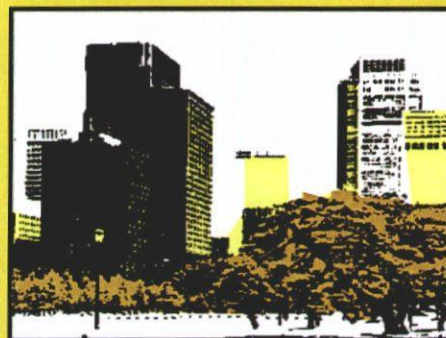
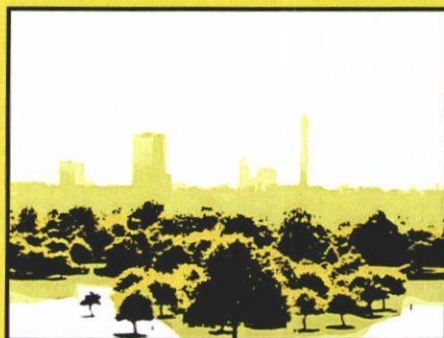




Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement



Land to the rear of 21 Bound Lane, Hayling Island



Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

LAND TO THE REAR OF 21 BOUND LANE, HAYLING ISLAND

Produced by:

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Arboricultural Consultant

Report Ref: **12305a-AIA**

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Mr and Mrs Elliott to report on trees that could be affected by a development proposal for land to the rear of 21 Bound Lane, Hayling Island and prepare an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to support a planning application on the site.
- 1.2 **Document disclosure:** I have been provided with a topographical survey, drawing number DTS240212-8M4. This shows the positions of the significant trees on or near the site, together with the existing buildings and other important features. I was also supplied with a copy of the proposed layout, drawing number '1202revB Site layout Plan' showing a new site configuration.
- 1.3 **Scope of report:** All my observations are of a preliminary nature and the tree survey was carried out from ground level without any investigations using invasive or diagnostic equipment. I was not able to fully view all the trees detailed in this report from all directions, as some were located on an adjacent private property. I have therefore confined observations of them to what was visible from within the site. I have not checked the accuracy of the positions of the trees shown on the provided plans and I have estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated.
- 1.4 **The Tree Protection Plan:** This is included in Appendix 1 and is a composite drawing derived from the information provided. It shows the existing landscape features (from the land survey) in grey and the proposed layout shown superimposed over the top in blue. This allows the relationship between the two to be clearly seen. The Tree Protection Plan has also been annotated to show tree protection measures for the trees that could realistically be affected by the proposed development. It shows any activities in Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and if trees are to be removed, they are shown with a red dashed crown outline.
- 1.5 **Qualifications and experience:** This report is based on my site observations, and I have come to my conclusions in the context of my experience as a former local government tree officer and a private practice arboricultural consultant. I have qualifications in both

arboriculture and forestry, and details of these, together with a career summary are provided in Appendix 6.

- 1.6 **Ecological issues and statutory tree protection:** Providing guidance on ecological issues is not within my sphere of expertise. However, trees and other vegetation can often provide nesting, roosting and feeding opportunities for protected species. Therefore, before any tree work proceeds on site, I advise that appropriate advice is sought to see whether the trees to be removed are being utilised by any protected species. In terms of statutory tree protection, a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is in force on the site (TPO REF: 1071) covering two trees (T2 and T3). I have made some comments on the condition of tree T2 and these are include in section 3.4 of this report.

2 SITE VISIT, DESCRIPTIONS, OBSERVATIONS AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 **Site visit:** I visited the site on 21 March 2012 to gather my tree data. The weather at the time of my survey was clear, still and sunny, with good visibility.

2.2 **Description of site and surrounds:** The site is located in Bound Lane, which is situated on Hayling Island (Figure 1). Number 21 is on the eastern side of the road and consists of a single dwelling, with a large garden to the rear. Further eastwards there is an additional plot of land, previously severed from the garden area of number 21. This site is the subject of this report.

2.3 **Observations of trees and other vegetation:** Large trees (including Monterey cypress, common ash and sycamore) are positioned close to the eastern boundary of the plot, with some smaller fruit trees also scattered around the site.

