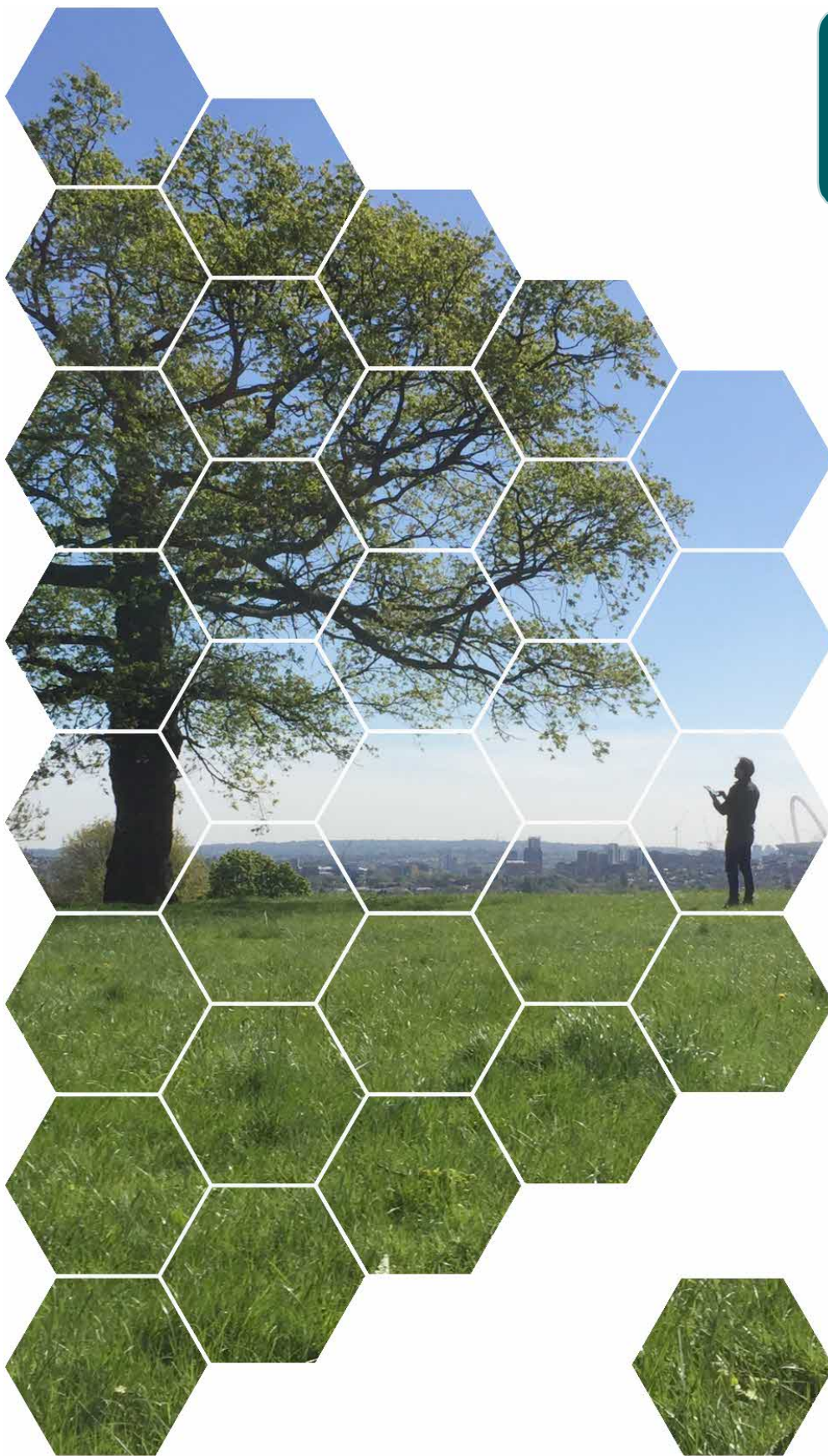




ARTEMIS  
TREE  
SERVICES



Site  
Willow Cottage  
Chalfont lane  
Chorleywood  
WD3 5PP

Prepared for  
Vicky Inness

Prepared by  
Lee Davies Dip Arb L6 (ABC),  
MArborA

10<sup>th</sup> February 2022



Arboricultural  
ASSOCIATION  
Professional Member

# Arboricultural Impact Assessment AIA-23336-REV 0

Artemis Tree Services Ltd

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## 1. Instruction

- 1.1 Artemis Tree Services Ltd has been instructed by Vicky Inness 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, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

## 2. Statement of purpose

- 2.1 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 properly considered throughout the development process. The report includes a preliminary arboricultural method statement that describes how work will be undertaken to provide adequate protection of retained trees.

## 3. Associated documents and drawings

- 3.1 This report should be read in conjunction with the following documents and drawings:
1. Architect Drawing (WC PL-02 SK01)
  2. British Standards Institute - BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
  3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plans – ATS-AIA-23336-01/02
  4. Tree Protection Plan – ATS-TPP-23336-01

## 4. Arboricultural impact assessment

Table 1: Summary of impacts	
Tree removal	T14, T57, T58, T59
Facilitation pruning	None
Demolition within RPA	None
New surfacing within RPA	T9, T11, T12 & T13
New structures within RPA	None

Table 2: Tree Removal Categories	
A	None
B	T58
C	T14, T57, T59
U	T35, T37

**Table 3: Incursion into RPAs**

Tree no.	Species	Structure
T9	Beech	Driveway alteration
T11	Cedar	Driveway alteration
T12	Beech	Driveway alteration
T13	Beech	Driveway alteration

- 4.1 Removal of four trees is necessary to facilitate the proposed demolition and construction of a new dwelling. By virtue of the large number of trees within the front and rear garden of the site, the proposed tree removal will have a relatively minor impact on amenity.
- 4.2 One dead tree and one declining tree are recommended for removal based on their condition only.
- 4.3 Driveway alterations are proposed within the root protection areas (RPAs) of four trees. The driveway is to be designed in conjunction with an arboriculturist, using a no-dig construction method above the current soil level. The existing tarmac driveway will be retained in situ where possible to prevent unnecessary disturbance of soil within the rooting zone of these trees.

## 5. Statutory protection

- 5.1 Artemis Tree services have not been instructed to establish the presence of statutory tree protection at this stage.

## 6. Tree protection plan details

- 6.1 The Tree Protection Plan (ATS-TPP-23336-01) has been produced based on the topographical survey provided. The tree protection plan should be used for tree issues only.

## 7. Preliminary Method statement

### 7.1 Tree protection barriers

- 7.1.1 All retained trees shall be protected by tree protection barriers before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development takes place. Tree protection barriers shall be installed around retained trees as indicated on the tree protection plan. All-weather notices are to be attached to the barrier with the words: "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS" (appendix 3).

- 7.1.2 The Construction Exclusion Zone should be regarded as sacrosanct, and once installed, barriers shall not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.
- 7.1.3 The default specification (Figure 1) should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots.
- 7.1.4 Where tree protection barriers are to be erected on retained hard surfacing, 2m tall, welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet shall be installed (Figure 2). The fence panels shall be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, secured with ground pins. Or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g. due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts shall be mounted on a block tray.

Figure 1 Default specification for protective barrier (Figure 2 BS5837:2012)

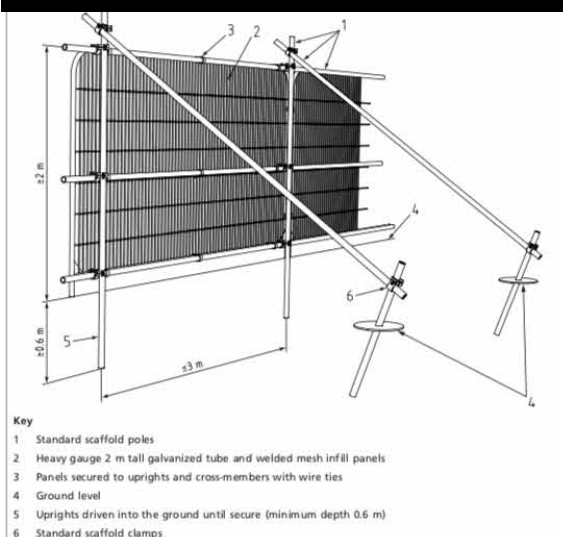
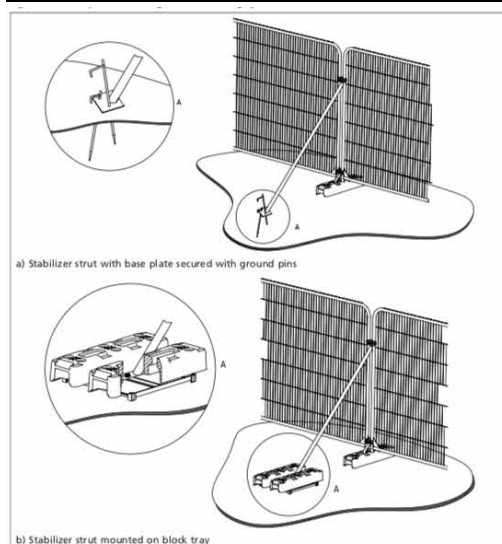


Figure 2 Above ground stabiliser system example (Figure 3 BS5837:2012)



## 7.2 Ground protection

- 7.2.1 New temporary ground protection shall be installed within the RPA of T16 and at any stage during development where soil within an RPA is not protected by tree protection barriers. Ground protection should be capable of supporting any machinery entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

NOTE The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;

b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, interlinked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

c) For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2-ton gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

## 7.3 New surfacing within RPA

- 7.3.1 In order to prevent damage to tree roots, construction of a driveway within root protection areas (RPAs) shall use a 'no-dig' method, incorporating a cellular confinement system such as Geoweb® TRP.
- 7.3.2 Until the no-dig driveway is in place, the passage of vehicles or machinery across unprotected soil surface within RPAs shall be avoided as this can sever surface roots and cause extensive damage to trees through compaction of the soil.
- 7.3.3 During the construction of the no-dig driveway:

All roots 25mm in diameter or above shall not be severed, cut or broken. Ground levels must not be changed (i.e. no digging and no raising of soil levels).  
Soil must not be compacted.

7.3.4 Where possible, existing surfacing will be retained in situ. If removal of existing driveway surface is necessary, care must 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. With care it may be possible to use machines situated outside of RPAs. Machines must not track over the exposed ground.

#### 7.4 General tree protection measures

7.4.1 The following measures shall be observed to prevent unnecessary damage to retained trees:

Machinery (e.g. diggers) must not be tracked across unprotected soil within Root Protection Areas (RPA).

Building materials must not be stored on unprotected soil within RPA.

Any materials that have the potential to contaminate the soil, e.g., concrete mixing and diesel oil must not be discharged within 15m of the tree trunk.

The topography of the site must also be considered to avoid materials hazardous to the tree's health washings towards its rooting area.

Fires must not be lit in close proximity to trees.

Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of retained trees.

Ground levels within RPAs must not be changed.

## 8. Sequencing of works

8.1 A logical sequence of events is to be observed to avoid unnecessary damage to retained trees on site.

Table 2: Sequence of events

Stage 1	Tree removal
Stage 2	Installation of tree protection barriers and ground protection
Stage 3	Demolition of existing dwelling
Stage 4	Construction of new dwelling
Stage 5	Driveway construction under arboricultural supervision
Stage 6	Remove all machinery and materials from site
Stage 7	Remove tree protection barriers and ground protection

## 9. Arboricultural supervision

- 9.1 Wherever trees on or adjacent to a site have been identified within the tree protection plan for protective measures, there should be an auditable system of arboricultural site monitoring. This should extend to arboricultural supervision whenever construction and development activity is to take place within or adjacent to any root protection area (RPA).
- 9.2 The project arboriculturist will be consulted on any issues that may arise and will visit the site as often as necessary to ensure trees are protected and at the following key stages:

Pre-commencement meeting with site manager and LA tree officer, to ensure all aspects of the method statement and tree protection are understood.

Site visit to confirm tree protection measures are in place.

Supervision of driveway construction within RPAs

- 9.3 The appointed arboricultural consultant will keep records of all site visits and circulate a report to the client, project manager and LA tree officer.



