agb ENVIRONMENTAL

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

205 Harefield Road, Uxbridge, UB8 1PP

Client Name: PGI Developments (Harefield) Ltd

Project Number: P2906B.1.0

Date: 10 August 2025

ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

Client:	PGI Developments (Harefield) Ltd
Site:	205 Harefield Road, Uxbridge, UB8 1PP
Report ref.:	P2906B.1.0
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Date:	10 August 2025
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agb Environmental Ltd

1 Report Summary

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared to support a planning application for development at 205 Harefield Road, Uxbridge.

The residential property was located to the north of Uxbridge, situated to the north-east of Slough. Development comprises the construction of an extension to the rear elevation of the property, with increased parking provision.

The site contained seven trees and four groups of trees, some of which had significant local prominence within Harefield Road. Development has potential to affect trees within and beyond the site boundary.

The potential impacts on trees and proposed mitigation measures are set out in the table.

Potential Development Impact	Trees Affected	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Removal of trees due to incompatibility with the development and future residential use of the site.	T3, T4, T5, T6, G1 and G2,	Compensate removals with new tree planting, to create a tree stock of increased diversity and longevity.
Excavation within the RPA for construction of for new buildings and structures, leading to root damage and removal, crown reduction and tree removal.	T8.	Hand excavate the closest 600mm horizontally to trees, using a clean, sharp saw for all root removal. Design foundations to tolerate the presence of trees.
Damage to tree roots from compaction and contamination from construction activities. Damage to tree stems and crowns from construction activities.	All retained trees.	Erect protective fencing to encompass all sections of tree crowns and RPAs, whichever is the greater, with this erected prior to the commencement of development and maintained in place until all development is complete. Install ground protection where working space is required within any RPA.

It has been confirmed with the London Borough of Hillingdon that the site was not located within a Conservation Area (CA), nor were any of the trees within this report subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO). This should be confirmed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to any works on the trees taking place.

This report sets out tree removal to allow space for viable development, together with the methodology for construction and tree protection requirements. It is considered that though the amount of tree removal is significant, it will have minimal visual impact as the majority of trees are located in the centre of the steeply-sloped rear garden, with only limited public visibility. In addition, the site offers potential to accommodate new tree planting, which can ultimately provide both compensation and future enhancement of the site's tree stock.

Any development impacts on retained trees can be effectively mitigated, subject to the correct implementation of all tree protection and the methodology.

Contents

2 Introduction

2.1 Brief and Proposals

agb Environmental Ltd was commissioned by PGI Developments (Harefield) Ltd to undertake an Arboricultural Survey at 205 and 207 Harefield Road, Uxbridge, to accompany a planning application. The purpose of the survey was to identify:

- Tree age, condition class, general health and dimensions;
- Root Protection Area;
- Constraints and potential tree removals in respect of the proposed layout;
- The location and means of protecting retained trees;
- Preliminary methodology for implementing the proposed layout.

2.2 Documents and Information

The following documents were utilised in the preparation of this report:

- TS17-212K1-3D (1)- Topographical Survey;
- PRO 205 HAREFIELD RD UXBRIDGE - Site Layout;
- BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations*.

2.3 Survey Details and Constraints

The survey was undertaken on the 13th June 2025 and 4th July 2025 bythe agb Environmental Arboricultural Consultant, in adherence to the principles of BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations*. Tree inspections have been undertaken from ground level using non-invasive techniques only, in accordance with the principles of the Visual Tree Assessment method developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).

The survey was carried out for two adjacent properties, and obtained data upon 13 individual trees and five groups. Trees with a stem diameter below 75mm, when measured at 1.5m above ground level, were not included. The terms used to explain the data recorded are provided in **Appendix 1**.

Comments on tree condition and safety relate to the condition of trees at the time of survey. It should be recognised that tree condition is subject to change in response to a range of factors. This report does not take into account potential extreme climatic events unexpected in this locality, which could include, but aren't restricted to, severe windstorms, floods or drought. This report also doesn't take into account potential outbreaks of pests or diseases.

This report contains recommendations concerning work that should be carried out to manage the risks posed to and by the trees responsibly, and reduce them to an acceptable level. Even after the recommended work has been carried out some trees could still fail, but it is unlikely that they will cause significant harm unless the weather conditions are extreme and / or there are major hidden defects.

This report considers the potential for trees to influence soil in such a way as to cause the proposed development, or other buildings, to suffer tree related subsidence or heave damage, but does not attempt to quantify this. Operations carried out in the vicinity of the trees, either in the past or future, could affect their health and stability; such operations could include, but aren't restricted to, trenches dug for the installation or repair of utilities.

3 Site and Surrounding Area Context

3.1 Site Description

The site comprised a residential property located to the north of Uxbridge, situated approximately ten kilometres north-east of Slough. Surrounding land use was mainly residential, comprising similar detached properties with large gardens, except for an area of open pasture to the west.

The site was elongated and rectangular in shape, with Harefield Road forming the south-east boundary. The other boundaries were 207 Harefield Road to the north, Frays Farm to the west and 203A Harefield Road to the south. Access was directly from Harefield Road via a steep driveway.

The site contained a detached property located to the east half, with a driveway to the front and stepped patio to the rear. The remainder of the site contained a large area of garden, containing timber sheds and outbuildings and a greenhouse in the north-west corner, which sloped steeply downwards from south-east to north-west.

3.2 Soil Assessment

Information from the Geology of Britain viewer (British Geological Survey, 2017) indicates that the bedrock geology local to the property is London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt and Sand, and that local superficial deposits were Black Park Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel to the south-east of the site. Clay soils generally have a high potential for volume change in response to soil moisture change, possibly resulting from the presence of trees.

An assessment of the soil conditions within the site will be required to inform foundation construction. This assessment must be made by a qualified structural engineer or geotechnical consultant.

3.3 Existing Tree Stock Summary

Photographic plates are provided in **Appendix 2**. Details of all trees surveyed are provided in the Tree Survey Table in **Appendix 3**, with locations in relation to the site in the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) in **Appendix 4**.

Trees referred to in this section are only those from the wider survey considered relevant to development proposed at 205 Harefield Road. Trees considered not to be relevant from the wider survey are omitted, and greyed within the Tree Survey Table in **Appendix 3**.

To the front of the site was G2, mixed species, with off-site trees T1, Japanese maple, T4, yew and G1, mixed species, within the garden of number 207. All were adjacent to Harefield Road with consequent high public visibility, despite general small size.

The rear garden contained the largest trees and groups. However, the steeply-sloped rear garden and the building limited public visibility. Smaller individual features, T11 and part of G5, were located in the garden of number 207, with negligible public visibility.

The majority of the individual trees and groups were of moderate quality, Category B.

T3 and T5, Scots pine, T6, red oak, T9, cherry, and T11, myrobalan plum, were assessed as low quality, Category C, due to the presence of significant defects that would be expected to affect their future contribution.

4 Statutory Tree Protection

It has been confirmed with the London Borough of Hillingdon (e-mail dated 24th July 2017) that the site was not located within a Conservation Area (CA), nor were any of the trees within this report subject to Tree Preservation Orders (TPO). This should be confirmed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to any works on the trees taking place.

