Arboricultural Method Statement

Mr & Mrs Brennan

Willow Mead

Wildern Lane,
Hedge End
SO30

Ref:
November 2023
JFA0329

JamesFuller
Arboriculture

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Client:	Site:
Mr and Mrs Brennan	Willow Mead Wildern Lane, Hedge End SO30

Arboricultural Consultant:

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

Date:

March 2025

SUMMARY

There is a planning application for the construction of 2 (two) New Bungalows at Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, Hedge End.

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) demonstrates the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan appended at JF3. This report follows the initial tree survey, implications assessment 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 the retained trees, to ensure their safe and healthy retention during and post development, as guided by BS5837:2012 and current best practice.

A total of 5 (five) individual trees, 2 (two) groups of trees and 3 (three) hedges will be retained and protected within and adjacent to the site as detailed within this report.

No trees will be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout.

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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JF1 Tree Survey Schedule
JF2 Tree Survey Plan JFA0329.01A TSP
JF3 Tree Protection Plan JFA0329.03A TPP
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GUIDING PRINCIPLES/APPENDICES:

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 There is a planning application for the construction of 2 (two) New semi-detached bungalows with associated parking at Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, Hedge End.

1.2 Document disclosure provided:

- Existing Site Topo by P Stubbington Land Surveys (Ref 11129/01)
- Proposed Site Plan by Solent Design (Ref SD-2005-00 C)

1.3 The client provided the original site plan with the tree locations plotted, and these have been used as the basis to produce subsequent plans. Whilst James Fuller Arboriculture has had a limited input in defining the contents of the proposed layout, it broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"* and current best practice advice.

1.4 Our advice has been sought on the principles of the proposed design layout in relation to the potential impact on the existing tree stock, to inform and to facilitate the proposed development 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 visit site and undertake a Tree Survey of all the existing trees on and adjacent to the site.
- Produce a combined Tree Survey and Root Protection Area (RPA) schedule appended at JF1.
- To produce a Tree Survey Plan (TSP) (Plan JFA0329.01A TSP appended at JF2).
- To undertake an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) of the proposed development provided by the client to identify which trees can be retained, which will need to be removed and suggest mitigating build techniques in order to retain trees where feasible.
- Based on the above and further on-going discussions, to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing the methodologies for the retention of the tree stock where feasible, in relation to the proposed design layout including a Tree Protection Plan JFA0329.03A TPP appended at JF3.

2.2 The advice provided 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 approved in writing by Eastleigh Borough Council.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

3.1 The site is an unused and overgrown parcel of land located to the west of Wildern Lane.

3.2 **Photograph 1:** A view of the site from the southwest

3.3 **Photograph 2:** A view of the site from Wildern Lane - southeast

4.0 THE TREE STOCK

4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by James Fuller of James Fuller Arboriculture during November 2023 that identified 5 (five) individual trees, 2 (two) groups of trees and 3 (three) hedges. The combined Tree Survey and Root Protection Area (RPA) Schedule is appended at JF1 and Tree Survey Plan JFA0329.01 TSP is appended at JF2.

4.2 ***Tree Categorisation Method***

Category U = Trees in such a condition that any value would be lost within 10 years, or should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

There were no 'U' grade trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.

Note: BS5837:2012 states -
"Category U trees are 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."

Category A = Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). There were no 'A' grade trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.

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 adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 1, 2 (TPO) and 3 (TPO)).

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 2 (two) individual 'C' grade trees, 2 (two) 'C' grade groups of trees and 3 (three) 'C' grade hedges on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 4 and 5, Groups 1 and 2 and Hedges 1-3).

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 Following consultation with Eastleigh Borough Council's website, James Fuller Arboriculture has been made aware that the site is not located within a Conservation Area.

5.2 Following consultation with Eastleigh Borough Council's website, James Fuller Arboriculture has been made aware that trees 2 and 3 identified in this report are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

6.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION AND TREE LOSS

6.1 As guided by BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations, 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 the measures to ensure the protection of the retained trees.

6.2 As part of the assessment, the proposed site plan (Ref SD-2005-00 C) by Solent Design, has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the tree protection information as shown on Plan JFA0329.03A TPP, appended at JF3.

6.3 No Trees, Groups of trees or hedges will be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout.

7.0 PROPOSED PLANNING APPLICATION

7.1 A planning application has been submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council. The application is for the construction of two semi-detached bungalows at Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, Hedge End.

7.2 The majority of the construction works are all located outside of the RPA's for the retained trees. Tree Protection Barriers and Ground Protection will be erected as detailed in Section 12 of this report in the locations specified on the Tree Protection Plan JFA0329.03A TPP appended at JF3.

7.3 There is a minor encroachment into the RPA of Tree 2.

7.4 Comments have been received from Eastleigh Borough Councils Tree Consultant (Chris Stringer). The comments received are detailed below:

- Levels – The proposed bungalows will have piled foundations, with the southernmost bungalow sitting above ground level, void underneath the bungalow.
- Drainage/services – We have not been provided with information relating to the drainage or services at the time of compiling this report.

- Reduced impact on Tree 2 – The footprint of the proposals have been reduced and the foundation design has been changed to further reduce the impact within the RPA of Tree 2.

- Previous concerns relating to the development of this site.
- The encroachment into the RPA was previously questioned and Eastleigh didn't seem to accept the 3.3% detailed within the Report.
    - The proposed footprint and foundation design has been amended, so this will have changed and will be addressed in section 8 of the report.
- Eastleigh also questioned if a true reflection of the encroachment was presented, as they believe the presence of the existing dwelling and footpath may have restricted root growth.
    - Considering the size and age of Tree 2 (stem diameter 930mm) this is a mature Oak Tree. The tree was clearly present on the site well before the neighbouring dwelling and footpath were constructed. We don't know for certain, but its highly likely that the existing dwelling was constructed with traditional foundations, which would have severed any roots within the footprint of the dwelling. The footpath is unlikely to have been constructed with a specialist base to avoid roots, therefore it is likely that the footpath works also severed a number of roots. It is likely that the footpath is constructed on a shallow depth subbase, therefore it is very unlikely that the footpath is acting as a root barrier, as seems to be suggested by the Eastleigh Tree Consultant. Considering the presence of the building and footpath as requested by the Eastleigh Tree Consultant it is thought that the only impact from the footpath and dwelling is the presence of the dwelling. The roots are likely to have been severed during the construction of the dwelling, and these would have been lost. The RPA would not need to be modified for severed roots. It is not believed that the existing footpath is acting as a root barrier as it is unlikely to be deep enough, therefore we would expect to find roots growing under the footpath. The RPA for Tree 2 has been amended to allow for the loss of the neighbouring dwelling. The RPA is shown based on the stem diameter as detailed within BS5837:2012, with the footprint of the neighbouring property removed. The RPA shown has considered the existing structures, just because a section of the RPA has been historically lost, the tree would continue to grow in all directions available to it and wouldn't specifically replace the lost section of RPA inside the site.
- The Eastleigh Tree Consultant raises a concern over the dominance of Trees 2 and 3, shading, perceived risk and post development pressure to prune.
    - Tree 2 is significantly closer to the neighbouring property (5m), has a greater dominance over the neighbouring property, is likely to have a higher perceived risk and is regularly pruned on its southern side clear of the neighbouring property. The presence of the Tree Preservation Order (TPO) on Tree 2 means that any pruning must be applied for and then considered by Eastleigh Borough Council. Eastleigh Borough Council have full control over what works are undertaken on

this tree. It is not believed that there will be any greater pressure on this tree then there is already.

8.0 SUMMARY OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

8.1 Tree Works

All the proposed tree works are detailed within the Tree Works Schedule (TWS) appended at JF4. The tree works shall be carried out as an initial phase of works, prior to any other works taking place on site. Once the tree works have been completed the Tree Protection Barriers will be erected.

8.2 Tree Protection Barriers and Ground Protection

Tree Protection Barriers shall be erected following the completion of the tree works. The barriers shall be constructed as detailed within Section 12 of this report and positioned as specified on the Tree Protection Plan JFA0329.03A TPP appended at JF3.

Tree Protection for the site can be erected and then left in situ for the main construction works. Tree Protection will need to be amended to allow for the construction of the raised decking.

8.3 Tree 2 TPO

Tree 2 is a mature Oak tree located off site. The tree is located within a strip of land next to an existing footpath.

Tree Protection Barriers and Ground Protection will be installed around this tree prior to any works being undertaken.

The proposed bungalow footprint encroaches into the RPA of Tree 2 by 2.73m2, which equates to a loss of the theoretical RPA of 0.7%. This level of encroachment is not considered to be significant. It has been agreed that the foundations will be piled, to help with the ground levels and reduce the impact on the RPA of Tree 2. Access from the rear of the bungalow there will be via a raised decking system with steps down to the garden. The decking will be raised and supported on posts. The Tree Protection Barriers will be moved back to allow for the decking to be constructed. Ground Protection will also be extended to allow sufficient working space. The post holes will be excavated by hand and then lined with heavy gauge polythene to stop any leaching of phytotoxic chemicals into the soil. The decking covers a slightly larger area of the RPA, but has minimal ground contact and still allows rain water to access the ground.

The canopy of Tree 2 overhangs the site, the proposed design layout has been designed so that it is located outside of the canopy spread. Tree 2 will be crown lifted over the site to provide reasonable ground clearance as detailed within the Tree Works Schedule appended at JF4.

Tree 2 is regularly pruned clear of the neighbouring dwelling located to the south of the tree to keep the branches clear of the roof. It is not thought that crown lifting Tree 2 will be detrimental to the overall appearance of the tree.

The proposals will not have a detrimental impact on Tree 2 as long as the points detailed above are strictly adhered to.

9.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

9.1 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 and the construction personnel. This meeting could be used to formally agree the methods of work, material storage, parking and tree protection measures prior to commencement of the development and the associated tree works.

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

10.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

10.1 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.

10.2 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 weather proof and should be similar to the one provided at appendix JF5 and replaced as and when necessary.

10.3 There is a Common causes of Tree Damage leaflet attached at JF5, it is recommended that leaflet is handed out to all contractors to make them aware of the potential actions carried out on site that could damage any retained trees. It is hoped that making all site operatives aware of how a tree can be damaged that this might help avoid retained trees being accidentally damaged.

11.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT TREE WORKS

11.1 All tree works are detailed within the Tree Works Schedule appended at JF4 and will be undertaken prior to the commencement of site preparation and construction works.

11.2 **All permitted or approved 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 commencement of any site works, and erection of protective barriers.

11.3 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.

11.4 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*.

11.5 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.

12.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

12.1 *Tree Protection*

Before starting works on site tree protection will be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan JFA0329.03A TPP (appended at JF3). This will occur immediately following the completion of tree works and prior to any site preparation works starting.

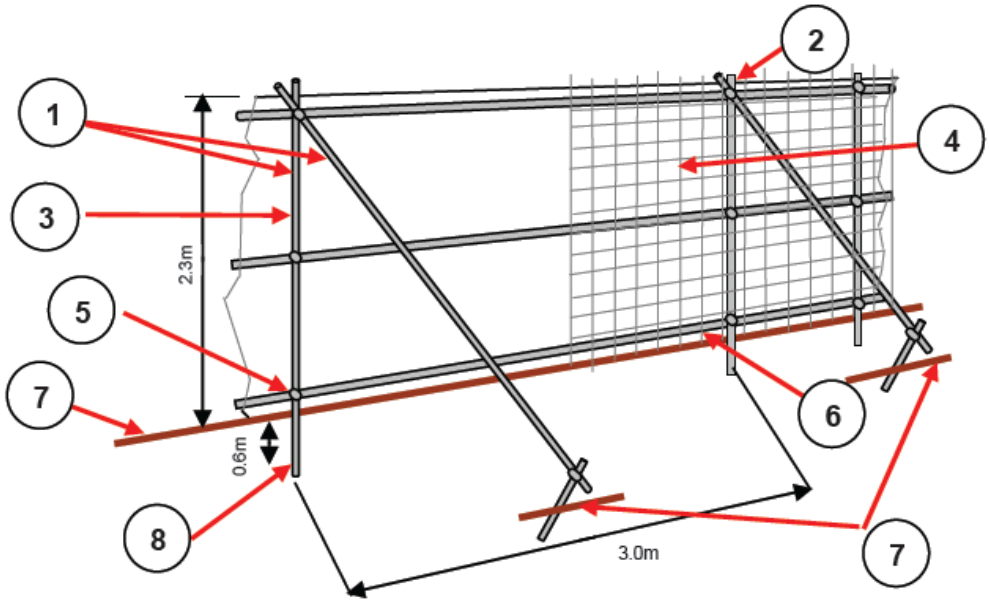
It is recommended that a copy of the Tree Protection Plan is made available to act as a point of reference for all contractors.

12.2 *Tree Protective Barrier*

Trees 1, 2 and 3, Groups 1 and 2 and Hedges 1 and 3 are adjacent to areas of significant construction activity and will be protected by installing the following protective barrier in the locations specified on the Tree Protection Plan JFA0329.03A TPP appended at JF3.

The barrier is to comprise of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

Figure 1: Protective Barrier



1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Uprights to be driven into the ground
3. Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4. Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5. Standard clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of barriers to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. Approximately 0.6m driven into the ground

Example of protective barrier:

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 Fareham Borough Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at JF5.

12.3 Ground Protection

Contractor access is required within the RPA of Tree 2. Ground protection will be implemented for this tree as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan JFA0329.03A 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.

13.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

13.1 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.

14.0 SITING OF MATERIAL DELIVERY/STORAGE

14.1 It is anticipated that all storage of materials and deliveries shall make use of the existing hard surfaces within the site confines, in order to avoid unnecessary damage to tree roots.

14.2 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 harmful chemicals may flow downhill into the RPAs of retained trees.

14.3 ***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.

15.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CEZ

15.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the protective barrier, 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.

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

- Materials/liquids, which are harmful to trees and have the ability to 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 materials/liquids such as concrete washings running downhill towards any 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)

- Any new services should not be installed in close proximity to retained trees unless detailed within this report.

16.0 CONCLUSIONS

16.1 The proposals for the construction of two semi-detached bungalows with associated parking at Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, Hedge End have been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*.

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

16.3 A total of 5 (five) individual trees, 2 (two) groups of trees and 3 (three) hedges will be retained and protected within and adjacent to the site as detailed within this report. No trees will be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout.

16.4 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.

17.0 CONTACT LIST

17.1 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
- Project Architect
- Structural Engineer
- Drainage Engineer
- Eastleigh Borough Council's Tree Officer
- Eastleigh Borough Council's Planning Case Officer
- Site Supervisor and Foreman

17.2 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.

18.0 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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JF1

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.

	BS5837 – Tree Survey			
	Client:	Mr & Mrs Brennan	**Site:**	Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, SO30
	Date:	November 2023	**Consultant:**	James Fuller FdSc Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Forestry & Arb
	Tagged:	No	**Weather:**	Heavy Rain

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 checked Eastleigh Borough Councils website and the site is not located within a Conservation Area.
James Fuller Arboriculture has checked Eastleigh Borough Councils website and has found out that Trees 2 and 3 are protected by an Individual Tree Preservation Orders (Ref TPO No: 93-E and 869-E respectively).

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	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	18	S	820	304	9.8	N 6 E 8 S 8 W 4	N 2 E 3 S 2 W 6	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Offsite tree, Major deadwood in crown, Ivy on trunk, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Major deadwood over footpath	Inform owner of duty of care, Remove major deadwood	40+	B1+2
2 TPO	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	19	S	930	391	11.2	N 10 E 7 S 5 W 9	N 2 E 2 S 5 W 3	Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Major deadwood in crown, Crown shape distorted, Offsite tree Footpath under canopy and in RPA, Previously reduced on south side away from house, House wall 4.7m from base of tree	Inform owner of duty of care, Remove major deadwood	20+	B1+2 Interim
3 TPO	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	12	S	500	113	6.0	N 7 E 5 S 5 W 6	N 2 E 3 S 2 W 2	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Offsite tree, Minor deadwood in crown Footpath under canopy, Ditch dug o south side	None required at time of survey	40+	B1+2
4*	Himalayan Birch *Betula utilis*	5	MS	100 100	9	1.7	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Young	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Bifurcated at ground level, Developing tree, Offsite tree	None required at time of survey	10+	C1
5	Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	S	350	55	4.2	N 5 E 4 S 2 W 4	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi Mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Off site tree Trunk and crown shape distorted	None required at time of survey	10+	C1

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
Grp 1	Hawthorn, Ash, Bramble	6	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Young	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair	None required at time of survey	10+	C2
Grp 2	Lawson Cypress	4	S	140	9	1.7	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
H1	Hawthorn	1.8	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Fully managed and maintained	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
H2	Cherry Laurel	1.8	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Boundary edge hedge, Fully managed and maintained	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
H3	Cherry Laurel	4	S	150	10	1.8	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Small section of hedge, Fully managed and maintained	None required at time of survey	20+	C2

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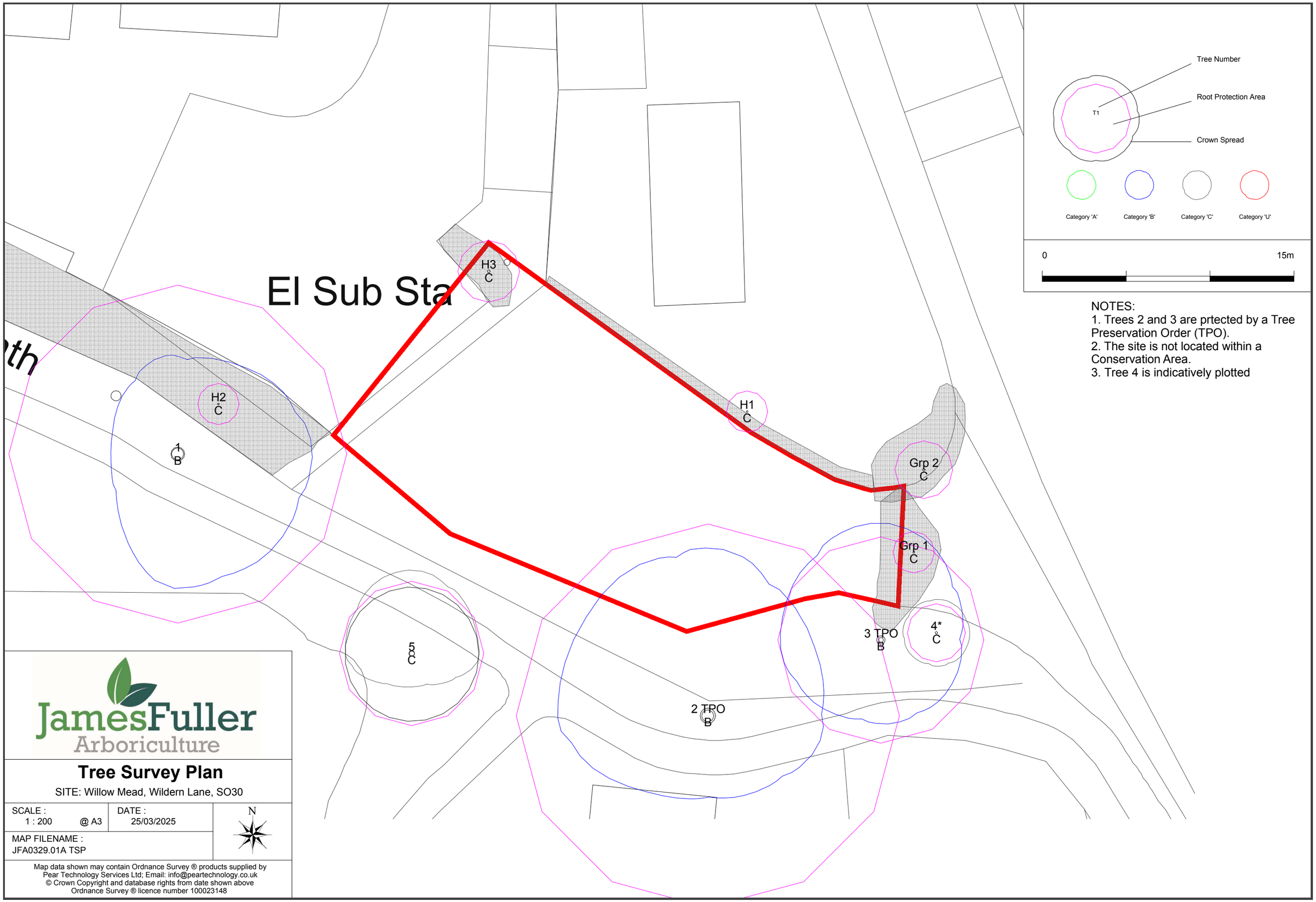
JF2



