

Arboricultural Impacts and Method Statement 01

New Barn Farm, Sibford Gower, OX15 5RY

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Appendix G Tree Protection Plan - AA TPP 02 (1:500)

1 Summary

- 1.1 Following instructions received in December 2022, this statement has been produced to inform a planning application at New Barn Farm, Sibford Gower, OX15 5RY.
- 1.2 The Site and proposed development have been assessed in accordance with the relevant British Standard, BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.
- 1.3 The Arboricultural survey was carried out by Philip Bridger in December 2022. The schedule provided in Appendix A provides a detailed record of each of these components. Appendix B provides a graphical representation of the survey data.
- 1.4 The site is an existing residential house with extensive grounds, set atop a hill. The house is accessed from the bottom of the hill via a long, serpentine driveway, taking you past fields and feature trees. The approach to the house is framed by two oak trees and centred by an excellent example of an Oriental Plane, situated on an island within a pond. The backdrop to the house is comprised of large field boundary Ash trees, and on the southern boundary, two extremely large English Oak trees are present. .
- 1.5 The following information does not constitute a health and safety survey or report. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be undertaken.
- 1.6 This report considers only the arboricultural component of the Site. It does not include the fauna or the entire flora present on the Site, and should not be used as an ecological appraisal.

2 Introduction

- 2.1 This report provides an informed overview of the existing tree cover, a summary of any implications arising from the proposed scheme and comments regarding the integration of existing trees into the proposed setting.
- 2.2 The following information does not constitute a health and safety survey or report. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be undertaken.
- 2.3 This report considers only the arboricultural component of the Site. It does not include the fauna or the entire flora present on the Site, and should not be used as an ecological appraisal.

3 Survey and Explanation of BS 5837:2012 Categories

- 3.1.1 This type of survey is designed to identify and assess trees likely to be affected by development of the Site and assign them to appropriate categories. The results of the tree survey, including material constraints arising from existing trees that merit retention, should then be used to inform the design process.
- 3.2 The schedule provided in Appendix A provides a detailed record of each of these components. Appendix B provides a graphical representation of the survey data.
- 3.3 Trees are surveyed on an individual basis unless they form a collective feature when they may be considered as a woodland, group or hedge on the basis of aerodynamic, cultural or visual features. Individual trees of particular prominence or value within a collection may still be assessed as individuals.

3.3.1 For each surveyed tree/group the following information has been recorded:

- i. **TREE NO.:** Used to identify trees in the schedule and associated plans.
- ii. **SPECIES:** Common names are used in this document and the Tree Schedule.
- iii. **HEIGHT:** Height of tree in metres to the centre of the crown top or highest point.
- iv. **DBH:** Diameter of the tree at 1.5m from ground level or at the closest appropriate point if this is not possible. Where multiple stems are present these are measured individually where practicable. This measurement is used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree.
- v. **CROWN SPREAD:** Measured at appropriate compass points e.g. N, E, S, W. Dimensions are taken from the centre of the main trunk. An 'Up to' figure may be provided in some circumstances e.g. for smaller specimens or where access is restricted.
- vi. **CROWN CLEARANCE:** Height to the lowest branch from ground level. Small twigs and epicormic growth may be present below this level but could be removed with no detriment to the tree.
- vii. **PHYSIOLOGY and STRUCTURE:** Description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details based on health, vitality and overall structural integrity.
- viii. **AGE CLASS:** Young / Middle-aged / Mature / Over Mature / Veteran. Veteran trees are those deemed to be of significant biological, cultural or aesthetic value, usually beyond typical age range and often exhibiting significant structural defects.

3.3.2 Trees are categorised as per Table 1 of BS 5837:2012; these are divided between retention categories 'A' - 'U'.

3.4 Explanation of Categories:

- i. **Category U:** Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years or which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. If within ownership, category U trees should not be considered as constraints within the planning process. However, it may be desirable to seek retention of a category U specimen if it is considered to have significant ecological or conservation value. Category U trees are identified by dark red canopy edges on the tree plans. A dark grey RPA may be included if the trees are offsite or desirable for retention.
- ii. **Category A:** Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested). These are identified by light green RPAs on the tree plans.
- iii. **Category B:** Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested). These are identified by dark blue RPAs on the tree plans.
- iv. **Category C:** Those of low quality and/or value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. These are identified by dark grey RPAs on the tree plans.

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

- i. Mainly **arboricultural** values (suffix 1)

A1: 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).

B1: 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 major storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention in the long term; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.

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

ii. Mainly **landscape** values (suffix 2)

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

B2: 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.

C2: 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 benefit.

iii. Mainly **cultural** values, including **conservation** (suffix 3)

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

B3: Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

C3: Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

3.4.2 **Note:** as a general rule and irrespective of subcategories: category A trees are considered to be of the highest priority for retention; category B of moderate priority and those of category C standing of lower priority. Onsite category U trees are given the lowest priority for retention.

3.5 The Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum soil surface area (in m²) that should be left undisturbed around each tree to maintain the tree's long-term viability. In First

Environment drawings RPAs are illustrated in colour to indicate the extent of the constraint posed and show the category of the relevant tree or group:

- Category A trees/groups: **Green** RPA
- Category B trees/groups: **Blue** RPA
- Category C trees/groups: **Grey** RPA
- Offsite/Retained category U trees/groups: **Grey** RPA *
- Onsite category U or Removed trees/groups: **No RPA** *

*Category U trees are identified by a Dark Red canopy edge

4 Tree Removals

- 4.1 One category 'C' tree (T33), Two Hedges (H3 & H6) and one group (G3) will need to be removed to facilitate development.
- 4.2 Two category 'U' trees (T31 and T34) should also be removed, regardless of any development.

5 Impacts to retained Trees

- 5.1 The proposed development will incur impacts to the roots of retained trees and also require some pruning/crown lifting.

6 Driveway Impacts

- 6.1 Impacts from the driveway refurbishment/rerouting can be easily mitigated.
- 6.2 Where an existing hard surface is present, the Sub-base should be retained.
- 6.3 When removing the top wearing course of the hard surface, it should be removed using toothless buckets on lightweight excavators.
- 6.4 Where no Hard surface is present, an Above Soil Surface should be used.
- 6.5 An above soil surface such as Geosynthetics 'Cellweb' will ensure continued moisture and gaseous exchange.

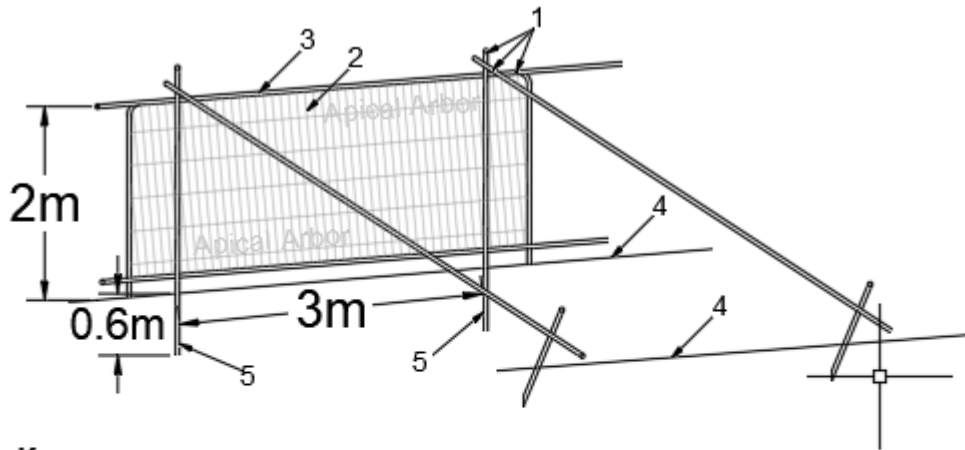
7 Swimming Pool Impacts

- 7.1 The foundations of the proposed swimming pool are likely to have a minor impact on the root area of retained category 'A' English Oak Tree (T35).
- 7.2 The impact of the pool is 2.5m².
- 7.3 The Root Protection Area is 706m².
- 7.4 The impact as a percentage is 0.3%.
- 7.5 Bs58372012: tree in relation to design, demolition and construction recommends limiting any impact to 20%.
- 7.6 The swimming pool should be constructed in such a way that ensures no chlorinated water should run off into the root area of the English Oak tree.

