

6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment sets out the potential direct and indirect impacts of the proposed design on the trees on site. The severity of impacts is considered and where appropriate suitable mitigation is proposed where it is reasonable to do so.

The LPA may require as a condition of planning consent that detailed information on tree protection measures and the methodology for works which could have a significant impact on retained trees be set out in an Arboricultural Method Statement.

6.1 Trees to be removed

T3, a semi mature Norway maple 'Crimson King' conflicts directly with the footprint of the proposed structure in the West Yard and will need to be removed to facilitate the development. This tree, which has been planted in an engineered tree pit covered with a grille, is subject to a Tree Preservation Order and as such the tree may not be cut down, topped, lopped, uprooted or otherwise damaged without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority (The London Borough of Camden). In the context of the site this tree provides relatively little amenity and due to its size is not a significant visual feature. An electrical hook up point is attached to the main stem. For these reasons the loss of this category C tree will not have a significant impact on visual amenity and will not require further mitigation.

Table 1: Summary of tree removals, tree works and incursions

Impact:	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Trees to be removed to facilitate the development:	0	0	T3	0
Total	0	0	1	0
Trees which may require some incursion into their construction exclusion zone to allow the proposals.	T4	T1, T2,	T5	
Total	1	2	1	0
Trees to be pruned to facilitate the proposals		T2		
Total	0	1	0	0

6.2 Trees to be retained and pruned

The Applicant understands that T1 is on land owned by the Canal and River Trust whereas T2, T3, T4 and T5 are on land controlled by the Applicant. Prior to any works taking place the ownership of the trees must be clarified and the written consent of the tree owner to carry out works (beyond those permitted under Common Law) be obtained.

At this stage there is currently an acceptable clearance of pedestrian access routes across the site under the crown of these trees.

Because the proposed new structure is to be located close to T2 this tree will require pruning to facilitate the construction. More significantly the location of the proposed footbridge will require a substantial pruning work to facilitate both construction and ensure a reasonable future clearance. The lower canopy of this tree extends out up to 7m to the north and by crown lifting to a height of 6m, the majority of the required clearance can be achieved. This will involve the removal of a number of significant branches, which are currently crossing adjacent limbs and as such are structurally compromised. In addition the remaining northern crown is to be pruned back to give a final crown extent of 3-4m to the north. The remaining crown of the tree will be pruned back by 2-3m selectively focusing on over extended limbs to achieve a tree of balanced form.

Because of the species, expected future growth and current structural form of this tree it will be acceptable appropriate to reduce the crown of this tree to this extent. This will provide a suitable clearance for construction works and will ensure a well-structured framework for the future growth of the tree.

This work will reduce the overall size of the tree and have only a very limited short term impact on the visual amenity it provides. Regrowth is likely to be prolific which will quickly ensure a natural appearance is regained within one growing season. Ad hoc pruning is likely to be required to maintain a future clearance of the bridge and new structure. This work is likely to be required every three to five years and will not be overly onerous. Willow is a species with a high ability to produce adventitious growth and is generally tolerant of pruning.

This work should ideally be carried out during the winter months or during mid-summer (periods at which deciduous trees are inactive or less active and therefore more tolerant of pruning).

Whilst not essential to provide space for the installation of the development, consideration should be given to the crown reduction of T1 in tandem with the proposed management of T2. T1 has structural weaknesses which could lead to future collapse and it would be appropriate to reduce the crown by 3m to provide a well-structured framework for future growth.

As with the current use of the site and tow path, both T1 and T2 are likely to require occasional future pruning to maintain a suitable vertical clearance (2m+) of the access route.

The lower crown of T4 is currently becoming low over the market stalls and will require some minimal crown lifting to give a clearance of 3.5m. This tree is subject to a TPO and no works are to take place without the consent of the LPA. This work will need to be carried out regardless of the development in the next few years but will also help to provide suitable working space for development works and avoid any physical damage to the crown of the tree.

T5 is a mature flowering cherry which is located in a raised bed in the north western corner of the West Yard. This tree is in relatively poor structural condition due to repeated crown reductions in the past. The tree is in physical contact with the railings of the upper level walkway and is likely to require ongoing pruning to ensure a suitable clearance. The location of this tree conflicts with the proposed location of the market stalls however it is understood that the stalls will be positioned around the tree and that it can be retained. This tree is arguably outgrowing its situation and is of a species which is not overly tolerant of repeated pruning/crown reduction which has and will reduce its amenity contribution into the future. However in the short and medium term this tree can be usefully retained to provide continued amenity value to the site.

6.2.1 Incursion into the RPA or canopy of retained trees

Incursion into the RPA of a retained tree could result in unacceptable damage or injury to both above and below ground parts of the tree. This could be via physical injury (direct damage) or by impacting on the conditions which are essential to tree function and vitality (indirect damage).