In the event that statutory tree protection is put in place, the LPA will contact the landowner, explaining the implications and the required process for contacting the LPA prior to commencing any work.

The presence of statutory tree protection may prevent work that may normally be carried out, such as reducing overhanging branches from a neighbour's tree back to the site boundary. In circumstances where work is required in an emergency, the work may proceed, though contact should be made with the LPA to advise them that this is the case prior to carrying out any work.

If this report is submitted to accompany a planning application, any tree work specified, relating to trees subject to statutory tree protection, will be considered as part of that application. Therefore, if planning permission is subsequently granted, this would normally provide permission for all tree work. Clarification may be sought from the LPA over this.

5 Principal Survey Findings and Arboricultural Impacts

The main findings are summarised in the following section. For ease of reference, it is recommended that this section is cross referenced with the information and plans provided within **Appendices 3, 4 & 5**.

5.1 Development Proposals

The development comprises the construction of a rear extension, with increased patio area, and revised access and parking at the front of the site.

5.2 Tree Removals and Reduction

Details of all tree work and tree removals are provided in **Table 6.2** and illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) provided in **Appendix 5**.

5.2.1 Removal and Reduction for Reasons of Condition

Ivy and vegetation is recommended form the base of T8, weeping willow, to allow a more detailed inspection.

5.2.2 Removal and Reduction for Reasons of Incompatibility

Four trees (three low quality, Category C and one moderate quality, Category B) and two groups, both Category B, require removal as they are conflicting with the proposed development and future residential use of the site.

Table 5.1: Summary of tree removals.

Feature	Low Quality – Category C	Moderate Quality – Category B
Trees	T3, Scots pine. T5, Scots pine. T6, Red oak.	T4, Yew.
Groups	None.	G1, mixed species. G2, Ash, yew and hawthorn.

5.2.3 Assessment of Proposed Tree Removal and Reduction

The removal of trees T4, yew, G1, mixed species, and G2, ash, yew and hawthorn, for development, is likely to have moderate visual impact as they are located on the roadside of Harefield Road. T4, yew, is set back some distance from the road, down a steep driveway obscured by shrubs and T1, Japanese maple.

However, the removal of larger trees T3, T5 and T6 will have only a limited visual impact as these were located in the centre of the steeply-sloped rear garden. It is therefore recommended that the proposal includes a limited planting scheme which will have potential to compensate for any loss of amenity value to the front of the development. Greatest compensation would be achieved through locating new planting to the front of the property.

5.3 Tree Interface with Proposals

Where trees are retained, both the works required to develop the site and its future use have potential to adversely affect trees, either causing damage to them or threatening their long-term retention. Damage can occur both above ground to tree crowns, limbs and trunks, and to roots below ground within the calculated Root Protection Area (RPA). The potential causes of such threats, together with proposals to avoid or minimise them, are set out in this section.

Table 5.2: Potential arboricultural impacts and proposed mitigation.

Development Activity	Potential Risk	Consequence	Mitigation
Excavation within RPA of T8.	Over-excavation.	Root damage and loss.	Use hand tools only for the initial 600mm depth and closest 600mm horizontally to trees within the RPA.
	Inappropriate removal of roots.	Root dieback.	Use a clean sharp saw for root severance, to minimise wound size and prevent the spread of infection.
Construction activities, including materials delivery, transport and storage, contractor parking, site facilities and working areas.	Soil compaction and contamination. Accidental contact damage.	Root damage and die-back. Crown damage, die-back and loss.	Erect tree protective fencing round the entire RPA and crown spread, whichever is the greater, for the entire duration of the development. Where construction access is required within any RPA, install ground protection on any areas of unsurfaced ground, for the entire duration of the development.

6 Arboricultural Method Statement

The information in this section has been provided on the basis of the plans provided at the time the report was prepared. Should the site layout alter in the future, the advice provided may have reduced relevance and need to be revised prior to the commencement of the development.

6.1 Guidance Utilised

This section provides a site specific Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), based on guidance provided within:

- BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction - Recommendations.*
- BS3998:2010 *Tree work - Recommendations*.
- Volume 4 - *NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees* (Issue 2, 2007).

6.2 Contact Details

The details of all the principal points of contact are provided in the table below.

Table 6.1: Principal contact details.

Contact	Name	Address	Contact Details
Local Planning Authority	**Sophie Coughlan** Tree Inspector	**London Borough of Hillingdon** Residents Services 4N/01 Civic Centre Uxbridge UB8 1UW	01895 250230 scoughlan@hillingdon.gov.uk
Client	**Rajveer Minhas**	PGI Developments (Harefield) Limited 50 Alderton Hill Loughton IG10 3JB	-
Arboricultural Consultant	**Peter Brais** Arboricultural Consultant	**agb Environmental** Newmarket Business Centre 341 Exning Road Newmarket Suffolk CB8 0AT	01638 663226 peter@agbenvironmetalk.co.uk

6.3 Tree Works

Tree works should be the first activity on site to prevent accidental damage during clearance / demolition / construction and to enable sufficient vehicular clearance such that the proposals can be implemented.

Tree work is a potentially dangerous occupation. All tree work contractors should be required to provide evidence that they are competent to undertake the required works and are adequately insured. The contractor should also be asked to provide a site-specific risk assessment prior to commencement of any tree works. All tree works should be in accordance with BS 3998:2010 *Tree work - Recommendations*.

Some of the trees may possess features that increase their potential for use by nesting birds and roosting bats. It is recommended that all tree works take place outside of the main bird nesting season (generally accepted as being March-August inclusive). Where work is required

on trees containing cracks, cavities, splits and major (>100mm) dead wood, it is recommended that these features are inspected by a licensed ecologist or bat surveyor prior to work being carried out.

Details for all tree work are given in **Table 6.2**.

Table 6.2: Tree works.

Tree No.	Species	Work Recommended Irrespective of Development	Work Required to Facilitate Development
T3	Scots pine	No work required.	Remove due to incompatibility with the proposed development.
T4	Yew	No work required.	Remove due to incompatibility with the proposed development.
T5	Scots pine	No work required.	Remove due to incompatibility with the future residential use of the site.
T6	Red oak	No work required.	Remove due to incompatibility with the future residential use of the site.
G1	Hazel Corsican pine Laurel Yew	Remove dead tree within one year of survey date.	Remove due to incompatibility with the proposed development.
G2	Ash Yew Hawthorn	No work required.	Remove due to incompatibility with the proposed development.

6.4 Tree Protection

Following tree works and before any other works commence on site, tree protective fencing shall be immediately installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) in **Appendix 5** and specification in **Appendix 6**, and signed accordingly with warning notices. It shall be located on the outer edge of the RPA or crown spread, whichever is greater, except where working space is required within RPAs.

Ground Protection will be required in proximity to new buildings and surfaces where the required working space is within the RPAs of retained trees. Where this is specified, ground protection shall be installed in accordance with the TPP in **Appendix 6**, and specification provided in **Appendix 7**.

Once all protection is in place and before any works commence on site, it is recommended that this be viewed and signed off, by the project arboriculturist. All protection shall be in place during the entire construction phase of the development.

