TREE PROTECTION STATEMENT

23 Myddleton Road

UB8 2DN

Tree Protection Statement

Morespace

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Contents

1. Background

1.1. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment relates to a new single storey rear extension (to replace the existing one) and provides recommendations for the management of the tree on the site.

1.2. This survey and report have been prepared in accordance with recommendations provided in BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

1.3. The tree protection statement addresses the requirements set out in condition 5 of Hilingdon Council planning decision notice 20913/APP/2024/1206.

1.4. A survey schedule is attached (Appendix) listing surveyed tree, it's dimensions and relevant information.

2. Survey details and scope

2.1. The site survey included trees and hedges, within influencing distance of the proposed development, with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m height, located within the area shown on the Tree Protection Plan, included in the appendix.

2.2. Tree inspection took place from ground level. The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay, fungal fruiting bodies and any structural defects that could increase the risk of structural failure were noted.

2.3. Tree details have been determined by measuring distances from features shown on the plan, using a laser measuring device and measuring circumference with a tape measure. The following information was recorded for each tree, and is shown in the Tree Schedule included as Appendix

2.3.1.-**Number:** an identity number for each tree, prefixed with a "T", which cross references

locations shown on the plan with the schedule in Appendix.

2.3.2.- **Species:** common name.

2.3.3.- **Tree height:** approximate height in metres.

2.3.4.- **Stem diameter:** diameter in metres, taken at 1.5m above ground.

2.3.5.- **Canopy clearance:** approximate height of the canopy above ground. Where a significant, low lateral branch is present, its height and direction of growth is included in the Condition column.

2.3.6.- **Age class:** Young, Semi-mature, Early mature, Mature, Over-mature, Veteran.

2.3.7.- **Condition:** features that affect the safe useful life expectancy and amenity of the tree, including the presence of decay or any physical defect.

2.3.8.- **Management Recommendations:** recommendations to ensure the health and safety of the tree, within the future development.

2.3.9.-**Estimated Remaining Contribution:** <10 years, 5-15 years, 10-20 years,15-30 years, 20-40 years, >40 years.

2.3.10.-**Category grading**: tree classification taken from BS 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction (see Appendix for details), as follows:

- Category U: Unsuitable for retention, trees with less than 10 years life expectancy, normally recommended for removal
- Category A: high quality trees, able to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years, normally retained unless there is an over-riding reason for removal and appropriate mitigation.
- Category B: moderate quality trees, able to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years, normally retained.
- Category B/C: an intermediate category between categories B and C (not specifically described in BS5837). Trees, which should be retained wherever possible, providing retention does not unreasonably constrain the layout.
- Category C: low quality, in adequate condition to remain for at least 10 years, or young trees <150mm stem diameter. Trees which can be removed to allow the desired layout or new planting.

*Trees have been classified irrespective of the possible proximity to future construction.

2.3.11.**-Protection Distance**: the protection distance in metres required to provide the Root Protection Area recommended in BS 5837, assuming a circular area centred on the tree.

3. Survey Limitations

- No internal decay devices, or other invasive tools to assess tree condition, were used.
- No soil excavation or root inspection was carried out.
- This survey has not considered the effect that trees or vegetation may have on the structural integrity of future building through subsidence or heave.
- The tree survey has been undertaken for planning purposes. Although any obvious structural defects haven't been noted, a Tree Hazard Assessment has not been carried out. Mature trees close to highly populated areas or public highways should normally be checked for safety annually, by a suitably qualified person.

4. Method Statement

4.1. Site Overview

4.1.1. The proposal is for a single storey rear extension which is to replace the existing one. The proposed site plan is included in the appendix and has been added to the survey drawing, along with tree details, to create the Tree Protection Plan attached.

4.1.2. There shall be no changes in ground levels.

4.2. Tree work

All tree work must be undertaken to the standards set out in BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations

- Root Protection Area is shown for all trees in the tree schedule attached in Appendix. They are shown for all trees, as circular areas centred on the trunk, on the Tree Protection Plan attached in the Appendix. This shows the distance that construction must normally be kept back from a tree, to provide the Root Protection Area recommended in BS 5837.

