

SITE:

**11 Wallis Gardens, Waterlooville,
Hampshire, PO7 7SA.**

**ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS
ASSESSMENT**

By
OCA UK Limited
4 The Courtyard
Wyncolls Road
Colchester
CO4 9PE

06 September 2012

OCA UK Ltd Ref: 52837

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD & MATERIALS

SUPPORT DOCUMENT FOR SCHEME DESIGNERS

PART 1

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DISCLAIMERS

General - Trees

Unless otherwise stated tree inspections have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques only. Comments on the condition and safety of any tree relate to the condition of the tree at the time of survey. It should be recognised that tree condition is subject to change due to, for example, the effects of disease, wind or nearby development works. Changes in land use are also significant in respect of risk assessment. Trees should therefore be inspected at intervals relative to identified site risks. Unless otherwise specified, no checks have been carried out in respect of statutory controls that may apply, e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas or planning conditions. In addition, prior to undertaking any tree works, it is necessary to ensure due diligence is followed in respect of protected species and habitats.

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Not a Design Statement or Method Statement

This report is in support of the client's design team and lead designers in respect of arboricultural implications. The report should be approved for design purposes by the competent lead designer before being utilised for construction, methods, materials, management, quantities or health and safety implications. The report provides details as they relate to tree protection, tree biology and tree retention and not to construction, engineering or architectural design requirements.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE BRIEF

Further to damage occurring to the insured property. The underpinning of the rear of the property is now proposed. Our brief is to provide detailed guidance on how these works should be undertaken to minimise any impact on existing trees.

To provide information to inform designers and developers of arboricultural constraints on design and construction methodology. Specifically, this report relates to the retention of trees within the context of the proposals as shown on Drawing No. 52837_01.

Tree Protective Fencing

Plan demonstrating the tree protective fencing area.

General Terms

1.) **Pre-commencement site meeting and site supervision:** In this specific instance a pre-start meeting between all parties and the Arboricultural Supervisor is considered unnecessary following approval of this statement by the Local Planning Authority.

2.) **Site supervision.**

In this specific instance following the agreement of the location of the tree protective fencing, the location of the skip and storage of materials the works could proceed without the need for day to day Arboricultural Supervision.

3.) **Tree Protection Barriers:** Prior to the commencement of the underpinning, storage of plant (non-tree related), materials, machinery, including site huts and WCs, Tree Protection Barriers shall be installed immediately and Barriers shall conform to the specification in **Appendix 1**. The Tree Protection Barriers shall not be removed, breached or altered without prior written authorisation from the Local Planning Authority or client arboriculturist, but shall remain in a functional condition throughout the entire development, until all development related machinery and materials have been removed from site. If such protection measures are damaged beyond effective functioning then works that may compromise the protection of trees shall cease until the protection can be repaired or replaced with a specification that shall provide a similar degree of protection. Following the full installation of the Tree Protection Measures, the arboricultural consultant shall carry out a site visit to confirm by taking photographs that the protection measures have been installed to an acceptable standard and in accordance with a specification similar to that detailed in **Appendix 1**. Any issues regarding tree protection should be agreed and implemented prior to commencement of development.

4.) **Underpinning commencement**

Following approval of the tree protection measures the site can commence with the underpinning related activities.

5.) **Final Handover Report**

The tree protection measures shall not be dismantled until all construction related machinery and materials have been removed from site and not without written authorisation from the local planning authority or client arboriculturist. Once authorisation has been given the protection measures can be removed by hand and transported off site. During which time, no machinery or vehicles shall enter the area previously protected. No excavations, storage of materials, soil stripping, the raising or lowering of levels or the laying of hard surfacing without prior approval of the arboricultural consultant and / or the local planning authority.

Analysis

There are a number of small trees and shrubs within the boundary of the site Pittosporum H1 and Apple T4. The mature English Oak tree (T3) and Horse Chestnuts T2 and T5 are located within the garden of number 5A Wallis Road.

