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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

BS 5837:2012

On behalf of:

Sajad Rashid

Site address:

59 Marvell
Avenue, Hayes,
UB4 0QS

Prepared by:

KC

Report reference:

AAAIA59MA

Report date:

1st October 2026

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1.0 Instruction

All Arboriculture has been instructed by Sajad Rashid to undertake a tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees In relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, and to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan. The instruction was received on the 26th September 2026. The tree survey was carried out on the 30th September 2026.

2.0 Statement of purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide local planning authorities with sufficient arboricultural information to consider the effect of the proposed development on nearby trees, and to demonstrate that trees have been carefully considered throughout the development process. The report includes an arboricultural method statement that describes how work will be undertaken to provide adequate protection of retained trees.

3.0 Associated documents and drawings

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents and drawings:

1. Sajad Rashid Drawings
2. British Standards Institute - BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
3. Tree Protection Plan – AATPP59MA

4.0 Site description

The site is in the urban area of Hayes and is a semi-detached residential dwelling. The proposal is a single storey rear extension. The site falls under the jurisdiction of London Borough of Hillingdon Council.

5.0 Vegetation description

The vegetation consists of The vegetation consists of one Category C group/ hedge comprising four off-site trees. The site is not within a Conservation Area and there are no trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order on or close to the site.

Some tree protection measures and working methodology (in accordance with BS 5837:2012) will be required and will ensure they are not detrimentally affected during construction.

6.0 Arboricultural impact assessment

Table 1: Summary of impacts	
Tree removal	None
Facilitation pruning	None
Demolition within RPA	None
New surfacing within RPA	None
New structures within RPA	None

Building construction in relation to tree roots: No tree removal is required to facilitate the proposed development. The proposed structural works are outside of the retained trees' RPAs and no excavation or ground disturbance within the RPAs of retained trees is required. Where access or other temporary works extend into an RPA, appropriate ground protection will be installed in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement.

Building construction in relation to tree crowns: No facilitation pruning is required. It is important that sufficient growing space is allowed between the mature crown extent of each tree and the roof edge of the proposed structures. This is to reduce conflicts of interest in the future and to reduce the pressure to prune trees to keep them clear of roofs.

Tree root and canopy protection: The RPAs (Root Protection Areas) of the retained trees should be protected during the development phase with Heras fencing and/or ground protection (if required) to ensure heavy machinery is not operated or materials stored within the rooting areas.

Materials delivery, storage and handling: Materials should not be handled or stored within the RPAs of retained trees; the load exerted can result in soil compaction and leachate from spills can be toxic to trees.

Surface drains, soak aways and services: It is important that services, surface drains and soakaways avoid the RPAs of retained trees as roots can be damaged during trench excavations.

7.0 Arboricultural method statement

Implementation and phasing of the proposed development: Prior to any building work commencing on site, the Site Manager and/or groundworks contractor will ensure that the tree protection measures shown on the Tree Protection Plan have been installed. The protection will remain in place and be inspected and maintained throughout the construction period in accordance with this Arboricultural Method Statement.

Tree protection barriers: Protective fencing will not be required as there is a boundary fence in place.

Ground protection: Temporary ground protection to be installed within the RPA of G1 should be capable of supporting pedestrian movements only, comprising a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane.

Storage and handling of materials: This site has sufficient space for materials to be stored and handled outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

Contractors parking: There is sufficient space on-site for parking.

Welfare facilities: There is sufficient space for temporary facilities.

Surface drains, soakaways and services: No details of new service runs have been provided at this stage. They should be routed to avoid the RPAs of retained trees. If this is not possible, special techniques must be employed to place the services within the RPA of the trees. The British Standard suggests a range of trenchless methods suitable for various applications including micro tunnelling, surface launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming and Impact moling/thrust boring. It is important common ducts should be used where it is not possible to avoid the RPA. Further guidance on installing underground services adjacent to trees can be found in the NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Volume 4 Issue 2). This document outlines a number of techniques that may be used for trenching near trees, including trench less techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging.

Tree works: No tree removal or facilitation pruning is required.

Sequencing of works

1. Installation of ground protection as shown on the TPP.
2. Site Manager/groundworks contractor to check the installed tree protection and retain a photographic record.
3. Main construction phase.
4. Tree protection to be regularly inspected and maintained throughout construction.
5. Remove tree protection when all construction activity capable of affecting the retained trees has ended.
6. Completion.

Contacts

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APPENDIX 1 - Tree Schedule



Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
G1	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressus × leylandii</i>	2-3	20	1	1	2	Early Mature	Group of four early mature trees forming a dense boundary hedge/screen. Trees have developed collectively with coalescing crowns and provide established evergreen screening along the site boundary. Crowns are somewhat irregular as a result of close spacing and historic management. No significant defects apparent from the available ground-level inspection. Located off-site.	C2	2.4
				1	1					

APPENDIX 1 - Tree Schedule

Survey Key

Diameter (cm)

Stem diameter in centimetres measured at 1.5m above ground level. Where the stem is divided below 1.5m, measurement is taken as directed by BS:5837

Annex C. RPA - Root Protection Area

RPA circle radius is determined from Annex D of BS:5837. R- Radius

A – Area

Branch Spread (m)

Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk. Low branches

N E
W S

Height above ground in metres of the lowest branch and use of the 4 cardinal points of the compass.

