

Cornfield Close Littlehampton

TREE REPORT

(Tree Survey and
Constraint Advice)

for

Thakeham Client Ltd
on behalf of Clarion
Housing Association



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Checked By:	M Welby
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Executive Summary	2
2. Introduction	3
3. Scope and Method of Survey	4
4. Discussion	5
5. Conclusions and Recommendations	7
Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012	9
Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule	10
Appendix 3: Tree Preservation Order Excerpt	16
Appendix 4: Tree Reference Plan	18

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. This report provides survey information about the trees on the site at Cornfield Close, Littlehampton, 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. The subject trees have been categorised as follows:

BS Category	Number of individual trees	Tree Groups
U	7	0
A	0	0
B	40	1
C	30	8

- 1.3. A total of seventy-seven individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition nine groups were surveyed and recorded.
- 1.4. 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.
- 1.5. There is scope for development of the site whilst retaining the important trees on the boundaries and by removing the lower quality trees from the interior of the site where required.
- 1.6. 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 Thakeham Client Ltd, on behalf of the applicant Clarion Housing Association in December 2017, to survey and categorize the trees at Cornfield Close, Littlehampton, BN17 6LD 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. 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.
- 2.3. 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.
- 2.4. A number of tree on the site are protected by Tree Preservation Order by Arun District Council reference TPO/LU/2/18 an excerpt of this is included at appendix 3 below. The site is not in a Conservation Area.
- 2.5. The Tree Reference Plan was based on the supplied topographical ground survey by Sunshine Survey Ltd drawing number GY\4624 – 1\001-4.
- 2.6. The controlling authority is Arun District Council who can be contacted at: www.arun.gov.uk.
- 2.7. 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 are based on the canopy extents shown on the topographical survey.
- 3.10. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey.
- 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 land at the former Daisyfields Touring Park to the south of Cornfield Close. To the south of the site is an area of open ground, and further south is the Littlehampton Academy. To the north and east of the site there is residential housing, with Cornfield School at the north west. The site is bounded by post and wire fencing, and close board fence at the north.
- 4.3. A total of seventy-seven individual trees with stem diameters of 75mm and above at 1.5m were surveyed and recorded. In addition nine groups were surveyed and recorded.
- 4.4. The trees on the south and east of the site form a continuous group which has landscape value as a boundary feature. On the western edge of the site there is a group comprising relatively low quality trees within a boundary group of Brambles and dense vegetation. This also has landscape value as boundary screening notwithstanding the value of the component trees.
- 4.5. Forty 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. B category trees are also those that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage).
- 4.6. There are thirty individual trees and eight 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. Most of the trees on the site are small ornamental deciduous or coniferous specimens. Whilst the trees within the interior of the site have some value in terms of their current context, they should not be considered any constraint to development. Where there are C category trees near the boundaries of the site, it is recommended that these are retained where they have landscape value as screening.
- 4.7. There are seven U category trees on the site which are in a poor condition. T12 and T38 on the southern boundary are large Poplars that have part collapsed. It is recommended these are removed for health and safety reasons irrespective of any development considerations.



Trees T1 & T2 looking towards existing site entrance.



Detail of tree group on southern boundary



View of western boundary. T44 & T45 in fore-ground

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 by removing the lower quality trees from the interior of the site where required.
- 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. It is anticipated that there is to be comprehensive redevelopment of the site, which may require the removal of B category trees. Removal of B category trees may be considered acceptable, subject to mitigation planting as part of landscape proposals. It is advised that this is subject to discussion with the Local Planning Authority as to the acceptability of this approach.
- 5.5. Under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. Local planning authority permission is required before removing hedges that are at least 20 metres (66 feet) in length, more than 30 years old and contain certain species of plant. The authority will assess the importance of the hedgerow using criteria set out in the regulations. Hedgerows in areas covered by an Historic Landscape Characterisation are often protected on the basis of historic importance and their wildlife value.
- 5.6. 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.
- 5.7. 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.
- 5.8. 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.

