GHA Trees
5 South Drive
High Wycombe
Bucks
HP13 6JU

Glen Harding MICFor
MSc (Forestry), MArborA
t: 07884 056025
e: info@ghatrees.co.uk
www.ghatrees.co.uk

Arboricultural and Planning Integration Report: 2 Ebury Close, Northwood, HA6 2PF

6th March 2023

Ref: GHA/DS/123160:23b

CONTENTS

Arboricultural Report

Location: 2 Ebury Close, Northwood, HA6 2PF
Ref: GHA/DS/123160:23b
Client: DDA
Date: 6th March 2023
Prepared by: Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MArborA
Date of Inspection: 28th January 2022

Instructions

Issued by – DDA

TERMS OF REFERENCE – GHA Trees were instructed to survey the subject trees within and adjacent to 2 Ebury Close, Northwood, in order to assess their general condition and to provide a planning integration statement for the indicative proposed development that safeguards the long term wellbeing of the retained trees in a sustainable manner.

Executive Summary

The proposal for the site is to renovate and extend the existing house to the front, side and rear. The proposed scheme does not require the removal or pruning of any of the trees on site, or of trees within nearby adjacent sites; therefore, the landscape character of the site will be unaffected by the proposal. The retained trees require protection in accordance with industry best practice and BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations, in order to ensure their longevity.

Documents Supplied

The client supplied the following documents:

- Existing layout plans
- Proposed layout plans

Scope of Survey

1.1 The survey is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only.

1.2 The planning status of the subject property was not investigated in detail.

1.3 A qualified Arboriculturist undertook the report and site visit and the contents of this report are based on this. Whilst reference may be made to built structure or soils, these are only opinions and confirmation should be obtained from a qualified expert as required.

1.4 Trees in third party ownership were surveyed from within the subject property, therefore a detailed assessment was not possible and some (if not all) measurements were estimated. Where the stem location of a third party tree has been estimated, this is noted on the plan.

1.5 Dense vegetation or climbers (such as ivy) also prohibited full inspections for some trees; this is noted where applicable.

1.6 No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.

1.7 The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breleor (The body language of tree, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994)

1.8 The survey was undertaken in accord with British Standard 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.

1.9 The client's attention is drawn to the responsibilities under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981).

Survey Method

2.1 The survey was conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars if needed.

2.2 No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.

2.3 No soil samples were taken.

2.4 The height of each subject tree was estimated using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre.

2.5 The stem diameter for each tree was measured in line with the requirements set out in BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.

2.6 The crown spreads were measured with an electronic distometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where the crown radius was notably different in any direction this has been noted on the Plan (appendix A) and within the tree table (Appendix B). The crowns of those trees that are proposed for removal, or trees where the crown spread is deemed insignificant in relation to the proposed development are not always shown on the appended plan; however their stem locations are marked for reference.

2.7 The Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree is included in the tree table, both as an area, and as the radius of a circle.

2.8 The crown clearance was measured using a clinometer and recorded to the nearest half metre. Where it is significantly lower in one direction, this is noted within the tree table at appendix B.

2.9 All of the trees that were inspected during the site visit are detailed on the plan at Appendix A; this plan was produced in colour and **MUST** only be scanned or reproduced in colour. The trees on this plan are categorised and shown in the following format:

COLOUR CODING AND RATING OF TREES:

Category A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Colour = light green crown outline on plan.

Category B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Colour = mid blue crown outline on plan.

Category C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 to 20 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Colour = uncoloured crown outline on plan.

Category U – Those in such a condition that they cannot realisitically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Colour = red crown outline on plan.

All references to tree rating are made in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations', Table 1.

The Site

3.1 The site is located on Ebury Close, a residential through road located to the west of Northwood.

3.2 Access to the property is currently gained via a driveway to the front (south) of the site.

The Subject Trees

4.1 The details of the subject trees are set out in the Schedule at Appendix B.

4.2 Of the eight individual trees, and groups of trees surveyed, five have been assessed as BS category B, two have been assessed as BS category C with the remaining tree being assessed as BS 5837 category U.

Category B	5 trees
Category C	2 trees
Category U	1 tree

The Proposal

5.1 The proposal for the site is to renovate and extend the existing house to the front, side and rear.

5.2 The proposed location of the above structures can be seen on the appended plan.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

PROPOSED TREE REMOVAL / RETENTION:

6.1 The proposed site layout and all of its associated structures allows for the healthy retention of all of the trees on the site itself, and within nearby adjacent sites; therefore, the arboricultural landscape character of the site will be retained.

TREE PRUNING TO ACCOMODATE THE PROPOSAL OR ACCESS TO THE SITE

6.2 The implementation of the proposal does not lead to the requirement to prune any of the retained trees, or shrubs.

6.3 There is a slight overhang of the new single storey side extension from the crown of T4. The defining branch structure of this tree is however well clear of the

proposed upper building line and therefore building works can progress safely without the need for any facilitation pruning.

6.4 The implementation of the proposal does not lead to the requirement to prune any of the other retained trees, or shrubs.

ASSESSMENT OF RETAINED TREES ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

6.5 Section 4.6.3 of BS 5837: 2012 states that the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree should be assessed by an arboriculturalist considering the likely morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions.

6.6 The RPA of T4 has been amended to take account of the existing house; these adjustments can be seen on the appended plan.

6.7 The other RPAs have been drawn as notional circles, as there are no structures within their RPAs that have been assessed to significantly impact the root layout.

ASSESSED IMPACT ON RPAS BY PROPOSED STRUCTURES

6.8 The proposed side extensions encroache into a small section of the RPAs of T4 (2%) and T8 (1.5%) and thus requires the use of a specialist foundation. The use of a system employing mini piles in conjunction with ground beams is now widely accepted and will ensure minimal root disturbance occurs near these trees. Localised piles will be positioned (following trial digs) to ensure that any significant roots (over 25mm) that are present in the area where the new building will sit can be retained and protected to coexist with the new structure.

6.9 The proposed new building outline is situated outside of the assessed RPAs of all of the other trees; therefore, these trees pose no below ground constraints on the new structures or vice versa.

6.10 The new patio encroaches into the RPAs of T5 (1.5%) and T6 (0.4%); this will however be an above ground and porous structure and will thus not harm any of the nearby trees.

PROPOSED ACCESS TO THE NEW DEVELOPMENT

6.11 The existing driveway and parking areas will be retained and there are no plans to upgrade or extend these areas as part of the proposed site works.

INSTALLATION OF SERVICES

6.12 The installation of underground apparatus and drainage systems with the use of mechanical excavators will undoubtedly sever any roots that may be present and can change the hydrology and structure of the nearby soil in a way that will adversely affect the health of any nearby trees. Particular care should therefore be taken when assessing the layout of new services and consideration MUST be given to the methods of installation of ALL underground apparatus.

6.13 From an assessment of the subject site, undertaken in conjunction with the project architect, the existing drainage system has been assessed as suitable for

re-use and it is assumed that the electric and gas cabling is also satisfactory. Therefore, there is no reason to assume that any new service installations will be required within the RPAs of any trees.

Post Development Pressure

FUTURE TREE AND STRUCTURE RELATIONSHIPS

7.1 The retained trees are at a satisfactory distance from the proposed new building outline and highly unlikely to give rise to any inconvenience.

7.2 Regular inspections of the retained trees by a suitably qualified Arboriculturalist and subsequent remedial works will ensure that the trees are maintained in a suitable manner, to exist in harmony with the new structures and its occupants for many years to come.

Tree Protection Measures and Preliminary Method Statement for Development Works

8.1 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

It is essential for the future health of the trees to be retained on site, that all development activity is undertaken outside the root protection zone of these trees. The position of the fence **MUST** be marked out with biodegradable marker paint on site and agreed with appropriate representatives from the LPA and contractor. The fencing **MUST** be erected **prior** to any works in the vicinity of the trees and removed only when all development activity is complete. The protective fencing **MUST** be as that shown in BS 5837 (see Appendix C). The herras panels **MUST** be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers which **MUST** be installed so they can only be removed from the inside of the fence. The panels **MUST** supported by stabilizer struts, which **MUST** be installed on the inside and secured to the ground using pins or appropriate weights.

The Fence must be marked with a clear sign reading:

"Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access"

8.2 GROUND PROTECTION – LIGHTWEIGHT ACCESS ONLY

Where any additional ground protection is required, these areas **MUST** be covered with a permeable membrane, with 150mm layer of compressible woodchip overlaying it; an 18mm marine ply boards will then be secured on top of the woodchip to allow a 1.5tonne mini-digger to access the area without causing major compaction or soil erosion.

