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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

BS5837:2012

On behalf of:
Dennis Dunne
2 Parkway,
Uxbridge, UB10
9JX

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Report
Reference:
AAAIA2PAR

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1.0 Instruction

All Arboriculture has been instructed by Dennis Dunne 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 16th August 2024. The tree survey was carried out on the 17th August 2024.

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. A488-05- rev H (A1 1-100) Proposed layouts
2. British Standards Institute - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
3. Tree Protection Plan – AATPP2PAR

4.0 Site description

The site is in the urban area of Uxbridge and is a detached residential dwelling. The proposal is a part two storey, part single storey rear extension, part two storey, part single storey front extension and conversion of garage to habitable use. The site falls under the jurisdiction of London Borough of Hillingdon Council and search on their website shows T1 is subject to TPO 720 and the rest of the site is subject to TPO 32a.

5.0 Vegetation description

The vegetation consists of 1 Category B tree, 1 Category C tree and 2 Category C groups.

Some tree protection measures and working methodology (in accordance with BS 5837:2012) 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 for the implementation of the proposed development. Traditional foundations may be used and will not impact on any of the retained trees.

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: A clearance of two metres from the mature tree crown is generally considered acceptable which is the case with this proposal.

Tree root and canopy protection: The RPA (Root protection area) of the retained trees should be protected during the development phase with heras fencing and/or ground protection to ensure heavy machinery is not operated, or materials stored within the rooting area. This can be detrimental to the trees, causing soil compaction and root die back. The protection of the RPA and canopy spread is detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement below.

Special surfacing: I have not been advised of any new surfacing but for any new surfacing such as pathways or paving within the RPA's of retained trees, the existing ground will be graded up to form a no dig surface utilising a 3D load spreader, a no-fines aggregate and a porous wearing course. All works close to and within the RPA's will need to be carried out strictly by hand.

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, soakaways and services: It is important that services, surface drains and soakaways avoid the RPA's 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, a meeting will be held with the tree consultant and site manager present. During the meeting details regarding the location of heras fencing will be discussed and a time to reconvene in order to assess the heras fencing and ground protection will be agreed. The schedule of events during the development phase will be as follows:

Heras fencing will be installed as indicated in plan AATPP2PAR.

Tree protection barriers: Protective fencing will be installed prior to the commencement of any development activity and will be retained in the positions shown on the tree protection plan (AATPP2PAR). The fencing will be to the BS 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations’ (section 6.2) i.e. preformed galvanised steel mesh panels (‘Heras’ or similar) facings on a driven braced scaffold pole framework. It will be retained at the locations shown until construction is completed. It may be moved or removed only with notice to and consent from the local planning authority.

Ground protection: In the event of increased load on the driveway, ground protection should be installed for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

Storage and handling of materials: This site has sufficient space for materials to be stored and handled.

Contractors parking: There is sufficient space on site for parking and Parkway.

Welfare facilities: Toilets and hand washing facilities shall be made available within the property and there is sufficient space for temporary facilities on site.

Surface drains, soakaways and services: RPAs will be avoided in the drainage design and will be connected to the existing.

Supervision: The project arboriculturalist will attend the site to inspect the heras fencing and ground protection and ensure that it has been laid out as prescribed in the method statement and meets the requirements of BS5837:12. It is the responsibility of the site manager to inform the arboricultural consultant when inspections are required for example, when heras fencing and is ready to be inspected.

Tree works: No tree works are required.

Tree planting: It is respectfully suggested that if additional tree planting is required then this should be secured through an appropriately worded planning condition.

Sequencing of works

1. Installation of Tree Protective Fencing and Ground protection as shown on the TPP
2. Arboricultural Consultant to check Tree Protection at this stage
3. Main construction phase
4. Remove tree protection when all construction activity has ended
5. Carry out landscaping works (if required)
6. Completion

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APPENDIX 1 - Tree Schedule 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)
1	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	20	107	8 7 8 9	4	Mature	Co dominant. Reasonable tree.	B	12.8
G2	Lawsons Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	8	30	3 3 3 3	1	Early Mature	Low quality.	C	3.6
G3	Lawson Cypress / Laurel	4	30	3 3 3 3	1	Early Mature	Low quality.	C	3.6
4	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	41	4 4 4 4	2	Early Mature	No significant defects.	C	4.9

