

Nicholas Jones Consultants Limited
Independent Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

Arboricultural Assessment and Outline Method Statement

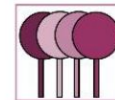
Site: 15A Avenue South
Surbiton
KT5 8PJ

Prepared by Nicholas Jones BSc. (Hons). MSc. M Arbor A

On behalf of Graphica Display

Date: 31st March 2023

Ref: NJC2028



Executive Summary

Nicholas Jones Consultants Limited were commissioned by Graphica Display to prepare an arboricultural report to advise on the potential impacts of the proposed development upon the existing tree population located at 15A Avenue South, Surbiton, KT5 8PJ.

The proposed development includes demolition of the existing garage and construction of a new dwelling, improvements to the existing parking on site and the creation of a bin store and access path.

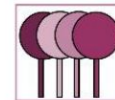
This report confirms that there are two trees proposed for removal to facilitate the proposed development.

The tree population in relation to the retention categories defined in British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations' are provided in Table 1 along with the quantities proposed for retention and removal.

	Total	Retained	Removed
Category A	0	0	0
Category B	3	3	0
Category C	3	3	0
Category U	2	0	2

Table 1

Construction activity could potentially affect the retained trees. However, by implementing suitable protection measures and monitoring for the retained trees there is ample scope within the site for the construction process and associated activities required to facilitate the proposed development.

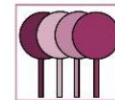


Contents

Executive Summary	2
Validation Statement.....	4
1. Introduction	5
2. Arboricultural Impact Assessment.....	7
Direct impacts of the proposed development on existing trees	7
Potential Construction Impacts.....	12
Impacts of the proposed tree pruning/removals	12
Impacts of the retained trees on the proposed development	12
3. Outline Arboricultural Method Statement	14
Proposed Construction Exclusion Zone.....	14
Precautionary Area.....	15
Tree Protection Measures.....	15
Detailed Arboricultural Method Statement.....	16
4. Summary & Conclusions	17
Appendix 1 – Tree Survey	19
Appendix 2 - Drawings.....	23

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Validation Statement

This report contains supporting information regarding trees in relation to the proposed development at 15A Avenue South Surbiton, KT5 8PJ.

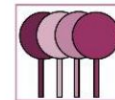
For Local Planning Authority purposes this report contains the following elements:

- ❖ A tree survey in accordance with the guidance contained in British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.' The survey has been undertaken by a competent and qualified arboriculturist.

- ❖ A plan indicating a North point, at an appropriate scale and containing tree survey information and tree retention categories as defined in British Standard 5837:2012.

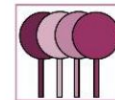
- ❖ An assessment of the arboricultural impacts of the proposed development and details of all trees to be removed or retained and any associated measures proposed for their protection.

- ❖ An Outline Arboricultural Method Statement detailing the means of tree protection and any constraints posed on the implementation and phasing of work.



1. Introduction

- 1.1 Formal details – My name is Nicholas Jones I am the Principal Arboricultural Consultant for Nicholas Jones Consultants Limited. I have 33 years' experience in the arboricultural industry with the past 23 years acting as a consultant. I hold a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture and an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry awarded by the University of Central Lancashire. I hold Professional Memberships of both the Arboricultural Association, the International Society of Arboriculture. Moreover, I am a Lantra accredited Professional Tree Inspector, giving advice to clients on a wide range of arboricultural and horticultural issues.
- 1.2 This report has been commissioned by Graphica Display to advise on the following:
- ❖ The species, size and position of any trees within the area of the proposed development and within neighbouring and adjoining areas where trees may have some significance to the proposed development.
 - ❖ The maturity and condition of the trees surveyed with appropriate recommendations for action.
 - ❖ The impact of the proposed development upon the tree population in and around the site, along with the impact of retained trees on the end use of the site.
 - ❖ Outline measures required to protect retained trees during the development works and the ongoing monitoring of construction works to ensure that retained trees remain protected effectively.



- 1.3 The site is under the administrative jurisdiction of The Royal Borough of Kingston Upon Thames. Reference to the Councils online mapping facility has confirmed that there are no Tree Preservation Orders relating to the site. Moreover, the site is not located within a Conservation Area¹.
- 1.4 The site was visited on 27th March 2023 and an assessment of the trees in the vicinity of the proposed development completed in line with the guidance provided in British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction Recommendations'.
- 1.5 The proposed development includes demolition of the existing garage and construction of a new dwelling, improvements to the existing parking on site and the creation of a bin store and access path.
- 1.6 This report should be read with reference to the following drawings (Table 2):

Originator	Drg No	Title
Nicholas Jones Consultants Limited	NJC2028_01_310323	Tree Layout Plan
Nicholas Jones Consultants Limited	NJC2028_02_310323	Preliminary Tree Protection Plan

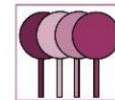
Table 2

- 1.7 The following technical references are made in this report (Table 3):

Originator	Title/Reference
British Standards Institute	5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations
British Standards Institute	3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Works

Table 3

¹ <https://www.kingston.gov.uk/trees-hedges/protected-trees/2>

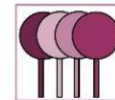


2. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 2.1 Development proposals can impact on trees by requiring their removal or by adversely affecting their longevity through disturbance to their rooting environment or the impact of severe pruning. In many cases however it is possible to reduce the levels of disturbance by implementing precautionary measures and by adopting appropriate working practices.

