

Arboricultural Report and Tree Condition Survey
for the Proposed Development at
Land to the rear of 210 Main Road,
Gidea Park,
Romford.
RM2 5HA

Prepared for Shreejicare Ltd



A trading name of RG Consultancy Ltd

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared to inform a full Planning Application for the construction of an apartment block comprising 2 apartments with associated car parking and landscaping.
- 1.2 We first visited the site in September 2022 to give preliminary advice on the tree issues associated with this project undertake a Pre-Development Tree Condition Survey (See Appendix 1) and have visited the site on a number of occasions most recently in February 2024. The issues to be addressed in this Arboricultural Report and Tree Condition Survey include the;
- The species, size and position and amenity value of the trees growing within and close to the site.
 - The impact of the proposed development on the trees resource including the vegetation removals.
 - Outline information on the protection of retained trees during construction works.
- 1.3 We have been provided with a copy of the proposed drawings prepared by Andrew Harrison which are to be submitted with this planning application.

2.0 Site Description and Description of Proposed Development

- 2.1 The site and description of the proposed development is described in detail in the Design and Access Statement. The site comprises a parking area to the southern side of Main Road located to the rear of 208 and 210 Main Road, Romford. The site is predominately concrete hardstanding with a small outbuilding and a small area of open ground to the south-western corner and along the southern boundary of the site. The tree resource within the site consists of a horse chestnut T1, oak T2, lime T3, a row of self-set semi-mature sycamores TG4 and a small holly T8, with an off-site row of conifers TG5 and and off-site sycamores T6 and T7.
- 2.2 The proposed development is for the construction of a two-storey apartment building of two, two-bedroom flats utilising the existing access from Main Road. A new parking court will be created with designed parking space for the new and existing user with landscaping.

3.0 Statutory Protection

- 3.1 The property is located in the Gidea Park **Conservation Area**. Due to the Conservation Area status all the trees with a stem diameter in excess of 75mm are subject to protection under the Conservation Area legislation. There is a Tree Preservation Order TPO 8-83 which protects the Horse chestnut, Oak and Lime tree.
- 3.2 Notwithstanding specific exemptions, in general terms a Conservation Area (CA) prevents the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees without submitting 6 weeks prior notification to the local planning authority.

- 3.3 If on receipt of the treeworks notification the LPA wish to stop works from proceeding then a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) must be served, if 6 weeks pass from the date of submission of the CA tree works notification then providing a TPO has not been served the treeworks can be undertaken (subject to agreement if required from the tree owners). As in this case the Conservation Area status does not preclude the presence of Tree Preservation Orders which may also serve to protect the trees.
- 3.4 If trees are protected by a TPO unless exempt it is necessary to make a formal application for consent to undertake the work.
- 3.5 There are some relevant exemptions from the normal procedures:
1. Removing or making safe any trees that are dead, or which are imminently dangerous does not need consent but in such cases the council must be given five days' notice. There is a requirement to plant a new tree in the same place unless the council agree otherwise.
 2. Any treeworks which are necessary to directly implement a full planning permission are deemed to be exempt and are covered by the planning consent for the development.
 3. Preventing or abating an actionable nuisance, e.g. subsidence, does not need consent, although for this to apply the tree and damaged property must be in different ownership.
- 3.6 If further advice is required on the Statutory Protection of trees at this site, please do not hesitate to contact my office.
- 3.7 Prior to any treeworks or vegetation clearance being undertaken the possible presence of nesting birds or protected species needs to be considered and if necessary specific ecological advice should be sought. Nesting birds and protected species (including bats and their roosts) are protected from disturbance under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 2017 (as amended), The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010.
- 3.8 Where possible vegetation clearance should be scheduled to be undertaken outside the bird nesting season. The 'Bird Nesting Season' is from March until August (Natural England) and it is recommended that vegetation works (tree or hedge cutting) or site clearance should be done outside of the nesting season. When tree or vegetation clearance work has to be undertaken during the nesting season, a pre-treeworks survey needs to be carried out to check for nesting birds by a competent person.

4.0 Arboricultural Background Information

- 4.1 Trees provide numerous benefits including visual amenity, bio-diversity value and providing shade and shelter. In urban areas trees are often growing in sub-optimum conditions and under pressure from a number of factors which may impact on their health, longevity and or result in management works.
- 4.2 The two main possibilities for damage to trees in urban areas and also during and following the construction process are from direct and indirect damage.

- Direct Damage: can be defined as injury resulting from physical contact including contact with machinery or fire, and excavation of the root area.
- Indirect Damage: can be defined as injury resulting from activities that take place near the tree such as level changes, compaction of the soil, or contamination by chemical spillage in proximity to the root plate.

- 4.3 The risk of direct damage to the above ground parts of the tree can be addressed through use of physical barriers, restricting working areas, control of the demolition and construction works near trees and if necessary, by pruning to improve access. The risk of damage and protection of the largely unseen rooting environment and root system of trees is more difficult to address. For all trees but particularly those growing in urban areas, root growth is not predictable. Tree roots are opportunistic they grow most prolifically in areas where conditions are favourable and will be deflected by natural features and man-made structures, when hostile conditions are encountered root growth will be limited. If growing conditions are uniform this would result in relatively even circular root system.
- 4.4 Roots grow within the spaces in the soil and when they encounter stones or rocks, or foundations they are deflected, where conditions are hostile roots may stop growing or continue growing more slowly than in better conditions only dividing and proliferating if conditions encountered improve. It is generally agreed that the majority of tree roots, even for a mature tree are found in the top 90cm of the soil and these roots are vulnerable to sudden changes in the rooting environment. These roots absorb the moisture and nutrients needed for growth and contrary to popular belief mature trees in the UK do not have a deep taproot that obtains moisture from great depth.
- 4.5 An ideal soil for tree root growth is about 50% pore space (in urban areas this is often significantly reduced), these pores, the spaces between soil particles, are filled with water and air. Construction activity can compact the soil and can dramatically reduce the amount of pore space. This not only inhibits root growth and penetration but also decreases oxygen levels within the soil and reduces the available soil moisture that is essential to the growth and function of the existing roots.
- 4.6 For retained trees it is essential that the structurally important roots will remain undisturbed, these important larger roots radiate outwards from the trunk, they are characterised by being relatively few in number and tapering rapidly from the base of the tree. Even for mature trees they are only 2-3m in length, at this length they are likely to be 2-5cm in diameter and they have lost their rigidity and physical strength. (See Tree Root Systems AAIS 1995).
- 4.7 To assist with the retention and protection of trees during the planning and construction process the British Standards Institute publish BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. This document gives clear and current best practice recommendations and guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees with structures. Where development is proposed, the standard provides guidance on how to assess the value and quality of trees and to decide which trees are appropriate for retention.

- 4.8 The BS Categories referred to in this report are described in detail in Appendix 1. In summary the quality of the trees resource is assessed, and the trees are divided into 4 categories based a number of factors including their condition, remaining life-expectancy, landscape, arboricultural and cultural/conservation value.

Category U: Those in such a poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained.
Category A: Trees of high quality
Category B: Trees of moderate quality
Category C: Trees of low quality

- 4.9 The BS5837 (2012) also provides information on the protection of trees during the development process. It includes a calculator for Root Protection Areas (RPA) which aims to ensure a sufficient volume of soil and proportion of the root system is protected to maintain the health and vigour and ensure the longevity of the trees.
- 4.10 The Root Protection Area is not related to the canopy spread of the tree; in simple terms it is an area calculated as a multiple of the trunk diameter. For trees with a trunk diameter in excess of 1250mm the Root Protection Area is capped at a total area of 707m². See Attached Tree Survey Plan in Appendix 1 for further details.
- 4.11 The RPA can be adjusted to reflect growing condition of trees. The British Standard 5837 Chapter 4.6.2 states *"Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon or equivalent area should be produced, modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of the likely root distribution"*).
- 4.12 When adjusting the Root Protection Area of trees, the Arboricultural Consultant needs to consider a number of factors, Paragraph 4.6.3 of BS5837 (2012) states that:
- Any deviation in the RPA from the simple circle should take full account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:*
- a) *the morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground apparatus);*
 - b) *topography and drainage;*
 - c) *the soil type and structure;*
 - d) *the likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.*
- 4.13 The RPA is in effect a theoretical area that if all the soil and roots around the periphery of the RPA were removed, there would be sufficient area around the tree to maintain the tree in a healthy condition. The RPA does not show the expected extent of root growth but indicates an area of ground considered necessary to support the tree at the time of surveying and into the future.

