

**THE ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANCY LTD**

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

28 Pinehurst Park, Aldwick

Reference Number: 0343

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Date: 28 September 2018

**Client:
Amy Loaring
28 Pinehurst Park
Aldwick
PO21 3DL**

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



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Arboricultural Condition Assessment

Purpose of the Assessment:

The assessment is designed to highlight the health and structural condition of eight trees, giving recommendations for management options. This report will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for application for tree work to trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO)

Included within the Contents of this Assessment are:

- Summary of the assessment
- Tree details
- Recommended management actions

Client: Amy Loaring

Date: 28 September 2018

Report prepared by: Ben Tidey FdSc arb, MArborA.

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Site Details:

Tree location Address:

Bottom (north end) of rear garden

28 Pinehurst Park

Aldwick

P021 3DL

Report Outline Information

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 should only be undertaken after checks with the relevant authority have been made, it is necessary to ensure that works may lawfully be undertaken. Up to date checks should be made as to the possible protection status of trees/ vegetation or land they are located within, these checks should cover, but are not limited to; Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), Conservation Area, planning conditions, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), Ramsar, Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). Locations of designation can be found at <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> and further advice on designations can be found at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk> Further advice on TPOs, Conservation Areas or planning condition can be found with the local governing organisation. 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 site we would advise you to instruct us to contact the third party and undertake further inspection work.

This survey and report has been undertaken and produced by The Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. All information within this report was correct at time of assessment.


Ben Tidey FdSc

Consultant Arboriculturist

Friday, 28 September 2018

1.0 Introduction:

Located at the north end (bottom) of the rear garden there is a collection of eight trees of varying age, size and condition. The primary role of this report is to provide information as to the tree conditions and recommended works that are needed, this report will assist in the decision making process for the Local Planning Authority with relation to trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

The trees are; T1 Eucalyptus, T2 Ash, T3 Poplar, T4 Poplar, T5 Willow, T6 Monterey Cypress (Macrocarpa), T7 Poplar and T8 Ash. With trees T3, T4, T6 and T7 being covered by Tree Preservation Order No. TPO/P/1/78 – G1, it is worth also noting that the preservation order records 2 No. Macrocarpa and 4 No. Poplar. This means that the current treescape has changed since the order was placed in 1978. There is no evidence of any recent (within 10 years) tree removal this predates the current ownership. Tree pruning is required to T3 & T5 and the removal of trees T1, T2, T4, T6 & T7, both the pruning and removal are required because of tree condition in order to reduce tree hazards or to prolong the amount of time the trees can be retained. The longer term plan for the property is to have a tree scape that compliments the rural feel of the surrounding fields and is of the best tree quality possible given the current condition, replacement tree planting will be undertaken if required to fulfil LPA criteria and/or if it will improve the local treescape.

1.1 Summary:

Tree pruning operations is required to T3 & T5. The pruning of T3 will be to address the change of growing environment and T5 will be to reduce the stress on compromised parts of the trees' structure, trees T3 is included and covered by the 1978 TPO. The removal of trees T1, T2, T4, T6 & T7 is because of poor or dangerous conditions that the trees are in; trees T4, T6 and T7 are both included and covered by the 1978 TPO.

Tree T1 Eucalyptus is of low quality and outside of the main tree group; this tree has had substantial pruning operations that have resulted in the loss of tree form and size.

Tree T2 Ash, is of low quality with crown dieback and canker on the primary and secondary scaffolds. The tree is suppressed by the larger trees and is developing a poor form.

Tree T3 Poplar, this tree is at the west end of the group being the smallest of the Poplars, there is major deadwood in the crown, and this tree will become exposed with the other proposed works therefore a crown reduction should be undertaken.

Tree T4 Poplar is within the body of the group this large tree has deadwood in the crown and a significant splitting with an area of decay at the base, this tree should be removed

Tree T5 Willow, is a large tree in the middle of the group, the branching is in contact with in the group. On the lower trunk to the north there is a sizable area of damage with extensive internal decay that spreads up the inner trunk. It is desirable to retain this tree, the crown will be reduced significantly and the damaged area will be monitored.

Tree T6 Monterey Cypress, this tree is the smallest within the main tree group and is of poor form with leaning trunk asymmetrical crown, suppressed growth and dieback of the lower crown. This tree should be removed and replaced.

Tree T7 Poplar, this large tree has an area of damage at c.6m where the Willow tree (T5) has rubbed against the trunk. This has resulted in a significant area of damage that now has indications of internal decay at this area, this tree should be removed.

Tree T8 Ash, this forms the eastern end of the group and is leaning to the north east with an asymmetrical crown. This tree is to be left untouched.

1.2 Site Details:

The trees are primarily located along the north (rear) boundary of the property with T1 being to the west boundary and south of the main group.

1.3 Key Terms and Abbreviations:

A list of the key terms and abbreviations have been included to help explain some of the terminology, found in appendix 4.0.

1.4 Use of Assessment:

This assessment is designed to be used as guidance as to the tree's health condition and remedial action. The information within this report was accurate at the time of the site survey.

2.0 Tree Survey:

The tree was surveyed by Ben Tidey FdSc (Arb) MArborA on Wednesday 5th September 2018. The tree was assessed from ground level with access around the stem and basal areas and ivy on selected trees. Notes and photographic evidence were taken during assessment.

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 tree was 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. Photographic evidence can be found in appendix 2.0.

3.0 Conclusion:

The tree group is over dominating of the garden with overcrowding of the crowns, there is declining tree health overall and damage that needs to be addressed, the proposed works will give the remaining trees the best possible chance to continue to offer value to the area.

3.1 Future Management:

The findings of this investigations indicate that the best and safest course of action will be to remove trees T1, T2, T4, T6 & T7 because of poor or dangerous conditions and prune trees T3 & T5 to maintain their value and help them adapt.

3.2 Protection status:

Checks with the local planning authority of Arun District Council stat that;

The property is **not** within a Conservation Area

The property is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO)- TPO/P/1/78 – G1

3.3 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. 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.

3.4 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 trees 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	Height	4m	DBH	310mm	Age class	Semi-mature		
Species		Eucalyptus - <i>Eucalyptus .sp</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status		None							
Crown spread		North	1m	East	1m	South	1m	West	1m
Physiological condition		Fair			Physical condition		Fair		
Comments: Tree has had most of crown removed with main trunk and new side growth. Little value.									
Recommended remedial action: Fell/ Remove									

Tree Number	T2	Height	11m	DBH	350mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Common Ash - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status	None							
Crown spread	North	1m	East	1m	South	5m	West	4m
Physiological condition	Declining			Physical condition		Declining		
Comments: Tree has asymmetrical crown to southwest. Branch tip dieback by 20%, cankers on primary and secondary scaffold, deadwood throughout crown.								
Recommended remedial action: Fell/ Remove								

Tree Number	T3	Height	14m	DBH	420mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Poplar – <i>Populus nigra</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status	Yes - TPO/P/1/78 – G1							
Crown spread	North	2m	East	2m	South	2m	West	2m
Physiological condition	Fair			Physical condition		Fair		
Comments: Tree part of larger group and tree line with intermediate form. Ivy at tree base and up trunk into lower crown, major deadwood (over 25mm) in crown, slight asymmetric canopy to west.								
Recommended remedial action: Ivy to be severed to ground level and removed as much as possible, when this is undertaken the tree parts covered by ivy should be assessed for integrity. Major deadwood should be removed. Crown reduction of 3m from the height and 1m for lateral limbs should be undertaken to limit exposure from removal or pruning of the other trees.								

Tree Number	T4	Height	14m	DBH	710mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Poplar – <i>Populus nigra</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status	Yes - TPO/P/1/78 – G1							
Crown spread	North	3m	East	3m	South	3m	West	3m
Physiological condition	Fair			Physical condition		Varied		
Comments: Tree part of larger group and tree line with a codominant form. Ivy at tree base and up trunk into lower crown, major deadwood (over 25mm) in crown. To north of trunk at base to 1.5m is a large vertical split that travels into the trunk the split is c.30mm wide and full internal inspection is not possible.								
Recommended remedial action: Fell and replace.								

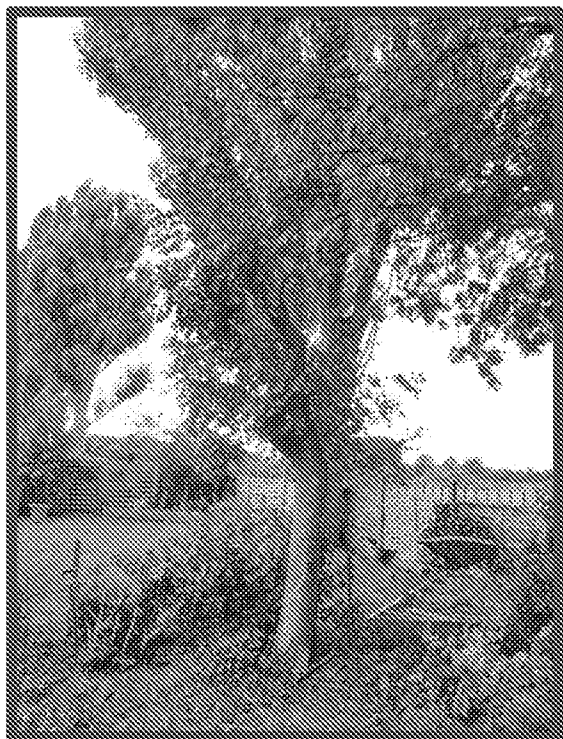
Tree Number	T5	Height	10m	DBH	1070mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Willow - <i>Salix fragilis</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status	None							
Crown spread	North	8m	East	7m	South	7m	West	7m
Physiological condition	Fair			Physical condition		Poor		
Comments: Large codominant tree in the center of the rear boundary, the tree has old dead Ivy on the trunk and into the crown as well as new Ivy growth on trunk. At the rear of the lower trunk from base to 1.5m up there is a cavity that is c.300mm wide with established decay and cavities within the trunk this area has reaction wood growth in the areas around the cavity. Lower limbs to the north are in contact with the grounds and has started to layer; there is deadwood within the crown.								
Recommended remedial action: Ivy to be severed to ground level and removed as much as possible, when this is undertaken the tree parts covered by Ivy should be assessed for integrity. Major deadwood should be removed. Crown reduction of 2m from the height and 4m for lateral limbs this should be done by way of topping, willow will respond well to this and form a smaller crown.								

Tree Number	T6	Height	10m	DBH	1070mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Monterey Cypress – <i>Cupressus macrocarpa</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status	Yes - TPO/P/1/78 – G1							
Crown spread	North	8m	East	7m	South	7m	West	7m
Physiological condition	Fair			Physical condition		Poor		
Comments: Suppressed form with dieback and deadwood throughout crown, pruning wound to east. Tree has little merit with poor form.								
Recommended remedial action: Fell and replace.								

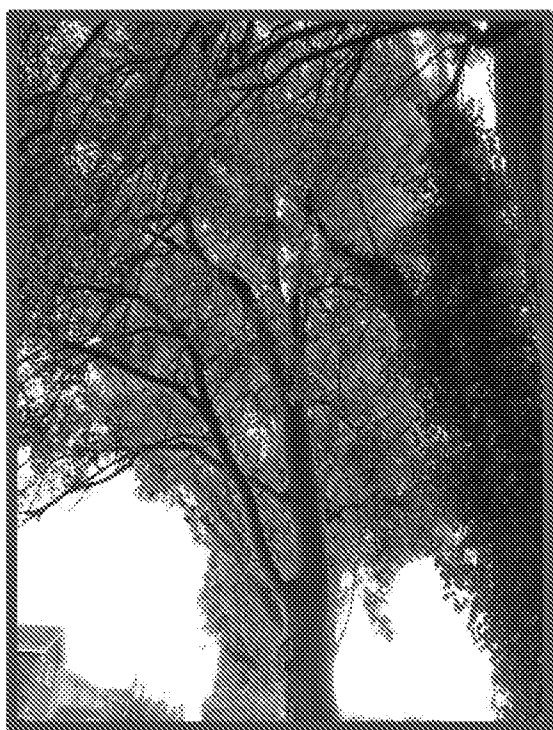
Tree Number	T7	Height	15m	DBH	550mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Poplar – <i>Populus nigra</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status	Yes - TPO/P/1/78 – G1							
Crown spread	North	3m	East	3m	South	3m	West	3m
Physiological condition	Fair			Physical condition		Poor		
Comments: Tree is part of larger group and tree line with a codominant form. Ivy at tree base and up trunk into lower crown, major deadwood (over 25mm) in crown. Swelling and fluting at base of tree indicating possible internal decay or reaction to stress. On trunk at circa 6m to south area of damage to main stem from interference with large limb from Willow T5, this has damaged the trunk to c.50% of the thickness, to the top of the wound there is a small hole that indicates internal decay that connects to a cavity that is located c.450mm above the primary damage. This damage and decay is substantial with a large amount of reaction wood forming around the site. With the location of the damage there is a substantial amount of tree above, Poplar trees typically are prone to damage and decay developing faster than the tree can react, this resulting in tree failure.								
Recommended remedial action: Fell and replace.								

Tree Number	T8	Height	10m	DBH	280mm	Age class	Mature	
Species	Common Ash - <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>							
TPO/ Conservation Area Status	None							
Crown spread	North	7m	East	53m	South	0m	West	0m
Physiological condition	Fair			Physical condition			Fair	
Comments: Tree part of larger group and tree line with a suppressed form with heavy lean to northeast and symmetrical crown. Ivy at tree base and up trunk into lower crown. Should tree fail it will fall into unused area of vegetation								
Recommended remedial action: Ivy to be severed to ground level and removed as much as possible, when this is undertaken the tree parts covered by Ivy should be assessed for integrity.								

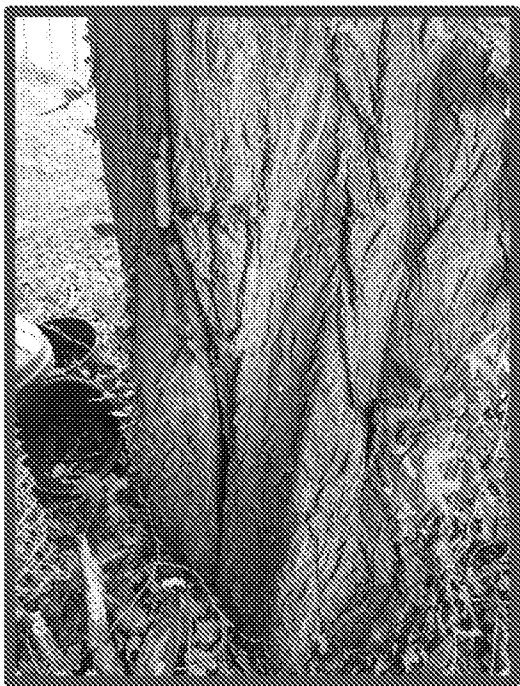
Appendix 2.0 Photographic Evidence



Picture 1 – T1 Eucalyptus with extensive pruning and poor form.



Picture 2 – T2 trunk looking at southeast side with cavity.



Picture 3 – T4 Poplar splitting of lower trunk.



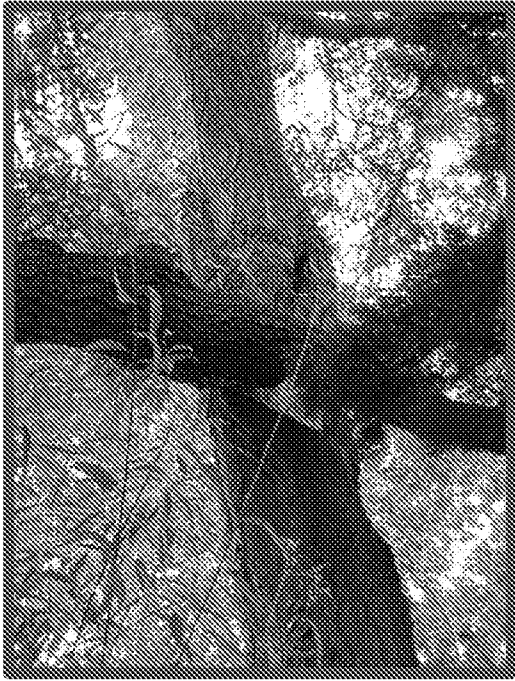
Picture 4 – T5 Willow, cavity at base to north of trunk



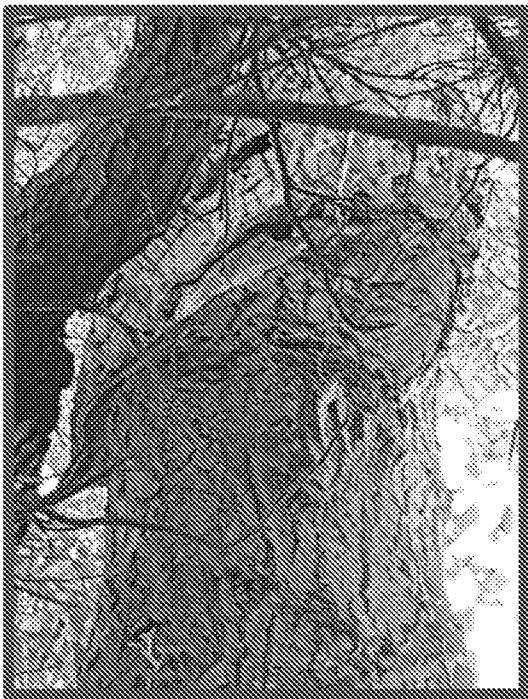
Picture 5 – T5 Willow, cavity at base to north of trunk with cavity into trunk



Picture 4 – T6 Monterey Cypress showing poor form and die back



Picture 5 – T7 Poplar with damage to main trunk at c.6m from branch of T5.



Picture 6 – T1 T7 Poplar with damage and small hole to top of wound leading to larger decay pocket above.

Appendix 3.B Tree Location:

28 Pinehurst Park, Aldwick	Tree Location	Not to scale
Picture Taken from Google earth Pro 2018 		

Appendix 4.0 Key Terms and Abbreviations

Arboriculturalist:

Person who has relevant education and training, gained expertise in the field of trees.

British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition, and Construction - Recommendations (BS 5837):

British Standard document outlining best practice and guidelines for the impact of arboriculture on the construction industry.

British Standard 3998 2012 Tree Work Recommendations (BS 3998):

British Standard document outlining best practice for Tree Works.

Competent Person:

Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.

Stem:

Principle above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports the branches/crown.

Pathogen:

A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism.