aspect arboriculture

Land Rear of Chesapeake
Sayers Common

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

November 2023
11646_AIA.001

Project Details	
Client:	Antler Homes
Project:	Land Rear of Chesapeake, Sayers Common
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Executive Summary

i) **Introduction.** Aspect Arboriculture are commissioned by Antler Homes to prepare an Arboricultural Survey and in principle Impact Assessment relating to the promotion of the site for residential development of up to 32 homes' at Land Rear of Chesapeake**,** Sayers Common.

iii) **Surveys.** The site was surveyed by Aspect during June 2023, following the guidance contained within BS5837:2012. Copies of the tree survey information are available within appendices A and B.

iv) **Statutory Designations.** Background checks have revealed that the site is not located within a Conservation Area and that a none of the trees are afforded protection within a Tree Preservation Order.

v) **Arboricultural Impact.** The arboricultural impact of introducing the development as currently proposed comprises the loss of seven individual trees alongside sections of six groups. Where possible, the concept has been designed to major its effect on lower quality internally sited trees.

A preliminary tree protection drawing is provided to demonstrate the deliverability of safeguarding measures for retained trees.

The concept does not threaten the well-being of significant retained trees. It is therefore our concluding view that the introduction of residential development to the site would be acceptable in terms of its arboricultural impact, subject to the implementation of an appropriate scheme of soft landscaping.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background & Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Arboriculture are commissioned by Antler Homes to prepare an Arboricultural Survey and in principle Impact Assessment relating to the promotion of the site for residential development of up to 32 homes' at Land Rear of Chesapeake**,** Sayers Common.

1.2 Site Overview

1.2.1 The site comprises the curtilage of Chesapeake, Reeds Lane, Sayers Common; alongside a patchwork of agricultural fields to its south. Currently under pastural usage, the area also contains equine stabling and a manège facility.

1.2.2 The site is bound to the east and west by adjacent residential dwellings associated with Furzeland Way, and Meadow View respectively. To the south and southwest, further agricultural land lies immediately beyond the respective boundaries.

1.3 Existing Tree Stock

1.3.1 Tree cover within influence of the site represents a typical species mix for its locality and setting, majoring on early mature to mature deciduous broadleaves set within a network of hedgerows. In total, there are forty seven trees of individual distinction, eleven groups of trees and three hedgerows within the coverage of the survey.

1.3.2 The site's principal tree comprises a single English Oak (T18) set internally. A mature example of its species; demonstrating a well balanced, radial crown and scaffold structure, T18 is a high quality example of its species. Notwithstanding typical defects associated with age the Oak is warranting of category A within BS5837:2012 guidance. The retention of the Oak has subsequently been the principal constraint during the initial design process.

1.3.3 Tree and hedge components at the northern end of the site are predominantly low value, planted domestic species, which provide screening with recent residential development to the west. Typical for their setting, all are of low arboricultural quality, with the exception of a single early mature Oak standard (T4) afforded BS5837:2012 Category B.

1.3.4 The site's north eastern boundary is formed of a linear collection of Oak of both moderate (T44 - T47) and low quality (T42 - T43) alongside an understorey of low quality scrub (G4).

1.3.5 The Eastern boundary comprises groups of low quality scrub and ornamental plantings (G8 & G9) alongside a number of moderate quality Oak that appear both onsite and within adjacent gardens. One off site Oak (T35) was dead at the time of the survey, and is therefore given BS5837:2012 Category U only.

1.3.6 The southern area of the site is made up of two large groups consisting of low value scrub, which has colonised the site through neglect, alongside a linear collection of moderate quality Category B Oak standards, lining the south western boundary.

1.3.7 The western boundary is similarly defined by scrub groups and low quality hedge, supporting a continuation of the linear, moderate quality Oak group found to the south west. A number of moderate quality category B Oaks are found along this boundary at the northern end while several low quality specimens including one mature Ash tree with significant physiological and structural defects are located behind the existing stable block. A single Oak (T11) set adjacent to the footpath is within a state of terminal decline, and should be removed regardless of any proposed development.

1.3.8 Overall, seven trees and one group was of such poor physiological condition, or were already dead, at the time of the survey and have been afforded category U only (T11, T24, T25, T29, T35, T40, T41 an G10). Unusually, these major on dead English Oak, of varying ages, all of which should be removed in the interests of sound arboricultural management.

1.3.9 The remaining assemblage consists of less well established trees, unmanaged hedges and scrub, and is of lesser arboricultural interest. Providing a transient contribution to the site's amenity, its retention has been sought where possible, remaining cognisant of where this would not increase developmental pressure on more significant components of the tree stock.

2 Statutory Designations

2.1 Conservation Area

2.1.1 Background checks have revealed that the site does not occur within a Conservation Area (Mid Sussex District Council, August 2023). 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 Background checks have also confirmed that no trees within influence of the application area are scheduled within a Tree Preservation Order (Mid Sussex District Council, August 2023).

