



Holt Arboriculture

TREE CONSULTANCY

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY A PLANNING APPLICATION

6 Arun Close
Waterlooville
Hampshire
PO8 8BP



Report by Mr Alexander Needs BA (Hons)
MICFor (Chartered) RCarborA MArborA

16 April 2026
Ref: 260416-1.0-6AC-AIAAMS

Document Control Sheet

Client:	Gulsen Aygun		
Project address:	6 Arun Close, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO8 8BP		
Report Title:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement		
Report ref.:	260416-1.0-6AC-AIAAMS		
Report date:	16/04/2026		
Surveyed by:	Alex Needs		
Survey date(s):	02/04/2026		
The following documents have been reviewed by Holt Arboriculture:			
Document Title	Document/Drawing number	Originator	
Topographical Survey	Not available	Not available	
Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)	260402-1.0-6AC-TCP	Holt Arboriculture	
Proposed Layout	25255 Consultant	MJH Architects	
Draft Utilities Plan	Not available	Not available	
Revision	Date	Description	By
1.0	16/04/2026	Submission or review	AN
 <p>Holt Arboriculture Limited Tel: 01252 280256 E mail: alex@holtarb.co.uk Website: www.holtarb.co.uk Registered in England 15381003 VAT: 478802061</p>			<p>Copyright Holt Arboriculture Limited.</p> <p>All rights reserved. No part of this report and associated documents (including plans, schedules, or .dwg files) may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Holt Arboriculture Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Holt Arboriculture Limited. This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Holt Arboriculture Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Holt Arboriculture Limited for any use of this report, other than for the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided. Opinions and information provided in the report are based on Holt Arboriculture Limited using due skill, care and diligence in the preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It shall be noted, and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Holt Arboriculture Limited has been made.</p>

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	4
1.1	Brief and Context	4
1.2	Report Purpose	4
1.3	Executive Summary	5
1.4	The Proposal	6
1.5	The Survey	6
2	Existing Tree Population and Constraints	7
2.2	Constraints Table	7
2.3	Canopy coverage and Tree Equity	8
2.4	Statutory tree protection	8
2.5	Veteran and Ancient tree classification	8
2.6	Soil assessment	9
3	Spatial and Arboricultural Impacts	10
3.1	Tree removal and retention	10
3.2	Facilitative tree pruning works	10
3.1	Tree juxtaposition and sustainable relationships	10
3.2	Impact on the landscape and public visual amenity	10
4	Demolition and Construction Impacts	10
4.2	Construction Access and Site Layout	10
4.3	Demolition or Construction within RPAs	10
5	Arboricultural Method Statement	11
5.2	General Principles and Administration	11
5.3	Roles and Responsibilities	11
5.4	Pre-Commencement Requirements	12
5.5	Tree Protection Barriers	12
5.6	Site Operations and Activities within or near RPAs	13
5.7	Monitoring and Compliance	13
5.8	Changes and Approvals	14
5.9	Tree Protection Examples	15
6	Conclusions	17
	Appendix A – Tree Schedule	
	Appendix B – Tree Protection Plan	
	Appendix C – Tree Constraints Plan	
	Appendix D – Tree Survey Limitations	

1 Introduction

1.1 Brief and Context

- 1.1.1 Alex Needs (the author) is a Chartered Arboriculturist (www.icf.org.uk) and Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk). He holds the Cardiff University Bond Solon Civil and Criminal Expert Witness Certificates and is an Accredited Mediator. He has a degree in Linguistics and holds both the Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture and the Royal Forestry Society Certificate in Arboriculture. He is trained to the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection standard. He has worked in arboriculture for over 20 years and since 2007 has held principal arboricultural roles in both public and private sectors.
- 1.1.2 Holt Arboriculture was instructed to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement, in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 Trees in *Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*, of the effect of development proposals on trees.

1.2 Report Purpose

- 1.2.1 This arboricultural assessment report provides sufficient information for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to consider the effect of the proposed development on local character from a tree perspective. It is fully compliant with the BS5837 advice relation to the planning application stage of the process, and it meets national standard planning application validation requirements.
- 1.2.2 The Standard recommends a sequence of activities that starts in the initial feasibility and design phase (RIBA Stage 2 'Concept Design') with a survey to qualify and quantify the trees on site and establish the arboricultural constraints to development (above and below ground) to inform the design in an iterative process, and continues with an assessment of the arboricultural impacts of the final design and measures to mitigate such impacts should they be negative. Detailed technical specifications for mitigation and protection measures are devised in the design phase that follows (RIBA Stage 3 and 4 'Spatial Coordination' and 'Technical Design'), and the sequence ends with the 'Handover' and 'Use' phases (RIBA Stages 6 and 7), with the implementation of those measures once planning permission is granted, guided by Arboricultural Method Statements (RIBA Stage 4 and 5, 'Technical Design' and 'Manufacturing and Construction) and professional guidance where appropriate.
- 1.2.3 This report comprises of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) which reports on the direct and indirect impacts of the proposed development on trees in terms of both the buildability of the proposals and the long-term impact of the finished scheme, and where necessary presents mitigation for these impacts. And a preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing outline methodologies to demonstrate that, in principle, retained trees can be incorporated into the new landscape.
- 1.2.4 BS 5837:2012 recommends classifying trees into four quality and value categories to determine their relative retentive worth. A summary of the relative retentive worth of the

trees on site as recorded during the tree survey and expressed by their categories is given in Table 1. Appendix A explains the BS5837 tree categorisation process.

1.3 Executive Summary

- 1.3.1 Table 1 shows data for the number of trees surveyed, their classification (Tree, Group, Woodland, etc.), and their BS5837 categorisation. Full data for each is presented within the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

Category	Trees	Groups/Hedges	Total
A	0	0	0
B	1	0	1
C	0	2	2
U	0	0	0
Total	1	2	3

Table 1: Numbers of Trees/Groups in each Retention Category

- 1.3.2 Table 2 shows trees requiring removal to facilitate the scheme. Trees have been identified for removal where they come into direct conflict with structures, where construction cannot be achieved without their removal, or where their future relationship is considered unsustainable, having regard to their eventual potential size. Where high-quality trees have been found to be in conflict with the proposed design, the decision to remove such trees has been informed by an iterative process, following a review of alternative options. Please note that U category trees require removal regardless of the proposal and are only listed below if their removal is also necessary to facilitate the scheme.

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	None	None	None

Table 2: Trees and groups for removal by BS Category

- 1.3.3 Table 3 shows trees that will be subject to construction within their root protection areas and special measures are recommended to ensure that these trees are not damaged. These measures are detailed in AMS section of this report and are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. Please note that Table 3 does not include trees where standard ground protection measures are required to allow construction access into RPAs (see section 4).

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	None	None	None

Table 3: Trees and groups for requiring special measures by BS Category

- 1.3.4 Table 4 shows retained trees that will require pruning to facilitate the development or to reduce the likelihood of their being subject to excessive pressure after the completion of the

development. These works are detailed in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A.

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	None	None	None

Table 4: Trees and groups for pruning by BS Category

1.4 The Proposal

1.4.1 The proposed scheme is for an extension to the existing property.

1.5 The Survey

1.5.1 The survey was undertaken without the benefit of a geo-referenced topographical survey. Trees were plotted onto the Ordnance Survey Master Map. Tree locations were plotted by eye to the best of our ability; however, some caution should be exercised over precise locations. Further information is available at Appendix D.

2 Existing Tree Population and Constraints

- 2.1.1 A survey covering trees on site and trees on adjacent land close enough to be affected by the development was undertaken in accordance with the BS5837:2012 recommendations. Trees were measured using a diameter tape and laser clinometer. Where poor access prevented accurate measure, an estimate was made and a note made on the survey schedule. The full survey results are presented in the Tree Schedule at Appendix A and the above and below ground constraints are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B. The survey method and limitations are set out in Appendix D.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development site currently houses a residential garden with associated hard and soft landscape. A single oak tree is located just outside of the site, on the boundary. Other vegetation consists of shrubs species.

2.2 Constraints Table

Constraint	Details	Impact
Local Planning Authority (LPA)	Havant Borough Council	
Tree Equity Score https://uk.treeequityscore.org/	Canopy calc. 17% Tree Equity score = 92	Ranked 21st of 77 LSOAs in Havant Priority: LOW
Tree Preservation Orders	T1 covered by TPO/1942	No works proposed.
Conservation Areas	None	
Forestry Act (1967)	No works proposed.	
Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/	None	
Ancient Tree Inventory https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/	None	
Other veteran trees	None	
Sites of special scientific interest (SSSI) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/	None	
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (England) https://magic.defra.gov.uk/	None	
Legal covenants and outstanding planning conditions	Not known	
British Geological Survey Bedrock: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/	Lambeth Group-Clay, silt and sand.	If site specific investigations confirm shrinkable clay, then foundations should be designed with reference to the National

		House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees or similar guidance.
British Geological Survey Superficial Deposits: https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/	None recorded.	If site specific investigations confirm shrinkable clay, then foundations should be designed with reference to the National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees or similar guidance.

