



# Holt Arboriculture

## TREE CONSULTANCY

### TREE SURVEY, ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT



A report to accompany a planning application for a rear extension at land to the rear of 24 Ferndale, Waterloo PO7 7PA

Report by Mr Alexander Needs BA (Hons) MICFor (Chartered) RCarborA MArborA

**On behalf of:**

AKR Property

11 November 2024

Report Ref: 241111-1.0-24F-AIAAMS-AN



---

**Document Control Sheet****Project Name:** 24 Ferndale, Waterloooville PO7 7PA**Report Ref:** 241111-1.0-24F-AIAAMS-AN**Report Title:** Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

|              | Name       | Position                            | Date       |
|--------------|------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Prepared by: | Alex Needs | Principal Arboricultural Consultant | 11/11/2024 |
| Surveyed by: | Alex Needs | Principal Arboricultural Consultant | 29/07/2024 |

| Revision | Date       | Description              | Prepared by |
|----------|------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1.0      | 11/11/2024 | For submission or review | AN          |
|          |            |                          |             |
|          |            |                          |             |

## Table of Contents

|          |                                                                   |           |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Introduction</b>                                               | <b>2</b>  |
| 1.1      | Brief and Context                                                 | 2         |
| 1.2      | Report Purpose                                                    | 2         |
| 1.3      | Executive Summary                                                 | 2         |
| 1.4      | The Proposal                                                      | 4         |
| 1.5      | The Survey                                                        | 4         |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Existing Tree Population and Constraints</b>                   | <b>5</b>  |
| 2.2      | Statutory tree protection                                         | 5         |
| 2.3      | Canopy coverage                                                   | 5         |
| 2.4      | Soil assessment                                                   | 5         |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Arboricultural Impact of the Proposals</b>                     | <b>6</b>  |
| 3.1      | Tree removal and retention                                        | 6         |
| 3.2      | Facilitative tree works                                           | 6         |
| 3.3      | Works within RPAs                                                 | 6         |
| 3.4      | Impact on tree health, landscape value, and public visual amenity | 6         |
| 3.5      | Tree juxtaposition and sustainable relationships                  | 7         |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Arboricultural Method Statement</b>                            | <b>7</b>  |
| 4.2      | Tree Protection                                                   | 7         |
| 4.3      | Special Technical Measures and Outline Methodologies              | 8         |
| 4.4      | Additional Precautions                                            | 9         |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Conclusions</b>                                                | <b>10</b> |

**Appendix A – Tree Schedule**

**Appendix B – Tree Protection Plan**

**Appendix C – Tree Constraints Plan**

**Appendix D – Tree Protection Examples**

**Appendix E – Tree Survey Limitations**

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Brief and Context

- 1.1.1 Alex Needs (the author) is a Chartered Arboriculturist ([www.icf.org.uk](http://www.icf.org.uk)) and Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association ([www.trees.org.uk](http://www.trees.org.uk)). He holds the Cardiff University Bond Solon Civil and Criminal Expert Witness Certificates and is an Accredited Mediator. He has a degree in Linguistics and holds both the Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture and the Royal Forestry Society Certificate in Arboriculture. He is trained to the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection standard. He has worked in arboriculture for over 20 years and since 2007 has held principal arboricultural roles in both public and private sectors.
- 1.1.2 Holt Arboriculture was instructed by AKR Property to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*, of the effect of development proposals on trees at 24 Ferndale, Waterlooville PO7 7PA.

### 1.2 Report Purpose

- 1.2.1 This arboricultural assessment report provides sufficient information for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consider the effect of the proposed development on local character from a tree perspective. It is fully compliant with the BS5837:2012 advice relating to the planning application stage of the process and it meets national standard planning application validation requirements. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) reports on the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on trees in terms of both the buildability of the proposals and the long-term impact of the finished scheme, and where necessary presents mitigation for these impacts. The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) details outline methodologies to demonstrate that, in principle, retained trees can be incorporated into the new landscape.
- 1.2.2 BS 5837:2012 recommends classifying trees into four quality and value categories to determine their relative retentive worth. A summary of the relative retentive worth of the trees on site as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories is given in Table 1. Appendix A explains the BS5837 tree categorisation process.

### 1.3 Executive Summary

- 1.3.1 Table 1 shows data for the number of trees surveyed, their classification (Tree, Group, Woodland, etc.), and there BS5837 categorisation. Full data for each is presented within the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

| Category | Trees | Groups | Total |
|----------|-------|--------|-------|
| A        | 0     | 0      | 0     |
| B        | 1     | 0      | 1     |
| C        | 4     | 2      | 6     |
| U        | 1     | 0      | 1     |
| Total    | 6     | 2      | 8     |

**Table 1:** Numbers of Trees/Groups in each Retention Category

- 1.3.2 Table 2 shows trees requiring removal to facilitate the scheme. Trees have been identified for removal where they come into direct conflict with structures, where construction cannot be achieved without their removal, or where their future relationship is considered unsustainable, having regard to their eventual potential size. Where high-quality trees have been found to be in conflict with the proposed design, the decision to remove such trees has been informed by an iterative process, following a review of alternative options.