This can be avoided by the use of suitable tree protection measures and the careful storage and management of materials, machinery and people in the unconstrained working space outside of Root Protection Areas.

Due to the constrained space, the proposed design is likely to require incursion into the RPA of all retained trees on site. Where access is required the measures outlined below will need to be employed to ensure that retained trees remain protected.

6.2.2 New structure to the north of T2.

The footprint of the new building will encroach into the RPA of T2. This also includes the excavation of a basement. The construction of the new building and basement will require a 4.3% incursion into the RPA of this tree. Any roots within this area are likely to be lost (roots are generally found in the upper 1m of the soil and are unlikely to be present beneath the floor of the basement). This level of root loss is unlikely to have a significant impact on the future health or stability of a tree of this species and age provided the remainder of the trees RPA is robustly protected. In addition the tree is to be extensively pruned so the loss of some roots will not have a significant impact on the trees health as it establishes a new root to shoot ratio. Finally roots are clearly visible within the canal itself which is likely to ensure a continuous supply of water to the tree which will help buffer the impact of any root loss and associated reduced water uptake.

The RPA of T2, where this crosses the proposed footprint of the structure is currently completely covered with an impermeable hard surface (natural stone paving set in mortar) or the existing adjacent two storey structure which will restrict the diffusion of air and water into the soil to the root system. Willows are considered a species relatively tolerant of poor growing conditions, soil compaction and impermeable hard surfaces. Where ever possible the existing hard surfacing is to remain in situ as this will prevent/reduce any disturbance of the underlying soil.

6.2.3 New hard surfacing:

The proposed hard landscaping drawings numbered 13483 A L00 P91 000 and 100 by Piercy&Company entail that hard surfacing will involve a mixture of retaining existing surfacing, refurbishing and relaying existing hard surfacing and new replacement hard surfacing. Traditional methods of construction (e.g. requiring excavation) within RPAs would result in unacceptable root severance and compaction of the soil leading to the death of roots as access to air and water is restricted. This could lead to the decline and ultimately the death of affected trees.

Where ever possible the existing hard surfacing within RPAs is to remain in situ throughout the construction phase as this will prevent/reduce any disturbance of the underlying soil. An engineer should be consulted to assess the load bearing potential of the hard surfacing in relation to the highest anticipated loads expected from construction operations (i.e. loaded crane weight, concrete lorry etc.). Where the existing surfacing will not prevent significant de-compaction of the underlying soil in RPAs additional fit for purpose ground protection measures will be required.

Where existing surfacing is to be removed within the RPA of a retained tree following construction, this must be undertaken by hand using hand tools or mini excavators with toothless buckets working from outside the RPA reaching inwards, or working from fit for purpose ground protection or existing hard surfacing (where sufficient to protect the structure of the soil). The wearing course only can be removed in this way and the sub base retained and ameliorated as a base for the new surface, which will reduce disturbance and prevent damage to significant roots. This work must be supervised by an arboriculturist.

Exposed roots must be treated in accordance with the guidelines in paragraph 6.2.12 of this report. It is preferable for new hard surfacing to be permeable where it is to be located within tree RPAs.

Both willow and false acacia are considered to be relatively tolerant of soil salts and therefore this issue is unlikely to be overly significant.

It is envisaged that the redevelopment will not require the alteration of ground levels within the RPA of a retained tree.

T4 and T5 are located in a raised planting bed which is likely to provide more hospitable growing conditions than the surrounding hard surfaced ground. The roots of these trees are very likely to have developed throughout the raised beds and as such they must be retained and protected. It will be possible to amend the edging of the raised bed if desired, provided this is undertaken by hand. New edging must not require a continuous footing and any supporting posts/pegs must be located to avoid significant roots. The default position will be that no uncured concrete should be used within the RPA of a retained tree. Where this is unavoidable all uncured concrete must be set in pits fully sheathed in heavy duty plastic to prevent any run off or toxic effect on the roots of retained trees. Any exposed roots must be treated in accordance with the guidelines in paragraph 6.2.12 of this report. Work of this nature is to be overseen by an arboriculturist.

6.2.4 Demolition of existing structures:

Demolition can result in physical impact damage to trees and significant compaction of the soil. Where existing structures are to be demolished within falling distance of any part of a retained tree demolition must be inward onto the existing footprint of the structure. Where there is a risk of the collapse of structures within striking distance of retained trees suitable impact resistant protective fencing (such as a braced scaffold framework fixed with 20mm exterior grade plywood boards) will be required to ensure no inadvertent damage takes place. Due to the distance from the existing structures to the trees to be retained it is not envisaged that this will be required provided all demolition is undertaken with care inward into the existing structure.

Dust from demolition can cover tree leaves and prevent or reduce photosynthesis, reducing the trees ability to produce energy, essential for its growth and function which could lead to decline. Dust could be toxic to roots and/or have a negative impact on soil PH if allowed to fall on exposed soil within an RPA.