8.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW SIDE EXTENSION ON A "RAFT STYLE" FOUNDATION WITH ASSOCIATED PILES / PADS

- **NOTE: any excavations in the RPAS with the use of mechanical excavators will undoubtedly sever any roots that may be present and can change the hydrology and structure of the nearby soil in a way that will adversely affect the health of any nearby trees.**
- The design of the new pile / pad layout must have sufficient flexibility that the locations of the supporting piles / pads is changeable. The location for these piles / pads will be confirmed following hand excavated, trial digs of the top 1000mm of each potential hole (this is where the majority of roots exist).
- The foundation design must also incorporate a void that will allow for water to reach the area beneath the structure and ensure that gaseous exchanges are not restricted.
- Hand tool excavations will only be undertaken by fully briefed site personnel. This operation will be done slowly and carefully to ensure the retention and protection of any roots that are discovered that are in excess of 25mm. These roots **MUST** then be covered and protected using damp hessian whilst further excavation commences; hessian must be left in situ until backfilling commences and re-wetted if needed to avoid root desiccation. **NOTE: OPERATIVES MUST CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF ANY EXISTING UNDERGROUND SERVICES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF SUCH WORK.**
- Any roots discovered in these trial pits in excess of 25mm diameter will immediately signal the requirement for a change of pit location.
- These trial digs will be attended by the retained arboriculturalist and site manager who will agree the final locations of the piles / pads.
- **Ground protection as that detailed above / A piling mat of appropriate thickness / loading capability MUST** be placed over the working area whilst the deeper piling / excavation of the final locations commences, with the use of a lightweight rig and / or hand tools. This will alleviate the possibility of excessive compaction or erosion within the RPA's.
- Once the trial holes are excavated to the correct depth, care must then be taken to ensure the new piles / pads are installed so as to avoid any roots present. **Any roots that require pruning (those less than 25mm diameter) should be cut using sharp tools to leave a 'clean' cut, in order to minimise the risk of infection by decay pathogens.**
- Once the piles / pads are installed, the excavated holes **MUST** then be backfilled and the soil compacted using hand tools only, to ensure not air pockets are left as these can be damaging to tree roots.

8.4 ON SITE SUPERVISION

Regular site supervision is essential to ensure all potentially damaging activities near to trees are correctly supervised. A pre start meeting will occur to ensure all parties are aware of their responsibilities relating to tree protection on site; this will include a site induction for key personnel.

8.5 OTHER TREE PROTECTION PRECAUTIONS

- **NO** fires lit on site within 20 metres of any tree to be retained.
- **NO** fuels, oils or substances with will be damaging to the tree shall be spilled or poured on site.
- **NO** storage of any materials within the root protections zone.

8.6 HARD / SOFT LANDSCAPING NEAR RETAINED TREES
All new pathways and hard landscaping areas within the Root Protection Areas (RPA's) of the retained trees **MUST** be designed using no-dig, up and over construction techniques, and be specified in close co-ordination with the retained Arboriculturalist. Porous materials **MUST** also be used when surfacing near the trees. No machinery will be used for this work, which **MUST** all be done by hand.

8.7 DISMANTLING PROTECTIVE BARRIERS
Protective barriers must only be completely removed when all machinery, and equipment has left site.

Conclusion

9.1 In conclusion, the principal arboricultural features within the site can be retained and adequately protected during development activities.

9.2 Subject to precautionary measures as detailed above, the proposal will not be injurious to trees to be retained.

Recommendations

10.1 Site supervision – An individual e.g. the Site Agent, must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site. This person must:

a. Be present on the site the majority of the time.
b. Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities.
c. Have the authority to stop any work that is, or has the potential to cause harm to any tree.
d. Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
e. Make immediate contact with the local authority and / or retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.

10.2 It is recommended, that to ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees, that details are passed by the architect or agent to any contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the above precautions are included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.

6th March 2023
Signed:

Glen Harding MICFor, MSc (Forestry), MArborA
For and on behalf of GHA Trees

Appendix A
TREE PLAN
(see separate PDF)