Age class

(NP) Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting

(Y) Young – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy

(EM) Early Mature – a tree within its second third of life expectancy

(M) Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy

(OM) Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age

(V) Veteran – a tree in the second or mature stage of its life and has important wildlife and habitat features including; hollowing or associated decay fungi, holes, wounds and large dead branches.

(A) Ancient – a tree in the ancient or third and final stage of their life that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition

Physiological Condition

GOOD – a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems

FAIR – a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated POOR – a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated DEAD – a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

Structural Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

GOOD – a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects

FAIR – a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated POOR – a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated.

EC - Estimated remaining contribution in years (based on the species and its current condition)

<10 Up to 10 years

10+ 10 years or more

20+ 20 years or more

40+ 40 years or more

Category (Tree quality assessment)

Category U – Tree in poor condition that cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10

years Category A – Trees of high quality

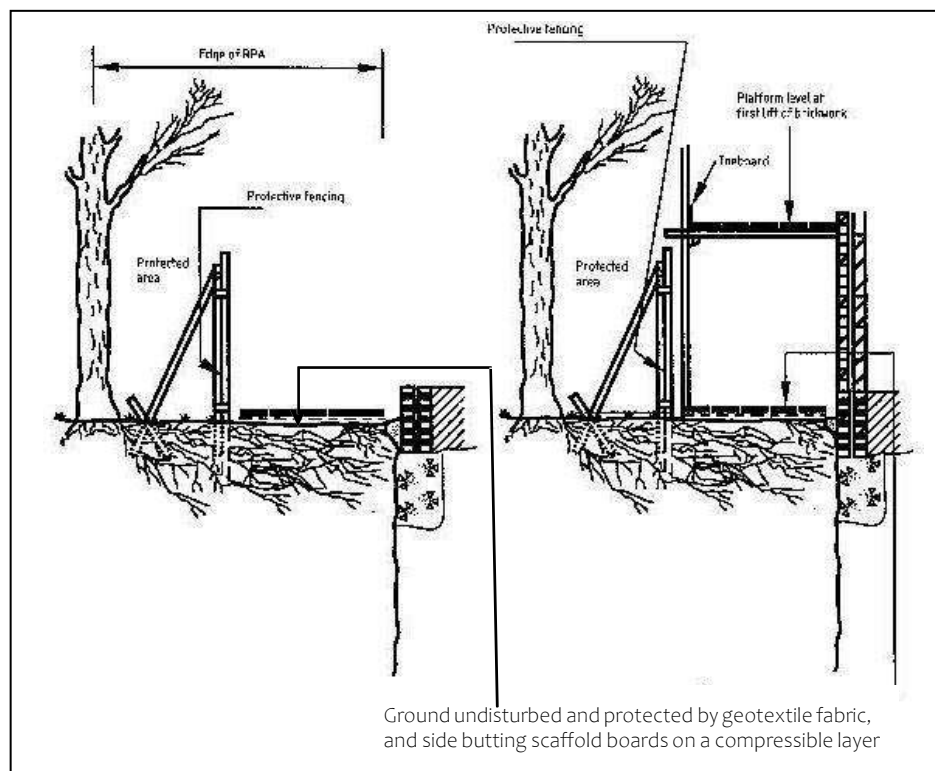
Category B – Trees of moderate quality

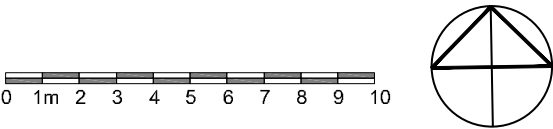
Category C – Trees of low quality

APPENDIX 2 – Ground Protection

Where ground protection measures are necessary, they can be provided by laying a geotextile mat onto the existing ground level and adding to this compressible materials, such as bark mulch or sharp sand to form a safe, level surface. Onto this surface is laid scaffold boards which become the working surface for the duration of the construction phase.

Where scaffolding is proposed above the area requiring protection the footway can be suspended above ground level using the upright scaffold poles onto which horizontal supports can be attached and then boards used to form the footway surface. A geotextile mat should be laid on the ground beneath to prevent contamination from materials dropped through the footway.





-  RPA for Cat A* tree
-  RPA for Cat B* tree
-  RPA for Cat C* tree
-  RPA for Cat U* tree
-  Tree canopy
-  Ground protection

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Client: Sajad Rashid
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Title: Tree Protection Plan

Scale at A3:	Date:	Document Ref.
1:200	01/10/2026	AATPP59MA

Ground protection:
Temporary ground boarding capable of supporting pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

