

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



**Tyler
Grange**

Land at Old Sarum, Salisbury

25th March 2021

12115_R03a_LS_MM

Report No:	Date	Revision	Author	Checked
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Contents:

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

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Proposed Soft Landscape Proposals	
Appendix 2: Planning Policy Context	
Appendix 3: Methodology, Constraints, Mapping and Limitations	
Appendix 4: BS5837 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment	
Appendix 5: Tree Survey Schedule (Ref: 12115/TSS01b)	

Plans:

Plan 1: Tree Constraints Plan (Ref: 12115/P10c)	
Plan 2: Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Ref: 12115/P14)	



Summary

- S.1. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Limited (TG) on behalf of Persimmon Homes Ltd to accompany a planning application for residential development at Old Sarum, Salisbury, Wiltshire. This report assesses the impact of the proposals on the existing surveyed tree stock and is informed by a baseline BS5837:2012 Tree Quality Survey of the site.
- S.2. The tree survey identified two tree groups of low value (Category C). No trees onsite are subject to a Tree Preservation Order and the site does not fall within a Conservation Area. No ancient woodland is located within influence of the site and no ancient or veteran trees were identified during the survey.
- S.3. The boundary vegetation is limited to two low value native hedgerow with small-stature scattered trees along the south-western. This vegetation is proposed to be removed as part of the scheme to accommodate development and its construction. These hedgerow features will be directly replaced with a native double staggered hedgerow along this boundary.
- S.4. A net-gain in tree cover is likely to be achieved given the degree of low value tree loss along this boundary and the proposed new hedgerow planting and other tree and ornamental planting as part of the development's soft-landscaping scheme. The proposals are therefore considered to accord with local and national planning policy as it relates to trees.



Section 1: Introduction

Purpose

- 1.1. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Limited on behalf of Persimmon Homes to accompany a planning application at Old Sarum, Salisbury.
- 1.2. Full planning permission is sought for residential development comprising 46 dwellings, creation of new access and other associated ancillary works at land at Roger Way. The planning application comprises this land parcel at Roger Way as well as the conversion of the ground floor unit at Block C (Area F). The layout of the proposed development is shown on the Proposed Site Plan included at **Appendix 1** to the rear of this report.
- 1.3. The application is to be submitted to Wiltshire Council (WC). WC's Local planning policy pertinent to trees and new development is set out at **Appendix 2** alongside the relevant national planning policy.
- 1.4. This report:
 - Provides the findings of a tree survey and the associated tree constraints towards the proposed development; and
 - Evaluates the effects of the proposed development on existing trees.
- 1.5. The tree survey and assessment has been guided by the recommendation set out within the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations' (BS5837) to accord with industry best practice.

Site Description

- 1.6. The site is located within the Old Sarum development area in Salisbury, to the north east of the football ground. The site is centred on National Grid Reference SU 151 339 and the boundary is demarcated by the red line as shown on the **Tree Constraints Plan** (TCP) located to the rear of the report (**see Plan 1**).
- 1.7. The site was originally allocated through the original outline planning permission (S/2005/0211) for employment use.
- 1.8. The land parcel comprises rough grassland and remnant spoil heaps resulting from adjacent construction activity. The parcel is currently open and accessible to the public and is located on flat terrain.
- 1.9. Vegetation is limited to the south-western boundary, adjacent to the football ground. This boundary feature comprises a sporadic unmanaged native hedgerow of limited merit. Several small stature tree species such as hawthorn and field maple are scattered within the groups (G1 & G2).



Section 2: Baseline Information

- 2.1 The tree survey was completed by a suitably qualified Arboricultural Surveyor of Tyler Grange firstly on 25th March 2019 and updated in July 2020. 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 Areas² (RPAs);
 - 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 2 tree groups were identified during the BS5837 Tree Quality Survey site visit. Findings for each of the groups are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule found in Appendix 2 and their distribution is illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) located to the rear of this report.
- 2.5 G1 and G2 along the south western boundary adjacent to the football ground has been left to establish without active management and currently lacks continuity / structure, with an increase in presence of deadwood and brambles / scrub / ivy.
- 2.6 No major health problems were noted other than the general site-wide presence of hanging and standing deadwood, occasional broken and torn branches as well as minor dieback in several of the individual trees

Tree Grading Summary

- 2.7 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 in 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.