# Appendix 1



Tree Reference	Species	Height (m)	Diameter @ 1.5m (mm)	RPA		Crown spread (m)	Low Branches	Life stage	General observations P – Physiological condition S – Structural condition	Preliminary recommendations	Category
				R (m)	A (m <sup>2</sup> )						EC
T1	Oak (Quercus robur)	15	510	6.00 113		N-6 S-12 E-6 W-10	2.8-SW	EM	Asymmetric crown. Appears to have been reduced to 4m in height previously. Deadwood in centre of crown. Low branches pruned back above garage roof (currently 3m clearance). P-good S-good	None	B 40+
T2	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	18	500	6.00 113		N-6 S-5 E-5 W-8	5-E	EM	Minor bark wound on buttress root. Dead ivy on trunk. P-good S-good	None	B 40+
T3	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	15	430	5.10 81		N-4 S-4 E-3 W-6	3-W	EM	Appears to have been topped to 5m in the past. Crown slightly suppressed by adjacent ash. Minor and major deadwood in crown. P-fair S-good	None	C 20+
T4	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	460	5.70 102		N-5 S-5 E-5 W-9	2.5-W	M	Asymmetric crown. Major deadwood in crown. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
T5	Yew (Taxus baccata)	7	250	3.00 28		N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 40+
T6	Fir (Abies Sp.)	10	250	3.00 28		N-4 S-2 E-2 W-1	NA	Y	Suppressed by surrounding trees. P-fair S-good	None	C 10+
T7	Fir (Abies Sp.)	12	440	5.40 93		N-3 S-2	NA	M	No significant problems. P-good S-good	None	B 20+

# Appendix 1



					E-4 W-3					
T8	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	19	400	4.80 72	N-7 S-7 E-6 W-4	3-W	M	Wide spreading crown with long slender branches. Live growth limited to tips of branches. P-good S-fair	None	B 10+
T9	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	16	670	8.10 206	N-9 S-8 E-6 W-7	2-N	M	Pruning wounds on trunk with typical woundwood development. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
T10	Lawson cypress ( <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> )	14	310	3.60 41	N-0.5 S-2 E-1.5 W-1.5	NA	EM	Slight bend in trunk. Suppressed crown below adjacent cedar. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T11	Cedar ( <i>Cedrus Sp.</i> )	17	460	5.40 92	N-2 S-4 E-2 W-3.5	2.5-S	M	No significant problems. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
T12	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	15	700	8.40 222	N-9 S-5 E-7 W-6	6-E	M	Several crossing and rubbing branches in crown with damage to stems. Cavities in central and eastern stems 8m and 11m from ground level. P-good S-fair	Further assessment of crown condition required.	B 20+
T13	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	15	780	9.30 272	N-6 S-8.5 E-8 W-8			Low hanging branch (80mm diameter) 4.5m over driveway. Large limb 5m clearance over driveway. Pruning wounds on trunk with typical woundwood development or fully occluded. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
T14	Lawson cypress ( <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> )	6	240	3.00 28	N-1 S-1 E-1 W-1	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T15	Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	20	#700	8.40	N-12 S-9	NA	M	Situated in neighbouring garden.	None	A

# Appendix 1



				222	E-8 W-6					40+
T16	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	15	610	7.20 163	N-6 S-6 E-6.5 W-6	7-E	EM	Crown reduced previously with 2-3m long regrowth. P-good S-good	None	B 40+
T17	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	8	200	2.40 18	N-2 S-3 E-2 W-2	NA	EM	Dense ivy growing up trunk. Narrow suppressed crown. P-good S-good	None	C 10+
T18	Spruce (Picea abies)	24	590	7.20 163	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	NA	M	No significant problems. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
T19	Oak (Quercus robur)	8	120	1.50 7	N-1 S-1 E-3 W-2	NA	Y	Small suppressed tree. P-good S-fair	None	C 10+
T20	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	14	340	4.20 55	N-5 S-4 E-7 W-6	6-E	M	Slight lean toward garden. Dead leaves held in crown. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
G1	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	16	450	5.40 92	N-7 S-5 E-6 W-4	NA	M	Three trees growing as group. Largest tree has large bacterial canker wound (120cm x 35cm) on east side of trunk. Young elder and holly growing below group. P-fair S-fair	None	C 10+
T21	Oak (Quercus robur)	18	570	6.90 150	N-6 S-8 E-8 W-8	4-E	EM	Minor wound on lower trunk. P-good S-good	None	A 40+
T22	Oak (Quercus robur)	5	180	2.10 14	N-1 S-1 E-5 W-0	2.5-E	Y	Small suppressed tree. P-good S-fair	None	C 10+
T23	Spruce (Picea abies)	16	240	3.00	N-3 S-3	NA	EM	Topped to 5m previously. P-good S-fair	None	C