Direct impacts of the proposed development on existing trees

- 2.1.1 This section of the impact assessment uses a matrix to consider the contributory factors that determine an individual trees likely response to disturbance and or root loss as a result of demolition or construction activity within the calculated Root Protection Area.
- 2.1.2 For ease of interpretation the impact assessment matrix largely uses a simple traffic light system to rank the factors in order of their potential impact.
- 2.1.3 Where an impact has a binary outcome then it is determined as either green or red.
- 2.1.4 The individual factors are:
- 2.1.4.1 Tree species: some species show a greater tolerance to disturbance or root loss than others. Species vary greatly in their vigour and ability to compartmentalise decay and dysfunction following wounding/pruning. In determining the tolerance of a species for the purposes of the assessment matrix information has been collated from published work on root pruning and root loss and from personal arboricultural experience and technical knowledge.



2.1.5 Age class (Table 4): Younger trees display a greater tolerance to disturbance or root loss as they have a greater ability to adapt and respond to wounding/pruning.

Age class	Tolerance
Juvenile	Green
Semi mature	Green
Early mature	Green
Mature	Yellow
Over mature	Red
Veteran	Red

Table 4

2.1.6 Physiological condition (Table 5): Trees with good vitality will be functioning at an optimum physiological level and will be best placed to tolerate disturbance or root loss.

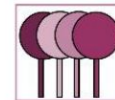
Physiological condition	Tolerance
Good	Green
Fair	Yellow
Poor	Red

Table 5

2.1.7 Level of incursion (Table 6): It is a generally accepted principle, particularly in British Standard 5837:2012, that incursions of up to 20% are acceptable, on the basis that the other factors considered here are in favour of a positive response from the individual tree.

Level of incursion (%)	Tolerance
Up to 15%	Green
Between 15-20%	Yellow
Greater than 20%	Red

Table 6



2.1.8 Extent of level alterations (Table 7): Excavation to varying depths has the potential to negatively impact lateral surface roots or roots present deeper within the soil. Increases in soil levels can lead to soil compaction and asphyxiation of roots.

Extent of alteration (mm)	Tolerance
Reduction of 0-300mm	
Reduction of 300-600mm	
Reduction of 600+mm	
Increase of 0-100mm	
Increase of 100-200mm	
Increase of 200+mm	

Table 7

2.1.9 Engineering options available (Table 8): Special engineering options can be employed to reduce the impacts on trees, no dig cellular confinement systems can serve to lessen the impacts of vehicular access routes, pile and beam foundations can be utilised to negate the requirement for extensive foundation excavations.

Engineering options available	Tolerance
Yes	
No	

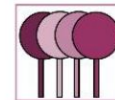
Table 8

2.1.10 Options for mitigation/enhancements elsewhere in the RPA (Table 9): Impacts can potentially be offset by providing additional rooting volume on an alternative side of the tree or by enhancing the soil conditions in the retained RPA.

Mitigation/enhancement possible	Tolerance
Yes	
No	

Table 9

2.1.11 Additional factors: Elements they may be relevant to either additional weighting or less significance of the factors above.

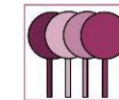


2.1.12 Final impact level (Table 10): The final level of impact following consideration of all relevant elements above. On balance, the level of each element will be used to determine the final impact level. If the level is determined acceptable then details of any mitigation or associated protection will be provided. If the level is determined as unacceptable then the tree will be highlighted for removal, the impacts of which are considered fully in the following section.

Final impact level	Tolerance
Acceptable	Green
Unacceptable	Red

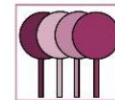
Table 10

2.1.13 The Impact assessment matrix is provided in Table 11, the matrix only includes those trees with a proposed incursion into their RPA because of demolition, construction or associated access required for those activities.



Impact Assessment Matrix											
Tree number	Tree species	Species tolerance to disturbance/root loss	Life stage tolerance to disturbance/root loss	Physiological condition	Level of incursion (%)	Extent of level alteration (where applicable)	Engineering solutions available	Option of mitigation/remediation elsewhere in the RPA	Additional factors	Comments and observations	Final Impact Level
T3	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)					N/A			The extent of the proposed incursion is limited to the improvement of the existing parking area and additional hard and soft landscaping	Establish a Precautionary Area and complete all works under arboricultural supervision	
T4	False acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)					N/A			The extent of the proposed incursion is limited to the improvement of the existing parking area and additional hard and soft landscaping	Establish a Precautionary Area and complete all works under arboricultural supervision	
T5	False acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)					N/A			The extent of the proposed incursion is limited to the improvement of the existing parking area and additional hard and soft landscaping	Establish a Precautionary Area and complete all works under arboricultural supervision	
T6	Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)					N/A			The extent of the proposed incursion is limited to the improvement of the existing parking area and additional hard and soft landscaping	Establish a Precautionary Area and complete all works under arboricultural supervision	
T7	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)					N/A			The extent of the proposed incursion is limited to the improvement of the existing parking area and additional hard and soft landscaping	Establish a Precautionary Area and complete all works under arboricultural supervision	
T8	Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)					N/A			The extent of the proposed incursion is limited to the improvement of the existing parking area and additional hard and soft landscaping	Establish a Precautionary Area and complete all works under arboricultural supervision	

