Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

(Incorporating Tree Protection Measures)

Prepared by:
The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd

On behalf of:
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

August 2022
Report Reference
edp4579_r009a

Contents

Appendices

Plan

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009_DRAFT	LSh	CLa	LTa	-
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Section 1
Introduction

1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) on behalf of Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd (the Applicant) in relation to the proposed development of Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').

1.2 It sets out the nature and extent of tree losses and provides mitigation and protection measures to ensure the viable long-term retention of retained trees in the context of the development proposals.

Site Context

1.3 The Site is located on the northern edge of the village of Ambrosden and currently comprises one larger field and portions of two further fields, all of which are currently under agricultural use. It is bound to the north by agricultural land, to the east by further agricultural land and residential properties, to the south and south west by further residential properties and a small field, and to the west by Ploughley Road.

1.4 The Site lies within the administrative boundary of Cherwell District Council (CDC).

Development Proposals

1.5 An Outline planning application is to be submitted to CDC for a residential development within the Site with Public Open Space (POS) provisions, this AIA is submitted to inform this application.

1.6 This AIA has been prepared using EDP's arboricultural constraints information contained within the Arboricultural Baseline Note as **Appendix EDP 1**.

1.7 This baseline survey data was collected by EDP in April 2022. The survey data is provided within **Appendix EDP 1**, with the Tree Constraints Plan included.

Aims and Objectives

1.8 The purpose of this AIA is to assess the impacts upon the tree stock from the proposed development and demonstrate which trees can be retained and which will require removal. In addition, it will provide mitigation measures, such as protective fencing, to ensure the safe, long-term retention of any retained tree should the development be permitted.

Relevant Baseline Documents

1.9 EDP's Arboricultural Baseline Note is relevant to the provisions of this AIA and this AIA should be read in conjunction with it where applicable.

1.10 The following best practice guidance and informative standards are relevant to the provisions of the AIA and should be read in conjunction with the AIA where applicable:

- BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' BSI 2012; and
- BS 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations. BSI 2010.

Section 2
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

2.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared following Site-based observations, a desktop study of the baseline survey data and consideration of the Framework Plan (**Appendix EDP 2**). In particular, it relates to the Tree Constraints Plan (contained within **Appendix EDP 1**), which is overlaid onto the proposed Framework Plan. The resulting drawing, a Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 1**).

2.2 This AIA recognises that construction activities pose a threat to subject trees if treated inappropriately and assesses the likely impacts of the proposals on the tree stock and where appropriate, provides mitigation with the view of achieving a harmonious relationship between the trees and the built form.

2.3 Assessment of the impact of the proposals has been determined following consideration of the constraints each surveyed item poses by virtue of its position, branch spread and designated root protection area (RPA).

2.4 Consideration should be given to retaining all trees where possible. However, ultimately the removal of any tree is dependent on its proximity to the footprint of any proposal and associated landscaping.

Tree Removals for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management

2.5 The BS 5837:2012 compliant survey identified a total of six category U items, the condition of which was considered to be impaired to such an extent that they should be removed irrespective of any development proposals and are therefore not included in the calculations to follow. These are summarised in **Table EDP 2.1** and detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule contained within **Appendix EDP 1**.

2.6 Off-Site items remain outside of control of the development and require the landowners' consent prior to any works or removals.

2.7 Due to their condition, category U items often have ecological value and therefore any work to or removal of category U items require cross-referencing with the ecological assessment prior to any work or felling taking place.

2.8 If category U items are to be retained as an ecological asset, arboricultural advice should be sought to ensure this can be achieved.

Table EDP 2.1: Tree Removal for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management

Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Grade
T2	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	U
T3	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	U
T17	Field maple (*Acer campestre*)	U
T19	Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	U
T42	Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	U
T48	Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*)	U

Items Impacted by Development Proposals

2.9 Assessment of the Framework Plan (**Appendix EDP 2**) determines that 13 items are impacted by the development proposals; these are detailed within **Table EDP 2.2**. Six items are category B, of moderate quality and seven items are category C, of low quality.

Table EDP 2.2: Items Impacted by Development Proposals

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
H1	Hawthorn sp. (*Crataegus* sp.)	Partial removal for main access.	B
H12	Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove internal road.	B
H13	Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove for proposed development.	B
H22	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Partial removal for footpath.	B
G25	Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) English elm (*Ulmus procera*)	Crown lift to 2.4m for footpath clearance.	C
T30	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove for development.	C
T31	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove for development.	C
T32	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove for development.	C
T33	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove for development.	C
T34	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove for development.	C
T35	Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Remove for development.	C
H41	Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Partial removal for main access road and proposed development.	B
H51	Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) Common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)	Partial removal for main access road.	B

Summary of Tree Losses and Retention

2.10 A summary of the tree losses and retention based upon the Framework Plan (**Appendix EDP 3**) is provided within **Table EDP 2.3**. In this context, the term 'affected' means either partial loss of an item or crown lift of a retained item.

Table EDP 2.3: Summary of Tree Losses and Retention

	Existing	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Lost Due to Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Affected by Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Unaffected by Proposals
Category A	3	0	0	3
Category B	21	2	4	15
Category C	21	6	1	14
Totals	**45**	**8**	**5**	**32**

Damage to Rooting Environment during Construction Activities

2.11 The required RPA for each item is described in the tree survey schedule and depicted on the Tree Constraints Plan both found within **Appendix EDP 1**. To ensure appropriate protection is afforded to the roots, the extent of the RPA shall be defined by means of the installation of protective barriers in accordance with the recommendations given in Section 6.2 of BS 5837:2012, the specification for which is enclosed as **Appendix EDP 3**.

Mitigation

2.12 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 1**) will continue to be managed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Critically this requires arboricultural review of any future emerging detailed design and the implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to BS 5837:2012 (**Appendix EDP 3**), during the construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.

2.13 Should any trees be affected by the proposed development at the detailed design stage, these will be sensitively worked around to minimise any adverse effects. This can be achieved with the use of ground protection, no-dig technologies, hand digging and access facilitation pruning, where applicable. This level of detail will be assessed during the detailed design stage.

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Section 3
Conclusions

3.1 Masterplanning of the development has been informed by arboricultural recommendations throughout, however, two moderate category items and six low category items will be lost in order to implement the proposed development. In order to mitigate the loss of these trees, it is recommended that new planting is implemented across the Site. The new planting has potential for longevity within the landscape and will enhance the species diversity for the Site, whilst also contributing to the green infrastructure for the area.

3.2 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 1**) will continue to be managed in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Critically, this requires arboricultural review of any alteration to the development layout and the implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to *BS 5837:2012*, during the demolition and construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.

3.3 A suitably worded condition can secure any mitigation measures which would be required to minimise harm and ensure safe, long-term retention to trees.

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Appendix EDP 1
Arboricultural Baseline Note
(edp4579_r003)

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Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire
Arboriculture Baseline Note
edp4579_r003c

1. Introduction

1.1 The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) has been commissioned by Archstone ('the Applicant') to undertake a BS 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* compliant survey of trees in relation to the proposed development of Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Study Area').

1.2 EDP is an independent environmental planning consultancy with offices in Cirencester, Cardiff and Cheltenham. The practice provides advice to private and public sector clients throughout the UK in the fields of landscape, ecology, archaeology, cultural heritage, arboriculture, rights of way and masterplanning. Details of the practice can be obtained at our website www.edp-uk.co.uk.

1.3 The Study Area is located on the northern edge of the village of Ambrosden, which is located within the Local Planning Authority of Cherwell District Council (CDC). It currently comprises one larger field and portions of two further fields, all of which are currently under agricultural use.

2. Methodology and Limitations

2.1 The methodology adopted for this survey is based on guidelines set out in BS 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*, especially Section 4.4, 'Tree Survey'. Site trees and other significant vegetation are as noted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**Annex EDP 1**) and this data has been derived from Topographical survey dated 05 April 2022. All surveyed items are detailed in **Annex EDP 2**. No other trees are covered by this survey.

2.2 All trees have been visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or further detailed investigative tests being undertaken. The comments on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. All measurements are metric and have been recorded in accordance with the measurement conventions set out in Section 4.4.2.6 of BS 5837:2012.

2.3 Any recommendations given regarding longer-term management are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and any effects that may result from the development proposals.

2.4 The schedule in **Annex EDP 1** provides information about the following factors in accordance with Section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012:

- Sequential reference number (recorded on **Plan EDP 1**);
- Species;
- Height;
- Stem diameter;
- Branch spread;
- Canopy clearance above ground level;
- Life stage;
- Physiological condition;
- Structural condition;
- Comments/notes;
- Recommendations (and tree work priority);
- Estimated remaining contribution;
- Category grading; and
- Root protection radius.

2.5 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period from the survey date. Any alterations to the Study Area could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

2.6 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.

2.7 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.

2.8 The subject trees have not been tagged for identification purposes.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The purpose of this Baseline Note is to:

- Identify principal trees suitable for retention; and
- Identify the constraints associated with retained trees to inform the design and layout of any forthcoming proposals and, in turn, inform an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

4. Summary of Tree Stock

4.1 The survey has identified 29 individual trees, nine groups of trees and 13 hedgerows totalling 51 items. Of these 51 items, three have been categorised as A, of high quality; 21 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality; and 21 have been categorised as C and are of low quality. In addition, six items have been categorised as U and are considered unsuitable for retention.

4.2 All surveyed items are as noted on **Annex EDP 1** and detailed in the schedule at **Annex EDP 2**.

4.3 An illustrative summary of the species diversity, age distribution and grading categorisation for the Study Area is provided in **Annex EDP 3**.

4.4 Overall, the items identified across the Study Area are primarily of moderate and low quality, with the exception of three category A items. Of these category A items, one is located outside of the Study Area (**T8**) and the remaining two around the periphery of the Study Area (**T43** and **T44**). Both **T8** and **T43** do not adversely constrain the main body of the Study Area due to their location. **T44** is located just outside of the Study Area but immediately adjacent to the boundary, however, it has been identified as both ancient and a veteran due to its age, size and condition and due to the statutory guidance and recommendations, its recommended buffer does significantly encroach into the Study Area. This is discussed further in **Section 5** and **Section 8** and is illustrated on **Plan EDP 1**.

5. National and Local Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework

5.1 Paragraph 131 of the NPPF states*:*

"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-lined50, 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. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users."

5.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) assumes protection of all ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees unless there are exceptional reasons for not doing so. The importance of ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees as irreplaceable habitats is set out in paragraph 180c of the NPPF, which states:

"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."

5.3 One ancient, veteran tree (**T44**) was identified during the survey process and is located along the northern boundary of the Study Area, adjacent to a gap in a boundary hedgerow. Full information on this feature is provided in **Schedule EDP 1**.

5.4 The NPPF distinguishes the difference between ancient and veteran trees as follows:

"Ancient or veteran tree: A tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.[1]"

6. Local Planning Policy - The Cherwell Local Plan 2011 – 2031

Part 1 Adopted 20 July 2015

"Policy ESD 10: Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity and the Natural Environment Protection and enhancement of biodiversity and the natural environment will be achieved by the following:

- *In considering proposals for development, a net gain in biodiversity will be sought by protecting, managing, enhancing and extending existing resources, and by creating new resources The protection of trees will be encouraged, with an aim to increase the number of trees in the District.*

[1] Annex 2: Glossary of the NPPF

Policy ESD 13: Local Landscape Protection and Enhancement Opportunities will be sought to secure the enhancement of the character and appearance of the landscape, particularly in urban fringe locations, through the restoration, management or enhancement of existing landscapes, features or habitats and where appropriate the creation of new ones, including the planting of woodlands, trees and hedgerows.

Policy ESD 15: The Character of the Built and Historic Environment Successful design is founded upon an understanding and respect for an area's unique built, natural and cultural context. New development will be expected to complement and enhance the character of its context through sensitive siting, layout and high quality design. All new development will be required to meet high design standards. Where development is in the vicinity of any of the District's distinctive natural or historic assets, delivering high quality design that complements the asset will be essential. New development proposals should:

- *Contribute positively to an area's character and identity by creating or reinforcing local distinctiveness and respecting local topography and landscape features, including skylines, valley floors, significant trees, historic boundaries, landmarks, features or views, in particular within designated landscapes, within the Cherwell Valley and within conservation areas and their setting"*

7. Statutory Protection

Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) and Conservation Areas

7.1 Consultation with the LPA's interactive mapping system[2] concluded that no trees within or adjacent to the Study Area are protected by any TPOs.

7.2 The Study Area is not within a designated conservation area.

8. Protected Wildlife and Trees

Bats

8.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations* 2017 (as amended). Further information is provided in **Annex EDP 4**.

[2]https://cherwell.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=79616c90743d4da98b291ebd1683fe50&extent=396524.7311%2C202503.5161%2C497066.5989%2C256081.7483%2C27700 Reviewed 14 April 2022

Nesting Birds

8.2 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act* 1981 (as amended). Harm to wild birds can mostly be avoided by timing works to avoid the main bird breeding season, considered to run between March and August inclusive. Further information on their protection is provided in **Annex EDP 4**.

9. Site Specific Constraints

9.1 As shown by **Plan EDP 1**, the surveyed items located across the Study Area are primarily moderate to low quality items.

9.2 A number of items are located outside, but adjacent to the Study Area, and therefore these items are not under the control of the Applicant. Items outside of the Applicants control require consideration when designing forthcoming proposals as to avoid interference with the trees canopy or root protection area (RPA).

Natural England and Forestry Commission Standing Advice: Ancient Woodland, Ancient Trees and Veteran Trees: Protecting them from Development

9.3 In respect of the ancient veteran tree (**T44**) the standing advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission[3] recommends that any development should be kept as far as possible from veteran tree, leaving a buffer of at least 15 times larger than the stem diameter or 5m from the edge of its canopy, if this is greater.

9.4 The buffer for **T44** is 31.2m in accordance with Natural England and the Forestry Commission[4] recommendations (15 x stem diameter). The buffer is illustrated on **Plan EDP 1** as an orange circle.

9.5 In respect of the buffer, Natural England and Forestry Commission Standing Advice recommendations are as follows:

"Where possible, a buffer zone should:

- *Contribute to wider ecological networks;*
- *Be part of the green infrastructure of the area; and*

A buffer zone should consist of semi-natural habitats such as:

- *Woodland; and*

[3] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#history.
[4] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#history.

- *A mix of scrub, grassland, heathland and wetland.*

The proposal should include creating or establishing habitat with local and appropriate native species in the buffer zone.

You should consider if access is appropriate. You can allow access to buffer zones if the habitat is not harmed by trampling.

You should not approve development proposals, including gardens, within a buffer zone.

You should only approve sustainable drainage schemes if:

- *They do not affect root protection areas; and*

- *Any change to the water table does not negatively affect ancient woodland or ancient and veteran trees".*

9.6 Further information on above and below ground arboricultural constraints is provided in **Annex EDP 5**.

10. Conclusion

10.1 One ancient, veteran tree (**T44**) has been identified during the survey process within the Study Area. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. A veteran tree, by a recognised criterion, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species[5].

10.2 It is recommended that any development should be kept as far as possible from the ancient veteran tree, with a buffer area maintained between the items and any development boundary. Ancient, veteran trees should be prioritised for retention in line with the NPPF.

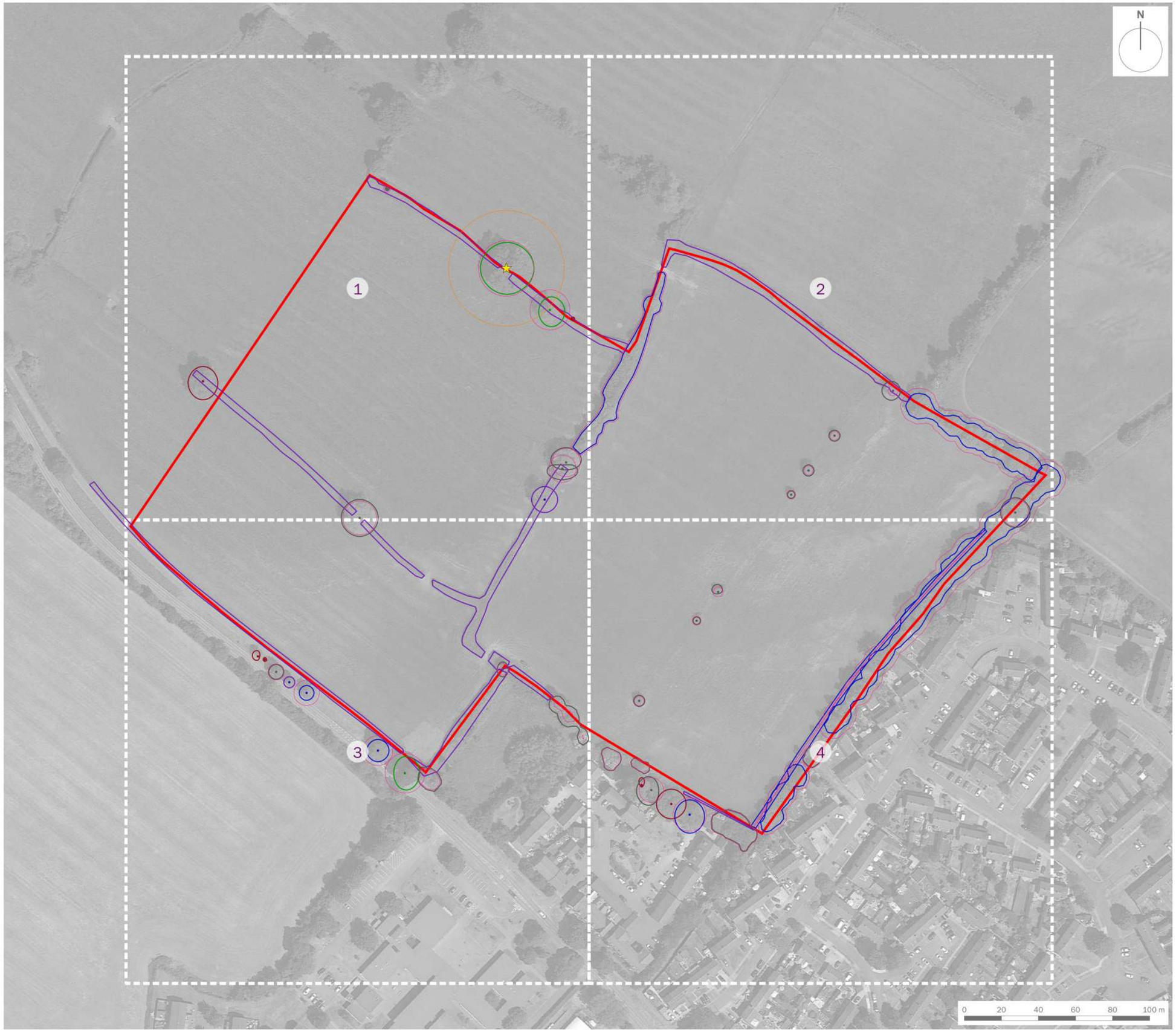
10.3 Of the items surveyed, three have been categorised as A of high quality (one of which is **T44**) and 21 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality. These items should be prioritised for retention, where practicable. These items are primarily outside or around the perimeter of the Study Area and, with the exception of **T44**, do not adversely constrain development. **T44** is also located along the boundary of the Study Area and, providing its buffer is respected, it does not adversely constrain the main body of the Study Area.

