



ALLARBORICULTURE

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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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(Hons)

Report
Reference:
AAAIA1AFR

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Contents

Chapters	Content	Page no.
1.0	Instruction	3
2.0	Statement Of Purpose	3
3.0	Associated Documents	3
4.0	Site Description	3
5.0	Vegetation Description	3
6.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	4
7.0	Method Statement	5
Appendix 1	Tree Survey Schedule	
Appendix 2	Protection	
Appendix 3	Tree Protection Plan	

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 19th June 2024. The tree survey was carried out on the 20th June 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. 1A Frithwood Avenue Northwood HA6 3LY_FP_B
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 detached residential dwelling. The proposal is a single storey side extension. The site falls under the jurisdiction of London Borough of Hillingdon Council who have advised the trees are within a Conservation Area. The site is within a blanket Tree Preservation Order which was put in place in 1974 prior to the planting of the trees detailed in this report. .

5.0 Vegetation description

The vegetation consists of 4 Category B trees. 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 or facilitation pruning is required for the implementation of the proposed development.

The proposed is close to T3 but due the the boundary wall, significant footings and the existing hard standing, it is highly unlikely roots extend beyond this as the tree was planted after the walls construction and roots will extend in the opposite direction.

As a precaution though, all works close to the boundary wall and T3 will be carried out by hand and under arboricultural supervision. In the unlikely event large roots (>25mm dia.) are discovered, work will be halted, roots recovered and wrapped in Hessian and the tree officer notified. Pad and ground beams or similar specialist foundation can then be used to avoid large roots with a diameter of 25mm or more in the unlikely event these are discovered.

Building construction in relation to tree crowns: 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 tree should be protected during the development phase with heras fencing 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 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 RPAs of retained trees as roots can be damaged during trench excavations.

Shading: The shading effects of trees should be taken into consideration when locating fenestration. Where structures are located too close to trees and to the north of them, the shade cast by the trees may prompt requests to fell or prune in the future and is therefore not encouraged by local planning authorities.

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 them will be agreed. The schedule of events during the development phase will be as follows:

Heras fencing will be installed as indicated in plan AATPP1AFR.

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 will not be required.

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: Services will be connected to the existing.

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. Foundation excavations close to the RPA of T3 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: At the time of writing this report, no pruning works are required to enable the planning permission to be implemented.

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 <i>Magnolia Soulangiana</i>	6	31	5	5	2	Early Mature	Co dominant. Lean to the East.	B	3.7
				4	3					
2	Cedar <i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	12	43	2	2	2	Early Mature	Co dominant. No significant defects.	B	5.1
				2	2					
3	Ornäs Birch <i>Betula pendula</i> 'Dalecarlica'	16	38	3	3	3	Early Mature	Off sitetree. Lean to the South.	B	4.5
				3	3					
4	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	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

