

LAND WEST OF NEW BARN LANE NORTH BERSTED

TREE REPORT

(Tree Survey and
Constraint Advice)



Ecology
Archaeology
Arbiculture
Landscape Architecture

for

LINDEN HOMES

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Checked By:	
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1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report provides survey information about the trees on the site at Land West of New Barn Lane, North Bersted, PO21 5DL, in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. This is to identify the quality and value of existing trees on site, allowing decisions to be made as to the retention or removal of trees in the case of any development.
- 1.2. This report has been revised in August 2017 to include information on the TPO at the site.
- 1.3. The subject trees have been categorised as follows:

BS Category	Number of individual trees	Tree Groups
U	3	0
A	3	0
B	51	1
C	16	4

- 1.4. A total of seventy-three individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition five groups were surveyed and recorded.
- 1.5. Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a C and U category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. U category trees are often in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 1.6. There is scope for development of the site whilst retaining the important trees on the boundaries and retaining the A and B category trees as part of the development proposals.
- 1.7. It is recommended that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.

2. Introduction

- 2.1. ACD were instructed by Linden Homes, in May 2017, to survey and categorize the trees at Land West of New Barn Lane, North Bersted, PO21 5DL, in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. The survey includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm stem diameter at a height of 1.5m that are on site or close enough to pose a potential constraint to development.
- 2.2. This report has been revised in August 2017 to include information on the TPO at the site.
- 2.3. The survey was carried out to assess the trees on site for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree, or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories, where:
 - Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design.
 - C category trees will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development, but should be retained where there is no reason for their removal.
 - U category trees are in such a condition that they are unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 2.4. This report provides the data and advice outlined in BS5837:2012 only. It must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken. If further detailed inspection is deemed necessary then it will be made clear within this report.
- 2.5. According to a search of the Arun District Council website there is a Tree Preservation Order at the site, reference TPO/BE/1/16. The TPO covers T2 Common Oak, and T3 Silver Birch at the east of the site. For further detail see appendix 3 below.
- 2.6. The Tree Reference Plan was based on the supplied topographical ground survey, CD Surveys Ltd, dated June 2017, LH/1705040/1.
- 2.7. The controlling authority is Arun District Council who can be contacted at: Arun Civic Centre, Maltravers Road, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN17 5LF, Tel: 01903 737756.
- 2.8. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, Courtyard House, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1EY, 01483 425 714/07796 832 490, quoting the site address and report reference number.

3. Scope and Method of Survey

- 3.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.
- 3.2. No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.
- 3.3. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Reference Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix G has been used to indicate a group of trees, and H for hedges. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 3.4. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- 3.5. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 3.6. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 3.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer, or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.
- 3.8. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.
- 3.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 3.10. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey. According to the National Soil Resources Institute online mapping service at <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> the soil on site is expected to be: Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater.
- 3.11. Where trees were not plotted on the topographical survey their positions have been estimated.

4. Discussion

- 4.1. For individual details of the subject trees see the survey at appendix 2
- 4.2. The site comprises an open field currently used for sheep pasture. The site is bounded with post and wire fence, with a five bar gate at the south east corner. A public footpath runs along the southern boundary beyond which there are arable/pasture fields. To the east of the site is New Barn Lane. There is an arable field located to the west. The Orchard Caravan Park is located to the northwest.



Overview of site surveyed

- 4.3. A total of seventy-three individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition five groups were surveyed and recorded.
- 4.4. Three of the trees included in the survey are A category. These are all trees with high individual quality and landscape value.
- 4.5. Fifty-one individual trees and one group of trees on the site are B category. The B category trees on the site are those trees with moderate individual quality, or trees present in numbers, growing as groups with landscape value, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. The B category trees are all located on the boundaries of the site where they have landscape value as screening, or as part of the street scene to the east.
- 4.6. There are sixteen individual trees and four groups of trees on the site which are C category. These are C category either due to their low inherent value due to low overall physiological vigour, or structural faults, or their diameter is less than 150mm at 1.5m above ground level. The C category trees on the boundaries of the site are consistent

with having grown up from hedgerow planting at some point in the past, and it is recommended that these are retained where they have landscape value as screening.

- 4.7. There are three U category trees on the site which could be removed as good arboricultural practice as part of any development.



View of south east corner of site from New Barn Lane



View of trees on New Barn Lane



Trees on northern boundary



View south to north within site.



View along footpath at south

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 5.1. Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a C category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. U category trees are in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years, and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 5.2. There is scope for development of the site whilst retaining the important trees on the boundaries and retaining the A and B category trees as part of the development proposals.
- 5.3. It is recommended that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 5.4. Trees can be a development constraint both below and above the ground. In terms of below ground constraints, BS5837:2012 RPAs indicate an area that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure survival of the tree. In terms of the proximity of structures to trees, the default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. This area of ground should be taken into account with the site layout, such that it can left undisturbed during demolition and construction by prohibiting activity from the area using protective fencing or ground protection.
- 5.5. In terms of the above ground factors, tree constraints presented by the canopy and the psychological effects of tree proximity to dwellings (such as shading, perceived threat of tree failure, etc.) must also be considered during scheme design. This will involve optimising site layout and building room use to avoid the end-user becoming resentful of the trees, and seeking excessive pruning or even tree removal. This is especially a consideration with trees located on southern boundaries.
- 5.6. Preferably, conflicts between proposed structures and RPAs and tree canopies should be 'designed out' through the careful positioning of any built form. It is therefore advisable that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 5.7. When a final layout is agreed, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be completed to discuss arboricultural issues within the scheme, and demonstrate to the Planning Authority the viability of the layout.
- 5.8. Surgery may be required in order to allow trees to be retained close to structures, to allow access for construction or future site traffic, or in the interests of the future health and safety of the trees and users of the site. Detailed recommendations for surgery can be provided once a final site layout is agreed and it is determined which trees are to be retained. All surgery should comply with BS3998:2010 Tree Work or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice.
- 5.9. Before any works start on site, including demolition, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) should be submitted, approved and implemented.

There must be no changes in levels, service routing, machine activity, storage of materials or site hut positioning within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and the protective fencing must remain in position for the duration of the construction process.

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Associate Director
21 June 2017

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Appendix 1: 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
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	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
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		Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	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: Land West of New Barn Lane, North Bersted, PO21 5DL
 CLIENT: Linden Homes
 DATE: 19.06.2017

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	6 (0)	300,150,100,100,100 (5)	3	3	2.5	4	M	20+	Multi stem from ground level. Ivy throughout crown.	C2
T2	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12 (4)	800 (1)	8	9.5	8.5	6	M	40+	(TPO Tree) Stem diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base of main stem. Uneven crown shape due to limb to east. Ivy throughout crown.	B2
T3	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	12 (0.5)	530 (1)	4.5	7	6	5.5	M	20+	(TPO Tree) Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. 3.75m from northern 5 bar gate post.	B2
T4	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10 (0)	490 (1)	4	4	4	4	M	40+		B2
T5	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10 (3)	460 (1)	5.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	M	40+		B2
T6	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10 (0)	330,340 (2)	4	4	4	4	M	40+	Twin stem from ground level. Topo incorrectly locates tree within highway.	B2
T7	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	9 (2)	340 (1)	6	4.5	2	2.5	EM	20+	One sided crown shape otherwise landscape value as part of group.	C2
T8	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	9 (2)	280 (1)	3.5	3.5	3	2.5	EM	20+	One sided crown shape otherwise landscape value as part of group.	B2
T9	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	7 (2)	290 (1)	4	2.5	2	2.5	EM	10+	One sided crown shape. Dieback and dead wood throughout crown. Low vigour.	C2
T10	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	9 (2)	420 (1)	3.5	6	3.5	3	EM	20+	Stub from main limb removed at 2m.	B2
T11	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7 (1)	450 (1)	3	3	3	3	M	20+	Stem diameter measured at base of main stem. Ivy throughout crown.	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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 CLIENT: Linden Homes
 DATE: 19.06.2017

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TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T12	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	9.5 (2)	310 (1)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+		B2
T13	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8 (2)	210,250 (2)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	EM	20+	Twin stem from ground level. Landscape value as part of boundary group.	B2
T14	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	8 (2)	230,260 (2)	3.5	3	3	3.5	EM	20+	Twin stem from 1m. Landscape value as part of boundary group.	B2
T15	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	11 (2)	630 (1)	4.5	4	4.5	4	M	40+	Stem diameter measured at base of main stem due to dense basal growth.	B2
T16	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	4 (0)	150,150 (2)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	20+	Twin stem from ground level. Stem diameters estimated due to dense vegetation at base of main stem.	C2
T17	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	4 (0.5)	290 (1)	3.5	2.5	0	2.5	EM	10+	One sided crown shape. Ivy throughout crown.	C2
T18	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	10 (2)	360 (1)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	M	20+		B2
T19	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8 (0.5)	500 (MS)	3.5	4	3.5	3.5	M	20+	Multi stem from ground level. Stem diameter estimated around base due to dense vegetation.	B2
T20	Silver Birch (Betula pendula)	8 (0.5)	350 (1)	2	2	2	2	M	<10	Dead standing stem.	U
T21	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	8 (0.5)	500 (MS)	4	4	4	4	M	40+	Multi stem from ground level. Stem diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base.	B2
T22	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (3)	250,250,250,250 (4)	5	5	5	5	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to off site location and dense vegetation at base.	B2
T23	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (3)	350 (1)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to off site location and dense vegetation at base.	B2
T24	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (3)	350,300,150 (3)	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to off site location and dense vegetation at base.	B2
T25	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (3)	350 (1)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to off site location and dense vegetation at base.	B2
T26	White Willow	14 (3)	300,250,250 (3)	5	5	5	5	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to off site	B2

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)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
	(Salix alba)									location and dense vegetation at base.	
T27	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6 (0.5)	490 (1)	3	3	3	3	M	20+		B2
T28	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	200,250,250 (3)	2	5	5	2	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated.	B2
T29	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	200,250,250,200 (4)	5	6	6	5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated.	B2
T30	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	150 (6)	4	4	6	6	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated.	B2
T31	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	6 (0)	100 (4)	3	3	3	3	EM	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Multi stem clump.	C2
T32	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	250 (1)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T33	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	300,300 (2)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T34	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	150,150,100,100 (4)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T35	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	150,100,200 (3)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T36	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	250 (5)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T37	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	300,400 (2)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T38	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	400,200,200 (3)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T39	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	200,500,300 (3)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T40	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	300,300,250 (3)	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T41	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	300,300,200 (3)	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2

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)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T42	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	250,350 (2)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T43	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	250,350,200,200 (4)	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T44	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	200,200,180,180 (4)	5	5	5	5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T45	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	250,250,300 (3)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T46	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	200,400 (2)	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T47	White Willow (Salix alba)	14 (0.5)	300,300 (2)	6	6	6	6	M	20+	Off site tree diameter estimated. Value as part of linear group on boundary.	B2
T48	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14 (2)	900 (1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Dimensions estimated due to dense vegetation at base.	B2
T49	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 (0.5)	200 (4)	3	3	3	3	OM	10+	Multi stem re growth from old stump. Decayed hollow stump at base.	C2
T50	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8 (0)	420 (1)	5.5	5.5	3	2.5	M	20+	Leaning main stem one sided crown shape.	C2
T51	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8 (0)	200 (1)	3	3	3	3	EM	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base of main stem.	C2
T52	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12 (0)	250 (1)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base of main stem.	B2
T53	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	8 (1)	310 (1)	5.5	5.5	2.5	2.5	M	20+	Main stem leans at base lying on ground. High likelihood of stem decay and failure in the long term.	C2
T54	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11 (0.5)	430,260,280 (3)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	OM	20+	Multi stem from ground level. Hollows between buttress roots. Old feature tree.	B2

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.