APPENDIX 1 - Tree Schedule Schedule

Survey Key

Diameter (mm)

Stem diameter in millimetres 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

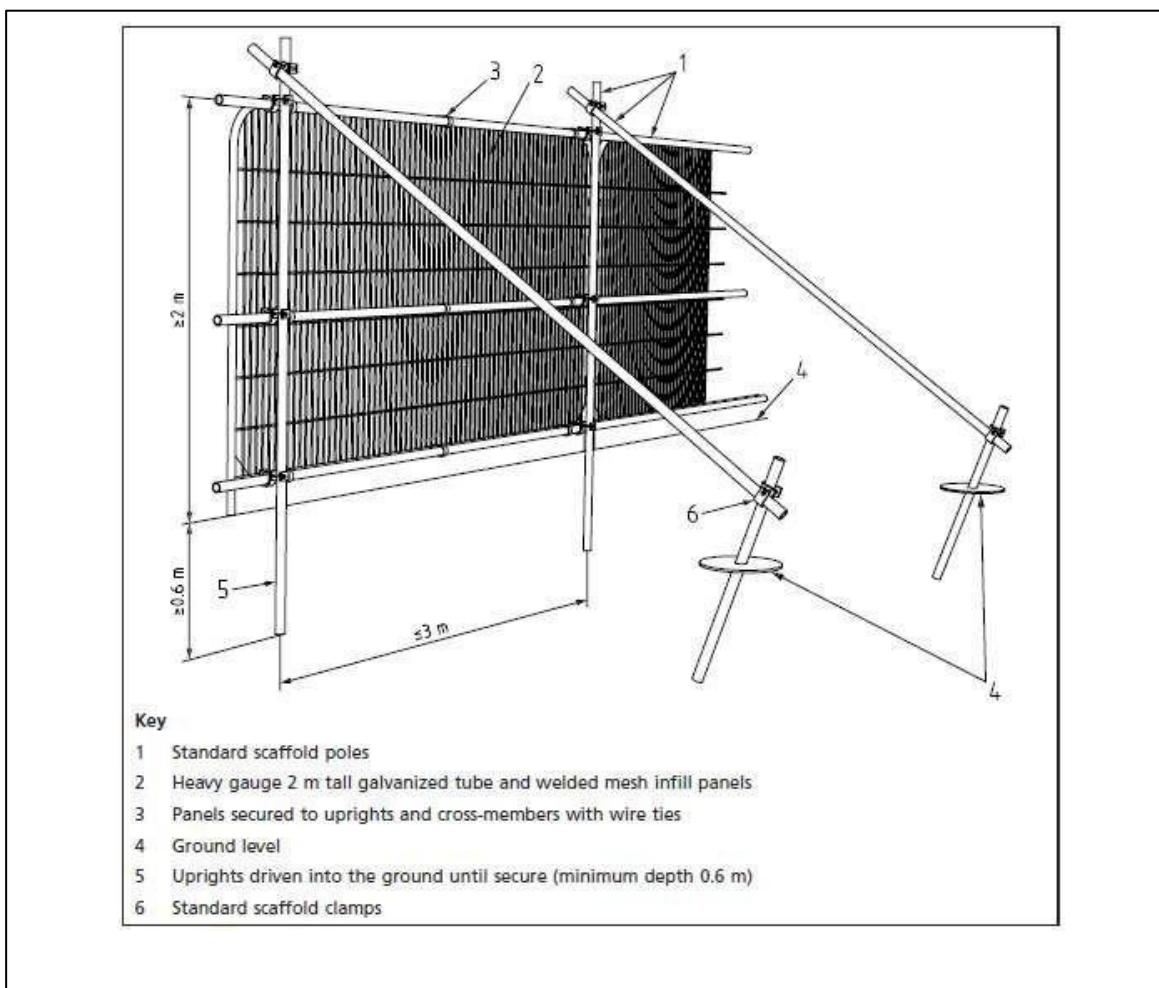
Category C – Trees of low quality

APPENDIX 2 – Protective Fencing

Protective fencing should be erected before any construction commences on site. It should also be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition.

Protective fencing should stay in position until all construction activity has finished.

‘Fencing should be established at the minimum distance set out in British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations’. Excavations should not encroach into the fence position and it is appropriate to keep at least 0.5m between the fence and any changes in level.



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.