Appendix B
TREE TABLE

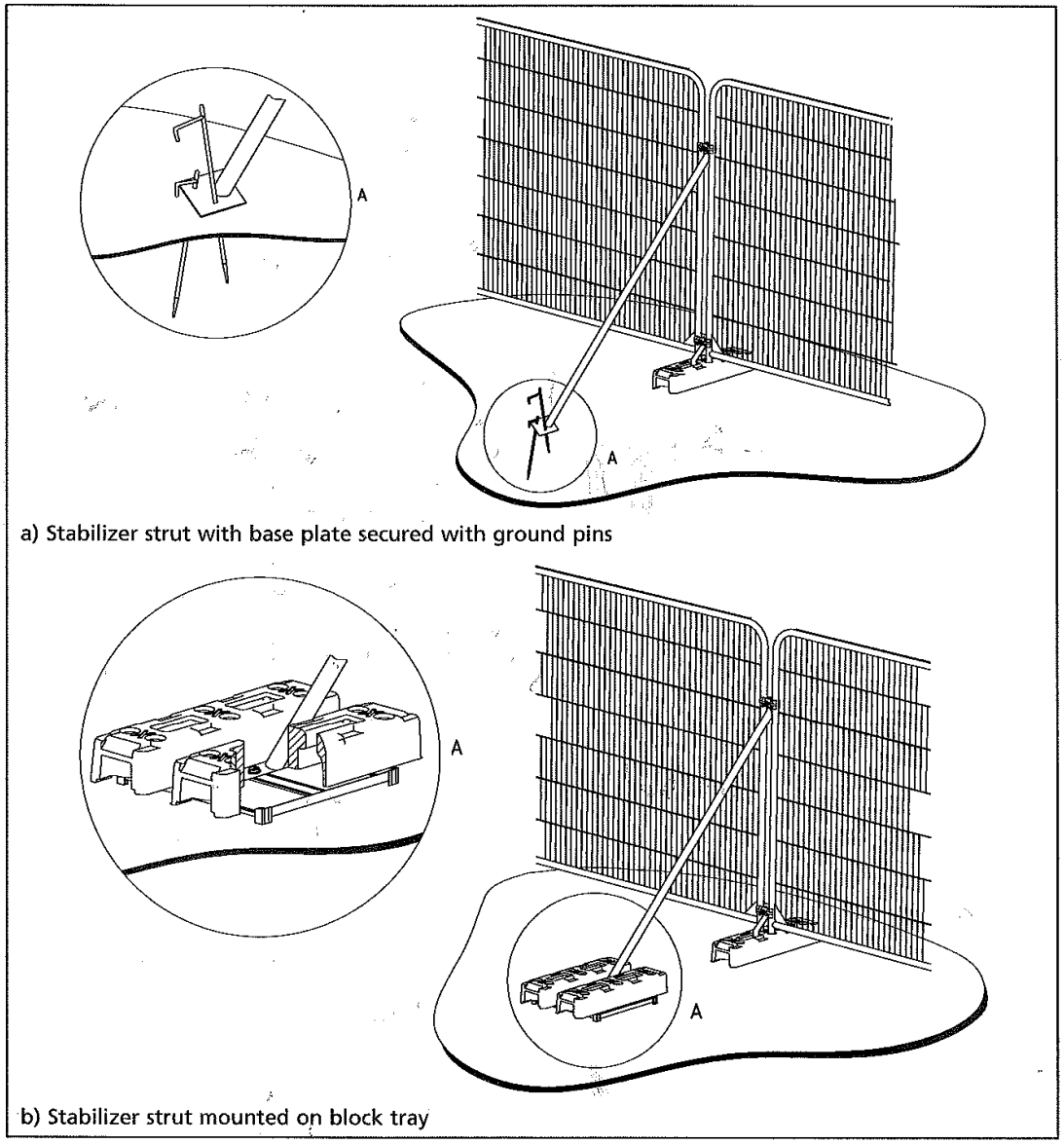
Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments / Recommendations
T1	Oak	19	700	1	8.40	5	7	8	8	M	8 east	20-40	B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T2	Silver birch	20	440	1	5.28	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	OM	4	Less than 10	U	In decline. Piptoporous present. Crown dying back.
T3	Spruce	17	250	1	3.00	3	3	3	1	M	2	10-20	C1	Small tree of limited value in the wider landscape.
T4	Oak	19	884	3	10.61	9	8	7.5	9	M	5 over site	20-40	B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T5	Oak	18	530	1	6.36	2	6	7	8	M	2 south, 6 over site	20-40	B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T6	Oak	24	750	1	9.00	8	6	5	8	M	9 over site	20-40	B2	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.
T7	Weeping willow	13	650	1	7.80	5	5	5	5	M	4	20-40	B1	Off site - full inspection not possible. Some measurements estimated.

Tree Number	Tree Name (species)	Ht (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)	N (m)	E (m)	S (m)	W (m)	Age Class	Clearance (m)	Estimated life expectancy	BS Category	Comments / Recommendations
T8	Leyland cypress	15	710	1	8.52	5	5	5	5	M	6	10-20	C1	Topped in past. Of limited value. Too close to both nearby houses for species of tree.

KEY :
Tree No: (T= individual tree, G= group of trees, W= woodland)
Age class: Young (Y), Middle aged (MA), Mature (M), Over mature (OM), Veteran (V)
Height (Ht): Measured in metres +/- 1m

Appendix C
TREE FENCING DETAIL

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray