aspect arboriculture

Land Northwest of Radstone Fields
Brackley

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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10793_AIA.001

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Executive Summary

i) **Introduction.** Aspect Arboriculture are commissioned by Mintondale Developments Ltd to undertake an Arboricultural Survey and produce a subsequent Arboricultural Impact Assessment in respect of the proposed introduction of residential led development at Land North of Radstone Fields, Brackley.

ii) **Proposals.** The proposals comprise an application seeking consent to introduce residential development comprising up to 450 dwellings, including formal sports provision, public open space and a cemetery together with associated infrastructure including foul and storm water drainage and full details of access arrangements from Halse Road comprising 4 new access points, (2 primary and 2 secondary); two access points from Radstone Fields.

iii) **Surveys.** The Site was surveyed by Aspect Arboriculture in October 2020 following the guidance contained within BS5837:2012.

iv) **Statutory Designations.** Background checks reveal that the Site is not located within a Conservation Area, nor are any of the trees afforded protection within a Tree Preservation Order.

v) **Arboricultural Impact.** The arboricultural impact of the proposed development majors on the removal of sections of agricultural field boundary hedgerows and shelter belt plantings. It will be necessary to remove seven trees worthy of individual distinction, due to proposed highways works. All tree removals are mitigable within an appropriate scheme of soft landscaping. A preliminary tree protection drawing is provided to demonstrate the deliverability of safeguarding measures for retained trees and to highlight which trees are recommended for removal.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background & Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Arboriculture are instructed by Mintondale Developments Ltd. to establish and report on the arboricultural impact of the introduction proposed residential development at Land North of Radstone Fields, Brackley.

1.1.2 The proposals comprise an application seeking consent to introduce residential development comprising up to 450 dwellings, including formal sports provision, public open space and a cemetery together with associated infrastructure including foul and storm water drainage and full details of access arrangements from Halse Road comprising 4 new access points, (2 primary and 2 secondary); two access points from Radstone Fields.

1.2 Site Overview

1.2.1 The application site is formed of two distinct elements, both entirely within the administrative control of South Northamptonshire Council (SNC):

1.2.2 The southern area is proposed to receive residential led development, and comprises the entirety of two adjoining agricultural fields, and part of the adjacent field, directly to the north. To the southeast, the application area abuts the adjacent, recently constructed Radstone Fields development. To the west the boundary is defined by, and the fields currently accessed from, Halse Road, beyond which lies further agricultural land. To the north and east, continuing agricultural land bounds the area.

1.2.3 The northern portion of the application area is proposed to provide sports pitches and associated parking, and is formed of the southern corner section of an arable field which is separated from the majority of the application area by an intermediate field. The northern element is accessed from The Worlidge; a bridleway and established agricultural track, which also defines the area's southern boundary. To the south, west and north, the adjacent land is also under arable usage, whilst to the east lies a solar farm with underlying pasture.

1.3 Existing Tree Stock

1.3.1 The tree cover within influence of the Site can be described as three distinct cohorts: Firstly, the existing fields are surrounded by maintained agricultural field boundary hedgerows; the second cohort is formed of dense shelter belt buffer planting, located on the northwestern and western extents of the southern two fields; thirdly, occasional more established broadleaved trees are set within the boundary hedgerows – primarily defining the eastern boundary, adjacent to Halse Road, and also lining The Worlidge. As is typical for both site elements' current agricultural usage, the existing tree cover is primarily limited to the boundaries and offsite, where it is incidental to the current land use.

1.3.2 The site's principal tree cover relates to five mature broadleaves; four English Oak and one Ash, all sited adjacent to The Worlidge, where they have established within the existing field boundary hedgerows. In all cases, the mature trees form the dominant components of the boundary tree groups and, although exhibiting a usual amount of storm damage and deadwood for their maturity, provide a significant contribution to the site's amenity. All are considered capable of providing a long term contribution and associated benefit to the site. On this basis, regardless of their defects, all five fulfil the criteria for consideration as category A components of the tree stock within the guidance of BS5837:2012. Being sited as they are, none will be affected by the proposed residential development, and the proposed sports pitches have been sited to avoid the RPAs of the key trees.

1.3.3 A number of features within influence of the site warrant category B, these comprise established broadleaf trees (sixteen Ash, and two English Oak) both within the hedgerows, and lining Halse Road. Although established components of the tree stock, none demonstrate the special quality required to enable their higher categorisation. Those lining Halse Road in particular are afforded category B by virtue of their visual contribution to views from the public highway rather than their arboricultural quality, which is limited through their reduced physiological and structural condition.

1.3.4 Correspondingly, the existing shelter belt planting defining the boundaries of the southernmost fields is considered to warrant category B. This category is afforded by virtue of its collective visual contribution to the site and immediate surroundings; rather than the arboricultural quality of the individual components. Due to its planting density and lack of management, the individual components contained therein have developed etiolated structures due to mutual suppression, and none are considered to be of individual significance, and are by definition replaceable.

1.3.5 A number of established groups of deciduous trees define the site's northeastern boundary, line the western side of Halse Road and also the southeastern side of The Worlidge. Comprising a variety of ages between Semi-Mature and Mature the components are considered more arboriculturally significant than those within the shelter belt planting, albeit again lacking the special quality required to enable their higher classification.

1.3.6 Within the scope of the tree survey, two early mature Ash warrant category U only within BS5837 guidance. Both are located adjacent to the northern sports pitch area:

1.3.7 T11 has suffered a major structural failure of a co dominant stem at c.5.5m, its remaining crown was particularly sparse and contained a very high degree of deadwood. Its resultant physiological condition is such that it is anticipated to be in a state of terminal decline regardless of any proposed development.

1.3.8 Similarly, T14 was exhibiting a significant failure at c.2m; its current canopy is formed solely of a single secondary limb. Subsequently, its future outlook is considered to be particularly limited.

1.3.9 All remaining tree cover within influence of the application area is considered to be of low arboricultural quality only. The low quality elements comprise the boundary hedgerows, low quality Ash, Hawthorn and Crack Willow contained therein, and internally sited establishing buffer planting and scrub encroachment.