Where there is the potential for a significant build-up of dust on the foliage of retained trees provision must be in place to allow for periodic washing to prevent any negative impact on tree function (photosynthesis). Uncovered ground within an RPA should be temporarily covered with a geotextile layer (or equivalent) where there is a significant potential for the build-up of damaging material as a result of demolition works.

6.2.5 Installation of new bridge across the West Yard canal basin

T2 will require pruning to ensure a reasonable 1m clearance for the installation and future clearance of the proposed footbridge which will be located approximately 4m above the surrounding ground level to the north of T2. The bridge is to be installed without individual footings and will not incur within the RPA of T2. Some future periodic pruning may be required to ensure a reasonable clearance of the bridge is maintained. This work will not have a significant impact on the health or appearance of the tree.

6.2.6 Storage and mixing of materials:

The mixing and washing of materials can lead to run off or inadvertent spillage into tree root zones. Many substances often used on construction sites can be toxic to tree roots (such as concrete, fuels, salts, builders sand and herbicides) and can result in the death of tree roots, beneficial soil organisms and have a significant impact on the future health and appearance of the tree.

The storage of materials can result in an effective raised soil level. This buries tree roots at depths where air and water are less available and can lead to the decline or death of the tree.

For these reasons the storage of materials and any washing, mixing or refuelling must take place in specially allocated areas at least 5m from the edge of the RPA of retained trees. Any slope effect must be taken into account and where there is a potential for run off, heavy duty polythene sheeting and sandbags must be in place as bunding to prevent toxic materials reaching RPAs.

6.2.7 Movement of vehicles and people and the movement and operation of machinery in relation to development operations.

Due to the spatial constraints on site, construction works and in particular the use of machinery must be carefully co-ordinated to avoid damage to retained trees. Physical damage caused by impact with machinery can lead to the loss of branches and damage to bark. This can lead to the development of decay, reduce the energy production and storage capacity of the tree and significantly impact on the future health, appearance and amenity contribution of the tree.

No machinery vehicular or pedestrian traffic is to take place over the unprotected surface of the RPA of a retained tree. Fit for purpose protective fencing and ground protection (including existing hard surfaces where appropriate) must remain intact and must not be altered or moved without the prior agreement of the site arboriculturist and the Local Planning Authority.

The default position must be that no part of any construction machinery be used within 2m of any part of a retained tree. Where operations are required close to trees a banksman is to be utilised to guide the movement of the machinery operator and ensure no tree damage occurs. It is preferable for heavy equipment such as cranes to be located in the East Yard (accessed via Camden Lock Place).

6.2.8 Installation of services near to trees:

The exact routing of services has yet to be agreed and no information has been provided in this respect. Excavation to install services has the potential to result in unacceptable root severance which could result in instability, dysfunction or death of trees. Repeated incursions are particularly damaging and must be avoided by bundling services wherever possible.

The following general principles will apply and where services must be routed within the RPA of a retained tree this process will be subject to a detailed method statement with approval from the Planning Authority.

All services must be bundled as far as possible and installed within RPAs using hand/compressed air excavation (e.g. for shallow service runs) or trenchless techniques such as impact moling (thrust boring) with all access pits and inspection chambers being located outside of the RPA. The route must run as far from the main stem of a retained tree as possible and must be at a minimum depth of 600mm. This operation must take place as specified in a Method Statement. Any water pipes must be constructed so as to be resistant to ingress by tree roots which could include the use of root barriers where appropriate. T1 and T2 in particular have relatively invasive root systems which are likely to take advantage of any drainage pipes which aren't fit for purpose for use around tree roots.

6.2.9 Removal of services near to trees.

T2 has a number of lighting units attached to the main stem and electrical hook up points located adjacent to the stem base. These should be removed and relocated with care to avoid any damage to the intact bark of the tree.

Where existing services become redundant within the RPA of a retained tree the default position must be that they be left in situ. Where this is not feasible the following principles are to be observed.

Existing services are to be removed by winching out from an access/inspection chamber located outside of an RPA. It may be acceptable to fill redundant pipe work with an inert material or undertake pipe bursting where necessary within the RPA of retained trees.

6.2.10 Site drainage/attenuation:

Significant changes in drainage can influence the availability of water for trees. Too little water can result in drought. Too much water can result in flooding. Trees generally rely on spaces in the soil to allow gaseous exchange for respiration and the absorption of water and nutrients.

Where soil spaces are completely filled with water roots are less able to function. This can lead to a decline in tree vitality and potentially the death of the tree.

The willow trees have visible roots present in the canal itself and are therefore likely to be actively utilising this source of water.

Due to the relative location of trees to areas of new development and the existing prevalence of impermeable hard surfacing around trees (with the exception of the surface of the raised bed surrounding T4 and T5) it is envisaged that the management of drainage on site will not result in any significant impact on water available to retained trees.

