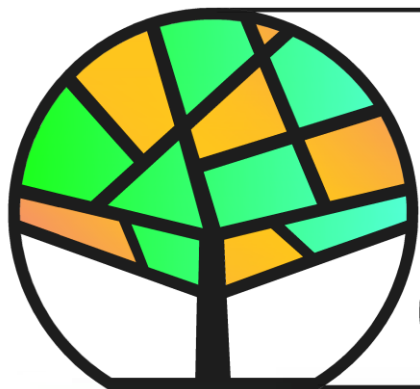




TGB TREE CONSULTING

BS 5837:2012 Tree Report

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SITE ADDRESS:

64 Sheldon Avenue, Haringey, London, N6 4ND

CLIENT:

Ben and Naama Fischman

REF No:

TGB419.V1.2-AIA

SURVEY DATE:

18th of November 2025

PREPARED BY:

Tom Butterfield BSc(Hons), DipArb L4, TechArbor A
18th of March 2026

REPORTS	INCLUDED
~INITIAL TREE SURVEY~	✗
~TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE~	✗
~TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN~	✗
~ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT~	✓
~TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE + REQUIRED WORKS FOR THE PROPOSAL~	✓
~TREE PROTECTION PLAN~	✓
~ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT~	✗

Issue No	Author	Issue Date	Additions/alterations	Notes
TGB419.V1.0	TB	25/11/2025	NA	
TGB419.V1.1	TB	03/03/2025	Change to layout.	Additional tree planting.
TGB419.V1.2	TB	19/03/2025	Change to layout.	Reduction in hard coverage area in rear garden.

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- BS5837:2012. “Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations”.
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- www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

INTRODUCTION

1.0 TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TPO	Tree Preservation Order	LPA	Local Planning Authority
CA	Conservation Area	TPF	Tree Protective Fencing
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	DBH	Diameter of the stem at breast height (1.5 meters)
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement	TSS	Tree Survey Schedule
BS5837	British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations	CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
RPA	Root Protection Area	SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
RPR	Root Protection Radius	CCS	Cellular Confinement System
GP	Ground Protection	GP	Ground Protection

2.0 CONTACT DETAILS

Contact	Name	Company	Contact details	Issued
Client	Ben and Naama Fischman	/	etai@tlvdevelopers.com	✓
Arboricultural Consultant	Mr Tom Butterfield	TGB Tree Consulting	Tom@tgbtrees.co.uk	
LPA Tree Officer	/	The London Borough of Haringey	https://haringey.gov.uk/	
Architect	Caterina Secchi	AS Studio Ltd	caterina@as-studio.co.uk	✓

3.0 BRIEF AND PURPOSE

- 3.1 This Arboricultural report was commissioned by Caterina Secchi on behalf of Ben and Naama Fischman on the 10th of November 2025.
- 3.2 To offer recommendations for effective tree protection strategies throughout the development process.
- 3.3 To prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan for the proposal.
- 3.4 To supply the required Arboricultural information to meet the planning requirements of the LPA (The London Borough of Haringey) to satisfy and fulfil any tree-related conditions for planning permission approval.

4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 4.1 This AIA is to be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Report Tree Survey Ref: "TGB419.V1.0-TS(64SheldonAvenueN64ND)November2025".

5.0 PROPOSAL

5.1 The proposal is

- Erection of a Garden Room building in rear garden and landscaping in the front and rear garden.

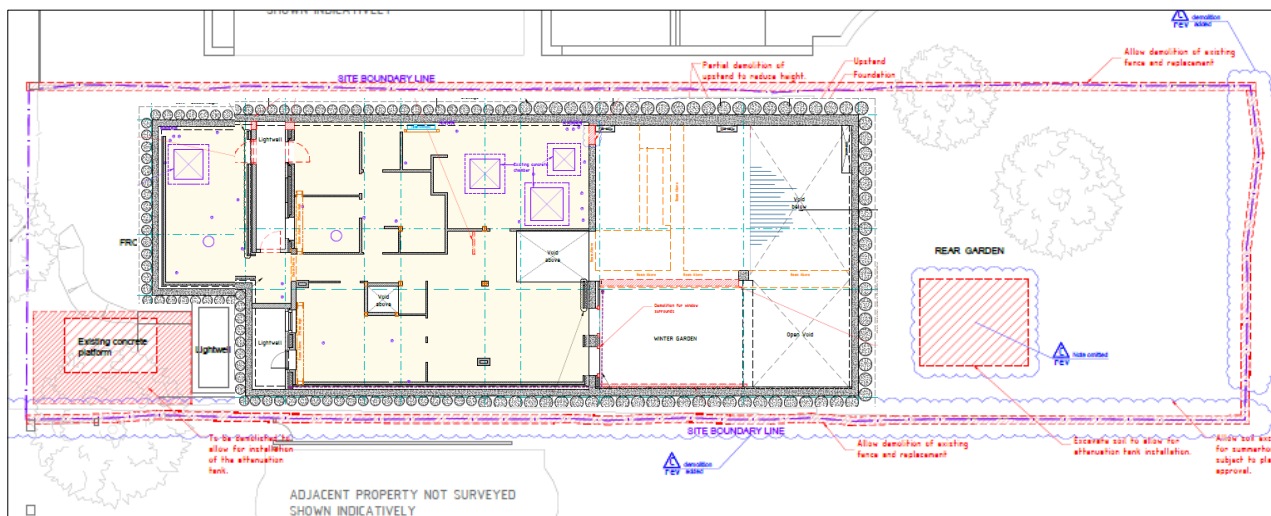


Figure 1 - Existing site plan

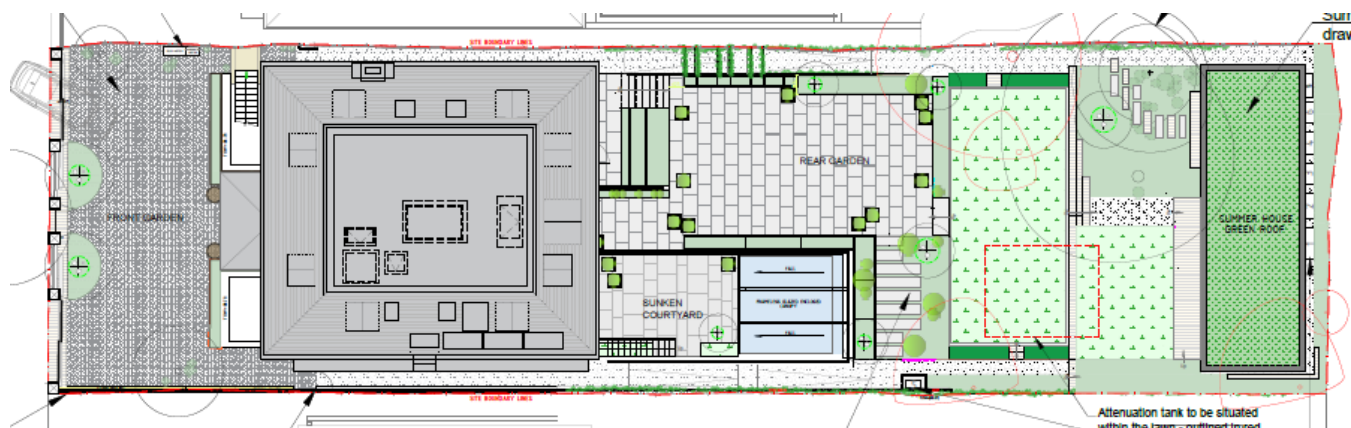


Figure 2 - Proposed site plan

6.0 PLANNING INFORMATION

- 6.1 The site falls under the jurisdiction of The London Borough of Haringey, the LPA for this area.
- 6.2 This report aims to address the Arboricultural aspect of the planning application, so that by using appropriate Arboricultural methodologies, planning permission may be granted.

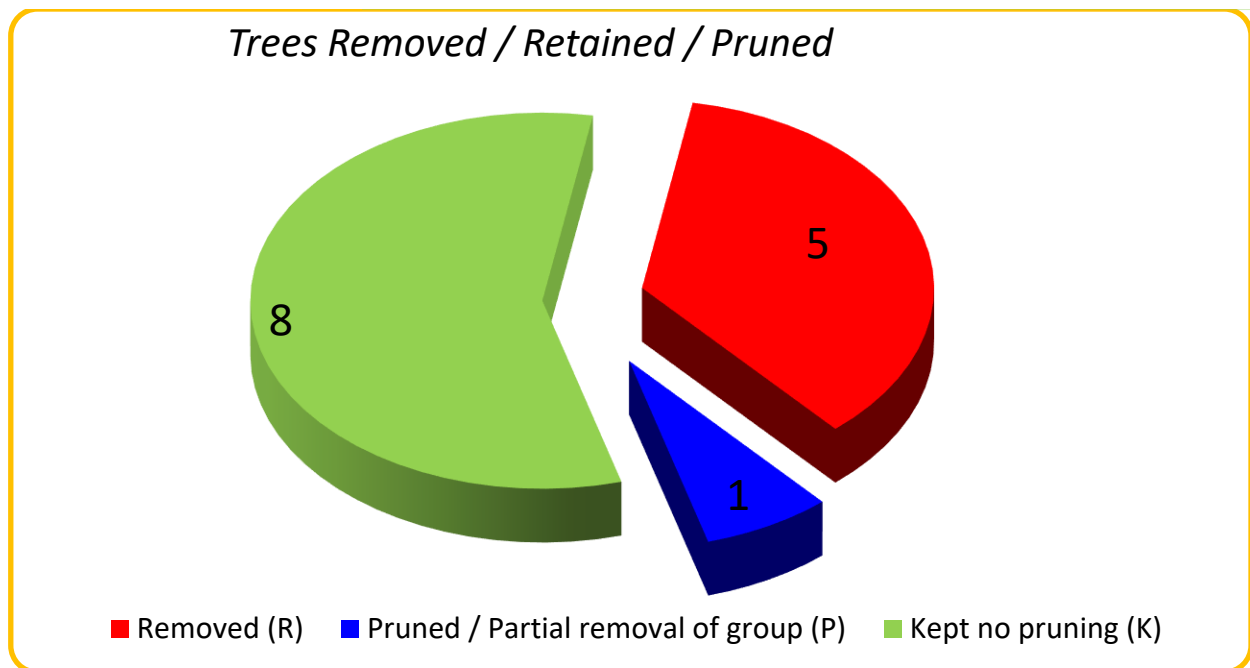
7.0 DOCUMENT SOURCE

Document	Source	Format	Name
<i>Site plan</i>	AS Studio Ltd	PDF & DWG	<i>L11803-TOPO-GROUND</i>
<i>Proposed Plans</i>	AS Studio Ltd	PDF & DWG	<i>1064(PLA6)200</i>

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.0 OVERVIEW

- 8.1 This section evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed works outlined in Section 5.0 on nearby trees. It addresses the Arboricultural considerations and pertinent mitigation measures.
- 8.2 The tree numbers and details below are provided solely for instances where works are designated to facilitate development, excluding cases where recommendations have been made based on Good Arboricultural Management principles.



9.0 TREE RETENTION

- 9.1 The following trees are deemed suitable for retention and protection during the development.

Grade	A	B	C	U
Tree No.	/	NT1, NT2, T5, NT11	T6, NG7, NT8, NT13, NT14	/

*{} denotes partial removal of the group

10.0 TREE PRUNING WORKS

- 10.1 The following trees require pruning work.

Tree Pruning		
Grade	Tree Number	Reason
A	/	/
B	/	/
C	NG7	(Facilitate the development) – Crown lift to 4m over the site to clear the proposed Garden Room.
U	/	/

*{} denotes partial removal of the group

11.0 TREE REMOVAL

- 11.1 The following trees were deemed unsuitable for retention and require removal before the commencement of the development. The removal of these trees is unlikely to significantly detract from the character and amenities of the local area.

Tree Removal		
Tree Grade	Tree Number	Reason
A	/	/
B	/	/
C	T3	(Facilitate the development) – Not in keeping with the landscaping plan. Decay cavity on the stem. Asymmetrical crown. Limited longer-term potential.
U	T4	(Facilitate the development) – Dead.
	T9	(Facilitate the development) – Small, self-sown tree. Poor location.
	T10	(Facilitate the development) – large shrub. Poor structure. Undesirable species.
	T12	(Facilitate the development) – large shrub. Poor structure. Undesirable species.

*{} denotes partial removal of the group

Tree Stock Removal by Grade

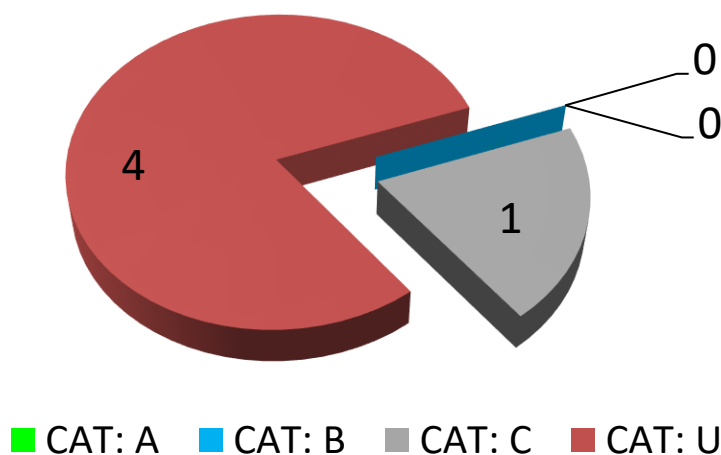


Figure 3 – T3



Figure 4 – T4

*Figure 5 – T9 & T10**Figure 6 – T12*

12.0 REPLACEMENT TREE PLANTING

- 12.1 The proposed landscaping scheme has been designed to mitigate the removal of four Category C trees and one Category U tree.
- 12.2 The trees to be removed are of limited Arboricultural quality and/or remaining useful life.
- 12.3 The scheme incorporates the planting of ten new trees of appropriate species and specification, which would exceed the number of trees lost.
- 12.4 This would result in a net gain of six trees on site and would enhance the long-term Arboricultural value, landscape character, and tree cover of the site in accordance with the principles of BS5837:2012.

13.0 ENCROACHMENT INTO RPAs

- 13.1 The table below summarises any encroachments/coverings into RPAs of retained trees and suggests appropriate techniques to minimise impacts.

CONSTRUCTION				
Tree No.	Type of Encroachment	Total area of RPA (m ²)	Encroachment into RPA (m ²)	Encroachment % of RPA
T5	Garden Room - Foundation	87.6	13.4	15.3%
NG7		28.3	2.6	9.1%
NT11		304.1	35.5	11.7%

~~TRADITIONAL STRIP FOUNDATION~~

If the foundation were installed using a traditional strip foundation, the extent of root severance would be significant, potentially leading to a decline in tree vitality. A traditional strip foundation in that location should be **avoided**.

Unacceptable

LOW INVASIVE FOUNDATION OPTION - JUSTIFICATION

The proposed Garden Room will be installed on a series of ground screws.
Using ground screws is the least invasive method of encroachment possible to support the building.
The level of encroachment into the RPAs is as low as it could feasibly be.
No risk of soil contamination.
Negligible risk of damaging roots in the RPA.

ACTION

The garden shed will be supported on a series of 76mm-diameter ground screws driven in by hand (or with hand tools).
A 20mm pilot hole is to be drilled using a masonry bit to determine root presence.

Acceptable

Tree No.	Type of Encroachment	Total area of RPA (m ²)	Coverage of RPA (m ²)	Coverage % of RPA
NT1	Coverage - New Hard Surfacing (Driveway)	221	17	7.7%

JUSTIFICATION

The RPA at the front of the site is unlevel and has been encroached upon by the basement and attenuation tank. The current ground is strewn with hard structures, bricks and concrete.

If all the current hard, loose structures, and rubble were removed from the root protection area, there would be scope around the attenuation tank and scope to build up the level using Amsterdam Sand to create a new rooting environment beneath a low-invasive covering.

This approach would ultimately help the tree by offering a new rooting environment.

ACTION

All existing hard structures, bricks and concrete within the root protection area are to be carefully removed down to the existing soil.

The ground will then be made up and levelled using imported Amsterdam sand (or similar structured soil suitable for root development that is load-bearing).

Above the structured soil, the proposed parking area will be installed using a Cellular Confinement System and finished with a permeable wearing course.

This will allow future roots below the driveway a supply of air and water.

Acceptable

CONSTRUCTION

Tree No.	Type of incursion	Total area of RPA (m ²)	Encroachment of RPA (m ²)	Encroachment % of RPA
T5	Ground coverage in the rear garden.	87.6	14.3	16.3%
T6	New Hard Surfacing:	21.9	4.9	22.3%
NT11	(Paths)	304.1	17.0	5.6%

JUSTIFICATION

The proposed hard surfacing areas may be installed above ground level.

All roots below will remain in situ and undamaged.

Using a CCS will resist localised compaction of the ground by evenly distributing weight, allowing oxygen diffusion and water permeability to the ground and roots below to continue to function normally.

ACTION

All proposed hard surfacing areas are to be installed above the existing ground level following a “No-dig” process using a Cellular Confinement System and finished with a permeable wearing course.

This surfacing solution is within the advice set out in BS 5837 (7.4.2) and would be appropriate in this situation.

Acceptable

14.0 TREE PROTECTION

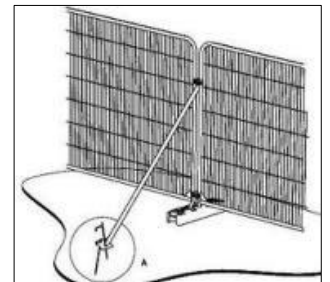
- 14.1 All trees earmarked for retention will be safeguarded in accordance with the guidelines set out in BS5837:2012. Tree protection measures will entail the installation of physical barriers or Ground Protection to shield the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees.
- 14.2 All barriers will be erected prior to the commencement of development and maintained throughout the development process or up to a designated stage.

Tree Protection Fencing (Protective Barrier)

- 14.3 Tree Protection Fencing would be set out at the distances from the trees as noted in the Tree Survey Schedule under the RPA column or as illustrated in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 3).
- 14.4 The Fencing will be removed once the Garden Room building is complete to allow final landscaping works.
- 14.5 The protected area would be designated as the 'Construction Exclusion Zone' (CEZ).
- 14.6 Only approved operations would be permitted to proceed within the CEZ.
- 14.7 The protective barrier to be used:

Secondary Specification:

The barrier is to consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels (Heras fencing) secured on pinned rubber or concrete feet. The weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed and joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers shall be at least 1m and shall be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. (Appendix 4).



- 14.8 Weatherproof signs (Appendix 6) to be placed on the Fencing at regular intervals of no less than every 8m.

Ground Protection

- 14.9 Temporary Ground Protection is required where pedestrian access is anticipated over an RPA. Suitable Ground Protection will be installed, ensuring compaction of the roots and soil structure below is avoided (Appendix 4). Consists of scaffold boards or thick ply over a layer of compressible material like wood chips over a geotextile membrane.
- 14.10 The Ground Protection will be removed once the Garden Room building is complete to allow final landscaping works.

Soil Protection

- 14.11 Where it is anticipated that cement/concrete or any other contaminating material will come into direct contact with soil that resides within or adjacent to a RPA of a retained tree, a suitable membrane (like DPM) will be placed between to prevent contamination of the soil.

Materials Storage

- 14.12 The storage and mixing of materials are to be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees.
- 14.13 No contaminating runoff is to be allowed to enter the RPAs of retained trees.
- 14.14 Contaminating waste will be disposed of in the foul drains using a sediment trap.

Services

- 14.15 Existing site services are to be used.
- 14.16 The service routes were not available at the time of writing this report.
- 14.17 New electrical services are to be installed through the RPAs. They will be installed using an Airspade.

15.0 MITIGATION & SUMMARY OF AIA

No Trees to Remove to Facilitate the Development	No of Trees proposed to plant within the grounds	Net Gain
4	10	+6

- 15.1 To facilitate the development:
- 4 x U-Grade trees and 1 x C-Grade tree are to be removed.
 - 1 x C-Grade group of trees require pruning.
- 15.2 To mitigate the removal of one Category C-grade tree and four Category U-grade trees, the proposed landscaping scheme includes planting 10 replacement trees. This would result in a net gain of six trees within the site.
- 15.3 The Arboricultural implications of the proposed development are seen as acceptable.
- 15.4 All the moderate-quality (B-Grade) trees and 83% of the low-quality (C-Grade) trees can be retained during the development.
- 15.5 All tree work, as recommended, is to be completed before the development begins.
- 15.6 Adequate Temporary Ground Protection and Tree Protection Fencing must be in place before development begins. It will remain in situ for the duration of the garden room build. Once the garden room building is complete, the temporary Tree Protection Fencing and Ground Protection may be removed to facilitate the remainder of the landscaping works.
- 15.7 For the duration of the garden room build, the Construction Exclusion Zones are to be acknowledged and strictly seen as sacrosanct. Access is to be restricted over all RPAs without adequate Ground Protection.
- 15.8 Any operations within the Construction Exclusion Zone/RPAs are to be carried out under Arboricultural supervision.
- 15.9 The garden room building in the rear garden will be installed on a series of ground screws, and the building itself will be set above the existing ground level.
- 15.10 All encroachments into the RPAs of retained trees are to be carried out by hand under Arboricultural supervision.
- 15.11 Any unforeseen encroachments into the RPAs of retained trees are to be carried out by hand under Arboricultural supervision.
- 15.12 The existing soil heaps in the rear garden will be carefully removed back down to the original ground level under Arboricultural supervision.
- 15.13 Proposed hard surfacing at the front of the property. All existing hard structures and rubble will be carefully removed down to soil level under Arboricultural supervision and backfilled with imported Amsterdam soil or similar structured soil to improve rooting potential. The driveway base will be installed using a Cellular Confinement System. It will be finished with a permeable wearing course contributing to SUDS and allowing local roots an increased water supply.
- 15.14 Proposed hard surfacing in the rear garden (paths) will be installed using a Cellular Confinement System that is to be set above the existing ground level. It will be finished with a permeable wearing course contributing to SUDS and allowing local roots an increased water supply.
- 15.15 Where cement is to be introduced into the ground within an RPA, a suitable membrane (plastic/DPM or similar) should be used to line the soil to prevent Lime leaching into the adjoining soil.
- 15.16 All wastewater is to be disposed of responsibly into the sewage drain using a sediment trap to avoid blockages. No wastewater is to enter the RPAs of retained trees.
- 15.17 Landscaping - Ground within the RPAs shall not be mechanically scraped at any time. The clearance of any vegetation and ground within the RPAs shall be carefully carried out by hand. Vehicles shall not be allowed to track over the RPAs of retained trees.
- 15.18 New services are to be installed inside the RPAs of retained trees. The service trenches are to be located as far from tree centres as possible and carried out using an Airspade under Arboricultural supervision.
- 15.19 All retained trees are to be protected in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 15.20 The Arboricultural implications of the proposed development are deemed acceptable and may proceed with minimised risk to the retained trees, subject to full compliance with these tree protection recommendations.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Tree Survey Schedule BS5837:2012

Site: 64 Sheldon Avenue, Haringey, London, N6 4ND
Client: Ben and Naama Fischman
Survey Date: 18th of November 2025
Ref No: TGB419.V1.2-AIA
LPA: The London Borough of Haringey
Weather: Dry
Inspector: Tom Butterfield BSc(Hons), DipArb L4, TechArbor A

Tree Survey Schedule With Required Works



TGB Tree Consulting,
 Dunsfold,
 Surrey,
 GU83 4ND.
www.tgbtrees.co.uk
info@tgbtrees.co.uk

Prefix	ID	Species	No. Trees	No. Stem	HT (m)	N E S W	LB/Bear	LB/Ht(m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Landscape	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Vitality	Structure	BS Cat	Life (yrs)	Notes and Observations	Required Works for Development	Reason
NT	1	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	1	1	15	5.5 5.5 5.5 5.5	NE	7	700	M	High	8.4	221.7	G	F	B1 B2	20+	Off-site tree. Overhangs site boundary. Previously pollarded. Basal growth around the stem base. Ivy colonised tree. Epicormic growth on the stem. Utility wires running through crown. Regrowth approximately 3.5-4m. On a cyclical pollarding regime.	/	/
NT	2	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	1	1	8	3 3 3 3	S	3	290	SM	Med	3.5	38.1	F	G	B2 B3	20+	Off-site tree. Overhangs site boundary. Small tree. Tree located within hard surface area. Exposed surface roots. Evidence of previous branch and Crown fractures.	/	/
T	3	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	1	1	10	4.5 3 4.5 6	SW	4	450	M	Med	5.4	91.6	G	G	C1 C2	10+	Overhangs site boundary. Multiple stem from crown break. Leaning North West. Hard surface around the stem base. Minor decay cavity at the stem base on the South East side associated with previous stem loss.	Remove	Facilitate the Development
T	4	Prunus serrulata 'Kanzan' (Kanzan Cherry)	1	1	3.5	2 0.5 1.5 2.5	N	2.5	240	EM	Low	2.9	26.1	D	D	U	<10	Dead standing tree. Fungal sporophores of Ganoderma Sp growing on the stem.	Remove	Facilitate the Development
T	5	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	1	1	14	7 4.5 4.5 5.5	SW	4	440	M	Med	5.3	87.6	G	G	B1 B2	20+	Slight lean towards the North. Clear stem up to crown break at 8m. spreading upper crown.	/	/
T	6	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	1	1	7.5	3 2.5 3.5 3.5	E	4.5	220	SM	Low	2.6	21.9	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Suppressed. Stem bifurcates above 1.5m. Minor bleeds on the stem base, possible early sign of infection. Monitor in the future.	/	/
NG	7	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	10	1	9	4 4 4 4	S	2.5	250	EM	Low	3.0	28.3	F	F	C2 C3	10+	Off-site group of trees. Overhangs site boundary. Ivy colonised stems. Provides screening to the East.	Crown lift to 4m over the site.	Facilitate the Development
NT	8	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	1	1	9	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	N	2.5	200	SM	Low	2.4	18.1	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Off-site tree. Overhangs site boundary. Small tree. Ivy colonised tree. Of low quality and of low value due to small size.	/	/

Prefix	ID	Species	No. Trees	No. Stem	HT (m)	N E S W	LB/Bear	LB/Ht(m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Landscape	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Vitality	Structure	BS Cat	Life (yrs)	Notes and Observations	Required Works for Development	Reason
T	9	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	1	1	6	1 1 1 1	NE	3.5	90	Y	Low	1.1	3.7	F	F	U	<10	Self-sown. Small tree. Single stem. Of low quality and of low value due to small size.	Remove.	Facilitate the Development
T	10	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	1	1	3.5	4 2 0.5 3.5	N	0	190	SM	Low	2.3	16.3	F	P	U	<10	Decay cavity on stem. Dog leg stem kink. Low spreading tree. Of low quality and of low value due to small size and undesirable species.	Remove.	Facilitate the Development
NT	11	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	1	1	15	7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5	N	5	820	M	Med	9.8	304.2	F	F	B3	20+	Off-site tree. Overhangs site boundary. Previously pollarded. Current regrowth is approximately 5-6m growing from weak attachment points. Ivy colonised tree. Large previous lateral rising stem loss from 2m on the South Side.	/	/
T	12	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	1	1	3.5	4 2 0.5 3.5	N	0	190	SM	Low	2.3	16.3	F	P	U	<10	Multiple stems below 1.5m. Crown bias to the North. Leaning North. Low spreading tree. Of low quality and of low value due to small size and undesirable species.	Remove.	Facilitate the Development
NT	13	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	1	1	8	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	NW	2.5	220	EM	Low	2.6	21.9	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Off-site tree. Overhangs site boundary. Multiple stems above 1.5m.	/	/
NT	14	Ligustrum lucidum (Chinese Privet)	1	1	6	3.5 1 2.5 3.5	W	3	190	SM	Low	2.3	16.3	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Off-site tree. Overhangs site boundary. Pushing on the boundary fence. Deep excavations within the site in close proximity to the tree. Minimal evidence of root damage.	/	/

Tree Survey Schedule Key and Notes

Prefix	T NT G NG W H	Tree Neighbouring Tree Group Neighbouring Group Woodland Hedge	ID	Refers to a unique identification number or tag number for the given tree or group. Corresponds to the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Survey Schedule
No. Trees	Refers to the number of trees in a group.			
No. Stem	Refers to the number of stems per individual tree.			
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree from ground level or buttress flare in meters.			
Crown Spread	Refers to the radius of the canopy in meters from the stem of the tree in the directions of North, East, South and West.			
LB/Bear	Lowest Branch Bearing: Refers to the directions of the lowest point of the canopy in meters.			
LB/Ht(m)	Lowest Branch Height: Refers to the ground clearance from the ground level to the height of the lowest point of the canopy in meters.			
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height. Stem diameter of the tree trunk measured in millimetres. If the tree is multi-stemmed, each diameter is recorded in the survey and a final DBH is calculated in accordance with BS5837.			
Age	Y SM EM M OM V	Young Semi-Mature Early Mature Mature Over Mature Veteran	Age class of the tree: Young - Usually less than 10 years old Semi-Mature - Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy) Early Mature - Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy) Mature - Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy) Over Mature - A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition Veteran - A level of maturity whereby the crown has undergone natural or aided regression (veteranisation), significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition. Typically contributes richly to ecological diversity.	
RPR	The radius of the Root Protection Radius is given in meters. The minimum area of ground requiring protection through development.			
RPA	The radius of the Root Protection Area is given in meters. The minimum area of ground requiring protection through development.			
Vitality	G F P D	Good Fair Poor Dead	Refers to the vitality of the tree: Having above-average vitality. Having average vitality. Having well below average vitality is struggling to survive and may be dying. Tree is dead.	
Structure	G F P D	Good Fair Poor Dead	Refers to the structure of the tree: Tree presents no significant structural defects Tree presents some structural defects, unlikely to lead to high-priority works. Tree presents significant structural defects that may lead to high-priority work. Tree is dead .	
Landscape	H M L	High Medium Low	Refers to the Landscape contribution value of the tree: Exceptional or very attractive specimen, observable by a significant number of people and in various locations. Attractive specimen, Medium potential to be observable by many people or vice versa. Unattractive specimen or largely hidden from view.	
BS CAT	The retention category refers to the BS5837:2012 (See Appendix 2) list, which considers both quality and value. “A”-High, “B”-Moderate, “C”-Low and “U”-Remove. List retention criteria. “1”- Arboricultural, “2”-Landscape and “3”- Cultural / Conservational.			
Life Exp	Life Expectancy: An estimated useful remaining contribution in years before the tree requires removal. Classed as (<10), (>10), (20+), (40+)			
Reasons	Refers to the reason a recommendation is made. Typically, to facilitate the development, access, good Arboricultural practice or Health and Safety.			

Appendix 2 –Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

BS 5837:2012. TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS

~ Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment ~

Trees to be considered for retention (see Note)				Identification on Plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years - Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees [e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning] - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7				Dark Red RGB Code: 127-000-000
	1 Mainly Arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	Identification on Plan
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal Arboricultural features [e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue]				Light green RGB Code: 000-255-000
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition [e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage]. such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years, or trees lacking a special quality necessary to merit the category A destination				Mild Blue RGB Code: 000-000-255
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories				Grey RGB code: 091-091-019

Appendix 3- Tree Protection Plan (AIA)

TGB419.V1.2.A3.TPP(AIA)

Manual Excavations (Hand Dig) within RPA to be carried out under Arboricultural supervision.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING
Tree Protection Fencing to be installed as part of initial site set up and to remain in situ until the Garden Storage build has been completed.
Once the Garden Storage is complete, the Tree Protection Fence may be removed.

AREAS OF HARD SURFACING:
To be installed once the garden room has been completed and the ground protection removed.
All proposed hard surfacing areas covering RPAs are to be installed using a Cellular Confinement System as a stable base that is to be installed above existing ground level using a "No-dig" installation method as per the manufacturers guidelines.
The surface layer is to be permeable.



NT2-(B2 B3)
Norway Maple

NT1-(B1 B2)
Common Lime

SPOIL PILES:
The spoil piles are to be carefully removed from the site and the original ground level reinstated.
To be carried out under Arboricultural supervision.



AREA OF HARD SURFACING:
Careful removal of all existing hard structures down to soil within the area to be carried out under Arboricultural supervision.
Area within the RPA and around the attenuation tank to be backfilled and made up using Urban tree soil / Amsterdam Tree sand (or similar structured soil) and finished with a Cellular Confinement System that will provide the stable base for the driveway.
The surface layer is to be permeable.



GROUND PROTECTION:
Ground Protection to be installed as part of initial site set up and to remain in situ until the Garden Room build has been completed.
Once the Garden Room is complete, the ground protection may be removed and the CCS installed.



GARDEN ROOM:
Proposed Garden Room is to be built on Low invasive support system.
Supported by a series of 76mm diameter ground screws.
Ground Screws to be driven by hand tools.
20mm Pilot hole using masonry a bit to be dug in locations to determine present of large diameter roots.

Notes:
BS5837 Tree Retention Categories and key

CATEGORY A	Trees of a high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
CATEGORY B	Trees of a moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
CATEGORY C	Trees of a low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years
CATEGORY U	Tree of poor condition that cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
ROOT PROTECTION AREA	TREES / GROUPS TO REMOVE
TREE PROTECTION FENCING	GROUND PROTECTION
CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE	MANUAL EXCAVATION HAND DIG
TREE PLANTING LOCATION	LOW INVASIVE FOUNDATION
	CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEM AS FOUNDATION

Warning sign below to be attached to all Tree protective fencing once erected-

TREE PROTECTION AREA
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (FROM A COUNCILY PLANNING NOT TOWN)

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

KEEP OUT!

General Site precautions
The following points will be observed at all times:

- No mechanical digging or scraping is allowed within defined RPAs.
- No fires to be lit on site.
- No access permitted inside the CEZ or TPF.
- No materials, equipment or debris to be stored within the CEZ or RPAs of retained trees.
- Noise boards, telephone cables or other services will not be installed by retained trees.
- Materials that may contaminate the soil (concrete mixer, fuel, vehicle washings) will not be permitted to operate or allow run off into the RPAs of retained trees or soils.
- Site operations will avoid damage to the aerial part of the tree.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING (TPF)

Secondary Specification: Protective fencing shall consist of a frame fencing framework in accordance with Figure 3 of BS5837:2012, comprising 2m tall welded mesh fencing panels on tubular or concrete feet. The tubular panels shall be securely fixed and joined together using a minimum of two self-tapping screws, installed so that the screws are not exposed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence columns shall not be less than 1m and shall be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by tubular posts, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins.

GROUND PROTECTION

For protection and vehicle weights up to 20000 within the RPA the installation of ground protection shall be as the form of a single thickness of 150mm thick or 200mm thick of composite layer of woodchips (100-200mm deep) laid onto a geotextile, or supported by a cellular confinement system (see Figure 4 of BS5837:2012). The geotextile shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. For heavier traffic a proprietary system such as Geopipe Ground Guard Heavy duty plastic ground protection matting (rigid) laid down 150mm deep layer of compressible woodchip. Or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs. No storage or mixing of potentially hazardous materials within these areas; such as diesel fuel or cement mixing unless specific precautions have been made that prevents runoff / contamination into the ground from any spillages.

Title: Tree Protection Plan (AIA)

Site: 64 Sheldon Avenue, London, Haringey, N6 4ND

Client: Ben and Naama Fischman

Project No: TGB419.V1.2

Drawing No: TGB419.V1.2-A3-TPP(AIA)

Scale @ A3: 1:200 Date: 19/03/2026

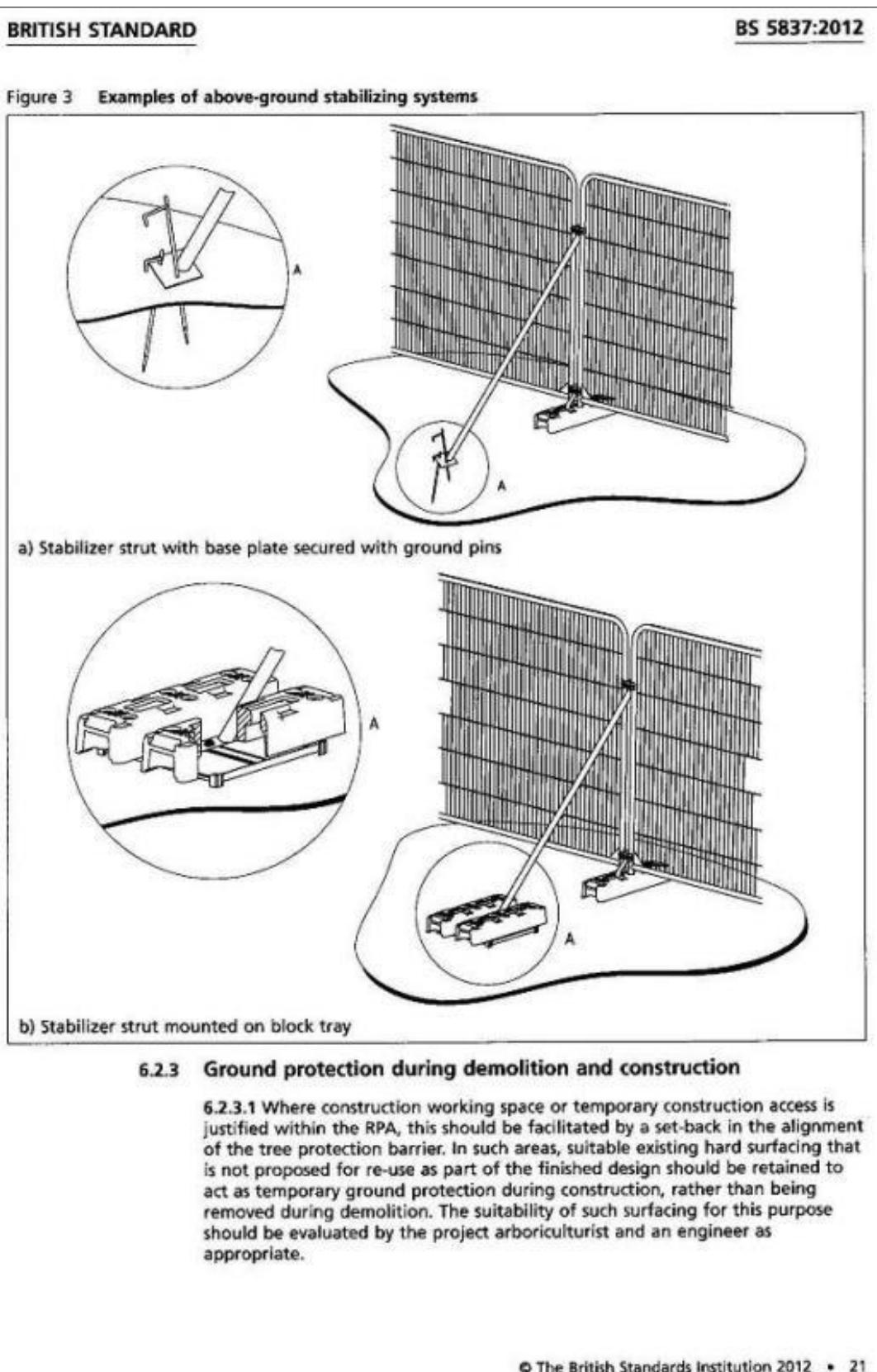
Drawn By: Tom B Revision: 1.2

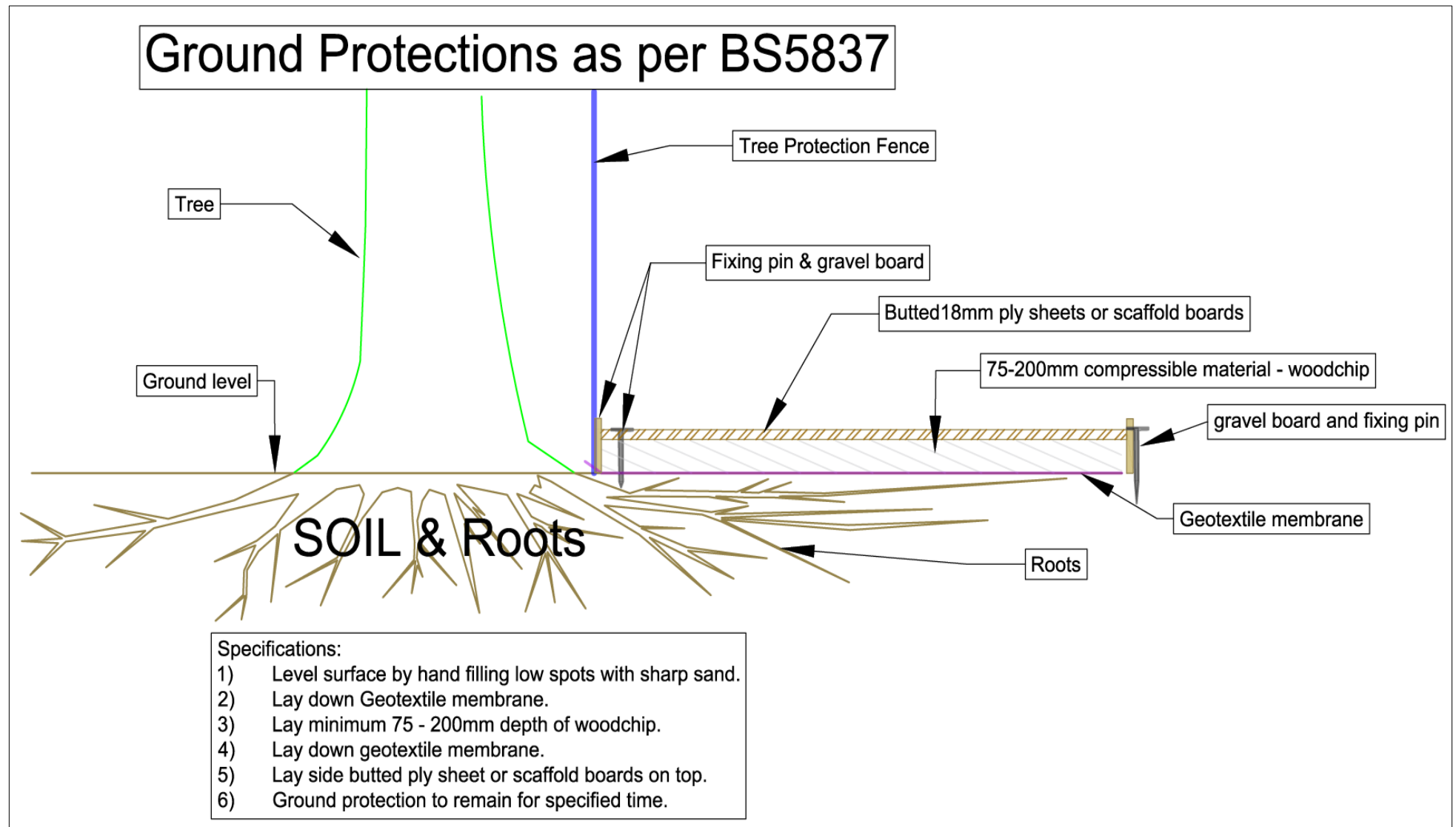
TGB Tree Consulting
Tom Butterfield
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Dunsfold,
Surrey,
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Appendix 4 – Tree Protection

