



**TREE SURVEY,
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT,
TREE PROTECTION PLAN &
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
Rev:0,**

with regard to

**Planning Condition no. 18 attached to planning
permission reference APP/20/01127,**

& approved development at:

**Mill Rythe Holiday Village, 16 Havant Road,
Hayling Island, PO11 0PB,**

for:

Away Resorts.

Job no. MJC-21-0203

29th November 2021.

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1.0 Instruction

- 1.1 MJC Tree Services Limited have been instructed by Rebecca Willard of A&M Architectural Partnership, and acting on behalf of away resorts, as follows:
“Re: Development Site Tree Reports in Accordance With BS5837:2012 at Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort, Havant Road, Hayling Island, PO11 0PB. To carry out the following works in respect of the above:
- *To discuss the approved development of the site with the design team and construction team with a view to arriving at a proposed design and construction methodologies that are acceptable in arboricultural planning terms:*
 - *To draw up an Arboricultural Implications Assessment for the approved development, using the tree constraints information that we have on file for reference, and an approved site layout plan that will need to be supplied to the above office as a .dwg (AutoCAD) file before the report can be completed:*
 - *To draw up a Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement for the approved development:*
 - *To combine these elements into a single report:*
 - *To supply the completed report in an electronic format as a .PDF file, with the plans available as .dwg (AutoCAD) files.”*

2.0 Qualifications and Caveats

- 2.1 The author of this report is a:
- Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters:
 - Chartered Arboriculturist:
 - Chartered Surveyor:
 - Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.
 - Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association:
- He also holds the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma in Arboriculture and has over 27 years experience in UK arboriculture. A full CV and CPD record are available as a .pdf file upon request to the above office.
- 2.2 The tree survey was preliminary in nature and was carried out from ground level using visual techniques only. No trees were climbed or internally investigated. Should a more detailed inspection be required then this will be highlighted in the recommendations.
- 2.3 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of trees in high use areas should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once every eighteen months. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based only on the observations made by the author during the tree survey.

- 2.4 This report is for the sole use of the above named client and refers only to those trees identified within. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, or sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in the subject matter, without our consent. Use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any purpose other than stated in this report renders the report invalid for that purpose.
- 2.5 This report is supplied subject to our terms and conditions in force at the time of our instruction by the client.

3.0 Introduction

- 3.1 This report is presented largely in the form of annotated plans with a tree survey schedule that are intended to be read in the sequence they are presented, cross referencing as instructed in the annotations.
- 3.1.1 The reason for this graphical form of presentation is to make its interpretation easier by the greater design team and the demolition/construction team. These teams work in a graphical environment, and if the arboricultural reports involved in the design and demolition/construction processes are to be easily interpreted by these teams they must also be presented in a graphical environment. To do otherwise would create an unhelpful disconnect between the arboricultural information and the design and demolition/construction teams. It also allows the report and the proposed development to be assessed on site by officers of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) whilst referencing a small number of single page documents, thereby avoiding the need to keep flicking backwards and forwards through a written report whilst holding open a large site plan.
- 3.1.2 The layout and order of the plans and schedule are intended to illustrate a logical progression from the existing site (Tree Survey Plan and Tree Survey Schedule), through the development development, its impact on the trees in terms of tree losses, the establishment of conflicts with the retained trees and how these conflicts will be resolved in principle (Arboricultural Impact Assessment), to the specific tree protection measures and methodologies required (Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement).
- 3.2 The tree works recommended on the schedule are based on the current context of the site, they are not works required as a result of any proposed development. This is to comply with section 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012 that states "*...the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for the development*". The tree works required as a result of the proposed development are detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plan.

4.0 Summary

4.1 Condition no. 18 states the following:

“No development, including demolition shall commence until the submission of a Tree Survey and updated Arboricultural Impact Assessment (including a Tree Constraints Plan), Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan showing the tree or group of trees, the Root Protection Area(s) and the crown spread(s) in relation to the proposed development has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. All tree root protection areas identified, shall be protected by protection fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012. The approved tree protection measures shall be implemented before any equipment, machinery, or materials are brought on to the site in connection with the works. They shall be retained intact for the duration of the construction works and shall only be removed or altered following completion of that phase.”

This report, and specifically the Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement, if carried out correctly and fully, will be sufficient to discharge the tree protection requirements of condition no. 18.

Mark Carter

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5.0 Tree Constraints Plan

MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PS

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-01
rev4 Sheet 2

See site specific notes in
Sheet 1

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200 as updated in
2020, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021.
This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

- Crown spread of surveyed trees
 - Crown spread of noted hedges
 - Potential future crown spread for 'X' & 'B' grade trees
 - Direction of growth of lowest significant limb
 - Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA)
 - Areas of potentially significant shade constraint for A, B & C grade trees and groups, based on surveyed heights
 - Category U tree
 - Category A tree
 - Category B tree
 - Category C tree
- SCALE
1:250 @ A0



MJC TREE SERVICES
LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Haying Island,
PO11 0RS.

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-01
rev4 Sheet 3

See site specific notes in
Sheet 1

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3159-200 as updated in
2020, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees

Crown spread of
noted hedges

Potential future
crown spread
for 'A' & 'B'
grade trees

Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Areas of
potentially
significant shade
constraint for A,
B & C grade
trees and
groups, based
on surveyed
heights

●

Category U tree

●

Category A tree

●

Category B tree

●

Category C tree

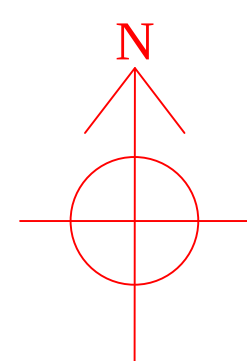
SCALE
1:250 @ A0

The main site plan illustrates a residential development area with various buildings, parking lots, and green spaces. Key features include:

- Buildings:** Labeled with names like 'WELLS', 'NORFOLK', 'HUTLEY', 'OXFORD', 'YORK', and 'NORFOLK'. Each building has a footprint and associated parking spaces.
- Tree Constraints:** Numerous trees are marked with colored dots (red for Category U, green for Category A, blue for Category B, and black for Category C). Each tree has a circular crown spread and a Root Protection Area (RPA) indicated by concentric circles. Some trees have arrows indicating the direction of growth of the lowest significant limb.
- Shade Constraint Areas:** Shaded regions indicate areas of potentially significant shade constraint for A, B, and C grade trees and groups, based on surveyed heights.
- Topography:** The plan shows contour lines and spot heights (e.g., +1.00, +1.20, +1.40) across the site.
- Other Features:** Includes a 'RECREATION AREA' with grass, 'Small Bushes', 'Hedges', and 'Grass' areas. A 'SEA' label is present near the top right.

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6.0 Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Key:

- o **Ht** = Height estimated in metres.
- o **Stem Diam** = Stem or trunk diameter, measured and calculated in accordance with Annex C and section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
 - o **oi** = Measurement taken over ivy, which is likely to produce an exaggerated figure.
- o **Crown Spread** = Crown spread to the cardinal points in metres, measured by pacing.
- o **1st significant branch ht' & direction** = First significant branch height in metres and direction of growth e.g. N = North.
- o **Crown base ht'** = Minimum distance between surrounding ground level at the trunk base and the base of the main crown, estimated by eye in metres.
- o **Life stage** is chosen from the four following categories;
 - Y = Young;
 - SM = Semi mature;
 - EM = Early mature;
 - M = Mature;
 - OM = Over Mature.
- o **General observations** = Particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, significant features and defects, and the effect these may have on the health, stability and safe retention of the tree.
- o **Preliminary management recommendations** = any significant works identified as necessary in the current context, and not taking into account any development of the site..
- o **Rem' cont'** = an estimate, in years, of the remaining period over which the tree can be retained at an acceptable level of risk whilst still providing significant amenity benefits with no significant management intervention.
- o **Reten' Cat'** = Desirability for retention category. Refers to BS5837:2012 which categorises trees on development sites into one of four categories – A, B, C or U, A being very good and U meaning that felling is appropriate regardless of any proposals. The suffix 1, 2 or 3 refers to a subcategory relating to tree, landscape or cultural/ecological values respectively.
- o **AGL** = Above ground level
- o **#** = Estimated dimension.
- o **TYP** = Typical dimension where several are present.

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T1	Lombardy Poplar	24	900	1	8	6	6	4	3	N	1	EM	The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 366.0 square metres (radius = 10.8 metre).	20-40	B2
T2	White Poplar	19	1000 # @ 0.5m agl	1	8	10	10 #	10 #	1	E	1	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - A low branch bole was present hence stem diameter measurements at 0.5 metres above ground level used to calculate the root protection area. - Minor deadwood was present in the crown but this was not threatening a high target area. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 452.0 square metres (radius = 12.0 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T3	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	800#	1	11	8	6#	8#	3	SW	1	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The tree was a prominent boundary feature.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 300.0 square metres (radius = 9.6 metre).	20-40	B2
T7	Golden Monterey Cypress	10	600 @ base	1	3	1	4	4	0.2	W	0.7	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T8	Golden Monterey Cypress	12	640 @ base	1	4	5	4	2	0.3	NW	1.3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 185.0 square metres (radius = 7.7 metre).	20-40	B1
T11	Common Oak	9	170	1	5	5	5	4	2.3	N	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The exit hole of either a bat roost or bird nest was present on the eastern side of the trunk at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level. - This opened into a significant cavity in the trunk at this point. - This area of the trunk was swollen indicating that the tree was laying down additional reinforcing wood to compensate for any weakness created by this cavity and the crown vitality seemed quite reasonable. - Therefore there was no reason to suspect that the tree could not continue laying down additional reinforcing wood and thereby avoid becoming significantly structurally compromised.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of decay in the trunk at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 228.0 square metres (radius = 8.5 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T12	Common Oak	10	750	1	7	7	6	6	3	S	0.4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site but may a minor contribution to boundary screening. - Minor fibre buckling budes were present on the trunk but these were not considered to be structurally significant.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 255.0 square metres (radius = 9.0 metre).	40+	B2
T14	Hybrid Italian Poplar	16	810	1	5	6	8	6	2	SE	3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with significant peripheral crown dieback indicating a state of decline in the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 297.0 square metres (radius = 9.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T15	Lombardy Poplar	22	580	1	4	4	3	3	3.2	ENE	3.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with significant peripheral crown dieback indicating a state of decline in the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 152.0 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T16	Lombardy Poplar	23	523	1	3	3	2	3	2.5	W	2.5	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site but by virtue of its height it was probably visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 122.0 square metres (radius = 6.2 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T17	Common Oak	10	500 @ 1.3m agl	1	5	5	6	4	1.5	SW	1.1	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree had some potential for future growth but this would always be impeded by the nearby Lombardy Poplars.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	40+	B1
T18	Lombardy Poplar	24	690	1	4	5	5	2	3	S	4	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site but by virtue of its height it was probably visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 215.0 square metres (radius = 8.3 metre).	20-40	B1
T19	Common Oak	7	380 @ 1.1m agl	1	5	5	5	4	1.3	SE	1.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree had some potential for future growth but this would always be impeded by the nearby Lombardy Poplars.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 65.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	40+	B1
T20	Lombardy Poplar	16	490	1	5	5	6	2	3.3	E	5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Significant crown dieback was present along with significant quantities of crown deadwood and the tree was clearly in terminal decline.	- Fell. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T21	Common Oak	12	550	1	5	1	5	4.5	2	W	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor basal decay was visible through an open bark wound on the southern side of the trunk base. - However this was not considered structurally significant at the time of survey. - Two exit holes either bat roosts or bird nests were present on the eastern side of the trunk, one at approximately 2 metres above ground level and the other at approximately 3 metres. - These clearly opened into an area of cavitation, the significance of which could not be assessed at a ground level and visual survey. - Therefore the grading of this tree is provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk from approximately 4 metres above ground level to ground level to assess the extent of internal decay present. - RPA area = 137.0 square metres (radius = 6.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T22	Common Oak	13	510	1	7	3	6	4	2.5	S	1.1	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 118.0 square metres (radius = 6.1 metre).	40+	B1
T23	Common Oak	12	470	1	7	5	6	2	3	N	1.7	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 100.0 square metres (radius = 5.6 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T24	Common Oak	11	500	1	5	4	7	7	3	N	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with a degree of peripheral crown dieback. - The trunk base was swollen with an emergent fungal fruiting body of <i>Inonotus dryadeus</i> on the south western side at just above ground level and an open decay cavity at the intra buttral space on the eastern side. - It was clear that there was a significant degree of internal decay in the trunk base although it was not possible to accurately access the structural significance of this from a ground level visual inspection and the grading of this tree is provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk base to identify the extent and significance of the internal decay present. - Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 113.1 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T25	Hybrid Italian Poplar	15	470	1	3	6	7	3	3	E	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Crown vitality was poor with significant peripheral crown dieback indicating a state of decline in the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 100.00 square metres (radius = 5.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T26	Lombardy Poplar	14	320	1	2	3	3	0	4	N	5.5	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree leant to the east. - However the upper crown growth had completely corrected this angle of lean indicating that this was an historical condition and of no current significance.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T27	Lombardy Poplar	16	490	1	6	7	6	2	3	S	4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Extensive crown dieback was present and the tree was clearly in terminal decline.	- Fell. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	0-10	U
T28	Lombardy Poplar	23	740	1	5	4	4	4	3	N	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 248.0 square metres (radius = 8.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T29	Lombardy Poplar	17	500	1	4	5	1	2	2.5	SW	3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T30	Lombardy Poplar	23	660	1	4	6	2	3	3	N	2.5	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 197.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T31	Lombardy Poplar	12	370	1	5#	5	2	3	2.3	S	2.3	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Upper crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T32	Lombardy Poplar	22	600	1	5	5	4	4	3.5	E	1.3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T33	Lombardy Poplar	22	620	1	4	4	4	5	4	S	3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 174.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T34	Lombardy Poplar	24	660	1	4	5	4	4	3.5	NE	1.7	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 197.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T36	Elm	4	370	1	3	3	3	4	2	NW	1.2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was a top worked cultivar and its resistance to Dutch Elm disease was not known. - Significant decay was visible immediately above the graft where limbs had been removed in the past.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of decay immediately above the graft. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	20-40	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T37	Common Oak	12	950	1	10	8#	7	8	2.5	S	3	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby road and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building. - The exit hole of a bat roost or bird nest was present in the first order limb, southern side, at approximately 4 metres above ground level. - This indicated a degree of cavitation at this point. - A second similar exit hole was present in the first order limb on the northern side again at approximately 4 metres above ground level. - It was not possible to assess the structural significance of this cavitation from a ground level and visual survey and the grading of this tree is provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out a climbing inspection to assess the extent and structural significance of the cavitation associated with the bat roost or bird nest exit holes. - Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the nearby building. - RPA area = 408.0 square metres (radius = 11.4 metre).	40+	B1
T40	Lombardy Poplar	17	520	1	5	3	5	3	2.5	S	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor upper crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline and the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of crown vitality. - RPA area = 122.0 square metres (radius = 6.2 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T41	Lombardy Poplar	17	440	1	5	2	7	2	3	S	3.2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor upper crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline and the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of crown vitality. - RPA area = 88.0 square metres (radius = 5.3 metre).	10-20	C1
T42	Lombardy Poplar	23	720	1	5	6	4	2	3	S	1.3	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby road and buildings. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 235.0 square metres (radius = 8.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T49	Lombardy Poplar	21	760	1	8	6	5	2	3.5	N	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby road. - Minor crown dieback was present indicating the onset of decline. - The long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 261.0 square metres (radius = 9.1 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T64	Common Oak	12	840 @ 1m agl	1	8	8	9	7	1.1	SW	2	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Crown vitality was slightly reduced possibly as a result of competition for light and space with the nearby and taller Lombardy Poplars. - Branch bole was low hence stem diameter measurement at 1 metre above ground level used to calculate the root protection area. - One large and devoid of bark boss was present on the lower trunk on the western side. - This did not seem to be particularly decayed.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 319.0 square metres (radius = 10.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T70	White Poplar	12	390	1	4#	5	5	5	2.5	W	2	SM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	20-40	B2
T71	White Poplar	11#	390#	1	7#	3#	1#	6#	1#	E	1#	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	20-40	B2
T72	Common Oak	14#	650#	1	5#	3#	7#	5#	2#	SW	1.7#	EM	- The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby buildings. - The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth. - The crown was in contact with the nearby building roof.	- Reduce and lift crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the canopy edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T73	Monterey Cypress	14#	300#	1	0#	4#	6#	1#	2#	S	2#	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree made a minor contribution to boundary screening but was being heavily suppressed by nearby and larger trees and its long term survival was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T74	White Poplar	18#	600#	1	7#	7#	9#	5#	3#	SW	4#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B2
T75	White Poplar	19#	600#	1	7#	3#	7#	3#	3#	SW	6#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B2
T76	White Poplar	18	500	1	4	3	8	3	N/K	N/K	4	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T77	White Poplar	18	500	1	4	3	8	3	N/K	N/K	4	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T78	Poplar	18	500	1	4	3	7	3	N/K	N/K	4	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T79	Monterey Cypress	13	400	1	4	7	6	3	0.5	E	0.3	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B2
T80	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	500#	1	3#	8	8	8	6	SE	2	EM	- The tree was onsite but within the locked climbing wall compound and was therefore inaccessible. - As a result some assessments and measurements used were estimates. - The tree contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T84	Common Oak	12#	300#	1	7#	5#	4#	5#	2#	N	0	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	40+	A2
T90	Common Oak	11#	200#	1	5#	4#	5#	6#	3#	SW	2#	SM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	40+	A2
T91	Common Oak	9#	300#	1	4#	4#	4#	8#	2#	NW	0.5#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T92	Hybrid Italian Poplar	14#	200 + 200 + 180 = 335	3	6#	7#	5#	5#	2#	W	3#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening but was three stemmed seemingly from just above ground level and was likely to have weak basal forks that could cause the premature collapse of this tree in the future.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the weak basal forks. - RPA area = 51.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T93	Hybrid Italian Poplar	16#	600#	1	8#	9#	4#	8#	2#	SW	1#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B2
T94	Purple Norway Maple	6#	200#	1	4#	3#	4#	4#	1.3#	W	1.6#	Y	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	40+	B2
T96	Field Maple	6	170	1	3	3	3	3	2	E	2	Y	- The tree made a very minor contribution to boundary screening but was not a prominent feature. - The tree had potential future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 13.0 square metres (radius = 2.0 metre).	40+	C1
T99	Hybrid Italian Poplar	19	450	1	6	7	3	5	4.5	NE	2	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T100	Hybrid Italian Poplar	19	490	1	3	7	3	6	4.5	NE	2.3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T101	Hybrid Italian Poplar	20	500	1	2	6	4	3	1.7	S	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 1.7 metres above ground level with a potentially weak fork and this was considered likely to cause the premature removal of the tree on health and safety grounds within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak bifurcation fork at approximately 1.7 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T102	Hybrid Italian Poplar	20	450	1	6	8	2	5	4	S	3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T103	Hybrid Italian Poplar	20	480	1	3	7	4	7	5	NE	3	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T104	Hybrid Italian Poplar	21	410	1	2	6	3	5	5	E	2.5	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 76.0 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T107	Silver Birch	9	250	1	5	4	0	2	3	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and mutually interdependent structure with the nearby Silver Birch, tree no. T108.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 28.0 square metres (radius = 3.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T108	Silver Birch	9	270	1	2	4	4	3	2.5	SW	1.3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified and mutually interdependent structure with the nearby Silver Birch, tree no. T107.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T126	Silver Birch	9	200	1	1	4	5	2	3	S	2.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T127	Silver Birch	10	230	1	4	4#	3	2	2	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 24.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T128	Silver Birch	10	270	1	3	4	2	2	2.1	SW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T129	Silver Birch	8	200	1	4	2	4	3	3	S	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T130	Purple Norway Maple	10	260	1	4	3	3	4	2	N	1.8	SM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree had significant potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	40+	B1
T131	Flowering Cherry	7	230	1	4	4#	5	4	1.7	N	1.5	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 24.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T135	Leyland Cypress	10	410	1	4	4	4	4	1.2	N	1	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The trunk trifurcated at approximately 3 metres above ground level with a weak included bark fork structure and it was considered the likely failure of this would shorten the ultimate life expectancy of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the weak forks in the trifurcation point at approximately 3 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 76.0 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre).	10-20	C1
T137	Common Oak	12	840	1	10	9#	11	8	2	N	2	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 319.0 square metres (radius = 10.0 metre).	40+	B1
T138	Common Oak	15	670	1	10	8	7	6	4	E	6	EM	The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 203.0 square metres (radius = 8.0 metre).	40+	B1
T139	Silver Birch	15	400	1	4	6	5	3	3.8	SW	2.5	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Given the noted short life expectancy of this species in Southern England the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T141	Lombardy Poplar	12#	300#	1	2#	2#	2#	2#	1#	N	1#	EM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was a significant boundary feature that contributed to boundary screening.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T142	Common Oak	7#	300#	1	7#	5#	5#	5#	3#	N	1.3#	SM	- Access around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had significant potential for future growth which would increase its screening benefit.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	40+	A2
T143	Common Oak	13	1200	1	9	12	9	8	2.6	N	3	M	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. However it was of sufficient size that it may be visible from some public vantage points. - The tree was an impressive example of the species.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 651.0 square metres (radius = 14.4 metre).	40+	A1
T145	Purple Norway Maple	8	450	1	3	4	5	4	2	E	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces. - A major girdling root was present constricting the base of the tree and it was considered that this would result in the destabilisation of the base of the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the girdling root. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T146	Common Oak	11	650	1	9	9	9	7	4	N	4	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building roof.	- Reduce and lift crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T148	Purple Norway Maple	10	480	1	4	5	7	5	3	S	3.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the presence of the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was just in contact with the nearby building. - Minor peripheral crown dieback and thinning.	- Reduce and lift crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clear space between the crown edge and the fabric of the building. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T149	Common Oak	11	950	1	11	9	6	8	3	SW	3	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - Significant peripheral crown dieback was present combined with a thinness of crown indicating a reduction in crown vitality. - Numerous pruning and limb loss wounds were present on the upper trunk and first order limbs. - Several of these were extensively decayed and seemed to be openings into deeper cavities within, although it was not possible to assess the severity of these cavities from a ground level and visual survey. - The southern and south western side of the trunk base was slightly swollen with an emergent and older fungal fruiting body of <i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> present. - A combination of this bracket and the swelling indicated a degree of internal decay at this point with a white rot degradation of the timber. - The grading of this tree was provisional on further inspection.	- Carry out a climbing inspection to identify and assess the structural significance of all pockets of decay and cavitation in the upper trunk and first order limbs. - Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk base and root buttresses in order to identify and assess the extent of decay present. - RPA area = 408.0 square metres (radius = 11.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T158	Purple Norway Maple	15#	400#	1	5#	5#	8#	3#	2#	W	3#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T160	Copper Beech	15	650#	1	7#	6#	9#	8#	2#	W	2#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - Potentially weak forks were present in the branch bole that may lead to health and safety concerns in the future. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - Monitor and assess condition biennially, especially the fork in the branch bole. - RPA area = 191.0 square metres (radius = 7.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T161	Purple Norway Maple	14#	300#	1	5#	4#	6#	3#	2.5#	NW	3#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T162	Purple Norway Maple	14#	450#	1	5#	3#	4#	5#	2.1#	E	3#	EM	- Access to the tree was prevented by a surrounding fence, building and locked access gates. Therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was low over the nearby building.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 2 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T163	Flowering Cherry	8	510	1	5	6	4#	5	1.9	N	1.5	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - The crown was in contact with the nearby building. - The crown was thin with reduced levels of vitality.	- Lift and reduce crown as necessary in order to create a minimum 1 metre clearspace between the fabric of the building and the crown edge. - Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 118.0 square metres (radius = 6.1 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T164	Flowering Cherry	6	480 oi	1	5	5	5	5	2	NW	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - Significant crown dieback indicated a state of decline and making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree and re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T171	Purple Norway Maple	9	460	1	4	5	5	6	2	W	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings. - Some crown dieback was present. - Several areas of dead and loose bark were present on the trunk, and the wood exposed was beginning to become insect damaged. - The long term retention of this tree was considered unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually, especially crown vitality and trunk decay. - RPA area = 96.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T174	Norway Maple	9	400	1	4	4	4#	5	1.6	W	2	EM	- The tree was internal to the site and of limited public visual amenity value as a result. - The RPA of this tree may have been restricted by the nearby hard surfaces and buildings.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T175	Common Oak	3	100	1	3	3	3	3	0.6	N	0.4	Y	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree had significant potential for future growth but at the time of survey was quite insignificant in public visual amenity terms.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 1.2 metre; area = 5 square metres.	40+	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T176	Common Oak	9#	400#	1	7#	7#	7#	6#	1.6#	SW#	1#	SM#	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree contributed to boundary screening and had some potential for future growth but was set well back from any public vantage point and was therefore of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 4.8 metre; area = 72 square metres.	40+#	B2#
T177	Common Oak	8#	250#	1	3#	6#	4#	3#	2#	S#	1#	SM#	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had significant potential for future growth and provided a degree of screening between the golf course and the public highway, therefore it was of some public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 3.0 metre; area = 28 square metres.	40+#	B2#
T178	Common Oak	5	110#	1	4#	4	4	4	0.8	SW	0.8	Y	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the trunk was impeded by dense surrounding undergrowth, therefore the stem diameter measurement used to calculate the root protection area has been estimated by eye. - The tree had significant potential for future growth and was sufficiently close to the public footpath to have some public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 1.3 metre; area = 6 square metres.	40+	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T179	Common Oak	5	250	1	4#	5	5	5	0.5	E	0.3	SM	The tree had significant potential for future growth and was located close enough to the public footpath to have some public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 3.0 metre; area = 28 square metres.	40+	B2
T180	Common Oak	10#	400#	1	6#	6#	7#	8#	0.2#	SE#	0.2#	EM#	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had some potential for future growth and provided valuable boundary screening between the site and the public footpath, therefore it was of significant public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 4.8 metre; area = 72 square metres.	40+#	A2#
G3	Golden Monterey Cypress	10#	300# max	1	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	1.3#	SM#	- Access to the group was prevented by dense surrounding undergrowth, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The group comprised 4 individual trees that had grown together to form a single, unified and mutually interdependent crown. - The group was set well back from any public vantage point and was therefore, of very limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 3.6 metre; area = 41 square metres.	20-40#	B1#

7.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan

MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PLAN

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-02
rev: Sheet 1

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
revK, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

- Crown spread of surveyed trees to be retained
- Crown spread of noted hedges to be retained
- Crown spread of surveyed trees to be removed
- Crown spread of noted hedges and scrub to be removed
- Direction of growth of lowest significant limb
- Indicative Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Existing site layout in grey
- Proposed site layout in colour
- No dig 1 areas
- No dig 2 areas
- No dig 3 areas
- Existing surface retention areas
- Category U tree
- Category A tree
- Category B tree
- Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ A0

3.6.2 The existing structure will be demolished in accordance with the methodologies suggested above and to be detailed in the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

3.6.3 Where the demolition exposes the underlying ground, this exposed ground will be immediately protected, and the base or hard surface will be constructed, in accordance with the requirements of the no dig 1 areas.

3.6.4 Where this demolition retains an underlying hard surface of sufficient capacity to bear the loads of the base or hard surface, the base or hard surface will be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the no dig 2 areas.

3.7 No underground service plan has been provided as part of the approved layout plan. All underground services will be carefully routed so as to avoid crossing the RPA of all of the retained trees where-ever possible. Where it is not possible to avoid the RPA, the underground services will be installed using the tree root protection methods set out in the enclosed Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.8 The process of construction and tree protection will, by necessity, be complex if they are to adequately and effectively protect the retained trees. Therefore, the construction of structures in close proximity to retained trees and their protection will need to be carried out in accordance with the enclosed Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.9 The tree protection measures detailed above are the same measures that were detailed in our previous tree report for the previously approved re-development. Therefore, the required use of these measures should still be acceptable to the LPA.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Planning permission has been granted to redevelop the site as illustrated in this plan.

1.1.1 In this plan, the approved development layout is illustrated in colour.

1.1.2 In order to provide context with the existing site, and highlight the approved development, the existing site layout plan is also illustrated in pale grey in this plan.

1.1.3 The trees, their constraints, and areas where specific tree protection measures are required, are illustrated in accordance with the key.

1.2 Previous planning permission to re-develop the site, ref: APP/16/01237, was granted on the 12th December 2016.

2.0 Tree Works.

2.1 The approved re-development does not require the removal of any 'A' grade trees as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012, or any trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Tree nos. T20 and T27 are identified for removal, but this is due to their poor condition and their removal is not strictly necessary to allow the approved re-development to go ahead. Therefore, the removal of these trees should be regarded as sound management of the existing tree stock on site.

2.2 The approved development requires the removal of tree nos. T102, T103, T104, T126, T127, T128, T129, T130, T131, T135, T145 and T175, group no. G3, and several areas of scrub/shrub growth, i.e. a total of 13 trees and one group of trees. With regard to the quality assessment of these trees as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012, these removals break down as 2 'B' grade trees, 1 'B' grade group, and 1 'C' grade tree. The justification and approved mitigation for these tree removals are set out below.

2.3 Scrub/shrub growth.

2.3.1 Scrub/shrub growth is not a material consideration in the planning application determination process in the same way as trees are. Therefore, the required removal of these areas of scrub/shrub growth should not form a substantive reason for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to object to the approved re-development.

2.4 T126, T127, T128, T135, T145 and T175.

2.4.1 These trees were all 'C' grade with regard to their quality assessment as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012. BS5837:2012 describes such trees as 'Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm'.

2.4.2 Such trees cannot be considered to be of high public amenity value as individuals, although they may collectively accrue some public amenity value if they are present in sufficient numbers. It is likely that the LPA will take note of the collective loss of these trees and to require the mitigation planting of some new trees as part of the approved development to compensate for this collective loss. Therefore, the required removal of these trees should not form a substantive reason for the LPA to object to the approved development providing adequate mitigation planting of new trees is carried out as part of the approved development.

2.4.3 A soft landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the approved development and this will more than compensate for the loss of these 'C' grade trees in public visual amenity terms.

2.5 T102, T103, T104, T130 and T131, and G3.

2.5.1 These trees and group were all 'B' grade with regard to their quality assessment as defined in Table 1 of BS5837:2012. BS5837:2012 describes such trees as 'Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years'.

2.5.2 The required removal of 'B' grade trees can form a substantive reason for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to object to the approved development if the trees are of high public amenity value and their removal would have a significant detrimental impact on the public amenities of the locality. However, in the case of these trees, they are all located internally within the site and are set back from any public vantage points. This means that they are of limited public visual amenity value and this has been reflected in their grading as B1 trees i.e. trees that have been graded mainly for their arboricultural qualities as opposed to their landscape value. Therefore, the required removal of these 'B' grade trees will not have a significant detrimental impact on the amenities of the locality, and the required removal of these trees should not form a substantive reason for the LPA to object to the approved re-development.

2.5.3 A soft landscaping scheme is proposed as part of the approved development and this will more than compensate for the loss of these 'C' grade trees in public visual amenity terms.

2.6 The approved re-development seeks to establish a layout that integrates with the retained trees in a similar way to many other holiday complexes in southern Britain and other locations, for example Sandy Bolls in Godshill, The New Forest. In order to achieve this integration, trees have been retained in close proximity to the approved caravans, and the following crown pruning will be required to accommodate the approved caravans.

2.6.1 T1, T2, T3, T12, T36, T37, T64, T70, T72, T78, T84, T90, T92, T93, T100, T101, T117, T119, T120, T137, T142, T143, T145, T146, T148, T158, T160, T161, T162, T171 and T174. Crown and minor crown reduction and/or crown lifting works as necessary in order to create a minimum 1 metre clearance between the crown edges and the fabric of the approved caravans, and to create a 3 metre clearance over the surface of approved access roads and parking bays. This required crown pruning is considered acceptable in arboricultural planning terms for the following reasons:

2.6.1.1 With the exception of tree nos. T3, T12, T101, T117, T119, T120, T137, T143, T148, T160, T161, T162 and T171, these crown lifting works were detailed in our previous tree report for the approved re-development layout. Therefore, the crown lifting of these other trees has already been approved by the LPA.

2.6.1.2 The type and scale of this crown pruning is within the scope of works described in BS3998:2010 'Tree works - Recommendations' (BS3998:2010) and must therefore be considered acceptable in practical arboricultural terms.

2.6.1.3 The type and scale of this crown pruning will not have any significant detrimental impact on the public amenities of the locality as they will be restricted to the lower parts of the crowns. The majority and upper parts of the crowns i.e. the parts that may be publicly visible, will remain untouched.

2.6.1.4 The type and scale of this crown pruning is very similar to the type and scale of crown pruning already routinely carried out in the current context of the site in order to maintain adequate clearance over existing roads and structures. This historic crown pruning has been carried out repeatedly over many years with no significant detrimental impact on the site trees, so there is no reason to believe that the crown pruning required by the approved development will have a detrimental impact on the retained trees.

2.7 Some of the approved demolition works will take place under or very close to the crowns of retained trees.

2.7.1 In order to avoid damage to the crowns of these trees it will be necessary to take specific tree protection measures, for example, the supervision of the demolition works by a person charged with avoiding damage to the crowns, the use of 'top-down draw back' methods and/or hand demolition of structures.

2.7.2 The demolition process will, by necessity, be complex if it is to adequately and effectively protect the retained trees. Therefore, the demolition of structures in close proximity to retained trees will need to be carried out in accordance with the enclosed Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.0 Root Protection Areas (RPA).

3.1 The approved development footprint encroaches over the RPA of several retained trees.

3.2 Where the scale of this encroachment is very small and the tree in question has access to either existing additional soil rooting volume, or the existing soil rooting volume is to be improved by the approved development e.g. through the removal of an existing hard surface or structure, this encroachment is considered acceptable and no special measures are necessary as a result of this encroachment.

3.3 Where the scale of this encroachment is considered significant it has been identified and illustrated in this plan as the 'No dig areas', or the 'Existing surface retention areas'. In these areas the following measures will need to be taken in order to restrict the arboricultural impact of the encroachment to an acceptable level:

3.4 No dig 1 areas, illustrated by yellow hexagonal hatching in this plan. In these areas the approved base of a caravan or other hard surface encroaches over the RPA where the RPA is on an area of open ground, or existing grass cover.

3.4.1 The no dig 1 areas will need to be covered by temporary ground protection at the outset of the demolition phase, and this ground protection will need to be retained in place and intact until immediately before the construction of the base.

3.4.2 The base will comprise a concrete slab. This slab will either be constructed on a three-dimensional cellular confinement sub base or will be cast directly on the ground, but in both cases the existing ground levels will be retained with no excavation beyond the removal of the surface deleterious or turf layer to a maximum depth of 50mm. In both cases an impermeable layer will be installed immediately under the concrete slab to prevent the leaching of concrete products into the RPA.

3.5 No dig 2 areas, illustrated by cyan hexagonal hatching in this plan. In these areas the approved base of a caravan encroaches over the RPA where the RPA is an existing hard surface e.g. an existing access road.

3.5.1 The existing hard surfaces and their compacted sub bases will be devoid of tree roots as a result of their compacted nature.

3.5.2 The new hard surfaces will either be constructed on top of the existing hard surfaces, or the upper wearing courses of the existing hard surfaces will be removed and the new hard surfaces constructed on surfaces will be required.

3.5.3 The replacement of existing hard surfaces with new hard surfaces in this manner does not increase the impact on the trees compared to the existing situation.

3.5.4 The replacement of existing hard surfaces with new hard surfaces in this manner may create levels issues as it is not possible to dig the new hard surfaces into the ground to reduce their level. This potential issue has been understood fully by the project architect and they have assured me that the hard surface levels over the RPA of retained trees will be used as the starting point for the final levels across the approved development, thereby avoiding the need to excavate into the RPA of retained trees.

3.6 No dig 3 areas, illustrated by green hexagonal hatching in this plan. In these areas the approved base of a caravan or hard surface encroaches over the RPA where the RPA is covered by an existing building or above ground structure.

3.6.1 It is likely that the presence of the existing structure will have created an insupportable soil rooting environment. Therefore, there is likely to be a reduced number of significant tree roots in this area and this will reduce the impact of the approved base or hard surface on the trees.

3.6.2 The existing structure will be demolished in accordance with the methodologies suggested above and to be detailed in the combined Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

3.6.3 Where the demolition exposes the underlying ground, this exposed ground will be immediately protected, and the base or hard surface will be constructed, in accordance with the requirements of the no dig 1 areas.

3.6.4 Where this demolition retains an underlying hard surface of sufficient capacity to bear the loads of the base or hard surface, the base or hard surface will be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the no dig 2 areas.

3.7 No underground service plan has been provided as part of the approved layout plan. All underground services will be carefully routed so as to avoid crossing the RPA of all of the retained trees where-ever possible. Where it is not possible to avoid the RPA, the underground services will be installed using the tree root protection methods set out in the enclosed Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.8 The process of construction and tree protection will, by necessity, be complex if they are to adequately and effectively protect the retained trees. Therefore, the construction of structures in close proximity to retained trees and their protection will need to be carried out in accordance with the enclosed Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.9 The tree protection measures detailed above are the same measures that were detailed in our previous tree report for the previously approved re-development. Therefore, the required use of these measures should still be acceptable to the LPA.

4.0 Future Pressures to Fell or Unreasonably Prune Retained Trees.

4.1 The inappropriate retention of trees within a new re-development can lead to future conflicts between the residents of the new development and the trees, thereby creating future pressures to fell or unreasonably prune trees that had been retained in the design and development process. Section 5.3.4 d) of BS5837:2012 requires this issue to be considered and avoided. In order to comply with this requirement, the following considerations have been made.

4.2 Crown proximity.

4.2.1 The approved re-development layout has placed caravans in close proximity to, and in some cases over, the crowns of retained trees. This juxtaposition of trees and caravans is considered acceptable for the following reasons.

4.2.2 As has been previously stated, it is an objective of the approved development to establish a layout that integrates with the retained trees in a similar way to many other holiday complexes in southern Britain and other locations, for example Sandy Bolls in Godshill, The New Forest. In order to achieve this integration, trees have been retained in close proximity to the approved caravans.

4.2.3 It is anticipated that a degree of periodic crown pruning and lifting will be required in the future in order to maintain adequate clearance between the approved caravans and crown edges of retained trees.

4.2.3.1 The type and scale of this crown pruning is within the scope of works described in BS3998:2010 and must therefore be considered acceptable in practical arboricultural terms.

5.0 Summary.

5.1 The approved development does require the removal of a number of trees, but the loss of these trees will have little impact on the public amenities of the locality as the vast majority of these trees are not of high public amenity value, and a comprehensive soft landscaping scheme that provides adequate mitigation planting has been drawn up and will be carried out as part of the approved development.

5.2 The approved development will require a degree of crown pruning of the retained trees, both at the time of construction and periodically in the future. However, the type and scale of this crown pruning will not have a significant impact on the public amenities of the locality as they are small in scale and the fact that the trees on site are already being successfully managed under a very similar crown pruning regime that has not had a significant impact on the locality.

5.3 The approved development represents a close interaction between the retained trees, and the demolition and construction works.

5.3.1 It has been established in principle above that these works can be carried out whilst providing adequate protection to the retained trees. The demolition and construction processes will, by necessity, be complex if they are to adequately and effectively protect the retained trees. Therefore, the demolition and construction of structures in close proximity to retained trees will need to be carried out in accordance with the enclosed Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement.

4.2.3.2 The type and scale of this crown pruning will not have any significant detrimental impact on the public amenities of the locality as they will be restricted to the lower parts of the crowns. The majority and upper parts of the crowns i.e. the parts that may be publicly visible, will remain untouched.

4.2.3.3 The type and scale of this crown pruning is very similar to the type and scale of crown pruning already routinely carried out in the current context of the site in order to maintain adequate clearance over existing roads and structures. This historic crown pruning has been carried out repeatedly over many years with no significant pressures to fell or unreasonably prune the trees so there is no reason to believe that the crown pruning required by the approved development will create any significant pressures to fell or unreasonably prune the trees as a result of their proximity.

4.2.4 The residents of the approved caravans will have a brief and transitory relationship with the retained trees. Pressures to fell or unreasonably prune trees because of their proximity are inevitably created when residents live in close proximity to the trees for prolonged periods. Therefore, it is unlikely that the brief periods of occupancy by the residents of the approved caravans will result in any significant pressures to fell or unreasonably prune the trees as a result of their proximity.

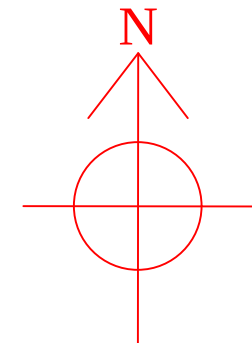
4.3 Tree shade.

4.3.1 At the layout design stage, the indicative shade segment suggested at section 5.2.2 Note 1 of BS5837:2012 was used to assess the impact of shade on the approved caravans. This assessment indicated that the approved caravans would experience a degree of tree shade.

4.3.2 The residents of the approved caravans will have a brief and transitory relationship with the retained trees. Pressures to fell or unreasonably prune trees because of the shade they cast are inevitably created when residents live in close proximity to the trees and experience their shade for prolonged periods. Therefore, it is unlikely that the brief periods of occupancy by the residents of the approved caravans will result in any significant pressures to fell or unreasonably prune the trees as a result of the shade they cast.

SCALE IN METRES

0 10 20



Central Complex

H

G

F

D

E

MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PB

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PLAN

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-02
rev03 Sheet 2

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
revK, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be retained

Crown spread of
noted hedges to
be retained

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be removed

Crown spread of
noted hedges
and scrub to be
removed

Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Existing site
layout in grey

Proposed site
layout in colour

No dig 1 areas

No dig 2 areas

No dig 3 areas

Existing surface
retention areas

Category U tree

Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ A0

The plan shows a residential development with numbered buildings (05-200) and a central complex building. It includes a key for tree categories (U, A, B, C), crown spread indicators, and no-dig areas. A scale bar (0-20m) and north arrow are also present.

MJC Tree Services Limited - Rep B55837 TCP AIA TPP AMS MJC-20-0157 rev0 Mill Rythe 29.11.21

38 of 48

MJC TREE SERVICES
LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hoyling Island,
PO11 0PS

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT
ASSESSMENT PLAN

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-02
rev:3 Sheet 3

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
rev:k, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be retained

Crown spread of
noted hedges to
be retained

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be removed

Crown spread of
noted hedges
and scrub to be
removed

Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Existing site
layout in grey

Proposed site
layout in colour

No dig 1 areas

No dig 2 areas

No dig 3 areas

Existing surface
retention areas

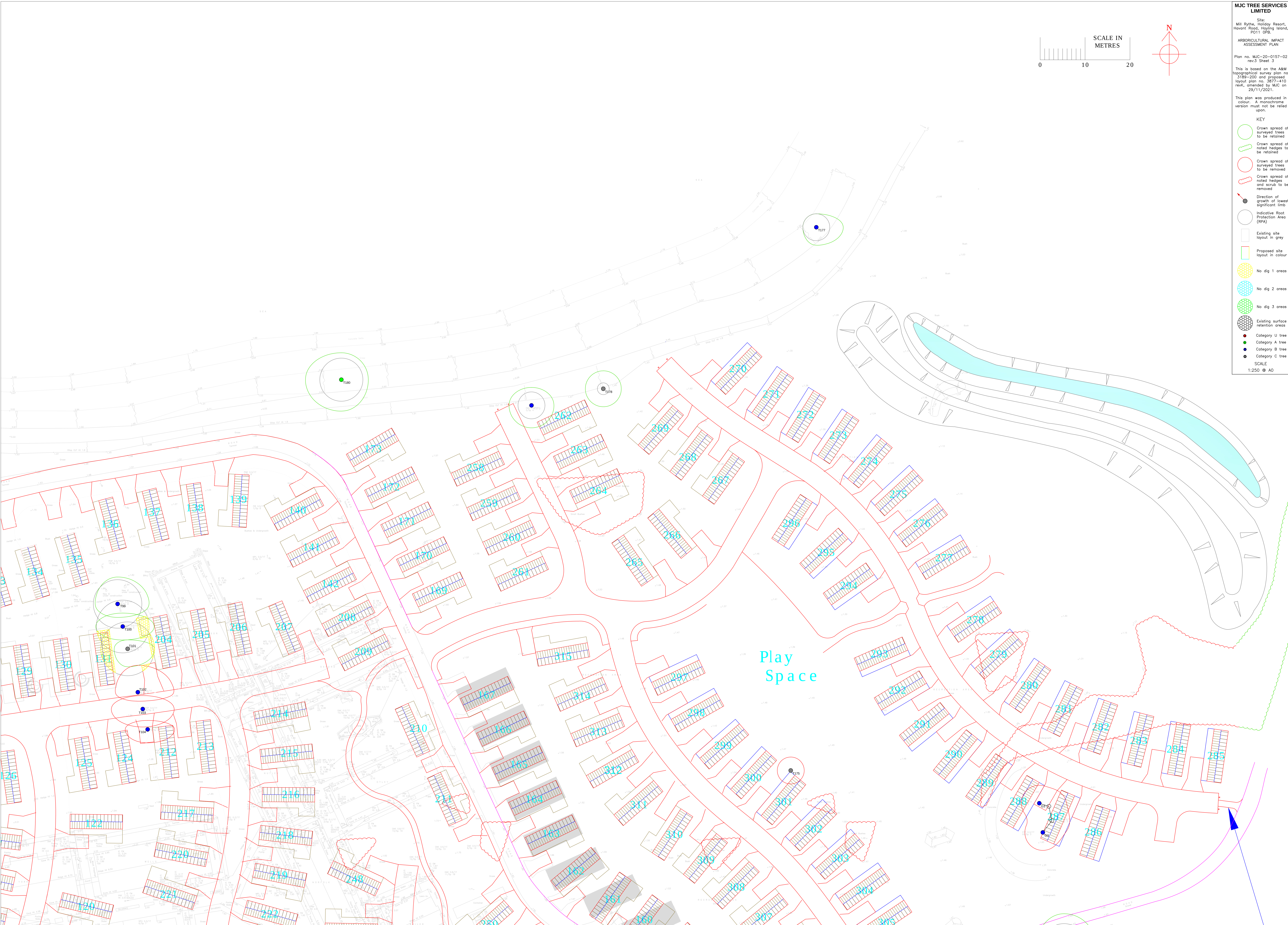
Category U tree

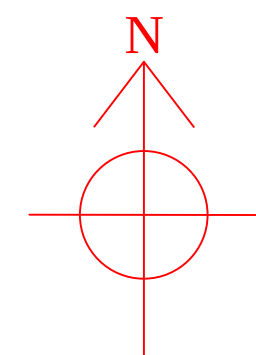
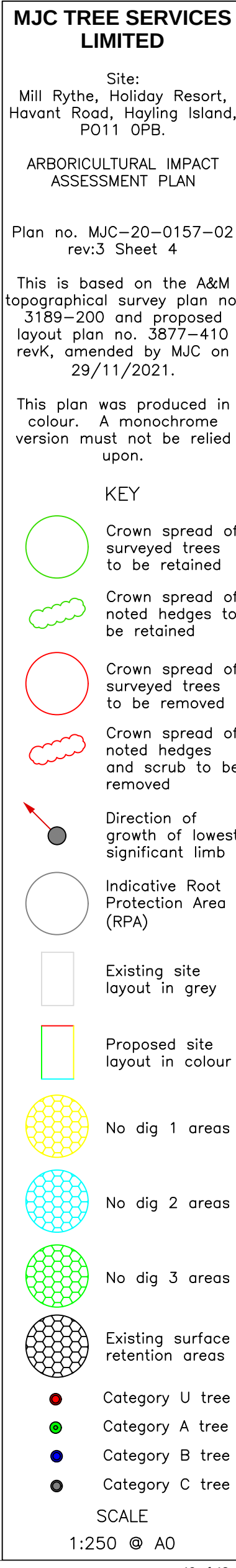
Category A tree

Category B tree

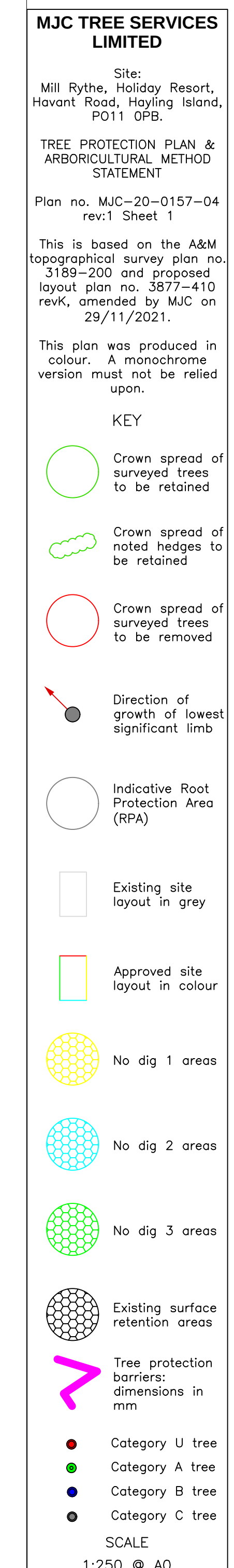
Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 © AD





8.0 Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement



MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PS

TREE PROTECTION PLAN &
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD
STATEMENT

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-D4
rev1: Sheet 2

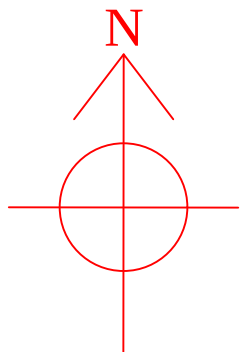
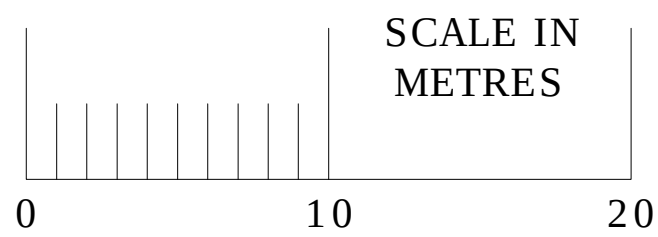
This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
revK, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

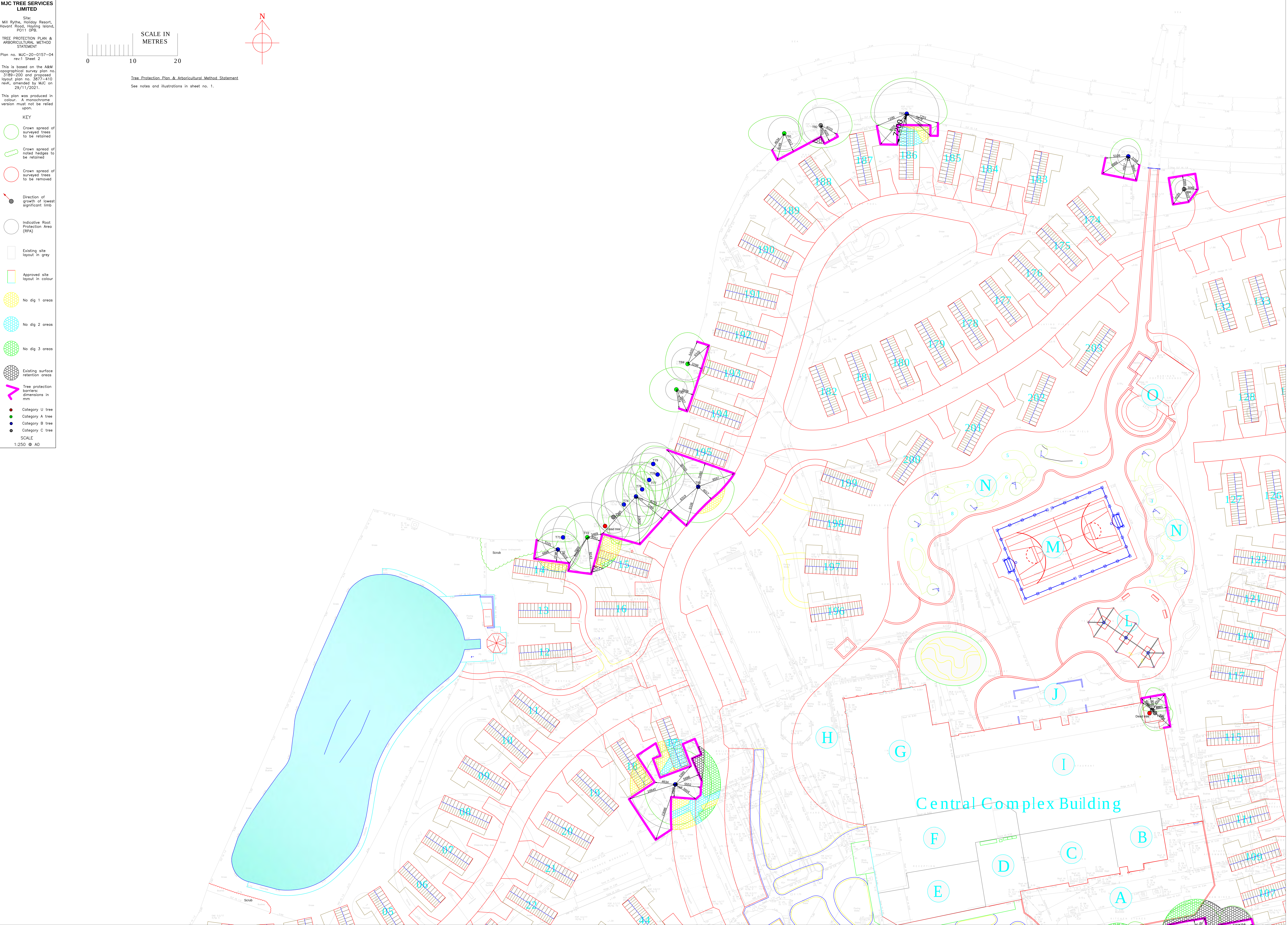
KEY

- Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be retained
- Crown spread of
noted hedges to
be retained
- Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be removed
- Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb
- Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)
- Existing site
layout in grey
- Approved site
layout in colour
- No dig 1 areas
- No dig 2 areas
- No dig 3 areas
- Existing surface
retention areas
- Tree protection
barriers:
dimensions in
mm
- Category U tree
- Category A tree
- Category B tree
- Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ A0



Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement
See notes and illustrations in sheet no. 1.



MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Hayling Island,
PO11 0PS

TREE PROTECTION PLAN &
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD
STATEMENT

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-04
rev:1 Sheet 3

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-200 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
revk, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be retained

Crown spread of
noted hedges to
be retained

Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be removed

Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Existing site
layout in grey

Approved site
layout in colour

No dig 1 areas

No dig 2 areas

No dig 3 areas

Existing surface
retention areas

Tree protection
barriers:
dimensions in
mm

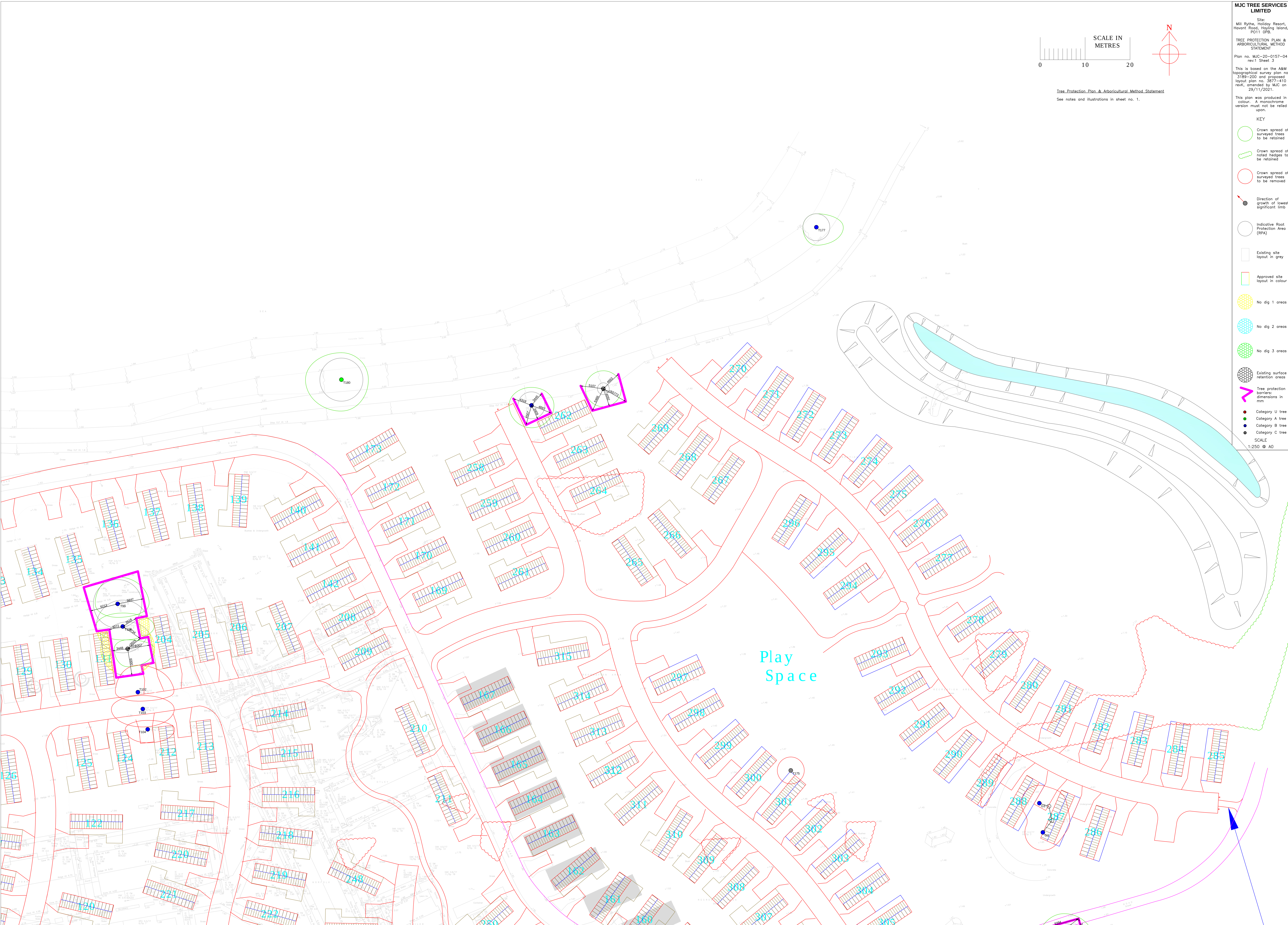
Category U tree

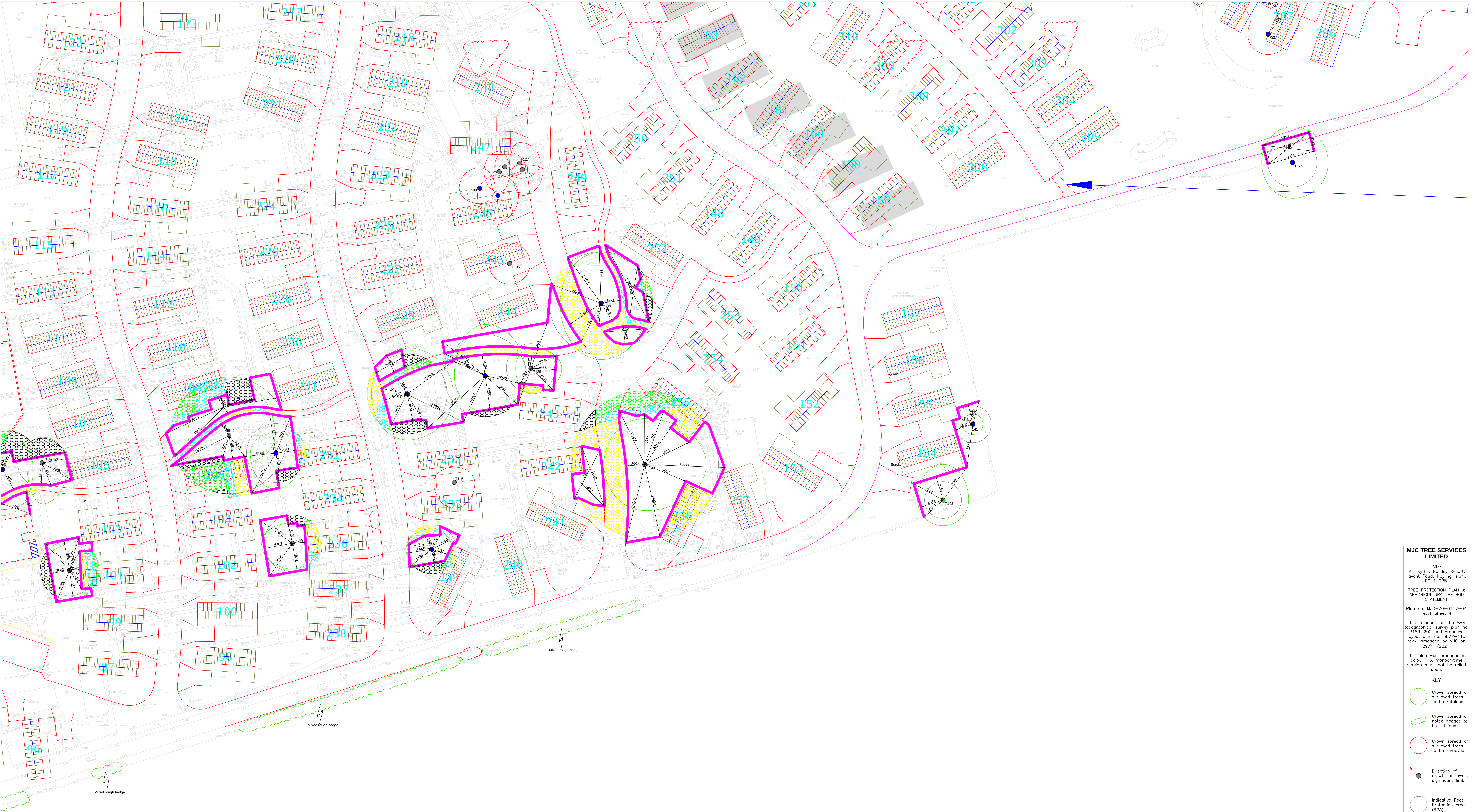
Category A tree

Category B tree

Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 @ A0





MJC TREE SERVICES LIMITED

Site:
Mill Rythe, Holiday Resort,
Havant Road, Havering Island,
P011 0PB.

**TREE PROTECTION PLAN &
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD
STATEMENT**

Plan no. MJC-20-0157-04
rev:1 Sheet 4

This is based on the A&M
topographical survey plan no.
3189-000 and proposed
layout plan no. 3877-410
revk, amended by MJC on
29/11/2021.

This plan was produced in
colour. A monochrome
version must not be relied
upon.

KEY

Green circle Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be retained

Green dashed circle Crown spread of
noted hedges to
be retained

Red circle Crown spread of
surveyed trees
to be removed

Red arrow Direction of
growth of lowest
significant limb

Grey circle Indicative Root
Protection Area
(RPA)

Grey outline Existing site
layout in grey

Coloured outline Approved site
layout in colour

Yellow dotted circle No dig 1 areas

Blue dotted circle No dig 2 areas

Green dotted circle No dig 3 areas

Grey stippled circle Existing surface
retention areas

Purple outline Tree protection
barriers:
dimensions in
mm

Red dot Category U tree

Green dot Category A tree

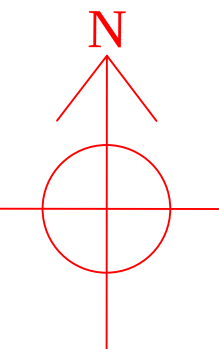
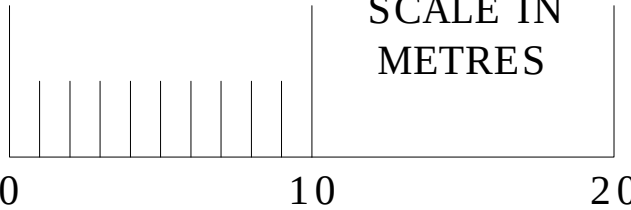
Blue dot Category B tree

Black dot Category C tree

SCALE
1:250 © AD

Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement

See notes and illustrations in sheet no. 1.



9.0 Tree Protection Barrier Sign



**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**

10.0 References

- BS5837:2012 = British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- BS3998:2010 = British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'.