

April 2014
CBA10232 v2

NHS Coastal West Sussex
Clinical Commissioning Group

ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Site:
Former Body Shop Building,
Wick,
Littlehampton



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ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

guided by recommendations within BS5837:2012

Client:	NHS Coastal West Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group
Site:	Former Body Shop Building, Wick, Littlehampton
Arboricultural Consultant:	James Fuller FdSc.Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip.Arb, TechArbor.A
Date:	April 2014

SUMMARY

The proposal is for the refurbishment of the existing former Body Shop building at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton into a surgery with newly constructed access on the northern side of the building.

This Arboricultural Development Statement (ADS) will demonstrate the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan CBA10232.02A, which identifies the tree retention measures. It follows the initial tree survey, implications assessment and on-going discussions to minimise the impact upon the existing tree stock.

The emphasis of the report is predominantly that of preservation and tree protection. It identifies methodologies to provide protection for trees, to ensure their healthy and safe retention during and post development, as guided by BS5837:2012 and current best practice.

A total of 21 (twenty-one) individual trees and 1 (one) group of trees can be retained within the development as detailed within this report.

There are 2 (two) groups of trees that will be lost to facilitate the proposed vehicle access and pedestrian access.

There are 4 (four) trees (Trees 1, 11, 12 and 13) that will be removed for sound arboricultural management regardless of any development proposals.

CBA Trees believes that the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION/APPENDICES:

CB1	Tree Survey Schedule (including Root Protection Schedule)
CB2	Tree Survey Plan CBA10232.01A
CB3	Tree Protection Plan CBA10232.02A
CB4	Tree Works Schedule

GUIDING PRINCIPLES/APPENDICES:

CB5	Tree Protection Guidance Leaflet
	Construction Exclusion Zone Site Notice
	Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works
CB6	Flow Diagram Summarising the Planning Process for Trees on Development Sites
CB7	Qualifications and Experience

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 There is a development proposal for the Wick site, which is currently occupied by the former Body Shop offices. The site is located on the south-west corner of Courtwick Lane and Lyminster Road (A284).
- 1.2 The proposal is for the refurbishment of the existing former body shop offices building into a surgery with newly constructed access on the northern side of the building. The existing access on the southern side of the building will be removed. The proposals also include the construction of a new footpath and new site access from Courtwick Lane.
- 1.3 Document disclosure provided:
 - Topographical Site Survey supplied by Solent Surveys
 - Proposed site layout supplied by Studio Four Architects
- 1.4 The client provided the original site plans and locations of the trees, and these have been the basis for the production of subsequent plans. Whilst CBA Trees has had a limited input in defining the contents of the development plan, it broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"* and current best practice advice.
- 1.5 Our advice has been sought on the principles of the development in relation to the potential impact on the existing tree stock, to inform and to facilitate the development layout that is acceptable in arboricultural terms.

2.0 CLIENT'S BRIEF

- 2.1 In line with our written quotation and verbal instructions, information has been compiled in accordance with BS5837:2012 and current best practice advice.
 - To undertake a Tree Survey (schedule including Root Protection Areas appended at CB1).
 - To produce an AutoCAD Tree Survey Plan that relies on the accuracy of the topographical survey provided by the client. (Plan CBA10232.01A appended at CB2).
 - To undertake an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) of the proposed development provided by the client to identify which trees will be lost, which can be retained and suggest mitigating build techniques in order to retain trees.
 - Based on the above and further on-going discussions, to provide an Arboricultural Development Statement detailing the methodologies for the retention of the tree stock where feasible, in relation to the approved development layout including a Tree Protection Plan (Plan CBA10232.02A appended at CB3).

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- 2.2 The advice provided is in support of the current planning application and has been formulated without discussion with the main construction contractors who at this stage have not been appointed. Once the main contractors are appointed, amendments to this Method Statement may be required for construction purposes. All amendments will be assessed by the retained arboricultural consultant and approved in writing by Arun District Council.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 3.1 The site is currently occupied by the former unused Body Shop offices. There is a large car parking area to the North of the site with moderate quality planting around the edge of the site with Courtwick Lane and Lymminster Road. The site is relatively flat in nature with no signs of standing water at the time of the site survey. There is a large Morrisons supermarket and petrol station to the South of the site with associated parking areas.
- 3.2 See the Design & Access Statement for more details and photographs of the site.

4.0 THE TREE STOCK

- 4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by CBA Trees on 18th February 2014 that identified 25 (twenty-five) individual trees and 3 (three) groups of trees. The Tree Survey Schedule is appended at CB1 and Tree Survey Plan CBA10232.01A is appended at CB2.

4.2 Tree Categorisation Method

Category U = Trees in such a condition that any value would be lost within 10 years, or should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

There were 4 (four) 'U' grade trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 1, 11, 12 and 13)

Note: BS5837:2012 states -

"Category U trees are 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."

Category A = Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). There was 1 (one) individual 'A' grade tree adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Tree 2).

Category B = Trees of moderate quality and value, capable of making a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years. There were 8 (eight) individual 'B' grade trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 4-10, 21).

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Category C = Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter. There were 12 (twelve) individual 'C' grade trees in total on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 3, 14-20, 22-25).

Note:

Trees under these categories are trees that should be a material consideration in the development process; the subcategories are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

- 4.3 The groups consist of mixed species. They have been categorised as low quality 'C' grade groups.
- 4.4 For a more details of the existing tree stock, refer to the Tree Survey Schedule (appended at CB1).

5.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA

- 5.1 Following consultation with Arun District Council, CBA Trees has been made aware that Trees 2, 5 and 6 are protected by Tree Preservation Order TPO/LU/1/86. If it is intended to carry out works to protected trees on site prior to the granting of Full Planning Consent and Discharge of Planning Conditions it is recommended that written approval is received from Arun District Council, prior to any works being carried out.
- 5.1 Arun District Council has confirmed that the site is not located within a Conservation Area.

6.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION AND TREE LOSS

- 6.1 In accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012, an experienced arboriculturist has assessed the requirements for tree protection and the Root Protection Area (RPA). The implications of the proposed development are detailed below, along with any mitigating measures to ensure the retention of these trees.
- 6.2 As part of the assessment, dimensions have been scaled from the proposed development drawing (Ref 33157 06 Rev E), which has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the information as shown on Plan CBA10232.02A, appended at CB3.
- 6.3 Trees numbered 1, 11, 12 and 13 are advised for removal for reasons of sound arboricultural management, regardless of any proposed development. Tree 1 is located off site and is therefore out of our control. It is recommended that this tree is brought to the land owners' attention.

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7.0 SUMMARY OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 The following summary of implications relates to only those trees which will require mitigation measures to allow for construction operations.

Tree No.	Species	BS 5837:2012 Cat	Potential cause of harm	Implication	Mitigation
2	Turkey Oak	A1	• Off site trees.	• Offsite trees, retained.	• Existing hard standing within RPAs to be retained.
3	Irish Yew	C1	• Contractor parking in close proximity to trees.	• Damage to roots, trunk and branches causing bark wounds, which could be susceptible to the ingress of pathogens.	• Site hoarding or Heras panels as detailed in Section 11 of this report will be erected along the edge of the site boundary as specified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) CBA10232.02A appended at CB3.
4	Irish Yew	B1			
5	Sycamore	B1+2			
6	Sycamore	B1+2			
7	White Poplar	B1+2			
8	White Poplar	B1+2	• Compaction within RPA causing an anaerobic growing condition for the roots.		
Grp 1	Mixed species	C2			
9	White Poplar	B1+2	• Off site tree.	• Offsite trees, retained.	• Tree protection barriers to be erected as detailed in Section 11 of this report in the locations specified on the TPP CBA10232.02A appended at CB3.
10	White Poplar	B1+2	• New parking layout on existing hard surface within RPAs and under canopy. • Section of existing hard standing to be removed within RPAs	• Damage to roots, trunk and branches causing bark wounds, which could be susceptible to the ingress of pathogens. • Compaction within RPA causing an anaerobic growing condition for the roots.	

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<i>Tree No.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>BS 5837:2012 Cat</i>	<i>Potential cause of harm</i>	<i>Implication</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
14	Wild Cherry	C1	Construction works in close proximity to trees.	Retained	Tree protection barriers to be erected as detailed in Section 11 of this report in the locations specified on the TPP CBA10232.02A appended at CB3.
15	Wild Cherry	C1		Damage to roots, trunk and branches causing bark wounds, which could be susceptible to the ingress of pathogens.	
16	Hawthorn	C1			
17	Hawthorn	C1+2			
18	Hawthorn	C1+2			
19	Hawthorn	C1+2			
20	Hawthorn	C1+2			
21	Lime	B1		Compaction within RPA causing an anaerobic growing condition for the roots.	
22	Hawthorn	C1+2			
23	Elm	C1+2			
24	Elm	C1+2			
25	Laurel	C1+2			
Grp 2	Mixed species	C2	- Proposed new access located through Group 2 - Proposed footpath located through Group 3.	Remove to facilitate proposed access and footpath.	- The trees within Group 2 are young enough that they could be easily transplanted to a new location within the site boundary. - If the transplanting of the trees within Group 2 cannot be achieved for whatever reason it is recommended that mitigation planting is considered as part of the landscape proposals. - The loss of Group 3 will create a gap on the eastern boundary; it is recommended that Group 3 is mitigated by new planting. - The new planting will be dealt with as a reserved matter.
Grp 3	Hawthorn	C2			

8.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

- 8.1 It is recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting is held prior to any works commencing on site, to agree all approved processes with the arboricultural consultant, the construction personnel and Arun District Council. This meeting could be used to formally agree the methods of work, position of site offices, material storage, compounds, parking and tree protection measures prior to commencement of the development and the associated clearance work.

9.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

- 9.1 To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet (appended at CB5) shall be issued to all staff at the time of their site induction. Spare copies of this leaflet shall be available in the site office as replacements.
- 9.2 In order to inform site personnel of the purpose of the fencing, information notices shall be fixed to the fencing at 5m intervals. These notices shall be of all-weather construction and shall be substantially in the form of the specimen provided at appendix CB5 and replaced as and when necessary.

10.0 PRE-DEVELOPMENT TREE WORKS

- 10.1 All tree works will be undertaken prior to the commencement of site preparation and construction works.
- 10.2 **All permitted or approved tree work** should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard "*Recommendations for Tree Work*" BS3998:2010, by suitably qualified and experienced professional arborists. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations. All tree surgery works should be carried out prior to the development of the site, and erection of protective fencing.
- 10.3 With regard to the trees to be retained, if protected by a Tree Preservation Order or within a Conservation Area, prior approval from Arun District Council will be required, if any works to these trees are proposed prior to full planning permission being granted detailing the approved tree works.
- 10.4 Consideration should be given to the timing of the proposed tree works to avoid the active growing period of trees. Therefore, all tree work should ideally be carried out during the dormant period from November through to February and then again from June to August.
- 10.5 Due to the official bird nesting season considered to be from 1st March through to the 31st July (Natural England) depending on weather conditions, consideration must also be given to the potential for nesting birds. Therefore if tree work is to be carried out within June, July or August the project ecologist must be consulted to:

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- Complete or advise on a pre-works survey which needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person. As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to contractors to assess, record and confirm that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds.*

* Advice taken from the Arboricultural Associations website on 16th May 2013.

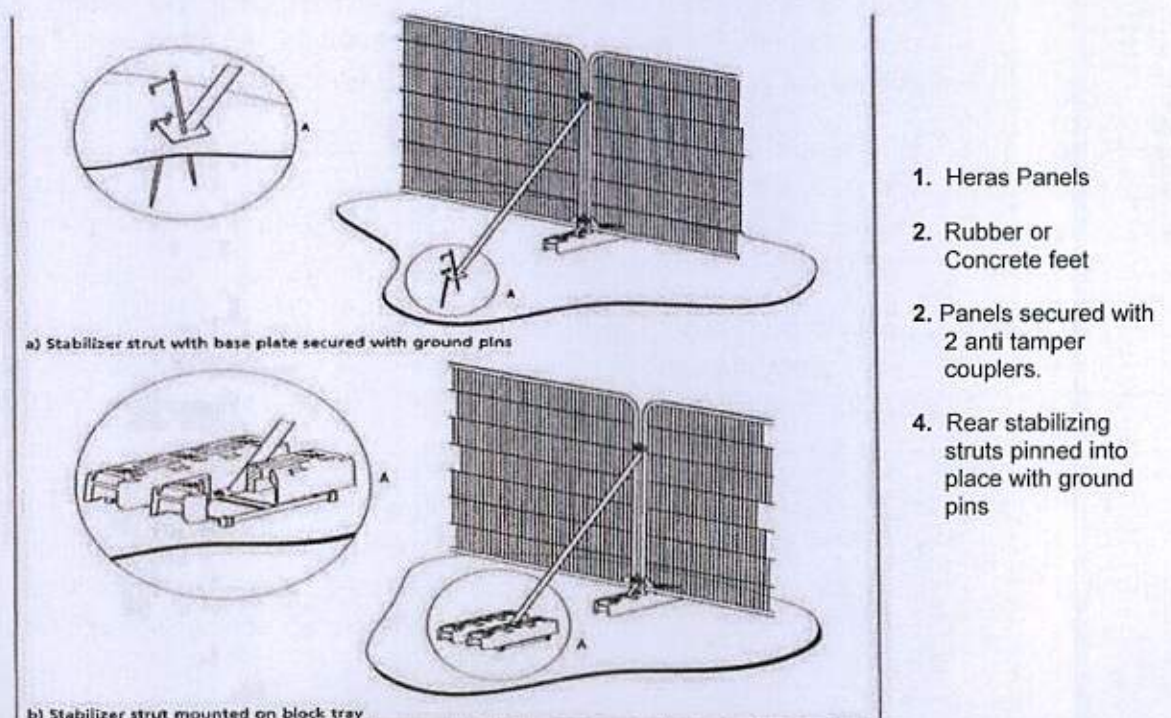
- 10.6 Should additional tree works become apparent during the construction process; written consent will be required from Arun District Council prior to these additional works being undertaken.
- 10.7 All tree works that are required to facilitate the development are detailed within the Tree Works Schedule appended at CB4.

11.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

11.1 Tree Protection Barrier

Trees 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 and Group 1 are adjacent to areas of low impact construction activity. It is thought that due to the low impact of the proposal, it will be reasonable to use 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet, joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The distance between the couplers should be at least 1m and be uniform throughout the barrier. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizing struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

Figure 1: Examples of above-ground stabilising systems



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Once the fencing is in place it must remain *in-situ* throughout the following list:

- Contractor occupancy
- Plant and Materials delivery
- Construction works
- Installation of porous surfacing
- Utility installation
- Completion of development
- Landscaping

The area within the Tree Protection Barrier shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and will be regarded as **sacrosanct**; the tree protective fencing shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the written approval of Arun District Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at CB5.

12.0 EXISTING SERVICES

- 12.1 No Information has been provided on the location and size of existing services. However, as the existing building is being retained and refurbished with only a small amount of construction work required, it is thought that the existing services will be retained and utilised within the new surgery.

13.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

- 13.1 Care shall be taken when planning site operations, to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees or the Tree Protection Barriers. Such contact could result in serious damage to them, and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees, shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, in order to ensure adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

14.0 SITING OF TEMPORARY OFFICES, TOILETS AND MATERIAL STORAGE COMPOUNDS

- 14.1 It is anticipated that all storage materials and deliveries shall make use of the proposed access and existing hard surfaces within the site confines, in order to avoid unnecessary damage to tree roots. The existing car park is large enough to allow for the storage of materials.
- 14.2 The delivery, storage and movement of all essential facilities/materials, as well as aspects such as temporary contractor vehicle parking and site location of chemical mixing (e.g. concrete) shall all be located within the existing car park. All such

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locations shall be outside of the RPAs, and avoid areas where 'run off' of chemicals may flow downhill into RPAs.

14.3 Site Huts

All site huts (if required) shall be located within the existing car park and away from any retained trees.

14.4 Material Storage

This shall be accommodated outside of the CEZ, particularly to avoid harmful spillages of fuel, or phytotoxic substances that may damage the health of retained trees.

15.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

15.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the protective barriers, the following prohibitions shall apply:

- No construction activity will occur within the CEZ unless otherwise stated within this report, or agreed in writing with Arun District Council prior to the specific activity taking place.

15.2 In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees outside the CEZ:

- Materials, which would contaminate the soil e.g. concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washings, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of the tree stem. This should take into consideration the topography of the site and slopes, to avoid harmful liquids such as concrete washings running downhill towards any retained trees.
- Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 10 metres of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall not be attached to any part of the tree. (See appendix CB5 Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works)

16.0 UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTIONS

16.1 Details of service location proposals have not been forwarded to CBA Trees at the time of compiling this assessment. It is however assumed, given the location of the trees, that any new services will be installed outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees, and connected to the existing where practicable, this will avoid disturbance of tree roots and ensure their healthy retention.

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17.0 SOFT LANDSCAPING WORKS

- 17.1 Any soft landscaping works within the development area will be in accordance with the landscaping plan, and any specification of such works approved by the local planning authority. The soft landscaping is being dealt with as a reserved matter, therefore there are no further details relating to mitigation planting at this stage.
- 17.2 It has been recognised that trees within Group 2 are of a size that would allow for them to be easily transplanted. It is recommended that this option is considered as it would provide slightly larger new planting with a more instant impact.

18.0 SITE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

- 18.1 It is recommended that on-going arboricultural site monitoring takes place for the duration of the proposed development, to be carried out by a qualified and experienced arboriculturist at pre-determined and agreed time intervals, and governed by the type, timing, location and intensity of site works. Arun District Council to Condition site monitoring if required.
- 18.2 If Conditioned, it is recommended that it take the form of regular inspections (to be agreed, but at least one visit per month during the construction phase of the development is advised, together with additional visits to supervise works within the CEZ of retained trees), the aim of the visits is to maintain on-going liaison with all personnel involved in the site development, Arun District Council and its Tree Officer.
- 18.3 Any defects requiring rectification shall be notified to the Contractor/Site Manager and the client.
- 18.4 In addition to the above, it is also recommended that a site logbook for tree protection measures is kept to record all stages of the development from the erection of the protective fencing, right through to the completion of the project. This will be made available to the arboricultural consultant and Arun District Council if required, to show evidence of continuous site monitoring.

Example pro-forma

Date	Activity	Checked	Comments/ damage noted	By whom	Signed	Action taken
	Erection of protective fencing					
	Inspection of protective fencing					

- 18.5 The Arun District Council Tree Officer (or appropriate representative) will have agreed access to the site, and will report on any problem areas directly to the developer's retained arboriculturist, who will then visit the site and make

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recommendations to the developer on how to rectify the situation and return it to specification.

19.0 REPORT DAMAGE TO TREES AND TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- 19.1 Should any damage be caused to trees noted for retention, either by the above works or as the result of any other action, the damage should be reported to the site supervisor immediately. The site supervisor shall report up the chain of responsibility to the retained consultant arboriculturist, or in the absence of such an appointment, to an appropriately qualified arboriculturist, to enable remedial measures to be implemented as necessary and as agreed with Arun District Council.
- 19.2 Should protective barriers become damaged so as to impair its function in protecting trees, all work shall cease in the vicinity of the damage, until the barrier has been returned to standard.

20.0 REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE FENCING

- 20.1 When the development phase is complete, all drainage and service runs are in place, all site machinery has been removed and any landscaping for the principal area of the site has been implemented, the protective fencing will be dismantled.
- 20.2 This fence dismantling must be undertaken with great care, and will need to be supervised to avoid heavy machinery being used within the Root Protection Areas. Hoarding, scaffolding and other fencing materials will need to be removed from site immediately.

21.0 COMPLETION MEETING

- 21.1 It is recommended that upon completion of all the works specified above, and in line with procedures also specified, the retained arboricultural consultant should be instructed to invite Arun District Council's Tree Officer to meet on site, to discuss the project and to agree on any remedial works required.

22.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 22.1 The refurbishment of the existing former Body Shop offices building at Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton into a surgery with newly constructed access on the northern side of the building have been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 "*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*".

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- 22.2 It is our opinion that the trees identified for retention can be afforded due respect and provided adequate protection, ensuring their safe and healthy retention during the development process.
- 22.3 A total of 21 (twenty-one) individual trees and 1 (one) group of trees can be retained within the development as detailed within this report. There are 2 (two) groups of trees that will be lost to facilitate the proposed vehicle access and pedestrian access. There are 4 (four) trees (Trees 1, 11, 12 and 13) that will be removed for sound arboricultural management regardless of any development proposals.
- 22.4 It is our opinion that the loss of the 2 (two) groups will not have a detrimental effect on the local visual amenity or significantly alter the visual treed character of the local area, if a landscaping scheme that includes quality trees, selected to suit the site conditions and the space available, is implemented.
- 22.5 Provided the recommendations included within this report are strictly adhered to, CBA Trees believes the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

23.0 CONTACT LIST

- 23.1 It is suggested that points of contact and lines of communication are established prior to commencement of the works on site including:-
- Arboricultural Consultant
 - Project Architect
 - Highways Engineer
 - Structural Engineer
 - Drainage Engineer
 - Landscape Architects
 - Arun District Council's Tree Officer
 - Arun District Council's Planning Case Officer
 - Site Supervisor and Foreman
- 23.2 It is advised that the site supervisor establishes their own listing of contact details at the pre-start site meeting, and displays this in their office for general use as necessary.

24.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Standard 5837:2012 –
"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"
- British Standard 3998:2010 –
"Recommendations for Tree Work"
- National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 –

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"Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees"

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Town and Country Planning Acts







TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, has been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.
- Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres. Accurate heights, measured with the aid of optical instruments can be provided where instructed.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, unless otherwise stated.
- Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of the crown shape which will be recorded on the tree survey plan.

- An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape and defined as:

Y	=	young trees
SM	=	semi-mature trees
EM	=	early mature trees
M	=	mature trees
OM	=	over-mature trees

- An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good	=	fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure
Fair	=	fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure
Poor	=	a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's structural condition is defined as:

Good	=	no significant structural defects
Fair	=	structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices
Poor	=	structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or management practices
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is defined as: <10, 10+, 20+ or 40+ years.

Categorisation of Trees

The category for each tree is assessed using the recommendations of BS5837:2012. The assessment has not considered any site-specific development proposals, but will have considered any changes on or off-site which may have an effect on the conditions surrounding the surveyed trees.

The trees have been classified into one of the following categories (and one or more sub-categories [this will however not increase the value of the tree]) and are indicated on the associated drawings by colours as indicated.

Category U				Identification colour on plan
Trees 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			DARK RED
Category A	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
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)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
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 down-graded 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 value or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
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	GREY

Clients are advised that Tree Surveys are a basic data collection exercise and record of tree condition at the time of survey. This will identify any visible signs of ill-health or major defects, advising a further detailed investigation where appropriate. This will most often take the form of a request for either *“full ground level inspection”* or *“climbing inspection required”*. There may also be a further reference to the need for *“decay detection equipment”* to aid diagnosis. A tree survey does not include a comprehensive schedule or specification of remedial tree works, but may contain a guide to the work which might be undertaken by a prudent tree owner, purely for reasons of health and safety.

A Tree Survey should not be confused with a Tree Inspection or Arboricultural Implication Assessment, which are totally separate exercises.

	BS5837:2012 TREE SURVEY REPORT			
	Client:	NHS Coastal West Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group	Site:	Former Body Shop Building, Wick, Littlehampton
	Date:	18 February 2014	Consultant:	James Fuller FdSc..Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip.Arb, TechArbor.A
	Tagged:	No	Weather	Overcast

Notes:-

1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed; carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area; and only receiving restricted light. Unless otherwise stated, in order to prevent regrowth, it is only necessary to remove a 300mm section of ivy and clear around the base.
2. It may be advised that it was only possible to estimate the diameter of some trees because of ivy smothering, dense vegetation, or trees located off-site with no access.
3. The estimated remaining contribution in years, and the tree grading category have been calculated for the current situation and may alter where further investigation works are advised.
4. Some trees or groups may have been given an interim grade. The reason for the interim grading is addressed in the timescales given as this may have a bearing on health and safety and/or any development proposals.
5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data.
6. This is not a Tree Works Schedule. Any preliminary management recommendations are listed in the interests of health and safety and should be carried out by a prudent tree owner.
7. Any management recommendations are suggested for reasons of health and safety only, regardless of development proposals at this stage. However, the defects requiring remedial tree surgery are by their very nature potential wildlife habitats, including protected species which needs consideration prior to any tree surgery works commencing.
8. a) At this stage the Root Protection Area (RPA) information is for your guidance and ongoing discussion purposes only as it assumes that all but the 'U' grade trees will be retained, which may not be the case.
b) For all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm, and multi-stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1500mm, the calculated RPA has been capped at 707m² in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA:

CBA Trees has been instructed to investigate whether trees on or adjacent to the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or located within a Conservation Area.

The site is not within a Conservation Area and Arun District Council has confirmed that Trees 2, 5 and 6 are covered by TPO/LU/1/86.

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (yrs)	Cat
1	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	3	MS	90 X 5	20	2.5	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	Semi-mature	Dead	Structural Condition - Poor Apical dieback Dead tree	Advise removal	<10	U
2	Turkey Oak <i>Quercus cerris</i>	12	S	510	118	6.1	N 7 E 9 S 7.5 W 7	N 2 E 1.5 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Boundary line tree Good shape and form Minor deadwood in crown Previously crown lifted on West side	None required at time of survey	40+	A1
3	Irish Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	4	MS	90 x 2	7	1.5	N 1 E 1 S 0.5 W 0.5	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Ivy on trunk and in crown Crown shape distorted Bifurcated at ground level	None required at time of survey	10+	C1
4	Irish Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'	4	MS	60 x 6	10	1.8	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0.5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Multi-stemmed at ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	B1
5	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	MS	330 420	129	6.4	N 2 E 7 S 6 W 6	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Trunk shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Bifurcated at 1m above ground level with tight fork	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
6	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	S	420	80	5.0	N 5 E 6 S 1.5 W 5	N 2 E 2 S 3 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Trunk shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Grows with T5	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (yrs)	Cat
7	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	17	S	640	185	7.7	N 5 E 4 S 9 W 7	N 4 E 6 S 3 W 3	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Boundary line tree Crown shape distorted Minor deadwood in crown Part of linear group Old pruning wounds	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
8	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	16	S	420	80	5.0	N 5 E 4 S 5 W 2	N 3 E 3 S 4 W 4	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Ivy on trunk Minor deadwood in crown Part of linear group Old pruning wounds Branches smother off site street light	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
9	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	15	S	500	113	6.0	N 5 E 5 S 8 W 0.1	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 0	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Part of linear group Old pruning wounds	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
10	White Poplar <i>Populus alba</i>	15	MS	340 360	111	5.9	N 6 E 10 S 9 W 0.1	N 6 E 3 S 4 W 0	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Trunk shape distorted due to group pressure Part of linear group Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on trunk Bifurcated at 0.5m above ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2

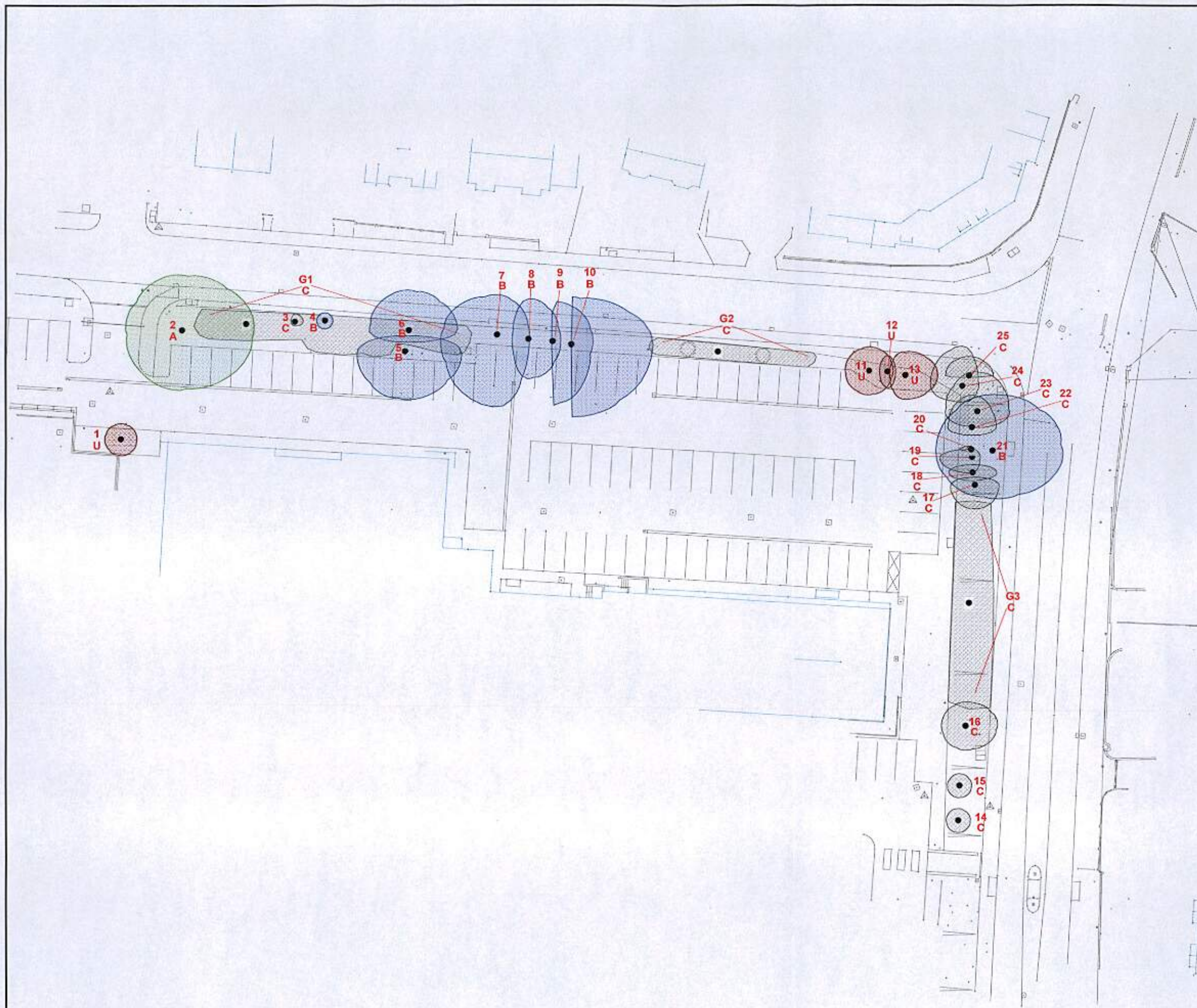
Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (yrs)	Cat
11	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	8	S	350	55	4.2	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 2 E 1.5 S 2 W 0.5	Semi-mature	Poor	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Low crown density In decline Poor quality tree	Advise removal	<10	U
12	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	8	S	280	35	3.4	N 2 E 1 S 2 W 1	N 2 E 1 S 1 W 1	Semi-mature	Dead	Structural Condition - Poor Dead tree	Advise removal	N/A	U
13	Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	8	S	380	65	4.6	N 3 E 4 S 3 W 2	N 2 E 0 S 2 W 1	Semi-mature	Poor	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Apical dieback Minor deadwood in crown Of limited value Part of linear group	Advise removal	<10	U
14	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	4	S	75	3	0.9	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Newly Planted	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree	None required at time of survey	40+	C1
15	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	4	S	75	3	0.9	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Newly Planted	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree Offsite tree	None required at time of survey	40+	C1

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (yrs)	Cat
16	Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	S	400	72	4.8	N 3 E 4 S 3 W 3	N 4 E 4 S 1 W 1	Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Ivy on trunk and in crown Basal suckers Minor deadwood in crown Offsite tree Unable to verify health and safety due to basal suckers and ivy Mature basal sucker previously failed on West side	Sever and remove ivy and resurvey within 1 month	10+	C1
17	Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	S	200	18	2.4	N 1 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 2 E 3 S 2 W 1	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Growing on slope Ivy on trunk and in crown Minor deadwood in crown Offsite tree	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
18	Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	MS	90 60	5	1.3	N 1 E 3 S 1 W 3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Trunk shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Offsite tree Growing on slope Bifurcated at ground level	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
19	Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	S	250	28	3.0	N 1 E 1 S 2 W 4	N 4 E 3 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Offsite tree Ivy on trunk	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2

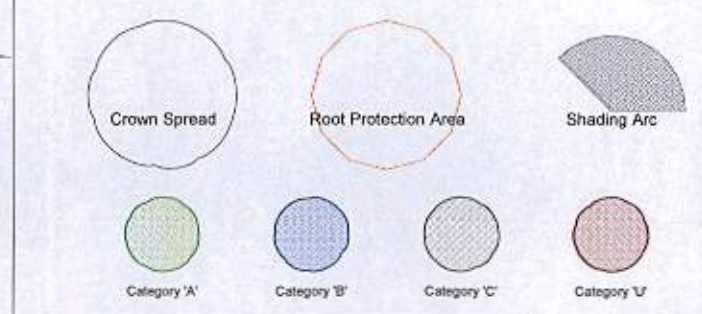
Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (yrs)	Cat
20	Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	2	S	200	18	2.4	N 0.5 E 0.1 S 0.1 W 1.5	N 2 E 2 S 0 W 0	Semi-mature	Poor	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Previously pollarded Offsite tree Of limited value	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
21	Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>	19	S	590	157	7.1	N 7 E 9 S 6 W 7	N 4 E 6 S 3 W 8	Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Offsite tree Minor deadwood in crown Previously pollarded Old pruning wounds at 6m above ground level Bifurcated at 4m above ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	B1
22	Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	S	230	24	2.8	N 4 E 3 S 1 W 3	N 2 E 2 S 1 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Trunk shape distorted due to group pressure Offsite tree Minor deadwood in crown Ivy on trunk and in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
23	English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	13	S	410	76	4.9	N 5 E 4 S 2 W 4	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Boundary line tree Offsite tree Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown	Monitor condition annually	10+	C1+2
24	English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	14	MS	230 350	79	5.0	N 5 E 2 S 2 W 4	N 3 E 3 S 1 W 3	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line tree Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Offsite tree Bifurcated at ground level	Monitor condition annually	10+	C1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (yrs)	Cat
25	Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	3	MS	30 x 9	4	1.1	N 2.5 E 3 S 0.1 W 3	N 0 E 0 S 0 W 0	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Offsite tree Of limited value Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Multi-stemmed at ground level	None required at time of survey	10+	C1
G1	Eleagnus Lonicera Sycamore	3	MS	60 x 6	10	1.8	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary edge group Multi-stemmed at ground level Some developing trees in group	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
G2	Lime x 3 Pine x 2	4	S	50	1	0.6	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Newly Planted	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree	None required at time of survey	40+	C2
G3	Common Hawthorn Elder	5	S	250	28	3.0	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Boundary line trees Crown shapes distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crowns Ivy on trunks and in crowns Offsite trees Heavily suppressed with ivy	None required at time of survey	10+	C2





NOTE: Root Protection Area and Shading Arc not shown on this plan



14 Damson Crescent
Fair Oak
Eastleigh
SO50 8RE

10232
Surgery, Courtwick Lane, Littlehampton
Tree Survey Plan

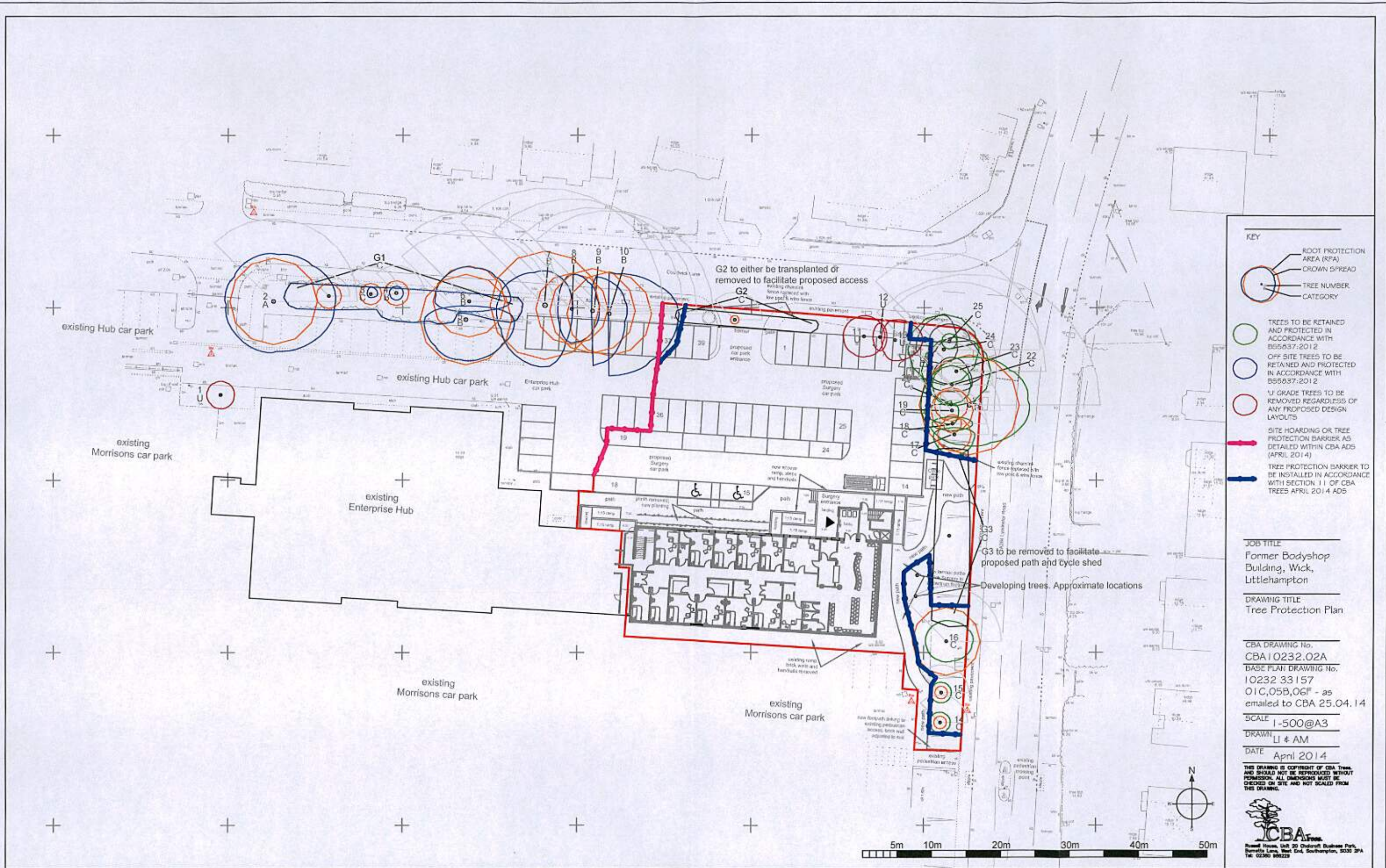
SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3 DATE : 25/04/2014

MAP FILENAME :
CBA10232.01A TSP

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Maps based on Ordnance Survey MasterMap or 1:25000 Mid-scale data
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	TREE WORKS SCHEDULE			
	Client:	NHS Coastal West Sussex Clinical Commissioning Group	Site:	Former Body Shop Building, Wick, Littlehampton
	Date:	April 2014	Consultant:	James Fuller FdSc.Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip.Arb, TechArbor.A

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Himalayan Birch	- Off site tree - Fell to ground level
2	Turkey Oak	N/A
3	Irish Yew	N/A
4	Irish Yew	N/A
5	Sycamore	N/A
6	Sycamore	N/A
7	White Poplar	N/A
8	White Poplar	N/A
9	White Poplar	N/A
10	White Poplar	N/A
11	Western Red Cedar	Fell to ground level
12	Western Red Cedar	Fell to ground level
13	Western Red Cedar	Fell to ground level

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
14	Wild Cherry	• N/A
15	Wild Cherry	• N/A
16	Common Hawthorn	• N/A
17	Common Hawthorn	• N/A
18	Common Hawthorn	• N/A
19	Common Hawthorn	• N/A
20	Common Hawthorn	• N/A
21	Common Lime	• N/A
23	Common Hawthorn	• N/A
24	English Elm	• N/A
25	English Elm	• N/A
Grp 1	Mixed Species	• N/A
Grp 2	Lime x 3 Pine x 2	• Transplant if possible • Fell to ground level if transplanting is not an option
Grp 3	Hawthorn	• Fell to ground level

- All tree works are advised to be carried out between July and September or November and February. Tree works should also avoid the season for nesting birds.
- All tree works should be carried out in accordance with current best practice guidelines and BS3998 – Tree Works. Only natural target pruning method to be used.
- We recommend the use of an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor or an ISA Certified Arborist/Tree Worker suitably insured and experienced to carry out the tree works.





TREES AT _____ : SUMMARY OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Introduction

This leaflet shall be issued to all site personnel as part of their induction briefing.

It describes in summary form the precautions that site personnel shall at all times follow, to ensure that the existing trees on the site come to no harm.

The precautions described are neither arbitrary nor reducible and must be adhered to in full.

These precautions are necessary because unprotected trees are very vulnerable to damage during demolition and construction works.

Furthermore, many of the trees on the site are under **LEGAL PROTECTION** and damaging them can result in heavy fines.

Two common misconceptions about trees:

MYTH: Trees have deep taproots and so shallow excavations will not harm the tree.

FACT: 90% of all tree's roots are found in the top 600mm of soil; all excavations near to trees are likely to cause root damage which can kill the tree.

MYTH: Trees will quickly heal over any bark wound, with no ill effect.

FACT: Bark wounds take years to heal and larger ones never do; missing bark can lead to disease and even the death of the tree.

Tree Protection

All trees adjacent to unsupervised work areas have been protected by fencing.

This fencing must be respected at all times and no attempts shall be made to damage, bypass or ignore it.

In areas designated for supervised working, no works shall be undertaken without the supervisor being present or without him/her issuing a "carry on" chit.

Prohibitions Adjacent to Trees

Inside the exclusion area of the tree protection, the following prohibitions shall apply.

- No digging or scraping
- No storage of plant or materials
- No vehicular access
- No fire lighting
- No handling, discharge or spillage or any chemical substance
- No water-logging

In addition to the above, further precautions shall be taken near to trees.

- A 10m separation distance shall be observed between trees and any substance injurious to their health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including washings) builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals.
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of any foliage; this shall be taken to mean a fire separation distance to the leaved of 20m.

Avoiding Damage to Stem and Branches

Care shall be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with trees.

Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a spotter to ensure that adequate clearance is at all times maintained.

In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this, necessitating the pruning of the tree.

If this is necessary, a specialist team shall be called in following referral to the project Arboriculturist.

No tree pruning shall be undertaken by demolition or construction personnel.

Asking for Help

If you see any damage to a tree or its protective fencing, or if you need a tree pruning for plant clearance, contact **CBA Trees** as follows:

Office Telephone: 023 8098 6229

REMEMBER:

**ALL TREE DAMAGE IS
AVOIDABLE –**

SO AVOID IT!



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

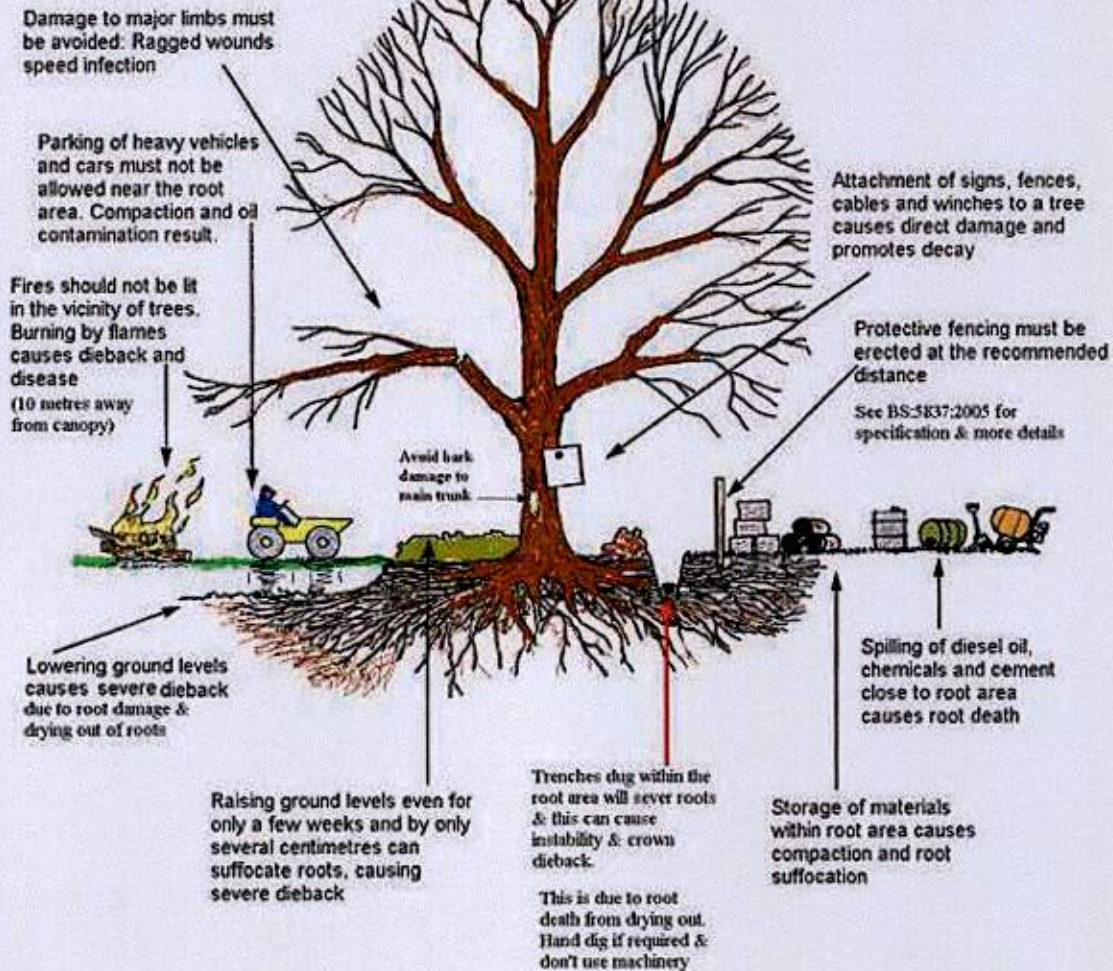
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Common causes of Tree Death

The use of properly positioned protective fencing can prevent tree deaths occurring.



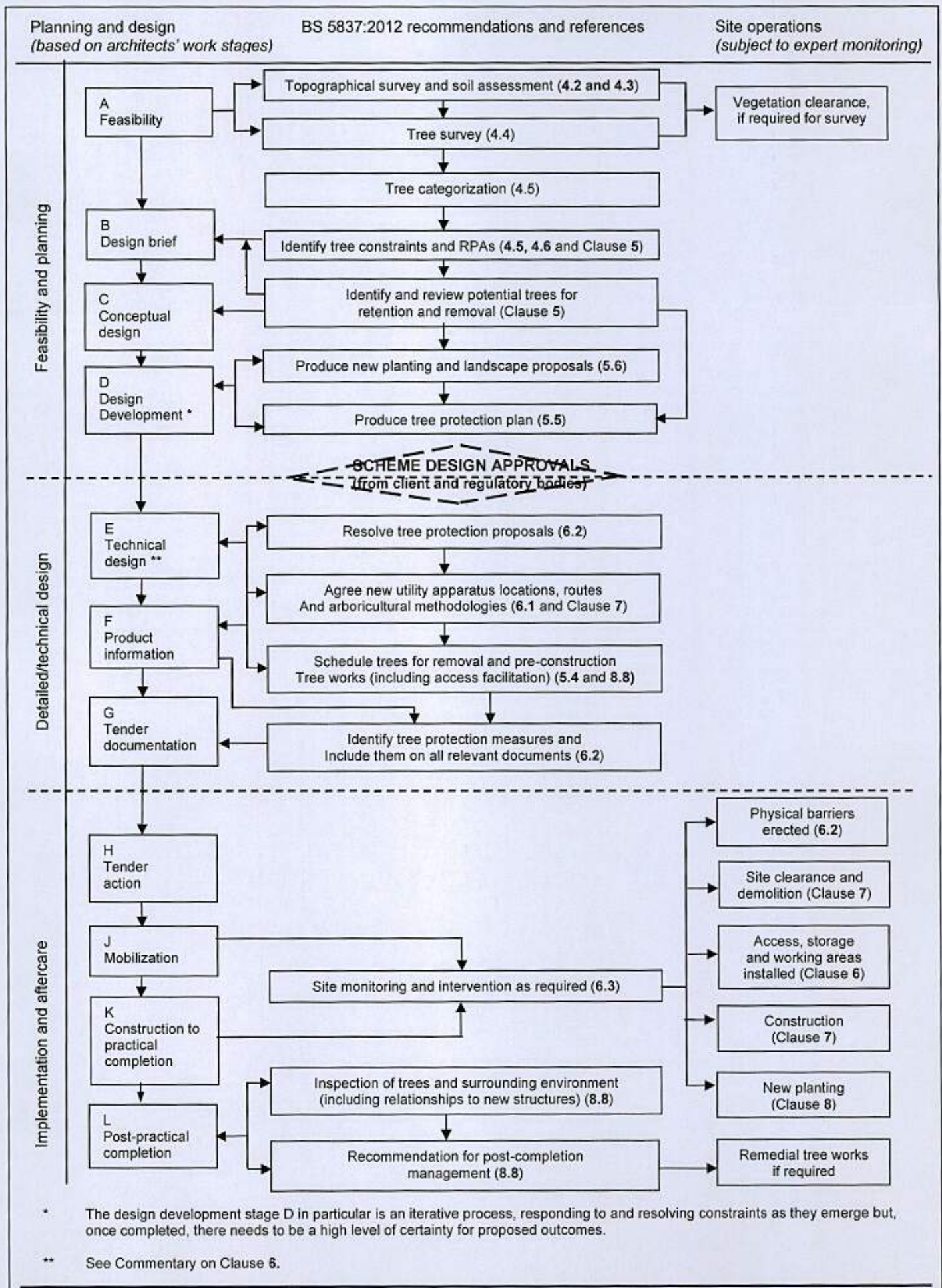
Please use copies of this as an on-site poster for personnel

(Source: Arboricultural Information Exchange website, 2005)





Figure 1 The design and construction process and tree care







**The Professional Arboricultural
Consultancy**

**QUALIFICATIONS OF JAMES FULLER
SENIOR CONSULTANT
CBA TREES**

James Fuller FdSc.Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Arb, TechArbor.A joined CBA Trees in 2007 as a gap-year junior surveyor/arborist having attained the Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Sparsholt College near Winchester. He has gained a solid grounding in field work and report production, carrying out surveys for development sites, health and safety audits, individual tree assessments etc, gaining wide experience. Whilst working with senior colleagues, he also acquired knowledge of planning regulations, legislation, building techniques etc, to consolidate his experience.

The range of work now undertaken by James includes direct liaison with local authority planning and tree officers, provision of advice to prominent development companies and preparation of Implications Assessments and Method Statements, including large and complex projects.

James' portfolio of clients has continued to expand and as he is now working at Senior Consultancy level.

As part of his professional development, James attained the Professional Tree Inspector's Certificate in November 2011.

