



Dr G Chaffey
63 Underwood Road
Bishopstoke
Eastleigh
SO50 6FX

23 October 2023

Our Ref: WT 012-23 AIA2

Dear Dr Chaffey

Re: Tree information relating to planning application at 63 Underwood Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, SO50 6FX

Further to our recent site meeting with Louise Cutts (Planning Consultant) please find details relating to the tree protection and management issues discussed regarding your planning application. I consider it would be appropriate to forward these details to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) by way of this letter with its attached plan and illustrative notes. In this respect, I enclose plan WTP2, which is an adapted version of the plan provided by P Stubbington Land Surveys Ltd (drawing number 63 Underwood Road, Bishopstoke – Survey and APP C FOR TREE SPECIALIST). It has been annotated to identify all the relevant trees and show the areas where the enclosed specifications apply. This plan is illustrative, and the precise location of protective measures may need to be modified in the context of the site conditions at the time of implementation.

Protected trees: After investigating the LPA online mapping system, it was established that no trees around the property are protected by tree preservation orders (TPOs) and it is not within a Conservation Area (Image 1). However, the rear property boundaries are adjacent to Ancient Replanted Woodland and Semi Natural Woodland managed by Forestry England (Image 2).

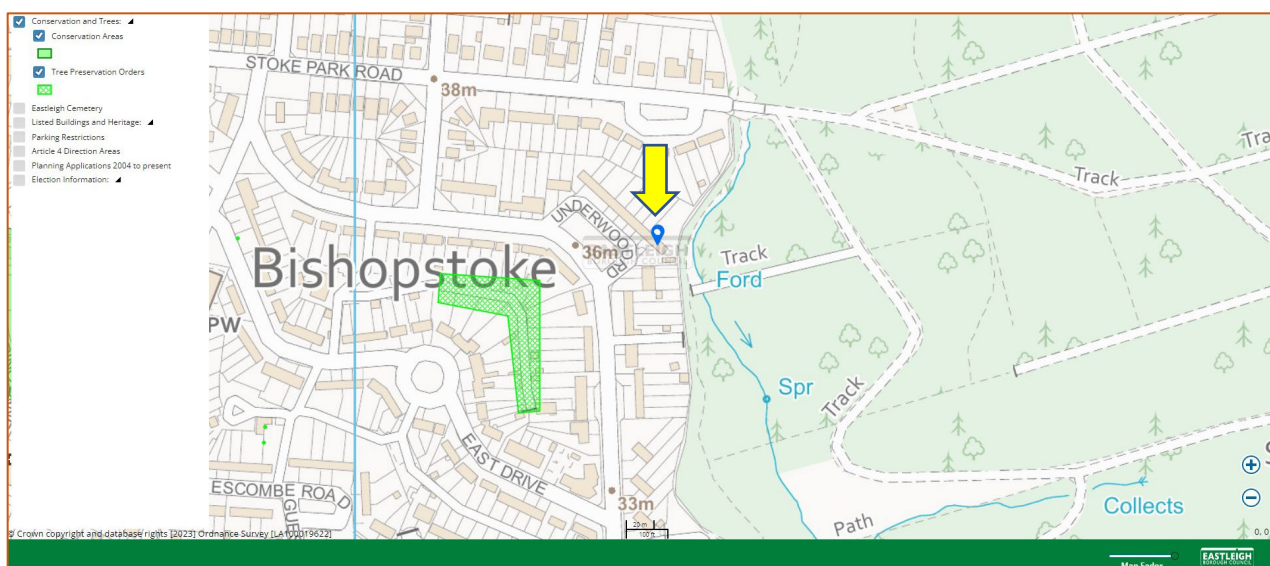


Image 1: The blue marker (indicated by the yellow arrow) represents the approximate location of 63 Underwood Road

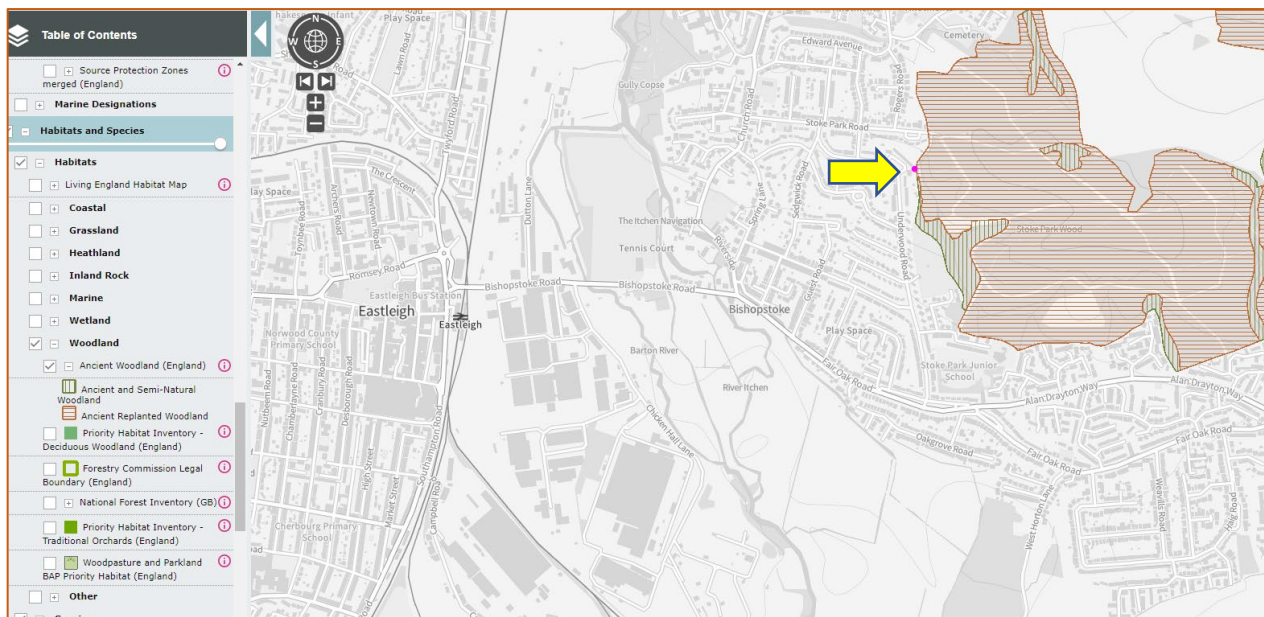


Image 2: The pink dot (indicated by the yellow arrow) represents the approximate location of 63 Underwood Road

I inspected the closest trees to your property boundary and have indicated the numbering on the tree protection plan (WTP2) in Appendix 1. For each tree, I collected information on species, height, diameter, maturity and potential for contribution to amenity in a development context. As advocated in BS 5837, each tree was then allocated to one of four categories which reflected its suitability as a material constraint on development:

- **Category A:** Trees of high quality and value
- **Category B:** Trees of moderate quality and value
- **Category C:** Trees of low quality and value
- **Category U:** Trees unsuitable for retention, usually to be removed

This information is recorded in the tree schedule included as Appendix 2, with further explanatory notes. I stress that my inspection was of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level

The root protection areas and location of tree protection: BS5837:2012 gives recommendations for the areas of root protection to be the equivalent to the area of a circle centred on the tree with a radius of at least 12 times the trunk diameter. This distance is given for guidance to each tree or group in the schedule. In practice, the siting of the specific protection measures may be different. The implication of this notional root protection area (RPA) is that no significant disturbance should occur within it if the trees are to be successfully retained.

Site visit and general discussions: During our meeting, we discussed the design and positioning of the proposed extensions, and the potential affects this proposal might have on the trees in the adjacent Forestry England woodland. You advised me that recent discussions had taken place with one of the Forestry England managers (Ben Phelan) and he has agreed to some coppice management of the closest hazel trees (see Appendix 4). After looking at your plans and reviewing the situation on site, I believe there will be very little impact on the remaining trees from the proposal because



there will be very little encroachment of RPAs or canopies into your property. The retained trees are all within the adjacent woodland and separated from the application site by an existing 1.8m close-boarded wooden fence. This fence already provides a good level of protection for the above ground parts of the trees, but for the avoidance of doubt, it would be beneficial to erect a temporary tree protection fence (as shown on WTP2) to protect any roots from accidental damage or compaction during construction.

Trees to be removed or coppiced: The hazel trees to be coppiced (T003, T004, T005, T006, T007, and T012) have been assessed as low quality with limited future potential. They are partially seen from public viewpoints along Underwood Road but once removed or coppiced, the retained trees within the woodland behind will easily buffer this minor canopy loss (Image 3). They do provide some useful screening between the woodland side and your property so the initial tree works proposed will have some visual impact in the short term. However, the hazel trees will grow back quickly so this will be very short lived, and once they have been coppiced, these trees can be kept managed to encourage more woodland flora and fauna diversity.



Image 3: Once the tree works have been undertaken (red fill annotation), the trees within the woodland behind will easily buffer this minor canopy loss.

Site access: Access will be gained along the side of the existing house where there is space for pedestrian movement and small light construction machinery. The RPAs of retained trees do not unduly affect construction access and provided that protective fencing, is installed/retained correctly, there is unlikely to be any adverse effects on trees from construction traffic moving in and out of the site.

Post occupancy effects on trees: The location and character of the proposal has been achieved in consideration of all the site factors, including the presence of trees. The extension is slightly closer to the boundary in places, but I do not consider that this will result in a significant interference from trees any more than already exists. The woodland is mostly on the eastern and northern aspects of the property so they are unlikely to block direct sunlight and the woodland vegetation will continue to provide useful screening between the public footpath and rear boundary. It will be in the interests



of the occupants to retain the coppiced boundary trees and any new planting that may occur in the future to retain seclusion and privacy. On this basis, the proposal is unlikely to bring new pressures on trees and where formal protection measures apply within the designated Ancient Woodland boundaries, Forestry England will have control over any unreasonable applications for tree work.

Storage and movement of materials: It is entirely feasible to move materials to the working areas by hand or using small low ground-effect plant. There is ample space outside RPAs for the storage of materials and there is no significant risk of harm to trees from these activities.

Drainage and other services: The site is already serviced, and this establishes the principle of drainage runs, electricity cabling, soakaways and their maintenance and repair. It is not intended for there to be any major service upgrades, and the proposal is to connect into the existing services without the need to cause any disruption to RPAs, that could result in important trees being damaged. If this changes for any reason, we advise that these matters are considered at an early stage and agreed with the LPA prior to the work commencing.

Protecting trees during construction works: The recommendation in BS5837:2012 is that where details might need to be submitted to allow for changes that might occur after planning permission has been granted, heads of terms for an arboricultural method statement (AMS) would be appropriate. That is appropriate for sites with a range of arboricultural protection measures and methods to be determined. For this site, the development is reasonably straightforward, and a separate AMS seems disproportionate, so it is not proposed.

However, temporary tree protective fencing is proposed to prevent accidental damage or compaction within the small RPA encroachment along the rear boundary. This will need to be erected at the locations shown on the tree protection plan WTP2 and set out following the specification requirements provided in Appendix 3. Generally, it will need to be to the BS5837:2012 section 6.2 recommendations, i.e.: braced, preformed, galvanised steel mesh panels (Heras or similar). It should be installed prior to the commencement of any development related activity and retained at the locations shown until construction is completed or with prior consent from the LPA. Provided that the fencing is properly specified, installed and maintained, there is unlikely to be any significant adverse effects on the health or amenity value of these trees.

Summary of the proposal in relation to trees: The significant trees adjacent to the site will be retained as part of the woodland backdrop, and any encroaching RPAs can be adequately protected during construction works. If adequate precautions to protect the retained trees are implemented as recommended in this report, and as may reasonably be required by consent conditions, the overall impact of the proposal on local amenity will be low and limited to the short term only. The proposals take proper account of potential pressures for pruning and felling post-construction and it is reasonably practicable to develop the scheme without significant harm to trees. I consider that the proposal is compliant with the principles set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and is technically compliant with BS5837:2012 and the way in which that Standard has been applied. Therefore, I do not believe there are supportable or reasonable grounds for refusing permission in terms of the trees.



I believe that this covers all the appropriate issues but please call me if there is anything else that you think should be included.

Yours sincerely

Mark Wadey NDArb CUEW MArborA RCArborA MICFor
Arboricultural Consultant



 Institute of
Chartered Foresters
Registered Consultant

Appendices:

1. Tree Protection Plan WTP2
2. Data Collection
3. Tree protection guidance
4. Email from Forestry England

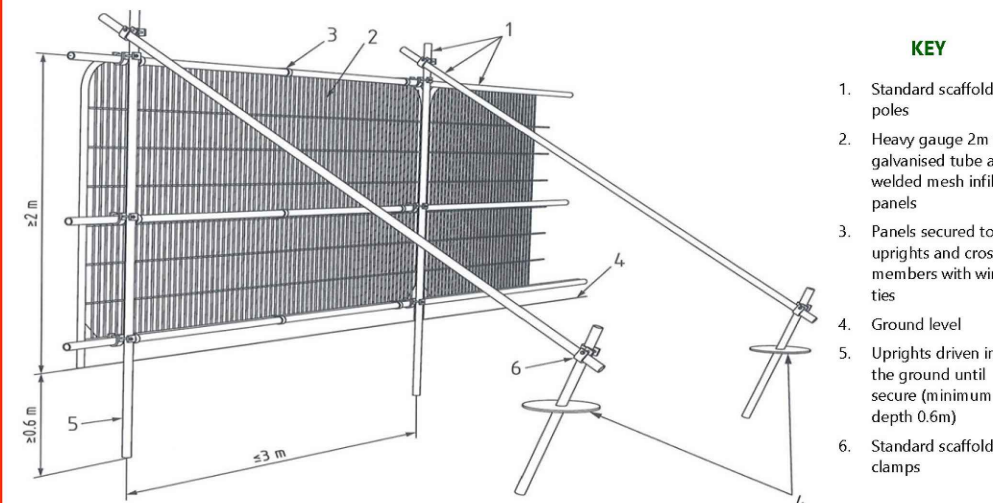
Appendix 1 - The Tree protection Plan WTP2: Illustrating tree protection and management proposals

Content: 1 A2 plan@1:200 scale

Tree Protection Guidance

Examples of Standard Barriers

Protective barriers are not to be moved without written consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and any adjustments should be under direct supervision of the project Arboriculturist to maintain the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree. No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles must be stored within the protected area as defined on the Tree Protection Plan.