- 4.14 The relative sensitivity of different species of trees to development works is well known and acknowledged within BS5837 (2012) but the RPA formula in BS5837 does not give any weight to different tree species. The RPA is based on the trunk diameter and would be the same for all trees of the same trunk size regardless of species.
- 4.15 Damage to trees (including their root systems) may impact on their health, stability and or vitality. Damage may result in the partial or complete structural failure of the tree and increases the risk of personal injury. It is therefore essential that if development is permitted this report is read by all parties and the guidelines are followed by the site agent and all contractors, particularly those undertaking groundworks on site.
- 4.16 Appropriate tree protection measures and appropriately specified, supervised and implemented works can significantly reduce the risk of damage to the retained trees.

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1 The row of self-set semi-mature self-set sycamores and an ash G4 growing on the narrow strip of ground between the outbuilding and the eastern boundary fence are to be removed. These trees have become established due to the lack of access to this narrow strip of ground and their removal could be expected as part of normal management to prevent further damage to the boundary fence.
- 5.2 The remaining trees (The horse chestnut T1, oak T2 and lime T3) are to be retained. Due to their size and location to the rear of buildings, it is my opinion that these trees make a very limited contribution to the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.
- 5.3 The proposed apartment block is located within the theoretical root protection area (RPA) of these trees. The area for the footprint of the proposed apartment block is currently covered with concrete hardstanding which will have impacted on the rooting environment and root growth of the trees. There is an area of the existing concrete hardstanding where the steel reinforcing bars are visible.
- 5.4 The growing conditions and the past management of the trees and the proposed cyclical pruning will restrict the overall canopy size will impact on the root system of these trees.
- 5.5 To limit the impact on the retained trees it will be necessary to avoid deep trench foundations which are unlikely to be acceptable due to the nature of the soil and the proximity of the trees. It is provisionally proposed to utilise a piled structural slab with the finished floor level proposed to be 460mm above the level of the existing concrete hardstanding.
- 5.6 The existing open ground to the west and southern side of the concrete hardstanding is retained. The total amount of open ground in the root protection area of the retained trees is increased by the provision of gardens to the rear and western flank of the proposed apartment block.

- 5.7 As part of the proposed development the concrete to the front of the proposed apartment block is removed and replaced with permeable and porous hardstanding. Both the increase in open ground and the provision of permeable and porous hardstanding have the potential to increase the available soil moisture for these trees.
- 5.8 The trees T1 and T2 have been subject to past management by crown reduction, undertaking this management on a cyclical basis by the removal of regrowth will serve to maintain the canopies of these trees at a size appropriate for the proposed development.
- 5.9 To protect the trees during construction the open ground around the trees will be fenced-off using tree protection fencing as per BS5837. The existing concrete hardstanding around the western and southern side of the proposed building within the RPA of the retained trees will be retained during the proposed works. This retained concrete will serve to prevent compaction of the ground beneath the concrete which will form the gardens of the apartments. This concrete will be carefully broken-up and removed as part of the landscaping works construction works. Once the concrete is removed no machinery will travel across areas of open ground.
- 5.10 The foundations will be specified to avoid deep trench excavation, with a piled, structural slab currently the preferred option. The foundations will be specified based on the soil characteristics and the design will be informed by the existing depth of concrete and any sub-base. This type of foundation can allow the piles to be off-set from the edge of the slab which allows the piles to be located further from the retained trees than the edge of the building.
- 5.11 The proposed foundation specification and groundworks and construction methodology will be reviewed and approved by the Arboricultural Consultant prior to works commencing on site. Further information on the proposed foundations can be secured by use of a planning condition.
- 5.12 It is proposed to retain the existing concrete hardstanding within the footprint of the building during the excavation of foundations. The existing concrete hardstanding will act as a piling mat preventing compaction of the underlying ground. For the location of the piles a small area of concrete will be removed and the pile will be installed. Once the concrete is removed no machinery will travel across areas of open ground.
- 5.13 All new drainage and underground services will be located to the front of the building which is outside the Root Protection Areas of the retained trees.
- 5.14 The proposed landscaping including new tree planting will serve to increase the amount of open ground within this site and will improve the tree species, age diversity and biodiversity value of the tree resource. This planting also gives the opportunity to secure the long-term future and amenity value of the tree resource within the proposed development.

- 5.15 It would be possible to harvest some of the rainwater to irrigate the retained and new trees within this development.
- 5.16 In Section 5 and 6 of this report we have outlined the necessary Tree Protection Measures. In Appendix 1 we have provided a draft Tree Protection Plan showing the proposed location of the Tree Protection measures. Subject to planning, the tree protection measures, landscaping proposals including boundary treatment can be addressed in detail and secured by use of a standard planning condition.

6.0 Summary of Tree Protection Measures

6.1 As recommended in BS5837 (2012) it is proposed that subject to planning, the guidelines and parameters outlined in this section of the report will be revisited and addressed in detail prior to site works commencing. This section aims to give the basic guidelines for the successful retention of the retained trees within the proposed development.

6.2 The main points of note regarding the tree protection measures during the proposed works are listed below:

- **An Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) will be appointed to help ensure that the retained trees are considered during the preparation of all external works drawings and are successfully protected during the proposed works.**
- ***Prior to any works commencing on site a meeting will be held with the site agent, client representative, demolition contractor and ground-workers to discuss the Tree Protection Measures associated with this project.***
- ***Trees identified for removal as per the approved drawings will be clearly marked with spray paint.***
- **Any Trees works including clearance, removal or facilitation pruning will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and insured Arboricultural Contractor.**
- **All tree protection measures including The Tree Protection Fencing, Temporary Ground Protection will be installed prior to enabling, demolition, ground works or construction works commencing and will remain in situ during the construction programme.**
- **No Machinery will overhang or pass over the line of the Tree Protection Fencing.**
- **Prior to any Enabling / Demolition / Construction works commencing the Tree Protection Measures will be inspected by the ACoW.**
- **The Tree Protection / Site Logistics Plan will be on display in the site agent's office.**
- ***Any variations to the agreed construction methodology that may impact on the retained trees or the ground around the retained trees will be reviewed by the ACoW***
- **All works (including Landscaping works) within the fenced-off Tree Protection / Construction Exclusion Zone and as identified on the Tree Protection Plan will be specified to avoid excavation, level changes and damage to the root system of the retained trees. The specifications and construction methodologies for all these works will be reviewed by the ACoW prior to works commencing.**
- **The removal of existing hardstanding will be undertaken following the guidance outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement and under direct Arboricultural Supervision by the ACoW.**
- **The removal or movement of Tree Protection Fencing will only be undertaken following discussion with, and receipt of written confirmation from the ACoW.**

6.3 Arboricultural Site Supervision

- 6.4 Damage to trees (including their root systems) may impact on their health, stability and or vitality. Damage may result in the partial or complete structural failure of the tree and increases the risk of personal injury. It is therefore essential that if development is permitted this report is read by all parties and the guidelines are followed by the main contractor, site agent and all contractors, particularly those undertaking demolition and groundworks on site.
- 6.5 To ensure that the construction process is undertaken with minimal disturbance to the retained tree stock, an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) as recommended within BS5837 will be appointed to undertake regular inspections of the site.
- 6.6 The site agent will be primarily responsible for the implementation of the tree protection measures and ensuring that the retained trees are not damaged during the demolition and construction programme. The Arboricultural Clerk of Works role shall be to:
- a. To assess the specification and methodology of the proposed works and ensure these works have the minimum impact on the retained trees.
 - b. Brief the workers on the necessity to protect the retained trees.
 - c. To ensure the agreed methodology is followed by direct on-site supervision.
 - d. To prune roots using clean sharp pruning tools during manual excavation (if necessary).
 - e. To provide direction on tree protection issues as they arise.
 - f. To monitor and photograph the works undertaken.
- 6.7 Prior to works commencing a site meeting will be held with the site agent and the arboricultural site supervisor. The purpose of this meeting is to brief the site agent on the arboricultural issues to be considered, agree programme of work and the location tree protection fencing.
- 6.8 All site operatives are briefed on the Tree Protection Issues as part of the site induction process.
- 6.9 Arboricultural monitoring site visits will be undertaken at regular intervals during the construction process. During the 1st 3 months of construction works site the visits will be undertaken on a maximum of a fortnightly basis, as the construction programme progresses the intervals will increase with the maximum interval between site visits of 4 weeks.
- 6.10 Within 5 days of the visit, the Local Authority tree officer will be notified by email of all visits undertaken.
- 6.11 To deal with any incidents or issues involving trees, the Arboricultural Clerk of Works will provide a contact number that will be answered during all the hours of works on site. The London Borough of Havering Arboricultural Officer will be informed of any incidents or issues involving trees.

