

Arborist's Documentation

Complied by Randell Design Group

Documentation prepared by Changing scenes, audited by Barrell Treecare

For

Land Adjacent to no. 43 Portsdown Hill Road, Havant

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Section 1:

Executive summary

This document has been prepared to consolidate the arboricultural information in support of the development for 3 houses on the land adjacent to No. 43 Portsdown Hill Road, Bedhampton.

The majority of the arboricultural information has been supplied by Changing Scenes and has subsequently been audited by Barrell treecare.

This document is to supersede all other arboricultural information previously submitted to HBC with respect to this planning application.

The following clarifies the location of pertinent information contained within this document.

Trees proposed to be removed:

The removal of trees are detailed in section two on the tree survey table and shown on the 'site plan – tree works' drawing in section 5. Furthermore the proposed planting of new trees to mitigate the removal of 11 trees is shown on the 'site plan – tree works' drawing.

Special new surfacing within RPZ's:

Special surfacing for the new drive, access steps and turning areas located to the north of the site. Details of the extent and location for the new surfacing is located within section 5 on the 'site plan – tree works' document. Details and a cross section of the special surfacing are located within section 2 on pages 4 & 5. Furthermore two site sections through the RPZ's of T03 & 09 are located within section 5 of this document.

Utilities:

New utilities underground utilities are proposed within the site, these have been located outside of the RPZ's. The proposed routing for the utilities is shown on the 'site plan – tree works' drawing within section 5 of this document. Furthermore the methodology for the digging of the new utilities trenches is located within section 2 on pages 5&6.

Protection of existing trees to be retained:

The tree protection fencing is identified on the drawing 'site plan – tree works' within section 5 of this document. Details for the fencing

Management of the land and trees:

A land management plan has been submitted with the planning application and will form part of a S106 legal agreement. The 'land management plan' is located within section 5 of this document and sets out the ownership of the land. Considerable care has been given to reduce the pressure to fell the existing trees. The proposed management plan shows that the majority of the areas where the trees are located are to be under the ownership of a land management company, as such the owners will not be able to prune / remove trees without there being a common agreement between all three owners. Furthermore a woodland management plan will form part of the S106 legal agreement.

Section 2:

Barrell Treecare Audit

Analysis of submitted arboricultural information on land adjacent
43 Portsdown Hill Road, Havant

Prepared by
Chris Alder MSc HNDArb FArborA MICFor

Date: 29 May 2014
Ref: **14186-Report-CA**

Summary

Purpose of this document

This is an appraisal report, to assess the submitted arboricultural information by Barry Chambers, Changing Scenes Garden Design dated 12 March 2014, and summarise what the impact of the development proposal on those trees will be and indicate how any adverse impact will be mitigated. Its primary purpose is for the design team to review the tree information to help identify any significant issues that may require clarification or further submission. As its status is preliminary and considers another's report, explanations are kept to a minimum and only expanded upon where necessary.

The contents of this document

It includes:

- a summary of the impact on trees; and
- a discussion on the impact on visual amenity; and
- proposals to mitigate any impact; and
- issues likely to require further clarification and their description.

Background administrative information

Background information on our specific instructions and how we carried them out is included as Appendix 1.

Chris Alder MSc HNDArb FARborA MICFor

Section 2: Appendices

1.1 SUMMARY OF THE IMPACT ON TREES

Development proposals can impact on trees by causing them to be removed, by adversely affecting their health through disturbance in root protection areas (RPAs) or by severe pruning. However, in many instances, disturbance to trees close to development activity can be reduced to tolerable levels through the use of precautionary measures. Our assessment of the submitted information detailing trees that will be affected by this proposal and those that need to be protected by special precautions is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of trees that will be affected and protected

	British Standard 5837 category		
	A (High quality)	B (Moderate quality)	C (Low quality)
Trees to be removed		19, 20, 88	79
Trees to be protected through special precautions (other than fencing and ground protection)	3, 8, 9	1	

1.2 DISCUSSION OF THE IMPACT ON VISUAL AMENITY

1.2.1 Trees to be removed for development (19, 20, 79 and 88)

Three category B trees will be removed. From the provided paperwork the trees are well within the site and are not prominent from outside the site. The trees are on the lower slopes, below the level of the proposed dwellings and their loss will be buffered by the retention of adjacent trees.

One category C tree will be removed. This tree is not sufficiently important to be worthy of influencing any layout. It is not important in the overall planning context and its loss should not influence the determination of this application.

1.2.2 Trees to be protected through the use of special precautions (1, 3, 8 and 9)

All the retained trees within the front garden will be protected from damage by the use of barriers (fencing and ground protection). Additionally, in the precautionary areas shown on the submitted tree protection plan, special precautions relating to the management of existing and new surfacing and services will be required. The protective measures including, barriers, signage, supplementary trackway protection over the existing driveway, mixing areas and storage have been described in the arboricultural method statement. Installation of new services is described within the tree protection plan document and on the site plan PO53-2.08 the route of the utility trench is shown running through the access drive. The new surfacing installation method has been briefly described and areas for its installation are shown on the site plan.

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1.2.3 Trees advised for pruning or removal for management reasons (5, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 38, 59a, 63, 67, 79 and 80)

In addition to trees to be removed because of the development proposal, further trees have been advised for pruning or removal in the interest of good management. These works are advisory and are not as a direct result of the proposal, so they should not be attributed to it. They are not listed in Table 1 for that reason.

1.3 PROPOSALS TO MITIGATE ANY IMPACT

1.3.1 Protection of retained trees

The successful retention of trees depends on the quality of the protection and the administrative procedures to ensure those protective measures remain in place whilst there is an unacceptable risk of damage. An effective means of doing this is through an comprehensive arboricultural method statement that can be specifically referred to in a planning condition. Implementation of a suitable method statement will allow all the retained trees to survive without any adverse impact and allow them to continue to contribute to local amenity and character. The submitted arboricultural information deals with all the main issues, but lacks enough detail in some places to be considered sufficient for planning consent to be granted without being conditioned.

1.3.2 Issues likely to require further clarification

From this appraisal, the issues that the LPA tree officer is likely to need clarification on, and will be considered for direct reference in a planning condition include:

1. Pre-commencement meeting to agree tree works, precise location and installation of CEZ barriers (fencing and/or ground protection).
2. Programme of tree protection installation and arboricultural supervision/site monitoring.
3. Design and installation of special surfacing. Cross sections through the proposed surfacing design to demonstrate that existing levels will not be altered causing detrimental impact on retained trees.
4. Dimensions and installation detail of new service trench to include exploratory investigations prior to trench excavation. All utility installations must be in accordance with National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*.
5. Tree planting and general landscaping to mitigate tree losses.

1.3.3 Description of the issues requiring further detail

1. **Pre-commencement meeting:** A pre-commencement meeting will be held on site before any of the site clearance and construction work begins. This would normally be attended by the site manager, the arboricultural consultant and a LPA representative. In the event that a LPA representative declines to be present, the

Section 2: Appendices

arboricultural consultant will inform the LPA in writing of the details of the meeting. All tree protection measures detailed in this document will be fully discussed so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are understood by all the parties. This will include agreeing the form and location of the most appropriate combination of fencing and/or ground protection to be used as barriers for the CEZ. Any agreed clarifications or modifications to the consented details will be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing. This meeting is where the details of the programme of tree protection will be agreed and finalised, which will then form the basis of any supervision arrangements between the arboricultural consultant and the developer

2. **Programme of tree protection and site monitoring:** Once the site is active, the arboricultural consultant will visit at an interval agreed at the pre-commencement site meeting. This would normally be every two to four weeks for general supervision, but could be at a longer interval if agreed between the parties. The supervision arrangement will be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur. The arboricultural consultant's initial role is to liaise with the developer and the LPA to ensure that protective measures are fit for purpose and in place before any works start on site. Once the site is working, that role will switch to monitoring compliance with arboricultural planning conditions and advising on any tree problems that arise or modifications that become necessary. All supervisory visits will be formally confirmed in writing and circulated to all relevant parties, including the LPA. The purpose of these written records is firstly to provide proof of compliance that will allow the developer to robustly demonstrate adherence to best practice in the event of any disputes, and secondly to help the LPA efficiently discharge the relevant planning conditions.
3. **New special surfacing:** BS 5837 (7.4) confirms that new surfacing can be installed within RPAs, but it has to be carried out with care. These operations are potentially damaging to trees because they may require changes to existing ground levels, resulting in localised soil structure degradation and/or disrupt the efficient exchange of water and gases in and out of the soil. Older trees are much more prone to suffer from such changes than young and maturing trees. Adverse impact on trees can be reduced by minimising the extent of these changes in RPAs. Generally, the most suitable surfacing will be relatively permeable to allow water and gas movement, load spreading to avoid localised compaction and require little or no excavation to limit direct damage. The actual specification of the design is an engineering issue that needs to be considered in the context of the bearing capacity of the soil, the intended loading and the frequency of loading. The detail of product and specification are engineering issues and must be provided by appropriate specialists. BS 5837 (7.4.2.) sets out that no-dig, three dimensional cellular confinement systems can be used as the basis for extending hard surfacing into RPAs. It is our experience (www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/case-studies/SurfacingNearTrees.pdf) that this type of surfacing can be installed in the majority of situations without any significant adverse impact on adjacent trees,

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provided that proper consideration is given to all the circumstances. Most of our experience is with the CellWeb system supplied by Geosynthetics Ltd (www.geosyn.co.uk) and because of its sustained good performance over time, this is our preferred choice of product. The product is made from heavy-duty plastic that can be pulled apart to open into cells. These are then filled with washed stone, after the product is spread over the ground and pinned in place. This forms a base layer that acts as a floating raft, spreading the load across the whole construction width.

