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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

BS5837:2012

On behalf of:
Cheerag Patel

Site address:
14 Gatehill Road,
Northwood, HA6
3QD

Prepared by:
Kristian Chesterman
BSc (Hons)

Report reference:
AAAIA14GA

Report date:
24th April 2025

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Contents

1.0 Instruction

All Arboriculture has been instructed by Cheerag Patel 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 15th April 2025. The tree survey was carried outon the 17th April 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. 24.35-A-P01A-Proposed Ground Floor_Block and Location Plan
2. British Standards Institute - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
3. Tree Protection Plan – AATPP14GA

4.0 Site description

The site is in the urban area of Northwood and is a detached residential dwelling with gardens. The proposal the conversion of integral garage to habitable accommodation and construction of part single-storey part two-storey rear and side extensions. The site falls under the jurisdiction of London Borough of Hillingdon Council.

5.0 Vegetation description

The vegetation consists of 1 off site Category B trees, 1 Category C tree and 1 off site Category C group.
The site is within Blanket TPO 169 (1975).
Some tree protection measures and working methodology (in accordance with BS 5837:2012) will be required and will ensure retained trees are not detrimentally affected during construction.

6.0 Arboricultural impact assessment

Table 1: Summary of impacts	
Tree removal	T2
Facilitation pruning	None
Demolition within RPA	None
New surfacing within RPA	None
New structures within RPA	None

Building construction in relation to tree roots: The removal of Category C T2 is required for the facilitation of the proposed. Following this the footprint of the proposed is outside of the RPA's of retained trees to traditional 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.

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 (if required) 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 Arboricultual Method Statement below.

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 soak aways 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 the tree protection will be agreed.

Tree protection barriers: Protective fencing around must be installed prior to the commencement of any construction development activity and will be retained in the positions shown on the tree protection plan (AATPP14GA). 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.

Special surfacing: I do not consider special surfacing to be warranted.

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

Contractors parking: There is sufficient space on Gatehill Road and the front driveway for parking.

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

Surface drains, soakaways and services: No details of new service runs have been provided at this stage but it is likely they will be connected to the existing and there is sufficient space for these outside of the RPA's of retained trees. 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 trench less techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging.

Supervision: The project arboriculturalist will attend the site to inspect the tree protection and ensure that it has been laid out as prescribed in the method statement and meets the requirements of BS5837:12 and also the installation of foundations. It is the responsibility of the site manager to inform the arboricultural consultant when inspections are required.

Tree works: The removal of Category C - ornamental Cypress T2 will be requored. All tree work shall be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations by suitably qualified personnel.

Sequencing of works

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

Contacts

Architect and Agent:

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APPENDIX 1 - Tree Schedule Schedule

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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	Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	13	62	4	3	4	Early Mature	Reasonable off site tree. Previously reduced.	B	7.4
				5	6					
2	Ornamental Thuja *Thuja orientalis*	3	26	1	1	<1	Early Mature	No significant defects.	C	3.1
				1	1					
3	*Mixed Cypress Group*	4	20	2	2	<1	Early Mature	Off site group.	C	2.4
				2	2					

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

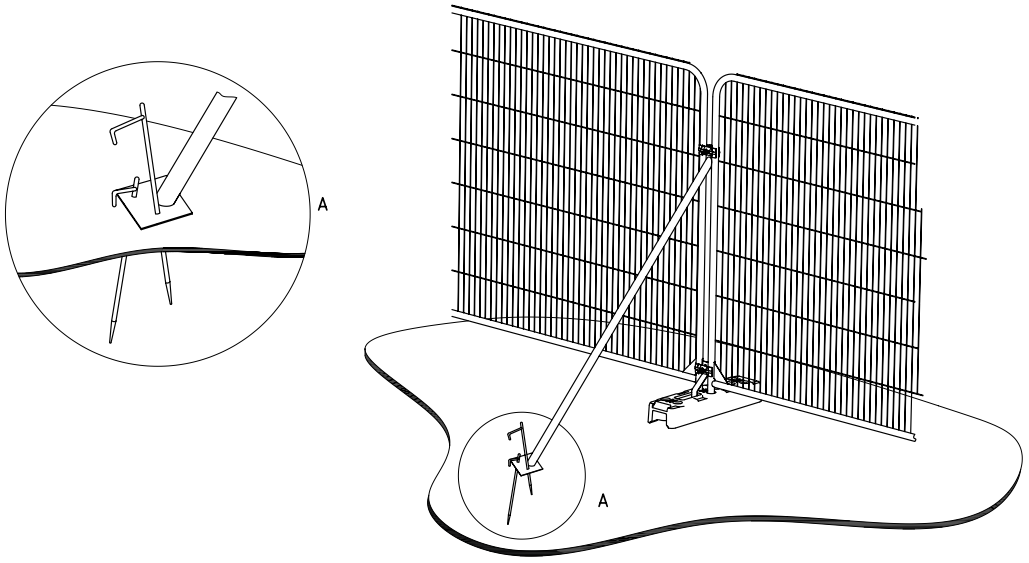
C – Trees of low quality

APPENDIX 2 – Protective Fencing

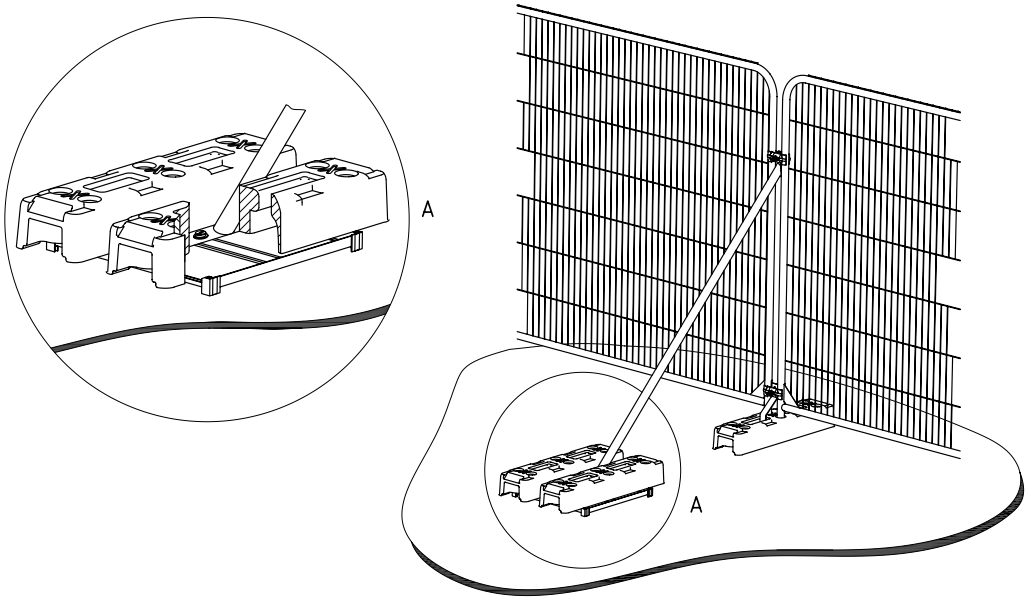
Protective fencing should be erected before any construction commences on site. It should also be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition.

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.