6.2.11 The future impact of retained trees:

The retained trees on site can be expected to increase in size in future years. T1, 2 and 4 are all likely to require some degree of pruning to provide a suitable clearance of structures and access routes (as is typical of many trees in the urban environment). This is likely to be no different to that required based on the current site layout for T1 and T4.

Future pruning will be most significant for T2 which will be positioned close to the south western corner of the new structure and the proposed new bridge which crosses the Canal Basin. A future clearance of 1-2m will need to be maintained between the tree and the structures to prevent an obstruction and avoid a direct overhang. This is likely to be required approximately every two to three years.

Willow is a species which is tolerant of periodic pruning due to its high ability to produce adventitious re-growth. Because this species of tree invests in rapid growth it is renowned as producing relatively weak wood. For this reason, trees of this species often suffer from storm damage/limb loss and can be suitably managed by a process of periodic crown reduction or pollarding.

Larger diameter pruning wounds are best avoided because the wood of this species is not particularly decay resistant and works are best undertaken during periods of lower tree activity (winter or mid-summer). Because of its rapid regrowth and pendulous habit the visual impact of even extensive tree pruning is not likely to be significant and is unlikely to have a significant negative impact on tree health or future amenity.

The retained trees on site are located near to areas of significant market activity (T4), major access points (T1 and T2) and new structures including areas of outdoor seating (T2). These are deciduous trees which will drop leaves, twigs and other detritus periodically which may require clearance from hard surfaces. False acacia also produce attractive flowers and seed pods which will also fall onto the ground below. These trees are already located in high use areas of the current market site and as such these impacts are arguably already being experienced and tolerated. The future maintenance of the areas of the market close to these trees must take the potential for leaf and seed fall into account.

All the trees on site are likely to cast a degree of shade onto the site. This will be most significant with T2 which is likely to shade the south western corner of the new structure in the afternoon. With the potential onset of increasing temperatures associated with climate change the importance of shade is being increasingly recognised, (including in relation to retail sales benefits) and therefore the relatively limited shade provided by the tree can be considered as beneficial. The tree is also likely to provide some shelter from the prevailing south westerly winds.

6.2.12 General guidance for the management of exposed roots:

Excavation must only take place within the RPA of a retained tree with the prior agreement of the site arboriculturist and LPA. All excavation must be undertaken using hand tools or compressed air (such as an air spade). The following general principles will apply:

Individual or small groups of roots less than 25mm in diameter will be retained where possible but can be severed with a sharp tool such as secateurs or pruning saws to leave a clean cut end (ideally 100mm back from the face of the excavation to account for future regrowth) where they pose an obstruction.

Where roots are encountered which are larger than 25mm in diameter or where significant groups of smaller roots are found, the advice of the site arboriculturist must be sought to decide an appropriate course of action (following consultation with the LPA where appropriate).

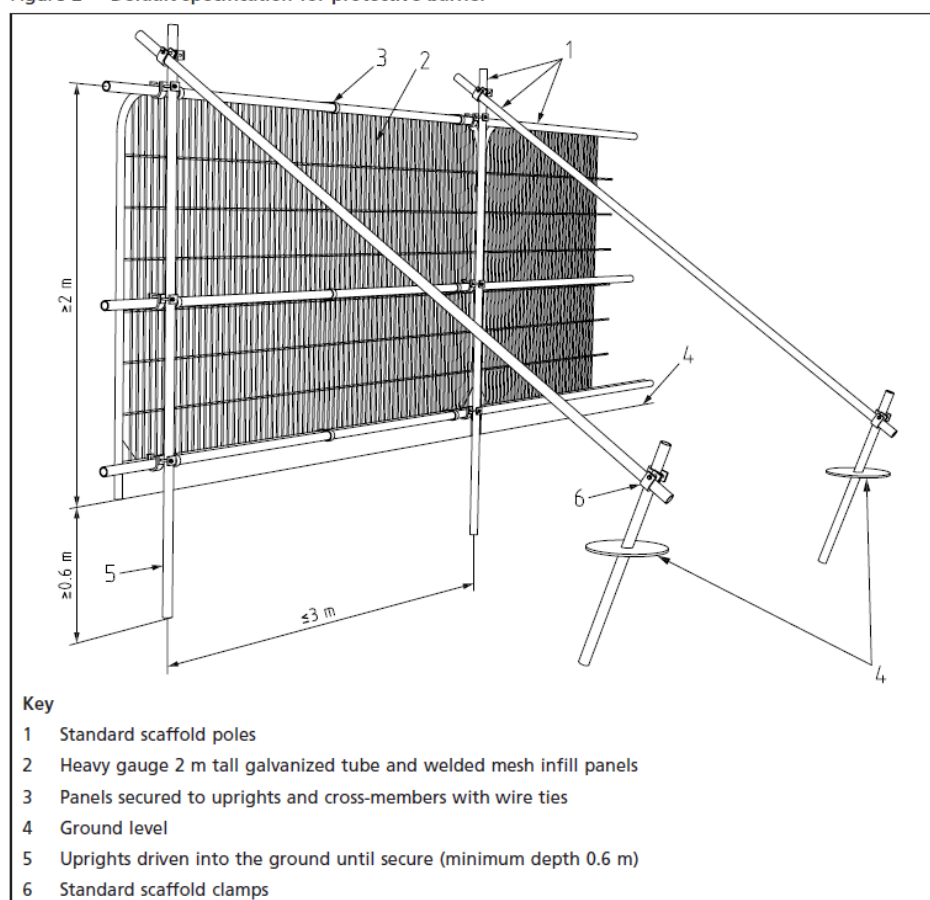
Roots must only be exposed for the minimum period possible. In the interim period any exposed roots must be completely covered with dampened hessian sacking (which may require ongoing re wetting) to avoid drying out and exposure to light (which can result in the death of roots). Backfill for excavations should ideally utilise the parent material and must not be significantly compacted.

