



TREE SURVEY REPORT

Cornerstone Healthcare

Site: South Africa Lodge



Chesil House, Arrow Close,
Boyatt Wood, SO50 4SY
Tel: 023 8098 6229 Email: info@cbatrees.co.uk
[www: cbatrees.co.uk](http://www.cbatrees.co.uk)
The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy

September 2025
CBA11267 v1



The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, has been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.
- 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 mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, 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 will be 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 using 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 however 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 			DARK 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 or 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 though 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. This 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.

	TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)	
	Site:	South Africa Lodge
	Date:	22nd September 2025
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc(Hons), TechCert(Arbor A), TechArbor.A</i>
	Tagged:	No

Notes:

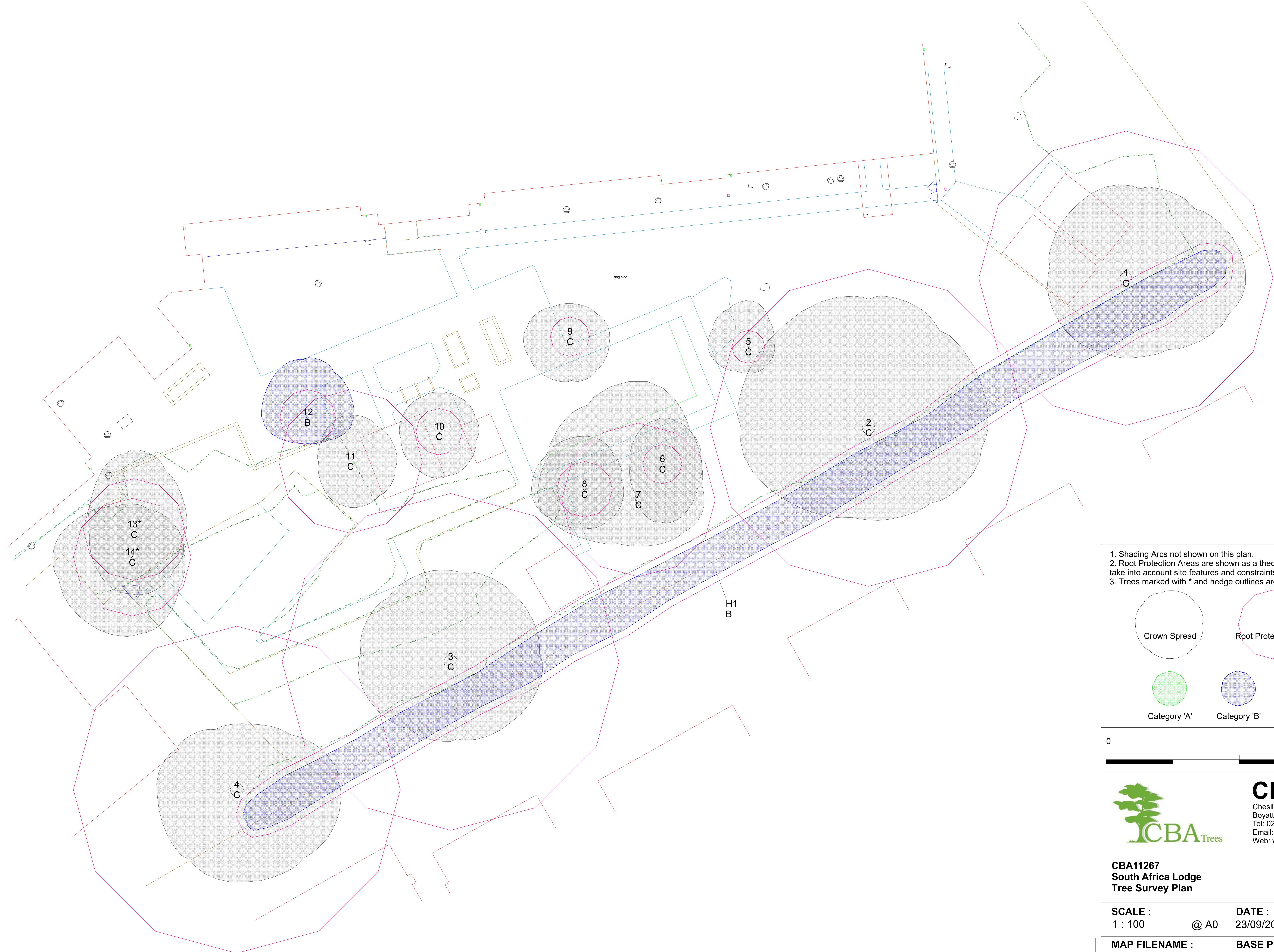
1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed; carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area; and only receiving restricted light. 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. The data collected and any advice provided within this report is supplied in the interests of sound arboricultural management. Trees are a living dynamic organism that can be affected by external conditions (high winds, storms, snow, heavy rain or drought) and may occasionally fail without warning. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that any tree or group of trees is completely safe. The condition of a tree or group of trees can change rapidly as a result of external factors; we would advise that the occupier/ owners inspect the trees at least every 12 months or following periods of extreme weather and where concerns are raised relating to tree health that would be considered beyond the knowledge of a layperson, further arboricultural advice should be sought.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The site is not located within a Conservation Area, however four trees along the site boundary are protected by a Tree Preservation Order with reference TPO 0977, served and administered by Havant Borough Council (Trees 1 to 4 annotated in red below).

