ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

8 Jefferies Road, Stone, HP17 8PN

Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Date: April 2022

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TREE SURVEY

1. INSTRUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Consulting with Trees Ltd (CwT) received instruction from Mr & Mrs Wilde to provide arboricultural input to development proposals at 8 Jefferies Road, Stone, HP17 8PN comprising construction of a rear extension to the existing house. The requested services comprise compilation of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) to support a planning application for the development The arboricultural documents have been produced in accordance with the following brief:

Tree Condition Survey: The survey is restricted to trees and hedges located on and immediately adjacent to the site and will comprise;

- visit the site and undertake a detailed inspection of the subject tree's health, vigour and structural integrity so as to determine their safe useful life expectancy (SULE) and to categorise the trees in accordance with BS 5837/2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'

- assess the impact of the trees on the site, surrounding structures and consider future compatibility between the trees and any existing and/or proposed structures where such details have been provided with your brief.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA): The AIA is also limited to trees standing on or immediately adjacent to the site of and will accord with BS 5837/2012

- collate tree survey data as part of the initial site visit detailed above, as necessary to inform the AIA

- produce AIA report comprising tree schedule (including tree condition findings), tree constraints plan (TCP), impact assessment and any potential, envisaged mitigation measures relative to the development proposals where such details have been provided with your brief

- the proposal assumes that that a topographical site survey is not available and that all trees and hedges will need to be plotted as part of our site survey. The Blackwood Architects 'Proposed Block Plan' drawing ref. WES/01 will be used as the source of baseline data to inform the TCP and the proposal also assumes this drawing can be provided in dwg format in advance of our site visit

- our desktop appraisal suggests the survey will comprise <5no. trees. The need to survey any additional trees identified as part of the site survey will incur additional charges to those quoted.

2. SCOPE AND METHOD OF SURVEY

The report is concerned with the arboricultural aspects of the site only and restricted to trees and hedges on or immediately adjacent to the site where such trees and hedges are considered to be within the zone of influence of the development proposals. Having assessed the site and extent of proposed development, a total of 9 individual trees, 1 group of trees and 1 hedge have been included in the report.

The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

All survey data has been collated in the tree schedule which is attached at appendix 1.

The trees are categorised into individual trees, groups and woodlands and additional data was recorded for hedges, shrubs and woody scrub where relevant.

The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) which is attached at appendix 2 and the annotated tree detail is based on data collated during our site survey. The Blackwood Architects 'Proposed Block Plan' drawing ref. WES/01 provided with our brief has been used a source of baseline data for the TCP.

The tree survey was carried out from ground level only with the aid of binoculars where appropriate.

No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.

Tree heights were measured using a Haga altimeter or, where inaccessible or where this level of accuracy was unnecessary, tree heights were estimated to the nearest 1m.

Trunk diameters are measured or, where inaccessible, estimated to the nearest 50mm. Diameters have been measured at 1.5m from ground level or as otherwise stated and in accordance with BS5837 recommendations.

Tree canopies have been measured or estimated where access has not been possible or where this level of accuracy was unnecessary.

This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

Any estimated figures are followed by 'e' in the schedule.

SUMMARY OF GRADING CATEGORIES BS5837:2012

Trees for removal

U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years and should be **removed** for reasons of sound arboricultural management. (Identified by **dark red** colouration on the TCP.)

These trees should not be a considered a constraint in terms of the development and planning process.

Trees to be considered for retention

A Those of **high** quality in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested) (Identified by **light green** colouration on the TCP).

B Those of **moderate** quality and in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested) (Identified by **mid blue** colouration on the TCP).

C Those 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. (Identified by **grey** colouration on the TCP).

Category C trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development. Category A and B trees will normally be retained.

The following **subcategories** are applied. Trees may be allocated more than one subcategory, but this will not increase their overall value.

1: Mainly arboricultural values.

A1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).

B1 Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).

C1 Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify for higher categories.

2: Mainly landscape values

A2 Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

B2 Trees present in numbers, usually 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.

C2 Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary transient landscape benefit.

3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

A3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).

B3 Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

C3 Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3. INTRODUCTION

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) considers both the potential for development to impact on the treescape and the extent to which the value of the treescape, including the environmental and amenity benefits it provides in the wider landscape, may be considered a constraint to development proposals.

In this instance CwT have not been involved with the project design to date and have been consulted prior to submission of the planning application. Having assessed the site and extent of proposed development, a total of 9 individual trees, 1 group of trees and 1 hedge have been included in the report. The AIA has considered the proposed layout detail as shown on the drawings provided with the brief, whilst taking account of the structures and extent of any hard surfacing that currently exists within, or within close proximity to, the RPA of existing trees.

The Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) at appendix 2 indicates the protection zones (as specified in BS5837/2012) that the trees will require if they are to be successfully retained as part of the development proposals. All development related activity should therefore avoid encroachment of the protection areas. Where encroachment is found to be unavoidable the feasibility for adequate impact mitigation through the adoption of appropriate specific protection measures, construction specifications and methodology, is considered in sections 5 to 7 below. Where considered feasible, the details of these protection measures should be used to inform production of an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS). It is suggested that production of and adherence to the AMS could be secured by appropriate conditions attached to any planning permission.

These specifications must be strictly complied with to ensure that where considered necessary or desirable to retain trees, adequate provision will be made for their protection and successful retention.

The appraisal will also take account of the categorisation of the subject trees (as prescribed in BS 5837/2012 and detailed in section 2 above) and the feasibility and expedience of their long term retention so as to determine the merits of retaining them as opposed to their removal and replacement with better quality trees in a more suitable location. Categorisation of surveyed trees is recorded in the tree schedule at appendix 1 and annotated on the TCP at appendix 2.

4. THE PROPOSAL

This report deals solely with proposed development project comprising construction of a rear extension to the existing dwelling. Our brief has advised that the AIA has been requested to support the submission of a planning application to be submitted to Buckinghamshire Council.

5. APPRAISAL

Information obtained from Buckinghamshire Council as part of our desktop assessment advises that two of the surveyed trees (T1 and T9 of the tree schedule) are the subject of Buckinghamshire Council (incorporating Vale of Aylesbury District Council) tree preservation order (TPO) ref. TPO/1988/18 and as such these trees are afforded protection under Section 210 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The site is not located within a conservation area and no other tree related legislative constraints were identified.

The treescape of the site comprises generally low grade ('C' category trees) which would not normally be seen to represent a constraint to development proposals as any amenity, landscape and environmental values currently provided, could be replaced and enhanced utilising appropriate landscaping conditions to secure replacement planting with good quality trees of more appropriate species. In addition to the four 'C' category trees, the tree survey identified two 'U' category trees and a 'U' category group i.e. trees recommended for removal for arboricultural and/or safety reasons, irrespective of any development proposals.

The tree survey also identified three higher category trees, two of which are the subject of the TPO referenced above. The Silver maple (T1) is located within the rear garden of the neighbouring property to the north. However, the location of the tree, in close proximity to the boundary fence, means that a significant proportion of the tree canopy and consequently, the rooting area, extends into the site. See photo P1 at appendix 3. The TPO and category 'A' status of T1 and its proximity to the proposed extension, make it a significant consideration in relation to the development proposals. However, our appraisal suggested that this tree can be retained and appropriately protected from development activity in accordance with best practice guidance. Our brief has advised that the owners of T1 recently applied to fell the tree due to its proximity to their dwelling. See photo P2 at appendix 3. The council refused the application. This decision suggests the council considers the tree's size and proximity to the dwelling to be acceptable and that the tree can be appropriately managed to ensure future compatibility. T1 is closer to the owners dwelling than it will be to the extended footprint of subject dwelling. The TCP at appendix 2 shows the proposed building footprint in relation to the existing canopy spread and root protection area (RPA) of T1. It is suggested that some judicious pruning, in accordance with arboricultural best practice, would be appropriate and would further improve compatibility with both of the adjacent dwellings, irrespective of the development proposals.