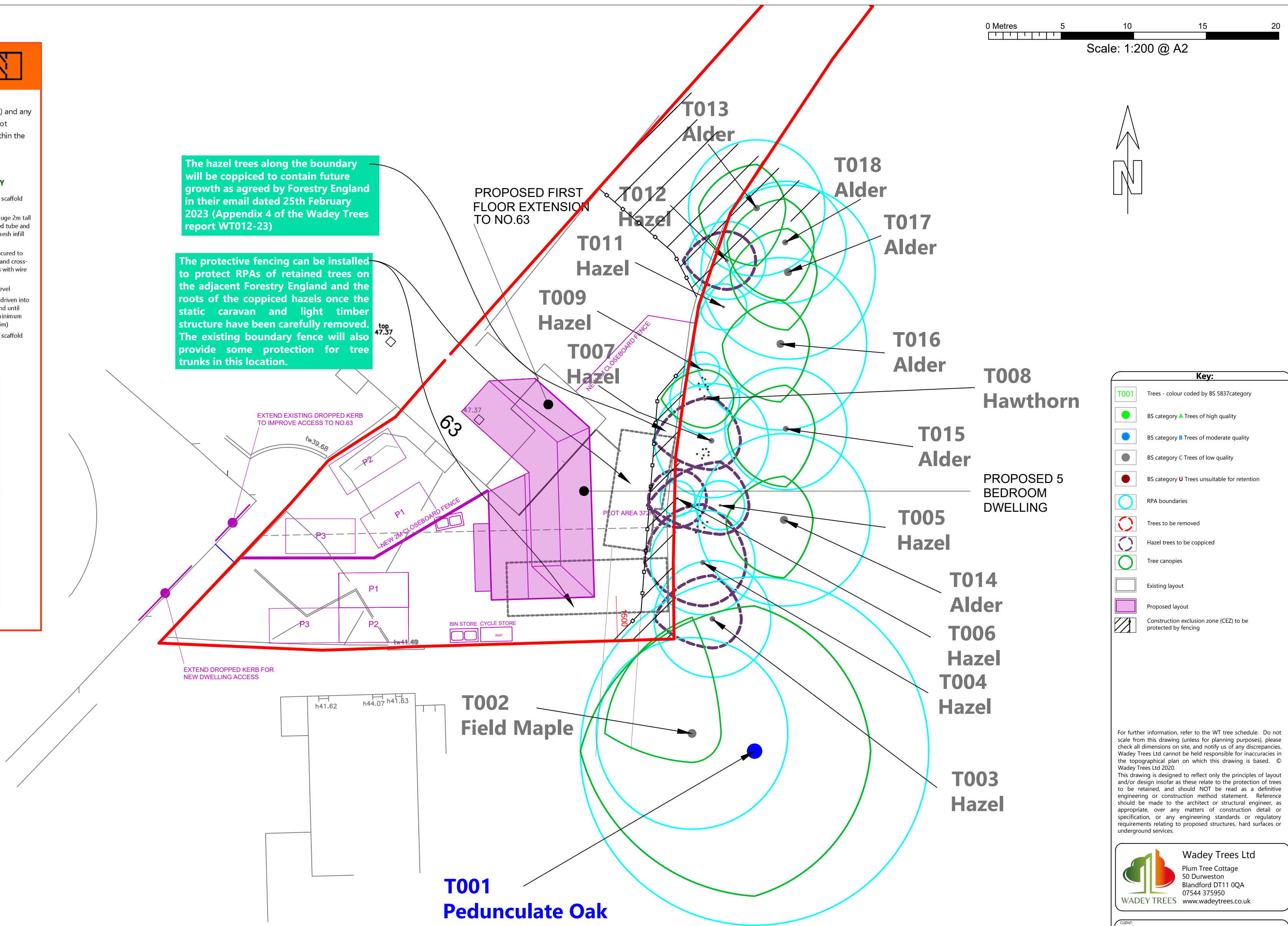
Extract from BS5837: 2012 Figure 2—Default specifications for tree protective fencing.



Image 1: Scaffold and Heras panels can provide standard protection that is fit for purpose.

The hazel trees along the boundary will be coppiced to contain future growth as agreed by Forestry England in their email dated 25th February 2023 (Appendix 4 of the Wadey Trees report WT012-23)

The protective fencing can be installed to protect RPAs of retained trees on the adjacent Forestry England and the roots of the coppiced hazels once the static caravan and light timber structure have been carefully removed. The existing boundary fence will also provide some protection for tree trunks in this location.



0 Metres 5 10 15 20

Scale: 1:200 @ A2



Key:	
T001	Trees - colour coded by BS 5837:category
BS category A	Trees of high quality
BS category B	Trees of moderate quality
BS category C	Trees of low quality
BS category U	Trees unsuitable for retention
RPA boundaries	
Trees to be removed	
Hazel trees to be coppiced	
Tree canopies	
Existing layout	
Proposed layout	
Construction exclusion zone (CEZ) to be protected by fencing	

For further information, refer to the WT tree schedule. Do not scale from this drawing (unless for planning purposes), please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. Wadey Trees Ltd cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Wadey Trees Ltd 2020.

This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.