3 Policy Review

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The NPPF (2023) provides planning policy guidance at a National level. With respect to arboriculture, four paragraphs are of particular relevance:

3.1.2 Paragraph 131 details the aspiration to secure increased tree cover within new developments, comprising both new tree planting, and the retention of existing trees where possible: *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.'*

3.1.3 Building upon paragraph 131, the Framework also 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 174b).

3.1.4 In respect of Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodland, paragraph 180c requires that development proposals award particular consideration to these important features; *'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'*.

3.1.5 To confirm, there are no veteran trees within influence of the application area, subsequently it is not anticipated that the tests of paragraph 180c will be applied in respect to this proposed development.

3.1.6 In addition, paragraph 180d also emphasises the benefit that can be secured through the provision of public access to, and resultant appreciation of, retained tree cover, stating: *'…opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can… enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.'*

3.2 Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031

3.2.1 In terms of development control at a local level, East Hampshire District 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). The Mid Sussex District Plan 2014-2031 (adopted March 2018) is understood to be the Council's current primary development control document which relates to trees within the context of development; Policies DP37 & DP38 set out the Council's tests concerning trees and development (relevant parts reproduced below).

3.2.2 POLICY DP37 – Trees, Woodland and Hedgerows

The District Council will support the protection and enhancement of trees, woodland and hedgerows, and encourage new planting. In particular, ancient woodland and aged or veteran trees will be protected.

Development that will damage or lead to the loss of trees, woodland or hedgerows that contribute, either individually or as part of a group, to the visual amenity value or character of an area, and/ or that have landscape, historic or wildlife importance, will not normally be permitted.

Proposals for new trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of suitable species, usually native, and where required for visual, noise or light screening purposes, trees, woodland and hedgerows should be of a size and species that will achieve this purpose.

Trees, woodland and hedgerows will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- *incorporates existing important trees, woodland and hedgerows into the design of new development and its landscape scheme; and*
- *prevents damage to root systems and takes account of expected future growth; and*
- *where possible, incorporates retained trees, woodland and hedgerows within public open space rather than private space to safeguard their long-term management; and*
- *has appropriate protection measures throughout the development process; and*
- *takes opportunities to plant new trees, woodland and hedgerows within the new development to enhance on-site green infrastructure and increase resilience to the effects of climate change; and*
- *does not sever ecological corridors created by these assets. Proposals for works to trees will be considered taking into account:*
- *the condition and health of the trees; and*
- *the contribution of the trees to the character and visual amenity of the local area; and*
- *the amenity and nature conservation value of the trees; and*
- *the extent and impact of the works; and*
- *any replanting proposals.*

The felling of protected trees will only be permitted if there is no appropriate alternative. Where a protected tree or group of trees is felled, a replacement tree or group of trees, on a minimum of a 1:1 basis and of an appropriate size and type, will

normally be required. The replanting should take place as close to the felled tree or trees as possible having regard to the proximity of adjacent properties.

Development should be positioned as far as possible from ancient woodland with a minimum buffer of 15 metres maintained between ancient woodland and the development boundary.

3.2.3 POLICY DP38 – Biodiversity

Biodiversity will be protected and enhanced by ensuring development:

- *Contributes and takes opportunities to improve, enhance, manage and restore biodiversity and green infrastructure, so that there is a net gain in biodiversity, including through creating new designated sites and locally relevant habitats, and incorporating biodiversity features within developments; and*
- *Protects existing biodiversity, so that there is no net loss of biodiversity. Appropriate measures should be taken to avoid and reduce disturbance to sensitive habitats and species. Unavoidable damage to biodiversity must be offset through ecological enhancements and mitigation measures (or compensation measures in exceptional circumstances); and*

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 By reference to Table 1 below, the concept's arboricultural effect is focussed on low quality elements of the site's existing tree cover. These are primarily set internally, where their removal will have a limited effect on the site's public amenity, other than the public right of way which crosses the southern extent of the site. Similarly, the two moderate quality (category B) removals are set centrally within the site, whilst their removal will be visible from the public right of way, intervening retained trees will limit the effect on amenity.

4.1.3 Importantly, of the category B trees within the site, the two Oak scheduled for removal are of slightly lesser quality than the general population; T27 is of questionable structural condition, with multiple desiccated *Ganoderma applanateum* fruiting bodies present, whilst T39 is of below average physiological condition.

4.1.4 Table 1: Net Tree Removals by BS5837 Category.

Category A	Category B	Category C
None	**T39, T27** English Oak	**T1** Goat Willow **T2** Monterey Cypress **T19** Crack Willow **T42, T43** English Oak **G1**Δ+, **G4**Δ+, **G7**Δ+, **G8**Δ Blackthorn & Laurel **G9**Δ Goat Willow **G11**Δ+

Δ Denotes partial removal of an arboricultural feature
+ Denotes collection comprising 3 or more species; refer to Appendix B for details

4.1.5 Although tree removals can demonstrably be focussed on low quality and internally sited trees, their removal to accommodate residential development would generate a requirement for replacement within a scheme of landscaping.

4.2 Vulnerable Trees

4.2.1 Due to the constrained nature of the site, and the deliberate decision to retain the highest quality components, there will likely be minor development encroachment within the root protection areas of retained trees. This primarily relates to the

[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.

introduction of the vehicular access from Reeds Lane and the provision of pedestrian access within open space and connecting to the PRoW crossing the south of the site. The extent of works proposed within root protection areas are detailed within Table 2 below, and all are achievable subject to the implementation of deliverable construction methodologies.

4.2.2 **Table 2:** RPA Incursions by Type and Extent.

	Supervised Excavation (m^2/%)		Above Soil Surfacing (m^2/%)	
T14	-	-	7.3m^2	6.5%
T15	-	-	7.0m^2	2.4%
T16	20.2m^2	3.9%	55.2m^2	10.6%
T17	13.3m^2	5.6%	-	-
T18	32.2m^2	4.7%	-	-
T20	36.4m^2	14.3%	34.8m^2	13.7%
T21	5.7m^2	3.2%	28.5m^2	16.1%
T22	-	-	19.2m^2	21.0%
T23	-	-	14.0m^2	19.3%
T26	2.1m^2	0.9%	28.4m^2	12.8%
T44	4.3m^2	1.8%	-	-
T45	28.4m^2	4.5%	-	-
G5	-	-	21.4m^2	n/a

Supervised Excavation

4.2.3 In principle the excavation works within the RPAs of retained trees can be defined by two cohorts: Firstly, to construct the site's vehicular access and small sections of internal road and; secondly, to form the attenuation basin to the south of the development parcel. Referring to each in turn:

4.2.4 **Access:** The construction of the site's vehicular access and internal roads is anticipated to require excavation due to the depth of construction required, and to enable the installation of underground services. By reference to T26, T44 & T45 within Table 2 above, the extent of excavation required is, in all instances, minor, and readily achievable without undue concern regarding the affected trees' physiological or structural condition.

4.2.5 **SuDS:** Conceptually, the works necessary to construct the site's attenuation basin will incur excavation within the RPAs of T16, T17, T18, T20 & T21. Again, with the exception of T20 the extent of excavation is minor within the RPAs. All are readily achievable however; due to being excavated at a shallow angle to form the attenuation basin, the effect on the rooting environment is far less than would be expected were the excavation to be square edged. The excavation works will be deepest at the very periphery of the RPAs, gradually marrying into existing levels closer to the tree. Therefore the deepest excavation works are where the presence of significant roots is least frequent, and the natural turnover rates are at their greatest.

4.2.6 As a precautionary measure, and to prevent avoidable root severance, all excavation works within the RPAs of retained trees will need to be carried out by hand under direct arboricultural supervision, following the guidance of clause 7.2 of BS5837:2012.

Above Soil Surfacing

4.2.7 The proposed concept also includes the introduction of footpaths within areas of open space and linking with the PRoW which crosses the south of the site. Whilst generally occupying a greater proportion of the RPAs than the areas for excavation, the above soil installation will incur minimal root disturbance.

4.2.8 To preclude the need for excavation (other than the removal of turf), the footpaths are to be constructed using a CellWeb (or similar) sub-base, thereby preventing severance of sections of the RPA, and related effects on the trees' physiological or structural condition.

4.3 Residual Effects

4.3.1 Worthy of individual discussion is T10 (Ash), which lies on the site's western boundary, behind an existing stable block. The tree is of poor structural condition, and is entering a state of decline, similar to T11 to its south. Regardless of any development proposals, it is recommended that remedial pruning works are carried out to T8 & T9 (two low quality Oak slightly further north), T10 Ash and T11 Oak. These are recommended primarily due to the presence of the PRoW immediately adjacent to the trees, and the stable block to their east. In any event, the reduction, deadwooding and thinning anticipated will significantly reduce residual effects, whilst effectively managing the trees' anticipated decline.

4.4 Pruning Works[2]

4.4.1 To introduce the conceptual design, it would be necessary to shorten branches within the lower western canopies of T44 & T45 to provide c.5m clearance over the footprint of the access road. The canopy clearance is currently c.3 & c.3.5m, resultantly, the pruning works would be limited to the lower branch tips only, and could be achieved without harming the trees' amenity contribution, which is currently limited to glimpsed views of the upper canopies only.

4.4.2 Although not required to facilitate any proposals, it is also recommended that were development to be introduced, that dead branches and those with structural defects are removed from the canopies of retained trees where oversailing areas of high future use. This will help mitigate the risk of future tree related hazards emerging and associated apprehension.

