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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

BS5837:2012

On behalf of:
Reena Chambore
1A Frithwood Avenue,
Northwood,
HA6 3LY

Prepared by:
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Report Reference:
AAAIA1AFR

Report Date:
15th May 2025

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Contents

1.0 Instruction

All Arboriculture has been instructed by Reena Chambore 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 5th May 2025. The tree survey was carried outon the 8th May 2025.

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. 2025.04.11_1AFA_Proposed Drawings_Rev 1
2. British Standards Institute - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
3. Tree Protection Plan – AATPP1AFR

4.0 Site description

The site is in the urban area of Northwood, London, and is a detatched residential dwelling. The proposal is a single storey garage and extension of the driveway. The site falls under the jurisdiction of London Borough of Hillingdon Council.

5.0 Vegetation description

The vegetation consists of 4 Category B trees.
London Borough of Hillingdon Council have advised the trees are within a Conservation Area. The site is also within a blanket Tree Preservation Order which was put in place in 1974 prior to the planting of the trees detailed in this report. .
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	T1
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.

The proposed has been designed to avoid RPA's of retained trees so the works will have no impact. As a precaution though, works close the the RPA of T2 will be carried out under arboricultural supervision and any roots smaller than 25mm diameter will be pruned back, making a clean cut with a suitable sharp tool except where they occur in clumps.

Building construction in relation to tree crowns: The facilitation pruning of T1 will be required to facilitate the development to ensure low hanging branches are not damaged during construction. The lateral branches on the vulnerable side of the crown should be side reduced and crown lifted to 3m by tip reducing low, hanging branches.

Tree root and canopy protection: The RPA (Root protection area of the retained tree should be protected during the development phase with tree protection to ensure heavy machinery is not operated, or materials stored within the rooting area. This can be detrimental to the tree, causing soil compaction and root die back. The crowns of retained trees also require protection to avoid damaging branches.

Special surfacing: I do not consider special surfacing to be warranted.
Materials delivery, storage and handling: Materials should not be handled or stored within the RPA's 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 tree protection will be discussed and a time to reconvene in order to assess them will be agreed.

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 (AATPP1AFR). 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: Temporary ground protection to be installed should be 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.

Storage and handling of materials: This site has sufficient space for materials to be stored and handled as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (AATPP1AFR).

Contractors parking: There is sufficient space on both the driveway and Frithwood Avenue for parking.

Welfare facilities: Toilets and hand washing facilities shall be made available within the property.

Surface drains, soak aways and services: Surface drains, soakaways and services: No details of new service runs have been provided at this stage. They should be routed to avoid the RPA of T2. 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 trench less methods suitable for various applications including micro tunnelling, surface launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming and Impact Moleing/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 trenchless techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging.

Supervision: The project arboriculturalist will attend the site to inspect the protection and ensure that it has been laid out as prescribed in the method statement and meets the requirements of BS5837:12. Excavations close to the RPA of T2 will be overseen by the project arboriculturalist. It is the responsibility of the site manager to inform the arboricultural consultant when inspections are required.

Treeworks: The lateral branches on the vulnerable side of T1 should be side reduced and crown lifted to 3m by tip reducing low, hanging branches. All tree work shall be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations by suitably qualified personnel.

Sequencing of works

Site clearance of a light nature
Main construction phase
Hard and soft landscaping
Removal of all non-essential equipment
Landscaping hard and soft (if required
Completion

Contacts

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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	Magnolia *Magnolia Soulangeana*	6	31	5	5	2	Early Mature	Co dominant. Lean to the East.	B	3.7
				4	3					
2	Cedar Thuja occidentalis	12	43	2	2	2	Early Mature	Co dominant. No significant defects.	B	5.1
				2	2					
3	Ornäs Birch Betula pendula 'Dalecarlica'	16	38	3	3	3	Early Mature	Off sitetree. Lean to the South.	B	4.5
				3	3					
4	Silver Birch Betula pendula	14	40	3	3	3	Early Mature	Off site tree. No significant defects.	B	4.8
				3	3					

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

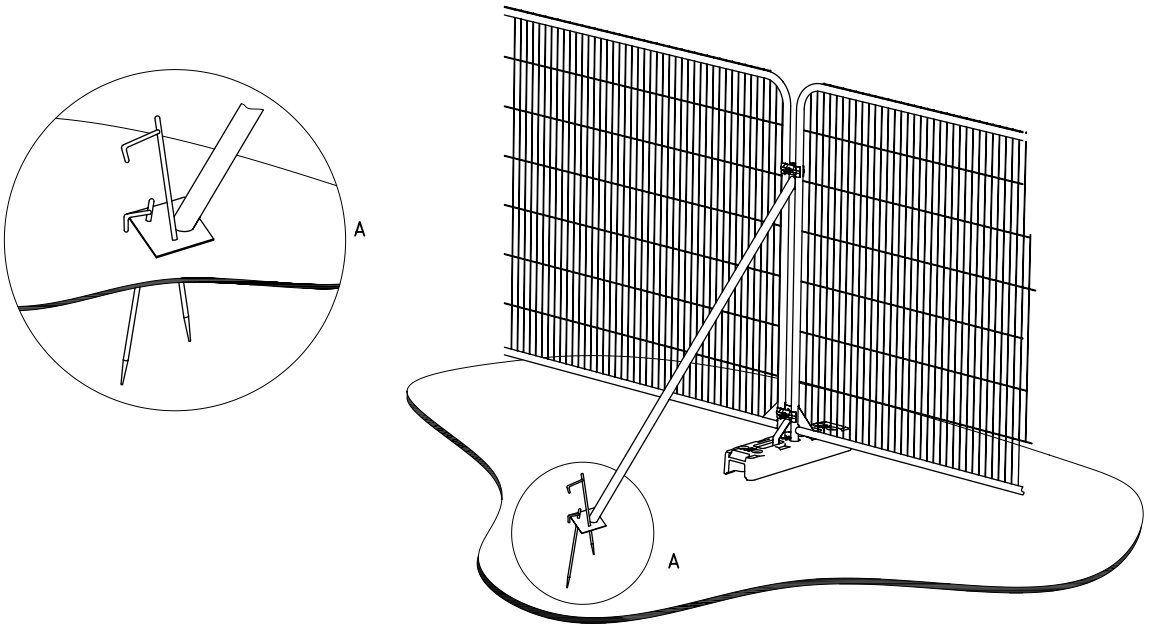
C – Trees of low quality

APPENDIX 2 – Protective fencing

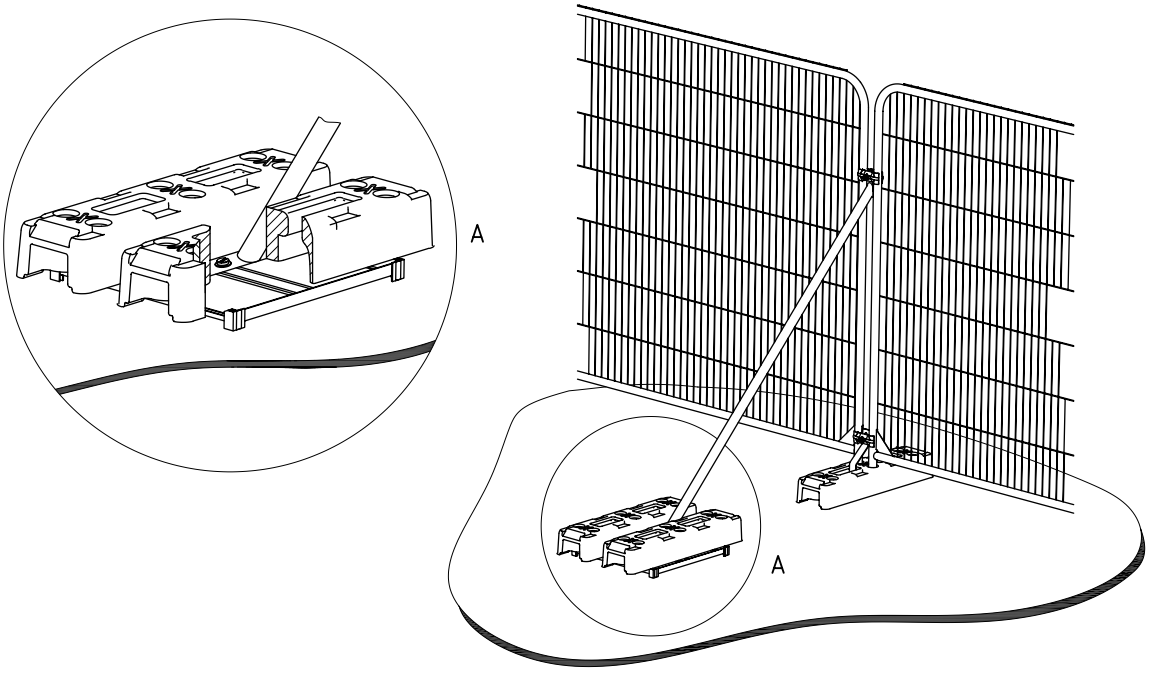
Protective fencing should be erected before any construction commences on site. It shouldalso be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition.

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 atleast 0.5m between the fence and any changes in level.



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

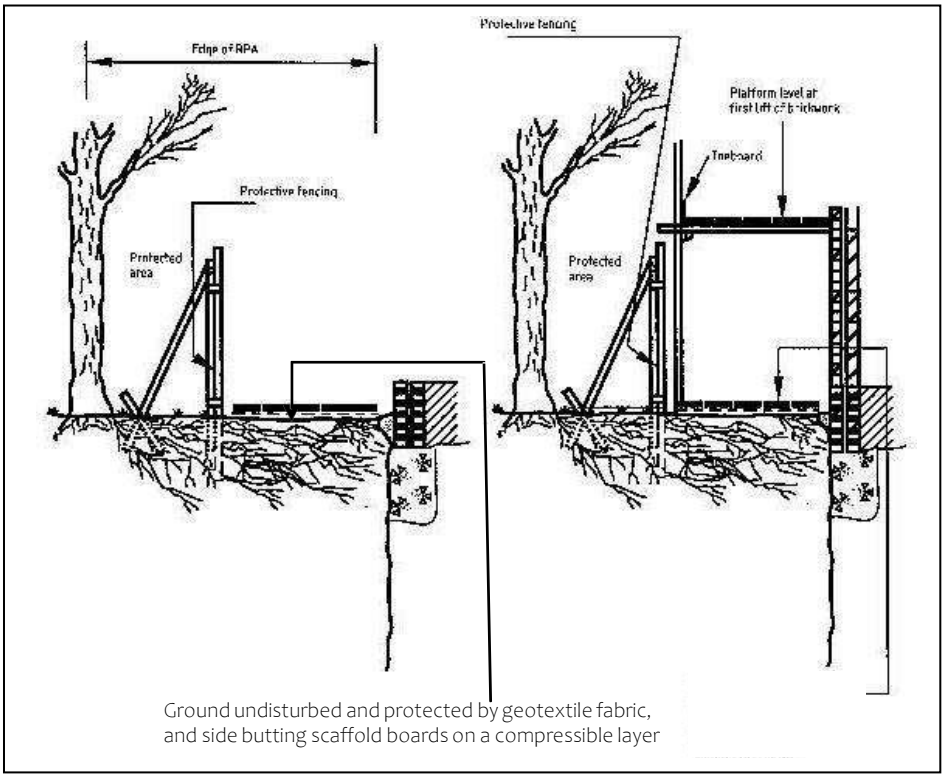


b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

APPENDIX 2 – Ground Protection

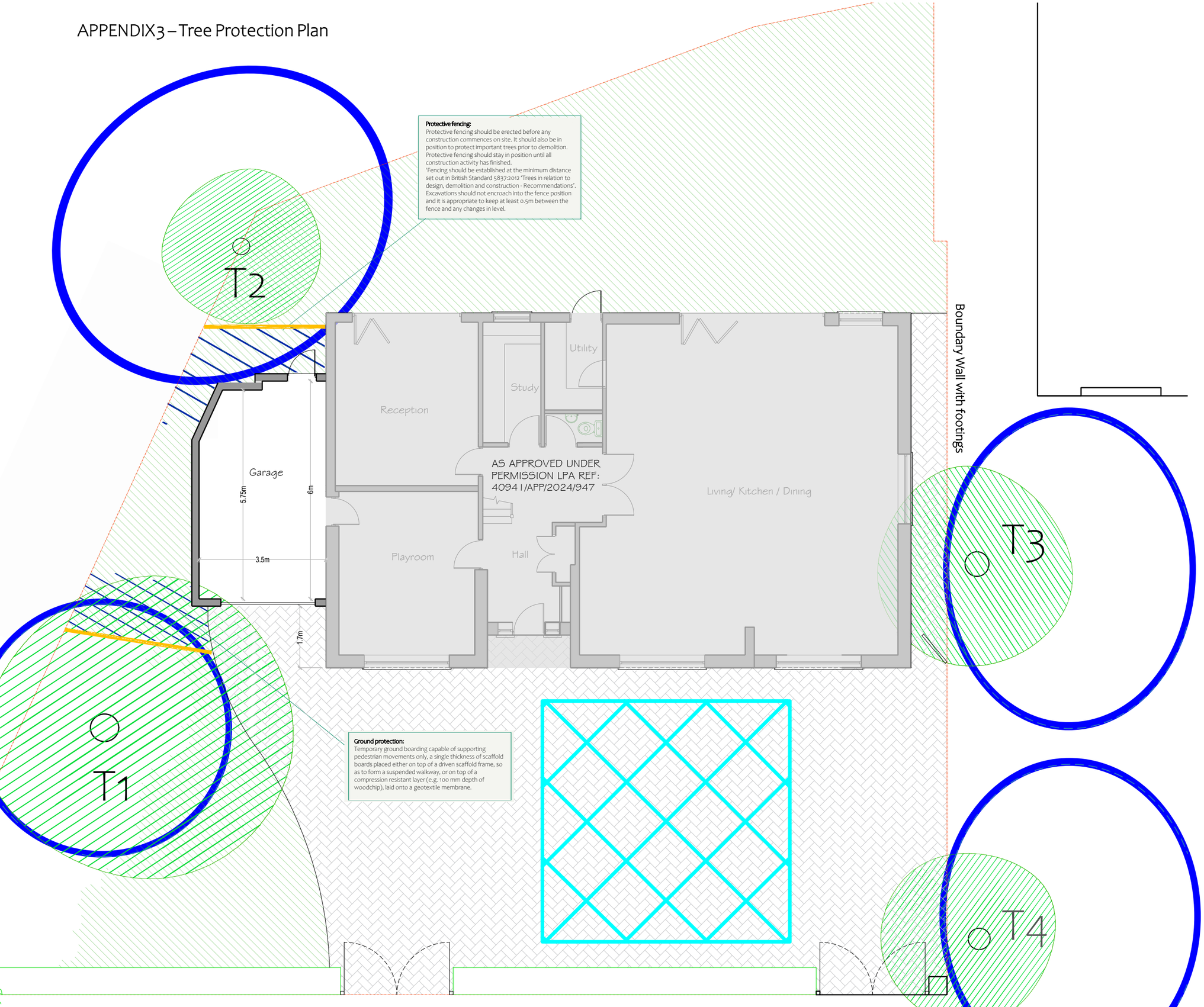
Where ground protection measures are necessary, they can be provided by laying a geotextile mat onto the existing ground level and adding to this compressible materials, such as bark mulch or sharp sand to form a safe, level surface. Onto this surface is laid scaffold boards which become the working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



Ground undisturbed and protected by geotextile fabric, and side butting scaffold boards on a compressible layer

APPENDIX3 – Tree Protection Plan



0 5m

RPA for Cat A* tree

RPA for Cat B* tree

RPA for Cat C* tree

RPA for Cat U* tree

Tree canopy

Heras fencing

Ground protection

Material storage

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Client:	Reena Chambore
Consultant:	Kristian Chesterman
Site:	1A Frithwood Avenue, Northwood, HA6 3LY
Title:	Tree Protection Plan

Scale at A3:	Date:	Document Ref.
1:100	15/05/2025	AATPP1AFR