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www.wadeytrees.co.uk

CLIENT:
Dr Gary Chaffey

ARCHITECT:
J Design and Planning Ltd

DRAWN: EJS	CHECKED: M/W	DATE: 23 Oct 23	REVISION:
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LOCATION OF TREES, CATEGORISATION & DEVELOPMENT AT:
63 Underwood Road, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, SO50 6FX

DRAWING NO:
WTP2

SCALE: 1:200	SHEET SIZE: A2	SHEET NO:
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WT PROJECT NO: WT 012-23	STATUS: PUBLISHED
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CLIENT PROVIDED PLAN REF:
63 Underwood Road Site and Location & 63 Underwood Road APP C - FOR TREE SPECIALIST

Appendix 2 Data Collection: In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837). **NOTE:** Colour annotation is A trees green background; B trees blue background; C trees grey background; U trees red background

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	General Observations	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T001	Pedunculate Oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	25	1000	N:10 E:8 S:10 W:12	Good	Good	Mature	Deadwood > 30mm diameter overhanging the public right of way. Previous branch failures evident.	30+ Years	B1,2	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.	
T002	Field Maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	14	550	N:8 E:2 S:2 W:6	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent oak tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	
T003	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	8	4 stems: 100, 200, 150, 200	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Coppice main stems close to ground level
T004	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	8	4 stems: 150(avg)	N:4 E:3 S:3 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Coppice main stems close to ground level
T005	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	7	2 stems: 100(avg)	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:5	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 1.7m. Area: 9 sq m.	Coppice main stems close to ground level
T006	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	4	100	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Coppice main stems close to ground level
T007	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	7	5 stems: 100, 100, 50, 150, 250	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 3.9m. Area: 48 sq m.	Coppice main stems close to ground level

Appendix 2 Data Collection: In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837). **NOTE:** Colour annotation is A trees green background; B trees blue background; C trees grey background; U trees red background

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	General Observations	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T008	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	4	200	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:3	Fair	Fair	Early Mature	Restrictions to access: Dense ivy present over trunk	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	
T009	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	8	4 stems: 50(avg)	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:3	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	
T011	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	8	4 stems: 100, 50, 50, 50	N:3 E:2 S:2 W:3	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	
T012	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	4	5 stems: 100(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:3	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Multiple stemmed tree.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 2.7m. Area: 23 sq m.	Coppice main stems close to ground level
T013	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	14	2 stems: 300, 250	N:3 E:2 S:4 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 4.7m. Area: 69 sq m.	
T014	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	14	2 stems: 350(avg)	N:3 E:2 S:4 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	
T015	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	13	350	N:3 E:2 S:4 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	
T016	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	14	2 stems: 350(avg)	N:3 E:2 S:4 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	

Appendix 2 Data Collection: In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837). **NOTE:** Colour annotation is A trees green background; B trees blue background; C trees grey background; U trees red background

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diam (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	General Observations	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T017	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	14	2 stems: 400, 300	N:3 E:2 S:4 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T018	Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	13	350	N:3 E:2 S:4 W:4	Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees.	20+ Years	C1,2	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	

Appendix 2 Data Collection Cont'd: Explanatory notes

Structure: The following categories are assigned appropriately to each landscape feature: T=(tree); G=(group); H=(hedge); C=(coppiced); M=(multi-stemmed); P=(pollard); Sh=(shrubs); S=(stump) or W=(woodland).

Species: Species identification is based on visual observations. Where there is some doubt over tree identity, sp is noted after the genus name in the botanical names section to indicate that the species cannot be reliably identified at the time of the survey. Where there is more than one species in a group, only the most frequent are noted and not all the species present may be listed. The tree botanical names surveyed on this site are listed in column 3.

Height: Height is estimated to provide an indication of the size of the tree.

Stem diameter: Stem diameter is estimated or measured and recorded in 2.5cm increments as advised in BS 5837 Table D1. It is measured with a diameter tape unless access is restricted, direct measurement is not possible because of ivy on the trunk or the tree is assessed as poor quality. The point of measurement and the adjustments for stem variations are as advised in Figure C1 of BS 5837. The RPAs given below have been used for single stem trees and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Branch height and crown spreads: Where crown accuracy varies from site observations and the original topographical survey, new measurements of the crown may be taken and illustrated on the plan as a crown amendment. These are taken in the context of the development proposal where it is considered there may be encroachment from the development. For example, it may only be necessary to record the measurement of one side of the canopy where it overhangs the site, or where there is likely to be some kind of impact to branches/crown of the tree from development proposals. If there are any significant trees missing from the original topographical survey, their positions are estimated and branch spread is taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive a representation of the crown. Also, where it is considered appropriate, existing height above ground level of: 1) first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.4-N); 2) canopy will be recorded to inform on ground clearance where access issues may be a concern.

Tree condition: The tree condition is represented by the surveyor's initial visual observations of its health and/or structural integrity. These are separated into the following subcategories:

Physiological condition (P)	Description
Good	Appears to be healthy and have good vitality.
Fair	Generally, in good health but with visible signs of decline or reduced vitality.
Poor	Obviously in poor health and significant decline.
Dead	Dead, or very little live growth.
Structural condition (S)	Description
Good	No significant structural defects/weaknesses.
Fair	Some visible defects but no significant hazards/weaknesses.
Poor	Significant defects/weaknesses or dangerous/potentially dangerous condition.

Appendix 2 Data Collection Cont'd: Explanatory notes

Life stage: For the purposes of this report the following life stages are recorded as one of seven categories below. Age class is indicative and will vary between species:

LIFE STAGE	DEFINITION
Newly planted	Very young, newly planted trees at least within the last 5 years.
Young	Small establishing tree in its youngest years that could be transplanted with specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150mm in diameter at 1.5m.
Semi-mature	An established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of lifespan.
Early mature	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in the second third of life span.
Mature	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final third of expected lifespan.
Over mature	A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of expected lifespan. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.
Veteran	Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
Ancient	A tree which is remarkably old for its species.

General observations: Only relevant features such as tree physiology, structural condition, decay and crown or branch structure that may impact on the proposed development are recorded. If there are no notes, then the presumption should be that no relevant features were observed.

Remaining contribution: This is broadly interpreted as <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40+ years to provide some indication of a tree's potential for future contribution to its locality.

BS category: Each tree is placed into a relevant coloured category based on their quality and contribution they offer in terms of their arboricultural, landscape or cultural values. This assessment is based on the BS5837 Table 1 cascade chart for tree quality assessment summarised at the beginning of this report.

RPA measurements: For single stem trees, the RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter. For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods set out in paragraph 4.6 of BS5837 recommendations will be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) will be measured in accordance with Annex C and Annex D of that document. The calculated RPA for each tree will be capped to 707 m².

Future tree safety inspections: Our assessment of the trees was carried out on the basis that a re-inspection would be carried out within a year of the assessment visit and our advice on tree condition must be reviewed annually from the date of that visit.