6.5 Construction Access / Materials Storage

Access to the site for all activities will be directly from Harefield Road to the south-east. The locations of all site facilities and any compounds will be limited by the presence of tree protection. It is recommended that the space closest to the access road is used for all facilities, storage and delivery, to reduce the pressure on areas containing retained trees.

The limitations on materials storage are those given under **General Guidance** in **6.8**.

6.6 Provision of New Foundations Within RPA of T8

Hand excavation must be used for the initial 600mm depth, within the final 600mm of excavation closest to trees, to minimise the potential for root damage. Where roots below 25mm diameter are encountered, these shall be cut using a clean, sharp saw. In the event that roots exceeding 25mm diameter are encountered, no severance must take place without first consulting the Project Arboriculturist, to assess the impact of removal on tree health and stability. All excavation and root severance should be supervised by the Project Arboriculturist.

Where new foundations are constructed within the RPA, the excavation must be lined with an impermeable membrane to prevent leachate from concrete affecting tree roots.

The design of all foundations and surfaces likely to be affected by trees must be specified by a suitably qualified structural engineer, with consideration given to the proximity and species of trees, and the surrounding soil conditions.

6.7 Schedule of Works and Supervision

Supervision is recommended for key stages where these have greatest potential to result in tree damage if carried out incorrectly. Arboricultural supervision may be made a requirement of the development by way of appropriate planning conditions. This supervision should be provided by the designated project arboricultural consultant. Following supervision, a photographic report would be presented to the LPA.

A proposed schedule detailing the scope and frequency of arboricultural supervision visits is detailed below in **Table 6.3**. This schedule is intended to minimise the potential for development to result in damage to retained trees, providing a logical sequence of works. However, the LPA may request an alternative schedule within any planning conditions.

Table 6.3: Schedule of works and supervision.

Sequence	Activity	Supervision Responsibility
1	All tree works and removals.	Project Arboriculturist.
2	Installation of all tree protection in accordance with the TPP.	Site Manager & Project Arboriculturist.
3	Foundation excavation within the RPA of T8.	Site Manager & Project Arboriculturist.
4	Main development phase.	Site Manager.
5	Removal of all tree protection following completion of all development.	Site Manager.
6	Soft landscaping.	Project Landscape Architect.
7	Assessment of tree condition post-development.	Project Arboriculturist.

6.8 General Guidance

The following general precautions must also be taken during the construction phase.

- No materials or fuel shall be stored close to or within the RPAs of trees to be retained or where new trees are to be established.

- There shall be no bonfires within 10m of the outer edge of the crown or RPA of a tree to be retained.
- Mechanical equipment must not be refuelled within the RPAs of retained trees or areas where new trees are to be established.
- No cement shall be mixed or stored within the RPAs of retained trees or areas where new trees are to be established.
- Cement mixers must not be washed within or uphill of the RPAs of retained trees or areas where new trees are to be established.
- The soil level within the RPA of a retained tree must not be raised or lowered without the agreement of the local authority Tree Officer.
- No plant shall be operated within the RPAs of retained trees unless the soil is suitably protected against compaction.
- Excavation should not take place within the RPAs of retained trees unless an arboricultural consultant or the local authority Tree Officer is supervising the work.
- The guidance provided by NJUG (2007) should be followed when installing underground services within the RPAs of retained trees.
- Surface water runoff must not be redirected into or out of the RPA of a retained tree.
- No materials shall be dumped within the RPA of a tree, whether in a skip or on the ground.
- No vehicles shall be parked or operate within the RPA of a retained tree.

7 Conclusions

Development requires considerable tree removal, both due to direct conflict with the layout, and because of future conflict with the site's use. Most of the trees for removal are of low quality, Category C, with limited local prominence as they are located centrally within the steeply-sloped rear garden. As a consequence, tree removal will have minor visual impact, resulting in the small loss of amenity value, chiefly affecting views from the south-east.

The site offers potential for new planting which could compensate for any loss of amenity value.

Retained trees have potential to be damaged by development. The methodology and all tree protection requirements are provided to minimise this potential.

Arboricultural supervision is specified for key stages in the development that have potential impacts upon trees, to help ensure that all tree protection and the methodology are implemented correctly.

Subject to the above, a scheme of new planting, in combination with successful tree retention, offers potential to deliver a long-term enhancement of local tree cover

8 References

British Geological Survey. (2017) *Geology of Britain viewer* [online]. http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (Accessed 28th July 2017).

Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1994) *The body language of trees.* London: TSO

National Joint Utilities Group. (2007). Volume 4 *NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees* (Issue 2) [online]. Available at: http://www.njug.org.uk/document-download/?URL=http://www.njug.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/V4-Trees-Issue-2-16-11-2007.pdf (Accessed 23rd July 2015).

Appendix 1 Explanatory Notes for Terms Used in Appendices 3, 4 & 5

Compass Bearing
N = north; S = south; E = east; W = west;

Tree Number
Number used to indicate the approximate position on plans inserted as **Appendices 4 & 5**.

Species
The species identification is based on visual observations.

Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)
Trunk diameter 1.5m above ground level recorded in millimetres measured with a diameter tape. If branches emerge below 1.5m, or if the trunk divides at or close to this height, the trunk diameter will be measured at a different height above the ground and this height will be mentioned. More than one figure indicates that the individual has several stems. Many stems are indicated with an 'M', where it is not possible to determine the number. If the DBH has been estimated this will be marked with an asterix (*) in the column.

Height
The height of the tree measured to the nearest metre, or half-metre if below ten metres.

Age Class

Sapling or newly established (Y) = a size which could be easily transplanted;

Semi-mature (SM) = prior to seed bearing age and could be transplanted with care;

Early Mature (EM) = of seed bearing age, may be close to or have achieved mature height, but with considerable apical dominance and lacking a broad, domed crown;

Mature (M) = fully grown, annual growth is much reduced, with a broad, domed crown;

Old Mature (OM) = exceptionally old for the species, possibly starting to decline;

Veteran (V) = often old for the species, the crown may be retrenching or displaying damage, containing features that provide many opportunities for wildlife, likely to offer important habitat.

Crown Clearance
The existing height of the first significant branch or section of canopy, to the nearest half-metre, to inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading.

PRF
Potential Roost Features – features that have potential for use by bats for roosting, likely to require further inspection if tree work is required.

Condition
The physiological condition of the tree**:**

Good = normal growth and twig extension showing good vitality, canopy of typical density, with foliage of normal size and colour for the species - no notable indication of ill health.

Fair = reduced twig extension, minor deadwood, but other than that few signs of ill health;

Poor = small internodes and low vitality, the canopy may be thinning and contain dead twigs and/or branches in the outer canopy, discoloured, dwarfed, misshapen or wilting foliage, obvious presence of disease or infection;

Dead = Dead

Category & Remaining Contribution
The category assessed using the guidance in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 and the potential for safe tree retention based on the current context.

(A) (light green) Trees of high quality and value: in such condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested);

A1 - Exemplary arboricultural specimens
A2 - Trees of particular visual importance as arb/landscape features
A3 - Significant conservation/historical value.