Table 11



Potential Construction Impacts

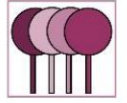
2.1.14 The impacts of the proposed development are limited to the improvements to the existing parking arrangement on site along with minor elements of both hard and soft landscaping. As a result, the associated incursions relating to the proposed development are within acceptable limits, subject to the precautionary measure of the associated excavations being undertaken by hand following the principles contained within section 7.2 of BS5837:2012 'Avoiding physical damage to the roots during demolition or construction'. To ensure that the principles are adhered to, it is recommended that the works within RPA's (Defined as the Precautionary Area), are carried out under direct arboricultural supervision.

Impacts of the proposed tree pruning/removals

- 2.1.15 The locations of the trees proposed for pruning/removal are provided on the Tree Layout Plan (Ref: NJC2028_01_310323 **Appendix 2**).
- 2.1.16 The proposed pruning is limited to the removal of component deadwood and accords with the general principles contained in British Standard 3998:2010 Tree work – recommendations.
- 2.1.17 The impacts of the proposed tree removals are assessed in Table 12.

Impacts of the retained trees on the proposed development

2.1.18 The location and orientation of the proposed development obtains full benefit from available sun light, ensuring that there are not likely to be any significant issues relating to shading or seasonal nuisance.





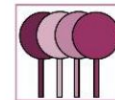
Tree Number(s)	Reason for tree removal	Impact of tree removal	Photographs
T1	To facilitate the proposed development and to avoid any further damage to the boundary wall	<u>Low impact</u> as this poor-quality tree (U category) tree cannot be retained long term regardless of any development proposals relating to the site.	
T2	To facilitate the proposed development and to avoid any further damage to the boundary wall	<u>Low impact</u> as this poor-quality tree (U category) tree cannot be retained long term regardless of any development proposals relating to the site.	

Table 12

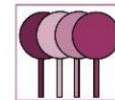


3. Outline Arboricultural Method Statement

- 3.1 The principal purpose of an Arboricultural Method Statement is to ensure the preservation of retained trees through setting out appropriate working practices, construction techniques and tree protection measures that will be adopted when construction work is undertaken.
- 3.2 The following Outline Arboricultural Method Statement includes a reference to a Preliminary Tree Protection Plan (Ref: NJC2028_02_310323 **Appendix 2**) which identifies the following:
- 3.2.1 Trees to be retained.
 - 3.2.2 Proposed Construction Exclusion Zone.
 - 3.2.3 Precautionary Area.
 - 3.2.4 Tree Protection Measures.

Proposed Construction Exclusion Zone

- 3.2.5 British Standard 5837:2012 recommendations provide a formula for calculating the Root Protection Area which indicates the area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil rooting volume to maintain the trees viability. The protection of the roots and soil within these areas should be treated as a priority. The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and the area will normally be represented on a constraints plan as a circle or polygon. This information will inform the extent of the CEZ. No work should be undertaken within any of the defined CEZ's that may cause compaction to the soil or the severance of any tree roots.



Precautionary Area

3.2.6 The Precautionary Area is deemed any area inside the RPA of a retained tree that is subject to construction activity. The Precautionary Areas are indicated on Drg No. NJC2028_02_310323 Preliminary Tree Protection Plan **Appendix 2**. All excavation work within the Precautionary Area should be completed under the supervision of the Project Arborist.

Tree Protection Measures

3.2.7 Protective fencing should be erected in accordance with section 6 of BS5837:2012 and as indicated in Figure 1. The proposed location of the protective fencing is indicated on Drg No. NJC2028_02_310323 Preliminary Tree Protection Plan **Appendix 2**.

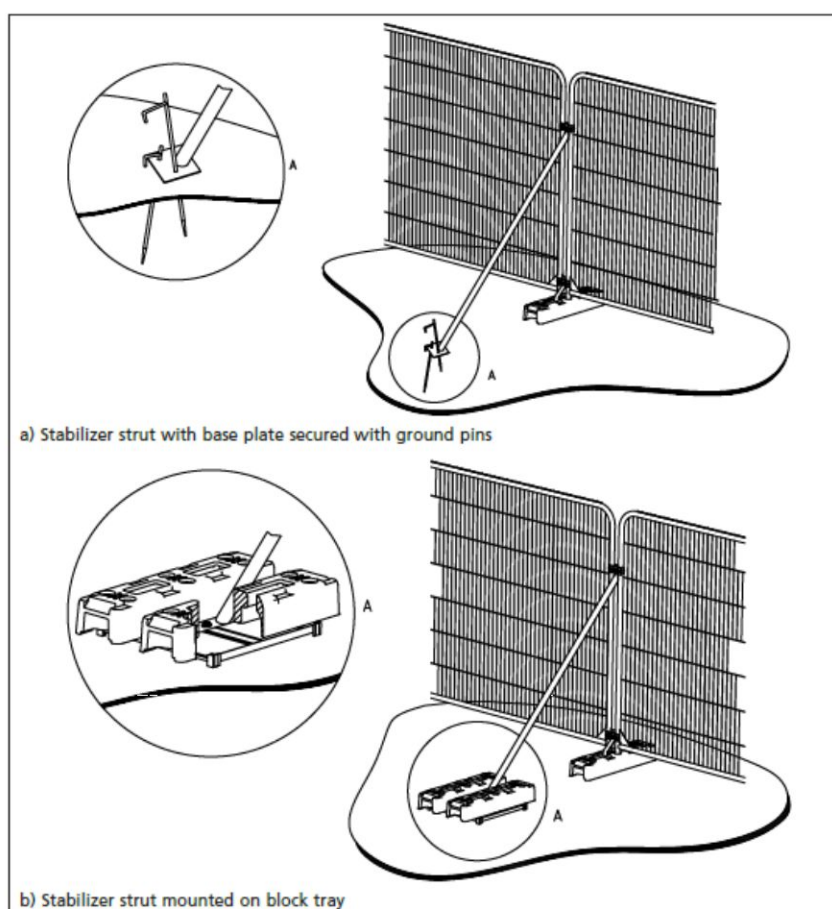
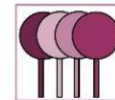