Corkscrew Willow	T1 is located to the rear left corner of the house, within the insured rear garden. T1 is recorded as being 7.9m from the property.
Horse Chestnut	T2 is located to the rear left corner of the house, outside the insured rear garden. T2 is recorded as being 11.6m from the property
English Oak	T3 is located to the rear right corner of the house, outside the insured rear garden. T3 is recorded as being 18m from the property.
Apple	T4 is located to the rear right corner of the house, within the insured rear garden. T4 is recorded as being 6.4m from the property.
Horse Chestnut	T5 is located to the rear right corner of the house, outside the insured rear garden. T5 is recorded as being 18m from the property.
Pittosporum	H1 is located to the rear right corner of the house, within the insured rear garden. H1 is recorded as being 1.8m from the property.

In order to protect the roots and rooting environment of trees, BS5837:2010 recommends establishing Root Protection Areas (RPAs) around the trees to be retained. I consider that the physical boundary fence and the proximity of the remaining trees from the 'working area' will offer equal protection during the work stages.

Such controls are likely to include:

- Excavation of the soil beneath the existing foundation and then underpinning to a depth of 2.5m along the rear elevation and returns on the rear left and rear right flanks. This will be undertaken by hand and the removal of all spoil by wheelbarrow to front of the property, to the skip location.
- Agreement of the location of materials to be stored on site. (Likely to be area to the front of the property).
- Setting out of tree protective fencing.

Recommendations

Given the proximity of the above vegetation and existing boundary fencing, it is considered that the English Oak T3, which is subject to a Tree Preservation Order is at very low risk from the proposed underpinning works. Equally with Horse Chestnut T2 and T5 and Corkscrew Willow T1 and Apple T4 and Pittosporum H1 following the installation of Tree Protective Fencing in accordance with OCA Plan 52837_01.

The erection of protective fencing as indicated on OCA UK Ltd plan 52837_01 dated September 2012 shall be undertaken prior to commencing any other works.

It is proposed that all excavations will be undertaken by hand and that all spoil and/or arisings will be moved to the front of the property to the skip location.

The concrete for the underpinning will be pumped by continuous pipe from the vehicle located at the front of the property to underpinning bays at the rear. Any excess material/fill will be taken by wheelbarrow to the skip location at the front of the property.

On the completion of all works and the removal of all machinery and materials; only then may the protective fencing be removed. No encroachment of these areas may occur following its removal.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

PART 2

Appendices

Keys for Tree Tables

Tree Survey Plan

Tree Tables

Key to Tree Tables

The classifications are broadly in line with the recommendations found within British Standard 5837:2005 'Trees in relation to construction - recommendations'. However, explanations for the terms have been changed to reflect the approach of this company to the practical aspects of categorising trees in the field.

Age Range	Y	Trees from seedling, up to Advanced Nursery Stock size (14/16cm girth)
	SM	More than 10 years post-establishments but capable of being moved using a large tree spade (up to 22/24cm diameter).
	EM	Early indicators of maturity in bark tissue, reproductive tissue, leaf and crown morphology may be present. (Notably, excurrent shoot growth, not readily transplantable and still likely to increase significantly in size).
	M	Strong indicators of maturity in bark tissue, reproductive tissue, leaf and crown morphology will be present. Shoot growth decurrent. (Middle aged phase of growth when the tree has effectively reached up to 90% of its ultimate size for the species and location).
	FM	Bark tissue, reproductive tissue, leaf and crown morphology will all exhibit mature characteristics. Strongly decurrent shoot growth and reduced shoot extension. No specific signs of senescence. (A tree that has now achieved over 90% of its ultimate life for the species and location).
	OM	Trees in senescence. NPO in decline from disease, decay, root death, structural or stability problems resulting primarily from old age. (Senescence is an ageing related category, i.e. a young tree subject to disease and decay because of, for example, an impact injury would not be senescent. Characteristically, senescent trees are likely to be reducing in mass due to the shedding of branches).

Key to Tree Tables

Condition	G	Good	A tree that is, by form, function and physiology, in optimum condition for the species (this may vary according to previous or existing management regimes, e.g. pollarding). No obvious defects.
	F	Fair	A tree with minor defects of no significant biological or hazard significance, which can be managed by application of proper arboricultural practice.
	P	Poor	A tree with significant defects that require management intervention to ensure tree health, viability or for safety reasons. Or a tree with significant defects that cannot be adequately addressed by management intervention to enable its appropriate and/or safe retention
	D	Dead, Dying or Dangerous	An imminently hazardous tree that required management intervention as soon as contractually possible to make the tree safe.

Age Class	YO – Young. SM – Semi-Mature. EM – Early Mature. MA – Mature. FM – Fully Mature. OM – Over Mature	Ownership	PH – Within boundary of risk address. P3P – Within boundary of third party properties. LA – Within land owned by a Local Authority. C3P – Commercial third party. U – Within land of indeterminable ownership.
Condition	G – Good. F – Fair. P – Poor. D – Dead, Dying or Dangerous		
Stem Diameter	MS – Multi-stemmed tree		

Tree No	Common Name	Age Class	Condition	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Stem diam. (mm)	Dist to bldg (m)	Pruning history	Recommendation	Tree work constraints	Notes	Owner address	Owner
T1	Corkscrew Willow	EM	F	5.5	3.5	120	7.9	Reduced 2 years ago.	No work required.	n/a	Reduced to approx. 2.6m.	11 Wallis Gardens, Waterloooville, PO7 7SA.	PH
T2	Horse Chestnut	MA	F	14.2	9.8	550	11.6	Overall reduced recently.	No work required.	n/a	Stem diameter estimated as no access.	5a Wallis Road, Waterloooville, PO7 7RX.	P3P
T3	English Oak	MA	F	16.6	12	1000	18	Overall reduced recently.	No work required.	n/a	All dimensions estimated as no access - Subject to a Tree Preservation Order.	5a Wallis Road, Waterloooville, PO7 7RX.	P3P
T4	Apple with Honeysuckle	EM	F	3.6	4.2	120	6.4	No significant past tree works.	No work required.	n/a	Stem diameter at ground level estimated due to honeysuckle growth.	11 Wallis Gardens, Waterloooville, PO7 7SA.	PH
T5	Horse Chestnut	EM	F	14	6	500	18	Overall reduced recently.	No work required.	n/a	All dimensions estimated as no access.	5a Wallis Road, Waterloooville, PO7 7RX.	P3P
H1	Pittosporum	EM	F	3	1.2	120	1.8	Trimmed occasionally.	No work required.	n/a	Stem diameter at ground level of closest largest stem.	11 Wallis Gardens, Waterloooville, PO7 7SA.	PH



Location: 11 Wallis Gardens, Waterlooville, PO7 7SA
 Job Ref.: 52837
 Survey Date: 30/08/2012
 Scale: 1:200 @ A4

4 The Courtyards
 Phoenix Square
 Severalls Park
 Wyncollis Road
 Colchester
 CO4 9PE
 T: 01206 751 626

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ARBORICULTURAL METHODS & MATERIALS

PART 3

APPENDICES

Appendix 1— Tree Protective Fencing Specification

Design of Weld mesh Type Tree Protection Fence

Specifications:

Tree Protective Fencing shall be 2m high x 3m in length. (see photograph below)

As 'Heras' type fencing can be easily moved, it must therefore be staked into the ground and tied in order to provide semi-permanent protection using 1.8m driven tanalised softwood stakes, or driven scaffold poles, and secured by tying wire or using 'U' bolts / clamps.





Consulting Arboriculturists

OCA UK Limited, 4 The Courtyards, Wyncolls Road, Colchester, CO4 9PE

Tel No: 01206 751626 Fax No: 01206 855751

Email: colchester@oca-arb.co.uk

Website: www.oca-arb.co.uk