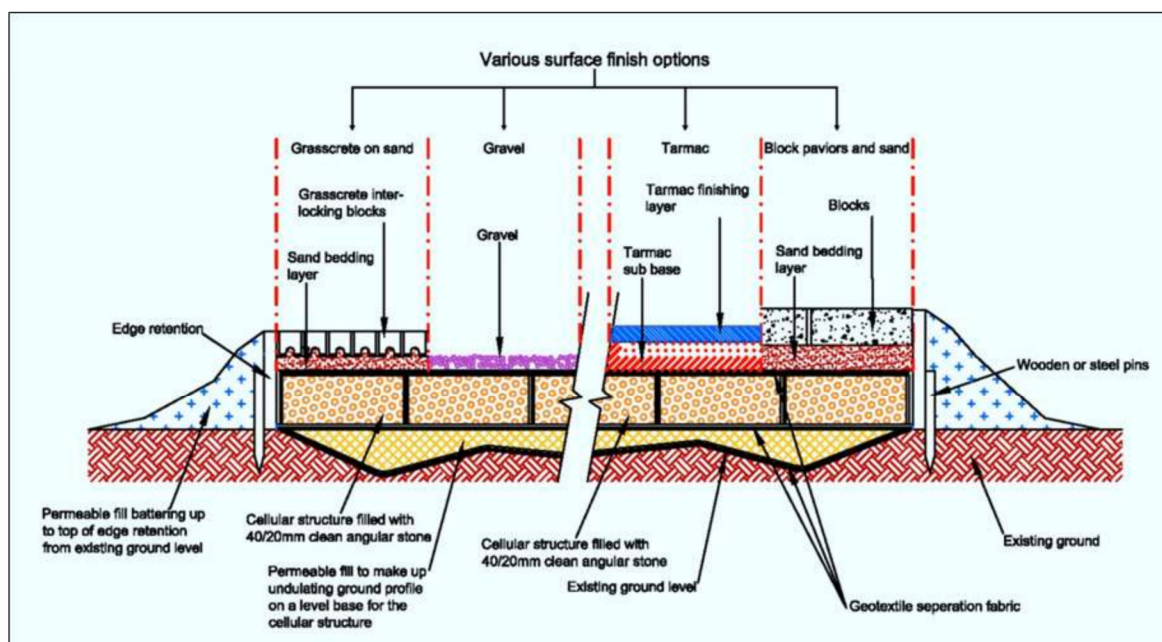


Figure 1: This conceptual cross-section illustrates the structural elements of the system and the multiple surfacing options that can be used with it.

4. **Services:** Excavation to upgrade existing services or install new services in RPAs may damage retained trees. Where possible, all services should be outside RPAs and installation in RPAs should only be chosen as a last resort. If installation within RPAs is being considered, as advised in 4.1.3 of the NJUG guidance, the decision should be made in consultation with the LPA or the supervising arboriculturist before any work is carried out. If service installation is agreed within RPAs, the NJUG protocol as set out in 4.1.3 of its guidance should be used to decide the most appropriate method. In summary, this sets out that *"Acceptable techniques in order of preference are; a) trenchless, ... b) Broken trench – hand-dug ... c) Continuous trench – hand-dug"*. If trenchless methods are to be used, there is normally a starting pit and a finishing pit that have to be dug at each end of the service run and these must be outside RPAs (photo 44). Where a hand-digging option is agreed (photo 45), any roots discovered during the excavations should be dealt with as set out in paragraph 7 above. Where possible, backfilled material around excavated services must not be heavily compacted, with specific advice provided in 4.1.5 of the NJUG guidance.

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5. **Landscaping:** Soft landscaping activity after construction can be extremely damaging to trees. No significant excavation or cultivation, especially by rotovators, should occur within RPAs. Where new designs require levels to be increased to tie in with new structures or the removal of an existing structure has left a void below the surrounding ground level, good quality and relatively permeable top soil should be used for the fill. It should be firmed into place, but not over compacted, in preparation for turfing or careful shrub planting. Ideally, all areas within 1m of tree trunks should be kept at the original ground level and have a mulched finish rather than grass to reduce the risk of mowing damage.

1.4 CONCLUSIONS

1.4.1 Tree loss

The proposal will result in the loss of three category B trees that are all set back in the site and will have no impact on local amenity or character.

1.4.2 Tree protection

As advocated in BS5837:2012 sufficient space has been provided for the important trees to be retained and protected. Special surfacing and installation of new utilities has been described in principle where appropriate and will not lead to detrimental impact on the retained trees, providing that all works within RPAs are subject to arboricultural supervision. Further specialist details as described above can be provided through planning conditions and agreed at a pre-commencement meeting between all parties.

1.4.3 Opinion

I believe that the proposal achieves a sustainable relationship between its built form elements and the retained trees. By implementing the precautions to protect the retained trees that are specified through the arboricultural method statement included as part of the submissions, the development proposal will have no significant impact on the contribution of these trees to amenity or character in the wider setting. Further details regarding the design and installation of special surfacing and utilities will be required, but can be conditioned.

Chris Alder MSc HNDArb FArborA MICFor

Appendix 1: Administrative information, site visit and data collection

Administrative information

1. Instruction

We are instructed by Randell Design Group Ltd to assess the arboricultural information submitted in support of the development proposal at land adjacent to 43 Portsdown Hill Road, Havant and provide recommendations for further documentation if required:

2. Documents provided

This report has considered the following information:

- Arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan, tree survey and report, method statement, root test hole method statement; all separately produced by Barry Chambers, Changing Scenes Garden Design
- Site plan PO53-2.08, block plan PO53-2.01E and roof/landscape plan PO53/2.06D produced by Randell Design Group

3. Limitations of this report

The following limitations apply to this report:

- **Statutory protection:** The existence of tree preservation order or conservation area protection does not automatically mean trees are worthy of being a material constraint in a planning context. Trees can be formally protected, but be in poor structural condition or in declining health, which means that they are unsuitable for retention or influencing the future use of the site. Furthermore, a planning consent automatically takes precedent over these forms of protection, which makes them of secondary importance. For these reasons, we do not check statutory protection as a matter of course in the process of preparing this report. However, if any tree works are proposed before a planning consent is given, then the existence of any statutory protection must be checked with the LPA.
- **Ecology and archaeology:** Although trees can be valuable ecological habitat and can grow in archeologically sensitive locations, we have no specialist expertise in these disciplines and this report does not consider those aspects.

4. Technical references

This assessment is based on the following primary technical references:

- British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837: *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*
- National Joint Utilities Group (2007) Volume 4, Issue 2: *Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees*

5. Qualifications and experience

This report is based on my site observations and the provided information, interpreted in the context of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture that can be reviewed at www.barrelltreecare.co.uk/about-us.php.



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Section 3:

Tree survey plan

Tree survey table

Arboricultural impact assessment



TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

This Tree Survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 and therefore follows the sequence and degree of information outlined in the document.

The site covered is mainly garden, on slopes with a very steep gradient in many areas. Some trees have been lost in severe wind conditions as shown by the partially up-rooted stumps. The trees have not had enough maintenance in recent years and the thin soil makes those which are imbalanced prone to toppling in severe winds.

On the lower, South side of the site only trees with a diameter of 150mm or more are included as the sheer number of trees constitutes woodland and the vast majority of smaller trees are overcome by larger specimens, in decline and would therefore be category U.

Particular attention is paid to the trees which screen the site from the road, as these are the most relevant to the proposed development as far as the Local Plan is concerned. Clearly for the subsequent Tree Protection Plan they are also the most at risk of any trees on the site. There are many trees placed lower on this site which warrant protection to retain them however they are outside the main area of concern as far as site traffic, compaction and mechanical damage are concerned. Checks must be made but the lower area of the site is so steeply sloping that plant and materials will only reach this area in the exact position where construction is to take place.

Many estimates (denoted by #) have had to be included, particularly for canopy spread, as the trees are often mixed with each other and the perilous slopes make it impossible to safely measure all the polar extents of each canopy, if indeed this is adequately discernable.

The trees present are predominantly Yew (*Taxus baccata*), Whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*) and Sycamores (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) all at various sizes, some coppiced in the past and others as standards. Most of the trees fall into Category B3 as they are mature and offer a very good habitat for wildlife in general but are neither Veteran nor rare in most cases. There are also a number of Category A trees and the site as a whole clearly supports biodiversity in this area significantly. The balancing, coppicing or reduction of trees will help maintain this landscape for wildlife whilst also allowing it to be a leisure area for people as it has clearly been in the past. Clearly some trees need to be removed or coppiced in order that others can be retained and reach their full potential.

The value of many trees in this landscape is not just aesthetic or for the benefit of wildlife (both important factors) but they are also important to prevent soil erosion on the steep banks which forms a small valley facing South.

It is not possible to provide clear instructions for the treatment of all the trees present as the dense undergrowth and close proximity of many of the trees means that some clearing needs to be done before prescribing how to treat each tree. Even then, where trees are very close or growing almost on top of each other, any reductions need to be done in stages, reviewing each specimen as this is done. Therefore the first and predominant recommendation is that the shrubby undergrowth surrounding many of the trees be coppiced back.

SOIL – The soil on this site is a clay-loam of about 150 to 300mm over Chalk. This has a moderate shrinkage rating.

The scope of this report does not include the sub-soil layer which is expected to be mostly chalk with some of the clay-loam soil present.