2 Statutory Designations

2.1 Conservation Area

2.1.1 Background checks reveal that the Site is not located within a Conservation Area (SNC, September 2020). Accordingly, the amenity value of the trees is not elevated to preserving or enhancing any unique or distinctive interest linked to the setting.

2.2 Tree Preservation Orders

2.2.1 It is also understood that no trees within influence of the application area are afforded protection within a Tree Preservation Order (SNC, September 2020). The nearest Tree Preservation Order (ref: 08/2012) is located offsite to the south, and affords protection to a belt of primarily deciduous trees to the east of Halse Road.

3 Policy Review

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The NPPF (2019) provides planning policy guidance at a National level. With respect to arboriculture, it considers that 'decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland' (para 170b), and; 'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists' (para. 175c).

3.1.2 For clarity, no trees are considered to be veteran, nor are any areas of designated ancient woodland within influence of the application area, against which the tests of para 175c can be applied.

3.2 South Northamptonshire Local Plan

3.2.1 At a local level, South Northamptonshire Council has a statutory obligation to ensure adequate provision is made for the preservation of trees through Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). Policies from the South Northamptonshire Part 2 Local Plan 2011-2029 (adopted July 2020) and those contained within the West Northamptonshire Joint Core Strategy Local Plan (Part 1) (adopted December 2014), are understood to comprise the Council's current primary development control policies; of which, Policy NE4 *Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows* and Policy BN3 *Woodland Enhancement and Creation* are the tests considered relevant to trees in the context of development (reproduced below).

3.2.2 POLICY NE4 – Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows

1. *'Proposals for development should seek to integrate existing trees, woodland and hedgerows.*

2. *Development that results in the loss of ancient woodland or aged and veteran trees or other protected trees will rarely be acceptable. Proposals that would result in the loss or deterioration of these specimens will be refused unless the need for, and benefit of the development in that location clearly and demonstrably outweighs the loss.*

3. *Proposals for felling or pruning will not be permitted to a tree in a conservation area or to a tree subject to a tree preservation order except where the proposal is justified in the interests of good arboricultural practice or other clear environmental benefits.*

4. *Where the loss of existing trees, woodland or hedgerows is unavoidable, suitable replacement planting will be required within the development site, or secured via*

planning obligation to be provided at another location with direct links to the development site.

5. *Planting schemes should, where possible, use native or similar species and varieties, and maximise the benefits to the local landscape and wildlife.'*

3.2.3 POLICY BN3 – Woodland Enhancement and Creation

'Measures to enhance and manage existing woodlands and create new woodlands in west Northamptonshire will be supported. Opportunities will be sought to create new woodland to buffer, extend and relink areas of ancient woodland which have become fragmented. The protection of aged or veteran trees outside ancient woodlands will also be supported. Development that would lead to further fragmentation or result in a loss of ancient woodland, aged and veteran trees will not be permitted unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.'

4 Arboricultural Impact

4.1 Net Tree Removals[1]

4.1.1 Trees are recommended for removal where: a) it is necessary and unavoidable to Site development within proximity to existing trees, such that they cannot be confidently retained in the long-term as living features, and/or b), where the amenity value of the tree will be significantly reduced as a result of the proposals, particularly if already of a low retention priority.

4.1.2 Arboricultural input has been provided from an early stage of design of the layout; as a result, the proposed layout provides significant buffers between the residential development and both the southeastern and northeastern boundary trees and hedgerows, and the internal hedgerow and shelter belt. The spatial separation between the tree cover and residential properties is further reinforced by the use of single sided roads and outward facing properties.

4.1.3 Similarly, the arrangement of the sports pitches has been designed to avoid the Root Protection Areas associated with the important trees adjacent to The Worlidge. It has also been confirmed that the proposed car parking provision at the southernmost extent of the field can be designed to avoid the RPA of category B Ash T12.

4.1.4 Consequentially, the unavoidable removals are limited to sections of hedgerows and shelter belt planting to provide vehicular access and interconnectivity between the fields within the residential development; and tree cover which must be removed to implement the highways improvement works to Halse Road. The necessary removals are detailed within Table 1 below.

Table 1: Net Tree Removals by BS5837 Category

Category B	Category C
T1, T2, T5, T6, T7, T9, T10 Ash	**G6+** (2no. sections)
G1+	**H1+**
G5+ (3no. sections)	**H3+**
	H6+ (1no. section)
	H8+ (1no. section)
	H11+ (5no. sections)
	H14+ (2no. sections)
	H15 Hawthorn (2no. sections)

+ Denotes mixed species assemblage of three or more species – refer to Appendix B
Δ Denotes partial clearance of tree group or hedge

4.1.5 Although a number of Ash adjacent to Halse Road, and the buffer planting to be removed warrants category B within the guidance of BS5837, none are of the trees are

[1]All tree works should be timed to avoid the main nesting season for birds between 1st March and 31st August. If scheduled within this period it is recommended that an ecologist is present to advise on any necessary protective measures, and on hand to confirm that tree works are not likely to cause disturbance to nesting birds.

of individual arboricultural significance, and all could be mitigated for within an appropriate planting scheme

4.2 Vulnerable Trees

4.2.1 As a result of arboricultural input, the proposals do not necessitate the introduction of development features within the RPAs of any retained trees. It has also been confirmed that during detailed design the parking provision associated with the sports pitches can be relocated to outside the RPA of category B Ash T12.