Table 5: Site specific constraints (checked at time of writing)

2.3 Canopy coverage and Tree Equity

- 2.3.1 A Tree Equity Score is a nationwide, neighbourhood-level score ranging from 0 to 100 that highlights inequitable access to trees. The score is calculated based on tree canopy cover, climate, health and socioeconomic data. The lower the score, the greater priority for tree planting. Details of site-specific score is listed below in Table 5.

2.4 Statutory tree protection

- 2.4.1 Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), Conservation Areas, ancient woodland designations, ancient or veteran trees, and Sites of Special Scientific Interest can all constrain a site. Details of site-specific constraints are listed in Table 5.
- 2.4.2 TPOs cannot always be reliably interpreted from the documentation to identify which trees are protected, especially as time passes and site conditions change from when they were originally made. It is common for TPO plans to be inaccurate and schedules often become out of date as trees die or are removed. Frequently, trees deteriorate and, although they may be technically protected by the TPO, are in such poor condition or causing such unreasonable inconvenience that their suitability for retention becomes questionable. In a planning context, if poor trees are assessed as unsuitable for retention, then it would be inappropriate to show them as a material constraint in development planning. For these reasons, although TPOs do need to be considered, they do not form the primary basis for tree categorisation. Poor quality trees assessed as not worthy of retention will be shown as such, irrespective of whether they are protected or not. Similarly, good quality trees that are not protected will still be shown as material constraints. The same rationale will be applied to Conservation Areas.
- 2.4.3 As TPO status can change, no felling or pruning of trees should be carried out until these statutory constraints have again been confirmed in writing by the appropriate authority immediately prior to the works.

2.5 Veteran and Ancient tree classification

- 2.5.1 The Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI) is an online list of trees that is created in part by the public. Due to the varying experience and knowledge of public contributors, a listing does not guarantee that a tree meets a recognised criteria for veteran or ancient status. The Woodland Trust has stated that *"...the ATI should never be used as a substitute for an independent on-the-ground ecological survey and assessment of all the trees on a potential development site."*

*It is designed to be a useful information tool, but never to be taken as a definitive list of all the trees on a site.”. A recognised assessment methodology such as Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees (RAVEN 2) should be applied to understand if a tree can be considered important, and if a 15 x RPA buffer zone should be applied (as recommended by the Natural England and Forestry Commission - *Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions*).*

- 2.5.2 The classification and definition of ancient or veteran trees differs significantly between the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and the regulatory framework established for Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), often resulting in conflicting interpretations. The divergence primarily lies in the required degree of value, the combination of characteristics needed for designation, and the resulting legal implications. The NPPF Framework defines veteran or ancient trees by the standard that they must possess *exceptional* biodiversity, cultural, or heritage value due to their age, size, and condition. Inspector decisions have consistently reinforced this stringent requirement. In contrast, the BNG regulatory definition sets the qualifying value at *high*, a lower standard than the NPPF's *exceptional* requirement. The regulatory veteran tree definition under BNG triggers the requirement for bespoke compensation if the tree is lost, as it falls under the irreplaceable habitat exceptions for BNG calculation. A tree classified only as a regulatory BNG veteran does not automatically trigger NPPF s193c engagement and therefore no extended RPA is required.

2.6 Soil assessment

- 2.6.1 BS5837:2012 advises that soil properties should be considered as part of a tree survey report. This is necessary because trees can cause damage to structures founded on soils that shrink and swell with changes in moisture content (principally clays). Such movement is exacerbated by the influence of trees and therefore if a shrinkable soil is suspected foundations should be designed to extend below the likely zone of seasonal moisture change. Details of site-specific soil surveys are listed in Table 5.

3 Spatial and Arboricultural Impacts

3.1 Tree removal and retention

- 3.1.1 No tree removals will be required to enable the proposed development.

3.2 Facilitative tree pruning works

- 3.2.1 No tree pruning works will be required to enable the proposed development.

3.3 Tree juxtaposition and sustainable relationships

- 3.3.1 The design team has considered the location of trees in relation to the property with the project arboriculturist. The design has considered sunlight/daylight issues, leaf/litter drop, and potential occupier apprehension. As such the scheme has been carefully considered with fenestration, room layout, and light availability in mind.

3.4 Impact on the landscape and public visual amenity

- 3.4.1 If the recommendations within this report are followed, there will be no significant impact on either retained tree health or the value they offer to the local and wider landscape.

4 Demolition and Construction Impacts

- 4.1.1 Retained trees will be protected during development by establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around their Root Protection Areas (RPA). RPAs are a layout design tool, indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil to maintain the tree's viability. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, ground level changes and other construction activity are likely to cause damage to trees and should therefore be excluded. This CEZ can be achieved by the erection of barriers or temporary ground protection at the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B and as detailed in the AMS at section 5 of this report.

4.2 Construction Access and Site Layout

- 4.2.1 The site has capacity to accommodate construction access, mixing, storage and welfare facilities outside of RPAs. Proposed locations for these are shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix B.

4.3 Demolition or Construction within RPAs

- 4.3.1 No demolition or construction works within RPAs will be required to enable the proposed development.

5 Arboricultural Method Statement

- 5.1.1 The level of site-specific detail within this Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is dependent on the information available at the time of writing. At the planning application and design stages this may be minimal, in which case this document will set out a series of parameters for construction activity and outline methodologies to demonstrate that, in principle, trees can be retained within the landscape. However, at the pre-construction, technical, or specialist design stage an AMS will include input from other professions (e.g. structural engineers, architects, landscape architects, transport planning consultants) and offer a greater degree of specific detail.
- 5.1.2 This approach is supported by BS5837 which suggests planning applications may be accompanied by a 'heads of terms' AMS, as additional information. A detailed AMS being suggested as appropriate only for reserved matters applications or planning conditions discharge.

5.2 General Principles and Administration

- All work will be conducted under normal site risk assessment procedures and comply with wider site safety rules.
- Unauthorised damage to protected trees is a criminal offence and could lead to enforcement action.
- Operatives entering RPAs will have been briefed by the supervising arboriculturist or a site manager with a good understanding of this AMS, before work starts.
- A precautionary approach towards tree protection will be adopted. Operations within RPAs will be described to demonstrate a minimal risk of adverse impact.

5.3 Roles and Responsibilities

- If required by planning condition, a supervising arboriculturist will be appointed to monitor tree protection.
- The supervising arboriculturist will visit the site to check tree protection and, as necessary, advise on emerging issues.
- The supervising arboriculturist's initial role is to liaise with the developer to ensure protective measures are fit for purpose and in place before any works start. Once the site is working, the role switches to monitoring compliance with arboricultural planning conditions and advising on tree problems or necessary modifications.
- The supervising arboriculturist is employed by the client and does not report directly to the LPA.

5.4 Pre-Commencement Requirements

- If required by planning condition, a pre-commencement meeting will be held on site after tree protection has been installed but before construction work begins. This meeting would normally include the site manager, the supervising arboriculturist, and an LPA representative (if available).
- All tree protection measures described in the arboricultural method statement will be fully discussed to ensure their implementation and sequencing are understood by all parties.
- Any agreed clarifications or modifications to consented details will be recorded and circulated in writing.
- The programme of supervision/monitoring arrangements will be agreed and finalised at this meeting if not already done so.
- All retained trees must be protected by fencing and ground protection before any demolition, development, or soil stripping starts.
- The supervising arboriculturist must confirm with the client that tree protection has been installed as agreed before any significant site work start.

5.5 Tree Protection Barriers

5.5.1 Retained trees will be protected during development by establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around their Root Protection Areas (RPA). RPAs are a layout design tool, indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil to maintain the tree's viability. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, ground level changes and other construction activity are likely to cause damage to trees and should therefore be excluded.

5.5.2 Barrier fencing:

- Fencing will be installed at the locations shown on the tree protection plan.
- It must be fit for purpose, preventing unauthorised incursions and activities within RPAs. Examples are given below.
- In most instances braced heras fencing will be used throughout the site. However on smaller sites or areas where there is very limited access, it may be acceptable to use a supported chestnut pale, or plastic netlon fencing.
- On this site fencing will be: BRACED HERAS or CHESTNUT PALE SUPPORTED BY POSTS
- Fencing must remain rigid and complete throughout demolition and construction.
- Fencing locations will not be altered or removed without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- Behind the fencing (within the RPA), unauthorised activities are prohibited, including vehicular/repeated pedestrian access, fires, storage (excavated debris, building materials, chemicals, fuels), cement mixing, service installation/excavation, raising/lowering soil levels, and excessive cultivation.
- The contractor's site huts may, where appropriate, be incorporated into the protective fencing line. If this is to be the case, then their locations must be agreed in advance with the project arboriculturist and details agreed as to how the huts are to be placed and supported without compacting the soil within

the RPA of any retained tree.

- Provision must be taken to prevent exhaust fumes or hot air from generators or kitchen facilities from damaging foliage within crowns of retained trees.
- Warning signs are recommended on fencing. An example is given below.

5.6 Site Operations and Activities within or near RPAs

5.6.1 Pollution Control:

- Spilled chemicals or toxic liquids can kill roots and prevent new root growth. Materials that could harm trees should be stored and handled well away from RPAs. Control measures will be put in place where there is a significant risk of RPA contamination. Pollution control measures must include containing spillages and clean-up procedures.
- Cement mixing and vehicle washing points must be located outside RPAs.
- Bunding or impermeable membranes should be used to prevent liquid contaminants or leachate (from poured concrete) reaching RPAs. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards, to prevent tears, surrounded by a raised lip.
- During wet weather periods where construction on clay soils may produce a liquefied soil run off, or on sites where mixing and washing is close to RPAs, the addition of plastic sheeting to fencing can prevent this.

5.6.2 Landscaping in Root Protection Areas:

- Soft landscaping includes re-profiling soil levels and covering with plants or mulch. Hard landscaping is installed according to above.
- No heavy mechanical cultivation such as ploughing or rotavation is permitted.
- Do not fill above original ground levels within RPAs without the precise depth of fill being agreed and authorised by the supervising arboriculturist.
- Never raise soil levels to leave soil touching a trunk that was previously exposed to air.
- Avoid soil compaction. If compaction has occurred, seek arboricultural advice on mitigation methods (e.g. forking, spiking, soil augering, radial trenching).
- New tree provision should follow the guidance and recommendations within *BS 8545:2014+A1:2026 - Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape – Code of practice*

5.7 Monitoring and Compliance

- If required by planning condition, the supervising arboriculturist will monitor tree protection and supervise works in RPAs.
- A suitable compliance monitoring schedule would require a pre-commencement meeting to take place after the tree protection is installed but before any significant demolition or construction occurs.

- Further compliance monitoring visits will then take place at intervals agreed at the pre-commencement meeting (normally every 4-6 weeks for general supervision, but flexible for sensitive works).
- Written records of monitoring and supervision will be prepared for the client. It is not the role of the arboriculturist to report directly to the Local Planning Authority.

5.8 Changes and Approvals

- The locations of fencing and ground protection, and precautionary areas, will not be altered without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- Fencing and ground protection will not be removed at the end of construction without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- Any variations to the restrictions behind fencing must be agreed by the supervising arboriculturist.

5.9 Tree Protection Examples

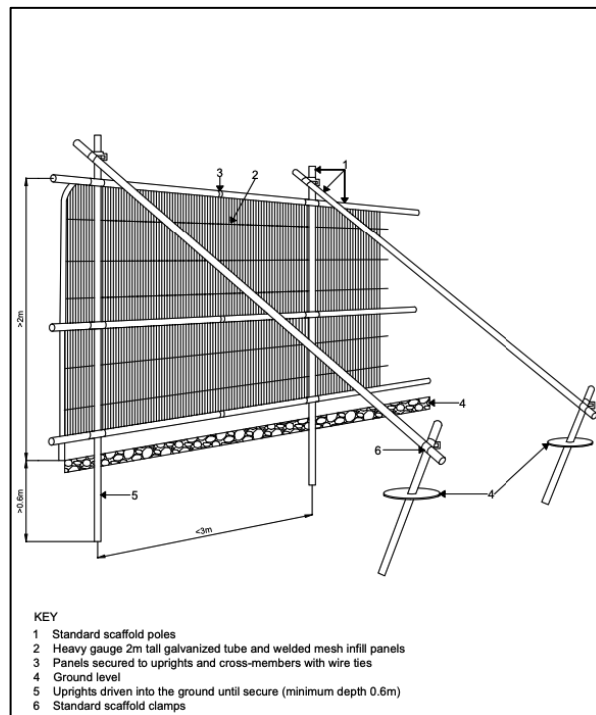


Image 1: BS5837:2012 - Figure 2 – Tree Protective Barrier

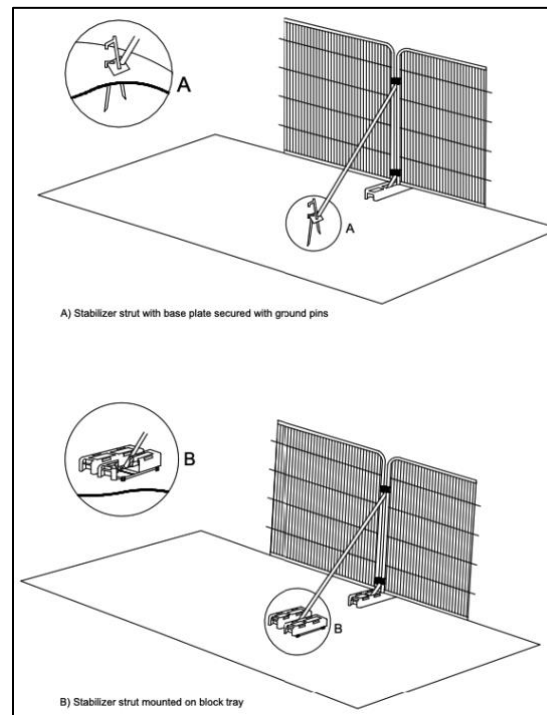


Image 2: BS5837:2012 - Figure 3 – Tree Protective Barrier



Image 3: Showing orange netlon fencing supporting by road pins.
NOT USED ON THIS SITE.



Image 4: Example supported chestnut pale fencing.



Image 5: Example wording to be included on high visibility all-weather signage attached to protective fencing.

6 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 A BS5837:2012 survey of one tree and two shrub groups has been carried out on land at 6 Arun Close. This report demonstrates that the proposal has been fully considered in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice.
- 6.1.2 One tree is considered to be Category B and of moderate value (T001 oak), and the remainder are considered to be Category C (low value).
- 6.1.3 The proposed development requires no tree removals or pruning.
- 6.1.4 The proposed development requires no construction within RPAs.
- 6.1.5 The trees to be retained will be protected during development and methods for ensuring their protection have been described.
- 6.1.6 It is considered that the proposed development will pose no threat to trees to be retained and will have no significant impact on the public visual amenity offered by the trees to the local or wider area.

Appendix A

Tree Schedule

Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
T001	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Spread (m): 6N, 6E, 6S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good	Tree located off-site, unable to access trunk. Diameter estimated. Tree appears healthy, it is noted that there is patio construction located within the notional radial root protection area.		B
G002	Mixed species (<i>Mixed species</i>)	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam(mm): 50 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Area: 23 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Mixed shrub group located in neighbouring garden.		C
G003	Mixed species (<i>Mixed species</i>)	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam(mm): 50 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Area: 23 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Mixed shrub group located in neighbouring garden.		C

Revision	Date	Description	By
1.0	07/04/2026	FINAL	AN
<div><div>Holt Arboriculture Limited Tel: 01252 280256 E mail: alex@holtarb.co.uk Website: www.holtarb.co.uk Registered in England 15381003 VAT: 478802061</div></div> <div>Copyright Holt Arboriculture Limited. All rights reserved. No part of this report and associated documents (including plans, schedules, or .dwg files) may be copied or reproduced by any means without prior written permission from Holt Arboriculture Limited. If you have received this report in error, please destroy all copies in your possession or control and notify Holt Arboriculture Limited. This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the commissioning party and unless otherwise agreed in writing by Holt Arboriculture Limited, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by Holt Arboriculture Limited for any use of this report, other than for the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided. Opinions and information provided in the report are based on Holt Arboriculture Limited using due skill, care and diligence in the preparation of the same and no explicit warranty is provided as to their accuracy. It shall be noted, and it is expressly stated that no independent verification of any of the documents or information supplied to Holt Arboriculture Limited has been made.</div>			

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment				
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<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 declineTrees 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 <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A 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)	See Table 2
Category B 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 downgraded 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 or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	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	See Table 2

Extract from British Standard BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations

Appendix B

Tree Protection Plan

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

- Category U
- Category A
Trees of high quality
- Category B
Trees of moderate quality
- Category C
Trees of low quality
- RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Existing building
- Proposed extension
- Location of Protective Fencing

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

SITE

6 Arun Close,
Waterlooville PO8 8BP

TITLE

Tree Protection

REFERENCE

260402-1.0-6AC-TPP

CLIENT

Gulsen Aygun

DATE

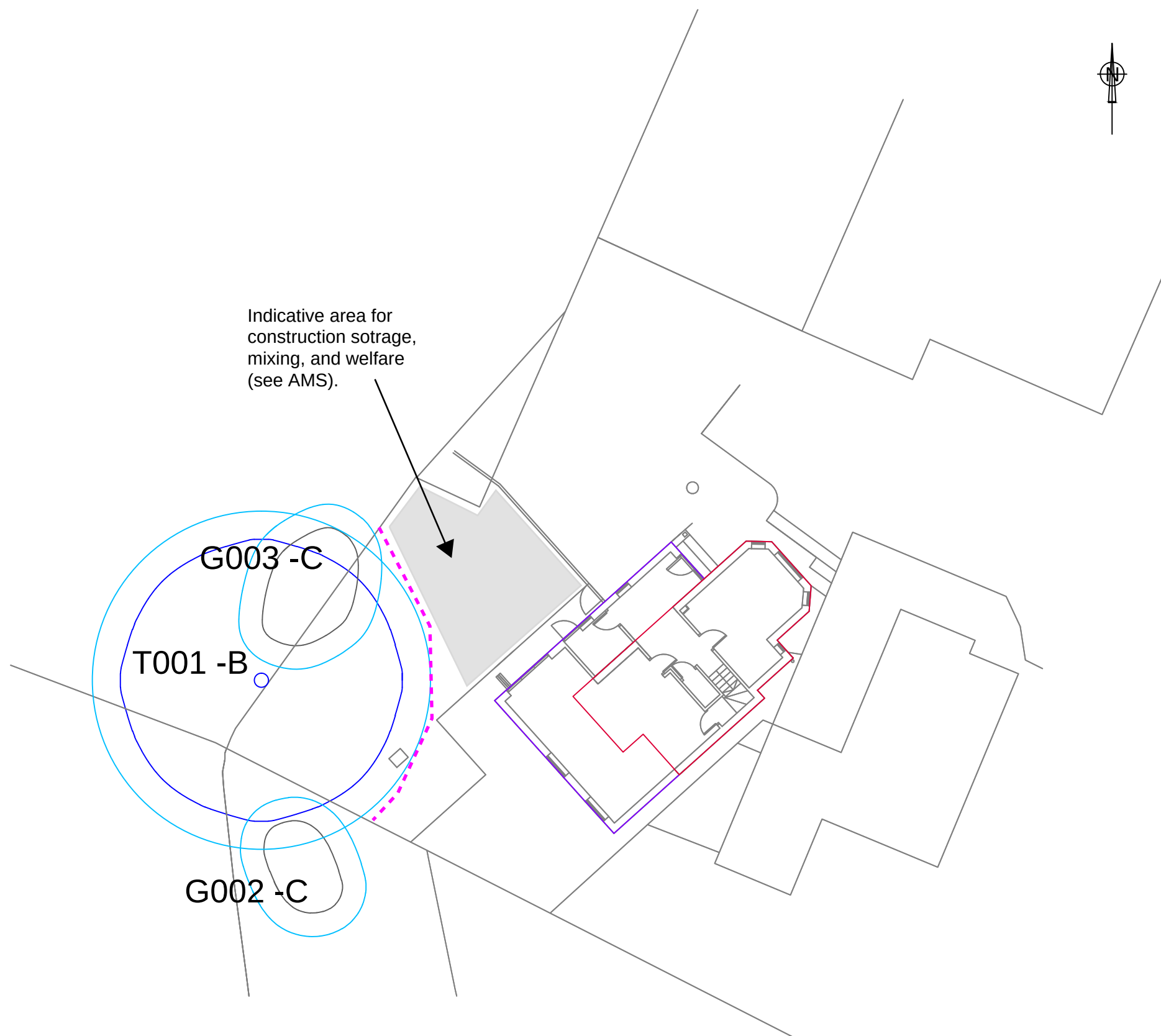
07/04/26

SCALE

1:200 @ A3



info@holtarb.co.uk
01252 280256
www.holtarb.co.uk



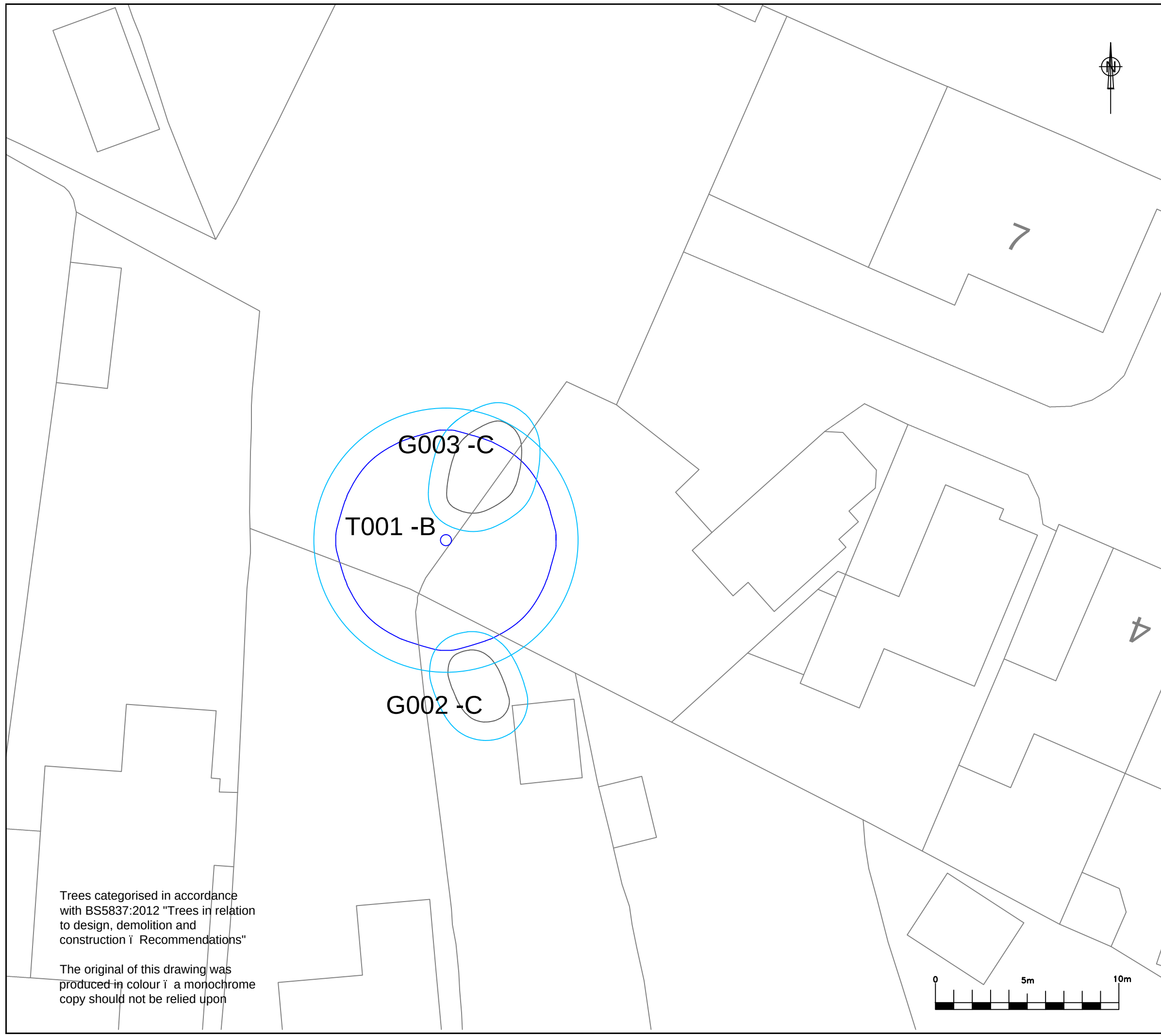
Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"

The original of this drawing was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.



Appendix C

Tree Constraints Plan



Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations"

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
-----	------	-------------

LEGEND

-  Category U
-  Category A
Trees of high quality
-  Category B
Trees of moderate quality
-  Category C
Trees of low quality
-  RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

SITE

6 Arun Close,
Waterlooville PO8 8BP

TITLE

Tree Constraints

REFERENCE

260402-1.0-6AC-TCP

CLIENT

Gulsen Aygun

DATE

07/04/26

SCALE

1:200 @ A3



info@holtarb.co.uk
01252 280256
www.holtarb.co.uk

Appendix D

Tree Survey Limitations

- The assessment of the trees was for the purposes relevant to planning and development and was made on the basis that they will be biennially inspected in the future to identify any changes in size and condition and review the original constraints and categorisations. For these reasons, the tree assessment advice only remains valid for two years from the date that the trees were last inspected.
- This survey is not a tree safety inspection. It is carried out in order to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the recommendations (see Appendix A - Tree Schedule). A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would need to consider site use together with tree hazards.
- All observations were of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices were used in assessing trunk condition.
- The conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of survey. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on the planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events, or other site works) will require a re-assessment of the trees and the site.
- Each tree, hedge, and group was inspected, and the numbering scheme is indicated on the plans. Where important trees were found on site that were not included on the provided plan, their approximate positions and canopy extents are indicated on the plan.
- Offsite trees within influencing distance of the site (typically those located within a distance of up to 12 times their stem diameter away from the site) were included in the survey.
- The data collection is fully compliant with the advice in subsection 4.4.2 of BS 5837.