- 5.9. 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.
- 5.10. 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.
- 5.11. 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.
- 5.12. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984). A land owner has a duty of care to ensure that reasonable steps are taken to ensure the safety of others entering their land. There is a special responsibility to ensure the safety of children, who may be unaware of danger. Reasonably frequent inspections of trees with potential to cause harm, by a competent person, together with implementation of any recommendations, should ensure compliance with the legislation regarding tree safety.
- 5.13. Notice must also be taken that it is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act to disturb a nesting bird or roosting/breeding bat. Further advice, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, may be obtained from ACD's Ecologist, if required.

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Associate Director
18 January 2018

Revised September 2018

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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	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

SITE: Cornfield Close, Littlehampton
 CLIENT: Thakeham Client Ltd, on behalf of Claron Housing Association
 DATE: 11th January 2018

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12(5)	520,630(2)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	40+		B2
T2	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	12(5)	850(1)	6.5, 6.5, 6.5, 6.5	M	40+	Multi stem from ground level.	B2
T3	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	15(3)	1020(1)	6.5, 6.5, 6.5, 6.5	M	40+		B2
T4	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	14(3)	1000(1)	6.5, 6.5, 6.5, 6.5	M	40+	Stem diameter estimated due to ivy.	B2
T5	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	7(3)	460(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	10+	Ganoderma at base. Limited life expectancy.	C2
T6	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	7(3)	430(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	10+		C2
T7	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(0.5)	200(5)	4.5, 4.5, 4.5, 4.5	M	10+	Multi stem from ground level. Average estimated dimensions given for stem diameter. Ivy throughout crown.	C2
T8	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)						Stump.	
T9	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	2(0.5)	400(1)	1, 1, 1, 1	M	<10		U
T10	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)						Stump.	
T11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(0.5)	580(1)	4.5, 4.5, 4.5, 4.5	EM	20+	Multi stem from ground level.	C2
T12	Populus serotina (Hybrid Black Poplar)	15(1)	1000(2)	7.5, 14, 7.5, 7.5	M	<10	Split twin stem, part collapsed. Recommend tree is felled within one month.	U
T13	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	17(2)	550(1)	12, 7, 7, 4	EM	20+	Uneven crown shape.	B2
T14	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	13(3)	490(1)	4, 4, 7, 7	EM	20+	Uneven crown shape due to competition with adjacent tree.	C2
T15	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(3)	390(1)	4.5, 4.5, 4.5, 2	SM	20+		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 BS5637:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T16	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	20(2)	970(1)	11.5, 9.5, 8, 9.5	M	20+	Ivy throughout crown. Recommend severing ivy to reinspect.	B2
T17	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(2)	410(1)	5.5, 5.5, 5.5, 5.5	EM	20+		C2
T18	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	16(0)	400(1)	3, 8, 8, 3	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated.	B2
T19	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	16(0)	600(1)	4, 4, 8, 6	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated.	B2
T20	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4(0)	250(1)	4, 2.5, 2.5, 1	M	10+		C2
T21	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	19(2)	590(1)	7, 4, 4, 2	EM	10+	Main stem dead with side branch become leader. Unsustainable in the long term.	C2
T22	Populus nigra 'Italica' (Lombardy Poplar)	20(2)	830(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	20+	Main stem dead with side branch become leader. Unsustainable in the long term.	B2
T23	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14(2)	300(1)	2, 4.5, 4.5, 2	EM	20+	Uneven crown shape due to competition with adjacent trees. Ivy throughout crown.	B2
T24	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	14(2)	300(1)	4.5, 4, 4, 4	EM	20+	Uneven crown shape due to competition with adjacent trees. Ivy throughout crown.	B2
T25	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(3)	530(1)	5.5, 5.5, 5.5, 5.5	M	20+	Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Ivy throughout crown.	B2
T26	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	16(5)	510(1)	6.5, 6.5, 6.5, 4	M	20+	Ivy throughout crown.	B2
T27	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4(0)	250(1)	2.5, 2.5, 2.5, 2.5	EM	10+		C2
T28	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	16(3)	500(1)	7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to dense vegetation at base.	B2
T29	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	8(2)	760(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	10+	Infested with Ivy.	C2
T30	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	10(3)	440(1)	8, 7, 3, 7	EM	20+	Ivy infestation throughout crown.	B2
T31	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	8(2)	750(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	10+	Infested with Ivy.	C2
T32	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	15(2)	550(1)	8, 6, 2, 6	M	20+	Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Ivy infestation throughout crown.	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 BS5637:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T33	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	15(2)	480(1)	5, 5, 5, 5	M	20+		B2
T34	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	5(0)	200(1)	4, 2, .5, .5	SM	<10	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Ivy infestation throughout low quality.	C2
T35	Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)	14(2)	300(1)	7, 4, 4, 2	EM	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to off site.	B2
T36	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	19(2)	390(1)	9, 9, 0, 4	M	10+	Uneven crown shape. Ivy infestation throughout crown.	C2
T37	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	19(2)	400(1)	9, 9, 0, 4	M	10+	Uneven crown shape. Ivy infestation throughout crown. Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey.	C2
T38	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	19(2)	700(1)	5, 5, 5, 8	OM	<10	Poor condition throughout. Split and fallen limbs. Recommend tree is felled within one month.	U
T39	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	19(2)	550(1)	7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5	M	20+	Off site tree dimensions estimated.	B2
T40	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	19(2)	550(1)	7.5, 7.5, 7.5, 7.5	M	20+	Off site tree dimensions estimated.	B2
T41	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	10(2)	350(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	20+	Landscape value as part of boundary screening. Ivy throughout crown.	B2
T42	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4(0)	300(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	<10	Poor quality.	U
T43	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	9(2)	300(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	SM	40+	Off site tree dimensions estimated.	C2
T44	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	8(2)	150,150,150,200(4)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	20+	Multi stem from ground level. Congestion between stems at base.	C2
T45	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6(1)	400(1)	3.5, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5	SM	10+	Multi stem from ground level. Overall low quality.	C2
T46	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)						Stump.	
T47	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	3(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	10+	Small tree not indicated on topographical survey.	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 BS5637:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

