20	3545	8		490	12	5.9	Moderate	Fair	Medium	B/c		20-40	Single stemmed. Leaning. Unbalanced crown
38	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	10	3342	1		230	12	2.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		20-40	Single stemmed. Leaning. Unbalanced crown
39	Maple, Norway	8	3333	1		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		20-40	Single stemmed
40	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2213	2		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Single stemmed. Leaning. Unbalanced crown
41	Sycamore	24	31088	8		720	12	8.6	Normal	Fair	High	B		>40	One sided. Single stemmed. Leaning. Unbalanced
42	Sycamore	24	85119	8		910	12	10.9	Normal	Fair	High	B		20-40	One sided. Twin stemmed at 1.5m. Unbalanced

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Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
43	Sycamore	4	3333	2		150	12	1.8	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	
44	Elder	5	3331	2		260	12	3.1	Moderate	Poor	Low	R		<10	Multi-stemmed with decay at base. Leans over adjacent property
45	Sycamore	7	2222	2		190	12	2.3	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Single stemmed.
46	Sycamore	17	7777	3		600	10	6.0	Normal	Good	Medium	B/c		20-40	On adjacent land. Multi-stemmed-stemmed at 0.5m.
47	Willow, Goat	7	4444	2		300	10	3.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Multi-stemmed at ground level.
48	Sycamore	13	0433	2		350	10	3.5	Moderate	Fair	Low	R		<10	Twin-stemmed at 1m with unbalanced crown. Major squirrel damage at base
49	Sycamore	14	3333	4		270	12	3.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		20-40	Single stemmed

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
50	Sycamore	13	4351	2		250	12	3.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Single stemmed
51	Elder	5	2322	0		200	12	2.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
52	Sycamore	8	2222	3		340	12	4.1	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	
53	Sycamore	8	3443	2		160	12	1.9	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Previously suppressed tree
54	Sycamore								Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Stump
55	Sycamore						12	0.0	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Stump
56	Plum,Wild	7	1432	2		250	12	3.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	One-sided. formerly suppressed by T55.

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57	Sycamore								Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Stump
58	Sycamore	22	4566	5		500	12	6.0	Normal	Good	Medium	C		>40	
59	Sycamore	22	5346	5		500	12	6.0	Normal	Good	Medium	C		20-40	
60	Sycamore	9	3305	3		280	12	3.4	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	Severely leaning
61	Rowan	8	2222	2		150	12	1.8	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	Ivy clad
62	Lime, Common	18	4456	2		420	12	5.0	Normal	Good	Medium	B		>40	Deadwood (minor) throughout crown
G63	Sycamore	10		4		200	12	2.4	Normal	Good	Low	C		20-40	On adjacent land

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64	Rowan	8	2222	2		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
65	Elder	4	2222	2		200	12	2.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
66	Maple, Norway	20	7777	4		580	12	7.0	Normal	Good	Medium	C		>40	Deadwood throughout crown Sheer rib on E stem base. Pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Decay present.
G67	Sycamore	10		4		200	12	2.4	Normal	Good	Low	C		20-40	On adjacent land
68	Sycamore	12	5545	5		300	12	3.6	Moderate	Fair	Medium	B		20-40	Ivy clad
69	Sycamore	12	4454	5		300	12	3.6	Moderate	Fair	Medium	B		20-40	Ivy clad
70	Oak, English	3		1		120	12	1.4	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	

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71	Ash, Common	18	6778	3		600	12	7.2	Normal	Good	Medium	B		>40	Twin stemmed at 3m
72	Ash, Common	4		1		150	12	1.8	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	
73	Hawthorn, Common	6	3333	2		200	12	2.4	Normal	Good	Low	C		10-20	Multi stemmed at ground level
74	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
75	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
76	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
77	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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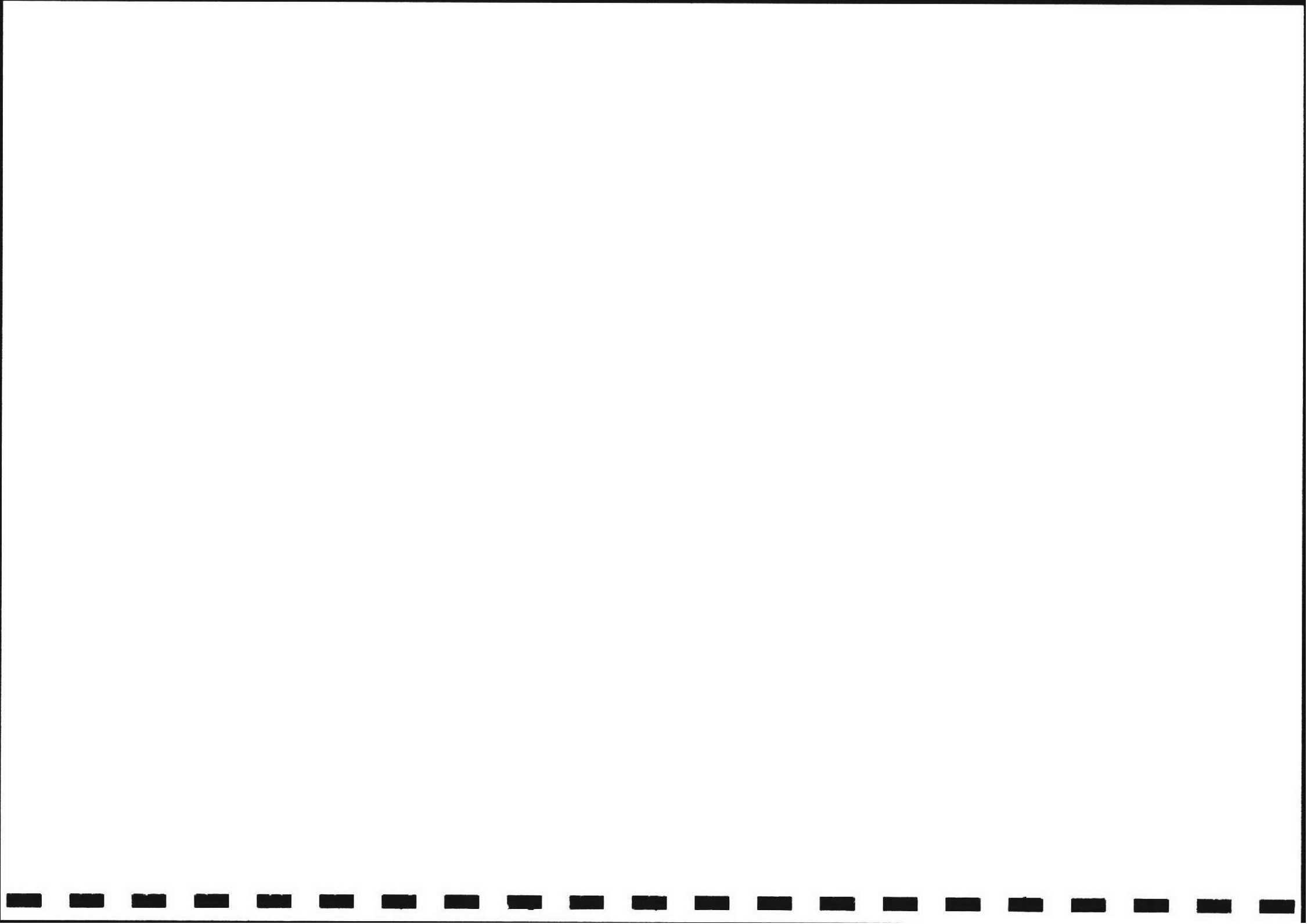
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78	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
79	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
80	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
81	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
82	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
83	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
84	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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85	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
86	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
87	Mixed	5	2222			120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
88	Oak, Holm	9	4324	2		580	10	5.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	regeneration growth from stump Lifting pavement / drive 3 stems
89	Oak, Holm								Moderate	Fair	Low	R		10-20	Stump
90	Sycamore	8	2222	2		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
91	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Date: 10th February 2010

