

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

**99 Denecroft Crescent
Hillingdon
UB10 9HZ**

Produced for: Golzari NG Architects

Prepared by: Mr Saul Heath FdScArb TechArborA

Date: 28-10-23

Arborsense Ref: Hillingdon

Arboricultural Report

Index

1. Introductory details.....	3
2. Scope and limitations of the report.....	3-4
3. Survey method.....	5
4. Observations & recommendations.....	6
5. Description of the proposed development	6
6. Arboricultural implications of the proposed development.....	6
7. Future tree management.....	6
8. Arboricultural method statement.....	7
9. Data schedules explanatory notes.....	8-9
<i>APPENDIX 1. EXAMPLE PROTECTIVE FENCING</i>	10
<i>APPENDIX 2. TREE PROTECTION PLAN</i>	11
<i>APPENDIX 3. TREE SURVEY DATA SCHEDULES</i>	12
IMAGES of T1 & T2.....	13-14

1. Introductory Details

1.1. Arborsense Arboricultural Consultants have been instructed to undertake a tree survey at 99 Denecroft Crescent and to provide an arboricultural report.

1.2. The tree survey was undertaken to provide my clients with advice relating to their planning application. Survey observations and any required mitigation measures have been detailed in this report.

2. Scope and Limitations of the Report

2.1. This report includes:

- Identification and assessment of any direct or indirect impact on existing trees which may occur as a result of the development, and details measures which should be taken to mitigate these impacts.
- Recommendations on any immediate and future management of the trees based on current best practice guidelines.

2.2. Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly and all trees, even healthy ones, are at risk from unpredictable climatic and man-made events. The assessment of risk for any tree is based upon factors evident at the time of the inspection and the interpretation of those factors by a suitably qualified inspector. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a basis commensurate with the level of risk and preferably on an annual basis.

2.3. The assessment of the trees, conclusions and any recommendations made in this report are valid for a period of 12 months only. This period of validity may be reduced should there be any change in factors affecting both the surrounding environment and built structures within close proximity. In addition, any conclusions were made based on information available at the time of the inspection and any inaccuracies in this information may affect the validity of this report

2.4. The trees were inspected from ground level, further assessment of the trees through climbing or internal investigation was not deemed necessary.

2.5. This is not a detailed dimensional report and the measurements given are approximate.

2.6. No responsibility is assumed by Arborsense for legal matters that may arise from this report and the consultant shall not be required to give testimony or to attend court unless subsequent contractual arrangements are made.

2.7. Any alteration or deletion from this report will invalidate it as a whole.

3. Survey Method

3.1. The site was surveyed on the 25th of October, 2023. Each tree was given a unique identity number. A visual tree assessment was then made and the following data recorded in accordance with BS5837:2012, *Trees In Relation To Design, Demolition and Construction Recommendations*.

- Tree position
- Individual number
- Height
- Stem diameter at 1.5m (DBH)
- Branch spread at 4 cardinal points
- Age class
- Observations
- Structural condition
- Preliminary management recommendations
- Estimated remaining contribution (years)
- Category grading
- Root Protection Areas (RPA's)

4. Observations & Recommendations

(See the Tree Protection Plan below for clarity)

4.1. There are two mature Ash trees in the backyard (T1 & T2) the yard is completely paved over.

4.2. T2 is growing against the wall of the existing garage and will cause structural damage if not removed.

4.3. I recommend that T2 is felled and a replacement tree is planted, I suggest a smaller species that will be more suited to a cramped suburban space; a pollinator species such as an ornamental Cherry would be a good choice.

5. Description of the Proposed Development

5.1. Alterations to the current dwelling house and garage (see my client's proposed plans).

6. Arboricultural Implications of the Proposed Development

6.1. The loss of T2 should be mitigated by planting a new tree in the yard after the works are completed.

7. Future tree management

7.1. A monitoring and maintenance regime will be implemented to ensure that the retained tree remains in good health and that any future problems can be detected and remedial actions taken.

8. Arboricultural Method Statement

8.1. Fencing will be installed to protect T1 before any works commence; the fencing will be constructed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 (*Appendix 1.*) The area enclosed by the fencing will be considered a complete exclusion zone; there will be no vehicles, equipment or machinery within the fenced off area. Under no circumstances will any materials be stored within the fenced off area, and no cement, diesel or oil stored near to it.