Figure 1

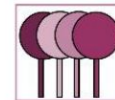


Detailed Arboricultural Method Statement

3.2.8 Pursuant to the Council's preference to ensure confident tree retention during development, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement should be prepared, which expands on the outline detail provided above. This could reasonably be requested by Condition.

3.2.9 Within a Detailed Arboricultural Method Statement, Heads of Terms are advised to include:

- a detailed method statement for the improvements to the existing parking area including details of the proposed final surfacing.
- details of the phasing of work and a scheme for auditing tree protection, site supervision and monitoring with subsequent reporting to the LPA



4. Summary & Conclusions

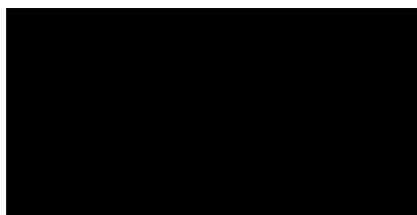
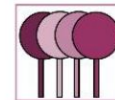
4.1 British Standard 5837: 2012 contains clear and current recommendations for a best practice approach to the assessment, retention and protection of trees on development sites. The proposed development has followed this guidance by:

- ❖ Seeking arboricultural advice to inform the layout and design of the proposal
- ❖ Respecting the constraints posed to development of the site by the retained trees, and taking proactive steps to ensure their protection during development
- ❖ Continuing to take advice on all aspects of the proposal that may impact upon the retained trees

4.2 It is my professional opinion that the proposals put forward allow for confidence in the long-term retention of the existing tree cover and would not result in any detriment to the character of the local area and the wider treescape.

4.3 From an arboricultural perspective the principle of the proposed development is therefore considered supportable in terms of Local Policy relating to trees. This opinion is strongly subject to the adoption of future safeguards for protecting trees.

4.4 In summary, I consider that there are no valid arboricultural issues that reasonably restrict the proposed development of the site.



Prepared by Nicholas Jones *BSc (Hons). MSc. M Arbor A.*

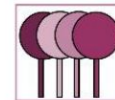
Date: 31st March 2023



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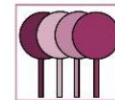


Appendix 1 – Tree Survey

The trees within the area of the proposed development, and within neighbouring and adjoining areas where trees may have some significance to the proposed development, have been assessed and are recorded in the tree schedule (**Appendix 1**). Tree locations are plotted onto Drg No. NJC2028_01_310323 Tree Layout Plan (**Appendix 2**). The trees have been visually assessed from ground level only using non-invasive methods of inspection. Tree height is an estimation, crown spread and height to underside of canopy are measured with a laser range finder.

The survey information collated for each tree is as follows:

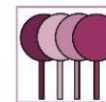
- Tree reference number: As recorded on the site plan.
- Tree species: Common name and full botanical classification
- Life stage: (J) Juvenile, (SM) Semi mature, (EM) Early mature, (M) Mature, (OM) Over mature, (V) Veteran
- Estimated remaining contribution in years e.g.: Less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40
- Height: In metres
- Stem diameter measured in millimetres as follows:
 - Single stem trees - measured at 1.5m above ground level
 - Multi stem trees (less than five stems) total of all stem diameters measured at 1.5m above ground level
 - Multi stem trees (more than five stems) mean stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level
- Crown Spread: Measured at the four cardinal points (Metres)
- Height to underside of canopy: Measurement from ground level to the lowest branch (Metres)
- Physiological condition: Good, Fair, Poor, Dead



- Structural condition: Assessed as previous item on presence of decay and potential structural defects
- Quality assessment category: As defined in Table 1.1
- Comments and observations: Information regarded as relevant by the assessing arborist
- Preliminary management recommendations: Details of any remedial action required to address significant defects and or facilitate development
- Adjusted root protection area radius (Metres) calculated in accordance with the formulas provided in chapter 4.6 and Annex D of BS5837:2012

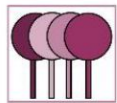
A full hazard assessment of the trees, such as decay detection and mapping, has not been undertaken as this is considered beyond the scope of this report. Obvious hazards and defects that would reasonably affect the trees contribution to the landscape have been fully considered and are detailed in the tree survey schedule.

