

LAND AT
HAVANT ROAD
EMSWORTH
HAMPSHIRE

TREE REPORT

(Tree survey and
constraint advice)

ACD
ENVIRONMENTAL

Ecology
Archaeology
Arboriculture
Landscape Architecture



BARRATT
HOMES

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1. Instructions and terms of reference

- 1.1. ACD Arboriculture was instructed in January 2015, to survey and categorize the trees at the site on Havant Road, Emsworth and provide a tree reference plan in accordance with BS5837.
- 1.2. A scale topographical ground survey was provided from Sitrine Surveys, drawing ref 36EM001.

2. Executive summary

- 2.1. This report is concerned with providing information about the trees on the site at Havant Road. This is to identify the quality and value of existing trees on site, allowing decisions to be made as to the retention or removal of trees in the case of any development.
- 2.2. This is a site with trees mainly on the boundaries and only a few internal to the site. Quality of these trees varies across the site and can be seen on the attached tree reference plan.
- 2.3. The subject trees have been categorised as follows:

BS Category	Number of trees & groups
U	-
A	-
B	10
C	20

3. Scope and method of survey

- 3.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837 and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Category gradings are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories is contained in Appendix 1 of this report.
- 3.2. The planning status of the trees was not investigated.
- 3.3. No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.
- 3.4. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan, which is based on the above survey drawing and appended to this report. Positions of stems within hedges are estimated and indicative of category.
- 3.5. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only with the aid of binoculars.
- 3.6. No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- 3.7. Tree heights were estimated. They can be measured with a Suunto clinometer if required.
- 3.8. Trunk diameters are measured or, where inaccessible, estimated to the nearest 50mm and can be checked if desired with a girth tape. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average.
- 3.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a Leica Disto laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 3.10. This survey was not carried out specifically to identify tree related health and safety issues.

4. Discussion

- 4.1. For individual details of the subject trees see the survey in Appendix 2
- 4.2. The site is currently pasture, covering approximately 6.2 hectares.
- 4.3. There is little evidence of past arboricultural management to the trees on site other than some cyclical hedge pruning.
- 4.4. No data indicating the expected geology in the area were supplied, nor were any soils reports provided.
- 4.5. Due to the open nature and size of the site, there is some degree of exposure to prevailing winds.
- 4.6. None of the trees on the site were worthy of A category.
- 4.7. Ten of the tree groups are B category. Some of which are boundary groups/hedges which provide important landscape features, some screening and, in several places, valuable noise buffering.
- 4.8. There are twenty trees and groups of C category on the site. These are C category either due to their low inherent value, or their diameter is less than 150mm at 1.5m above ground level. Where small trees are of good quality they should be considered for relocation.
- 4.9. Trees of A and B category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a C category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development.



Boundary screen on western edge. T4 central



Off-site oak tree T9

5. Conclusions and recommendations

- 5.1. It is advisable that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 5.2. As a result of the ongoing informal discussion, and when a final layout is agreed, an Arboricultural Implication Assessments (AIA) should be completed to discuss arboricultural issues within the scheme, and demonstrate to the Planning Authority the viability of the layout.
- 5.3. Before any works start on site, including demolition, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) should be submitted, approved and implemented.
- 5.4. Retained trees should be protected by fencing in accordance with BS5837 for the duration of the construction period.
- 5.5. There must be no changes in levels, service routing, machine activity, storage of materials or site hut positioning within the Root Protection Areas [RPAs] and the protective fencing must remain in position for the duration of the construction process.
- 5.6. Installation of drainage and services (which are not shown on the plans provided) may cause serious root damage if installed by normal open trenching within the RPA, which would not be in accordance with BS5837. It is recommended that installation of drainage and services, if necessary within RPAs, should be in accordance with the National Joint Utilities publication Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (NJUG: Vol 4).

- 5.7. Surgery may be required in order to allow trees to be retained close to structures, to allow access for construction or future site traffic, or in the interests of the future health and safety of the trees and users of the site. Detailed recommendations for surgery can be provided once a final site layout is agreed and it is determined which trees are to be retained. All surgery should comply with BS3998:1989 Tree Work or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice.
- 5.8. It is recommended that protective fencing for any retained trees is monitored by a representative of ACD or an alternative consultant acceptable to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) who should be responsible to both Client and the LPA for the enforcement of the protection as agreed by both parties.
- 5.9. If any of the trees are protected by a tree preservation order (TPO), consent for works to protected trees should be obtained from the Local Planning Authority. Consent is not required for urgent work to dead, dying or dangerous trees, but the Local Planning Authority should be given at least five days notice of the intended works. Replacement trees may be required for any protected trees which are felled. If the site is in a conservation area, six weeks notice of works to all trees should be given.
- 5.10. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Occupiers Liability Acts, which place a responsibility upon landowners to ensure the safety of others entering their land. There is a special responsibility to ensure the safety of children, who may be unaware of danger. Reasonable frequent inspections of trees by a competent person, and/or following storm conditions, together with implementation of any recommendations, should ensure compliance with the legislation regarding tree safety.
- 5.11. Notice must also be taken that it is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act to disturb a nesting bird or roosting/breeding bat. Further advice, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, may be obtained from ACD's Ecologist.

Mark Welby P.D.Arb.(RFS), F.Arbor.A

9th February 2015

The statements made in this Report do not take account of the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. ACD Environmental cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this Report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated after two years from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the Report are carried out to, or affecting, the Subject Tree(s), whichever is the sooner.

Appendix 1: Tree categories explained

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years		*Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) *Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline *Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>	
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years		Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm		Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories
		Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

SITE: Havant Road, Emsworth

CLIENT: Barratt Homes

DATE: Jan 2015

SURVEYOR: M. Welby

TAGGED? No

No.: Tree/tree group number on survey plan; tag number or TPO number if appropriate.

e: Estimated measurements **m:** Maximum (when referring to groups) **av:** Average

Stem dia.: trunk diameter at 1.5m above ground level. Diameter taken immediately above the root flare of multi-stemmed trees if **No of stems:** = M

Crown clearance: Height of lowest outer crown above adjacent ground level (aspect given if uneven). (GL = ground level.)

HT: Height of tree in metres to centre of crown or highest point. Estimated

Age Class: **Y:** Young (less than 1/3 through normal life expectancy).

MA: Middle aged (1/3 to 2/3 through normal life expectancy).

M: Mature (over 2/3 through normal life expectancy).

OM: Over mature (in decline).

V: Veteran (of biological, cultural or aesthetic value, usually characteristic of an individual surviving beyond the typical age range for its species).

Branch Spread: Shown as compass points N, E, S, W or as a single radius. Dimensions taken from centre of stem

Physiological Condition & Structural Condition- G: GOOD, M: MODERATE, P: POOR or D: DEAD, based on health, vitality and overall structural integrity.

Observations and comments: description of general form, including presence of physical defects, disease or decay and other appropriate details.

Preliminary management recommendations: including further investigations of defects or wildlife habitat potential. (refer to text for further information and details).

- Conservation deadwood (CDW) = remove small-diameter deadwood of significance to safety, retain large diameter deadwood which is securely attached, for habitat.
- Climbing inspection = Careful inspection of trunk, major limbs and branch unions by moving through the crown in a systematic way. Further surgery may be specified as a result of this inspection if additional defects are found.
- Fell = sever trunk as close as possible to ground level and leave stump in place (unless otherwise specified)
- Sever ivy = section of approx 0.5m (in height) to be removed at base of tree.

Estimated years remaining: estimated number of years the tree will continue to make a contribution to its surroundings, taking into account its current age and physiological and structural condition. (NB. This assumes that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment.)

BS: (refer to appendix 1 of this report **or** BS5837 for detailed descriptions.)

U: trees of poor quality – in such a condition that any contribution would be lost within 10 years.

A: trees of high quality and value – will make a substantial contribution for at least 40 years.

B: trees of moderate quality and value – will make a significant contribution for at least 20 years.

C: trees of low quality and value – could remain for at least 10 years until new planting has established, or young trees with a stem diameter < 150mm.

TREES COVERED BY TPO (Where known): Text printed in green/**Bold**

TREES IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION: Text printed in red/**Bold/italics**

No.	Species	Height	Dia	No. of stems (m=multiple)	Branch Spread N E S W	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments & Observations	Estimated Years Remaining	BS Category
G1	Hawthorn	6m	350av	1	As shown on plan	1	M	M	M	Group more open than G15. Provides some screening from railway	20-40	B2
G2	Hawthorn & Blackthorn	6m	n/a	1	As shown on plan	1	M	M	M	Group currently fenced off and becoming dense with blackthorn regeneration. Provides some screening from railway	20-40	B2
G3	Mixed	9	350av	1	As shown on plan	1	MA	M	M	Group of Birch, Elder, Horse Chestnut and Willow. All except the elder are off-site. Mature overgrown beech hedging.	10-20	C1
4a	Sycamore	11.5	400e	1	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site inaccessible. Location estimated- not plotted on site survey	20-40	C1
4	Sycamore	13	600e	1	As shown on plan	2	M	G	M	Off-site and inaccessible. Twin stems with poor stem union. Ivy clad.	10-20	C1
G5	Mixed	9av	n/a	1	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Mixed native planting (Wild Cherry & Hawthorn) providing motorway screen	20-40	B2
G6	Hawthorn	6	300av	1	As shown on plan	1	M	G	M	Old field boundary- linear group	20-40	B2
G7	Hawthorn	3	-	-	As shown on plan	0	M	M	M	Boundary hedge	20-40	-
G8	Hawthorn & sycamore	5	-	-	As shown on plan	0	M	M	M	Boundary hedge	20-40	-
7	Sycamore	12	550	m	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Spreading crown but showing signs of low vigor. Swept stem.	20-40	C1
8	English Oak	12	570e	1	As shown on plan	1.5	M	G	M	Off-site and inaccessible. Leaning to west.	20-40	C1
9	English Oak	14	680	1	As shown on plan	2	M	G	G	Off-site and inaccessible. Low spreading crown	+40	B1
10	Hornbeam (fastigiate form)	14	650e	1	As shown on plan	2	M	G	G	Roadside tree. Off-site	20-40	B1
G11	Beech hedge	5	-	-	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site inaccessible. Location estimated- not plotted on site survey	20-40	C1

No.	Species	Height	Dia	No. of stems (m=multiple)	Branch Spread N E S W	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments & Observations	Estimated Years Remaining	BS Category
12	Goat Willow	9	450e	1	As shown on plan	0	MA	M	M	Off-site and inaccessible. Poor branch structure.	10-20	C1
13	Sycamore	12	650e	m	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site and inaccessible.	20-40	B1
14	Hawthorn	3.5	200	m	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Tree of low quality and value	10-20	C1
15	Elder	3	200	m	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Tree of low quality and value	10-20	C1
G16	Elder	3	200	m	As shown on plan	1.5	M	M	M	Trees of low quality and value		C1
17	Hawthorn	6	600e	m	As shown on plan	2.5	M	M	M	Ivy clad	20-40	B1
G18	Hawthorn, Elder & Lawson cypress	5av	var-see plan	M	As shown on plan	0	M	M	M	Boundary group. Mainly off-site.		C2
19	English Walnut	9	400e	m	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site and inaccessible. Low wider landscape value. Ivy. Contorted main stem	20-40	C1
20	Sycamore	11	400e	1	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site and inaccessible. Ivy clad. Recommendation: Remove failed branch.	10-20	B1
21	Hawthorn	4.5	150	1	As shown on plan	1	M	M	M	Off-site and inaccessible.	10-20	C1
22	Silver Birch	6	<100	1	As shown on plan	-	Y	M	M	Off-site inaccessible. Asymmetric crown	10-20	C1
G23	Cherry Plum	5	200e	1	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site and inaccessible. Ivy.	10-20	C1
G24	Hawthorn	5av	var-see plan	1	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Typical field grown form. Some ivy.	10-20	C1
25	Purple leafed plum	5	250	1	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site and inaccessible.	20-40	B1
26	Hawthorn	4	220	1	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Field grown form. Ivy	10-20	C1
G27	Elder & Hawthorn	5	var-see plan	m	As shown on plan	0	M	M	M	Field grown group. Heavily overgrown. Brambles	10-20	C1
28	Elder	3	200	1	As shown on plan	2	MA	M	M	Tree of low quality and value	10-20	C1
30	Plum	4	-	-	As shown on plan	2	M	M	M	Off-site inaccessible.	10-20	C1

Appendix 3: Tree reference plan



LEGEND

A CATEGORY TREE
Of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution

B CATEGORY TREE
Of moderate quality and value: in such condition as to be able to make a significant contribution

C CATEGORY TREE
Of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established

U CATEGORY TREE
In such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) FOR A & B CATEGORY TREES

RPA FOR C CATEGORY TREES

NOTE:
FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY
DO NOT SCALE FROM DRAWING

0 5 10 15 20 25m

Rev	Date	Details	Drawn
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scheme: Land at Havant Road
Emsworth, Hampshire
client: Barratt Homes
drawing: Tree Reference Plan
date: Feb 2016
scale: 1:500@A0
dwg no: BDWS20345-01
drawn: MW checked: CP



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