(B) (mid blue) Trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested);

B1 - Might have been A Cat, but downgraded because of impaired condition.
B2 - Present in numbers - reduced value as individuals but higher as a collective group.
B3 - Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

(C) (grey) Trees of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm;

C1 - Unremarkable tree, limited merit/impaired condition.
C2 - Trees present in groups/woodlands without inferring greater collective value.
C3 - Tree with no material or other cultural value.

(U) (dark red) Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and should, in the current context, be removed under sound arboricultural management.

Crown Spread
The distance from the tree trunk to the most relevant of the four cardinal points of the compass, measured in metres.

Radius of the RPA
The radius of a circular Root Protection Area (RPA) in metres as specified using the guidance contained in BS 5837:2012.

Appendix 2 Tree Photos

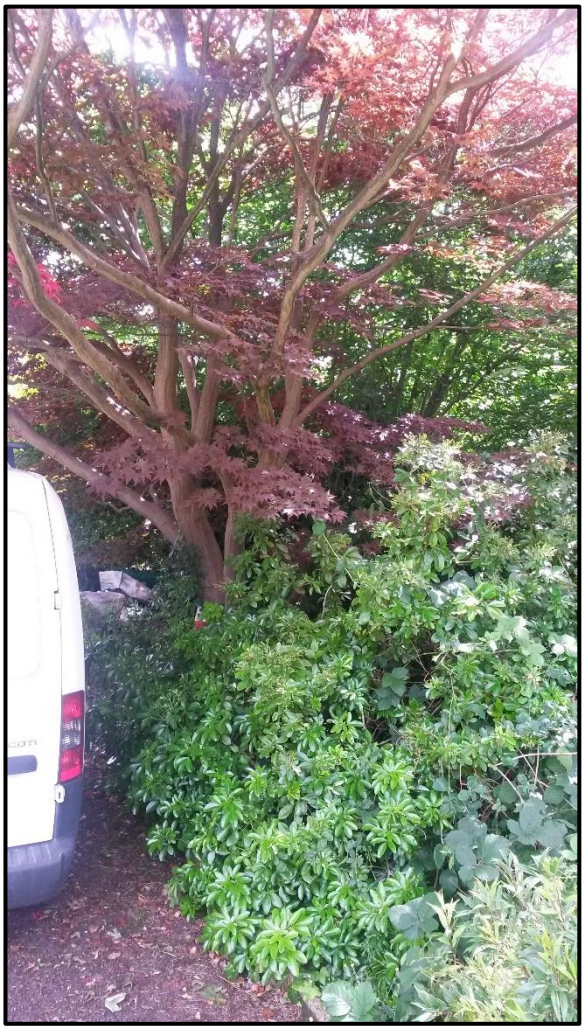


Plate 1. T1, Japanese maple, located close to the access to number 207. Note surrounding dense shrub planting.

Plate 2. T3, Scots pine (centre), located alongside the patio to the rear of number 205. Viewed looking towards the north-east.

Plate 3 (left). T3, Scots pine, showing concrete embedded at the base and buckling of the main stem (circled).

Plate 4 (below). T4, yew (centre) located within G1, mixed species, showing proximity to number 207. Viewed looking towards the north-east.

Plate 5 (above) Section of G1, mixed species (centre right) located to the southern boundary.

Plate 6 (left). G2, ash, yew and hawthorn, located to the south of the access drive. Viewed looking towards the south.

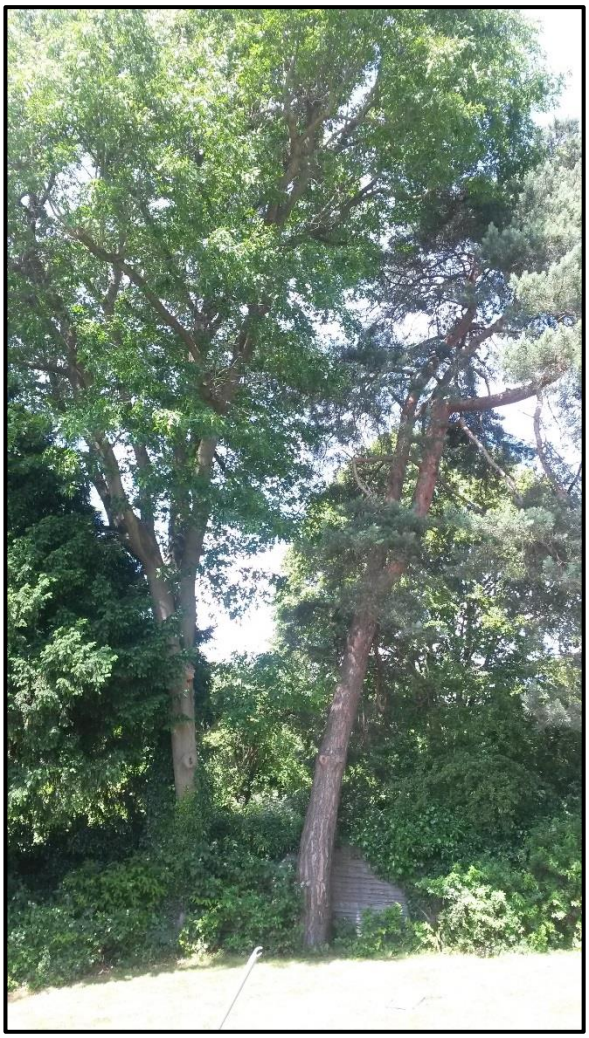


Plate 7. T5, Scots pine, (centre-right) and T6, red oak (centre left), located on the nothern boundary of number 205.

Plate 8. Close up of T6, red oak, showing fungal fruiting body (FFB) with cavity just below (circled). Note partially occluded pruning wound below. Viewed looking upwards towards the north-west.

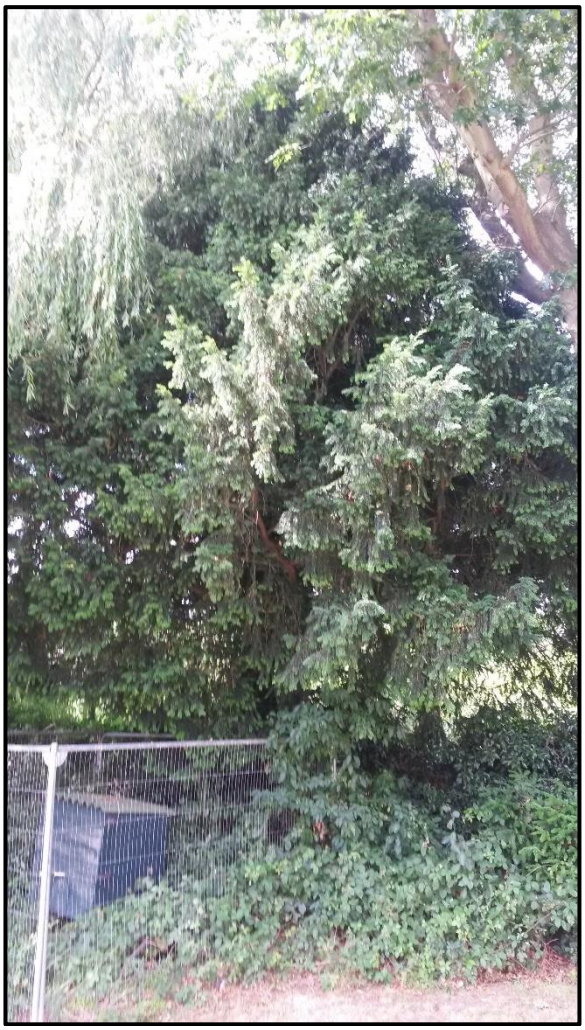


Plate 9. T7, yew, situated in the centre of the garden.