8 Vegetable patch Impacts

- 8.1 The proposed Vegetable patch will impact the root area of retained category 'A' English Oak tree (T35).
- 8.2 Although the veg patch impacts will be minimal, they should still be considered and addressed, in the vicinity of an excellent feature tree.
- 8.3 The vegetable patch should be constructed using an above soil surface.
- 8.4 This can create a vegetable patch within raised planting, that will still facilitate the moisture and gaseous exchange within the root area that is covered.
- 8.5 The above soil surface should be installed after the construction of the Swimming pool.

9 Tree Protection Fencing



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 (min. 0.6m)
- 6 Standard Scaffold clamps

9.1 Tree protection fencing should be installed prior to development, along the bold blue line, indicated on the associated Tree Protection Plan (AA TPP 03).

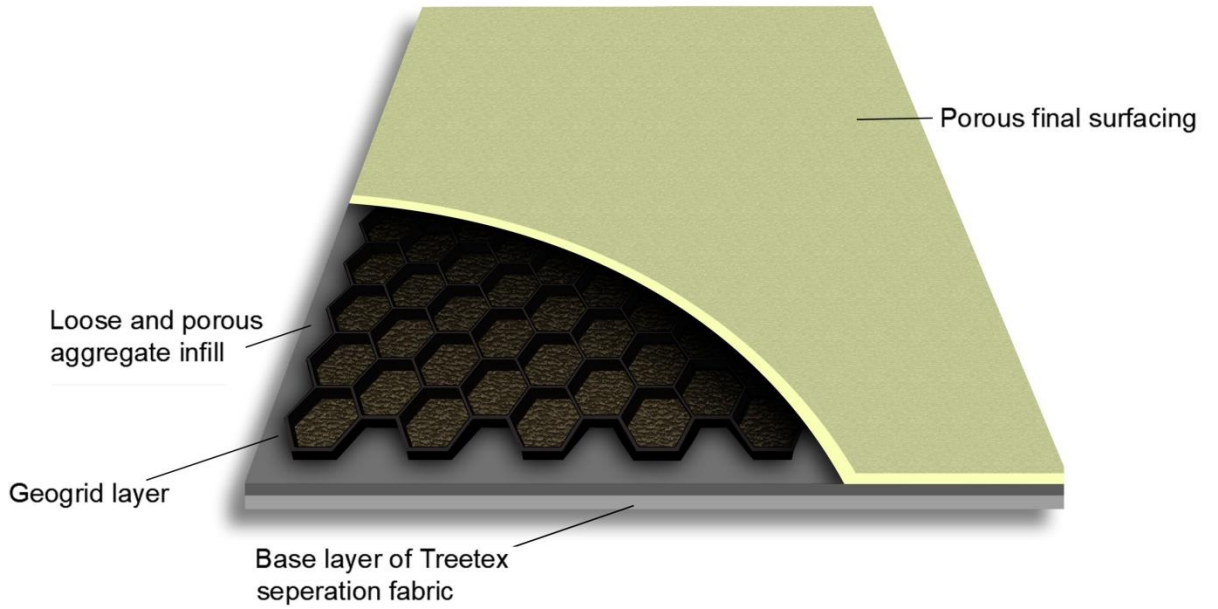
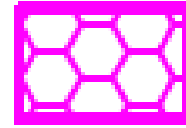
10 **Hard surface retention**

10.1 The existing hard surface serves as a driveway and will likely have roots present underneath.

10.2 The hard surface will protect the roots of retained trees.

10.3 The driveway is to be refurbished, then the existing subbase should be retained, and the finished level replaced with a porous material, allowing mineral and gaseous exchange in the rooting systems. This should be done once development is complete.

11 Above Soil Surfacing



11.1 Above soil surface should be installed where the pink honeycomb hatch is shown on the associated Tree Protection Plans.

12 **Scheduling in relation to construction**

12.1 Tree Removals - Before construction

12.2 Erection of Tree Protection fencing - Before Construction

12.3 Driveway Above soil surface installed

12.4 Construction Commences

12.5 Swimming pool construction complete

12.6 Tree protection fencing removed adjacent to T35 to install Above soil surface for Vegetable patch

12.7 All construction complete.

12.8 Remove tree protection fencing.

13 **Conclusions**

13.1 It is our opinion that trees shown as retained can be integrated within the proposed context with minimal risk of adverse impact, or that impacts can be kept within acceptable levels.

14 Further Reading and Supporting Material:

British Standards Institution Publication (2010) *BS 3998: Recommendations for Tree Work*, BSI, London.

British Standards Institution Publication (2012) *BS 5837: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction*, BSI, London.

Roberts, J., Jackson, N. & Smith, M. (2006) *Tree Roots in the Built Environment, Research for Amenity Trees No.8*, TSO, and London.

Appendices

Appendix A Tree Schedule - AA TS 01

Appendix B Tree Location Plan - AA TL 01 (1:1500)

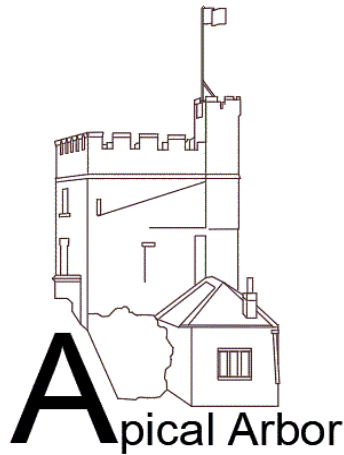
Appendix C Arboricultural Impacts Assessment - AA AIA 01 (1:1500)

Appendix D Tree Protection Plan - AA TPP 01 (1:1500)

Appendix E Tree Location Plan - AA TL 02 (1:500)

Appendix F Arboricultural Impacts Assessment - AA AIA 02 (1:500)

Appendix G Tree Protection Plan - AA TPP 02 (1:500)



Each entry will contain the following information (dependent upon access):

1. Tree No: Allocated tree number (a Tree Preservation Order may be signified by an * suffix);
2. Species: Common names are shown;
3. Height: Height of each tree/group in metres to centre of upper crown or highest point;
4. Stem Diameter: Measured in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level; multiple stems are measured separately and the values combined; used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA); measurements for the same tree are separated by '-' (e.g. 120-140-100);
5. Crown Spread: Measured in metres at compass points (e.g. N, E, S, W); dimensions are taken from centre of trunk to edge of canopy; 'up to' crown spreads will be shown with a repeated number;
6. Crown Clearance: Height in metres to lowest branch foliage from ground level;
7. Age Class:
 - Young (Y) (less than 1/3 through typical life expectancy for species);
 - Middle Aged (MA) (from 1/3 to 2/3 through typical life expectancy for species);
 - Mature (M) (over 2/3 through typical life expectancy for species);
 - Over Mature (OM) (beyond typical life expectancy for species);
 - Veteran (V) (of biological, cultural or aesthetic value, usually appears beyond typical age range for species);
 - Various (VAR) (contains more than one of the above classes);
8. Physiology: Considered to be one of the following: Average / Below average / Low / or Dead;
9. Structure: Considered to be one of the following: Good / Moderate / Indifferent / Poor / or Hazardous;
10. Comments: A description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details based on vitality, context, potential and overall structural integrity;
11. BS 5837:2012 Category: Each individual tree, group or collection is assigned a category as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012;