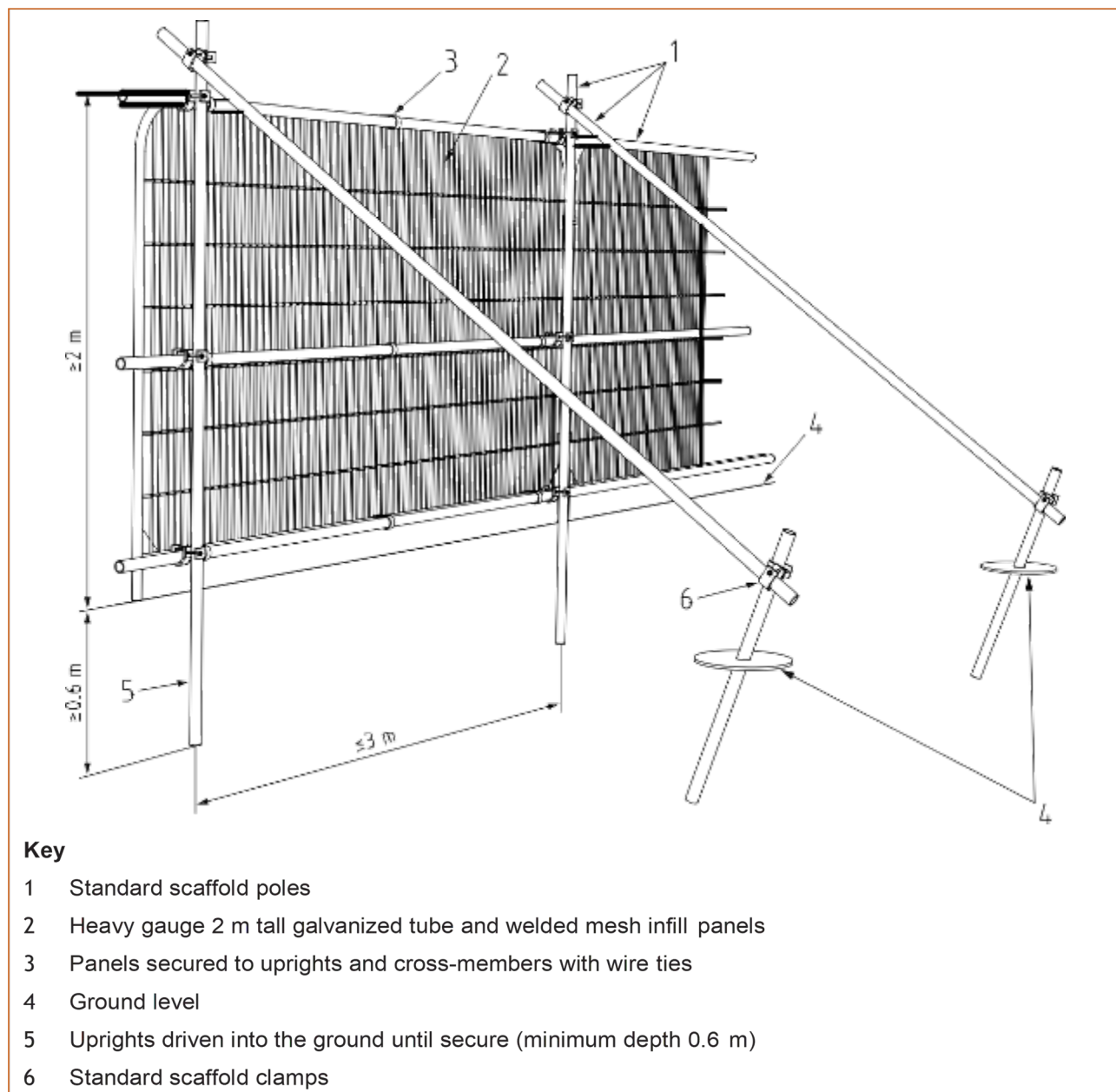
Tree work considerations

1. **Tree works:** The inspection of all trees was of a preliminary nature and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each individual tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties and only defects visible from the inspection point have been noted. In addition to tree removals for development and management reasons, further works are listed to reduce the threats from retained trees. All trees on the site should be checked by the contractor at the time of carrying out the main tree works to deal with any emerging safety issues in the context of the consented development.
2. **Reporting during work operations:** In the context of the preliminary nature of the tree inspection, any defects that may affect tree safety discovered by the contractor when carrying out the work recommendations should be reported to the supervising officer. Modification to the schedule of works may be required because of these reports. The contractor should be specifically instructed on this point.
3. **Implementation of works:** All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 *Recommendations for Tree Work* as modified by more recent research. It is advisable to select a contractor from the local authority list and preferably one approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their Register of Contractors is available free from The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire GL10 3DL; phone 01242 522152; website www.trees.org.uk.
4. **Statutory wildlife obligations:** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

Appendix 3 – Tree protection guidance

Tree protective barriers

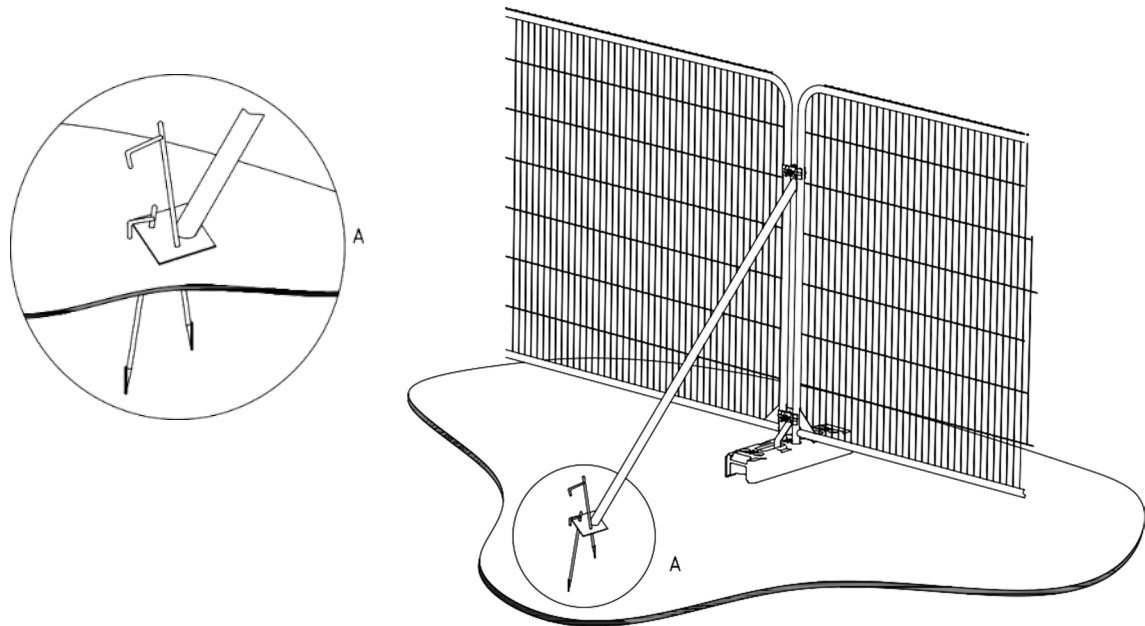
Installing Barriers: Tree Protective barriers must be fit for purpose, and once installed must not be moved without written consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA). If it is absolutely necessary for any adjustments, they should be under direct supervision of the project Arboriculturist to maintain the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree. No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles must be stored within the protected area as defined on the Tree Protection Plan. On this site, all exposed rooting areas should be protected by barriers (while vulnerable to damage), in accordance with BS 5837 figures 2 and 3 below until there is no risk of damage from the development activity. This work should be subject to arboricultural supervision.



