

THE ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANCY LTD

Working in association with



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

31 Chalk Lane

Reference Number: 745.V1

Version: One

Date: 06 April 2022

Site Address:
63 Barrack Lane
Bognor Regis
West Sussex
PO21 4DE

The Arboricultural Consultancy LTD
3 Old Barn Way
Southwick
West Sussex
BN42 4NS

1. Contents

1.0	Introduction	4
2.0	Inspection details	5
2.1	Survey method	5
2.2	Tree details	5
2.3	Site details	6
3.0	Conclusion	6
3.1	Future management	6
3.2	Management considerations	6
3.3	Notes from the authour	7
Appendix 1.0	Tree Information	9
Appendix 2.0	Tree Location Plan	11

Surveyors Details			
Author(s) Name	Company	Position	Contact information
Ben Tidey. FdSc arb, MArborA.	The Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd	Arboricultural Consultant	3 Old Barn Way
Qualifications			Southwick
Foundation degree Arboriculture (level 5), Lantra Professional tree inspection.			West Sussex BN42 4NS

Details

Purpose of the Report:

The report is to outline the condition of a single Wild Cherry tree, providing information on the tree health, condition and tree management advice.

Included within the Contents of this Report is:

- Tree assessment detailing the health and condition as well as location and severity of impact from tree
- Advice on current and future tree management.

Date: 06 April 2022

Report prepared by: B Tidey

Address: 3 Old Barn Way, Southwick, West Sussex, BN42 4NS

Tree Location Address:

63 Barrack Lane
Bognor Regis
West Sussex
PO21 4DE

Use of Report:

This report is to be used to outline the condition of the tree, outlining defects, poor health and impact from failure and damage. The report will outline the most suitable management to reduce the impact and likelihood of damage.

Survey Method:

All tree inspections, unless specified, have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques. Comments contained within the report on the condition and risk associated with any tree relate to the condition of the tree at the date and time of survey. Please note that the condition of trees is subject to change. This change may occur, but is not limited to biological and non-biological factors as well as mechanical/ physical changes to conditions in the proximity of the tree. Trees should be inspected at intervals relative to identified site risks and in accordance with relevant HSE and Central Government guidance. The Arboricultural Consultancy can provide further information on this matter if required. Where tree surgery works have been identified these works are based on the assumption that planning is approved, no tree works should be undertaken prior to determination of this application without up to date confirmation of the Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Status of

Page 3 of 11

the vegetation. All works should be undertaken in accordance with the appropriate Duty of Care. This should include, for example, site specific risk assessments and due diligence inspections for the presence of protected species. Any comment relating to 3rd party trees has been made without full access to the tree(s). Should these trees have any impact on the proposed development we would advise you to instruct us to contact the third party and undertake further inspection work.

Report Caveats

This site survey was undertaken in late March the tree was in full leaf at the time of the inspection, because of this visually assessment of the tree crown is less accurate. The tree inspection was undertaken from ground level only using a nylon engineer's mallet for acoustic checking of trunk integrity, as well as a probe to inspect cavities.

No internal decay detection methods were used, or samples take for infection diagnosis. The advice given within this report is intended for only the management of the specific tree mentioned, within the current area setting and with the current or informed usage of the land adjacent to the tree. It should also be considered that unusual events such as inclement weather or a period of dryness maybe beyond the tree's ability to withstand and predictions of failure of this nature are beyond the scope of this survey type. The information given within this report is only valid at the time of the report as tree's health and condition may quickly change. Any advice given should be followed, including ongoing tree inspections. Given the recent development of stem failure and the required branch pruning this report is only relevant until it is superseded by a subsequent report that shall be undertaken in no greater than 12 months from the date of this survey report.

1.0 Introduction

The Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd was appointed to undertake a tree condition survey of a single Wild Cherry tree located on the north western boundary of #63, overhanging Barrack Lane with the crowns overhanging the carriageway, pavement and domestic garden space. Concerns have been raised as to the tree's condition and damage to drainage run.

The survey was undertaken to standards set out by *David Lonsdale* in his book *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management* with management advice in line with guidance from the *National Tree safety Group (NTSG)*.

It shall be understood that the site survey is a snapshot of the tree and that developing tree issues will need to have ongoing monitoring. The nature of any tree resource is that the trees change over time, this may be reacting to damage or declining in health with pathogenic ingress and infection, it should therefore be understood that in order to retain trees to gain as much benefit from them as possible, trees may require operations to reduce the likelihood of tree part failure.

2.0 Inspections Details

The site was inspected by Ben Tidey FdSc arb on Tuesday 29th March 2022 the weather was clear and still. Mr Tidey was alone for the inspection. Access was available around the entirety of the tree, but was somewhat inhibited by the hedging, vegetation, and Ivy.

The tree was assessed in a clockwise direction around the trunk, checking for the overall appearance then by visually checking systematically from the top of tree crown working down to ground level, where the base of the tree was also assessed. The tree was assessed from all sides around the entire circumference. Where necessary a probe, acoustic mallet and hand trowel were used to check for any abnormalities in the stem base and roots. Further investigation of the grassed garden area was undertaken to assess for obvious surface roots and their likely impact to drainage, pipeline, and inspection manholes.

2.1 Survey Method:

The tree was inspected from ground level using widely accepted Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) as defined in Research for Amenity Tree Series books. Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management by David Lonsdale research for Amenity Trees No.7. Published 21/07/1999. No climbing inspections were undertaken. No samples of soil, tree tissue or suspected pests, diseases and pathogens were taken. Heights of trees were estimated by eye and crown spreads by physical pacing. Diameters were measured in mm using a diameter tape measure. The trees were measured at 1.5m from ground level if it consisted of a single stem. Trees present with more than one stem below 1.5m are measured in accordance with BS 5837:2012. Any photographs taken on site are done so using a digital camera. Tools used for tree inspection were a metric diameter tape, binoculars, hand lens and where appropriate, metal probe, trowel, and engineers' mallet. See appendix 1.0 for tree survey record.

2.2 Tree Details:

The information gathered during the tree survey is recorded and can be found in appendix 1.0 along with any recommendations and photographic evidence.

The single Wild Cherry tree is located growing from the boundary hedge to the front of the property, the tree has a large spread with branching overhanging the pavement and carriage way. The tree has three stems from c.2m with tight unions, early inclusions as well as pockets of decayed. The north-eastern stem has damage and decay pocket, the crown has major deadwood

throughout. The garden area to the front of the property has a drain running across it with inspection hatch, within this area there is evidence of shallow roots that are visible from the grassed surface these focused around the area of pipeline. Concerns have been raised by the property owners as to the need for ongoing tree management over the carriage way and pavement and a greater concern as to damage to the pipeline from roots.

2.3 Site Details:

There are trees that are subject to a group Tree Preservation Order:

TPO/AW/179/10. T-678 Wild Cherry

The property including the tree include within this report are located within the conservation area:

Craigwell House, Aldwick

3.0 Conclusion:

The tree T1 Wild Cherry is located in a prominent position to the front of the property, the tree is in need of and will require ongoing management to prune branching that is overhanging the pavement and road; this should be done to back to the required clearance envelopes. The tree should be routinely monitored for the development of compromised parts such as included bark unions and decay at areas of damage.

The tree roots will continue to cause disturbance to the lawn as is typical for the species. Deeper roots are likely to be developing towards the moisture associated with the pipeline, this has a potential to cause major damage to the pipeline.

3.1 Future Management:

T1 Wild Cherry has 2 management options:

- Removal of the tree to stop any damage to garden and pipeline and plant a replacement tree in a suitable location, Or;
- Prune branching to north west back to pavement edge and crown lift over pavement to 3m, routine inspection as to tree condition should be undertaken.

3.2 Management Considerations:

At the time of assessment, the tree has characteristics that are associated with nesting birds or bats; such as decay cavities and splits (further than that has failed). It is recommended that a more in-depth inspection of the tree crown is undertaken before any work is started as this type of assessment is beyond the scope of this report.

3.3 Notes from the Author:

There are many things trees give to us, these can be obvious such as shade and aesthetics but some less obvious such as pollution reduction and ecological factors such as wildlife.

A holistic view that covers many generations of people and trees needs to be applied with respect to the tree's location, being in an area of regular use also with the potential for the trees in question to cause damage and harm.

We must remember that trees are living growing organisms and they will grow and will at some point decline in health and finally die we should offer them the dignity to do this, but in a safe and manageable way.

To maintain the best possible treescape we need trees of differing ages but these trees need to be safe to live with, and often it is not possible to make the tree safe or keep people out of the way of dangerous specimens so the tree inevitably must go. We have a responsibility to the future generations to give them trees that they can enjoy as our forefathers have done. Good tree management is to be sensible and realistic with the consideration to the time scale trees grow in and not reckless and short sighted.

Appendix

Appendix 1.0 Tree information

Tree Number	T1	Age class	Mature	Location	Front boundary of property with road				
TPO/ Conservation Area		Yes - TPO/AW/179/10. T-678 Wild Cherry							
Species		Wild Cherry							
Crown spread		North	6m	East	6m	South	6.5m	West	5.5m
Physiological condition		Fair			Physical condition			Fair	
Height (m)		9			DBH (mm)			700 (Ivy)	
Comments: Large tree located from within hedging to front boundary of property. Multi stem at 2m with 3 stems moderate included bark union between stems with northern union having a cavity. Northern stem had damage to bark with decaying heartwood crating cavity, major deadwood throughout crown. Ivy and vegetation around stem at tree base impeding full investigation. Shallow rooting to south east with large roots visible across lawn area of garden, roots in proximity to underground pipeline and inspection chamber.									
Recommended remedial action: Prune tree crown back to relevant clearance envelopes. Address potential issues with root damage to pipeline. Routine inspection of tree defects to address safety concerns.									
									
Overview					Picture 1. T1 showing tight included unions between stems				

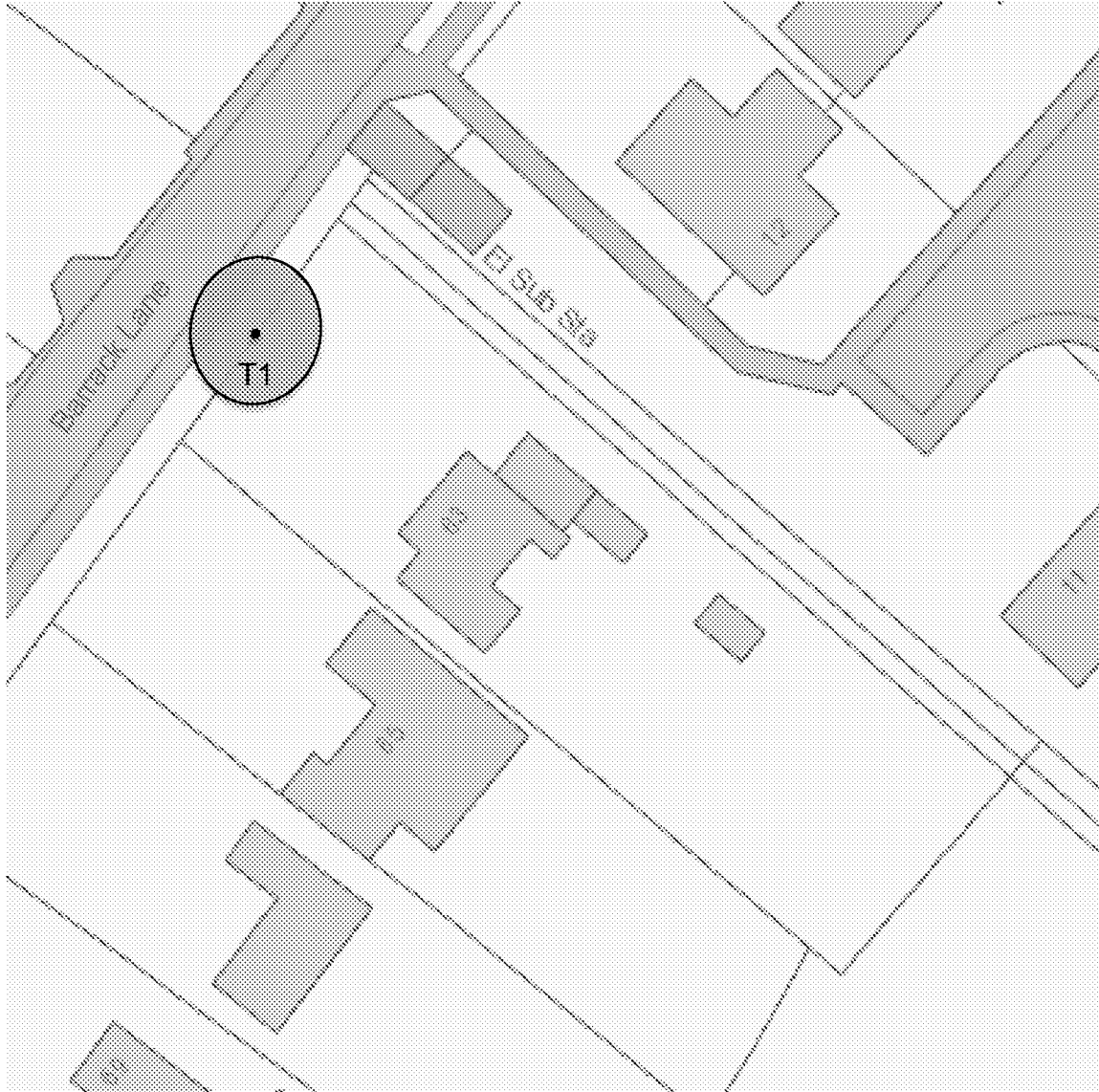


Picture 3. T1 northern stem with damage and decay pocket at c.2 m



Picture 4. T1 large surface roots in proximity to drainage pipeline

Appendix 2.0 Tree Location Plan



End of Report