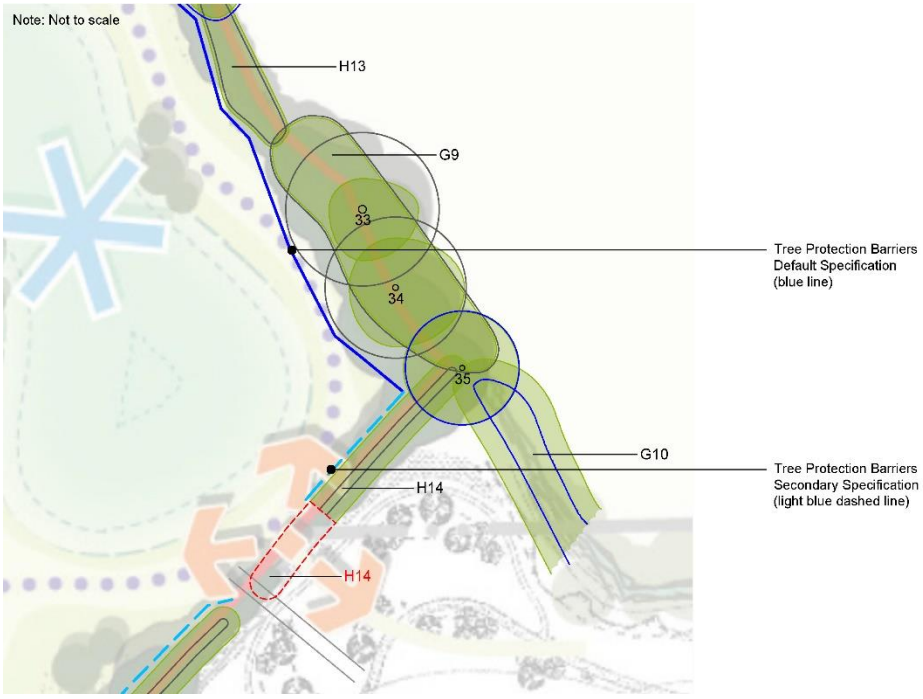
4.3 Protective Barriers and Ground Protection

4.3.1 It will be important to protect the retained trees' above-ground structures and underlying RPAs from damage during construction works. To achieve this, tree protection barriers should be erected prior to the commencement of any development works.

4.3.2 For the direct protection of retained trees, barriers should consist of the default barrier specification provided in BS5837:2012. Elsewhere within the proposed development, where hedgerows are to be protected, a reduced specification barrier which omits diagonal bracing to the rear is considered appropriate. This specification is to comprise heras panels on rubber feet, secured every second panel with a driven 100x100mm timber post or scaffold pole.

4.3.3 The locations for protective fencing are illustrated within the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix C) with a bold blue line signifying the default barrier, and a light blue dashed line illustrating the secondary hedgerow specification (refer to figure 1 below).

Figure 1. Tree Protection Barriers



4.4 Pruning Works[2]

4.4.1 Is recommended that throughout the entire Site, dead branches should be entirely removed from the canopies of retained trees. Although this work is not required to facilitate construction, it will help mitigate the risk of future tree related hazards emerging.

4.4.2 Pruning works should be undertaken in accordance with section 7.3 (for removal of deadwood) of BS3998:2010. Pruning works should be carried out by a competent tree contractor, to ensure that cuts are performed correctly and positioned so as to avoid future structural defects or physiological issues, facilitate growth and maintain aesthetic value.

4.5 Mitigation Replanting

4.5.1 The removal of seven category B Ash and shelter belt planting generates a requirement for replacement mitigation planting. In accordance, the proposals will be accompanied by a scheme of soft landscaping. The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (submitted separately) outlines the approach to the provision of tree planting and soft landscaping. It is anticipated that detailed planting proposals can be secured by condition.

4.5.2 The planting proposals will seek to enhance the site boundaries with additional tree, hedge and shrub planting, where required.

4.5.3 Within the residential development, the landscape buffers have the capacity to receive a meaningful extent of planting of large canopied species. Throughout the development, smaller incidental areas of open space can receive a selection of ornamental species appropriate for the more constrained setting.

4.5.4 In addition, the removed hedgerow adjacent to Halse Road will be replaced with new native hedgerow, and tree planting. Ultimately, this provides the opportunity to replace the poor condition Ash with higher quality components of more varied species selection. This element of the scheme can also mitigate for the unavoidable removal of the shelter belt G1, with a high quality landscaped frontage.

4.5.5 Gaps within the existing hedgerows adjacent to The Worlidge will be infilled, and a new hedgerow will pride a defined northern boundary to the sport pitches, which will also be improved with additional tree planting the northern and western boundaries.

4.5.6 The current land use limits the presence of tree cover to the boundaries of the arable fields. Subsequently the proposals provide the opportunity to improve both the

[2] All tree works should be timed to avoid the main nesting season for birds between 1st March and 31st August. If scheduled within this period it is recommended that an ecologist is present to advise on any necessary protective measures, and on hand to confirm that tree works are not likely to cause disturbance to nesting birds.

quality and distribution of tree cover within the application area, whilst mitigating for the loss of the individually low quality tree cover from the Halse Road frontage.

5 Conclusions

5.1.1 In accordance with SNC's adopted development control policies, the development proposals have been informed by an arboricultural survey of the existing tree stock, following guidance within BS5837:2012.

5.1.2 To minimise necessary tree removals, the residential element of the scheme has been designed to provide buffers to the boundary hedgerows and trees, and the sports pitches are sited to avoid the RPAs of all significant trees. Although the highways proposals necessitate the removal of seven Ash, and shelter belt planting G1 considered to warrant category B within BS5837:2012, this is unavoidable in order to deliver the improved highways and access provision required within the scheme.

5.1.3 The proposals will be accompanied by a scheme of landscaping, and provide the opportunity to secure betterment to the tree stock. The soft landscape proposals will mitigate for the unavoidable removals and can reinforce and complement the retained tree stock, whilst also providing betterment in terms of amenity and seasonal interest.

5.1.4 Subject to ongoing arboricultural input during detailed design of the proposals, including levels, drainage and services, and the implementation of safeguards for protecting retained trees during construction, the proposed development can be introduced whilst ensuring the confident protection of retained trees.

5.1.5 Whilst SNC's adopted Policy NE4 requires that proposals seek to integrate existing trees and hedgerows, it does not preclude the unavoidable removal of trees to implement development. The tree removals detailed are unavoidable to provide vehicular access to and interconnectivity between development parcels. Subsequently, the introduction of the proposed development does not conflict with SNC's adopted Policies NE4, BN3. Given the absence of harm to any veteran trees or Ancient Woodland, the scheme also accords with NPPF paragraph 175c.

6 Recommendations

6.1.1 Pursuant to the Council's preference to ensure confident tree retention during development, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement should be prepared, which expands on Appendix C. This could be secured by Condition.

