Hampton Wick Cricket Club, Bushy Park

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement – Demolition Phase

Revision A

March 2024

Client	Hampton Wick Crocket Club
Job name	Hampton Wick Cricket Club, Bushy Park
Report title	Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement – Demolition Phase
File reference	24-1711-Report-01-Demo-A

	Name	**Position**	**Date**
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Report Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Site Description

Hampton Wick Cricket Club, Bushy Park (the ''site'') is situated in the southeast corner of Bushy Park, approximately half a kilometre west of the centre of Hampton Wick. The site currently comprises the burnt-out shell of the former pavilion, informal car parking, amenity grassland and an access drive.

1.2 Proposed Works

The demolition of the existing pavilion is proposed. Works that are likely to affect retained trees include the movement of demolition vehicles.

1.3 Aims of Study

To inform a planning application, Canopy Consultancy has been commissioned by Hampton Wick Cricket Club to undertake a tree survey of the site, in accordance with British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations".

The aim of this report is to present the results of the survey, including a Tree Survey Schedule (TSS. An Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA), and an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been produced to assess the impact of the proposed demolition on the retained trees. A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has also been produced and accompanies this report as a separate drawing. Once the proposed layout of the replacement pavilion has been finalised, a separate AIA and AMS will be submitted for approval under a separate planning application.

This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey report. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist, the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

2 Methodology

The trees were inspected from ground level by consultant arboriculturist Neil Taylor on the 6th of March 2024. Measurements were taken in accordance with the recommendations set out in the BS 5837:2012. Canopy spreads were measured and plotted to the four compass points. Where direct access was not possible measurements have been estimated. The surveyed trees are colour coded on the accompanying tree survey drawing according to their relevant BS category.

The tree data collected is used to enable the current canopy spread of the surveyed trees and the Root Protection Area (RPA) to be plotted on the accompanying TPP. The RPA is defined by the formula in paragraph 4.6 from the BS 5837:2012 and may be refined by taking into account current on-site constraints to root activity such as buildings, earthworks and hard paving. This forms part of the design process for the proposed development.

3 Assessment

3.1 Tree Character Groups

The detailed results of the tree survey are provided in the TSS, in Appendix 1. In summary, the trees on the site are in a reasonable condition and vary in terms of amenity value provided to the wider landscape. The trees can be divided into two distinct character groups as follows:

1. The first character group includes the large, mature trees found growing adjacent to the site's eastern boundary. In the main, the trees in this character group are in a good condition and provide significant arboricultural amenity to the local area.

2. The second character group includes the smaller, young trees found growing adjacent to the site's eastern boundary and to the west of the access drive. The trees in this character group are in a good condition but due to their size are of limited amenity value to the local area.

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

4.1 Methodology

The AIA uses the information obtained in the tree survey to identify areas where the proposed demolition may be at odds with accepted standards, in terms of a tree's requirements for space in which to maintain existing roots and shoots, and space for future growth.

The quality and relative importance of each tree is illustrated as a coloured polygon. The colour used relates to the BS categories as follows: A - green, B - blue, C - grey and U - red (see accompanying drawing reference 24-1711-TPP-01-Demo).

Details of the trees surveyed are given in the TSS (Appendix 1). The juxtaposition of the proposed demolition in relation to existing tree locations are shown on the accompanying TPP drawing, reference 24-1711-TPP-01-Demo.

The AIA considers existing site conditions and the effect that they may have on the development of the surveyed trees root systems. Hard structures such as building and paved roads and paths can influence the root activity of trees by reducing the availability of both moisture and nutrients.

4.2 Assessment

Refer to the accompanying TPP, drawing, reference 24-1711-TPP-01-Demo, for the relationship between the proposed demolition and the trees on and adjacent to the site.

- No trees will be removed to enable the demolition of the existing pavilion.

- The following trees will be pruned prior to the demolition of the existing pavilion:

T18 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T20 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T24 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T25 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T26 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T27 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T28 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T29 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T30 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T32 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T33 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only

T34 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T35 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T36 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T37 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only
T38 crown lift to clear 5 metres over access drive, secondary branches only

- The following tree will be affected by the demolition of the existing pavilion on the edge of the RPA:

  T9

  The pavilion will be demolished in accordance with the methodology outlined in Section 5.2 below.

- There will be no construction within the RPA of a retained tree.