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T1	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	15cm + 5cm + 15cm + 20cm	3.55m	6.0m	N 2.0 S 3.5 E 3.5 W 2.5	Approx. age 40 yrs Mature Remaining contribution 10+ yrs	First significant branch 1.3m-S, Canopy 2.5m. A well balanced Whitebeam with good shape, one large branch (20cm) removed from North side (road side)	B3	RETAIN
T2	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides cultivar)	10cm	1.20m	7.5m	N1.5 S 2.0 E 1.5 W 1.0	Approx. age 10 yrs Young Remaining contribution 20+ yrs	First significant branch 1.8m-S, Canopy 1.8m. Healthy, clearly a small cultivar since stakes show it was carefully planted, but unable to distinguish without any leaves, crowded out by neighbouring Holly Oak, becoming a little etiolated. Not possible to tell the cultivar as no leaves at time of survey	B3	RETAIN
T3	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	45cm + 25cm + 25cm	6.87m	10.5m	N 3.0 S 7.0 E 4.5 W 4.5	Approx. age 45 years Mature Remaining contribution 40+ yrs	First significant branch 60cm-SE, Canopy 2.5m. Lots of suckers, some limbs removed on North side. Specific reductions noted in TPP.	A2	RETAIN
T4	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides cultivar)	10cm	1.20m	9.5m	N 2.5 S 1.5 E 2.0 W 1.5	Approx. age 10 yrs Young Remaining contribution 20+ yrs	First Significant Branch 2.0m-E, Canopy 2.0m. Crowded by surrounding trees but healthy. Not possible to tell the cultivar as no leaves at time of survey	B3	RETAIN
T5	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus sp.)	55cm	6.60m	5.0m	N 1.0 S 4.0 E 1.5 W 2.0	Approx. age 25 yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10 yrs	Multi-stemmed, Canopy 2.5m. Badly pruned, bad shape, likely to succumb to drought	U	REMOVE
T6	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	25cm	3.00m	10.0m	N 3.0 S 3.5 E 3.5 W 3.5	Approx. age 40 yrs Mature Remaining contribution 10+ yrs	First significant branch 2.0m-W, Canopy 3.0m. Crowded by Yew growing around base	B3	RETAIN
T7	Yew (Taxus baccata)	10cm + 5cm	1.20m	3.5m	N 1.0 S 2.0 E 1.5 W 2.5	Approx. age 10 yrs Young Remaining contribution 40+ yrs	Multi-stemmed, Canopy 0m. Crowding Whitebeam T6 .	C1	COPPICE
T8	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	25cm	3.00m	12.0m	N 5.0 S 4.0 E 2.0 W 2.5	Approx. age 40 yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+ yrs	First Significant Branch 1.5m-S, Canopy 1.5m. Growing compactly low branching, telephone cable in the upper canopy. Specific reductions noted in TPP.	A2	RETAIN

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T9	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	30cm + 50cm	7.00m	18.0m	N 3.5 S 5.0 E 4.0 W 4.5	Approx. age 60yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.0m-SW, Canopy 4.0m, 40cm branch already removed from north side. Specific trimming to North side noted in TPP.	A2	RETAIN
T10	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	15cm + 10cm + 15cm	2.82m	6.0m	N 2.5 S 2.5 E 2.0 W 1.5	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	Three Significant Branches 1.5m-multiple, Canopy 2.5m. Very crowded by bushes and T9 . In early decline. Crowding T9 . Which is of greater value	U	REMOVE
S11	Stump	30cm	n/a						N/A
S12	Stump	20cm	n/a						N/A
S13	Stump	20cm	n/a						N/A
T14	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	15cm	1.80m	7.5m	N 2.0 S 4.5 E 3.0 W 2.5	Approx. age 20 yrs Young-Mature Remaining contribution <10years	First Significant Branch 1.5m S, Canopy 1.5m. Very messy in appearance, very imbalanced in an exposed position and therefore likely to be blown down	U	COPPICE
T15	Ornamental Cherry (Prunus cerasifera)	15cm + 15cm	2.55m	7.5m	N 0 S 3.5 E 1.0# W 3.5	Approx. age 15yrs Early-Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	2 stemmed from ground level, Canopy 3.0m. Choked by ivy and surrounding bushes, very imbalanced and weak in growth	U	REMOVE
T16	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	12.5cm + 12.5cm	2.12m	6.5m	N 2.0 S 2.0 E 2.0 W 2.0	Approx. age 20yrs Early-mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First significant branch N/A Canopy 0.5m. Messy but stable and healthy	C1	RETAIN
T17	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	20cm	2.40m	8.5m	N 1.0 S 4.0 E 2.5# W 12.0#	Approx. age 20yrs Mature Remaining contribution >10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A-Many all directions, Canopy 2.0m, Poor appearance, very overcome by Ivy and surrounding bushes	U	COPPICE
T18	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	20cm	2.40m	7.0m	N 2.0 S 2.0 E 2.0 W 2.0	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.7m direction W, Canopy 2.0m. Reasonable tree	B3	RETAIN
S18A	Stump	50cm	n/a						
T19	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	22.5cm	2.70m	12.5m#	N 1.0 S 3.5 E 3.5# W 4.5#	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.8m-many, Canopy 2.0m#. Reasonable Tree	B3	REMOVE

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T20	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	15cm + 15cm	2.55m	7.0m	N 4.0 S 4.0# E 3.5 W 3.0	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.4m-N, Canopy 3.0m. Choked with Ivy and dead material. In bad condition	B3	REMOVE
T21	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	15cm	1.80m	9.0m#	N 2.0# S 2.5# E 0 W 4.5	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution yrs <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A-many, Canopy 0.5m, , Leaning massively, looks unstable without the surrounding cover	U	COPPICE
T22	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	15cm + 15cm + 12.5cm + 10cm + 10cm + 10cm	3.55m	10.5m#	N 4.5 S 3.0 E 2.0 W 4.5#	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.0m. Some dead branches	B3	RETAIN
T23	Cotoneaster (Cotontaster hybrida)	12.5cm + 15cm	2.35m	4.5m	N 2.0# S 3.0# E 0 W 6.0#	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A-many, Canopy 2.0m. Leaning massively Westwards	U	COPPICE
T24	Yew (Taxus baccata)	60cm	7.20m	10.0m#	N 6.0# S 6.0 E 6.5 W 6.0	Approx. age 70yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First significant branch 1.5m N, Canopy 2.0m. Large open habited established Yew tree	B2, B3	RETAIN
T25	Yew (Taxus baccata)	22.5cm	2.70m	6.0m	N 3.0 S 3.5# E 3.0 W 2.0#	Approx. age 20yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 0m. Overgrown hedging	B3	RETAIN
T26	Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	15cm + 17.5cm	2.77m	10m#	N 4.0# S 2.0# E 0 W 9.0#	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch 1.4m-NW (fork), Canopy 6m, very imbalanced and over crowded by T24, T27 and T22	U	REMOVE
T27	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	25cm +20cm+20cm+20cm+12.5cm	5.34m	8.5m#	N 2.5# S 4.5 E 0 W 4.5#	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 4.5m, Multi-Stemmed, covered in ivy, not very 'vital'	U	COPPICE
T28	Norway Maple (Acer platanoides)	25cm	3.00m	13.5m	N 3.0 S 2.5 E 3.0 W 3.0	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 3.5m-, Direction W, Canopy 4.0m. Good looking specimen	B3	RETAIN

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T29	Cotoneaster (Cotoneaster hybrida)	10cm + 10cm + 15cm + 15cm + 15cm + 10cm + 10cm	3.86m	8.0m	N 1.0 S 3.5 E 0 W 3.5	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 0 m. Leaning very heavily West, not viable for rejuvenation as a tree	U	COPPICE
T30	Robinia pseudoacacia 'Frisia'	15cm	1.80m	11.5m	N 2.5 S 3.5 E 2.0 W 4.0	Approx. age 20yrs Young Remaining contribution 40+ yrs	First Significant Branch 4.5 m-E, Canopy 5.0m, Good condition, but leaning a little, in a relatively open spot for this crowded site. A vigorous but brittle tree which suckers easily	B3	RETAIN
T31	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	45cm	5.40m	19m	N 7.0# S 7.0 E 10.0# W 5.0	Approx. age 35yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 2.2m - SW, Canopy 2.5m, Good stable tree, not remarkable, but good for wildlife	B3	RETAIN
T32	Yew (Taxus baccata)	40cm	4.80m	7.0#m	N 3.0# S 2.0 E 3.0# W 5.0#	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 0m, Good cover at boundary of plot, healthy beneath Sycamore	B3	RETAIN
T33	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	15cm + 25cm + 10cm + 40cm	6.06m	12.0m#	N 5.0# S 4.5# E 5.0# W 7.0#	Approx. age 50yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 2.5m-W, Canopy 2.5m, providing good shelter/screening	B3	RETAIN
T34	Yew (Taxus baccata)	40cm	4.80m	7.5m#	N 2.0 S 4.5 # E 2.0 W 3.5#	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 0.5 m, Direction W, Canopy 0m, Boundary hedging/tree	B3	RETAIN
T35	Cotoneaster	7.5cm + 10cm + 7.5cm + 15cm	2.51m	7.0m#	N 2.0 # S 4.0# E 4.0# W 3.0#	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 10+yrs	First Significant Branch 0.6m-E, Canopy 2.5m, Stable, healthy	C1	RETAIN
T36	Whitebeam (Sorbus Aria)	20cm + 20cm + 10cm + 10cm + 25cm + 10cm + 7.5cm + 7.5cm + 12.5cm + 5cm + 5cm	4.79m	9.5m#	N 4.0# S 1.0 # E 2.5# W 3.5#	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy not discernable due to dense surrounding growth very multi-stemmed, stable but overshadowed by Yew and bushes around.	B3	RETAIN

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T37	Yew (Taxus baccata)	20cm + 35cm +35cm	6.41m	9.5m#	N 4.0# S 7.0 # E 5.0# W 5.0#	Approx. age 50yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch m, N/A Direction , Canopy 0m, encroaching on Sorbus but more valuable as boundary screening, both can survive 10yrs+ before this one causes the extinction of the Sorbus	B3	RETAIN
T38	Whitebeam (Sorbus Aria	7.5cm + 7.5cm + 7.5cm + 40cm	5.05m	11.5m	N 4.5 S 0 E 2.5 W 0	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 9m, Imbalanced, leaning North, likely to uprooted in wind, heavily pruned, ivy covered, in decline, surrounded by yews	U	COPPICE
T39	Yew (Taxus baccata),	35cm + 20cm	4.84m	7.0m	N 4.0# S 6.0# E 9.5# W 6.5#	Approx. age 40yrs+ Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 0m, Could be reduced in stages to help surrounding trees	B3	RETAIN
T40	Yew (Taxus baccata),	30cm + 30cm + 25cm + 20cm + 15cm	6.63m	6.5m	N 5.5 S 4.0 E 9.5 W 1.5	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 0.6m-N, Canopy 2.0m, Could benefit from some balancing, healthy	B3	RETAIN
T41	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	50cm + 50cm + 40cm + 35cm + 35cm + 30cm + 25cm + 25cm + 25cm + 20cm	13.27m	12.71m	N 10.0# S 8.5 E 9.0# W 13.0	Approx. age 50yrs Veteran Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A-many, Canopy 3.0m, Large open bowl, further partial coppicing needed to maintain especially on West side	A3	RETAIN
T42	Yew (Taxus baccata),	60cm + 50cm + 40cm + 40cm + 7.5cm	11.61m	13m	N 8.5 S 5.5 E 4.0 W 6.0	Approx. age 50yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.2m, Handsomely shaped tree in open space, well balanced	A2	RETAIN
T43	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	30cm + 25cm + 15cm	5.02m	8.0m#	N 3.5 S 3.0 E 4.0# W 6.0	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.0m, Small Yews around base need coppicing	B3	RETAIN
T44	Yew (Taxus baccata)	42.5cm	5.10m	9.5m	N 4.5# S 5.0 E 3.5# W 9.0	Approx. age 50yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch 2.0m-W, Canopy 4.0m, Quite imbalanced on slope, heavy under-growth on west side, needs balancing	B3	RETAIN

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T45	Holly (Ilex altaclarensis)	35cm + 20cm	4.84m	10.0m	N 3.5 S 3.5 E 2.5 W 5.0	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.0m. Main trunk leaning 1.75m Westwards but quite stable with surrounding cover. A large specimen for this Holly species	B3	RETAIN
T46	Yew (Taxus baccata)	30cm	3.60m	8.5m#	N 2.0 S 5.0# E 4.0# W 2.0	Approx. age 35yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.50m-S, Canopy 1.2m	B3	RETAIN
T47	Holm Oak (Quercus ilex)	57.5cm+ 15cm	7.13m	9.5m	N 4.5 S 6.0 E 3.0 W 5.0	Approx. age 70yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.7m-S, Canopy 2.2m, Vast majority of weight on West side therefore some pollarding advised, no significant branches Eastwards	A2	RETAIN
T48	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	35cm + 15cm + 12.5cm + 10cm	4.96m	9.5m	N 3.5 S 5.0# E 2.0 W 3.5	Approx. age 45 yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.50-S, Canopy 2.5m, Quite well balanced and healthy, squeezed by Beech (T49.) and Holly Oak (T47.) but completes screening of plot from neighbouring agricultural field and can survive in this location	B3	RETAIN
T49	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	45cm	5.40m	12.5m#	N 6.5 S 8.0# E 6.0 W 3.0	Approx. age 70 yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.8-S, Canopy 3m, Good solid specimen, no significant damage	A1, A2	RETAIN
T50	Holly (Ilex Altaclarensis)	25cm	3.00m	7.5m#	N 5.0 S 2.0 E 2.5 W 2.0	Approx. age 30 years Early – mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2m, Could do with removal of some undergrowth	C1	RETAIN
T51	Killarney Strawberry Tree (Arbutus Unedo)	20cm + 25cm + 30cm + 7.5cm + 10cm	5.48m	7.5m	N 4.0 S 2.0 E 6.0 # W 4.5	Approx. age 50+yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 3.5m, Small yew within canopy needs removing, a worthwhile contribution to landscape and biodiversity	B3	RETAIN
T52A	Whitebeam (Sorbus Aria)	7.5cm x25 or more	4.76m	6.5m	N 3.0 S 3.0 E 3.5 W 3.0#	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.0m, an old but small specimen clearly coppiced a few times. Attractive, good for wildlife and well placed for retention	B3	RETAIN

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
G52B	Leylandii Conifer Group (12x Cupressocyparis leylandii)	35cm, 35cm, 45cm, 27.5cm, 30cm, 30cm, 30cm, 35cm, 40cm, 30cm, 20cm, 45cm, 17.5cm	Group plot	14.0m	N 4.0 S 4.0 E 4.0 W 4.0	Approx. age 25yrs Early-mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs,	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 3.0m, Some storm damage. These trees provide shelter to the site from the South which is open to agricultural fields. Damaged branches need removing as cleanly as possible.	C2	RETAIN
T52C	Conifer, Thuja Variety (Thuja sp.)	15cm	1.80m	10m	N 2.0 S 2.0 E 2.0 W 2.0	Approx. Age 25yrs Early mature Remaining Contribution 10+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 4.0m, an unremarkable conifer providing some wind screening	C1	RETAIN
T52D	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	15cm	1.80m	5.5m	N 1.0 S 3.0 E 0 W 3.5	Approx. Age 25yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 10+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.5m, some old but healed storm damage, leaning massively over pathway and hence requiring pollarding	C1	RETAIN
T53	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	25cm	3.00m	5.0m	N 2.5 S 2.5 E 2.5 W 2.5	Approx. age 40yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.8m#, Canopy 2.0m, A good tree for wildlife with longevity.	B3	RETAIN
T54	Larch (Larix decidua)	25cm	3.00m	5.5m	N 2.0# S 3.5 E 2.0# W 3.0	Approx. age 25yrs Early-mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 4.0m, A tough tree which should continue well in this exposed part of the site	B3	RETAIN
T55	Larch (Larix decidua)	27.5cm	3.30m	5.5m	N 2.0# S 2.0# E 3.0# W 2.0#	Approx. age 25yrs Early-mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 3.0m, A tough tree which should continue well in this exposed part of the site.	B3	RETAIN
T56	Larch (Larix decidua)	30cm	3.60m	6.0m	N 1.5 S 3.5# E 3.0# W 2.0	Approx. age 25yrs Early-mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 4.0m, A tough tree which should continue well in this exposed part of the site	B3	RETAIN
S57	Stump Holly	35cm	n/a						N/A
S58	Stump	55cm	n/a						N/A
T59	Field Maple (Acer Campestre)	50cm	6.00m	9.5m	N 4.0 S 5.0 E 2.5# W 5.5	Approx. age 50yrs. Mature Remaining Contribution 10+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.70m, direction S W, Canopy 3.0m, Stable native tree with some character providing shelter to site from S/West	B3	RETAIN

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T59A	Silver Birch (Betula nigra)	25cm	3.00m	11.5m	N 0 S 1.5 E 1.5 W 0	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining Contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy very little 8m#, Very much obscured by surrounding bushes and T59 .	U	REMOVE
T60	Field Maple (Acer Campestre)	25cm + 22.5cm	4.04m	9.0m#	N 3.5# S 2.0 E 3.0 W 3.5#	Approx. age 50yrs. Mature Remaining Contribution 10+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.80m, direction 5 W, Canopy 2.5m, Large limb (30cm) removed at 0.75m on East side	B3	RETAIN
T61	Conifer, Thuja Variety (Thuja sp.)	15cm + 15cm + 20cm + 10cm + 12.5cm + 20cm + 20cm + 15cm + 7.5cm + 40cm	6.64m	12m	N 3.5# S 6.0 E 4.0# W 4.5	Approx. age 50yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, direction 5 W, Canopy 0m. A large well established tree providing some wind shelter to the site	B3	RETAIN
T62	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	50cm	6.00m	14.5m#	N 4.5# S 6.0 E 6.5 W 5.5#	Approx. age 60yrs Mature Remaining Contribution 20+ yrs	First Significant Branch 3.0 m, direction 5 W, Canopy 3.0m. Ivy up main trunk	B3	RETAIN
T63	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	25cm	3.00m	14.5m#	N 2.5# S 2.5# E 2.5# W 2.5#	Approx. age 25yrs Early-mature Remaining Contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch 5.0 m-W, Canopy 5.0m. Most growth at 10m and above looking weak and drawn up, overcrowded	U	COPPICE
T64	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	60cm	7.20m	16.0m#	N 7.5# S 8.5# E 7.5 W 8.0#	Approx. age 65yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 4.50m-N, Canopy 4.5m. Veteran, Good looking tree on the boundary of the property (West). Not rare but a significant point in the landscape.	A1	RETAIN
T65	Yew (Taxus baccata)	35cm	4.20m	9.5m#	N 6.5 S 2.5 E 4.5 W 0	Approx. age 45yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 2.20m-E, Canopy 2.2m, Leaning across pathway but apparently stable. Some reduction of the canopy needed. Not in great shape with old Euonymus growing around base and mixed into the tree extensively. Each is supporting the other and the Euonymus almost a tree in its own right. Each require judicious pruning in stages to re-invigorate and improve weight balance. Both need retaining or some form.	C1	RETAIN

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
SITE BETWEEN 43 & 43A PORTSDOWN ROAD, HAVANT, HAMPSHIRE, FORMERLY GARDEN OF NO.43

TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T66	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	55cm	6.60m	15.0m#	N 6.5 S 6.0 E 8.5 W 4.5	Approx. age 50yrs Veteran Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.0m A handsome and exceptionally large example in good condition, no signs of disease or damage, well placed for retention. Limb at 5m facing East of 27.5cm girth could be reduced to 1 meter from the main trunk in winter to balance	A1	RETAIN
T67	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	22.5cm	2.70m	10.5m#	N 5.5 S 4.5 E 5.5 W 2.0	Approx. age 25yrs Early-Mature Remaining contribution <10+yrs	First Significant Branch 4.00m-N, Canopy 2.5m. Crowded out (by T66. and T73.)and leaning East	U	REMOVE
T68	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	60cm	7.20m	15.0m	N 4.5 S 6.0 E 6.5 W 5.5	Approx. age 60yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 3.80m-E, Canopy 4.0m. Well balanced and spaced tree	B3	RETAIN
T69	Holly (Ilex altacorensis)	42.5cm + 42.5cm	7.21m	9.5m	N 4.0# S 6.0 E 4.0 W 5.0	Approx. age 70yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 2.80m-W, Canopy 1.5m. Large dense good looking specimen of its type	B3	RETAIN
S70	Stump	35cm	n/a						
T71	Holly (Ilex altacorensis)	27.5cm	3.30m	8.0m	N 4.0 S 6.0 E 2.5 W 3.5	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 1.5m	B3	RETAIN
T72	Holly (Ilex altacorensis)	25cm	3.00m	8.0m#	N 2.5 S 4.0 E 2.5 W 1.5#	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	Spread First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 1.5m. Best removed for the benefit of surrounding trees	B3	RETAIN
T73	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	20cm	2.40m	9.0m	N 2.5 S 2.5 E 2.5 W 2.0	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution 10+yrs	First Significant Branch 2.40m-S, Canopy 1.2m. Big bolus at base indicates this is older than the girth shows but this does not confer any additional value. Crowded by Yew 75. and Sycamores 66. and 67.	B3	RETAIN
S74	Stump	35cm	n/a						N/A

TREE SURVEY & REPORT 12/03/2014
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TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T75	Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	65cm	7.80m	12.0m#	N 5.5 S 7.5 E 7.5 W 5.5	Approx. age 70yrs+ Veteran Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.0m. A collection of fused stems make up the trunk of this rather handsome example of a free standing Yew tree	A1	RETAIN
T76	Deodor Cedar (<i>Cedrus deodora</i>)	27.5cm	3.30m	13.5m	N 2.5 S 2.5 E 2.5 W 2.5	Approx. age 40yrs+ Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch 6.5m-NE, Canopy 6.0m. Shaded out at the base by other evergreens, Yew 75. and undergrowth but stable and balanced	B3	RETAIN
T77	Lawsons Cyprus Gold Cultivar (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (maybe 'Lane'))	35cm	4.20m	13.0m	N 3.0 S 4.0 E 3.0 W 2.0	Approx. age 35yrs Early-Mature Remaining contribution 10+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.40m-S, Canopy 1.5m. Crowded on East side by Holly. Crown raise and remove Holly undergrowth	B3	RETAIN
T78	Lawsons Cyprus Gold Cultivar (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (maybe 'Lane'))	32.5cm	3.90m	14.0m	N 3.0 S 3.0 E 0.5 W 2.5	Approx. age 35yrs Early-Mature Remaining contribution <10+yrs	First Significant Branch 1.30m-S, Canopy 1.5m. Best removed so that Lawsons Cyprus 77. might become a better tree. Has extensive dieback of many lower branches both East and West side	C1	RETAIN
T79	Lawsons Cyprus Gold Cultivar (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (maybe 'Lane'))	30cm	3.60m	12.0m	N 3.0 S 2.5 E 2.5 W 0.5	Approx. age 35yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 1.5m The above and this specimen are planted too close to each other and to T77. This specimen is also best removed because of extensive dieback of the lower Western branches	C1	REMOVE
T80	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	20cm	2.40m	8.5m	N 2.5 S 3.5 E 4.5 W 4.5	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution <10yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 2.0m	U	REMOVE
S81	Stump	50cm	n/a						N/A
T82	Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	25cm	3.00m	8.5m	N 4.0 S 4.5 E 4.5 W 4.0	Approx. age 35yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch 2.10m-N, Canopy 2.0m	B3	RETAIN

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TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
T83	Yew (Taxus baccata)	60cm	7.20m	8.5m	N 6.0# S 8.5 E 4.0# W 6.0	Approx. age 80yrs+ Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 1.0m Large Yew on boundary of plot, needs balancing by crown lifting on South-West side	B3	RETAIN
S84	Stump	20cm + 30cm	n/a						N/A
S85	Stump	72.5cm	n/a						N/A
S86	Yew stump	27.5cm	n/a						N/A
S87	Stump	27.5cm	n/a						N/A
T88	Yew (Taxus baccata)	22.5cm	2.70m	7.0m	N 2.0 S 4.5 E 4.0 W 4.5	Approx. age 30yrs Mature Remaining contribution 40+yrs	First Significant Branch 0.8m-S, Canopy 0.5m	B3	REMOVE
SG89	Group of stumps	50cm + 35cm + 30cm + 30cm + 15cm	n/a						N/A
90	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	10cm + 10cm + 10cm + 10cm + 10cm	2.08m	8.0m	N 1.5 S 3.0 E 2.5 W 2.5	Approx. age 25yrs Mature Remaining contribution 20+yrs	First Significant Branch N/A, Canopy 3.0m#. Coppiced tree in good condition	B3	RETAIN

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TREE REF	SPECIES	DIAMETER @ 1.5M HEIGHT	RPA RADIUS	HEIGHT (APPROX)	SPREAD (APPROX)	AGE CLASS / CONTRIBUTION	CONDITION / PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS	CAT	STATUS
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CATEGORY DIVISION

Category U - Trees which cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years within the context of existing land use;

- Trees that are unviable due to serious, irremediable structural defect; early loss is expected due to collapse;
- Trees that are dead or showing signs of significant, immediate, irreversible decline;
- Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and subsequent safety, and threat thereof to trees nearby;
- Trees of very low quality suppressing the development of those of greater quality;
- Trees that will become unviable after the removal of other trees for reasons above.

Category A - Trees of of high quality having an estimated longevity of over 40 years;

- Trees that are particularly good examples of their species;
- Trees forming essential components of groups; or are of visual importance to the locality;
- Trees of significant historical, commemorative or other value, or good specimens of rare or unusual species.

Category B -Trees of moderate quality having an estimated longevity of over 20 years;

- Trees that might be included in the higher category, but because of significant impaired but remediable condition are downgraded;
- Trees present in numbers offering a higher collective categorisation than as individually rated; trees occurring in groups but due to situation, offering little contribution in the context of the wider locality;
- Trees having some material conservation or cultural value.

Category C - Trees of low quality having an estimated longevity of over 10 years;

- Trees in adequate or impaired condition, or those which can be retained with minimal tree surgery, but not worthy for inclusion in the high or moderate category;
- Immature trees (*less than 150mm stem diameter*), or mature trees of no particular merit or cultural value.
- Trees present in numbers without having significant landscape value.

BS 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

Arboricultural Impact Assessment for site between 43 and 43A Portsdown Road, Havant, Hampshire, formerly large garden of No.43

Produced by Barry Chambers B.Sc. (Hons), Changing Scenes, 241 Chichester Road, North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 5AQ

Impact Overview

The following assessment demonstrates the consequence of change in terms of development on significant trees.

SUMMARY OF BASELINE TREE COVER					
BS:5837 Retention Category	Number of Individual Trees				Approximate Area of canopy cover (m2)
	Young	Early- Mature	Mature	Veteran	
'A' quality trees			7	3	900
'B' quality trees	4	4	39		2000
'C' quality trees	1	5	4		270

IMMEDIATE POST DEVELOPMENT TREE COVER					
BS:5837 Retention Category	Number of Individual Trees				Approximate Area of canopy cover (m2)
	Young	Early- Mature	Mature	Veteran	
'A' quality trees			7	3	900
'B' quality trees	4	4	36		1900
'C' quality trees		5	3		255

The only other specimens within the development some are Category U and therefore by definition they are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

There are 10 Category A trees on the site 2 of which may suffer some damage within about 5 percent (at most) of their Root Protection Area provided adequate care is taken with the TPP.

There are 47 Category B trees of which 3 Mature specimens would be lost in direct connection with the development.

Of the Category C trees the 1 Young specimen is **T7** which is completely beneath the canopy of **T6** and is therefore to be removed to benefit **T6**. A single Mature Category C specimen is proposed to be removed (**T79**) again for the benefit of neighbouring specimens **T78**. None of the trees in this category are therefore being removed in connection with the proposed development but rather for the benefit of the landscape as a whole.

Only 1 of the trees to be removed is visible in the broader urban landscape however this is **T10**, Category U, which is mixed into **T9** (a more important tree) and very little canopy cover or visual impact will be lost. Although this removal benefits the development, coppicing this tree would be advised anyway.

This indicates a low to very low impact on the trees on this site. Against this however we should consider that to remain growing many of the trees on this site require maintenance which has been lacking in the last 5 to 10 years. The development of the site therefore presents an opportunity for this maintenance to be done. The reduction of some of the category B trees will allow others to reach maturity rather than many facing storm damage and decline or uprooting in the thin soil on this site.

Work within RPA's

Whilst the existing driveway is within the RPA (Root Protection Area) of 2 category A trees the level of roots in this area is likely to be much reduced due to the compacted ground and the impact on these trees will be minimal, reversible and of low magnitude. Holm Oaks are quite notably able to withstand and recover from physical trauma. It is imperative though that drainage is maintained or improved as soil pathogens and anaerobic conditions could create a significant threat to the trees on the highest southern point of the site.

With a TPP in place very little if any root loss or failure is likely to occur. Some modest reduction of these specimens (**T3** and **T9**) will reduce the load that the canopy demands of the roots and therefore assist the trees in dealing with any root trauma.

Conclusion

In conclusion the proposed development is in line with OPDM Planning Policy for example;

PPS1 – Protection and Enhancement of the Environment – “Planning should seek to maintain and improve the local environment and help to mitigate the effects of declining environmental quality” and “to protect and enhance the quality, character and amenity value of the countryside and urban areas as a whole”

PPS3 – When assessing design quality – “the extent to which the proposed development...provides for the retention or re-establishment of the biodiversity within residential environments.”

The long term impact on Tree Canopy cover may be a net gain long term as the trees on the site benefit from maintenance, keeping a safe but pleasant garden environment. The initial impact on Tree Canopy cover is Low. Provided a Tree Protection is in place and enforced correctly the effects on the two Holm Oaks whose Root Protection Area is affected will be low, temporary and reversible.

Section 4:

Pre-development tree works
Tree protection method statement

Tree Protection Plan for site between 43 and 43A Portsdown Hill Road, Havant, Hampshire, formerly large garden of No.43

Produced by Barry Chambers B.Sc. (Hons), Changing Scenes, 241 Chichester Road, North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 5AQ

Pre-Development Remedial Pruning and Removal –

T1. Whitebeam, see notes on landscaping within ‘**Exclusion Barriers**’ below.

T3. Holm Oak, remove limb at 60cm SE (60cm diameter) and another at 4.8m SE (35cm diameter) to avoid physical damage from site traffic, balance the weight of the tree on each side. All the suckers beneath the tree must be cut to ground level. This will also help reduce stress on the tree should any significant roots be lost as a result of the works onsite although this must be avoided as far as possible.

T6. Whitebeam, the Yew (**T7.**) must be cut to 10cm above ground level (taking care to avoid any damage to **T6**).

T8. Holm Oak, The small Holly growing at the base of the tree to be cut to ground level taking care to avoid any damage to the tree. On the Southern aspect, all branches growing above the driveway, below 10cm diameter, to be cut back to within 40cm to 50cm their origin where they are within 4.5 meters (vertically) of the driveway surface. On the Northern (public footpath) side one branch of 7.5cm diameter at 3.2m above soil level, growing North West can be cut back to where it leaves the first major limb projecting North (about 1.5 meters in total length). One branch of 6cm diameter and approximately 2 meters total length, projecting North/North East at 3.3 meters above soil level can be taken back to the origin (Where it leaves a near horizontal branch of 12.5cm diameter which itself leaves the main trunk at 2.9 meters above the soil).

T9. Holm Oak, on the North side only one or two branches which are beginning to obscure the public footpath need removing. One 8cm diameter branch at 3 meters (from base of tree) growing Westwards (remove back to main trunk) and one 10cm diameter near horizontal branch at 4 meters (from base of tree) going Westwards back to the forking point on a larger branch. All branches below 5cm diameter within 3 meters of the pavement (vertically) to be trimmed back to the boundary line.

T10. Whitebeam is to be removed, taking care not to damage T9. The root stump can be ground down a few centimeters below ground level but no more than this.

The lower areas of the site will only be affected by dust (provided any pollution risks are managed) and so work on the trees in this area can be carried out during or post development. Some work is noted to be done outside of the growing season.

All category U specimens can be coppiced (or in some cases reduced) to regrow as shrubs and provide stabilization of the steep banks. This will also avoid disturbance of

the roots of other more important trees. The pollarding of these trees however must be done by early June.

Many category **B3** need some balancing in their own individual weight balance but also against neighbouring specimens in terms of light and space. Some notes are included within the tree survey as this is more useful than listing them separately however as the tree survey and report notes, remedial work in many areas needs to be done in small stages, reviewing as this is done. Therefore very little prescriptive guidance can be written at this stage.

Method Statement for Development for site between 43 and 43A Portsdown Road, Havant, Hampshire, formerly large garden of No.43

Produced by Barry Chambers B.Sc. (Hons), Changing Scenes, 241 Chichester Road, North Bersted, Bognor Regis, West Sussex PO21 5AQ

1. The Schedule of tree works involving T1(landscaping to base only), T3, T6, T7, T8, T9 and T10 (within the Tree Protection Plan) is to be carried out before any demolition or construction work commences.

2. The Root Protection Area (RPA) of T1, T3, T8 and T9 must be marked out in marker spray, by hand in order to make clear where these lie. This must include all of the area of them which is taken in by the site, meaning the existing driveway and beyond as well as the borders in which they are growing.

The marks will be re-applied during works on the site, using tape to mark out on the Trackway.

3. Static heras fencing barriers are to be constructed, positioned as indicated by the yellow lines in the Tree Protection Plan. Where there is no hedging this will be on the North side of the existing driveway rather than the border containing T2 to T9. These barriers will remain in position for the entire duration of the demolition and building works. 3000 x 2000mm galvanized steel heras fence panels to be used. All panels are to be secured to 3000mm long scaffold tubes which will be manually driven into the ground to a depth of 600mm (A small breaker will be needed to puncture the Tarmac Driveway). At least 4 well tightened clips per unit of fencing will be used to fix the panels into place. The fencing will be put in place manually taking care to avoid any damage to any trees. (See Illustration for Tree Protection Barriers on drawing 2.08).

The small area of grass in which **T1. Whitebeam** is located must have a retaining edge installed, 100mm above the level of the public footpath. This can be done with 147mm thick sawn treated timber and timber pegs. The edging must only be let into the soil by 15 to 20mm to preserve the tree roots and will therefore need to be shaped to sit level. Subsequently some additional topsoil can be added to bring this area level, but not higher than the base of the tree. The area must be covered with 50mm of composted green waste mulch (conforming to BSI-PAS100). Weeds and grass growing in this area must be hand weeded as they develop.

The lower lying areas of the site should not require exclusion barrier and it may be impractical or even hazardous to have them in place. However care must be taken to ensure that contaminated water does not run off from the building area to the lower parts of the site.

3 signs clearly stating 'Tree and Landscape Protection Fencing – do not remove or dismantle for any reason. DO NOT ACCESS - No works or storage to be done in this area' will be well attached, spaced evenly over the run of fencing and facing the existing driveway.

4. Care must be taken, not to damage the Laurel hedging enclosing the border containing T1 to T9. To this end some hazard bunting must be tied across the South side of the hedge at all times. The site Forman must see that someone is always available to be a Banksman for deliveries. Delivery drivers must be told before each delivery that they are required to wait for Banksman before driving onto the site.

5. No heavy plant or machinery including vehicles are to be used or taken into the areas enclosed by the barriers in order to construct them. Cones or other obstacles should be used to ensure that the barrier panels are delivered by the entrance. Aluminium pressure spreading panels suitable for heavy goods vehicles must be in place before any heavy goods vehicles come onto the site.

6. The Tree Protection Consultant will attend to verify the placement and construction of the barriers and boarding. The Local Area Tree Officer will be invited to attend at this point. Demolition or construction of any kind may only commence when the Tree Protection Consultant and the Local Area Tree Officer are satisfied that the above measures have been properly put in place.

7. A skip will be available on site at all times and this will be used for all wash out from cement, plaster or other lime containing mixes being prepared on the site. Each new skip is to be lined at the bottom with a sheet non-permeable plastic to avoid any leakage. All other potential pollutants are to be disposed of in the skip or off site.

8. All workers on the site (including short-term, day workers, agency laborers etc.) will be informed on arrival, by the site foreman, of the measures in place in order to protect the trees. The foreman will elect a second responsible individual in the event that he is not on site at any time, in order to keep new arrivals informed and to oversee conditions. The site foreman and architect will both keep copies of this method statement and the TPP and a copy will be available on site at all times.

9. All mixing will be done in an area of flooring, within the building lines, which has already been lined with plastic or in the mixing area as described in the TPP. Care should be taken to avoid spillages of wash-out, mortar or any other potential pollutants anywhere on the site other than areas lined with plastic which will contain these substances. The site foreman is to be vigilant of this point. If no area such as this is available then an temporary area must be set-up with retaining edges of 100mm and a durable plastic lining. Hazard tape must be used to indicate the raised edges.

9. Material and plant storage. A staging is to be constructed for the build for the raising and lowering of materials when working on the steep slope. This staging must be the main storage area for materials. Materials and plant can also be stored on the existing driveway, atop of the pressure spreading plates and on floors already cast within the footprint of the buildings. There are no other areas suitable for plant or material storage on this site.

10. The Tree Protection Consultant will attend briefly every 2 weeks in order to verify that the tree protection barriers are still in place and have not been breached, that materials/plant are stored as required and that wash out and other pollutants are being dealt with appropriately.

During Construction the following points must also be followed;

At no time will the specified alignment of the tree protection fencing be altered or any section taken down. Any alterations for any reason must first be agreed with the Tree Protection Consultant or the Local Area Tree Officer.

No fires are to take place anywhere on the site.

No materials or equipment are to be stored within the Tree Protection Areas.

The protected area is not to be used as a working area, no materials are to be used or partially constructed in these areas.

Ground levels are not to be altered within the protected areas.

Pressure Spreading – A temporary aluminium track-way system suitable for heavy duty vehicles must be installed on the existing tarmac driveway surface at the start of the building project. The Track-way will be in place before any deliveries or heavy plant comes onto the site. This includes the vehicle delivering the trackway.

Marking Out – The RPA of T1, T3, T8 and T9 will be marked out with yellow marker spray and remarked whenever this becomes unclear. On the Track-way system (see below) this can be done with durable tape.

Removing the existing road surface – To be done from the East end of this access road and subsequent replacement and/or widening of it must then be done West to East, starting at the entry to the site and working piece by piece back to the East end of the road.

Deliveries – Heavy good vehicles coming onto the site to be observed by a Banksman. This is especially crucial if they are reversing onto the site. This is to avoid damage to the trees, hedging and borders by encroaching on them.

Materials – No materials are to be lifted into the site through the line of the trees on the Northern boundary (T1. to T9.) Any lifting over this line of trees to be done with care to avoid any damage to them.

Mixing area - A mixing area must be set-up by constructing a level area, surrounded by 50mm by 150mm timbers with the widest side flat to the ground. The area should be as big as possible to make working as easy as possible. Wooden boarding and 3 layers of plastic sheeting must be used to cover the center of this area. The raised edges must be marked with hazard tape.

Any mixing on the site (other than simply mixing directly in a trug or bucket) must be carried out within this area or on existing flooring areas, already cast and lined with plastic.

Contamination Control – Contamination is a significant issue during construction of both buildings and landscaping. For much of any project suitable areas can be found for the wash-out from cement mixers however a lined skip (skips being frequently holed) must be available at all times for safe disposal of these highly alkaline solutions and fines.

In addition care must be taken not to leave the excess mortar, from striking off when laying bricks or blocks, to build up on the ground. Instead this must be cleaned up each day.

Dust and Monitoring During Development – The trees on the upper part of the site must be inspected every two weeks by the Tree Protection Consultant (TPC) and if required, hosed over to wash any excessive dust from their leaves.

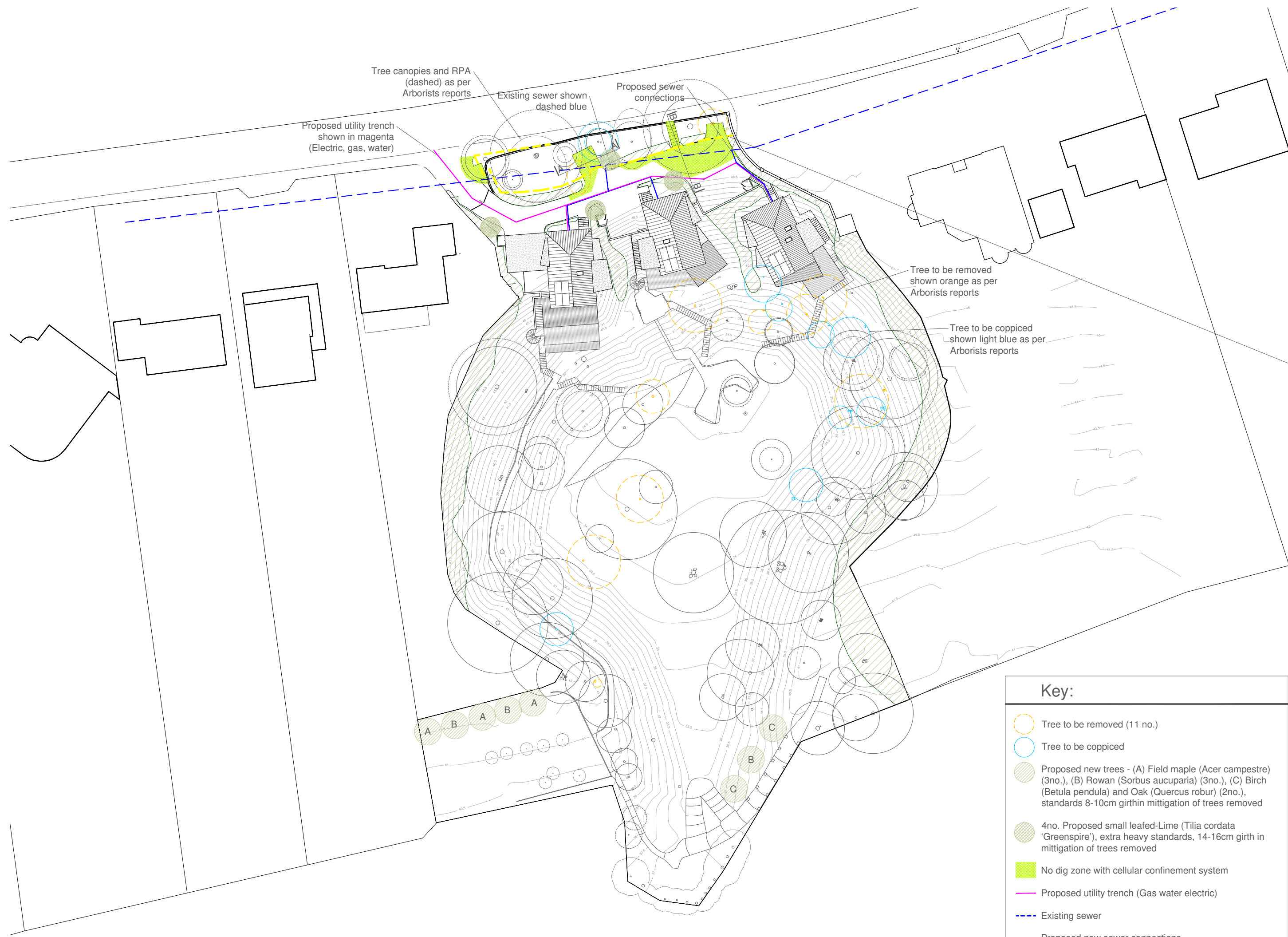
The measures for Tree Protection stated here and in the Method Statement will be monitored at this time and any which are not correct shall be rectified immediately.

Section 5:

Site plan showing trees removed, new trees and utilities

Land management plan

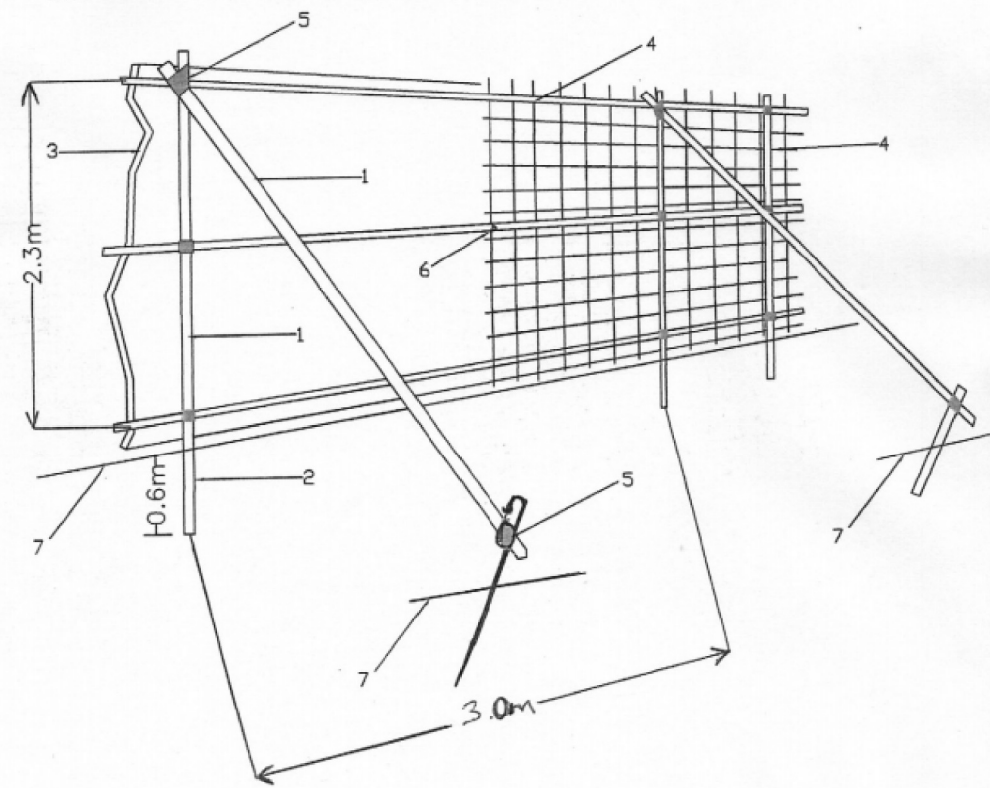
Site sections



1. STANDARD SCAFFOLD POLES SUPPORTING FENCE EVERY 3 METERS
2. SCAFFOLD UPRIGHTS DRIVEN INTO GROUND AT LEAST 600MM ON SOIL OR 450MM ON OTHER HARD SURFACING IF RIGID
3. STANDARD HERAS FENCE PANELS SECURED TO UPRIGHTS WITH FOUR CLAMPS PER PANEL AND WIRED FROM THE INSIDE TWICE ON EACH SUPPORT (FOUR TIMES PER PANEL)
4. HERAS PANELS WIRED TWICE TO EACH HORIZONTAL SUPPORT FROM THE INSIDE
5. ROAD PINS OR SHORT SCAFFOLD LENGTHS SECURED TO SUPPORTS BY WIRE AND/OR CLAMPS
6. WIRING ON INSIDE OF TREE PROTECTION AREA TO AVOID EASY DISMANTLING
7. GROUND LEVEL

TREE PROTECTION FENCING.

USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY - DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING.



Tree protection fencing

Key:

- Tree to be removed (11 no.)
- Tree to be coppiced
- Proposed new trees - (A) Field maple (*Acer campestre*) (3no.), (B) Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*) (3no.), (C) Birch (*Betula pendula*) and Oak (*Quercus robur*) (2no.), standards 8-10cm girth in mitigation of trees removed
- 4no. Proposed small leafed-Lime (*Tilia cordata* 'Greenspire'), extra heavy standards, 14-16cm girth in mitigation of trees removed
- No dig zone with cellular confinement system
- Proposed utility trench (Gas water electric)
- Existing sewer
- Proposed new sewer connections
- Tree protection fencing

Note:

To be read in conjunction with arborists documentation.

Site plan - tree works

Scale 1:500

CLIENT: Portsdown Hill Ltd
PROJECT: Residential Development
DRAWING TITLE: Site plan - Tree works

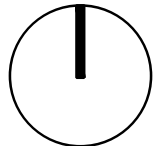
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DATE: May 14
DRAWING NO: PO53 - 2.08B



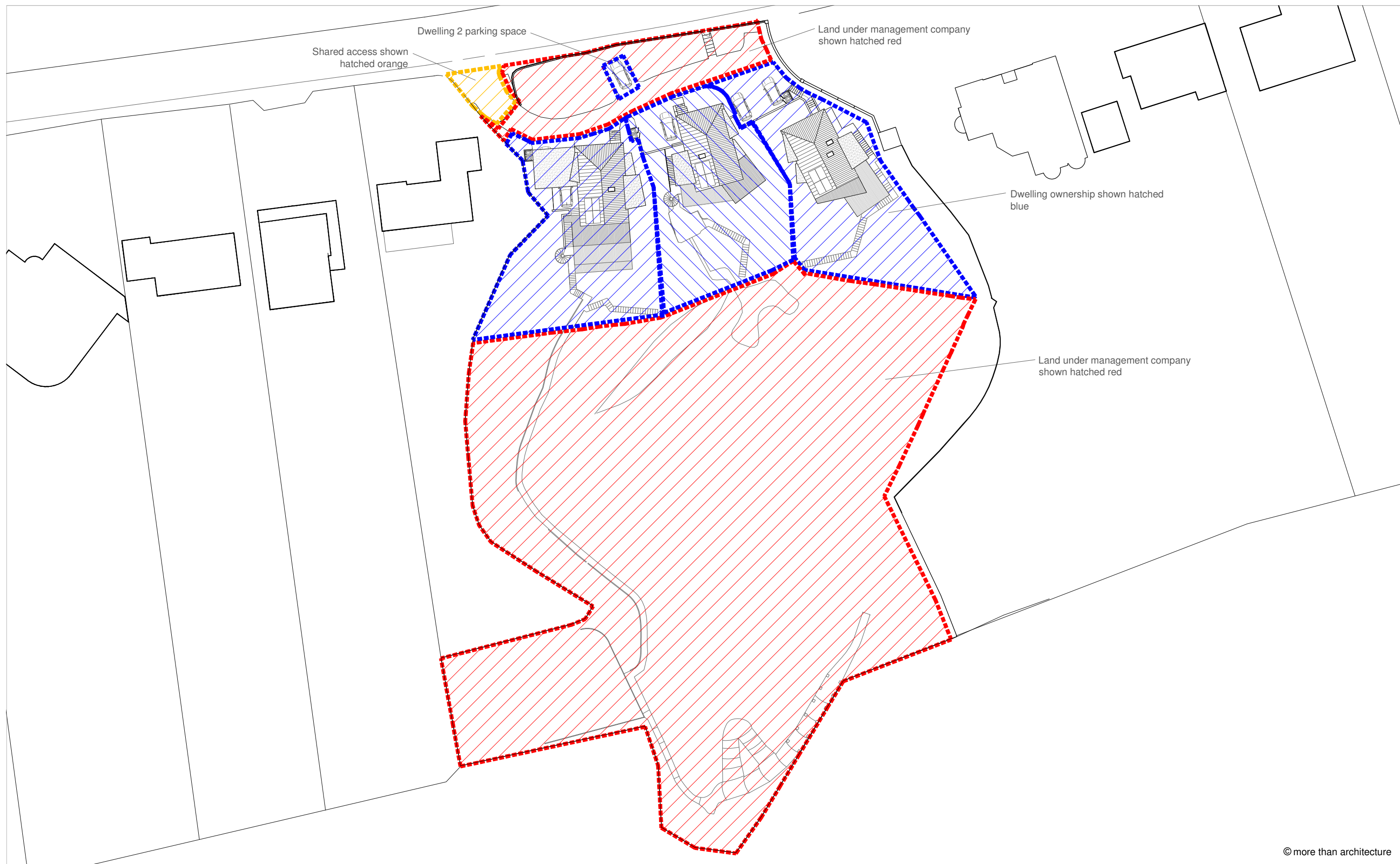
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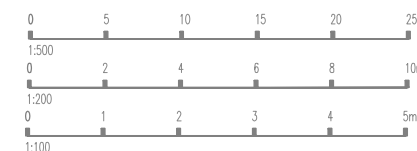
DRAWING TITLE:
Land management plan

DATE: Apr 2014
DRAWING NO: P053/2.21
REV. B DESCRIPTION DATE

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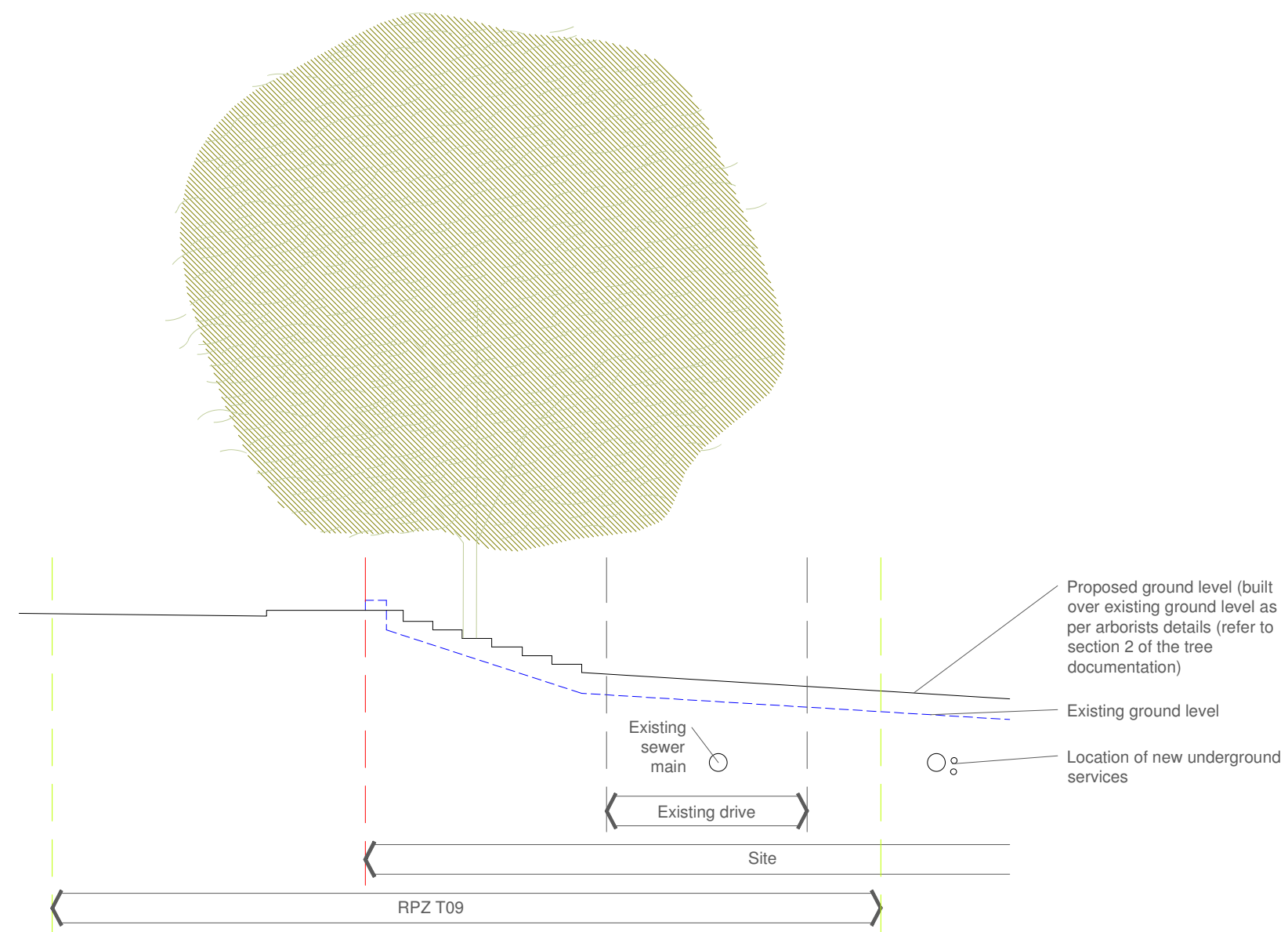


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Section A-A
Scale 1:500



Section B-B
Scale 1:500



Site plan - Ground sections
Scale 1:500

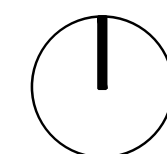
CLIENT: Portsdown Hill Ltd
PROJECT: Residential Development
DRAWING TITLE: **Ground sections**

DRAWN BY: NH
DATE: June 14
DRAWING NO: **PO53 - 2.09**



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