In general works of this nature must be overseen by an arboriculturist to ensure tree protection measures are fully implemented and to provide on-site advice for the management of any significant roots.

6.2.13 Outline tree protection measures:

The existing permanent barrier fence adjacent to T1 along with the existing hard surfacing is likely to provide sufficient protection to this tree throughout the development works. Pedestrian access is also likely to need to be maintained due to the public footway. If the hard surface is to be removed this must be achieved as set out in Section 6.2.2. T2, T4 and T5 will require protective fencing as set out in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix C).

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



The area inside this fencing is to be sacrosanct and once installed, barriers and any temporary ground protection must not be removed or altered without the prior approval of the site arboriculturist and where appropriate the Local Authority Tree Officer. Any damage to tree protection measures must be reported immediately to the site arboriculturist.

Suitable all weather signage shall be fixed to fencing to notify site staff and visitors of the construction exclusion zone and its purpose.

Fencing in areas of high construction activity (as indicated on the Tree Protection Plans - Appendix C) shall be constructed with robust vertical and horizontal scaffold framework with weldmesh panels firmly attached as per BS5837: 2012 Figure 2 (included below). Vertical support poles must be located with care to avoid underground utility services and bracing poles must be sited to avoid the structural roots of retained trees. Where fencing must be erected on areas of existing hard surfacing stabiliser struts must be attached to the ground using ground pins. Where this would cause unacceptable damage to surfacing or is restricted due to the presence of services, struts will be mounted in block trays.

More robust fencing may be required if site operations such as demolition or the use and movement of heavy machinery in close proximity are unavoidable.

Ground protection must be in place where access is required to unsurfaced ground within an RPA or where existing hard surfacing within an RPA which acts as ground protection is to be removed or is insufficient to protect the structure of the soil from damage based on the heaviest anticipated load. Particular care must be taken where roots have broken through existing hard surfacing and in such instances (such as adjacent to T1) where development access is unavoidable ground protection boards on a compressible layer of 100mm woodchip or sharp sand must be utilised to prevent damage (with due consideration for potential trip hazards).

Pedestrian only access will be acceptable on the retained sub base where existing hard surfacing has been removed within an RPA. Should vehicular or plant access be required in this area fit for purpose ground protection must be in place.

As set out in section 6.2.3.3 of BS5837:2012 the following ground protection measures will be appropriate:

- Suitable ground protection for pedestrian only access will comprise a single thickness of scaffold boards set on a compressible layer of 100mm of woodchip on a geotextile separation layer.
- Pedestrian operated plant up to two tonnes in weight would require the use of a proprietary ground protection system (such as Ground Guards or Eve Trakway or equivalent) set on a minimum depth of 150mm woodchip or sharp sand.
- Heavier loads will require ground protection to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice.

As a guide the threshold beyond which root development is significantly affected is a bulk density ranging from 1.4g per cm³ for clay soils, to 1.75g per cm³ for sandy soils.

Ground protection shall stay in place until all construction operations in the vicinity are completed and removal is agreed with the site arboriculturist and/or the LPA.

7 Conclusion:

Provided the tree protection measures set out in this report are fully implemented and maintained there will be no significant negative impact on the health and visual amenity of retained trees. One relatively low value tree is to be lost to help facilitate this redevelopment. The loss of this small tree will not have a significant impact on the wider visual amenity of the site. One tree is to be subject to pruning to facilitate the development. This tree is of a species which is relatively tolerant of heavy pruning and this work will not have a significant impact on the future health or amenity value of the tree.