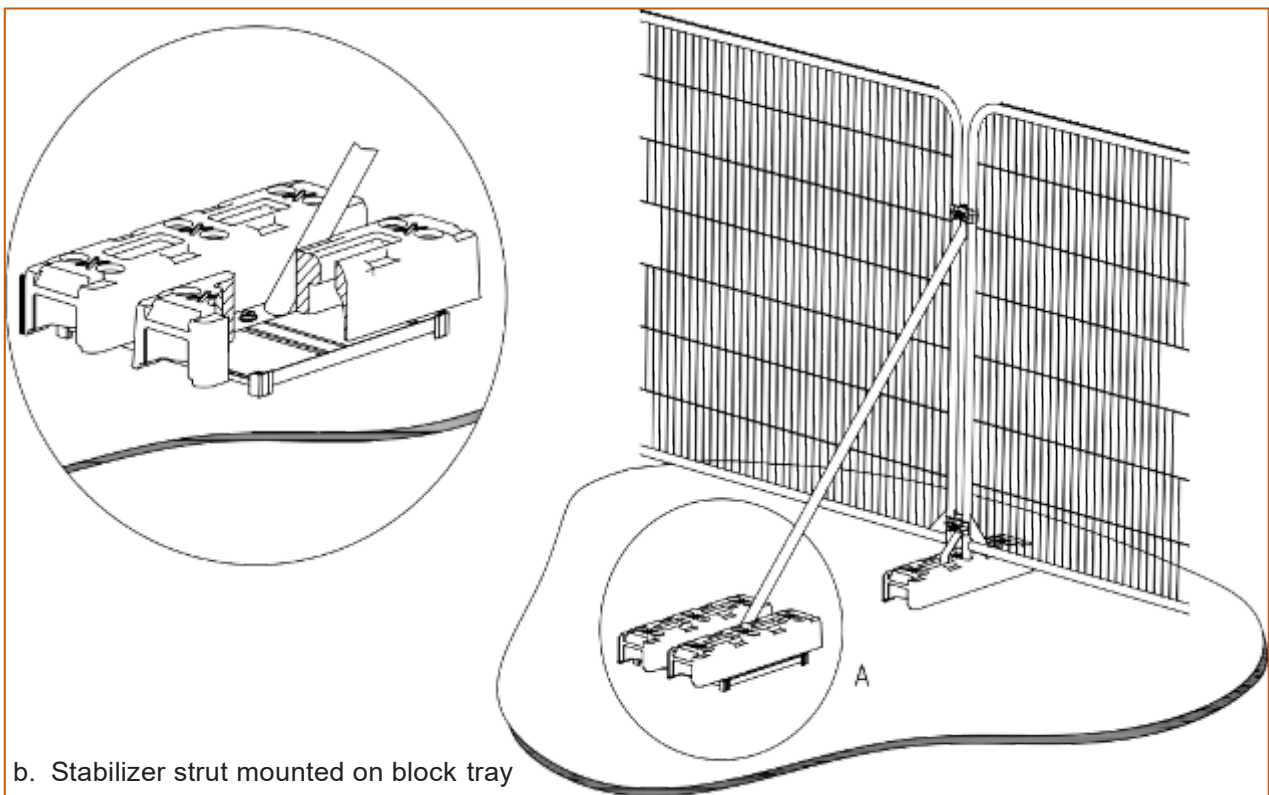
Extract from BS5837: 2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

Appendix 3 – Tree protection guidance

Examples of tailored protective barriers: A range of methods can be used to protect the trunks and underlying soil but whatever the choice of method, the end result must be fit for purpose to prevent the protected area from being breached by the construction activities.



a. Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b. Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 3 – Tree protection guidance

Picture 1: All barriers should be labelled to keep working activities outside the Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs).



Picture 2: Scaffolding supports and board coverings erected around the trunks of trees can provide suitable protection against traffic turning into the site.



Picture 3: Temporary barriers are useful around individual trees where construction activities only occur during a short period.



Appendix 4 – Email from Forestry England

From: [Louise Cutts](#)
To: [Louise Cutts](#)
Subject: Message from Forestry England re trees to the rear of 63 Underwood Road
Date: 27 February 2023 13:03:10

From: Phelan, Ben <ben.phelan@forestryengland.uk>
Sent: 25 February 2023 13:30
To: Gary Chaffey <g.chaffey@helyx.co.uk>
Cc: Marsh, Sean <sean.marsh@forestryengland.uk>; Mair, Robin <Robin.Mair@forestryengland.uk>
Subject: RE: [EXTERNAL EMAIL]: Stoke Park boundary

You don't often get email from ben.phelan@forestryengland.uk. [Learn why this is important](#)

Hi Gary, although there is a question over the ownership of the tree on the boundary, I am content that this is felled from a Forestry England perspective however I would encourage you to speak with other landowners who may be affected. Although you are paying for the dismantling the tree, as work will need to take place (partially) from FE land I need to ensure the work is carried out safely, by trained and competent contractors who have the necessary Public liability insurance.

Tree surgeons will require;

- PLI to minimum £5M
- Appropriate chainsaw certification for felling and aerial work, including 2 people on site at all times who have aerial rescue.
- A minimum of 2 people on site at all times who have Emergency First Aid at Work + F certification.
- Produce a Risk assessment which covers the risks involved including those to members of the public who may be using the Public Right of Way adj. the tree. This includes controls to stop the risk of any logs/felled produce rolling onto the PROW.

I am also content that the Hazel stools on the boundary are coppiced by the contractors you employ, and as above the risks need to be covered to reduce the likelihood of material rolling onto or blocking the PROW. I would expect the Hazel stools to be cut in an appropriate manner to enable future regrowth, and must stress that this is not an agreement for these to be cut by yourself (or contractors), in future (or without further discussion).

Please send me the elements requested above once you have engaged a contractor (and before the work is planned to start), and if you had any further questions please contact me.

Many thanks, Ben

Ben Phelan

Beat Forester - Solent Beat

South England Forest District

Forestry England

t: 0300 067 4626 (not being used at this time)

m: 07920 576537

ben.phelan@forestryengland.uk

www.forestry.gov.uk/englandsforests

