

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



**Tyler
Grange**

Aldi, Little Testwood Farm

15th February 2022

TG Report No. 13865_R02_RA_TW



Report No:	Date	Revision	Author	Checked
13865_02	15 th February 2022	-	Rob Anderson Fdsc, Nd Arb, MArborA	Louis Spencer BA (Hons) MA LMLI TechArborA

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Contents:

Section 1: Introduction	1
Section 2: Baseline Information	2
Section 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment	4

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Proposed Layout	
Appendix 2: Planning Policy Context	
Appendix 3: Tree Survey Methodology, Constraints Mapping and Limitations	
Appendix 4: Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment	
Appendix 5: Tree Survey Schedule (13865/TSS01)	

Plans:

Plan 1: Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (13865/P06)	
Plan 2: Tree Retention and Removal Plan (TRRP) (13865/P07)	



Summary

- S.1. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Limited on behalf of ALDI Stores Ltd to inform a planning application for a new Aldi store, separate business unit carpark and associated infrastructure at a parcel of land off Salisbury Road, Southampton centred on National Grid Reference SU 34494 15211 (hereafter referred to as 'the site').
- S.2. This report provides details findings of the tree survey and assesses the impact of the proposed development towards existing trees. This report has been guided by the recommendations set out within the British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.
- S.3. The site is currently levelled following demolition of its former use and is fenced by timber site hoarding. Trees on the site consist of a cluster of mature oak trees (T1-T3) in the Southeast corner and young tree planting along the southern boundary. The oaks in the southeast corner are separated by a 2m deep drainage ditch from the rest of the site.
- S.4. In total 10 small lower quality category C trees are proposed to be removed to accommodate the proposed layout.
- S.5. Four trees will require sensitive works within their RPAs, including sensitive demolition of the boundary wall and excavations of the re-directed watercourse.
- S.6. This report also identifies where construction work will be required near to trees and provides recommendations to ensure no lasting harm is caused to those being retained. Should consent be granted, further work is recommended to include the preparation of a full Arboricultural Method Statement alongside full construction details, which will be agreed with the appropriate officers of New Forest District Council.



Section 1: Introduction

Purpose

- 1.1. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Ltd on behalf of Aldi Stores Ltd to accompany a planning application at Little Testwood Farm, Southampton.
- 1.2. Planning permission is sought for a new Aldi store with customer parking and the necessary store infrastructure, as well as a separate business unit car park. The layout of the proposed development is shown on the Layout included at **Appendix 1** to the rear of this report.
- 1.3. This report:
 - Provides the findings of a field-based tree survey and the associated tree constraints towards new development; and
 - addresses the potential arboricultural impacts of the proposed development based on its indicative design in the context of local and national planning policy.
- 1.4. The application is to be submitted to New Forest District Council (NFDC). NFDC's Local planning policy and national planning policy pertinent to trees and the new development is set-out at **Appendix 2**.
- 1.5. The tree survey and assessment has been guided by the recommendations set out within the British Standard 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations' (hereafter 'BS5837') to accord with industry best practice.

Site Description

- 1.6. The site is centred on national grid reference SU 34494 15211 and its boundary is demarcated by the red line as shown on the **Proposed layout plan (Appendix 1)** located to the rear of this report
- 1.7. A large proportion of the site has been cleared and levelled with a site hoarding surrounding it. Trees on site comprise of three mature oaks in the southeast corner that are separated by 2m deep attenuation ditch. Along the front of the site are several semi-early mature trees, that look to have been planted within the last 10 years.



Section 2: Baseline Information

- 2.1 The tree survey was completed by a suitably qualified Arboricultural Surveyor of Tyler Grange in May 2021. The survey was completed in accordance with BS5837 and the methodology as detailed at **Appendix 3**. A measured topographical survey (supplied by others) was used to inform the location of trees and their surrounding context.
- 2.2 The distribution of the trees surveyed is illustrated on the TCP (**See Plan 1**) together with details of their constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including:
- Tree quality gradings¹;
 - Root Protection Areas (RPAs)²;
 - Tree canopy spreads³; and
 - Tree shading⁴.
- 2.3 Findings for each of the trees surveyed are detailed in the **Tree Survey Schedule (See Appendix 4)**. This provides a tabulated record of the trees surveyed, including; reference numbers, species composition, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and the arboricultural value of each survey entry.

Tree Survey Summary

- 2.4 A total of 27no. individual trees and 3no. groups of trees were identified during the tree survey of the site and its immediate vicinity.
- 2.5 The trees surveyed have been categorised using the 'cascade chart for tree quality assessment' (See **Appendix 4**) recommended by the BS5837. The grading system allows informed decisions to be made concerning the design and impact of the development in relation to the arboricultural value of the trees surveyed.

¹ The value of arboricultural features surveyed in accordance with the methodology set-out Appendix 3.

² a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. See further explanation at Appendix 3.

³ Dimensions of the trees crown spread and clearance from ground level. See further explanation at Appendix 3.

⁴ Shade cast by existing trees which may affect the availability of sunlight and daylight within a new development. See further explanation at Appendix 3.



2.6 The category gradings for each surveyed tree is detailed in the table below.

	Category U	Category A	Category B	Category C
Individual Trees	None	T12, T27	T1, T2, T3, T4, T28, T30	T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T13, T14, T16, T16, T20, T21, T22, T23, T25
Groups of Trees	None	None	None	G18, G19, G26

Table 1. Category grading of arboricultural features

Tree-related Designations

2.7 Following a background check of available online mapping and correspondence with NFDC In April 2021, the presence or absence of tree-related designations is detailed in the table below.

Designation Type	TG Tree Reference Number(s)
Tree Preservation Order⁵	TPO 33/07 – Area A1. All trees growing on site in 2007 are protected.
Conservation Area⁶	None
Ancient Woodland⁷	None
Woodland Habitat⁸	None

Table 2. Tree-related Designations / Tree References Numbers

⁵ A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the any works and damage to trees (with some exceptions) without the local planning authority's written consent. More information can be found online <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general>.

⁶ Trees in a conservation area that are not protected by an Order are protected by the provisions in section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These provisions require people to notify the local planning authority, using a 'section 211 notice', 6 weeks before carrying out certain work on such trees, unless an exception applies. More information can be found online <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general>.

⁷ Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.

⁸ Spatial data of woodlands identified under the Priority Habitat Inventory (England) Published by Natural England. The Magic Maps website <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> has been used to search for woodland on or adjacent to a site.



Section 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 3.1. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been undertaken to address the development proposals in relation to existing trees.
- 3.2. The assessment is informed by a composite overlay of the tree survey information and proposed layout which is shown on the **Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Ref. 13865/P07)** located to the rear of this report (**See Plan 2**).
- 3.3. The baseline tree constraints formed part of the overall design phase of the proposed development layout with respect to minimising the impact upon arboricultural features of value.

Tree Retention and Removal

- 3.4. The **TRRP (See Plan 2)** identifies existing trees to be retained or removed to facilitate the proposed development.
- 3.5. A total of ten trees are proposed to be removed to accommodate the proposed layout, including the new road and watercourse alignment. These consist of T5, T6, T14, T15, T16, T17, G18 and one tree from G19. All trees were found to be semi to early mature, with the exception of T5 and T6 which are young formal landscape planting along the frontage of the existing site.
- 3.6. All the trees proposed for removal are categorised as lower category C and as such, it is judged that they are not of a quality that should present any constraint to the development of the site.
- 3.7. The site frontage trees are consistent with having been planted as part of the landscaping for the current site layout, and their value is specific to that context. Given the comprehensive redevelopment of the site, it is judged that the trees are not of a quality that should compromise the design layout. A better overall result will be achieved by removing the trees, and planting new trees as part of the soft landscape proposals designed to enhance the new layout.
- 3.8. Please make reference to Tyler Grange soft landscaping proposals (TG Ref: 13865_P10) for details of the proposed planting on this site. Proposals include 15 new native trees as well as a diverse mix of shrubs and native hedgerow throughout the site.



Potential Works within Root Protection Areas

- 3.9. The **TRRP (See Plan 2)** shows the RPAs of retained trees in relation to the proposed layout of the development.
- 3.10. The existing watercourse that traverses the site is to be redirected and regraded. A small section of the bank regrading works is to take place within the RPA of T1, so the proposed can tie in with the existing adjacent to the trees. This equates to a minor incursion into the RPA measured at 1.5% of the notional rooting area. This level of incursion is small and will not be detrimental to the trees physiological condition.
- 3.11. Demolition of the existing brick boundary wall along the western boundary will take place within the RPA's to T7-T9. These works will be conducted in a sensitive manner and where possible, the foundations to the wall will be retained to minimise the disturbance to the rooting environment.
- 3.12. Parking bays are shown within the RPAs of 2 category C trees, T8 & T9. This encroachment is considered small (<4% of the advised sq/m) and will not be to the detriment of the trees. Therefore, special construction measures or adjustments of the plans are not required.

Conclusion

- 3.13. This report sets-out the findings of the tree survey and provides an assessment of arboricultural impact on development proposals to accompany the planning application.
- 3.14. Tree removals are limited to 10 low quality trees. All moderate to high-quality trees will be retained as part of the proposed development.
- 3.15. Replacement planting is being shown within Tyler Grange soft landscape proposals plan (13865/P10) which demonstrates an overall net gain in trees on this site, as well as other beneficial vegetation typologies including native hedgerow and shrubs.
- 3.16. Further work is recommended to include an Arboricultural Method Statement to accompany a subsequent reserved matters application and / or discharge of suitably worded planning conditions.



Appendix 1: ProposedLayout



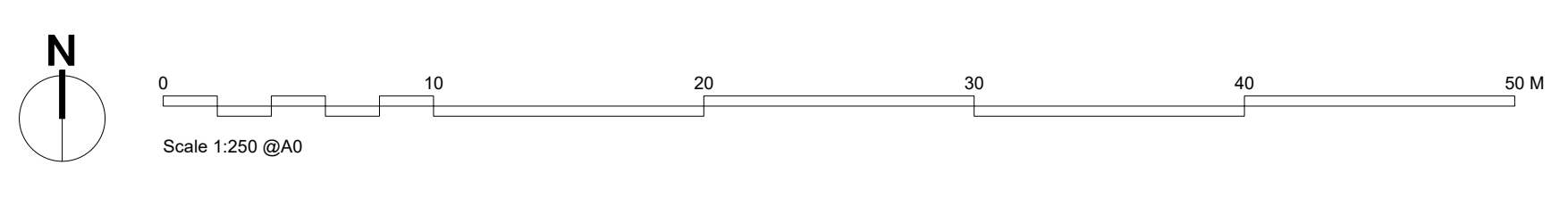


- DRAWING LEGEND**
- Application Boundary
 - Outline application only
 - Denotes tarmac finish
 - Denotes concrete surface finish
 - Denotes landscaped area with misc planting within application area
 - Denotes approx extent of tactile paving
 - Denotes parking space with electrical charging
 - Denotes parking space with future electrical charging provision
 - Timber knee rail
 - 1.8m high close boarded fence unless noted otherwise
 - Existing trees retained
 - New trees - Refer also to Landscape consultant layout
 - Heavy duty bollards
 - New stainless steel anti ram bollards
- Refer to drg. 200550-1050 for details of existing site layout and key feature annotations

DRAWING BASED ON TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY BY BERRY GEOMATICS - 21/21

SERVICES AND LEVELS OMITTED FOR CLARITY

ALDI PARKING	- 139
Standard	- 97
Disabled	- 6
Parent & Child	- 8
Active EVCP	- 4
Spaces with Future EVCP infra.	- 20
Staff Parking	- 4



- P8 20/01/2021 KH MW Unit 2 plan updated. Tree by cycle track removed. Building shifted back by 400mm to accommodate one 2 HOV track.
- P7 10/11/2021 MS MW Outline application area indicated.
- P6 21/10/2021 MS MW New trees added. BIC space location amended. Parking nos. added to suit. Pole sign added. Existing section of water course added.
- P5 10/09/2021 KH MW Building shifted away from tree. Waterline door moved. Landscaping shown around tree. Plant compound updated. Boundary line adjusted according to existing brick wall.
- P4 06/08/2021 DM MW Red line extended to cover entire development site.
- P3 07/07/2021 KH MW DRS F added into car park. Application boundary and headwall position adjusted.
- P2 16/06/2021 KH MW Building shifted south by 500mm to retain existing tree. Employment block from developer added to the plan.
- P1 20/04/21 JKC/MW Drawing Issue
- Rev. Code By: AD - Note

ALDI

Kendall Kingscott

Chartered Architects
Chartered Building Surveyors
Interior Designers
CDM Services

Aldi, Totton, Salisbury Rd

Aldi Stores Ltd

Proposed Site Plan

200550-1300

P8

Date: 28/4/21
 Scale: 1:250
 Project: Aldi Stores Ltd
 Drawing No: 200550 Planning Master v2021.vwx
 Drawing Title: Proposed Site Plan
 Drawing No: P8
 Drawing Date: 28/4/21
 Drawing By: JKC/MW
 Drawing Title: Proposed Site Plan

Appendix 2: Planning Policy Context



Appendix 2: Planning Policy Context

A1.1 Under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) the requirement to consider trees as part of development is a material planning consideration and will be taken into account in the determination of planning applications. Applicable arboricultural planning policy that relates to the site is set out below at a National and Local level.

National Planning Policy

A1.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is a material consideration in planning decisions and outlines the Government's planning policies for England, setting out how these are expected to be applied. The consideration for existing trees and woodlands in relation to planning and new development is set out within Sections 12 and 15 of the NPPF published in July 2021.

A2.1. Section 12, paragraph 131 states that "Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users."

A2.2. Section 15, paragraph 174 states that "Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:" Subsection 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"

A2.3. Section 15, paragraph 180 states that "When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:" Subsection C; "that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists".

A1.3 At a national level, the consideration for trees is recognised in the context of their contribution green infrastructure and biodiversity networks, and also in terms of their contribution in landscape terms to the local setting and character to a place. Great weight is also applied to the importance of conserving existing aged trees, including ancient woodland and trees and trees considered to be 'veterans'.



Local Planning Policy

A1.4 Local planning policy relating to trees and new development is set-out at Policy EN4 of NFDC Local Plan as set-out below.

Policy ENV4: Landscape character and quality

Where development is proposed there is a requirement to retain and/or enhance the following landscape features and characteristics through sensitive design, mitigation and enhancement measures, to successfully integrate new development into the local landscape context:

- i. Features that contribute to a green infrastructure and distinctive character within settlements including the locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural and historic features such as trees, hedgerows, woodlands, meadows, field boundaries, coastal margins, water courses and water bodies.
- ii. Features that screen existing development that would otherwise have an unacceptable visual impact;
- iii. Existing or potential wildlife corridors, footpath connections and other green links that do, or could, connect the site to form part of an integrated green infrastructure network;
- iv. The landscape setting of the settlement and the transition between the settlement fringe and open countryside or coast;
- v. Important or locally distinctive views, topographical features and skylines; and



Appendix 3: Methodology, Constraints Mapping and Limitations

Field Work

- A3.1. In accordance BS5837, the tree survey included all trees within / in influence of the site and the site boundaries that were over 75mm diameter at breast height (1.5m).
- A3.2. Measured topographical survey data (supplied by others) was used to inform tree locations their surrounding context. Any trees not identified on the topographical survey are prefixed with (*) and their locations have been approximated using measurements during the tree survey and further informed by aerial photography where required.
- A3.3. The trees surveyed were visually inspected from ground level only. No invasive investigations or climbing inspections were necessary to confirm visual or audible signs of defect or debility and no tissue or soil samples were undertaken. For further clarification please refer to the tree survey explanatory notes in below.

Tree Numbers

'T' prefixes have been used to identify individual trees and commence with 'T1'.

'G' prefixes have been used to identify groups of trees.

'H' prefixes have been used to identify hedgerows.

'W' prefixes have been used to identify woodlands.

Species

- A3.4. Species are listed by their common name, both in the schedule and in the report text.

Height and Stem Diameter

- A3.5. The stem diameter is measured at 1.5m above ground level and given in millimetres (mm). Tree heights are measured in metres (m) using a clinometer where access and land topography allowed. In instances where access to tree's stem and height measurements were not possible, the dimensions have been estimated by eye.



Crown Spread and Height of Crown Clearance

- A3.6. Radial crown spread is measured in metres and is listed for each of the four cardinal points where access has been possible to obtain a measurement. Where access was not possible to measure the spread of the canopy, such distances have been estimated by eye or informed by aerial photography.
- A3.7. The measured canopy shapes have been plotted on the **Tree Constraints Plan** at the four cardinal points. For groups of trees, the extent of the canopy has been measured as an average across the group and plotted using the topographical survey mapping. In some instances, Tyler Grange will use aerial photography to inform the canopy spread of larger tree groups and woodlands where topographical data is limited for such features.
- A3.8. The distance between the ground level and the first significant branch or radial tree crown, whichever is the lower, has been measured in metres.

Age Class

- A3.9. The age of each tree is defined as follows:

Young - within the first third of reaching full maturity;

Semi-Mature - within the second third of reaching full maturity;

Early-Mature - within the last third of reaching full maturity;

Mature - specimen at full maturity; and

Veteran – tree that, by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Physiological and Structural Condition

- A3.10. The physiological or structural condition of each tree is defined as either; good, fair, poor or dead. For each tree, where appropriate, notes on the structural integrity are provided on form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay, fungi, pests, etc.
- A3.11. An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good – fully functioning biological system showing expectant vitality for the species i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure.

Fair – fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure.

Poor – a biological system with limited functionality showing clear physiological decline, disease or significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure.



Dead – tree observed to fully dead with no living parts.

A3.12. An assessment of a tree’s structural condition is defined as:

Good – no significant structural defects.

Fair – structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or arboricultural management practices

Poor – structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or arboricultural management practices.

Tree Quality Gradings

A3.13. The value of trees have been assessed in accordance with the BS5837 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (See **Appendix 4**). Grading subcategories (1, 2 and 3) reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

Root Protection Areas

A3.14. The **Tree Constraints Plan** shows the approximate extent of Root Protection Areas (RPAs). The RPAs have been plotted and calculated in accordance with the methodology set out in Appendices C and D of BS5837, using the tree stem diameter dimensions obtained during the site visit.

A3.15. Plotted RPAs serve as a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

A3.16. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting may occur asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution observed on-site. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

a) the morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground apparatus);

b) topography and drainage;

c) the soil type and structure;

d) the likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.

A3.17. The plotted RPAs have therefore informed the design of the proposed development where possible. While developing within RPAs should be avoided, special working methods can be



adopted to alleviate the RPA disturbance for cases where the development is considered necessary and unavoidable.

Tree Canopies and Shading

- A3.18. The distribution of tree canopy cover on and within influence of the site is illustrated on the **TCP**. Canopies have been plotted at cardinal points for individual and groups of trees. The Tree Survey Schedule included at **Appendix 5** to the rear of this report lists the vertical clearance from site ground level to significant tree branching of individual trees. This measurement informs the impacts of accessibility and development beneath tree canopies.
- A3.19. The principal tree shadow constraints are shown on the **TCP** and have been plotted in accordance with BS5837 using the current height of surveyed trees. The indicative shade cast by existing surveyed trees signifies the area within which the amenity interests of shading, available daylight and the proximity of trees to any future site uses may be impacted upon should a tree be retained as part of development.
- A3.20. Where shading is unavoidable, the potential adverse impact of shadowing should also be reviewed on balance with the positive aspects of retaining a degree of canopy shade. BS5837:2012 (para. 5.3.4, a) NOTE 1) states that "shading can be desirable to reduce glare or excessive solar heating, or to provide comfort during hot weather. The combination of shading, wind speed/turbulence reduction and evapotranspiration effects of trees can be utilised in conjunction with the design of buildings and spaces to provide local microclimatic benefits".

Limitations

- A3.21. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. Although the health and stability of trees in their current context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be understood that this report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.
- A3.22. No tree can be considered entirely safe, given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the site. An assessment of the potential influence of trees upon existing buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth, are specifically excluded from this report.

Un-assessable Risks

- A3.23. Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.



A3.24. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 and 2010 (as amended). The survey findings, constraints, opportunities and design or mitigation recommendations included within that report must be read alongside this document.

A3.25. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree does not pose an unacceptable level of risk and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will present an acceptable level of risk following the completion of any recommended work.



Appendix 4: BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment



Appendix 4: BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan
<p>Category U</p> <p>Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. <p>(NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve)</p>			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on Plan
	1. Mainly Arboricultural Values	2. Mainly Landscape Values	3. Mainly Cultural Values, including Conservation	
<p>Category A</p> <p>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
<p>Category B</p> <p>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits.	MID BLUE
<p>Category C</p> <p>Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</p>	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or temporary/transient landscape benefit.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY



Appendix 5: Tree Survey Schedule



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
T5	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	6m	283	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.75	3.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Off-site and inaccessible: diameter estimated. Plotted by eye on plan. Stem divides below 1.5m.	3.4	36
T6	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9m	280	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.00	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C1	Growing off site between boundary fence and shed its current location is unsustainable	3.4	35
T7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8m	402	5.00	3.00	1.00	7.00	1.00	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	C2	Diameter is estimated average.	4.8	73
T8	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16m	346	6.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	3.00	Mature	Fair	Poor	C2	Diameter is estimated average. Plotted by eye on plan. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Ivy on stem. Growing around power lines	4.2	54
T9	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	16m	448	6.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	C1	Inaccessible: diameter estimated. Twin stemmed from low down, sub dominant stem has kink with decay point	5.4	91
T10	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	3m	112	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Cluster of stems growing in dense brambles	1.3	6
T11	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	3m	87	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Cluster of stems growing in dense brambles	1.0	3
T13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17m	750	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	Mature	Poor	Poor	C2	Diameter estimated due to undergrowth. Been very heavily pruned	9.0	254
T14	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4m	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C1	Sapling tree, growing through hording fence	.9	3
T15	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4m	85	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Good	C1	Sapling tree, growing through hording fence	1.0	3
T16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4m	120	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	C2	Small pruning wounds from Crown lifting. Tree starting to fully establish	1.4	7
T17	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3m	75	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50	Semi Mature	Good	Good	C2	Establishing tree	.9	3
T20	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3m	80	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Establishing tree	1.0	3

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
T21	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3m	100	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.50	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C2	established tree with minor pruning wounds on stem	1.2	5
T22	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	3m	100	2.25	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.50	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C2	established tree with minor pruning wounds on stem	1.2	5
T23	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5m	120	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	Early Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Established young tree with minor pruning wounds on stem	1.4	7
T24	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	5m	100	1.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	Early Mature	Fair	Good	C2	Established young tree with minor pruning wounds on stem	1.2	5
T25	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	4m	130	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.50	Early Mature	Good	Good	C2	Established tree with minor pruning wounds on stem	1.6	8

Plans

Plan 1: Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) (13865/P06)

Plan 2: Tree Retention and Removal Plan (13865/P07)





- Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Category U - Trees Recommended for Removal
- Root Protection Areas
- Tree Shading Constraints

**Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*

Note: All trees on site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO)
TPO 33/07 Area A1

Rev	Description	Date
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Head Office: Marsden Estate, Rendcomb,
Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 7EX
E: info@tylgrange.co.uk
W: www.tylgrange.co.uk

Project title
Aldi, Little Testwood Farm, Totton

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan

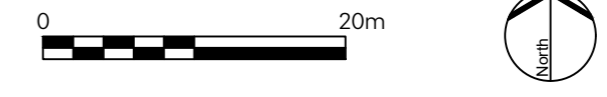
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Date	05.05.2021	Checked	-

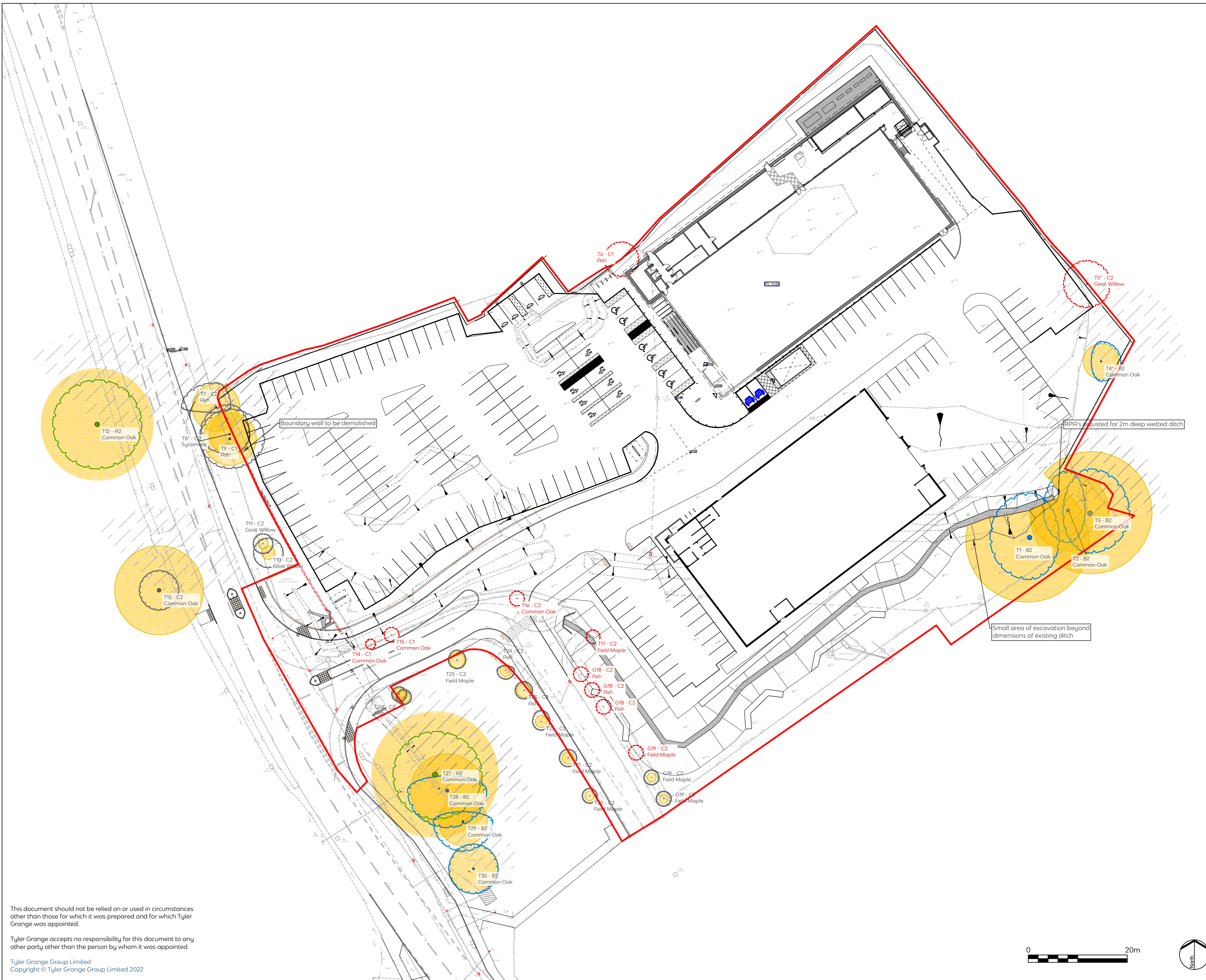
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


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-  Category A - Retained
-  Category B - Retained
-  Category C - Retained
-  Root Protection Areas
-  Tree Shading Constraints
-  Proposed Tree Removals
-  Existing Site Features
-  Proposed layout

**Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*

Note: All trees on site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) TPO 33/07 Area A1

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Tyler Grange
 Head Office: Marsden Estate, Rendcomb,
 Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 7EX
 E: info@tylergrange.co.uk
 W: www.tylergrange.co.uk

Project title
Aldi, Little Testwood Farm, Totton

Drawing title
Tree Retention and Removal Plan

Scale Date 1:500 @ A2 08.02.2022 Drawn Checked RA JJ

Drawing number 13865_P07 Revision -



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