

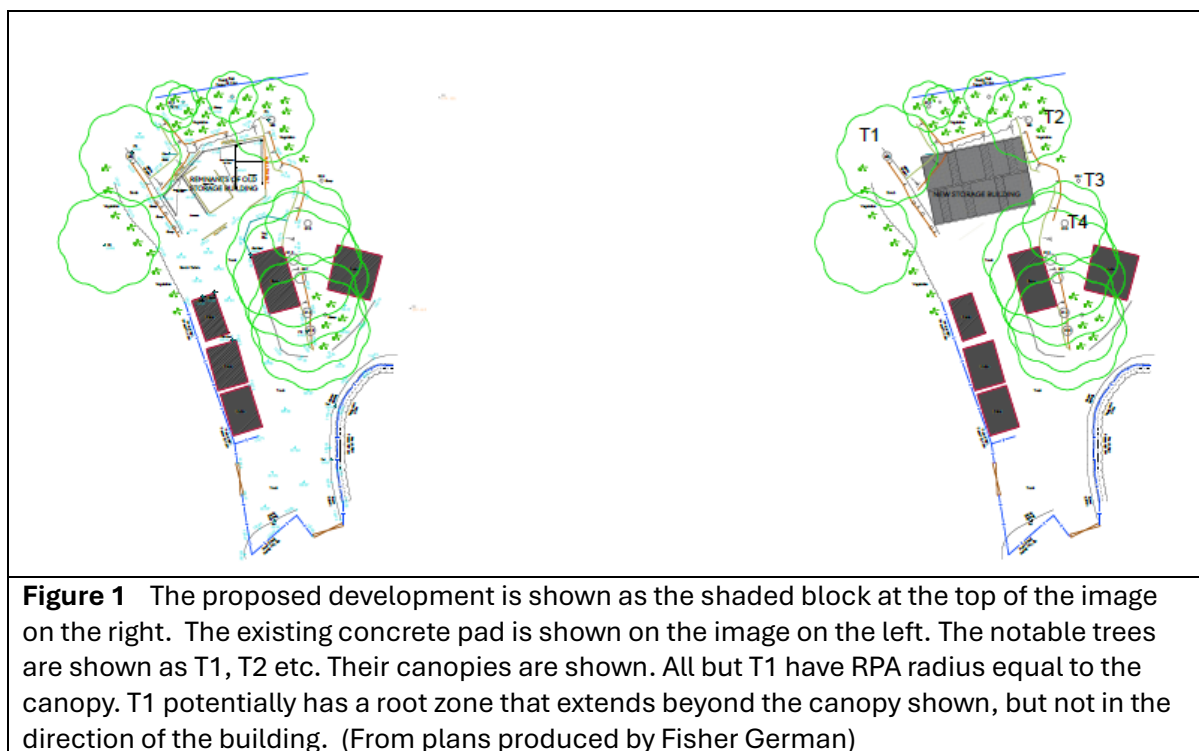
Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) of the proposed development on the existing concrete pads at Tittesworth.

This AIA looks at the impact of the proposed new building in the Ranger's yard at Tittesworth Visitor Centre and any potential impact on existing trees.

Currently the site is industrial. There is a concrete pad with a number of walls made of sleepers. These are used to store stone for the paths at Tittesworth. The concrete pad extends 300mm beyond the back of these walls and for 2500mm in front of the openings. The proposed development will mostly sit upon this existing footprint. Possibly a little overlap in the south east corner, and a second overlap in the north west corner. This second overlap will remain entirely within the old historic drive that predates the reservoir (1960). Therefore is still an old urban site.

Figure 1 shows a plan of the proposed development overlapping the sleeper walls, and the old drive. It also shows 4 notable trees.



The four trees of note are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Trees whose Root Protection Areas (RPAs) may reach the proposed development.

Tree	Diameter at 1.5m (in m)	RPA radius (m)	Distance from proposed development (m)	Quality
Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	0.57 *	6.84	3.5	B
Alder (<i>Alnus incana</i>)	0.37 *	4.44	2.6	C
Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	0.6	7.2	4.2	U
Beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	0.4	4.8	3.5	C

* multi-stemmed trees with combined stem diameter calculated according to BS5837

Figure 2 shows Tree 1 Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*). This multi stemmed tree is an old hedgerow tree that has been coppiced in the past, and currently has four trunks (a fifth has one has been removed recently). Sycamore seed naturally and are a common tree in the UK. This one is not a notable, veteran example, but it is still desirable to retain this tree. It could be expected to live another 20 years. This has been recorded as a medium quality tree (B).

The stems were between 300 and 210mm in diameter. Following BS5837 the combined stem diameter was calculated as 0.57m and the Root Protection Area (RPA) as a circle with a radius of 6.84m. The new building's nearest corner is only 3.5m away. However, this is unlikely to cause significant harm as the development is over an existing structure and old road. The roots are likely to be outside this area as the tree has lived next to this road, then the gravel store for all it's existence.

Figure 3 shows Tree 2 Alder (*Alnus incana*). A twin stemmed low quality nonnative alder. Beyond this alder are others. Also hazel and elder. This tree is judged to be low quality (C). It is nonnative, and the stand of alder it is in has some plant health issues (*Phytophthora*, alder leaf beetle(*Agelastica alni*)).

While the nearest corner of the proposed development is only 2.6m away, and the RPA is 4.44m, the roots will not be under the existing concrete. As with the previous tree the roots should not be effected by the proposed development at this is on the footprint of the concrete pad at this corner.



Figure 2 Tree 1 Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)



Figure 3 Tree 2 Alder (*Alnus incana*)

Figure 4 shows Trees 3 and 4. Tree 3 is included for completeness. This Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) was recognised as suffering from ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) and removed in March 2025. Its roots would have reached the existing concrete pad. The trunk has been retained as a deadwood feature/habitat.

Tree 4 Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) is a maiden tree. It is between the ash to the north and further beech trees to the south. This means it's canopy is a narrow oval, shown in green in figure 1. It has some squirrel damage in the canopy, and some epicormic growth to compensate for this damage and previous shading by the ash. It is judged to be low quality (C). It is one of six beech trees in this location.



Figure 4 Tree 3 and Tree 4. The southeast corner of the development is marked with a traffic cone (arrowed)

While this tree's RPA radius is 4.8m the nearest corner of the proposed development is approximately 3.5m away. This corner is the only one where the proposed development is breaking ground not already concrete or old road. Despite this, it is felt that as the area of the new development is partly gravel, and part of the yard space, there will be little impact on this tree from the proposed development.

Other trees classified according to BS5837 as U (ungraded) include the hedgerow hawthorns and elder. These were in need of laying or coppicing. They have been coppiced to encourage regrowth and to allow access to the site. It is expected that they will coppice well and regrow from the roots. Also between T1 and T2 there were some small pole stage grey alder, some of which were showing signs of Phytophthora. These have been coppiced, although a larger one has been retained as a deadwood feature/habitat.