ALLARBORICULTURE
23 Southernhay Avenue, Bristol, BS8 4TJ
07375110399 I 0800 107 3652
e – info@allarboriculture.co.uk

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

BS5837:2012

On behalf of:
Ares Dildar

Site address:
17 Abingdon Close,
Uxbridge,
UB10 0BU

Prepared by:
KC

Report reference:
AAAIA17AB

Report date:
23rd March 2026

ALLARBORICULTURE

Contents

1.0 Instruction

All Arboriculture has been instructed by Ares Dildar to undertake a tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, and to produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan. The instruction was received on 17th March 2026. The tree survey was carried out on 20th March 2026.

2.0 Statement of purpose

The purpose of this report is to provide local planning authorities with sufficient arboricultural information to consider the effect of the proposed development on nearby trees, and to demonstrate that trees have been carefully considered throughout the development process.
The report includes an arboricultural method statement that describes how work will be undertaken to provide adequate protection of retained trees.

3.0 Associated documents and drawings

This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents and drawings:

1. 2025-25-04A
2. British Standards Institute - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
3. Tree Protection Plan – AATPP17AB

4.0 Site description

The site is located within a suburban residential area characterised by detached dwellings and established garden vegetation within Uxbridge. The proposal is the erection of a two storey rear extension. The site falls under the jurisdiction of London Borough of Hillingdon Council and a search on their website shows the site is covered by TPO 45.

5.0 Vegetation description

The site contains two Category B trees and three Category C trees. One tree may be directly affected by the proposed development. All trees are considered suitable for retention and have been taken into account within the design.

6.0 Arboricultural impact assessment

Table 1: Summary of impacts	
Tree removal	None
Facilitation pruning	None
Demolition within RPA	None
New surfacing within RPA	None
New structures within RPA	T4

Building construction in relation to tree roots: No tree removal is required for the implementation of the proposed development.

The proposed development results in a minor incursion into the Root Protection Area (RPA) of T4. This encroachment has been minimised through design. There are no feasible alternative siting options that would avoid this constraint while maintaining the functional requirements of the development.
The site exhibits a variation in levels of approximately 0.8m. As such, it is not possible to reliably determine the extent of root presence within the proposed footprint. A precautionary approach has therefore been adopted and roots are assumed to be present.
The development will be constructed using a no-dig foundation solution comprising mini piled foundations with a suspended beam/slab. This will avoid significant excavation within the RPA and minimise the potential for root damage.
Subject to the implementation of appropriate tree protection measures and adherence to the Arboricultural Method Statement, the impact of the proposed development on retained trees is considered acceptable. The proposals accord with BS5837:2012 and are considered to result in an acceptable and sustainable relationship between the development and retained trees.

Building construction in relation to tree crowns: No facilitation pruning is required. It is important that sufficient growing space is allowed between the mature crown extent of each tree and the roof edge of the proposed structures. This is to reduce conflicts of interest in the future and to reduce the pressure to prune trees to keep them clear of roofs which is not anticipated to arise with this proposal.

Tree root and canopy protection: The RPA (Root protection area) of the retained trees should be protected during the development phase with site specific protection to ensure heavy machinery is not operated, or materials stored within the rooting area. This can be detrimental to the trees, causing soil compaction and root die back. The protection of the RPA and canopy spread is detailed in the Arboricultual Method Statement below.

Materials delivery, storage and handling: Materials should not be handled or stored within the RPAs of retained trees; the load exerted can result in soil compaction and leachate from spills can be toxic to trees.

Surface drains, soakaways and services: It is important that services, surface drains and soak aways avoid the RPAs of retained trees as roots can be damaged during trench excavations.

7.0 Arboricultural method statement

ALLARBORICULTURE

Implementation and phasing of the proposed development: Prior to any building work commencing on site, a meeting will be held with the tree consultant and site manager present. During the meeting details regarding the location of tree protection will be discussed and a time to reconvene in order to assess the tree protection will be agreed.

Tree protection barriers: Protective fencing must be installed prior to the commencement of any development activity and will be retained in the positions shown on the tree protection plan (AATPP17AB). The fencing will be to the BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations' (section 6.2) i.e. preformed galvanised steel mesh panels ('Heras' or similar) facings on a driven braced scaffold pole framework. It will be retained at the locations shown until construction is completed. It may be moved or removed only with notice to and consent from the local planning authority.

Ground Protection- Driveway within RPAs: Whilst the existing driveway is capable of supporting light domestic vehicle use (e.g. private cars), it is not assumed to be suitable for the increased loading and potential contamination associated with construction activities. Accordingly, precautionary ground protection will be installed across all areas of driveway falling within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees, in accordance with BS5837:2012. Ground protection will comprise a linked ground protection system (e.g. interlinked boards such as TrakMats or similar) installed over the existing surface to form a continuous load-distributing layer suitable for construction traffic. An impermeable membrane (e.g. heavy-duty plastic sheeting) will be installed beneath the boards to prevent contamination of the underlying soil. The system will be installed prior to the commencement of works and retained for the duration of construction activity within or adjacent to the RPAs.

Ground Protection - Rear Paved Area within RPAs: The existing rear paved areas fall within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees and will be subject to construction-related access and activity. Notwithstanding the presence of hard standing, these areas are not considered sufficient to prevent soil compaction or contamination. In areas of restricted width, ground protection will comprise a scaffold board system installed over an impermeable membrane (e.g. heavy-duty plastic sheeting) and a compressible layer (e.g. woodchip). Boards will be laid tightly butted together to form a continuous working surface suitable for pedestrian and light construction use. This will ensure that both compaction and potential contamination of the underlying rooting environment are avoided.

Protective trunk wrapping: To comprise of a minimum of three wrappings of clean dry hessian around the trunk from ground level up to 2.4m high and held in place with sisal. Onto the hessian there is to be a minimum of three wraps of chestnut paling around the trunk; the chestnut paling is to be held in place by 2.50mm galvanized mild steel wire at the top, middle and bottom of each wrap of chestnut paling. The wire is to be secured to the chestnut paling by fencing staples.

Foundations within RPA - Proposed Extension: The proposed extension is located within the Root Protection Area of T4. Development within this area will be undertaken using a specialist no-dig foundation solution to minimise impacts on retained trees. Given the presence of a variation in levels across the site (approximately 0.8m), it is not possible to reliably determine the extent of root presence within the proposed footprint. A precautionary approach has been adopted, assuming roots are present. The foundation design will comprise mini piled foundations with suspended beam/slab construction. This approach will ensure that excavation within the Root Protection Areas is avoided and that existing soil structure and rooting conditions are maintained. The finished floor level will be supported above existing ground level. All excavation within Root Protection Areas will be carried out using hand tools or air spade techniques. Roots greater than 2.5cm in diameter will be retained and protected. Pile locations will be adjusted where necessary to avoid significant roots.

Piling will be undertaken using small tracked rigs with low ground pressure operating from temporary ground protection to prevent soil compaction. Measures will be in place to prevent contamination of the soil, including the use of pre-cast piles or suitable barriers to ensure that wet concrete does not come into contact with retained roots.

The detailed design of the pile and suspended slab foundation system will be undertaken by a suitably qualified structural engineer in accordance with the arboricultural constraints and methodology set out within this report. All foundation works will be carried out under arboricultural supervision and in accordance with this method statement.

Storage and handling of materials: This site has sufficient space for materials to be stored and handled and must be outside of the RPA's of retained trees.

Contractors parking: There is sufficient space on site for parking.
Welfare facilities: Toilets and hand washing facilities shall be made available within the property and there is space for temporary facilities.

Surface drains, soak aways and services: No details of new service runs have been provided at this stage. However, it is likely the existing services will be utilised for the proposed development. They should be routed to avoid the RPAs of retained trees. If this is not possible, special techniques must be employed to place the services within the RPA of the trees. The British Standard suggests a range of trench less methods suitable for various applications including micro tunnelling, surface launched directional drilling, Pipe ramming and Impact Moleing/thrust boring. It is important common ducts should be used where it is not possible to avoid the RPA. Further guidance on installing underground services adjacent to trees can be found in the NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Volume 4 Issue 2).

This document outlines a number of techniques that may be used for trenching near trees, including trench less techniques, discontinuous trenching and hand digging.

Supervision: Arboricultural supervision will be undertaken by the project arboricultural consultant at key stages of the development. This will include inspection following the installation of tree protection measures to confirm compliance with the approved Tree Protection Plan and supervision during all works within or adjacent to Root Protection Areas including foundation installation.
A watching brief will be maintained during operations within Root Protection Areas to ensure that works are carried out in accordance with this method statement and that no unauthorised incursions or damage to retained trees occurs. The site manager will notify the arboricultural consultant in advance of all relevant stages to allow inspections to be undertaken and recorded

Sequencing of works

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

Contacts

Architect and Agent:
Name:
Tel:
E:

Arboricultural Consultant:
Name: K Chesterman
Tel: 07375110399
E: info@allarboriculture.co.uk

Critical phases of pre-commencement, induction, construction & completion

REFERENCE	ACTIVITY	ONE OFF OR REPEAT	ATTENDEES	ACTION
1	Pre-commencement meeting (to discuss working methods, timescales and tree protection schemes)	One off	Developer, Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent, Ground Works Contractor	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to attendees
2	Inspection of tree protection	Repeat until works completion	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer within 5 days
3	Installation of foundations and construction	Repeat until works completion	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer within 5 days
4	Installation of hard surfaces, landscaping, **if required**	Repeat until works completion	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer within 5 days
5	Final assessment – after tree protection removal	One off	Developer, Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent, Ground Works Contractor	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer within 5 days
6	Additional inspections (if necessary) to ensure periods not greater than three months elapse between any of above listed monitoring events	Dependent on progress of the project	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer within 5 days

Variations and Incidents

Any proposed variations to the proposed working method (relating to arboricultural matters) will be referred by the on Site Manger/Agent to the Developer who will seek advice from the Arboricultural Consultant. The Arboricultural Consultant shall advise on minor amendments and will subsequently report these to the Arboricultural Officer by e-mail or minutes. Issues directly relating to tree surgery or tree retention will be forwarded by the Arboricultural Consultant (with recommendations) to the Arboricultural Officer for approval. Except in an emergency situation and when the Arboricultural Officer is unavailable, no such actions will occur without the written approval of the Arboricultural Officer.

APPENDIX 1 - Tree Schedule Schedule

ALLARBORICULTURE

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground (m)	Life stage	General observations	BS 5837 cat	Root protection area (m)
1	Cherry *Prunus avium*	6	34	2	2	2	Mature	Lean to the East. Previously reduced. Stem decay present.	C	4.0
				3	3					
2	Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	4	26	1	1	2	Early Mature	Previously reduced.	C	3.1
				1	1					
3	Birch *Betula pendula*	12	39	3	3	4	Mature	Boundary tree. Previously reduced. Lean. Self corrected. Minor stem decay.	C	4.6
				3	3					
4	Cedar *Cedrus deodara*	22	61	5	5	9	Mature	Lean. No significant defects.	B2	7.3
				5	5					
5	Cedar *Cedrus deodara*	20	48	5	4	8	Mature	Slightly supressed.	B2	5.7
				2	4					

APPENDIX 1 - Tree Schedule Schedule

Survey Key

Diameter (mm)

Stem diameter in millimetres measured at 1.5m above ground level. Where the stem is divided below 1.5m, measurement is taken as directed by BS:5837 Annex

C. RPA - Root Protection Area

RPA circle radius is determined from Annex D of BS:5837. R- Radius

A – Area

Branch Spread (m)

Radial crown spread in metres, measured for each of the four cardinal points of the compass from the centre of the trunk. Low branches

N E
W S

Height above ground in metres of the lowest branch and use of the 4 cardinal points of the compass.

Age class

(NP) Newly planted – a tree within 3 years after planting

(Y) Young – a tree within its first one third of life expectancy

(EM) Early Mature – a tree within its second third of life expectancy

(M) Mature – a tree in its final one third of life expectancy

(OM) Over Mature – a tree having reached its maximum life span and is declining in health and size due to old age

(V) Veteran – a tree in the second or mature stage of its life and has important wildlife and habitat features including; hollowing or associated decay fungi, holes, wounds and large dead branches.

(A) Ancient – a tree in the ancient or third and final stage of their life that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size and condition

Physiological Condition

GOOD – a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems

FAIR – a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated POOR – a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated DEAD – a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

Structural Condition

An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:

GOOD – a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects

FAIR – a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated POOR – a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated.

EC - Estimated remaining contribution in years (based on the species and its current condition)

<10	Up to 10 years
10+	10 years or more
20+	20 years or more
40+	40 years or more

Category (Tree quality assessment)

Category U – Tree in poor condition that cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years

Category A – Trees of high quality

Category B – Trees of moderate quality

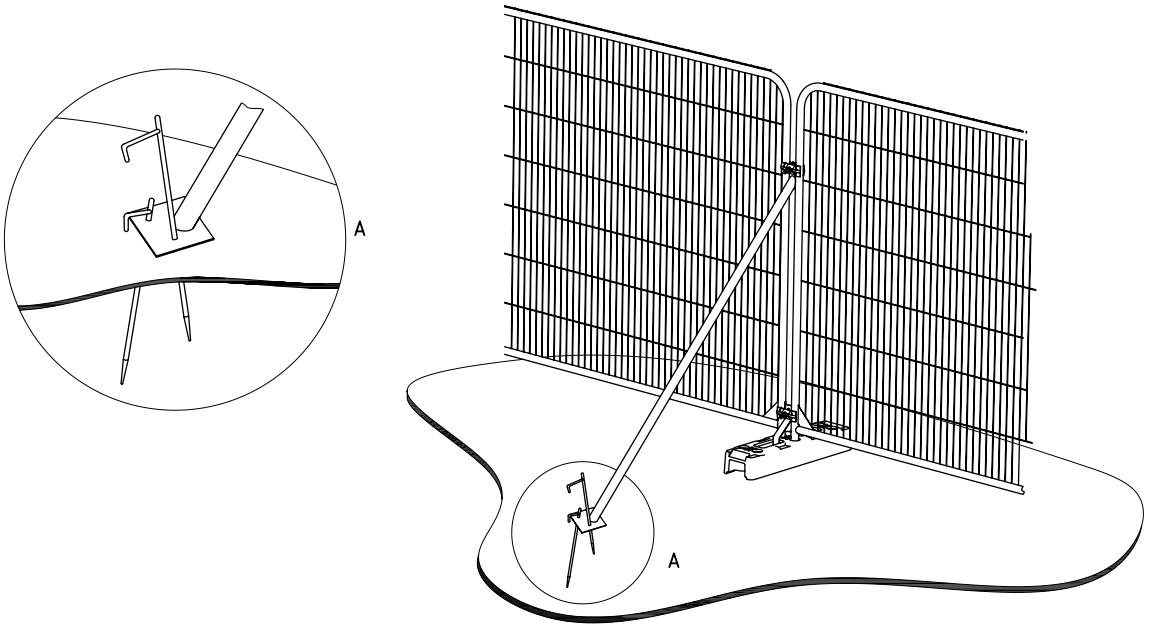
Category C – Trees of low quality

APPENDIX 2 – Protective fencing

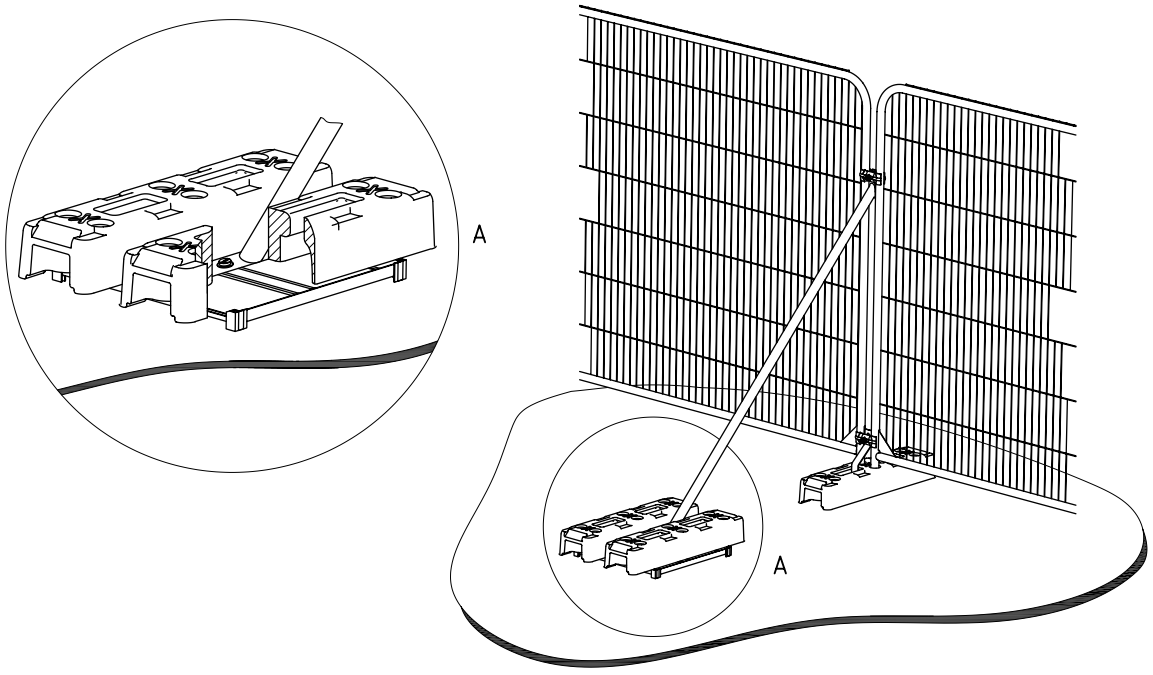
Protective fencing should be erected before any construction commences on site. It should also be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition.

Protective fencing should stay in position until all construction activity has finished.

'Fencing should be established at the minimum distance set out in British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*'. Excavations should not encroach into the fence position and it is appropriate to keep at least 0.5m between the fence and any changes in level.



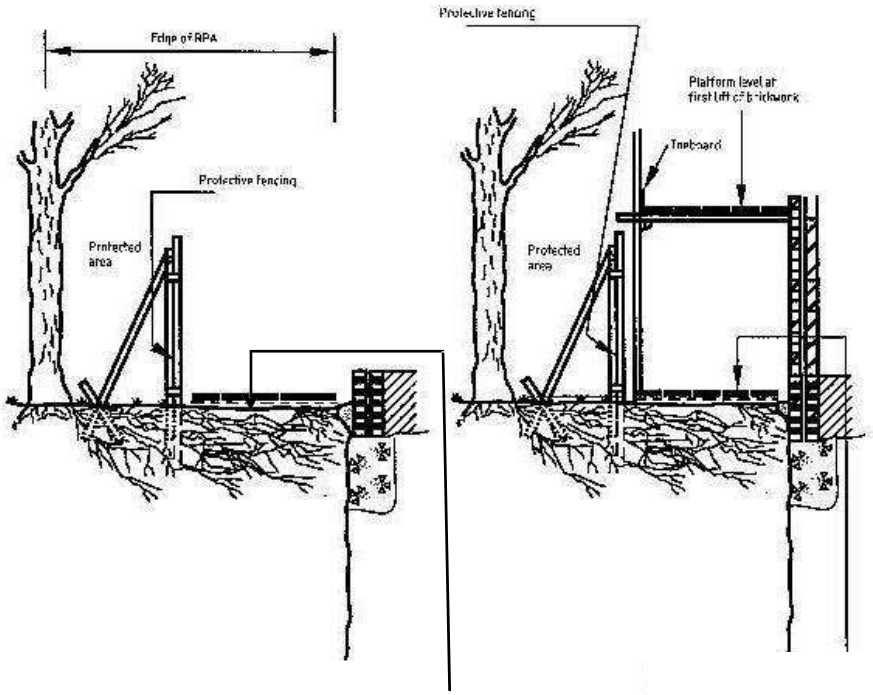
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

APPENDIX 2 – Ground Protection

Where ground protection measures are necessary, they can be provided by laying a geotextile mat onto the existing ground level and adding to this compressible materials, such as bark mulch or sharp sand to form a safe, level surface. On to this surface is laid scaffold boards which become the working surface for the duration of the construction phase.
Where scaffolding is proposed above the area requiring protection the footway can be suspended above ground level using the upright scaffold poles onto which horizontal supports can be attached and then boards used to form the footway surface. A geotextile mat should be laid on the ground beneath to prevent contamination from materials dropped through the footway.



Ground undisturbed and protected by geotextile fabric, and side butting scaffold boards on a compressible layer

APPENDIX3 – Tree Protection Plan

ABINGDON CLOSE

Existing driveway

T1

T2

T3

T4

T5

Grass

16

17

18

Tree Stem Protection: To comprise of a minimum of three wrappings of clean dry hessian around the trunk from ground level up to 2.4m high and held in place with sisal. Onto the hessian there is to be a minimum of three wraps of chestnut paling around the trunk; the chestnut paling is to be held in place by 2.50mm galvanized mild steel wire at the top, middle and bottom of each wrap of chestnut paling. The wire is to be secured to the chestnut paling by fencing staples.

Ground protection - Front Driveway: Will comprise a linked ground protection system (e.g. interlinked boards such as TrakMats or similar) installed over the existing surface to form a continuous load-distributing layer suitable for construction traffic. An impermeable membrane (e.g. heavy-duty plastic sheeting) will be installed beneath the boards to prevent contamination of the underlying soil. The system will be installed prior to the commencement of works and retained for the duration of construction activity within or adjacent to the RPAs.

No dig construction within RPA (T4) - Mini piled foundations with suspended beam

0.8m Change in level

Ground protection - Rear Paved Area within RPAs: The existing rear paved areas fall within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees and will be subject to construction-related access and activity. Notwithstanding the presence of hardstanding, these areas are not considered sufficient to prevent soil compaction or contamination. In areas of restricted width, ground protection will comprise a scaffold board system installed over an impermeable membrane (e.g. heavy-duty plastic sheeting) and a compressible layer (e.g. woodchip). Boards will be laid tightly butted together to form a continuous working surface suitable for pedestrian and light construction use. This will ensure that both compaction and potential contamination of the underlying rooting environment are avoided.

Protective fencing: Protective fencing must be erected before any construction commences on site. It should also be in position to protect important trees prior to demolition. Protective fencing should stay in position until all construction activity has finished.
Fencing should be established at the minimum distance set out in British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.
Excavations should not encroach into the fence position and it is appropriate to keep at least 0.5m between the fence and any changes in level.

0 1m 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

RPA for Cat A* tree

RPA for Cat B* tree

RPA for Cat C* tree

RPA for Cat U* tree

Tree canopy

Heras fencing

Ground protection

Tree Stem Protection

All Arboriculture
23 Southernhay Avenue Bristol
BS8 4TJ

ALLARBORICULTURE

Client:	Ares Dildar
Consultant:	Kristian Chesterman
Site:	17 Abingdon Close, Uxbridge, UB10 0BU
Title:	Tree Protection Plan

Scale at A3:	Date:	Document Ref.
1:200	23/03/2026	AATPP17AB