[4] Natural England Ancient woodland and veteran trees: protecting them from development https://www.gov.uk/topic/planning-development/protected-sites-species.

10.4 The default position when designing any forthcoming scheme should be the retention of all items, as so far as is practicable, regardless of category grading. All trees provide positive environmental and ecological contributions, irrespective of current condition.

10.5 The arboricultural constraints information provided within this Baseline Note will feed into the detailed design and layout of the scheme and, in turn, will be used to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, to be submitted as part of the planning application.

Annex EDP 1
Tree Constraints Plan
(edp4579_d013b 22 August 2022 GYo/LSh)



Site Boundary

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Tree

Buffer for Veteran Tree

client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan (Overview)

date	**22 AUGUST 2022**	drawn by	**GYo**
drawing number	**edp4579_d013b**	checked	**LSh**
scale	**1:2,000 @ A3**	QA	**RBa**

the environmental dimension partnership
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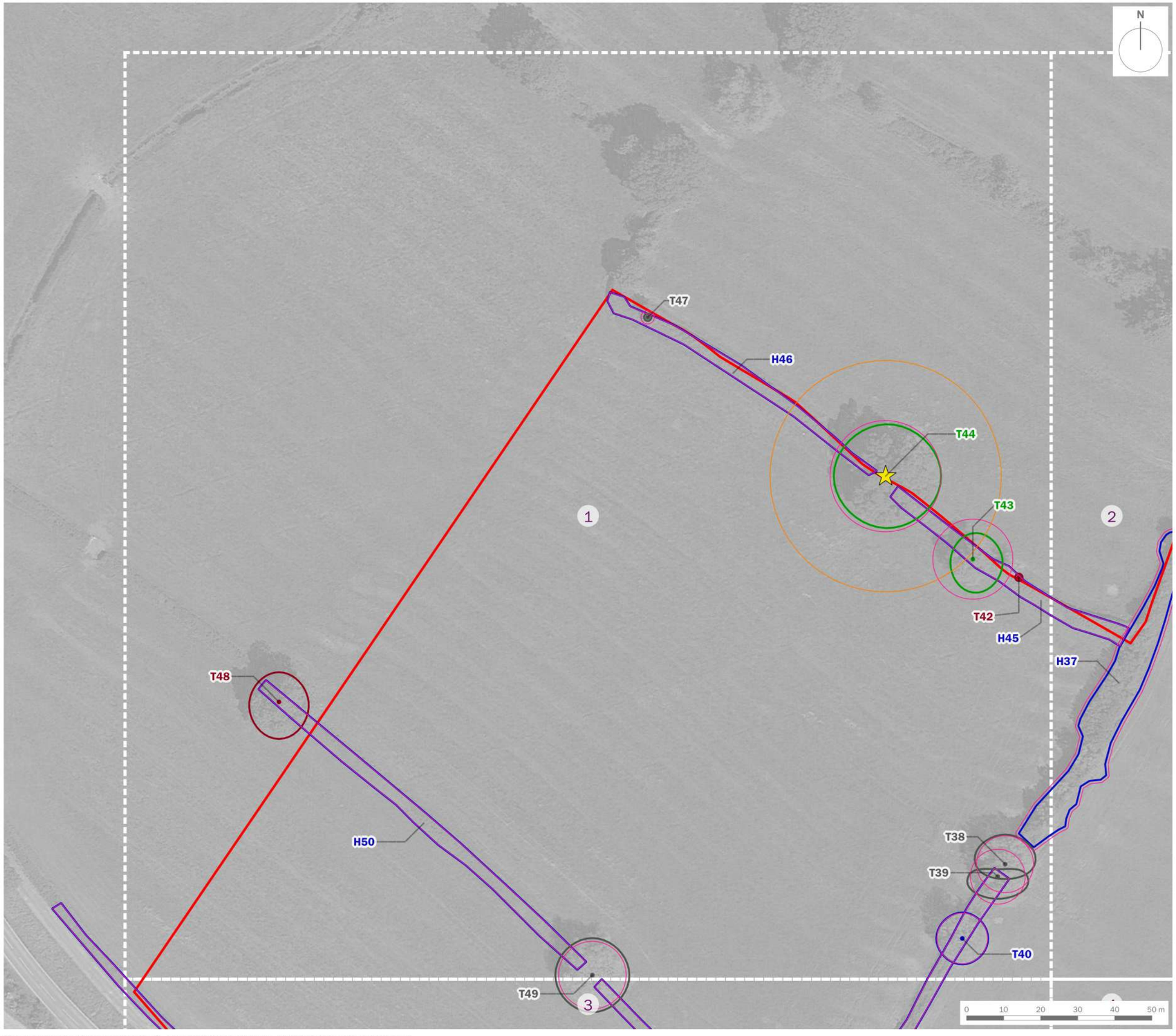


Site Boundary

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

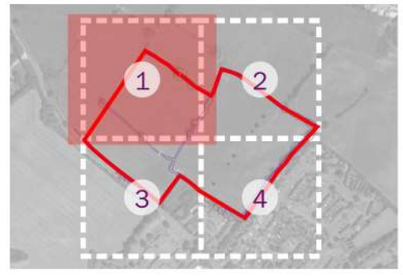
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Tree

Buffer for Veteran Tree



client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 1 of 4)

date	22 AUGUST 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp4579_d013b	checked	LSh
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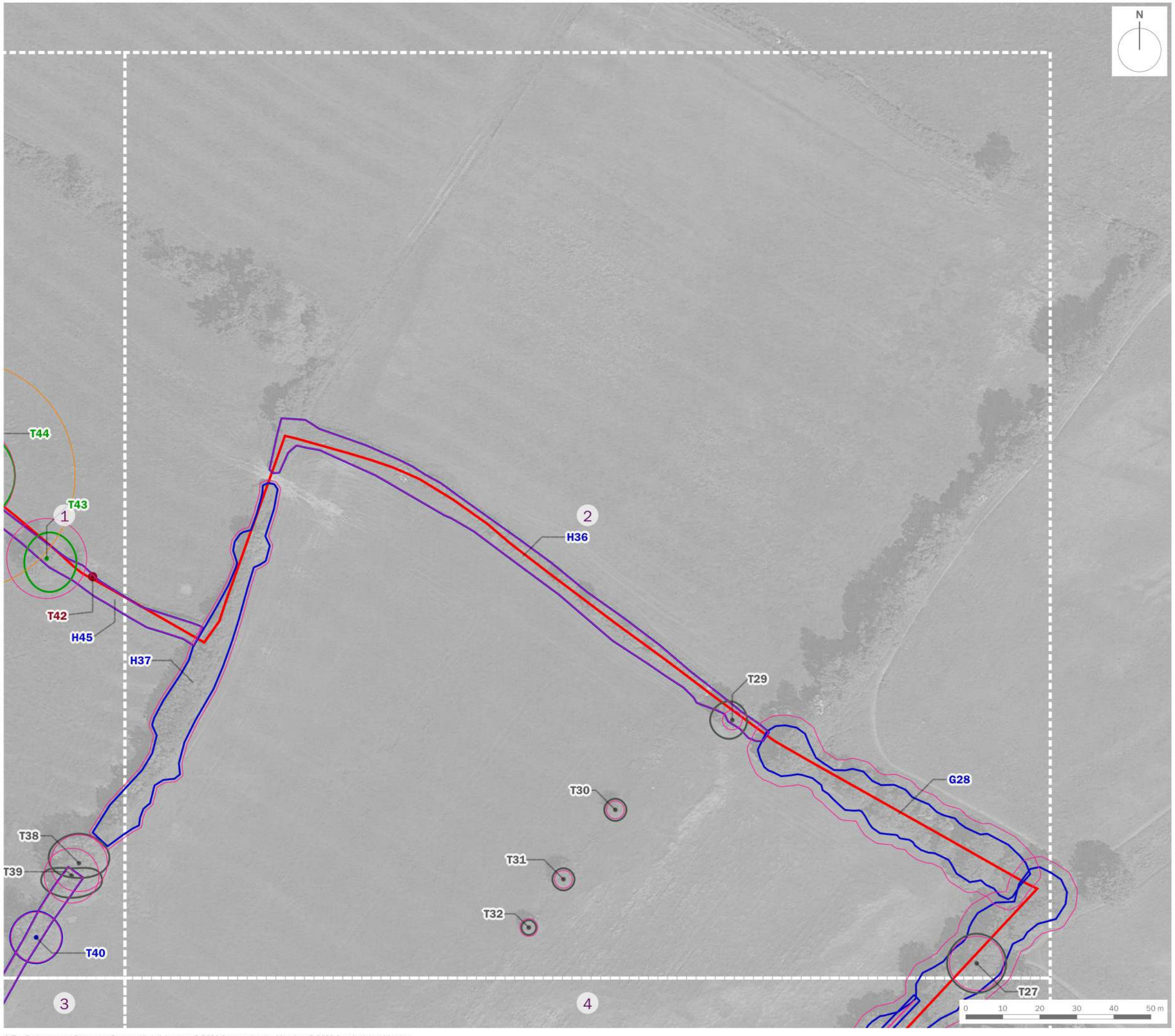