6.12 Tree Protection Measures

- 6.13 To prevent the proposals impacting on the health, stability or longevity of the retained trees the main requirement is the installation of suitable tree protection fencing, to protect the above ground part of the trees, and in addition to the fencing the installation of temporary ground protection to prevent compaction during demolition and construction works of the open ground within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.
- 6.14 The Tree Protection Fencing and Temporary Ground Protection will be installed as per the Tree Protection Plan which will be agreed with the Local Authority Tree Officer, we have provided a draft copy of this plan, (See Appendix 1). The proposed fencing specification can be found in Appendix 2.
- 6.15 Tree protection fencing must be erected prior to any enabling works, demolition, or groundworks commencing, and remain in place throughout construction. The fencing should only be removed only after completion of the construction works.
- 6.16 Within the fenced off Tree Protection Area;
- No excavation by any means.
 - No level changes + or -
 - No storage of plant or materials.
 - No storage or handling of any chemicals including cement washings.
 - No Pedestrian, Machinery or Vehicular Access.
 - Underground service routes will be located outside the Fenced off area.
- 6.17 Clear notices are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as 'TREE PROTECTION AREA – NO ACCESS OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA'. See Appendix 2.
- 6.18 The site agent, all contractors and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the Tree Protection Fencing and Ground Protection Measures and their importance. A copy of the Tree Protection Plan will be displayed on site at all times during construction.
- 6.19 Prior to any works commencing on site the Tree Protection Fencing will be erected and Temporary Ground Protection will be installed. During the works the existing site access will be in use. Any plant or vehicles engaged in the works will operate outside the fenced off Tree Protection Areas.
- 6.20 The location of the site office, welfare facilities, storage area needs to be confirmed but this will be located outside the Root Protection Area (RPA). The Tree Protection Plan will be finalised when the site set-up /site logistics plan is available.
- 6.21 For areas of proposed open ground within the RPA of retained trees at a suitable stage in the works the existing hardstanding will be broken up and carefully removed. All machinery will be located on the hardstanding no machinery will access the open ground in proximity to retained trees. The machinery will work carefully pulling the hardstanding away from any retained trees, no spoil will be stored on the open ground within the RPA of retained trees.

- 6.22 We have not been provided with any information relating to the existing or proposed underground services. New underground services and drainage will not be located within the theoretical Root Protection Areas of the retained trees.
- 6.23 To avoid damage to the root system of retained trees a detailed specification for the proposed works to the entrance and access driveway, for underground services and hardstanding will be prepared prior to works commencing on this site. This specification will be approved by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.
- 6.24 In areas where there is existing hardstanding the new 'No-Dig' hardstanding will be specified and constructed to avoid excavation beneath the depth of the existing sub-base. The sub-base and surface finish will be specified to be both permeable and porous. Within the RPA of retained trees in areas of existing open ground the new 'No-Dig' hardstanding will be specified and constructed to avoid excavation >150mm below the existing ground level.
- 6.25 For areas of proposed open ground within the RPA of retained trees the existing hardstanding will be broken up and carefully removed, with all the machinery located on the hardstanding no machinery will access the open ground in proximity to retained trees. The machinery will work carefully pulling the hardstanding away from any retained trees, no spoil will be stored on the open ground within the RPA of retained trees.
- 6.26 Detailed site-specific specification for the permanent No-Dig Hardstanding will be prepared based on the soil characteristics and expected traffic prior to works commencing on this site, this specification will be reviewed and approved by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.
- 6.27 Within the RPA of the retained trees all excavations will be undertaken under supervision of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.
- 6.28 Dismantling the protection barriers around retained trees may be required to allow completion of landscaping works. The removal of the Tree Protection Fencing is not an opportunity for machinery to access the previously fenced off area.
- 6.29 The landscaping works will be subject to a detailed landscaping methodology which will be reviewed by the ACoW prior to any landscaping works commencing on-site. During the landscaping works within the previously fenced off Tree Protection Zone:
- All proposed hardstanding will follow the no-dig principals outline in section 6.26 of this report
 - Landscaping shall be by manual methods only.
 - Within the Tree Protection Zone no machinery is to be used for cultivation, removal of soil or addition of soil.
 - For areas of open ground original soil levels shall be unchanged, without import of topsoil or removal of existing soil.
 - For lying of any turf, the soil will not be rotavated. The soil will be lightly forked, manually hoed and raked to a fine tilth prior to lying of turf.