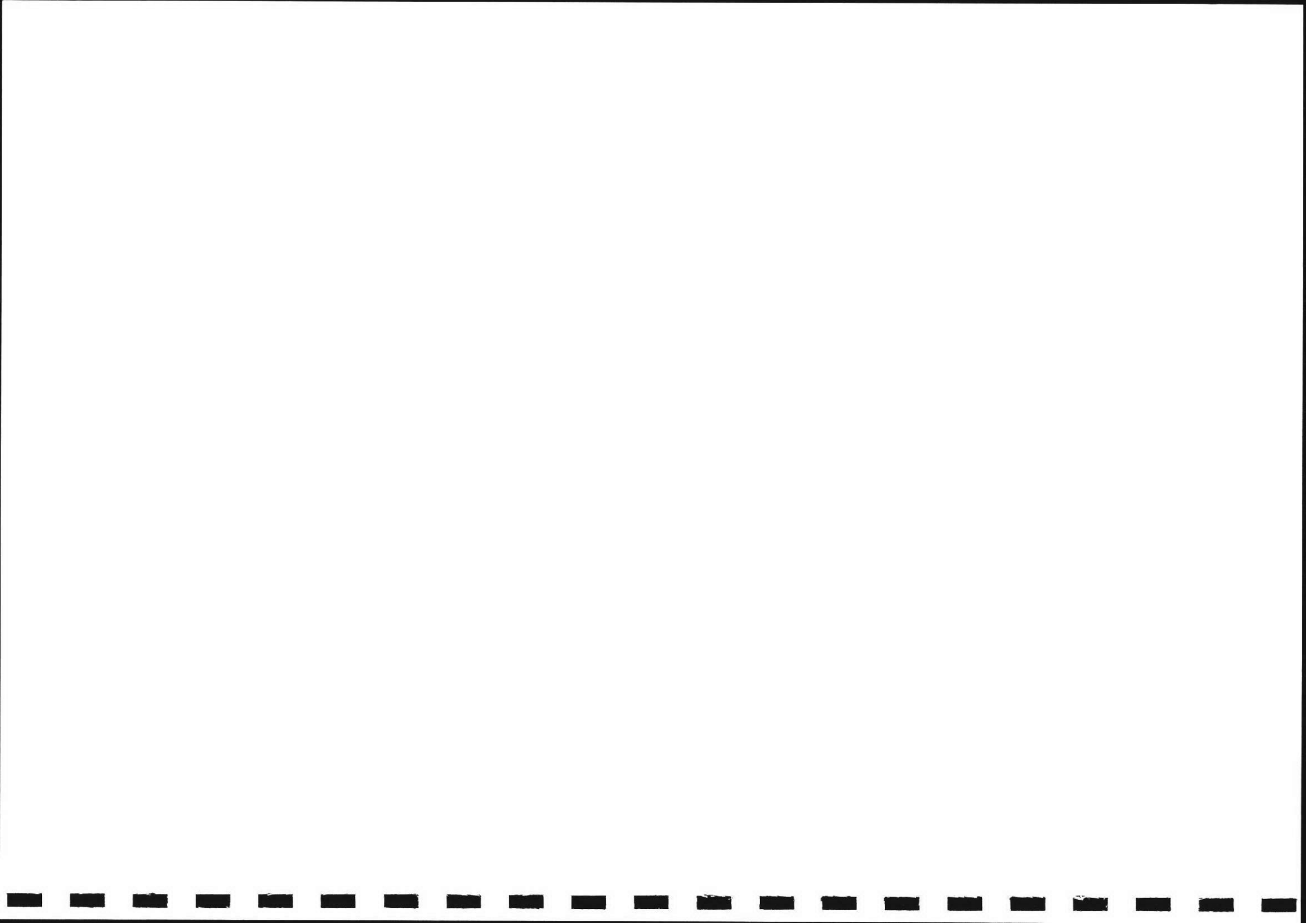
Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
92	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
93	Sycamore	8	2222	2		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
94	Hawthorn, Common	5		2		280	12	3.4	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	In a collapsed state
95	Apple, Crab	7	4444	2		280	12	3.4	Normal	Good	Low	C		20-40	
96	Holly	7	3333	1		210	12	2.5	Normal	Good	Low	C		20-40	
97	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
98	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