Page | 12

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T48	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	3(0)	150(1)	2, 2, 2, 2	SM	10+	Small tree. Squirrel damage to main stem.	C2
T49	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5(0.5)	400(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	M	10+	Overall low quality. Multi stem from ground level diameter estimated.	C2
T50	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5(0.5)	400(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	M	10+	Overall low quality. Multi stem from ground level diameter estimated.	C2
T51	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5(0.5)	500(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	M	10+	Overall low quality. Multi stem from ground level diameter estimated.	C2
T52	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	6(1)	150(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	SM	10+	Relatively low value.	C2
T53	Pinus radiata (Monterey Pine)	5(0.5)	150(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	20+	Planted as ornamental tree. Relatively low value.	C2
T54	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	15(0)	750(1)	9.5, 9.5, 9.5, 9.5	M	20+	Dimensions estimated as off site.	B2
T55	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	600(1)	9, 9, 9, 9	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to fence.	B2
T56	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	400(1)	6.5, 6.5, 6.5, 6.5	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to fence.	B2
T57	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	450(1)	8, 8, 8, 8	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to fence.	B2
T58	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	450(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	20+	Stem diameter estimated due to fence.	B2
T59	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(2)	150,150(2)	3, 3, 3, 3	SM	20+	Stem positions estimated as not indicated on topographical survey.	C2
T60	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4(0)	500(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	<10	Fallen tree.	U
T61	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8(2)	150(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	Y	20+	Self seeded tree not indicated on topographical survey.	C2
T62	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	8(2)	150(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	Y	20+	Self seeded tree not indicated on topographical survey.	C2
T63	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	10(2)	350,350(2)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	20+		B2
T64	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14(2)	660(1)	8.5, 8.5, 8.5, 8.5	M	20+		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 BS5637:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

Page | 13

SITE: Cornfield Close, Littlehampton
 CLIENT: Thakeham Client Ltd, on behalf of Claron Housing Association
 DATE: 11th January 2018

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T65	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14(2)	400(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	20+		B2
T66	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14(2)	450(1)	6, 6, 6, 6	EM	20+		B2
T67	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14(2)	490(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	EM	20+		B2
T68	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	530(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	EM	20+		B2
T69	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	490(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	EM	20+		B2
T70	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	430(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	EM	20+		B2
T71	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	540(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	EM	20+		B2
T72	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	16(2)	510(1)	7, 7, 7, 7	EM	20+		B2
T73	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	17(2)	680(1)	9.5, 9.5, 9.5, 9.5	M	20+		B2
T74	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	17(2)	490(1)	4, 6, 4, 0	M	20+		B2
T75	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	12(2)	480(1)	6, 6, 6, 6	EM	20+		B2
T76	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	12(2)	470,450(2)	4, 7, 4, 0	EM	10+	Damage to crown from adjacent fallen tree.	C2
T77	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	10(2)	400(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	<10	Damage to crown from adjacent fallen tree.	U
T78	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	10(2)	250(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	EM	<10	Stem position estimated as not indicated on topographical survey. Damage to crown from adjacent fallen tree.	U
T79	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	9(2)	300(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	SM	40+	Off site tree dimensions estimated.	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 BS5637:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Cornfield Close, Littlehampton
 CLIENT: Thakeham Client Ltd, on behalf of Clonon Housing Association
 DATE: 11th January 2018

SURVEYOR: T Grayshaw

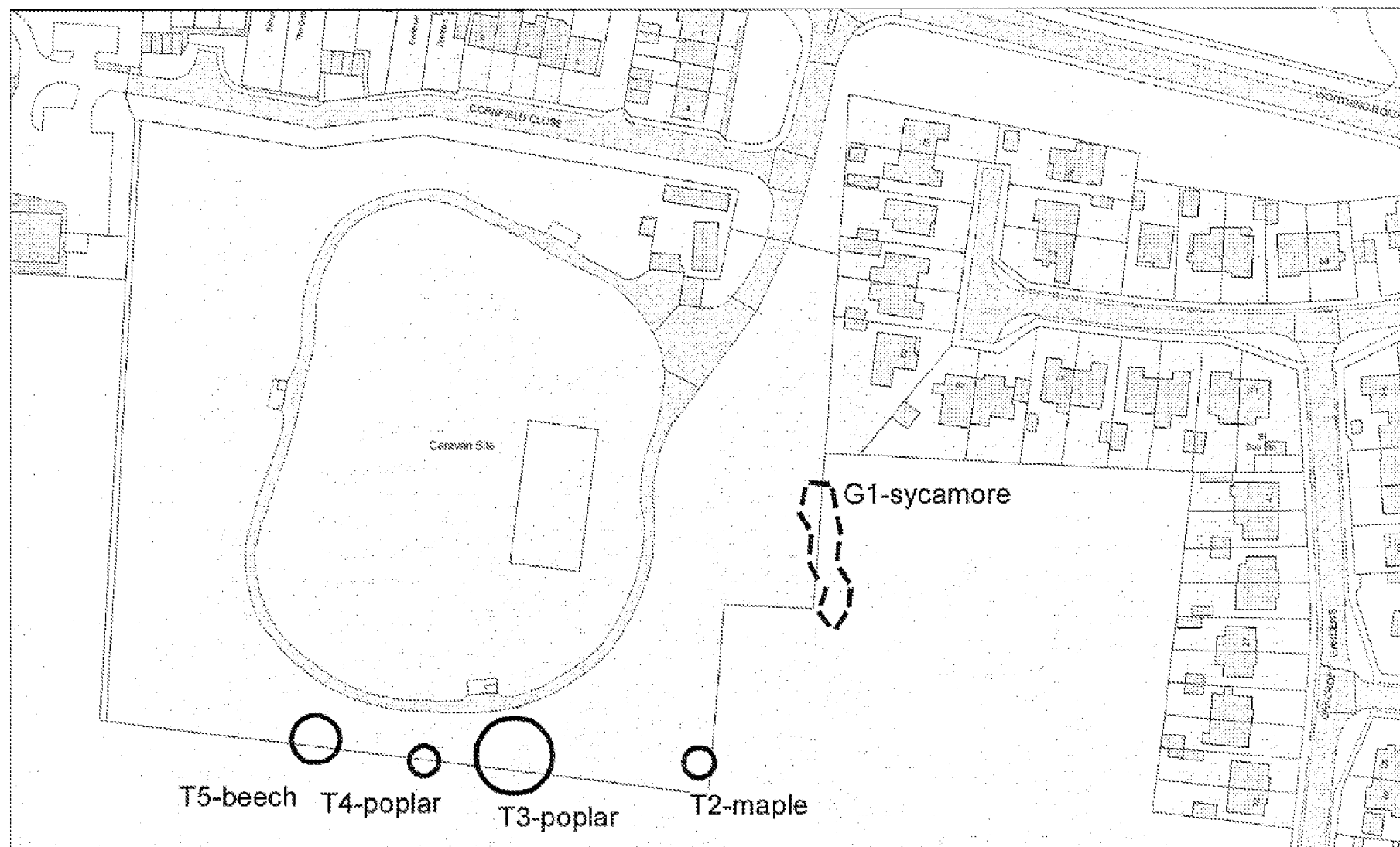
TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Crown spread (NESW)	Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T80	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	19 (2)	450 (1)	5, 5, 5, 5	EM	20+	Part of boundary group	B2
G1	Cupressus macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress)	17(5)	790(1)	6.5, 6.5, 6.5, 6.5	M	20+	Shared canopy low individual quality but landscape value as part of boundary screening.	B2
G2	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)						Stumps.	
G3	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	8(2)	300(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	SM	20+		C2
G4	Taxus baccata (Yew)	2(0)	150(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Hedge for internal screening.	C2
G5	Taxus baccata (Yew)	2(0)	150(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Hedge for internal screening. Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey.	C2
G6	X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress)	3(0)	150(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey.	C2
G7	X Cupressocyparis leylandii Castlewellan Gold (Leyland Cypress)	3(0)	150(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey.	C2
G8	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	3(0)	150(1)	1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5	SM	10+	Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey.	C2
G9	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	4(0)	150(1)	3, 3, 3, 3	EM	10+	Low quality and value.	C2
G10	Prunus spinosa, Sambucus nigra, Crataegus monogyna (Blackthorn, Elder, Hawthorn)	5(0)	150(1)	4, 4, 4, 4	M	20+	Group of mixed species trees. Canopy extents as indicated on topographical survey. Infested with Ivy and Brambles. Low individual quality of component trees but landscape value as boundary screening.	C2

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Appendix 3: Tree Preservation Order Excerpt

Land south of Cornfield Close and Land south of 44-50 Oakcroft Gardens



Scale 1:1250 @ A4

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Appendix 4: Tree Reference Plan
(THA21635-01A)



Head Office

Rodbourne Rail Business Centre
Grange Lane
Malmesbury
SN16 0ES



Surrey Office

Courtyard House
Mill Lane
Godalming
GU7 1EY



Hampshire Office

Suite 6
Crescent House
Yonge Close
Eastleigh
SO50 9SX



Cambridgeshire Office

9 Brownlow Road
Cambridge
CB4 3NG



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