



**Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Proj. No 8482	The Grange, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO7 5PL		
Client:		Walsh & Associated Ltd	
Date of Report:	30/11/2020	Revision:	Original

Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan – In Accordance with BS 5837:2012

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary consideration of the arboricultural implications created by the proposed development. In accordance with the feasibility and planning sections of BS5837:2012 *“Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations”*, trees deemed to be within the influencing distance of the projected construction have been evaluated for quality, longevity and initial maintenance requirements. Where trees do not have to be removed for health and safety reasons, a detailed and objective assessment has been made of the consequences of the intended layout.

In this circumstance it is intended to install a pedestrian access to The Grange, WaterlooVille by constructing a footpath and installing a gate to the east of the existing vehicular access. As a result, five individual trees were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

- 1 No trees have been identified for removal to facilitate the development.
- 2 The alignment of the replacement low level wall encroaches within the Root Protection Areas of trees that are to be retained. In all likelihood the existing footings of this wall can be reutilised obviating the requirement for specialist foundation design, as discussed at item 4.4.1.
- 3 The alignment of the proposed footpath encroaches within the Root Protection Areas of three trees that are to be retained but given the use of modern “no dig” construction techniques this is not considered to be a substantial issue.
- 4 Three trees within this survey (T001, T002 and T004) require additional investigation. It is understood that they lie on neighbouring land and as such the relevant recommendations of this report relating to these three trees should be communicated to the owners as soon as possible.
- 5 This report recommends that specialist advice is obtained by expert practitioners in other disciplines. Such input should always be sought prior to the submission of this report in support of a planning application in order to demonstrate that the techniques and methods hereby proposed are achievable. In this particular circumstance it is necessary to contact the following:
 - Structural Engineer (impact on neighbouring structures, item 4.4.1)
 - Civil Engineer (“no dig” surfacing, item 4.4.2)
- 6 All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings with this report are complied with in full. This includes ensuring that protective measures are installed as detailed at items 4.5 and 5.1 of this report.



- 7 Post Planning Permission – Subject to achieving Planning Permission, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be required. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, “no dig” surfacing, project phasing and an auditable monitoring schedule.



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Walsh & Associates Ltd to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Preliminary Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at The Grange, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO7 5PL.
- 1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on 18/11/2020. The relevant qualitative and quantitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.
- 1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

1.2 Scope of Works

- 1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.
- 1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.
- 1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity) of the tree work.

1.3 Documentation

- 1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;
 - Email of instruction received from Joel Walsh on 02/12/20
 - Definition of site boundary - drawing no. 20176-WA-SP01
 - Proposed site layout – drawing no. 20176-WA-001-A



2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1. The proposed development is situated at the access for The Grange, Stakes Road, Waterlooville. The trees are of various species and maturity and provide a range of amenity benefits.

2.2 Soils

- 2.2.1 The soil type commonly associated with this site are slowly permeable and seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loams and clays. They are of moderate fertility and mainly support seasonally wet pastures and woodlands type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 19.9% of the total English land mass.
- 2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.
- 2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

2.3.1 Tree Preservation Orders

The Local Planning Authority (LPA) Havant Borough Council have deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees on and adjacent to this site through the serving of a number of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's). The effect of this anyone wishing to undertake work to protected trees is to require them to first obtain written permission from the LPA. The purpose of this process is to try to ensure that the works are appropriate, proportionate and in keeping with the long-term aims of the TPO. However, given that trees are living organisms and the locality within which they are set is liable to change, it is often the case that LPA decisions relating to TPO applications require regular review to reflect the current situation rather than the historical perspective of the original date of protection.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the LPA may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include;

- Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property.
- Removing deadwood or a dead tree.

Anyone wishing to undertake work as an exception to the written permission process **are required** to provide the LPA with 5 days' notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous; unless such works are required in an emergency. It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the LPA prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, and even in the event of an emergency situation, there is still a duty to notify the LPA that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of TPO legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited.



Following our enquiry, a map showing the position of trees protected by TPO was provided by the LPA, a copy of which is included in Appendix E.

3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 As part of this survey a total of five individual trees have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T005 respectively.
- 3.2 A topographical survey was provided which showed the position of the trees on site. However, it should be noted that topographical surveys are not always comprehensive and sometimes it is considered appropriate to record details of trees and landscape features omitted from or beyond the scope of the plan. If this circumstance occurs, the location of the individual tree or landscape feature is estimated. The position of each tree is shown on the attached drawing no. 8482-D-AIA.
- 3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.
- 3.5 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The Proposal

- 4.1.1 It is intended to install a pedestrian access to The Grange, Waterlooville by constructing a footpath and installing a gate to the east of the existing vehicular access within the curtilage of the site. A low level boundary wall will also be demolished and rebuilt.

4.2 Access

- 4.2.1 Site access is encumbered by the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) of the following retained trees – T001, T002, T004 and T005. In this case the RPA is safeguarded by existing hard surfaces. From a purely arboricultural perspective, it will therefore not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots.



4.3. Demolition

- 4.3.1 Demolition of a low, curved boundary wall affects the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) of the following retained trees – T001, T002, T003 and T004. For part of these areas, the presence of long existing hard surfacing is considered likely to have precluded significant root encroachment. However, to ensure there is no damage to the canopy and roots of these trees work must be completed by hand within the calculated RPA. In the proximity of the retained trees, the wall must be demolished away from the stem. As discussed at item 4.4.1, the existing foundations are to be retained and reused.