# Appendix 1



				28	E-3 W-3					20+
T24	Spruce (Picea abies)	14	360	4.20	N-2 S-4 E-4 W-3	NA	EM	Topped to 5m previously. P-good S-fair	None	C  20+
T25	Cherry (Prunus Sp.)	5	110	1.20	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C  20+
T26	Plum (Prunus Sp.)	7	140	1.80	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C  20+
G2	Twin-stemmed ash (Fraxinus excelsior) & Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	17	#400	6.90	N-12 S-12 E-10 W-8	NA	M	Situated in neighbouring garden. Ivy growing up trunks. Ivy covered holly below.		B  20+
T27	Birch (Betula pendula)	18	460	5.40	N-4 S-6 E-6 W-3	NA	OM	Deadwood scattered through crown. P-fair S-good	None	C  10+
T28	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	7	150	1.80	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C  20+
T29	Apple (Malus Sp.)	8	420	5.10	N-4 S-4 E-5 W-4	NA	M	Crown reduced recently. P-good S-good	None	C  20+
T30	Cedar (Cedrus Sp.)	18	390	4.80	N-4 S-3 E-3 W-4	NA	M	No significant problems. P-good S-good	None	B  20+

# Appendix 1



T31	Leyland cypress (Cupressus x leylandii)	17	520	6.30 124	N-6 S-4 E-6 W-6	NA	M	No significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T32	Birch (Betula pendula)	15	220, 140	3.00 28	N-4 S-4 E-2 W-4	NA	EM	Twin-stemmed tree. Dense ivy. P-fair S-good	None	C 10+
T33	Larch (Larix decidua)	15	380	4.50 64	N-5 S-5 E-5 W-5	NA	M	No significant problems. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
T34	Spruce (Picea abies)	14	200	2.40 18	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. Dead ivy on trunk. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T35	Dead pine	16	300	3.60 41	N-4 S-1 E-1 W-3	NA		Dead tree	Fell	U
T36	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	340	4.20 55	N-5 S-5 E-5 W-5	NA	EM	Situated in neighbouring garden.	None	B 20+
T37	Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	17	400	4.80 72	N-3 S-3 E-2 W-6	NA	M	Significant dieback and chlorosis. P-poor S-good	Fell	U

# Appendix 1



T38	Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris)	17	500	6.00 113	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-2	NA	M	Slight lean in trunk to east. P-good S-good	None	B 20+
T39	Fir (Abies Sp.)	10	160	1.80 10	N-2 S-2 E-1 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T40	Oak (Quercus robur)	15	#300	3.60 41	N-3 S-3 E-5 W-5	NA	Y	Situated in neighbouring garden.	None	C 20+
T41	Yew (Taxus baccata)	7	#300	3.60 41	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	NA	EM	Situated in neighbouring garden.	None	B 40+
T42	Cedar (Cedrus Sp.)	8	210	2.40 18	N-3 S-3 E-3 W-3	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T43	Oak (Quercus robur)	15	350	4.20 55	N-3 S-5 E-2 W-6	NA	EM	Co-dominant stems with included bark union. P-good S-fair	None	C 20+
T44	Oak (Quercus robur)	15	300	3.60	N-6 S-0 E-0 W-6	NA	EM	Suppressed tree with significant lean to the west. P-good S-fair	None	C 20+

# Appendix 1



				41						
T45	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	#400	4.80 72	N-4 S-6 E-6 W-6	NA	M	Situated in neighbouring garden.	None	B 20+
T46	Oak (Quercus robur)	14	350	4.20 55	N-4 S-1 E-0 W-6	NA	EM	Suppressed tree with asymmetric crown. P-good S-fair	None	C 20+
T47	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	290	3.60 41	N-4 S-2 E-3 W-4	NA	EM	Co-dominant stems from 2.5m P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T48	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15	460	5.40 92	N-5 S-2 E-5 W-5	NA	M	Reduced to 3m in height previously. P-good S-fair	None	C 20+
T49	Bird cherry (Prunus padus)	8	130	1.50 7	N-3 S-1 E-1 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T50	Cherry (Prunus Sp.)	5	100	1.20 5	N-2 S-3 E-1 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+

# Appendix 1



T51	Cryptomeria (Cryptomeria Sp.)	4	150	1.80 10	N-1.5 S-1.5 E-2 W-1.5	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T52	Birch (Betula pendula)	13	240	3.00 28	N-4 S-4 E-4 W-4	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T53	Birch (Betula pendula)	10	130	1.50 7	N-2 S-2 E-3 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T54	Cryptomeria (Cryptomeria Sp.)	6	170	2.10 14	N-1.5 S-1.5 E-1.5 W-1.5	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T55	Apple (Malus Sp.)	6	270	3.30 34	N-2.5 S-2.5 E-3 W-2.5	NA	Y	No significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T56	Bird cherry (Prunus padus)	8	170	2.10 14	N-2 S-2 E-2 W-2	NA	Y	Young tree with no significant problems. P-good S-good	None	C 20+
T57	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	12	430	5.10	N-6 S-5 E-5 W-5	4.7-N	M	Bleeding canker infection on trunk. Included bark union between Co-dominant stems 3m from ground level. P-fair S-fair	None	C 10+



# Appendix 1



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T58	Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )	14	850	10.20 327	N-5.5 S-6 E-7 W-5.5	NA	M	Appears to have been reduced to 5m in height in the past (multiple stems from 5m). Several pruning wounds on trunk and stems with typical woundwood development. Crown lifted previously on neighbour's side. P- good S-good	None	B 20+
T59	Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	8	330	3.90 48	N-2 S-3 E-2 W-3	NA	EM	Multi-stemmed coppiced tree. 11 stems with average diameter of 100mm. P-good S-good	None	C 20+

## Appendix 1



### 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

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

## Appendix 1

### 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

Arboricultural Impacts	
Tree removal	T14, T57, T58, T59, T35, T37
Facilitation pruning	None
Demolition within RPA	None
New surfacing within RPA	T9, T11, T12, T13
New structures within RPA	None

Tree Removal Categories	
A	None
B	T58
C	T14, T57, T59
U	T35, T37

Incursion into RPAs		
Tree no.	Species	Structure
T9	Beech	Driveway alteration
T11	Cedar	Driveway alteration
T12	Beech	Driveway alteration
T13	Beech	Driveway alteration

Proposed driveway alterations within RPAs of trees 9, 11, 12 and 13.

Driveway alterations to be designed in conjunction with arboriculturist, with no-dig construction above the current soil level. Existing tarmac driveway to be retained in situ where possible and new surface laid above.



- Category A\* trees
- Category B\* trees
- Category C\* trees
- Category U\* trees
- Tree Canopy
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Removal

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

Artemis Tree Services Ltd  
 West Hyde Nursery  
 Old Uxbridge Road  
 Rickmansworth  
 WD3 9XY



CLIENT: Vicky Innes

CONSULTANT: L. Davies

SITE: Willow Cottage

TITLE: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

SCALE AT A2:	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
1:250			
PROJECT NO:	DRAWING NO:	REVISION:	
23336	ATS AIA-23336-01		