| Category A | Category B | Category C | Category U |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| None       | None       | None       | None       |

**Table 2:** Trees and groups for removal by BS Category

- 1.3.3 Table 3 shows trees that will be subject to construction within their root protection areas. Special measures are recommended to ensure that these trees are not damaged. These measures are detailed in AMS section of this report and are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

| Category A | Category B | Category C | Category U |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| None       | T001       | None       | None       |

**Table 3:** Trees and groups for requiring special measures by BS Category

- 1.3.4 Table 4 shows retained trees that will require remedial tree work to facilitate the development and to reduce the likelihood of their being subject to excessive pressure after the completion of the development. These works are detailed in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

| Category A | Category B | Category C | Category U |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| None       | None       | None       | None       |

**Table 4:** Trees and groups for pruning by BS Category

## 1.4 The Proposal

1.4.1 The proposed scheme is for a single storey rear extension with raised patio area with glass screening. Extension to existing side dormer and changes to fenestrations. Changes to external materials.

1.4.2 The following documents have been reviewed by Holt Arboriculture.

| Document Title       | Document/Drawing number | Originator |
|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Topographical Survey | N/A                     | N/A        |
| Proposed Layout      | RICHARDSON_01A_AN       | DM Design  |
| Draft Utilities Plan | N/A                     | N/A        |

## 1.5 The Survey

1.5.1 The survey was undertaken without the benefit of a geo-referenced topographical survey. Trees were plotted onto the Ordnance Survey Master Map. Tree locations were plotted by eye to the best of our ability, however some caution should be exercised over precise locations. Further information is available at Appendix E.

## 2 Existing Tree Population and Constraints

2.1.1 A survey covering trees on site and trees on adjacent land close enough to be affected by the development was undertaken on 29 July 2024 by Alex Needs. The weather at the time of the survey was clear, still, and dry, with good visibility. Trees were measured using a diameter tape and laser clinometer. Where poor access prevented accurate measure, an estimate was made. The full survey results are presented in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A and the above- and below-ground constraints are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. The survey method and limitations are set out in Appendix E.

2.1.2 The proposed development site currently houses a residential property and associated hard and soft landscape within a private garden. The most notable tree features are the two oak trees located either side of the northern boundary fence. All other trees and hedges are low quality and should not pose a constraint to development.

### 2.2 Statutory tree protection

2.2.1 On 11 November 2024 the Havant Borough Council website showed that no Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas are present on the site. There are no ancient woodland designations and no ancient or veteran trees listed on, or directly adjacent to the site shown on DEFRA's MAGIC map or the Ancient Tree Inventory. As this status can change, no felling or pruning of trees should be carried out until these statutory constraints have been confirmed in writing by the appropriate authority immediately prior to the works.

### 2.3 Canopy coverage

2.3.1 The Tree Equity canopy coverage calculation for the site is 39% against an England average of 15.8% (Forestry research, 2016) and the Tree Equity Score is 100. Tree Equity Score is a nationwide, neighbourhood-level score ranging from 0 to 100 that highlights inequitable access to trees. The score is calculated based on tree canopy cover, climate, health and socioeconomic data. The lower the score, the greater priority for tree planting.

### 2.4 Soil assessment

2.4.1 BS5837:2012 advises that soil properties should be considered as part of a tree survey report. This is necessary because trees can cause damage to structures founded on soils that shrink and swell with changes in moisture content (principally clays). Such movement is exacerbated by the influence of trees and therefore if a shrinkable soil is suspected foundations should be designed to extend below the likely zone of seasonal moisture change.

2.4.2 The British Geological Survey 1: 50,000 scale map indicates that the underlying geology of the site is London Clay Formation - Clay, silt and sand. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period. If site specific investigations confirm shrinkable clay then foundations should be designed with reference to the National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees or similar guidance.

### **3 Arboricultural Impact of the Proposals**

#### **3.1 Tree removal and retention**

- 3.1.1 Every effort has been made to retain trees wherever possible. No tree removals are proposed to facilitate the development.

#### **3.2 Facilitative tree works**

- 3.2.1 No tree works will be required to enable the proposed development.

#### **3.3 Works within RPAs**

- 3.3.1 Works within the RPA of **T001** is required to facilitate the development. Measures to protect the trees and to minimise disturbance are detailed below in the Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 3.3.2 I have considered the likely impact to the tree and have concluded that it is minimal. The overall area of incursion represents just 2.6% of the overall RPA. The tree is showing good vitality and has contiguous rooting space available. The BS5837:2012 allows incursions into RPAs providing that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere. In this instance there is adequate, undisturbed soft landscape adjacent to the tree than can be considered suitable.

#### **3.4 Impact on tree health, landscape value, and public visual amenity**

- 3.4.1 If the recommendations within this report are followed, there will be no significant impact on either tree health or the value they offer to the local and wider landscape.

### **3.5 Tree juxtaposition and sustainable relationships**

- 3.5.1 The design team has considered the location of trees in relation to the property with the project arboriculturist. The design has considered sunlight/daylight issues, leaf/litter drop, and potential occupier apprehension. As such the scheme has been carefully considered with fenestration, room layout, and light availability in mind. In my opinion there is no conflict, and the long-term relationship is sustainable.