4.4 Construction

- 4.4.1 The replacement low level boundary wall encroaches within the calculated RPA of four trees to be retained – T001, T002, T003 and T004. As the replacement wall follows the same line as that of the existing wall the existing footings can be reused. No significant root disturbance is therefore considered likely. There will therefore be no need for a foundation design that protects tree roots. However, given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation design.
- 4.4.2 Installation of the new footpath encroaches within the RPA of the following three trees to be retained – T001, T002 and T004. Provided that these work with finished levels and required load bearings without cutting into the ground, the surfaces should be attended to by the use of “no dig” construction methods. In the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants will supply a sample design of “no dig” surfacing. However, the exact specification (adhering to the principles of the sample design) must be designed by a Civil Engineer who can confirm that the finished levels and load bearings are achievable with this type of design without cutting into the ground. For this particular project, to prevent cutting into the ground it will be necessary for there to be a step between the vehicular access and the proposed pedestrian access.
- 4.4.3 No excavation or soil re-modelling is necessary to implement this proposal.

4.5 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing

- 4.5.1 Prior to the commencement of demolition protective fencing, ground protection and a Barksaver will be installed on site. These must be fit for purpose, in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the attached drawing no 8482-D-AIA. Full details of the protective measures will be supplied by Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants in the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

4.6 Compound

- 4.6.1 The site provides adequate internal space to locate a construction compound outside the RPA of any trees and landscape features that are to be retained.

4.7 Phasing

- 4.7.1 The proposal involves the integration of a number of aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection for retained trees at all times.



As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an in-depth phasing recommendation to cover the salient operations on site as they affect retained trees.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events/activities.

4.9 Cultural Implications for Retained Trees

- 4.9.1 There are no cultural implications for any retained trees in order to permit development.

4.10 Post Development Implications

- 4.10.1 No adverse arboricultural implications are considered reasonably foreseeable for the trees that remain provided that the recommendations of this report are complied with in full.
- 4.10.2 Due to the dynamic nature of trees and their interaction with the environment, their health and structural integrity is liable to change over time. It is therefore recommended that all trees on or adjacent to the site be inspected on an annual basis.
- 4.10.3 As stated in BS 5837:2012, regular maintenance of newly planted trees is of particular importance for at least three years during the critical post-planting period and might, where required by site conditions, planning requirements or legal agreement, be necessary for five years or more. The designer of the new landscaping should therefore, in conjunction with the landscape design proposals, prepare a detailed maintenance schedule covering this period and appropriate arrangements made for its implementation.

5.0 Design Advice, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

5.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)

- 5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 8482-D-AIA. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection.
- 5.1.2 All fencing provided for the safeguarding of trees will be erected prior to any demolition or development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access" will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the LPA.



- 5.1.3 Where the footpath is to be constructed within the RPA of retained trees, careful attention will be paid to the type of surface treatment used in these areas, details of which are given in item 5.8, below.

5.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking

- 5.2.1 The position of the office, compound and parking will be agreed in writing with the LPA prior to commencement of any permitted development works. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-siting with the LPA.

5.3 On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials

- 5.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. Details of the RPA for each tree where no spoil or building materials will be stored are indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 8482-D-AIA. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the LPA.

- 5.3.2 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

- 5.3.3 All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

5.4 Tree Surgery

- 5.4.1 All tree work will be agreed with the LPA and will be carried out in line with BS 3998:2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An appropriately qualified, experienced and insured arboricultural contractor will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the LPA prior to commencement of works.

5.5 Levels

- 5.5.1 Other than for any specific exception which may be referred to at item 4.0, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees are envisaged. However, if it is necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 below.
- 5.5.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage.



Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

- 5.5.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen pass through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel or cobbles. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g. brick pavers.

5.6 Services

- 5.6.1 At the time of writing this report, no details on proposed services were available. However, the following principles should be adhered to when planning for their installation.
- 5.6.2 It is proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, the proposed length infringing the RPA will be hand dug 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) to ensure the maximum protection of the trees' roots. The trenches may also be excavated using an air spade, or trenchless technology can be employed if this methodology is considered appropriate by the relevant service company (thus allowing services to pass below and through the roots without the need for traditional excavation). If it is necessary to cut any small roots as part of any of these processes, they should be severed in such a way as to ensure that the final wound is as small as possible and free from ragged, torn ends.
- 5.6.3 All service runs/trenches where they encroach within the RPA of retained trees will be agreed with the LPA prior to commencement of works.

5.7 Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area

- 5.7.1 Where it is necessary to construct the footpath within the RPA as calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (item 4.6.1), it is proposed that the design will comply with the 'no-dig' principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in and retained by a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where it is necessary to remove any existing hard surface, or lower the ground level within the RPA, this may expose roots. This operation must be undertaken using hand tools or an air spade. Any roots found should be treated with the greatest care and surrounded by sharp sand to provide a level base. Please note that 'no-dig' surfaces are not always considered acceptable for adoption.

5.8 Reporting and Monitoring Procedures

- 5.8.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process. This system should be auditable.



Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the LPA and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of Walsh & Associates Ltd and the LPA.



6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the measures outlined in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the highest level of protection during the process of demolition and construction.
- 6.2 Subject to achieving Planning Permission, it is recommended that a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan should be provided. This will include the following: fencing type, ground protection measures, “no dig” surfacing, project phasing and an auditable monitoring schedule.
- 6.3 Tree work should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.
- 6.4 The tree work proposed as part of this survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this survey stands as the opinion of Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants Limited and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the LPA, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.