6.1.2 The Arboricultural Method Statement should address matters including: specification for tree protection barriers, including revisions to barrier locations; a schedule of tree works; any works within RPAs; details of services, drainage and levels; phasing of work; a scheme for auditing tree protection and subsequent reporting to the LPA should feature explicitly throughout.

6.1.3 Detailed Tree Protection Drawings should be prepared to 1:500 scale to support the AMS, with detail given of proposed levels and service routes.

Prepared By:

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (10793 TCP 01)

1:1500 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 50m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA

Note: Trees 3-8, 28-31 and Groups G2-G4 & G8-G10 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site.

Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 1-10 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.

Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

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TITLE

Land North West of Radstone Fields
Halse Road, Brackley
Tree Constraints Plan

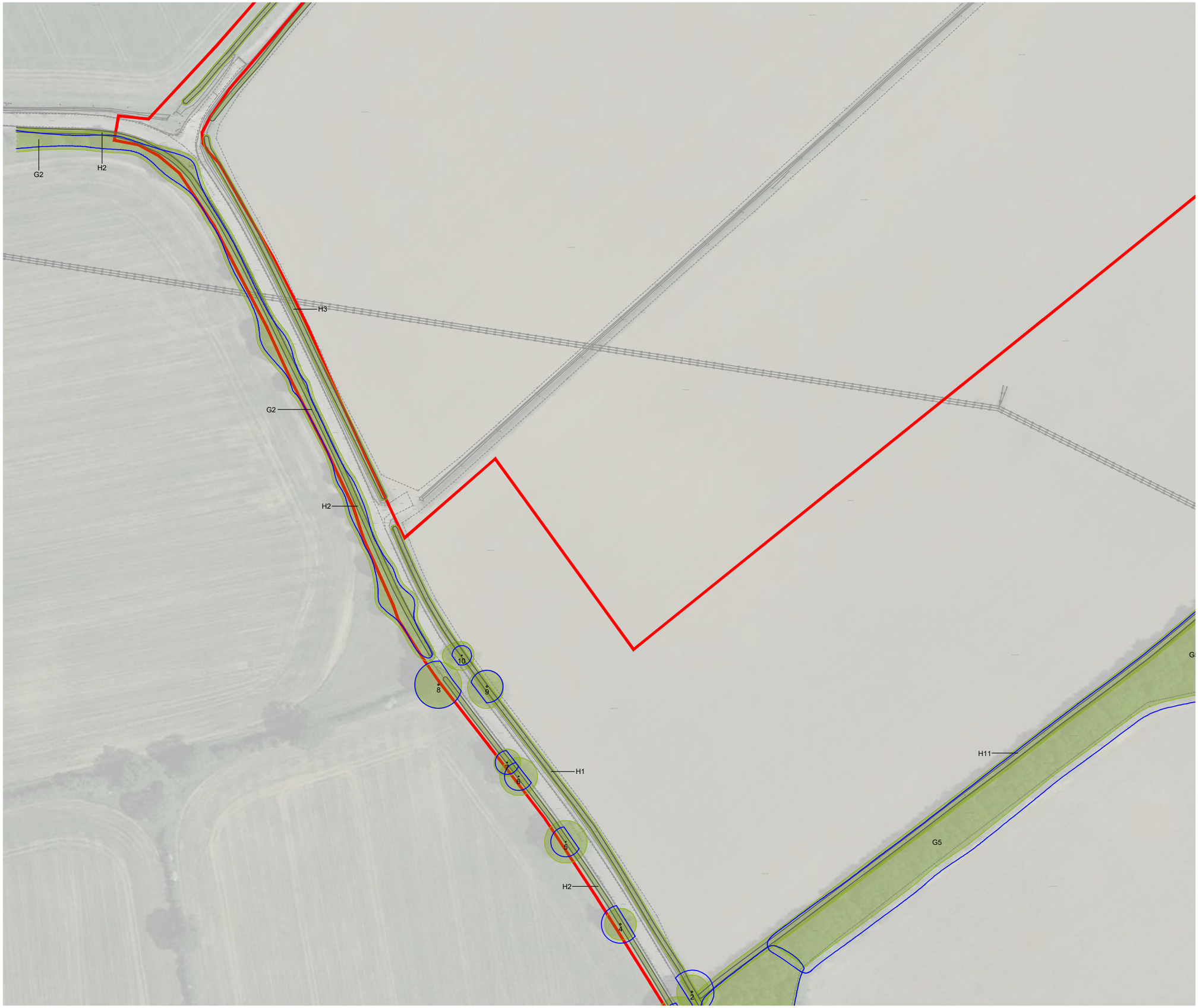
CLIENT

Mintondale Developments Ltd

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	OCT 2020	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10793 TCP 01 (1/4)	

Based on: RFE - Topo DWG File 170676 Rev A.dwg



1:1500 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 50m

KEY:

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- 15 Tree Numbers
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- [8] Category 'U' Trees
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Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

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TITLE

Land North West of Radstone Fields
Halse Road, Brackley
Tree Constraints Plan

CLIENT

Mintondale Developments Ltd

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	OCT 2020	GW
DRAWING NUMBER		REVISION
10793 TCP 01 (2/4)		

Based on: RFE - Topo DWG File 170676 Rev A.dwg

1:1500 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 50m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA

Note: Trees 3-8, 28-31 and Groups G2-G4 & G8-G10 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site.

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Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

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TITLE

Land North West of Radstone Fields
Halse Road, Brackley
Tree Constraints Plan

CLIENT

Mintondale Developments Ltd

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	OCT 2020	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10793 TCP 01 (3/4)	

Based on: RFE - Topo DWG File 170676 Rev A.dwg

1:1500 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 50m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA

Note: Trees 3-8, 28-31 and Groups G2-G4 & G8-G10 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site.

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Halse Road, Brackley
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SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	OCT 2020	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10793 TCP 01 (4/4)	

Based on: RFE - Topo DWG File 170676 Rev A.dwg

APPENDIX B

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (10793 TS 01)

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BS 5837:2012 Tree Schedule: Land Northwest of Radstone Fields, Halse Road, Brackley

10793 TS 01

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BS5837:2012 Tree Survey: Explanation of Survey Criteria

*Area around tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is a priority. *The RPA has been manipulated to allow for various site features, i.e. roads, structures or changes in levels. Please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan for these changes.*

e.g.: young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature or over-mature

Sequential reference number cited on all aspect drawing.