8 Issues to be addressed by the Method Statement (if required).

- Pre-commencement site meeting
- Order of operations
- Site briefing
- Tree works
- Protective fencing and temporary ground protection
- Site organisation, storage and mixing of materials
- Site monitoring
- Demolition of existing structures
- Removal of existing services
- Basement excavation and construction of new structures.
- Installation of services within RPAs (if required)
- New hard surfacing and hard landscaping works
- Removal of tree protection measures.
- Soft landscaping

Appendix A: Tree Survey Plan

- TS01 – Tree Survey Plan



SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION BOX

IT IS ASSUMED THAT ALL WORKS ON THIS DRAWING WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY A COMPETENT CONTRACTOR WORKING, WHERE APPROPRIATE, TO AN APPROPRIATE METHOD STATEMENT.

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT.

NOTES

- TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
- TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PROVIDED.
- * DENOTES TREE OR FEATURE WHICH HAS AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION BASED ON SITE VISIT.
- PLANS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AECOM TREE SURVEY REPORT.
- THE ORIGINAL OF THIS DRAWING WAS PRODUCED IN COLOUR - A MONOCHROME COPY SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON.

N

0m

1m

2m

3m

4m

5m

10m

15m

SCALE 1:200

Key:

A - CATEGORY TREES & GROUPS (HIGH QUALITY & VALUE)

B - CATEGORY TREES & GROUPS (MODERATE QUALITY & VALUE)

C - CATEGORY TREES & GROUPS (LOW QUALITY & VALUE)

INDICATES ROOT PROTECTION AREAS - AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012

UNSURVEYED TREES, GROUPS & HEDGEROWS AS DEFINED BY TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OR ESTIMATED ON SITE

SHADING ARC

		By	Date	Suffix
Revision Details		Check		

Purpose of issue

PLANNING

Client

Stanley Sidings Ltd

Project Title

CAMDEN LOCK MARKET

Drawing Title

TREE SURVEY PLAN

Designed	Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
NA	CC/PB	AW	AW	07.07.15

Aecom Internal Project No.

TBC

Scale @ A1

1:200 @ A1

Suitability

Na

Zone

NA

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Drawing Number	Rev
TS-01	

Plot Date: 7/20/2015 11:28 AM
File Name: CAMDEN LOCK TREE SURVEY PLAN

Appendix B: Site Layout Proposals:

- 13483-A-L00-P91-100 by Piercy & Company
- 13483-A-L01-P91-101 by Piercy & Company



Notes
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Report all drawing errors, omissions and discrepancies to the architect.
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Items marked 'By Others' to be completed by Contractor.

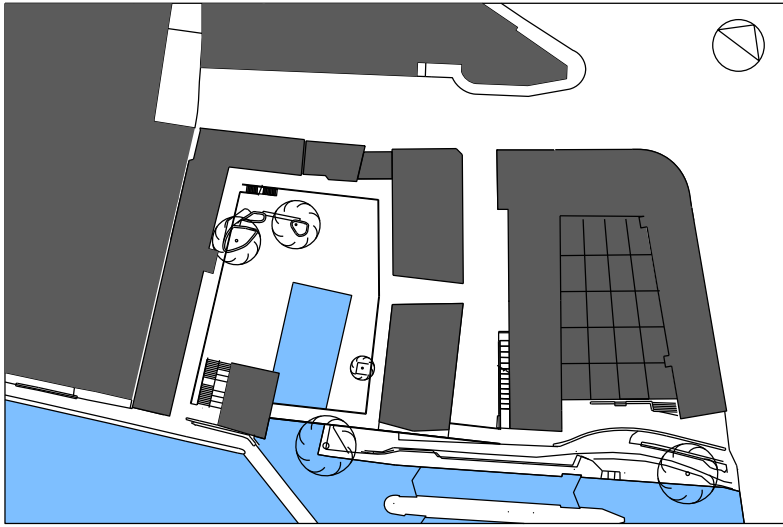
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Key

- Granite setts retained, refurbished and relaid
- Granite strips (accessible route)
- Existing basin stones retained
- Wooden Decking (existing retained)