5 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

5.1 Methodology

The AMS provides the means by which retained trees and hedges can be protected throughout the demolition phase.

The movement of demolition machinery in close proximity to trees may cause compaction of the soil which affects the tree's ability to absorb moisture and nutrients. The RPAs of retained trees and hedges will be protected by a tree protection barrier as described in paragraph 5.5 below and shown on the accompanying TPP, drawing number 24-1711-TPP-01-Demo.

5.2 Demolition within the RPA of Retained Trees

Prior to demolition commencing, the retained trees will be protected in accordance with the accompanying TPP, drawing number 24-1711-TPP-01-Demo.

The demolition of the pavilion will be carried out using a top down, pull back method with any machinery stood outside of the RPA or on an existing hard surface at all times. The existing concrete slab will remain in situ.

5.3 Construction within the RPA of Retained Trees

There will be no construction within the RPA of a retained tree.

No materials or spoil is to be stored within the RPA of a retained tree, unless on an existing hard surface.

In order to avoid damage to the retained trees the tree surgery and felling work identified in the accompanying tree survey schedule will be carried out prior to the occupation of the site by the building contractor. The work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010.

5.4 Services

There will be no new underground services as part of the demolition phase.

5.5 Tree Protection

All trees that are to be retained on the site will be protected by the use of a tree protection barrier erected in the location shown on the accompanying TPP, drawing number 24-1711-TPP-01-Demo. The barrier will be constructed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and will consist of "Heras" type panels or similar on a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced at a

maximum interval of every three metres by vertical tubes driven securely into the ground. The tree protection barrier will be erected prior to the occupation of the site by the demolition contractor and will remain in situ until the protection measures for the construction phase have been approved.

5.6 Site Monitoring and Supervision

The process of reporting to the client and LPA/Tree Officer will be by emailing the checklist form at Appendix 3. After the pre-commencement meeting with the site manager, site monitoring is to be at four-week intervals unless supervision of specialist construction activities are required. It will involve a site visit by the arboriculturist to ensure that the appropriate tree protection measures, as detailed in the approved drawings and method statements, are continually adhered to. The completed checklist will be sent to the LPA within 5 working days of the site visit.

6 Conclusion

Canopy Consultancy was commissioned by Hampton Wick Cricket Club to carry out a tree survey at the site. The results of the survey indicate that the trees within the survey area vary considerably in terms of condition and contribution to the amenity of the wider landscape.

No trees will be removed to enable the demolition of the existing pavilion.

Once the proposed layout of the replacement pavilion has been finalised, a separate AIA and AMS will be submitted for approval under a separate planning application.

Through the specified tree protection measures and demolition methodology, it will be possible to minimise the impact of the proposed works on the retained trees.

Overall, there are no known overriding arboricultural constraints which would prevent the proposed development from going ahead, subject to the protection measures and construction methodologies specified within this report being correctly implemented.

7 Appendices

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Project:	Hampton Wick Cricket Club							**BS 5837 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- recommendations**			**Surveyed by**	NT	CANOPYCONSULTANCY		
Ref:	24-1711-TSS										**Weather**	Clear			
Date:	06.03.24										**Tagged**	No			
Client:	Aros Architects														
				Canopy Spread											
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
T1	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	5	120	1	2	2	1	1	2	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T2	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	19	870	5	4	6	6	1	2	M	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
T3	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	4	90	1	1	1	1	1	2	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T4	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	3	550	1	1	1	1	1	1	M	Dead monolith	Fair	None	0	U
T5	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	5	190	1	1	2	2	1	2	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T6	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	9	372	2	4	3	3	4	2	MA	Good	Fair - Major bark wounding on stem. Stem divides at ground level.	None	20-40	C1
T7	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	9	335	3	2	3	3	3	2	MA	Good	Fair - Major bark wounding on stem. Stem divides at	None	20-40	C1
T8	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	6	160	2	1	2	2	1	2	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T9	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	9	1323	6	7	6	5	2	2	OM	Good - Ivy on tree.	Fair - Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Multiple stems above 1.5m.	None	20-40	A3
T10	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	12	600	2	4	4	4	1	2	MA	Fair - Low vitality. Die back.	Good	None	20-40	B2
T11	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4	112	1	1	2	1	2	1	Y	Good	Good	None	20-40	C1

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CANOPYCONSULTANCY

				Canopy Spread											
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T12	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	5	110	2	1	2	1	1	2	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T13	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	5	80	1	1	1	2	1	2	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T14	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	7	190	2	2	2	1	1	3	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T15	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	15	730	5	6	5	4	1	3	MA	Fair - Low vitality. Major deadwood in crown.Basal growth	Good	None	40+	B2
T16	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	19	830	6	7	6	4	1	3	M	Good - basal growth	Good	None	40+	A2
T17	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	3	800	0	0	0	0	1	0	OM	Dead monolith	Fair	None	0	U
T18	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7	310	4	3	4	4	1	2	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T19	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	4	80	1.5	2	2	2	1	1	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T20	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	22	950	6	7	6	8	1	3	M	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
T21	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	7	120	2	1	2	1	1	1	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T22	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	240	3	3	3	2	1	2	Y	Good	Fair	None	40+	B2

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T23	Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak)	5	90	0	1	3	1	1	1	Y	Good	Fair - Poor shape & form.	None	20-40	C1
T24	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15	710	8	3	6	9	1	4	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
T25	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	13	665	3	5	4	3	2	2	MA	Good - basal growth	Fair - Stem divides below 1.5m	None	20-40	B2
T26	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	22	800	5	5	6	6	1	2	M	Good - basal growth	Good	None	40+	A2
T27	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	18	690	5	5	4	5	1	2	M	Fair - Low vitality. Major deadwood in crown.Basal growth	Good	None	20-40	B2
T28	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	22	910	5	5	5	7	1	2	M	Good - Major deadwood in crown. Basal growth	Good	None	40+	A2
T29	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	13	610	4	4	5	4	1	2	MA	Good - basal growth	Good	None	40+	A2
T30	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	22	880	6	7	7	6	1	2	M	Good - Major deadwood in crown. Basal growth	Good	None	40+	A2
T31	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	C1
T32	Tilia petiolaris (Silver Pendent Lime)	14	670	6	5	6	4	1	3	MA	Good	Fair - Decay and cavity present on stem	None	40+	B2
T33	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	18	770	5	5	4	4	1	2	M	Good - Previously reduced. Major deadwood in crown. Basal growth	Good	None	40+	A2

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T34	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	17	660	5	5	5	5	1	3	MA	Good - basal growth	Good	None	40+	A2
T35	Tilia petiolaris (Silver Pendent Lime)	14	620	4	5	6	4	1	2	MA	Good - basal growth	Good	None	20-40	B2
T36	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	220	3	3	3	3	1	3	Y	Good	Good	None	40+	B2
T37	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	7	250	4	2	1	4	1	3	MA	Good	Fair - Poor shape & form.	None	10-20	C1
T38	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	18	650	6	6	6	5	1	3	M	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
T39	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	3	40	1	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Good - street tree.	Good	None	40+	C1
T40	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	12	650	4	3	4	4	1	3	MA	Good - street tree.	Good	None	40+	B2
T41	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12	460	5	6	5	3	1	1	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
T42	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12	570	6	5	6	6	1	2	MA	Good	Good	None	40+	A2
G1	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4	Varied							Y	Fair - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	10-20	C1

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
G2	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G3	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G4	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	3	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G5	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Ulmus procera (English Elm),Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	5	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G7	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1

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Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	N	E	S	W	Stems	Height of crown clearance	Age class	Physiological condition problems/comments	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution years	BS category
G8	Ulmus procera (English Elm),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	20-40	C1
G9	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Quercus ilex (Holm Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G10	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G11	Sambucus nigra (Elder),Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	3	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G12	Sambucus nigra (Elder),Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	3	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1
G13	Sambucus nigra (Elder),Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	3	Varied							Y	Good - group of self-sown young trees	Good	None	40+	C1

Appendix 2: Programme of Site Monitoring

Hampton Wick Cricket Club, Bushy Park
Site Monitoring Form

To be completed by the named arboriculturist and emailed to the client and tree officer at the completion of each operation.

Arboriculturist……

Client……

Project Manager……

Tree Officer……

(The above to be filled in with names and contact numbers)

OPERATION	TIMING	DATE	COMMENTS
Pre-commencement meeting or contact with project/site manager.	Before any works or pre-works on site, including storage of materials		
Site visit to check tree protection barrier is as specified and in the correct location	Before demolition begins on site		
Completion of demolition phase	Once all demolition activity has been completed		