Category prefix A-C denotes arboricultural quality, decreasing from A (high) to C (low); Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 highlight associated arboricultural (1), landscape (2) and ecological (3) qualities.

Height and Crown spread measured to the nearest half meter; # denotes where this is estimated.

Category U trees are those in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the current context for the long term.

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	radial							

Measured to the nearest 10mm; # denotes estimated diameter where access is not possible.

e.g.: above-average, average, below average or dead

General observations, i.e. defects, preliminary management recommendation, presence of pests/disease, perceived significance.

Height of first significant branch and/or canopy

e.g.: good, indifferent, poor, or hazardous

Colour band key:

Category A
Category B
Category C
Category U

The following survey should not be interpreted as a report on tree health and safety. Aspect's opinion of tree condition and structural potential is valid for a limited period of 12 months from the date of inspection. Validity is assumed in the absence of inclement weather and no change to the trees existing setting.

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
1	Ash	820	17m	7.75	9.25	9.5 #	8.75		6	6.75	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Dominant component of G1 Pre-exists surrounding shelter belt Significant tear out wound from c.4m to 6m with signs of active decay extending into neighbouring limbs Storm damage throughout crown Basal epicormic growth Above average internal deadwood Prominent within views from adjacent road	B2	9.9
2	Ash	620 #	14.5m	7	7 #	7.25	6.25		5	3.75	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Inaccessible due to dense understory Unsympathetic pruning to lower crown Above average epicormic growth Prominent within views from adjacent road	B2	7.5
3	Ash	500 #	14.5m					9.5	5	3	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to west Inaccessible due to dense understory Above average minor epicormic growth Average internal deadwood Prominent within views from adjacent road	B2	6
4	Ash	550 #	13.5m					6.5	3.25	3.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to west Inaccessible due to dense understory Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Establishing epicormic growth forming lower secondary canopy Storm damage throughout Above average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Significant cavity at c.7.5m exposing heartwood with signs of active decay Multiple *Inonotus hispidus* fruiting bodies throughout scaffold structure Prominent within views from adjacent road	B2	6.6
5	Ash	450 #	13m					8.75	3	2.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to west Lower stem clad in Ivy Inaccessible due to dense understory Above average epicormic growth Sparse crown at time of survey Prominent within views from adjacent road	B2	5.4
6	Ash	420 #	15.5m					7.75	4.25	5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to west Inaccessible due to dense understory Above average epicormic growth Sparse crown at time of survey Prominent within views from adjacent road	B2	5.1

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
7	Ash	370 #	15.5m					5.5	4.25	2.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to west Inaccessible due to dense understory Basal epicormic growth Multiple *Inonotus hispidus* fruiting bodies throughout scaffold structure Above average epicormic growth and internal deadwood Sparse crown at time of survey Prominent within views from adjacent road	B2	4.5
8	English Oak	750 #	16.5m					9.5	3.5	3.25	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to west Unsympathetic pruning to lower crown Above average small diameter internal deadwood Structure appears typical for species within current context Prominent within views from adjacent road Moderate example of species at maturity	B12	9
9	Ash	515	14.5m	6.75	6.75	9 #	8		3	2.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Above average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Slightly sparse crown at time of survey Individually of limited merit, moderate value as component of wider collective	B2	6.3
10	Ash	330 #	12m	5.75	5	6	8 #		3	4	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Inaccessible due to dense understory Above average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Slightly sparse crown at time of survey Individually of limited merit, moderate value as component of wider collective	B2	3.9
11	Ash	820	15m	4.25	5	10	8.25		4.5	3	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Above average deadwood throughout canopy Major structural failure to east co-dominant stem at c.5.5m Very sparse crown at time of survey Considered to be entering a state of terminal decline	U	N/A
12	Ash	780 #	17m	5.25	10	7	4		5	1	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Inaccessible due to dense understory Average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Structure typical for species within current context Moderate example of species at maturity	B12	9.3

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
13	Ash	550 #	14m					6.25	4.5	3.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Inaccessible due to dense understory Above average epicormic growth and internal deadwood Sparse crown at time of survey Unremarkable example of species	C1	6.6
14	Ash	450 #	7.5m					3.5	3.25	3	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Major structural failure at c.2m, crown formed by single secondary limb Unlikely to provide a long term future contribution	U	N/A
15	Ash	945	16.5m	5.25	7.5	10	10.25		5.5	1.75	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Large partially occluded pruning wounds to lower stem and scaffold structure Appears to have lost leader Above average epicormic growth Storm damage throughout Multiple *Inonotus hispidus* fruiting bodies throughout scaffold structure Cavity at base, appears to extend up stem Moderate example of species at maturity	B12	11.4
16	Ash	400 #	10.5m	5.5	3.75	3.5	6.25		4.5	4.25	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Inaccessible due to dense understory Appears to have lost leader Above average epicormic growth and internal deadwood Multiple *Inonotus hispidus* fruiting bodies throughout scaffold structure Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.8
17	English Oak	995	18.5m	11	12	14.25	12		4.25	3.5	Mature	Average	Good	Outside of sites boundary within neighbouring field Unsympathetic pruning to lower canopy Above average minor epicormic growth Open canopy form Average internal deadwood of occasional large diameter Structure typical for species within current context Minor storm damage to upper canopy Prominent within moderate distance views Good example of species at maturity	A12	12
18	Ash	340 330 270 210	13m #	9	5 #	3	6		4.25	6.75	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Outside of sites boundary within neighbouring field Lapsed coppard, unions tight and included Above average epicormic growth Unsympathetic pruning throughout entire crown Storm damage to upper crown Unremarkable example of species	C1	6.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
19	Hawthorn	125 2* 120 2* 110 2* 90	5.5m	3.75	3 #	3.25	4		1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Overgrown hedgerow component Low arboricultural quality	C12	3.6
20	Ash	370 #	12m	3.5	5	4	6.25		3.5	3	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Inaccessible due to dense understory Above average epicormic growth and internal deadwood Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.5
21	Ash	390	11m	6.5	4	4	6.25		4.25	3.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Sparse crown at time of survey Multiple *Inonotus hispidus* fruiting bodies on scaffold structure Above average epicormic growth and internal deadwood Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.8
22	Ash	500 #	16.5m	4.75	5.5	8.25	6.25		6	3.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Inaccessible due to dense understory Average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Minor unsympathetic pruning to lower crown Structure typical for species within current context Moderate example of species whilst maturing	B12	6
23	Ash	730	12m	5.25	4.75	7.5	6.5		2.5	3	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Bark necrosis extending from ground level into scaffold structure Above average epicormic growth and internal deadwood Unremarkable example of species	C1	8.7
24	English Oak	900	14m	6.75	8.5 #	9	7.75		3.5	2.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Dominant component of field boundary collection Minor unsympathetic pruning to lower canopy Average internal deadwood Above average minor epicormic growth throughout scaffold structure Structure typical for species within current context Good example of the species at maturity	A12	10.8
25	Ash	290	12.5m	4.75	3.5	4.25	5.75		3.25	3.5	Semi Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Above average epicormic growth Sparse crown at time of survey Unremarkable example of species	C1	3.6