4.3. Tree Protection Fencing

4.3.1. Tree Protection Fencing must be erected where shown on the Tree Protection Plan, attached in the Appendix. This will provide full protection of the Root Protection Areas of the retained tree, other than for:

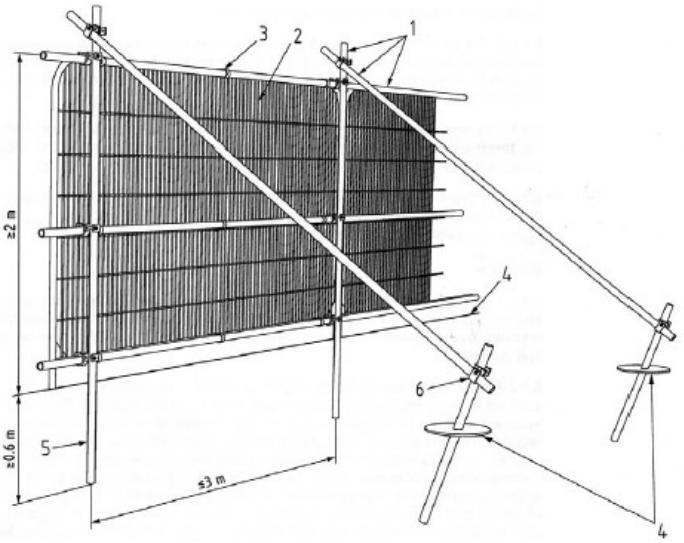
- area hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan, indicating a Ground Protection Area, where roots must be protected, as described in section 4.4.2 below.

4.3.2. Tree Protection Fencing must be from weldmesh panels, at least 1.5m high, securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, to a rigid framework. This framework must be constructed from scaffold tubes with vertical tubes, at a maximum interval of 3m and driven into the ground at least 0.6m. The structure must be well braced to resist impacts, constructed as per diagram on the next page. Alternatively, weldmesh panels can be supported on blocks, providing the blocks are pinned to the ground with road pins, or similar, and the panels are braced.

Figure 2

Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps



Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

Figure 3a
Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins

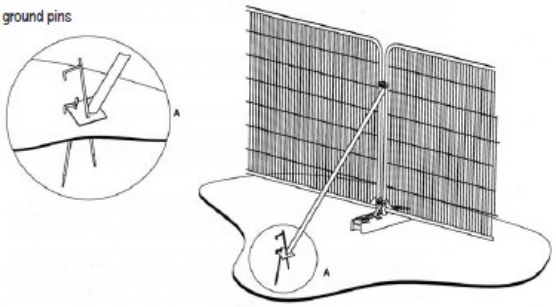
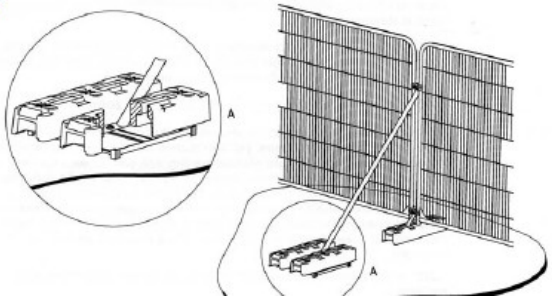


Figure 3b
Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray



Tree protection fencing

4.3.3. Weatherproof notices must be fixed to the Tree Protection Fencing, and maintained, stating:

TREE PROTECTION AREA - KEEP OUT

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:

- The Protection Fence must not be moved
- No person or machine must enter the area
- No materials or spoil must be deposited
- No excavation must be permitted

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

4.4. Ground Protection Areas

4.4.1. The Ground Protection Area shown shaded cyan on the Tree Protection Plan. No excavation must be permitted beneath the base course within this area.