Rev	Date	Description
14.08.15	PLANNING ISSUE	

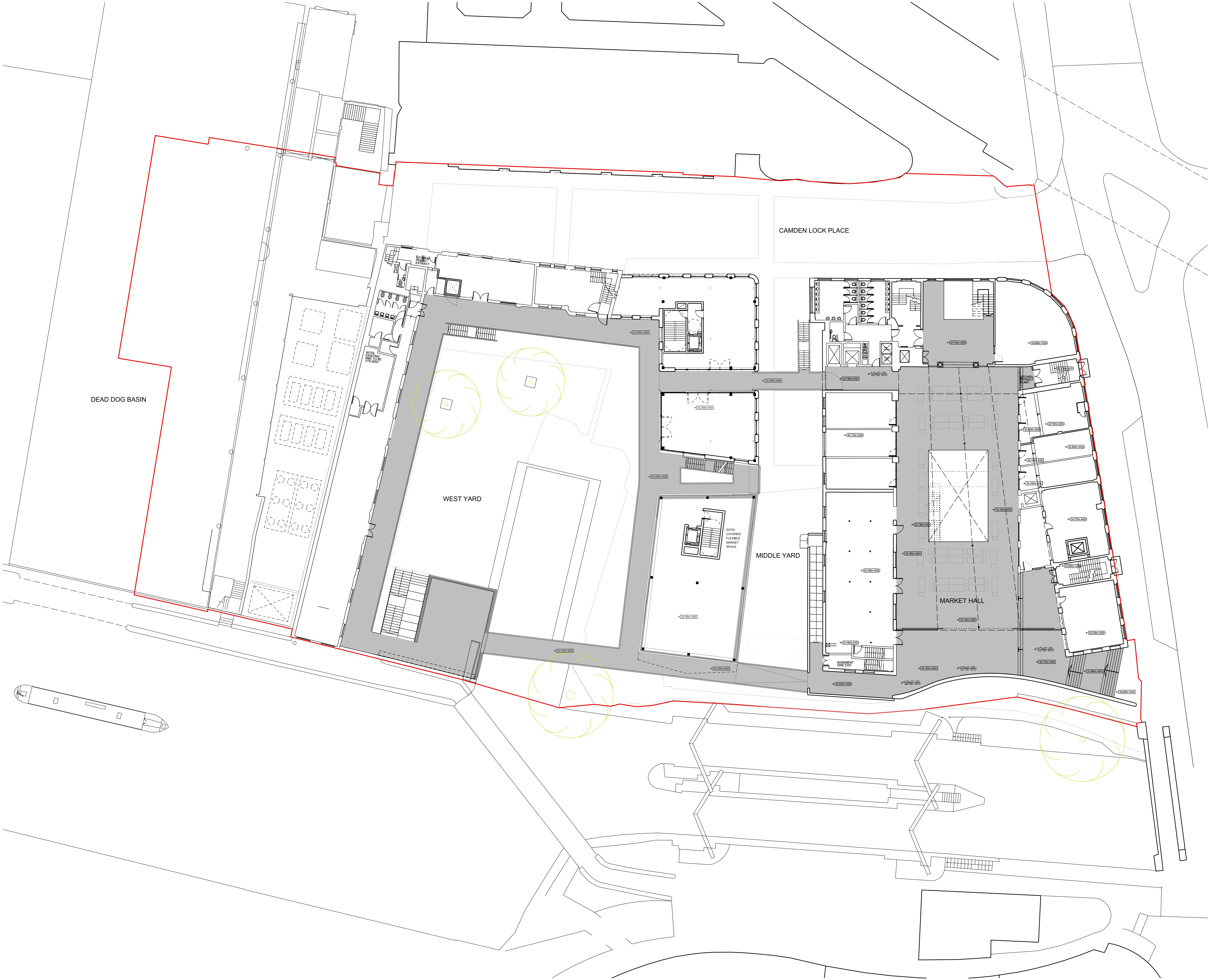


Project Camden Lock Market					
Client Castlehaven Row Limited					
Date 14.08.15		Scale 1:200 at A1 1:400 at A3			
Drawing Title Proposed Ground Floor Hard Landscape Plan					
Drawn AB		Checked RNH		Approved PJJ	
Drawing Status For Information					
Project 13483	Disc A	Level L00	Series P91	Dwg No. 100	Rev -

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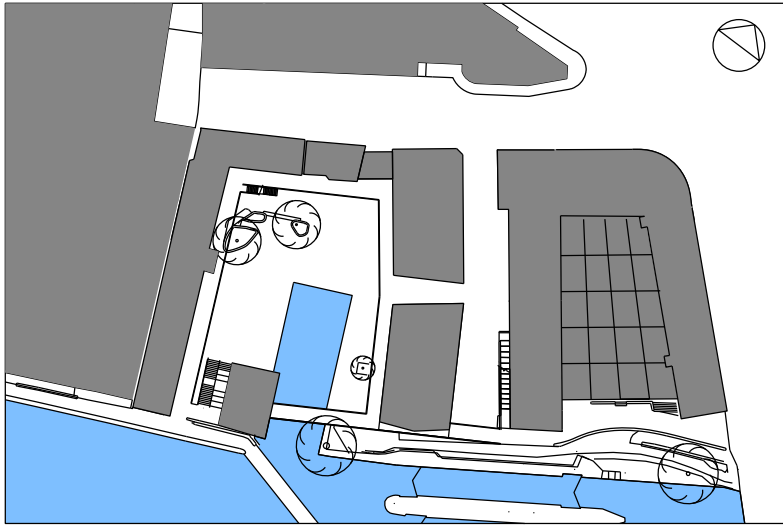
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-	14.08.15	PLANNING ISSUE
Rev	Date	Description



