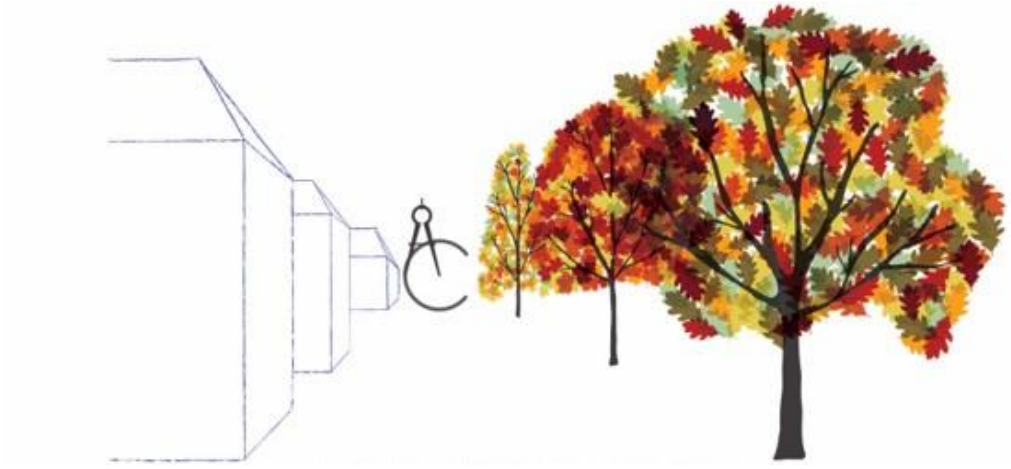

Arbor Cultural Ltd. ***Providing Expertise on Your Trees ®***

BS5837 Tree Planting Proposal and Arboricultural Method Statement

OUR REFERENCE	**AC.2025.397**
CLIENT	**Mr Singh**
SITE	**19 Blossom Way, Uxbridge, London, UB10 9LL**
REPORT BY	**I S Thompson (known as Tom) M. Arbor. A., BSc. (Hons) Arb, MSc. eFor**
DATE	**7th April 2025**
DATE OF SITE VISIT	**14th March 2025**

Arbor Cultural Ltd.
West Molesey, Surrey, KT8 2QZ
Phone: 0333 577 5523
W: www.arbor-cultural.co.uk
E: admin@arbor-cultural.co.uk

19 Blossom Way, Uxbridge, London, UB10 9LL

Application Ref No Unknown **Tree Planting Proposal**

Report produced by

I S Thompson MArborA., BSc. (Hons) Arb MSc. eFor

Principal Arboricultural Consultant

Arbor Cultural Ltd.

36 Central Avenue,

West Molesey, Surrey, KT8 2QZ

Phone: 0333 577 5523

W: www.arbor-cultural.co.uk

E: admin@arbor-cultural.co.uk

Signed

……..

Date……7th April 2024……

Table of Contents

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

This AMS is in conjunction with AC.2025.397 TPP-01 Rev A

Tree Protection throughout the Duration of Demolition and Construction Works

All the details specified in this method statement will need to be supervised by an Arboricultural Consultant with suitable qualifications and experience.

Arboricultural Method Statement includes a Tree Protection Plan to identify:

- Tree to be planted
- Tree locations
- Tree Stock Specifications
- Tree Planting Techniques
- Tree Planting Materials
- Aftercare

1 Landscaping and Replacement Planting

1.1 There shall be some replacement planting implemented to mitigate the loss of one yew tree. This will be undertaken once the development is completed. All replacement planting will be fully compliant with BS8545 Trees; from the nursery to independence in the landscape, clauses 6-11. They will be planted in the following locations:

- Area along road frontage near the rear entrance in the northeastern area of the site, see AC.20254.397 TPP-01 Rev A.

1.2 The replacement tree shall be extra heavy standard with a girth of 14-16cm and of a minimum height 4-4.5m at planting. They will have been formatively pruned to create a good canopy shape, so that only minimal formative pruning will be required once it has been planted. They will have good structural branching, a good stem taper, and a visible root flare with the planting mark clearly visible. All trees shall comply with BS8545 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape; Recommendations, Clauses 6-11. It is recommended to use container grown stock.

