

DRYAN WAY
NEW BARN LANE
NORTH BERSTED

ARBORICULTURAL
IMPACT
ASSESSMENT

for

BELLWAY HOMES
WESSEX



Written By:	R Anderson
Checked By:	TRG
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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. The site is currently an open field adjacent to neighbouring properties and a new residential development to the north. The proposed development consists of multiple residential dwellings with a site entrance in the northeast corner and all associated infrastructure.
- 1.2. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees on site, and where necessary, recommends mitigation.
- 1.3. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 1.4. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout development in the form of barriers and/or ground protection.
- 1.5. Removals are limited to one section of one boundary group G11.
- 1.6. All B category trees are to be retained and protected throughout the development.
- 1.7. No other tree protection measures are necessary other than tree protection fencing on this site.
- 1.8. The relationship between the buildings and retained trees is sustainable and does not result in any situations which may result in unreasonable pressure to prune requests from future occupants.
- 1.9. The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been compiled in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the purpose of feasibility and planning, as per Figure 1 of BS5837:2012. These detail any mitigation which will be necessary to ensure the protection of retained trees throughout the development.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. ACD Environmental was instructed in July 2019 to prepare the following impact assessment by Bellway Homes Wessex following conducting a tree survey in June 2019.
- 2.2. This report is based on the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- 2.3. Tree survey data that this report was based on can be found in appendix 2
- 2.4. This assessment is based upon the supplied layout drawing ref: 18256 – SK101B and site survey 05NB1
- 2.5. Reference should be made to the Tree Protection Plan (BELL22532-03)
- 2.6. Two trees within the survey are protected by a tree preservation order reference TPO/BE/1/16. Both these trees are marked on the appended protection plan.
- 2.7. The controlling authority is Arun District Council who can be contacted at: Civic Centre, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF, Tel: 01903 737500.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 3.1. The site is currently a farm field with a single gate access to the north. The site is to be developed for residential housing with all associated infrastructure.
- 3.2. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Where appropriate mitigation is proposed, with details given of any issues to be addressed by the arboricultural method statement to ensure the development is acceptable in arboricultural terms.
- 3.3. Any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees are identified, such that mitigation to significantly reduce or avoid this impact can be detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan as recommended in BS5837:2012 section 5.4.2.
- 3.4. The tree survey for the site is at Appendix 2
- 3.5. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline, and a dashed emblem around the trunk on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference BELL22532-03.

3.6. Evaluation of impact of proposed tree losses

- 3.6.1. Those trees which are to be removed or pruned are shown with a red dashed canopy outline, and a dashed emblem around the trunk on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference BELL22532-03.
- 3.6.2. One section of G1 is to be removed as a result of the development proposals to allow for the site entrance. G1 is a group of lower quality trees growing on the site boundary. The site entrance has been located thus to meet the highway requirements as well as respecting better quality trees such as T1. This has resulted in a section of G1 to being removed.
- 3.6.3. All individual trees are to be retained.
- 3.6.4. It is therefore deemed acceptable to remove the listed trees and, as part of the detailed landscape design for the scheme, include suitable and sustainable replacements as and where appropriate.
- 3.6.5. Replacement trees will be proposed through landscape design and will more than mitigate for their removal by providing robust long term tree cover in keeping with the proposal and surrounding properties.

3.7. Trees to be pruned

- 3.7.1. Several sections of group and undergrowth within G2 require pruning back to facilitate the construction of the road and parking bays. One section of 3m and three other sections of less than a meter need to be removed as shown on the appended protection plan.
- 3.7.2. Several sections of group and undergrowth within G2 require pruning back to facilitate the construction of parking bays and a SUDS basin. One section of 3m for the SUDS and 2m adjacent to the parking bays need to be removed as shown on the appended protection plan.
- 3.7.3. The pruning work to both G2 and G5 are such that the remaining vegetation will continue to be able to provide screening into the site.
- 3.7.4. One crack willow tree within G4 requires pruning to provide a suitable crown clearance to plot 18. The works involved is a crown reduction on the northeast side by 2m.

3.8. Protection for retained trees

- 3.8.1. BS5837:2012 section 6.2.1. states: 'All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection (see 5.5) before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPA, vertical barriers should be erected to create a construction exclusion zone. A specification for protective fencing is given on the Tree Protection Plan. This consists of interlocking weld-mesh panels (e.g. heras) well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.
- 3.8.2. A 2m off-set has been allowed for working room between plot 18 and two trees in G4; and between the plot 18 garage and G4. This results in an incursion into the RPA of a maximum of 3.5%. This is unlikely to have any impact on either tree. However, in accordance with BS5837:2012 section 5.3.1 a), the area lost to encroachment is compensated for elsewhere by the tree protection fence.

3.9. Barriers

- 3.9.1. BS5837:2012 figure 2 recommends a default specification for protective barrier. This is a weld mesh panel design, mounted upon a well braced scaffold framework. This is perfectly adequate for this site and all the retained trees can be suitably protected by its erected before any works start on site whatsoever.

3.10. Demolition

- 3.10.1. To ensure damage does not occur to trees highlighted for retention, tree protection fencing must be erected prior to ANY plant machinery entering site whatsoever. This should be subject to a pre-commencement site meeting between the developer, their project arboriculturist and a representative from the Local Authority.
- 3.10.2. No special demolition procedures need be observed on this site, other than respecting the tree protection fencing.

3.11. New Hard Surfaces within RPAs

- 3.11.1. As per the recommendation of BS5837:2012 section 7.4.2.3, the new permanent hard surfacing does not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA.
- 3.11.2. The construction of the parking for plot 14 encroaches slightly into the RPAs of adjacent trees. This encroachment is considered marginal (<0.6% of the advised sq/m) and will not be to the detriment of the trees. Therefore special construction measures or adjustment of the plans are NOT required.

3.12. Construction within RPAs

- 3.12.1. The construction of all buildings is located outside the RPA's of retained trees.

3.13. Shade and future pressure to prune

- 3.13.1. The site layout has been assessed in terms of shading and future pressure to prune. Given the orientation of the site, and the relationship between the proposed buildings and the retained trees, the juxtaposition is viable for long-term tree retention, and it is considered that shading by trees is unlikely to be a concern to future residents. As a result, it is considered unlikely that there would be any undue pressure to remove trees, or excessively prune from any future occupants.

3.14. Services

- 3.14.1. Full details of the service and utility provisions for the site remain to be finalised. It is fundamental to tree protection that infrastructure design is sensitively approached, as trenching close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability. Constraints posed by retained trees must be passed to the infrastructure engineers to inform their design, ensuring that all services avoid areas of potential conflict.

3.15. Levels and Landscaping

- 3.15.1. Full details of any changes in ground levels on site remain to be finalised. Any alterations to levels close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability. Unless no-dig methodology is proposed for installation of surfaces within RPAs the original levels in these areas must be noted, retained, and integrated into the engineering design of the site. Landscaping operations within the RPAs of retained trees must be carried out in a sensitive manner and be subject to a detailed method statement and arboricultural supervision.

4. Arboricultural Method Statement

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE APPENDED TREE PROTECTION
PLAN REFERENCE: BELL22532-03

4.1. Phasing of operations for tree protection

4.1.1. Implementation of tree protection measures on the site must be carried out in the following order

- 1) Tree removals and tree surgery
- 2) Line of tree protection fence to be set out to node points by surveyor
- 3) Accurate erection of tree protection fence and ground protection
- 4) Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic
- 5) Site clearance
- 6) Construction
- 7) Removal of tree protection fencing
- 8) Remedial tree surgery (if required)

4.1.2. The above phasing must not be changed without approval from the project arboriculturist and agreement with the Council.

4.2. Restrictions within tree protection areas

4.2.1. Inside the exclusion area of the fencing, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist.
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools)
- No storage of plant or materials
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings
- No vehicular access
- No fire lighting

4.2.2. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

4.3. Avoiding damage to stems and branches

- 4.3.1. Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity of retained trees to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury to them and might make their safe retention impossible.
- 4.3.2. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity of trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is at all times maintained. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this without pruning works known as 'access facilitation pruning'.
- 4.3.3. Access facilitation pruning shall be kept to the barest minimum necessary to facilitate development and shall be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance below (Tree Surgery). Under no circumstances shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.

4.4. Tree protection fencing

4.4.1. The Tree Protection Plan (see the latest revision of: BELL22532-03) shows the alignment of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF), which is to be installed prior to any of the following taking place:

- Demolition
- Plant and material delivery
- Soil stripping
- Utility installation
- Construction works
- Landscaping

4.4.2. Stages for installation of TPF:

- 1) Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access.
- 2) Setting out of fencing points
- 3) Fencing erected
- 4) Site accessible to demolition/construction traffic

4.4.3. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

4.4.4. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

4.4.5. The typical TPF construction is suitable for areas of high intensity development, and shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels, well braced to resist impacts by attachment to a scaffold framework that is set firmly into the ground. A detailed specification can be found on the TPP.

4.4.6. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.

4.4.7. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence.

4.4.8. All weather notices should be erected on the barriers (for example see figure below).

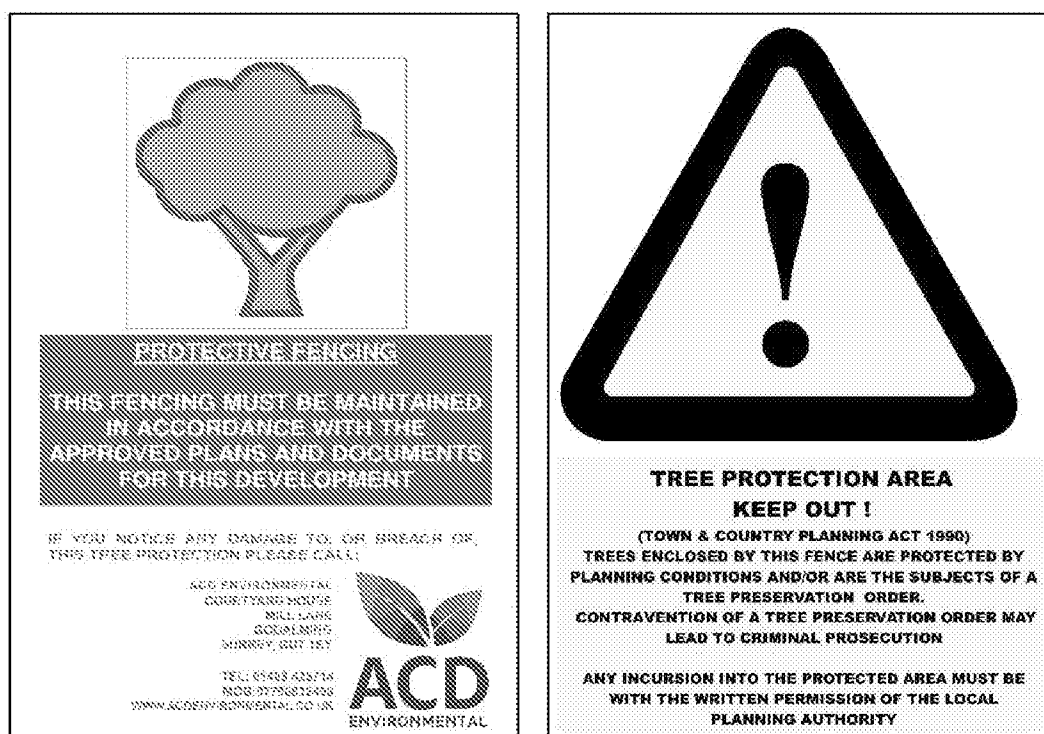


Figure 1: Tree Protection Sign (digital copies available for download at: www.acdenvironmental.co.uk)

4.5. Site storage, parking, welfare facilities

- 4.5.1. The site will require provision for; site storage, contractor parking, welfare facilities, temporary services/drainage, material drop of points, etc.
- 4.5.2. No details of these provisions are available at the time of writing of this report.
- 4.5.3. None of the above provisions will be sited within RPAs of retained trees without the input or the project arboriculturist and the consent of the Local Authority.

4.6. Tree surgery and removal

4.6.1. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline, and a dashed emblem around the trunk on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference BELL22532-03.

4.6.2. The following surgery works are to be carried out:

Tree number	Species	Operation
G1	Elder, Goat Willow, Wild Cherry, Holly, Leyland cypress	Remove one section as indicated on plan
G2	Hawthorn, horse Chestnut	Pruning back of lower vegetation as shown on plan
G4	Crack Willow	Crown reduce E -SE crown by 2m leaving a SE radius of 5m
G5	Blackthorn, Crack Willow, Hawthorn, Hazel	Prune back vegetation as shown on plan

4.6.3. All trees to be removed are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.

4.6.4. If any further surgery works are proposed, it will be submitted to, and approved by the council before being carried out.

4.6.5. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work, industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the Council.

4.6.6. The tree surgery contractor is responsible for carrying out any relevant health and safety risk assessment, and insurance, prior to any work being carried out.

4.6.7. The statutory protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.

4.6.8. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either; cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.

4.6.9. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

4.7. Soft landscaping within RPA

- 4.7.1. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within exclusion zones will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area. Removal of existing vegetation will be carried out by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.

Turfing

- 4.7.2. Stages for turfing gardens and open spaces:

No plant machinery¹ to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 3) Existing poor quality turf may be removed with a turf stripper.
- 4) Use good quality top-soil to level any low-lying areas and hollows, and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area.
- 5) Import turves by hand in wheelbarrow
- 6) Lay turves

Planting

- 4.7.3. Should the soil be compacted or have a poor structure which may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.

- 4.7.4. Stages for planting within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 2) Remove existing vegetation by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper.
- 3) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
- 4) Import good quality top-soil by hand (with wheelbarrow) into area.
- 5) Level to a depth of no more than 100mm with hand tools
- 6) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted)
- 7) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.

- 4.7.5. No works will be carried out within any protected areas if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur.

¹ Including rotovators

4.8. Installation of boundary fencing within protected areas

4.8.1. Stages for installing wooden fence posts:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

- 1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
- 2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
- 3) Dig post holes using hand tools, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using either secateurs or a hand saw, leaving a clean cut.
- 4) Damage or severance of roots above 25mm diameter must be avoided. If roots of this size are discovered, the hole should be relocated. If there are a large number of such roots it may be necessary to relocate the hole by half a fence panels length and adjust the fence panels accordingly.
- 5) Line hole with non porous lining, for example durable polythene bag.
- 6) Insert post and fill post hole with concrete to ground level.
- 7) Trim polythene to ground level

Robert Anderson *FdSc, Nd Arb, MArbor*
Arboriculturist

08 August 2019

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Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

Appendix A Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
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 (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
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)
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 remediable 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 value
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 only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

SITE: Dryan Way, New Barn Lane, North Bersted
 CLIENT: Bellway Homes Wessex
 DATE: 24-06-2019

SURVEYOR: R Anderson

TAGGED? No

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Quercus robur (English Oak)	11(0)	800(1)	8.3, 11, 6, 7	EM	20+	Diameter estimated due to undergrowth. Branch stubs evident. Dense ivy cover on main stem and into crown. Stem divides at 1.5m. Low crown form. Minor dead wood in crown. Adjacent to a ditch 1.6m deep	B1
T2	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	11(2)	450(1)	6, 6, 6, 6	EM	20+	Diameter estimated. Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) No major defects were noted. Pruning wounds noted. Situated offsite.	B2
T3	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	14(3)	600(1)	8, 8, 5, 7	M	10+	Diameter estimated due to undergrowth. Branch socket cavities observed. Broken branches evident. Epicormic growth evident within the crown. Minor dead wood evident in the crown. stem divides at 1.7m	C1
T4	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	14(2)	450,500,500(3)	9.5, 10, 2, 5	EM	10+	Diameter estimated. Multiple stems from ground level. Growing in dense undergrowth. Very one sided crown to the east	C2
T5	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	9(11)	450,350,350(3)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	<10	Diameter estimated. 95% dead	U
T6	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	9(2)	450,350,100,100,200(5)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	10+	Diameter estimated. Branch socket cavities observed. Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dieback of the crown observed. Major dead wood evident in the crown. Pollarded in the past. Failed limb hanging in T5 to the north. Recommendations: re-pollard	C1
T7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	11(2)	400,150(2)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	10+	Diameter estimated. Branch socket cavities observed. Dense undergrowth at the base Dieback of the crown Observed. Limited future potential. Major dead wood evident in crown	U

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | HT (crown): Tree height (crown clearance) | Life stage: Y: Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)); SM: Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.); EM: Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.); M: Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.); OM: Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.); FSB: First significant branch (& compass bearing) | ERC: Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | BS Category: Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
							Hollowing present at the base of the main stem Recently dug ditch to the north	
T8	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(1)	250(5)	6, 5, 4, 5	EM	10+	Diameter estimated. Branch stubs evident. Broken branches evident. Dense undergrowth at the base. Limited future potential. Major dead wood evident in crown Recently dug ditch to the north.	C1
T9	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8(1.5)	250(5)	6, 5, 4, 2	EM	10+	One sided crown: supressed by adjacent specimen. Diameter estimated due to undergrowth.	C1
T10	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	16(3)	750(1)	9, 11.5, 10, 9	M	10+	Diameter estimated due to undergrowth. dense ivy within crown, multiple stems from below 2m giving a wide spreading form	C2
T11	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4(0)	450(1)	2, 3, 2, 3	M	10+	Diameter measured over ivy. very dense ivy in crown	C2
T12	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	13(0)	540(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	M	20+	No obvious significant defects.	B2
G1	Sambucus nigra (Elder) Salix caprea (Goat Willow) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Ilex aquifolium (Holly) Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	5(0)	100(1)	As indicated on plan	EM	10+	Diameter estimated. Base obscured. Dense undergrowth at the base Multi stemmed from base Pruning wounds noted. Patchy outgrown boundary group containing garden specimens.	C2
G2	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut), Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	6(0)	150(1)	As indicated on plan	EM	10+	Dense undergrowth at the base. Interlocking crowns. Unable to gain access. Un-maintained hedgerow. Formed on the opposite side of a ditch.	C2
G3	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	15(2)	700(1)	9, 6, 9, 5	M	10+	Branch socket cavities observed. Branch stubs evident Broken branches evident Dense ivy cover on main stems. Minor dead wood in crowns. Pruning wounds noted. Situated offsite	C2

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | HT (crown): Tree height (crown clearance) | Life stage: Y: Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)); SM: Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.); EM: Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.); M: Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.); OM: Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.); FSB: First significant branch (& compass bearing) | ERC: Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | BS Category: Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
							and unable to gain access. One tree failed and now lying on its side showing signs of phoenix regeneration.	
G4	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	15(2)	460(3)	8, 8, 8, 8	M	10+	Linier group growing adjacent to shallow ditch, several trees have collapsed and re-grown. Others have decay within lower stems. dimensions are estimated average Recommendations: recommend pollarding due to brittle nature and defects present making them unstable within an urban environment	C2
G5	Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn) Salix fragilis (Crack Willow) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) Corylus avellana (Hazel)	4(0)	150(1)	As indicated on plan	EM	10+	Dense undergrowth possibly from historic boundary hedgerow with interlocking crowns. Unable to gain access. Un-maintained hedgerow. could be pruned back	C2
G6	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Salix sp. (Willow), Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7(1)	200(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	10+	Diameter is estimated average. Off-site group not plotted on topo, understory of brambles that extends into the site	C2
G7	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(2)	350(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	10+	Diameter estimated due to lower growth. seem to be growing off site, form dese but low screen	C2

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | HT (crown): Tree height (crown clearance) | Life stage: Y: Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)); SM: Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.); EM: Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.); M: Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.); OM: Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.); FSB: First significant branch (& compass bearing) | ERC: Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.) | BS Category: Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.



Head Office

Rodbourne Rail Business Centre
Grange Lane
Malmesbury
SN16 0ES
Tel: 01666 825646

Surrey Office

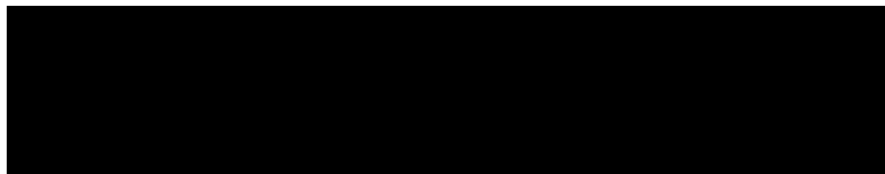
Courtyard House
Mill Lane
Godalming
GU7 1EY
Tel: 01483 425714

Hampshire Office

Suite 6
Crescent House
Yonge Close
Eastleigh
SO50 9SX
Tel: 02382 026300

Cambridgeshire Office

9 Brownlow Road
Cambridge
CB4 3NG
Tel: 07825 868654



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