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WHARTON
Natural
Infrastructure
Consultants

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

SITE LOCATION

ISSUE DATE

OUR REFERENCE

PREPARED FOR

PRINCIPAL AUTHORS

Quality Assurance

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Client number	1719	1719	

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1. Introduction

1.1 Terms of instruction

1.1.1 LNT Care Developments (hereafter the 'Client') commissioned Wharton Natural Infrastructure Consultants Ltd ('Wharton') to undertake an arboricultural assessment and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA). It is prepared in relation to the project at The Oaks, Weeley Heath, CO16 9EP (hereafter referred to as the 'Site').

1.1.2 The Principal Author of this report is Michael Nicklin, Graduate Arboricultural Consultant at Wharton. The Principal Author is an Associate Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and has an MSci in Environmental Biology.

1.2 Aims of the Arboricultural Assessment

1.2.1 Trees may form a constraint to the Proposed Development and therefore a detailed tree survey was undertaken following the methodology as set out in *BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* (The British Standards Institution, 2012) hereafter referred to as 'BS5837:2012'.

1.2.2 This AIA is required to fulfil the requirements of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Tendring Local Council, to make an informed decision on our client's planning application. This approach accords with best practice as set out in BS5837:2012, which is a planning policy requirement of most Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) in the UK.

1.2.3 The assessment has considered trees directly on Site or within influencing distance (a 15m buffer based on the surveyor's discretion, hereafter the 'Study Area') to ensure that arboricultural features which are outside the developable area but whose root protection areas or crowns extents extend into the developable area, are recorded, and considered.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 The scope and level of detail included within this AIA is appropriate with that required for the adequate consideration of arboricultural features as part of an outline planning application.

1.3.2 Information provided complies with the requirements of 5837:2012, Table B.1 and broadly comprises four stages, these are:

i. Undertake a survey of trees on the Site and those within the Study Area to fulfil the requirements of BS5837:2012.

ii. Provide a Tree Constraints Plan for the Site demonstrating the above and below-ground constraints including Root Protection Areas (RPA) and canopy spreads.

iii. Provide an AIA to evaluate the impacts and effects which are likely to arise from the Proposed Development and identify mitigation for retained trees, where necessary.

iv. Provide a draft Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) 'Heads of Terms'.

1.3.3 BS5837:2012 outlines guidance on how to assess an arboricultural feature's quality and advises on assessing both direct and indirect impacts. Neither a methodology for defining impacts nor specific criteria for determining an arboricultural feature's perceived sensitivity are provided.

1.3.4 If a disagreement arises regarding compliance with associated planning decisions, this document may be utilised as a reference. However, if the LPA grants planning approval, a formal AMS should be conditioned to ensure adequate protection of retained trees.

1.4 Caveats and Limitations

1.4.1 The contents of this report are valid for a period of one year (12 months) from the date of this survey.

1.4.2 This is a report which should be used to accompany a planning application and provides no detail specifically in relation to the health and safety of the trees. This report in no way constitutes a tree risk-benefit or health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

1.4.3 Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

1.4.4 All tree inspections were undertaken from ground level and no climbing inspections were undertaken.

1.4.5 Where trees have been captured beyond the Site boundary, all dimensions of trees and their associated parts are based on estimation unless otherwise stated. If trees are located within the Site boundary, measurements will not be estimated unless otherwise stated within the comments of the Tree Schedule.

1.4.6 This is an arboricultural report and as such no reliance should be given to comments relating to buildings, engineering, or soil. Further, this is an arboricultural report and therefore does not rely on ecological or archaeological data. If either is commented upon within the report further professional advice should be sought.

1.4.7 Assessment of statutory and non-statutory constraints have been carried out using publicly accessible third-party information and aerial imagery. While this is deemed to be broadly accurate, in some instances no specific date is given for the information and images used and Wharton cannot and will not accept liability for any deficiencies in third party information.

1.4.8 The survey has only been undertaken from land within the Client's ownership, from public land or from areas where formal access has been arranged.

1.5 Confidentiality

1.5.1 The report is for the sole use of the Client as named on this report and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author. This report shall not be relied upon or transferred to any other parties without the express written authorisation of Wharton.

2. Site Overview

2.1 Site description

2.1.1 Table 1 provides a description of the Site, with the Site location, denoted by a red line boundary, presented at Appendix 1.

Table 1 Site Description and Overview

Item	Description
Site Name	The Oaks, Weeley Heath, CO16 9EP
Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference	TM 15662 20262
Site Description, surrounding land use and Topography	The Site is located to the south-east of Weeley Heath. Access to the Site was gained from Clacton Road to the north of the Site. The Site comprised a residential property. This included a residential property in the north-east of the Site, a small cottage located to the north-west of the building with a gravel driveway joining the two. There was a gravel carpark located t the south of the cottage, which ran along the western Site boundary. Surrounding the buildings and driveway was a private garden, consisting of maintained grass with landscape planting throughout. In the south of the Site were buildings used for housing sheep and dense trees and shrubs along the southern boundary. Immediately surrounding the Site were residential properties to the north, east, and west. These comprised of residential buildings and private gardens. To the south-east of the Site was a concrete storage area used as a scrap yard. To the south of the Site was an open field used for arable agriculture. Directly bordering the north of the Site was Clacton Road.

3. Relevant Legislation, Policy, Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations

3.1.1 This report has been compiled with reference to the following legislation, policy, and guidance.

3.2 Legislation

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

The Forestry Act 1967

3.2.1 Other legislation that affords a lesser or indirect level of protection to trees includes the following:

The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).

Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Section 41 England and Section 42 Wales).

Hedgerow Regulations (1997).

3.3 National and Local Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), July 2021[1]

Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033[2]

3.4 Related Guidance

British Standards Institute. BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. London: BSI.

British Standards Institution. (2010). British Standard 3998:2010, Tree Work - Recommendations. British Standards Institution, London.

Forestry Commission and Natural England, Ancient woodland, ancient trees, and veteran trees: protecting them from development (2018).

Tree Council & Ancient Tree Forum Ancient Tree Forum, Lonsdale, D (ed.) (2013) Ancient and other Veteran Trees: Further Guidance on Management.

Owen & Alderman (2008) and Reed, H. (2000), Veteran Trees: A Guide to Good Management.

Royal Institute of British Architects, RIBA Plan of Work 2020 Overview, RIBA (2020).

3.4.1 Full details on the Legislation, Statutory and Non-Statutory Designations listed above have been provided in Appendix 6.

[1] Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2021) National Planning Policy Framework. [Online] Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

[2] Tendring District Council (2021) Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033, North Essex Authorities' Shared Strategic Section 1 Plan [Online] Available at: https://www.tendringdc.uk/content/localplan (Last accessed 13 July 2023)

4. Arboricultural Desk Study

4.1 Arboricultural Desk Study

4.1.1 A desk study has been undertaken as a means of identifying if any statutory and non-statutory constraints or designations are present within the Site or Study Area. This desk study includes consideration of the following environmental constraints:

Tree Preservation Orders (TPO).

Conservation Areas.

Ancient Woodland and Ancient, Veteran, or Notable trees.

Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

4.1.2 Tendring District Council have been contacted to establish whether any trees on Site are subject to Tree Preservation Orders, or whether it is located within a Conservation Area. No response has been received at the time of writing. The report will be updated according once the information is known.

4.1.3 Provisional Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) may be made whenever a local planning authority deems it appropriate with only those persons interested in the land served with a copy of the Order. A further search for the presence of TPOs should be carried out prior to commencement of any tree works or removals specified within this report.

Ancient Woodland

4.1.4 The presence of ancient woodland designation within or bordering the Site was checked using Natural England's Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) map[3] on 13 July 2023.

4.1.5 The Site was absent of this non-statutory designation.

Ancient, Veteran and Notable trees

4.1.6 The presence of Ancient, Veteran, or Notable trees[4] associated with the Site were checked using Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory on 13 July 2023.

4.1.7 The Site was absent of these non-statutory designations.

[3] Magic (DEFRA), 2018. Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (Online). Available at: < https:// / m ag ic .d e fra.go v.uk/ M ag icM ap.aspx > (Last 13 July 2023).
[4] Ancient Tree Inventory, 2018. Ancient Tree Inventory [Online]. Available at: < https:/ / ati.w oodlandtrust.org.uk > (Last Accessed 13 July 2023).

5. Arboricultural Walkover Survey

5.1.1 The walkover survey and arboricultural assessment was undertaken on 4th July 2023 by Elva Preston Arboricultural Consultant at Wharton. The weather at the time of the survey was dry and bright to start before it rained during the end of the survey.

5.1.2 There were no limitations to the assessment.

5.2 Method of data collection

5.2.1 The arboricultural survey was undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012, with OS master maps and a Topographical Survey forming the base mapping.

5.2.2 The trees on the Site were surveyed without reference to the Site layout as detailed in Clause 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012. However, for the purposes of this arboricultural assessment, the design proposal for the Site has been considered.

5.2.3 The survey recorded trees either as individual specimens or as groups, where these trees were aerodynamically, culturally, or visually important as groups. The tree numbers associated with each tree are cross-referenced within the schedule and plans at Appendix 3 and 4 respectively.

5.2.4 A specific methodology for identifying and documenting Ancient, Veteran, or Notable trees in the field is not provided by BS5837:2012. While the term 'Veteran' is defined in paragraph 3.12 of BS5837:2012, the term 'Ancient' or 'Notable' is not given. There are currently several published approaches that are available associated with defining and classifying Ancient, Veteran, or Notable trees. However, due to the intricacy and subjectivity of this subject, different definitions and methodologies exist.

5.2.5 For this BS5837:2012 survey, the methodology set out by the Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN[5] has been adopted to survey and assess potential Ancient, Veteran or Notable trees.

5.2.6 It should be noted that Table 1 of BS5837:2012 only gives recommendations in relation to remaining years. A tree may be considered to have a longer remaining life, however, still be of a lower category given its maturity, condition, or overall impact to the application site.

5.2.7 Full details of the survey methodology used are provided in Appendix 2.

5.3 Arboricultural Survey Results

5.3.1 Full details of the trees are provided within the Tree Schedule and the location of each tree and their associated constraints including canopy spread and root protection areas are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) at Appendix 4. A brief summary of recorded features can be seen below in Table 2.

Table 2 Arboricultural features recorded and quality categories in accordance with BS5837:2012

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Trees	2	8	11	13
Groups	2	1	14	0
Hedges	0	0	0	0
Total	4	9	25	13

[5] J. Forbes-Laird. (2018). *Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN*. [Online]. FLAC. Last Updated: 2018. Available at: https://www.flac.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/RAVEN.pdf [Accessed 8 March 2023].

5.3.2 A total of 51no. arboricultural features were surveyed across the wider Site (Arboricultural Study Area, as defined by a dashed blue line on the TCP) comprising 34no. individual trees and 17no. groups of trees.

5.3.3 These include 4no. category A, 9no. category B, 25no. category C and 13no. category U features.

5.3.4 High quality arboricultural features should be retained and incorporated into the design of the Proposed Development. Often, the mature proportions, good structural and physiological condition and advantages associated with landscape amenity are the consequence of an established number of years growth. The loss of high-quality arboricultural features would be seen as a significant negative impact that will last for the duration of any development, and beyond.

5.3.5 There were 2no. category A individual trees located on-site. These were in the north-western corner of the Site. T7 and T8 were both mature Pedunculate oaks (*Quercus robur*) which both had large diameters and were in good structural condition.

5.3.6 There were 2no. category A groups of trees. G7 was located along the western Site boundary and G10 was in the south-eastern corner of the Site. These both comprised of multiple Pedunculate oak specimens in their mature life stage which were in good structural condition and showed good vigour.

5.3.7 It is essential that the consequences on the arboricultural resource associated with such a negative impact is given full consideration during the feasibility stages and as part of the decision-making process. Replacement planting and other efforts cannot fully compensate for the loss of high-quality arboricultural features.

5.3.8 In line with BS5837:2012, the category B trees should be considered as providing a substantial contribution to a Site. Therefore, Category A and B trees should be retained and incorporated into the Proposed Development where possible and feasible.

5.3.9 There were 8no. category B trees. T11 was located along the south of the residential property, T15 was along the centre of the western boundary, T21 and T22 were on the southern Site boundary and T30-T34 were next to the northern site boundary. These were in their early-mature or mature life stage apart from T22 which was semi-mature. These showed good vigour and had moderate to major deadwood in their crowns.

5.3.10 There was 1no. category B group. G8 was in the south-western corner of the Site. It consisted of Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Pedunculate oak in their mature life-stage. Thes ash had good vigour but the oaks were showing signs of dieback.

5.3.11 Generally, category C and U trees are of low quality or are young specimens, which can be readily replaced, therefore, should not be considered a constraint to Proposed Development. However, it is understood that, wherever possible, trees will be retained for the benefits that they currently provide as well as helping to ensure a continuity of tree cover and providing a mature landscape to the Proposed Development.

5.3.12 There were 11no. category C trees, these were located throughout the Site and were mostly in fair structural and physiological condition, apart from T20 which was an ash in poor physiological condition as it had a sparse crown, the fungi *Inonotus hispidus* was also noted below breakage points in the stem.

5.3.13 There were 13no. category U features, these were all individual trees. T5 and T6 were located in the north-western corner of the Site, these were wild cherrys (*Prunus avium*). T5 was in decline with limited future potential and T6 was a standing dead tree. T9 and T10 were common ash in the north-west of the Site along the western Site boundary. These both had significant dieback and therefore had limited future potential. T13, T14 and T16 were located along the western Site boundary, T13 and T16 were standing dead trees and T14 was an ash with a sparse and thinning crown and limited future potential. T17 and T19 were in the south-western corner of the Site along the western boundary. T17 was an ash with a collapsed form and sparse and thinning crown with limited future potential. T19 was a Pedunculate oak with very little live growth and was in chronic decline. T26-T29 were located in the north-eastern corner of the Site. They were all standing dead trees.

5.3.14 Category U trees should be removed from the Site, regardless of the development proposals due to their dead/dying conditions compromising the level of risk posed by the trees.

6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Purpose of the AIA

6.1.1 The purpose of the AIA is to assess the direct and indirect impacts and effects associated with construction of the Proposed Development on existing trees. Where necessary, the AIA further identifies necessary compensation and mitigation measures where these are deemed appropriate.

6.2 Proposed Development Description

6.2.1 The Proposed Development is the demolition of the residential property and the construction of 1no. care home. This comprises of the care home building, a new driveway into the Site, a carpark with 25no. spaces and private gardens.

6.3 Reference documents

6.3.1 As background information, the following documentation set out in *Table 3* below, has been referenced.

Table 3 Document and Plans Provided

Document Description	Reference No.	Prepared By	Date
Topographical Survey	Weeley Heath Clacton Road Topographical	LNT Constructions	May 2023
Proposed Development	CO16 9EP - CLACTON ROAD - WEELEY HEATH - SITE - TREE RETENTION PLAN	LNT Constructions	July 2023

6.4 Assumptions and Limitations

6.4.1 This AIA has been compiled based on the following assumptions and limitations:

Assumptions

That all proposed site clearance, earthworks, and construction activities will be restricted to the immediate application area (as denoted by the red line boundary) and not into areas of third-party land beyond the development land.

Limitations

Impacts arising to any trees beyond the Study Area have not been considered.

The extent of earthworks across the Proposed Development has not been fully disclosed in detail.

Details on enabling works, such as the installation or diversion of services and utilities by statutory undertakers beyond the Site, were not considered during this Impact Assessment.

Several arboricultural features subject to this AIA have been plotted using aerial imagery and on-site GPS location which cannot always be relied upon. G15 on the Tree Plans has been plotted with an approximate location only.

6.5 Arboricultural Impacts from the Proposed Development

6.5.1 The Proposed Development (CO16 9EP - CLACTON ROAD - WEELEY HEATH - SITE - TREE RETENTION PLAN) has been overlaid on the TCP to allow for an assessment of the arboricultural

features to be retained and removed, as shown on the Tree Retention and Removals Plan provided at Appendix 4.

6.5.2 This plan helps to illustrate the relationship between the RPAs associated with the trees and the Proposed Development and outlines any impacts, conflicts or mitigating effects. The RPA for the trees has been calculated as prescribed by BS5837:2012 and are shown as pink dashed circles on the Tree Retention and Removals Plan.

Arboricultural Features to be Removed

6.5.3 The arboricultural features to be removed to facilitate the Proposed Development have been summarised in *Table 4*.

Table 4 Trees to be removed to facilitate the Proposed Development

Reason for removal	Proposed works or reason	BS5837:2012 retention category				Total
		A	B	C	U	
Proposed Development	Fell for development.	0	T11, T15	T1, T2, T3, T4, T12, T24, T25, G4 G11, G12, G14	0	13
Proposed Development	Partial removal	0	0	G16	0	1
Arboricultural Management	Fell	0	0	0	T5, T6, T9, T10, T13, T14, T16, T17, T19, T26 T27, T28, T29	13
Total		0	2	12	13	27

6.5.4 To implement the Proposed Development, there will be an overall loss of 13no. arboricultural features. These include 2no. category B trees, 7no. category C individual trees and 4no. category C groups of trees. A further partial loss of 6no. trees from the total 12no. trees within G6 will need to be removed.

6.5.5 A further 13n0. individual category U trees should be felled irrespective of the Proposed Development on Site.

6.5.6 The proposed individual tree removals are all confined to category C (low quality) features, apart from T11 and T15 which were category B. These features were set within the confines of the Site and which are largely obscured from view beyond the Site boundaries. As such, their removal will have minimal impact on the amenity value and scene of the wider surrounding area.

6.5.7 Section 5.1.1 of BS5837:2012 recognises that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. It also states that misplaced tree retention can be detrimental on a Site where it will cause excessive pressure on those trees being retained and could necessitate their removal in the future.

6.6 Below Ground Constraints

Root protection areas

6.6.1 The below ground constraints are generally summarised as the Root Protection Areas (RPA). BS5837:2012 defines the root protection area as *'the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability'* and is an area within which the requirements of the tree *'must be given priority'.*

6.6.2 The RPA is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for single stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used, dependent on the number of stems.

6.6.3 In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be guided from Annex D of BS5837:2012.

6.6.4 The RPA is an area in which no ground works should be undertaken without due care in relation to the retained tree(s) and this is to avoid soil compaction, changes in levels or soil contamination which could alter the trees condition and/or stability. The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations and existing ground conditions.

6.6.5 This does not mean that some works can't be proposed within the RPAs of retained trees however, this needs to be limited to as low as practicable. The BS5837:2012 states that incursion *"should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA"* and encroachment upon the RPA should be avoided, in general, with excavation avoided as this poses the greatest risk to root severance.

Existing RPA incursions

6.6.6 There were existing RPA incursions within the RPAs of T7 and T8. These were in their southern RPAs and were from the hard standing driveway which was used to access the Site. There were also incursions into the RPAs of T1 and T34 from an additional access driveway on the northern Site boundary. There were also RPA incursions off-site within T7, T31-T34 and the trees forming G17, the incursions were from Clacton Road to the north.

6.6.7 At the time of writing, details on the finished surfaces which will be used were not known.

New RPA incursions

6.6.8 The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available to prevent damage to the tree(s). Recommended within BS 5837:2012, paragraph 5.3.1.

6.6.9 To construct the Proposed Development, will be a new incursion within the RPA of tree T7, as detailed below:

T7 – c.15 m^2 of the total 327 m^2 RPA, therefore a c.4.6% new incursion.

6.6.10 The removal of the existing surface within the RPA must be undertaken using hand-tools only under the direct supervision/guidance of the ACoW. This will ensure that foreseeable damage does not occur to the trees during this phase of works. If any roots with a diameter greater than 25mm are discovered, the Tree Officer will be contacted as recommended within BS5837:2012 clause 7.4.2.7 Note 1.

6.6.11 In the majority, a large percentage of the RPA's shall remain untouched. The impact arising from these works is considered minimal given that significant, structural roots are unlikely to be impacted and providing that a sympathetic methodology of work (AMS) is adhered to during the works.

Underground Utilities

6.6.12 Due to the details provided for this application there is insufficient information relating to below ground infrastructure available at present.

6.6.13 However, there is sufficient space outside of the RPAs for services to be located. If services do enter RPAs the use of hand digging as detailed in the National Joint Utilities Group publication '*Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees*' (NJUG 10, Volume 4, 2007) will be undertaken to minimise the impact on the tree roots.

6.7 Above Ground Constraints

Tree Crowns

6.7.1 The above ground constraints predominantly refer to the impact of the canopy of any retained tree on the Site either by size and form, shadowing, and nuisance factors. The above ground constraints imposed by tree/s, woodland/s and hedge crowns should be considered in relation to the following:

The crown's extent and its relationship to any structures. The primary consideration should be whether there will be enough space to prevent branches from damaging structures, post-construction and whether the proximity of the crown will appear oppressive to occupiers and visitors and result in future pressure for removal.

The proportion of open space beneath the crown and if this will obstruct construction access or on-site activities and is it adequate for the passage of both vehicles and pedestrians.

Seasonal nuisance (e.g., leaf fall blocking gutters, fruit fall creating slippery patches and honey dew dripping on vehicles and surfaces).

6.7.2 Pruning urban trees to regulate their spatial requirements is a routine practice and might be used to address the issues raised above. However, pruning is not acceptable in all situations, and professional guidance should be obtained before depending on it to address any of the issues outlined.

Proposed Tree Works and Pruning

6.7.3 All tree works undertaken must comply with *British Standard 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations* and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgery contractors, ideally Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors.

6.7.4 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance, must be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive). Birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. If this is not practicable, a qualified Ecologist should inspect the vegetation to be removed or pruned for the presence of nesting birds.

Shade and Proximity

6.7.5 The above ground constraints predominantly refer to the impact of the canopy of any retained tree on the Site either by size and form, shadowing, and nuisance factors.

6.7.6 The possible influence of retained arboricultural features on future occupants' living conditions in terms of shade and fears of safety, breakage, or collapse must be assessed. Generally, occupied structures should not be positioned beneath tree canopies, and provisions should be made to ensure that the principal living spaces receive adequate direct sunlight.

Species Characteristics

6.7.7 Consideration is also given to species characteristics such as:

Deciduous or evergreen.

Density of foliage.

6.7.8 The characteristics of individual tree species – such as whether they are likely to drop fruit, sticky sap, flowers, or cones- may be regarded as a nuisance by future owners or occupiers and may cause resentment towards trees.

6.8 Spatial Requirements for Contractors during Construction

6.8.1 It is considered likely during construction that contractors will require sufficient working room which may fall within the RPA of retained trees.

6.8.2 If this is required, construction scaffolding within the RPAs will be installed with ground protection as detailed in BS5837:2012 Clause 6.2.3.3 Note a. To ensure that the adjacent tree specimens are not negatively impacted, there will be a requirement for ground protection. This will be set out as per the notes within the BS5837:2012 Clause 6.2.3.3 Note a. It will comprise of either a suspended wooden walkway beneath the scaffolding or 100mm of woodchip laid onto a geotextile base overlaid with wooden boards. This will significantly reduce the likelihood of ground compaction.

6.9 Tree Planting and Green Infrastructure

Compensation and Mitigation

6.9.1 The Proposed Development allows an opportunity for compensatory and mitigating planting. A well-considered landscape masterplan with increased tree and hedgerow planting specifically intended to improve the Sites arboricultural resource and enhance the aesthetic of the development post-construction should be part of any development's design ambitions.

6.9.2 From a general arboricultural perspective, new tree, woodland, and hedge planting should seek to achieve the following:

Maintain or increase the overall area of canopy cover.

Increase species diversity to build future resilience into the local population.

Plant trees which are appropriate to the Proposed Development with an ambition to includes those species which will develop into large specimens with the capacity to contribute positively towards the urban forest, provisioning and regulating of ecosystem services, landscape character and public amenity.

6.9.3 The guidance of BS8545:2014 will be followed in relation to the aftercare of the trees to be planted. This will include amongst general irrigation, formative pruning:

A formal assessment of young tree health and development should be carried out annually.

This assessment should include foliar appearance (i.e., lack of leaf chlorosis and/or necrosis), leaf size and leaf canopy density, extension growth and incremental girth development.

Continual assessment on an ad hoc basis should be carried out throughout the year, to inform maintenance requirements.

7. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) 'Heads of Terms'

7.1.1 This section outlines general precautionary measures that should be always taken.

7.1.2 Other than those specified in this method statement, no trees will be removed or pruned during demolition and/or construction. Any proposed deviation from the tree removal and retention guidelines outlined in this AIA must be discussed with the appointed Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW) before being implemented.

7.1.3 Arboricultural features that will be removed in accordance with this report and the Proposed Development must be felled prior to the installation of protective barriers.

7.1.4 All tree works will be undertaken to British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations'.

General protection measures for retained trees

7.1.5 During construction, retained trees must be adequately protected. Most of the time, this protection will include the installation of mandatory tree protection barriers at the extent of the calculated Root Protection Areas (RPAs) to create construction exclusion zones (CEZ).

7.1.6 The tree-protection measures should adhere to the recommendations in BS5837:2012. The purpose of these measures should be understood and well-considered from the start, as they protect trees to be retained within and adjacent to the Site while allowing adequate access for the implementation of the Proposed Development.

7.1.7 Tree-protection fencing should be robust enough to restrict being breached from the type of construction activity taking place on Site and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Fencing to be installed must be periodically inspected to ensure that they remain fit for purpose and, where required, maintained, or improved throughout the duration of demolition and construction activities on Site.

7.1.8 Tree Protection Fencing should encompass a rigid wire mesh, metal fencing panel (Heras™). In most situations, these panels should be affixed to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground. To offer additional resistance against impacts where construction activity is anticipated to be more intense, supporting struts; acting as a brace, should also be provided.

7.1.9 Barriers will be erected prior to the start of any demolition and/or construction work unless they already exist. When barriers are installed, the area is designated as a CEZ. Protective barriers will not be removed or altered unless the appointed Project Arboriculturist has been consulted and the acting local authority has agreed.

7.1.10 Site compounds, Portakabins, Containers, and other temporary structures may be used in root protection areas in some cases if prior consent is obtained from the acting local planning authority. Prior to installation, the method for installing the buildings and an assessment of whether temporary ground protection is required must be agreed upon and specified with the project Arboriculturist.

7.1.11 Loads that are wide or tall should not encounter retained trees. Oil, bitumen, cement, or any other potentially hazardous material to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10 metres of a tree stem. Concrete should not be mixed within 10 metres of a tree.

7.1.12 No fires will be lit where flames are expected to extend to within 5m of tree foliage, branches, or trunk, taking wind direction and fire size into account. Any part of a retained tree should not have notice boards, telephone cables, or other services attached to it.

Ongoing arboricultural monitoring of retained trees

7.1.13 Any trees that are to be retained and have the potential to be impacted by development demolition or construction should be routinely monitored both during and after construction.

7.1.14 The goal of arboricultural monitoring is to ensure that all tree protection measures are fit for purpose, that they are implemented in accordance with any approved details, and that any previously unforeseen arboricultural issues are quickly identified and appropriately addressed. This is particularly relevant where there is public access, as recommended in section 8.8.3 of BS5837:2012 - Post Development Management of Existing Trees, to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.

8. Conclusions

8.1.1 A total of 51no. arboricultural features were surveyed across the wider Site (Arboricultural Study Area, as defined by a dashed blue line on the TCP) comprising 34no. individual trees and 17no. groups of trees.

8.1.2 These include 4no. category A, 9no. category B, 25no. category C and 13no. category U features.

8.1.3 To implement the Proposed Development, there will be an overall loss of 13no. arboricultural features. These include 2no. category B trees, 7no. category C individual trees and 4no. category C groups of trees. A further partial loss of 6no. trees from the total 12no. trees within G6 will need to be removed.

8.1.4 The proposed individual tree removals are all confined to category C (low quality) features apart from T11 and T15 which were category B. These features were set within the confines of the Site and which are largely obscured from view beyond the Site boundaries. As such, their removal will have minimal impact on the amenity value and scene of the wider surrounding area.

8.1.5 To construct the Proposed Development, will be a new incursion within the RPA of tree T7. In the majority, a large percentage of the RPA's shall remain untouched. The impact arising from these works is considered minimal given that significant, structural roots are unlikely to be impacted and providing that a sympathetic methodology of work (AMS) is adhered to during the works.

9. Recommendations

9.1.1 The removal of existing hard surfacing, foundations and built-up ground in RPAs must be undertaken with hand tools only and/or under the direct observation of the Arboricultural Clerk of Works.

9.1.2 Construction scaffolding within the RPAs will be installed with ground protection as detailed in BS5837:2012 Clause 6.2.3.3 Note a.

9.1.3 The successful retention of those trees that will remain on the Site will be dependent upon the quality and maintenance of any protection system that is put in place. An AMS should be provided to detail how the necessary tree protection will be implemented.

9.1.4 An indicative draft Tree Protection Plan has been provided; however, this is subject to alteration following a final decision notice and a detailed method statement should be provided as part of a robust planning condition.

9.1.5 It is critical that all Tree Protective Fencing is installed and erected, and the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) enforced prior to the commencement of any works on-site. Following installation of tree protection, a site meeting will be undertaken with the Tree Officer to ensure satisfaction of all parties prior to any on-site works commencing.

9.1.6 It is recommended that a suitable competent arboriculturist, undertakes the site supervision and monitoring works.

9.1.7 For tree and root protection measures to work effectively all personnel associated with the construction process must be familiar with the Tree Protection Plan.

10. References

British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'

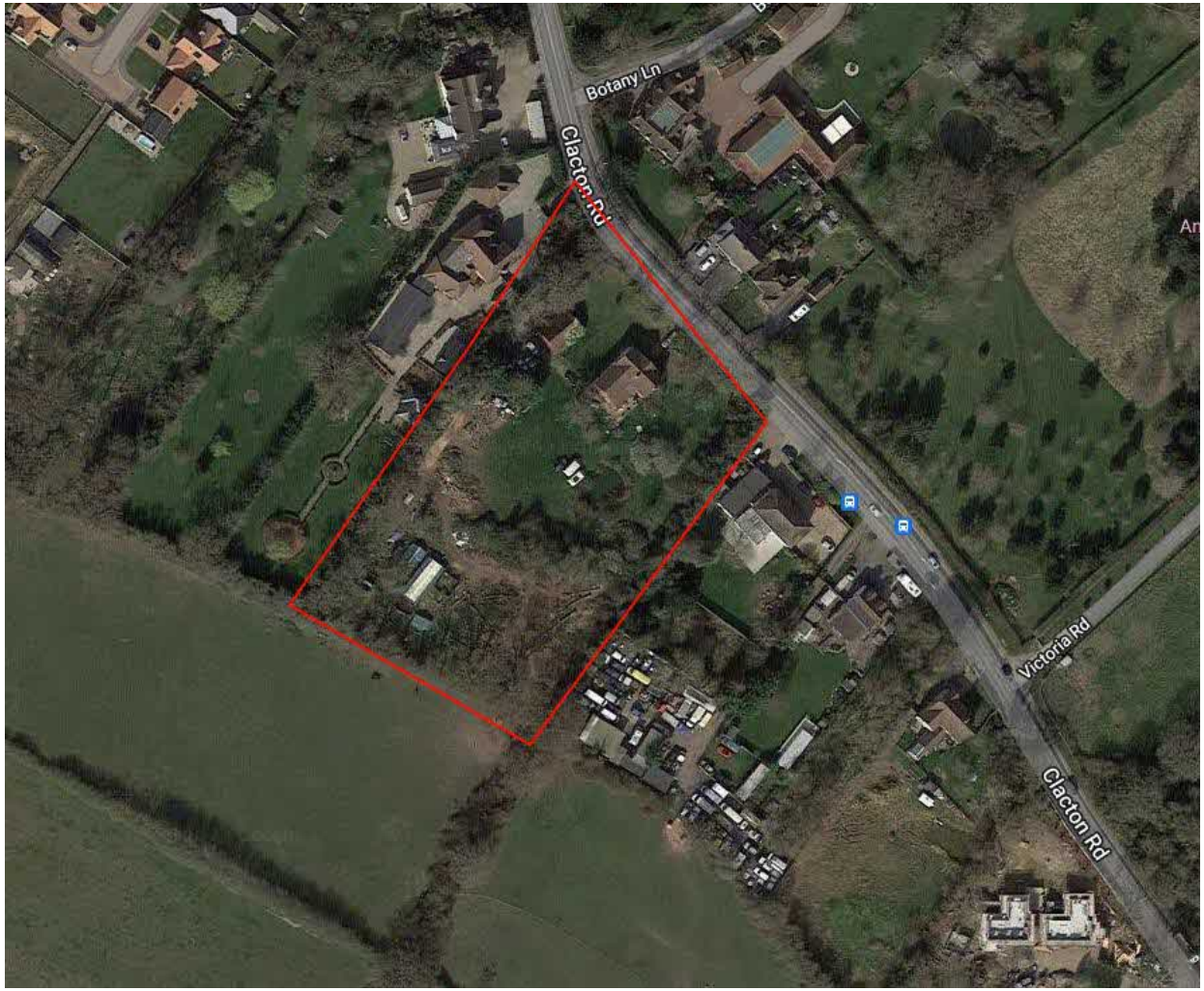
British Standard 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations

British Standard 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations

Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN (Julian Forbes-Laird, 2018)

Appendix 1

Site Location Plan


Botany Ln
Clacton Rd
Victoria Rd
Clacton Rd

Appendix 2

BS5837:2012 Survey and Assessment Methodology

i. The trees on the Site were originally surveyed without reference to site layout as detailed in paragraph 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012. However, for the purposes of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment the Proposed Development for the Site has been considered.

ii. The position of each tree was plotted with reference to the supplied ordinance survey plan. Small trees with a stem diameter less the 75mm were generally not surveyed as they would either be easily replaced or relocated.

iii. Each individual tree has been given a tree identification number, the groups and hedges clearly defined for the purpose of this report. Metal tags have not been used for this survey as identification on-site does not require this. The tree numbers associated with each tree are cross referenced within the schedule and plans at Appendix 3 and 4 respectfully.

iv. The tree species have been recorded with both common and botanical names.

v. All tree heights have been assessed using a clinometer and were indicated in groups the height of the tallest tree was measured unless otherwise stated. Tree heights are given in metres.

vi. All stem diameters were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and are given in millimetre units (unless otherwise stated where “gl” is an abbreviation for ground level where diameter was measured just above root flare, “est” is an estimate and “av” is an average).

vii. The canopy spread is recorded in either the four cardinal points or is given as an average diameter for the crown, especially in groups or where the crown is evenly weighted. Canopy spreads are measured in metres.

viii. The height of the ground clearance is given in metres and is an estimate of the height of the first branch above ground level.

ix. In absence of detailed information on the age the following classification has been used:

Young	Young trees aged less than 1/3 life expectancy.
Semi-Mature	Established specimen approaching 1/3 life expectancy.
Early-Mature	Middle age trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy.
Mature	Mature trees over 2/3 life expectancy.
Over-Mature	Over-mature – declining or moribund trees of low vigour; and
Veteran	Veteran trees – specimens exhibiting 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 concerned.
	N.B. Age class is indicative and will vary between species.

x. The structural condition of the trees has been assessed and is summarised as:

Good	Few minor defects of little overall significance.
Fair	A significant defect or several small defects.
Poor	Major defect present or many small defects.

xi. The physiological condition has been recorded to provide an indication of the tree's general health and vitality. The trees have been described thus:

Good	Generally in good health typical of the species.
Fair	Reasonable health with few defects.
Poor	Trees that exhibit significant risk features which are irremediable or moribund tree.
Dead	Tree has died.

xii. Each tree was individually assessed and comments, where appropriate, were recorded for the condition of each tree's roots, main stem, and crown.

xiii. General comments have also been made where appropriate, with recommendations when relatively immediate works are given.

xiv. Estimated remaining contribution has been categorised as: less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years or over 40 years, based upon an assessment of the tree's potential safe useful life expectancy. The remaining contribution in years has not always been directly followed in relation to the retention categories of the trees as trees may have a long remaining life however be of little significance in terms of development.

Ancient Woodland, Ancient, Veteran and Notable trees

xv. For this BS5837:2012 survey, the methodology set out by the Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN (Julian Forbes-Laird, 2018) has been adopted to survey and assess potential Ancient, Veteran or Notable trees.

xvi. The Forestry Commission (FC) and Natural England (NE) have published guidance and recommendations to safeguard Ancient Woodland, Ancient, and Veteran trees against development. In summary this guidance advises on the use of semi-natural buffer zones as a means of protection with minimum distances identified as:

Fifteen metres between any development and ancient woodland.

Fifteen times the diameter of its stem or 5m from the edge of its canopy, if that's greater, around any ancient or veteran tree.

Appendix 3

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

Client Name: LNT Care Developments
Site: The Oaks, Weeley Heath, CO16 9EP
Ref No: 230712 1717 TS V1

Consultant: E Preston
Survey Date: July 2023

Measurements

Height	All tree heights have been assessed using a clinometer. Tree heights are given in metres.
Stem Dia.	Diameter in millimetres (mm) in accordance with BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.6.1, Annex C
Crown spread	Given as an average diameter or measured using a distometer. North (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W) provided
Crown Height	Height of ground clearance is given in metres. Estimate of the height of the first branch above ground level
Species name	The tree species have been recorded with both common and scientific names.
Tag no.	Where present, any metal tags attached to trees have been recorded.

Age Class

Young	Establishing, good vigour, fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; < 1/3rd estimated life expectancy.
Semi-Mature	Established specimen approaching 1/3 life expectancy.
Early-Mature	1/3 –2/3 life expectancy, vigorous growth rate and increasing in height.
Mature	Over 2/3 life expectancy. Generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading
Over-Mature	Declining or moribund trees of low vigou
Veteran	Exhibiting features of biological, cultural, or aesthetic value characteristic of specie surviving beyond the typical age range.

Physiological Condition

Good	Generally in good health typical of the species.
Fair	Reasonable health with few risk features.
Poor	Trees that exhibit significant risk features which are irremediable or moribund tree
Dead	Tree has died.

Structural Condition

Good	Few minor risk features of little overall significance.
Fair	A significant risk feature or several small risk features.
Poor	Major risk feature present or many small risk features.
Collapsing	Feature has uprooted or the whole tree, or part of the tree has collapsed

Abbreviations and Notes

est - Estimated stem diameter
av - Average stem diameter for multiple stems
upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group
erc - Estimated remaining contribution

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

The below ground constraints are generally summarised as the root protection areas (RPA). The RPA is an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the diameter of the trees measured at 1.5 metres for sing stemmed trees. For trees with more than one stem, one of two calculation methods should be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) should be measured in accordance with Annex C, and the RPA should be g from Annex D of BS5837:2012. Both RPA radius in metres from the main stem and total area for the RPA as square metres.

An average stem diameter is provided for tree groups, wooded areas and hedges. Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the diameter or 5m beyond the crown whichever is greater.

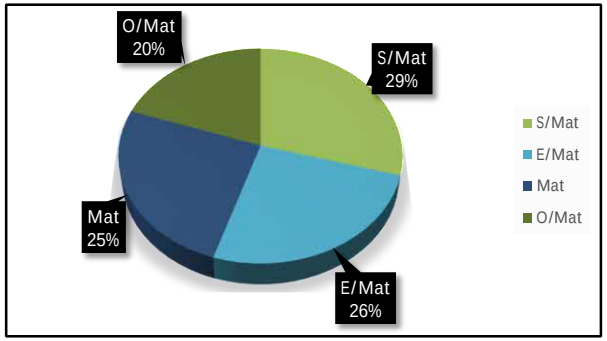
General Notes

Each tree was individually assessed and comments, where appropriate, were recorded for the condition of each tree's roots, main stem, and crown. The physiological condition has been recorded to provide an in of the tree's general health and vitality. General comments have also been made where appropriate, with recommendations for tree work given, where applicable.

Each individual tree has been given an identification number. Metal tags have not been used for this survey as identification on-site does not require this. The tree numbers associated with each tree are cross refe within the schedule and Tree Constraints Plan/s. Small trees with a stem diameter less the 75mm were not surveyed as they would either be easily replaced or relocated.

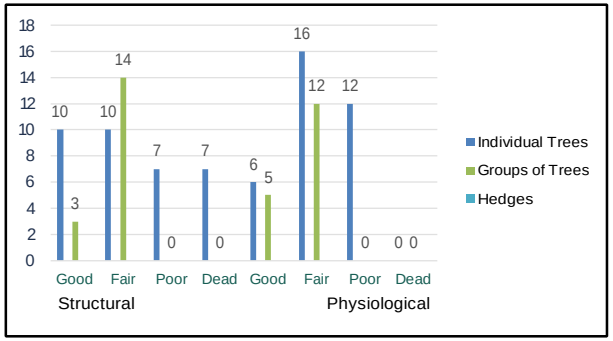
BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

Age Distribution of the Tree Population



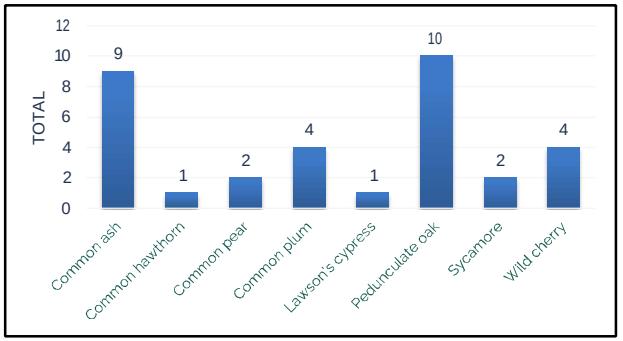
The distribution of age category across the tree population is usefu for understanding expected longevity and can be used for determining mitigation, management and replacement.

Distribution of Physiological and Structural Conditions across the Tree Population



Physiological condition provides an indication of the vitality of the tree. Structural condition is related to the presence of defe that can lead to failures.

Species Composition of the Individual Tree Population



The proportions of any given family, genus, species, and cultivar whic make up the total individually recorded tree population across the Sit

Ancient Woodland and Ancient, Veteran and Notable Trees

Ancient Tree - A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or aged, in comparison with trees of the same species. Characterised by biological, cultural, or aesthetic features of interest.

Ancient Woodland - Any wooded area that has been continuously wooded since 1600 AD

Veteran Tree - Exhibiting features of biological, cultural, or aesthetic value characteristic of species surviving beyond the typical age range.

Notable Tree - mature trees which may stand out in the local environment because they are large in comparison with other trees around them.

Forestry Commission and Natural England Guidance for the protection of ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees from development and the use of semi-natural buffer zones:

- Fifteen metres between any development and ancient woodland.
- Fifteen times the diameter of its stem or 5m from the edge of its canopy, if that's greater, around any ancient or veteran tree.

Ancient Woodlands	Ancient Trees	Veteran Trees	Notable Trees
0	0	0	0

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

CATEGORY A	CATEGORY B	CATEGORY C	CATEGORY U
Trees with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 40 years. Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural feature	Trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired conditio or trees lacking the special quality necessar to merit the category A designation.	Trees with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit o such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 1 years.
Sub-categories	Mainly arboricultural value **1**	Mainly landscape value **2**	Mainly cultural or conservation value **3**

Summary of Individual trees, Groups, Woodlands and Hedges			
T7, T8 G7, G10	T11, T15, T20, T21, T22, T30, T31, T32, T34 G8	T1-T4, T12, T18, T20, T23, T24, T25, T33 G1-G6, G9, G11-G17	T5, T6, T9, T10, T13, T14, T16, T17, T19, T26-T29
4	**9**	**25**	**13**

Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC)			
> 40 years	**> 20 years**	**< 20 years**	**< 10 years**

Breakdown of Arboricultural Features for each BS5837:2012 Category							
Trees	**2**	Trees	**8**	Trees	**11**	Trees	**13**
Groups	**2**	Groups	**1**	Groups	**14**	Groups	**0**
Woodlands	**0**	Woodlands	**0**	Woodlands	**0**	Woodlands	**0**
Hedgerows	**0**	Hedgerows	**0**	Hedgerows	**0**	Hedgerows	**0**
Percentage of tree population	**7.8%**	Percentage of tree population	**17.6%**	Percentage of tree population	**49.0%**	Percentage of tree population	**25.5%**

In assigning the BS5837:2012 Category, particular consideration has been given to the presence of any structural defects for each feature, the size and form of each feature, its suitability within the context of a pro development, and the location of each feature relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape amenity value.

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Tag No.	Species (Common Name)	Species (Scientific Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Estimated remaining contribution (erc)	Ret Cat	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
INDIVIDUAL TREES																		
T1	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	12	535.35	6	5	5	4	1.5	E/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Hard standing in RPA to north and east from footpath and driveway. Dense ivy obscured inspection. Twin stemmed fro base. Northern stem completely dead. Major to minor diameter deadwood in the crown.	10 to 20 years	C1	125	6.3
T2	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	15	360	5	5	5	5	1	E/ Mat	Fair	Good	Sparse and thinning crown. Minor to moderate diameter deadwood throughout crown.	10 to 20 years	C1	55	4.2
T3	No Tag	Lawson's cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	5	170	1	1	1	1	0	S/ Mat	Good	Good	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Outgrown from boundary group.	10 to 20 years	C1	14	2.1
T4	No Tag	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	6	180	2	2	2	1	3	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Growing in close proximity to adjacent cherry. Base obscure Sparse and thinning crown.	10 to 20 years	C1	14	2.1
T5	No Tag	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	6	180.28	1.5	0.5	1	4	2	S/ Mat	Poor	Poor	Growing in close proximity to adjacent cherry. Base obscure Sparse and thinning crown. Dieback of the top. Two stems located very wide apart from each other. Dense ivy. Limited future potential. Major diameter deadwood in the crown.	<10 years	U	14	2.1
T6	No Tag	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	10	210	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	O/ Mat	Dead	Poor	Standing dead tree. Covered in fungi.	<10 years	U	18	2.4
T7	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	16	850	7	6	9	7	2	Mat	Fair	Good	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy cover on the stem. Minor to major diameter deadwood in the crown. Dieback of the extremities noted. Hard standing from road and driveway in RPA to north and east.	>40 years	A1	327	10.2
T8	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	20	1100	7	8	7	6	2	Mat	Good	Good	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy cover on the stem. Minor to major diameter deadwood in the crown. Dieback of the extremities noted. Hard standing from driveway in RPA to east. Historic pruning wounds on eastern side over driveway.	>40 years	A1	547	13.2
T9	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	17	400	2	3	1	4	4	O/ Mat	Poor	Poor	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy cover on stem. Tall drawn form. Significant dieback of the crown. Majc diameter deadwood. Limited future potential.	<10 years	U	72	4.8
T10	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	20	9 17.28	7	7	9	5	4	O/ Mat	Poor	Poor	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy cover on stem. Tall drawn form. Significant dieback of the crown. Majc diameter deadwood. Limited future potential.	<10 years	U	387	11.1
T11	No Tag	Common pear	*Pyrus communis*	13	630	5	5	5	5	1	Mat	Good	Fair	Mature specimen. Unmanaged form. Moderate diameter deadwood throughout crown. Nice garden landscape feat	20 to 40 years	B1	177	7.5
T12	No Tag	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	11	180	3.5	3.5	3	3	0	S/ Mat	Good	Fair	Rotten and decayed cherry stem with sycamore self seedir out of it. Sycamore has established and become the domina species although leaves of both species remain. Nice decaying deadwood feature.	20 to 40 years	C1	14	2.1
T13	No Tag	0	*0*	7	300	1	1	1	1	0	O/ Mat	Dead	Poor	Standing dead tree.	<10 years	U	41	3.6
T14	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	18	58 3.1	4	4	6	5	5	Mat	Poor	Fair	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy cover on stem. Sparse and thinning crown. Moderate to major diamet deadwood in the crown. Limited future potential.	<10 years	U	150	6.9

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Tag No.	Species (Common Name)	Species (Scientific Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Estimated remaining contribution (erc)	Ret Cat	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
T15	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	16	750	4	6	3	6	2	Mat	Fair	Fair	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy cover on stem. Dense epicormic growth on stem and branches. Dieback of the crown noted. Major diameter deadwood in tl crown. Tree showing good vigour.	20 to 40 years	B1	254	9.0
T16	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	12	800	2	4	5	5	0	O/ Mat	Dead	Poor	Standing dead tree.	<10 years	U	290	9.6
T17	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	14	440	6	0.5	0	3	6	Mat	Poor	Poor	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy on lower stem. Tree has collapsed form. Leaning on adjacent oak. Sparse and thinning crown. Limited future potential.	0	U	92	5.4
T18	No Tag	Common hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	7	321.4	3	2	2.5	2	1	Mat	Good	Fair	Tall drawn form.	10 to 20 years	C1	48	3.9
T19	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	12	850	3	4	1	3	4	O/ Mat	Poor	Poor	Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Very limited live growth remains. Major diameter deadwood in the crown. Sever dieback. Chronic decline.	<10 years	U	327	10.2
T20	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	14	843.15	5	6	5	6	5	Mat	Poor	Fair	Old lapsed hedgerow coppice. Unable to access base due t dense undergrowth. Multi stemmed from base. Light ivy co in the main stem. Many secondary stems have failed. Branch stubs and major deadwood throughout crown. Sparse and thinning crown. Fungal fruiting body consistent in appearanc with Inonotus hispidus noted on stem below breakage point	10 to 20 years	C1	327	10.2
T21	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	14	800	5	6	5	6	2	E/ Mat	Fair	Good	Unable to gain access. Base obscured by dense undergrow Dense ivy cover on stem. Major diameter deadwood noted i the crown. Small squat form.	20 to 40 years	B1	290	9.6
T22	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	13	300	4.5	0.5	3.5	4.5	5	S/ Mat	Good	Fair	Unable to gain access. Tall drawn form. Asymmetric form as suppressed by adjacent oaks.	20 to 40 years	B1	41	3.6
T23	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	9	250	4	2	3	2	5	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Unable to gain access. Tall drawn form. Asymmetric form as suppressed by adjacent oaks. Dieback at the top of the crow noted.	20 to 40 years	C1	28	3.0
T24	No Tag	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	2	100	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	S/ Mat	Good	Good	Readily replaceable at present.	20 to 40 years	C1	5	1.2
T25	No Tag	Common plum	*Prunus domestica*	8	367.42	7	6	6	9	0	Mat	Fair	Fair	Multi stemmed from base. Some stems have laid and regrown. Low spreading form. Dieback of the crown noted. Chicken of the woods fungus noted on the western stem.	10 to 20 years	C1	64	4.5
T26	No Tag	Common pear	*Pyrus communis*	10	290	2	2	2	2	0	O/ Mat	Dead	Poor	Standing dead tree amongst group. Some epicormic growth on stem.	<10 years	U	41	3.6
T27	No Tag	Common plum	*Prunus domestica*	8	212.13	4.5	5	1	2	0	O/ Mat	Dead	Poor	Standing dead tree.	<10 years	U	18	2.4
T28	No Tag	Common plum	*Prunus domestica*	5	180	2	1	1	1	0	O/ Mat	Dead	Poor	Standing dead tree.	<10 years	U	14	2.1
T29	No Tag	Common plum	*Prunus domestica*	7	200	3	1.5	1	1	0	O/ Mat	Dead	Poor	Standing dead tree.	<10 years	U	18	2.4
T30	No Tag	Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	460	5.5	6	5	7	0	E/ Mat	Good	Fair	Dense epicormic growth at base. Bark wound on northern stem from base to 2m. Tree showing good occlusion. Good vigour.	20 to 40 years	B1	92	5.4

Tree No.	Tag No.	Species (Common Name)	Species (Scientific Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Estimated remaining contribution (erc)	Ret Cat	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
T31	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	14	396.99	6.5	6	5	5.5	2	Mat	Fair	Fair	Hard standing in RPA to north from road and footpath. Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Multi stemmed from bas Ivy cover on the stem. Minor dieback of the crown observed Deadwood overhanging the carriageway. Relatively good vigour.	20 to 40 years	**B1**	72	4.8
T32	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	16	400	6.5	7	6	4	2	E/ Mat	Good	Fair	Hard standing in RPA to north from footway and road. Base obscured. Dense ivy cover on the stem. Good vigour. Minor diameter deadwood in the crown.	20 to 40 years	**B1**	72	4.8
T33	No Tag	Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	11	150	2	4	3	1	2	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Hard standing in RPA to north from road and footpath. Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Minor dieback of the cro observed.	20 to 40 years	**C1**	10	1.8
T34	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	14	470	6.5	6	5	5	2	E/ Mat	Good	Fair	Hard standing in RPA to north from footway and road and to the west from the driveway. Base obscured. Dense ivy cover on the stem. Minor diameter deadwood in the crown.	20 to 40 years	**B1**	102	5.7

BS5837:2012 Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Tag No.	Species (Common Name)	Species (Scientific Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Estimated remaining contribution	Ret Cat	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
TREE GROUPS																		
G1	No Tag	Field maple, Sycamore Smooth service berry, Common ash, Bay laurel tree, Cherry laurel, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak	*Acer campestre, Acer pseudoplatanus, Amelanchier laevis, Fraxinus excelsior, Laurus nobilis, Prunus laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur*	1 - 3	50 - 100	2	2	2	2	0	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged outgrown group of shrubs and self seeded tree Overrun with brambles.	10 to 20 years	C2	5	12
G2	No Tag	Common ash, English holly, Common plum, Cherry laurel	*Fraxinus excelsior, Ilex aquifolium, Prunus domestica, Prunus laurocerasus*	2 - 3	50 - 100	2	2	2	2	0	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Situated along driveway. Self seeded ash showing signs of Ash dieback.	10 to 20 years	C2	5	12
G3	No Tag	Common hawthorn, English holly, Cherry laurel, Pedunculate oak, Yew	*Crataegus monogyna, Ilex aquifolium, Prunus laurocerasus, Quercus robur, Taxus baccata*	1 - 6	50 - 200	3	3	3	3	0	E/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Boundary screening group along driveway. Undergrowth to larger trees. Overrun with brambles to the south.	10 to 20 years	C2	18	2.4
G4	No Tag	Leyland cypress, Norway spruce	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii, Picea abies*	10 - 16	250 - 380	4	4	4	4	0	E/ Mat	Fair	Good	Approximately 3 trees. Debris and cars piled in RPA. Spruce is sparse and thinning.	10 to 20 years	C2	64	4.5
G5	No Tag	Leyland cypress	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	10 - 14	120 - 300	4	4	4	4	0	E/ Mat	Fair	Good	2 trees. Debris piled in RPA. Cohesive crown.	10 to 20 years	C2	41	3.6
G6	No Tag	Sycamore, Common hawthorn, Leyland cypress, Cherry laurel, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak, Elder	*Acer pseudoplatanus, Crataegus monogyna, X Cupressocyparis leylandii, Prunus laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Sambucus nigra*	2 - 8	100 - 250	2	2	2	2	0	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged and outgrown boundary scrub. Self seeded specimens within. Densely overrun with nettles and bramble	10 to 20 years	C2	28	3.0
G7	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	16 - 20	700 - 850	9	9	9	9	2	Mat	Fair	Good	2 trees. Northern specimen is twin stemmed from c.1.5m. Strong u shaped union. Barbed wire across stem. Base obscured by dense undergrowth. Major diameter suspended deadwood in the crowns. Dieback of the crowns noted. Form cohesive crown.	>40 years	A2	327	10.2
G8	No Tag	Common ash, Pedunculate oak	*Fraxinus excelsior, Quercus robur*	17 - 19	500 - 900	8	8	8	8	2	Mat	Fair	Good	4 trees, 3 oak 1 ash. Ash in good condition showing good vigou and is multi stemmed at base. Oaks are showing early signs c dieback with sparse and thinning crowns. Major diameter deadwood throughout crowns. Both have good epicormic response on the stems. Bases are obscured by dense undergrowth. Dense ivy cover on the stems.	20 to 40 years	B2	366	10.8
G9	No Tag	Sycamore, Common hawthorn, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak, Elder	*Acer pseudoplatanus, Crataegus monogyna, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur, Sambucus nigra*	2 - 6	50 - 100	2	2	2	2	0	E/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Old lapsed unmanaged boundary hedgerow. Dense ivy throughout.	10 to 20 years	C2	5	12
G10	No Tag	Pedunculate oak	*Quercus robur*	16 - 18	550 - 900	9	9	9	9	3	Mat	Good	Good	4 trees. Cohesive crown. Open spreading forms. Good vigour. Unable to access base due to dense undergrowth. Good vigour. Some moderate deadwood in the crown.	>40 years	A2	366	10.8

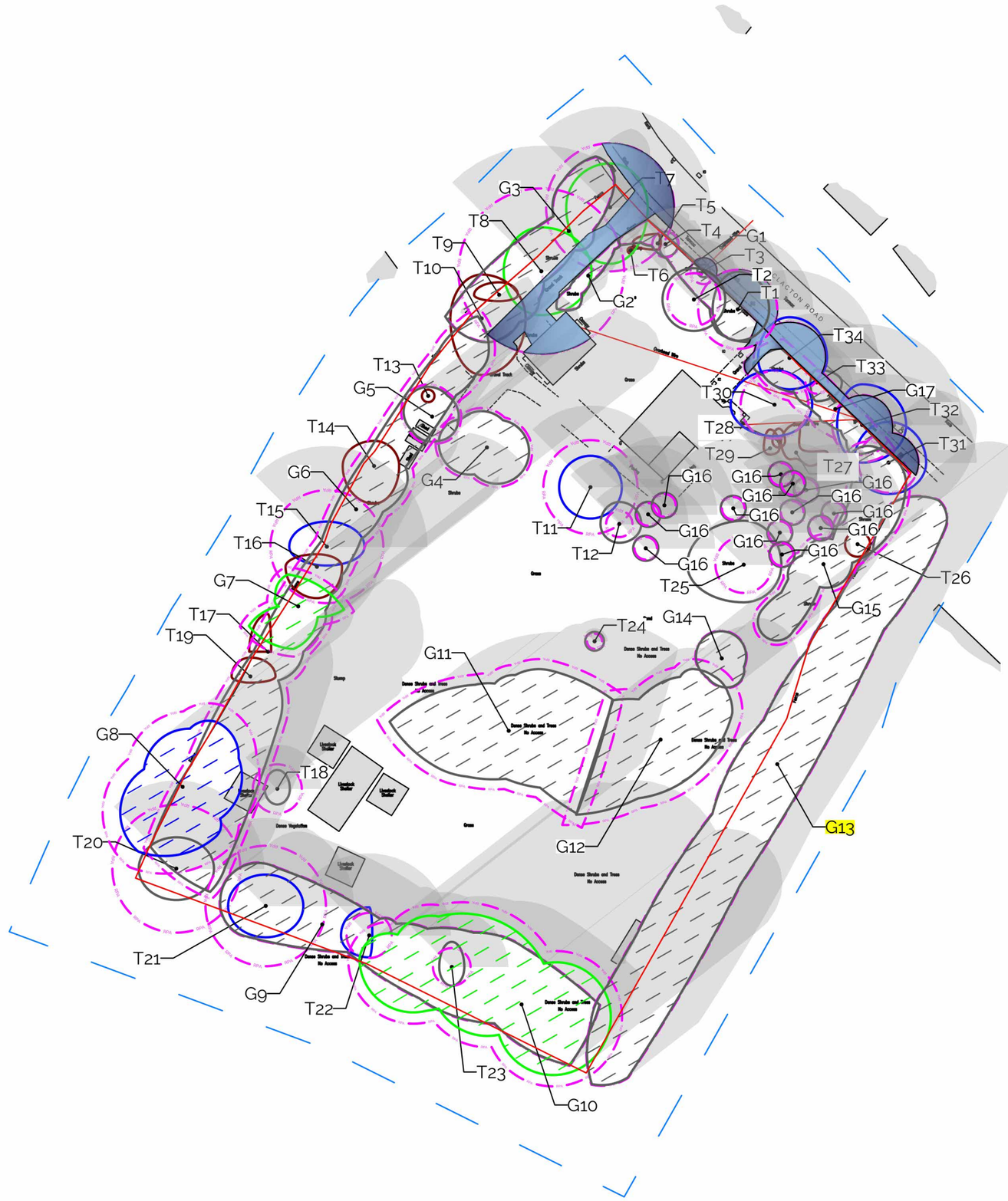
Tree No.	Tag No.	Species (Common Name)	Species (Scientific Name)	Height (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N	E	S	W	Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Phys Con	Struc Con	Additional notes	Estimated remaining contribution	Ret Cat	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)
G11	No Tag	Common hazel, Bay laurel tree, Japanese flower crabapple, Norway spruce, Common plum, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak	*Corylus avellana, Laurus nobilis, Malus floribunda, Picea abies, Prunus domestica, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur*	4 - 9	150 - 290	2	2	2	2	0	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Outgrown unmanaged scrub overrun with dense nettles, ivy and brambles.	10 to 20 years	C2	41	3.6
G12	No Tag	Common hazel, Bay laurel tree, Common apple, Common plum, Blackthorn, Pedunculate oak	*Corylus avellana, Laurus nobilis, Malus domestica, Prunus domestica, Prunus spinosa, Quercus robur*	4 - 9	150 - 290	2	2	2	2	0	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Outgrown unmanaged scrub overrun with dense nettles, ivy and brambles.	10 to 20 years	C2	41	3.6
G13	No Tag	Sycamore, Common hawthorn, Common ash, Bay laurel tree, Elder	*Acer pseudoplatanus, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Laurus nobilis, Sambucus nigra*	2 - 12	50 - 250	3	3	3	3	0	E/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Good screening value. Outgrown boundary hedgerow. Unmanaged. Overrun with dense ivy, brambles and nettles.	10 to 20 years	C2	28	3.0
G14	No Tag	Wild cherry	*Prunus avium*	7 - 8	260 - 320	4	4	4	4	1	E/ Mat	Good	Fair	2 trees. Over run with dense ivy and brambles. Cohesive crown.	20 to 40 years	C2	48	3.9
G15	No Tag	Sycamore, Common hawthorn, Common ash, English holly, Bay laurel tree, Wild cherry Common plum, Common pear	*Acer pseudoplatanus, Crataegus monogyna, Fraxinus excelsior, Ilex aquifolium, Laurus nobilis, Prunus avium, Prunus domestica, Pyrus communis*	2 - 12	100 - 280	4	4	4	4	0	E/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Good screening value. Dense boundary tree group. Over run with dense ivy and brambles. Cohesive crown. Dieback of the crowns noted.	10 to 20 years	C2	34	3.3
G16	No Tag	Common apple, Wild cherry, Common plum, Common pear	*Malus domestica, Prunus avium, Prunus domestica, Pyrus communis*	0.5 - 3	50 - 170	1	1	1	1	1	S/ Mat	Good	Fair	Individual trees not a material consideration but has group orchard value. Readily replaceable at present.	10 to 20 years	C2	14	2.1
G17	No Tag	Sycamore, Common hawthorn, English holly Bay laurel tree, Cherry laurel, Blackthorn, Common lilac	*Acer pseudoplatanus, Crataegus monogyna, Ilex aquifolium, Laurus nobilis, Prunus laurocerasus, Prunus spinosa, Syringa vulgaris*	2 - 4	50 - 200	1	1	1	1	0	S/ Mat	Fair	Fair	Unmanaged outgrown boundary group. Good screening value.	10 to 20 years	C2	18	2.4

Appendix 4

Tree Constraints Plan

Tree Retention and Removal Plan

Draft Tree Protection Plan



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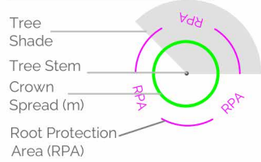
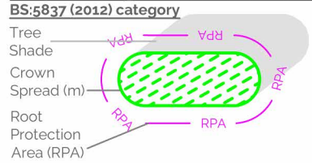
Individual Trees - Crown colour in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) category



Groups and Hedgerows - Crown colour in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) category



BS:5837 (2012) Category Colours

Category A
Category B
Category C
Category U

Additional Attributes

Redline Boundary
Arboricultural Study Area
Trees plotted without topographical reference — T23
Existing RPA Incursion

Tree locations are based on the topographical survey provided.

This TCP is created as a design tool and does not make an assessment of the impacts or subsequent effects of the Proposed Development to trees. Therefore, the TCP must not be submitted solely to inform the planning application. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment or similar report will be required to inform the planning application which the TCP may form part of.

Drawing Status:
S2 - Information / Reference

Date: July 2023 Drawn: MN Checked: EKP

Client: LNT Care Developments

Project:The Oaks, Weeley Heath, CO16 9EP

Title: Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing file reference	DWG No
230712 1719 TCP V1	1 of 1

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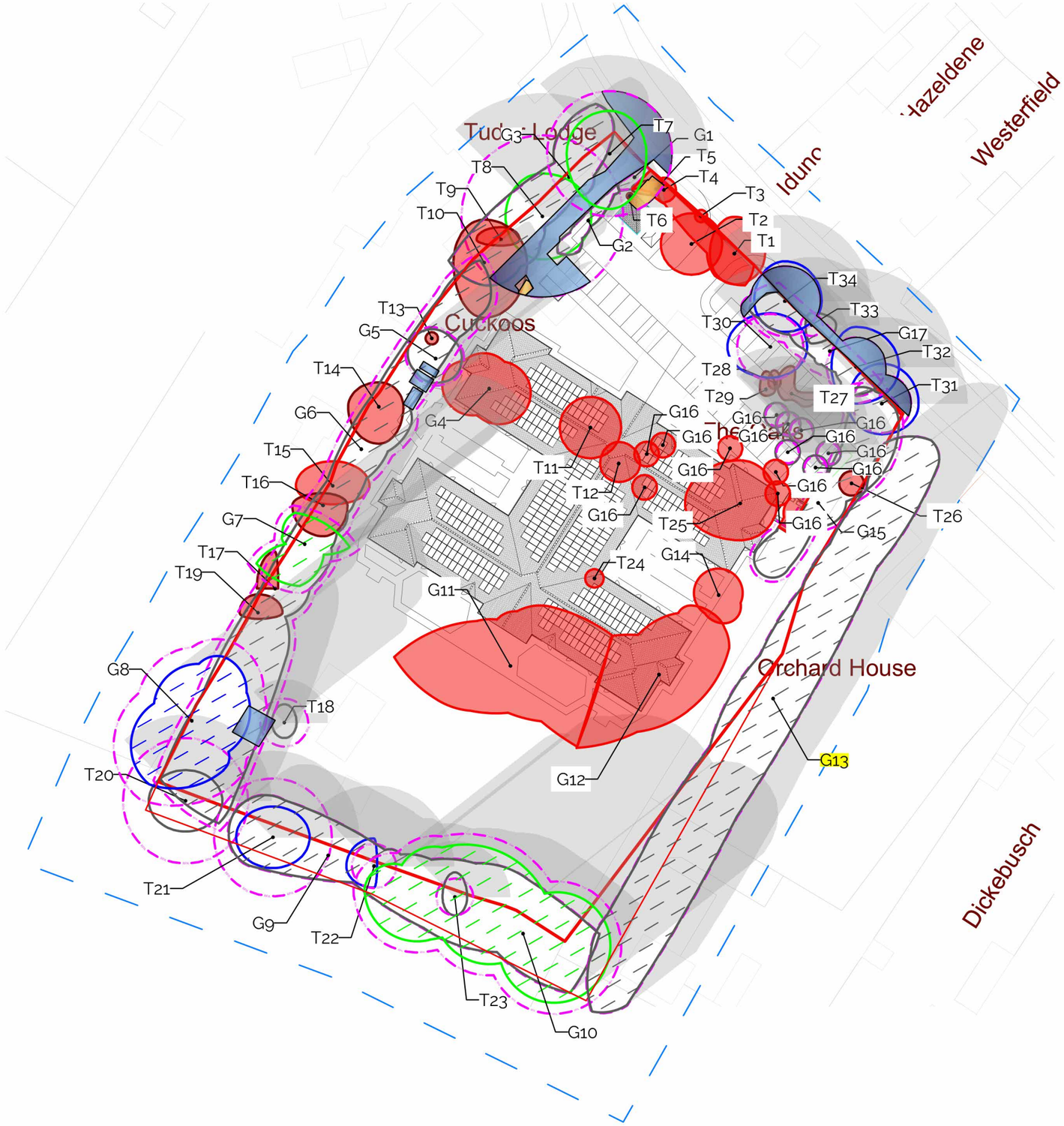

Scale: 1:750 @ A3

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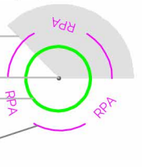
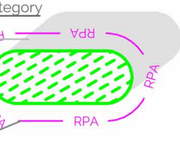
Individual Trees - Crown colour in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) category



Groups and Hedgerows - Crown colour in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) category



Arboricultural feature to be ***removed*** to facilitate the development

BS:5837 (2012) Category Colours

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Additional Attributes

- Redline Boundary
- Arboricultural Study Area
- Trees plotted without topographical reference
- Existing RPA Incursion
- New RPA Incursion

Drawing Status:
S2 - Information / Reference

Date: July 2023 Drawn: MN Checked: EKP

Client: LNT Care Developments

Project: The Oaks, Weeley Heath, CO16 9EP

Title: Tree Retention and Removal Plan

Drawing file reference	DWG No
230713 1719 TRRP V2	1 of 1

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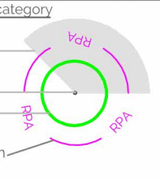
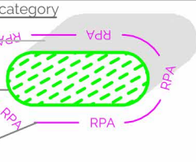
Scale: 1:750 @ A3

Individual Trees - Crown colour in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) category



Groups and Hedgerows - Crown colour in accordance with BS:5837 (2012) category



BS:5837 (2012) Category Colours

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Additional Attributes

- Redline Boundary
- Arboricultural Study Area

Tree Protection Measures

- Tree Protection Fencing (TPF)
- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Ground Guards

Drawing Status:

S2 - Information / Reference

Date: July 2023 Drawn: MN Checked: EKP

Client: [redacted] Care Homes

Project: The Oaks, Weeley Heath, CO16 9JP

DRAFT

Title: Tree Protection Plan

Drawing file reference	DWG No
230713 1719 TPP V2	1 of 1

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[redacted]

Appendix 5

Glossary of Terms

Term	Acronym	Definition
Amenity Clearance Zone	ACZ	An ACZ is used to consider the impact of the proximity of retained trees to structures. The ACZ is defined as an area surrounding the tree that enables a satisfactory relationship to exist between the property and the tree, and as such is equal to two-thirds of the tree's expected mature height. The ACZ is a combination of factors such a shading, future pressure for removal and seasonal nuisance.
Ancient Tree	-	A tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old, or "aged", in comparison with trees of the same species. Characterised by biological, cultural, or aesthetic features of interest.
Ancient Woodland	AW	Any wooded area that has been continuously wooded since 1600 AD.
Arboricultural Clerk of Works	ACoW	The ACoW is a competent arboriculturist that is employed to oversee all construction matters relating to trees. Typical site monitoring tasks include but not limited to: checking tree protection fencing is installed and positioned correctly, oversee excavation works that are within the RPA of trees and deliver toolbox talks.
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	AIA	An element of the British Standard 5837:2012 *'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'.* An AIA is a report intended to inform the Local Planning Authority of the impacts of a proposed development to the surrounding trees. The report acknowledges the direct and indirect impacts that the development will (or may, in relation to outline applications) have on the trees and conversely, the trees on the development. The aim is to establish if the trees can co-exist in harmony with the development and continue to contribute to the site for many years.
Arboricultural Method Statement	AMS	Part of British Standard 5837:2012 *'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendation'* the AMS specifies what works are required in relation to tree protection and retention and details any alternative construction methods necessary to protect and avoid foreseeable damage to retained trees.