- 2.8 All trees on site were considered low value due to their reduced size and stature alongside their physiological and structural condition.

Tree-related Designations

- 2.9 Following a background check of available online mapping, the presence or absence of tree-related designations is detailed in the table below:

Table 1: Tree-related designations / tree reference numbers

Designation Type	TG Tree Reference Number (s)
Tree Preservation Order ¹	None
Conservation Area ²	None
Ancient Woodland ³	None
Woodland Habitat ⁴	None

¹ 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>

² 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>

³ 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.

⁴ 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. The assessment is informed by a composite overlay of the tree survey information and proposed site plan which is shown on the **Tree Retention and Removal Plan** (Ref: 12115/P14) located to the rear of this report (see **Plan 2**).

Tree Retention and Removal

- 3.2. The removal of all trees identified on the survey is required to accommodate the development and its associated construction. These two groups are of limited overall merit and have been classified as low value and quality in line with BS5837 methodology (See Appendix 3). The option for selective retention of the larger trees was explored; however, the construction room at the boundary deemed full removal and replacement to be a more sustainable.

Opportunities for New Tree Planting / Mitigation

- 3.3. As shown on the Proposed Soft Landscape Proposals (see **Appendix 1**), the scheme presents opportunities for additional tree planting to sufficiently compensate for the limited losses. The internal development area and street-scene allows plenty of space for street tree planting which emphasises connectivity and legibility through development whilst softening the effects of the built environment. A net gain in tree cover of a more diverse value to what is existing is therefore provided as part of the sites Green Infrastructure strategy.

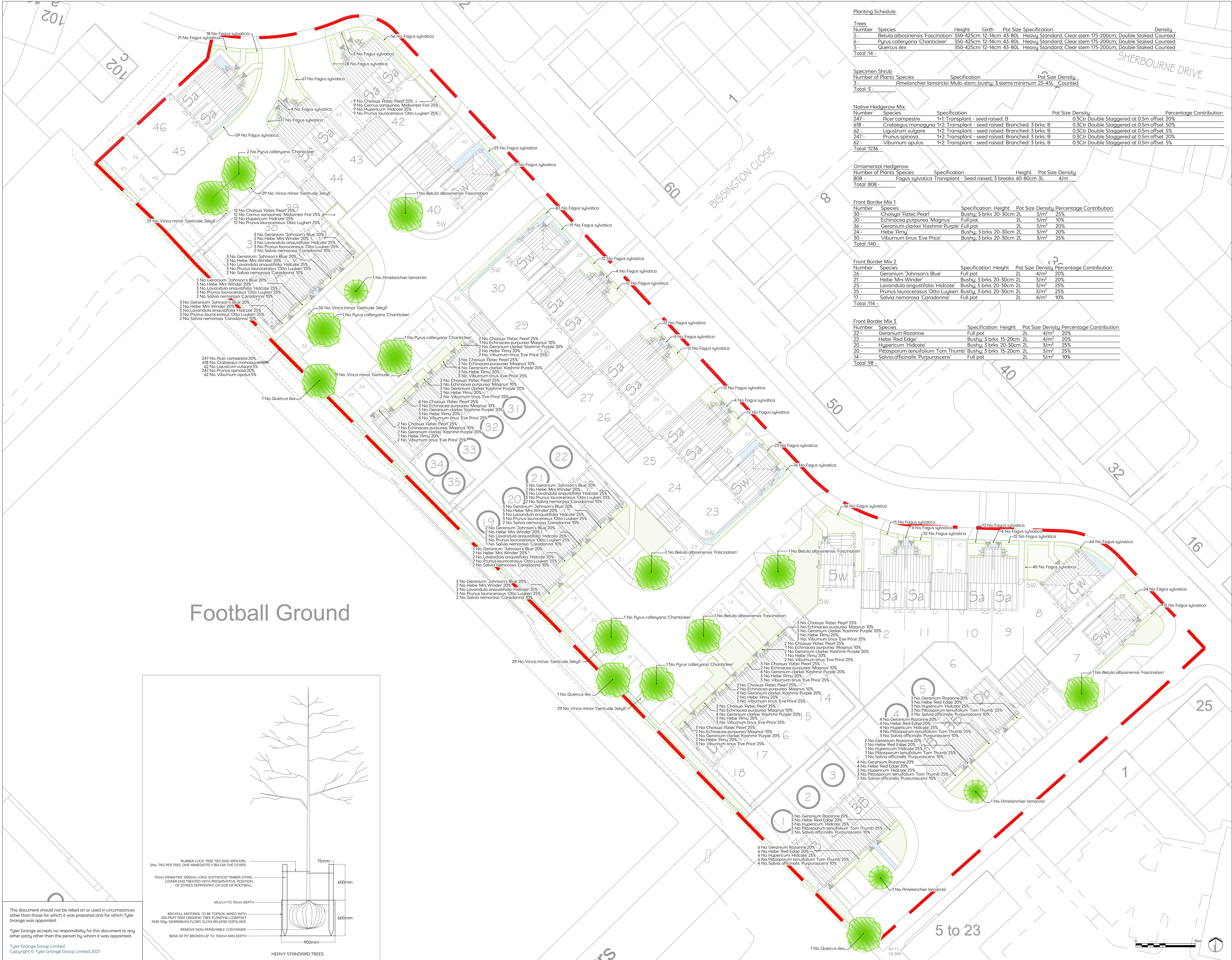
Conclusion

- 3.4. G1 and G2 are proposed to be removed to facilitate the construction of the site. Loss of this vegetation will be compensated for by the provision of new tree / hedgerow planting within soft landscaping proposals, in-line with Local Planning Policies 50 and 52 relevant to the integration of green infrastructure into new developments.
- 3.5. Given the opportunity for new tree and hedgerow planting to directly replace the existing tree cover along this boundary, accompanied by the level of proposed tree, shrub and hedgerow planting throughout the soft landscaping scheme, a net-gain in tree cover is expected through the development.

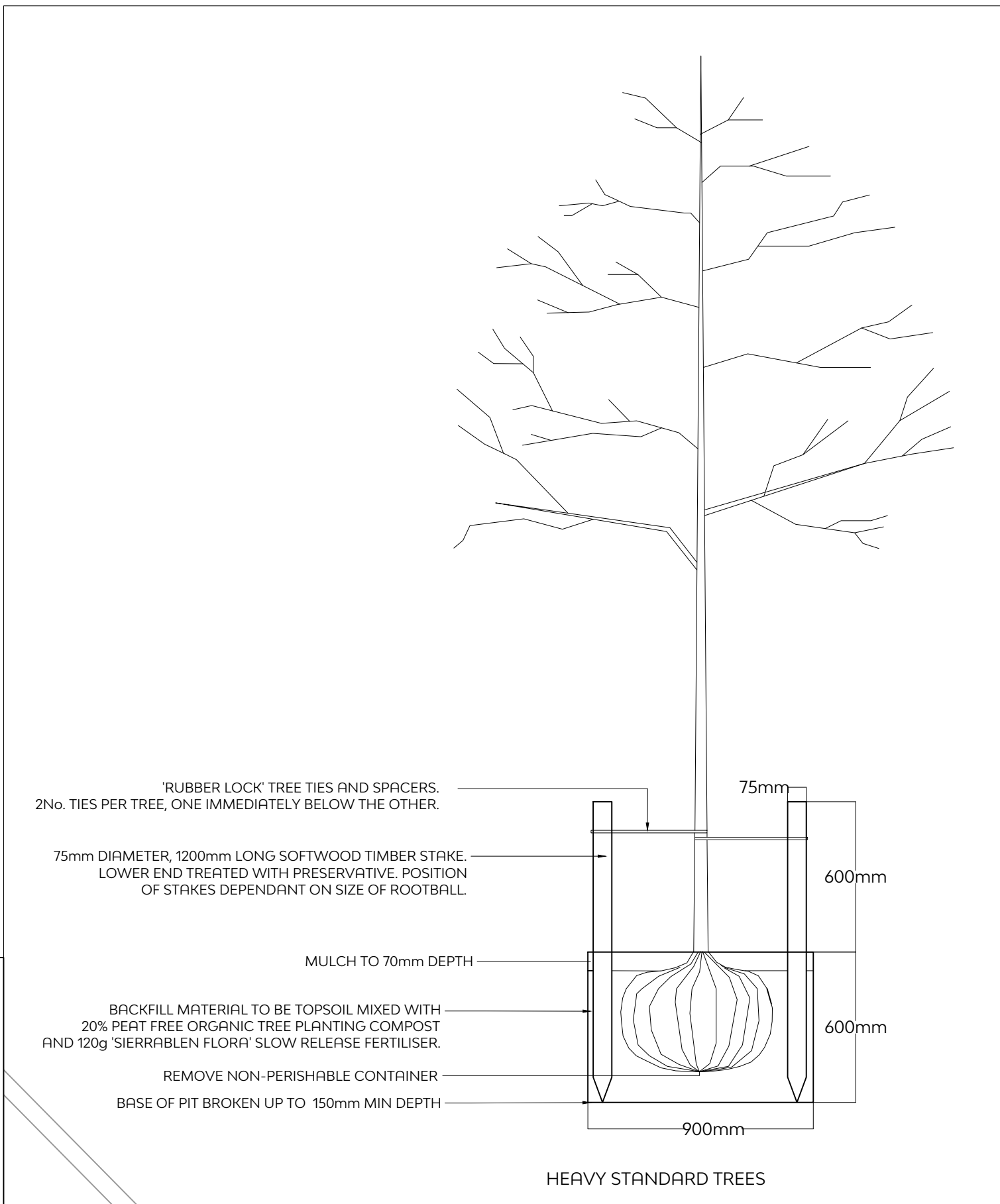


Appendix 1: Proposed Soft Landscape Proposals





Football Ground



Planting Schedule

Trees	Number	Species	Height	Girth	Pot Size	Specification	Density
5 -		Betula albosinensis 'Fascination'	350-425cm	12-14cm	43-80L	Heavy Standard; Clear stem 175-200cm; Double Staked Counted	
6 -		Pyrus calleryana 'Chanticleer'	350-425cm	12-14cm	43-80L	Heavy Standard; Clear stem 175-200cm; Double Staked Counted	
3 -		Quercus ilex	350-425cm	12-14cm	43-80L	Heavy Standard; Clear stem 175-200cm; Double Staked Counted	
Total :14 -							

Specimen Shrub	Number of Plants	Species	Specification	Pot Size	Density
3 -		Amelanchier lamarckii	Multi-stem; bushy; 3 stems minimum	25-45L	Counted
Total :3 -					

Native Hedgerow Mix	Number	Species	Specification	Pot Size	Density	Percentage Contribution
247 -		Acer campestre	1+1: Transplant - seed raised; B		0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset	20%
618 -		Crataegus monogyna	1+2: Transplant - seed raised; Branched; 3 brks: B		0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset	50%
62 -		Ligustrum vulgare	1+2: Transplant - seed raised; Branched; 3 brks: B		0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset	5%
247 -		Prunus spinosa	1+2: Transplant - seed raised; Branched; 3 brks: B		0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset	20%
62 -		Viburnum opulus	1+2: Transplant - seed raised; Branched; 3 brks: B		0.3Ctr Double Staggered at 0.5m offset	5%
Total :1256 -						

Ornamental Hedgerow	Number of Plants	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density
808 -		Fagus sylvatica	Transplant - Seed raised; 3 breaks	60-80cm	3L	4/m
Total :808 -						

Front Border Mix 1	Number	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density	Percentage Contribution
30 -		Choisua 'Razec Pearl'	Bushy; 5 brks	20-30cm	2L	3/m ²	25%
20 -		Echinacea purpurea 'Magnus'	Full pot		2L	5/m ²	10%
36 -		Geranium clarkii 'Kashmir Purple'	Full pot		2L	5/m ²	20%
24 -		Hebe 'Rimz'	Bushy; 3 brks	20-30cm	2L	3/m ²	20%
30 -		Viburnum tinus 'Eve Price'	Bushy; 3 brks	20-30cm	2L	3/m ²	25%
Total :140 -							

Front Border Mix 2	Number	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density	Percentage Contribution
26 -		Geranium 'Johnson's Blue'	Full pot		2L	4/m ²	20%
21 -		Hebe 'Mrs Winder'	Bushy; 3 brks	20-30cm	2L	3/m ²	20%
25 -		Lavandula angustifolia 'Hidcote'	Bushy; 5 brks	20-30cm	2L	3/m ²	25%
26 -		Prunus laurocerasus 'Otto Luken'	Bushy; 3 brks	20-30cm	2L	3/m ²	25%
17 -		Salvia nemorosa 'Caradonna'	Full pot		2L	4/m ²	10%
Total :114 -							

Front Border Mix 3	Number	Species	Specification	Height	Pot Size	Density	Percentage Contribution
22 -		Geranium Rozanne	Full pot		2L	4/m ²	20%
22 -		Hebe 'Red Edge'	Bushy; 3 brks	15-20cm	2L	4/m ²	20%
20 -		Hypericum 'Hidcote'	Bushy; 3 brks	20-30cm	2L	3/m ²	25%
20 -		Pittosporum tenuifolium 'Tom Thumb'	Bushy; 3 brks	15-20cm	2L	3/m ²	25%
14 -		Salvia officinalis 'Purpurascens'	Full pot		2L	5/m ²	10%
Total :98 -							

- Site Boundary
- Proposed Tree
- Proposed Specimen Shrub
- Proposed Ornamental Planting Area
- Proposed Ornamental Hedgerow
- Proposed Native Hedgerow
- Proposed Turf
- Proposed Hedgerow Grass Seed Mixture (Emorsgate EH1 - Sowing Rate 4g/m²)
- Proposed Gravel laid on Landscape Fabric

Rev Description Date

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Drawing title
Detailed Landscape Proposals

PLAN TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR

Scale
Date
1:200 @ A0
19.02.2021

Drawn
Checked
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12115_P15

Revision
-

Appendix 2: Planning Policy Context

- A2.1. 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

- A2.2. 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 the context of planning and new development is set out within Section 15 'Conservation and Enhancing the Natural Environment'.
- A2.3. Paragraph 170 provides a series of prerequisites to inform how planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. This includes "*protecting and enhancing valued landscapes*" and "*recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside*". The value of ecosystem services is also noted, including the "*economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland*".
- A2.4. Paragraph 170 also recognises the consideration for "*minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity*". This includes the need to establish cohesive ecological networks that are "*more resilient to current and future pressures*".
- A2.5. Paragraph 171 addresses the need to take a "*strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure*" adding that plans should be made for the "*enhancement of natural capital at the catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries*".
- A2.6. Paragraph 174 includes ways in which biodiversity should be protected and enhanced, such as plans that "*identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats*", as well as "*wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them*".
- A2.7. Paragraph 175 highlights a series of principles that local planning authorities should apply when determining planning applications, stating that "*if significant harm 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*".
- A2.8. Paragraph 175 also adds 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 compensatory strategy exists*".
- A2.9. At a national level, the consideration for trees is recognised in the context of their contribution to green infrastructure and biodiversity networks, and also in terms of their contribution in landscape terms to the local setting and character. Great weight is also applied to the importance of conserving existing aged trees, including ancient woodland and trees and trees considered to be 'veterans'. No ancient woodland, ancient trees or veteran trees were identified within influence of the application site and therefore para 175 is not considered applicable to the application as it relates to these features.



Local Planning Policy

A2.10. The site lies within the administrative remit of Wiltshire County Council. The Wiltshire Core Strategy (WCS) for Wiltshire County Council was formally adopted on 20th January 2015. A summary of local planning policy relating to arboriculture and the site is provided below.

Wiltshire Core Strategy (January 2015)

Core Policy 50 – Biodiversity and Geodiversity

A2.11. Development proposals must demonstrate how they protect features of nature conservation as part of the design rationale. Where it has been demonstrated that such features cannot be retained, removal or damage shall only be acceptable on circumstances where the anticipated ecological impacts have been mitigated as far as possible and appropriate compensatory measure can be secured to ensure no net loss of the local biodiversity resource, and secure integrity of local ecological networks and provision of ecosystem services.

Core Policy 52 – Green Infrastructure

A2.12. Development shall make provision for the retention and enhancement of Wiltshire's Green Infrastructure network.

A2.13. If damage or loss of existing Green Infrastructure is unavoidable, the creation of new or replacement Green Infrastructure equal to or above its current value and quality, that maintains the integrity and functionality of the Green Infrastructure network, will be required.

A2.14. Development will not adversely affect the integrity and value of the Green Infrastructure network, prejudice the delivery of the Wiltshire Green Infrastructure Strategy, or provide inadequate Green Infrastructure mitigation.



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). 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.
- A3.2 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

- A3.3 Species are listed by their common name, both in the schedule and in the report text.

Height and Stem Diameter

- A3.4 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 typography 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

- A3.5 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.
- A3.6 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.



- A3.7 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

- A3.8 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

- A3.9 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.

- A3.10 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.

- A3.11 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

- A3.12 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

- A3.13 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.
- A3.14 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.
- A3.15 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; and
 - d) the likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.
- A3.16 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

- A3.17 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.
- A3.18 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.
- A3.19 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

- A3.20 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.
- A3.21 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

- A3.22 Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.
- A3.23 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.
- A3.24 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: BS5837 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment



Appendix 4: BS5837 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan
Category U 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	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).			DARK RED
	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. (NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve)			
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	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy 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 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



TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category B Trees of moderate quality 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 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
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	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 (Ref: 12115/TSS01a)



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Sycamore	13m	380	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	B1.2	Well established ornamental planting. No significant defects noted.	4.6	65
T2	Sycamore	18m	679	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.00	Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Well established ornamental planting. Hard surface to north and east. Tight union at main fork in stem with potential bark inclusion.	8.1	208
T3	Norway Spruce	12m	260	3.00	3.00	2.25	3.00	3.00 (av), 1.00 (E)	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	C1.2	Established ornamental planting. Sparse crown with high proportion of dieback for age poorly pruned/managed.	3.1	31
T4	Sycamore	9m	230	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.25	1.50	Semi Mature	Good	Fair	C1.2	Established ornamental planting. Conflicts with overhead power line. Decay pocket from previous pruning wound in stem.	2.8	24
T5	Norway Spruce	8m	220	1.50	3.00	4.00	2.50	3.00	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	C1.3	Ornamental planting, heavily suppressed with dieback in crown.	2.6	22
T6	Horse Chestnut	13m	1014	7.50	7.00	7.50	7.00	2.50	Mature	Good	Good	A1.2	Principal tree among amenity landscaping area. No significant defects noted.	12.2	465
T7	Beech	11m	762	5.50	4.50	4.00	2.00	2.00	Mature	Fair	Poor	C1	Established amenity planting. Potential bark inclusion at main union, dieback and heavily suppressed.	9.1	263
T8	Horse Chestnut	13m	620	6.75	6.00	5.50	6.00	2.50	Mature	Good	Fair	B1.2	Established ornamental planting on grass verge at site entrance. Pruned to south from overhead power line.	7.4	174
T9	Beech	18m	970	9.00	10.00	9.50	9.00	3.00	Mature	Good	Good	A1.2	Principal tree amongst amenity landscape planting. No significant defects noted.	11.6	425