The other TPO tree is the willow (T9), which is located at the front of the property, adjacent to the front drive/parking area and within approximately 6.0m of the existing garage. See photo P3 at appendix 3. As such, it is considered to be potentially vulnerable to negative impact from construction activity. However, given that the footprint of the garage remains unchanged in the development proposals, it is suggested that any threat to this tree is likely to be from indirect construction activity such as ground compaction or physical wounding from vehicle movements, material storage etc. The tree has been historically pollarded and it is therefore recommended that a cyclical pruning regime of repollarding, or heavy crown reduction be adopted for this tree going forward. Whilst such management is considered to be appropriate for the tree species and its urban setting in close proximity to built structures, it is suggested that repruning in advance of any development activity would help to minimise risk of negative impact whilst improving site access. However, irrespective of whether the pruning is implemented, our appraisal suggests this tree can also be retained and appropriately protected from development activity in accordance with best practice guidance.

The trees comprising G1, T4 and T7 are recommended for removal due either to their condition, inappropriate location and/or generally poor form. All other surveyed trees can be retained and appropriately protected from development activity using standard generic tree protection measures as specified in BS 5837:2012

Section 6 and 7 below consider the generic and site specific constraints that will need to be addressed as part of the development proposals and outline details of the mitigation measures considered appropriate to do so. Details of these mitigation measures and methodology for their successful implementation would normally be provided in an arboricultural method statement (AMS) and it is suggested that production of and adherence to the AMS could be secured by appropriate conditions attached to any planning permission.

6. MAIN GENERIC TREE CONSTRAINTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

Tree(s)	Issue(s)	Detail and relevance to project
Higher category trees T1, T6 and T9	BS5837/ 2012	Whilst the British Standard advises restraint in attempts to retain too many trees or unsuitable trees on a development site, the premise would normally be to avoid removal of any A and B category trees i.e. healthy trees of good form and significant safe useful life expectancy (SULE) that are likely to continue to contribute to the aesthetics and amenity value of the site for >20years. The survey identified three higher category trees, all of which can be retained and appropriately protected from development.
T1 and T9	Legislative constraints	Information provided by Buckinghamshire Council as part of our desktop assessment advises that two of the surveyed trees are the subject of Buckinghamshire Council tree preservation order ref. TPO/1988/18 and as such, are afforded protection under Section 110 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. No other tree related legislative constraints were identified.
T1 to T4	Ownership	The majority of the surveyed trees are located on and/or within the boundaries of the site and as such are believed to be in the ownership of the site owners. However, T1, T2 T3 and H1 stand within neighbouring properties and as such, will be the responsibility of the respective site owners. Whilst ingress of branches and roots to the site may be considered a legal nuisance and can be removed under Common Law, any resulting damage or death of the trees may be considered criminal damage. Where trees are identified for retention provision should be made to mitigate any potential risk of damage to these trees. Where works are proposed to neighbouring trees advanced dialogue with the owners is recommended even if the works do not require their consent. Any proposed tree works should be prescribed and/or approved by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. NB. Whilst removal of overhanging branches may not require the tree owner's consent, such pruning will require the approval of the LPA where the trees are the subject of a TPO.
All retained trees and hedges	Development operations	All construction activity including demolition, site clearance, foundation construction, surface treatments and any drainage or service runs should be the subject of an arboricultural method statement (AMS) which seeks to ensure compliance with appropriate site management and tree protection measures.

7. SITE SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS AND POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT IMPACT TO BE ADDRESSED BY THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

Tree (s)	Issue(s)	Potential impact and recommended mitigation
T1 and T9	Construction activity associated with the proposed extension	G1 is proposed for removal for arboricultural reasons. Whilst pruning of T1 and T9 is recommended for arboricultural reasons, it is suggested that it may be expedient to implement the pruning in advance of the development project so as to minimise any potential for conflict with and/or negative impact to retained trees **Potential impact:** • Ground compaction and/or disturbance associated with mechanical and pedestrian movement and general construction activity • Excavation, ground level and surface type changes within the RPA of retained trees • Ground pollution such as cement contamination • Wounding or physical damage to the trees/hedges above or below ground as a result of demolition and/or construction traffic and/or activity. **Recommendations:** • Mitigate potential impact from development by adopting generic protection measures prescribed in BS 5837/2012 and additional site specific protection measures to be prescribed in the AMS • Vehicular and machinery activity will be restricted to existing areas of hardstanding and/or areas outside the RPA of retained trees and/or additional temporary ground protection of appropriate specification for the loading • Any earthworks, such as ground level changes and/or grading around the footprint of the proposed extension, will be excluded from the RPA of retained trees and existing ground levels and conditions will be appropriately protected from associated activities of such works • All works within the RPA of retained trees will be subject to the bespoke AMS specification and methodology and an appropriate level of on site arboricultural supervision, the programme for which will be agreed with the retained arboriculturist prior to commencement of the development project.

Tree (s)	Issue(s)	Potential impact and recommended mitigation
All surveyed trees and hedges	Drainage and service runs	No details of drainage and/or services requirements had been confirmed at time of writing. As existing services are available within the site, it is envisaged that any additional services can be linked to these limiting the need for excavation and trenching works in sensitive areas. **Potential impact:** • Excavation associated with service trenches, soakaways, harvesting tanks and/or heat source pumps within the RPA of retained trees may result in the severing or wounding of live roots • Ground compaction and/or disturbance associated with mechanical and pedestrian movement and general activity required to install services and/or drainage facilities. **Recommendations:** • Any new and/or amendments, upgrading or maintenance of existing, drainage and services runs should seek to avoid the RPA of retained trees. • Location of any new service runs must avoid excavation within the RPA of retained trees • Should any need for excavation within the RPA be identified, the retained arboriculturist will be consulted and only once all alternatives have been considered and options exhausted, will a bespoke AMS be produced • Should encroachment of the RPA be proven to be unavoidable, service run installation will adopt trenchless techniques i.e. directional drilling and will ensure compliance with National Joint Utilities Group guidelines NJUG 4
All surveyed trees/ hedges	Hard and soft land-scaping	No details of any proposed hard and/or soft landscaping were available at time of writing. **Potential impact:** • Landscape works, usually implemented in the latter stages of a construction project can involve excavation, cultivation and changes to levels and surfacing that have the potential to negatively impact retained trees. **Recommendations:** • All retained trees will be protected for the duration of the project using a combination of standard protection in accordance with BS 5837/2012 and with specifications and methodology prescribed in the AMS • Where landscape works are required within the RPA of retained trees, the retained arboriculturist will be consulted and the scheduling, construction specifications and methodology for such works will be prescribed in a bespoke AMS.

8. CONCLUSIONS

- The tree survey identified three higher category trees, two of which are the subject of a tree preservation order and as such are considered to be a significant consideration in relation to the development proposals

- All surveyed trees and hedges worthy of retention can be retained and protected in accordance with BS 5837:2012 best practice guidance

- It is suggested that some general tree management operations might help to maintain and improve compatibility with the existing dwellings and that such pruning works might be expedient in advance of implementation of the development proposals

- Any proposed works to protected trees will require approval of the LPA prior to implementation

- All retained trees will require appropriate protection, adopting a combination of generic tree protection measures as prescribed in BS 5837/2012 and bespoke specifications and methodology which should be provided in an arboricultural method statement (AMS)

- It is recommended that compliance with the AMS be secured by condition attached to any planning permission associated with this development.

