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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

BS5837:2012

On behalf of:

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Prepared by:

KC

Report reference:

AAAIA15TH

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1.0 Instruction

All Arboriculture has been instructed by Mr Gaurav Priyadarshi 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 6th January 2026. The tree survey was carried out on the 8th January 2026.

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. TA15-01-105
2. British Standards Institute - BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*
3. Tree Protection Plan – AATPP15TH

4.0 Site description

The site is in an urban area of Northwood, London and is a detached residential dwelling. The proposal is the erection of a single-storey rear infill extension, front infill extension, and amendments to fenestration.. The site falls under the jurisdiction of Royal Borough of Greenwich Council.

5.0 Vegetation description

The vegetation consists of 2 Category C trees and 1 Category C hedge. All trees are located off site on neighbouring properties.

The site is covered by an area Tree Preservation Order TPO 88 (1971). Some 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 to facilitate the proposed. Due to the location of the off site trees and off site changes in levels, root growth has been restricted to the site. Due to this, traditional strip foundations may be used.

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 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 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.

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, soak aways 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. The location of services should therefore be agreed with the local planning authority prior to the development phase commencing.

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 tree protection will be discussed and a time to reconvene in order to assess the tree protection will be agreed.

Tree protection barriers: Protective fencing will be installed prior to the commencement of any construction development activity and will be retained in the positions shown on the tree protection plan (AATPP15TH). 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.

Contractors parking: There is sufficient space on the front driveway and The Avenue for parking.

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

Surface drains, soakaways and services: No details of new service runs have been provided at this stage but as roots have been restricted to the site there is sufficient space for these to be installed and will not impact any of the off site trees.

Special surfacing: Special surfacing will not be required.

Supervision: Supervision will not be required.

Tree works: No tree works are required.

Sequencing of works

1. Main construction phase.
2. Carry out landscaping works (if required).
3. Completion.

Contacts

Architect and Agent:

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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	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5	16	1 1 1 1	2	Early Mature	Off site tree. Suppressed.	C	8.4
2	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	43	2 1 2 1	2	Early Mature	Off site tree. Inspection restricted by off site location.	C	5.1
H3	Cypree Hedge	4	20	1 1 1 1	2	Early Mature	Off site boundary hedge.	C	2.4

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

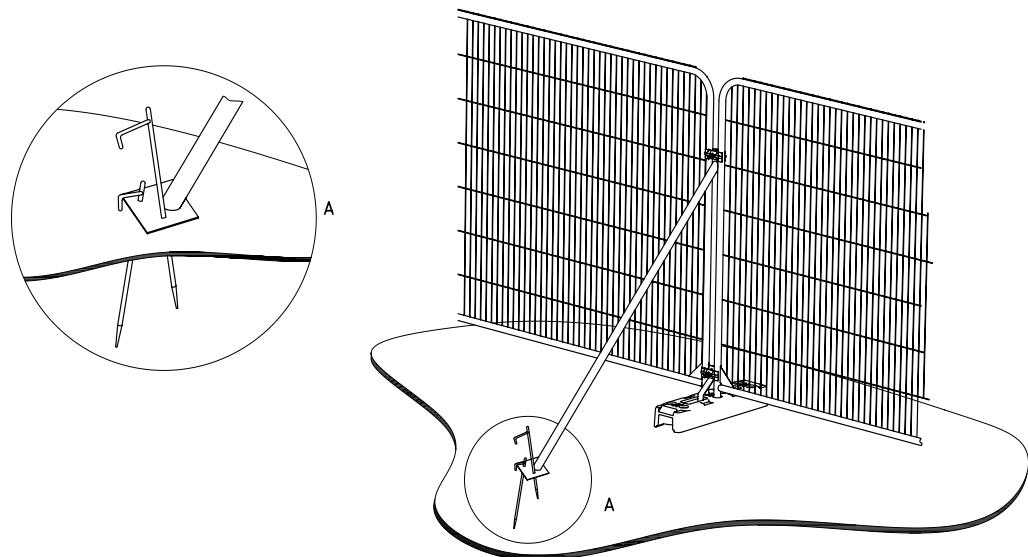
C – Trees of low quality

APPENDIX 2 – Protective Fencing

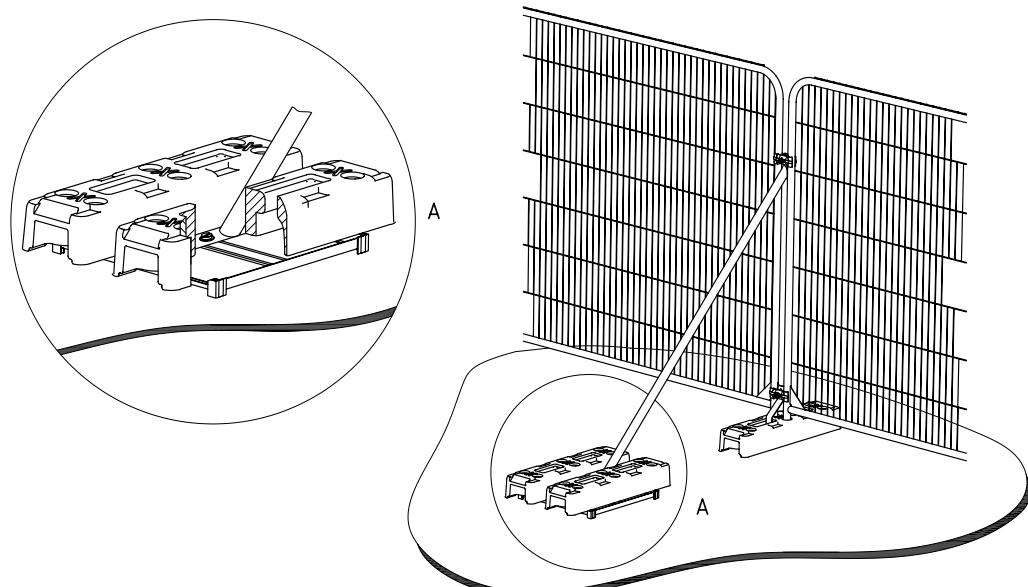
Protective fencing should be erected before any construction commences on site. It should also be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition.

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 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