4.4.2. The Ground Protection Area shown hatched cyan on the Tree Protection Plan contains a soft area where ground protection must be laid to protect any underlying roots. The area must be protected by either 25mm plywood or side butting scaffold boards, on top of a compressible layer of sand or woodchips, laid onto a geotextile.

4.5. Hand Dig Area

4.5.1. The existing patio slabs must be removed using only manually operated hand tools. To avoid damage to tree roots, existing ground levels will be retained within the RPAs. All excavation within RPAs must be carried out carefully using spades, forks and trowels, taking care not to damage the bark and wood of any roots. Specialist tools for removing soil around roots using compressed air may be an appropriate alternative to hand digging, if available. Heavy-duty polythene must be used to line the side of the trench adjacent to the tree, before concrete is poured, to avoid the toxic effects of cement on tree roots.

4.5.2. All soil removal must be undertaken with care to minimise the disturbance of roots beyond the immediate area of excavation. Where possible, flexible clumps of smaller roots, including fibrous roots, should be retained if they can be displaced temporarily or permanently beyond the excavation without damage. A fork should be used to loosen the soil and help locate any substantial roots. Once roots have been located, the trowel should be used to clear the soil away from them without damaging the bark.

4.5.3. Exposed roots to be removed should be cut cleanly with a sharp saw or secateurs 10-20cm behind the final face of the excavation. Roots temporarily exposed must be protected from direct sunlight, drying out and extremes of temperature by appropriate covering. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter should be retained where possible. Roots 25-100mm in diameter should only be cut in exceptional circumstances. Roots greater than 100mm in diameter should only be cut after consultation with the appropriate supervisory officer. It is unlikely that these roots will be shallow due to the maturity of the tree.

4.5.4. 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.

4.6. General Measures

4.6.1. New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The ground protection will be for pedestrian movements only; no machinery will be used for digging and pouring the foundations. A single thickness of scaffold boards will be placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

4.6.2. No construction activity whatsoever, including routing of underground services, storage of materials or on-site parking, must be allowed within Root Protection Areas, other than that specifically described above.

4.6.3. No mixing of cement, or concrete, or storage of fuel must take place within 10m of retained trees, nor in any position where the slope of the ground could lead to contamination of the Root Protection Area.

4.6.4. Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames could extend to within 10m of foliage, branches, or trunk.

4.6.5. No drain runs or other trenches shall be dug or otherwise created, without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority

4.6.6. The fencing /protection shall be retained in position until development is completed. The area within the approved protective fencing shall remain undisturbed during the course of the works.

4.6.7. Landscape works carried out within Root Protection Areas must be undertaken with great care so as not to damage shallow roots. Tractor mounted rotovators or other heavy mechanical cultivation must not be used within the Root Protection Areas.

4.6.8. A copy of the Tree Protection Plan must be kept on site and must be fully understood by the Site Agent.

5. Impact Assessment

The new foundations will necessitate excavation. Hand dig has been specified for the removal of the existing patio slabs and for the further excavation of the new foundation trench. Protection measures have been specified to minimise potential damage during the construction period.
No tree removal is proposed or necessary to accommodate the proposal; above and below ground parts of retained trees will be unaffected by the development.

Provided the recommendations in this report are followed, the arboriculture impact of development on existing trees is considered acceptable.

6. Appendix

6.1. Tree Schedule

Tree NO	Species	Height m	Stem m	Canopy dia. m	Age	Observations	Est. Contributing years	BS5837 Grading	Protection distance m
T1	Walnut	6.2	0.44	4.8	Mature	/	20-40	A	5.10