Project
Camden Lock Market

Client
Castlehaven Row Limited

Date
14.08.15

Scale
1:200 at A1
1:400 at A3

Drawing Title
Proposed Upper Ground Floor
Hard Landscaping Plan

Drawn
RNH

Checked
RNH

Approved
PJJ

Drawing Status
For Information

Project	Disc	Level	Series	Dwg No.	Rev
13483	A	L01	P91	101	-

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Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan

- TPP-01 – Tree Protection Plan

Plot Date: 7/23/2015 11:35 AM
File Name: CAMDEN LOCK MARKET UPPER GROUND FLOOR PROPOSAL 1348-A-L01-00-101 TREE PROTECTION PLAN



SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION BOX

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THIS DRAWING IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ISSUE THAT IT WAS ISSUED FOR AND IS SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT.

NOTES

- TREE CATEGORIES AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
- TREE LOCATIONS ARE BASED ON THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY PROVIDED.
- * DENOTES TREE OR FEATURE WHICH HAS AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION BASED ON SITE VISIT.
- PLANS SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE AECOM TREE SURVEY REPORT.
- THE ORIGINAL OF THIS DRAWING WAS PRODUCED IN COLOUR - A MONOCHROME COPY SHOULD NOT BE RELIED UPON.

SCALE 1:200

KEY:

- TREE, HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
- TREE, HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
- INDICATES ROOT PROTECTION AREAS - AS DEFINED BY BS 5837:2012
- PRE PRUNING CANOPY EDGE
- TREE PROTECTION FENCING & CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE (SEE NOTES FOR FENCING DETAIL & SPECIFICATION)
- CONSTRUCTION WORKING AREAS

Revision Details	By	Date	Suffix
	Check		

Purpose of Issue

PLANNING

Client

Stanley Sicings Ltd

Project Title

CAMDEN LOCK MARKET

Drawing Title

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Designed NA	Drawn PB	Checked AW	Approved AW	Date 20.07.15
Aecom Internal Project No. TBC		Suitability Na		
Scale @ A1 1:200 @ A1		Zone NA		

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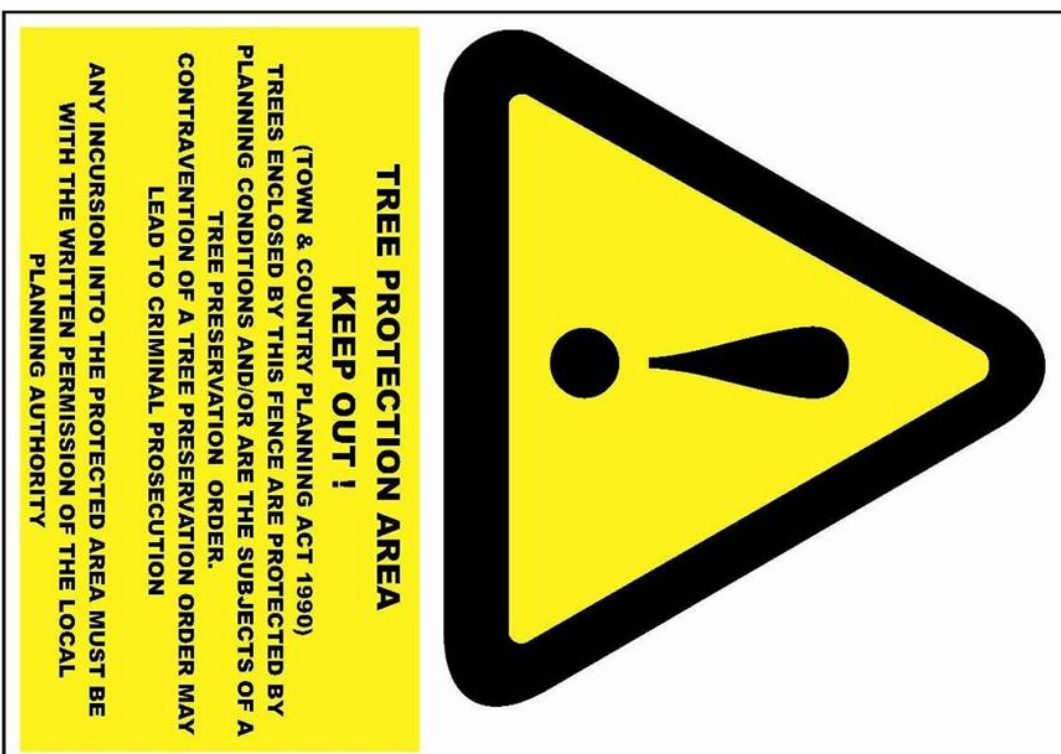
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Drawing Number

TTP-01

Rev

Appendix D: Tree Protection Signage (example)

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