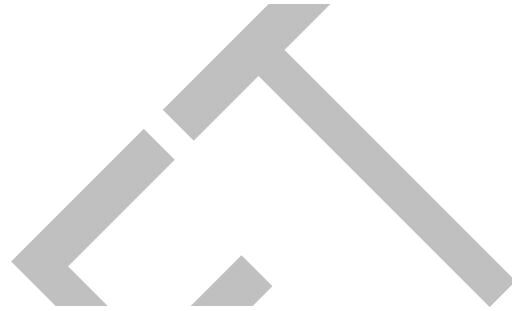


THE GREEN, CHEADLE, LEICESTERSHIRE

**PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL
ASSESSMENT**



A Report to:
Stoas Architects

Report No: RT-MME-157481-01 Draft

Date: April 2022



MIDDLEMARCH

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REPORT VERIFICATION

This study has been undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 "*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*".

Report Version	Date	Completed by:	Checked and Approved by:
Draft	01/04/2022	Andrew Hastings FdSc Arboriculture TechArborA (Arboricultural Consultant)	Duncan Smith BSc (Hons) M.Arbor.A (Arboricultural Manager)

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this report are the responsibility of Middlemarch Environmental Ltd. It should be noted that, whilst every effort is made to meet the client's brief, no site investigation can ensure complete assessment or prediction of the natural environment.

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

VALIDITY OF DATA

The findings of this study are valid for a period of 12 months from the date of survey. If works have not commenced by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist to assess any changes to the trees and groups on site and to inform a review of the conclusions and recommendations made.

It should be noted that trees are dynamic living organisms that are subject to natural changes as they age or are influenced by changes in their environment. As such following any significant meteorological event or changes in the growing environment of the trees they should be re-assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist.

The document is designed to identify the existing trees on the site to aid design and avoid unnecessary tree removal. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment which identifies the relationship between the existing, retained trees and future proposed development will be required to accompany the planning application.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BRIEF AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Middlemarch Environmental Ltd were commissioned by Stoas Architects to undertake a Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment as part of a planning application for a commercial development at The Green in Cheadle. The site is located at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SJ 997 427. The location of the trees surveyed can be found on Middlemarch Environmental Ltd Drawing Number C157481-01 Draft-01, provided in Section 8 of this report.

A survey of the trees on site and within influencing distance of the boundaries was undertaken on the 22nd March 2022. This survey was completed to aid design and avoid unnecessary tree removal.

The tree survey and assessment of existing trees has been carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (hereafter referred to as BS5837). BS5837 sets out a structured assessment methodology to assist in determining which trees would be considered suitable or unsuitable for retention in the context of the proposed development.

The purpose of this report is to:

- Record the current condition of the trees found during the survey and categorise them using criteria outlined in BS5837:2012 "*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*".
- Provide a Tree Survey Plan that identifies the opportunities and constraints to development presented by the trees to include Root Protection Areas (RPA) for the retained trees as described in BS5837:2012.
- Provide guidance detailing arboricultural opportunities and constraints to development and factors to be considered during the design of the proposed development.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DESK STUDY

A desk-based study was undertaken to identify if any of the trees present within or near the site are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or if the site is situated within a Conservation Area.

An online search using the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website for statutory conservation sites was also undertaken (where appropriate) to determine the presence of Ancient Woodland within 15.0 metres of the site boundary.

2.2 SURVEY SCOPE

To determine the status of the trees within the site, a full arboricultural survey has been undertaken, assessing the species and status of all trees present. This survey has been carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*'.

All trees have been assigned a unique reference number. Individual trees above 75 mm in diameter (at 1.5 m above ground level) have had their position plotted to the Tree Survey Plan. Trees were visually assessed and a schedule prepared listing:

- Tree number,
- Species,
- Tree height,
- Stem diameter at 1.5 m above ground level (or in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012),
- Crown spread (cardinal points where necessary),
- Minimum crown clearance,
- Age class,
- Condition and;
- Preliminary management recommendations (where required).

Measurements for tree height, minimum crown clearance and crown spread were taken to an accuracy of 0.5 m. Stem diameter measurements were recorded to the nearest 10 mm. Any specific observations or management recommendations were also noted. All observations and measurements are included in Appendix A Tree Schedule.

Trees were assessed and assigned one of the following categories:

- **Category U:** 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 10 years.
- **Category A:** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- **Category B:** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- **Category C:** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.

Categories A, B and C have further sub-categories with regards to the reasons for tree retention:

- 1: Mainly arboricultural qualities.
- 2: Mainly landscape qualities.
- 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

N.B. Certain category U trees may possess existing or potential conservation value which make them desirable to preserve in the context of wildlife habitat (e.g. areas with limited public access).

2.3 ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the RPA has been calculated for each of the Category A, B and C trees in accordance with section 4.6 of BS5837. This is a minimum area around a tree which is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.

Where groups of trees have been assessed, the Root Protection Area has been shown based on the maximum sized tree stem in each group and so may exceed the Root Protection Area required for some of the individual specimens within the group. Further detailed inspection of the individual trees forming a group may be required where development impacts upon individual trees forming the combined group.

Protection of the roots and soil structure within the RPA should be treated as a priority. These figures have been calculated utilising the formulas within Section 4.6 and Annex D of British Standard 5837:2012.

2.4 TREE SCHEDULE

Appendix A details the individual trees and groups found during the assessment and includes the relevant information for each at the time of inspection. General observations of any structural and physiological condition and the presence of any decay or physical defects have also been included. Preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.

2.5 ASSESSMENT LIMITATIONS

This survey has been undertaken in accordance with BS5837 recommendations only. Trees under 75mm in diameter have not been identified in accordance with the guidance. It may therefore be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of juvenile trees or woody species and tree groups to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with current building regulations and NHBC Chapter 4.2 *Building near Trees*.

The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken.

2.6 CONDITIONS OF TREE SURVEY

The survey was completed by a suitably qualified and experienced Arboriculturist from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or the internal condition of the stem/s or branches was not undertaken at this stage. Evaluation of tree condition given within this assessment applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It may be necessary to review these within 12 months, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice.

2.7 TREE SURVEY PLAN

The Tree Survey Plan seeks to act as a design tool that shows potential opportunities for inclusion of the existing trees across the site as well as the above and below ground constraints which should be considered during the design process.

The positions of trees and their current crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. All survey data is based on a topographical survey where possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified tree positions or Ordnance Survey mapping has been utilised, trees have been positioned using GPS and aerial photography to provide approximate locations in relation to existing surrounding features. Further confirmation of tree locations through a topographical survey of the site is recommended to ensure future design accuracy.

3. STATUTORY PROTECTION

3.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER AND CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATIONS

No direct consultation with Staffordshire Moorlands District Council, has taken place, however, the Local Planning Authority website shows that there are Tree Preservation Orders that would apply to trees present on, or, in proximity to the assessment site, and therefore statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Confirmation of which trees are included as part of the TPO is to be confirmed with the LPA through further inquiry. Once this information has been received the report will be updated accordingly.

No works must be undertaken on the trees protected by Tree Preservation Order number SM117T001, and SM117T002, without prior permission from the Local Authority, unless authorised as part of an approved planning application. Works include pruning, topping, lopping, uprooting or wilful damage or wilful destruction of these trees. Any proposed pruning works not currently approved will need to be fully specified and agreed within a future planning application. If works are not included within the planning application, a separate TPO application should be submitted to the Local Authority for permission to undertake any works (approximately an 8-week process).

Middlemarch Tree no.	TPO Reference no.	Conservation Area
To be confirmed	SM117T001	N/A
To be confirmed	SM117T002	N/A

Table 3.1: Summary of Statutory Constraints that Affect the Site

Reference to the Multi Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website indicates that no ancient woodland is present within a 15.0 m buffer of the survey area.

2.2 Protected Species

Bats

Mature trees often contain cavities, hollows, peeling bark or woodpecker holes which provide potential roosting locations for bats. Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations 2017). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. Consequently, causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence.

Generally, should the presence of a bat roost be suspected whilst completing works on any trees on site then an appropriately licensed bat worker should be consulted for advice.

Birds

Trees offer potential habitat for nesting birds which are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species (listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA) are protected by special penalties. This legislation makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly damage or destroy an active bird nest or part thereof.

As the trees on, and adjacent, to the site provide potential habitat for nesting birds all tree work should ideally be completed outside the nesting bird season (Generally March to September).

If this is not possible then the vegetation should be subject to a nesting bird inspection by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to commencement of works. If any active nests are identified then the vegetation, and a defined buffer zone, will need to remain in place until the young have naturally fledged.

4. RESULTS SUMMARY

4.1 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Nine individual trees and eight groups of trees were surveyed as part of the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment. Trees assessed during the survey are listed as individual trees and groups of trees in the Tree Schedule (Appendix A) in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations. Table 4.1 provides a summary of the survey results in terms of categorisation.

BS5837:2012 Category	Tree/ Group Reference
U	-
A	T7.
B	T1, T3, T4, T6, T8, G1, G2, G4, G6, G7, G8.
C	T2, T5, T9, G3, G5.

Table 4.1: Summary of Trees and Groups in BS5837:2012 Categories

The site comprises an existing operational metal fabrication and engineering works with vehicle, and pedestrian entrances situated on The Green, and Brookhouse Way, Cheadle, Stoke on Trent. The site is at the outer perimeter of an industrial estate with Brookhouse Way forming the eastern boundary and the River Tean forming the western boundary. The majority of the tree cover on site was situated adjacent to the eastern and western site boundaries and provided good screening for the site. The trees recorded on site were typically of moderate quality.

Five trees, (T1, T3, T4, T6, and T8), were considered to be of moderate retention value. These trees were in good to fair condition, however, many of the trees were clad in ivy, and had major and minor deadwood, included unions, and branch stubs in their crowns.

T1, was a mature Ash tree and of note, with its size making it stand out on site. The inspection of the tree was limited due to restricted access, and dense vegetation, and as such, the dimensions recorded at the time of the survey were estimated.

Three trees, (T2, T5 and T9), were of a condition to be considered poor in terms of retention value. T2, a Crack Willow, was situated offsite on the riverbank, and had been monolithed in the past, leaving a large stump presenting phoenix regeneration. T5, an Alder, and T9, a Whitebeam, are of little future value to the proposed site, both trees were juvenile with included unions, and branch stubs observed.

The highest value specimen recorded during the survey was a semi mature English Oak, (T7), which was considered to be of high retention value. T7, was in good condition, with good crown form and structure, however, some major, and minor deadwood was observed in the crown.

T7, is positioned in proximity to two groups, (G8 and G7), these groups are separated by a goods entrance, asphalt road to the site. G8, and G7, form some of the screening to the site on the eastern boundary. T7, was identified individually for its future potential.

G8, whilst providing screening, was generally in moderate to poor condition, with self-seeded trees, a conjoined canopy, and unmanaged undergrowth. Difficulty in fully assessing the condition, and recording accurate dimensions of G8, was a consequence of the restricted access due to the vegetation, and unmanaged undergrowth.

Two groups, (G7 and G6), were formed of mixed species broadleaf trees, and continued to provide eastern boundary screening up to The Green, both within the site boundary, and off site where some of the trees in G6 overhang the site.

One group, (G4), is located off site on the riverbank, yet it was within the proposed planning boundary. Due to high fencing, and the steep decline down the riverbank access was restricted. As a result, this group was observed from within the site, with estimated dimensions recorded. G4, was predominantly populated with Alder and Crack Willow, with dead trees present in the group. G4, was considered to be of Moderate

retention value. Further consideration for G4, notes its position on the riverbank, and the species mix as possible mitigation for flood alleviation.

Three Groups, (G1, G2 and G3), were all located off site, but once again were within the planning boundary. Access was limited due to the location of the groups on neighbouring land, the vegetation, and health & safety. It was observed that the crowns of many trees in the groups, had included unions, the stems, and crowns were clad in ivy, and the canopies were conjoined.

One group, (G5), contained self-seeded trees considered to be in poor condition and of low retention value, offering little to the future potential of the proposed site despite their fair structure, and vigour.

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5. ARBORICULTURAL DESIGN GUIDANCE

5.1 OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

The presence of existing trees provides the opportunity to enhance the site and offer a mature, feature landscape to the final development. The removal of trees across the site should be minimised and new tree planting should be provided to adequately mitigate any essential tree loss. Any retained trees must therefore be protected, and sufficient offsets provided during the development to ensure they positively contribute to the new site use.

The information provided within this section of the report aims to inform designers, architects, builders, landscape architects and engineers of the opportunities and constraints posed by the trees to ensure that those trees selected for retention can be successfully integrated within the proposed development. The objective is to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures for the future.

5.2 ABOVE GROUND CONSTRAINTS

Existing Canopy Spreads

The existing canopy spreads and indicative shade patterns of the assessed trees are shown on the Tree Survey Plan (C157481-01 Draft-01). Whilst larger, more mature trees offer significant value in term of their contribution to the future site use and are unlikely to grow much larger, the future crown spreads of younger trees will need to be fully considered when designing any built development nearby.

Where built development is proposed in close proximity to existing trees consideration should be given to the amount of working space required to allow construction access (typically 2.5m for scaffolding).

Where development is proposed in close proximity to the existing canopy spread of a tree the likelihood of leaf or fruit fall or an accumulation of tree sap or aphid honeydew causing nuisance must be considered.

An indicative shade pattern for each tree has been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The shade from trees can be considered both a constraint and opportunity and therefore its effect upon the new development should be fully considered to ensure a harmonious and sustainable relationship can be achieved.

5.3 BELOW GROUND CONSTRAINTS

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Root Protection Areas for each tree and group of trees have been determined in accordance with BS5837:2012 - recommendations and is detailed within Appendix A Tree Schedule.

Initial Root Protection Areas (RPAs) for the trees have been plotted onto the Tree Survey Plan as circles, with the tree located centrally on the main stem, extending to encompass the area of ground, and thus the root-able soil volume, required for protection.

There are areas on site where, due to the presence of existing structures and hard surfaces, tree root development may have been restricted as a result of reduced nutrient or moisture availability and a lack of provision for gaseous exchange. In such areas it may be appropriate to modify the shape of the RPAs, whilst not reducing their area, to consider the likely root morphology and distribution of the affected trees.

Determining the extent of a tree's root system is not a simple process and whilst roots can generally be considered absent beneath substantial buildings, they may be present beneath lighter structures and areas of hard surfacing. Where possible all development, including new hard landscaping, should be situated outside of the designated Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

If accurate root mapping is required, further assessment using ground penetrating radar can be provided as an additional service to better inform design processes.

5.4 TREE CATEGORISATION

Trees assessed as retention category A, B or C are a material consideration in the planning process and provide future value to the new site use, however, the prioritisation for tree retention should be based upon the guidance contained within BS5837:2012.

Retention Category U

Trees found unsuitable to retain (retention category U) have limited, transient retention value due to their current condition and, in most circumstances, such specimens will not be considered for retention within new development unless they offer wildlife habitat potential and are situated in areas with limited pedestrian access. Trees found to be unsuitable for retention often contain cavities, hollows, peeling bark or woodpecker holes which provide potential roosting locations for bats. Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e., roosts) receive European protection under "The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (Habitats Regulations 2017)". They receive further legal protection under the "Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended". Consequently, causing damage to a bat roost constitutes an offence. As such prior to undertaking works to trees, a check to see if they are being used for bat roosting should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist.

Retention Category A

Trees found to be high quality during the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment should be given the highest priority when making decisions of which trees should be retained and incorporated during the evolution of proposed development layouts. These trees offer the opportunity to significantly contribute to the future of the site in arboricultural and landscape terms and their loss should be avoided.

Retention Category B

Moderate quality trees should be retained and incorporated into development proposals as they offer the potential to provide medium to long term arboricultural and landscape benefits to the site. These trees are typically found to have remediable defects that may improve over time. The removal of Retention Category B trees should generally be avoided.

Retention Category C

When considering which Retention Category C trees to retain in the new development, priority should be given to those trees that have been included within this category solely due to their young age and limited proportions (stem diameters of less than 150 mm at 1.5 m above ground level). These specimens are normally relatively young trees with future potential which can be translocated to areas away from potential development to avoid their loss. The remaining trees in this category would provide only temporary or transient landscape benefits until new tree planting becomes established and therefore, should not constrain the development of a site.

5.5 CONSTRUCTION WITHIN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

Construction near to trees has the potential to cause soil compaction, root damage and a reduction in nutrient and moisture availability to roots and should therefore be avoided. To minimise harm occurring as a result of such works, specialist construction methods will be required to ensure any potential impact is fully considered.

Should new construction be proposed within the RPA of an existing tree it will be necessary to take steps to minimise the potential impact to the tree to allow construction. The use of traditional strip footings can result in extensive root loss and should be avoided. The insertion of specially engineered structures within RPAs may be justified if this enables the retention of a good quality tree that would otherwise be lost (usually Categories A or B). Designs for foundations that would minimize adverse impact on trees should include particular attention to existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross-sectional details. In order to arrive at a suitable solution, site-specific and specialist advice regarding foundation design should be sought from the Project Arboriculturist and Structural Engineer. In shrinkable soils, foundation design should consider the risk of indirect damage through subsidence and heave.

5.6 BUILDING FOUNDATIONS

Any structures built on the site should comply with the current building regulations and *NHBC Chapter 4.2 building near trees (2020)*. Foundation depths for buildings near or adjacent to trees should consider the potential size of the trees at maturity and their subsequent water demand. The soil types throughout the site should be fully investigated and appropriate measures taken. If trees are removed across the site the potential for soil heave should be assessed and foundations designed accordingly (see *NHBC Chapter 4.2, 2020*).

This survey has been undertaken in accordance with BS5837 recommendations only and therefore, further assessment in accordance with current building regulations will be required to inform foundation design.

5.7 SUBTERRANEAN UTILITIES AND SERVICE EASEMENTS

All new below-ground service runs, utilities and similar infrastructure should consider trees and RPAs should be avoided to ensure potential impacts are minimised and future conflicts are avoided. Service easements should also be considered when designing new infrastructure to ensure retained trees are not adversely impacted upon.

5.8 FUTURE TREE GROWTH

All trees have the potential for future growth. Where trees are to be retained, their ultimate crown spread and height should be fully considered as future branch growth may result in conflict with the proposed development, damage to branches and the need for a long-term tree pruning regime. In addition, it is important to consider the likelihood of damage to trees or structures that may be caused by continuous whipping of branches in windy conditions. In such circumstances, branches may require continuous pruning which causes open wounds and may spoil the form or shape of the crown.

As trees grow, they absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it in the form of roots, branches, and leaves. Loss of the woody parts of trees should therefore be avoided if possible.

6. STANDARD RECOMMENDATIONS

The following standard recommendations are made:

- The retention of the Category A and B trees across the site should be considered as a priority as these specimens are likely to make a future contribution as part of the development of the site.
- The retention of the Category C trees should be considered, where possible, though it must be noted that these specimens have a low retention value and are likely to only offer a temporary contribution to the future site use.
- All new development shall be located outside of the RPA or canopy spread of any retained tree.
- Where any new development is proposed within the RPA or canopy spread of a retained tree it must be constructed in such a way that damage of the tree root system or crown can be avoided.
- Should new development require works within the RPA of any retained tree an Arboricultural Method Statement should be prepared to set out what steps are to be taken to protect the trees during the course of development.
- Any proposed new planting should consist of a mix of ornamental, native and wildlife attracting species with a robust management plan to assist with the development proposal and to offer mitigation for any tree loss.
- This Arboricultural Survey is valid for a period of 12 months. If works are not commenced within this time, then it is advised that the trees are re-inspected to ensure no significant defects have developed since the original survey.
- If works take place during the bird breeding season, usually from March to September inclusive, trees should be checked for nesting birds. Should any tree removal be required works should be completed outside the breeding season or in the presence of a suitably qualified ecologist.

7. REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Standards Institution. (2012). *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations*. British Standards Institution, London.

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8. DRAWINGS & APPENDICES

Drawing Number C157481-01-01 – Tree Survey Plan

Appendix A: Tree Schedule



C157481-01-01

Legend

Tree location and stem diameter

Root Protection Area

Current canopy extent

Category A

Category B

Category C

Indicative tree shadow

Site boundary

T - Tree

G - Tree group

The original of this drawing was produced in colour -
a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with Project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment and Tree Schedule. Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the Project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey. SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

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Project

The Green, Cheadle, Leicestershire

Drawing

Tree Survey Plan - Page 1 of 2

Client

ALDI Stores (Sawley) Ltd

Drawing Number

C157481-01-01

Revision

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Scale @ A3

1:500

Date

March 2022

Approved By

AH

Drawn By

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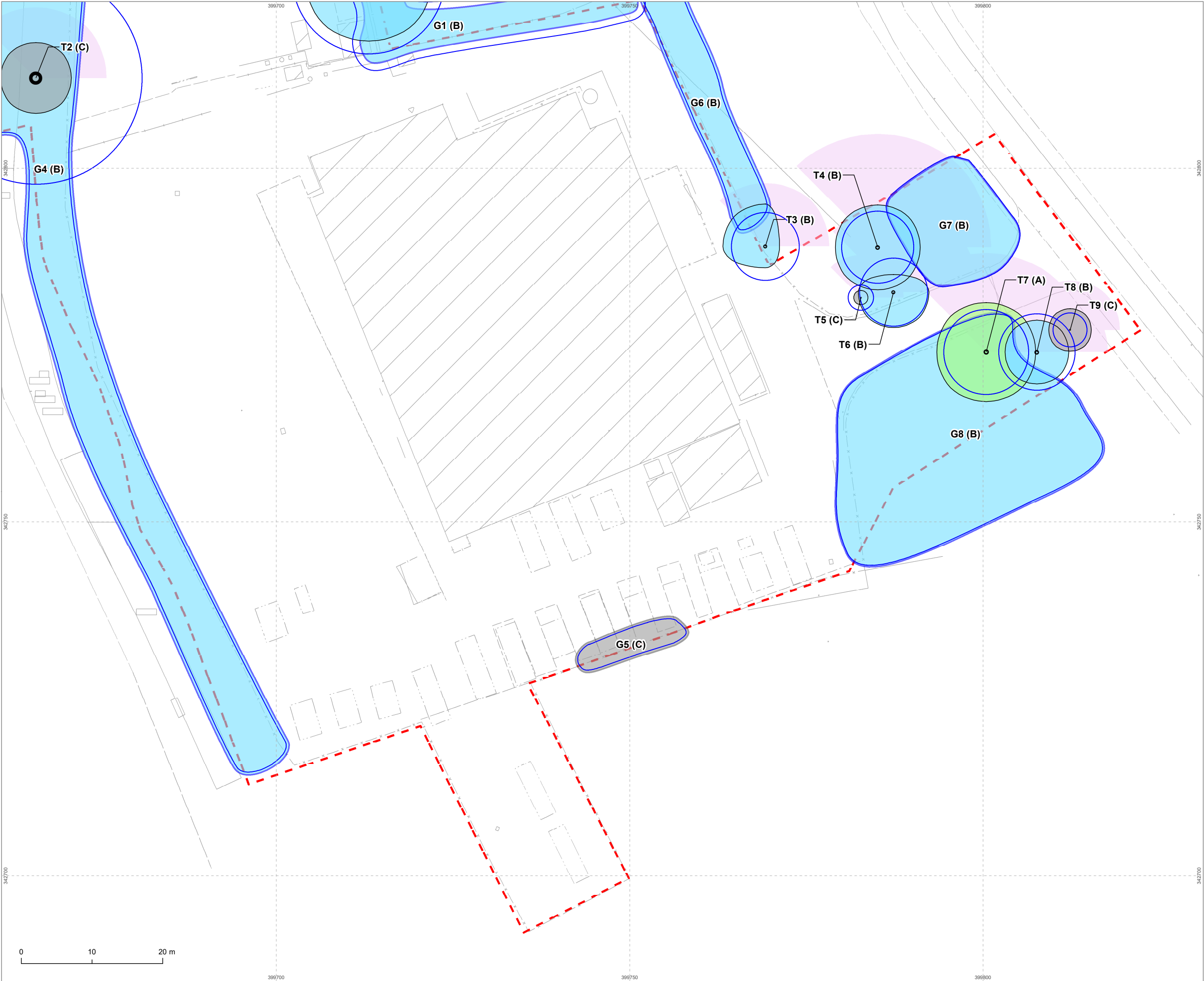
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C157481-01-01

Legend

Tree location and stem diameter

Root Protection Area

Current canopy extent

Category A

Category B

Category C

Indicative tree shadow

Site boundary

T - Tree

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Project

The Green, Cheadle, Leicestershire

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Tree Survey Plan - Page 2 of 2

Client

ALDI Stores (Sawley) Ltd

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1:500

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Class	Overall Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Height - estimated from ground level (m).	YNG: Young trees up to ten years of age.	G - Good: Trees with only a few minor defects and in good overall health needing little, if any attention.	- The RPA column gives the required area (m²). - The RPA Radius column gives the radius (m) of an equivalent circle. - The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the required rooting area in order for a tree to be retained.
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837.	SM: Semi-mature, trees less than 1/3 life expectancy.	F - Fair: Trees with minor, but rectifiable, defects or in the early stages of stress from which it may recover.	
Crown - crown spread estimated radially from the main stem (m).	EM: Early mature, trees 1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy.	P - Poor: Trees with major structural and/or physiological defects such that it is unlikely the tree will recover in the long term.	
Abbreviations Est - Estimated stem diameter Avg - Average stem diameter Max - Maximum stem diameter	M: Mature trees, over 2/3 life expectancy.	D - Dead: Trees no longer alive. This could also apply to trees that are dying and unlikely to recover.	
	OM: Over mature, declining or moribund trees of low vigour.	In the assessment, of the BS category, particular consideration has been given to the following - The health, vigour and condition of each tree - The presence of any structural defects in each tree and its future life expectancy - The size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed development - The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features	
	V: Veteran, tree possessing certain attributes relating to veteran trees.	- Age class - Life expectancy	

Structural Condition

The following has been considered when inspecting structural condition:

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay.
- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base.
- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning.
- Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems.
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994).
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning.
- Broken branches or storm damage.
- Canker formations.
- Loose or flaking bark.
- Damage to roots.
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities.
- Crown die-back or abnormal foliage size and colour.
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns.

Quality Assessment of Retention Category

Category U - 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 10 years.

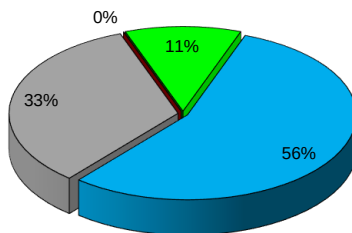
Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

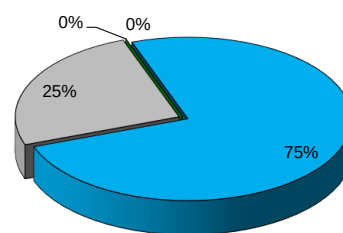
Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value
(ii) - Mainly landscape value
(iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value

BS5837 category: Individuals



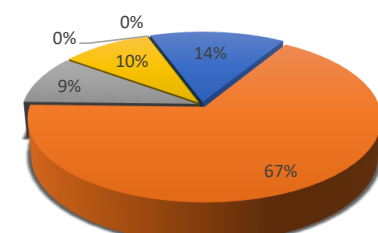
■ Category U ■ Category A
■ Category B ■ Category C

BS5837 category: Groups of trees



■ Category U ■ Category A
■ Category B ■ Category C

Age distribution of tree stock



■ Young ■ Semi Mature ■ Early Mature
■ Mature ■ Over Mature ■ Veteran

Appendix A - Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups	Totals
Category U		0		0
Category A	T7	1		0
Category B	T1, T3, T4, T6, T8	5	G1, G2, G4, G6, G7, G8	6
Category C	T2, T5, T9	3	G3, G5	2
	Total	9	Total	8

	Hedgerows	Totals	Woodlands	Totals
Category U		0		0
Category A		0		0
Category B		0		0
Category C		0		0
	Total	0	Total	0

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
T1	Ash	18.0		1	900	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	M	F	G	366	10.8	B 1	Estimated dimensions Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to dense vegetation Limited inspection due to access Typical crown form Pruning wounds observed
T2	Crack willow	10.0	1.5	1	1300	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	M	P	G	707	15.0	C 1	Topped willow with phoenix regeneration
T3	English oak	9.0	1.0	1	400	6.0	2.0	3.0	6.0	SM	G	G	72	4.8	B 1	Hard surfaces within the rooting area Typical crown form
T4	Ash	16.0	0.5	1	420	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	SM	F	G	81	5.1	B 1	Included unions observed Branch stubs observed Pruning wounds observed Typical crown form
T5	Alder	6.0	0.0	2	80 90	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	SM	F	F	10	1.8	C 1	Branch stubs observed Basal epicormic growth observed Typical crown form
T6	English oak	12.0	1.0	1	400	2.5	5.0	5.0	5.0	SM	F	G	72	4.8	B 1	Hard surfaces within the rooting area Branch stubs observed Typical crown form
T7	English oak	14.0	3.0	1	500	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	SM	G	G	113	6.0	A 1	Major deadwood in the crown Minor deadwood in the crown Branch stubs observed Epicormic growth observed in the crown Typical crown form
T8	Alder	10.0	2.0	1	450	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	F	G	92	5.4	B 1	Dense ivy on the stem Branch stubs observed Typical crown form
T9	Whitebeam	7.0	2.0	1	200	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	F	F	18	2.4	C 1	Included unions observed Typical crown form

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
G1	Lawson cypress Silver birch Cherry laurel Fir	15.0	2.0	-	380	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	SM	F	G	72	4.8	B 2	Conjoined canopy Hard surfaces within the rooting area Included unions observed Dense ivy on the stems Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to ivy Typical crown forms
G2	Silver birch Alder Hornbeam Blue Atlas cedar Beech Fir	12.0	2.0	-	300	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	F	G	41	3.6	B 2	Conjoined canopy Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Limited inspection due to access Typical crown forms Pruning wounds observed
G3	Purple leaved plum Cherry laurel Lawson cypress Maple	6.0	0.0	-	180	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM Y	F	F	18	2.4	C 2	Conjoined canopy Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Typical crown forms
G4	Alder Crack willow	14.0	2.0	-	300	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	G,F	G,F	41	3.6	B 2	Typical crown forms Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Conjoined canopy Branch stubs observed Limited inspection due to access Limited inspection due to safety concerns Minor deadwood in the crowns Dead trees present
G5	Goat willow Silver birch Elder	7.0	1.0	-	140	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM Y	F	F	10	1.8	C 2	Conjoined canopy Typical crown forms Self seeded trees present Hard surfaces within the rooting area
G6	English oak Hawthorn Sycamore Cherry	10.0	0.0	-	300	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	F	G	41	3.6	B 1	Conjoined canopy Group is located off site but overhangs the study area Hard surfaces within the rooting area Typical crown forms Self seeded trees present
G7	Alder English oak Whitebeam	10.0	2.0	-	260	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	F	G	34	3.3	B 2	Conjoined canopy Branch stubs observed Included unions observed Typical crown forms

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Radius				Age Class	Structure	Vigour	RPA (m)	RPA Radius (m)	Cat	Comments
						N	E	S	W							
G8	Alder English oak Hazel Silver birch Holly Hybrid black poplar	17.0	0.0	-	400	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	SM EM M Y	G,F	G,F	72	4.8	B 2	Conjoined canopy Hard surfaces within the rooting area Self seeded trees present Typical crown forms