- For shrubs or herbaceous beds, planting shall be by use of hand tools and excavation shall be to the minimum extent required for planting of shrubs etc., on an individual plant by plant basis.
- Bark mulch may be applied to a maximum 75mm depth. No mulch should be piled up against the trunk of retained or newly planted trees.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 The British Standard BS5837:2012 contains clear and current recommendations for a best practice approach to the assessment, retention and protection of trees on development sites. This application has and will continue to follow this guidance by:

- Seeking arboricultural advice to inform the layout and design of the proposed development.
- Assessing the quality of the trees and considering the benefits and constraints to development of the site in relation to the quality of the tree resource.
- Continuing to take advice on all aspects to the proposal that may impact upon trees.

7.2 This is a previously developed site with extensive concrete hardstanding. The protection of retained trees during the proposed works can be achieved by continuing to follow the recommendations in BS5837:2012 and by use of standard planning conditions. All works and the Construction Methodology will be reviewed by the Arboricultural Clerk of Works and a detailed site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement will be prepared prior to any works commencing on site. The Arboricultural Method Statement will include details of the following:

- Provision of Arboricultural Site Supervision during proposed works
- All tree protection measures (Tree Protection Fencing and Temporary Ground Protection).
- All temporary works (Site Facilities)
- All works within the Root Protection Areas of the retained trees including groundworks, construction of hardstanding and landscaping works.
- Actions to maintain favourable conditions for retained trees during and following the proposed works, (including mulching and irrigation of soil around retained and proposed trees).

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23rd March 2024

Appendix

Tree Condition Survey

Tree Survey Plan

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Tree Protection Fencing Specification

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Tree Condition Survey at Land to the rear of 210 Main Road, Gidea Park, Romford. RM2 5HA

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Tree Condition Survey at Land to the rear of 210 Main Road, Gidea Park, Romford. RM2 5HA

1.0 Introduction

This survey has been undertaken on behalf of Shreejicare Limited, we have been asked to assess the condition of trees located within and close to the boundary of the site. The site was first visited in September 2022 and was revisited in February 2024 when an assessment of the trees' condition was made in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

Following our site visit we have been provided with a layout plan and have updated this survey to reflect the tree works necessary to construct the proposed apartment block.

2.0 Survey Methodology

We have surveyed all the individual trees and groups of trees located within and close to the boundary of the site. The objective of the survey is to collect tree data relevant to the proposed redevelopment of the site and to categorise individual trees or tree groups in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' based on their condition, quality and future potential.

The purpose of the categories within BS5837 2012, is not to determine whether retention of trees is desirable, *'The purpose of the tree categorization method, which should be applied by an arboriculturist, is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.'* (BS5837 2012 Section 4.5.2). This survey should therefore be regarded as an initial appraisal and observations, assessments or recommendations relating to tree protection zones, remedial tree works, protective fencing, foundation design, material specification are beyond the scope of this report.

The location of the tree is shown on the attached drawing. A detailed inspection with respect to decay, defects and hazard is not included.

TABLE 1

Tree No.	Species	Hgt (m)	Dia. @ 1.5m (mm)	No of Stems	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Age Class	Vig.	Cond.	ER CY	Description	Proposed Works	BS Cat
T1	Horse chestnut	16	760	1	5	5	5	5	M	A	A	40+	A mature growing within a small area of open ground to the south-western corner of the site. This tree has been subject to recent pruning works have previously been managed by crown reduction works.	Reduce lower limb to the north-east to allow for proposed development.	B1
T2	Oak	15	660	2	3	5	5	5	M	A	A	40+	A early-mature growing within a small area of open ground to the southern boundary of the site. This tree has been subject to recent pruning works. Oak Processionary Moth nest was observed on this tree in summer of 2023	No Works	B1
T3	Lime	9	320	1	2	3	3	3	EM	P	P	40+	A suppressed poor-quality tree with a limited live canopy growing close to the southern side of the horse chestnut T1	No Works	C1
G4	Row of Sycamores	12	200	m/s	3	3	3	3	EM	A	A	40+	A short row of self-set, semi-mature sycamores with one ash tree to the northern end growing between the garage and the eastern boundary fence.	Remove to allow for proposed development	C2
G5	Leyland cypress	8	300	1	3	3	3	3	SM	A	A	40+	A row of off-site semi-mature Leyland cypresses growing beyond the western part of the southern boundary of the site and extending beyond the southern boundary of the neighbouring property.	No Works	C2
T6	Sycamore	15	450	1	5	5	5	5	EM	A	A	40+	An off-site, early-mature tree growing beyond the single-storey building beyond the eastern boundary of the site.	No Works	C1

Table 2 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Trees unsuitable for retention (See Note)				
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years		- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.		Red
Trees to be considered for retention				
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life-expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands See Table 2 of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

From BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

KEY

Tree No.	Species	Hgt (m)	Stem DBH (mm)	No. of Stems	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Age Class	Con	Vig	ER YC	Description	Recommendations	BS Cat
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Tree No. Tree number identified on copy of Tree Survey Drawing

Species: Common/English name

Hgt (m) Height of tree (measured to nearest whole metre)

Dia (m) Diameter of stem/trunk measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees).
If stem diameters have to be estimated a (*) will follow the numerical figure. (E.g., 450mm*)

No. of stems Number of stems

Crown Spread Maximum branch extent measured at the four compass points.

Age Class

Y	Young
SM	Semi-mature
EM	Early mature
M	Mature
OM	Over Mature
V	Veteran

Con

Condition

G	Good
A	Average
P	Poor
D	Dead

Vig

Vigour

G	Good
A	Average
P	Poor
D	Dead

ERCY: Estimated Remaining Contribution in Years

BS Category See Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

From BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

Tree Survey Plan



Tree Survey Key

Extent of Tree Canopy

BS 5837 Category (See Below)

Tree Survey Number

Tree Name

BS 5837 Category

(See Tree Survey for further details)

Category U Red Stem Disc

Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Category A Green Stem Disc

Those of high quality and value: -

in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).

Category B Blue Stem Disc

Those of moderate quality and value: -

those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)

Category C Grey Stem Disc

Those of low quality and value: - currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Land to the rear of 210 Main Road,
Gidea Park, Romford.
RM2 5HA

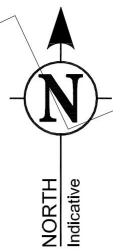
Tree Survey Plan
For
Shreejicare Ltd

Ruskins Tree Consultancy

info@ruskins-tree-consultancy.co.uk
www.ruskins-tree-consultancy.co.uk

Scale	1:200 @ A2	Drawn by	PW
Date	27/03/2024	Checked by	*
Project No.	0324-100138		
Dwg. No.	TSP-01		

Tree Removals Plan



Tree Removals Plan Key

-  Tree to be retained
-  Tree to be removed

Tree Survey Key

-  Extent of Tree Canopy
-  BS 5837 Category (See Below)
-  Tree Survey Number
-  Tree Name

BS 5837 Category

(See Tree Survey for further details)

Category U Red Stem Disc
Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Category A Green Stem Disc
Those of high quality and value: -
in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).

Category B Blue Stem Disc
Those of moderate quality and value: -
those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)

Category C Grey Stem Disc
Those of low quality and value: - currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Land to the rear of 210 Main Road,
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RM2 5HA

Tree Removals Plan
For
Shreejicare Ltd

Ruskins Tree Consultancy

info@ruskins-tree-consultancy.co.uk
www.ruskins-tree-consultancy.co.uk

Scale 1:200 @ A2
Date 27/03/2024
Project No. 0324-100138
Dwg. No. TRP-01

Drawn by

PW

Checked by

*

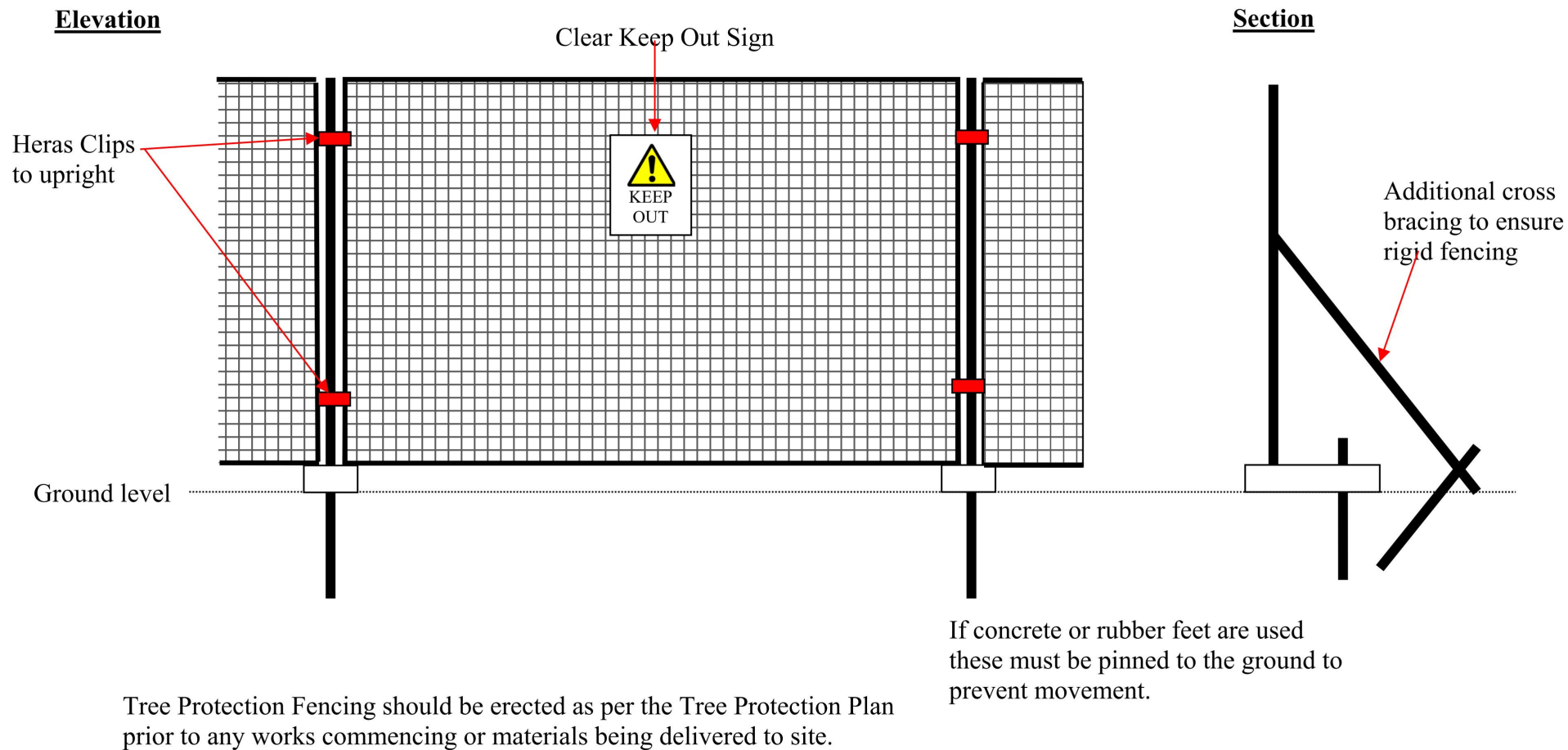
Scale 1:200
20 (metres)

Tree Protection Plan

Tree Protection Fencing Specification

Tree Protection Fencing Notice

Tree Protection Fencing Specification



TREE PROTECTION AREA



PLEASE KEEP OUT

The trees in this area are protected by Tree Preservation Orders and/or Planning Conditions. Any works in this fenced off area may result in damage to the above ground parts or root system of these trees.

Damage to these trees may lead to a criminal prosecution.

Any works in this area must be undertaken as per the Arboricultural Method Statement or with permission from the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.