8.2. No retained tree shall be cut down, uprooted or destroyed, nor shall any retained tree be topped or lopped, other than in accordance with the prior written approval of the Local Planning Authority and BS3998: 2010 *Tree Work Recommendations*. If any retained tree is removed, uprooted, destroyed or dies, a replacement tree shall be planted and that tree shall be of such size and species and shall be planted at such a time and in a position to be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

8.3. Any roots that are found during the works which are smaller than 25mm in diameter during the excavations shall be pruned back to a side shoot or suitable position with a sharp pruning tool such as bypass secateurs. Roots larger than 25mm diameter should only be severed following consultation with the arboriculturist. Roots can become desiccated quickly and should be covered with dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent freezing overnight or a wet cloth on warm days.

9. Data schedules explanatory notes

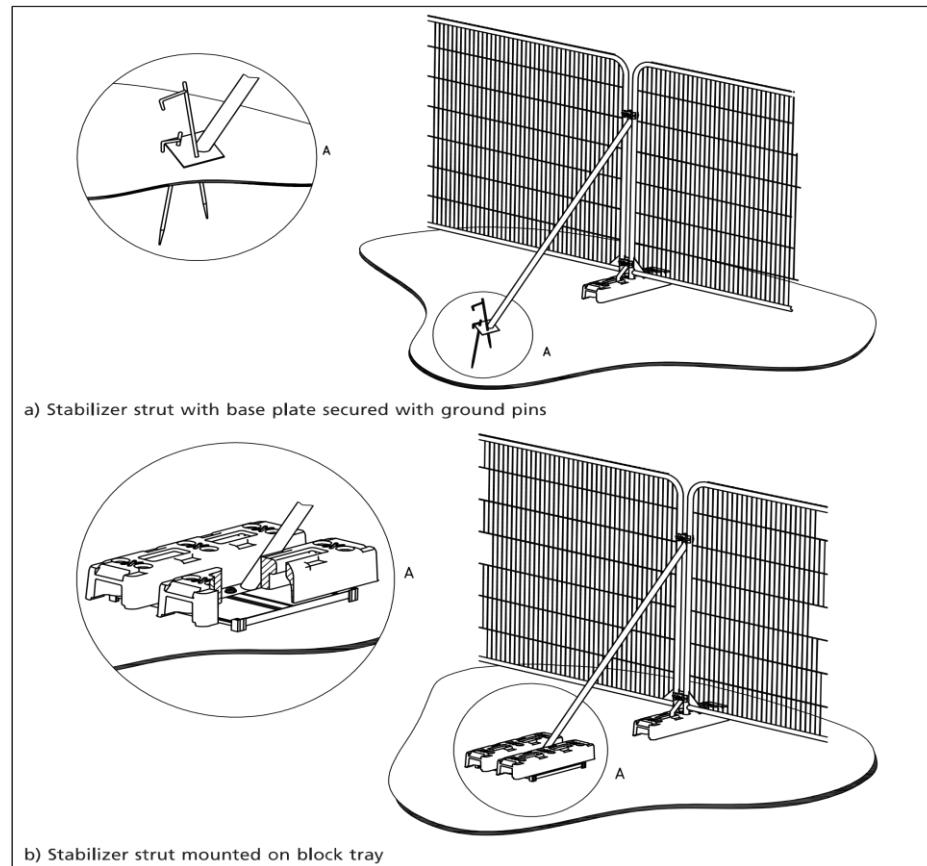
9.1. Survey Data Schedules:

- Tree ID: Identification number for each tree on the plan.
- Species: Common name for each tree
- Y-Young: Newly established tree with DBH of 15cm or less.
- SM-Semi-mature: Well established tree, but one which has significant growth before reaching its full height or spread.
- M-Mature: A tree which has reached its maximum size.
- OM-Over-mature: A tree which is past reaching its maximum size and is ‘growing down’.
- Veteran: A tree which has attained an age which is exceptional for that specific species.
- Dead: Self explanatory
- MS/multi-stemmed at 150cm.
- DBH: The stem diameter in millimetres at a height of 150cm from the base of the stem.
- Height: Height of the tree measured in metres.
- Grade: The category grading applied to each tree or group of trees in accordance with BS 5837. A: trees of high quality. B: trees of moderate quality. C: trees of low quality. U: trees unsuitable for retention.
- Sub grade: The criterion which was used to assess trees in terms of either arboricultural (1), landscape (2), or conservation value (3).
- Structural condition: The structural integrity of the tree; taking into account features like hollows, included bark etc.
- Branch Spread: N/S/E/W: The crown spread measured in metres separately in the 4 directions.

