Cantia Arboricultural Services

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

CAS/2023/184

For
J79 Studio

Proposed Development Site
212 Swakeleys Rd, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8AY.

Boyd Saunders
Dip Arb L4- Tech 'Arbor A'

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 Cantia Arboricultural Services were instructed to undertake a tree survey and provide arboricultural advice on the site known as 212 Swakeleys Rd, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8AY to accompany a planning application.

1.1.2 The site visit was carried out on Thursday 27th July 2023, between the hours of 1145-1300hrs (75 minutes) and weather conditions were noted as overcast with visibility conducive of surveying.

1.2 Aim of Report

1.2.1 To survey in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' to plot and assess the quality of the existing trees located on site and within 15m of proposed development operations.

1.2.2 To assess the impact of the proposed development upon trees located on site and within the immediate vicinity. To provide advice on trees requiring removal and outline protective measures for trees marked for retention.

1.2.3 To provide a work specification as required by retained trees to accommodate the proposed development.

1.2.4 To provide recommendations and guidance on how trees and other vegetation may be successfully retained within the proposed development.

1.3 Documentation & Disclosure

1.3.1 The following documentation has been made available -

- Existing and Proposed site Plans & Topographical Survey - 1942_Existing_proposed_Planning July 2023_Option 3 - Sheet - A201 - PROPOSED GF PLAN.dwg, 192002_01_A_topo.dwg, 212 Swakeleys Rd - draft scheme issue 12092023.pdf, 1942 - A201 - PROPOSED GF PLAN_PA1.pdf, 212 Swakeleys Rd_DAS_i1.pdf & 1942 - A200 - PROPOSED BASEMENT_PA1.pdf.

2.0 Site & Tree Discussion

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The site consists of two detached properties set in a plot of approx. 3,058 square metres (0.75 Acre) with associated outbuildings and an open-air swimming pool. The property faces South eastwards onto Swakeley Road and is set back from the highway by approx. 28m. The property frontage is split between areas of lawn and a hard surfaced driveway area.

2.1.2 To the rear the property is laid predominantly to lawn with trees located around the boundary areas. The swimming pool is located to the Southwest of the property and the gradient of the land is generally level throughout.

2.1.3 A neighbouring property abuts the site to the Southwest whilst the Northern eastern and North western boundaries border open fields.

2.2 Access

2.2.1 Vehicle and plant access to site is unencumbred via Swakeleys Road and existing hard surfaced areas located to the front of the property.

2.3 Proposal

2.3.1 The proposal is the Erection of one single family house with landscaping involving demolition of existing dwelling, outbuildings and swimming pool.

2.4 Scope of Report / Limitations

2.4.1 This is a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations have been made solely from a visual perspective for the purposes of assessment in terms relevant to planning and development. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices have been used in assessing internal conditions.

2.4.2 All individual trees within a 15m radius of the development that have a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m above ground level have been surveyed. Each tree is surveyed and allocated an identifying number. Then data is collected and individual trees measured with regards to their height, stem size, canopy size and potential to pose a material constraint to development. Subject trees are each allocated one of four grade categories (A, B, C or U) indicating their quality. Trees, groups and hedges have been graded upon individual merit in the context of their existing surroundings regardless of any proposed development of the site.

2.4.3 Any conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of inspection. Any alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events or other site works) will necessitate a re-assessment of the trees and the site and render any previous advice/ findings invalid.

2.4.4 Trees are living organisms and even apparently healthy trees cannot be considered completely safe due to forces of nature and environmental fluctuations which dictate a natural failure rate of intact and healthy trees.

2.4.5 Where there are access restrictions data has been estimated. This is reflected in the survey schedule with a (#) symbol before measurement.

2.4.6 The survey was carried out with the assistance (where required) of the following inspection equipment-

- Binoculars – Inspection of upper sections of the tree
- Sounding Mallet – Assessment of wood quality, decay extent
- Steel Probe – To test resistance of wood and depth of cavities
- Secateurs – Removal of basal growth & ivy to allow inspection
- DBH (diameter) Tape – Measurement of stem diameter
- Clinometer- To measure height of tree
- Laser measure – Measurement of canopy dimensions & tree location

2.5 Tree Discussion

2.5.1 A total of nineteen individual trees and two groups of trees have been assessed in detail from ground level by visual means only. The Tree Survey Schedule, at Appendix 2, details the trees in respect of dimension and quality in accordance with the methodology set out in the British Standard 5837:2012. The following categories were recorded-

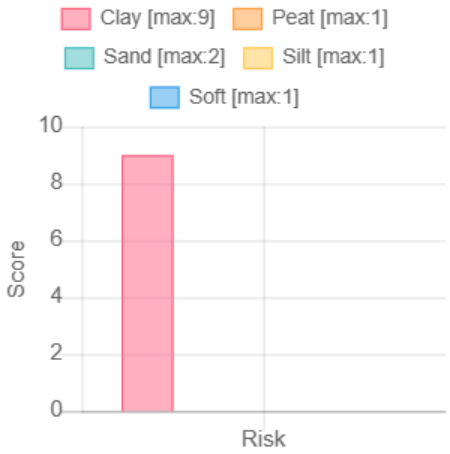
Category	Quantity	Identification Numbers
B	4	T08, T12, T17 & T18
C	11	G01, G02, T01, T03, T06, T10, T11, T13, T14, T15 & T19
U	6	T02, T04, T05, T07, T09 & T16

2.5.2 Trees categorised as B are viewed as a constraint to development. Should any proposed development require the removal of trees/groups (or parts of groups) within these categories then it is likely that local authorities would require mitigation in the form of a robust soft landscaping/planting plan. Trees classed as category C are generally not viewed as a constraint although plans to remove large numbers of these would likely still require mitigation. Trees classed as category U are trees in irreversible decline unlikely to be in situ for more than 10 years. These trees are therefore not considered a constraint and also have no RPA (Root Protection Area) plotted.

