April 2016
JFA0084 V2

Mr & Mrs Noke

3 Beacon Mews,
West End,
Southampton,
SO30 3JX

Arboricultural Report

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Client:

Mr & Mrs A Noke

Site:

3 Beacon Mews,
West End,
Southampton, SO30 3JX

Arboricultural Consultant:

James Fuller *FdSc.Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Arb, TechArborA*

Date:

July 2016

SUMMARY

The proposal is for the construction of a rear ground floor extension at 3 Beacon Mews, West End, Southampton, SO30 3JX.

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) demonstrates the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan JFA0084.02A TPP appended at JF3. It follows the initial tree survey, Tree Constraints Advice and on-going discussions to minimise the impact upon the existing tree stock.

The emphasis of the report is predominantly that of preservation and tree protection. It identifies methodologies to provide protection for trees, to ensure their safe and healthy retention during and post development, as guided by BS5837:2012 and current best practice.

A total of 6 (six) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and 2 (two) hedges can be retained within the site as detailed within this report.

There are no trees, groups of trees or hedges being removed to facilitate the proposed extensions.

James Fuller Arboriculture believes that the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

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JF3 Tree Protection Plan JFA0084.02A TPP
JF4 Pre-Commencement Tree Works Schedule

GUIDING PRINCIPLES/APPENDICES:

JF5 Tree Protection Guidance Leaflet
Construction Exclusion Zone Site Notice
Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works
JF6 Qualifications and Experience

PART 1
ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is a planning application for the site of 3 Beacon Mews, West End, Southampton, SO30 3JX. The site is located on the northern side of Beacon Mews just to the south of Beacon Road.

1.2 The proposal is for the construction of a rear ground floor extension.

1.3 Document disclosure provided:

- Existing Site Plan by Jenkins Architecture Ltd (Ref 16-116/001)
- Proposed Site Layout Plan by Jenkins Architecture Ltd

1.4 The client provided the site plans and locations of the trees have been indicatively plotted, and these have been the basis for the production of subsequent plans. Whilst James Fuller Arboriculture has had a limited input in defining the contents of the development plan, it broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"* and current best practice advice.

1.5 Our advice has been sought on the principles of the proposed extensions in relation to the impact on the existing tree stock, to inform and facilitate a proposed layout that is acceptable from an arboricultural perspective.

2.0 CLIENT'S BRIEF

2.1 In line with our written quotation and verbal instructions, information has been compiled in accordance with BS5837:2012 and current best practice advice.

- To undertake a Tree Survey (schedule including Root Protection Areas appended at JF1).
- To produce a Tree Survey Plan with indicatively plotted tree locations (Plan JFA0084.01 TSP appended at JF2).
- To provide Tree Constraints advice to guide the location of the rear extension.
- Based on the above and further on-going discussions, to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement detailing the methodologies for the retention of the tree stock where feasible, in relation to the proposed layout including a Tree Protection Plan JFA0084.02A TPP appended at JF3.

2.2 The advice provided is in support of the current planning application and has been formulated without discussion with the main construction contractors who at this stage have not been appointed. Once the main contractors are appointed, amendments to this Method Statement may be required for construction purposes. All amendments will be assessed by the retained arboricultural consultant and proposed in writing by Eastleigh Borough Council.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1 The site is currently occupied with a two storey detached dwelling with linked double garage. There is a front and rear garden with a row of trees along the boundary of the rear garden.

3.2 **Photograph 1:** A view of the rear garden from the south



4.0 THE TREE STOCK

4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by James Fuller of James Fuller Arboriculture on the 28th July 2015 that identified 6 (six) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and 2 (two) hedges. The Tree Survey Schedule is appended at JF1 and Tree Survey Plan JFA0084.01 TSP is appended at JF2.

4.2 ***Tree Categorisation Method***

Category B = Trees of moderate quality and value, capable of making a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years. There were 3 (three) individual 'B' grade trees on the site at the time of surveying (Trees 1, 2 and 3)

Category C = Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter. There were 3 (three) individual 'C' grade trees, 1 (one) 'C' grade group of trees and 2 (two) 'C' grade hedges on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 4, 5 and 6, Group 1 and Hedges 1 and 2).

> ***Note:***
> ***Trees under these categories are trees that should be a material consideration in the development process; the subcategories are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.***

4.3 For more details of the existing tree stock, refer to the Tree Survey Schedule (appended at JF1).

5.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA

5.1 James Fuller Arboriculture has been made aware that trees 1-3 are protected by a Tree Preservation Order. If it is intended to carry out works to these trees prior to the granting of Full Planning Consent and Discharge of Planning Conditions or, in excess of those shown within this method statement, it will be necessary to obtain written consent from Eastleigh Borough Council.

6.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION AND TREE LOSS

6.1 In accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012, an experienced arboriculturist has assessed the requirements for tree protection and the Root Protection Area (RPA). The implications of the proposed development are detailed below, along with any mitigating measures to ensure the retention of these trees.

6.2 As part of the assessment, dimensions have been scaled from the proposed site layout drawing by Jenkins Architecture Ltd, which has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the information as shown on Plan JFA0084.02A TPP, appended at JF3.

7.0 SUMMARY OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1 Proposed Single Storey Rear Ground Floor Extension

The proposed rear ground floor extension has been designed so that it only encroaches minimally into the RPA's of Trees 1 and 2. The encroachment into the RPA's of these trees is not significant. The extent of the encroachment into the RPA's should be excavated by hand. There is a brick low-level boundary wall with a fence on top of it along the northeast boundary. There is not considered to be significant roots coming under the wall from the off site group and there is also existing hard standing in this location.

Tree Protection Barriers and Ground Protection will be installed as detailed in section 11 of this report in the locations specified on the Tree Protection Plan (JFA0084.02A TPP) appended at JF3.

Trees 1-3 shall be pruned as detailed within the Tree Works Schedule (TWS) appended at JF4.

PART 2
ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS

8.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

8.1 It is recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting is held prior to any works commencing on site, to agree all approved processes with the arboricultural consultant, the construction personnel and Eastleigh Borough Council. This meeting could be used to formally agree the methods of work, position of site offices, material storage, compounds, parking and tree protection measures prior to commencement of the development and the associated clearance work.

8.2 **General Site Management:** It is the contractors responsibility to ensure that the details of this arboricultural statement and any agreed amendments are known, understood and carried out by all site personnel.

9.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

9.1 To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet (appended at JF5) shall be issued to all staff at the time of their site induction. Spare copies of this leaflet shall be available in the site office as replacements.

9.2 In order to inform site personnel of the purpose of the barriers, information notices shall be fixed to the barriers at 5m intervals. These notices shall be of all-weather construction and shall be substantially in the form of the specimen provided at appendix JF5 and replaced as and when necessary.

10.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT TREE WORKS

10.1 All tree works will be undertaken prior to the commencement of site preparation and construction works.

10.2 **All permitted or proposed tree work** should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard *"Recommendations for Tree Work"* BS3998:2010, by suitably qualified and experienced professional Tree Surgeon. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations. All tree surgery works should be carried out prior to the development of the site, and erection of protective barriers.

10.3 If any works are required to trees 1-3, which are protected by a TPO, prior to full planning permission being granted, written approval must be obtained in advance from Eastleigh Borough Council.

10.4 Consideration should be given to the timing of the proposed tree works to avoid the active growing period of trees. Therefore, all tree work should ideally be carried out during the dormant period from November through to February and then again from June to August.

10.5 Due to the official bird nesting season considered to be from 1st March through to the 31st July (Natural England) depending on weather conditions, consideration

must also be given to the potential for nesting birds. Therefore if tree work is to be carried out within June, July or August the project ecologist must be consulted to:

- Complete or advise on a pre-works survey which needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person. As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to contactors to assess, record and confirm that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds*.

10.6 Should additional tree works become apparent during the construction process; written consent will be required from Eastleigh Borough Council prior to these additional works being undertaken.

10.7 All tree works that are required to facilitate the development are detailed within the Pre-Commencement Tree Works Schedule appended at JF4.

11.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

11.1 Tree Protection

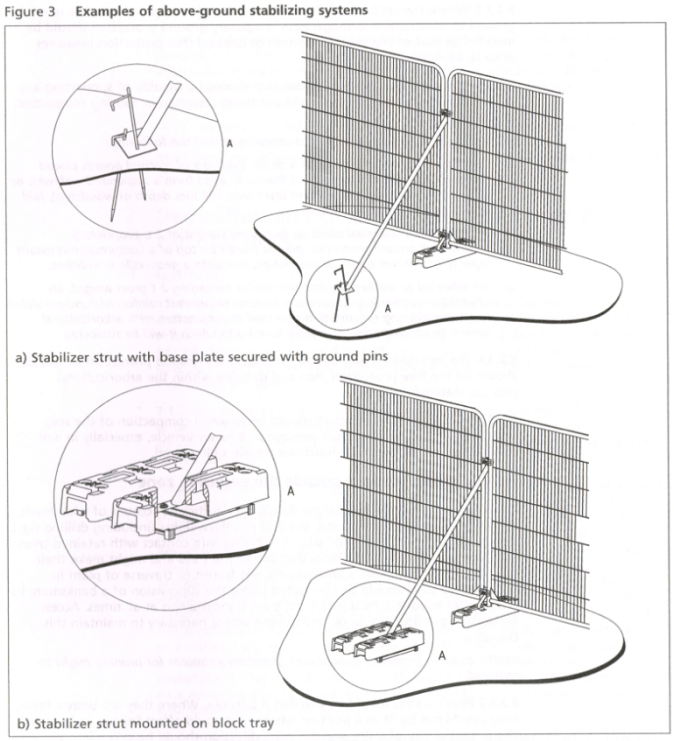
Before starting works on site tree protection for trees 1-5 will be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan JFA0084.02A TPP (appended at JF3). This will occur immediately following the completion of tree works and prior to any site preparation works starting.

It is recommended that a copy of the Tree Protection Plan is made available on site to act as a point of reference for all site operatives.

11.2 Tree Protective Barrier

Trees 1-5 are adjacent to areas of construction activity. It is thought that due to the low impact of the proposals it will be reasonable to use 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet, joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the barrier. The distance between the couplers should be at least 1m and be uniform throughout the barrier. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizing struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

Figure 1:
Example of weld mesh panels and ground stabilising systems taken from BS5837:2012



Once the barriers are in place they must remain *in-situ* throughout the following:

- Contractor occupancy
- Plant and Materials delivery
- Construction works
- Installation of porous surfacing
- Utility installation
- Completion of development
- Landscaping

The area within the Tree Protection Barriers shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and will be regarded as **sacrosanct.** The tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the written approval of Eastleigh Borough Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at JF5.

11.3 Ground Protection

Trees 1 and 2 require contractor access within the identified Root Protection (RPA). Ground protection will be implemented for these trees as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan JFA0084.02A TPP appended at JF3.

This method will consist of inter-linked ground protection boards, supported on a 150mm thick layer of composted woodchip, which is prevented from mixing with the underlying soil by geotextile separation layer.



12.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

12.1 Care shall be taken when planning site operations, to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact could result in serious damage to them, and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees, will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, in order to ensure adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

13.0 SITING OF MATERIAL STORAGE

13.1 It is anticipated that all storage of materials and deliveries shall make use of the existing drive and areas outside of the RPA's, in order to avoid unnecessary damage to tree roots.

13.2 The locations for the delivery, storage and movement of all essential facilities, as well as aspects such as temporary contractor vehicle parking and site location of chemical mixing (e.g. concrete), will be outside of the RPAs, and avoid areas where 'run off' of chemicals may flow down hill into RPAs of retained trees.

13.3 ***Material Storage***

This shall be accommodated outside of the CEZ, particularly to avoid harmful spillages of fuel, or phytotoxic substances that may damage the health of retained trees.

14.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CEZ

14.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the protective barrier and ground protection measures, the following prohibitions shall apply:

- No construction activity will occur within the CEZ unless otherwise stated in this report, or agreed in writing with Eastleigh Borough Council prior to the specific activity taking place.

14.2 In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees outside the CEZ:

- Materials, which will contaminate the soil e.g. concrete mixing, diesel, oil and vehicle washings, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of the tree stem, branches, foliage or RPA. This should take into consideration the topography of the site, to avoid liquids such as concrete washings running down hill towards retained trees.

- Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 10 metres of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.

- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall not be attached to any part of the tree. (See appendix JF5 Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works)

15.0 REPORT DAMAGE TO TREES AND TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

15.1 Should any damage be caused to trees noted for retention, either by the above works or as the result of any other action, the damage should be reported to the site supervisor immediately. The site supervisor shall report up the chain of responsibility to the retained arboricultural consultant, to enable remedial measures to be recommended.

15.2 Should damage occur to a protective barrier so as to impair its function in protecting trees, all work will cease near the damage, until the barrier has been returned to standard.

16.0 REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

16.1 When the development phase is complete, all drainage and service runs are in place, all site machinery has been removed and any landscaping for the principal area of the site has been implemented, the protective barriers will be dismantled.

16.2 This barrier dismantling must be undertaken with great care, and will need to be supervised to avoid heavy machinery being used within the Root Protection Areas. Hoarding, scaffolding and other barrier materials will need to be removed from site immediately.

17.0 CONCLUSIONS

17.1 The proposals for the construction of a rear ground floor extension at 3 Beacon Mews, West End, Southampton, SO30 3JX have been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*.

17.2 It is our opinion that the trees identified for retention can be afforded due respect and provided adequate protection, ensuring their safe and healthy retention during the construction process.

17.3 A total of 6 (six) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and 2 (two) hedges can be retained within the site as detailed within this report. There are no trees, groups of trees or hedges being removed to facilitate the proposed extensions.

17.4 Provided the recommendations included within this report are strictly adhered to, James Fuller Arboriculture believes the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

18.0 CONTACT LIST

18.1 It is suggested that points of contact and lines of communication are established prior to commencement of the works on site including:-

- Arboricultural Consultant – James Fuller - 07733073588
- Project Architect – Nick Jenkins of Jenkins Architecture Ltd
- Eastleigh Borough Council's Tree Officer
- Eastleigh Borough Council's Planning Case Officer
- Site Supervisor and Foreman

18.2 It is advised that the site supervisor establishes their own listing of contact details at the pre-start site meeting, and displays this in their office for general use as necessary.

19.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Standard 5837:2012 –
  "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"
- British Standard 3998:2010 –
  "Recommendations for Tree Work"
- National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 –
  "Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees"
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Town and Country Planning Acts

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JF 1

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TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken in accordance with the recommendations set out in British Standard 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered sequentially and recorded on the Tree Survey Plan.
- 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 millimetres (mm) at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a diameter measuring tape, 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 is 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 in accordance with 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 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	• 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			**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 of 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 through 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. It 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.

James Fuller Arboriculture ...your complete arboricultural consultancy	**BS5837 – Tree Survey**			
	Client:	Mr & Mrs A Noke	**Site:**	3 Beacon Mews, West End, Southampton, SO30 3JX
	Date:	28th July 2015	**Consultant:**	James Fuller FdSc Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Forestry & Arb, TechArborA
	Tagged:	No	**Weather:**	Clear skies

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. Any tree numbers that are followed by a * are indicatively plotted and their locations should be verified on site by a land surveyor.
9. Tree data colours: -

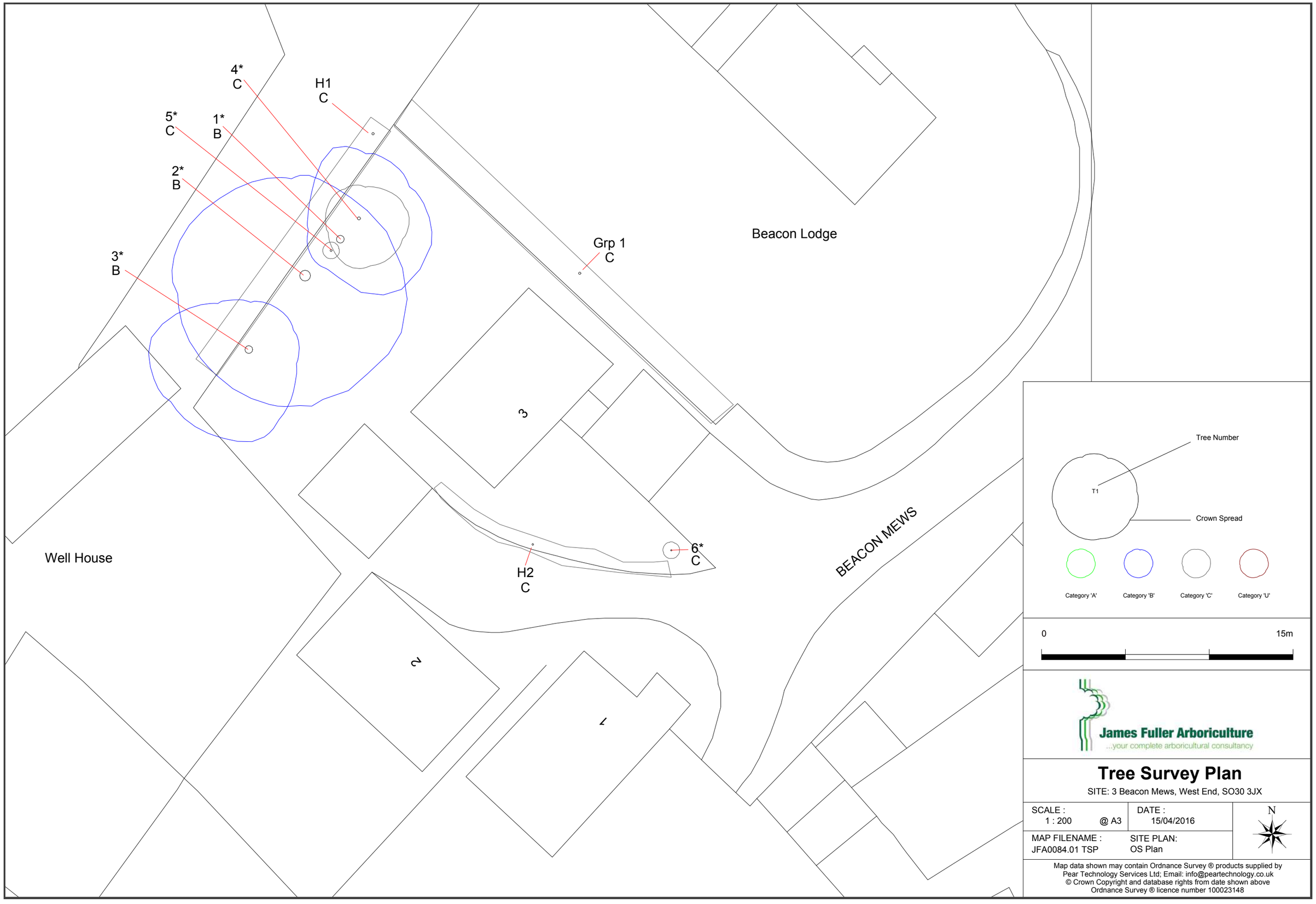
U Grade Trees Highlighted in RED
A Grade Trees Highlighted in Green
B Grade Trees Highlighted in Blue
C Grade Trees Highlighted in Grey

James Fuller Arboriculture has been informed by our client that Trees 1-3 are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Distance (m)	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*	Common Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	S	470	100	5.6	N 5.5 E 5.5 S 2 W 2	N 4 E 5 S 5 W 5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition – Good Boundary line tree, Large buttress roots, Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood in crown, Previously crown reduced, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure	None required at time of survey	40+	B1+2
2*	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	15	S	640	185	7.7	N 6 E 3 S 8 W 8	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition – Good Boundary line tree, Minor deadwood in crown, Epicormics in crown, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Large buttress roots, Minor cavity at base on north side, Bifurcated at 2m above ground level	None required at time of survey	40+	B1+2
3*	Common Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	14	S	470	100	5.6	N 3 E 3 S 5.5 W 6	N 8 E 6 S 5 W 5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition – Good Boundary line tree, Large buttress roots Old pruning wounds Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Decaying stub on north side at base with fungal fruiting bodies present from previously removed stem, Lowest branch on west side touching roof of dwelling to west	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Root Protection Distance (m)	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
4*	Cherry Laurel *Prunus laurocerasus*	3.5	MS	80 120 130	17	2.3	N 2 E 3 S 3 W 2	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition – Good Boundary line tree, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Bifurcated at ground level, East side stem bifurcated at 1.3m above ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	C1
5*	Bay Laurus nobilis	4	MS	90 90	7	1.5	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0.5	N 2 E 2 S 0 W 2	Young	Good	Structural Condition – Fair Tall and etiolated due to group pressure, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure, Bifurcated at ground level	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
6*	Lawson Cypress 'Elwoodii' *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Elwoodii'*	3	MS X6	80	17	2.4	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0.5	N 0 E 0 S 0 W 0	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition – Fair Multi-stemmed at ground level	None required at time of survey	20+	C1
Grp 1	Hazel Lawson Cypress	4	S	150	10	1.8	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition – Good Provides good visual separation, Off site group, Boundary edge group, Boundary wall between site and group	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
H1	Lawson Cypress	5	S	150	10	1.8	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition – Good Off site hedge, Boundary edge hedge, Fully managed and maintained	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
H2	Western Red Cedar	2	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Young	Good	Structural Condition – Good Boundary edge hedge, Fully managed and maintained	None required at time of survey	20+	C2


JF 2



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Tree Survey Plan

SITE: 3 Beacon Mews, West End, SO30 3JX

SCALE : 1 : 200 @ A3	DATE : 15/04/2016	N
MAP FILENAME : JFA0084.01 TSP	SITE PLAN: OS Plan	

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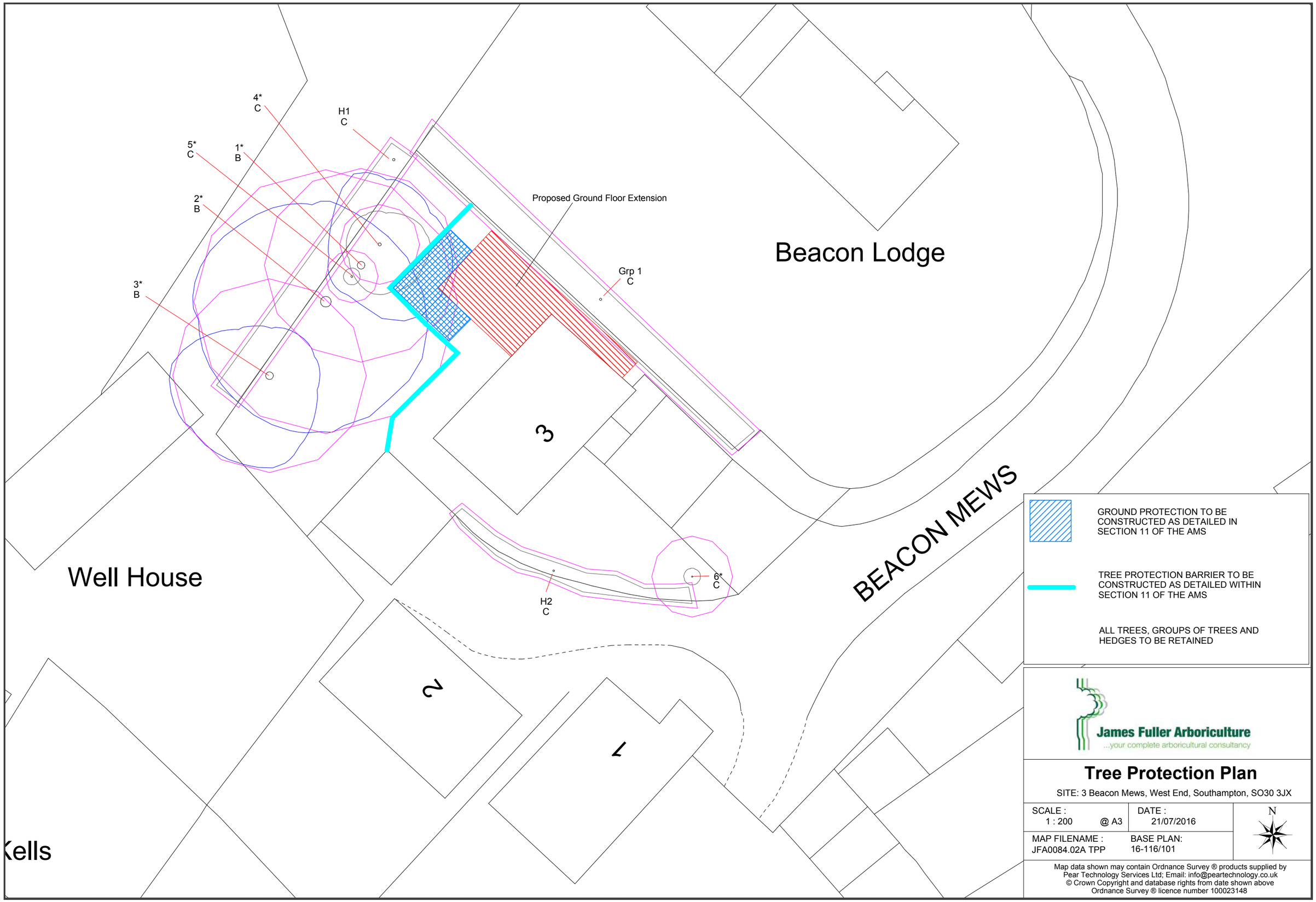
JF 3



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JF 4

James Fuller Arboriculture ...your complete arboricultural consultancy	**TREE WORKS SCHEDULE**			
	Client:	Mr & Mrs A Noke	**Site:**	3 Beacon Mews, West End, Southampton, SO30 3JX
	Date:	April 2016	**Consultant:**	James Fuller *FdSc Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Arb, TechArborA*

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Common Sycamore	• Crown Lift to 6m above ground level on south and east sides
2	Pedunculate Oak	• Crown Lift to 6m above ground level on south and east sides
3	Common Sycamore	• Crown Lift to 6m above ground level on south and east sides • Remove 3 x lowest branches on west side that are in close proximity to neighbouring property
4	Cherry Laurel	• N/A
5	Bay	• N/A
6	Lawson Cypress 'Ellwoodii'	• N/A
Grp 1	Hazel Lawson Cypress	• N/A
H1	Lawson Cypress	• N/A
H2	Western Red Cedar	• N/A


JF 5

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TREES AT_____:

SUMMARY OF

TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Introduction

This leaflet shall be issued to all site personnel as part of their induction briefing.

It describes in summary form the precautions that site personnel shall at all times follow, to ensure that the existing trees on the site come to no harm.

The precautions described are neither arbitrary nor reducible and must be adhered to in full.

These precautions are necessary because unprotected trees are very vulnerable to damage during demolition and construction works.

Furthermore, many of the trees on the site are under **LEGAL PROTECTION** and damaging them can result in heavy fines.

Two common misconceptions about trees:

MYTH: Trees have deep taproots and so shallow excavations will not harm the tree.
FACT: 90% of all tree's roots are found in the top 600mm of soil; all excavations near to trees are likely to cause root damage which can kill the tree.
MYTH: Trees will quickly heal over any bark wound, with no ill effect.
FACT: Bark wounds take years to heal and larger ones never do; missing bark can lead to disease and even the death of the tree.

Tree Protection

All trees adjacent to unsupervised work areas have been protected by fencing.

This fencing must be respected at all times and no attempts shall be made to damage, bypass or ignore it.

In areas designated for supervised working, no works shall be undertaken without the supervisor being present or without him/her issuing a "carry on" chit.

Prohibitions Adjacent to Trees

Inside the exclusion area of the tree protection, the following prohibitions shall apply.

- **No** digging or scraping
- **No** storage of plant or materials
- **No** vehicular access
- **No** fire lighting
- **No** handling, discharge or spillage or any chemical substance
- **No** water-logging

In addition to the above, further precautions shall be taken near to trees.

- A 10m separation distance shall be observed between trees and any substance injurious to their health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including washings) builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals.

- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of any foliage; this shall be taken to mean a fire separation distance to the leaved of 20m.

Avoiding Damage to Stem and Branches

Care shall be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with trees.

Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a spotter to ensure that adequate clearance is at all times maintained.

In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this, necessitating the pruning of the tree.

If this is necessary, a specialist team shall be called in following referral to the project Arboriculturist.

No tree pruning shall be undertaken by demolition or construction personnel.

Asking for Help

If you see any damage to a tree or its protective fencing, or if you need a tree pruning for plant clearance, contact **the retained Arboriculturist**

REMEMBER:

ALL TREE DAMAGE IS AVOIDABLE –

SO AVOID IT!



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT !

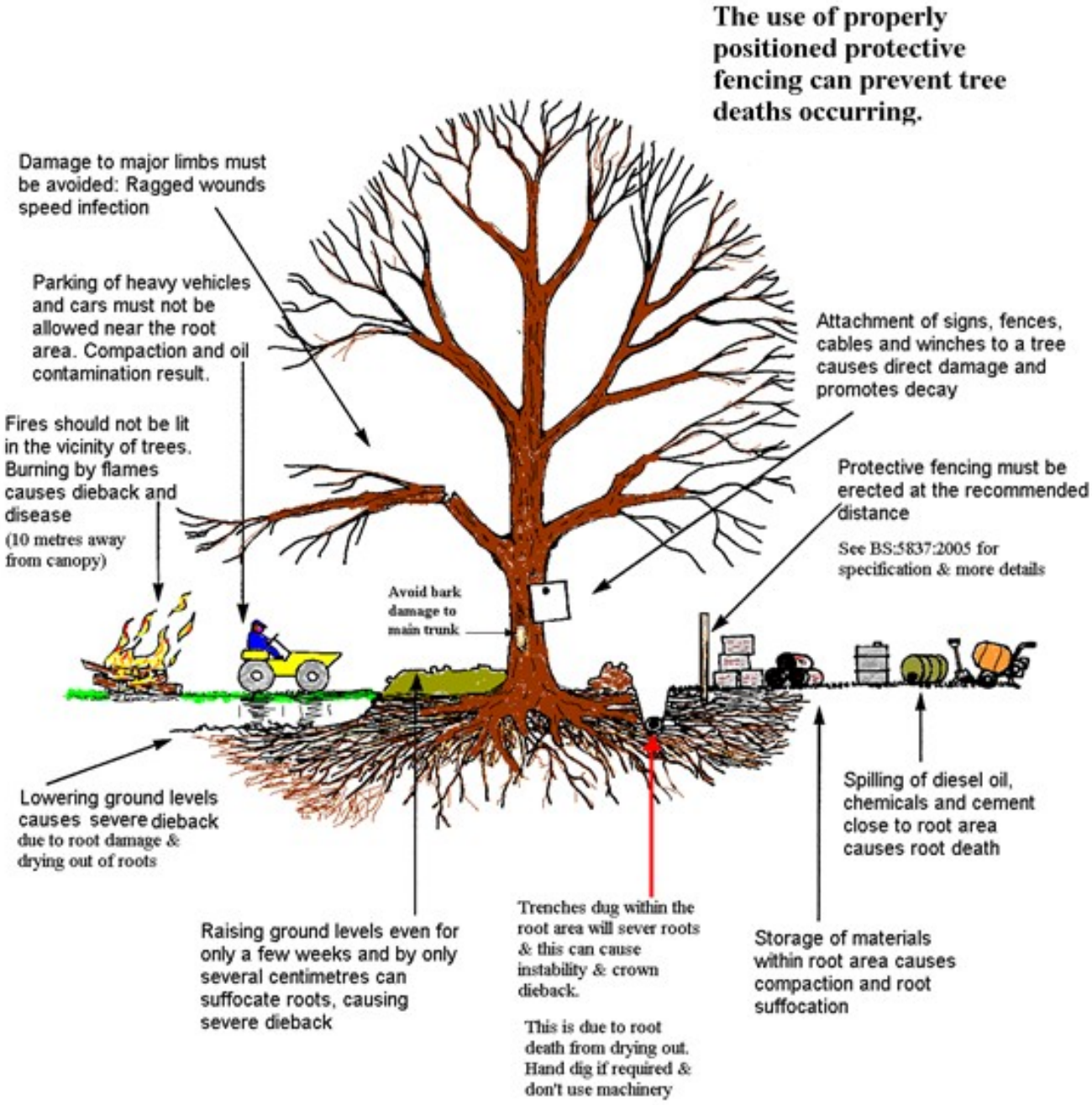
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.

CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Common causes of Tree Death



Please use copies of this as an on-site poster for personnel

(Source: Arboricultural Information Exchange website, 2005)


JF 6

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Qualifications of James Fuller

James Fuller, has over 8 years experience within the field of Arboriculture and has attained a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (FDSc Arb.) and a BTEC National Diploma in Forestry & Arboriculture (BTEC Nat.Dip. Forestry & Arb.).

James is also a Technical Member of the Arboricultural Association (TechArborA) and has successfully completed the Professional Tree Inspector's, Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees (CAVAT), Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) and Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) Courses.

James previously worked as an Arboricultural Consultant, providing professional advice in relation to trees for one of the leading arboricultural consultancy practices in the country. As part of this role James was instrumental in providing clients with advice from the initial Tree Survey through to site completion and sign off.

James has experience of working on a variety of sites throughout the UK, from individual Visual Tree Assessments (VTA) to large development sites (BS5837: 2012) with 1'000s of trees.

James is now building an ever-growing portfolio of private clients whilst providing consultancy advice to local arboricultural companies and their clients.