4.4.3 Pruning works should be undertaken in accordance with section 7.3 (for removal of deadwood), section 7.6 (for crown lifting) of BS3998:2010, by a competent tree

[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.

contractor. This is necessary to ensure that cuts are performed correctly and positioned to avoid future structural defects or physiological issues, facilitate growth and maintain aesthetic value.

4.5 Protective Barriers and Ground Boarding

4.5.1 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. Within the development parcel, the barriers should consist of the default specification provided in BS5837:2012.

4.5.2 Within the area of Public Open Space to the south of the watercourse, it would be appropriate to utilise a reduced specification barrier, due to the limited access proposed. This specification barrier is to consist of heras panels, mounted on feet, and secured every second panel with a driven 100x100mm timber post or scaffold pole.

4.5.3 The locations for protective fencing are illustrated within the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix C) with a bold blue line illustrating the default specification, and a light blue dashed line denoting the reduced specification.

4.6 Compensation Replanting

4.6.1 The removal of trees, albeit having a limited effect on public amenity, to implement residential development would generate a requirement for replacement planting to compensate for the scheme's initial arboricultural effect. In accordance, a future application would need to be accompanied by landscape proposals detailing the approach to maximising replacement planting within the scheme.

5 Conclusions

5.1.1 In accordance with current best practice guidance, the conceptual design has been informed by a survey of the existing tree stock using the guidance provided within BS5837:2012.

5.1.2 Through design, the concept majors its arboricultural effect on the removal of low-quality trees from within the site interior, although two internally sited category B Oak would be removed to introduce the proposed concept. There will be a requirement to mitigate for this initial effect with new tree planting, and there is capacity within the site for this to be delivered, supporting and complementing the important retained trees.

5.1.3 An effective scheme for safeguarding retained trees can be been prepared which relying on the use of recognised construction methodologies, and building on Appendix C; this will be reinforced by precautionary reliance on arboricultural auditing where construction is proposed within influence of retained trees.

5.1.4 Whilst the Council's adopted Policies seek the retention of significant trees, they do not preclude tree loss as a rule, subject to appropriate replacement planting. It is evident that, through sensitive design, a development proposal can retain the site's key trees within public ownership. Resultantly, it can be demonstrated that residential development could be introduced to the site, whilst ensuring accordance with both Mis Sussex District Council's adopted policy tests and those set out within the NPPF.

5.1.5 The principal of introducing residential development to the site is therefore considered acceptable in arboricultural terms.

6 Recommendations

6.1.1 Pursuant to the Council's preference to ensure confident tree retention during development, ongoing arboricultural input is imperative during the iterative design process.

6.1.2 As part of any future application, it would be prudent to include a compensation strategy to deliver enhancement, including mitigation for any unavoidable tree removals; all supporting elements could be delivered and justified within the narrative of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment to accompany a submission.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (11646 TCP 01)

1:1250 @ 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
- Shading Arc

Note: Trees 3, 5, 12-15, 19, 29-38, 41, 47, Groups G4-G11 & Hedgerow H3 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, 4, 6-10 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway and existing building foundations The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.

Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Sayers Common Tree Constraints Plan

CLIENT

Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1250 @ A3	MAY 2023	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
11646 TCP 01 (Overview)	

Based on: 20-071-(01&02).dwg

1:1000 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
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- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
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Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Sayers Common Tree Constraints Plan

CLIENT

Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	MAY 2023	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
11646 TCP 01 (1/3)	

Based on: 20-071-(01&02).dwg

1:1000 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
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Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 1, 4, 6-10 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway and existing building foundations 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 at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Sayers Common Tree Constraints Plan

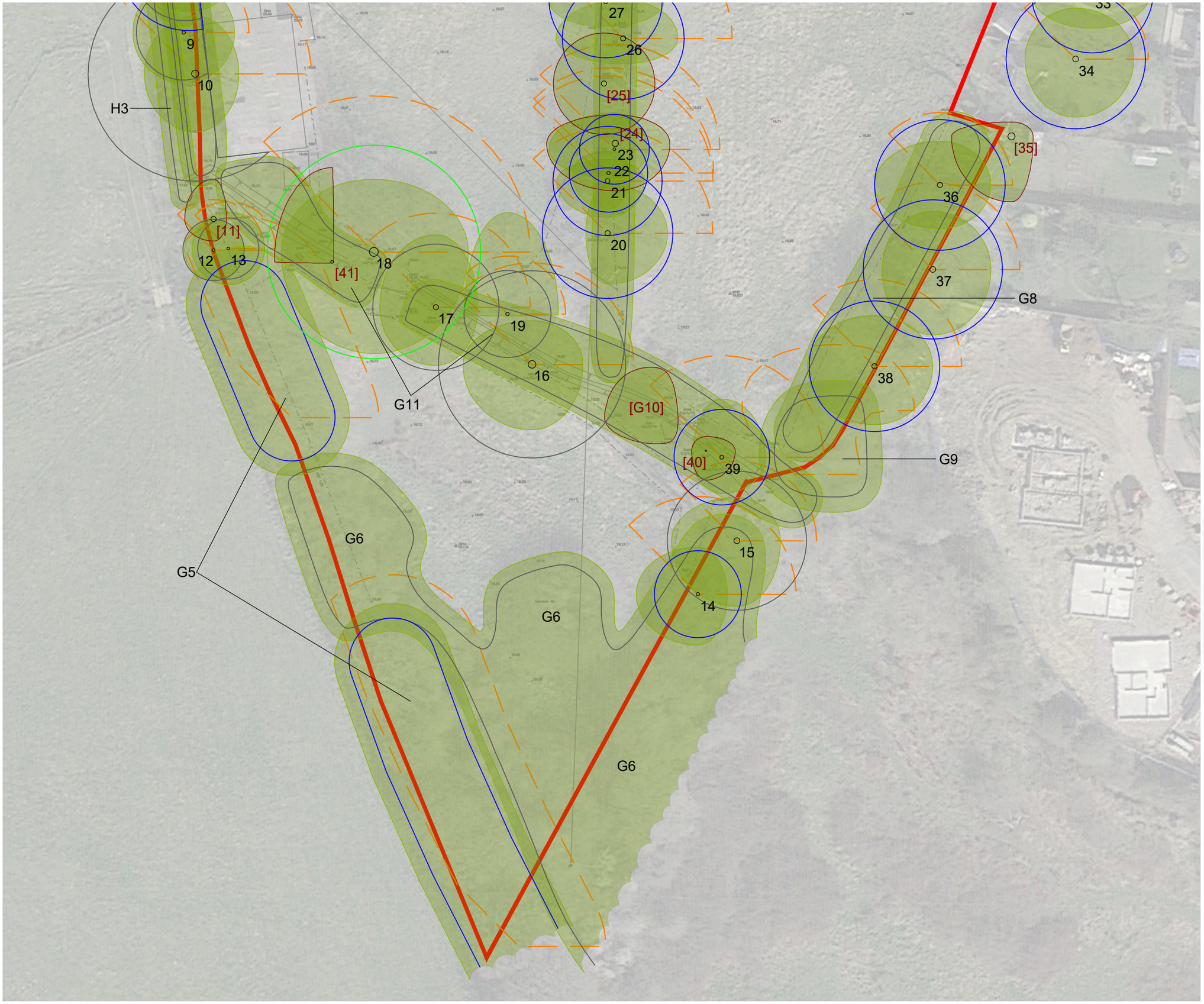
CLIENT

Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	MAY 2023	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
11646 TCP 01 (2/3)	

Based on: 20-071-(01&02).dwg



1:1000 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
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- [8] Category 'U' Trees
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Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

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TITLE

Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Sayers Common Tree Constraints Plan

CLIENT

Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	MAY 2023	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
11646 TCP 01 (3/3)	

Based on: 20-071-(01&02).dwg

APPENDIX B

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (11646 TS 01)

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BS 5837:2012 Tree Schedule: Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Reeds Lane, Sayers Common

11646 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.

Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Reeds Lane, Sayers Common

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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	Goat willow	400 200 250 460	9	4.75	4.75	6.75	5.25		1.5	0	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Previously pollarded at c.1.5m Secondary pruning points at c.4.25m Northern stem dead (460mm DBH) Some hollowing in pollard points Unremarkable example of species	C12	8.4*
2	Monterey Cypress	470#	6.5	4.25	3.75	4	2		1	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy and Bramble, unable to thoroughly inspect Planted ornamental Maintained on lower canopy Unremarkable example of species	C12	5.7
3	Hazel	4*75	6.5					2.75	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Structure typical for species within current context Unremarkable example of species	C12	1.8
4	English Oak	450#	11	7	5	6.5	6.5#		1.5	3.5	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy and Bramble, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Appears to Bifurcate at c.1m, union obscured Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	5.4*
5	English Oak	450#	8.5					6.25#	3.5#	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Previous central leader failure Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	5.4
6	English Oak	700#	13					8#	2#	2	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Surveyed from distance Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Growing within close proximity to adjacent building Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	8.4*
7	English Oak	600#	9					7#	2#	2	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Surveyed from distance Moderate burring on main stem Slightly sparse crown for species Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	7.2*

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)
8	English Oak	480#	9	3	3#	8#	6.5		3#	2#	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Surveyed from distance Growing within close proximity to adjacent building Significant lean south from ground level Suppressed by neighbouring companions Reduced future potential	C1	5.7*
9	English Oak	470#	9					7#	2#	1.75#	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Surveyed from distance Growing within close proximity to adjacent building Crown and scaffold structure bias north and east Tip dieback within upper crown Suppressed by companions Reduced future potential	C1	5.7*
10	Ash	950#	16	8#	6#	8#	7#		2.5#	2.5#	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Surveyed from distance Growing within close proximity to existing stables Extensive dieback within crown Woodpecker holes throughout *Inonotus hispidus* present on multiple limbs Multiple cavities throughout scaffold structure *Daldinia concentrica* present on multiple limbs Considered to be entering a state of decline Reduced future potential	C12	11.4*
11	English Oak	700	8	5.5#	1.75#	3#	4#		1.75	2	Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Extensive bark delamination throughout stem and crown structure Only northern scaffold limb is alive Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
12	English Oak	350#	7					4	2	2	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Inaccessible due to proximity to water course, unable to thoroughly inspect Central leader died back to c.4m Reduced future potential	C12	4.2
13	Elder	120 200 160 190 120	6.5					5	1	0.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Low crown break Structure typical for species within current context Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.2

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)
14	English Oak	500#	13.5	6.5	4#	7#	8.5#		2.5#	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, ownership ambiguous, unable to thoroughly inspect Set behind boundary fence Suppressed by companion Above average epicormic growth Low clearance over footpath Scaffold structure bias west Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	6
15	Crack Willow	800#	11	6#	6#	9#	9		2#	2	Mature	Average	Poor	Inaccessible, ownership ambiguous, unable to thoroughly inspect Set behind boundary fence Large cavities within main stem Large scaffold limb failed to north Historic tear out wound on northern aspect at c.5m Reduced future potential	C12	9.6
16	Crack Willow	750 650 400#	14	6#	7	9	9.5		2	1.5	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Bifurcates at c.1.5m, union obscured by understorey Multiple cavities with active decay throughout crown structure Failed limb, still partially attached at c.9m Extensive dieback within upper crown Large diameter deadwood within crown Reduced future potential	C12	12.9
17	Crack Willow	370 500 300 250#	13	10	5.75	8	7.75		1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Multi stemmed from c.1.5m, unions obscured Large cavity on southern aspect with active decay, extending from ground level to c.2m Reduced future potential	C12	8.7
18	English Oak	1220 oi	21.5	10	13	14	12.75		2.5	0.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Limited access due to proximity to water course Large diameter deadwood Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Prominent within long distance views Good example of species	A12	14.7
19	Crack Willow	500#	8	14	7#	0	6#		1	0	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Appears to have been previously felled, now producing phoenix growth Reduced future potential	C12	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)
20	English Oak	400 450 450#	14.5	6.75	8.25	7	3#		2.75	1	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stems inaccessible due to dense understory Multi stemmed from ground level, unions obscured Two larger stems appear fused from ground level Adjacent electricity pole being held up by temporary ratchet device attached to stem Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	9
21	English Oak	630 oi	14.5	3#	5	5#	7#		3.25	4	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Etiolated form Average internal deadwood Multiple cavities on all aspects of base with active decay Previous snapped out limb on western aspect at c.6.5m Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of a wider collective	B2	7.5
22	English Oak	460 oi	14.5	3#	3#	5#	5#		6.5	6.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Etiolated form Cavity on western aspect at base, with active decay Average internal deadwood Leans west from c.6.5m Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of a wider collective	B2	5.4
23	English Oak	410 oi	14.5	5#	4.5	4#	9#		2.75	2.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Scaffold structure bias west Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as component of a wider collective	B2	4.8
24	English Oak	520 760	14.5	4#	7.5	6.5	9.5#		2.5	5.5	Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Heavily desiccated fungal bracket on northern aspect at c.1m Bifurcates from c.1.25m Standing deadwood Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
25	English Oak	680 oi	14.5					7	2.5	2.5	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Radial crown measurement due to restricted access Standing deadwood Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
26	English Oak	690 oi	15	5.25	7.5	3.5	9.25		3.75	4.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Scaffold structure bias west and east Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	8.4
27	English Oak	660	15	7	8	3.5	7.75		3.25	1.75	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Multiple desiccated fruiting bodies, consistent in appearance with *Ganoderma applanatum* on eastern aspect of base Prominent within moderate distance views Recommend PiCUS Tomogram to establish extent of decay with review of categorisation pending results	B2	7.8
28	English Oak	750#	11	8#	8	6#	7#		2#	2#	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Squat crown form Structure appears typical for species within current context Slightly sparse crown for species Average internal deadwood Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	9
29	English Oak	400#	7					3.5#	3#	3#	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Standing deadwood Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
30	English Oak	850#	14	5#	8#	6#	6.75		5#	4.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Bifurcates from c.2.5m Above average epicormic growth throughout crown Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	10.2
31	English Oak	830#	14	5#	8#	6#	6.75		5#	4.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Above average epicormic growth throughout crown Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	9.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
32	English Oak	750#	12					5#	3#	5#	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Above average epicormic growth throughout crown Previously unsympathetically crown reduced Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	9
33	English Oak	700#	16	3#	8#	5#	8.5		4#	7#	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Above average epicormic growth throughout crown Previous unsympathetic pruning to lower crown Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	8.4
34	English Oak	800#	10#	7#	8#	8#	7#		5#	6#	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Above average epicormic growth throughout crown Scaffold structure bias south Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	9.6
35	English Oak	1000#	10	2#	3#	9#	8.25		3.5#	5.5	Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Standing deadwood Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
36	English Oak	750#	10	6#	7#	6#	9		3#	5	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, ownership ambiguous, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Situated behind boundary fence Large diameter deadwood Squat crown form Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	9
37	English Oak	800#	12	8#	8#	9#	7		3#	3.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, ownership ambiguous, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Situated behind boundary fence Structure appears typical for species within current context Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	9.6