SITE: Land West of New Barn Lane, North Bersted, PO21 5DL
 CLIENT: Linden Homes
 DATE: 19.06.2017

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T55	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9 (0)	200,150 (2)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	20+	Fair tree in terms of future potential. Diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base of main stem.	B2
T56	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10 (4)	370,390 (2)	5	5	5	5	M	40+	Twin stem from ground level. Shared canopy with adjacent tree.	B2
T57	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10 (4)	400,200 (2)	5	5	5	5	M	40+	Twin stem from ground level. Shared canopy with adjacent tree.	B2
T58	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	14 (3)	810 (3)	6.5	4.5	6	4	M	40+	Triple stem from 1.5m. Damage to bark at stem base, occluding well.	B2
T59	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	15 (3)	650 (1)	10	4	7.5	5.5	M	40+	Stem diameter estimated due to dense brambles at base of main stem. High individual quality and landscape value.	A2
T60	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15 (3)	550,380,400,350,300 (5)	9	6	6	6	M	40+	Large multi stem feature tree. High individual quality and landscape value. Multi stem from ground level.	A2
T61	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	15 (5)	360 (1)	4	4	4	4	M	40+		B2
T62	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	14 (5)	420 (1)	6.5	5	5	4	M	20+		B2
T63	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	5 (0)	300,350 (2)	3	3	3	3	EM	<10	Fallen tree still growing. Low quality.	U
T64	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	12 (3)	690 (1)	4	5	4	5	M	40+	Rooted on side of ditch.	B2
T65	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8 (0)	300 (1)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	M	20+		C2
T66	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13 (2)	400 (1)	4	5	4	7.5	M	<10	Stem diameter estimated due to steep ditch. Cavity and decay at base of main stem. Likelihood of stem failure limits life expectancy.	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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SITE: Land West of New Barn Lane, North Bersted, PO21 5DL
 CLIENT: Linden Homes
 DATE: 19.06.2017

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T67	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	6 (0)	200,200 (2)	3	1	3	4	M	20+	Twin stem from ground level. Diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base. Sparse crown.	C2
T68	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	5 (0.5)	190 (1)	5	3	3	3	EM	20+	Uneven crown shape due to competition with adjacent trees.	C2
T69	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10 (0.5)	420 (1)	5	5	5	5	EM	40+		B2
T70	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12 (2)	860 (1)	7.5	7.5	9	9	M	40+		A2
T71	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10 (0.5)	200,150,220,180 (4)	3	3	3	3	OM	20+	Multi stem from ground level. Landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
T72	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8 (0)	250 (1)	3	3	3	3	M	20+	Diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base of main stem. Ivy throughout crown.	C2
T73	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8 (0)	250 (1)	3	3	3	3	M	20+	Diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base of main stem. Ivy throughout crown. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey.	C2
G1	Hawthorn, Hazel, Goat Willow, Elder (Crataegus monogyna, Corylus avellana, Salix caprea, Sambucus nigra)	5 (0)	150 (1)	4	4	4	4	EM	20+	Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey. Mixed species boundary vegetation. Dense undergrowth of e.G. Brambles and nettles. Maximum estimated dimensions given for group. Landscape value as boundary screening.	C2
G2	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	8 (0.5)	200 (1)	5	5	5	5	SM	20+	Low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	C2
G3	Cherry Plum (Prunus)	3 (0)	150 (MS)	3	3	3	3	SM	10+	Low quality scrubby trees and brambles.	C2

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SITE: Land West of New Barn Lane, North Bersted, PO21 5DL
 CLIENT: Linden Homes
 DATE: 19.08.2017

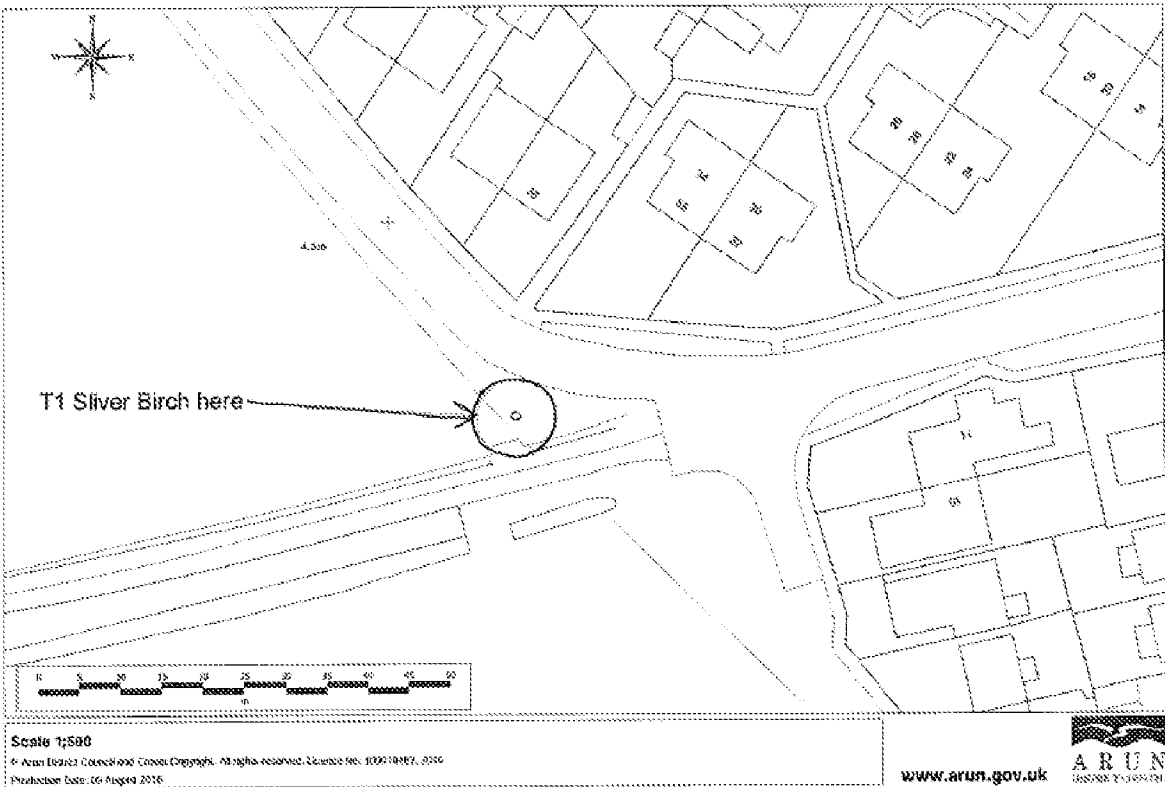
SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

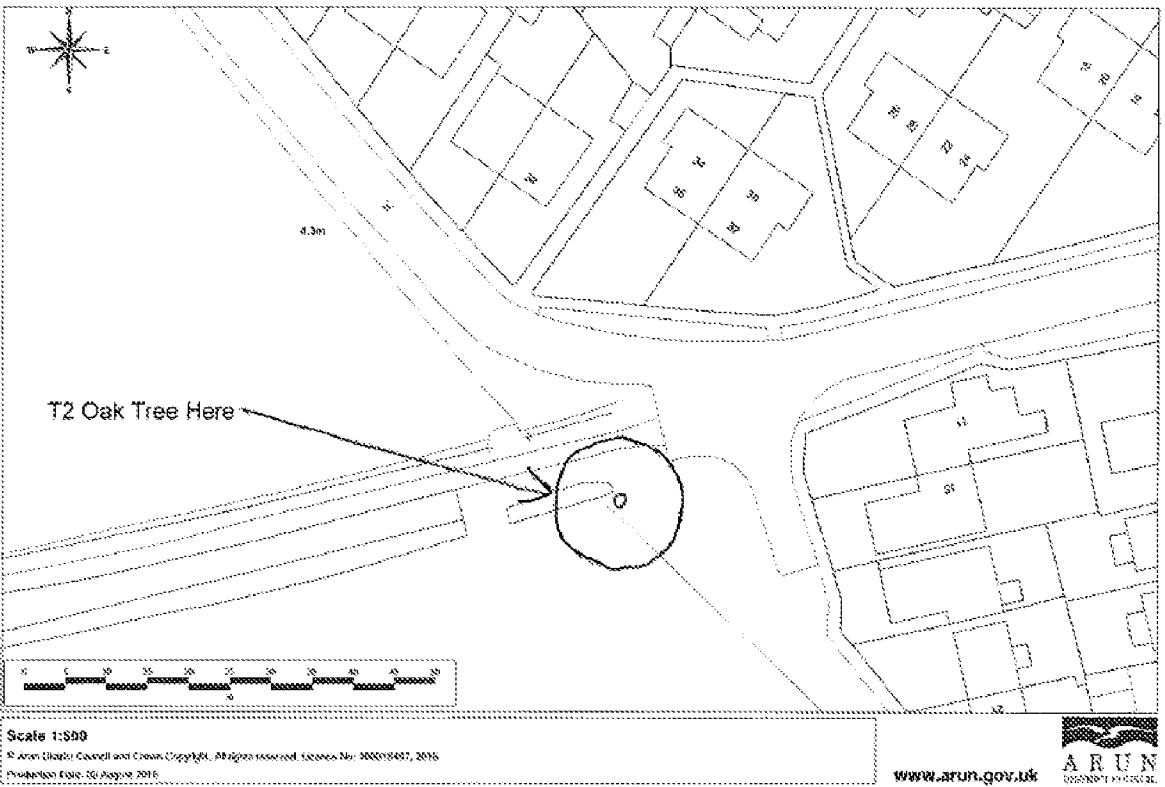
No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
	cerasifera)										
G4	Field Maple, Hazel (Acer campestre, Corylus avellana)	10 (0)	200 (MS)	3	3	3	3	M	20+	Relatively low individual quality but collective landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
G5	Field Maple, Hazel, Hawthorn (Acer campestre, Corylus avellana, Crataegus monogyna)	6 (0)	150 (1)	2	2	2	2	SM	20+	Dense vegetation as understorey of boundary screening. Brambles and Nettles throughout group.	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.

New Barn Lane, Bersted



New Barn Lane, Bersted



ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended)
Town & Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012
Individual Order for T1 - Silver Birch
T2 - English Oak
at New Barn Lane Bersted
Our Reference: TPO/BE/1/16 (Year 2016)

The ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 hereby make the following Order

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as Individual Order for T1 - Silver Birch
T2 - English Oak at New Barn Lane Bersted
TPO/BE/1/16 (Year 2016)

Interpretation

2. -(1) In this Order "the authority" means the ARUN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(2) In this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation so numbered in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

Effect

3.-(1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation orders: Forestry Commissioners) and, subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall-

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in the Schedule to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition

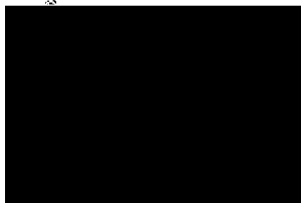
4. In relation to any tree identified in the first column of the Schedule by the letter "C",

TPOorder

being a tree to be planted pursuant to a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees), this Order takes effect as from the time when the tree is planted.

Dated the 23rd day of August 2016

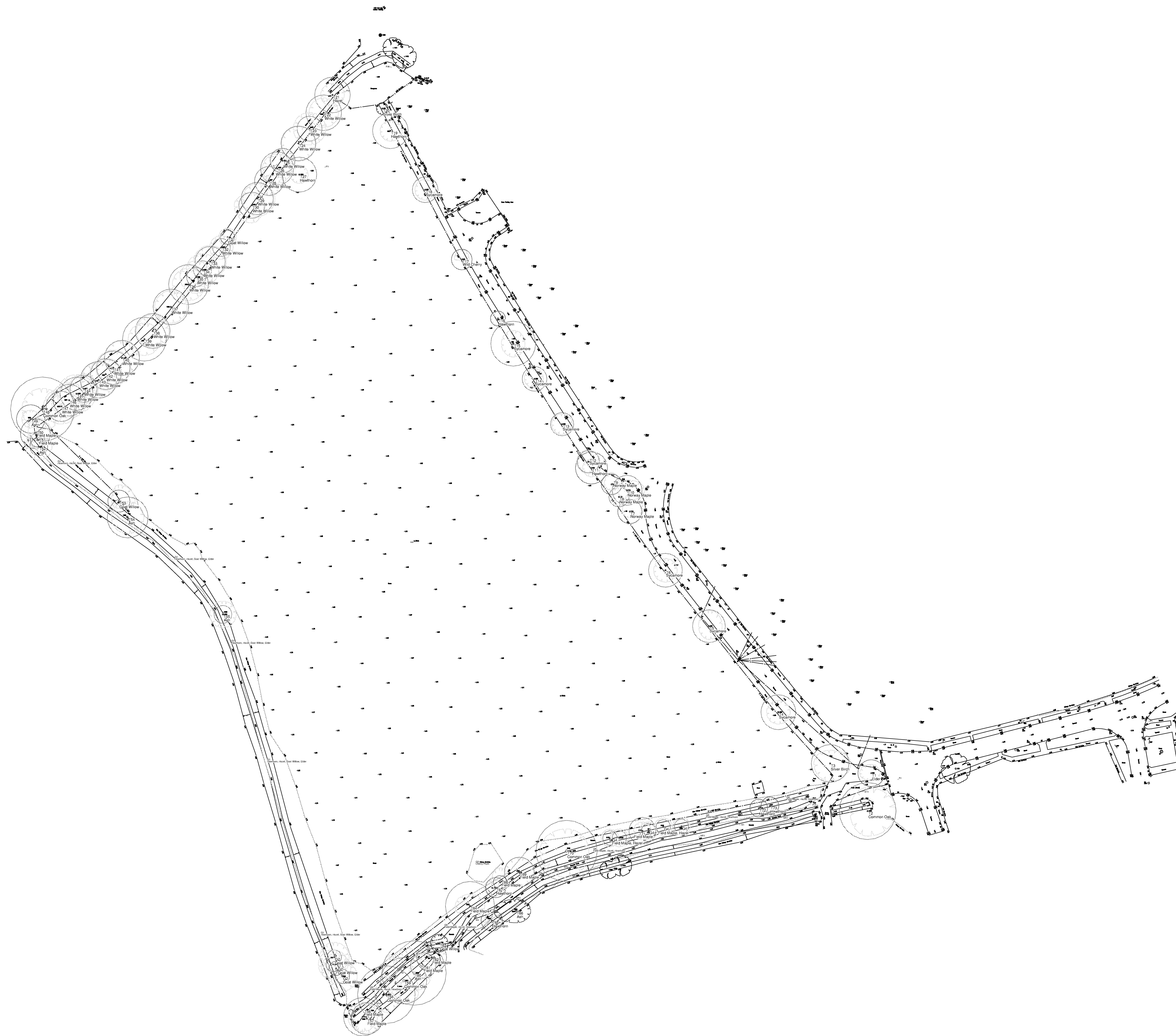
Signed on behalf of Arun District Council



Karl Roberts
Director Planning & Economic Regeneration
Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

TPQorder

Appendix 4: Tree Reference Plan
(LIN21257-01)



LEGEND

T1

A CATEGORY TREE
Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years

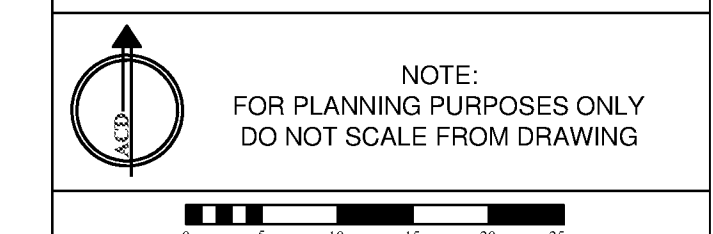
B CATEGORY TREE
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years

C CATEGORY TREE
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm

D CATEGORY TREE
Trees that do not realistically retain a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land user or longer than 10 years

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR A & B CATEGORY TREES

RPA FOR C CATEGORY TREES

[illegible]

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scheme: Land West of New Barn
Lane, North Bersted
client: Linden Homes
drawing: Tree Reference Plan
date: 21.06.2017
scale: 1:500@A0
dwg no: LIN21257-01
drawn: TRG checked: MW



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