Tree Protection Fencing

SECONDARY SPECIFICATION - HERAS FENCING ON PINNED BASEPLATE



Ground Protection – BS5837 Specification

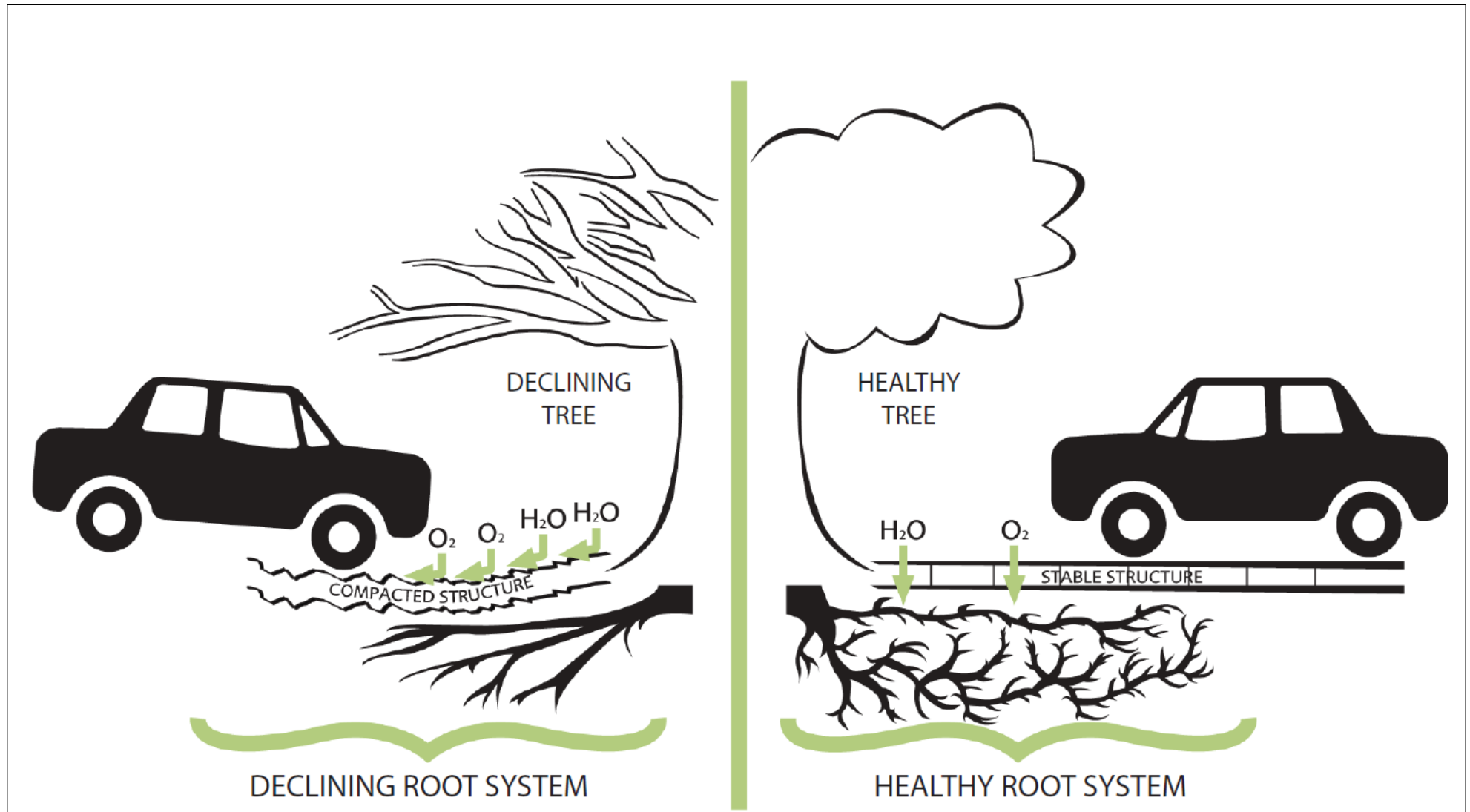


Figure 7 - Illustration showing the effects of not using Ground Protection against using Ground Protection

Appendix 5 – Cellular Confinement system

An example of a Cellular Confinement System would be Cellweb, manufactured by Geosynthetics.

The following Extracts have been used with kind permission of Geosynthetics,
01455 617139, <http://www.geosyn.co.uk/>
Contact for further details, installation and purchase.



All of the Cellweb installation guidance and information can be found [Here](#).

Cellweb Product Brochure: <https://www.geosyn.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Geosynthetics-Product-Brochure-LR.pdf>

Cellweb Product Brochure QR Code Link:



Cellweb TRP Guarantee: <https://www.geosyn.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/cellweb-trp-brochure1.pdf>

Arb Installation Method Statement QR Code Link:



Contractors Installation Guide: <http://www.geosyn.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Cellweb-TRP-Contractor-Guide.pdf>

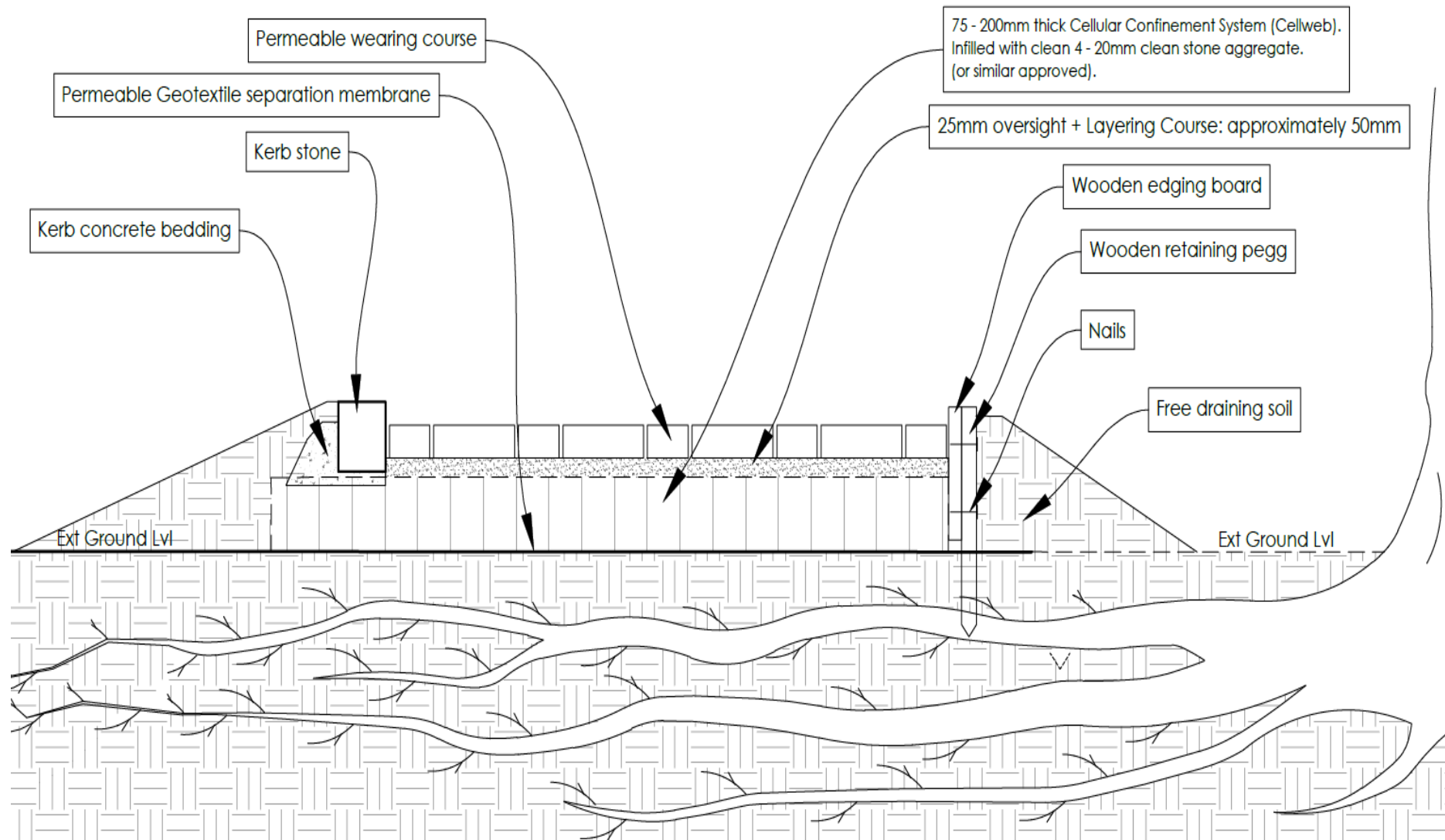
Contractors Installation Guide QR Code Link:



Arb Installation Method Statement: <http://www.geosyn.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/Cellweb-TRP-AMS.pdf>

Arb Installation Method Statement QR Code Link:





Cross-section example of a CCS installation



Step 3: Stapling Cellweb • TRP



Step 4: Clean Angular Stone



Step 5: Edge Restraints



Step 6: Surface Options

Extract 2. Illustrating how a Cellular Confinement System may be installed with step by step illustrations.



Extract 3. The product itself – Cellweb.



Extract 4. Concrete edge

- **75mm Cellweb® TRP confinement system**
For foot and cycle traffic. This also provides a control measure for crust compaction
- **100mm Cellweb® TRP confinement system**
For domestic traffic, such as cars and transit vans up applicable up to a 6t gross weight
- **150mm Cellweb® TRP confinement system**
For emergency access and refuse collection applicable up to a 30t gross weight
- **200mm Cellweb® TRP confinement system**
For H.G.V and construction traffic applicable up to a 60t gross weight

In some specific conditions 2 layers of Cellweb® TRP 100mm can be installed for the construction phase of traffic. On completion of the construction phase, the top 100mm can be removed. The bottom 100mm can remain insitu to provide a permanent access for cars and transit vans.

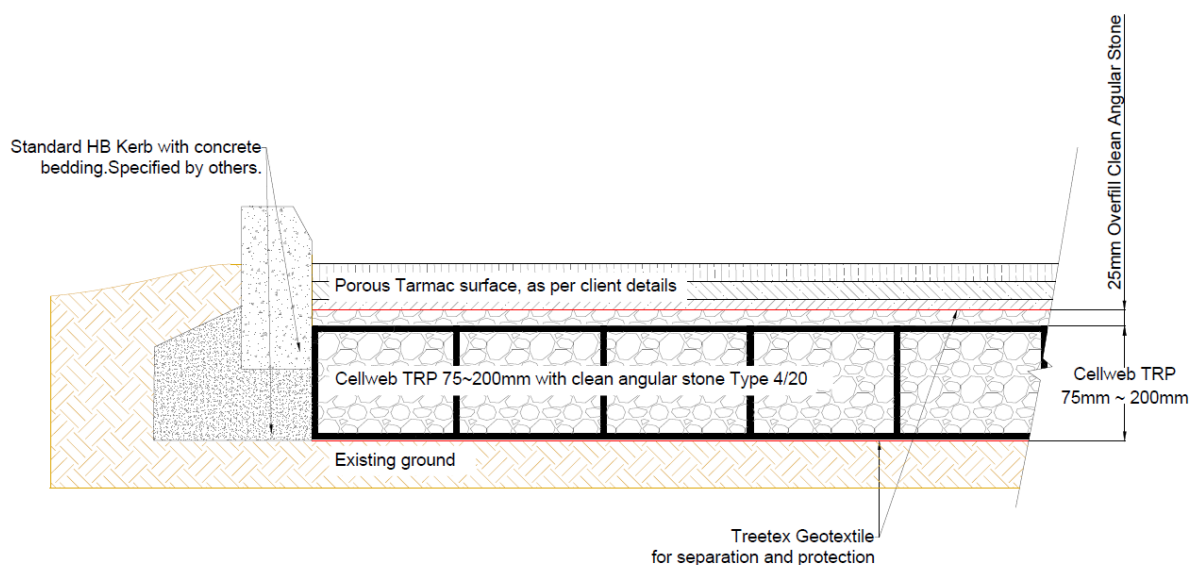
For higher demand load applications or to overcome a significant change in levels, the Cellweb® TRP system can be stacked in multiple layers.

For guidance and advice please contact our Engineering team on 01455 617 139 .

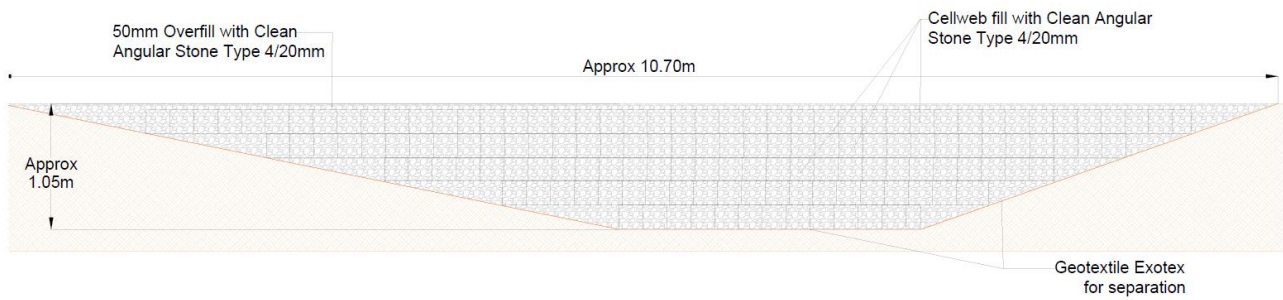
Depth of Cellweb® TRP	Unit	GrossVehicleWeight(GVW)	Application
200 mm	Kg	< 60,000	HGV & Construction Traffic
150 mm	Kg	< 30,000	Emergency Access & Refuse Vehicles
100 mm	Kg	< 6,000	Cars up to a Transit Van
75 mm	Kg	< 1,000	Pedestrians & Cycleways

Note: This is a general guidance for the depth of Cellweb® TRP according to Gross Vehicle Weight for a firm and stable subgrade (CBR>3%). If the ground conditions are poor and/or unstable please contact Geosynthetics Ltd to provide a site specific design.

Extract 5. Guidance note on the thickness of Cellweb in relation to weight capabilities.



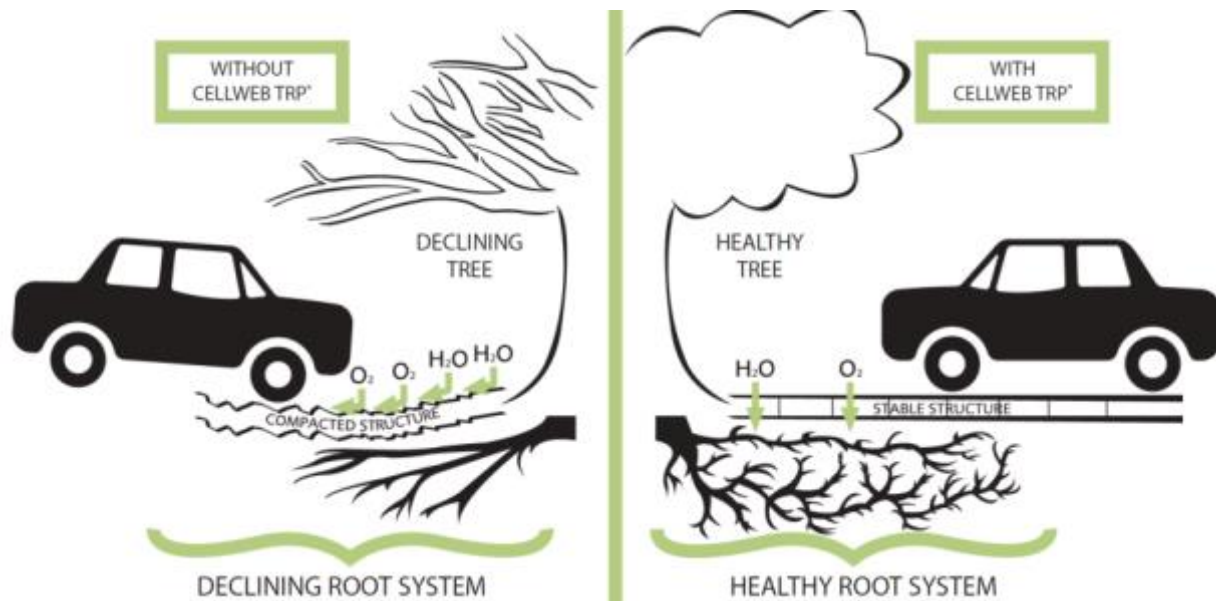
Extract 6. Cross-section illustrating Cellweb foundation and a tarmac surface layer.



Extract 7. Illustrations how stacked Cellular Confinement System can be used to increase ground levels



Extract 8 - stacked Cellular Confinement System can be used to increase ground levels



Extract 9. Illustrations showing the impact of using a cellular confinement system (Cellweb) against a compacted base.

Appendix 6 - Exclusion sign for CEZ

TREE PROTECTION AREA

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF
A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING **MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-**

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
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- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSON OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

KEEP OUT!



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**