

Trevor Heaps

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

For

**25 Daisy Mead, Waterloooville
PO7 8HG**

Prepared for: Matthew Heathcote

Prepared by: **Trevor Heaps** BSc, MICFor, M. Arbor.A.

Date: 5th June 2018

Ref: TH 1705

Summary

A side extension is to be constructed at 25 Daisy Mead.

The rear garden contains several Pines and an Ash, but all are growing at a much lower level than the existing house and so cannot be affected by construction works.

No tree protection measures are required.

One Pine is dead and should be removed irrespective of development.

Two Pines are in a very poor condition and have limited safe useful life expectancies. These should be removed, but an application will need to be submitted.

The relationship between the proposal and the retained trees is sustainable and will not result in any unreasonable pressure to carry out inappropriate tree works.

This is an arboriculturally defensible scheme and there are no (arboricultural) reasons why planning consent should not be granted.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 I am Trevor Heaps, Director of Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. I have experience and qualifications in the field of Arboriculture. Further information is provided in Appendix 1.

1.2 Contact details:

Who	Name	Organisation	Details
Arboricultural consultant	Trevor Heaps	Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. 6 Molefields, Milford-on- Sea, Hampshire, SO41 0UB	Tel: 07957 763 533 E-mail: trevor@trevorheaps.co.uk
Client	Matthew Heathcote		
Havant Borough Council - LPA	Tree Officer	Havant Borough Council, Public Service Plaza, Civic Centre Road, Havant, PO9 2AX	Tel: 023 9244 6015 E-mail: planning.development@havant.gov.uk

2.0 Instruction

2.1 We are to survey all significant trees that could be affected by the proposals.

2.2 We are then to prepare a report to appraise the impact of the proposals on the trees and surrounding landscape.

3.0 Drawings provided

3.1 Location Plan – Ref. PG NO: 07 – Dated 16/03/2018 – Drawn by Rosenthal Architectural Services

4.0 Report context

4.1 The site was surveyed by Trevor Heaps on the 4th July 2018. The applicant was in attendance.

4.2 The trees were surveyed from within the site at ground level. No climbed inspections were carried out and no root/soil samples were taken for analysis.

4.3 The trees were inspected based on the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) developed by Mattheck & Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, 1994).

4.4 Tree heights, crown spreads and stem diameters were measured with a clinometer, a Disto laser measure and a diameter measuring tape respectively.

4.5 Most large shrubs or small trees (with stem diameters less than 75mm) were not surveyed.

4.6 The report is based on the information provided (i.e. site plans, proposed drawings, scales, measurements etc.) and observations during the site visit.

4.7 This report will support a planning application for development and its purpose is to assist and inform the planning process.

4.8 We were not instructed to investigate the statutory protection status of trees on or adjacent to the site (but will usually check the LPAs website for any relevant information).

4.9 This report does not set out the detailed, working specifications of tree protection measures and engineering / design features, but provides enough detail to demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme in principle.

4.10 The report does not assess the potential influence of trees upon load-bearing soils beneath existing and proposed structures (resulting from water abstraction by trees on shrinkable soils).

5.0 Statutory tree protection

5.1 I have been advised that, some trees within and adjacent to this site are covered by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO); which means that if any tree works are required (that are not approved by way of this planning application) an application must be made to the LPA.

6.0 Ecological constraints

6.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. In addition to any tree matters considered in this report, these animals could impose significant constraints on the use and timing of access to the site.

7.0 The site

7.1 This property is in a leafy, residential part of Waterloo. The rear garden is set on two levels - having an upper decked area with steps down to a lower level containing several mature trees, about 2-3m below.

8.0 The soil and topography

8.1 The soils at this site were determined using information provided by the British Geological Survey and observations during the site visit.

8.2 The site slopes steeply down from south to north.

8.3 The soil depth is deep, and the soil texture is clay to silt. The soil parent material is Prequaternary Marine / Estuarine sand and Silt.

8.4 The soil has the potential of becoming compacted (which is harmful to tree roots).

9.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

9.1 Six trees were assessed. Further information is provided in Appendix 2 and explanatory notes are provided in Appendix 3.

9.2 The supporting plan shows that two trees have the potential to be affected by the proposed extension; Pine T1 and Ash T5. However, both are growing on the lower level of the rear garden, which is about 2-3m lower than the area to be extended. Given that roots grow in the top 1m of soil, there will be no roots within this upper area.

9.3 Furthermore, the crowns of the rear garden trees do not overhang the proposed extension and so will not be affected.

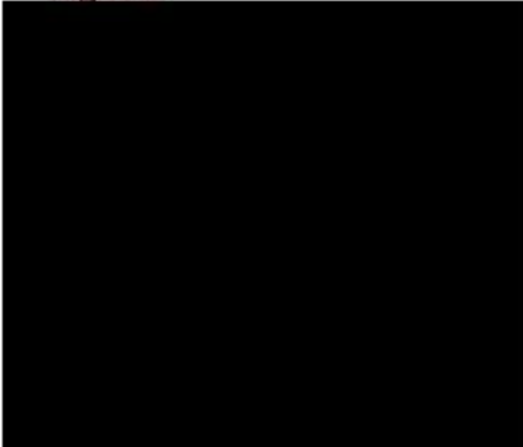
10.0 Conclusions

10.1 The retained trees do not cause any significant conflicts in terms of construction activities, nor will any significant issues of post-development pressure be likely to emerge that could not be managed with routine, minor tree maintenance.

11.0 Signature

This report represents a true and factual account of the potential arboricultural impacts, and makes recommendations for appropriate protective measures, at the subject property.

Signed



Trevor Heaps

Chartered Arboriculturist

BSc (Hons), MArborA, MICFor.

Dated

5th July 2018

Appendix 1 - Professional résumé

I am Trevor Heaps, director of Trevor Heaps Arboricultural Consultancy Ltd. I am a Chartered Arboriculturist, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (AA) and hold a First-Class Honours Degree in Arboriculture.

Professional training

- Arboriculture and Bats: Scoping Surveys for Arborists (BCT & AA) – October 2017
- Tree Science (AA) – June 2016
- OPM (Oak Processionary Moth) Training (FC) – May 2016
- Visual Tree Assessment (Arboricultural Association) - October 2015
- Trees and the Law (Dr Charles Mynors) - June 2015
- Mortgage (Home Buyers) Report Writing (LANTRA / CAS) - February 2015
- Tree Preservation Orders - effective application (LANTRA / CAS) - November 2014
- Professional Tree Inspection 3-day course (LANTRA / AA) - July 2014
- Arboricultural Consultancy Course (AA) - May 2014
- Further down the subsidence trail 1-day course (AA) - April 2013
- Getting to grips with subsidence 1-day course (AA) - November 2012

AA – Arboricultural Association

BCT – Bat Conservation Trust

CAS – Consulting Arborist Society

FC – Forestry Commission

Appendix 2 - Tree data schedule

Ref	Name	Age	DBH (mm)	Hgt. (m)	Can. hgt. (m)	Can N (m)	Can E (m)	Can S (m)	Can W (m)	Physio cond.	Struct cond.	Life Exp.	Ret. Cat.	Comments	Rec's (proposed works are highlighted)
T1	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	M	510	20	8	4	4	4	4	Fair	Normal	20+	C2	Slightly sparse crown	No works required at present.
T2	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	OM	500	20	8	4	4	4	4	Poor	Normal	<10	U	Dead / dying	Remove (consent required from Council)
T3	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	M	400	20	8	4	4	4	4	Fair	Normal	20+	C2	Sparse Pine growing next to shed	No works required at present.
T4	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	OM	350	20	8	4	4	4	4	Poor	Normal	<10	U	Dead/ dying	Remove (consent required from Council)
T5	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	340,410,380	18	5	5	5	5	5	Normal	Normal	40+	B2	Large, triple-stemmed Ash growing close to boundary	No works required at present.
T6	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	D	480	20	8	4	4	4	4	Dead	Dead	n/a	U	Dead	Remove (exempt)
T1	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	M	510	20	8	4	4	4	4	Fair	Normal	20+	C2	Slightly sparse crown	No works required at present.
T2	Pinus nigra 'maritima' (Corsican Pine)	OM	500	20	8	4	4	4	4	Poor	Normal	<10	U	Dead / dying	Remove (consent required from Council)

Appendix 3 - Tree data schedule explanatory notes

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree data schedule** (Appendix 2).

Ref: Each item of vegetation has its own unique number, prefixed by a letter such that:

T1=Tree **S2**=Shrub or stump **G3**=Group **H4**=Hedge **W5**=Woodland

Species: Latin (and common names in brackets) are given.

Age:

- **Y - Young** - Usually less than 10 years' old
- **SM - Semi-mature** - Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy)
- **EM - Early-mature** - Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy)
- **M - Mature** - Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy)
- **V - Veteran** - A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition
- **OM - Over-mature** - As for veteran except management is not considered worthwhile

DBH (mm): Stem diameter, measured in mm, taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible.

Hgt. (m): Height: Measured from ground level to the top of the crown in metres.

Can Hgt. (m): Crown height: Measured from ground level to the lowest tips of the main crown begins in metres. Where the crown is unbalanced it is measured on the side deemed to be most relevant. This is usually the side facing the area of anticipated development.

Can N, S, E, W: - Canopy extents

Approximate radial crown spread measured to the four cardinal points (for individual trees only)

Physio cond.: Indicates the physiological condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - Healthy tree with no symptoms of significant disease
- **Fair** - Tree with early signs of disease, small defects, decreased life expectancy, or evidence of less-than-average vigour for the species
- **Poor** - Significant disease present, limited life expectancy, or with very low vigour for the species and evidence of physiological stress
- **Very poor** - Tree is in advanced stages of physiological failure and is dying
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

Struct cond.: Indicates the structural condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - No significant structural defects noted
- **Fair** - Some structural defects noted but remedial action not required at present
- **Poor** - Significant defects noted resulting in a tree that requires regular monitoring or remedial action
- **Very poor** - Major defects noted that compromise the safety of the tree. Remedial works or tree removal is likely to be required.
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

Life Exp.: The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal (<10), (10 – 20), (20 – 40), or (40+).

Ret. Cat.: - **Retention category:** BS5837:2012 Category where:

- **U = Trees unsuitable for retention.** Trees in such a condition that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with red centres.
- **A = Trees of high quality.** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with green centres.
- **B = Trees of moderate quality.** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with blue centres.
- **C = Trees of low quality.** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. These trees are shown on the tree plans with grey centres.

Trees of notable quality are graded as Category A or Category B. These trees are sometimes divided further into sub-categories:

- Sub-category 1 is allocated where it has been assessed that the tree has mainly arboricultural qualities.
- Sub-category 2 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly landscape qualities.
- Subcategory 3 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly cultural qualities, including conservation.

Trees may be allocated more than one sub-category. All sub-categories carry equal weight, with for example an A3 tree being of the same importance and priority as an A1 tree.

Comments: Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects.

Rec's - Recommendations: Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.

Appendix 4: Tree Constraints Plan

The hard surfaces of the upper garden area are about 3m higher than the ground the trees are growing within. There will be no roots within this upper garden area

The hard surfaces of the upper garden area are about 3m higher than the ground the trees are growing within. There will be no roots within this upper garden area



Plan Legend

-  Tree to be retained
-  Tree to be removed
-  Category A Tree
-  Category B Tree
-  Category C Tree
-  Category U Tree

Areas, groups or woodlands are shown as polygons using the same colours as above. Dashed lines show removals

 Root Protection Area (RPA). If an RPA has been amended, the original is shown as a thin, solid magenta circle

NOTE: Stem diameters have been increased on this plan by 250% to make identification of smaller trees easier

Scale: 1:150 @ A3
0 3m 6m

Site Address: 25 Daisy Mead
Waterlooville, PO7 8HG

Client: Matthew Heathcote Drawing No: TH/A3/1705/TPP

Job Ref: TH/1705 Date: 5th July 2018

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