1.3 It shall be planted to the planting mark and an irrigation tube will be installed around their rooting systems to allow watering during their establishment and then on-going in any periods of drought (greater than 1 week without significant rainfall).

1.4 Organic mulch shall be placed around the base of the tree to a radius of 0.5m but ensuring that there is a small gap immediately around the base of the tree of around 100mm.

1.5 It shall be secured with a twin stake system with hessian used to secure the trees between the two stakes. These shall be removed once the tree roots have stabilised, usually after the first growing season that the trees are in the ground.

1.6 Suggested replacement tree species

- *Taxus baccata* Fastigiata Irish yew

References and Bibliography and Glossary of Terms

References and Bibliography

Anon, British Standard BS 5837 (2012), "Guide for Trees in Relation to Construction", British Standards Institute. London.

Anon, British Standard BS 3998 (2010), "Recommendations for Tree Work", British Standards Institute. London.

Biddle, PG., (1998), "Tree Root damage to Buildings", Willowmead Publishing Ltd. 2 Volumes, 376 & 299 pp.

Building Research Establishment, BRE Digests 63, 64, 67, Soils & Foundations, 240, 241 & 242, Low Rise Buildings on Shrinkable Clay Soils.

Cutler, D.F., (1995), "Interactions of Tree Roots & Buildings", In Watson, G., and Neely, D., (Eds.), Proceedings of Trees & Buildings Conference, Lisle, Illinois, ISA Publications.

Cutler, D. F., and I.B.K. Richardson, (1989). Tree Roots and Buildings. Longman Scientific and technical. 2nd Ed. 71pp.

DOE, "Tree Preservation Orders – A guide to the law and good practice," Department of Environment, 1994.

Gasson, P.E. and Cutler, D.F. (1990) Tree root plate morphology. Arboricultural Journal 14, 193-264

Mercer G., Reeves A., and O'Callaghan D. (2012) The Relationship between Trees, Distance to Buildings and Subsidence Events on Shrinkable Clay Soil, Arboricultural Journal: The International Journal of Urban Forestry, 33:4, 229-245

National House Building Council, (1992) Building near trees. NHBC Standards, Chapter 4.2

Town & Country Planning Act Part VIII (1990). Issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment, HMSO.

Glossary of Terms

Bacterial canker	Has lesions on the stems that can exude a gum like exudate that carries the bacteria.
Brash	Thin wood removed from trees.
Chlorosis/Chlorotic.	An abnormal yellowing or blanching of the leaves due to lack of chlorophyll.
Canopy/Crown	Foliage bearing part of the tree.
Crown lifting.	The removal of the lower branches of the tree.
Crown thinning.	The complete removal of selected limbs/lateral branches to thin the density of the crown.
Dysfunctional wood	Woody tissues no longer function.
Epicormic growth	Young, vigorous shoots arising from the external tissues of a stem. Epicormic growth is usually induced if a limb is removed or is broken off and the light factor changes (sprouts) or if a woody plant is coppiced or pollarded.
Flush cut	A pruning cut close to the parent stem which removes part of the branch bark ridge.
Heartwood	The heartwood is the dark area in the centre of the tree.
Lateral branch	A side branch which arises from a main stem.
Mulch	A layer of bulky organic material placed around the stem.
Occlusion (Occluded)	The process of wound wood closing a wound.
Parasitic	Organisms that live off other organisms, or hosts, to survive
Pathogen	A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism.
Reaction Wood	Additional wood that is put on by a tree to address increased loads.
Reaction Zone	An area where reaction wood is formed.

Glossary of Terms Continued

Saprotrophic	Organisms that at obtain their nutrition from non-living organic materials.
Soft rot	A kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cell walls, without causing overall degradation of the wall.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
White rot	Various kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents is degraded.
Wound	Injury in a tree caused by a physical force.
Wound Wood	Additional wood that it put on by a tree is reaction to damage or wounding, with the aim of healing over the wound.