



Project: 22_RESI_08_24
Site: 1 Portchester Rise, Allbrook, Eastleigh, SO50 4QS
Client: Carl Rivers



Document Title:	Tree Safety Survey - 3 year time cycle.
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Project Manager:	Matt Harmsworth
Project Title:	1 Portchester Rise, Allbrook, Eastleigh, SO50 4QS

Revision History.

Date:	Version number:	Summary of changes:
05/09/2022	1.0	First Draft
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Distribution.

Approved by:	Signature	Date:	Version:
Matt Harmsworth	MWH	05/09/2022	1.0
Carl Rivers	CR	05/09/2022	1.0

Re-Survey Date.

Survey Type:	Lifecycle:	Re-survey Date:
Tree Safety Survey	3-Years	August 2025

Summary:

The tree survey for 1 Portchester Drive contains the details of two individual trees that are located within the rear garden.

Our brief has been to obtain details of the tree population on site with a view to assessing their suitability and safety in a residential environment.

T1 is a mature Oak, which was reported as showing signs of decay and fungal fruiting bodies during an ecology survey by ROAVR. This tree was tested using a Resi F400, and found to be extensively decayed at the base of the stem. The fungal fruiting bodies were identified as *Ganoderma applanatum*. It is recommended that this tree be removed within 3 months of the date of inspection.

T2 is a mature Oak located towards the rear of the plot, and leans heavily over the boundary to the west. The tree appears to have grown in this form, the lean has not increased significantly in recent times. There are however small cracks in the soil around the buttress roots to the east, and some evidence of mechanical damage and decay to these roots. For this reason it is recommended that the crown spread of the tree to the west be reduced by 2 metres, and the height also reduced by 2 metres.

Other trees on the site did not have significant defects and were not recorded.

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1. Scope

- 1.1 We were instructed in August 2022 to assess the site at 1 Portchester Rise, Allbrook, Eastleigh, SO50 4QS following instruction from Carl Rivers.
- 1.2 This survey is to be considered a time mark for all future inspections. The data within the report will allow us to monitor decline (or improvement) of stems.
- 1.3 To undertake this assessment we have used the visual tree assessment methodology developed by Claus Mattheck. This technique is widely recognised as the benchmark and is the most widely used approach.

It consists of the following stages:

- Visual inspection of the tree for defect symptoms and overall vitality. If there are no signs of any problems the assessment is concluded.
 - If a defect is suspected on the basis of the symptoms, the presence or absence of that defect must be confirmed by thorough examination.
 - If the defect is confirmed, it must be quantified and the strength of the remaining part of the tree evaluated.
- 1.4 It should be noted that a visual tree assessment is visual only (although it is often undertaken with the aid of a probe, a sounding mallet and a pair of binoculars). The quantification and evaluation (stage 3) may be beyond the scope of a visual inspection and require the use of diagnostic decay equipment and/or a separate climbing assessment.
 - 1.5 The trees within the scope were inspected on the 25th August by Peter Haine who holds a foundation degree in Arboriculture, and is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association.
 - 1.6 The weather was cloudy and overcast, but dry, allowing for a full and thorough inspection to take place.
 - 1.8 The site is a residential dwelling with a home office in the garden, as such a risk based approach has been adopted, if a tree was to fall in this environment, the chances of it striking people or property are high.

Photographic Plates.



Photographic plate showing the base of T1 prior to removal of ivy cladding



*Photographic plate showing an immature *Ganoderma* fruiting body to the east of T1's stem at ground level, and the remains of a blackened mature fruiting body underneath..*



*Photographic plate showing a mature *Ganoderma* fruiting body to the southwest of T1's stem at ground level.*



Photographic plate showing the stem of T1 with the ivy cladding partially removed to reveal a large historic pruning wound to the east.



Photographic plate showing T2, the heavy stem lean to the west, and the overall weighting of the canopy to the west.



Photographic plate showing the crown of T2 encroaching on an adjacent dwelling.

2. Site Conditions & Site Surroundings

- 2.1 The site is situated in Eastleigh in the Eastleigh Council control area.
- 2.2 The site is home to a residential dwelling, and a detached garden office with associated hard and soft landscape.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly residential housing. The site is accessed via a private entrance driveway.
- 2.4 A desktop assessment has failed to highlight if the site is located within a Conservation Area or if there are any TPO protected trees on or adjacent to the plot, however we understand that both T1 and T2 are protected by TPO.
- 2.5 All desktop assessment data was cross checked and validated on the 05/09/2022 using the web portal provided by the local planning authority.
- 2.6 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.
- 2.7 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5-days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards) with the works evidenced by photographs and video where possible.
- 2.8 As we have failed to discover the TPO status without direct contact with the LPA, we recommend the appropriate checks are carried out before any work takes place.

3. The Trees

- 3.1 Tree cover at the site is predominantly located around the periphery of the rear garden and is in fair condition.
- 3.2 Data was recorded within our mobile GIS database and then exported in a desktop exercise to form the appended arboricultural data tables. Work within the tables is prioritised over a three-year period from ASAP to <3 years. Additionally, tree condition has been classed in a colour coded system with red being poor or dangerous, fair being orange and good being green.
- 3.3 Tree positions were captured with our survey handset and have been applied to a Google Map extract to enable contractors to locate and price the works.
- 3.4 Full details of the surveyed trees are located within the data tables with general comments in the paragraphs below and in the appended video walkthrough.
- 3.5 T1 is a mature Oak, which was identified as showing signs of decay and fungal fruiting bodies during an added ecology survey by ROAVR. The tree was heavily ivy clad, this was partially removed to reveal a large historic pruning wound to the east at a height of 1.7 metres. The wound is not occluded, and is extensively decayed. Sounding with a mallet suggested column of decay extends from the base of the tree to the wound.

The fungal fruiting bodies were identified as *Ganoderma applanatum*, and were concentrated around the base of the stem, to the south-west, south-east, and north. The tree was tested using a Resi F400 microdrill, which found extensive decay at the base of the stem, and confirmed the column of decay extending up the stem. The residual wall thickness of wood was between 9 and 11 cm, although much of this remaining wood appears to be degraded. Only the drill taken through the buttress root to the west showed any spike of reaction wood.

This leads to the conclusion that the decay in the base of the stem is so extensive that the tree is effectively being supported by one relatively sound buttress root, and a thin shell of degraded wood. T1 has been crown reduced recently, however it still supports a good sized crown, and the regrowth is vigorous and dense.

- 3.6 T2 is a mature Oak located towards the rear of the plot, and leans heavily over the boundary to the west. The tree appears to have grown in this form, the lean has not increased significantly in recent times. There are however small cracks in the soil around the buttress roots to the east, and some evidence of mechanical damage and decay to these roots. For this reason it is recommended that the crown spread of the tree to the west be reduced by 2 metres, and the height also reduced by 2 metres.

4. Recommendations

- 4.1 Recommendations for safety works are included within the data tables, with additional recommendations in the paragraphs below.
- 4.2 T1 should be removed as soon as possible, and in any case within 3 months of the date of survey.
- 4.3 T2 should be crown reduced by 2 metres in spread to the west, and the height also reduced by 2 metres.

5. Contractors

- 5.1 Tree works should be carried out by suitable qualified and insured operators who are preferably members of the Arboricultural Association which demonstrates commitment to best practise.

6. Limitations

- 6.1 ROAVR Environmental has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 6.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR Environmental. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR Environmental has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 6.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Mr. Peter Haine FDSc Arb, MArborA
Consultant Arborist

Peter Haine

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Checked by: Matt Harmsworth

Appendix 1 – Site Location



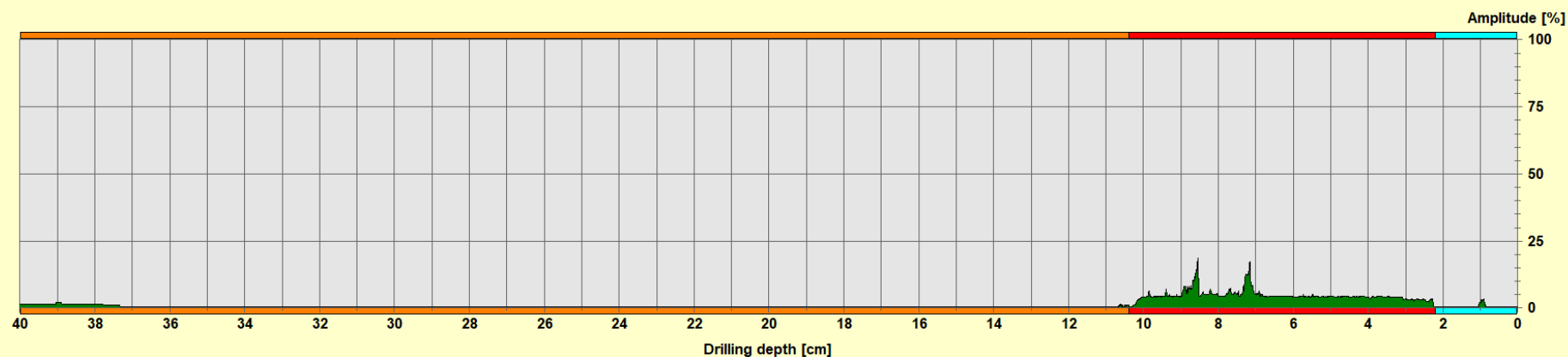
Appendix 2 – Arboricultural Data Tables

Tree ID	Species	Tree Height	Maturity	DBH	Life Expectancy	Phys Cond	Defects	Management Recommendations	Comments	Priority	Date Works Completed
T1	Oak	12	M	108	<10	Good	Cavity at base of stem. Gano brackets to S, E, & W. Major limb remove to E at 1.8 metres. Stem sounds hollow at base up to 1.8 metres around site of removed limb. Buttress roots to W sound relatively good.	Fell	None	3 months	
T2	Oak	18	M	96	40+	Good	Heavy lean and crown weighting to west. Small soil cracks around buttress roots to east. Mechanical damage and decay to buttress roots to east.	Crown reduce spread to west by 2 metres, and reduce height by 2 metres.	None	6 months	

Appendix 3 - Resi Drills

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	1	Tilt :	76° (1°)	Name :	
Drilling depth :	40,07 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Hard (2)	Diameter :	125,0 cm		
ID number :	22 RESI 08 24 GN	Level :	12,0 cm		
Date :	25.08.2022	Direction :	North		
Time :	13:25:22	Object species :	Oak		
Advance :	32 cm/min	Location :	1 Portchester Rise		



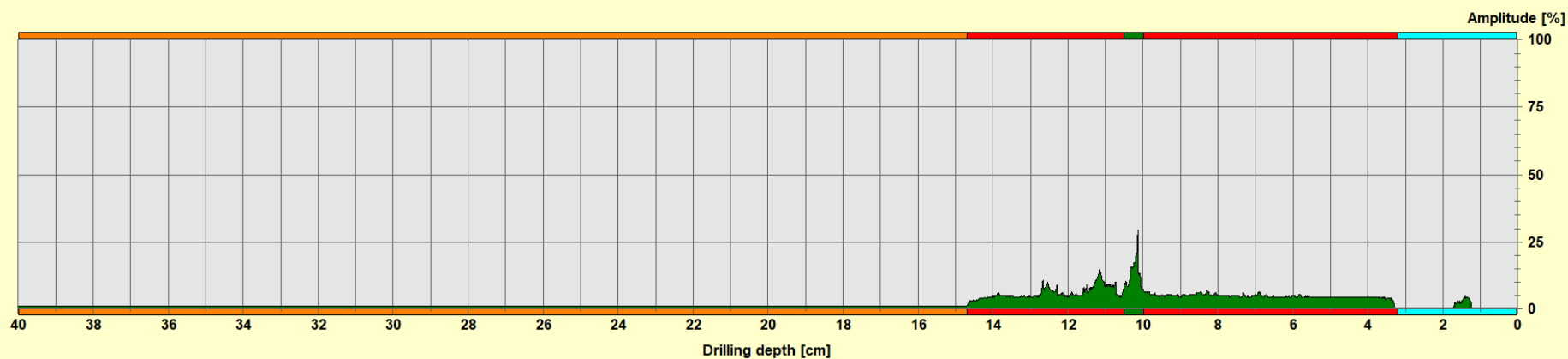
Assessment

From 0,0 cm to 2,2 cm :	Pre-engagement
From 2,2 cm to 10,4 cm :	Decay
From 10,4 cm to 40,0 cm :	Cavity
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :	
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :	
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :	

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 2	Tilt : 76° (1°)	Name :
Drilling depth : 40,10 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Hard (2)	Diameter : 125,0 cm	
ID number : 22 RESI 08 24 GE	Level : 10,0 cm	
Date : 25.08.2022	Direction : East	
Time : 13:27:49	Object species : Oak	
Advance : 32 cm/min	Location : 1 Portchester Rise	



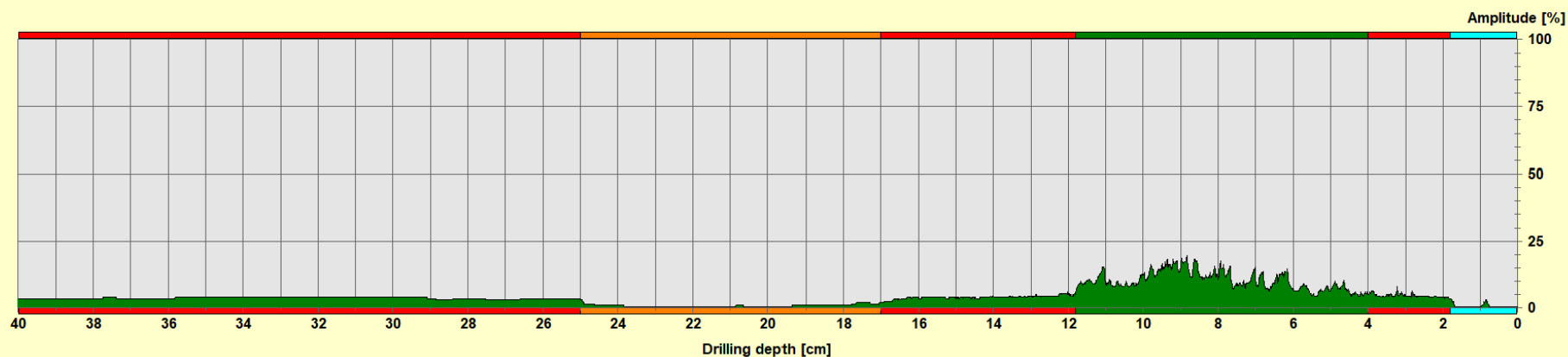
Assessment

	From 0,0 cm to 3,2 cm : Pre-engagement
	From 3,2 cm to 10,0 cm : Decay
	From 10,0 cm to 10,5 cm : Sound Wood
	From 10,5 cm to 14,7 cm : Decay
	From 14,7 cm to 40,0 cm : Cavity
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	3	Tilt :	58° (1°)	Name :	
Drilling depth :	40,18 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Hard (2)	Diameter :	125,0 cm		
ID number :	22 RESI 08 24 GS	Level :	10,0 cm		
Date :	25.08.2022	Direction :	South		
Time :	13:30:22	Object species :	Oak		
Advance :	33 cm/min	Location :	1 Portchester Rise		



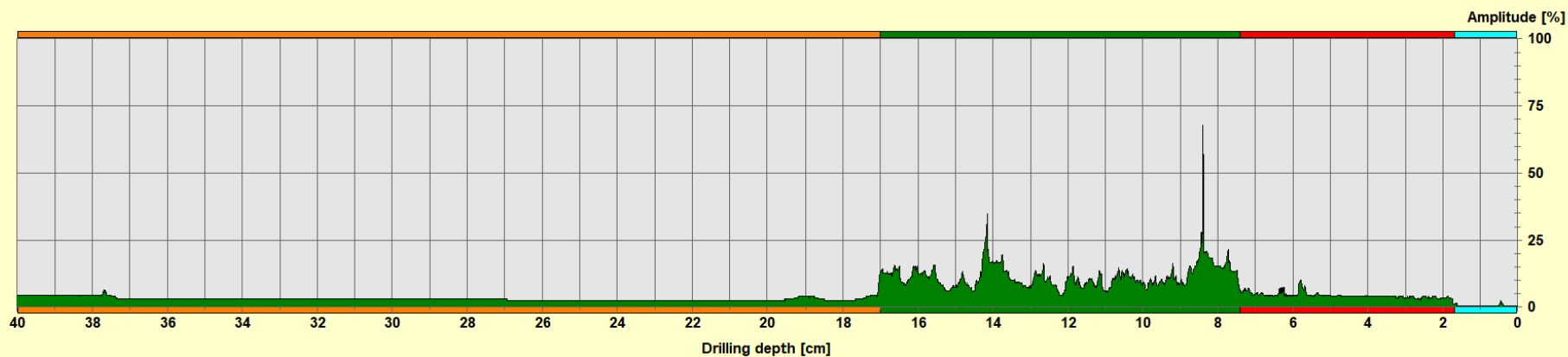
Assessment

From 0,0 cm to 1,8 cm :	Pre-engagement
From 1,8 cm to 4,0 cm :	Decay
From 4,0 cm to 11,8 cm :	Sound Wood
From 11,8 cm to 17,0 cm :	Decay
From 17,0 cm to 25,0 cm :	Cavity
From 25,0 cm to 40,0 cm :	Decay

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	4	Tilt :	54° (1°)	Name :	
Drilling depth :	40,18 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Hard (2)	Diameter :	125,0 cm		
ID number :	22 RESI 08 24 GW	Level :	10,0 cm		
Date :	25.08.2022	Direction :	West		
Time :	13:32:59	Object species :	Oak		
Advance :	33 cm/min	Location :	1 Portchester Rise		



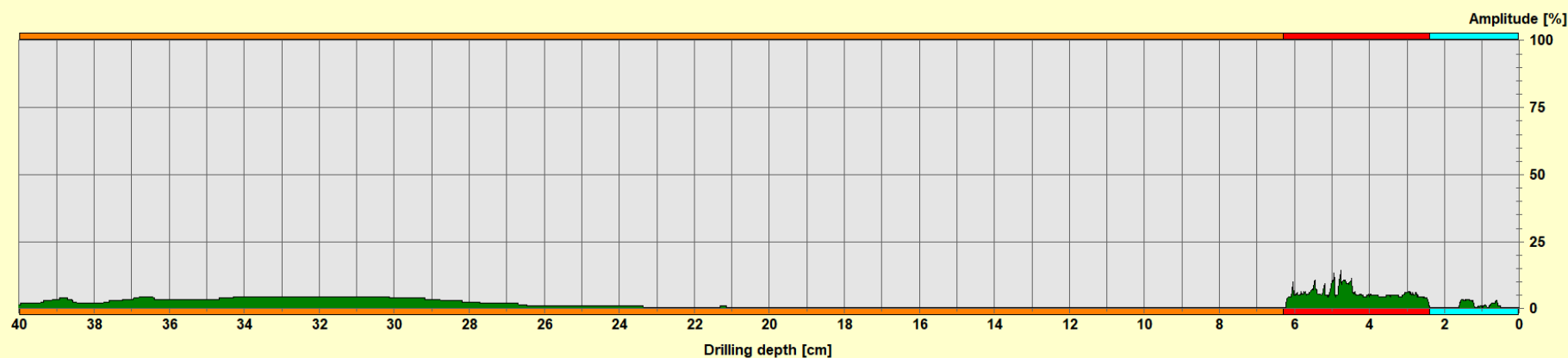
Assessment

From 0,0 cm to 1,7 cm :	Pre-engagement
From 1,7 cm to 7,4 cm :	Decay
From 7,4 cm to 17,0 cm :	Sound Wood
From 17,0 cm to 40,0 cm :	Cavity
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :	
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :	

Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 6	Tilt : 90° (1°)	Name :
Drilling depth : 40,01 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Hard (2)	Diameter : 108,0 cm	
ID number : 22 RESI 08 24 1E	Level : 100,0 cm	
Date : 25.08.2022	Direction : East	
Time : 13:47:52	Object species : Oak	
Advance : 33 cm/min	Location : 1 Portchester Rise	



Assessment

From 0,0 cm to 2,4 cm : Pre-engagement
From 2,4 cm to 6,3 cm : Decay
From 6,3 cm to 40,0 cm : Cavity
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm : Bark
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

Comment

Tree Safety Survey Data Tables Terms.

Tree ID	Reference no. T1, T2 etc. for trees; H for hedgerows; G for Groups and W for woodlands. If the tree has been tagged with an 'arbo' tag then the physical tag number is listed in this column. The tree's position is also marked on the Tree Survey Plan along with its unique tag ID number.
Species	Tree Species (Common or Latin Name)
Tree Height	Height of tree in metres
Maturity	The estimated age class of the tree (relative to species) • NP - Newly Planted • Y - Young • SM - Semi-mature • M - Mature • OM - Over-mature • V - Veteran
Phys Condition	Physiological Condition: Condition considering the tree structure, form and vitality. • Good • Fair • Poor • Decline • Dead
Life Expectancy	Estimated safe, usable life expectancy.
Defects	Any defects observed during the Visual Tree Inspection process
Defect Details	Further details on defects observed.
Management Recommendations	Recommendations for remedial works due to defects, or to manage the tree within its environment.
Comments	A brief description of the tree which refers to tree form, condition, health and significant defects. Comments regarding environmental conditions affecting the tree (e.g. ground conditions) will also be included where relevant.
Priority	The timescale in which works should be completed.
Date Works Completed	To be filled in with date of completion by contractor or site manager.

Arboricultural data tables are record of the information collected during the Visual Tree Inspection process. They should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Plan.



 ROAVR GROUP		
Tree Survey Plan		
Carl Rivers		1 Portchester Rise, Allbrook, Eastleigh, SO50 4QS
SCALE : n/a @ A4	DATE : 05/09/2022	
MAP FILENAME : 22_RESI_08_24_TSP_v1	Version: v1 Checked by: MH	
The Greenhouse, Beechwood Business Park (North), Inverness, IV2 3BL Support@roavr-group.co.uk - www.roavr-environmental.co.uk Tel: 01463 667302		