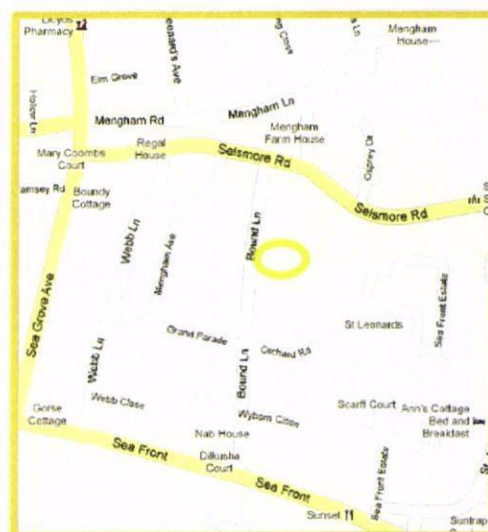


Figure 1: Approximate geographical location of
site in yellow

- 2.4 **Soil assessment:** BS 5837 (2012) advocates that a soil assessment should be carried out to inform decision relating to RPAs, tree protection, new planting and foundation design. I have consulted the British Geological Survey (BGS) website and their Geology of Britain viewer and this advises that the bedrock geology for the site is Portsmouth Sand Member And Whitecliff Sand Member (Undifferentiated) - Sand. I did not undertake any excavations on site to confirm this and a full geotechnical site investigation needs to be undertaken to provide a more in-depth level of information regarding soil type for the site.
- 2.5 **Description of proposed development:** This development proposal is to construct a single new dwelling on the plot.

- 2.6 **Tree survey methodology:** My inspection of the trees was visual, and did not involve any climbing or exploratory investigation. During my visit, I identified obvious groups where this was appropriate and I assigned an identification number to each tree or group, as shown on the plan in Appendix 1. I then collected the tree data included in Appendix 2 and placed the vegetation in one of four categories (U, A, B or C), as set out in British Standard (BS) 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. I have included the BS categorisations in Appendix 5 for easy reference. Where of relevance, I also estimated the crown spreads for each tree at the appropriate cardinal compass points and this information is also shown in the tree schedule in Appendix 2.

Although this document is not meant to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant visible structural defects or physiological conditions identified, together with preliminary tree works, are also noted in the appropriate columns in the tree schedule in Appendix 2. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.

- 2.7 **Data interpretation:** The Root Protection Area (RPA) calculations are included in Appendix 2. As set out in paragraphs 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 of the BS, the RPAs may have been adjusted as a matter of arboricultural judgement, to indicate the estimated likely position of tree roots. These modified (or unmodified) RPAs dictate the location of the tree protection barriers, which encompass the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) and other protective measures as shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. Where there is a need for incursions into RPAs, an assessment of the implications of these activities is set out in Section 3 (Arboricultural Implications Assessment) of this report. Where appropriate, details of suitable work methodologies to mitigate any impact are set out in Section 5 (Arboricultural Method Statement).

- 2.8 **Revisions to the provided land survey:** I have been advised that a poor quality tree has been removed since I visited the site. I have therefore adjusted the plan included in Appendix 1 to better reflect the current tree situation on the ground.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 **Overview of the implications of the development proposal on trees:** BS 5837 (2012) – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations sets out in some detail how trees on development sites should be managed. It is generally considered that Category A (high quality) and Category B (moderate quality) trees are considered potential constraints on any development proposal, whereas those belonging to Category C (low quality) are considered to be generally less important. Category U trees are in such poor condition that they are considered unsuitable for retention as they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Therefore, these trees can be effectively discounted in the context of the planning process.

On this site a total of SIX individual trees and groups were recorded and were assigned to the BS 5837 (2012) categories, as set out in Table 1 below:

Category A and B trees	A total of ONE tree (T3) was rated Category B
Category C trees	A total of FOUR trees and groups (G1, G4, T5 and T6) were rated Category C
Category U trees	A total of ONE trees (T2) was rated Category U

Table 1: Tree numbers and BS categories

No Category A trees were recorded during my survey, and I have therefore focussed on the implications of the development proposal mainly on the only Category B tree on the site and to a lesser extent on the Category C trees present.

Of the total of SIX trees and groups surveyed, only ONE group will need to be removed to facilitate the development proposal. Additionally, ONE tree will have activities arising from the development occurring in its RPA. I have summarised the implications in Table 2 below and have set out my views on these aspects out in more detail in the following paragraphs.

Trees to be removed for development		Activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal	
Category A and B	Category C	Category A and B	Category C
-	G1	T3 (ground protection)	-

Table 2: Trees lost and activities in RPAs arising from the development proposal

3.2 Direct implications of the development proposal - Tree retention and tree loss

3.2.1 BS Category A and B trees to be retained (trees of high and moderate quality): The only B Category tree surveyed will be retained and protected in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012). Consequently, no high or moderate category trees will need to be removed to facilitate this development proposal.

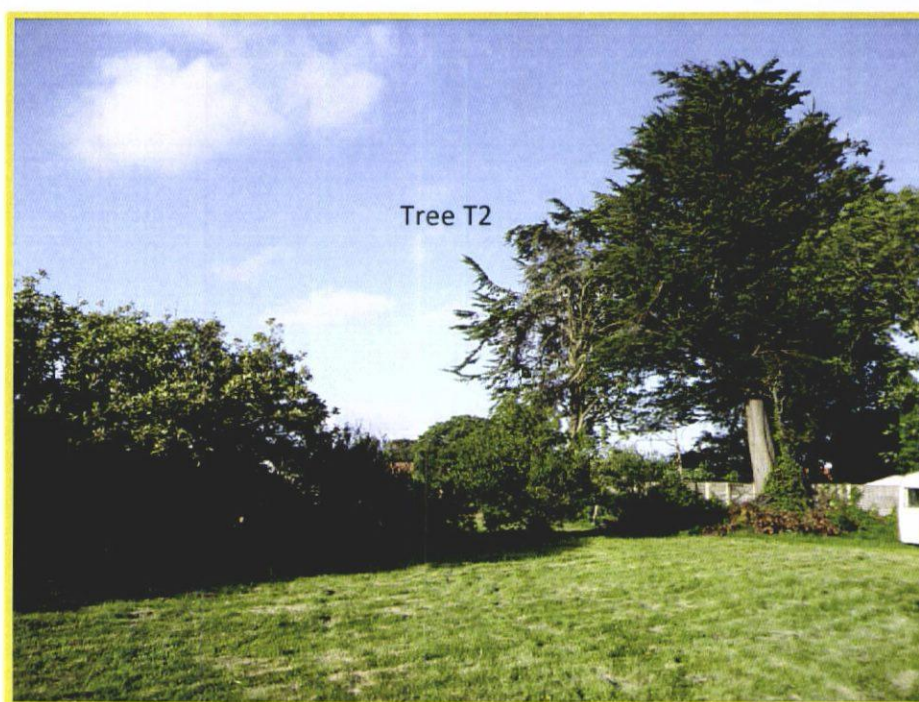
3.2.2 BS Category C trees to be removed (or those of low quality): As discussed, trees belonging to Category C trees are not normally retained where they would impose a significant constraint on the development or redevelopment of a site. In this instance, ONE group of C Category trees (G1) will need to be removed to facilitate the development proposal. These are very small fruit trees and consequently not readily visible from outside the site. My view is that their loss will have no discernible impact on amenity or local landscape character.

3.3 Additional implications arising from the development proposal

3.3.1 BS Category A and B trees and activities in RPAs: The protective barriers around tree T3 will need to be set back to allow sufficient room for the positioning of scaffolding and to provide suitable space for the movement of materials and personnel around the new building during its construction. The protective barrier positions around the tree(s) are shown on the plan in Appendix 1. The area of the RPAs that is outside of the barriers will be covered in ground protection and this will be installed after the erection of the barriers, but before any clearance or construction work starts on site. The

provision of ground protection to allow pedestrian access in RPAs is supported in paragraph 6.2.3 of BS 5837 (2012) and I do not perceive this to be a particular problem provided it is implemented correctly and remains in situ during the construction of the new dwelling. Further details on tree protection are included in section 5 and Appendices 3 and 4 of this report.

- 3.4 **BS Category U trees normally removed for management reasons:** Category U trees are in such poor condition that they are unsuitable for retention as they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Therefore, these trees can be effectively discounted in the context of the planning process. On this site, I have assessed ONE tree (T2) as falling into Category U because it is showing significant canopy symptoms indicating declining vitality (Photographs 1 and 2).



Photograph 1: Showing tree T2 with poor quality canopy adjacent to tree T3

My view is that this tree is coming toward the end of its safe and useful life expectancy and consequently it is scheduled for removal purely for management reasons. As it is unsuitable for retention in the context of the current site use, I therefore do not believe

that its loss should be a consideration in the context of the current planning application for the site.



Photograph 2: Also showing poor canopy condition of tree T2

3.5 **Protection of trees during construction and mitigation for trees to be lost**

3.5.1 Tree protection during development: A preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement is included in Section 5 and details the various issues associated with successful tree protection in a development context on this site. If deemed appropriate by the council, this can be specifically referred to in a suitably worded planning condition attached to any subsequent consent.

3.5.2 New tree planting: As discussed, a small number of trees will be lost from the site to facilitate the development proposal. However, as discussed these trees are from the lower BS 5837 (2012) categories and given their quality I believe that their loss could be mitigated by the provision of new tree planting elsewhere on the site. Preliminary tree planting proposals are set out on the plan in Appendix 1 and include a new Scots pine

tree to replace the poor quality Monterey cypress (T2), together with additional silver birch planted along the northern boundary . These will be more sustainable than the existing trees to be removed and will make a significant contribution to the overall tree cover in the surrounding area in the longer term.

4 SUMMARY OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON TREES

- 4.1 **Summary:** Of the total of SIX trees and groups surveyed, only ONE group will need to be removed to facilitate the development proposal. Additionally, ONE tree will have activities arising from the development occurring in its RPA. Full details relating to this and tree protection are included in this report. My view is that provided the tree protection indicated in this report is implemented correctly, then the proposed development is arboriculturally acceptable and there will be minimal risk of any adverse impact on the nearby trees to be retained.

5 PRELIMINARY ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1 Tree protection issues

5.1.1 Tree Protection Plan (TPP): The plan in Appendix 1 is illustrative, and based on the layout drawings and topographical survey provided. Therefore, all scaled measurements should be checked against the original design documents. The attached plan and all other information in this report should only be used for dealing with the tree protection issues and all other uses are prohibited, unless authorised by Ecourban Ltd. Normally, all the existing trees will have been numbered, with higher categories (A and B) highlighted in green and blue rectangles and low categories (C and U) highlighted in grey and red respectively. However, on this site no Category A trees were recorded. The plan also shows the locations of the proposed protective measures and any trees to be removed are indicated with a red dashed crown outline. The TPP is an important document, and a copy of it should be kept on site for reference whilst the development is under construction.

5.1.2 Protective barriers: Information on barrier design based on BS 5837 (2012) guidance is included in Appendix 3 and the approximate location of the barriers is illustrated on the plan in Appendix 1. The protective barriers will be erected before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities occur. Once the protective barriers have been positioned, these will stay in situ for the duration of the construction, unless previously agreed with the arboricultural consultant or council's tree officer. There will be no access into the protected area and the storage of excavated debris and building materials will be prohibited in RPAs, unless authorised by the arboricultural consultant, after discussion with the council's tree officer. No fires or fuel storage will be allowed within or near to protected areas under any circumstances.

5.1.3 Ground protection: The position of ground protection is shown on the plan included in Appendix 1, with guidance for ground protection design from BS 5837 (2012) included in Appendix 4. The ground protection will be installed before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any clearance or construction activities

occur. In this instance, it is proposed that the ground protection will consist of scaffold boards on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip).

5.2 Additional tree-related issues

5.2.1 **Site supervision:** Site personnel will be properly briefed regarding the tree protection issues before any work starts, and the tree protection will be inspected periodically to ensure the retained trees are protected in accordance with this document and any conditions imposed by the council.

5.2.2 **Installation of new services or upgrading of existing services:** Drainage is shown on the plan included in Appendix 1. However, final details relating to other services are traditionally left until after planning consent has been granted by the council. Where practicable, all new services will be outside RPAs, but where existing services within RPAs require upgrading or new provision is required, great care will be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation will be the preferred option, but if this is not feasible, any excavation will be carried out by hand in accordance with the guidelines set out in NJUG Volume 4 - Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

5.2.3 **Storage of materials, cement mixing and washing points:** All construction storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles will be outside RPAs, unless otherwise agreed with the council.

5.2.4 **Contractors car parking, site offices and welfare facilities:** Whilst it is possible to have site offices and welfare facilities within RPAs, care is needed in their positioning and also in the connection of water, electricity and drainage to service them. Therefore, these will generally be sited outside the RPAs, unless agreed previously with the council. Contractor's car parking facilities will also be located away from retained trees.

5.2.5 **Tree works:** Any tree pruning or tree removal operations are set out in the tree schedule included in Appendix 2. Additionally, those trees scheduled for removal are also shown on the Tree Protection Plan included in Appendix 1.

5.2.6 **Planning, communication and preliminary timing of events:** It is not unusual for the details of timing of operations that could impact on important trees to only be finalised once planning consent has been given. Site managers, clearance and construction teams, and other important personnel are normally only appointed at this stage and it is these people who will be crucial in delivering the tree protection detailed in this report. My experience is that the pre commencement site meeting is critical in terms of avoiding damage to trees and this particular aspect, along with tree protection issues should be specifically referenced in a suitably worded planning condition imposed by the council. In the intervening time I propose the following preliminary cascading timetable of events to help minimise any risk of impact on important trees. However, the following schedule may be modified at the pre-commencement meeting, subject to discussion with all parties and agreement with the council:

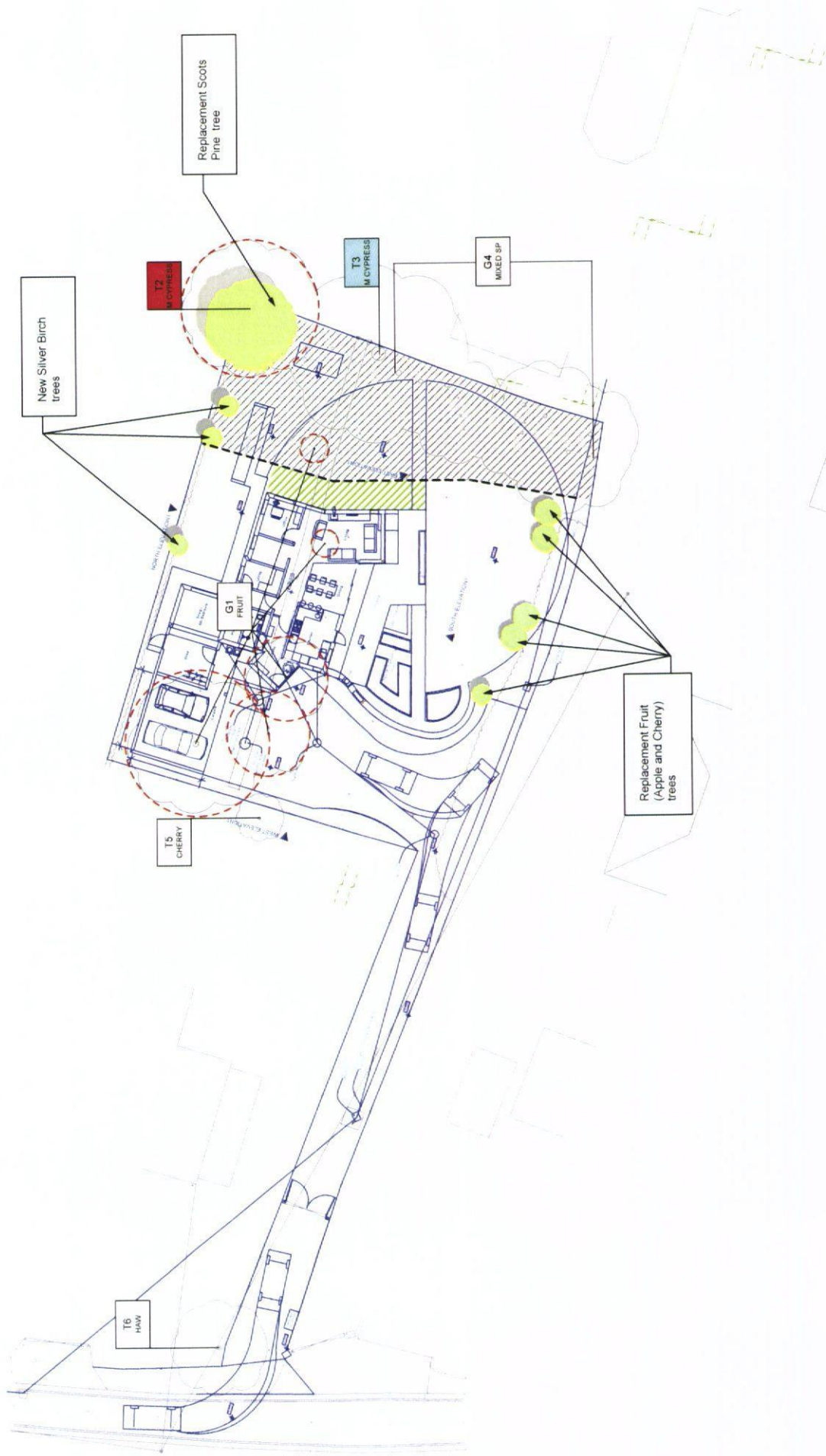
1. Pre-commencement site meeting
2. Extent of arboricultural supervision agreed
3. Tree works undertaken
4. Protective barriers erected before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
5. Ground protection installed before any clearance or construction activities occur on site and notification to the council that this is in place
6. Installation of services
7. Removal of tree protection only at the end of the project when there is no longer any risk to trees

Barrie Draper BSc (Hons) Arb TechCert(ArborA) CertArb(RFS)
Arboricultural Consultant

Date: **24 June 2012**

APPENDIX 1: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

1 A2 plan



eco urban Limited

COMPOSITE PLAN: LAND SURVEY OUTLINED IN GREY,
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SHOWN IN BLUE

Trees to be removed

New tree planting

This drawing was originally produced in colour, therefore any subsequent monochrome photocopies may not show appropriate levels of detail and should not be relied upon for the purposes of dealing with site tree issues

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Background fill colour represents BS 5837 (2012) categories: A Category trees have green backgrounds, B Category trees have light blue backgrounds, C Category trees have grey backgrounds and U Category trees have red backgrounds.

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Single stem dia. at 1.5m (cm)	STEM DIAMETERS (MULTIPLE)												Branch spread (m)	Height above ground (m)	Age class	Notes	Management recommendations	BS cat	RPA area (m ²)	RPA radius (m)
				Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems (cm)					Multi stemmed trees with 1 - 5 stems combined (cm)	Multi stemmed trees >5 stems													
				1	2	3	4	5		Mean stem dia. (cm)	No. of stems												
												N	E	S	W								
G1	Fruit	<6	40*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	2	MA/M	Small trees.	FELL	C1	72	4.3	
T2	Monterey cypress	14	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	3	3	M	Extensive deadwood in canopy and dieback in upper canopy. Storm damaged and declining.	FELL	U	297	9.7	
T3	Monterey cypress	17	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	4	M	Scattered small diameter deadwood in canopy. Marginal B category tree.		B1	408	11.4	
G4	Ash and sycamore	13	<28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	MA	Self sown trees, some with defects. Excessively crown raised.		C1	35	3.4	
T5	Cherry	5	30*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	2	M	Small offsite tree.		C1	41	3.6	
T6	Hawthorn	4	38*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	2	MA	Small offsite tree.		C1	45	3.8	

APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

ABBREVIATIONS:

Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning	Abbreviations	Meaning
T	Individual tree	M	Mature	RPA	Root Protection Area
G	Groups of trees	MA	Maturing	<	Less than
H	Hedge	Y	Young	>	More than

TREE SCHEDULE GUIDANCE NOTES:

Tree number	Assigned during the site visit and also referenced on the plan in Appendix 1.
Species	Common name and referenced to scientific name in the above list. Where I have some doubt over the actual tree species, the genus will have been noted followed by sp. Where trees are numerous and present in groups, not every individual species may have been noted.
Height	Measurement of total tree height using a laser hypsometer to nearest metre.
Stem diameters	Measurement of stem diameter either at 1.5m above ground (or in accordance with BS guidance where trees have multiple stems) with a forester's girth measuring tape. Diameters followed by asterisk symbol indicate estimated diameters because of access difficulties, presence of ivy or other obstructions. Where trees are present in a group, the tree with the largest stem diameter within the group will have been measured/estimated.
Branch spread	Where appropriate and where ground conditions allow, an estimate of the crown spread at each of the cardinal compass points. Where only part of the site is affected by trees, measurement may be in one or two directions only
Existing height above ground level	Distance in metres to first significant branch or canopy
Age class	Simplistic estimate of tree age in one of FOUR categories (young, maturing, mature or over mature).
Notes	Although this document is not intended to be a full and detailed report on tree health and safety, any significant structural defects or physiological conditions have been identified where these were visible. Where no entries are recorded, this indicates no observable issues were identified. Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access. Climbing inspections are not carried out during a walkover tree survey and, if heavy ivy is present, tree condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground.

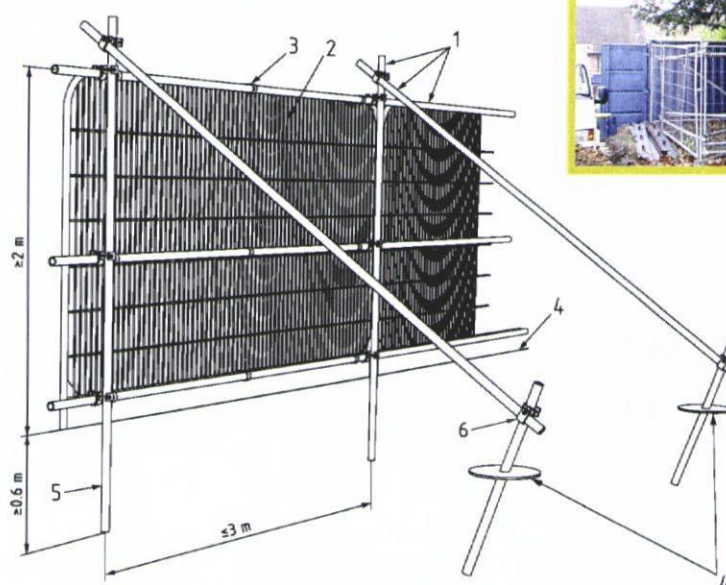
APPENDIX 2: TREE SCHEDULE AND INVENTORY

Management proposals	The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been identified. Monitoring may be indicated where tree risk can be adequately managed by increased frequency of site inspections. Further investigation may be indicated where additional data may be required beyond a purely visual assessment. However, a full post development tree inspection is recommended to establish that the trees retained during construction pose acceptable levels of risk once the development has been completed.
BS 5837 (2012) Category	Either U, A, B or C based on the BS 5837 (2012) guidance.
RPA and RPA radius	RPA and RPA radius calculations have been undertaken in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 5837 (2012).

TREE INVENTORY:

Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names	Common Tree Names	Scientific Tree Names
Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna
Cherry	Prunus sp	Monterey cypress	Cupressus macrocarpa
Fruit	Malus sp, Prunus sp or Pyrus sp	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus

APPENDIX 3: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Illustration taken from British Standard
5837 (2012): Trees in relation to
design, demolition and construction –
Recommendations.

The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed.

– BS 5837 (2012)

Ref: Tree Protection Barriers (Type 1)	Drawing No. TPB1
Scale: N/A	

APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR GROUND SURFACE PROTECTION IN RPAs



Photograph 1



Photograph 2 (courtesy
www.groundtrax.com)

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

NOTE The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame (Photograph 1), so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards (Photograph 2), placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.*

— BS 5837 (2012)

Ref: Ground Protection	Drawing No. GP1
Scale: N/A	

APPENDIX 5: BS 5837 (2012) – ASSESSMENT CATEGORIES

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and definition	Criteria			Identification on plan
<u>Category U</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.</i>			RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and definition	Criteria — Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<u>Category A</u> 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)	GREEN
<u>Category B</u> 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	BLUE
<u>Category C</u> 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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

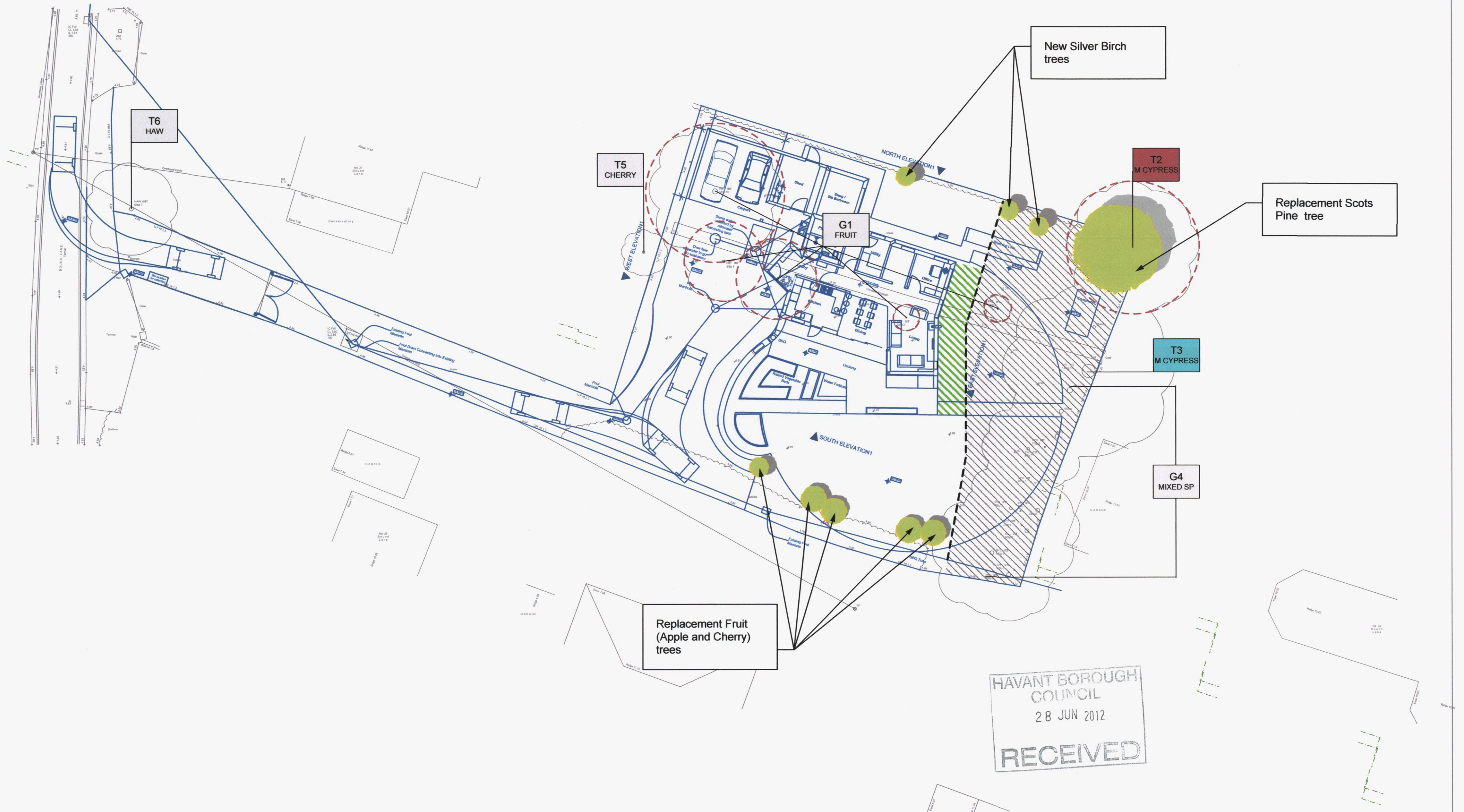
APPENDIX 6: QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF BARRIE DRAPER

- 1 **Qualifications:** I have a BSc degree (with Honours) in Arboriculture from the University of Central Lancashire. I also hold a BTEC Higher National Diploma (HND) in Forestry (Lowland Management), the Arboricultural Association's Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture (Tech Cert), the Royal Forestry Society's Certificate in Arboriculture (Cert Arb) and the National Examinations Board Certificate in Forestry.

- 2 **Career experience:** I began my arboricultural career in 1993 as an arborist with Portsmouth City Council. During my time with the council I worked for both the direct labour organisation and for a private contractor where I obtained valuable hands on experience in all aspects of arboriculture. From 1999 to 2002 I was employed as Senior Arborist by Parchment Housing Group, a housing association based near Portsmouth. I managed the Groups' tree stock on their behalf, carrying out tree inspections and practical management operations. I have also worked in local government, spending time with Thurrock Borough Council in Essex where I was the Tree and Landscape Officer, and with Winchester City Council, where I was Arboricultural Officer for a period of 2 years. During my time working in local government I was responsible for making Tree Preservation Orders, administering applications to work on protected trees and advising on planning applications when trees were considered material constraints on development. Working within a planning environment allowed me to gain valuable experience in the management of trees in development situations and an understanding of the planning process and how it relates to trees. From January 2005 I worked for Barrell Tree Consultancy Ltd advising clients on a wide range of tree related issues. I left the company in September 2008 and set up ecourban ltd, where I am currently the sole practitioner.



Indicative
North



ecourban
Limited

ECO 2 - TREE - PROTECTION FOR LAND TO THE REAR OF 21 BOUND LANE, HAYLING ISLAND

SCALE: 1:200 @ A2

COMPOSITE PLAN: LAND SURVEY OUTLINED IN GREY,
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT SHOWN IN BLUE

T1
Tree sp
BS Category B: Trees
of moderate quality

T1
Tree sp
BS Category C: Trees
of low quality

T1
Tree sp
BS Category U: Trees
unsuitable for retention

 Tree protective barriers
with construction exclusion zone
 Area outside barriers requiring
ground protection

 Trees to be removed
 New tree planting

This drawing was originally produced in colour, therefore any
subsequent monochrome photocopies may not show appropriate
levels of detail and should not be relied upon for the purposes of
dealing with site tree issues



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