Term	Acronym	Definition
Arboriculturist	-	A person who has, through relevant education, training, and experience, gained professional expertise in the field and study of trees.
British Standard 5837:2012	BS5837:2012	The nationally recognised British Standard for the integration of trees and development, providing guidance and recommendations on the relationship between trees and design, demolition, and construction processes. It sets out principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures and is to be interpreted by an arboriculturist.
Construction Exclusion Zone	CEZ	The CEZ is a designated area decided by the project arboriculturist. It is where pedestrians, storage of materials and vehicular movement is prohibited during the construction period. This is identified on a tree protection plan, where lines are annotated onto the site plan, indicating where fencing must be installed onsite to form an exclusion zone.
Root Protection Area	RPA	The RPA provides the minimum amount of space deemed sufficient to sustain a trees viability. This area is typically calculated by measuring the diameter of a trees stem at 1.5m from ground level in millimetres and multiplied by 12 This equals the radius in metres and is used to create a circular radius centred off the stem. There are external factors that means there are sometimes variations to this method.
Tree Constraints Plan	TCP	The initial stage of a BS5837:2012 tree survey. A site assessment of all trees on or within influencing distance of the site, trees are denoted on a plan overlaid with the existing context of the site, often in the form of a topographical survey or OS map. Trees are superimposed onto the plan to show their reference number (e.g., T1), canopy spread, retention categorisation and RPA.
Tree Retention and Removals Plan	TRRP	A plan denoting which trees will be lost because of the development and the trees that can viably be retained within the proposed setting. Trees are often denoted in green and red, for retention and removal.

Term	Acronym	Definition
Tree Protection Plan	TPP	A plan showing the retained trees will be protected through construction of the proposed development. Various annotations are added to demonstrate what mitigation and protection is required; pre, during and post development.
Veteran Tree	-	Trees exhibiting 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 concerned.

Appendix 6

Legislation and Policies

Legislation

Town and Country Planning Act 1990	Section 197 places a duty on the local planning authority to ensure that, where appropriate, planning conditions are imposed which require the preservation or planting of trees. Section 198 provides local planning authorities with the powers to impose Tree Preservation Orders where it is expedient in the interests of amenity The role of a TPO is to protect specific trees, groups of trees and woodlands for the purpose of amenity. In the Secretary of State's view '*Orders should be used to protect trees and woodlands if their removal would have a significant negative impact on the local environment and i enjoyment by the public'.*
Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012	These Regulations govern the administration of Tree Preservation Orders They make it a statutory offence to undertake specified activities withou the formal consent of the local planning authority. Prohibited activities include: cutting down; topping; lopping; uprooting; wilfully damaging; and, wilfully destroying. Exemptions for the need to obtain formal consent include, but are not limited to: Dead trees. The removal of dead branches. Works necessary to remove a risk of serious harm. Works necessary to implement a planning permission (excluding outline planning permission) or where permission is granted unde the *Town and Country Planning (General permitted Development Order 1995)(as amended).*

Legislation

Forestry Act 1967	Tree felling is also restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for "Felling tree immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) ..." If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption t the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967. If permission is granted on the reserved matters application, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exemp from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended)	Provides statutory protection of birds, bats and other species that can inhabit trees. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (Section 41 England and Section 42 Wales) also places a duty on Local Planning Authorities to consider biodiversity when carrying out their duties. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 specifically provides safeguards for European Protected Sites and Species (as listed i the Habitats Directive). This has recently been amended by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 which continue the same provision for European protected species, licensing requirements, and protected areas now tha the UK has left the European Union. Great care is required to avoid an offence under the above legislation, and consideration should be given to the potential presence of protected species within a tree subject to future works. Where the presence of protected species is suspected, the project ecologist or Natural England should be contacted for advice before works proceed.

National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (July 2021)	When determining planning applications, Local Planning Authority's (LPA should apply the following principles from the NPPF: Paragraph 131 "Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewher 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." Paragraph 174 (B & D) "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, includi by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures." Paragraph 180 (A, C & D) "When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles: a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused; c) 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 reasons63 and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and d) development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate

Local Planning Policy

Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 (Adopted January 2021)

Tendring District Local Plan 2013-2033 is issued as informal planning guidance,

Policy SP 1

Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development proposals the Local Planning Authoriti will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. They will always work pro-actively with applicants to find solutions which mean that proposals can be approved wherever possibl and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area.

Development that complies with the Plan will be approved without delay, unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

Policy SP 8

Development & Delivery of a New Garden Community in North Essex

Promotion and execution of the highest quality of planning, design and management of the built and public realm so that the Garden Community is characterised as a distinctive place that capitalises on local assets, respects its context, and establishes an environment that promotes healtl happiness and well-being.

Guidance

Forestry Commission and Natural England, Ancient woodland, ancient trees, and veteran trees: protecting them from development (2018)

The Forestry Commission and Natural England published guidance givin information for the protection of ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees from development. In summary this guidance advises on th use of semi-natural buffer zones as a means of protection with minimum distances identified as:

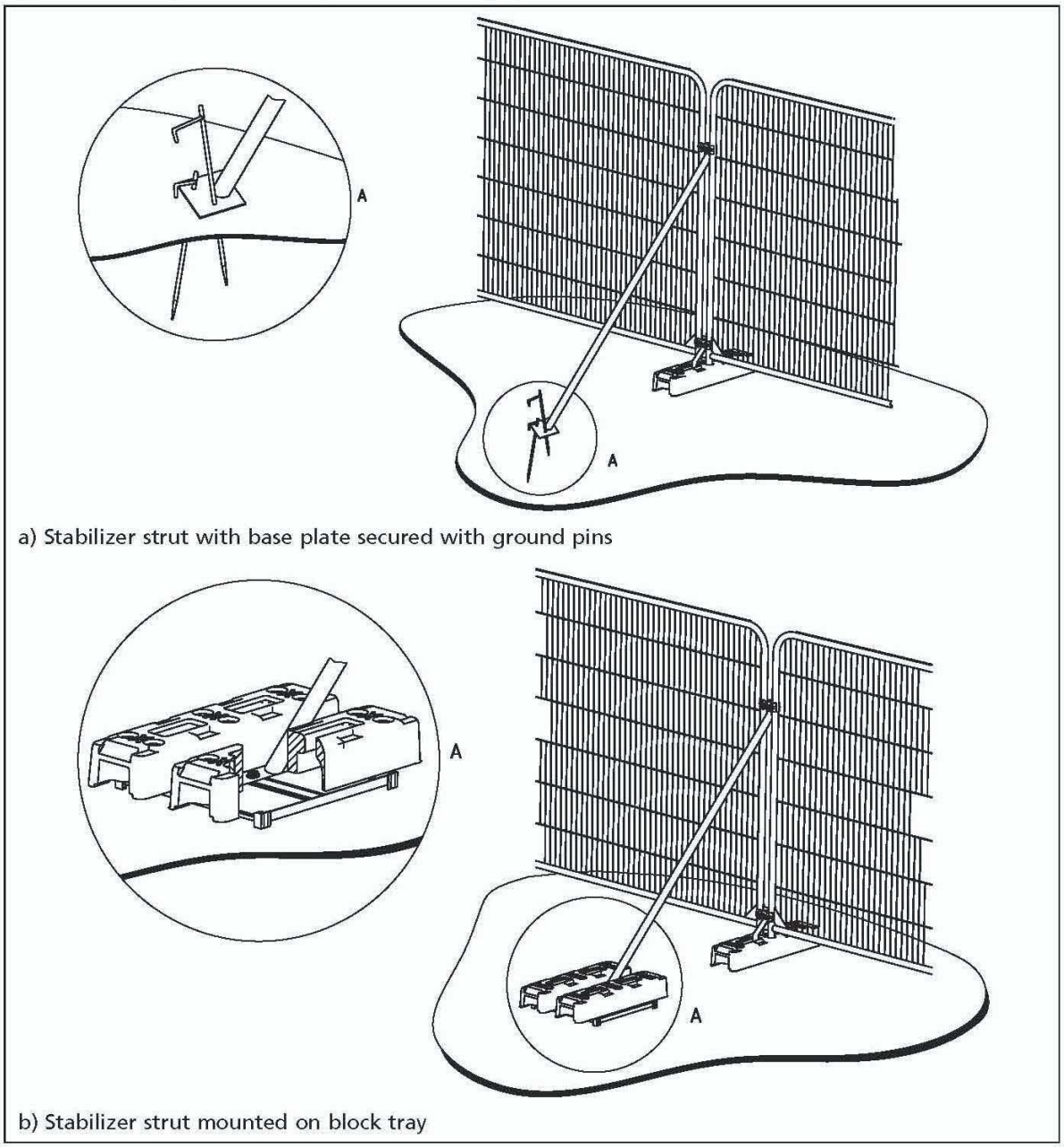
- Fifteen metres between any development and ancient woodlanc
- Fifteen times the diameter of its stem or 5m from the edge of its canopy, if that's greater, around any ancient or veteran tree.

Further guidance is provided on the compensation measures which may be applied should adverse impacts arise.

Appendix 7

Tree Protective Fencing Specification

Figure 3 **Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems**



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Land Trees Ecology