

10th April 2024

Our Ref: ha/tpo/let1/44dar

Your Ref:

Mr I Palmer
Principal Tree Officer
Brighton and Hove City Council
Stanmer Workshop Office
Stanmer Park
Lewes Road
Brighton
BN1 9SE

Dear Mr Palmer

Notification of Proposed Tree Works in a conservation area.

Site: 44 Dyke Road Avenue, Brighton BN1 5LE

Description of Proposed Tree Works:

Tree ID/Name*	Dimensions**	Tree Works Specification (Sp#)	Proposed Dimensions	Risk/Residual Risk ^A	Summary Reasons
T1 Ash	7 x 2 x 140	Fell and treat stump to prevent re-growth (Sp6)	-	High/None	Low-quality tree adjacent to damaged boundary wall structure;
T2 Ash	7 x 3 x 300	Fell and treat stump to prevent regrowth (Sp6)	-	High/None	Low-quality tree adjacent to damaged boundary wall structure;
T3 Sycamore	15 x 5 x 400 (x4)	Fell and treat stump to prevent regrowth (Sp6)	-	High/None	Multi-stemmed tree causing damage on-going damage to boundary wall; encroaching onto public pavements.

*refer to plan **Tree Dimensions are height in metres x radial canopy spread in metres x trunk diameter in millimetres (# in brackets means # stems); 'e' means estimated.

A-Risk/Residual Risk means risk level of tree likelihood of i) causing harm or damage; ii) tree or tree parts falling or breaking/after completing recommendations.

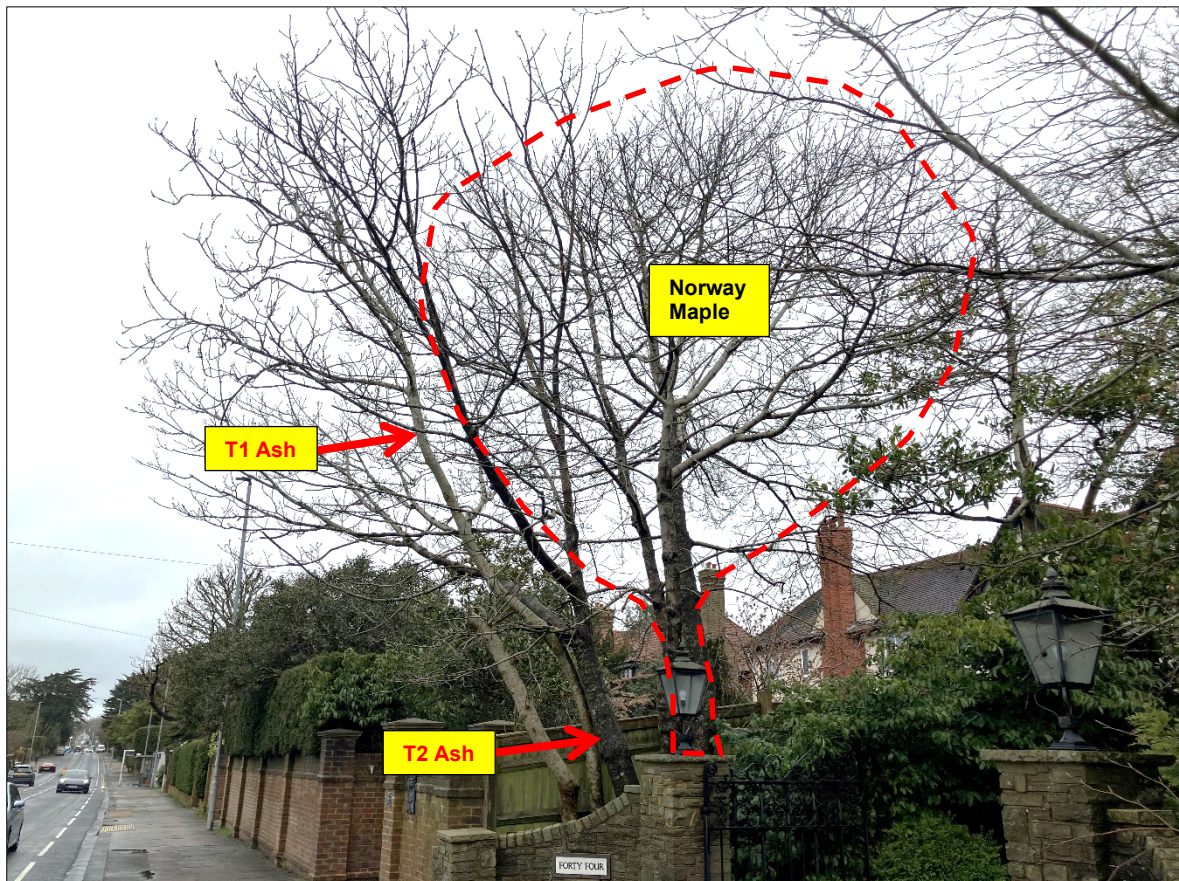
Specifications for recommended tree works:

General

All work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 'Tree work – Recommendations' and with current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover, equipment and PPE. All works and processes are to comply with all relevant Planning (including any site-specific covenants), Wildlife, Environmental, Conservation and Health and Safety legislation.

Sp6. Felling involves the careful removal of a tree to ground level (or other specified height), either in sections or in one unit (straight felling). The method of felling will be suited to the constraints of the site and judged by the competent operator undertaking the task. Removing the stump may be part of the requirements and this will be carried out using a mechanical stump grinder where accessible.

Fig. 1. Arrows indicate small self-sown Ash trees T1 and T2, to be removed with the larger Norway Maple directly behind, outlined, which is to be retained.



Amplification of Reasons for Proposed Work

- 1) The Ash trees T1 and T2 are low-quality self-seeded trees (not planted) growing within 500mm of the boundary wall. The trees have been permitted to grow in their position unchecked. As a consequence of their annual incremental growth and expansion, direct mechanical forces have been exerted upon the adjacent wall, which has cracked.
- 2) Both trees are suppressed and dominated by a more vigorous and adjacent Norway Maple tree, which if the Ash trees were to be removed, would enjoy more space and light to enable it to improve in form and quality.
- 3) Should the Ash trees be retained, more damage is inevitable with increasing size and mechanical pressure.
- 4) Removing both trees will have no material adverse impact upon visual amenity.

Fig.2 Bases of Ash trees T1 and T2 adjacent to the brick boundary wall, which is cracked.



- 5) T3 is a multi-stemmed Sycamore comprising 4 main stems. It is likely that these have re-grown from a previously-felled single tree, many years ago.
- 6) The tree is near to a mature Common Lime tree, which is the dominant and more higher-quality tree in this frontage location. The Lime tree has been included within a specifically modified Tree Preservation Order (ref:2023 (3) from the previous initial TPO which was served as an Area Order (dated 31st March 2023). The Lime tree is referred to as T2 upon the TPO plan and schedule.

7) The Sycamore has been omitted from the current TPO, doubtless because the tree is of low quality and that it is evidently causing quite significant damage to the boundary wall and gate piers. The wall has been misaligned by mechanical root pressure and now extends over the public pavement. The adjacent wall has been cracked not only by root pressure but also direct impacts from the nearest stems.

8) Leaving the tree in position, will result in further damage to the walls and structures and will prevent a realistic and lasting repair, because severing roots to enable the repair would render the tree unsafe and liable to die off. Removal of the tree will enable the wall to be realigned because the inevitable removal of significant roots will have no detrimental impact, where the Sycamore has already been removed.

9) Amenity of the site frontage can be retained by the presence of the larger and better-quality Common Lime tree.

Fig. 3 T3 Sycamore stems adjacent to boundary wall and gate piers, which have been damaged.



Fig. 4 - Sycamore T3 trunks arrowed and temporary damage repairs in cracked wall. The front boundary wall has now been forced over the public highway, which cannot be resolved where the Sycamore tree is retained.



I hope that this information is clear and helpful at this stage but if I can be of any further assistance, or if you would like to arrange a site meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

Hal Appleyard
 Dip. Arb. (RFS), F.Arbor.A, MICFor. RCarborA

cc. Mr G Theobald

enc. Sketch plan



Institute of
 Chartered Foresters
 Registered Consultant



Indicative



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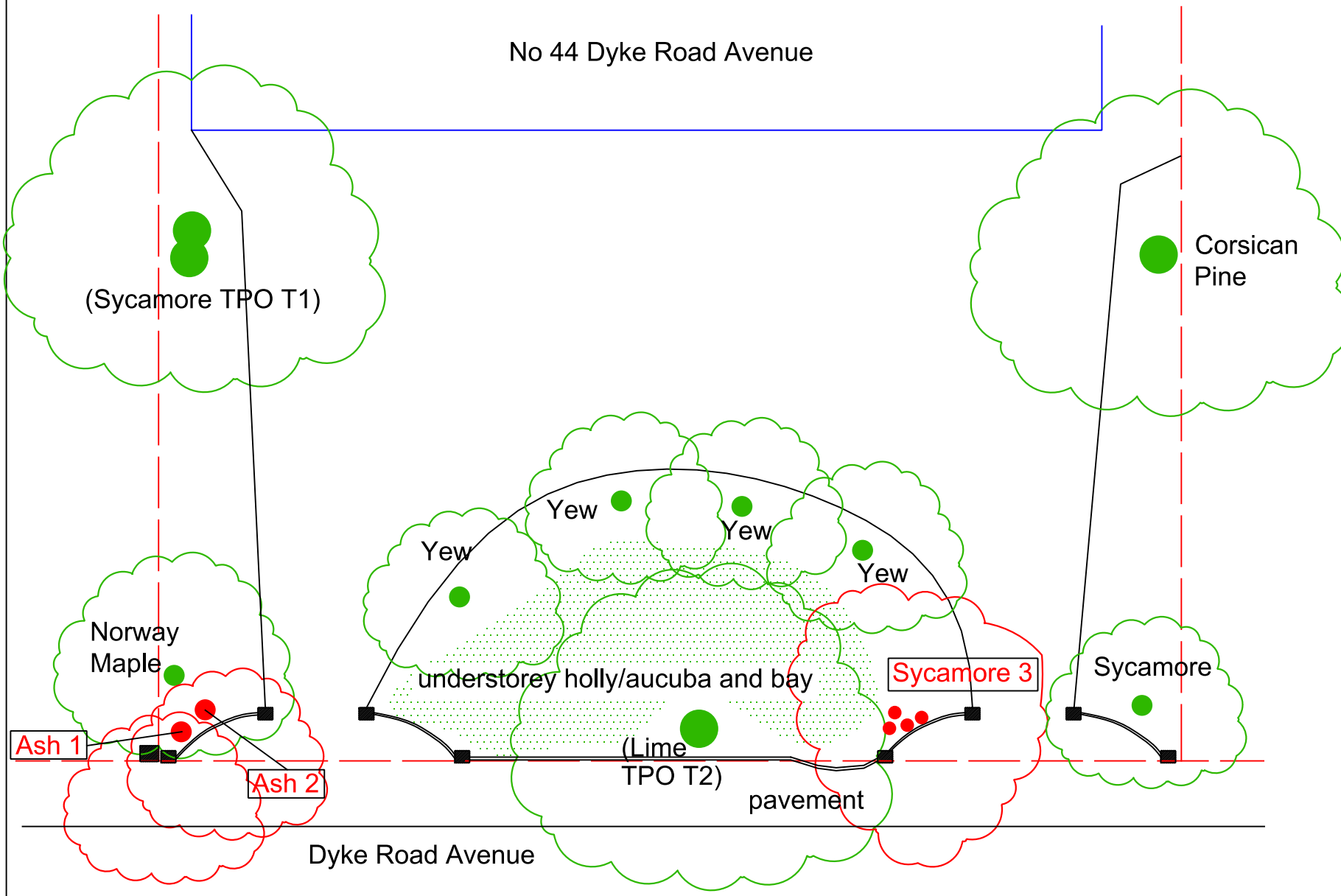
Client:
Mr G Theobald

Note:
Trees coloured red to be removed.

Date: 10.04.24

Ref: /sk1/44dykeroadavenue

Note: Sketch Plan Only - Not to Scale
Not all site features shown; boundaries are approximate.



No 44 Dyke Road Avenue

(Sycamore TPO T1)

Norway Maple

Ash 1

Ash 2

Yew

Yew

Yew

Yew

understorey holly/aucuba and bay

(Lime TPO T2)

pavement

Sycamore 3

Sycamore

Corsican Pine

Dyke Road Avenue