British Standard 5837:2012 provides guidance for the assessment of trees on development sites and suggests four primary quality assessment categories and three associated sub-categories into which trees should be placed. These categories are defined in Table 1.1:



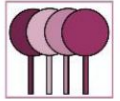
Category & Definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (i.e., Where for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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			Dark Red
Trees to Be Considered for Retention				
Category & Definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on Plan
	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 or visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups, or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g., Veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Light 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 as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating that they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Mid 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 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present on groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefit	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

Table 1.1



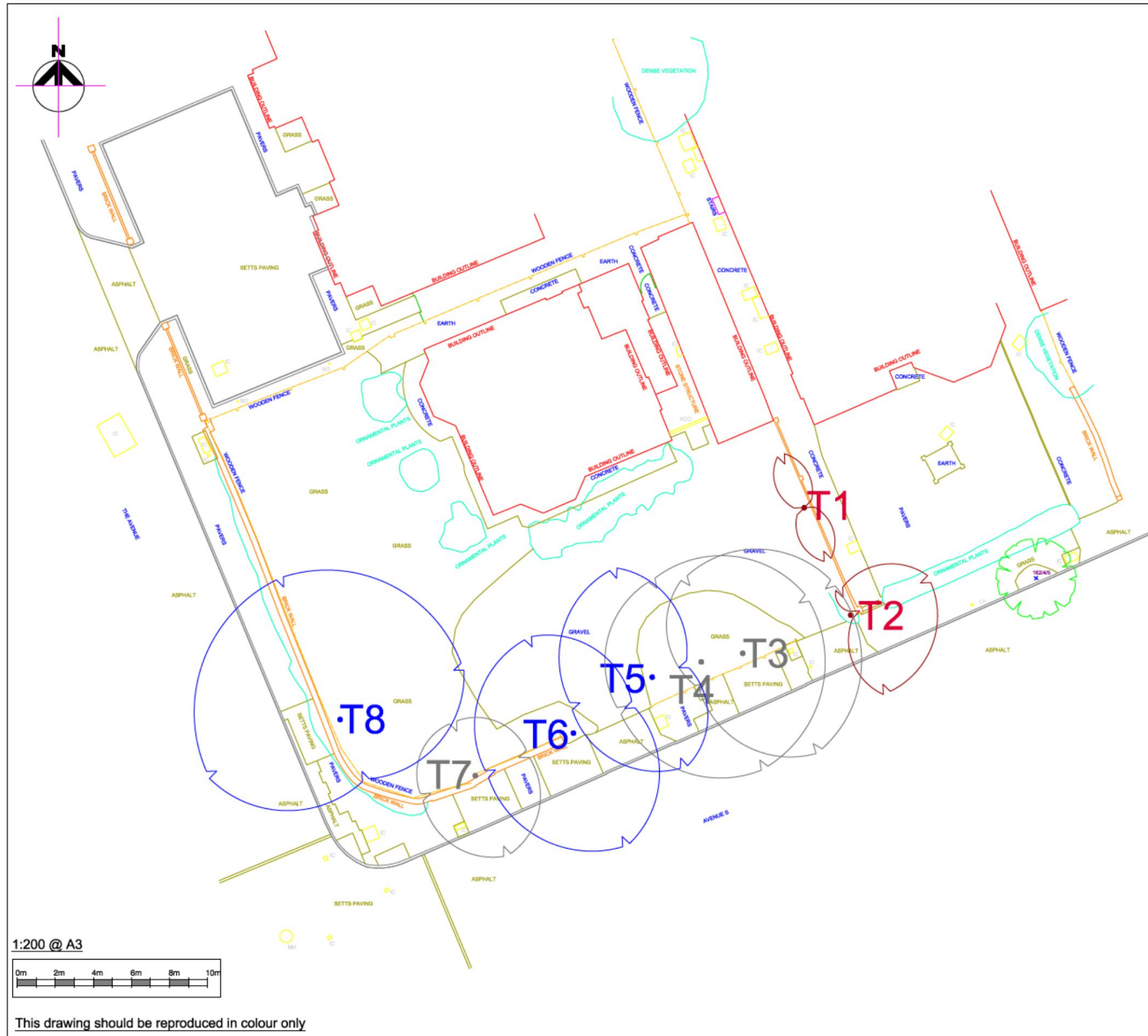
Notes: Root Protection Areas have been omitted for Category U trees and others proposed for removal as it is assumed they will not be subject to retention. RPA's are capped at a 15m radius (707m²) in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012.




Site:	15a Avenue South, Surbiton	Date:	27.03.2023	Reference No:	NJC2028				Surveyor:	N D Jones								
Tree number	Tree species	Life stage	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem diameter (mm)	Crown spread (m)				Height to underside of canopy (m)	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Quality Assessment Category	Comments and observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Root Protection Area (m ²) for retained trees	Root Protection Area Radius (m) for retained trees
							N	E	S	W								
T1	Cherry laurel (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	M	<5	4		838	3.0	0.5	3.0	0.5	1.0	Good	Good	U	Damaging the adjacent boundary wall	Fell to prevent further damage	N/A	N/A
T2	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	SM	<5	10	1	200	1.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	3.5	Good	Good	U	Damaging the adjacent brick pier and boundary wall	Fell to prevent further damage	N/A	N/A
T3	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	M	<15	20	1	620	5.0	6.0	6.5	3.0	5.0	Fair	Fair	C1	Fair specimen	Remove component deadwood from the crown	174	7.4
T4	False acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	M	<15	20	1	730	5.0	6.5	6.5	5.0	8.0	Fair	Fair	C1	Fungal fructifications and decay evident on the lower stem	Consider full decay evaluation to fully inform future management options	241	8.8
T5	False acacia (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	M	<20	20	1	550	6.0	2.0	5.0	4.5	7.0	Fair	Fair	B1	Fair specimen	Remove component deadwood from the crown	137	6.6
T6	Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	M	<20	20	1	650	5.5	3.5	6.5	5.0	7.0	Fair	Fair	B1	Fair specimen	Remove component deadwood from the crown	191	7.8
T7	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	OM	<15	12	1	450	3.0	3.0	4.5	3.0	3.0	Fair	Poor	C1	Decay evident in the lower stem	None	92	5.4
T8	Common lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	M	<20	20	1	910	8.0	7.0	3.5	7.5	3.0	Fair	Fair	B1	Fair specimen	Remove component deadwood from the crown	375	10.9



Appendix 2 - Drawings

*Do not scale from the drawings reproduced within this report



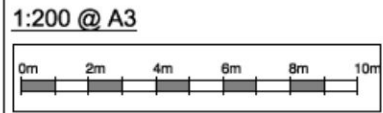
-  Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
-  Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm
-  Category U - Trees in such a condition that their retention in the context of the current land use cannot reasonably exceed 10 years

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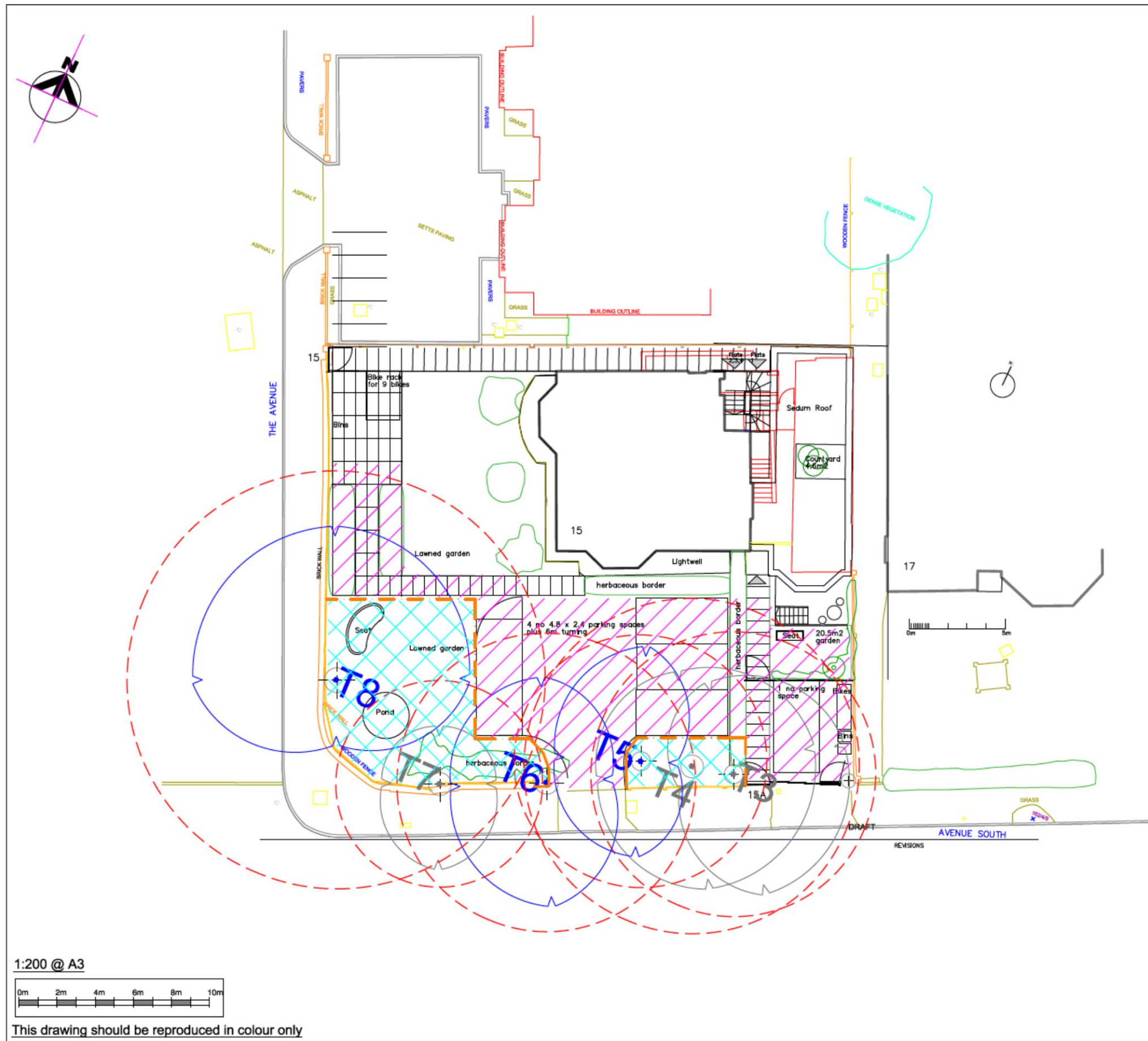
Office - 01273 858 826
Mobile - 07377 393 897
 e-mail info@nicholasjonesconsultants.co.uk









Client's Name	
Graphica Display	
Job Title	
15A Avenue South, Surbiton KT5 8PJ	
Drawing Title	
Tree Layout Plan	
Scale	
1:200 @ A3	
Drawn	Date
NDJ	31.03.2023
Drg No	
NJC2028_01_310323	
Status	
INFORMATION	



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-  Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
-  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
-  Root Protection Area (RPA)
-  Tree Protection Fencing (TPF)
-  Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
-  Extent of Precautionary Area (PA)

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Office - 01273 858 826
 Mobile - 07377 393 897
 e-mail info@nicholasjonesconsultants.co.uk



Client's Name
Graphica Display

Job Title
**15A Avenue South, Surbiton
 KT5 8PJ**

Drawing Title
Preliminary Tree Protection Plan

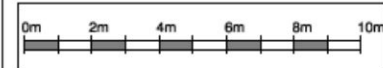
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1:200 @ A3

Drawn **NDJ** Date **31.03.2023**

Drg No
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Status **INFORMATION**

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Lewes
East Sussex
BN7 1JU

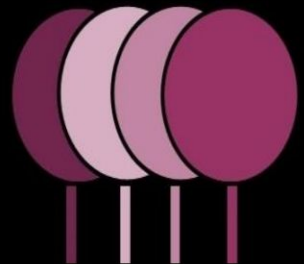
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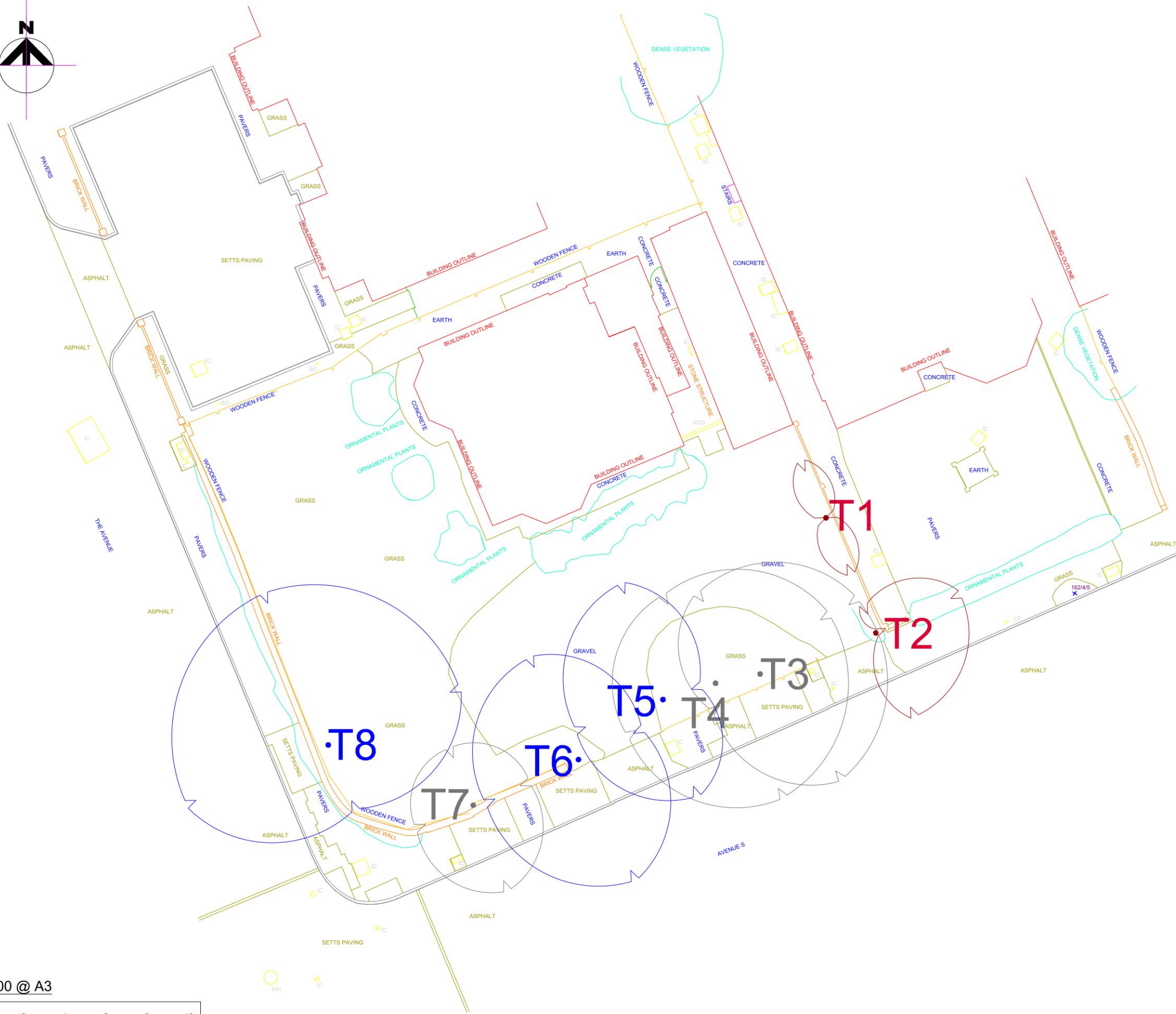
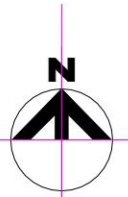
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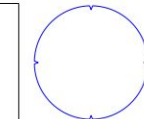
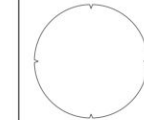
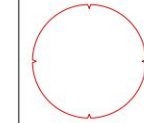
info@nicholasjonesconsultants.co.uk

