

LAND ADJACENT TO 4 BROOKFIELD PROVIDENCE HILL BURLESDON

TREE SURVEY

for

COLTEN
CARE LTD



Written By:	W. Wareing
Checked By:	A. Bigg
Date:	29/01/2024
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1. Introduction and Terms of Reference

- 1.1. ACD Environmental were instructed by Colten Developments Ltd., in January 2024, to survey and categorize the trees at Land Adjoining 4 Brookfield, Providence Hill, Bursledon, in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. The survey includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm stem diameter at a height of 1.5m that are on site or close enough to pose a potential constraint to development.
- 1.2. The survey was carried out to assess the trees on site for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development. The quality of each tree, or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of four categories, where:
 - Trees of 'A' and 'B' category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design.
 - 'C' category trees will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development but should be retained where there is no reason for their removal.
 - 'U' category trees are in such a condition that they are unlikely to contribute beyond 10 years and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 1.3. This report provides the data and advice outlined in BS5837:2012 only. It must not be substituted for a tree risk assessment. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken. If further detailed inspection is deemed necessary, then it will be made clear within this report.
- 1.4. The controlling authority is Eastleigh Borough Council who can be contacted at:
Phone: 0238068264
Address: Eastleigh Borough Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Eastleigh House, Upper Market Street, Eastleigh, SO50 9YN
Email: Planning@eastleigh.gov.uk
- 1.5. According to a search on <https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/> (Eastleigh Borough Council's online TPO mapping service) on the 30th of January 2024 sections of the northern and eastern boundaries are covered by an area TPO No. 825-E with the northern boundary also being part of a conservation area named 'Bursledon Windmill'. See images 1 & 2 within section 2 of this report.
- 1.6. The Tree Survey Plan was based on the supplied topographical ground survey from P Stubbington Land Surveys Ltd. Drawing No. 10880/01.
- 1.7. Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, Unit 7, Godalming Business Centre, Woolsack Way, Godalming, GU7 1XW, 01483 425714, quoting the site address and report reference number.

2. Scope and Method of Survey

- 2.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.
- 2.2. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Survey Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix 'G' has been used to indicate a group of trees, and 'H' for hedges. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 2.3. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- 2.4. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 2.5. Where stems or branches are obscured by Ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 2.6. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.
- 2.7. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.
- 2.8. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).
- 2.9. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey. According to the National Soil Resources Institute online mapping service at <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes> the soil on site is expected to be: *"Slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils"*.
- 2.10. Where trees were not plotted on the topographical survey their positions have been estimated.

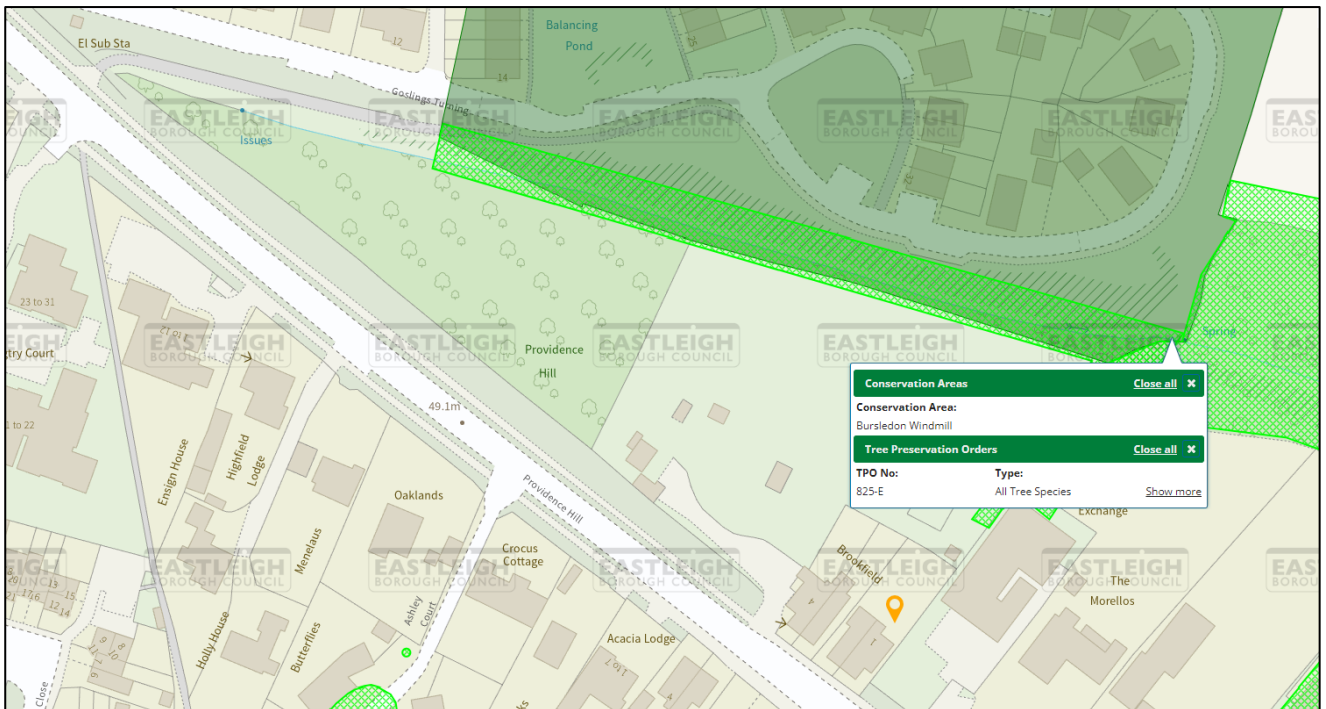


Image 1: Screenshot from <https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/> showing TPO and Cons area affecting the northern boundary of the site.

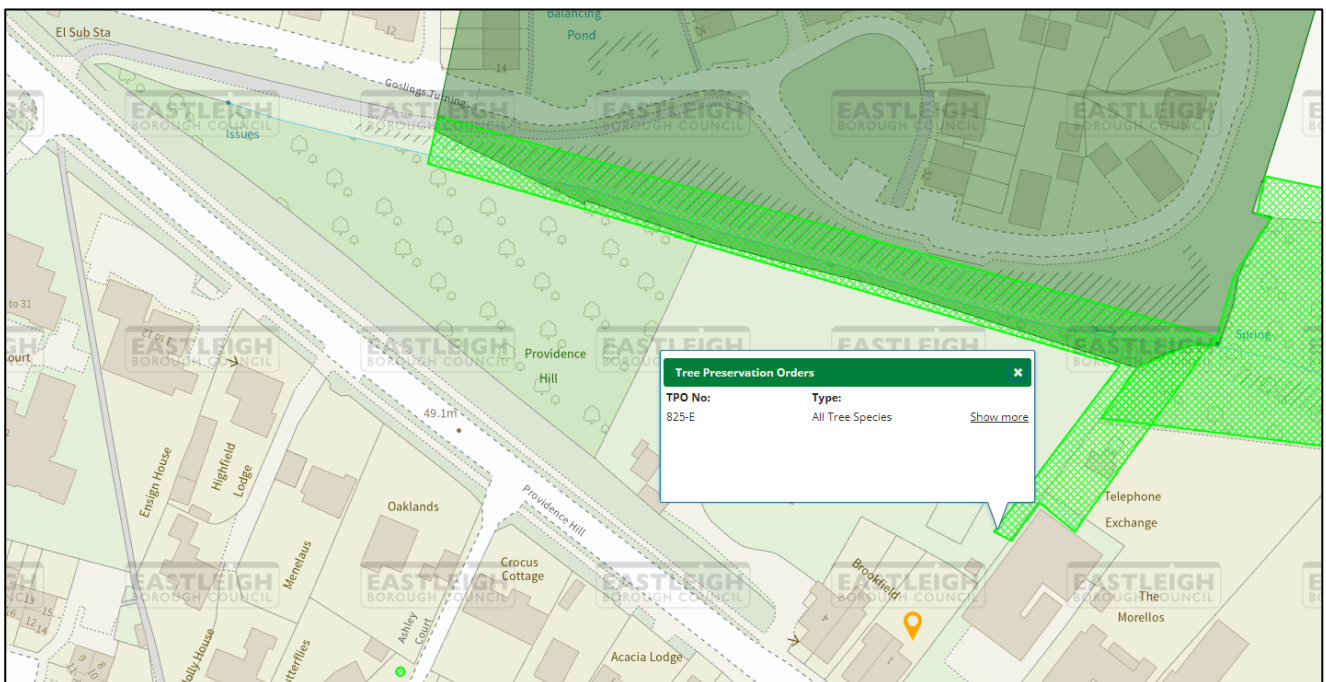


Image 2: Screenshot from <https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/> showing TPO area affecting the eastern boundary of the site.



Image 3: T23 on northern boundary, which has been identified on the survey as veteran.



Image 4: Example of trees adjacent to 'Providence Hill' A24.

Image 5: View of trees which make up part of the northern boundary.



Image 6: Trees on northern boundary, when viewed from neighbouring housing estate.



3. Recommendations

- 3.1. Trees of 'A' and 'B' category should be considered as constraints to development and every attempt should be made to incorporate them into any proposed development design. Trees of a 'C' category will not usually be retained where they would impose a significant constraint to development. 'U' category trees are in such a condition that they will be lost within 10 years and may be removed as good arboricultural practice.
- 3.2. There is scope for development of the site whilst retaining the important trees on the boundaries and by removing the lower quality trees from the interior of the site whilst retaining the 'A' and 'B' category trees as part of the development proposals.
- 3.3. Trees can be a development constraint both below and above the ground. In terms of below ground constraints, BS5837:2012 RPAs indicate an area that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure survival of the tree. In terms of the proximity of structures to trees, the default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. This area of ground should be taken into account with the site layout, such that it can left undisturbed during demolition and construction by prohibiting activity from the area using protective fencing or ground protection.
- 3.4. In terms of the above ground factors, tree constraints presented by the canopy and the psychological effects of tree proximity to dwellings (such as shading, perceived threat of tree failure, etc.) must also be considered during scheme design. This will involve optimising site layout and building room use to avoid the end-user becoming resentful of the trees and seeking excessive pruning or even tree removal. This is especially a consideration with trees located on southern boundaries.
- 3.5. Preferably, conflicts between proposed structures and RPAs and tree canopies should be 'designed out' through the careful positioning of any built form. It is therefore advisable that any development layouts are drafted in close collaboration with ACD to ensure that any trees which are highlighted for retention can be realistically integrated into the design.
- 3.6. When a final layout is agreed, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) should be completed to discuss arboricultural issues within the scheme and demonstrate to the Planning Authority the viability of the layout.
- 3.7. Before any works start on site, including demolition, an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) should be submitted, approved and implemented. There must be no changes in levels, service routing, machine activity, storage of materials or site hut positioning within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and the protective fencing must remain in position for the duration of the construction process.
- 3.8. BS5837:2012 Section 5.1.1 states that the constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground should inform the site layout design, although it is recognized that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. Certain trees are of such importance and sensitivity as to be major constraints on development or to justify its substantial modification. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal. It is anticipated that there is to be comprehensive redevelopment of the site, which may require the removal of B category trees. Removal of B category trees may be considered acceptable, subject to mitigation planting as part of landscape proposals. It is advised that this is subject to discussion with the Local Planning Authority as to the acceptability of this approach.

- 3.9. BS5837:2012 Section 5.2.1 states that: 'The RPA and any other relevant constraints should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees on relevant drawings, including proposed site layout plans'. Recognition is given in Table 1 however that C category trees are 'unremarkable trees of very limited merit'. As such it is considered that C category trees should be retained where appropriate but should not represent a constraint to an otherwise satisfactory proposal.
- 3.10. Trees on the site are protected by a tree preservation order (TPO). Consent for any required works to protected trees should be obtained from the Local Planning Authority prior to being carried out. Consent is not required for urgent work to dead or dangerous trees, but the Local Planning Authority should be given at least five days' notice of the intended works. Consent is not required to work on TPO trees if that work is consented as part of a full planning application. Replacement trees may be required for any protected trees which are felled. If the site is in a conservation area, six weeks' notice of works to all trees should be given.

Will Wareing *ND Arb*
Arboriculturist

30/01/2024

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Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

BS5837:2012 Table 1 - Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
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	*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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>		
	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)
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
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 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

SITE: Land Adjoining 4 Brookfield, Providence Hill, Bursledon
CLIENT: Colten Developments Ltd.
DATE: 18/01/2024

SURVEYOR: W. Wareing

TAGGED? No

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T1	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	12.5(2.5)	500(1)	6	6.4	6.4	6.4	EM	20+	Stem measured over epicormic growth and climbing plants.	C2
T4	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(5)	1150(1)	9	8.7	8.7	8.7	M	40+	Stem measured over Ivy. TPO No.825-E	A2
T5	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(7)	650(1)	1	3.4	3.4	3.4	EM	20+	Measured over Ivy, noticeably dead stem. TPO No.825-E	C2
T6	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17(3)	700,215(2)	3	10	3	10.2	EM	40+	Tight v shaped union on main stem at approx. 2m. Historically pruned from overhead lines. TPO No.825-E	B2
T7	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(2)	925(1)	9	9	9	9	M	20+	High volume of deadwood on southern aspect. TPO No.825-E	B2
T8	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	16(1)	395(1)	6	6	6	6	SM	40+	TPO No.825-E	B2
T9	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	12(1.5)	615(1)	9	8.5	11.7	8.5	M	20+	Stem measured over Ivy. TPO No.825-E	B2
T10	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	16(2)	770(1)	7	7	8.1	7	M	40+	TPO No.825-E	A2
T11	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	17(8)	665(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	40+	Stem measured over Ivy. TPO No.825-E	B2
T12	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(2)	1035(1)	10	9.5	9.5	9.5	M	40+	Stem measured over Ivy; tree house attached to trunk. TPO No.825-E	A2
T13	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	18(8)	875(1)	5	4	5.2	4	M	<10	Extensive deadwood and browning in crown. Significant northern lean from base. - Recommend health and safety assessment to assess potential works/removal. TPO No.825-E	U

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T14	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	250,980(2)	10	9.9	9.9	9.9	M	40+	TPO No.825-E	A2
T15	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	15(1.5)	345(1)	3	3	3	1	SM	40+	Stem measured over Ivy. TPO No.825-E	C2
T16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20(2)	1070(1)	8	7.9	7.9	7.9	OM	40+	Stem measured over Ivy, tree displaying veteran features, fused stems at approx. 5m. TPO No.825-E	A2
T17	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	9(1)	200(1)	2	2	2	2	SM	40+	TPO No.825-E	C2
T18	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20(3)	1080(1)	13	13	13	13	M	40+	Large stem on Northern aspect dear. Stem measured lower than 1.5m. TPO No.825-E	A2
T19	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	11(0)	310(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	40+	TPO No.825-E	B2
T20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(2)	965(1)	10	9.6	9.6	9.6	M	40+	Stem measured over Ivy. TPO No.825-E	A2
T21	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(1)	985(1)	8	8	8	8	M	40+	Cavity at base, underneath large buttressing root. TPO No.825-E	A2
T22	Taxus baccata (Yew)	8(1)	1200(1)	6	6	6	6	M	<10	TPO No.825-E	U
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(2)	1400(1)	7	7	7	7	V	40+	Open grown tree, displaying a multitude of veteran features. TPO No.825-E	A3
T24	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8(1)	625,275(2)	1	1	1	1	M	10+	Topped	C2
T25	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(2)	745(1)	9	9	9	9	M	40+		B2
T26	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	0	320(1)	0	0	0	0	M	<10		U
T27	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(5)	540(1)	9	9	9	9	EM	40+	Tree adjacent to highway.	B2
T28	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15(2)	300(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	20+		C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T29	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	14(1)	270,200(2)	4	4	4	4	SM	10+		C2
T30	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(6)	670(1)	10	10	10	10	M	40+	Tree adjacent to highway.	B2
T31	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(6)	835(1)	10	10	10	10	M	40+	Stem measured over Ivy.	B2
T32	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(4)	870(1)	9	9	9	9	M	40+	Tree adjacent to highway, stem measured over Ivy.	B2
T33	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	18(1)	350(2)	5	4.5	4.5	4.5	EM	40+		B2
T34	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	19(9)	450,275(2)	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	SM	20+		C2
T35	Castanea sativa (Sweet Chestnut)	12(1)	290(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	40+		C2
T36	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18(4)	785(1)	4	9	9	9	M	<10	Extensive decay at base, crown predominantly weighted over highway. Recommend health and safety survey.	U
T37	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7(1)	180(1)	0	0	0	0	Y	20+	Standing dead stem.	U
T38	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	860(1)	8	7.5	7.5	7.5	EM	40+	Tree adjacent to highway.	A2
T39	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	17(6)	350(1)	4	4	4	4	EM	40+	Stem measured over Ivy.	B2
T40	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	7(1)	125,125(2)	3	3	3	3	SM	20+		C2
T41	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(5)	740(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Tree adjacent to highway, stem measured over Ivy.	A2
T42	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14(1)	385(1)	4	4	4	4	SM	20+		C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T43	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	660(1)	7	7	7	7	EM	10+	Extensive amount of deadwood in upper crown, stem measured over Ivy, tree located adjacent to highway.	C2
T44	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	670(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Tre adjacent to highway, stem measured over Ivy.	A2
T45	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	540(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Minor damage at base. Tree adjacent to highway.	B2
T46	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	665(1)	7	7	1	7	M	40+	Poor form, stem measured over Ivy.	B2
T47	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	605(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Tree adjacent to highway.	A2
T48	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	600(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Stem measured over Ivy.	A2
T49	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	670(1)	7	7	7	7	M	40+	Stem measured over Ivy.	A2
T50	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	625(2)	1	7	7	4	M	40+	Codependent crown, shared with T51.	B2
T51	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(4)	665(1)	8	8	1	8	M	40+	Supressed crown, stem measured over Ivy.	B2
T52	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(4)	660(1)	8	8	8	8	M	40+	Stem measured over Ivy.	A2
T53	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(4)	650(1)	8	8	8	8	M	40+	Unusual form, stem measured over Ivy.	B2
T55	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(5)	870(1)	9	9	9	9	M	40+		A2
T56	Quercus rubra (Red Oak)	10(2)	360(1)	5	5	5	5	EM	40+		B2
T57	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(3)	625(2)	7	7	1	1	M	40+	Codependent crown, shared with T50.	C2
T58	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(5)	600(1)	1	6	6	6	M	40+	Tree adjacent to highway	B2