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T10	Purple Beech	13m	770	8.00	9.00	8.00	8.00	2.50	Mature	Fair	Good	B2	Well established ornamental tree within amenity grass verge. Dieback in upper crown.	9.2	268
T11	Purple Beech	13m	1000	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.00	2.50	Mature	Good	Good	A1.2	Established ornamental tree within amenity grass verge. Minor Ganoderma fungal bracket on buttress roots to west. No significant defects or dieback in crown.	12.0	452
T12	Elder	6m	253		4.50			0.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Shrub stature. No significant defects noted.	3.0	29
T13	Cherry	9m	400	5.00	3.00	6.00	6.50	1.75, 6.00 (E)	Mature	Fair	Fair	C1.2	Heavily ivy clad. Imbalanced crown form. Hard surface to south.	4.8	72
G1	Common Lime	22m av	980 max		11.00 max			2.00	Mature	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	A2	Linear group comprising 10no. trees. Some individual trees exhibiting prolific epicormic growth at base. Age-related deadwood throughout group. Soil mound located to east of trees, appears artificial / more recent. Individual trees of moderate value. Group is of high value as a collective feature.	11.8	n/a
G2	Cherry	10m av	500 max		5.00			1.75	Mature	Good	Fair to Good	B1.2	Not identified on topographical survey. Ornamental planting located offsite. Comprises 6no. trees. Not identified on topo survey.	6.0	n/a
G3	Common Lime, Sycamore, Hawthorn	24m av	750 max		6.50			3 av	Mature	Fair to Good	Fair to Good	A2	Linear group of lime with fewer Sycamore, Hawthorn and Laurel understorey. Limited topographical data to locate individual trees. Group is of high value as a collective feature with individual tree being of moderate arboricultural value. Management of understorey and epicormic growth will improve group.	9.0	n/a



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
G4	Beech	20m av	800 max			9.00		5.00	Mature	Good	Fair to Good	A2	Not identified on topographical survey. Comprises 7 no. trees with understorey. Group is of high value as a collective feature.	9.6	n/a
G5	Sycamore	10m av	150 av			2.00		0.00	Young	Fair	Poor	C.12	Not identified on topographical survey. Densely self set trees. Recommend removal to improve growth environment of G4.	1.8	n/a
G6	Sycamore, Hawthorn	11m av	300 max			3.75		3.00	Early Mature	Poor to Fair	Poor to Fair	B2	Not identified on topographical survey. Group forms part of wooded area located off site. Trees fallen into site noted.	3.6	n/a
G7	Hawthorn, Cherry, Ash, Field Maple, Oak, Blackthorn, Beech, Crack Willow, Hazel	5m max	120 av			2.00		1.00	Young	Fair	Fair	C.12	Not identified on topographical survey. Field boundary hedgerow and recently planted trees.	1.4	n/a
G8	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Privet, Sycamore, Goat Willow, Elder	5m av	250 max			2.75		1.00	Young to Mature	Fair	Fair	C.12	Not identified on topographical survey. Small stature trees and shrubs scattered across western boundary. Gappy in place with lack of active management. Limited overall merit.	3.0	n/a
G9	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Privet, Sycamore, Goat Willow, Elder	8m max. 5m av.	250 max.			3.00		0.00	Young to Mature	Fair	Fair	C.12	Not identified on topographical survey. Small stature trees and shrubs scattered across western boundar. Clad with bramble and ivy throughout. Lack of active management. Limited overall merit.	3.0	n/a
H1	Field Maple, Dogwood, Hornbeam, Holly	2m	75			0.50		n/a	Young to Mature	Good	Good	C.12	Not identified on topographical survey. Recently established hedgerow.	.9	n/a



Plans:

Plan 1: Tree Constraints Plan (Ref: 12115/P10c)

Plan 2: Tree Retention and Removal Plan (Ref: 12115/P14)



- Site Boundary
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Tree Shading Constraints

Rev	Description	Date
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Project title
Old Sarum, Salisbury

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan

PLAN TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR
Scale 1:200 @ A0
Date 19.02.2021
Drawn LS
Checked JP
CDM Review JP

Drawing number 12115_P10
Revision C

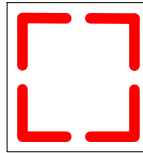
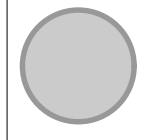


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-  Site Boundary
-  Low Value Tree Cover to be Removed


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Project title Old Sarum, Salisbury	
Drawing title Tree Retention and Removal Plan	
PLAN TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR	
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Date 19.02.2021	Checked JP
Drawing number 12115_P14	
Revision -	

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