(Note: a combined rating may be applied where individuals gain a higher category as part of a group or collection);

- U: Trees recommended for removal; in such a condition that any existing contribution would be lost within 10 years; shown with a red canopy edge on Apical Arbor plans;
- A: Trees of high quality and value; likely to make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years; shown with a green RPA on Apical Arbor plans;
- B: Trees of moderate quality and value; likely to make a significant contribution for at least 20 years; shown with a blue RPA on Apical Arbor plans;
- C: Trees of low quality and value; could remain for at least 10 years until new planting has established; young trees with a stem diameter < 150mm; shown with a grey RPA on Apical Arbor plans.
- Subcategories are shown by a number and indicate significant value arising from Arboricultural (suffix 1), Landscape (suffix 2) or Ecological (suffix 3) considerations.

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Age Class	Comments	Category
H1	Hawthorn, Elder	1.5	Max 300	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	Average	Average	M	Regularly maintained roadside hedgerow,	C1
G1	Apple, Oak, Alder, Silver Birch, Field Maple, Blackthorn, Viburnum, Privet	Max 11	Max 350	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	Average	Good	SM	Collection of various trees, establishing collection provides a screen along the adjacent highway. Of increased value when considered as a collection.	B12
T1	Ash	15	420	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	2	Average	Average	SM	Single trunk forks at approx.. 6m into two codominant stems orientated east to west. Union appears sound, telephone wire through the canopy. Of no particular Arboricultural quality, however it does add density to the screening benefit from G1.	C12
T2-T4	Pillar apple	4	Max 300	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	1	Average	Average	Y	Ornamental apple types growing in the hedge row.	C12
T5	Ash	8	300	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2	Average	Average	Y	Single trunk, structure typical for species, of no particular Arboricultural quality, however it does add some density to the boundary.	C12
H2	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Bramble, Ash, Field Maple, Elm,	4	300	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0	Average	Average	SM	Dense, wide hedgerow, provides a low level screen on the boundary, of no particular Arboricultural quality.	C12
T6	English oak	5	200	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2	Good	Good	Y	Single trunk, likely self seeded, adds some density to the boundary	C12
T7	Ash	7.0	200 150	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	Good	Indifferent	Y	Twin stemmed from base, adds some density to the boundary hedgerow, of no particular Arboricultural quality.	C12
T8	Ash	9.0	500 200 200 200	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.00	Average	Poor	SM	Single trunk, forks into three codominant stems at 1.5m, orientated east to west, ivy obscures the unions. One of the larger trees on the boundary, slight suppressed canopy due to adjacent trees to the west.	C12
T9	Ash	10.0	350 250 S	6.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	2.00	Average	Poor	SM	Single trunk, quickly forks into two stems, one stem leans into the field at a 45degree angle. Canopy appears as though it was suppressed in the past. Of no particular Arboricultural Quality. Provides some screen on the boundary.	C12
T10	Hawthorn	4.0	200	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	Average	Average	SM	An establishing hedgerow specimen, adds density to the screen.	C12

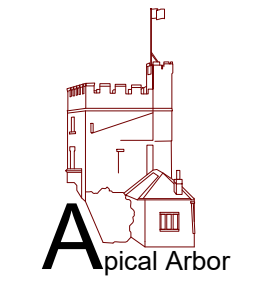
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Age Class	Comments	Category
T11	Ash	12.0	600 300 300 300	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.00	Average	Poos	M	Twin stemmed from base, dominate stem to the east, subdominant to the west. West stem has a large scar measuring approx. 75cm from the base. Ivy obscures the main scaffold of this tree. One of the larger trees on the boundary, adds density to the screen.	C12
G2	Field Maple, Scarlet Oak, Alder, Viburnum, Hazel, Silver Birch	8.0	Max 300	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	Average	Average	SM	Collection of various species of oak and Alder, ornamental types, as well as other species, provides some screen on the boundary. Minor rabbit damage present, provides good all year round screen.	C12
T12	Ash	16.0	700	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	2.00	Average	Good	M	Single trunk, good example of the species. One snapped branch lower down in the canopy. Likely to be visible on approaching the building from the driveway. As long as appropriately managed/maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution.	B12
T13	Field Maple	9	375	4	4	4	4	2	Good	Good	SM	Single trunk, structure typical for species, a good example of the species. Individually of arboricultural quality and value, which increased when it is considered as part of the collection.	B12
T14	Viburnum	2.5	200	2	2	2	2	0.2	Average	Average	Y	Of increased value when considered as part of the adjacent collection.	C1
T15	Ash	17	550	7	7	7	7	4	Average	Average	M	Single trunk, forks at approximately 8m into two codominant stems orientated east to west, union appears sound, part of a linear collection along the boundary.	C12
T16	Ash	17	575	0	0	4	0	4	Average	Poor	M	Single trunk, this tree has a severe, irremediable structural defect due to stem failure.	U
T17	Ash	17	620	3	8	8	8	3	Average	Below average	M	Single trunk, fluted base, hedgerow specimen, ivy cover up to a height of approx. 7m. Ivy obscures unions. Forks at 5m into two codominant stems, orientated east to west. Appears to have lost a large branch on the north side,	C12
T18	Ash	18	1000	9	9	9	9	3	Average	Average	M	Single trunk, forks into three stems at approach 5m, two codominant stems orientated east and north, subdominant stem to the south west. Unions appear sound, light ivy cover up to the height of the union. This tree has been regularly crown lifted in the past to gain clearance for tractors in the neighbouring field. Good example of the species. As long as appropriately managed /maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution. Likely to be viable for long distances.	B12
T19	English Oak	8	400	6	6	6	6	1.5	Average	Good	SM	Single trunk, good example of the species. Planted as a specimen tree, within the field away from the boundary. As long as appropriately managed / maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution. Planted as a pair with T22, these trees frame the pond and the tree on the island, from the driveway approach. Of increased value when considered as a pair or part of the formal, symmetrical landscape planting.	B12
T20	Copper Beech	6	200	3	3	3	3	1	Good	Good	Y	Single trunk, structure typical for species, formal tree on the approach to the buildings.	C12
T21	Norway Maple	6	250	3	3	3	3	1.5	Good	Good	Y	Single trunk, structure typical for species, formal tree on the approach to the buildings. As long as appropriately managed/ maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution,	B12

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Age Class	Comments	Category
T22	English Oak	8	400	6	6	6	6	1.5	Average	Good	SM	Single trunk, good example of the species. Planted as a specimen tree, within the field away from the boundary. As long as appropriately managed / maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution. Planted as a pair with T19, these trees frame the pond and the tree on the island, from the driveway approach. Of increased value when considered as a pair or part of the formal, symmetrical landscape planting.	B12
H3	Copper Beech	3	Max 200	1	1	1	1	0	Average	Average	SM	Established dense hedgerow. Screen the house on the approach from the driveway.	C12
T23	Ornamental Plane	12	430	5	5	5	5	1	Good	Good	SM	Single trunk, feature tree planted in the centre of the pond island. The centre piece of an establishing, formal, symmetrical landscape planting scheme. Framed by oak trees when approached from the driveway. The tree is in good form, maintain a single stem and dominant leader though the majority of its height, excellent example of the species. Inspection was limited due to the location on an island, however there were no clear visual indication of any fungal or pathogenic infection. As long as this tree is appropriately managed / maintained it is capable of making a significant future contribution. Individually of good quality and value, which is increased when it is considered as the centre piece of a formal landscape.	A123
T24	Scots Pine	11	580	2	5	5	5	1	Good	Poor	SM	Single trunk, forks into three stems at approx. .5m, orientated north to south. Unions appear sound, canopy is slightly suppressed by adjacent Ash trees. This is an established feature tree, provides dense screen close to the boundary	C12
T25 - T29	Ash	Max 19	Min 700 Max 1200	9	9	9	9	3	Average	Indifferent	M	Single trunks, ivy present on some of the trees, good examples of the species and also of established field boundary tree. Some trees have tear out wounds and woodpecker holes present, as is typical for species of this age. Likely to be visible for long distances. Provides an established, semi formal Arboricultural feature on the boundary. Of increased value when considered as a collection.	B123
H4	Laurel, Blackthorn, Beech, Hawthorn	2	Max 100	1	1	1	1	0	Average	Average	Y	Establishing boundary Hedgerow	C1
T30	Flowering Cherry	5	190	4	4	4	4	1	Average	Average	Y	Single trunk, establishing tree adjacent to the parking area. Softens the effect of the adjacent built form and provides some screen on the boundary.	C12
T31	Norway Maple	5	200	3	3	3	3	1	Average	Average	Y	Single trunk, growing in a small brick planted against the house. Of no particular Arboricultural quality, softens the effect of the adjacent built form. Of a species that is not likely to be viable in its current location. Any existing value this tree provides is likely to be lost within 10 years.	U
G3	Privet, Leylandii, Ornamental scrubs, Viburnum, Laurel	Max 3	Max 200	1	1	1	1	0	Average	Average	SM	Of no particular Arboricultural quality,	C1

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Age Class	Comments	Category
T32	Scarlet Oak	8	410	7	7	7	7	2.5	Good	Good	SM	Single trunk leans slightly to the east, corrects to vertical at approx. 2m, where it also forks /bifurcates into two codominant stems, Dominant is upright and vertical, subdominant to the east. Good example of the species, good specimen tree, softens the effect of the adjacent build form. No clear visual indications of any fungal or pathogenic infection and as long as this tree is appropriately managed / maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution.	B12
T33	Apple	4	100	2	2	2	2	1	Average	Average	Y	Single trunk, good radial canopy.	C12
H5	Beech, Holly, Yew, Privet, Portuguese Laurel	Min 1.5 Max 3	Max 300	1	1	1	1	0	Average	Average	SM	Establishing double rowed hedge. Provides screen on the boundary.	C12
H6	Laurel	3	300	2	2	2	2	0	Average	Average	SM	Well maintained hedge, likely to have been planted to screen the adjacent allotment/vegetable patch.	C12
T34	Plum	3	300	4	1	4	1					Multi stemmed tree, poor structure, southern stem is a host to a fungus consistent in appearance with Ganoderma resinacium. A lot of rotten wood present, main scaffold branches are growing at a steep angle. This tree is host to a fungus that is significant to the health and or safety of adjacent trees. Any existing value this tree provides is likely to be lost within ten years.	U
T35	English Oak	19	1300	9	9	9	9	5	Average	Good	M	Single stout fluted trunk, impact wound on the north side at ground level, measuring 1.2m horizontally, and 40cm, wood within appears fairly sound, some boring insects present on the sap wood. No evidence of this area being a site for fungal fruiting bodies. Single stem forks at approx. 6m into two stems, dominate to the west, sub dominant to the east, Union appears sound. Average amounts of deadwood present, which is typical for a tree of this ages and species, in this context. Excellent example of the species. One larger dead limb over the lawn should be removed or reduced in length. No clear visual indications of any fungal or pathogenic infection and as long as this tree is appropriately managed / maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution.	A123
T36	English Oak	19	1400	9	9	9	9	4	Average	Good	M	Single trunk, Cavity on the north side 75cm from the ground, Vertical oval shape measures 200mm vertically and 150mm horizontally. Cavity can be probed beyond the reach other the probe. Camera inserted revealed the tree is significantly hollow, up to a height of approx. 2m. This should not be considered a significant structural defect, since the majority of the trees circumference is in tact. This hollowing is a natural process in mature oak trees, Similar to the that of Retrenchment/Stag heading. Fungal bracket present within the hollow, consistent in appearance with Ganoderma resinacium, fungal brackets are common of trees of this age and species, in this context. Ivy cover up to a height of approx. 7m, Ivy obscures unions at approx. 4.5m. Good example of the Species, No clear visual indications of any fungal or pathogenic infection and as long as this tree is appropriately managed / maintained is capable of making a significant future contribution.	B123
T37	English Oak	6	220	4	4	4	4	2	Average	Average	Y	Single trunk, structure typical for species, adds density to the boundary.	C12
T38	English Oak	2.5	1100	0	0	0	0	na	Dead	Stump	M	Single trunk, cut at 2.5m. Dead tree	U

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Age Class	Comments	Category
T39	English Oak	16	950	9	9	9	9	3	Average	Average	M	Single trunk, forks at approx. 4m into three co dominant stems orientated north west to south west. South western stem has a large tear out wound that is funnelling water into the union. Water collecting in the union and exuding out from slightly below. One sided canopy due to historic suppression from adjacent oak tree. Highly visible on the approach t the buildings from the driveway. Contributes to the Linear collection of oak on this boundary. Has a serious irremediable structural defect, such that its value is reduced.	C12
G4	Apple, Plum, Pear, Cherry	Max 5	400	4	4	4	4	1	Average	Average	SM	Collection of fruit trees, screened by adjacent hedges, of increased value when considered as a collection.	C12
H7	Hawthorn, Ash, Bramble,	Max 4	Max 400	2	2	2	2	0	Average	Average	SM	Established boundary hedgerow, of no particular Arboricultural quality, provides some screen on the boundary.	C12
G5	English Oak, Pillar Apple, Cherry, Field Maple	Max 9	Max 300	3	3	3	3	2	Average	Average	SM	Establishing collection of various trees types, provides some screen on the top of the hill. Of increased value when considered as a collection.	C12

End of Tree Schedule



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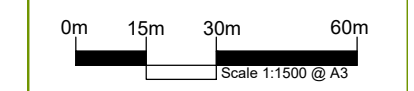
KEY:

Tree Nos.:	● T2	Tree Canopies:	○	Category 'C' RPA:	○
Category 'A' RPA:	○	Category 'B' RPA:	○	Category 'U' Tree:	○
Cat 'U' Tree Nos.:	{T16}				

Tree Categories and Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Surveyed trees have been assigned a category in accordance with Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. The category is indicated on First Environment plans by the colour of the Root Protection Area (RPA). The RPA delineates the minimum rooting area required to enable tree retention.