NOTES:
1. Trees 2 and 3 are prtected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
2. The site is not located within a Conservation Area.
3. Tree 4 is indicatively plotted

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Tree Survey Plan

SITE: Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, SO30

SCALE : 1 : 200 @ A3	DATE : 25/03/2025	N
MAP FILENAME : JFA0329.01A TSP		

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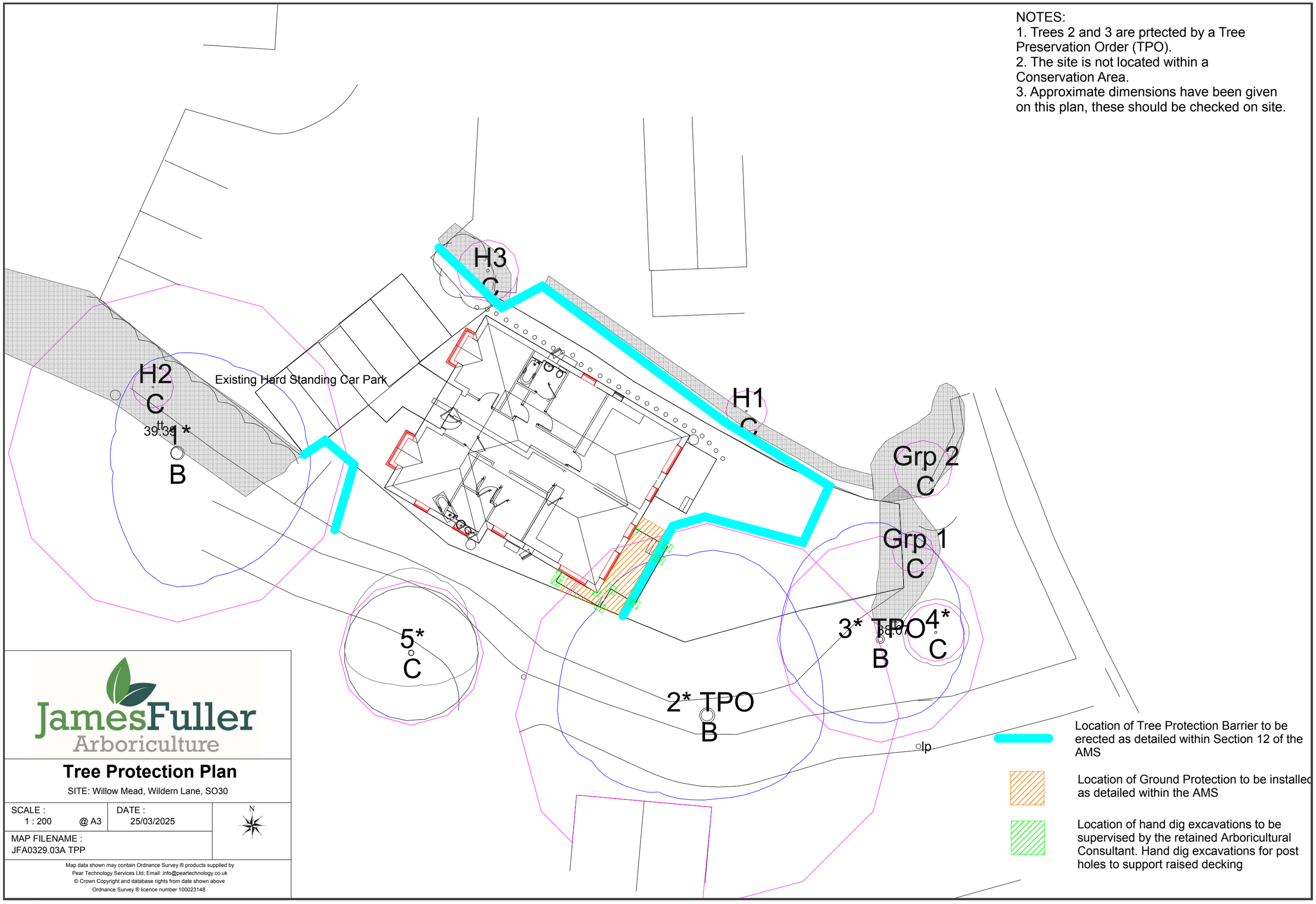
JF3

NOTES:
1. Trees 2 and 3 are prtected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
2. The site is not located within a Conservation Area.
3. Approximate dimensions have been given on this plan, these should be checked on site.



JamesFuller Arboriculture

Tree Protection Plan

SITE: Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, SO30

SCALE : 1 : 200 @ A3	DATE : 25/03/2025	N
MAP FILENAME : JFA0329.03A TPP		

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JF4

JamesFuller Arboriculture	**TREE WORKS SCHEDULE**			
	Client:	Mr & Mrs Brennan	**Site:**	Willow Mead, Wildern Lane, Hedge End, SO30
	Date:	March 2025	**Consultant:**	James Fuller *FdSc Arb BTEC Nat.Dip Arb*

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Pedunculate Oak	N/A
2 TPO	Pedunculate Oak	Crown lift to 4m over site
3 TPO	Pedunculate Oak	N/A
4	Himalayan Birch	N/A
5	Common Ash	N/A
Grp 1	Mixed Species	N/A
Grp 2	Lawson Cypress	N/A
H1	Hawthorn	N/A
H2	Cherry Laurel	N/A
H3	Cherry Laurel	Hedge cut back to edge of parking bays

- All tree works are advised to be carried out between July and September or November and February. Tree works should also avoid the season for nesting birds.
- All tree works should be carried out in accordance with current best practice guidelines and BS3998 – Tree Works. Only natural target pruning method to be used.

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JF5

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

TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT !

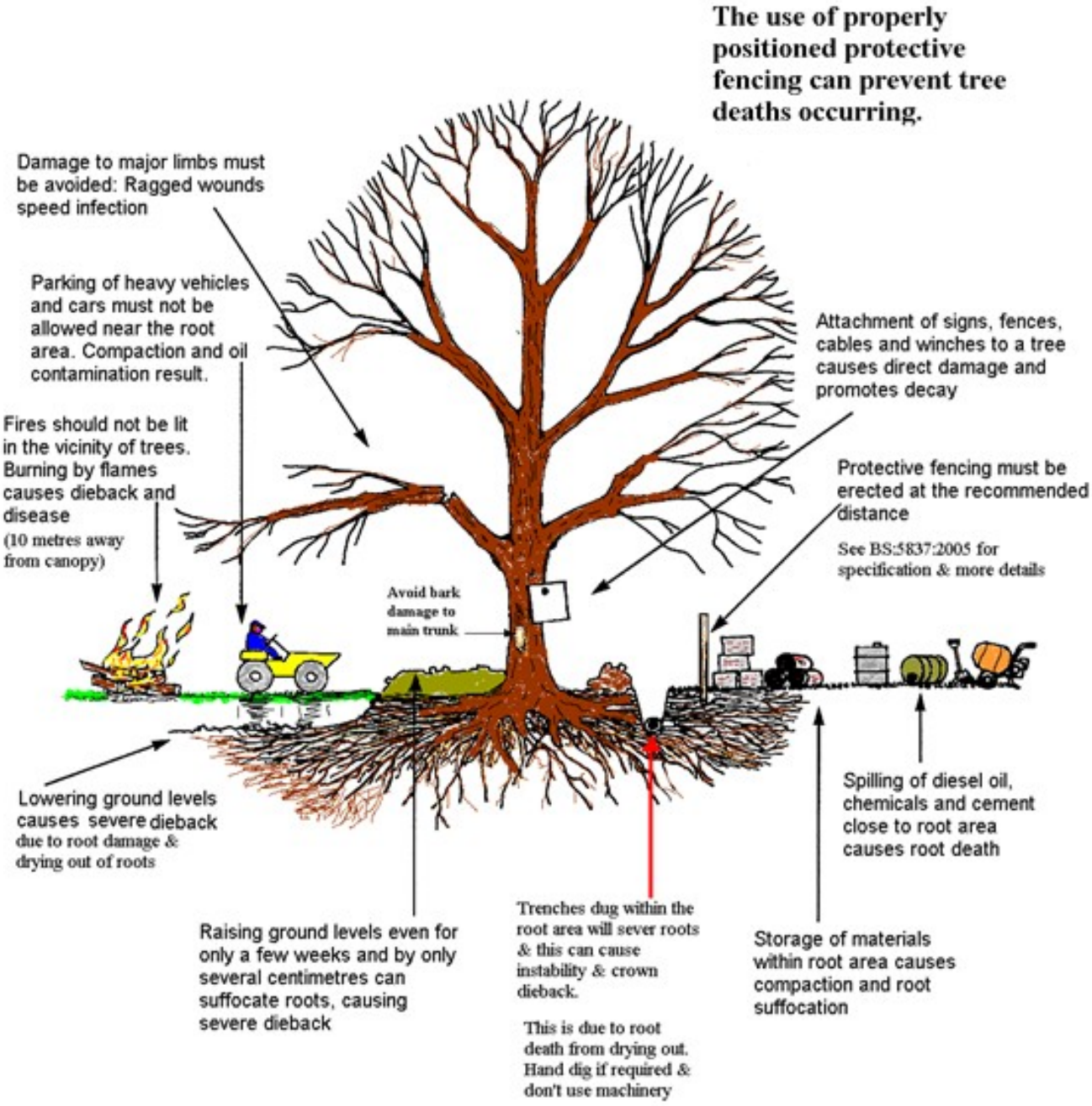
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

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)

James Fuller Arboriculture
...your complete arboricultural consultancy

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!

JamesFuller
Arboriculture
JF6

Qualifications of James Fuller

James Fuller, has over 17 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 Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association (MArborA) 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.