Plate 10. T8, weeping willow. Viewed looking towards the north-west.

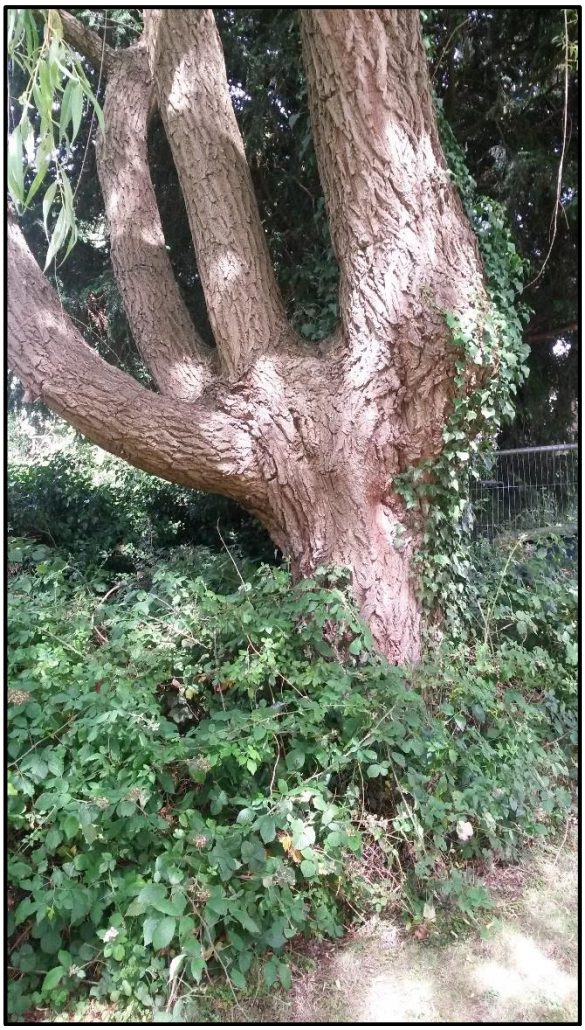


Plate 11. T8, weeping willow, showing large dimensions of main stems and multiple branches. Viewed looking towards the north-east.

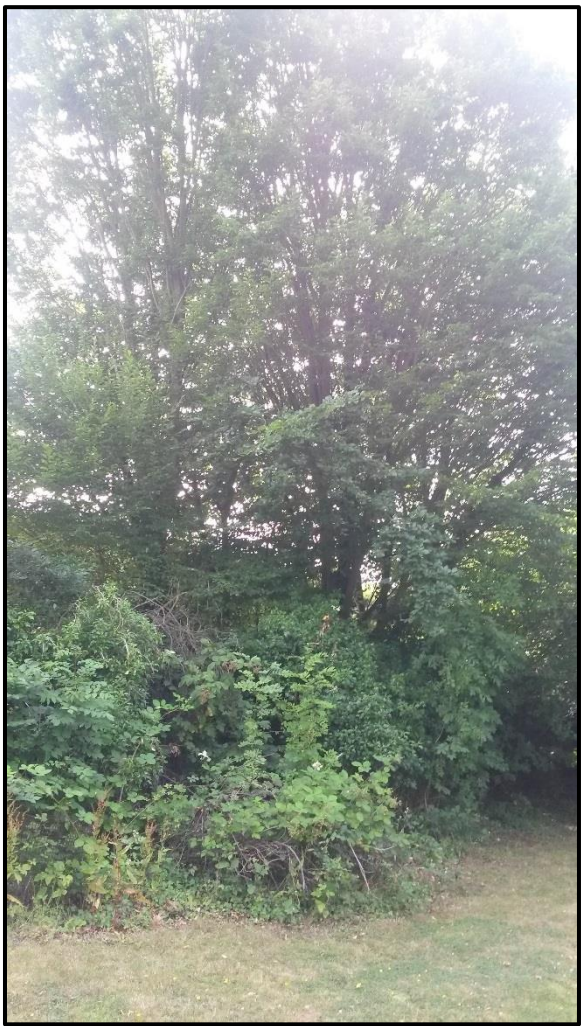


Plate 12. G3, beech, hazel, ash and apple, located in the far west corner of the garden. Viewed looking towards the south west.

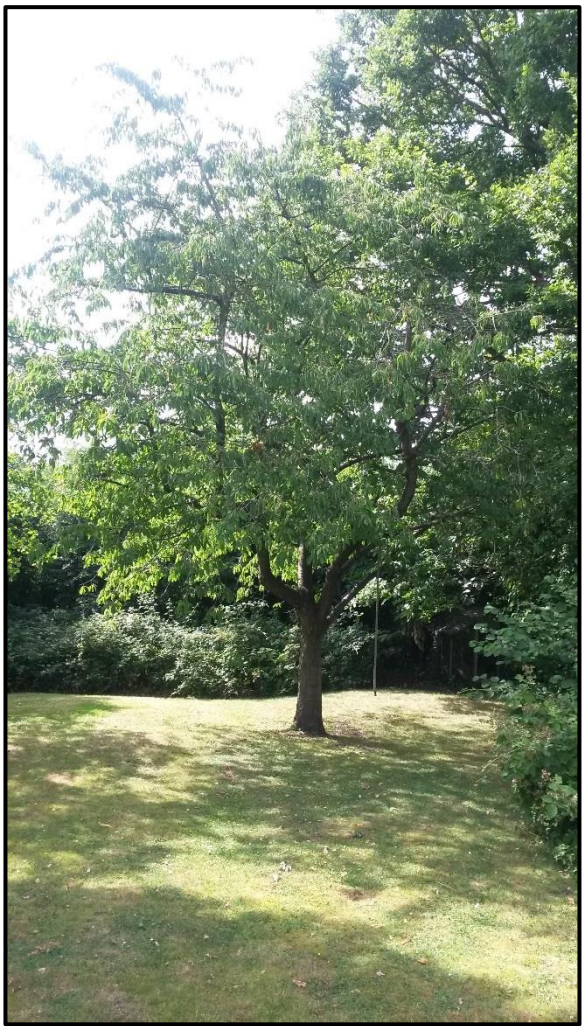


Plate 13. T9, cherry, located in the centre of the east end of the garden. Viewed looking towards the west.

Plate 14. T9, cherry, showing major deadwood with decay at the branch union (circled).