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
26	Ash	585	15.5m	6.5	6	8.5	6.75		5	5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Minor unsympathetic pruning to lower canopy Structure typical for species within current context Moderate example of species whilst maturing	B12	6.9
27	Ash	780	17.5m	9	10 #	8.25	8.25		3.5	2.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated within field boundary hedgerow Average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Minor unsympathetic pruning to lower canopy Structure typical for species within current context Moderate example of species at maturity	B12	9.3
28	English Oak	1080	17m	8	9 #	10	8.75		4	4.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Dominant component of G3 Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to southeast Average internal deadwood of occasional large diameter Tear out wounds and storm damage throughout crown Above average minor epicormic growth Cavity at base to north Prominent boundary feature	A2	12.9
29	Ash	820	18m	4.75	9	9.5	8.5		5.75	4	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Dominant component of G3 Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to southeast Large fully occluded wound to lower stem Habitat burrows between buttress flares Average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Exposed surface roots to northwest Structure typical for species within current context Prominent boundary feature Good example of species at maturity	A12	9.9
30	English Oak	1175	20m	10	11 #	13.75	11.5		4	2.25	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Dominant component of G3 Offsite within neighbouring field boundary to southeast Lower stem clad and obscured by Ivy Above average minor epicormic growth Average internal deadwood of frequent large diameter Unsympathetic pruning to lower canopy Structure typical for species within current context Prominent boundary feature	A2	14.1
31	Ash	535 410 2* 300 290 210	16.5m					8.5	2.5	1	Mature	Average	Poor	Dominant component of G4 Radial crown measurement due to restricted access Structure typical for lapsed coppard Average internal deadwood Above average minor epicormic growth Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value Prominent boundary feature	B12	9.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
32	English Oak	1230	18.5m	6	8.5	10.75	10.25		4.5	3	Mature	Average	Poor	Offsite within neighbouring third party land Situated to north of drainage ditch Unsympathetic removal of scaffold structure to north due to close proximity to overhead utility cables Above average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Prominent boundary feature	B2	14.7
33	Crack Willow	1570	15m	6	11 #	10	6.5#		2	0.5	Mature	Average	Poor	Dominant component of G9 Situated to north side of drainage ditch Multiple tear out wounds and scaffold failures Multiple Woodpecker holes Prominent boundary feature Low arboricultural quality	C1	15
34	Crack Willow	1145 oi	14m	9.75	13.5	11.5	9		4.5	0.5	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Dominant component of G9 Situated to south side of drainage ditch Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem appears hollow Significant scaffold limb failures to south Storm damage throughout Slightly sparse crown at time of survey Low arboricultural quality	C1	13.8
35	Ash	2* 420 400 3* 350 340 #	16.5m	11	11	11	11.5		2 #	1 #	Mature	Average	Poor	Dominant component of G9 Offsite within neighbouring third party land Structure typical for lapsed coppard Drainage ditch directly under centre of bole Average internal deadwood and epicormic growth Well balanced radial crown Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value	B12	12
G1	Ash Cherry Aspen Field Maple Buckthorn Scots Pine Blackthorn Goat Willow English Oak Elder Hawthorn Hazel Dogwood Alder Silver Birch Grey Alder	400 max 150 av	17m max 13.5m av					2 av 8.5 max	0.5 to 6	0.5 to 8	Young to Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Cohesive field boundary shelter belt majoring on Ash Mutually supressed with etiolated form Partially managed boundary hedgerow along western extent Provides dense screen of adjacent road to west Planted at average spacings of c.2m Predominantly readily replaceable Individually of low significance, moderate value as collective	B2	4.8 max 1.8 av

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
G2	Field Maple Horse Chestnut Swedish Whitebeam Ash Sycamore English Oak	310 # av	12m av					5 av	0.5 to 2.5	0.5 to 2	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Intermittent planted field boundary collection Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring third party land Prominent within views from road to east Individually of limited merit, moderate value as collective	B2	3.6
G3	Ash Field Maple Apple English Oak Hawthorn	850 max 265 av	17m max 12m av					8 max 4 av	0.5 to 7	0.5 to 5	Semi Mature to Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Cohesive field boundary collection majoring on Ash and Field Maple Outside of sides boundary Unsympathetic pruning to lower canopies Individually of limited merit, moderate value as collective	B2	10.2 max 3.3 av
G4	Ash Field Maple Apple	300 av	13m max					4 av	0.5 to 5	0.5 to 4	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Field boundary collection majoring on lapsed Ash and Field Maple coppard Mutually supressed and cohesive canopies Situated to east of drainage ditch Lower canopies to frontage maintained by flail Provides dense screen of area to east Individually of limited merit, moderate value as collective	B2	3.6
G5	Ash Cherry Aspen Field Maple Buckthorn Scots Pine Blackthorn Goat Willow English Oak Elder Hawthorn Hazel Dogwood Alder Silver Birch Grey Alder Guelder Rose Plum	320 300 180 max 160 av	12.5m av					3 av	0.5 to 6.5	0.5 to 6.5	Young to Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Cohesive field boundary shelter belt majoring on Ash Mutually supressed with etiolated form Two large openings within collection due to overhead utility cables and access route to adjacent field Provides dense screen of area to east Planted at average spacings of c.2m Predominantly readily replaceable Individually of low significance, moderate value as collective	B2	5.7 max 1.8 av

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
G6	Field Maple Ash Hazel Dogwood Goat Willow Hawthorn Blackthorn English Oak Alder Cherry Guelder Rose	150 av	5.5m to 9.5m					3 av	0.5 to 2.5	0.5 to 2.5	Young to Semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Internal field boundary collection of establishing plantings and self-set colonising scrub Low arboricultural value, readily replaceable at current size	C12	1.8
G7	Ash Grey Alder Hazel English Oak Dogwood Field Maple Goat Willow Hawthorn Cherry Aspen	290 max 100av	12.5m av					3 av	0.5 to 5	0.5 to 7	Young to Semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Small boundary parcel of establishing plantings Mutually supressed and cohesive with etiolated form Low arboricultural value, readily replaceable at current size	C12	3.6 max 1.2 av
G8	Ash Field Maple Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder	410 320 290 2* 270 2* 240 140 max	16m max 12m av					8.75 max 5 av	0.5 to 3.5	0.5 to 2.5	Semi Mature to Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Cohesive field boundary collection majoring on lapsed Ash and Field Maple coppard Offsite within neighbouring third party land Situated on north side of drainage ditch Contributes to screen of area to north Structures typical for species within current context Unmanaged scrub as understory Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value	B12	9.3
G9	Crack Willow Hawthorn Goat Willow	2* 400 max	12m max					6.5 max	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 1.5	Semi Mature to Mature	Average	Poor	Cohesive collection majoring on Willow sp Multiple failed components throughout Low arboricultural quality	C12	6.9
G10	Ash Blackthorn Dogwood Hawthorn Elder	500 av	19m max					10 max	0.5 to 3.5	1 to 2	Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Field boundary collection of two moderate quality Ash with unmanaged hedgerow as understory Outside of sites boundary Prominent within views from surrounding dwellings Structures typical for species within current context Considered to be of moderate arboricultural value	B12	6
H1	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Ash Elm	75 av	2m max					1.5 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow Provides low level screen of adjacent road	C12	0.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
H2	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Ash Elm Field Maple Dogwood	75 av	1.5m av					1 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H3	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elm Goat Willow Field Maple	75 av	2m av					1.5 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow Provides low level screen of adjacent road	C12	0.9
H4	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder	75 av	1.5m av					1 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H5	Hawthorn Blackthorn	75 av	1.5m av					1.5 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H6	Hawthorn Blackthorn Ash Elder	75 av	2m av					1.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H7	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Ash Dogwood Goat Willow	75 av	5.5m max					2 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially managed field boundary hedgerow Provides understory for G3	C12	0.9
H8	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Ash Spindle Dogwood English Oak Field Maple	75 av	2m max					1.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H9	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder	75 av	1.5m av					1 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Radial	First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
H10	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Field Maple Ash	75 av	2m max					1.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H11	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder	85 av	5m av					2.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially managed field boundary hedgerow Lower canopies maintained by flail	C12	0.9
H12	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Apple Ash	85 av	5.5m av					2.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially managed field boundary hedgerow Lower canopies maintained by flail	C12	0.9
H13	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Goat Willow Apple	2* 150 av	6.5m max					3 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Short length of unmanaged field boundary hedgerow	C12	2.4
H14	Hawthorn Blackthorn Elder Elm Hazel Goat Willow	75 av	5m av					3.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unmanaged field boundary hedgerow Provides screen of residential area to south	C12	0.9
H15	Hawthorn	85 av	4m av					3.75 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Unmanaged field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9

APPENDIX C

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (10793 TPP 01)

Secondary Reduced Barrier Specification

Heras panels supported with pinned rubber feet and driven 100x100mm timber posts on every second panel.

Default Barrier Specification, cited BS 5837:2012

Key
1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

1:1500 @ A3

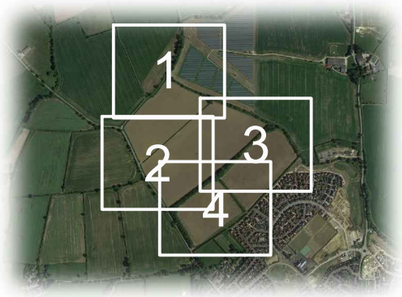
0m 10m 20m 50m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA
- 8 Trees to be Removed
- Tree Protection Barrier
- Tree Protection Barrier (Secondary Specification)

Note: Trees 3-8, 28-31 and Groups G2-G4 & G8-G10 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site.

Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 1-10 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.



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REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land North West of Radstone Fields
Halse Road, Brackley
Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT

Mintondale Developments Ltd

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	NOV 2020	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10793 TPP 01 (1/4)	

Based on: RFE - Illustrative Masterplan Ref. LB01 Rev. I.pdf

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0m 10m 20m 50m

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Halse Road, Brackley
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CLIENT

Mintondale Developments Ltd

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DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
10793 TPP 01 (2/4)	

Based on: RFE - Illustrative Masterplan Ref. LB01 Rev. I.pdf

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5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