Notes:

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3. Ground Clearance is the height in meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimeters at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
5. Protection Multiplier is 12 for single stemmed and 10 for multi-stemmed trees 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).
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99	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
100	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
101	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
102	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
103	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
104	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
105	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	2222	1		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
106	Sycamore	8	2213	3		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
107	Sycamore	10	1213	3		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
108	Sycamore	18	8387	6		640	12	7.7	Normal	Good	Medium	B		>40	
109	Sycamore	14	3666	2		480	12	5.8	Normal	Good	Medium	B		>40	
110	Sycamore	8	2222	2		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
111	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
112	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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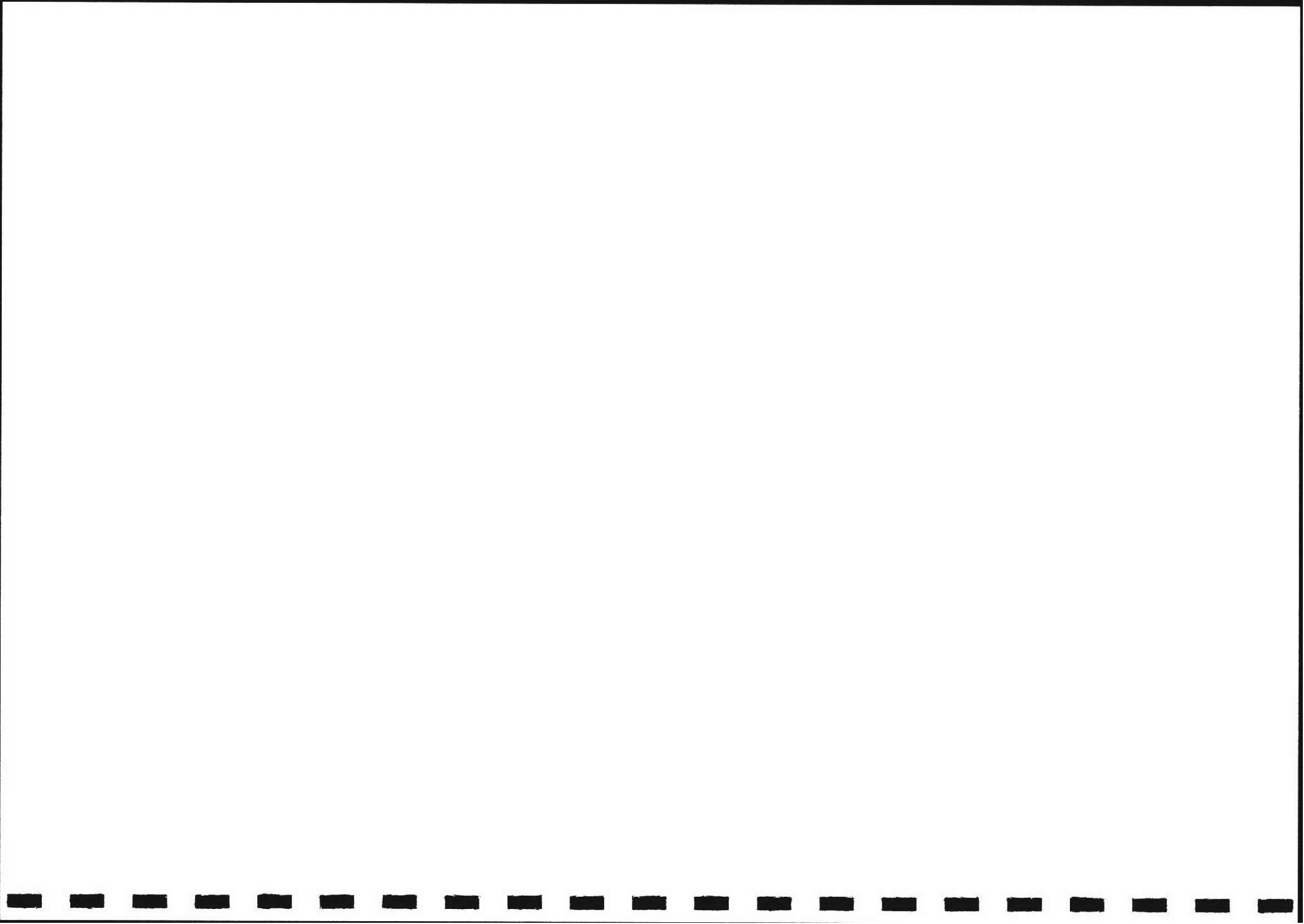
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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
113	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
114	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
115	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170		0.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
116	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
117	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
118	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
119	Sycamore	8	2222	2		170	12	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
120	Elder	5	1130	2		190	12	2.3	Poor	Poor	Low	R		<10	Collapsed into adjacent land
121	Sycamore	16	5356	2		400	12	4.8	Moderate	Fair	Medium	C		20-40	Overhangin adjacent land. Leaning, Unbalanced
122	Sycamore	16	5434	2		450	12	5.4	Moderate	Fair	Medium	C		20-40	Twin stemmed at 1.5m. Unbalanced crown
123	Yew, Common	4	3333	0		180	12	2.2	Normal	Good	Low	C		20-40	
124	Pear, Domestic	6		2		270	12	3.2	Dead	Dead	Low	R		<10	
125	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
126	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
127	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
128	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
129	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
130	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
131	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
132	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
133	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens

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134	Sycamore	10	2222	3		180	12	2.2	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Low value in area of self seeded specimens
135	Yew, Common	8	5556	2		570	12	6.8	Normal	Good	Medium	B		>40	
136	Privet	5	2222	2		200	10	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
137	Privet, Chinese	8	5556	2		430	10	4.3	Normal	Good	Medium	C		20-40	Multi-stemmed at ground level. Spreadly and wide
138	Plum, Wild	8	4024	3		250	12	3.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Leaning. Unbalanced crown.
139	Holly	6	2222	2		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		20-40	
140	Elm, English	5	1111	3		120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		20-40	

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141	Hawthorn, Common	6	3333	1		230	10	2.3	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Twin-stemmed at ground level.
142	Sycamore	18	6347	5		430	12	5.2	Moderate	Fair	Medium	C		10-20	
143	Elm, English	6		2		120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Coppice from sucker growth
144	Elm, English	6		2		120	12	1.4	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Coppice from sucker growth
145	Elm, English	20	9877	6		880	12	10.6	Normal	Good	High	A		>40	Crown overhangs the road.
146	Hawthorn, Common	4	1121	1		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
147	Plane, London	14	6666	5		560	12	6.7	Normal	Good	High	A		>40	On adjacent land. Pruning wounds.

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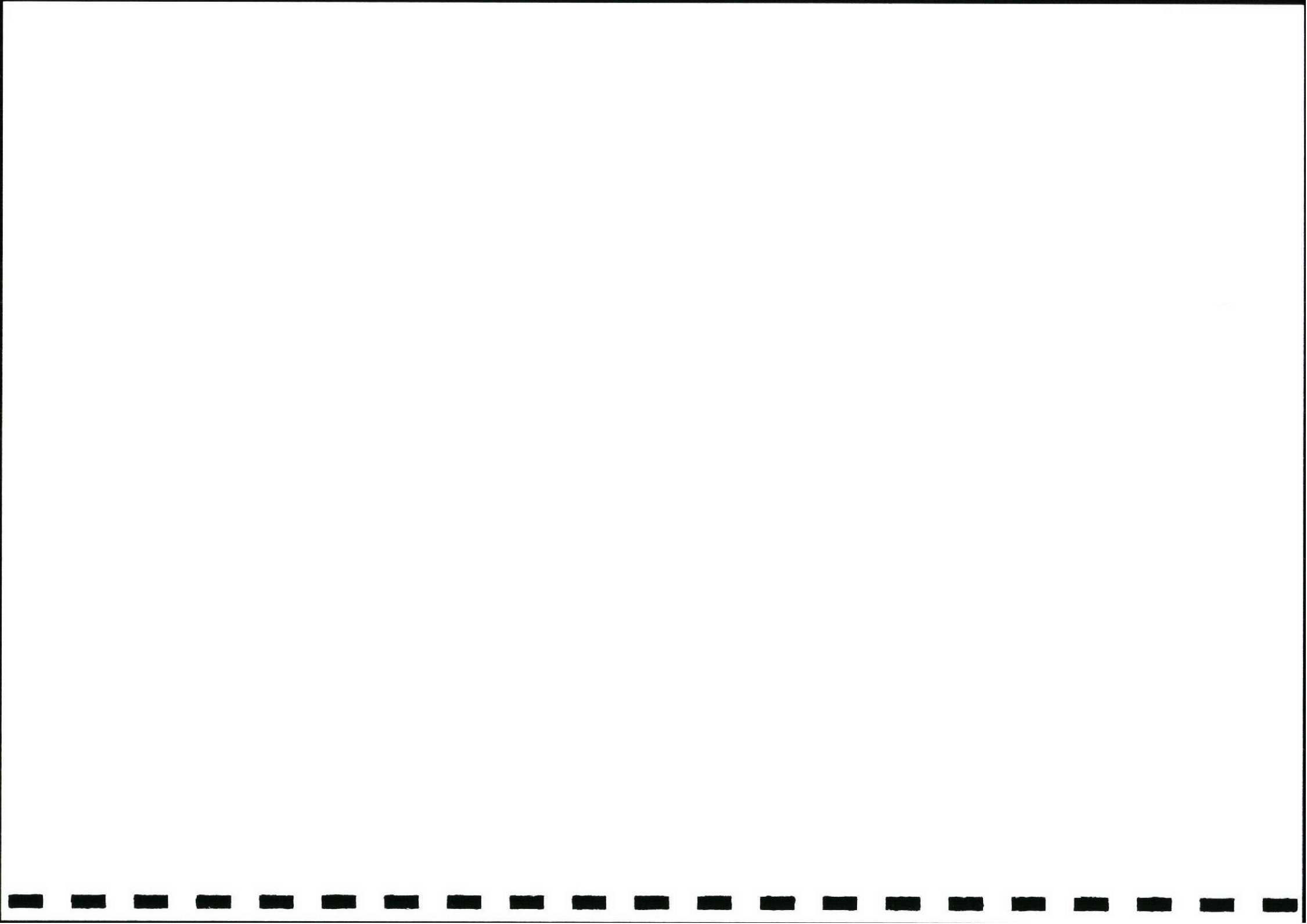
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148	Elm, English	20	5877	5		810	12	9.7	Normal	Fair	High	A		>40	Crown overhangs the road. Twin stemmed.
149	Stump	18		4		800	12	9.6	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	
150	Lime, Common	16	5556	5		700	12	8.4	Normal	Good	High	A		>40	Deadwood (minor) throughout crown
151	Plane, London	15	7777	5		550	12	6.6	Normal	Good	High	A		>40	On adjacent land. Pruning wounds.
152	Laburnum	6	3333	4		270	12	3.2	Normal	Good	High	B		>40	On adjacent land. Pruning wounds.
153	Plane, London	18	8777	5		640	12	7.7	Normal	Good	High	A		>40	On adjacent land. Pruning wounds.
154	Plane, London	16	8888	6		620	12	7.4	Normal	Good	High	A		>40	Pruning wounds Leaning. Unbalanced crown.