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No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
T59	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	19(5)	1000(1)	10	9.7	9.7	9.7	OM	40+	Diameter estimated.	A2
G1	Malus (Apple), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	4(0.5)	250(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	10+	Group of trees sharing similar dimension, all of which are an estimated average.	C2
G2	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	18(6)	675(1)	8	8.25	8.25	8.25	EM	40+	All dimensions are an estimated average. Recommend removing hung up branch. TPO No.825-E	B2
G3	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	10(1)	275(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Group of trees of same species sharing similar dimension, all of which are an estimated average. Section of shown within TPO No.825-E	C2
G5	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	18(2)	400(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	40+	All dimensions are an estimated average. Section of shown within TPO No.825-E	B2
G7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	17(3)	350(1)	3	3	3	3	SM	20+	Group of roadside trees, all dimensions are an estimated average	B2
G8	Araucaria araucana (Monkey Puzzle), Picea abies (Norway Spruce), Laburnum anagyroides (Laburnum), Malus (Apple)	9(1)	250(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Ornamental trees, all dimensions are an estimated average. Surrounded by dense bamboo.	C2
G9	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	8(0.5)	250(1)	3	3	3	3	EM	10+	Understorey group of trees and large shrubs. Canopy extents are estimated, all dimensions are an estimated average.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Land Adjoining 4 Brookfield, Providence Hill, Bursledon
CLIENT: Colten Developments Ltd.
DATE: 18/01/2024

SURVEYOR: W. Wareing

TAGGED? No

No.	Name	Ht (crown)	Dia (stems)	Canopy spread N E S W				Life stage	ERC	Comments & preliminary recommendations	BS Cat
G11	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8(0.5)	175(1)	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	SM	10+	Two trees in the centre of site, all dimensions are an estimated average.	C2

Notes: **Dia (stems):** trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage:** **Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

Appendix 3: Tree Survey Plan
(PRI24477-01)



Head Office

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Email: mail@acdenv.co.uk

Website: www.acdenvironmental.co.uk

ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS * PROTECTED SPECIES LICENSING * MITIGATION * IMPACT
ASSESSMENT * ARBORICULTURAL SITE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION * ARCHAEOLOGY
LANDSCAPE & VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT * LANDSCAPE AUDIT * PROJECT MANAGEMENT
EXPERT WITNESS * LANDSCAPE DESIGN & PLANNING LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT