



Prepared By: James Bloor

20th September 2021

Apples and Pears Trees and Landscaping Ltd, Northchapel, GU28 9EN

07791 369205

james@applesandpearsgardening.co.uk

Inspection of row of Cypress Leylandii, Rosemead Park, Littlehampton

Mark Haddock 4th November 2020

T5 - Row of Leylandii Cypress (around 45 trees of which some are stumps) originally planted as screening. All have been historically crown raised therefore providing no screening for play area and field. Trees running from the centre of the group to the the south west end of the row have thin crowns, suffering from wind and salt burn. This row of trees is exposed to the prevailing wind with topography being flat land all the way to the coast with little in the way of structures or trees to act as a wind break. Due to this the line of trees is more likely to suffer wind throw.

T5 - Recommendations for replacement of the above row of Cypress Leylandii
James Bloor (NPTC Qualified Arborist)

A large proportion of the trees are within close proximity to the perimeter path. Two trees from the row have been lost in the last two years to storms, and the existing trees are shedding branches in high winds. This further supports our opinion that some of the trees are a danger to passers by and the remaining trees are at the end of their useful life expectancy. The potential for further loss increases with age and time (appendix 4 photographs of row of leylandii).
Recommendation to fell and grind. Replace with dense native bare root hedging interspersed with native trees.

Replace the above row with dense native bare root hedging and native trees to include:

Hedging - hawthorn, hazel, rose, spindleberry, blackthorn, field maple interspersed with native trees.

Native Trees - : Holm Oak, English Oak, Hornbeam, Field maple, wild cherry, crab apple, small leaved lime, sweet chestnut,

To enhance the park whilst maintaining a natural look in keeping with the surrounding local area and providing a valuable habitat for wildlife, I recommend using a combination of all or some of the above native species. The combination of native hedging (height when planted to be approximately 80cm) with a selection of native trees (height when planted to be approximately 1.75m - 2.0 metres) are best for wildlife, especially those which provide flowers and berries for insects and birds. Hawthorn, blackthorn and hazel are good for making a thick hedge to protect the park from prevailing south-westerley winds and salt, as well as creating a robust screen from the road and buildings.

Irrigation pipes will be wrapped around each tree's root zone when planting. This will allow easy watering by the maintenance team using a hose and water bowser. It will ensure the water gets right down into the ground to the roots, allowing the trees to establish themselves.

Further engagement with local community through leafleting residents in close proximity will be carried out prior to the removal of the trees.

T42 - Himalayan Tree-Cotoneaster

This tree is dead and dangerous. There is a concern for health and safety due to the proximity to the public footpath. (See appendix 5 for photographs)

T42 - Recommendation to fell.

