



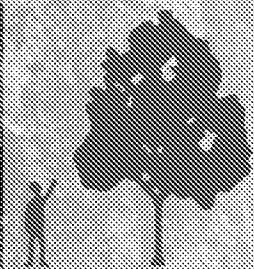
RFA CONTRACTORS LIMITED
Morgans Yard, Shepherds Road, Bartley
Southampton, Hampshire, UNITED KINGDOM, SO40 2UH



Arun Retail Park | Survey & Inspection Documents

Customer / Client:	CBRE Management Services	Manual#:	Survey & Inspection
Installation Address:	Arun Retail Park, Shipney Road, Bognor Regis, PO22 6NF		
Telephone:	n/a	Completed:	August 2020





Christopher Hoare Tree Services Ltd

Arboricultural Contracting & Consultancy

Limited Company No: 04766544

VAT Registration: 750117661

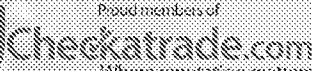
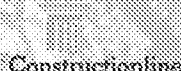
Arboricultural Report

Q161 - Visual Tree Assessment Report

Arun Retail Park,
Shripney Road,
Bersted,
Arun,
West Sussex

Prepared for:
RFA CONTRACTS

AUGUST 2020



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VISUAL TREE ASSESSMENT REPORT

At:

**ARUN RETAIL PARK,
SHRIPNEY ROAD,
BERSTED, ARUN, WEST SUSSEX**

For

RFA CONTRACTORS LTD

This report was compiled by
Marco Bartolini TechArborA (TE02501), GradCIEEM, FdScWM, Dip Mgmt



This report is the responsibility of Christopher Hoare Tree Services Ltd
It should be noted that whilst every effort is made to meet the client's brief,
no site investigation can ensure complete assessment
or prediction of the natural environment.

Report Number: Q161

August 2020

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Brief

Christopher Hoare Tree Services Ltd was commissioned by RFA Contractors Ltd, to undertake a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) and assess the health and safety condition of trees growing on land within the curtilage of Arun Retail Park, Bersted, near Bognor Regis.

To identify the hazard status of the trees at the specified site an inspection has been undertaken from ground level in accordance with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology. The trees were visually assessed for the presence of significant defects that may result in their premature failure.

The purpose of the report was primarily to determine the condition and health and safety of all trees that were the responsibility of RFA Contractors Ltd to maintain. The survey produced a Negative Survey Report to further inform management recommendations.

The location of the trees identified by the client for inspection can be found on survey drawing Q161-01 in Section 8.

1.2 Site Description

Access to the site was off Shripney Road (A29), major trunk road. The site is located towards the north-eastern fringes of the town of Bersted, West Sussex. The site is within the administrative boundary of Arun District Council and within the auspices of West Sussex County Council.

The site was enclosed by a mix of boundary feature styles. Arun Retail Park was demarcated to the north by properties off Tilford Drive, Churt Drive, Greyshott Drive and Headley Drive. The eastern boundary tapered to the southern boundary and was delineated the A29 major trunk road and dual carriageway. The western boundary abutted Riverside Caravan Centre.

The topography of the site where the trees were growing was generally flat and the trees surveyed were predominantly around the periphery with car park trees scattered across the site.

The site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU 94027 00749.

1.3 Constraints and Limitations

Ivy was recorded to be growing on the stems and crowns of a number of trees (especially G2). This restricted access to fully inspect the trees and verify their health and safety. Only the upper canopy could be assessed.

2. ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

2.1 Methodology

A tree survey conducted by a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant will ensure that there will be an accountable process, available for scrutiny that would satisfy the courts that reasonable and practicable measures have been taken to reduce the risk of injury to person or property.

To determine the status of the trees within the site a full visual tree assessment survey has been undertaken, assessing the species and status of the trees as directed by the client. This survey has been carried out in accordance with the guidance from the National Tree Safety Group – Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011).

Each tree was visually assessed and a schedule prepared listing tree number, species, stem diameter at 1.5 m above ground level, tree height, crown spread (within a radius range), and age class. Any specific observations or recommendations with regard to management were also noted. All these observations and measurements are summarised in Table 4.2. Each tree requiring remedial works was given a unique number (stamped on a corrosive resistant metal disc and nailed to the stem) and cross-referenced within the report. Where a cluster of trees have been recorded or it is particularly difficult to see a metal disc (due to ivy for example) then no tag or paint has been applied but the work required is obvious; a dead tree for example. Where a tree requires remedial work, then a small fluorescent **YELLOW** paint dot has also been applied to the stem. Where a tree is deemed unsafe or dead and requires to be felled a **RED** dot has been applied as well as the identification disc. Examples of both are shown at Plate 1. It is strongly recommended that once the remedial work has been completed the paint is washed off (biodegradable paint is used) and the tag removed thus confirming work is complete.



Plate 1: Tree identification disc and markings.

The emphasis of the report is predominantly that of tree management and preliminary recommendations for tree works as a result of a health and safety inspection. It identifies naturally occurring defects within the tree due to inhibited growth or naturally related vectors that have caused what would otherwise be a tree of good form and vitality as guided by current best practice.

The inspection was carried out with use of binoculars where necessary. No climbing inspection was conducted. No analysis of soil samples was undertaken and the condition of trees' root system was only investigated by way of a surface visual inspection, light excavation around the buttress and assessment of the trees' overall vitality. Acoustic resonance impact testing utilising a Thor 710 nylon hammer was used, in conjunction with a metal probe, to determine the presence, depth and extent of decay found at the surface of the bark.

2.2 Weather Conditions

The survey was completed on 13th August 2020 by Marco Bartolini, Arboricultural Consultant. The weather conditions at the time of the survey are shown in Table 2.1.

Conditions	Result
Temperature (°C)	28
Cloud Cover (%)	45
Precipitation (%)	4
Wind Speed	F2

Table 2.1: Weather Conditions at Time of Survey

2.3 Condition Status

The trees were inspected from ground level and no other equipment has been used to determine the health and safety of the tree other than knowledge, experience and training.

2.3.1 The tree stem circumference was measured at 1.5m above ground level and given the following range of diameter;

<150	less than 150mm.
150-300	between these two measurements.
300-450	between these two measurements.
450-600	between these two measurements.
600+	greater than 600mm.

2.3.2 Crown spread was measured across the complete face of the crown and given incremental figures.

2.3.3 Works required to be carried out are weighted in month timescales unless immediate or urgent.

2.3.4 The tree has been 'aged' through periods of its' anticipated life subject to location, soil structure and other external influences compared to that of an open grown tree in ideal conditions for that species;

Y: Young = tree within first third of average life expectancy.

EM: Early Mature = tree within second third of average life expectancy.

M: Mature = tree within final third of average life expectancy.

OM: Over mature = tree beyond average life expectancy.

V: Veteran status (in decline and a historically or culturally valuable tree).

3. STATUTORY LEGISLATION AND GUIDANCE

3.1 Protected Trees

Examination of Arun District Council (2020) Interactive GIS Mapping Tool, (<https://www1.arun.gov.uk/webapps/wmi/>) accessed on 13th August 2020, indicates that all trees located at this site is the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Arun District Council TPO/BE/1/94 refers.

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012, Part 4 – Applications for Consent under Tree Preservation Orders states that an application for consent to the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree in respect of which an order is for the time being in force shall be made in writing to the authority on a form published by the Secretary of State for the purpose of proceedings under these Regulations.

Until such time as the application has been granted no works must be undertaken on the trees identified as being subject to TPOs that contravene the order. Works include pruning, topping, lopping, uprooting or wilfully damaging these trees. Any proposed pruning works will need to be fully specified and agreed within any planning application. If works are not included within the planning application, a separate TPO application will be required to be submitted to the Local Authority for permission to undertake any works (approximately an 8-week process).

Apart from limited exceptions, permission must be sought from the local planning authority by submitting a standard application form. The form is available from the Local Authority Planning Portal. It is important that the information on the form makes clear what the proposed work is and provides adequate information to support the case.

Further examination of Arun District Council (2020) Interactive GIS Mapping Tool, (<https://www1.arun.gov.uk/webapps/wmi/>) accessed on 13th August 2020, indicates that the site is not within a Conservation Area.

3.2 Legislation

The tree health and safety survey has been carried out with consideration to the following guidelines and current legislation;

- *Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 & 1984.*
- *Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 and the associated ACoP (guidance is contained in HSG 65 Successful health and safety management and INDG 163 Five steps to risk assessment).*
- *Section 3 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSW Act).*
- *Management Of The Risk From Falling Trees Or Branches SIM 01/2007/05 dated 26/03/14.*
- *HSE's "Reducing Risks Protecting People" 2001.*
- *National Tree Safety Group - Common sense risk management of trees 2011.*
- *The Health & Safety Executive (HSE) (decision –making framework, known as the Tolerability of Risk (ToR) framework).*
- *Section 41(1) of the Highways act 1980, a duty "to maintain the highways".*
- *Section 154 (2) of the Highways Act 1980.*
- *National Planning Policy Framework, Trees and Forestry Commission, Crown or local authority land, churchyards, aerodromes and scheduled monuments, Government Planning Practice Guidance.*

3.3 Protected Species

Bats: A bat survey must be performed on the relevant roost potential prior to demolition. If bats are found to be present, a Natural England licence will be required prior to demolition. Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e. roosts) receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, as amended (Habitats Regulations 2010, as amended). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. This protection means that bats, and the places they use for shelter or protection, are capable of being a material consideration in the planning process. As bats re-use the same roosts (breeding site or resting place) after periods of vacancy, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are present. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 places a duty on public bodies to have regard for the conservation of biodiversity and maintains lists of species and habitats which are of principal importance for the purposes of conserving biodiversity in England and Wales. A number of bat species are listed on Section 41 (England) and Section 42 (Wales) of the NERC Act 2006.

Nesting Birds: The removal of relevant features must be undertaken outside of the bird nesting season (this generally extends between March and August but is weather dependent). If this is not possible the area concerned should be checked immediately prior to removal by a suitably qualified ecologist. Nesting and nest building birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended). Some species (listed in Schedule 1 of the WCA) are protected by special penalties.

4. TREE STOCK ASSESSMENT

4.1 Tree Condition

The trees have been inspected in accordance with National Tree Safety Group Guidelines (2011).

4.1.1 All of the trees have man-made hard structures within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of the tree (as calculated within Section 4.6 and Annex C of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations).

4.1.2 Where the tree has had a building, hard surfacing and boundary feature constructed within the root zone then this will have significantly altered the morphology of the roots. The trees' roots will have grown asymmetrically due to the hard structures and the root formation is such that they are unlikely to have spread in a fan shape with many roots running parallel to the hard surfaces rather than being offset so far in to the site. This should be a consideration when pruning a tree in order to maintain a balanced crown.

4.1.3 Where trees overhang the retail park properties and boundary features the land-owners should ensure that any encroaching vegetation is crown lifted from these man-made features to avoid a nuisance. It is particularly important to note that the tree owners have a Duty of Care under the Occupiers Liabilities' Act to ensure that their trees do not cause harm to person or property. During the survey it was noted that a number of trees rest on boundary features, buildings or other man-made structures as shown in Plate 2.



Plate 2: Tree and structures.

4.1.4 Heatwave 2018, Hottest Year Recorded in UK 2019 and Announced Heatwave of 2020

The confirmed heatwave of 2018 combined with the hottest year on record for the month of July in 2019, and the recent announcement of a heatwave for 2020, along with tropical nights (temperatures that do not drop below 20⁰ Celsius) has meant that the ground has been baked, water has evaporated and the water table lowered. This has meant that many trees have been left with little or no water to survive through two growing years. In addition, the early on-set of spring 2019 meant that trees were already rooted in warm

soils with little water. When rain has fallen, the ground is so hard that the water has not percolated to lower depths, or even soaked the soil but has run-off towards rivers, land-drains and water courses that collect the rain-water. Shallow rooted trees such as Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Scots Pine (*Pinus Sylvestris*) and Ornamental Cherry (*Prunus* spp.) have suffered from wilt and consequently been unable to recover meaning that within two years the trees have been killed by lack of water. This is a common theme throughout the areas surveyed in the south of UK. Where possible and appropriate, younger trees should be provided with a water management scheme.

4.1.5 It is worthwhile noting that the trees can intercept many of the hostile elements humans and animals need shelter from. Trees provide shading and offer significant humidity regulation and a cooling effect felt at ground level. All trees will consume a considerable amount of ground water that will regulate the local hydrology and may assist with the removal of local flooding issues. A mature tree will consume tens of thousands of litres of water during a year. A group of trees can provide an element of acoustic dampening effect at ground level and growing next to a road many tree species have been linked with the sequestration of impurities from the atmosphere. Finally, the trees will provide some shelter from prevailing winds and inclement weather. Trees provide excellent wildlife habitat as is shown within the report. Therefore, it can be seen that the trees will benefit, rather than hinder, the landscape in which they are growing.

4.1.6 It must be noted that many of the trees are subject to compacted rooting areas as the trees were within public spaces, near to the residential and commercial buildings, a substation, offices and adjacent to a highway. In addition, heavy equipment and machinery would pass across the rooting zones of trees to cut grass or flail overhanging vegetation.

4.1.7 The client is reminded that all trees and vegetation that overhang the highway should be crown-lifted to at least 5.2 m to allow safe passage of high sided vehicles as well as being cut back sufficiently from the edge of the carriageway to allow clearance for wing mirrors. Trees and vegetation that overhang footways and footpaths should be crown-lifted to at least 2.5 m and cut back to ensure the footpath/way is at least 1.2 m in width. This is to allow safe passage for all footpath/way users including wheelchairs, mobility scooters, etc.

These heights have been selected as an acceptable standard and any vegetation below this may be deemed to be an obstruction. Local Authorities may enforce Section 154 of the Highways Act (1980) which allows them to serve notice upon the owner of the trees/ vegetation informing them that they need to clear obstructions safely.

4.1.8 Tree number 3 (tag 2823), Horse Chestnut, was observed to have advanced symptoms of bleeding canker and leaf minor. See Plate 3. If the tree were located in a position of low risk, it may be prudent to manage the tree to allow it to fight infection as an immune tree can pass on the DNA to combat these diseases and pests. However, due to the location and high risk involved the tree is to be felled.

Bleeding canker is a disease that affects European horse chestnut trees (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) in Great Britain. It is characterised by the appearance of 'bleeding cankers', or lesions, on the stems and branches.

These cankers ooze, or bleed, dark fluid. In most cases diagnosed since the year 2000 the cause has been the bacterium *Pseudomonas syringae pathovar aesculi*.

It can kill affected trees, although some do recover from infection, and some appear to be resistant to it.



Plate 3: Bleeding Canker.

4.2 Tree Survey Results

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The Estate Office
Exbury Gardens
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Southampton
Hampshire
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General Tree Assessment (Detailed)

Tree ID: G2 Lombardy Poplar
Populus nigra 'Italica'

Tag: -
TPO:

Assessor: Marco Bartolini
Date: 13-Aug-20

Tree Comment:
Survey Comment: 28 trees in linear group. Remove suspended and failed branches. Crown clean deadwood. Sever ivy to facilitate next inspection. Prune branches away from signage and overhead gantry. Remove suckers and epicormic growth to leave clear stem to 2 m above ground level.

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	26 m	3 m	1	450 mm	Mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Varied
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		Old pruning wounds		Damage / wounding		Normal			
	Damage to buttress roots		Weak fork		Minor dead wood					
	Competition from growth		Jagged wound		Major dead wood					
			Epicormic growths		Old pruning wounds					
			Stubs		Weak fork					
			Ivy covered		Low hanging branches					
			Tight union		Epicormic growths					
					Stubs					
					Ivy in crown					
Work	Category	Action		Hours		Priority		Done		
	Ivy	Sever only				By Next Insp.		No		
	Remove	Major dead wood				3 Months		No		
		Faulted branch/limbs				1 Month		No		
	See Comment	See Comment				1 Month		No		

General Tree Assessment (Detailed)

Tree ID: G1	A Group --	Tag: - TPO:	Assessor: Marco Bartolini Date: 13-Aug-20
Tree Comment:			
Survey Comment: Poor past management. Raise low canopy over footway. Prune branches away from building by 1 m to prevent structure damage to roof.			

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	6 m	3 m	1	210 mm	Semi-mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Fair
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		Bark wounds		Apical die back		Normal			
	Competition from growth		Epicormic growths		Damage / wounding					
			Stubs		Minor dead wood					
					Low hanging branches					
					Epicormic growths					
					Stubs					
					Canker					
Work	Category		Action		Hours		Priority		Done	
	Cut back growth		From site/fence/roadway				3 Months		No	
	Raise low canopy		To 3.0m				1 Month		No	

Tree ID: 4	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Tag: 2824 TPO:	Assessor: Marco Bartolini Date: 13-Aug-20
Tree Comment:			
Survey Comment: Raise low canopy over footway and cycleway.			

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	8 m	3 m	1	240 mm	Semi-mature			N/A	13-Aug-21	Fair
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		No visual defect		Apical die back		Normal			
	Competition from growth				Low hanging branches					
					Epicormic growths					
Work	Category		Action		Hours		Priority		Done	
	Raise low canopy		To 3.0m				1 Month		No	

General Tree Assessment (Detailed)

Tree ID: 5	Winter Cherry <i>Prunus subhirtella</i>	Tag: 2825 TPO:	Assessor: Marco Bartolini Date: 13-Aug-20
Tree Comment:			
Survey Comment: Prune branches away from footway and cycleway.			

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	5 m	2 m	1	130 mm	Semi-mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Fair
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		Old pruning wounds Stress marks / slime flux		Minor dead wood Low hanging branches		Small / sparse			
Work	Category	Action		Hours		Priority	Done			
	Raise low canopy	To 2.5m				1 Month	No			

Tree ID: 7	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	Tag: 2826 TPO:	Assessor: Marco Bartolini Date: 13-Aug-20
Tree Comment:			
Survey Comment: Branches rest on building. Suspended branches in crown.			

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	8 m	3 m	1	260 mm	Semi-mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Fair
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		Old pruning wounds		Damage / wounding Old pruning wounds Low hanging branches Stubs		Normal Insect / caterpillar attack			
Work	Category	Action		Hours		Priority	Done			
	Prune	From buildings/structure/tree by 1.0m				1 Month	No			
	Remove	Suspended or broken branches				1 Month	No			

General Tree Assessment (Detailed)

Tree ID: 8

English Elm
Ulmus procera

Tag: 2827

TPO:

Assessor: Marco Bartolini

Date: 13-Aug-20

Tree Comment:

Survey Comment: Branch tip prune to obtain crown lift in favour of branch removal from stem to retain shape.

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition	
	8 m	3 m	2	730 mm	Mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Good	
Observations	Root			Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction			Old pruning wounds		Old pruning wounds		Normal			
	Competition from growth			Epicormic growths		Low hanging branches					
				Bifurcated		Epicormic growths					
Work	Category			Action				Hours		Priority	Done
	Raise low canopy			To 5.0m						1 Month	No

Tree ID: 9

London Plane
Platanus x hispanica

Tag: 2828

TPO:

Assessor: Marco Bartolini

Date: 13-Aug-20

Tree Comment:

Survey Comment: Vehicles striking lower branches in car park.

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	9 m	5 m	1	310 mm	Semi-mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Good
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		No visual defect		Damage / wounding		Normal			
	Damage to buttress roots				Minor dead wood					
					Low hanging branches					
Work	Category	Action		Hours		Priority		Done		
	Raise low canopy	To 4.0m				1 Month		No		

General Tree Assessment (Detailed)

Tree ID: 1	English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	Tag: 2821 TPO:	Assessor: Marco Bartolini Date: 13-Aug-20
Tree Comment:			
Survey Comment: Crown lift over boundary fence to prevent damage to tree and structure. Root damage evident due to new boundary fence post and cement around stem.			

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition	
	7 m	4 m	2	410 mm	Mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Fair	
Observations	Root			Stem			Branch		Leaf/Bud		
	Soil compaction			Leaning			Damage / wounding		Normal		
	Soil erosion			Bifurcated			Low hanging branches				
	Trenching / excavations										
	Damage to buttress roots										
	Competition from growth										
Work	Category			Action					Hours	Priority	Done
	Cut back growth			From site/fence/roadway						3 Months	No

Tree ID: 2	White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	Tag: 2822 TPO:	Assessor: Marco Bartolini Date: 13-Aug-20
Tree Comment:			
Survey Comment: Hollow stem at base. Cavities and decay pockets on stem and in crown. Pollard to 8m or suitable growth points. Inspect major scaffold limbs for signs of extensive decay to further inform management recommendations.			

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	11 m	6 m	1	610 mm	Mature			N/A	13-Aug-22	Fair
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		Fungus or decay		Damage / wounding		Normal			
	Trenching / excavations		Bark wounds		Minor dead wood					
			Old pruning wounds		Major dead wood					
			Cavities		Old pruning wounds					
			Epicormic growths		Cavities					
			Stubs		Epicormic growths					
			Minor cavities		Stubs					
			Major cavities		Major cavities					
					Minor cavities					
Work	Category			Action			Hours	Priority	Done	
	Further inspection			Climb and inspect				3 Months	No	
	Pollard			Re-pollard				3 Months	No	
	Remove			Major dead wood				3 Months	No	

General Tree Assessment (Detailed)

Tree ID: 3	Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Tag: 2823 TPO:	Assessor: Marco Bartolini Date: 13-Aug-20
Tree Comment:			
Survey Comment: Advanced symptoms of bleeding canker on stems and in crown. Bark plates shedding, decay and weak bifurcated stem union. Tree adjacent to major highway and parking bays. Replant space.			

Details	Height	Spread	Stems	d	Maturity	Bat	Con Area	Prev Insp	Next Due	Condition
	10 m	6 m	2	800 mm	Mature			N/A	13-Nov-21	Dangerous
Observations	Root		Stem		Branch		Leaf/Bud			
	Soil compaction		Fungus or decay		Apical die back		25% dead / absent			
	Competition from growth		Bark wounds		Damage / wounding		Small / sparse			
	Sucker growth		Cracked / included bark		Minor dead wood		Discolouration			
			Old pruning wounds		Major dead wood		Insect / caterpillar attack			
			Epicormic growths		Cavities					
			Stubs		Weak fork					
			Stress marks / slime flux		Tight union					
			Bifurcated		Canker					
Work	Category		Action		Hours		Priority		Done	
	Fell		Fell and replant space				3 Months		No	

General Tree Assessment (Detailed)

Report selection criteria.

Projects.

Arun Retail Park

---> By Next Insp.
---> 1 Month
---> 3 Months

Date Range.

Any Date

Work types.

----> Cut back growth :: From site/fence/roadway
----> Fell :: Fell and replant space
----> Further inspection :: Climb and inspect
----> Ivy :: Sever only
----> Pollard :: Re-pollard
----> Prune :: From buildings/structure/tree by 1.0m
----> Raise low canopy :: To 2.5m
----> Raise low canopy :: To 3.0m
----> Raise low canopy :: To 4.0m
----> Raise low canopy :: To 5.0m
----> Remove :: Faulted branch/limbs
----> Remove :: Major dead wood
----> Remove :: Suspended or broken branches
----> See Comment :: See Comment

Latest Survey.

All surveys for the selected trees.
---> Last survey for each selected tree.

Work Completed.

---> Work Completed
---> Work Not Completed

Number of trees in selected Project(s) 10

Number of trees in Report selection 10

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

- All trees located at this site are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order and all works to these trees must be first notified to the Local Authority Tree Officer via a Planning Application.
- Carry out all tree works as detailed within Table 4.2.
- Any tree works prescribed or required to the trees should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree works - Recommendations.
- This Arboricultural Survey is valid for a period of 12 months.

6. INSPECTION PERIOD

National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) recommends that;

- Schools and park trees – inspected every 2 years.
- Highway trees – inspected every 3 years.
- Domestic dwelling trees- inspected every 4 years.

It is recommended that the trees surveyed within the curtilage of this site are inspected every 24 to 30 months (with exception of intervals to individual trees as shown in Table 4.2). These intervals are applied so that the trees are inspected at seasonal intervals.

7. DISCLAIMER

Christopher Hoare Tree Services Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared. This report has not been compiled as part of an insurance claim and should not be used in conjunction with any such activity.

It should be noted that trees are dynamic living organisms that are subject to natural changes as they age or are influenced by changes in their environment. As such following any significant meteorological event or changes in the growing environment of the trees they should be re-assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist.

8. DRAWING

Q161-01 Tree Survey Plan

Christopher Hoare Tree Services Ltd

Exbury Estates | The Estate Office | Exbury | Southampton | SO45 1AZ

Office: 02380 897933 Web: www.chtstrees.co.uk

Arun Retail Park

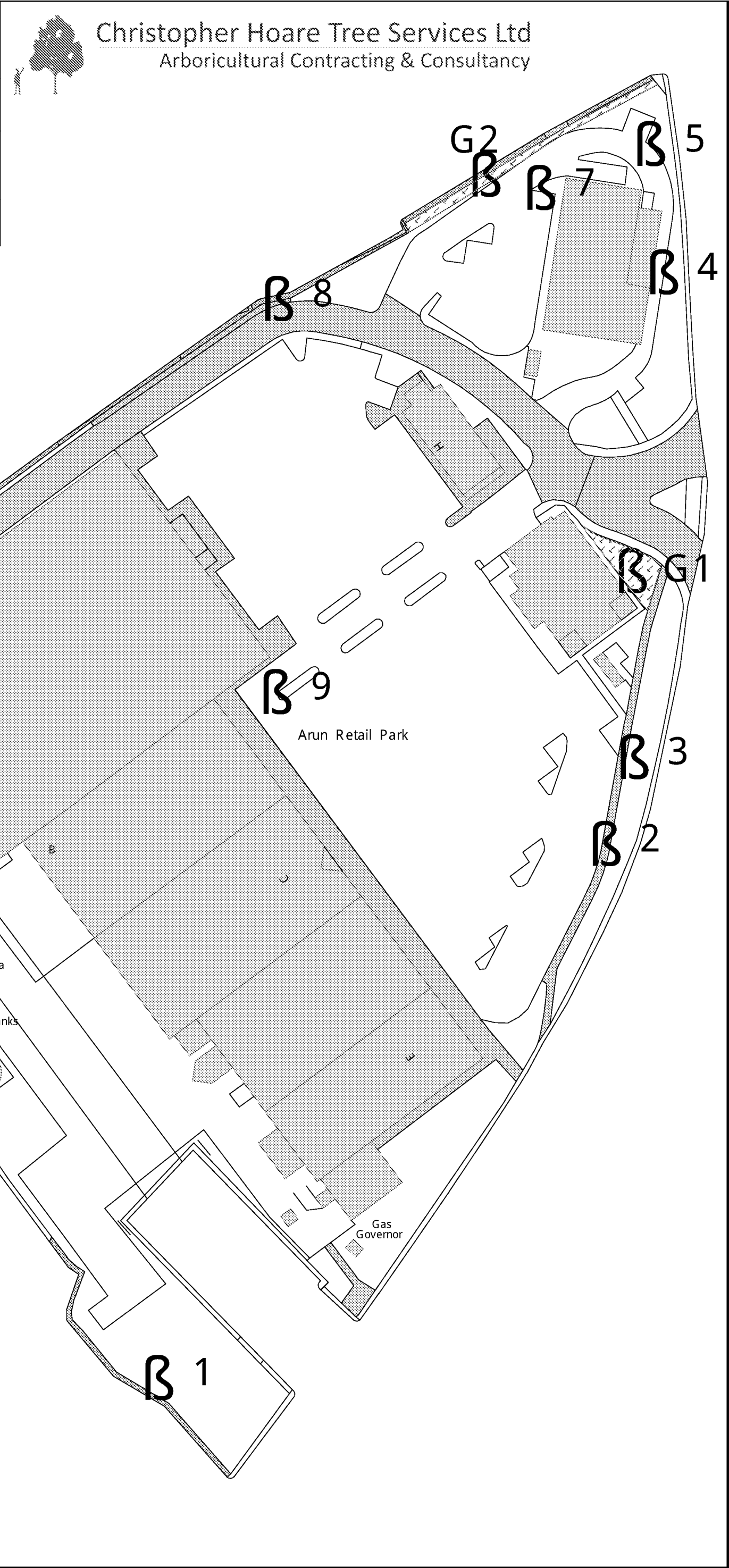
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DATE :
13/08/2020

MAP FILE NAME :
Q161-01 Tree Survey Plan 2020

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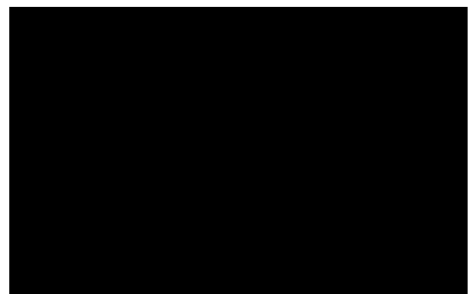
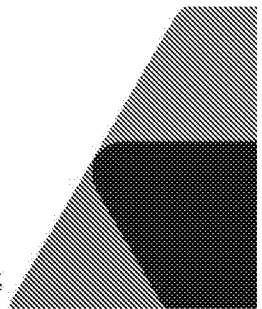
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