Site Boundary

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

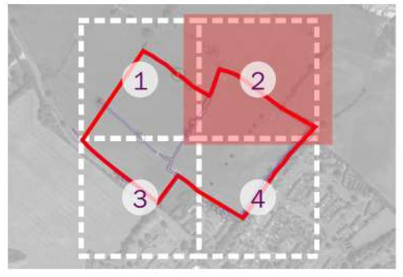
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Tree

Buffer for Veteran Tree



client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 2 of 4)

date	22 AUGUST 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp4579_d013b	checked	LSh
scale	1:1,000 @ A3	QA	RBa

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Site Boundary

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

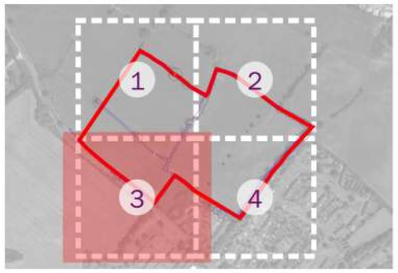
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Tree

Buffer for Veteran Tree



client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

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Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 3 of 4)

date	22 AUGUST 2022	drawn by	GYo
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T1 Tree/Group Number
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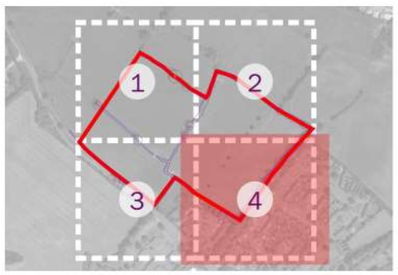

client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 4 of 4)

date	22 AUGUST 2022	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp4579_d013b	checked	LSh
scale	1:1,000 @ A3	QA	RBa

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Annex EDP 2
Schedule EDP 1
Tree Survey Key and Schedule

Sequential Reference Number	T - Individual specimen; G - Group of trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; and W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
Species	Scientific names and common English names provide, the latter are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height	An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter	This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012 (# is used if estimated).
Branch Spread	This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on **Plan EDP 1**.
Canopy Clearance Above Ground Level	An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage	There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; and Veteran.
Physiological Condition	An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf size and colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition	An indication of the tree's structural condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect[6]".
Comments/Notes	Observations on structural or physiological condition, historic pruning, any Site-specific constraints etc. noted at the time the survey is undertaken.
Recommendations (and Tree Work Priority)	These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule. Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any demolition or construction works commencing on Site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading	Trees have been assigned either U or category grading A to C in accordance with the cascade chart given in BS 5837:2012.
Root Protection Radius	Measurement (in m) based on the stem diameter and calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

[6] BS 5837:2012 Section 4.4.2.5

Client:	Archstone	**Site:**	Ploughley Road, Ambrosden
Date of Survey:	07/04/2022	**Consultant**	Lindsey Shakespeare
Tagged	N/A	**Weather**	Clear and windy

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
H1	Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
T2	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	200	3	1	2	3	2	Over Mature	Fair	Poor	Bark wound - Major Recent ground works evident in RPA in adjacent highway verge Off-site	No Work Recommended	<10	U	2.4
T3	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	100	1	1	1	1	4	Over Mature	Dead	Dead	Bark wound - Major Recent ground works evident in RPA in adjacent highway verge Off-site	No Work Recommended	<10	U	1.2
T4	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	6x150 100 200 120 220	4	4	4	4	2	Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Weak fork / branch union with included bark Recent ground works evident in RPA in adjacent highway verge Off-site	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	4.41
T5	Field maple (Acer campestre)	8	250	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Recent ground works evident in RPA in adjacent highway verge Off-site	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	3
T6	Field maple (Acer campestre)	15	570	4	4	4	4	0.5	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Recent ground works evident in RPA in adjacent highway verge Main stem also obscured by ivy Off-site	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6.84
T7	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	300 300 230 100 200	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Recent ground works evident in RPA in adjacent highway verge Main stem also obscured by ivy Off-site	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	8.05
T8	English oak (Quercus robur)	19	890	9	8	9	6	4	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy or climbing plant Recent ground works evident in RPA in adjacent highway verge Main stem also obscured by ivy Off-site	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	10.68
H9	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Hawthorn sp. (Crataegus sp.)	1.5	# 80	1	2	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained Only maintained on site side	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	0.96
G10	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	14	200	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Ivy or climbing plant Self-sown trees Off-site	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
T11	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	260	4	3	4	3	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Cavity at base, west side	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	3.12
H12	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
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Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.
Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.
First Significant Branch -Height of first significant branch and direction of growth e.g. 2.4 N, measured from adjacent ground level.
Existing Height Above Ground Level -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Veteran.
Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead. this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".
Preliminary Management Recommendations -Those are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property: defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.
Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
H13	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained Only maintained site side	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
G14	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Elder (Sambucus nigra)	12	# 200	5	5	5	5	N/A	Mature	Fair	Poor	Boundary group, partially within ditch Lots of bramble Some stem failure	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
G15	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Elder (Sambucus nigra)	7	# 150	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Boundary group surrounded by dense bramble Dead elms adjacent to group	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8
G16	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) English elm (Ulmus procera)	7	# 150	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Self-sown group	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	1.8
T17	Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	200	4	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Tree has either been topped or partially failed but covered in dense ivy so unclear which, also has poor form	No Work Recommended	<10	U	2.4
T18	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	180 220 370 290	7	4	8	8	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Weak fork / branch union with included bark Boundary tree with poor form	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	6.59
T19	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	# 350 370 400 300 420	8	8	8	8	4	Over Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Ivy or climbing plant Weak fork / branch union with included bark Boundary tree with poor form Tree has historically split out and has extensive basal decay at the base of the main stems Daldinia concentrica present on base of stems indicating stem decay Die back in upper canopy	No Work Recommended	<10	U	9.39
T20	Maple (Acer sp.)	20	# 450 400 450	8	8	10	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Boundary tree	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	9.02
H21	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
H22	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1	# 80	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
G23	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	# 200	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Group behind fence, no access to asses at all	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
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Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.
Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.
First Significant Branch -Height of first significant branch and direction of growth e.g. 2.4 N, measured from adjacent ground level.
Existing Height Above Ground Level -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Veteran.
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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.
Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
G24	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Field maple (Acer campestre) Leyland cypress (x Cupressocyparis leylandii)	12	# 300	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Group behind fence, no access to asses at all Some trees may be off-site	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	3.6
G25	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English elm (Ulmus procera)	9	# 200	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Group behind fence no access to asses at all Some trees may be off-site Partial failure of some stems	No Work Recommended	10+	C2	2.4
G26	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Field maple (Acer campestre) Prunus sp. (Prunus sp.) Elder (Sambucus nigra)	15	# 400	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Group behind fence no access to asses at all Some trees may be off-site	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T27	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	# 300 350 400	8	8	8	8	4	Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Ivy or climbing plant Significant stem decay from historic stem failure	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	7.32
G28	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Elder (Sambucus nigra)	15	# 400	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Partially outgrown hedgerow with understorey of smaller managed hedgerow to east	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	4.8
T29	Field maple (Acer campestre)	9	220	5	4	5	6	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Boundary tree	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.64
T30	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	3	3	3	3	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree within field	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
T31	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	3	3	3	3	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree within field	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
T32	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5	200	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree within field	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
T33	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	# 220	4	2	1	3	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible Tree within field and surrounded by dense ivy	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.64
T34	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3	# 200	2	2	2	2	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree within field	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.4
T35	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	# 220	3	3	3	3	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree within field	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	2.64

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
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Existing Height Above Ground Level -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.
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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Recommendations (Priority)	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West									
H36	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) English elm (Ulmus procera)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained Some outgrown elm trees within hedgerow either dead or dying Dutch Elm Disease, recommend felling dead/dying elms	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
H37	Goat willow (Salix caprea) Crack willow (Salix fragilis) English elm (Ulmus procera) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7	150	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown Some outgrown trees within hedgerow, hedgerow only partially maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	1.8
T38	Crack willow (Salix fragilis)	17	640	8	8	4	8	4	Mature	Fair	Poor	Tree on field boundary Stem decay	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	7.68
T39	Crack willow (Salix fragilis)	15	360 500	2	8	6	8	2	Mature	Fair	Poor	Tree on field boundary Both stems have stem decay	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	7.39
T40	Crack willow (Salix fragilis)	14	570	7	7	7	7	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree on field boundary within hedgerow Nest in canopy	No Work Recommended	20+	B1	6.84
H41	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
T42	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	# 450	1	1	1	1	7	Over Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Off-site tree, all readings estimated Tree on field boundary within hedgerow Significant die back Significant stem decay following historic stem failure Not on topo, location estimated	No Work Recommended	<10	U	5.4
T43	English oak (Quercus robur)	14	# 900	7	8	9	6	3	Mature	Good	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Open cavity / cavities Tree on field boundary within hedgerow Wet ditch to south	No Work Recommended	40+	A1	10.8
T44	English oak (Quercus robur)	22	# 2080	14	15	14	14	3	Ancient (Veteran)	Good	Good	Hollow trunk - Suspected Woodpecker holes Deadwood - Major Decay / structural defect in crown limb / limbs - Open cavity / cavities Shedding limb / limbs - Historic Tree on field boundary within hedgerow Wet ditch to south A number of sap runs on limbs	No Work Recommended	40+	A123	15
H45	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained Ditch to south Boundary hedgerow	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
H46	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained Ditch to south Boundary hedgerow	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96

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				North	East	South	West									
T47	Field maple (Acer campestre)	6	# 150	1	1	1	1	4	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Tree on field boundary within hedgerow Wet ditch to south	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	1.8
T48	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	740	8	8	10	8	3	Over Mature	Fair	Poor	Tree on field boundary within hedgerow A number of Innonotus hispidus brackets on ground and up stem on western side Nest in canopy	No Work Recommended	<10	U	8.88
T49	Crack willow (Salix fragilis)	17	760	10	10	10	10	4	Mature	Fair	Poor	Weak fork / branch union with included bark Tree on field boundary within hedgerow Poor form	No Work Recommended	10+	C1	9.12
H50	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96
H51	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1.5	# 80	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Hedgerow - Maintained	No Work Recommended	20+	B2	0.96

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
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First Significant Branch -Height of first significant branch and direction of growth e.g. 2.4 N, measured from adjacent ground level.
Existing Height Above Ground Level -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Veteran.
Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead. this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".
Preliminary Management Recommendations -Those are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property: defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.
Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Annex EDP 3
Illustrative Summary of Survey Data

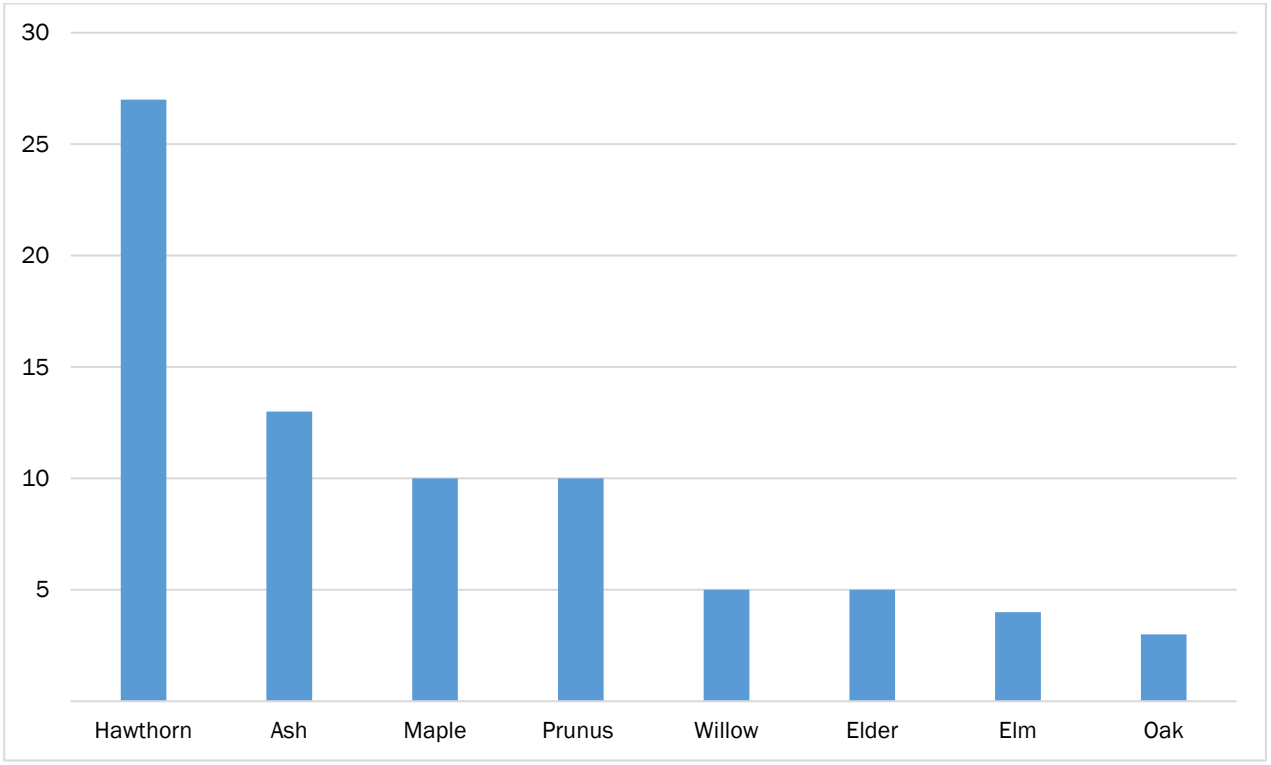

Figure EDP A3.1: Species diversity.

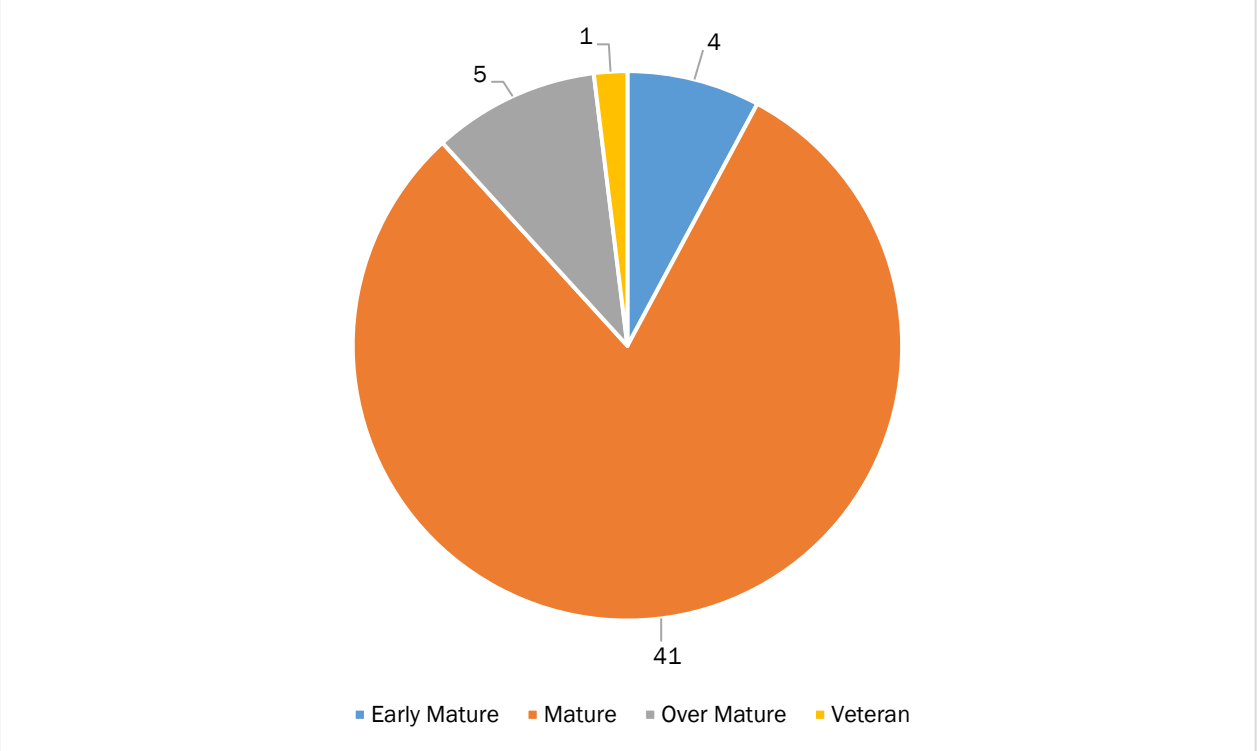

Figure EDP A3.2: Age distribution of live trees.

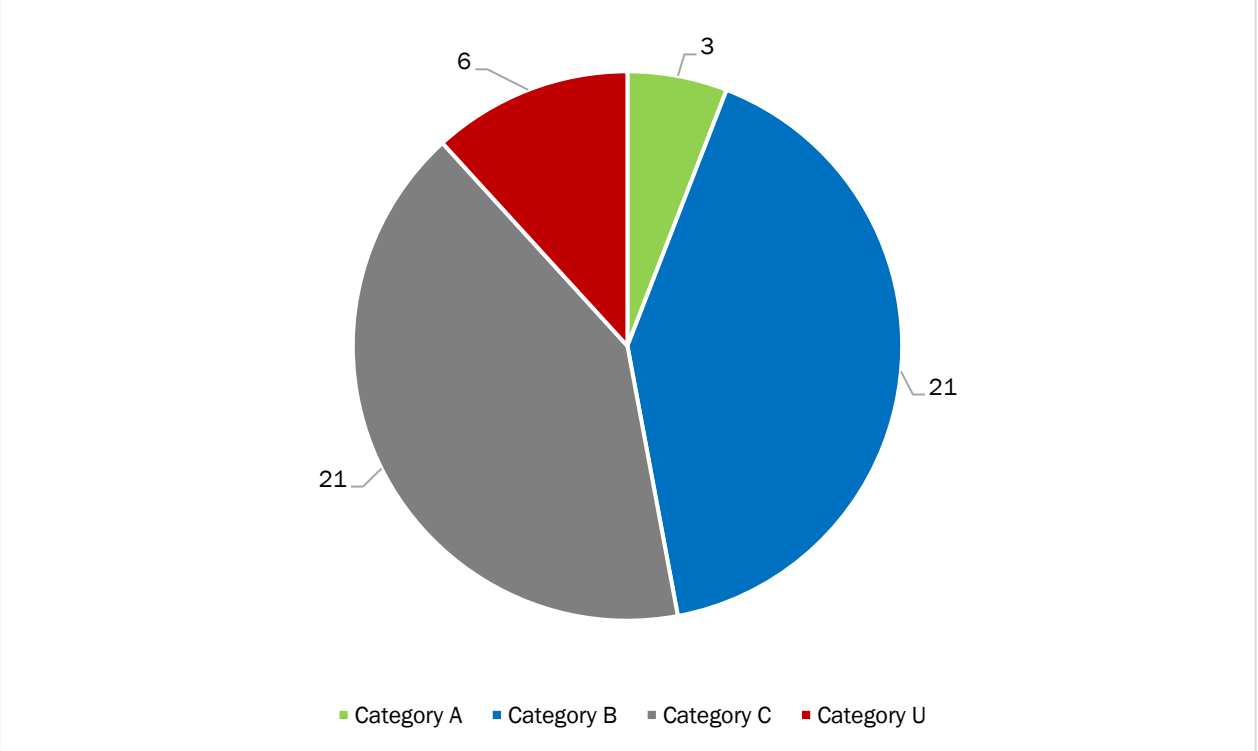

Figure EDP A3.3: Category grading.

Annex EDP 4
Protected Species

Bats

A4.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations* 2017 (as amended), making it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild individual of an EPS;
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of a EPS wherever they are occurring, in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong, or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild individual of an EPS.

A4.2 Additional protection for bats is also afforded under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act* 1981 (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place that is used for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to this structure or place. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are currently occupying these resting places/places of shelter.

A4.3 Prior to undertaking any tree works or tree removal further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

Nesting Birds

A4.4 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act* 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

(i) Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;

(ii) Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;

(iii) Take, damage or destroy the egg of any wild bird; or

(iv) To have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), or egg or any part of a wild bird or egg.

A4.5 In addition, further protection is afforded to those wild bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, prohibiting any intentional or reckless disturbance to these species while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or to recklessly disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Annex EDP 5
Consideration of Trees within the Design Process

A5.1 Construction activities pose a threat to the successful retention of trees if handled inappropriately. It is important to consider the relationship between development and trees during the design process.

Below-ground Constraints – Root Protection Area

A5.2 The below-ground constraints are defined as the likely spread and distribution of the root system and are depicted on **Plan EDP 1** with pink outlined areas, representing root protection area (RPA) around each surveyed item.

A5.3 The RPA is defined as the minimum area (in m^2) around the tree that is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.

A5.4 Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, the shape of the RPA may be modified, but not reduced in area, and its shape should reflect a soundly based assessment of the likely root distribution.

A5.5 Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- The morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground services);
- Topography and drainage;
- The soil type and structure; and
- The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age and condition and presence of other trees.

Above-ground Constraints – Proximity of Trees to Structures

A5.6 The above-ground parts of a tree whilst being more visible and easily protected are a potential constraint to development and consideration should be given to the current and ultimate height and spread of the trees.

A5.7 Where the current and/or ultimate height of a category A, B or C trees will cause an unreasonable obstruction to the proposed development, this must be considered as a constraint. This is usually considered in terms of issues relating to shade and light.

A5.8 The above ground constraints can be a combination of factors such as:

- Shading of buildings and open space – a detailed daylight study may be necessary if any proposed buildings are in the immediate vicinity of retained trees;
- Direct damage to structures;
- Future pressure for removal;
- Seasonal nuisance (e.g. leaf fall blocking gutters, fruit fall creating slippery patches and honey dew dripping on vehicles and surfaces);
- Whether the tree is deciduous or evergreen; and
- Density of foliage.

Appendix EDP 2
Framework Plan
(Drawing Number FP-01, Revision D)

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The scaling of this drawing cannot be assured

		Date	Drn	Ckd
A	Revised to client comments	14-06-22	BW	JT
B	Revised to client comments	15-06-22	BW	JT
C	Revised to client comments	19-07-22	BW	JT
D	Revised to client comments	21-07-22	BW	JT

N

Project
Ploughley Road, Ambrosden

Drawing Title
Framework Plan

Date	Scale	Drawn by	Check by
09.06.2022	1:1000@A1	BW	JT

Project No	Drawing No	Revision
32948	FP-01	D

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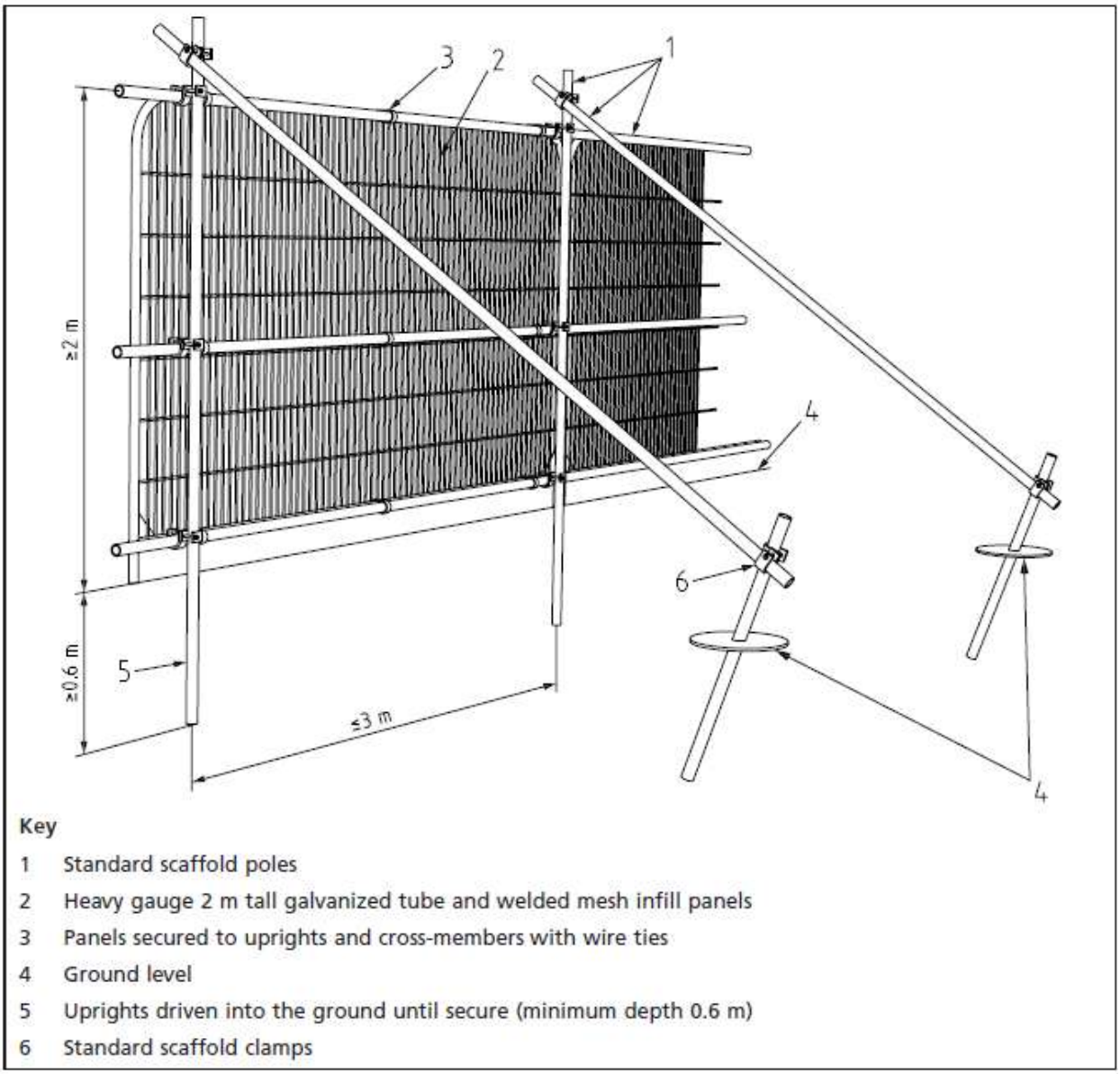
Appendix EDP 3
Tree Protection Barrier on Scaffold 2.0m High
(Extract from BS 5837:2012, Figure 2 'Protective Barrier')



Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m 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 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

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Plan

Plan EDP 1 Tree Protection Plan
(edp4579_d024a 22 August 2022 JFr/LSh)

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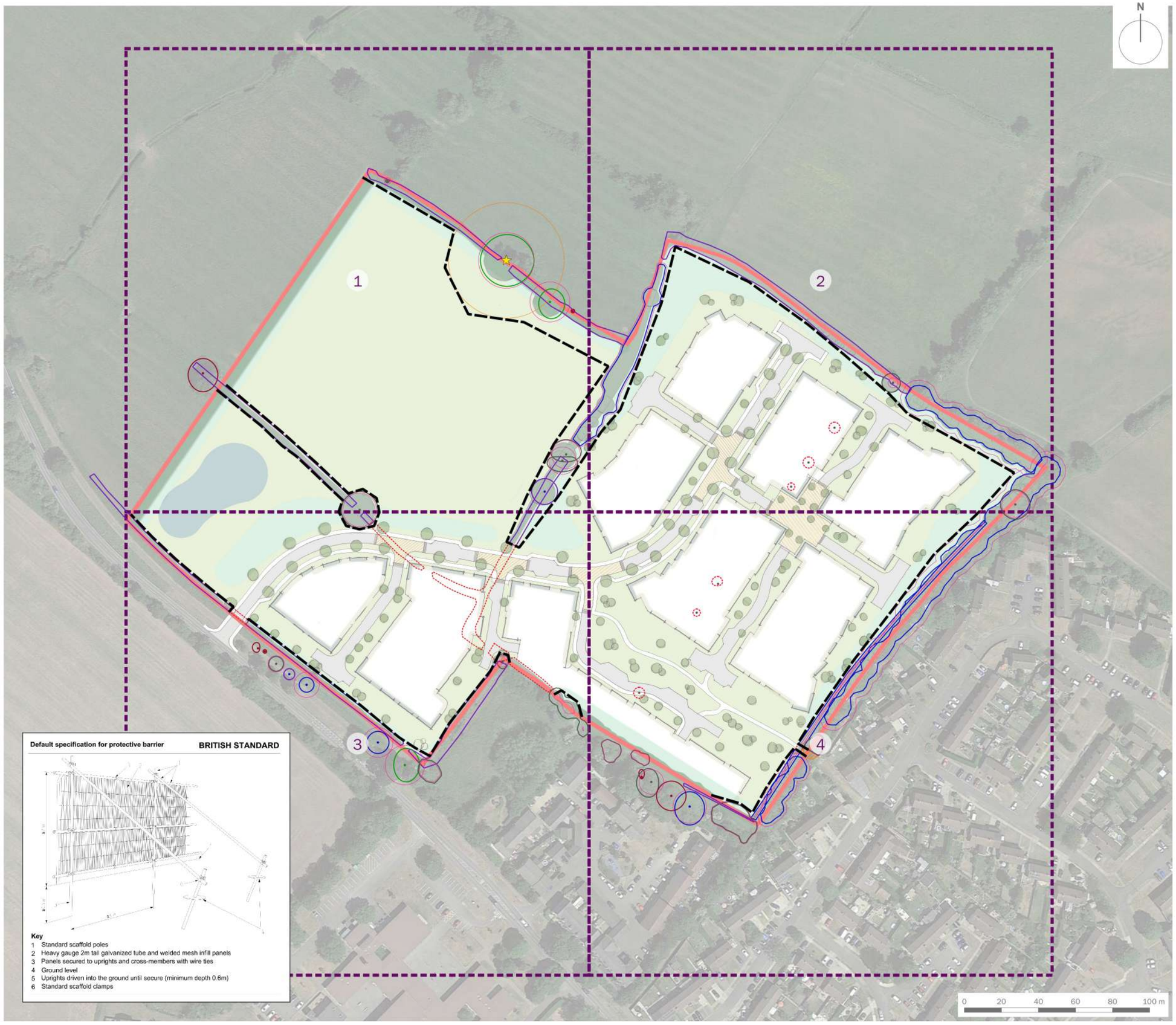

Default specification for protective barrier **BRITISH STANDARD**

Key
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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

Site Boundary

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Tree

Buffer for Veteran Tree

Trees to be Removed

Protective Fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012

Crown Reduction in accordance with BS 3998:2010

client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Overview)

date	**22 AUGUST 2022**	drawn by	**JFr**
drawing number	**edp4579_d024a**	checked	**LSh**
scale	**1:2,000 @ A3**	QA	**RBa**

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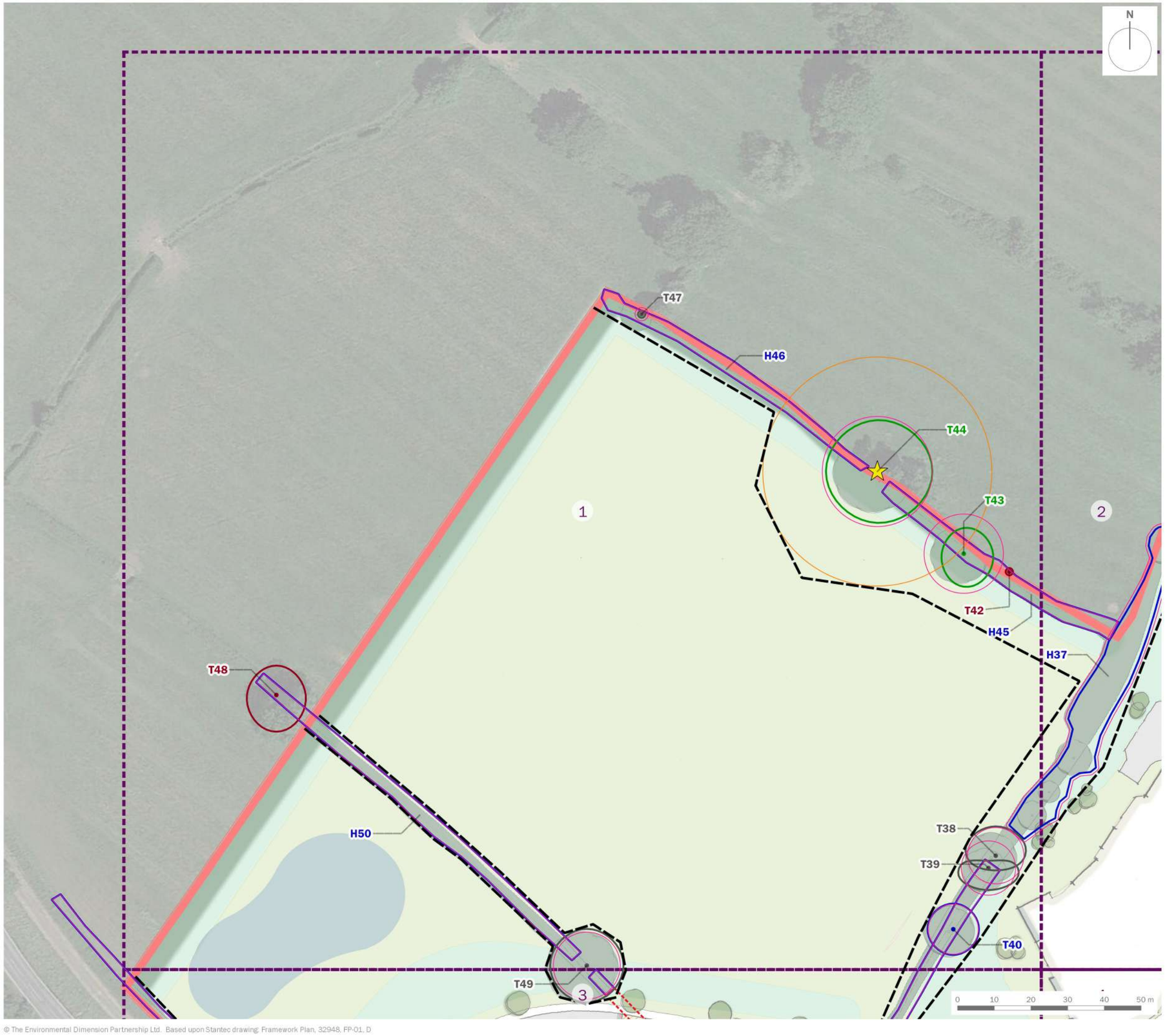

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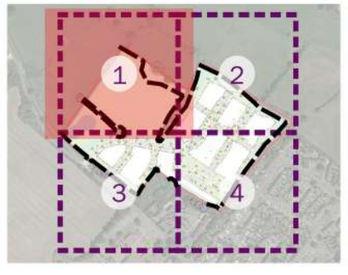

client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 1 of 4)

date	22 AUGUST 2022	drawn by	JFr
drawing number	edp4579_d024a	checked	LSh
scale	1:1,000 @ A3	QA	RBa

