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Our ref. MCH/HarveyBrownHouse/Imp/5541

19 August 2019

The Guinness Partnership
c/o Kendall Kingscott Ltd
3 GP Centre
Yeoman Road
RINGWOOD
Hants BH24 3FF

For the attention of Ms Lilly Waddingham, Kendall Kingscott Ltd

Dear Sirs

**TREES AT HARVEY BROWN HOUSE, REST-A-WYLE AVENUE, HAYLING ISLAND,
PO11 0PQ**

Brief: To inspect the trees at Harvey Brown House, Rest-A-Wyle Avenue, Hayling Island, comment on their condition, suitability for retention and any impact that the proposals for re-surfacing and refurbishment of hard surfaces etc may have upon them.

Date of Inspection: 7 August 2019

Inspected by: Mark Hinsley, MSc.Res.Man (Arb.), OND (Arb.), F.Arbor.A.

Also present: Unaccompanied

Method of inspection: Ground level visual.

TREE SURVEY FOR

HARVEY BROWN HOUSE, REST-A-WYLE AVENUE, HAYLING ISLAND

Survey Technique

The surveyed trees were visually assessed from ground level as far as access allowed. No climbing inspections or invasive examination techniques were carried out. Access to some trees was restricted, in such cases the descriptions of the trees given in the survey schedule are subject to the tree being free of significant defects that were not clearly visible. Detail on the individual trees assessed is given in the survey schedule using the format in BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations', please read in conjunction with the enclosed Tree Survey Plan.

The columns and abbreviations used are:

Column 1 = T – Tree number marked on the submitted plan.

Column 2 = The Latin binomial and common name if applicable.

Column 3 = Hgt – Approximate tree height, in metres; to the nearest 0.5m if under 10m.

Column 4 = Dbh – Diameter (rounded to the nearest 10mm). Single stemmed trees, at 1.5m above ground level. Low branched trees, at the narrowest point below the fork. Trunks with irregular swellings, at the narrowest point below the swelling. Multi stemmed trees, each stem measured at 1.5m above ground level. # estimated value if unable to gain access.

Column 5 = RPA – The Root Protection Area: radius measured in metres from the centre of the trunk.

Column 6 = B/S – Approximate branch spread to the four cardinal points of the compass, in metres.

Column 7 = FSB – Height of first significant branch above ground level in metres and direction of growth

Column 8 = C/C – Height of canopy above ground level, in metres.

Column 8 = Age – Age class as representation of passage through normal life cycle – Y=Young,

SM= Semi-Mature, EM = Early Mature, M=Mature, FM = Fully Mature, OM = Over Mature.

Column 9 = R/C – Estimated remaining contribution, in years.

Column 10 = Cat – BS5837: 2012 Survey category.

Categories are:-

U Trees unsuitable for retention (Red on plan)

Trees that can not realistically be retained, in the context of the current land use, for longer than 10 years.

A Trees of high quality (Green on plan)

Trees able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Particularly good examples of trees, or essential components of groups of arboricultural features e.g. avenues. Visual importance or significant conservation, historical or other value. Veteran trees, especially if ancient.

B Trees of moderate quality (Blue on plan)

Those in such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 20 years. Might be category A but have defects or lack special qualities; or growing in a high value group. Has conservation or cultural values.

C Trees of low quality (Grey on plan)

Unremarkable trees of limited merit, with a life expectancy of at least 10 years; or growing in a low value group. Also young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm.

Column 11 = General Observations - notes re structural and/or physiological condition, and/or preliminary management recommendations.

SURVEY SCHEDULE

T	Name & Species	Hgt	Dbh	RPA	B/S	C/C	Age	R/C	Cat	General Observations
1	Irish Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i> 'Fastigiata'				N E S W FSB				A	Prominent in the street scene
2	Magnolia				N E S W FSB				A	Photo 1
3	Tulip Tree <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	7	700		N5 E5 S5 W5 FSB	4 4 4 4	M	20-40	B	Previously reduced, Photo 1, some indication that it is lifting adjacent paving slabs. – Photo 2
4	Ash & Field Maple <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> & <i>Acer campestre</i>				N E S W FSB				U	Offsite specimens. Severe decay. Risk of failure. Notify owner of potential liability. Photo 3.
5	<i>Sorbus sp</i>	5	100		N2 E2 S2 W2 FSB	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	SM	40+	C	Semi-mature. Photo 4
6	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	210		N6 E6 S6 W6 FSB	2 2 2 2	YM	40+	A	Good condition. Photo 5.
7	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	200		N4 E4 S4 W4 FSB	3 3 3 3	YM	-10	U	Some dieback.
8	Golden Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	6	n/a		N E S W FSB				C	Hedge remnant. Photo 6.
9	Cherry <i>Prunus</i>	6	350		N E S W FSB				U	Dieback. Photo 6.

Arboricultural Impact and Method.

T1 is a prominent Irish Yew. It will be necessary to separate tarmac re-laying activity on the adjacent footpath from the unprotected grass area between the path and the tree. A section of Tree Protection Barrier fencing, as indicated on the enclosed plan, will be sufficient to prevent any harm coming to the tree.

T3 is a mature Tulip Tree which has previously been heavily reduced. The tree is standing in a slightly raised bed. Tree Protection Barriers will have to be erected all around the edge of the exposed bed during paving refurbishment works as shown on the enclosed plan.



Photo 1



Photo 2

T4 is a severely decayed, previously collapsed, mature Ash Tree on land to the rear, which has a Field Maple growing up through it. We have noted this tree simply because, in our opinion, it represents an unreasonable risk to the safety of people and property on the survey site and we strongly recommend that the owners are requested to commission their own survey of it and deal with it.



T5 is a Rowan that is adjacent to one of the brick paved circles that are to be refurbished. A panel of Tree Protection Barrier will be erected tangentially to the circle between the tree and the bricks to keep operatives off the unprotected ground adjacent to the tree whilst works are in progress



The grass areas adjacent to the sections of tarmac to be refurbished at the rear of the building will be fenced off using BS5837:2012 Fig.3 Tree Protection Barriers.



There are not any particularly important trees in the rear garden of the property. However, they are there and are being retained, so they need to be protected.

We assume that works access will be via the existing vehicle entrance to the south. There is a line of Birch and one Sycamore along this access which will be fenced off using BS5837:2012 Fig.3 Tree Protection Barriers.

All mixing and storage of materials will be confined to existing hard surfacing.

Care must be taken to prevent any runoff from hard surface storage or mixing contaminating open ground or grassed areas. This may involve bunding along Tree Protection Barrier lines.

There is another Irish Yew at the front of the property that is a mirror of T1. This tree will receive the same protection as T1 only in mirror image.

Conclusion: With some basic precautions the proposed refurbishment works at Harvey Brown House will not cause the loss of, or harm to, any trees of acknowledged importance.

If you require any further information at this stage, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours sincerely



Mark Hinsley