1:1500 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 50m

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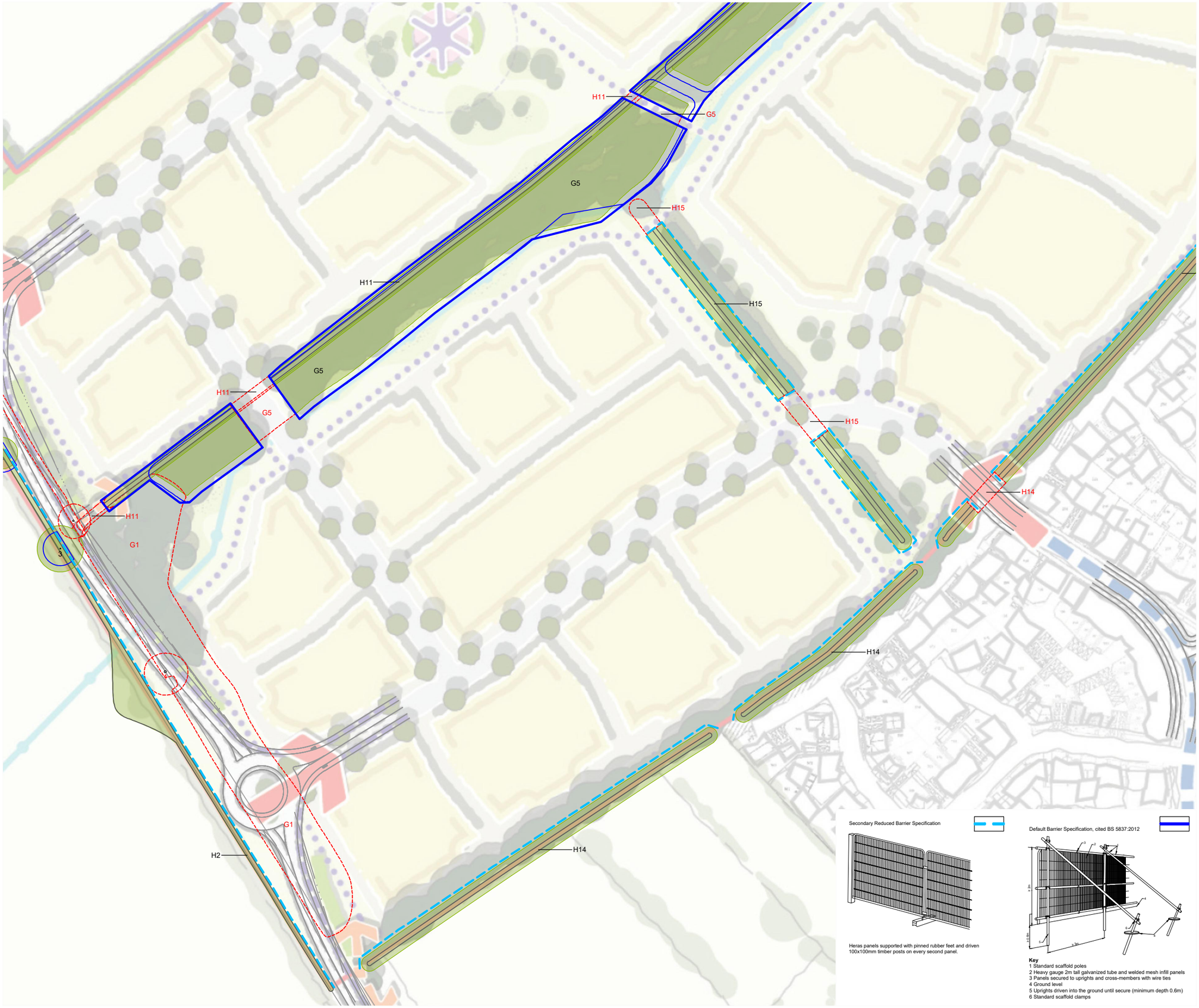
10793 TPP 01 (3/4)	

Based on: RFE - Illustrative Masterplan Ref. LB01 Rev. I.pdf



Secondary Reduced Barrier Specification

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5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

1:1500 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 50m

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Halse Road, Brackley
Tree Protection Plan

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1:1500 @ A3	NOV 2020	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
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Based on: RFE - Illustrative Masterplan Ref. LB01 Rev. I.pdf

APPENDIX D

TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Tree Survey Methodology

The tree survey is a form of Visual Tree Assessment undertaken during October 2020. Tree locations are identified via a topographical survey; locations of any trees excluded from the topographical survey were plotted on site. The purpose of the survey is to record information about trees on or adjacent to the site to inform design options. In keeping with clause 4.4 of BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Construction and Demolition', the survey provides a record of the following parameters:

Tree Numbers: all individual trees are sequentially numbered. Groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerow are also sequentially numbered with a corresponding prefix relevant to their type e.g. G, W or H respectively; the identification of trees as woodland, groups of trees or within hedgerows is undertaken where appropriate. The identification of trees as individuals within collections has been made where it is considered sensible to make such a differentiation.

Species: listed by common name

Stem Diameter: given in millimetres and obtained by measuring single/multiple stems at 1.5m using a diameter tape in accordance with Annex C within BS5837:2012. Diameters of inaccessible trunks are estimated and provided with the suffix '#'.

Tree Heights: determined using a clinometer and measured to the nearest 500mm. Heights are estimated where specific triangulation is not achievable and by reference to measured trees nearby (provided with the suffix '#').

Crown Spreads: measured at cardinal points using a Leica Disto™ laser distance measurer. Measurements were recorded to the nearest 250mm. Inaccessible crown spreads are estimated based on measured canopies nearby and provided with the suffix '#'

Crown Clearance: The height of the first significant living branch and/or canopy (as appropriate) is recorded using a Leica Disto™ laser distance measurer to inform vertical ground clearance. Crown clearance may be higher or lower than the first significant branch. Estimated clearances are provided with the suffix '#'. Height of first significant branch will be provided where considered advantageous to make the distinction.

Life Stage – The age of trees, groups of trees, hedges and woodlands are defined as follows:

- Young (within the first 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Semi-mature (within the second 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Early Mature (within the third 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Mature (within the fourth 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Over Mature and Veteran (exceeding normal life expectancy)
- Veteran (significantly exceeding normal life expectancy)

Physiological and structural condition: physiological condition defined as follows; good, above average, average, below average, poor or dead. Structural condition is defined as: good, moderate, indifferent, poor or hazardous

Comments: further observations were recorded where necessary i.e. details regarding defects, preliminary management recommendations, presence of pest/disease and perceived significance.

BS5837 Category: pursuant to BS5837:2012 section 4.5 and cascade chart for tree quality assessment (refer to reproduced Table 1 overleaf). Trees qualifying under a given category (A-C and U) and any appropriate subheading (1-3) are considered to fall within the scope of that category's definition.

Estimated Remaining Contribution. Described` as a guideline only and in terms of years: <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+ relevant to category U, C, B and A respectively. This information is not provided on the tree schedule to avoid conclusions based upon 'life expectancy'.

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category 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	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	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)
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

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