Appendix 1

Tree Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY

1. TREE No: Allocated individual tree or group number, this may or may not be tagged on site.

2. TREE SPECIES: Common name followed by botanical name in brackets.

3. AGE CLASS:

Y : Young
SM : Semi-mature
EM : Early Mature
M : Mature
LM : Late Mature
OM : Over mature
V : Veteran (of biological, cultural or aesthetic value, usually beyond typical age range)

4. DBH: Diameter of the tree stem in millimetres measured at 1.5m from ground level.

5. CROWN SPREAD (CS): Shown as cardinal points N, S, E, W. Dimensions in metres taken from centre of stem.

6. HEIGHT (H, CH, FB) Height of tree in metres to the highest point (H). Height of canopy/foliage at lowest point (CH). May also record height and orientation of first branch (FB) union on tree stem. Measured in metres from ground level.

7. PHYSIOLOGY + STRUCTURE: General categorisation i.e. Good, Fair, Poor

8. CONDITION + SITE DETAIL: Description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details based on health, vitality and overall structural integrity that may influence SULE and BS categorisation (see 10 and 12 below). May include reference to other site structures and features.

9. PRESCRIPTION: May prescribe appropriate remedial works and/or works required to facilitate development proposals. **NB. ** in col. 9 = Works that are not essential to implementation of approved development and may require a separate application/notice where trees are the subject of a TPO and/or within a conservation area.**

10. SAFE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (SULE): Estimated number of years the tree will continue to make a safe and useful contribution to its surroundings, taking into account its current age and physiological and structural condition i.e. <10, >10, >20, >40. (NB. This assumes that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.)

11. ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA): Area of rooting volume that must be retained and protected from all development activity as prescribed in BS 5837/2012.

12. BS CATEGORY: (please refer to section 2 of this report **or** BS5837:2012 section 4.5 and Table 1 for detailed descriptions)

U: trees for removal – in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained for longer than 10 years.
A: trees of high quality – with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
B: trees of moderate quality – with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
C: trees of low quality – with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter < 150mm.

Abbreviations: **AGL** = above ground level. **(e)** = estimated measurement. **dw** = deadwood. **Av** = average. **Max** = maximum. **o/s** = outside. **adj.** = adjacent. **DDT** = Decay detection test. **AD** = Ash Dieback disease

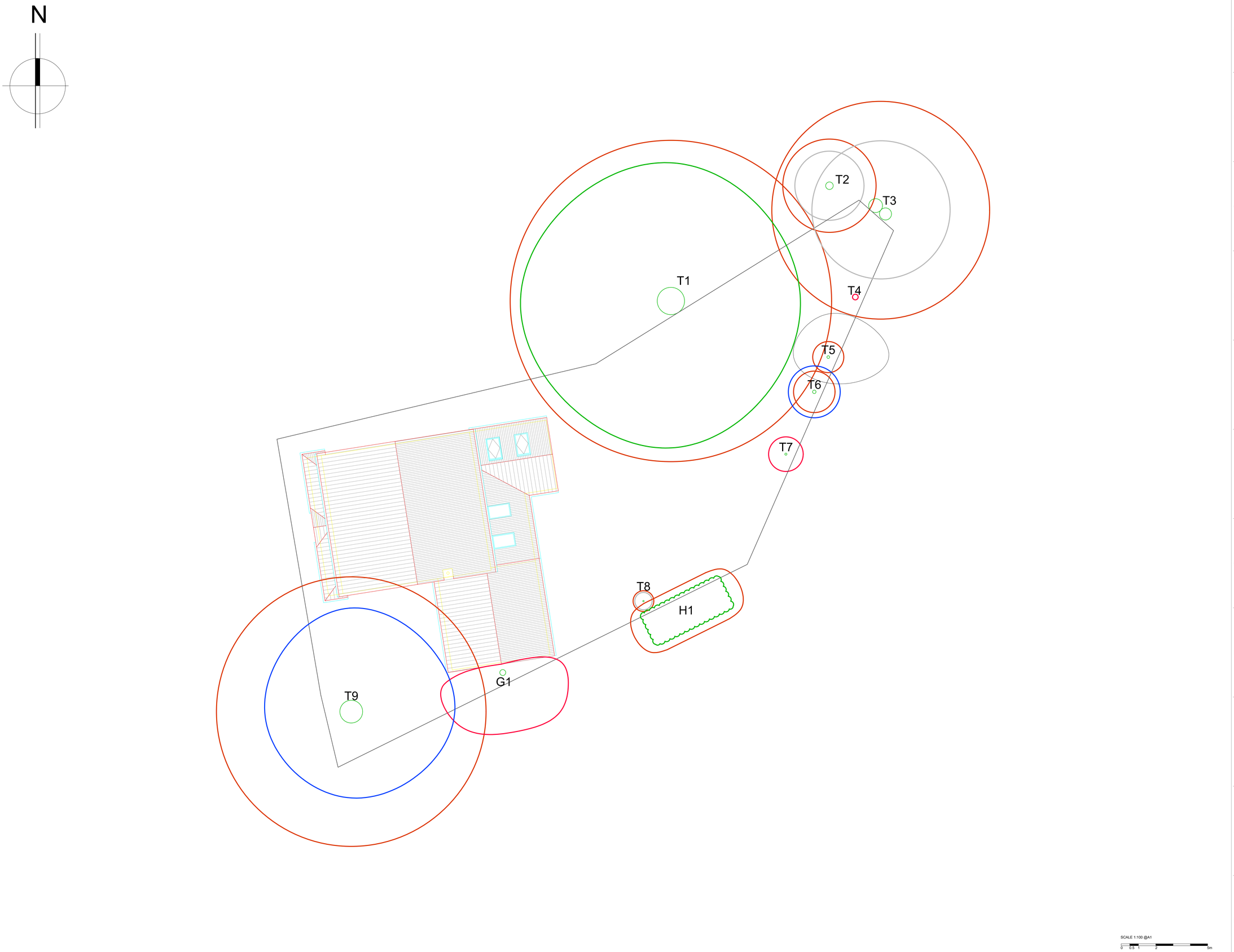
No	Species	Age Y SM EM M LM OM	Dbh (mm)	CS N S E W (m)	H CH FB (m)	Phys/ Sruct	Condition notes and site detail:	Prescription	RPA (m/m2)	SULE Yrs	BS Cat: A B C U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T1	Silver Maple *(Acer saccharinum)*	M	790 e @ 1.2m AGL	8.0 8.5 7.5 8.7	15.0 2.0 3.0 S	Good Good	Located on neighbouring site (NT). Subject of a TPO. Crown break @ 2.5m AGL, into multi-stemmed form, creating a full and spreading canopy. Appeared generally sound and healthy. See photos P1 & P2 @ appendix 3 NB. At time of writing the owners had applied to fell this tree and been refused.	If removal id not approved: Lift canopy to 4.0m AGL on southerly aspect and head back remaining overhang by 2.0m.	9.3 272	>40	A1
T2	Birch *(Betula pendula)*	EM	220	Av. 2.0	6.0 e 1.5 N/A	Good Fair	NT. Deformed due to recent topping.		2.7 23	<20	C1
T3	Leyland Cypress *(X Cupressocyparis leylandii)*	M	Twin 400 350 e	Av. 4.0	12.0 e 1.5 1.8 W	Good Fair	NT. Overgrown boundary hedge/screen planting. Multi-stemmed form, previously topped. See in background of photo P1 @ appendix 3		6.3 124	>20	C1
T4	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus spp.)*	Y	100	N/A	1.5	Dead	Dead tree with crown removed.	**Remove and plant replacement.	N/A	N/A	U
T5	Ornamental Cherry *(Prunus spp.)*	Y	80	2.5 1.5 3.5 2.0	4.5 2.0 1.5 NE	Fair Fair	Poor form. Suppressed by T6		0.9 3.0	>20	C1

No	Species	Age Y SM EM M LM OM	Dbh (mm)	CS N S E W (m)	1.5 3.0 NE H CH FB (m)	Phys/ Sruct	Condition notes and site detail:	Prescription	RPA (m/m2)	SULE Yrs	BS Cat: A B C U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
T6	Rowan *(Sorbus aucuparia)*	SM	100	Av. 1.5	5.0 e 1.5 1.0 S	Good Good	Overhangs neighbour's conservatory.		1.2 5.0	>40	B1
T7	Ornamental Thorn *(Crataegus spp.)*	Y	60	Av. 1.0	4.0 e 1.5 N/A	Dead	Dead tree	**Remove and plant replacement.	N/A	N/A	U
H1	Mixed boundary hedging comprising predominantly; Cotoneaster *(Cotoneaster spp.),* Laurel *(Prunus laurocerasus)*, Viburnum *(V. tinus)*, Forsythia *(F. x intermedia)*,	EM	Av. 60 e	Av. 1.0	Av. 2.5 GL N/A	Fair Fair	NT. Poorly managed resulting in poor form.		0.5m o/s canopy spread.	>20	N/A
T8	Cider Gum *(Eucalyptus gunnii)*	Y	Twin 40 30	Av. 0.5	3.0 1.8 N/A	Fair Poor	Poor form. Lean to NW.		0.6 1.0	>40	C1
T9	Weeping Willow *(Salix x chrysocoma)*	M	660	6.0 5.0 6.0 5.0	15.0 e 1.5 2.5 S	Good Fair	Historically pollarded. Full canopy has now regenerated. Wounding and associated decay were observed on main stem, GL to 1.5m AGL (S/SW). See photos P3 & P4 @ appendix 3	** Recommend cyclical pruning every 3 years to maintain crown size and weight of regenerative growth attached to old pollard points i.e. reduce and thin canopy by approx. 30% and reshape.	7.8 191	>40	B1

No	Species	Age Y SM EM M LM OM	Dbh (mm)	CS N S E W (m)	H CH FB (m)	Phys/ Sruct	Condition notes and site detail:	Prescription	RPA (m/m2)	SULE Yrs	BS Cat: A B C U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
G1	Norway Maple *(Acer platanoides),* Elder *(Sambucus nigra)*	SM	Av. 80 Max 120	Av. 3.5	8.0 e GL N/A	Good Fair	Location not sustainable due to proximity to garage wall. See photo P5 @ appendix 3	**Fell and poison stumps.	1.2 N/A	<10	U

Appendix 2

Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)



Crown spreads are represented as coloured lines that reflect the crown spread measurements indicated in the tree schedule and accord with BS 5837/2012.

Tree numbers are preceded with a "T" for individual trees, a "G" for groups and a "W" for woodland.

The colours indicate the tree category specified in the tree schedule.

- B.S.Tree Category A
- B.S.Tree Category B
- B.S.Tree Category C
- B.S.Tree Category U
- G — Crown Spread (Group)
- Trees proposed for removal to facilitate development.

The root protection areas (RPA) are shown as symmetrical brown circles plotted at the appropriate radial distance from the centre of the tree as specified in the tree schedule.Where significant obstructions to root growth exist, the predicted rooting pattern may be shown as an irregular offset polygon.

Root Protection area's (RPA):

- Radial format
- Polygonal format

Consulting with Trees
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Job
8 JEFFERIES ROAD
STONE
BUCKS
HP17 8PN
MR & MRS WILDE

Title
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Scale
1:100 @ A1

Drawing No	Date	Revision
CwT-TCP-22-04-01	13-04-2022	

Appendix 3

Photographs x5

P1. The Silver maple (T1) is located in the neighbouring property but overhangs significantly into the site.

P2. T1 is significantly closer to the existing neighbouring dwelling than it will be to the proposed extension at no.8 Jefferies Road.

P3. The willow (T9) stands at the front of the property in close proximity to the existing dwelling, garage and driveway. It has been previously managed as a pollard.

P4. Wounding and associated decay to the stem of T9.

	
P5. The location of the group of trees (G1), growing immediately adjacent to the garage wall, is not sustainable and the group is recommended for removal for arboricultural reasons.	