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
1 TPO	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	S	Est 900	7.0	9.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	M	Poor	Fair Multi-stemmed at 5m above ground level Epicormics in crown Old pruning wounds occluded Previously crown reduced Sheds under crown on north west side Neighbouring garden to south east Major deadwood in crown where branches have died back Compost pile to north side at base Crown dead on north and east sides- probably due to compost at base 45% dead	Remove compost pile at base and prevent further dumping in future - fence area off Remove all dead branches over sheds/ neighbouring gardens	10+	C1+2
2 TPO	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	S	970	10.0	9.0	7.0	10.0	4.0	1.5	4.0	1.0	M	Good	Fair Mechanical damage to surface roots Large buttress roots Epicormics on trunk and in crown Major deadwood in crown Pseudoinonotus dryadeus at base on north side but bracket detached	Remove deadwood in crown Full ground level inspection with decay detection equipment	10+	C1+2
3 TPO	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	S	1030	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	M	Good	Fair Epicormics on trunk and in crown Old pruning wounds in crown Ivy on trunk Ganoderma fungal fruiting body at base on north side Mechanical damage to surface roots	Crown reduce by 2-3m all round	10+	C1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
4 TPO	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	S	Est 1000	5.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	M	Good	Fair Offsite Unable to verify health and safety due to no access Epicormics on trunk and in crown Branch tear wounds in crown Historically reduced	No work required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
5	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	6	MS<5	100	3.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	SM	Fair	Fair Trifurcated at 1m above ground level Bark wounds on trunk Low hanging branches Minor deadwood in crown Leans and weighted north	Reduce to 2m in height and maintain regrowth as pollard	10+	C1+2
6	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	9	S	120	3.5	3.0	4.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Multi-stemmed at 2m above ground level Minor deadwood in crown Low hanging branches	No work required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
7	Gum <i>Eucalyptus spp</i>	11	S	470	9.0	5.0	3.5	7.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	EM	Good	Fair Historically windblown Leans and weighted north Minor deadwood in crown Low hanging branches	No work required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
8	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	5	S	170	4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM	Good	Fair Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Low hanging branches	No work required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
9	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	6	S	120	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Multi-stemmed at 2m above ground level Minor deadwood in crown Low hanging branches	No work required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
10	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	5	MS<5	150	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	SM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at 1.2m above ground level Epicormics on trunk Low hanging branches	No work required at time of survey	20+	C1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi- Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio- logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
11	White Willow <i>Salix alba</i>	8	MS<5	440	3.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	EM	Good	Fair Growing on bank Bifurcated at 1.4m above ground level Tight fork with included bark Previously topped Epicormics on trunk and form crown	No work required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
12	Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	8	S	170	4.5	3.5	2.0	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.0	EM	Good	Fair Grows in paved area Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Weighted north	No work required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
13	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	6	MS>6	320	6.0	4.0	5.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	EM	Good	Fair Multi-stemmed at ground level Grows south of retaining wall	No work required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
14	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	MS>6	360	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	EM	Good	Fair Multi-stemmed at ground level Ivy on trunk and in crown Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Weighted south west Roots lifting paving to south of trunks	No work required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
H1	Lawson Cypress	4	S	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Well maintained boundary hedge	No work required at time of survey	20+	B2



- 1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.
- 2. Root Protection Areas are shown as a theoretical polygon and at this stage do not take into account site features and constraints.
- 3. Trees marked with * and hedge outlines are indicatively plotted.

Crown Spread

Root Protection Area

Shading Arc

Category 'A'

Category 'B'

Category 'C'

Category 'U'



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Web: www.cbatrees.co.uk

CBA11267
South Africa Lodge
Tree Survey Plan

SCALE : 1 : 100 @ A0	DATE : 23/09/2025	
MAP FILENAME : CBA11267.02 TSP	BASE PLAN: 25073	

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The site is not located within a Conservation Area, however four trees along the site boundary are protected by a Tree Preservation Order with reference TPO 0977, served and administered by Havant Borough Council (Trees 1 to 4).

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	BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE	
	Site:	South Africa Lodge
	Date:	22nd September 2025
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc(Hons), TechCert(Arbor A), TechArbor.A</i>

Notes:

1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012.
2. The RPA has been capped at 707m² in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012 for all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm and multi-stemmed trees where the combined stem diameter is greater than 1250mm.

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The site is not located within a Conservation Area, however four trees along the site boundary are protected by a Tree Preservation Order with reference TPO 0977, served and administered by Havant Borough Council (Trees 1 to 4 annotated in red below).

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
1 TPO	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	900	10.8	366
2 TPO	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	970	11.6	426
3 TPO	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	1030	12.4	480
4 TPO	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	1000	12.0	452
5	Goat Willow Salix caprea	C1+2	MS<5	100	1.2	5
6	Flowering Cherry Prunus spp	C1+2	S	120	1.4	7
7	Gum Eucalyptus spp	C1+2	S	470	5.6	100

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
8	Flowering Cherry Prunus spp	C1+2	S	170	2.0	13
9	Flowering Cherry Prunus spp	C1+2	S	120	1.4	7
10	Flowering Cherry Prunus spp	C1+2	MS<5	150	1.8	10
11	White Willow Salix alba	C1+2	MS<5	440	5.3	88
12	Himalayan Birch Betula utilis	B1+2	S	170	2.0	13
13	Goat Willow Salix caprea	C1+2	MS>6	320	3.8	46
14	Goat Willow Salix caprea	C1+2	MS>6	360	4.3	59
H1	Lawson Cypress	B2	S	150	1.8	10





The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

Company Profile, Qualifications and Experience

CBA Trees is acknowledged as one of the UK's leading arboricultural consultancies offering a full range of tree related services from BS5837 tree surveys, arboricultural impact assessments and method statements to health and safety audits. Based near Southampton in Hampshire with easy access to the motorway network and transport links, we provide a professional solution to your tree problem throughout southern England and nationwide across the UK.

Whether the instruction is in respect of a single tree in a garden, a mortgage report, a development site or a new settlement that needs a full arboricultural report for a planning application, CBA Trees has the tree expertise to provide a professional solution. We employ a team of qualified and experienced arboricultural consultants to ensure that at every stage of the arboricultural process our clients receive the very best in expert knowledge and the highest standard of professional service.

Stefan Rose *BSc(Hons), TechCert (Arbor A), TechArbor.A* joined CBA Trees in 1998 as a junior surveyor and having gained extensive knowledge and a wealth of experience over the years including the Professional Tree Inspectors Certification (LANTRA), has progressed to Principal Consultant. His vast experience in working as a locum for local authorities, assessing new and extant Tree Preservation Orders, as well as working on some of the largest development sites nationwide enables him to provide expert advice and guidance on initial feasibility site assessments to full scale planning applications, working with individual homeowners and within multi-disciplinary teams to achieve successful arboricultural outcomes.

Alexa Monk *TechCert (Arbor.A), NCH.Arb* has a background in tree surgery, running her own small business for many years. Working with CBA Trees for over 10 years, Alexa has experience of pre-planning work for developers, Tree Preservation Order legislation work, tree inspection including decay detection with sophisticated decay detection equipment and general arboricultural health and safety surveys.

Listed below are some of the services we provide:

- Arboricultural Consultancy
- BS5837 tree surveys (for residential sites and development projects)
- Arboricultural Impact Assessments and Method Statements
- Advice on Tree Preservation Orders including Objections
- Arboricultural Health and Safety Surveys
- Arboricultural site and project management

CBA Trees is very proud of its client base which includes the following companies:

Acorn Tree Specialist Ltd
Ampfield Parish Council
Burseldon Parish Council
Contractual Ltd
Crest Strategic Properties
Croudace
David Wilson Homes
Dhand Construction Ltd
Drew Smith Group

Draycott Chartered Surveyor
Eastleigh Borough Council
English Heritage Trust
Genesis Design Studio
Gillings Planning
Knight Architectural Design
Lakewood Tree Surgeons
NHS Property Services
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Radian
Southampton City Council
SLR Consulting Ltd
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University of Portsmouth
University of Winchester
Unsted Design
West Wittering Parish Council
Whiterok Architectural Services Ltd

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For further information visit our website at www.cbatrees.co.uk which provides more detail on our expertise, and of course, our team are always willing to help answer any queries you may have.