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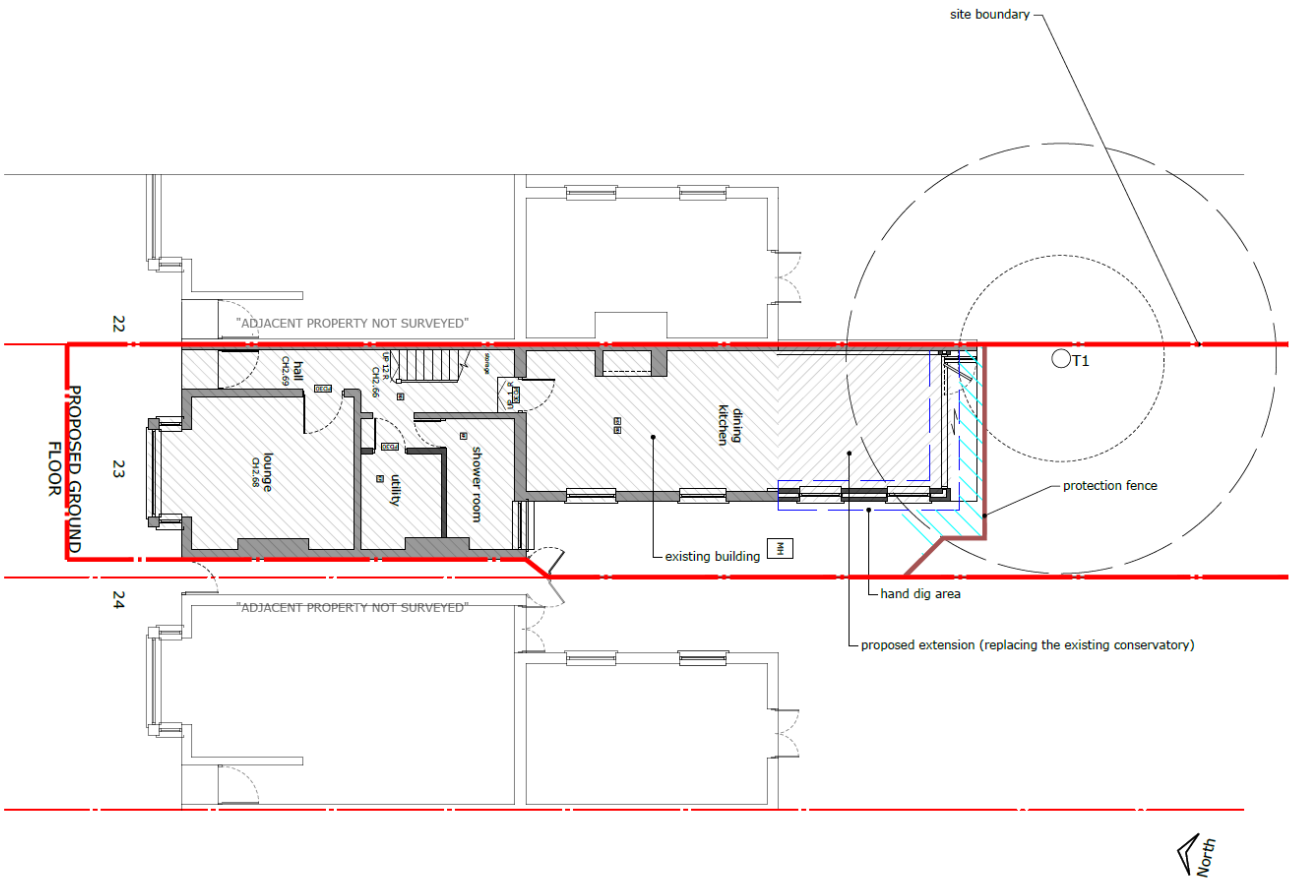
Drawing title:	Revision:	Drawn by:
Tree protection plan	----	DO
Drawing No:	Date:	Phase:
TP1	03/09/2024	DOC

Job No:	Job address:	Client:
EW202400043	23 Myddleton Road UB8 2DN	Ms L. Cowling
Council:	Job type:	Consultant:
Hillingdon	Ground extension	AV

KEY	
-------	CROWN SPREAD
— —	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE PROTECTION FENCE
	HAND DIG AREA
○	TREE
//	GROUND PROTECTION AREA

T1 - Walnut tree



Tree protection plan