

October 2015
JFA0055

S Bailey and F Askew

7 North Close, Havant

Arboricultural Method Statement

James Fuller Arboriculture
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ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement

guided by recommendations within BS5837:2012

Client:

S Bailey and F Askew

Site:

7 North Close, Havant

Arboricultural Consultant:

James Fuller *FdSc.Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Arb, TechArborA*

Date:

October 2015

SUMMARY

The proposal is for the construction of a detached, two-storey, four bedroom dwelling with detached double garage at the site of 7 North Close, Havant. An Outline planning application was registered with Havant Borough Council on 13/2/2013. The outline application was granted consent on the 31/7/2013 (Ref APP/13/00039).

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) demonstrates the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan JFA0055.02, appended at JF3. It follows the initial tree survey, implications assessment and on-going discussions to minimise the impact upon the existing tree stock.

The emphasis of the report is predominantly that of preservation and tree protection. It identifies methodologies to provide protection for the retained trees, to ensure their safe and healthy retention during and post development, as guided by BS5837:2012 and current best practice.

A total of 38 (thirty-eight) individual trees, 6 (six) groups of trees and 4 (four) hedges can be retained within the proposed development as detailed within this report.

There are no trees going to be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout.

There are 2 (two) off site trees (Trees 1 and 40) that should be removed for sound arboricultural management due to their poor condition regardless of any development proposals. The owners of the trees should be made aware of their duty of care under the occupiers liability act.

James Fuller Arboriculture believes that the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION/APPENDICES:

JF1	Combined Tree Survey and Root Protection Area Schedule
JF2	Tree Survey Plan JFA0055.01A
JF3	Tree Protection Plan JFA0055.02
JF4	Tree Works Schedule

GUIDING PRINCIPLES/APPENDICES:

JF5	Tree Protection Guidance Leaflet Construction Exclusion Zone Site Notice Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works
JF6	Flow Diagram Summarising the Planning Process for Trees on Development Sites
JF7	Qualifications and Experience

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 There is a development proposal for the site of 7 North Close, Havant, PO9 2TE. The site is located just to the north of the A27 and in between Lower Grove Road and South Close.
- 1.2 The proposal is for the construction of a detached, two-storey, 4 (four) bedroom dwelling with detached double garage. An Outline planning application was registered with Havant Borough Council on 13/2/2013. The outline application was granted consent on the 31/7/2013 (Ref APP/13/00039).
- 1.3 Document disclosure provided:
- Topographical Site Survey provided by M2 Architecture (Ref 15088 – 7 North Close topo plan)
 - Proposed Site Plan provided by M2 Architecture (Ref 1502 – Site Plan 16.09.15)
- 1.4 The client provided the original site plans and locations of the trees, these have been the basis for the production of subsequent plans. Whilst James Fuller Arboriculture has had a limited input in defining the contents of the development plan, it broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 *“Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations”* and current best practice advice.
- 1.5 Our advice has been sought on the principles of the proposed development in relation to the potential impact on the existing tree stock, to inform and to facilitate a development layout that is acceptable from an arboricultural perspective.

2.0 CLIENT'S BRIEF

- 2.1 In line with our written quotation and verbal instructions, information has been compiled in accordance with BS5837:2012 and current best practice advice.
- To undertake a Tree Survey and provide a combined Tree Survey and Root Protection Area Schedule, appended at JF1.
 - To produce a Tree Survey Plan (TSP) that relies on the accuracy of the topographical survey provided by the client. (Plan JFA0055.01A appended with at JF2).
 - To undertake an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) of the proposed development layout provided by the client to identify which trees can be retained, suggest mitigating build techniques in order to retain trees where feasible and detail which trees will need to be removed.
 - Based on the above and further on-going discussions, to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing the methodologies for the retention of the tree stock where feasible, in relation to the proposed design layout including a Tree Protection Plan (Plan JFA0055.02 appended at JF3).

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- 2.2 The advice provided accompanies the current planning application and has been formulated without discussion with the main construction contractors who at this stage have not been appointed. Once the main contractors are appointed, amendments to this Method Statement may be required for construction purposes. All amendments will be assessed by the retained arboricultural consultant and approved in writing by Havant Borough Council.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 3.1 The site is accessed from the southern end of North Close via an existing tree lined gravel drive. There is an existing detached garage at the end of the this gravel drive and an existing bridge that provides access to the site over the stream. The main site its self is mainly laid to grass with a number of trees located to the south. The stream is located along the eastern boundary of the site.

- 3.2 **Photograph 1:** - A view of the existing gated access



3.3 Photograph 2: - A view of the existing gravel drive



4.0 THE TREE STOCK

- 4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by James Fuller of James Fuller Arboriculture on the 8th July 2015 and amended on the 30th September 2015. The tree survey exercise identified 40 (forty) individual trees, 6 (six) groups of trees and 4 (four) hedges; a Tree Survey and Root Protection Area Schedule are appended at JF1. A Tree Survey Plan (Ref - JFA0055.01A) is appended at JF2.

4.2 Tree Categorisation Method

Category U = Trees in such a condition that any value would be lost within 10 years, or should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

There were 2 (two) off site 'U' grade trees noted during tree survey (Trees 1 and 40).

Note: BS5837:2012 states -
"Category U trees are 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."

Category A = Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). There were 2 (two) individual, off site, 'A' grade trees noted during the tree survey (Trees 14 and 18).

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

- Category B = Trees of moderate quality and value, capable of making a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years. There were 9 (nine) individual 'B' grade trees and 1 (one) 'B' grade group of trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 4, 12, 16, 17, 21, 28, 34, 35, and 39 and Group 5).
- Category C = Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter. There were 27 (twenty-seven) individual 'C' grade trees, 5 (five) 'C' grade group of trees and 4 (four) 'C' grade hedges on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37 and 38, Groups 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 and Hedges 1-4).

Note:

Trees under these categories are trees that should be a material consideration in the development process; the subcategories are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

- 4.3 For a more details of the existing tree stock, refer to the combined Tree Survey and Root Protection Area Schedule (appended at JF1).

5.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA

- 5.1 James Fuller Arboriculture have been made aware that the site is not located within a Conservation Area and none of the existing trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

6.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION AND TREE LOSS

- 6.1 In accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012, an experienced arboriculturist has assessed the requirements for tree protection and the Root Protection Area (RPA) (appended at JF1). The implications of the proposed design layout are detailed below, along with any mitigating measures to ensure the retention of these trees.
- 6.2 As part of the assessment, dimensions have been scaled from the proposed design layout plan (Ref 1502 – Site Plan 16.09.15), which has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the information as shown on plan JFA0055.02, appended at JF3.
- 6.3 Trees 1 and 40 are advised for removal for reasons of sound arboricultural management, regardless of any development proposals. These trees are located off site and do not fall under the site owners management. The tree owners should be made aware of their duty of care under the occupiers liability act.

7.0 SUMMARY OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Site Access

The existing gated site access is the only access for the site and shall therefore be used by the contractors. The gravel drive can be accessed by contractor's cars and vans, however, delivery vehicles will struggle to access and exit the site easily. It is therefore recommended that large delivery vehicles unload at the entrance to the site and materials are transported to the main site in smaller vehicles or wheel barrows.

The existing gravel drive has been well used and appears to be fairly well compacted. It is not thought the ground protection will be required within the RPA's of the trees along the drive.

Tree protection barriers have been shown along the edge of the existing drive for Trees 2, 3, 6-12. This may need to be considered by the contractors to see if this will make the access too tight for vehicle access. If it does a secondary option is available to us through individual trunk protection.

The tree protection barriers next to Tree 12 will be required. This will be constructed as detailed in section 10 of this report and combine both standard tree protection barriers and individual trunk protection. These tree protection barriers shall be located as specified on the Tree Protection Plan (JFA055.02) appended at JF3.

7.2 Trees 15 and 16

Trees 15 and 16 shall be retained and protected during the development of the site. These trees shall be protected with Tree Protection Barriers as detailed within section 10 of this report in the location specified on the Tree Protection Plan.

There are 2 (two) connections to the proposed soakaway located under the canopy of Tree 16. The tree protection barriers shall be moved to allow for the excavation work to be undertaken and then immediately re-located. These barriers shall not be left open at any stage.

7.3 Construction Works

The construction of the proposed detached dwelling and the detached garage is located away from any of the retained trees and will not have an impact on the RPA's or canopies.

A tree protection barrier shall be erected to the south of the proposed dwelling to provide protection to Trees 23-39. This tree protection barrier shall be constructed as detailed in section 10 of this report and shall be located in the position specified on the Tree Protection Plan (JFA055.02).

8.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

- 8.1 It is recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting is held prior to any works commencing on site, to agree all approved processes with the arboricultural consultant, the construction personnel and Havant Borough Council. This meeting could be used to formally agree the methods of work, material storage, parking and tree protection measures prior to commencement of the development.

9.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

- 9.1 To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet, appended at JF5 shall be issued to all staff at the time of their site induction. Spare copies of this leaflet shall be available in the site office as replacements.
- 9.2 In order to inform site personnel of the purpose of the barriers, information notices shall be fixed to the barriers at 5m intervals. These notices shall be of a weatherproof construction and shall be similar to the one provided at appendix JF5. These notices should be replaced once they are illegible.

10.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

10.1 Tree Protection

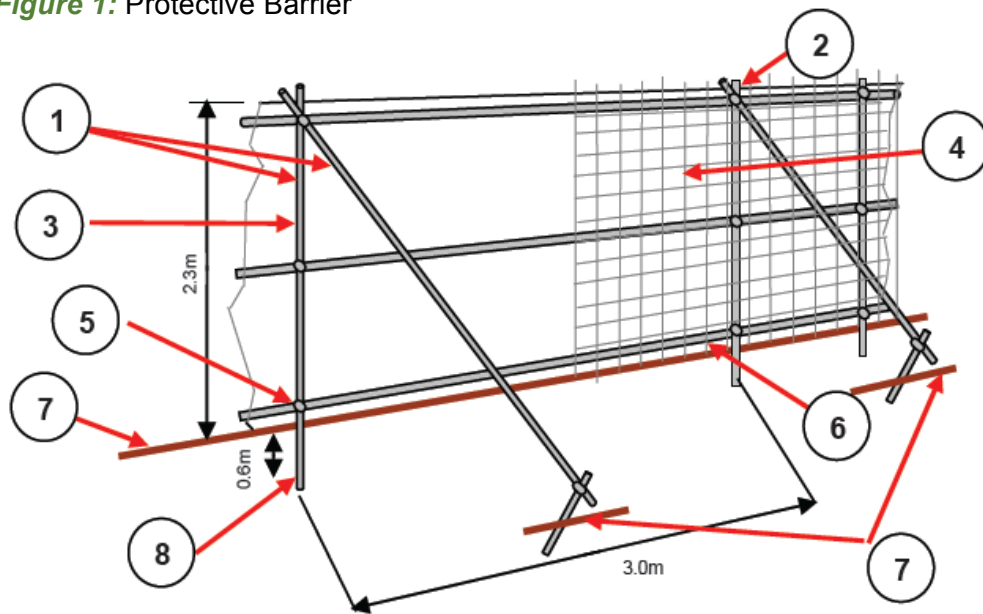
Before starting any site works tree protection shall be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan JFA0055.02 (appended at JF3).

A copy of the Tree Protection Plan should be made available on site to provide the contractors with a point of reference.

10.2 Standard Protective Barrier

The light blue line on the Tree Protection Plan indicates the located of this barrier. The retained trees shall be protected by installing the following protective barrier as indicated on Tree Protection Plan JFA0055.02. The barrier is to comprise of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Figure 1: Protective Barrier



Example of protective barrier:

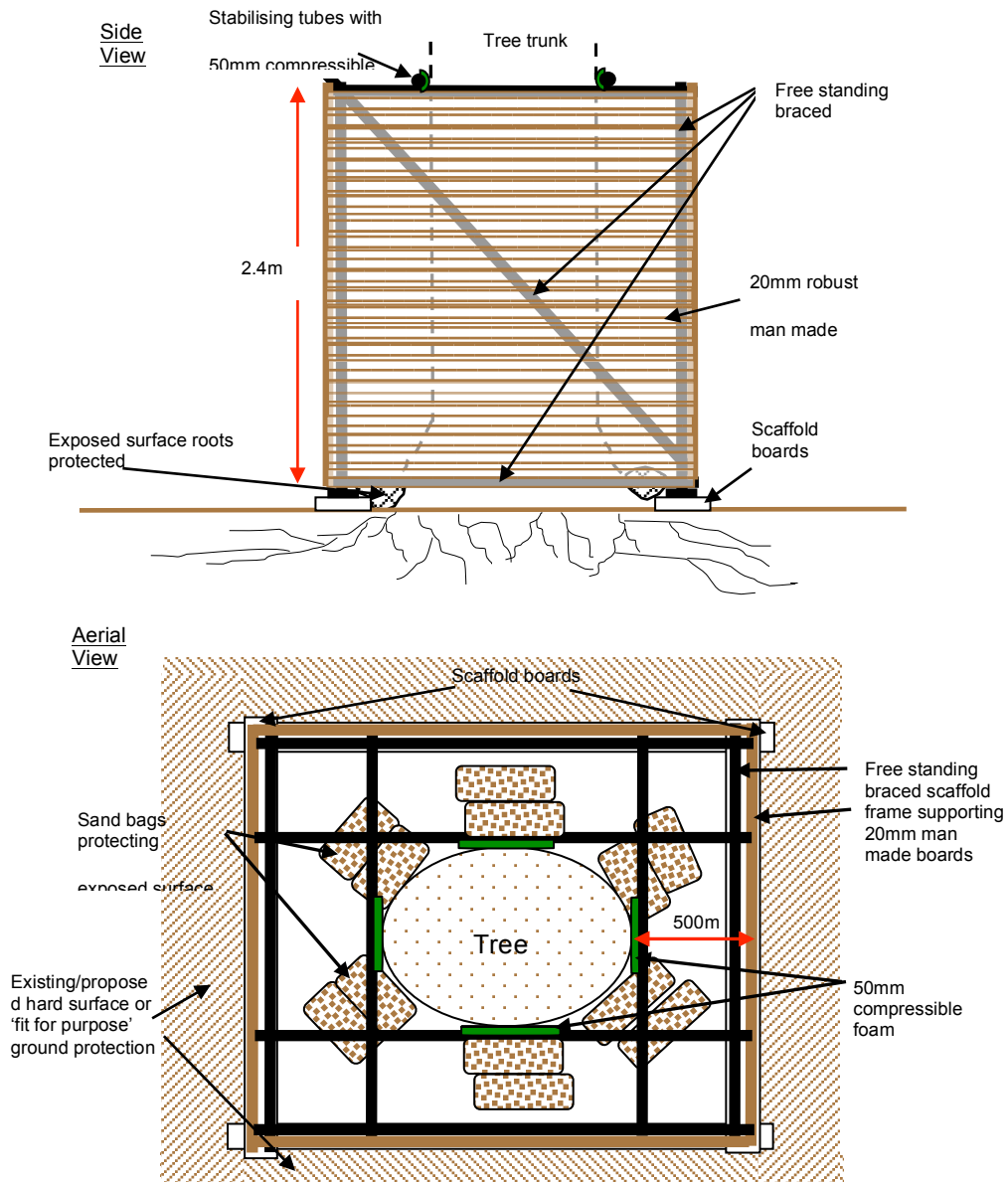
1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Uprights to be driven into the ground
3. Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4. Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5. Standard clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. Approximately 0.6m driven into the ground



Individual Trunk Protection

Due to site access, Tree 12 cannot be protected by a standard barrier. Due to the trees' position close to areas of high construction activity, this tree will be protected using heavy-duty individual trunk protection to a height of not less than 2.4 metres. This will consist of a well-braced self-supporting scaffold frame to a height of 2 metres, clad with 20mm thick robust man-made boards. Buttress roots will be protected with two layers of sand bags and horizontal bars covered with a compressible foam to prevent damage to trunk bark (See Figure 2 below).

Figure 2: Heavy Duty Individual Trunk Protection



Once the barriers are in place they must remain *in-situ* throughout the following:

- Contractor occupancy
- Plant and Materials delivery
- Construction works
- Installation of porous surfacing
- Utility installation
- Completion of development
- Landscaping

The area within the Tree Protection Barriers shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and will be regarded as **sacrosanct**, the tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the written

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approval of Havant Borough Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at JF5.

11.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

- 11.1 Care shall be taken when planning site operations, to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact could result in serious damage to them, and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees, will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, in order to ensure adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

12.0 SITING OF MATERIALS

- 12.1 It is anticipated that all storage of materials shall be located outside of the RPA's and from under the canopies of all retained trees.
- 12.2 Deliveries shall make use of the existing access or unload the materials at the access to the site in order to avoid unnecessary damage to tree roots, stems and branches.
- 12.3 **Material Storage**

This shall be accommodated outside of the CEZ, particularly to avoid harmful spillages of fuel, or phytotoxic substances that may damage the health of retained trees.

13.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

- 13.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the protective barriers, the following prohibitions shall apply:
- No construction activity will occur within the CEZ unless otherwise stated in this report, or agreed in writing with Havant Borough Council prior to the specific activity taking place.
- 13.2 In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees outside the CEZ:
- Materials, which will contaminate the soil e.g. concrete mixing, diesel, oil and vehicle washings, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of the tree stem, branches or foliage. This should take into consideration the topography of the site, to avoid liquids such as concrete washings running downhill towards the retained trees or water courses.

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- Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 10 metres of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall not be attached to any part of the tree. (See appendix JF5 Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works)

14.0 REPORT DAMAGE TO TREES AND TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

- 14.1 Should any damage be caused to trees noted for retention, either by the above works or as the result of any other action, the damage should be reported to the site supervisor immediately. The site supervisor shall report up the chain of responsibility to the retained arboricultural consultant, or in the absence of such an appointment, to an appropriately qualified arboriculturist, to enable remedial measures to be implemented
- 14.2 Should protective barriers become damaged so as to impair their function in protecting trees, all work shall cease in the vicinity of the damage, until the barrier has been returned to the specification detailed within section 10 of this report.

15.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 15.1 The proposal for the construction of a detached, 2 (two) storey, 4 (four) bedroom dwelling with detached double garage have been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*.
- 15.2 It is our opinion that the trees identified for retention can be afforded due respect and provided adequate protection, ensuring their safe and healthy retention during the development process.
- 15.3 A total of 38 (thirty-eight) individual trees, 6 (six) groups of trees and 4 (four) hedges can be retained within the proposed development as detailed within this report. There are no trees going to be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout. There are 2 (two) off site trees (Trees 1 and 40) that should be removed for sound arboricultural management due to their poor condition regardless of any development proposals, The owners of the trees should be made aware of their duty of care under the occupiers liability act.
- 15.4 Provided the recommendations included within this report are strictly adhered to, James Fuller Arboriculture believes the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

16.0 CONTACT LIST

- 16.1 It is suggested that points of contact and lines of communication are established prior to commencement of the works on site including:-
- Arboricultural Consultant – James Fuller - 07733073588
 - Project Architect – Malcolm Wilkes – M2 Architecture
 - Highways Engineer
 - Structural Engineer
 - Drainage Engineer
 - Landscape Architects
 - Havant Borough Council's Tree Officer
 - Havant Borough Council's Planning Case Officer
 - Site Supervisor and Foreman
- 16.2 It is advised that the site supervisor establishes their own listing of contact details at the pre-start site meeting, and displays this in their office for general use as necessary.

17.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Standard 5837:2012 –
"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"
- British Standard 3998:2010 –
"Recommendations for Tree Work"
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Town and Country Planning Acts





TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken in accordance with the recommendations set out in British Standard 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered sequentially and recorded on the Tree Survey Plan.
- Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres. Accurate heights, measured with the aid of optical instruments can be provided where instructed.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in millimetres (mm) at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a diameter measuring tape, unless otherwise stated.
- Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of the crown shape which is recorded on the tree survey plan.
- An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape and defined as:

Y	=	young trees
SM	=	semi-mature trees
EM	=	early mature trees
M	=	mature trees
OM	=	over-mature trees

- An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good	=	fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure
Fair	=	fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure
Poor	=	a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's structural condition is defined as:

Good	=	no significant structural defects
Fair	=	structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices
Poor	=	structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or management practices
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is defined as: **<10, 10+, 20+ or 40+ years.**

Categorisation of Trees

The category for each tree is assessed in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012. The assessment has not considered any site-specific development proposals, but will have considered any changes on or off-site which may have an effect on the conditions surrounding the surveyed trees.

The trees have been classified into one of the following categories (and one or more sub-categories [this will not increase the value of the tree]) and are indicated on the associated drawings by colours as indicated.

Category U				Identification colour on plan
Trees 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			RED
Category A	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
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 of woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands, of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN

Category B	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are down-graded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant through remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	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	Trees with material conservation value or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	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	GREY

Clients are advised that Tree Surveys are a basic data collection exercise and record of tree condition at the time of survey. It will identify any visible signs of ill-health or major defects, advising a further detailed investigation where appropriate. This will most often take the form of a request for either “*full ground level inspection*” or “*climbing inspection required*”. There may also be a further reference to the need for “*decay detection equipment*” to aid diagnosis. A tree survey does not include a comprehensive schedule or specification of remedial tree works, but may contain a guide to the work which might be undertaken by a prudent tree owner, purely for reasons of health and safety.

A Tree Survey should not be confused with a Tree Inspection or Arboricultural Implication Assessment, which are totally separate exercises.

 James Fuller Arboriculture ...your complete arboricultural consultancy	BS5837 – Tree Survey			
	Client:	S Bailey & F Askew	Site:	7 North Close, Havant
	Date:	8 th July 2015 Amended 30 th September 2015	Consultant:	James Fuller FdSc Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Forestry & Arb, TechArborA
	Tagged:	No	Weather:	Mixed – Rain, Cloud and Clear Skies

Notes:-

1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed; carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area; and only receiving restricted light. Unless otherwise stated, in order to prevent regrowth, it is only necessary to remove a 300mm section of ivy and clear around the base.
2. It may be advised that it was only possible to estimate the diameter of some trees because of ivy smothering, dense vegetation, or trees located off-site with no access.
3. The estimated remaining contribution in years, and the tree grading category have been calculated for the current situation and may alter where further investigation works are advised.
4. Some trees or groups may have been given an interim grade. The reason for the interim grading is addressed in the timescales given as this may have a bearing on health and safety and/or any development proposals.
5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data.
6. This is not a Tree Works Schedule. Any preliminary management recommendations are listed in the interests of health and safety and should be carried out by a prudent tree owner.
7. Any management recommendations are suggested for reasons of health and safety only, regardless of development proposals at this stage. However, the defects requiring remedial tree surgery are by their very nature potential wildlife habitats, including protected species, which needs consideration prior to any tree surgery works commencing.
8. Any tree numbers that are followed by a * are indicatively plotted and their locations should be verified on site by a land surveyor.
9. Tree data colours: -
 - U Grade Trees Highlighted in RED
 - A Grade Trees Highlighted in Green
 - B Grade Trees Highlighted in Blue
 - C Grade Trees Highlighted in Grey

James Fuller have been made aware that the site is **NOT** located within a Conservation Area and **NONE** of the existing trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
1	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	14	S	400	72	4.8	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	N 4 E 4 S 3 W 3	Dead	Dead	Structural Condition - Poor Boundary line tree, Offsite tree Dead tree	Advise removal - Inform owner of duty of care - 3 months	<10	U
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	5	S	130	8	1.6	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2 W 2	N 1 E 1.5 S 1.7 W 1.5	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree, Ivy on trunk Growing on edge of drive	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
3	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	S	230	24	2.8	N 4 E 2 S 3 W 3	N 1.5 E 2 S 1.5 W 1.5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Low hanging branches Growing on edge of drive, Previously crown reduced at 4m above ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
4	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	6	S	350	55	4.2	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Boundary line tree, Ivy on trunk, Minor deadwood in crown Estimated data,	None required at time of survey	40+	B1+2
5	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	5	S	350	55	4.2	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Boundary line tree, Ivy on trunk, Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	40+	C1+2
6	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	8	S	210	20	2.5	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 1.5 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Old pruning wounds Growing on edge of drive, Previously crown reduced at 4m above ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	C1

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
7	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	6	S	100	5	1.2	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 2	N 1.5 E 2 S 2 W 2	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Growing on edge of drive, Bifurcated at 2.5m above ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	C1
8	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	4	S	90	4	1.1	N 2 E 1.5 S 2 W 2	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree Growing on edge of drive	None required at time of survey	20+	C1
9	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	3	S	80	3	1.0	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0.5	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree Growing on edge of drive	None required at time of survey	20+	C1
10	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	4	S	150	10	1.8	N 3 E 2 S 1 W 2	N 1 E 1 S 1.5 W 1	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Crown shape distorted Previously topped at 3m above ground level, Growing on edge of drive	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
11	Smooth Arizona <i>Cupressus glabra</i>	7	S	170	13	2.0	N 2 E 1.5 S 2 W 2	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Minor deadwood in crown Growing on edge of drive,	None required at time of survey	20+	C1

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
12	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	16	S	850	327	10.2	N 12 E 6 S 5 W 10	N 1 E 2 S 3 W 1.5	Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Large buttress roots, Old pruning wounds, Previously crown reduced, Minor deadwood in crown, Crown shape distorted Growing on edge of drive, Barkwounds to buttress roots, Stream to west	None required at time of survey	40+	B1
13*	Corkscrew Willow <i>Salix matsudana</i> 'Tortuosa'	4	S	80	3	1.0	N 2 E 1.5 S 2 W 2	N 2 E 2 S 1.5 W 1.5	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree, Growing on bank, Stream to west	None required at time of survey	40+	C1
14	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	S	690	215	8.3	N 10 E 9 S 9 W 8	N 2 E 3 S 4 W 1	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Offsite tree, Boundary line tree, Ivy on trunk and in crown, Minor deadwood in crown, Low hanging branches, Stream to west	None required at time of survey	40+	A1
15	Purple Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea'	5	S	80	3	1.0	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	N 2 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 2	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Growing on bank, Developing tree, Trunk shape distorted Stream to east, Bridge to northeast	None required at time of survey	40+	C1
16	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	7	S	150	10	1.8	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 4	N 2 E 1.5 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Good shape and form	None required at time of survey	20+	B1

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
17*	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	S	450	92	5.4	N 4 E 4 S 6 W 8	N 4 E 2 S 5 W 3	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Trunk and crown shape distorted, Minor deadwood in crown Estimated data,	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	40+	B1+2 Interim
18	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	S	700	222	8.4	N 8 E 6 S 6 W 8	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Minor deadwood in crown Estimated data,	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	40+	A1+2 Interim
19	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	MS	400 200	91	5.4	N 8 E 0 S 0 W 9	N 3 E 0 S 0 W 1.5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Offsite tree, Trunk and crown shape distorted, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Minor deadwood in crown, Low hanging branches Field Maple present on eastern side of tree, 1 x Oak stem occluding onto Field Maple	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	20+	C1+2 Interim
20	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	14	S	350	55	4.2	N 3 E 1 S 2 W 9	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 1.5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Growing on bank, Ivy on trunk, Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Minor deadwood in crown Suppressed by neighbouring trees, Dead tree to southeast side	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	20+	C1+2 Interim

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
21	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	16	MS	300	366	10.8	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 9	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 2	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Ivy on trunk, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Minor deadwood in crown Multi-stemmed at ground level,	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	20+	B1+2 Interim
22*	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	S	450	92	5.4	N 5 E 0 S 5 W 7	N 4 E 0 S 3 W 3	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Minor deadwood in crown	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	20+	C1+2 Interim
23	Common Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i>	5	S	100	5	1.2	N 6 E 3 S 1 W 4	N 0 E 0 S 1 W 1.5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Growing on bank, Trunk and crown shape distorted Trunk and crown biased to north side	None required at time of survey	10+	C1
24	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	S	130	8	1.6	N 4 E 3 S 0 W 5	N 4 E 3 S 0 W 2	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Growing on bank, Offsite tree, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Minor deadwood in crown Squirrel damage in crown	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
25	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	7	S	120	7	1.4	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 3	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 1.5	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Developing tree Squirrel damage on trunk	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
26	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	12	S	270	33	3.2	N 5 E 5 S 3 W 3	N 2 E 1.5 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Trunk and crown shape distorted Tree leans to north side, Dieback present in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
27	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	4	MS	170 160	25	2.8	N 4 E 5 S 3 W 1	N 1.5 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Minor deadwood in crown Bifurcated at ground level, Stem and crown shape distorted,	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
28	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	8	S	260	31	3.1	N 5.5 E 4.5 S 5 W 5.5	N 1.5 E 2 S 1.5 W 1.5	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Minor deadwood in crown, Low hanging branches	None required at time of survey	40+	B1+2
29	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	S	320	46	3.8	N 6 E 6 S 7 W 6	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 4	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Ivy on trunk, Minor deadwood in crown Multi-stemmed at 2m above ground level, Squirrel damage present on trunk and in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
30	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	S	80	3	1.0	N 0.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 0	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 0	Young	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Developing tree, Suppressed and stunted	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
31	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	8	S	110	5	1.3	N 0 E 2 S 2 W 0	N 0 E 3 S 3 W 0	Young	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Developing tree, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Suppressed and stunted	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
32*	Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	3	S	90	4	1.1	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	N 0 E 0 S 0 W 0	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree, Low hanging branches	None required at time of survey	40+	C1+2
33	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	MS	280 260 100 230	94	5.5	N 4 E 5 S 5 W 7	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Major deadwood in crown Multi-stemmed at ground level, Stem and crown shape distorted,	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
34	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	MS	420 290	118	6.1	N 1 E 7 S 6 W 8	N 4 E 5 S 4 W 4	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Offsite tree, Minor deadwood in crown Bifurcated at ground level, Stem on north side previously removed, Stem and crown shape distorted,	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
35	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	S	570	147	6.8	N 8 E 8 S 3 W 8	N 4 E 4 S 5 W 5	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Minor deadwood in crown, Offsite tree Bifurcated at 1.5m above ground level, Stems are fused to 3m above ground level,	None required at time of survey	40+	B1+2

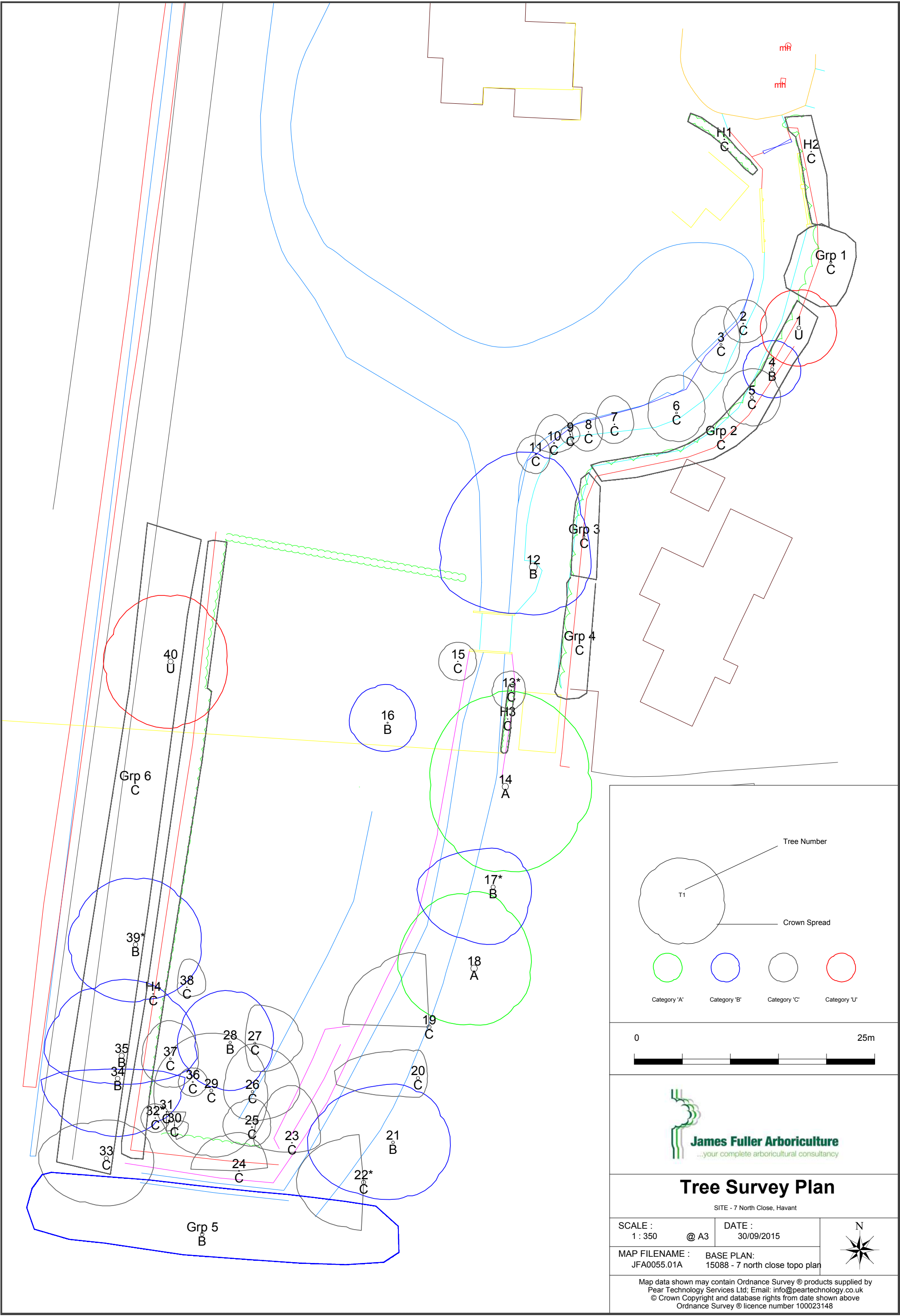
Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
36	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	6	S	140	9	1.7	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
37	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	11	S	200	18	2.4	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 1.5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Low hanging branches, Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	40+	C1+2
38	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	3	S	80	3	1.0	N 3 E 2 S 1 W 1	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Developing tree	None required at time of survey	40+	C1+2
39*	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	MS	350 200 200 200	110	5.9	N 7 E 7 S 6 W 7	N 4 E 2 S 3 W 3	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Offsite tree, Ivy on trunk, Minor deadwood in crown Multi-stemmed at ground level,	None required at time of survey	40+	B1+2 Interim
40	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	MS	350 300 200 200	132	6.5	N 7 E 6 S 7 W 7	N 3 E 4 S 2 W 2	Early Mature	Poor	Structural Condition - Poor Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Apical dieback, Crown density reduced, In decline, Major deadwood in crown, Low crown density, Poor quality tree, Of limited value Multi-stemmed at ground level, Major dieback in crown	Advise removal	<10	U

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
Grp 1	Pittosporum Lawson Cypress Bay Laurel	8	S	250	28	3.0	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Provides good visual separation, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access Off site group, Mixed species, Canopy overhangs site by 4m, 3m clearance over drive	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	20+	C2 Interim
Grp 2	Common Yew Pittosporum Leyland Cypress	3.5	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Provides good visual separation Boundary edge group, fully managed and maintained, Trees in central section are dead - consider removal and replacing	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
Grp 3	Lawson Cypress x 7 Pittosporum	3	S	200	18	2.4	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Minor deadwood in crown, Provides good visual separation 7 x Lawson Cypress trees located off site and on boundary, Pittosporum provides low level planting, Previously topped at 3m above ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	C2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
Grp 4	Cherry Laurel Pittosporum	6	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Provides good visual separation Boundary edge group, Lower section to 2m above ground level has previously been clipped back	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
Grp 5	Sycamore Common Ash	14	S	400	72	4.8	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Growing on bank, Provides good visual separation, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Minor deadwood in crown Off site group, Group screens site from motorway	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	40+	B2 Interim
Grp 6	Blackthorn Holly Haze,	6	S	150	10	1.8	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Off site group, Boundary edge group, Provides partial screening into and out of site,	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
H1	Cherry Laurel	1.5	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Off site hedge, fully managed and maintained,	None required at time of survey	40+	C2
H2	Cherry Laurel	1.7	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Off site boundary edge hedge, fully managed and maintained	None required at time of survey	40+	C2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
H3	Holly Bay Laurel Yew Portuguese Laurel	1.7	S	80	3	1.0	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Young	Good	Structural Condition - Good Growing on bank Fully managed and maintained, Stream to west	None required at time of survey	40+	C2
H4	Cherry Laurel Holly	1.5	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Boundary edge hedge, Fully managed and maintained,	None required at time of survey	20+	C2





T1

Crown Spread

Category 'A'

Category 'B'

Category 'C'

Category 'U'

0

25m



James Fuller Arboriculture
...your complete arboricultural consultancy

Tree Survey Plan

SITE - 7 North Close, Havant

SCALE :
1 : 350 @ A3

DATE :
30/09/2015

MAP FILENAME :
JFA0055.01A

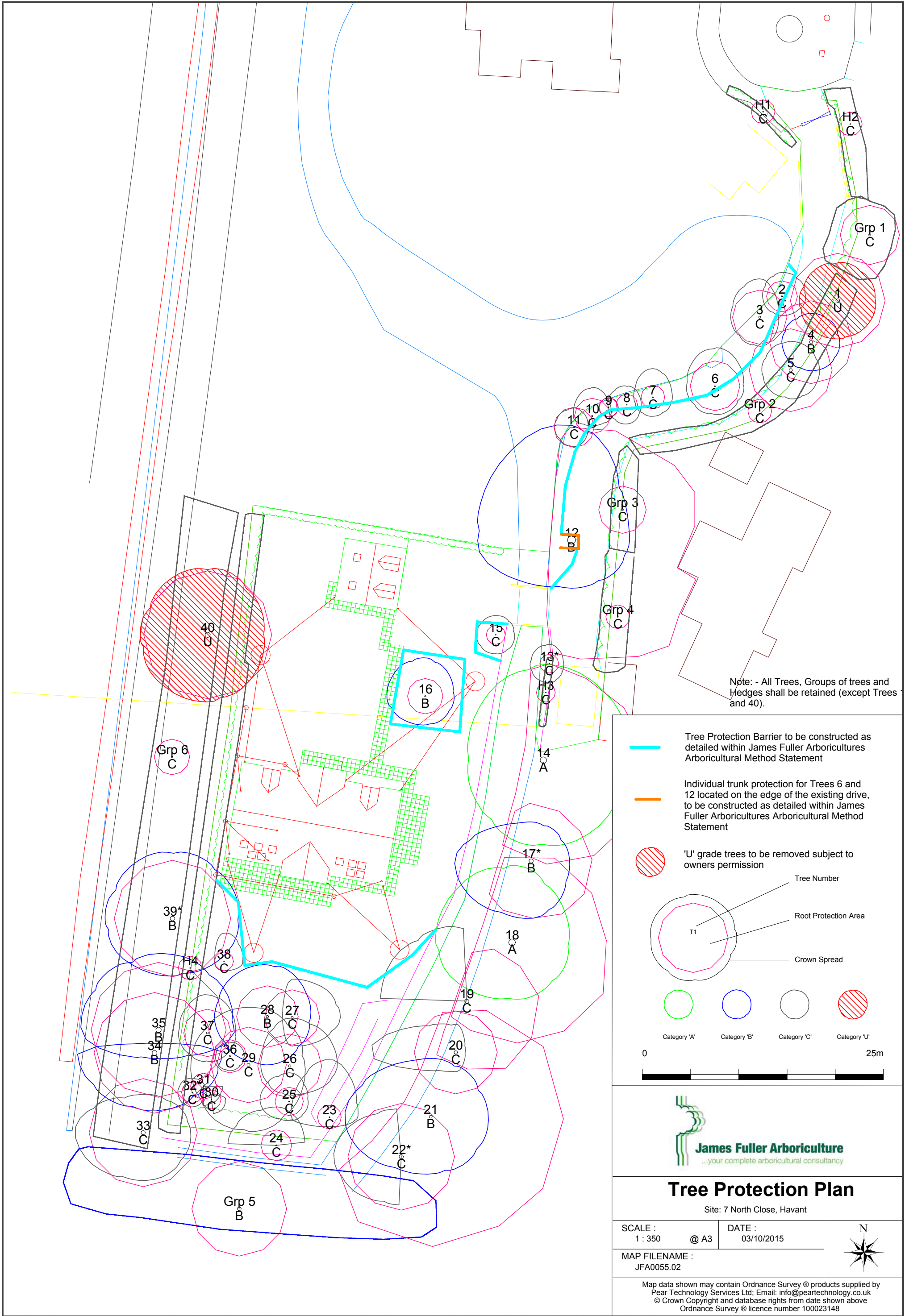
BASE PLAN:
15088 - 7 north close topo plan

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 James Fuller Arboriculture ...your complete arboricultural consultancy	TREE WORKS SCHEDULE			
	Client:	S Bailey and F Askew	Site:	7 North Close, Havant
	Date:	October 2015	Consultant:	James Fuller <i>FdSc Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Arb, TechArborA</i>

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• Inform Owner of Duty of Care
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
3	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
4	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	• N/A
5	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	• N/A
6	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
7	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
8	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
9	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	• N/A
10	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
11	Smooth Arizona Cupressus <i>glabra</i>	• N/A
12	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	• N/A
13*	Corkscrew Willow <i>Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa'</i>	• N/A
14	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	• N/A
15	Purple Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea'</i>	• N/A
16	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	• N/A
17*	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	• N/A

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
18	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	• N/A
19	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	• N/A
20	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	• N/A
21	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	• N/A
22*	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	• N/A
23	Common Elder <i>Sambucas nigra</i>	• N/A
24	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	• N/A
25	Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	• N/A
26	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	• N/A
27	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i>	• N/A
28	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	• N/A
29	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	• N/A
30	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
31	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	• N/A
32*	Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	• N/A
33	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	• N/A
34	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	• N/A
35	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	• N/A
36	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	• N/A
37	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	• N/A
38	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	• N/A
39*	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	• N/A
40	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	• Inform Owner of Duty of Care

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
Grp 1	Pittosporum Lawson Cypress Bay Laurel	• N/A
Grp 2	Common Yew Pittosporum Leyland Cypress	• N/A
Grp 3	Lawson Cypress x 7 Pittosporum	• N/A
Grp 4	Cherry Laurel Pittosporum	• N/A
Grp 5	Sycamore Common Ash	• N/A
Grp 6	Blackthorn Holly Haze,	• N/A
H1	Cherry Laurel	• N/A
H2	Cherry Laurel	• N/A
H3	Holly Bay Laurel Yew Portuguese Laurel	• N/A
H4	Cherry Laurel Holly	• N/A

- All tree works are advised to be carried out between July and September or November and February. Tree works should also avoid the season for nesting birds.
- All tree works should be carried out in accordance with current best practice guidelines and BS3998 – Tree Works. Only natural target pruning method to be used.
- We recommend the use of an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor or an ISA Certified Arborist/Tree Worker suitably insured and experienced to carry out the tree works.



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

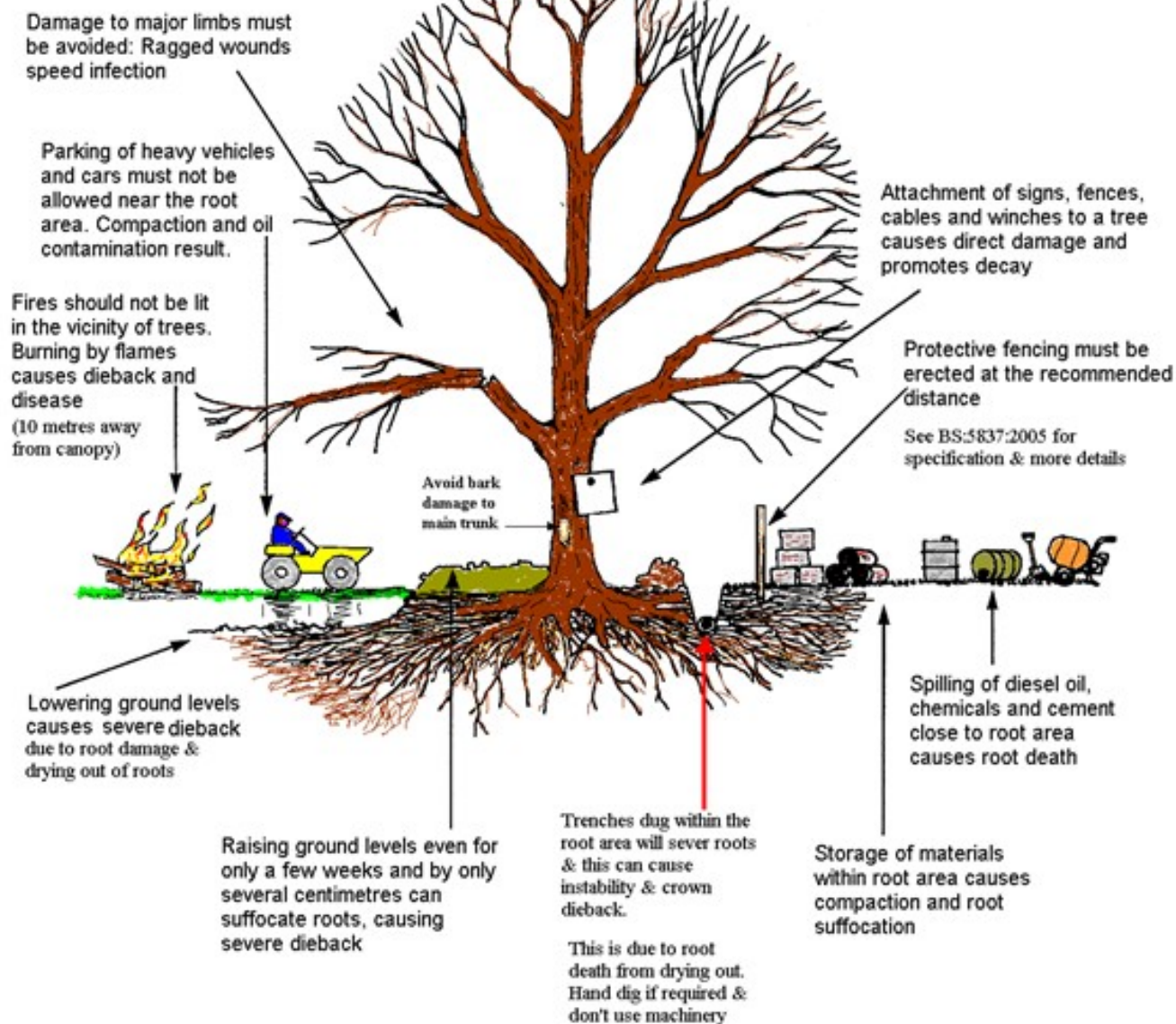
**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

**CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Common causes of Tree Death

The use of properly positioned protective fencing can prevent tree deaths occurring.



Please use copies of this as an on-site poster for personnel

(Source: Arboricultural Information Exchange website, 2005)





TREES AT _____ :

SUMMARY OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Introduction

This leaflet shall be issued to all site personnel as part of their induction briefing.

It describes in summary form the precautions that site personnel shall at all times follow, to ensure that the existing trees on the site come to no harm.

The precautions described are neither arbitrary nor reducible and must be adhered to in full.

These precautions are necessary because unprotected trees are very vulnerable to damage during demolition and construction works.

Furthermore, many of the trees on the site are under **LEGAL PROTECTION** and damaging them can result in heavy fines.

Two common misconceptions about trees:

MYTH: Trees have deep taproots and so shallow excavations will not harm the tree.

FACT: 90% of all tree's roots are found in the top 600mm of soil; all excavations near to trees are likely to cause root damage which can kill the tree.

MYTH: Trees will quickly heal over any bark wound, with no ill effect.

FACT: Bark wounds take years to heal and larger ones never do; missing bark can lead to disease and even the death of the tree.

Tree Protection

All trees adjacent to unsupervised work areas have been protected by fencing.

This fencing must be respected at all times and no attempts shall be made to damage, bypass or ignore it.

In areas designated for supervised working, no works shall be undertaken without the supervisor being present or without him/her issuing a "carry on" chit.

Prohibitions Adjacent to Trees

Inside the exclusion area of the tree protection, the following prohibitions shall apply.

- **No** digging or scraping
- **No** storage of plant or materials
- **No** vehicular access
- **No** fire lighting
- **No** handling, discharge or spillage or any chemical substance
- **No** water-logging

In addition to the above, further precautions shall be taken near to trees.

- A 10m separation distance shall be observed between trees and any substance injurious to their health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including washings) builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals.
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of any foliage; this shall be taken to mean a fire separation distance to the leaved of 20m.

Avoiding Damage to Stem and Branches

Care shall be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with trees.

Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a spotter to ensure that adequate clearance is at all times maintained.

In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this, necessitating the pruning of the tree.

If this is necessary, a specialist team shall be called in following referral to the project Arboriculturist.

No tree pruning shall be undertaken by demolition or construction personnel.

Asking for Help

If you see any damage to a tree or its protective fencing, or if you need a tree pruning for plant clearance, contact **the retained Arboriculturist**

REMEMBER:

**ALL TREE DAMAGE IS
AVOIDABLE –**

SO AVOID IT!



Qualifications of James Fuller

James Fuller, has over 8 years experience within the field of Arboriculture and has attained a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (FDSc Arb.) and a BTEC National Diploma in Forestry & Arboriculture (BTEC Nat.Dip. Forestry & Arb.).

James is also a Technical Member of the Arboricultural Association (TechArborA) and has successfully completed the Professional Tree Inspector's, Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees (CAVAT), Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) and Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) Courses.

James previously worked as an Arboricultural Consultant, providing professional advice in relation to trees for one of the leading arboricultural consultancy practices in the country. As part of this role James was instrumental in providing clients with advice from the initial Tree Survey through to site completion and sign off.

James has experience of working on a variety of sites throughout the UK, from individual Visual Tree Assessments (VTA) to large development sites (BS5837: 2012) with 1'000s of trees.

James is now building an ever-growing portfolio of private clients whilst providing consultancy advice to local arboricultural companies and their clients.