## **4 Arboricultural Method Statement**

- 4.1.1 The level of detail within this report is dependent on the information available at the time of writing. At the planning application design stage this may be minimal, in which case this document will set out a series of parameters for construction activity and outline methodologies to demonstrate that, in principal, trees can be retained within the landscape. However, at the pre-construction, technical or specialist design stage this document will include input from other professions (eg. structural engineers, architects, landscape architects, transport planning consultants) and offer a greater degree of specific detail. BS5837 suggests planning applications may be accompanied by a 'heads of terms' AMS, as additional information. A detailed AMS being suggested as appropriate only for reserved matters applications or planning conditions discharge.

### **4.2 Tree Protection**

#### **4.2.1 Root Protection Areas and Construction Exclusion Zones**

Retained trees will be protected during development by establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around their Root Protection Areas (RPAs). RPAs are a layout design tool, indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil to maintain the tree's viability. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, ground level changes and other construction activity are likely to cause damage to trees and should therefore be excluded. This CEZ can be achieved by the erection of barriers at the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. Tree protection barriers must be installed before any demolition or construction works start, and should remain in place until all construction activity has been completed.

4.2.2 The type of barriers should match the level of activity around the retained trees. Where a high level of construction activity is expected, fencing must be braced to be robust to vehicular impact and to prevent it from being easily repositioned; a specification similar to drawing 3 in BS 5837:2012 will be suitable (reproduced at Appendix D). In areas away from the main construction activity and vehicle movement, it may be appropriate to install a lower specification fencing, such as chestnut pale or plastic netlon supported by road pins. Unless stated within this report and indicated on the Tree Protection Plan, braced heras fencing is to be used throughout this site.

4.2.3 All protection fencing should carry identifying signs that state its purpose and forbid its removal until all demolition and construction work is complete. An example sign is given at Appendix D.

4.2.4 ***Temporary ground protection***

Where it is necessary to temporarily breach the CEZ to facilitate the development to allow construction access, vehicle parking, storage, and mixing of materials, the roots and soil structure within the RPAs of these trees will be protected by installing ground protection. For pedestrian access ground protection shall comprise of single thickness scaffold boards or a marine grade ply, laid on a compressible layer such as woodchip, laid on a geotextile membrane. The boards should be fixed together to avoid movement. For vehicular access ground protection shall comprise of a steel road plates, steel trackway, pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs, or a temporary access road constructed with a 3D cellular confinement system above the existing ground level, with a no fines angular aggregate infill. Impermeable bunding will be used where concrete is mixed. The locations of the ground protection are shown hatched on the Tree Protection Plan.

4.2.5 The contractor's site huts may, where appropriate, be incorporated into the protective fencing line. If this is to be the case, then their locations must be agreed in advance with the project arboriculturist and details agreed as to how the huts are to be placed and supported without compacting the soil within the RPA of any retained tree.

4.3 **Special Technical Measures and Outline Methodologies**

4.3.1 Conflicts between retained trees and aspects of the proposed development that cannot be dealt with by exclusion zones, tree protection or tree work can be mitigated by the use of special technical measures. General recommendations for these measures are presented in the sections that follow based on the information about the proposed development that is currently available. The specific details must be carefully planned once detailed construction information is available to avoid tree damage.

4.3.2 ***Construction within the RPA – Hand dug foundations***

The footprint of the proposed hard landscaping encroaches marginally into the notional radial RPA of **T001**. Given the location at the outer extent of the RPA within an area of existing hard landscape, I do not consider it likely any significant roots will be encountered. However, excavation of trenches within the RPA will conform to the following criteria:

- All operations will be undertaken by hand/using hand operated tools only unless soil conditions prevent this, in which case a small excavator will be used with a non-tined bucket. The machine will be operated by a under the control of an experienced driver and under close arboricultural supervision.
- Where roots are exposed, they will either be pruned to a clean face using disinfected sharp secateurs or pruning saw, or, if they are to be pushed aside and re-covered, kept damp and out of direct sunlight whilst exposed, as directed by the Arboricultural Consultant.

#### **4.4 Additional Precautions**

##### **4.4.1 *Arboricultural supervision and monitoring***

Should the LPA decide to impose a condition requiring site supervision or monitoring, an initial pre-commencement site visit will be arranged where a photographic record of tree protection and tree health will be taken, and a supervision/monitoring report completed and passed to the client. Further regular arboricultural monitoring will be scheduled throughout the demolition and construction phases to document tree protection measures and tree health.

##### **4.4.2 *Utilities and services***

Information on the location of utility and service runs for the proposed development was not available at time of writing, however it is anticipated they will utilise existing infrastructure. Where routing utility runs within RPAs is unavoidable, all work should comply with The National Joint Utilities Volume 4 and advice should be sought from a professional Arboricultural Consultant.

##### **4.4.3 *Soft Landscaping***

The Arboricultural Consultant should review any landscape operations that involve any work within the RPAs of retained trees and input additional site-specific methodology where necessary.