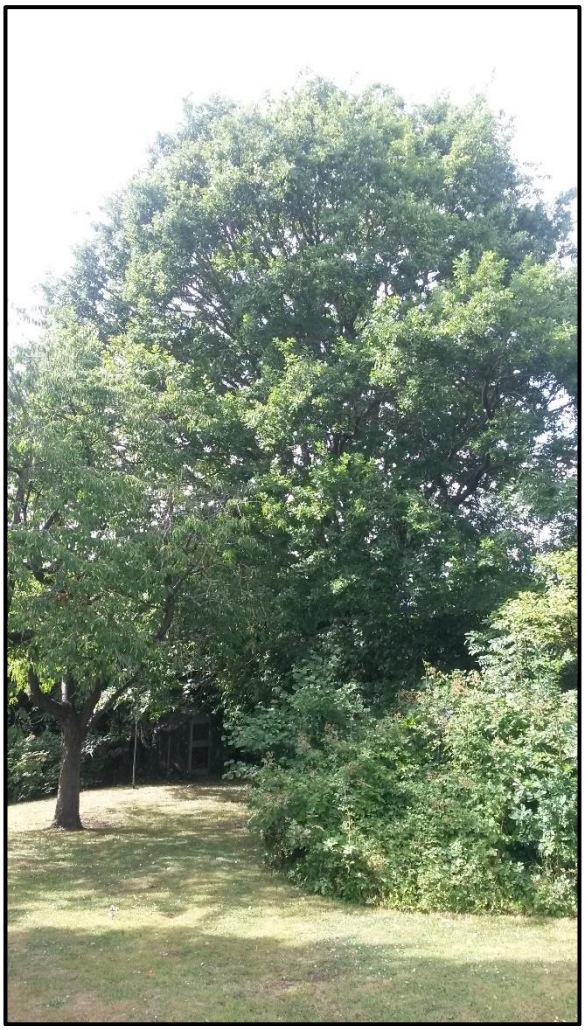


Plate 15. G4, oak, sweet chestnut and hawthorn, showing dominant oak within group, on the boundary between the two gardens.

Plate 16 (left)**.** T11, myrobalan plum, showing fair condition of crown. Viewed looking towards the east.

Plate 17 (above). G5, Leyland cypress and laurel, forming and overgrown hedge in the garden of number 207.

Appendix 3 Tree Survey Table

All work recommendations provided in this table are given on the basis of tree condition at the time of the survey and do not relate to any development proposal. Trees in grey text form part of the wider survey, considered not to have relevance to this development proposal.

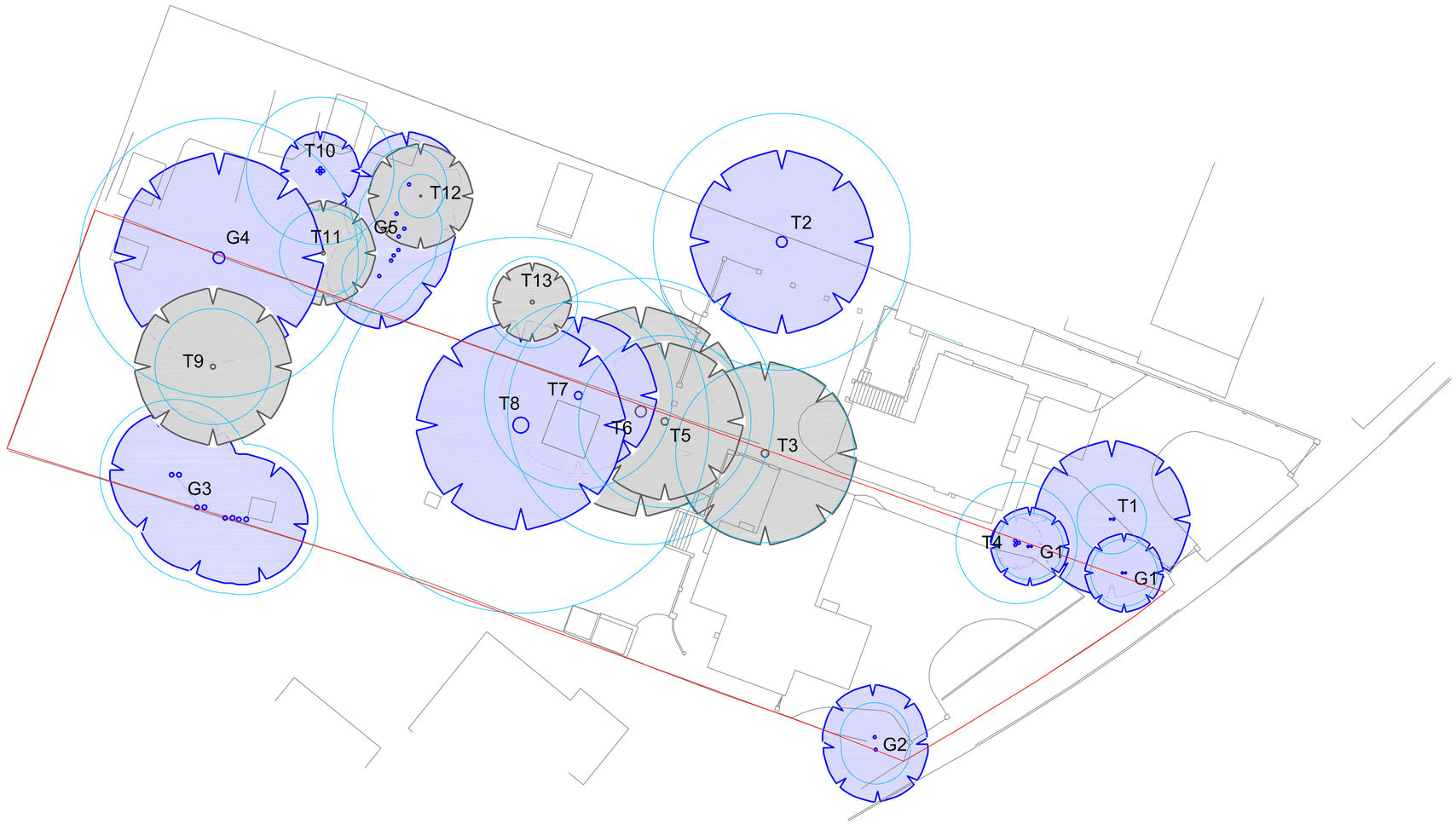
Tree No.	Species	Age	Con	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Comments	PRF	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	Remaining Contribution (est.)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	S	E	W								
T1	Japanese maple	M	G	7.0	6	6	6	6	1.0	180 130	Dominant tree of good extension growth and crown density. Forms two stems at 0.4 m with V-shaped union and included bark.	N	No work required.	B1	20-40	2.64
T2	Lime	M	G	16	7	7	7	7	2.0	820 @ 1 m	Dominant tree of good extension growth and crown density of standard form forming three co-dominant stems at 3 m, with V-shaped unions, included bark and bulging to the south. Typical minor (<25 mm diameter) deadwood throughout crown. Occluded 100 mm diameter pruning wound at 5 m to the west. Evidence of historic selective crown reduction to the sloth south over garden.	N	No work required.	B1	40+	9.84
T3	Scots pine	M	F	18	7	7	7	7	3.5	570	Intermediate tree of fair extension growth and crown density. Lower stem exhibited atypical diameter profile ('bottle-butt'). Concrete embedded at base to east, with bark cracking and buckling at 1m to the west	N	No work required.	C1	10-20	6.84
T4	Yew	EM	G	10	2	2	2	2	0	220 230 220	Intermediate tree of good extension growth and crown density within G1 close to east elevation of dwelling.	N	No work required.	B1	40+	4.68
T5	Scots pine	M	F	16	6	6	6	6	3.0	550	Intermediate tree of fair extension growth and crown density. Leans at 10 degrees to the east at 1.5 m. Forms two stems at 6 m with U- shaped union. Numerous holes, up to 70 mm in diameter at 5 m to the east.	Y	No work required.	C1	10-20	6.60

Tree No.	Species	Age	Con	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Comments	PRF	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	Remaining Contribution (est.)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	S	E	W								
G1	Haze Corsican pine Yew Laurel	EM M	D F	8.0 Max.	3	3	3	3	0	140 160 Max.	Intermediate boundary group of fair extension growth and crown density at the edge of the property. Dense ivy cover present of some of the trees and the group also contained a dead tree.	N	Remove dead tree within one year of survey date.	B2	10-20 20-40	2.52
G2	Ash Yew Hawthorn	EM M	F	11	4	4	4	4	1.0	220* Max.	Dominant group adjacent to main entrance of good/fair extension growth and crown density. Yew covered in ivy growth on main system.	N	No work required.	B2, 3	20-40	2.64
T6	Red oak	M	G	18	8	8	8	8	2.5	850	Intermediate tree of good extension growth and crown density. 180 mm dimeter nearly at 2.5 m to then south. Fungal fruiting body (FFB) with 100 mm* immediately diameter hole below, at 4 m to the south-east and 250 mm diameter partially occluded pruning wound at 2.5 to the south. Access to the base of the tree was not possible due to dense vegetation and ivy cover.	Y	Remove ivy and vegetation a base to allow more detailed inspection within one year of survey date.	C1	10-20	10.20
T7	Yew	EM	G	14	6	6	6	6	1.5	600*	Intermediate tree of good extension growth and crown density. Unable to carry out more detailed inspection of base due to dense vegetation.	N	No work required.	B1	40+	7.20
G3	Beech Hazel Ash Apple	Y EM M	F G	16 Max.	5	5	5	5	0	350 330 Max.	Intermediate group with mutual crown formation of fair / good extension growth and crown formation. Beech further west had V-shaped union and included bark.	N	No work required.	B2	10-20 20-40	5.76
T8	Weeping willow	M	F	16	8	8	8	8	0.5	1200	Dominant tree of good extension growth and crown density. North-west stem tipped at 5 m with decay in unoccluded wound. Forms four stems at 2.5 to 3 m with U-shaped branch unions. Unable to inspect base of tree due to dense vegetation cover.	N	No work required.	B1	20-40	12.24

Tree No.	Species	Age	Con	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Comments	PRF	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	Remaining Contribution (est.)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	S	E	W								
T9	Cherry	M	F	9.0	6	6	6	6	1.6	370	Intermediate tree of good extension growth and crown density. Typical minor dead wood throughout crown. Supressed to north by oak, within G4. Major deadwood (>100 mmm diameter) at 1.2m to the north-west 120 mm in diameter and 5 m long, with decay at branch union.	N	No work required.	C1	10-20	4.44
G4	Oak Sweet chestnut Hawthorn	M	G	18 Max.	8	8	8	8	1.5	890 Max.	Group trees growing closely together with mutual crown formation. Moderate (25 – 10 mm diameter) deadwood up to 4 m long to the south-west.	N	No work required.	B1	20-40 40+	10.68
T10	Leyland cypress	EM	G	9.0	3	3	3	3	2.0	250 240 240 210	Intermediate tree of good extension growth and crow density. Forms fours stems at ground level with V-shaped union and bulging.	N	No work required.	B1	20-40	5.64
T11	Myrobalan plum	EM	F	9.0	4	4	4	4	2.0	280 @ 1.2 m	Heavily suppressed tree of fair extension growth and poor crown density. Forms numerous stems at 1.6 to 2 m with minor deadwood.	N	No work required.	C1	10-20	3.36
G5	Laurel Leyland cypress	M EM	F	12 Max.	4	4	4	4	0	240 max.	Overgrown internal hedge with fair extension growth and crown density.	N	No work required.	B2	10-20 20-40	2.88
T12	Yew	EM	G	5.0	4	4	4	4	0	140	Intermediate tree of good extension growth and crown density.	N	No work required.	C1	40+	1.68
T13	Cherry	M	F	11	3	3	3	3	1.5	290 @ 1.8 m	Dominant tree of fair extension growth and crown density. Cavity 5cm in diameter x 20 cm deep at 0.7 m to the north-east. Unoccluded wound with elongated bark tear to the base of 160 mm diameter at 0.7 m to the north with decay at the base of wound.	N	No work required.	C1	10-20	3.48

* Indicates estimated value due to access constraints.

Appendix 4 Tree Constraints Plan



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

- Category U
- Category A
  Trees of high quality
- Category B
  Trees of moderate quality
- Category C
  Trees of low quality
- RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

205 AND 207 HAREFIELD ROAD, UXBRIDGE UB8 1PP

TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS (205)

CLIENT

RAJVEER MINHAS

agb ENVIRONMENTAL

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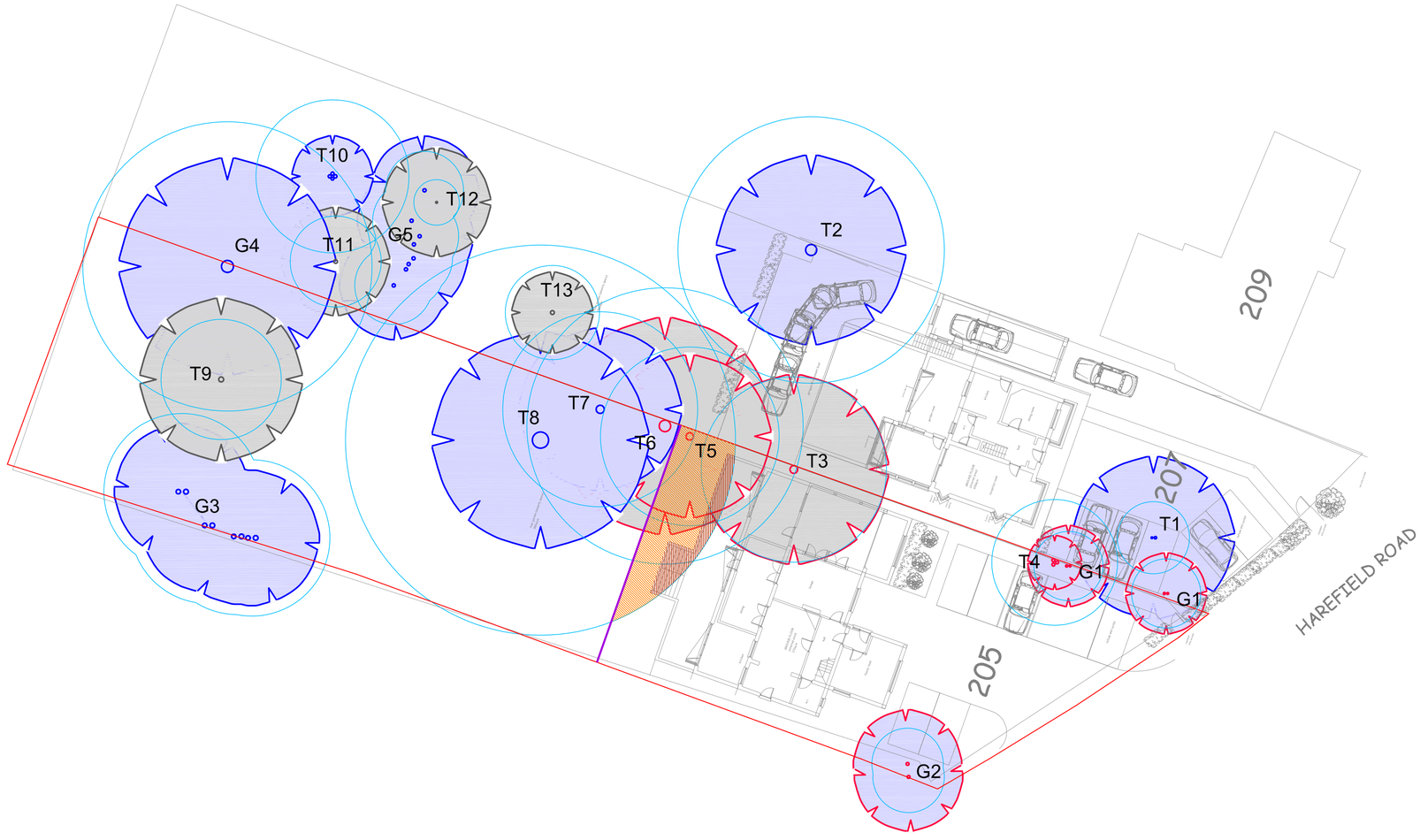
SCALE :200

PROJECT NUMBER . DRAWING NUMBER

P2906B.1 . 00

Appendix 5 Tree Protection Plan



REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

- Category U
- Category A
  Trees of high quality
- Category B
  Trees of moderate quality
- Category C
  Trees of low quality
- RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Tree incompatible with proposals
- Location of Protective Fencing
- Ground protection
- Hand excavation

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

205 AND 207 HAREFIELD ROAD,
UXBRIDGE UB8 1PP

TITLE

TREE PROTECTION (205)

CLIENT

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SCALE .200

PROJECT NUMBER . DRAWING NUMBER

P2906B.1 . 00

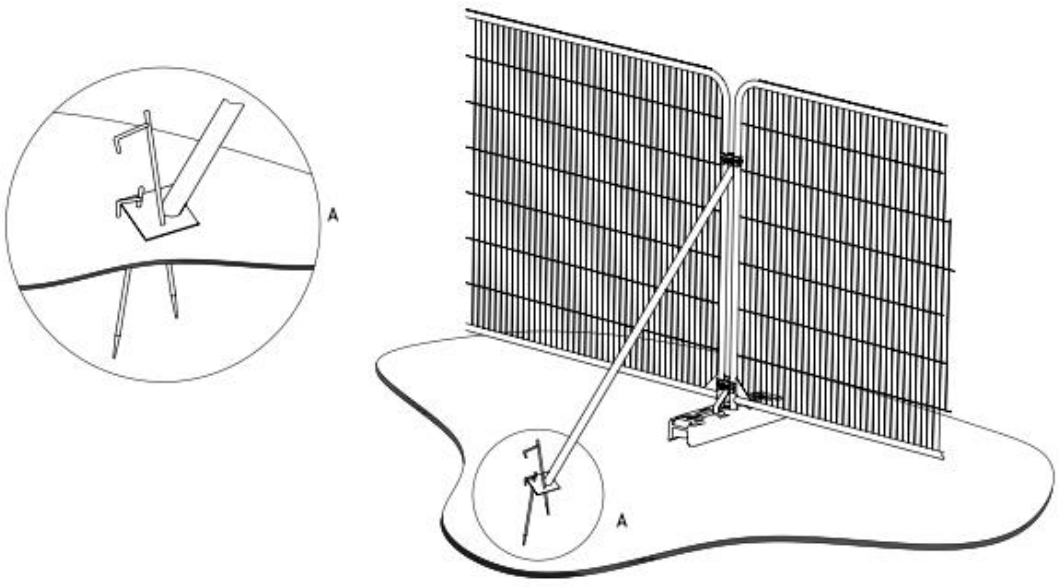
Appendix 6 Tree Protective Fencing Specification

Specifications:

Tree Protective Fencing Panels shall be 2.3m high x 3m in length. (see image below).

Tree protective fencing example

Given the existing soft surface onto which the fencing will be placed in addition to the small, constrained nature of the site, it is considered that Heras fencing will be most appropriate from of tree protection. The Heras fencing will comprise of continuously joined panels, and will be secured utilising an 'above ground stabilizing system', with the fencing base stabilizer strut secured with ground pins with a base plate, as illustrated below:



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

Tree protective fencing construction

Location:
Fencing shall be positioned as far as possible on the perimeter of the Root Protection Area (RPA) to define a Construction Exclusion Zone and will be further identified by 'Tree Protection' warning signs (see image below).

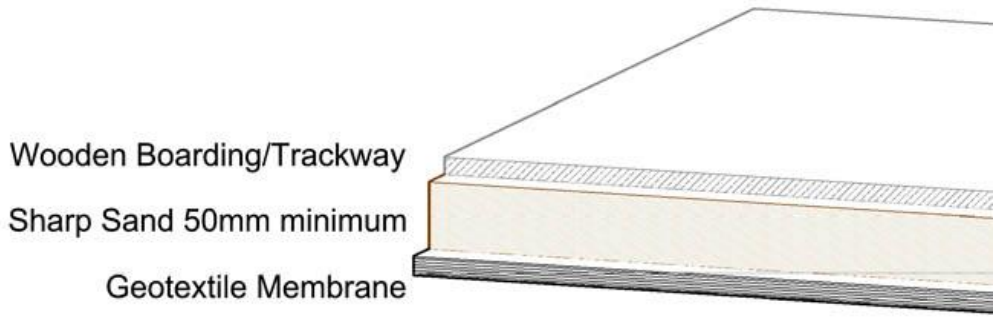
Appendix 7 Ground Protection Details

Specifications:

Ground protection should be laid directly onto the existing ground level with no excavation, prior to the commencement of all development, and in accordance with the details provided in the Tree Protection Plan.

Ground protection should be installed as follows:

- A geotextile membrane is laid directly on the soil surface;
- Onto this is laid a minimum depth of 50mm sharp sand, or 100mm bark;
- Boards or protective trackways are then laid onto the sand/bark layer.



Ground protection example

All ground protection shall remain in place for the duration of all development activities, or until replaced by new permanent surfaces using reduced-dig construction techniques.