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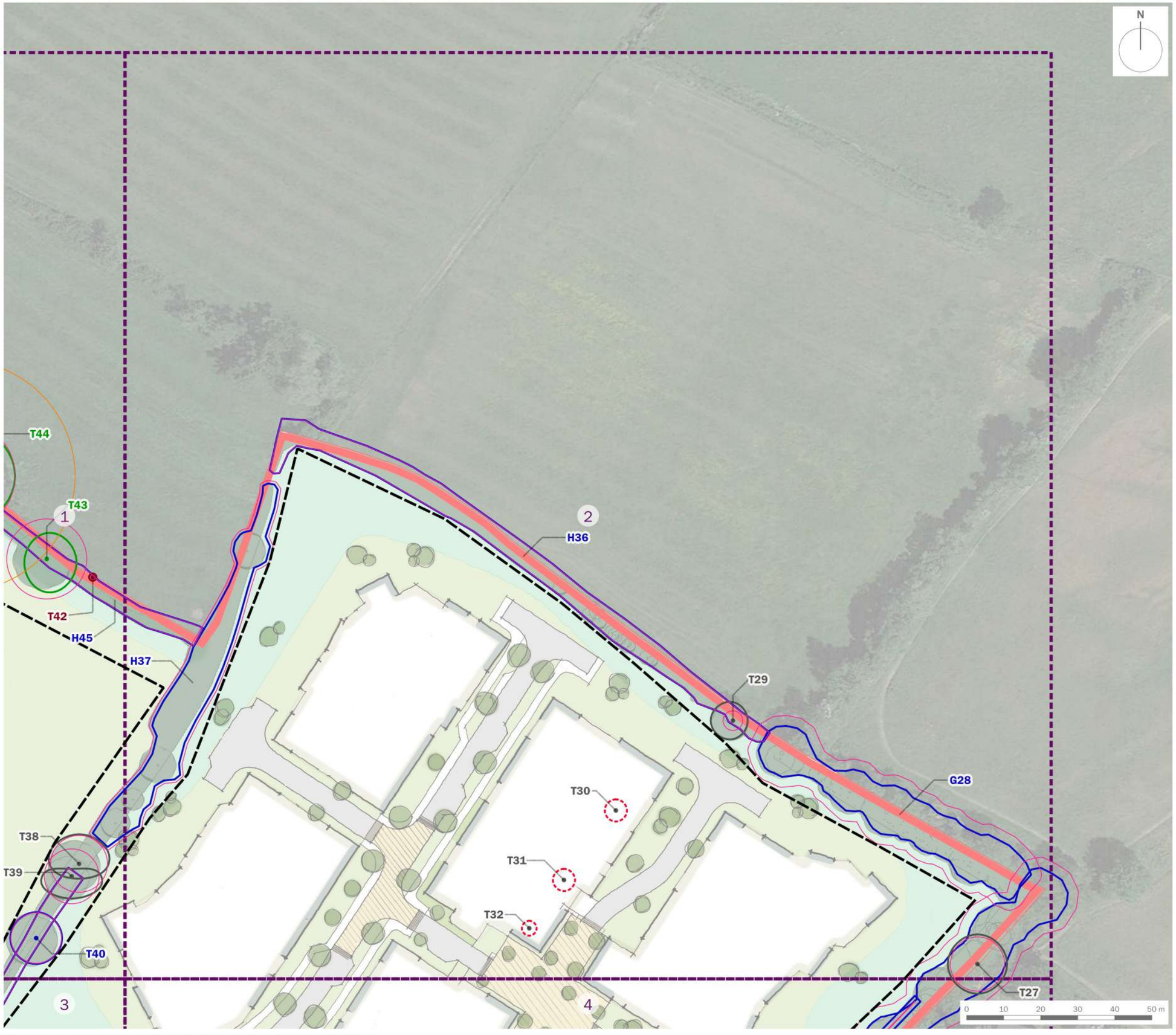

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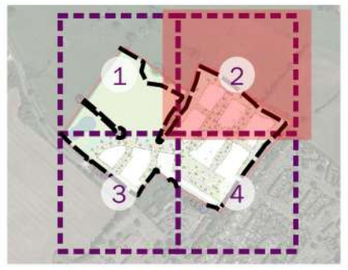

client
Archstone Ambrosden Ltd and Bellway Homes Ltd

project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 2 of 4)

date	22 AUGUST 2022	drawn by	JFr
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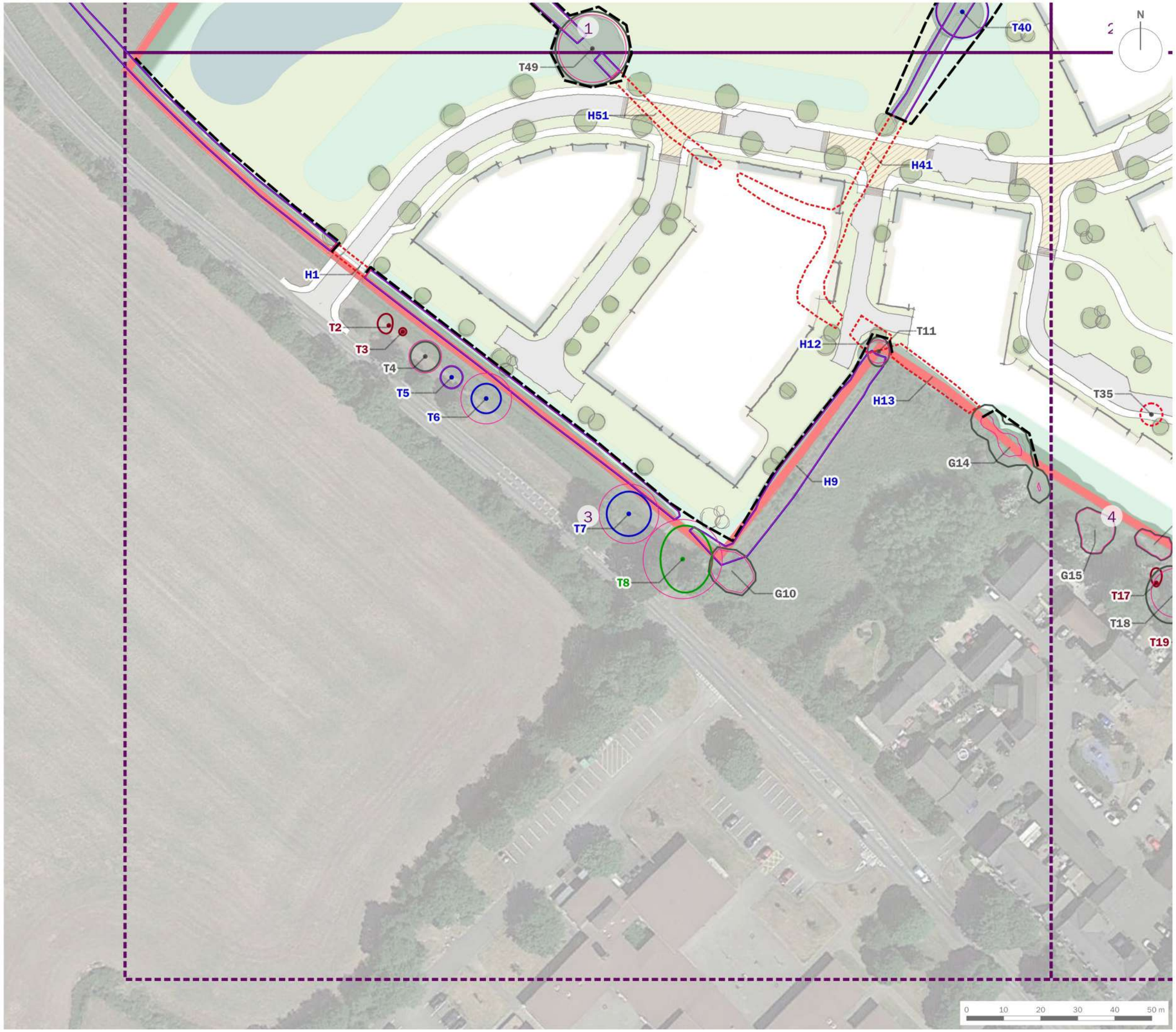

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Protective Fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012

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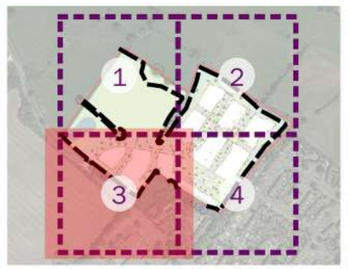

client
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project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 3 of 4)

date	22 AUGUST 2022	drawn by	JFr
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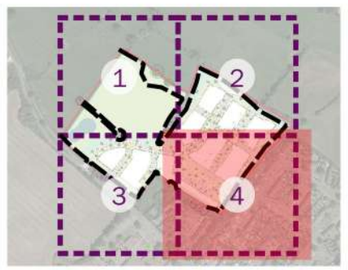

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project title
Land off Ploughley Road, Ambrosden, Oxfordshire

drawing title
Plan EDP 1: Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 4 of 4)

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