2.5.3 Where trees have been surveyed and plotted in groups, they typically contain specimens of varying age class and size. Please take note of survey schedule for indication of average height/size and maximum height/size within group. Where groups of trees have been surveyed and plotted, the largest DBHs' of the trees located along the groups edge have been noted and used to indicate the maximum RPA potential.

2.5.4 Also noted on site were numerous small trees / woody shrubs too small to warrant inspection in accordance with BS5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction 2012:Recommendations.

2.5.5 Soil analysis provided by Terrasure/Airbus indicated a soil with high clay content (9/9). Therefore, there is a potential risk of indirect damage caused by soil shrinkage in periods of hot/dry weather. This information must be considered when designing foundations with a recommendation for either pile type foundations or a traditional foundation design with a depth in accordance with NHBC guidelines.



2.5.6 Searches carried out on Hillingdon Councils website/interactive map indicated that the site does not fall within a Conservation Area. There are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs') affecting the site.

2.5.7 Tree numbered T09 Ash is a large mature specimen. Dieback was noted in the canopy and further inspection revealed a fungal bracket on the main stem at approx. 3m above ground level to the East – Inspection of the bracket through binoculars indictate that it is likely Shaggy Polypore (*Inonotus hispidus*).

- *Inonotus hispidus causes simultaneous white rot and the break down of cellulose and lignin. The impact of this can be fracture of affected limbs – particularly poignant in Ash.*

Due to the location of the bracket on the primary stem and the size of this tree it is recommended that the tree be removed or be pollarded (with re-pollarding taking place at regular intervals) and allowed to decline naturally.

T09 Ash & Blackened Fungal Fruiting Body on main stem

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment on Retained Trees

3.1 Demolition

3.1.1 No demolition is scheduled to take place within the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention and therefore in this instance no specialised demolition techniques are required.

3.1.2 Hard surfacing within the measured RPA of tree numbered T01 Ash marked for retention is scheduled for removal. These operations must be undertaken as outlined in section P5.0 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.2 Construction

3.2.1 The foundations of the proposed construction do not conflict with the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention and therefore in this instance no specialised foundation design or installation techniques are required on arboricultural grounds.

3.2.2 New hard surfaced areas will conflict with the measured RPA of tree numbered T06 Turkey Oak by approx. 0.4 square metres (25 of total RPA) which is marked for retention. Therefore, a pre-emptive root pruning trench will be excavated. This must be implemented as outlined in section P4.2 of the Arboricultural Method Statement and where shown on the Tree Protection Plan CAS/2023/184.

3.2.3 No service run plans have been provided. It is assumed that existing ducts and runs will be utilised and augmented within the design. Adequate space exists on site so that any requirement for fresh runs can be located outside of the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention.

3.3 Trees Requiring Removal

3.3.1 The proposal requires the removal of 1 x Category U tree (T02 Plum).

3.3.2 Thus report recommends the removal or heavy pruning of tree numbered T09 Ash due to fungal colonisation of the main stem and the destructive potential of the tree should it fail.

3.4 Implications for Retained Trees

3.4.1 Trees marked for retention will require no additional pruning or intervention due to the proposed development.

3.4.2 Removal of hard surfaced areas which will be returned to grass will likely be beneficial for tree numbered T01 Ash.

4.0 Conclusions

4.1.1 The proposal requires the removal of 1 x Category U tree.

4.1.2 Specialised techniques will be employed where hard surfaced areas are scheduled for removal within the measured RPA of tree numbered T01 Ash marked for retention.

4.1.3 Root pruning will be employed where there is a small conflict between the design and the measured RPA of T06 Turkey Oak marked for retention.

4.1.4 So long as the precautionary and protective measures outlined within this report are strictly observed and adhered to then the proposed development will have neutral impact upon trees marked for retention.

Arboricultural Method Statement

1.0 Summary

1.1 This document outlines the principles that are approved and enforced by the local planning authority, including site specific instructions on the methods required to protect the existing tree stock agreed for retention. These methods are set out in a logical sequence of operations with location of protective measures shown on the accompanying Tree Protection plan CAS/2023/184.

2.0 Important Tree Information

2.1 As the majority of tree roots are found in the upper metre of soil, development works, including for example even shallow excavation, soil compaction and soil contamination, can be harmful to trees in close proximity. Trees differ in their tolerance of root loss or disturbance, according to their age, species and/or condition. All protection works within this document will be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'

2.2 An assessment of the site's tree stock has been undertaken and those trees to be retained are clearly shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP). A calculation has been made of the volume of soil required to ensure the survival of these and this is represented by the Root Protection Area (RPA) indicated by the magenta circles or squares around the retained tree on the plan.

2.3 The RPA has been used to inform the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ), the area to be protected during development by the use of barriers, ground protection and specialised construction techniques - outlined below:-

3.0 Sequenced Methods of Construction and Tree Protection

P1.0 Phase 1 - Pre-Contract Meeting

P1.1 If stipulated by the local authority an onsite meeting will be held with all relevant parties including the developer, appointed arboricultural supervisor and Local Planning Authority (LPA) representative.

P2.0 Phase 2 - Execute Agreed Tree Works

Tree Number	Proposed Works	Reason
T02	Removal	Removal required to accommodate proposal

P2.1 All tree work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 and to current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover and following formal approval from the LPA

P3.0 Phase 3 - Tree Protection Barriers and ground protection

P3.1 In order to protect the tree stems from significant construction activity, protection barriers will be erected. See Plan for fencing location. Fencing should be of a reasonable standard and suitable for the purpose of preventing machinery entering the protected zones see example given below in appendix 1.

P3.2 BS5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (2012) requires that the root protection area be calculated for each tree marked for retention on the development. The root protection area is the minimum area in m2 which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree, including the delivery of machinery, materials, plant or equipment to the site or any adjacent land. The protective measures will remain in situ until final completion or a time agreed by the LPA and Contractor.

P3.3 Tree protection fencing will be required to be installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan CAS/2023/184. Fit for its purpose fencing must be installed after any required tree works and prior to any construction operations on site. Once the barriers have been properly erected in position, they are to be considered as sacrosanct and are not to be removed or altered in any way without prior approval from the LPA.

P3.4 Clear notices as shown below are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as 'Tree Protection Zone – Do not remove this fencing'. All operatives and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the exclusion barriers and their importance. Protective fencing should remain in situ throughout the entire construction process. The site manager should be aware that it is his responsibility to maintain protective measures adequately and these should be casually inspected at regular intervals with written records of inspection.

P3.5 Where stipulated on the Tree Protection Plan ground protection should be laid. The gross weight of predicted traffic in the area should be calculated and ground protection laid as stipulated below –

- *For pedestrian access, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed on a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway or on a compressive- resistant layer such as, e.g. woodchip 100mm min, laid onto a geotextile membrane will be sufficient.*

- *For pedestrian operated machinery up to a gross weight of 2t inter linked ground protection boards places on top of a compression- resistant layer, as above, will be required.*
- *For machinery greater than 2t and engineered specification will be required.*

P3.6 If there is a requirement to move or carry out operations inside the area of protective fencing then ground protection should be laid over any exposed ground prior to movement or works commencing. This should be laid in accordance with section P3.5 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

P3.7 When there is a requirement to carry out work in an area covered with ground protection then only the immediate area of work should have the protection rolled/scraped back. Once the task in hand is completed then ground protection should be instantly re-instated.

P3.8 Adequate room is available for the locating of compounds and material storage within the site boundaries and outside of any measured RPA.

P4.0 Phase 4 - Ground works

P4.1 Spoil, including soil and rubble surplus to requirements will be removed from site and not stored against any protective fencing.

P4.2 Where foundations require pre-emptive root pruning this should be excavated outside the line of foundation closest to the tree by hand or with the use of an air pick to a depth of 600mm. Roots discovered less than 25mm in diameter may be cut, roots greater than 25mm in diameter must only be cut after consultation with the project arboriculturalist and or the LPA. Once roots have been cut conventional excavation can be carried out.

P4.3 Service runs to be located outside any indicated RPA.

P5.0 Phase 5 – Removal of Hard Surfacing within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

P5.1 Such excavation should be undertaken carefully, using hand-held tools and preferably by compressed air soil displacement.

P5.2 Where an existing hard surface is scheduled for removal, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that might be present beneath it. Hand-held tools or appropriate machinery should be used (under arboricultural supervision) to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area, so that the machine is not moving over the exposed ground.

P5.3 All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works should either operate outside the RPA, or run on the ground protection. Where such ground protection is required, it should be installed prior to commencement of operations.

P6.0 Phase 6 - Dismantling Protection Barriers and Landscaping Works

P6.1 A minimum notice period of seven days will be given to the LPA prior to the dismantling of the protection barriers.

P6.2 All landscaping once the barriers have been removed will avoid soil re-grading and disturbance within the CEZ and no soil levels be altered after the protection barriers have been removed. All vehicles are strictly prohibited from entering any RPA once barriers are removed.

4.0 General Principles for Tree Protection

4.1 A copy of this AMS and the attached TPP is to be retained on site at all times and all personnel associated with the construction process will be made familiar with the principles within.

4.2 No fires are to be lit on site at any stage during the construction process.

4.3 A designated storage area is to be created away from retained trees. All materials for construction purposes are to be stored in this compound. Care must be taken to avoid the leakage or leaching of noxious materials into the soil.

4.4 No materials will be stored or left stacked in positions around the site other than within the storage compound area.

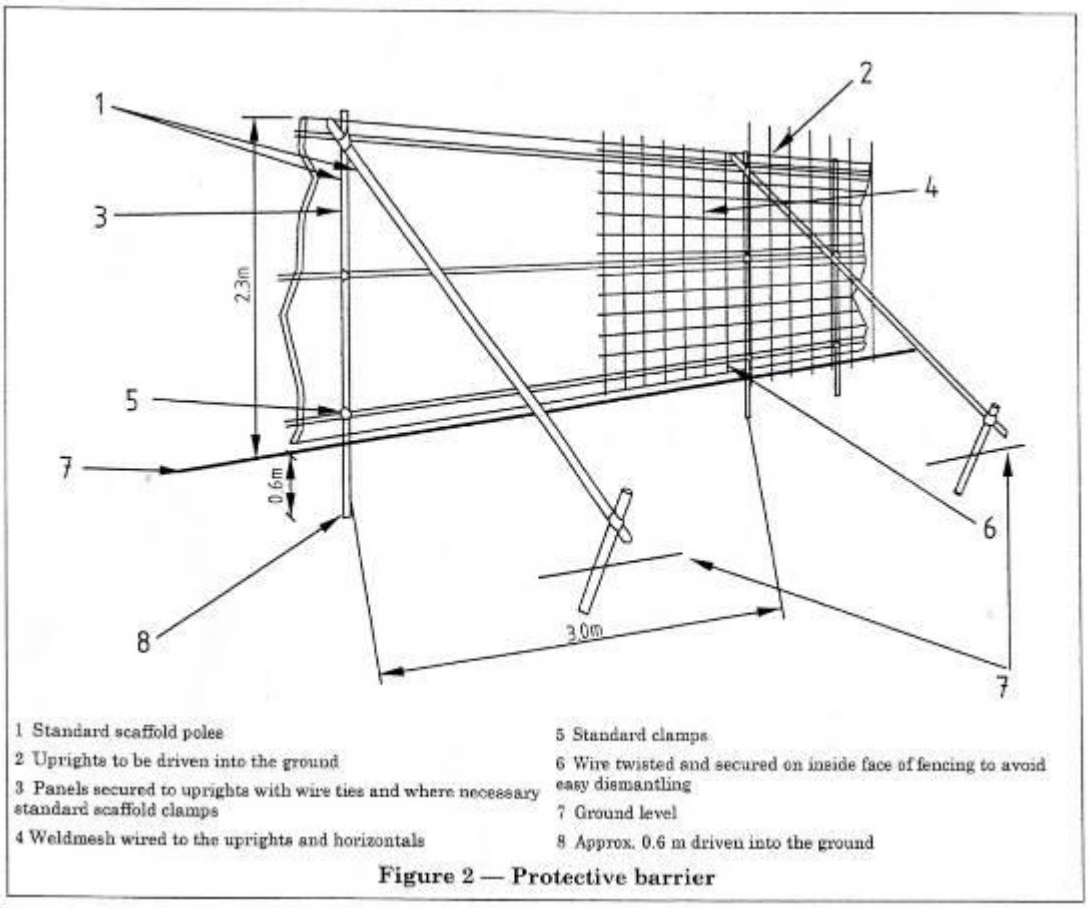
5.0 Communication Details, Monitoring and Compliance

5.1 In order to ensure that the principles of tree protection set out in the statement are adhered to, it is important to set out communication details for key individuals and tasks that require monitoring. These details should be retained by all relevant parties and available on site at all times. Relevant parties will be advised of any changes in personnel or contractor during the development process.

5.2 Before construction begins written confirmation that the developer/contractor or its agents agree to comply in full with the principles set out within this Method Statement will be lodged with the LPA.

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Fencing

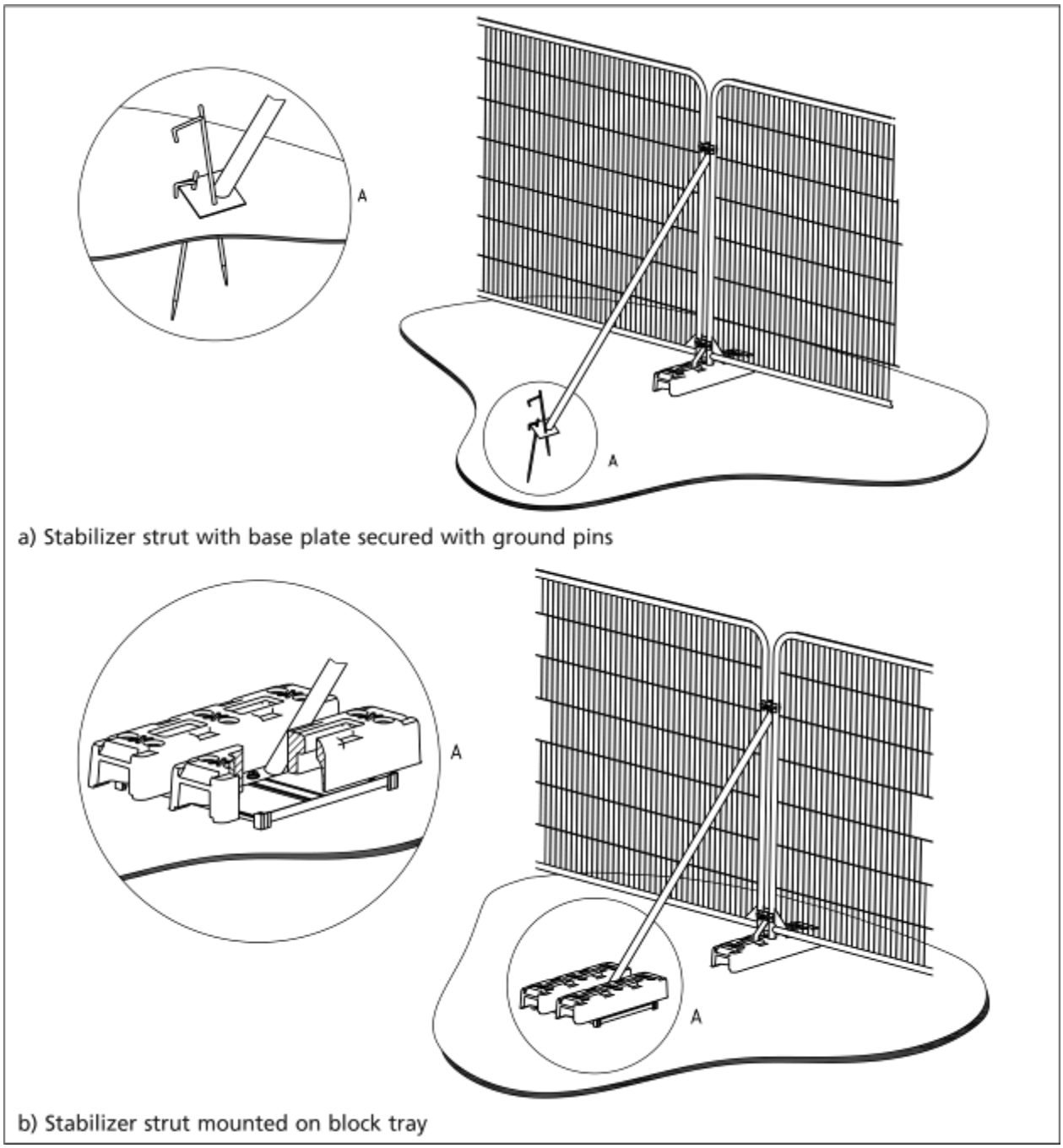
High Traffic Areas



1 Standard scaffold polee
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground

Figure 2 — Protective barrier

Low Traffic Areas



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 2 - Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Ref.no	Identifies trees, groups and hedges on the accompanying plan.
Species	Common names are provided to aid wider comprehension.
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level
Canopy Spread	Indicates the crown radius from the base of the tree in four compass directions, recorded to the nearest metre.
Ground Clearance	Height of crown clearance above adjacent ground in metres.
DBH (mm)	DBH is the diameter of the stem measured in cm at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or just above root flare for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
RPR (cm)	Root Protection Radius (RPR) is area required to be protected measured radially from the trunk centre.
RPA (m2)	Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum rooting area in m2 which should remain undisturbed around each tree.
Age Class	Age of the tree expressed as Y- Young, MA- Middle-Aged, EM- Early Mature, M- Mature or OM- Over-Mature
General Condition	Overall condition of tree expressed as :Good, Fair, Poor, Dead
Physioloical and structural condition	May include general comments about growth characteristics, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery works. Also specific problems such as dead wood, pests, diseases, broken limbs. Etc
Estimated Remaining Years	Categorised in year bands of less than 10, 10+, 20+, 40+
BS Category	B.S. Cat refers to (BS 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/overall group quality and value; 'A' - High; ‘B’ - Moderate; 'C' - Low; 'U' - Remove.
Sub Category	Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is arboricultural, 2 is landscape and 3 is cultural including conservational, historic and commemorative

Appendix 3 – Tree Retention Category (as per cascade chart, Table 1, B.S. 5837:2012)

Tree Category	Description
A	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
B	Category B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
C	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. Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.
U	Category U – Trees 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 are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.

BS5837 Survey Data

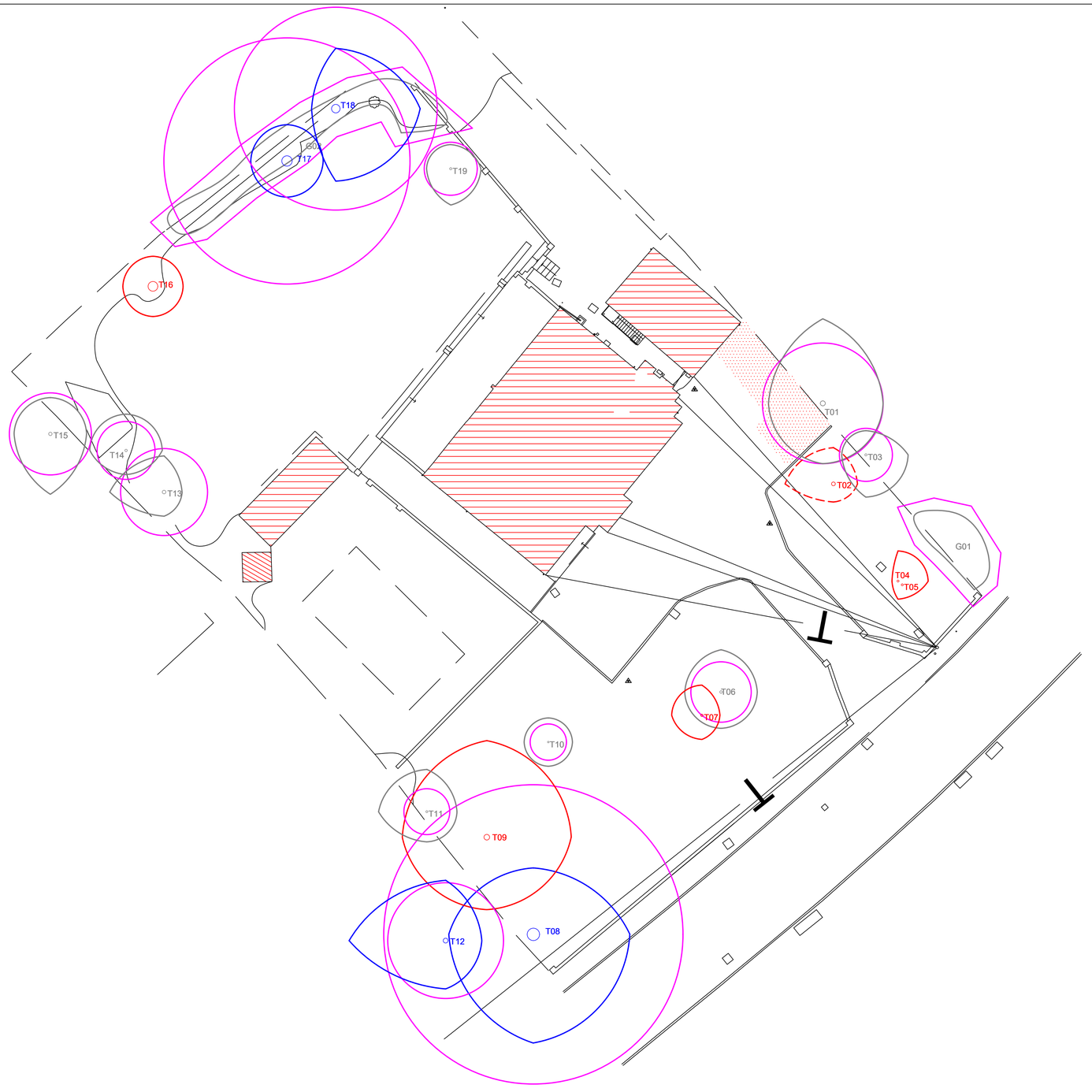
Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
G01	Plum (Prunus domestica) Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.)	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		C2 RPA Area: 44 sq m.	
G02	Ash (Fraxinus sp.) Lilac (Syringa sp.) Apple (Malus sp.) Plum (Prunus domestica) Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 250 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		C2 RPA Area: 118 sq m.	
T01	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 9.5 4 stems (mm): 300#,200,180,100 Spread (m): 7N, 5E, 5S, 4.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(SE) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	

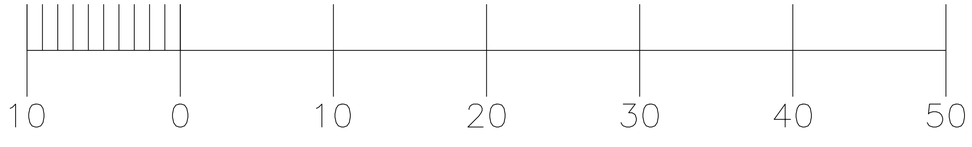
Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
T02	Plum (Prunus domestica)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 320 Spread (m): 3N, 2E, 1.5S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Cavity noted at base to NE Investigation with metal probe revealed decay to approx 300mm Large historic pruning wound noted @ approx 1m above ground level to SW. Dieback noted throughout canopy	U RPA No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	
T03	Plum (Prunus domestica)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 180# Spread (m): 2#N, 3.5#E, 3.5S, 2W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	
T04	Plum (Prunus domestica)	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam(mm): 160 Spread (m): 2.5N, 2.5E, 1.5S, 0.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Multiple fungal brackets noted on damaged stem to South	U RPA No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	
T05	Plum (Prunus domestica)	Height (m): 1.5 Stem Diam(mm): 160 Life Stage: Dead Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Some epicormic growth noted around basal areas	U RPA No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	
T06	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	Height (m): 7 3 stems (mm): 110,160,80 Spread (m): 3.5N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.	
T07	Not identified (Not identified)	Height (m): 4.5 2 stems (mm): 140,130 Spread (m): 2.5N, 1.5E, 2S, 2.5W Life Stage: Dead		U RPA No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	

Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
T08	Monterey Cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 1030 Spread (m): 5.5N, 8E, 9S, 7#W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 3.5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Canopy hangs below 3m over footpath	B2 RPA Radius: 12.4m. Area: 483 sq m.	
T09	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 18 4 stems (mm): 400,100,200,120 Spread (m): 8N, 7E, 6S, 7#W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 3(NE) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Dieback noted in canopy Fungal bracket noted on main stem @ 3m above ground level to East -likely Inonotus hispidus Prolific ivy cover on main stems Fungus: Inonotus hispidus (Shaggy Polypore)	U RPA No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	
T10	Apple (Malus sp.)	Height (m): 3 2 stems (mm): 100,80 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 1.5m. Area: 7 sq m.	
T11	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam(mm): 160 Spread (m): 3.5N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 4#W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3(SW) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.	
T12	Weeping Willow (Salix babylonica)	Height (m): 17# Stem Diam(mm): 400# Spread (m): 5#N, 3#E, 4#S, 8#W Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		B2 RPA Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	
T13	Apple (Malus sp.)	Height (m): 5.5 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 3N, 1.5E, 2S, 4.5#W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dieback noted in upper canopy	C1 RPA Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	

Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
T14	Pear (Pyrus sp.)	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 2S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dieback of primary leader noted	C1 RPA Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	
T15	Pear (Pyrus sp.)	Height (m): 8 2 stems (mm): 200#,200 Spread (m): 3#N, 3#E, 5#S, 3#W Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Sparse foliage cover noted in upper canopy	C1 RPA Radius: 3.4m. Area: 36 sq m.	
T16	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 800 Spread (m): 2.5N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2.5W Life Stage: Dead	Tree has been previously pollarded- 1 season regrowth noted which is devoid of life	U RPA No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	
T17	Poplar (Populus sp.)	Height (m): 11 2 stems (mm): 600#,600 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Tree has been pollarded with canopy size reflecting regrowth Prolific ivy cover on main stem hinders detailed inspection & data collection	B2 RPA Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	
T18	Pedunculate Oak (Quercus robur)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 5#N, 7E, 6S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		B1,2 RPA Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	
T19	Apple (Malus sp.)	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 180 Spread (m): 2N, 2.5E, 3S, 2W Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	

Arboricultural Constraints Plan





KEY

T1 — Existing Tree colour referenced in accordance with BS 5837 2012 as shown below

Blue – Cat B Trees of moderate quality and value

Grey – Cat C Trees of low quality and value

Red – Cat U Trees that are dead or showing signs of irreversible decline

Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012

Existing tree to be removed colour in accordence with BS 5837 as shown below.

Existing Hard Surfacing to be Removed.

Existing Structure to be Demolished.

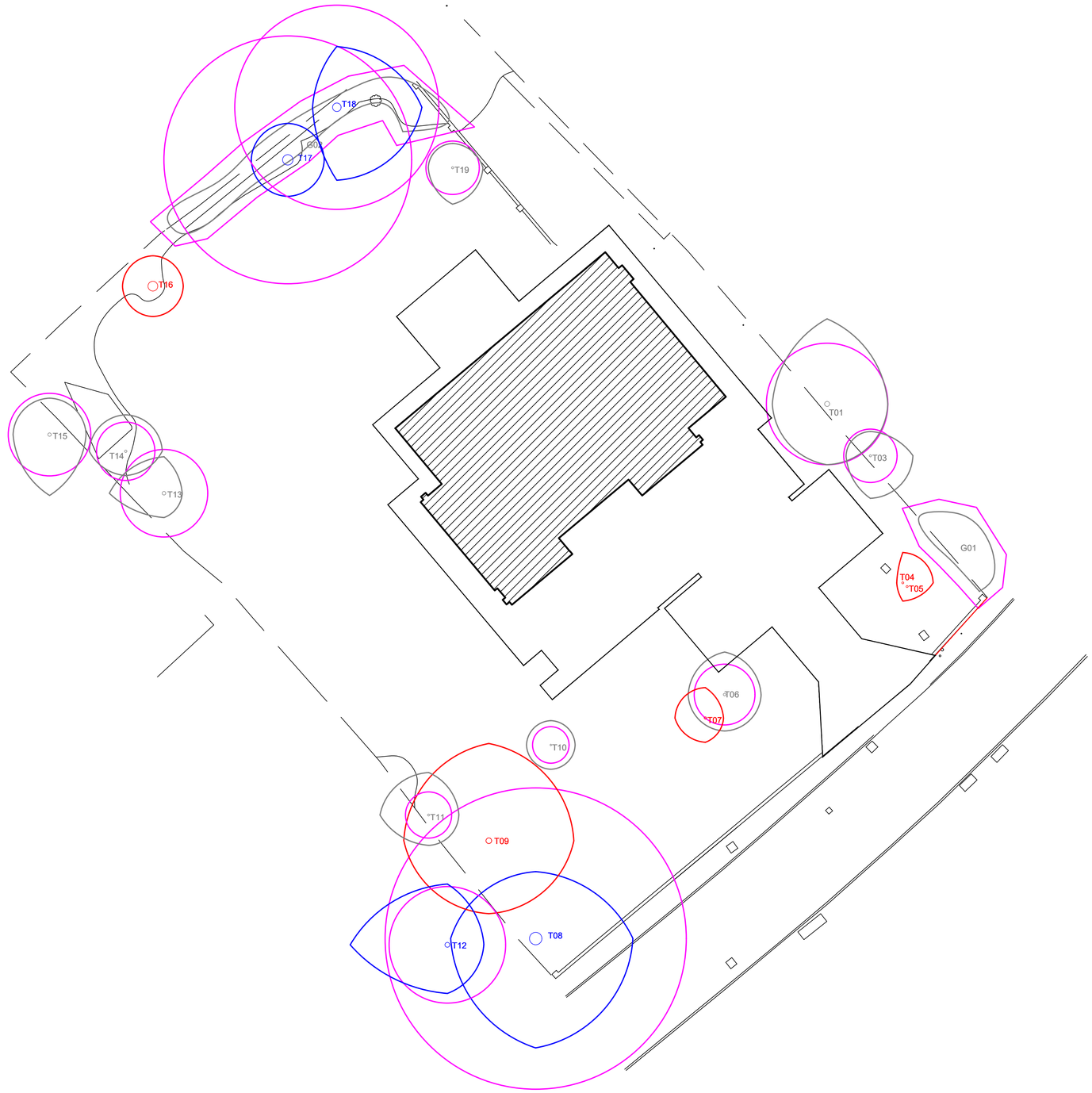
REV.	DATE	INITIALS	DETAILS

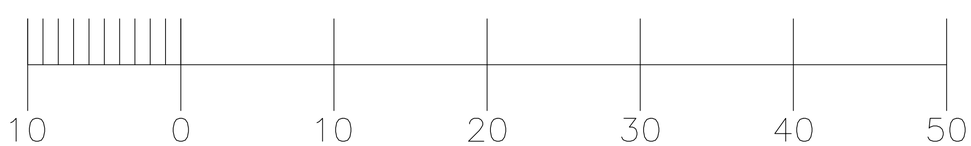
CLIENT J79 Studio,	DWG. TITLE Arb Constraints Plan
SITE 212 Swakeleys Rd, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8AY	

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE	DWG NO.	REV.
BJS	BJS	1:200 @ A1	July 2023	CAS/2023/184	

Please do not scale off this drawing. Tree locations not plotted to a topographical survey so locations cannot be confirmed, Dwg is to scale as indicated above.

Proposed Development Plan





KEY

T1 — Existing Tree colour referenced in accordance with BS 5837 2012 as shown below

Blue – Cat B Trees of moderate quality and value

Grey – Cat C Trees of low quality and value

Red – Cat U Trees that are dead or showing signs of irreversible decline

Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012

Proposed New Construction.

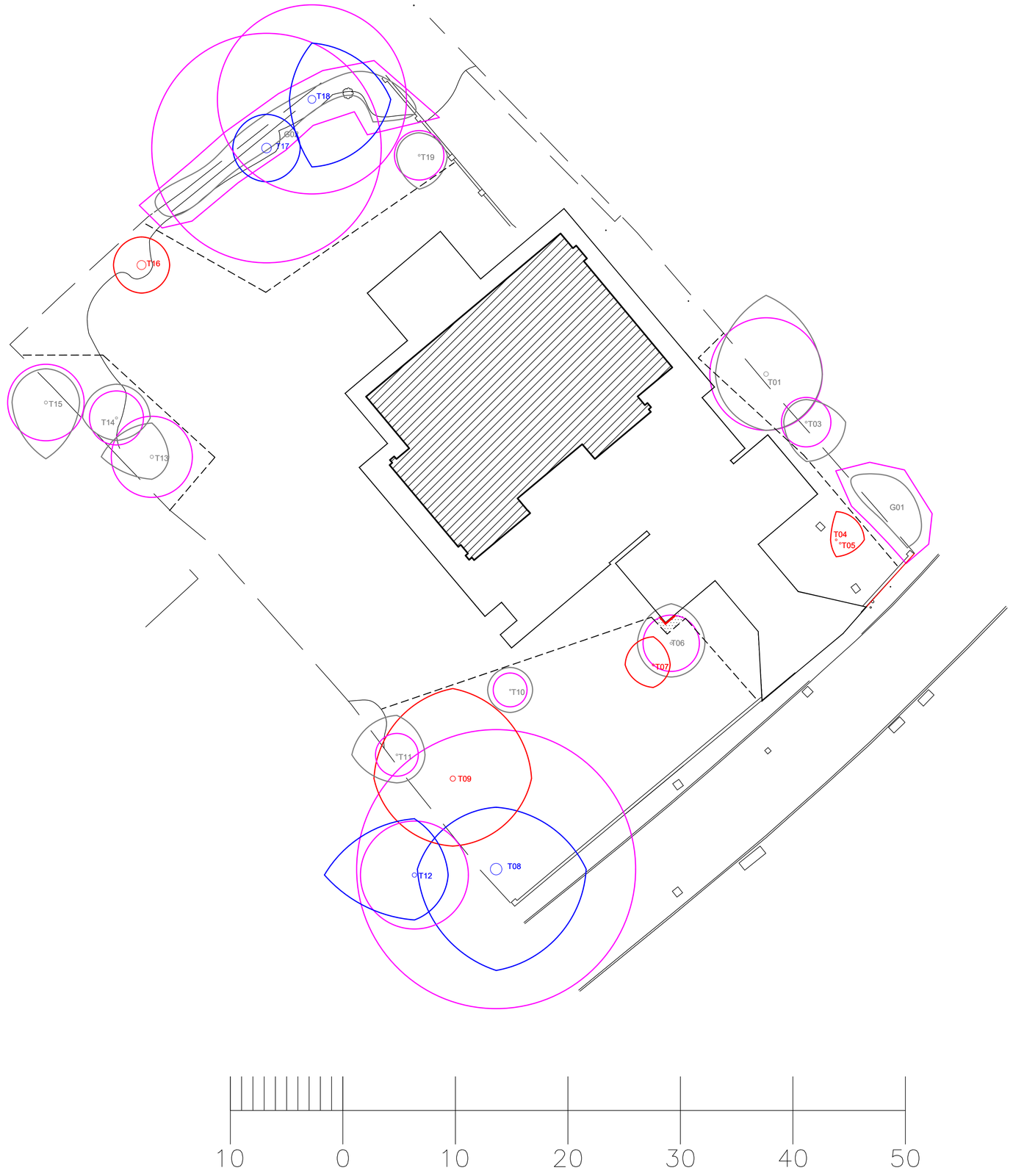
REV.	DATE	INITIALS	DETAILS

CLIENT J79 Studio,	DWG. TITLE Proposed Development Plan
SITE 212 Swakeleys Rd, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8AY	

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE	DWG NO.	REV.
BJS	BJS	1:200 @ A1	July 2023	CAS/2023/184	

Please do not scale off this drawing. Tree locations not plotted to a topographical survey so locations cannot be confirmed, Dwg is to scale as indicated above.

Tree Protection Plan



KEY

T1 — Existing Tree colour referenced in accordance with BS 5837 2012 as shown below

Blue – Cat B Trees of moderate quality and value

Grey – Cat C Trees of low quality and value

Red – Cat U Trees that are dead or showing signs of irreversible decline

Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012

Approximate line of protective fencing to be erected in accordance with BS5837 and to be maintained throughout entire development process.

Area Designated for Ground Protection.

Location of Root Pruning Trench.

REV.	DATE	INITIALS	DETAILS

CLIENT J79 Studio,	DWG. TITLE Tree Protection Plan
SITE 212 Swakeleys Rd, Ickenham, Uxbridge, UB10 8AY	

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE	DWG NO.	REV.
BJS	BJS	1:200 @ A1	July 2023	CAS/2023/184	

Please do not scale off this drawing. Tree locations not plotted to a topographical survey so locations cannot be confirmed, Dwg is to scale as indicated above.