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)
38	English Oak	750#	12	7#	8#	8#	9.25		3#	2.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, ownership ambiguous, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from distance Situated behind boundary fence Structure appears typical for species within current context Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	9
39	English Oak	560	14	8	6#	5#	4#		3.5	3.75	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Situated on south side of stream *Fistulina hepatica* fruiting body on eastern aspect of base Above average internal deadwood Leans east from ground level Scaffold structure bias east Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	6.6
40	English Oak	250#	7.5	2#	4#	4#	2#		2#	2.5	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Standing deadwood Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
41	Crack Willow	350#	8.5	13	0	0	8#		1.5	1	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Large cavity on northern aspect of base with active decay Significant lean north from ground level Resting on nearby outbuilding Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
42	English Oak	900#	12	6#	9#	8#	6		2.5#	2	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Extremely sparse crown for species Extensive dieback within crown Considered to be entering a state of decline Reduced Future potential	C1	10.8
43	English Oak	680#	12	5#	4#	4.5#	8.5		5#	2.25	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Extensive tip dieback to upper crown Suppressed by companion Above average large diameter internal deadwood Above average epicormic growth throughout Reduced future potential	C1	8.1
44	English Oak	730#	12	7#	7#	7#	11.75#		3#	0.5	Mature	Average	Poor	Stem inaccessible due to dense understory Leans west from c.5m Average internal deadwood Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Prominent within moderate distance views	B2	8.7

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)
45	English Oak	800 850#	14	9#	9#	8#	12.25		3.5#	3.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Bifurcates from c.4.5m, unable to inspect union Average internal deadwood Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Structure appears typical for species within current context Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	14.1
46	English Oak	850#	14	9#	9#	6	8		3.5#	1.75	Mature	Average	Poor	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Bifurcates from c.2.5m, unable to inspect union Average internal deadwood Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companions Structure appears typical for species within current context Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	10.2
47	English Oak	850#	14	6#	7#	6.5	6#		6#	8	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem obscured from view by close board fence, unable to inspect Previous unsympathetic pruning to lower crown Above average internal deadwood Prominent within moderate distance views Moderate example of species	B12	10.2
G1	Leyland Cypress Hawthorn Elder Holly Monterey Cypress Field Maple Privet	300 av	8 av					3.25 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially maintained cohesive collection lining sites boundary Provides screen of built form Unremarkable collection	C12	3.6
G2	Leyland Cypress	350 av	11 av					5 max	1 av	3.5 av	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially maintained cohesive collection lining sites boundary Maintained on eastern aspect of canopy up to c.3.5m Provides screen of built form Unremarkable collection	C12	4.2
G3	Privet Hawthorn Blackthorn	100 av	5 max					2 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor	Restricted access due to dense understory Partially managed scrub group, maintained on lower canopies only Unremarkable collection	C12	1.2

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
G4	Elder Blackthorn Hawthorn Goat Willow English Oak	3*75 av	4 av					3 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Restricted access due to dense understory Understory made up of unmanaged scrub Unremarkable collection	C12	1.5
G5	English Oak	500 av	12 av					8 max	1 to 3	2 av	Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Components predominantly clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Restricted access due to dense understory Intermittent parcels of established English Oak standards along field boundary Moderate quality collection	B12	6
G6	Crack willow Blackthorn Hawthorn Elder	100 av	6 av					3 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Young to Semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Parcel of colonising scrub Unremarkable collection	C12	1.2
G7	Blackthorn Elder Goat Willow English Oak Hawthorn Ash	2*75 av	5 av					2 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Young to semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Self set scrub group with occasional Willow and Oak Unremarkable collection	C12	1.2
G8	Blackthorn Laurel	100 av	5 av					2.5 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Young to Semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Group majoring on scrub situated on both sides of fence Unremarkable collection	C12	1.2
G9	Goat Willow	180# av	9 av					4 av	1.5 av	1.5 av	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Inaccessible, ownership ambiguous, unable to thoroughly inspect Cohesive collection of Goat Willow Unremarkable collection	C12	2.1
G10	English Oak	400 av	9 av	7	1#	2#	7#		2 av	3 av	Early Mature	Dead to Below Average	Hazardous to Poor	Collection of English Oak containing standing dead and specimens in a state of terminal decline Unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
G11	Goat Willow Blackthorn Hawthorn Crack Willow Elder	2*75 av	5 av					2 av	1 av	1 av	Young to Semi Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Intermittent parcels of scrub Unremarkable collection	C12	1.2
H1	Privet	75 max	1.5 av					0.5 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi mature	Average	Indifferent	Maintained domestic hedgerow that defines the site boundary	C12	0.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
H2	Monterey Cypress	75 av	1.5 av					0.5 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Young	Average	Indifferent	Maintained domestic hedgerow that defines the site boundary	C12	0.9
H3	Blackthorn Hawthorn English Oak	75 av	4 av					2 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi mature	Average	Indifferent	Previously maintained field boundary hedgerow with occasional self set specimens	C12	0.9

APPENDIX C

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (11646 TPP 01 Rev A)

1:1250 @ 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)
- Tree Protection Barrier (2nd Position)
- Supervised Excavation
- Above Soil Surfacing
- Ground Boarding

Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Sayers Common Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT

Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1250 @ A3	NOV 2023	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
11646 TPP 01 Rev A (Overview)	A

Based on: CONCEPT PLAN.pdf

1:1000 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 40m

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
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Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

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TITLE

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CLIENT

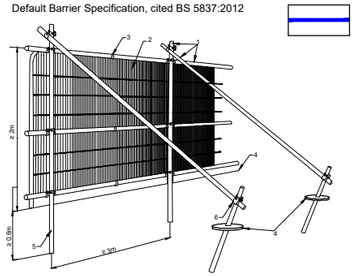
Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	NOV 2023	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
11646 TPP 01 Rev A (1/3)	A

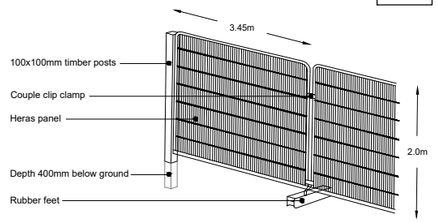
Based on: CONCEPT PLAN.pdf

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

Tree Protection Barrier Specification



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

T44 & T45: Footprint of proposed road within RPA to be excavated under arboricultural supervision.

T26: Footprint of proposed road within RPA to be excavated under arboricultural supervision.

T16, T20-T23 & T26: Proposed footpath within RPA to be constructed above soil.

21: Footprint of proposed o be excavated under ervision.

1:1000 @ A3

0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
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- 8 Trees to be Removed
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Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE
Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Sayers Common Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT
Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	NOV 2023	GW

DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION
11646 TPP 01 Rev A (2/3)	A

Based on: CONCEPT PLAN.pdf

T26: Footprint of proposed road within RPA to be excavated under arboricultural supervision.

T16, T20-T23 & T26: Proposed footpath within RPA to be constructed above soil.

T16-T18, T20 & T21: Footprint of proposed pond within RPA to be excavated under arboricultural supervision.

T44 & T45: Proposed footpath within RPA to be constructed above soil.

1:1000 @ A3

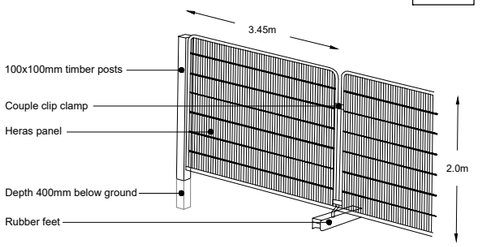
0m 10m 20m 40m

KEY:

- Site Boundary
- Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA
- Trees to be Removed
- Tree Protection Barrier
- Tree Protection Barrier (Secondary Specification)
- Tree Protection Barrier (2nd Position)
- Supervised Excavation
- Above Soil Surfacing
- Ground Boarding

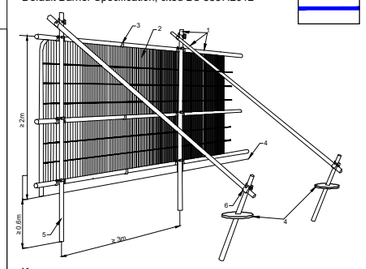
Cited from Google Earth

Tree Protection 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

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd

REVISIONS

aspect arboriculture

TITLE

Land at Chesapeake and Meadow View, Sayers Common Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT

Antler Homes

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	NOV 2023	GW
DRAWING NUMBER		REVISION
11646 TPP 01 Rev A (3/3)		A

Based on: CONCEPT PLAN.pdf

APPENDIX D

TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Tree Survey Methodology

The tree survey is a form of Visual Tree Assessment, undertaken by Aspect during May 2023. 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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