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-  Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
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 Mobile - 07377 393 897
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Client's Name
Rob Hill

Job Title
**15A Avenue South, Surbiton
 KT5 8PJ**

Drawing Title
Tree Layout Plan

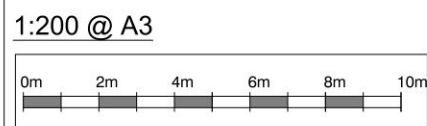
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NDJ

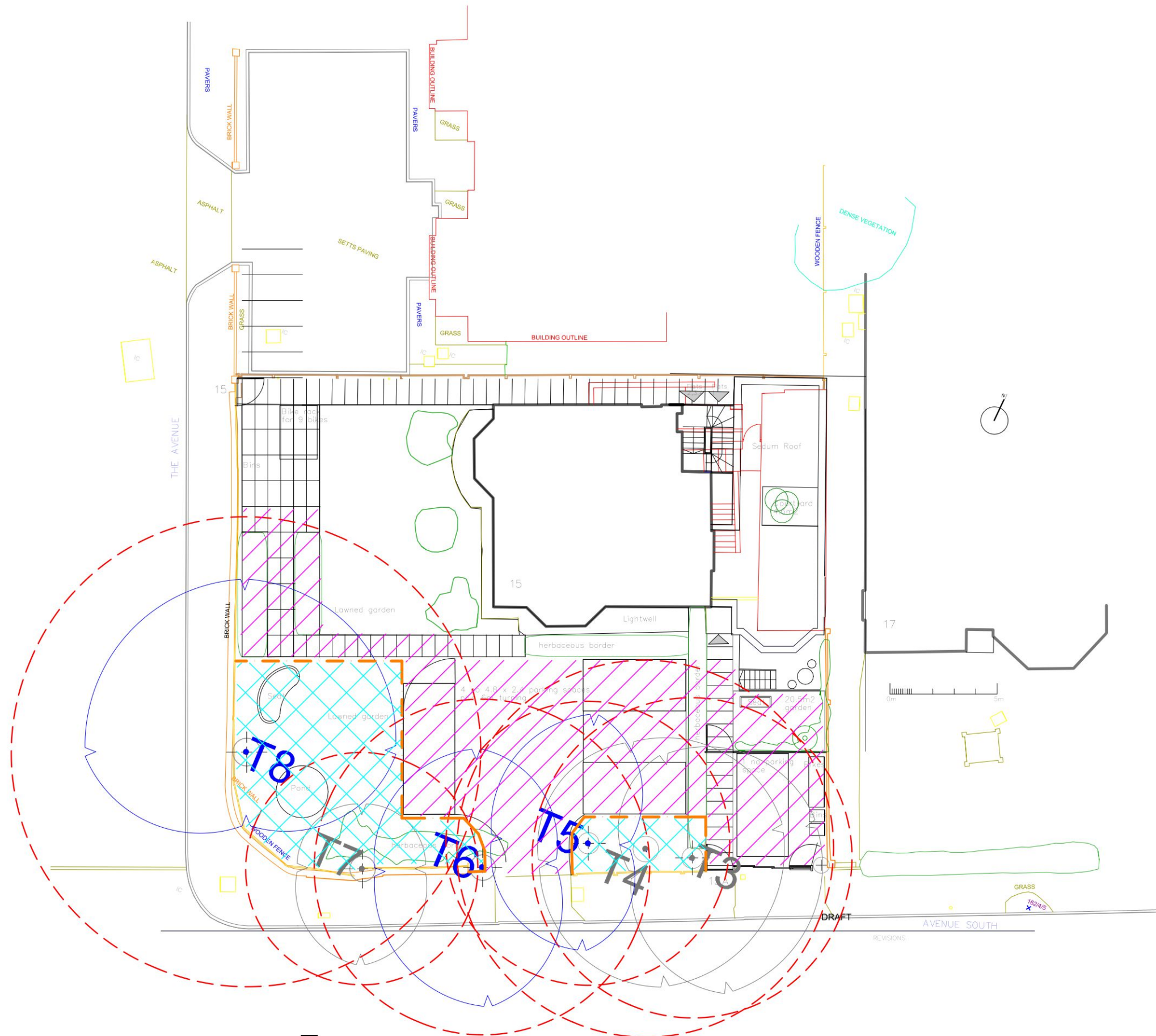
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





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Drawing Title
Preliminary Tree Protection Plan

Scale
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