## 5 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 A BS5837:2012 survey of eight trees and hedges has been carried out on land at 24 Ferndale Waterloo. This report demonstrates that the proposal has been fully considered in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice.
- 5.1.2 One tree is considered to be category B and of moderate value (T001 oak), and the remainder are considered to be category C and are of low value.
- 5.1.3 The proposed development requires activity within the RPA of one tree, however it is considered this will pose no significant impact to that tree.
- 5.1.4 The trees to be retained will be protected during development and methods for ensuring their protection have been described.
- 5.1.5 It is considered that the proposed development will pose no threat to trees to be retained and will have no significant impact on the public visual amenity offered by the trees to the local or wider area.

## Appendix A

---

### Tree Schedule

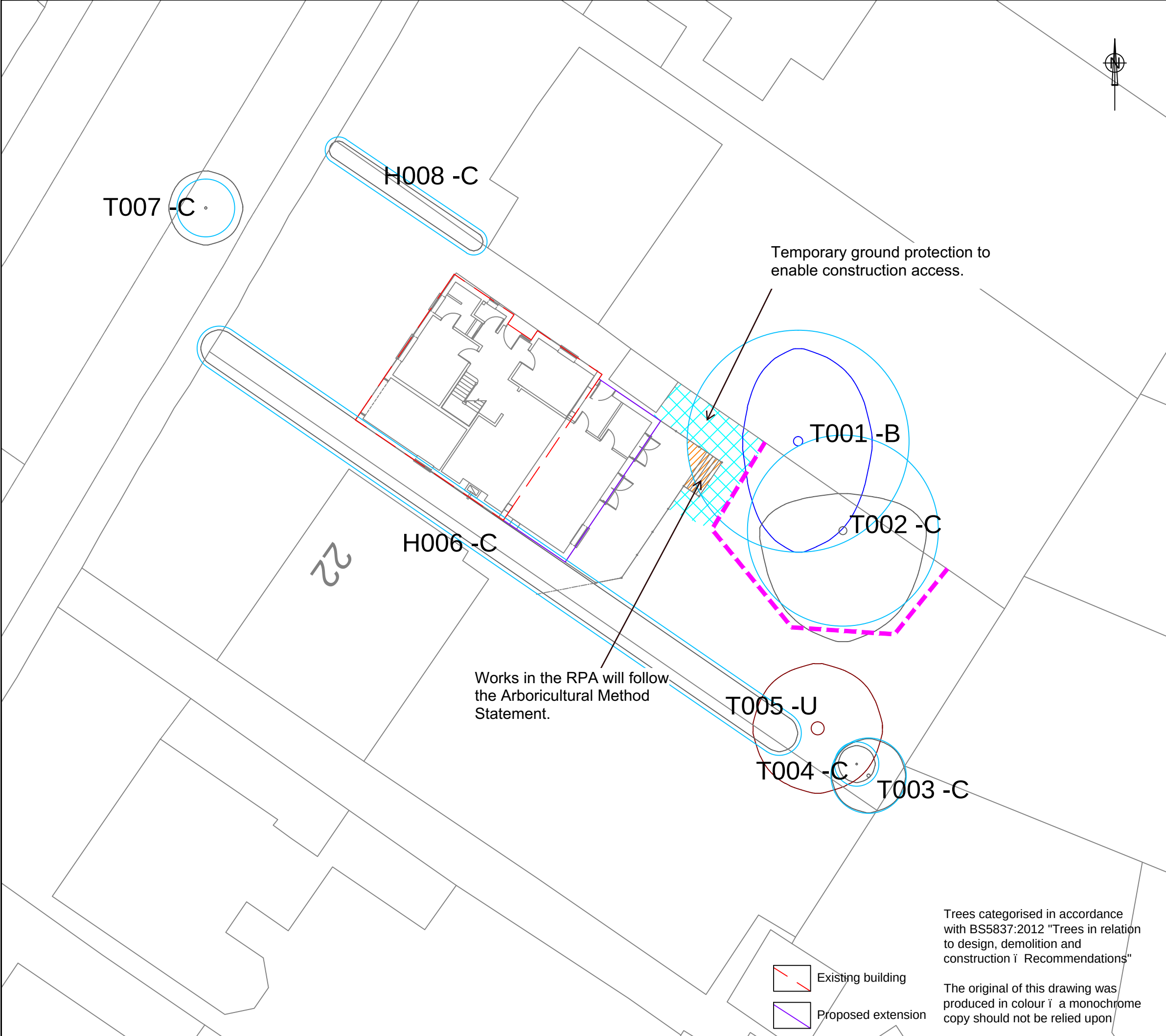
| Ref. | Species                                          | Measurements                                                                                                                                             | RPA                                    | Condition                                                   | General Observations                                               | Work Recs.                              | Retention Category |
|------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| T001 | Pedunculate oak<br>( <i>Quercus robur</i> )      | Height (m): 15<br>Stem Diam(mm): 500<br>Spread (m): 5N, 4E, 6S, 3W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years     | Radius: 6.0m.<br>Area: 113 sq m.       | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Fair | Minor deadwood in crown.<br>Off-site tree. Unable to access trunk. |                                         | B                  |
| T002 | Pedunculate oak<br>( <i>Quercus robur</i> )      | Height (m): 15<br>Stem Diam(mm): 430<br>Spread (m): 2N, 4.5E, 6S, 4.5W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years | Radius: 5.2m.<br>Area: 85 sq m.        | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Fair | Asymmetrical crown shape.                                          |                                         | C                  |
| T003 | Common hawthorn<br>( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ) | Height (m): 4<br>Stem Diam(mm): 170<br>Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years       | Radius: 2.0m.<br>Area: 13 sq m.        | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Fair |                                                                    |                                         | C                  |
| T004 | Prunus<br>( <i>Prunus sp.</i> )                  | Height (m): 3<br>Stem Diam(mm): 100<br>Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Young<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years             | Radius: 1.2m.<br>Area: 5 sq m.         | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Fair |                                                                    |                                         | C                  |
| T005 | Willow<br>( <i>Salix sp.</i> )                   | Height (m): 11<br>Stem Diam(mm): 700<br>Spread (m): 3.5N, 3.5E, 3.5S, 3.5W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years   | No RPA due to Retention Category of U. | Physiological Condition: Fair<br>Structural Condition: Poor | Historically pollarded at 6m. Decayed structural limbs.            | Remove tree for arboricultural reasons. | U                  |
| H006 | Common beech<br>( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> )       | Height (m): 2<br>40 stems, avg.(mm): 100<br>Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 0<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years  | Radius: 1.2m.<br>Area: 93 sq m.        | Physiological Condition: Fair<br>Structural Condition: Fair | Hedge (managed).                                                   |                                         | C                  |

| Ref. | Species                                  | Measurements                                                                                                                                                | RPA                             | Condition                                                   | General Observations | Work Recs. | Retention Category |
|------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| T007 | Field maple<br>( <i>Acer campestre</i> ) | Height (m): 5.5<br>Stem Diam(mm): 130<br>Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Life Stage: Semi Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years        | Radius: 1.6m.<br>Area: 8 sq m.  | Physiological Condition: Good<br>Structural Condition: Fair | Off-site tree.       |            | C                  |
| H008 | Privet<br>( <i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> )   | Height (m): 1.5<br>20 stems, avg.(mm): 60<br>Spread (m): 0.5N, 0.5E, 0.5S, 0.5W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 0<br>Life Stage: Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years | Radius: 0.7m.<br>Area: 14 sq m. | Physiological Condition: Fair<br>Structural Condition: Fair |                      |            | C                  |

## Appendix B

---

### Tree Protection Plan



REV DATE DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

- Category U
- Category A  
Trees of high quality
- Category B  
Trees of moderate quality
- Category C  
Trees of low quality
- RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Location of Protective Fencing
- Temporary ground protection
- Area of careful hand-tool excavation

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

24 Ferndale

TITLE

TPP01 - Tree Protection

CLIENT

-

DATE

06/11/24

SCALE

1:200 @ A3



info@holtarb.co.uk  
07886 653388  
www.holtarb.co.uk

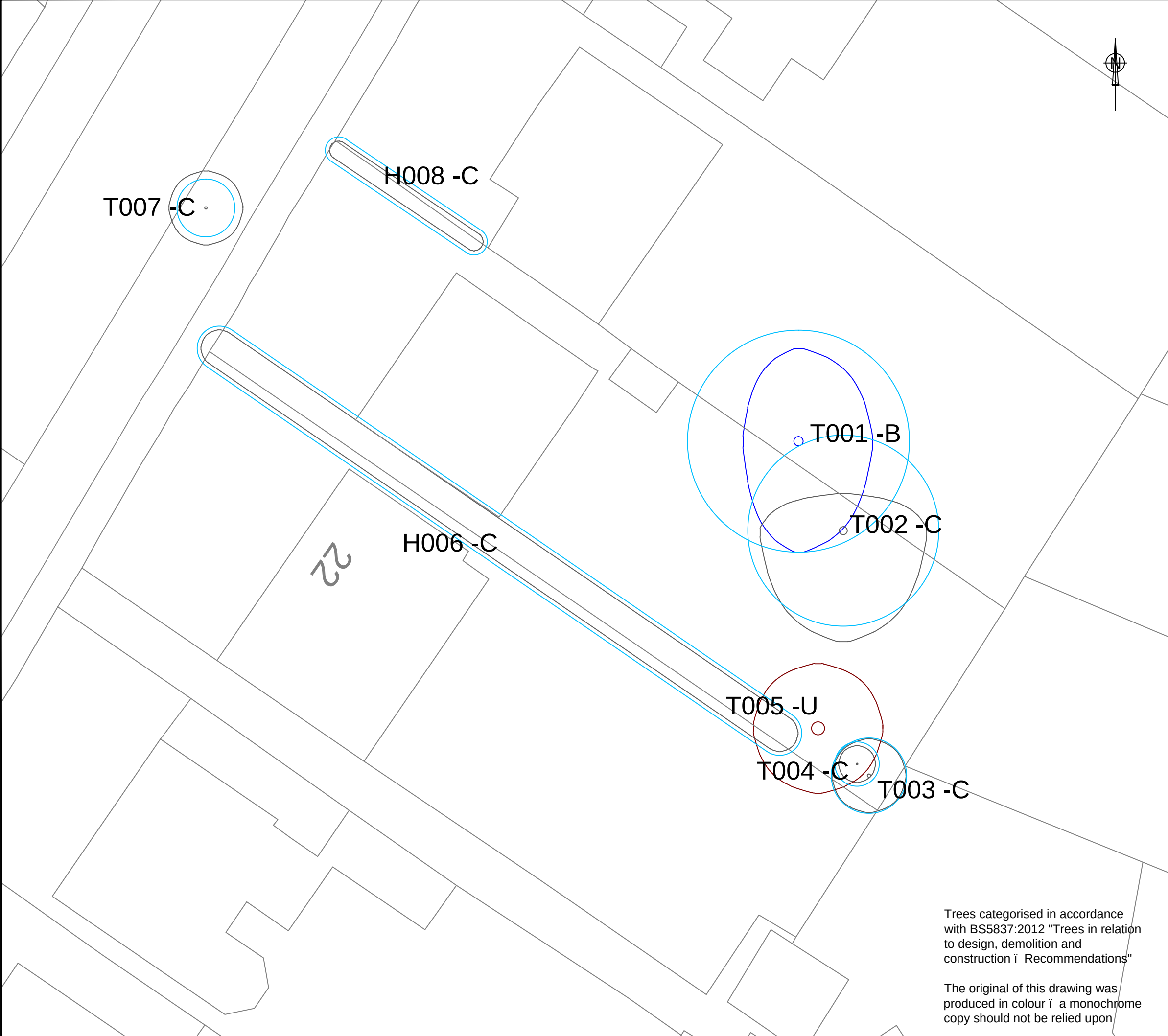
Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations"

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

## Appendix C

---

### Tree Constraints Plan



REV    DATE    DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

-  Category U
-  Category A  
Trees of high quality
-  Category B  
Trees of moderate quality
-  Category C  
Trees of low quality
-  RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

24 Ferndale

TITLE

TCP01 A - Tree Constraints

CLIENT

-

DATE

01/08/24

SCALE

1:200 @ A3



**Holt**  
Arboriculture  
TREE CONSULTANCY

info@holtarb.co.uk  
07886 653388  
www.holtarb.co.uk

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations"

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

## Appendix D

### Examples of Tree Protection

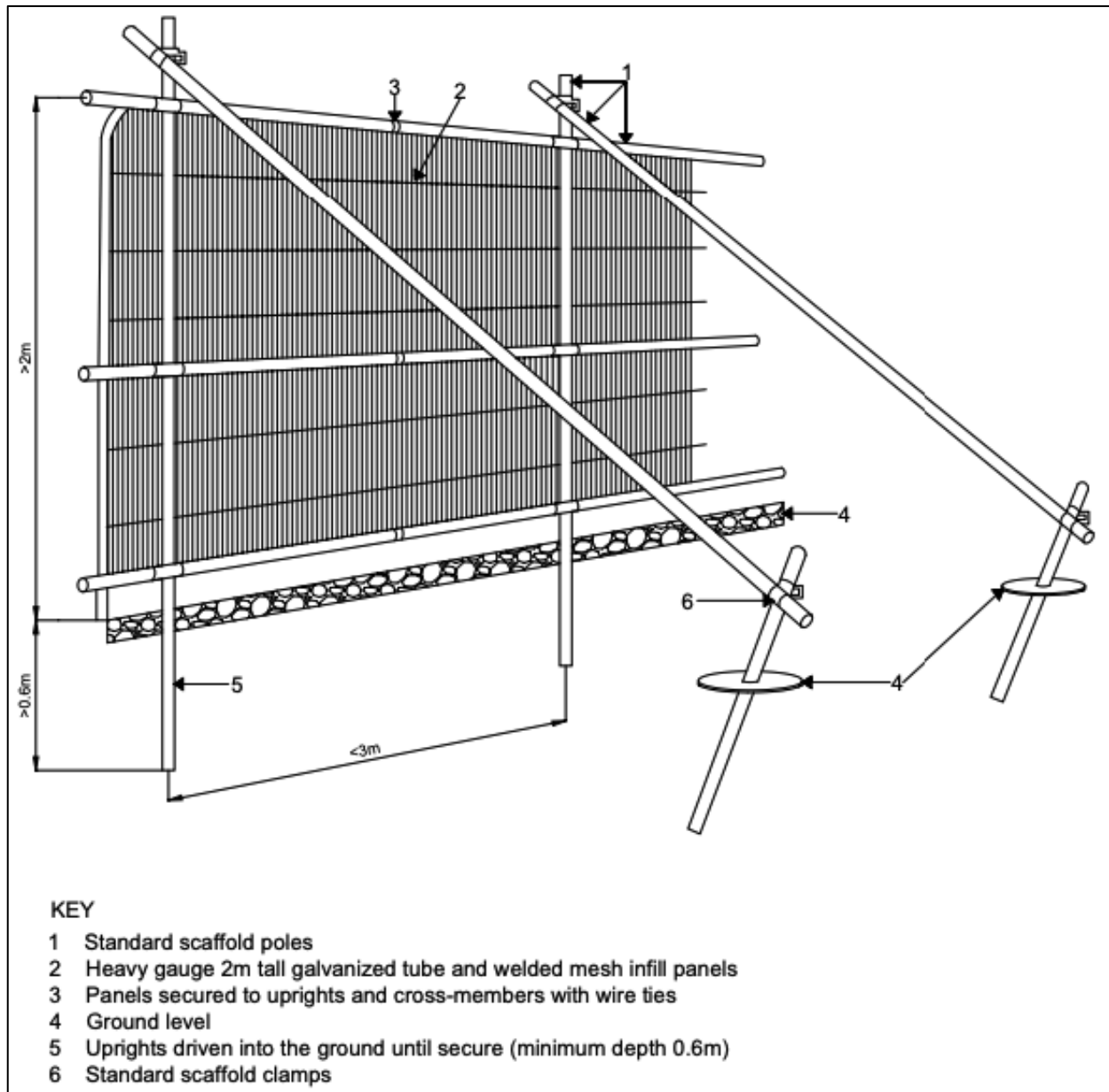


Image 1: BS5837: 2012 - Figure 2 – Tree Protective Barrier

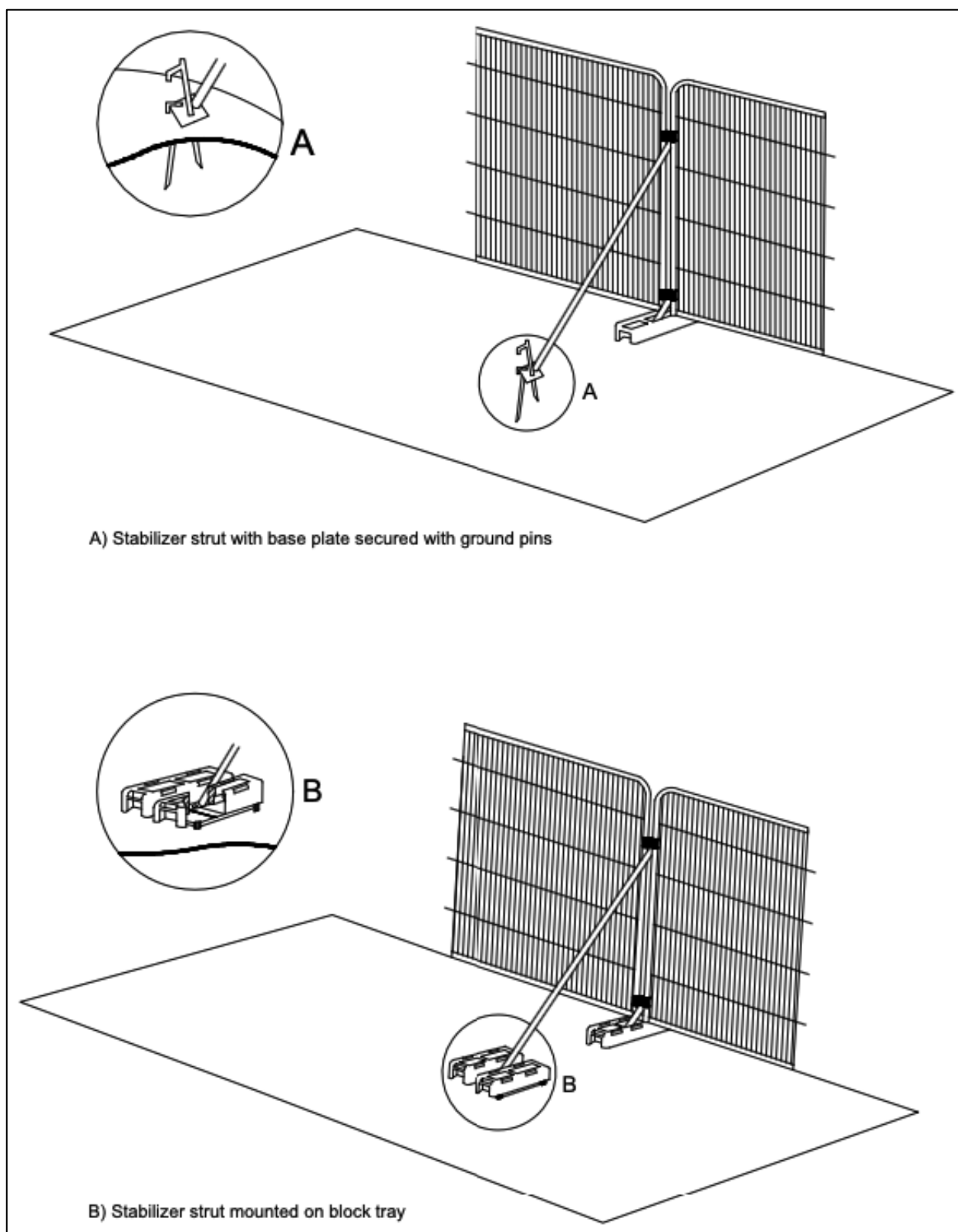


**Image 2:** BS5837: 2012 - Figure 3 – Tree Protective Barrier



**Image 3:** Examples of trunk protection.



**Image 4:** Taken from Green Grid Systems Trunk Protecta information.

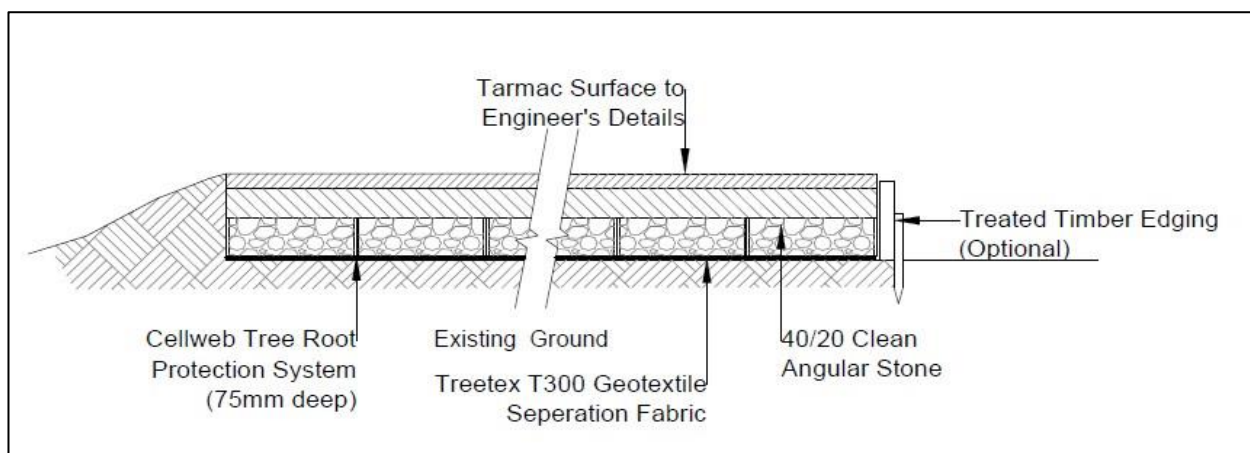


**Image 5:** Indicative 'no-dig' tarmac hard surfacing cross section using a cellular confinement system.

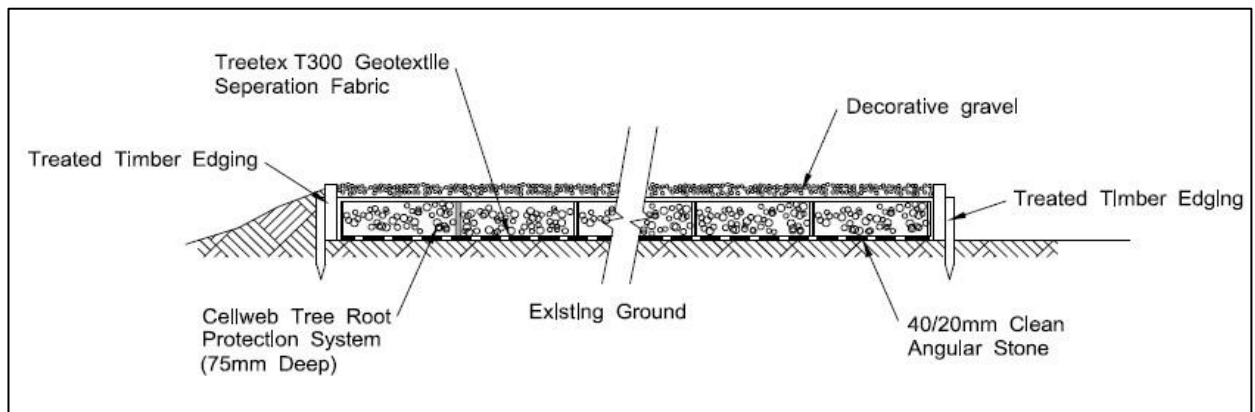


**Image 6:** Indicative 'no-dig' gravel hard surfacing cross section using a cellular confinement system.

# Appendix E

---

## Tree Survey Limitations

- The assessment of the trees was for the purposes relevant to planning and development and was made on the basis that they will be biennially inspected in the future to identify any changes in size and condition and review the original constraints and categorisations. For these reasons, the tree assessment advice only remains valid for two years from the date that the trees were last inspected.
- This survey is not a tree safety inspection. It is carried out in order to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the recommendations (see Appendix A - Tree Schedule). A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would need to consider site use together with tree hazards.
- All observations were of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices were used in assessing trunk condition.
- The conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of survey. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on the planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events, or other site works) will require a re-assessment of the trees and the site.
- Each tree, hedge, and group was inspected and the numbering scheme is indicated on the plans. Where important trees were found on site that were not included on the provided plan, their approximate positions and canopy extents are indicated on the plan.
- Offsite trees within influencing distance of the site (typically those located within a distance of up to 12 times their stem diameter away from the site) were included in the survey.
- The data collection is fully compliant with the advice in subsection 4.4.2 of BS 5837.