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155	Chestnut, Red	12	7474	3		650	12	7.8	Normal	Good	High	A		>40	Multi-stemmed at 4m. Pruning wounds
156	Bay	7	4254	2		500	10	5.0	Moderate	Fair	Medium	C		20-40	Leaning and overhanging the drive
157	Holly	7	2232	0		200	12	2.4	Normal	Good	Low	C		20-40	
158	Privet	4	1141	2		150	10	1.5	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
159	Lime, Common	18	6464	4		470	12	5.6	Normal	Fair	Medium	C		20-40	Leans towards property on adjacent land. Twin stemmed at 4m.
160	Elder	7		2		300	12	3.6	Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	
161	Privet, Chinese	10	4454	2		450	10	4.5	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Unbalanced crown. Multi-stemmed at ground level.

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- Structural Condition - Good (no or only minor defects), Fair (remediable defects), Poor - Major defects present.
- Landscape Contribution - High (prominent landscape feature), Medium (visible in landscape), Low (secluded/among other trees).
- B.S. Cat refers to (British Standard 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'R' - Remove.
- Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation, Historic and Commemorative.
- Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.

BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
162	Lime, Common	20	5545	5		300	10	3.0	Normal	Good	Medium	B		>40	Multi stem (3) weakness On adjacent land
163	Privet	4		1		200	10	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
164	Sycamore	17	4654	6		400	12	4.8	Moderate	Fair	Medium	C		10-20	Leaning on adjacent land. Twin stemmed at 3m. Unbalanced crown Ivy clad
165	Privet	4		1		150	10	1.5	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
166	Privet	5	2231	2		200	10	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
167	Ash, Common	20	91087	2		670	12	8.0	Normal	Good	Medium	A		>40	Brambles at base
168	Holly	6	3141	2		150	12	1.8	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	

Notes:

1. Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in meters 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 meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimeters at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
5. Protection Multiplier is 12 for single stemmed and 10 for multi-stemmed trees 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 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'R' - Remove.
11. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation, Historic and Commemorative.
12. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.

BS5837 Tree Constraints Survey Schedule

Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Crown Spread	Ground Clearance	Age Class	Stem Diameter	Protection Multiplier	Protection Radius	Growth Vitality	Structural Condition	Landscape Contribution	B.S. Cat	Sub Cat	Useful Life	Observations
169	Privet	4		1		200	10	2.0	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	
170	Elm								Dead	Poor	Low	R		<10	Stump
G 171	Sycamore	15		2		300	12	3.6	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		10-20	Group on adjacent land.
G 172	Mixed	15				300	12	3.6	Moderate	Fair	Low	C		20-40	Group in neighbouring property. Restricted access

Notes:

1. Height describes the approximate height of the tree measured in meters 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 meters of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
4. Stem Diameter is the diameter of the stem measured in millimeters at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or at ground level for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
5. Protection Multiplier is 12 for single stemmed and 10 for multi-stemmed trees 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 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/group quality and value; 'A' - High, 'B' - Moderate, 'C' - Low, 'R' - Remove.
11. Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is Arboricultural, 2 is Landscape and 3 is Cultural including Conservation, Historic and Commemorative.
12. Useful Life is the tree's estimated remaining contribution in years.

APPENDIX 2

RECOMMENDED TREE WORKS

Landmark Trees Ltd
Tel: 0207 851 4544

Recommended Tree Works

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Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Page

Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
6	Sycamore	13	600		Fell NB 3rd Party Tree	Situated on adjacent land. Previously topped. No crown. Ivy clad. Advisable for good arboricultural practice
7	Sycamore	9	250	2222	Svr Ivy Remove ivy to inspect	Single stemmed. Ivy clad. Vertical. Advisable for good arboricultural practice
8	Sycamore	20	390	5134	Svr Ivy Remove ivy to inspect	Single stemmed and leaning with an unbalanced crown. Advisable for good arboricultural practice
9	Sycamore	20	630	3563	Svr Ivy Remove ivy to inspect	Ivy clad. Twin-stemmed at 3m. Unbalanced crown. Advisable for good arboricultural practice
13	Stump				Fell	Stump Advisable for good arboricultural practice
14	Sycamore	7	130	1111	Fell	Small in state of decline Advisable for good arboricultural practice
15	Elder	3	200		Fell	Collapsed tree Advisable for good arboricultural practice
16	Sycamore	22	500	5555	Fell	Die back and decay in crown Woodpecker holes present Advisable for good arboricultural practice
17	Sycamore	18	380	3370	Fell	Severe die back and decay. Woodpecker holes Advisable for good arboricultural practice

Notes:

- 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 - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

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Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
19	Lime, Common	24	600	8445	CCL Dead wood	Single stemmed Deadwood throughout crown Leaning with unbalanced crown. Deadwood present Advisable for good arboricultural practice
21	Sycamore	15	220	5405	Fell	Leaning and suppressed by T24 Advisable for good arboricultural practice
24	Plane, London	28	800	11997	Svr ivy Remove ivy to inspect	Single, leaning, twin stemmed at 6m. Ivy clad Advisable for good arboricultural practice
26	Ash, Common	22	470	6747	Svr ivy Remove ivy to inspect. Deadwood.	Poor form. Single, crooked stem. Leaning with unbalanced crown. Deadwood Advisable for good arboricultural practice
28	Sycamore	9	160	2222	Fell	Advisable for good arboricultural practice
30	Ash, Common	20	350	5555	Fell	Single stemmed with well developed crown. Recommended to permit development
34	Elder	5	150	2222	Fell	Multi-stemmed Recommended to permit development
37	Sycamore	20	490	3545	Fell	Single stemmed. Leaning. Unbalanced crown Recommended to permit development
38	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	10	230	3342	Fell	Single stemmed. Leaning. Unbalanced crown Recommended to permit development

Notes:

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- 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 - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

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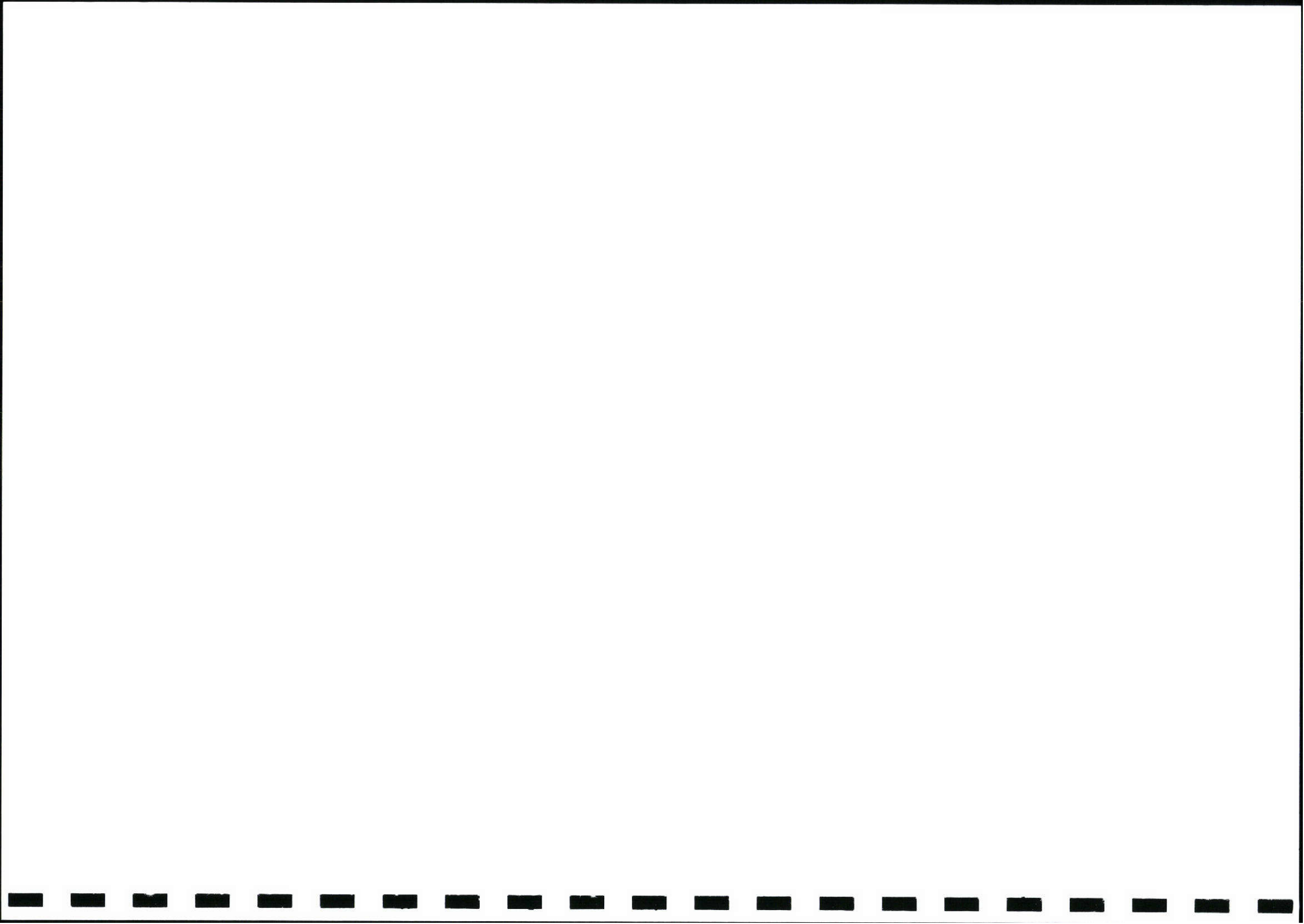
Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
41	Sycamore	24	720	31088	CCL Deadwood	One sided. Single stemmed. Leaning. Unbalanced Advisable for good arboricultural practice
43	Sycamore	4	150	3333	Fell	Recommended to permit development
44	Elder	5	260	3331	Fell	Multi-stemmed with decay at base. Leans over adjacent property Recommended to permit development
45	Sycamore	7	190	2222	Fell	Single stemmed. Recommended to permit development
48	Sycamore	13	350	0433	Fell	Twin-stemmed at 1m with unbalanced crown. Major squirrel damage at base Recommended to permit development
51	Elder	5	200	2322	Fell	Recommended to permit development
52	Sycamore	8	340	2222	Fell	Recommended to permit development
53	Sycamore	8	160	3443	Fell	Previously suppressed tree Recommended to permit development
54	Sycamore				Fell	Stump Recommended to permit development
55	Sycamore				Fell	Stump Recommended to permit development
56	Plum,Wild	7	250	1432	Fell	One-sided. formerly suppressed by T55. Recommended to permit development

Notes:

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- 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 - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.



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Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

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Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
57	Sycamore				Fell	Stump Recommended to permit development
58	Sycamore	22	500	4566	Fell	Recommended to permit development
59	Sycamore	22	500	5346	Fell Deadwood, if not felled	Recommended to permit development
60	Sycamore	9	280	3305	Fell	Severely leaning Recommended to permit development
61	Rowan	8	150	2222	Fell Remove ivy to inspect, if not felled	Ivy clad Recommended to permit development
62	Lime, Common	18	420	4456	CCL	Deadwood (minor) throughout crown Advisable for good arboricultural practice
64	Rowan	8	180	2222	Fell	Recommended to permit development
65	Elder	4	200	2222	Fell	Recommended to permit development
66	Maple, Norway	20	580	7777	CCL Monitor ongoing condition	Deadwood throughout crown Sheer rib on E stem base. Pruning wounds due to crown lifting. Decay present.
68	Sycamore	12	300	5545	Svr ivy Remove ivy to inspect	Ivy clad Advisable for good arboricultural practice

Notes:

- CB - Cut Back to boundary/clear from structure.
- CL# - Crown Lift to given height in meters.
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- 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 - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

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Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
69	Sycamore	12	300	4454	Svr ivy Remove ivy to inspect	Ivy clad Advisable for good arboricultural practice
70	Oak, English	3	120		Fell	Recommended to permit development
72	Ash, Common	4	150		Fell	Recommended to permit development
73	Hawthorn, Common	6	200	3333	Fell	Multi stemmed at ground level Recommended to permit development
74-87	Mixed	5	120	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
88	Oak, Holm	9	580	4324	Fell	regeneration growth from stump Lifting pavement / drive 3 stems Recommended to permit development
89	Oak, Holm				Fell	Stump Recommended to permit development
90	Sycamore	8	180	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
91	Sycamore	8	170	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
93	Sycamore	8	180	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development

Notes:

- 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 - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

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Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
94	Hawthorn, Common	5	280		Fell	In a collapsed state Recommended to permit development
95	Apple, Crab	7	280	4444	Fell	Recommended to permit development
96	Holly	7	210	3333	CB2m	Recommended to permit development
97	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	170	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
101 -105	Cherry, Wild (Gean)	6	180	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
106 -119	Sycamore	8	150	2213	Fell	Recommended to permit development
120	Elder	5	190	1130	Fell	Collapsed into adjacent land Advisable for good arboricultural practice
124	Pear, Domestic	6	270		Fell	Recommended to permit development
125 -133	Sycamore	10	180	2222	S Fell CL3m Thin out No.'s by 50% to suit path access	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
128	Sycamore	10	180	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
129	Sycamore	10	180	2222	Fell	Low value in area of self seeded specimens Recommended to permit development
136	Privet	5	200	2222	Fell	Recommended to permit development

Notes:

- 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 - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

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Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

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Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
137	Privet, Chinese	8	430	5556	Fell	Multi-stemmed at ground level. Spready and wide Recommended to permit development
138	Plum, Wild	8	250	4024	Fell	Leaning. Unbalanced crown. Recommended to permit development
139	Holly	6	150	2222	Fell	Recommended to permit development
140	Elm, English	5	120	1111	Fell	Recommended to permit development
141	Hawthorn, Common	6	230	3333	Fell	Twin-stemmed at ground level. Recommended to permit development
145	Elm, English	20	880	9877	CCL	Crown overhangs the road.
					Deadwood	
148	Elm, English	20	810	5877	CCL	Crown overhangs the road. Twin stemmed.
					Deadwood. Monitor. Crown lift	
149	Stump	18	800		Fell	Recommended to permit development
150	Lime, Common	16	700	5556	CCL	Deadwood (minor) throughout crown
156	Bay	7	500	4254	Fell	Leaning and overhanging the drive Recommended to permit development
157	Holly	7	200	2232	Fell	Recommended to permit development
158	Privet	4	150	1141	Fell	Recommended to permit development
160	Elder	7	300		Fell	Advisable for good arboricultural practice

Notes:

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- 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 - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

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Site: 123 Grove Park, Camberwell Grove

Surveyor(s): Adam Hollis

Page

Date: 10th February 2010

Ref:

Tree No.	English Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Spread	Recommended Works	Comments/ Reasons
164	Sycamore	17	400	4654	Monitor	Leaning on adjacent land. Twin stemmed at 3m. Unbalanced crown Ivy clad Advisable for good arboricultural practice
167	Ash, Common	20	670	91087	Clr Bs Re-inspect once vegetation has been removed.	Brambles at base Advisable for good arboricultural practice
170	Elm				Fell Remove	Stump Advisable for good arboricultural practice

Notes:

- CB - Cut Back to boundary/clear from structure.
- CL# - Crown Lift to given height in meters.
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- FInv - Further Investigation (generally with decay detection equipment).
- Pol - Pollard or re-pollard.
- Mon - Monitor ongoing condition (annually by staff / owners & every 2-3 yrs by consultant).
- Svr Ivy / Clr Bs - Sever ivy / clear base and re-inspect base / stem for concealed defects.

APPENDIX 3: TREE SELECTION FOR CONSTRICTED SITES

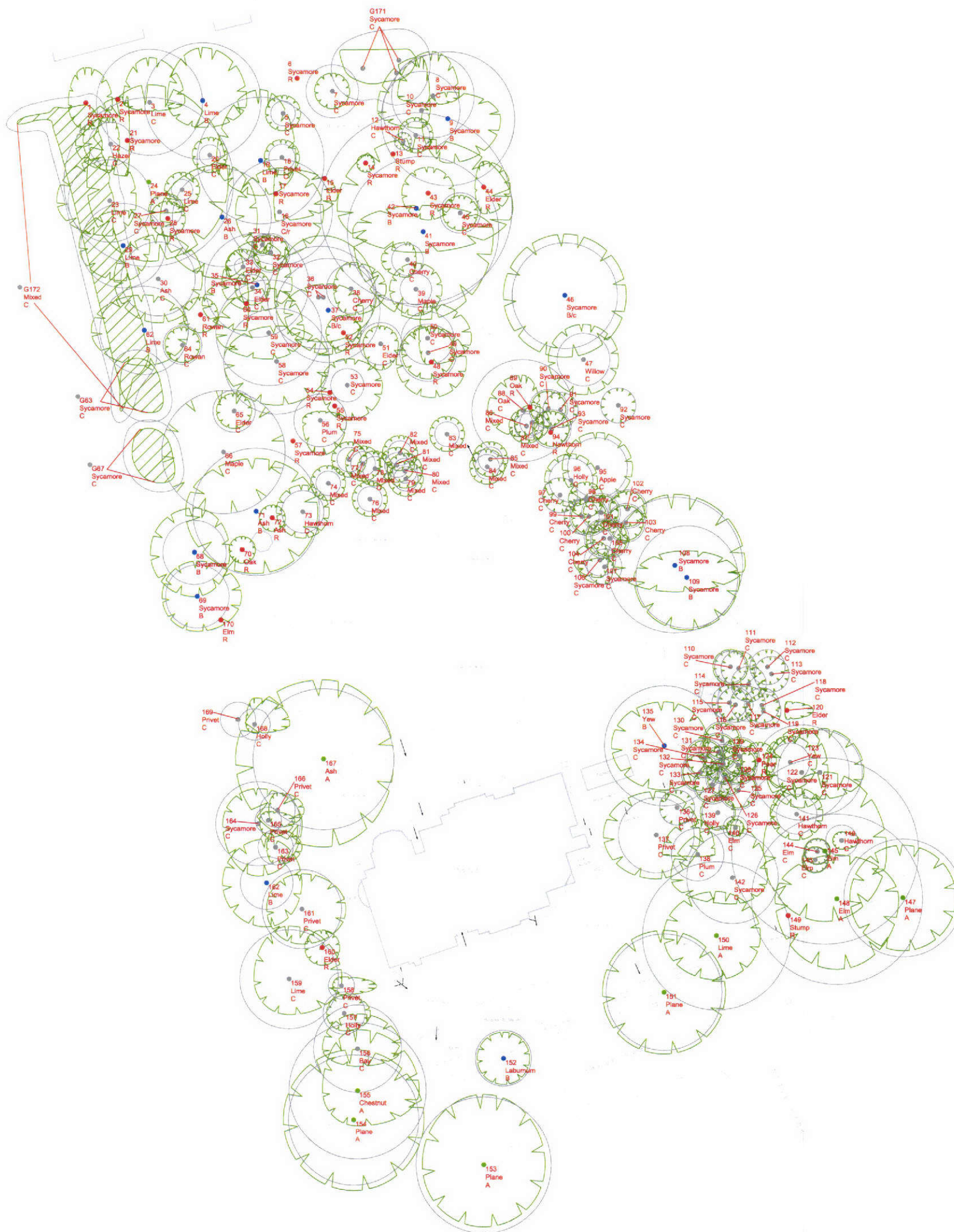
Table 4: Rosaceous Tree Species for Constricted Planting Sites

Common Name	Species	Selected Form
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Stricta
Cockspur	<i>Crataegus prunifolia</i>	Splendens
Cherry	<i>Prunus x hillieri</i>	Spire
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>	Albertii
Rowan / Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Cardinal Royal
Rowan / Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Rossica Major
Rowan / Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Sheerwater Seedling
Swedish whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>	Brouwers
Bastard whitebeam	<i>Sorbus x thuringiaca</i>	Fastigiata

Table 5: Specimen Tree Species for Constricted Planting Sites

Common Name	Species	Selected Form
Chinese red bark birch	<i>Betula albosinensis</i>	Fascination
Swedish birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Dalecarlica
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>	Fastigiata Frans Fountaine
Turkish Hazel	<i>Corylus colurna</i>	
Maidenhair tree	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	
Pride of India	<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Fastigiata
European larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Sheerwater Seedling
Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Fastigiata

APPENDIX 4TREE CONSTRAINTS 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) or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees.

Landmark Trees
 2 Clifford Gardens, London, NW10 5JD
 Tel: 0800 055 5912 Mobile: 07812 989928
 e-mail: info@landmarktrees.co.uk Web: www.landmarktrees.co.uk

Site: 123 Grove Park 1:250 @ A1

Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan Rev A, June 2010

Key:

- Category A High Quality
- Category B Moderate Quality
- Category C Low Quality
- Category R Poor Quality

Category

- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Species
- Category
- Tree Position (not shown on original survey)

Root Protection Area

APPENDIX 5

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLANS

- i. Felling Impacts
- ii. Retained Tree Impacts



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) or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees.



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2 Clifford Gardens, London, NW10 5JD
Tel: 0800 055 6912 Mobile: 07812 869928
e-mail: info@landmarktrees.co.uk Web: www.landmarktrees.co.uk

Site: 123 Grove Park	1:250 @ A1
Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Rev A Nov 2010

Key:

- Category A: High Quality
- Category B: Moderate Quality
- Category C: Low Quality
- Category R: Poor Quality
- Group to be selectively thinned (circa 50%)
- Tree Proposed for Removal

Legend:

- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Species
- Category
- Tree Position Approximate (not shown on original survey)