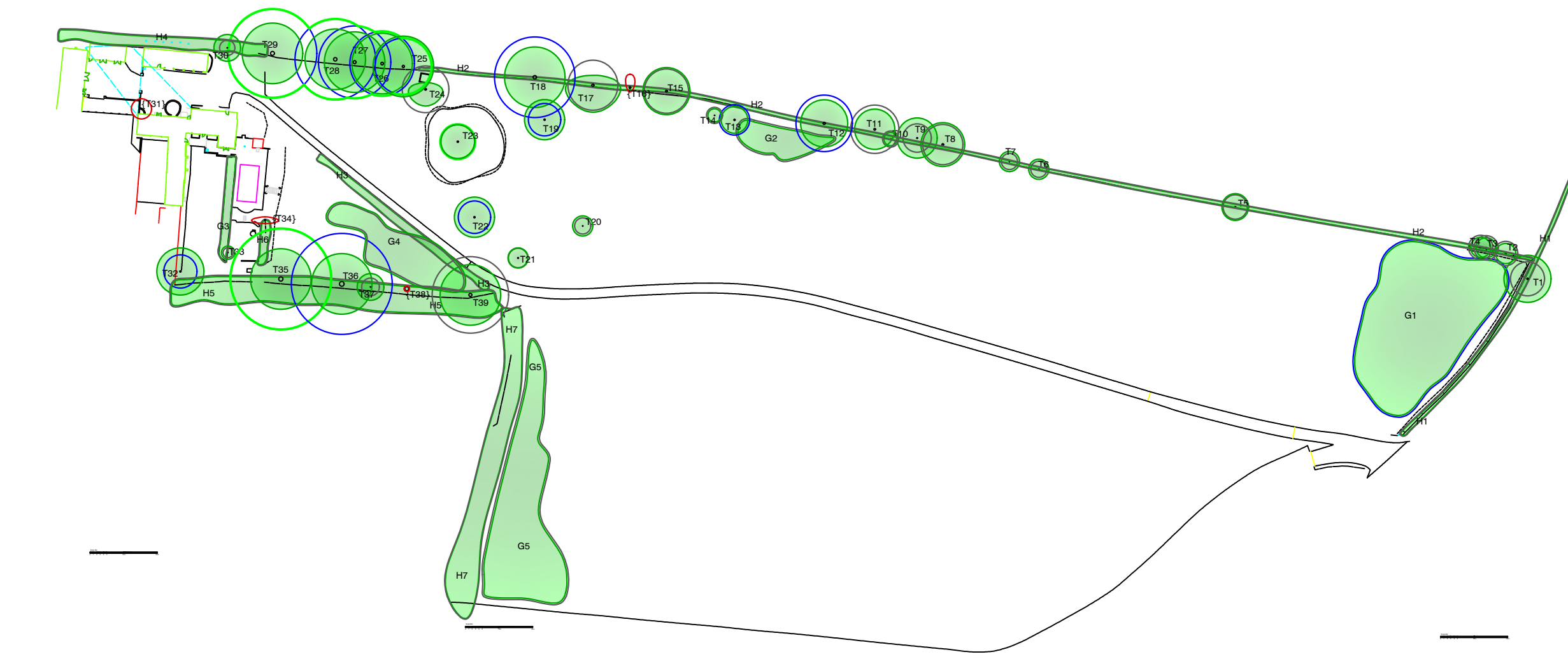
- The categories are as follows:
- Category 'A' - Tree of high quality and/or value - **Green RPA**
 - Category 'B' - Tree of moderate quality and/or value - **Blue RPA**
 - Category 'C' - Tree of low quality and/or value - **Grey RPA**
 - Category 'U' - Tree of significantly reduced potential - no RPA unless in third party ownership, then **Grey RPA**.

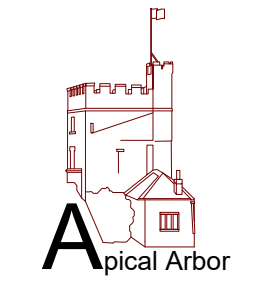


Project/Client:
**New Barn Farm,
Sibford Gower,
OX15 5RY**

Based On: Topo (20-097-TS v2000)
Title: Tree Locations Plan
Drawing No: AA TL 01
Date: 20.12.22 | Drawn: PPDB | Checked: PPDB

Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Do not scale from this drawing.





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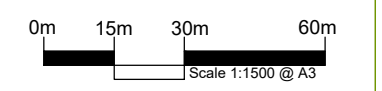
KEY:

Tree Nos.: ● T2	Tree Canopies: ○	Category 'C' RPA: ○
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Cat 'U' Tree Nos.: {T16}		

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Project/Client:
**New Barn Farm,
Sibford Gower,
OX15 5RY**

Based On: 003 - Proposed Site Plan
Title: Arboricultural Impacts Assessment
Drawing No: AA AIA 01
Date: 21.12.22 | Drawn: PPDB | Checked: PPDB

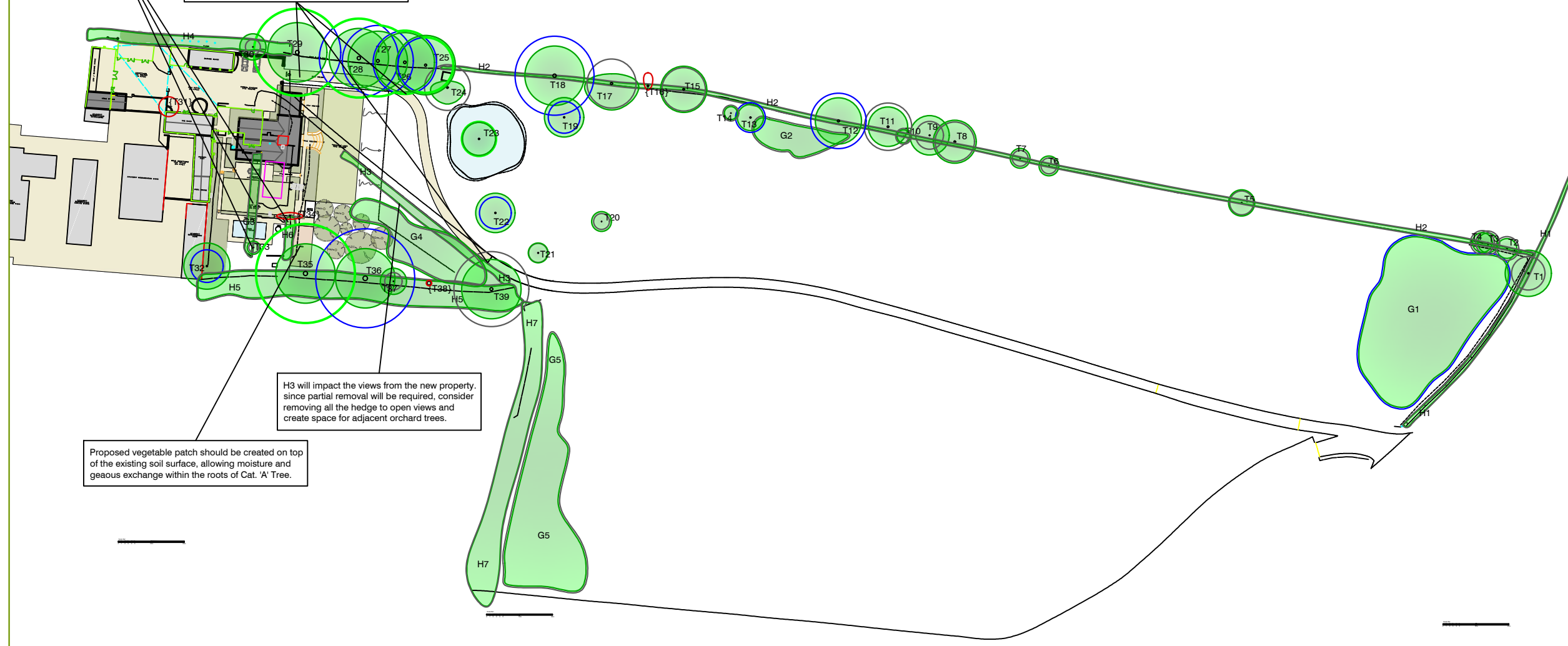
Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Do not scale from this drawing.