- Estimated remaining contribution in years: Estimated prospective life expectancy of the tree recorded in 4 categories: -10, 10+, 20+ and 40+.
- Observations: Any comments regarding previous work done on the trees; Structural problems; Disease; Deadwood etc.
- Preliminary Management Recommendations: Any recommended work or further investigations which are needed to rectify any of the faults identified in the survey.

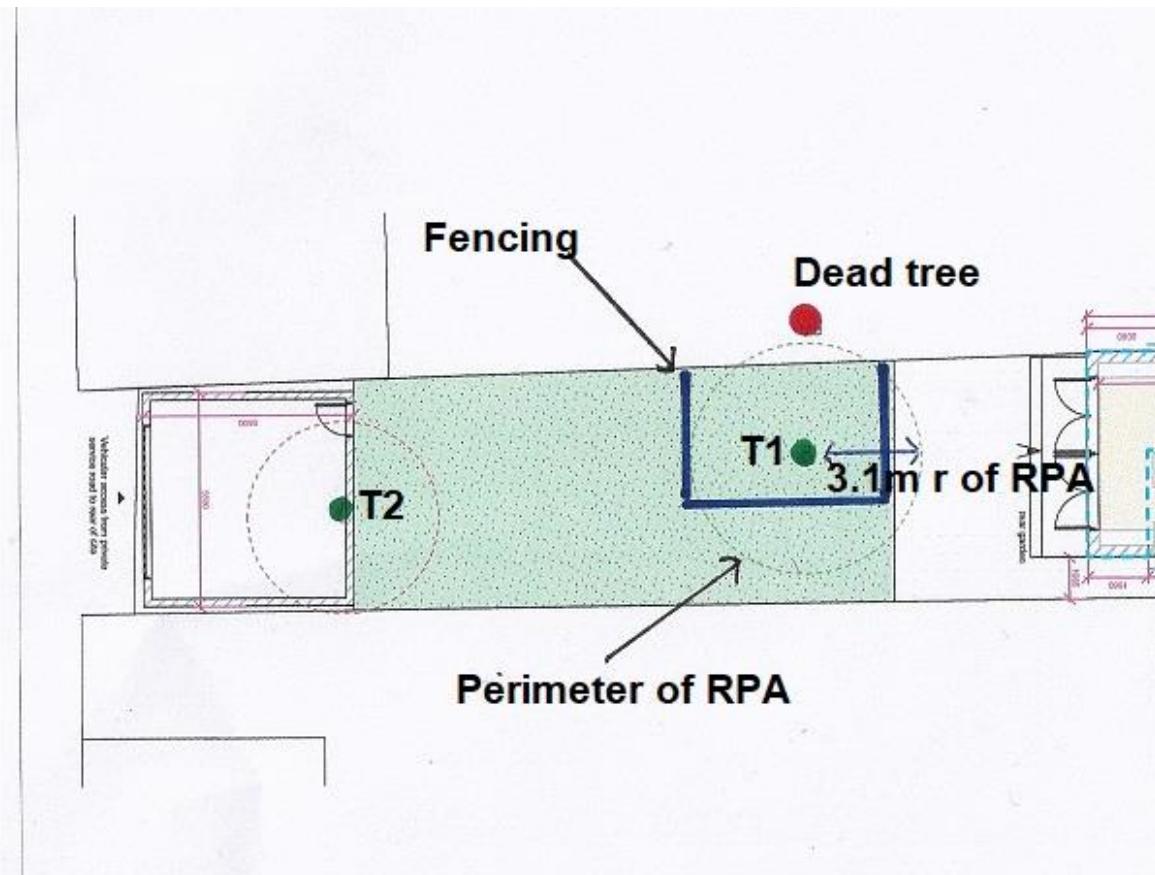
APPENDIX 1.

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

**6.2.3 Ground protection during demolition and construction**

6.2.3.1 Where construction working space or temporary construction access is justified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier. In such areas, suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. The suitability of such surfacing for this purpose should be evaluated by the project arboriculturist and an engineer as appropriate.

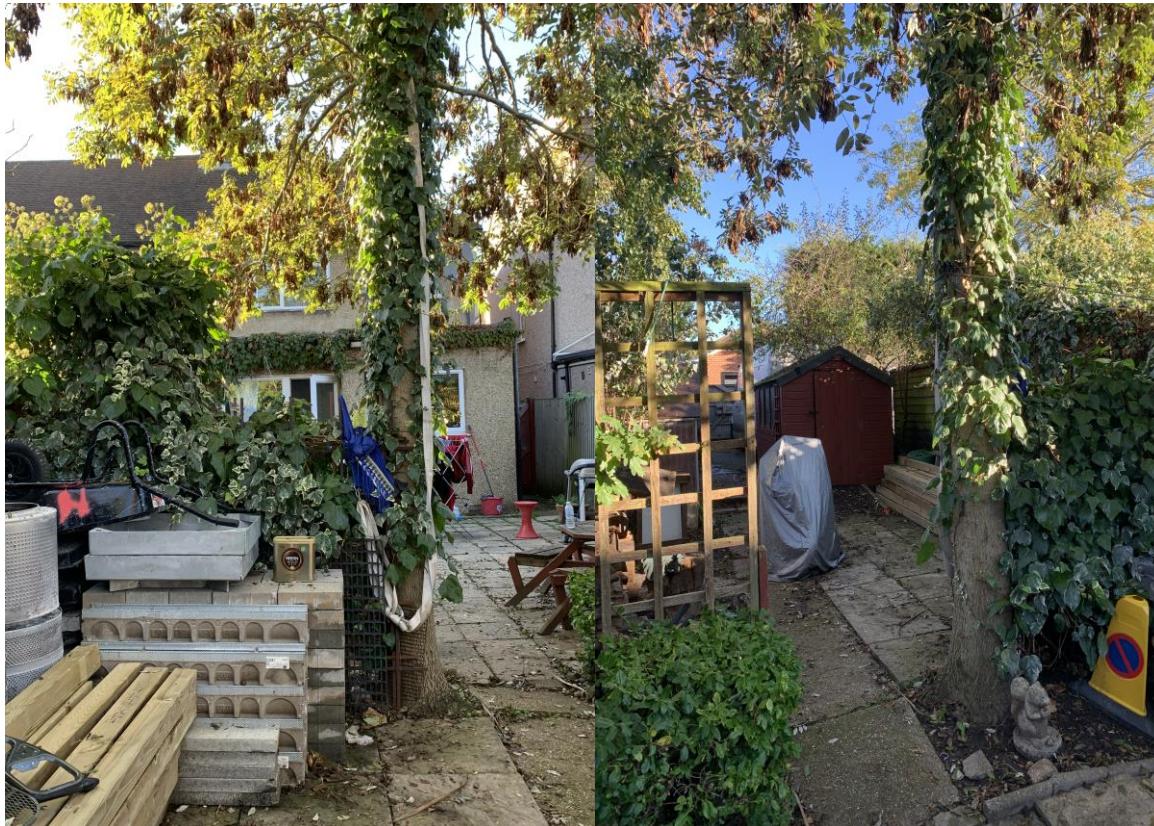
Example Protective Barrier: BS5837:2012

APPENDIX 2. TREE PROTECTION PLAN

APPENDIX 3: TREE SURVEY DATA SCHEDULES

Tree No.	Species	Height m	Stem Diameter mm	Branch Spread m	Height Above Ground Level m	Age Class	Observations	Structural condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Category Grading U,A,B,C 1,2,3
T1	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	260	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	Canopy 3 Fsb 3 Direction S	Mature	Minor dieback	Fair	Monitor	10+	B1
T2	Common Ash	18	270 260	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	Canopy 2 Fsb 3 Direction S	Mature	Growing against the garage	Poor	Fell	-10	U

IMAGES OF T1.



IMAGES OF T2.