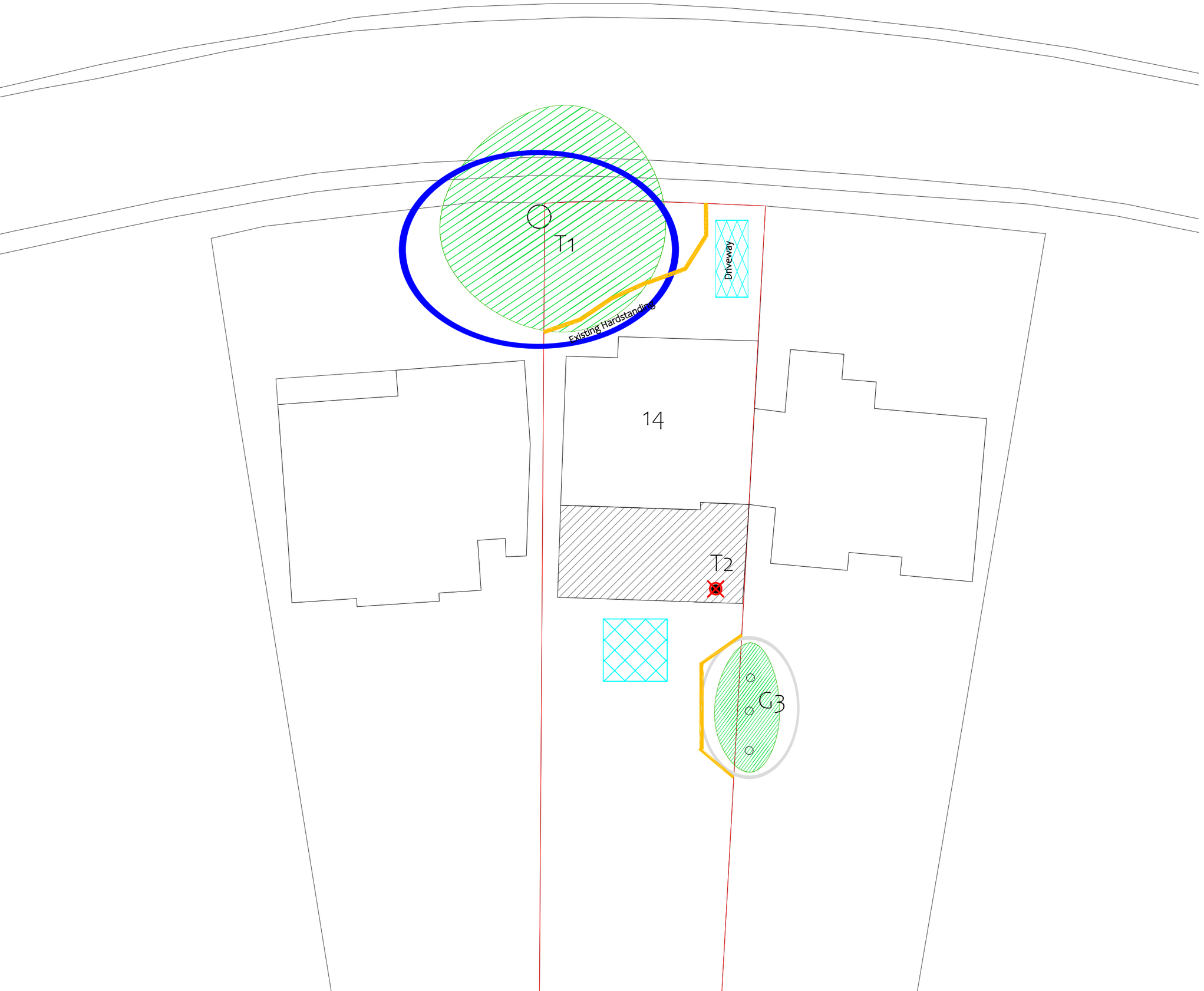


a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

APPENDIX3 – Tree Protection Plan



0 1 2 3 4 5

- RPA for Cat A* tree
- RPA for Cat B* tree
- RPA for Cat C* tree
- RPA for Cat U* tree
- Tree Canopy
- Material storage
- Heras Fencing
- Ground Protection
- Tree Removal

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Client:	Cheerag Patel
Consultant:	Kristian Chesterman
Site:	14 Gatehill Road, Northwood, HA6 3QD
Title:	Tree Protection Plan

Scale at A3:	Date:	Document Ref.
1:200	24/04/2025	AATPP14GA