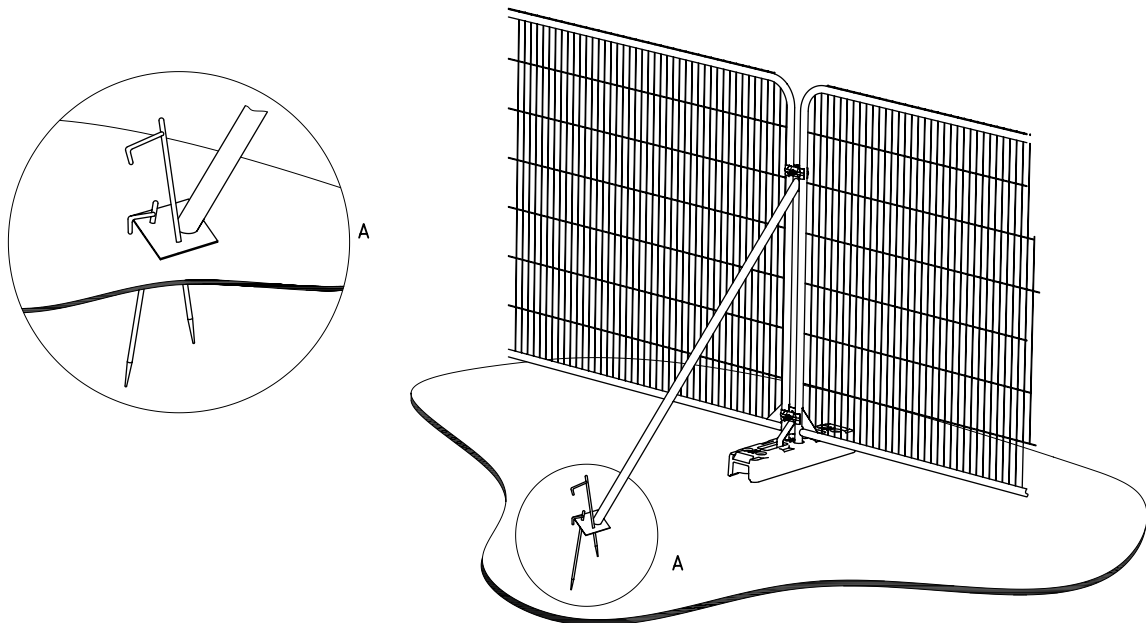
C – Trees of low quality

APPENDIX 2 – Protective fencing

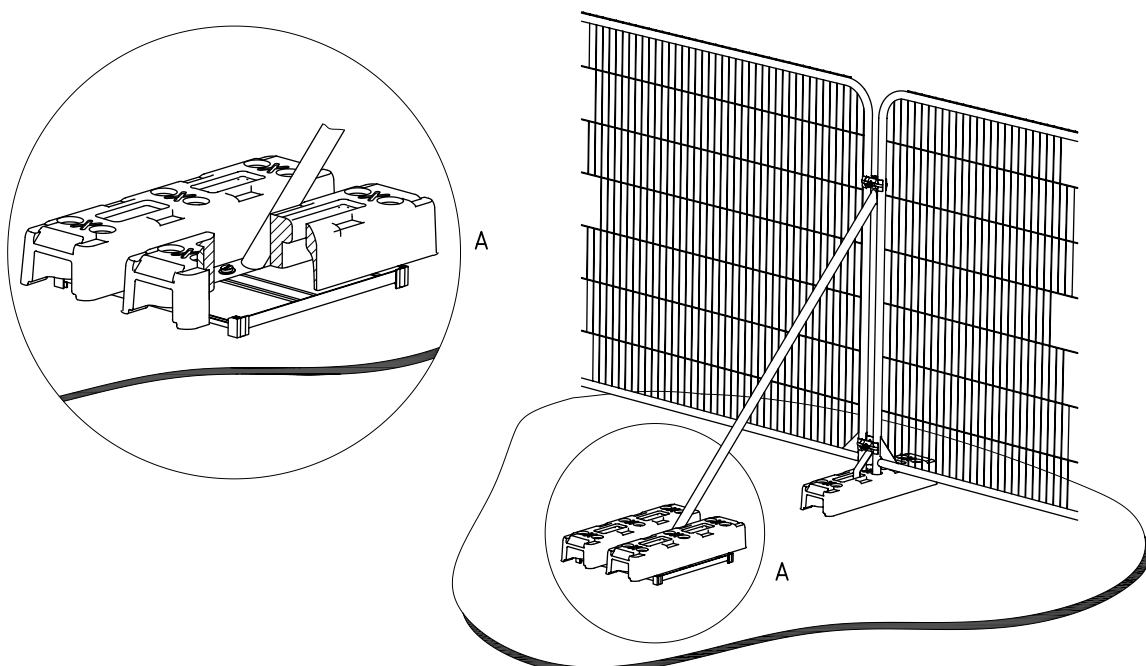
Protective fencing should be erected before any construction commences on site. It should also be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition.

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.



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