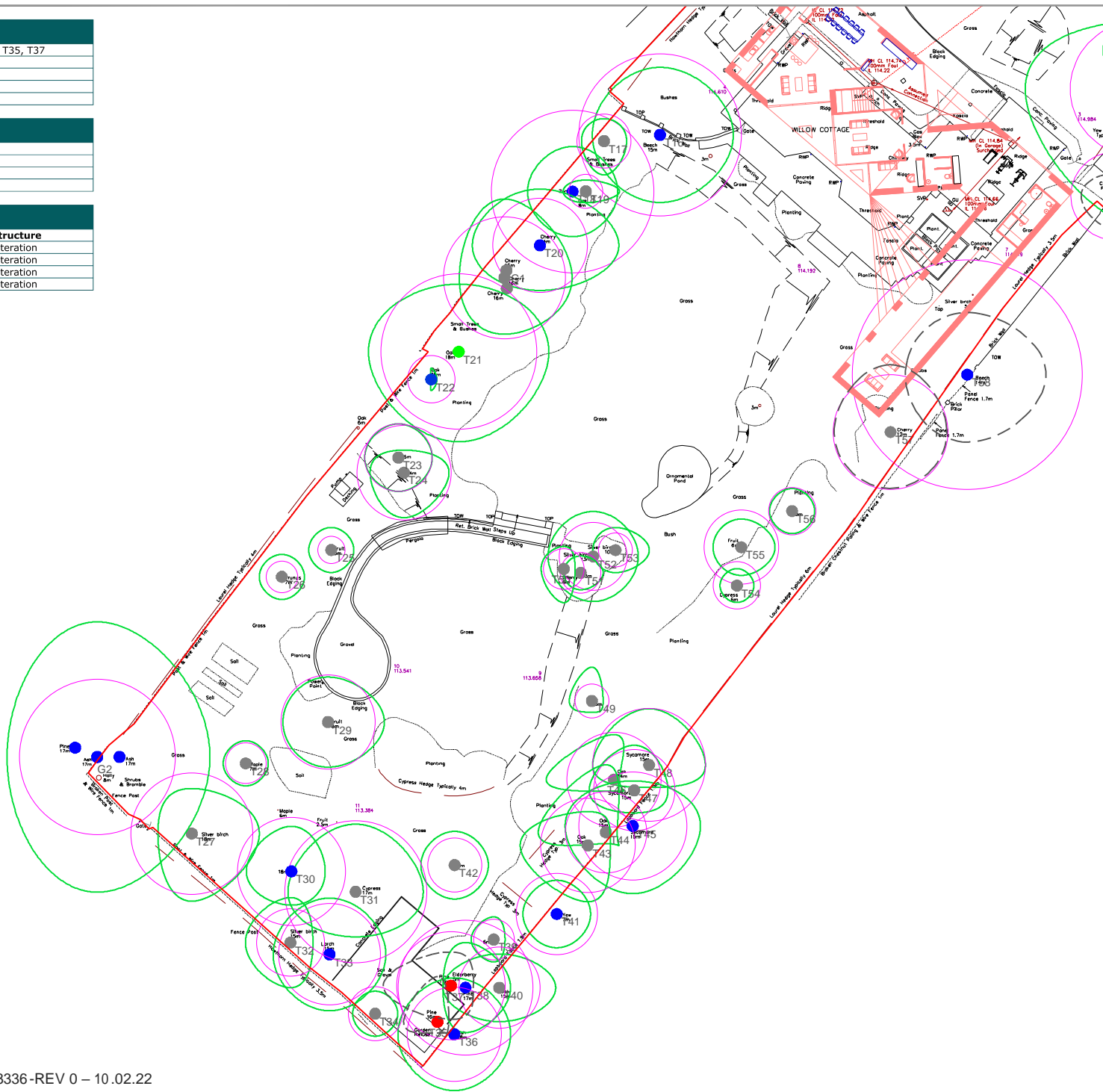
Willow Cottage - AIA-23336-REV 0 - 10.02.22




Arboricultural Impacts	
Tree removal	T14, T57, T58, T59, T35, T37
Facilitation pruning	None
Demolition within RPA	None
New surfacing within RPA	T9, T11, T12, T13
New structures within RPA	None

Tree Removal Categories	
A	None
B	T58
C	T14, T57, T59
U	T35, T37

Incursion into RPAs		
Tree no.	Species	Structure
T9	Beech	Driveway alteration
T11	Cedar	Driveway alteration
T12	Beech	Driveway alteration
T13	Beech	Driveway alteration






- Category A\* trees
- Category B\* trees
- Category C\* trees
- Category U\* trees
- Tree Canopy
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Removal

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

Artemis Tree Services Ltd  
West Hyde Nursery  
Old Underbridge Road  
Ric kmansworth  
WD3 9XY



CLIENT: Vicky Innes

CONSULTANT: L. Davies

SITE: Willow Cottage

TITLE: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

SCALE AT A2: 1:250	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
PROJECT NO: 23336	DRAWING NO: ATS-AIA-23336-02	REVISION:	



Willow Cottage - AIA-23336-REV 0 - 10.02.22



- Category A+ trees
- Category B+ trees
- Category C+ trees
- Category U+ trees
- Tree Canopy
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Removal
- Tree Protection Barriers
- Shrubs/hedges
- Ground Protection

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

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 Rickmansworth  
 WD3 9XY



CLIENT: Vicky Innes

CONSULTANT: L. Davies

SITE: Willow Cottage

TITLE: Tree Protection Plan

SCALE: AT A2: 1:250	DATE:	DRAWN:	CHECKED:
PROJECT NO: 23336	DRAWING NO: ATS-TCP-23336	REVISION:	

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## Appendix 4

Document	Editor	Date	Signature
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