7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection subject to the recommendations specified within being adhered to. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

However, if any additional alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out and/or further tree works undertaken other than specified within the report, it will become invalid and a new tree inspection strongly recommended.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:



November 2020

For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited



8.0 References

British Standards Institute. (2010). *Recommendations for Tree Work BS3998:2010* BSI, London.

British Standards Institute. (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012* BSI, London.

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Mattheck & Breloer, H. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees*, HMSO, London.

NHBC Standards (2007) *Chapter 4.2 'Building Near Trees'*. National House-Building Council.

NJUG 4 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Issued 16 November 2007.

Patch, D. Holding, B. (2006) *Arboricultural Practice Note 12 (APN12), Through the Trees to Development*. Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service (AAIS).

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Roberts, J., Jackson, N. & Smith, M. (2006). *Research for Amenity Trees No.8: Tree Roots in the Environment*. Department for Communities and Local Government, HMSO, London.

Schwabe, F.W.M.R. Engels, J. & Mattheck, C. (2000) *Fungal Strategies of Wood Decay in Trees*. Springer.

Strouts, R.G. & Winter, T.G. (1994). *Research for Amenity Trees No.2: Diagnosis of Ill-Health in Trees*. Department of the Environment, HMSO, London.

Weber, K., Mattheck, C. (2003). *Manual of Wood Decays*. The Arboricultural Association



9.0 Appendices

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	C	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
Appendix	D	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	E	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
Appendix	F	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications
	1.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
	2.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
	3.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
	4.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems
Appendix	G	Drawing no. 8482-D-AIA



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Common Lime

Tilia x europaea

Sycamore

Acer pseudoplatanus

Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	 



Name: <i>Hedera helix</i> (Ivy)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whilst relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	



Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA) The Grange, Waterlooville, Hampshire

Surveyed By: Liz Beckett Date: 18/11/2020

Managed By: Liz Beckett

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T001	Sycamore	670	16.5		High	N4.5, E5, S3.5, W4.5	Not on topo and in neighbouring property with restricted access therefore all measurements are estimated. West and South aspect of stem visible from adjacent access. Twin stemmed with notable bark inclusion and cavity at forkation point. Given proximity to detached garage closer inspection and assessment of attachment point advisable.	C2	Undertake full inspection to assess stability of forkation point between stems.	3		
		8.04	2.1-4m		M	Moderate						
No		203.1			10+ years	Gravel, Building, Block paving						
T002	Sycamore	600	17		High	N4.5, E5.5, S5.5, W7	Not on topo and in neighbouring property with restricted access therefore all measurements are estimated. West and South aspect of stem visible from adjacent access. Swept stem with bias to the east. Dead and dysfunctional bark on north and west aspect of stem. Appears to have a small cavity on north aspect of stem at 50cm agl. Bifurcates at approx 4.5m agl with bark inclusion and dysfunctional bark at fork. Thinning crown indicating declining vigour and deadwood.	C2	Undertake full inspection of base and assess cavity.	3		
		7.2	4.1-6m		M	Moderate						
No		162.9			10+ years	Gravel, Block paving, Building						
T003	Sycamore	250	10		Moderate	N3.5, E5, S5, W5	Not on topo. Ivy ascending stem. Displacement of low level wall south of stem. Sub Dominant.	C2	No work required.	4		
		3	2.1-4m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Ivy						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T004	Lime	990	19.5		High	N5, E7.5, S8, W10	TOPO does not reflect position of the tree. 240cm east of pallisade fence and in line with existing sliding gate. Ivy ascending lower stem. Trifurcates at approx 2m agl with bark inclusions between stems that appear stable and are typical of species. Asymmetric crown with bias to the west. Appears to have been partially heavily reduced/pollarded at various heights ranging between 6 and 9m agl with congested growth and bark inclusions particularly on the south aspect. Crossing branches throughout the crown and nests. A central spire has been shortened to approx 5m callous tissue does not appear to have formed and a cavity may be developing.	B2	Given the proximity to the road and public footpath climbing inspection advised to assess attachment of regrowth from historic pollard points on south aspect and to assess the condition of central spire's pruning point for decay.	3		
		11.88	2.1-4m		M	Moderate						
No		443.4			20+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T005	Lime	860	21		High	N6.5, E7.5, S4.5, W10	TOPO does not reflect position of the tree. 270cm to substation fencing central stem in line with 1.7m south of substation fencing. Ivy ascending stem. Multi-stemmed form from approx 3m agl. A bark inclusion failure has left a large tear wound on the east aspect of southern stem. This stem has been reduced to approx 8m historically. Other parts of the crown have been shortened to various heights ranging up to 12m agl. Nests in crown.	B2	No work required.	4		
		10.32	0-2m		M	Moderate						
No		334.6			20+ years	Bare earth, Grass						

Appendix C

Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK

The Grange, Waterlooville, Hampshire

Surveyed By: Liz Beckett

Surveyed: 18/11/2020

Managed By: Liz Beckett

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T001	Sycamore	Undertake full inspection to assess stability of forkation point between stems.	3
T002	Sycamore	Undertake full inspection of base and assess cavity.	3
T004	Lime	Given the proximity to the road and public footpath climbing inspection advised to assess attachment of regrowth from historic pollard points on south aspect and to assess the condition of central spire's pruning point for decay.	3

Appendix D

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes



Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

No Identifies the tree on the drawing.

Species Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

BS 5837 Main Category Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

Category C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;

Category U - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837 Sub Category Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities;

Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

DBH (mm) Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.



D Dead.

Height	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.						
Crown Base	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.						
Lowest Branch	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.						
Life Expectancy	Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories: 1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.						
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.						
Minimum Distance	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).						
RPA	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as “a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”. The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority’s tree officer.						
Water Demand	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 “Building Near Trees”.						
Visual Amenity	Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows: <table><tr><td>Low</td><td>An inconsequential landscape feature.</td></tr><tr><td>Moderate</td><td>Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.</td></tr><tr><td>High</td><td>Item of high visual importance.</td></tr></table>	Low	An inconsequential landscape feature.	Moderate	Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.	High	Item of high visual importance.
Low	An inconsequential landscape feature.						
Moderate	Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.						
High	Item of high visual importance.						
Problems/ Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.						
Work Required (TS)	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.						



Work Required (AIA)	Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.
Priority	This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey. 1 Urgent – works required immediately; 2 Works required within 6 months; 3 Works required within 1 year; 4 Re-inspect in 12 months, 0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.



Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. <i>NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.</i>
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. NOTE - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Veteran Tree	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. NOTE - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.



Appendix E

Tree Preservation Order Response/Enquiry

From: Havant Planning and Development Mailbox New
<planning.developmentnew@havant.gov.uk>
Sent: 06 November 2020 16:30
To: Gabrielle Justesen
Subject: RE: TPO Enquiry - 8482 - The Grange, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO7 5PL
Attachments: The Grange, Waterlooville.pdf

Dear Sirs,

Thank you contacting us. Please note there are several trees subject to various TPO's on site, please see attached map.

Kind regards

Business Support Team - Planning Services

Email: planning.development@havant.gov.uk

Tel: 02392 446530

Havant Borough Council, Public Service Plaza, Civic Centre Road, Havant PO9 2AX



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www.facebook.com/havantboroughcommunity

Your privacy matters. Go to www.havant.gov.uk/privacy-policy

Information in this message is confidential and may be privileged. It is intended solely for the person to whom it is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender, and please delete the message from your system immediately.

From: Gabrielle Justesen [mailto:Gabby@treesurveys.co.uk]

Sent: 06 November 2020 09:11

To: Havant Planning and Development Mailbox New <planning.developmentnew@havant.gov.uk>

Subject: TPO Enquiry - 8482 - The Grange, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO7 5PL

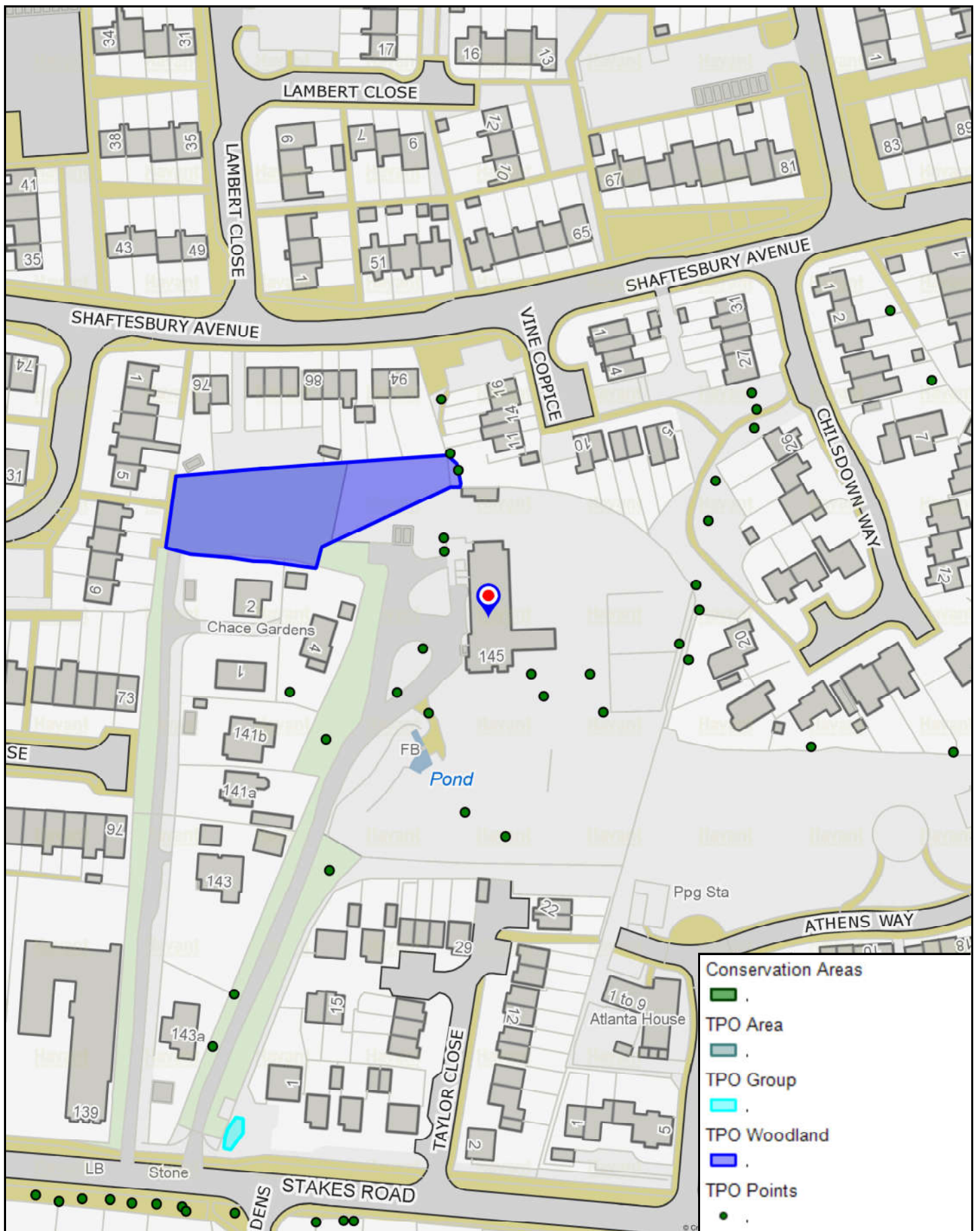
Dear Sir or Madam,

Could you please advise if the above mentioned site and adjacent areas (and the neighbouring properties) are covered by TPO or located within a Conservation Area?

I have attached a map for your use.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind regards



The Grange, Waterlooville

Havant
BOROUGH COUNCIL

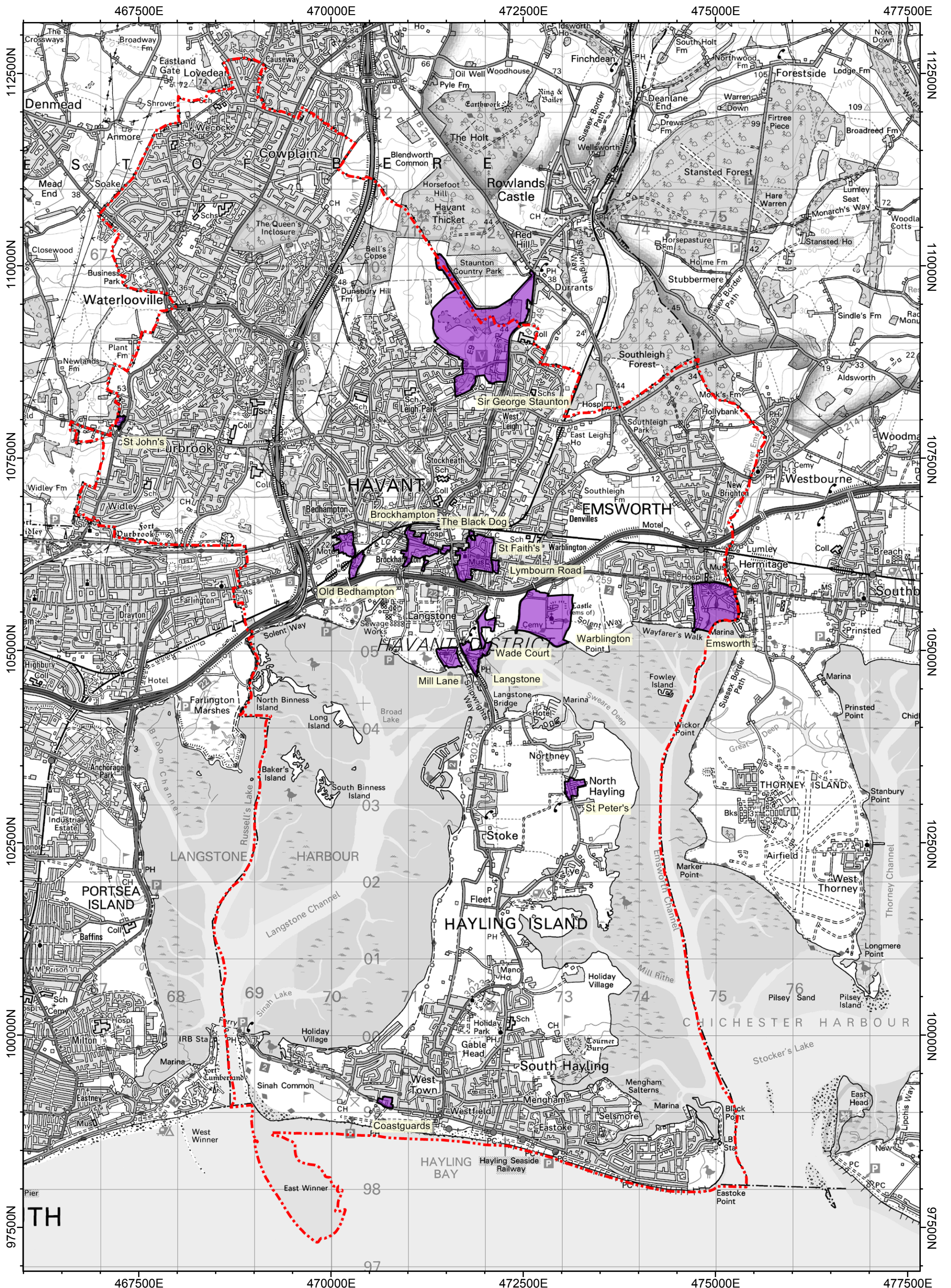


N Scale: 1:1417

Printed on: 2020-11-06 16:24:32

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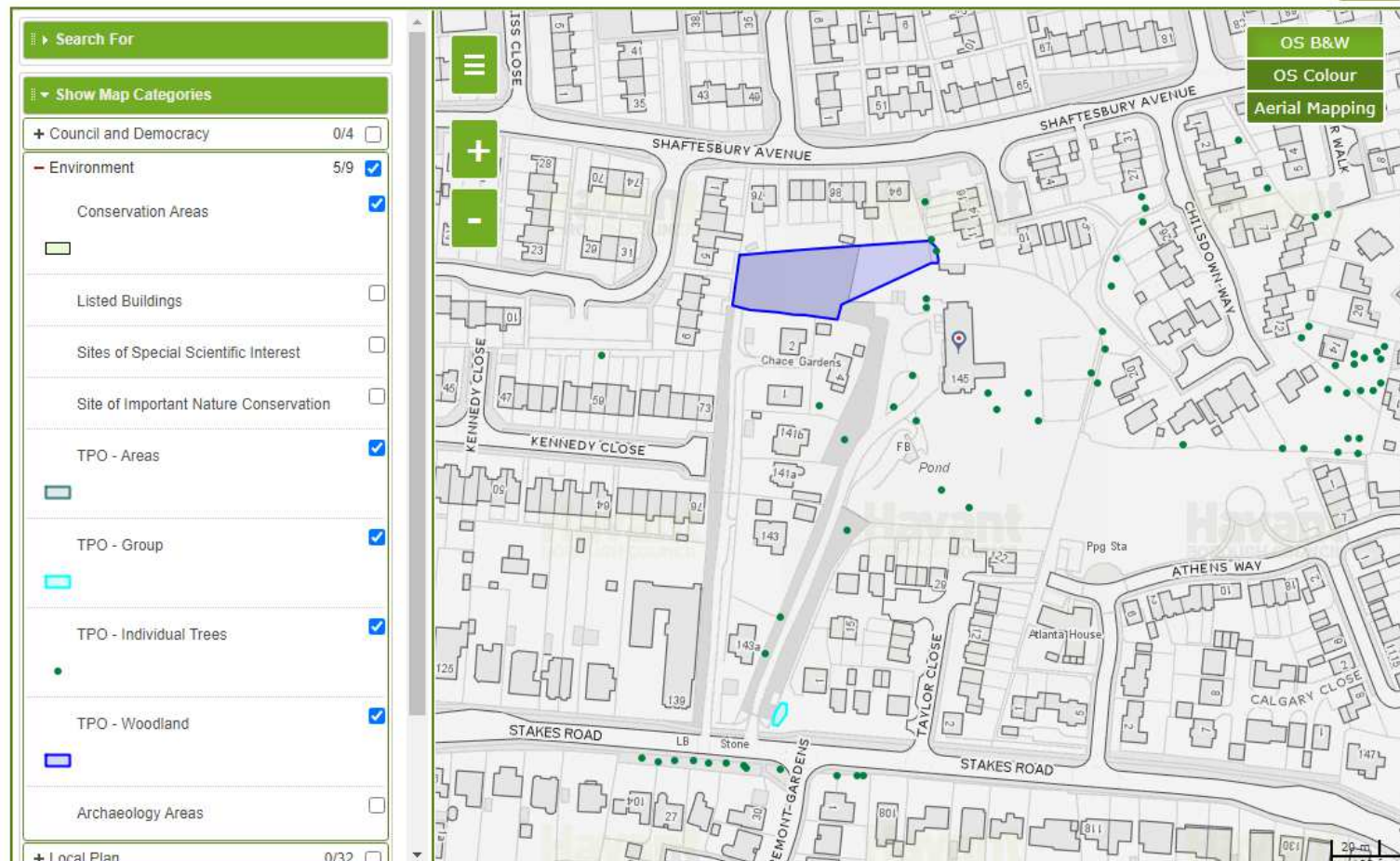
Havant Borough Conservation Areas



The Grange Approved Premises, 145 Stakes Road, Waterloo, PO7 5PL

Find

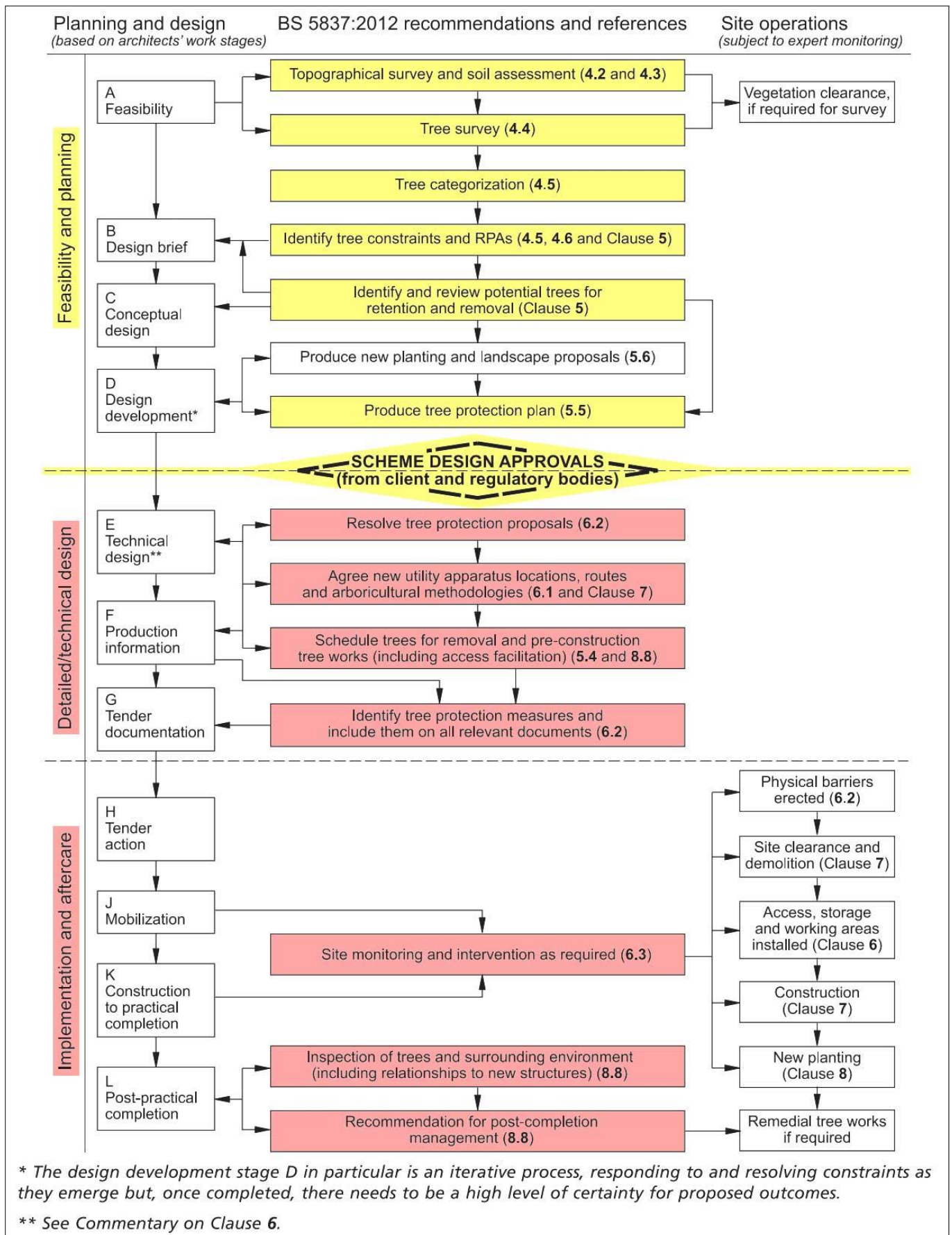
Reset



Appendix F

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



2.

European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist



Checklist

1

Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- ☐ Dormice
- ☐ Otters
- ☐ Great crested newts
- ☐ Sand lizards
- ☐ Smooth snakes

YES

NO

2

Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
- ☐ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
- ☐ Rivers on which otters might be found
- ☐ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
- ☐ Open areas on heathy soils

YES

NO

3

Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.

Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

- ☐ National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
- ☐ Local Biological Records Centre
- ☐ Local Wildlife Trust
- ☐ Other

Specify Other:

YES

NO

4

Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
- ☐ Sightings (or echo-location)
- ☐ Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
- ☐ Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES

NO

CHECK
POINT

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

Notes

5

Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?

Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

YES

NO

A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below

You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

6

Whether or not a licence is required...

Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
- ☐ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
- ☐ Marked with paint or hazard tape
- ☐ Shown on the site plan

Other means:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

7

Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?

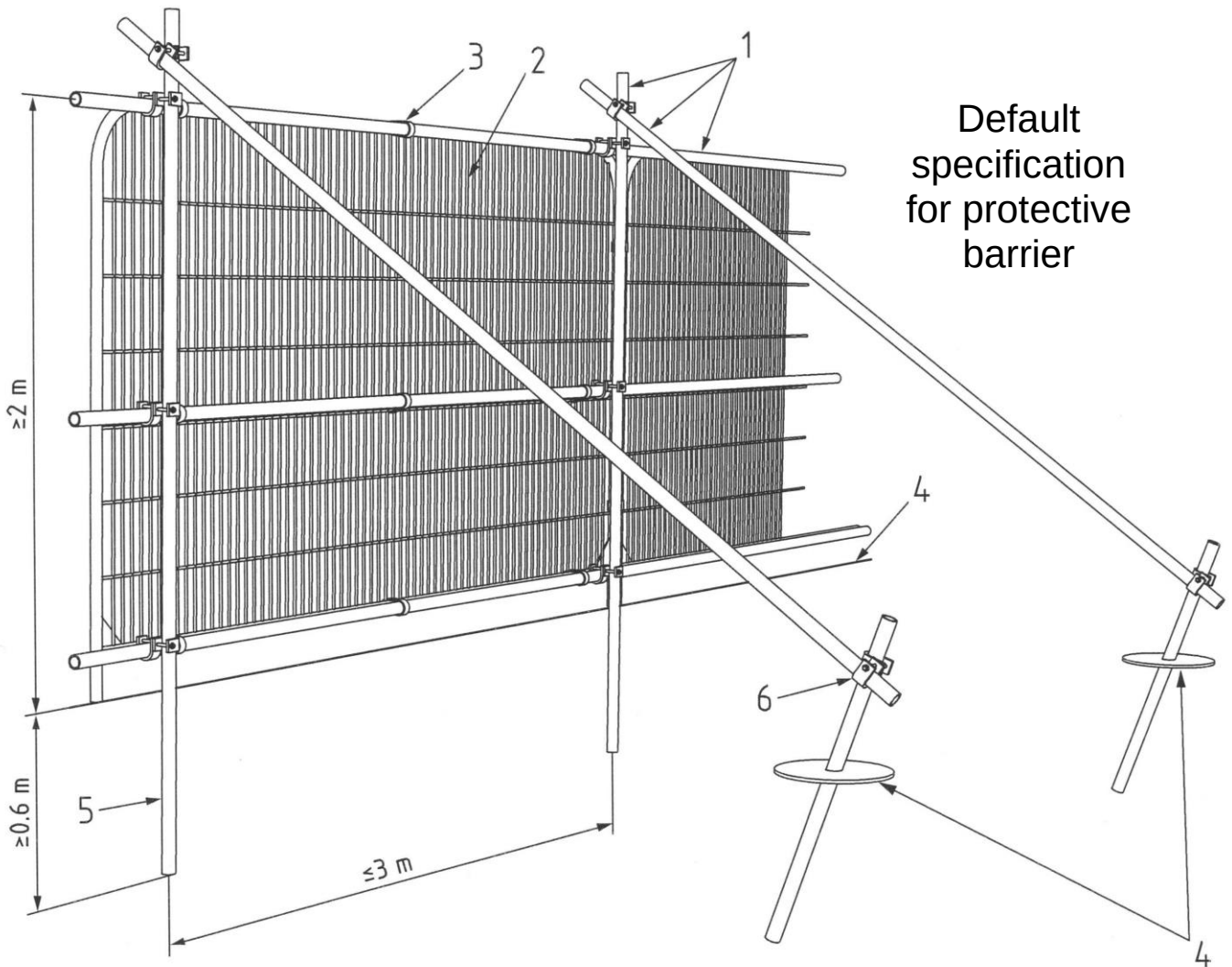
Details:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

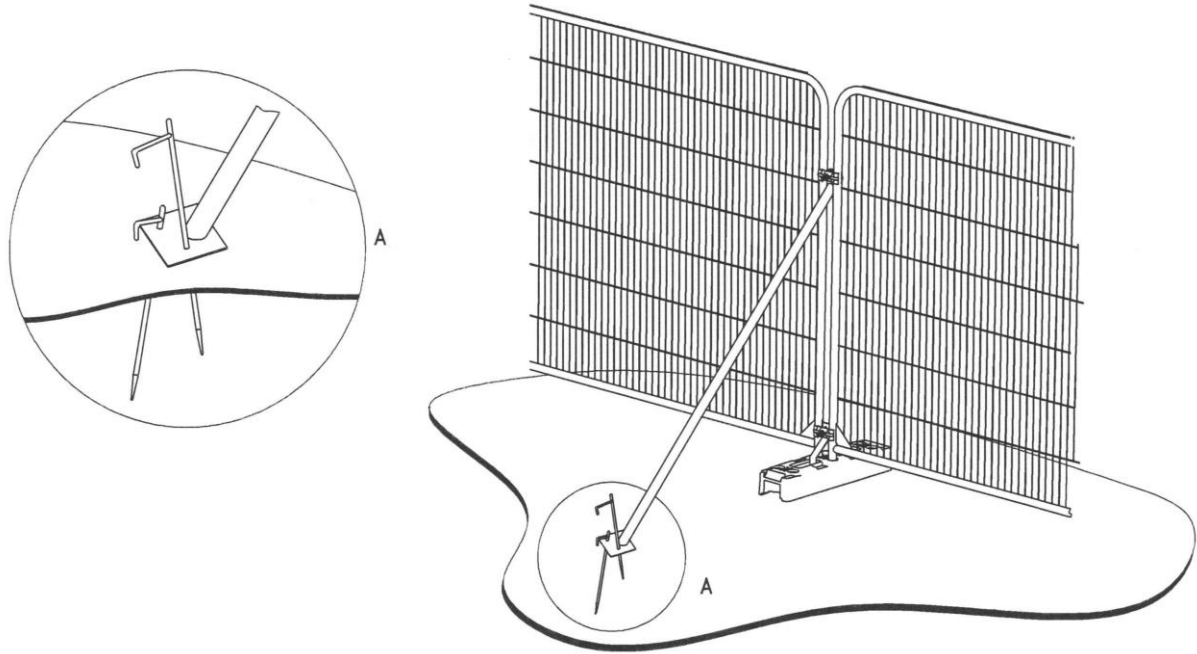
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



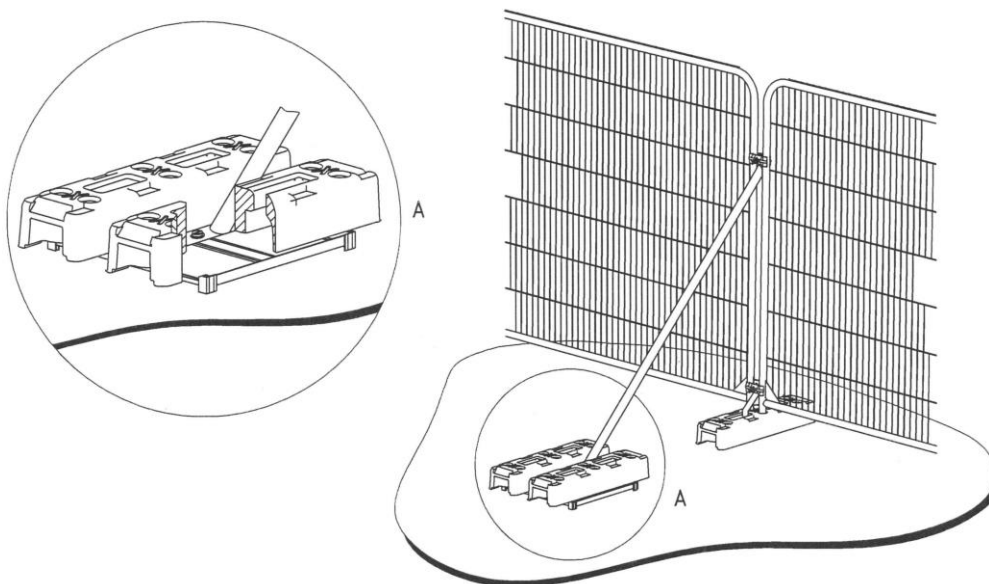
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold pole
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised 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 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix G

Haydens Drawing

Arboricultural Impact Assessments ●
Arboricultural Method Statements ●
Tree Constraints Plans ●
Arboricultural Feasibility Studies ●
Shade Analysis ●
Picus Tomography ●
Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority ●
Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ●
Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks ●
Tree Stock Survey and Management ●
Mortgage and Insurance Reports ●
Subsidence Reports ●
Woodland Management Plans ●
Project Management ●
Ecological Surveys ●



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