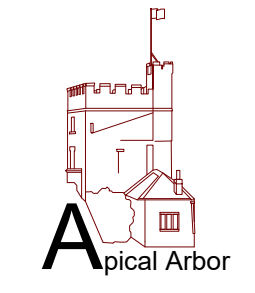
Removed tree to facilitate development

Relocated driveway should be constructed using the existing sub-base where possible, otherwise, it should be created on top of the existing soil surface

H3 will impact the views from the new property, since partial removal will be required, consider removing all the hedge to open views and create space for adjacent orchard trees.

Proposed vegetable patch should be created on top of the existing soil surface, allowing moisture and geaous exchange within the roots of Cat. 'A' Tree.





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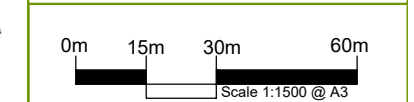
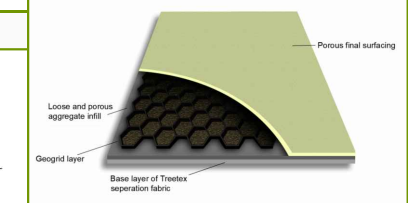
KEY:

Tree Nos.: ● T2	Tree Canopies: ○	Category 'C' RPA: ○
Category 'A' RPA: ○	Category 'B' RPA: ○	Category 'U' Tree: ○
Cat 'U' Tree Nos: {T16}	Tree Protection Fencing: /	Above Soil Surfacing: [hatched]
Trees to be Removed: (○)		

Above Soil Surfacing

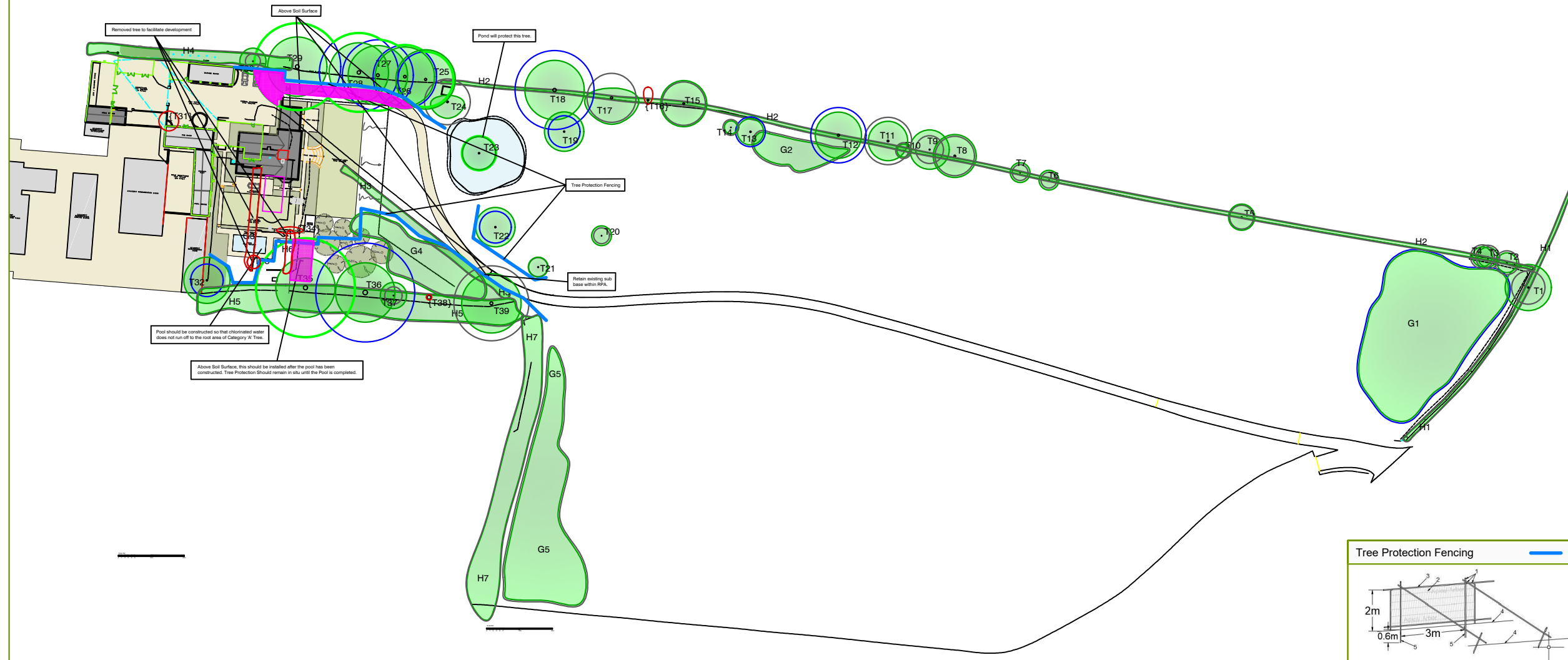
Within the RPAs of retained trees the specification for sections of proposed hard surfacing indicated by a pink hatch is to be as follows:

- A base layer of geotextile membrane will be laid on to the undisturbed existing soil level.
- On top of this, a cellular confinement system (e.g. Cellweb) will be installed and loosely pinned into place.
- Clean aggregate must be used to create a loose, porous infill. This may then be used as a temporary access providing that the edges are banked up and the surface prevented from clogging.
- The final wearing course will be retained at its sides using timber edging or railway sleepers secured with road pins/wooden stakes.
- No excavation whatsoever is to be undertaken within RPAs.

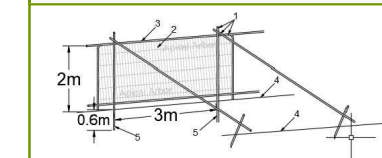


Project/Client:
**New Barn Farm,
Sibford Gower,
OX15 5RY**

Based On: 003 - Proposed Site Plan
Title: Tree Protection Plan
Drawing No: AA TPP 01
Date: 21.12.22 | Drawn: PPDB | Checked: PPDB
Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Do not scale from this drawing.



Tree Protection Fencing



- Key**
- Standard Scaffold poles
 - Heavy Gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
 - Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
 - Ground level
 - Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min. 0.6m)
 - Standard scaffold clamps

As shown in BS 5837:2012, Section 6, Figure 2.

Hard Surface Retention

Within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees to be retained, any proposed development should take place without disturbing the existing soil surface.

- If a hard surface is already present, then it should be retained throughout development to mitigate impact on the roots of retained trees.
- Where a hard surface is not present, the roots of retained trees should be protected by ground boarding.

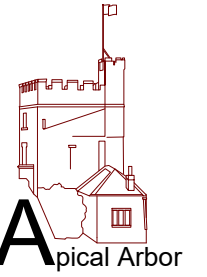
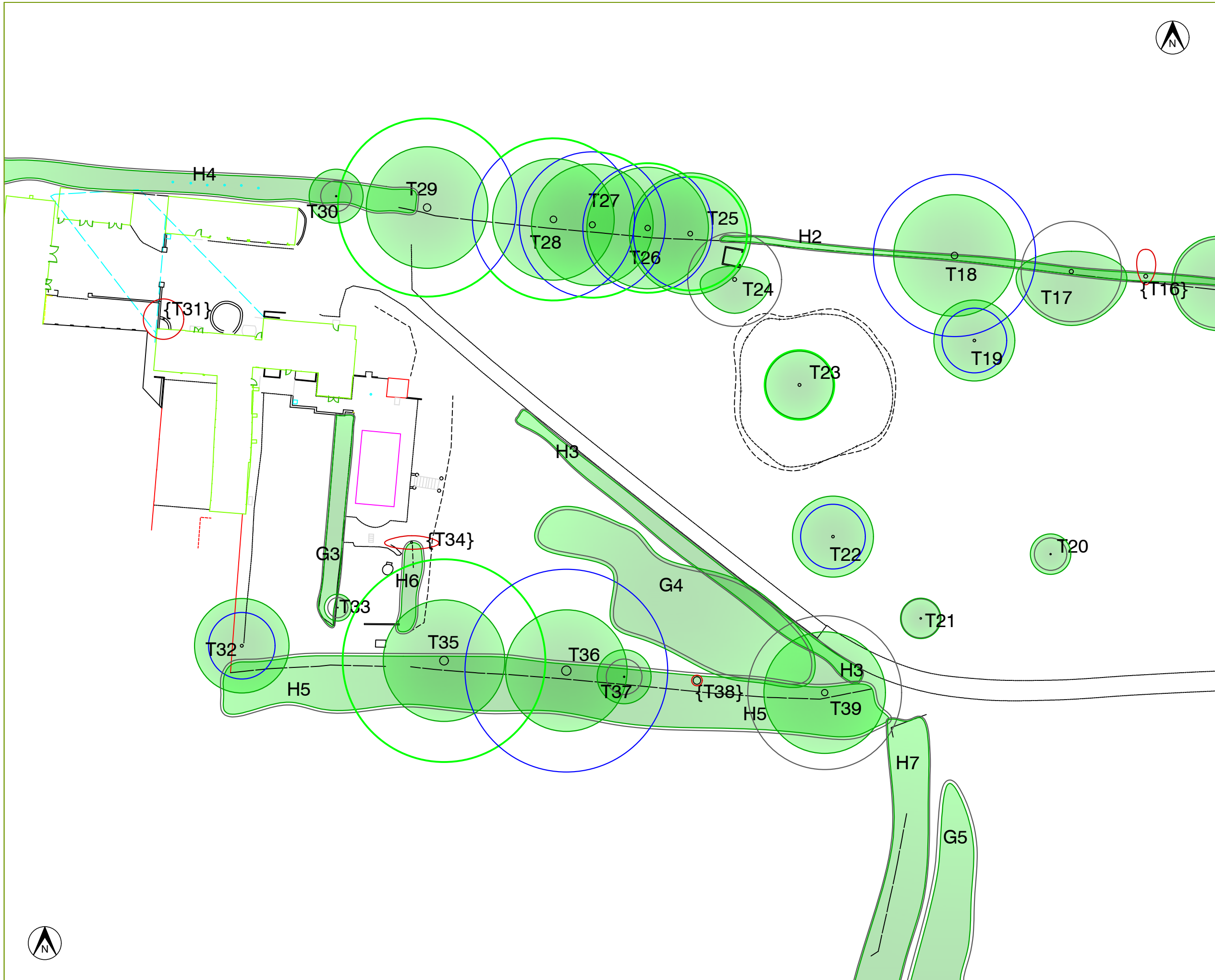
Underground services are to be routed and installed with minimal disruption to roots. It is preferable to employ trenchless techniques where practicable. In all cases where services are to pass within the RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed route shall be drawn up in conjunction with an arboricultural consultant.

Tree Protection Fencing to be erected where indicated by the bold blue lines on the adjacent plan, prior to the commencement of any demolition or construction work.

Fencing specification to be compliant with BS 5837:2012 (illustrated above) and should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and any other unacceptable disturbance from within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees, i.e:

A scaffold framework in accordance with Figure 2 above comprising of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes driven into the ground spaced at maximum intervals of 3m. Onto this, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire, scaffold clamps or cable ties. If required, fence bases or feet will be secured into the ground with upright scaffold tubes. Panels supported on unsecured rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact and should not be used.





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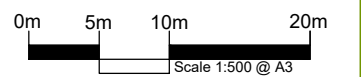
KEY:

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Cat 'U' Tree Nos: {T16}		

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Project/Client:
**New Barn Farm,
Sibford Gower,
OX15 5RY**

Based On: Topo (20-097-TS v2000)

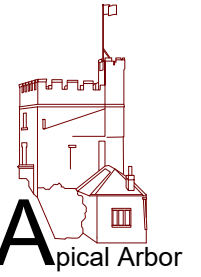
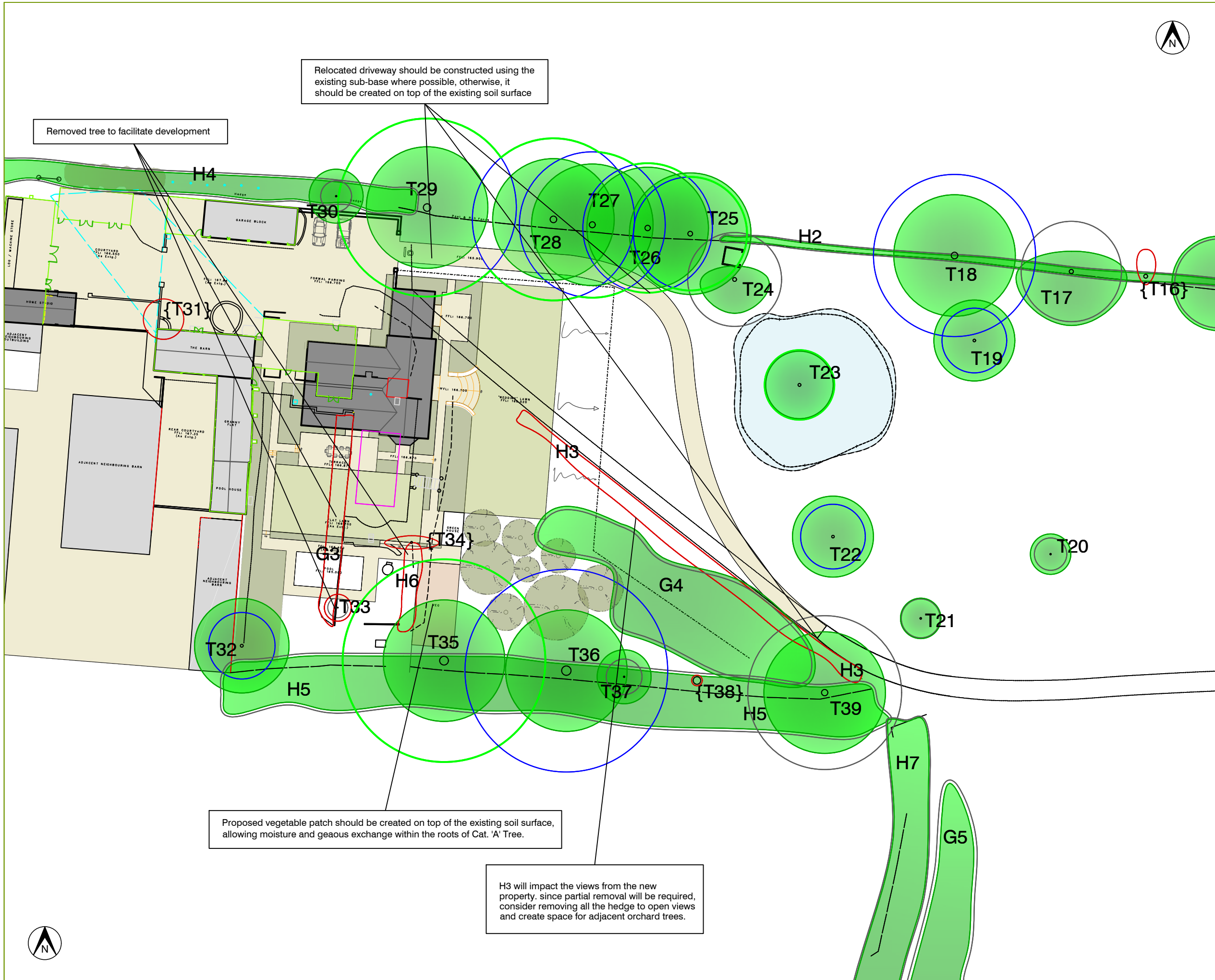
Title: Tree Locations Plan

Drawing No: AA TL 02

Date: 20.12.22 | Drawn: PPDB | Checked: PPDB

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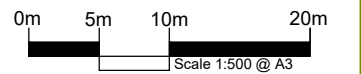
Tree Nos.: T2	Tree Canopies: [Green Circle]	Category 'C' RPA: [Grey Circle]
Category 'A' RPA: [Green Circle]	Category 'B' RPA: [Blue Circle]	Category 'U' Tree: [Red Circle]
Cat 'U' Tree Nos.: {T16}	Trees to be Removed: [Red Circle with slash]	

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Title: Arboricultural Impacts Assessment
Drawing No: AA AIA 02
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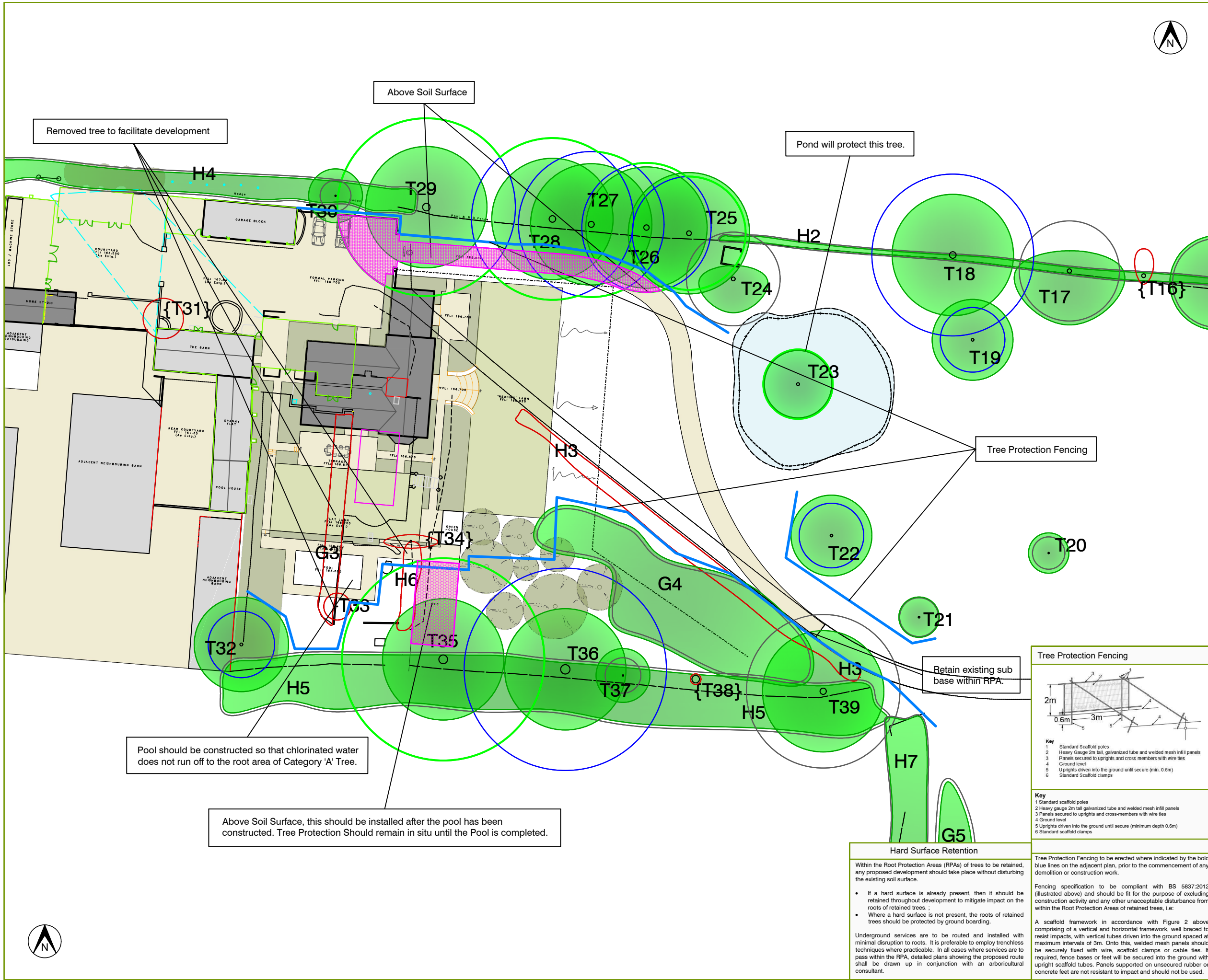
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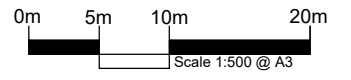
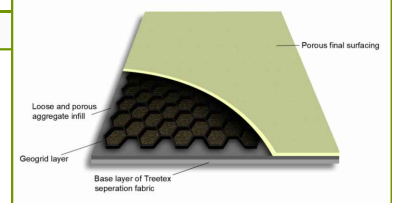


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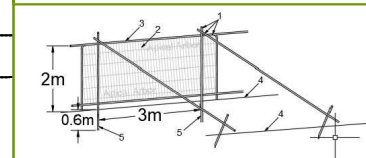
Tree Nos.: T2	Tree Canopies: [Green Circle]	Category 'C' RPA: [Red Circle]
Category 'A' RPA: [Blue Circle]	Category 'B' RPA: [Purple Circle]	Category 'U' Tree: [Red Circle]
Cat 'U' Tree Nos: {T16}	Tree Protection Fencing: [Blue Line]	Above Soil Surfacing: [Pink Hatch]
Trees to be Removed: [Red Circle]		

Above Soil Surfacing

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 - Standard scaffold clamps

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 - Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
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Project/Client:
New Barn Farm,
Sibford Gower,
OX15 5RY

Based On: 003 - Proposed Site Plan
Title: Tree Protection Plan
Drawing No: AA TPP 02
Date: 21.12.22 | **Drawn:** PPDB | **Checked:** PPDB
Note: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Do not scale from this drawing.

Point of Contact:

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