

Arboricultural Method Statement



Peter Harding



56-64 Hamble Lane



Hamble



Ref:
May 2025
JFA0335 V2





ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Client:

Peter Harding

Site:

56-64 Hamble Lane
Hamble

Arboricultural Consultant:

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

Date:

May 2025

SUMMARY

There is a planning application for the construction of 6 (six) no. bungalows with associated parking and landscaping, and vehicle access from Sydney Avenue at the site to the rear of 56-64 Hamble Lane, Hamble.

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 7 (seven) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and sections of 2 (two) groups of trees will be fully retained and protected within and adjacent to the site as detailed within this report.

8 (eight) Individual trees, 2 (two) groups of trees and sections of 2 (two) groups of trees will be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout for the site.

New tree planting will be provided as part of the proposed landscaping scheme.

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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SUPPORTING INFORMATION/APPENDICES:

JF1	Tree Survey Schedule
JF2	Tree Survey Plan JFA0335.01 TSP
JF3	Tree Retention Plan JFA0335.02 TRP
	Tree Protection Plan JFA0335.03A TPP
JF4	Pre-Commencement Tree Works Schedule

GUIDING PRINCIPLES/APPENDICES:

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

PART 1

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 There is a planning application for the construction of 6 (six) no. bungalows with associated parking and landscaping, and vehicle access from Sydney Avenue at the site to the rear of 56-64 Hamble Lane, Hamble.
- 1.2 Document disclosure provided:
- Existing Site Plan (OS Plan)
 - Proposed Site Plan by Solent Design (Ref SD-2011-101 G)
- 1.3 The client provided the original site plans, the tree locations are indicatively plotted, and these have been used as the basis for the production of 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 JFA0335.01 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 JFA0335.03A 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.

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3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 3.1 The site is made up of a number of rear gardens that have been managed in different ways. The majority of the trees on site are located around the periphery and are of a lower quality.

- 3.2 **Photograph 1:** A view of the site from the south



- 3.3 **Photograph 2:** A view of the site from the north



4.0 THE TREE STOCK

- 4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by James Fuller of James Fuller Arboriculture during February 2024 that identified 15 (fifteen) individual trees and 5 (five) groups of trees. The combined Tree Survey and Root Protection Area (RPA) Schedule is appended at JF1 and Tree Survey Plan JFA0335.01 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 was 1 (one) individual 'B' grade tree adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Tree 7).

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 14 (fourteen) individual 'C' grade trees and 5 (five) 'C' grade groups of trees on and adjacent to the site at the time of surveying (Trees 1-6 and 8-15 and Groups 1-5).

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.

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- 5.2 Following consultation with Eastleigh Borough Council's website, James Fuller Arboriculture has been made aware that none of the existing trees 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-2011-101 G) by Solent Design, has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the tree protection information as shown on Plan JFA0335.03A TPP, appended at JF3.
- 6.3 8 (eight) Individual trees, 2 (two) groups of trees and sections of 2 (two) groups of trees will be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout for the site.
- 6.4 **Table 1: Tree Removals**

Tree Number	Species	BS5837 Category
1	Sycamore	C
2	Lawson Cypress	C
3	Lawson Cypress	C
4	Eucalyptus	C
9	Lawson Cypress	U
11	Sycamore	C
12	Sycamore	C
13	Apple	C
Grp 1 (Cut back to boundary)	Mixed Species	C
Grp 2 (Cut back to boundary)	Cherry Laurel	C
Grp 4	Chery Laurel, Sycamore	C
Grp 5	Mixed Species	C

7.0 PROPOSED PLANNING APPLICATION

- 7.1 A planning application has been submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council. The application is for the construction of 7 no. bungalows with associated parking and landscaping, and vehicle access from Sydney Avenue.
- 7.2 The majority of the construction works are 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 JFA0335.03A TPP appended at JF3.
- 7.3 There are 3 (three) areas where the proposals encroach into the RPA's and canopies of 3 (three) off site trees. It is not thought that the encroachment will have a significant impact on the retained trees.

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

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 JFA0335.03A TPP appended at JF3.

Tree Protection for the site can be erected and then left in situ for the duration of the Construction works.

Tree Protection Barriers will be erected to protect Trees 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 15 and Groups 2 and 3. The existing boundary fence or site hoarding will provide sufficient protection for the off-site trees (14 and Group 1).

Ground Protection

Ground Protection will be required for the development of the site and this will be installed as detailed in section 12 of this report. Ground protection will be provided to give contractors access through the RPA's of Trees 6 and 8.

8.3 Construction Works

There are 3 (three) areas where the proposals encroach into the RPA's or canopies of 3 (three) off site trees. It is not thought that the encroachment will have a significant

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impact on the retained trees. The western side of the western 3 (three) bungalows encroaches marginally into the canopies of trees 6 and 8. The canopies will be pruned as detailed within the Tree Works Schedule (TWS) appended at JF4. The excavations for the foundations and the drainage runs are located just outside of the RPA's for Trees 6 and 8 and will not impact the trees.

There is a proposed footpath located within the RPA of Tree 15. The canopy of Tree 15 will be crown lifted as detailed within the Tree Works Schedule (TWS) appended at JF4. It is considered reasonable for the footpath to be constructed in a traditional manner. The excavations for the footpath will be shallow and not cause significant damage to the structure or physiological condition of the tree. The excavations within the RPA will have to be undertaken by hand and supervised by the retained arboricultural consultant.

8.4 Services

The proposed service runs shown on the Tree Protection Plan do not impact the retained trees. One of the runs is located on the edge of the RPA for Tree 8, but doesn't encroach into it.

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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.

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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 contractors 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 JFA0335.03A TPP (appended at JF3). This will occur immediately following the completion of tree works and prior to any site preparation works starting.

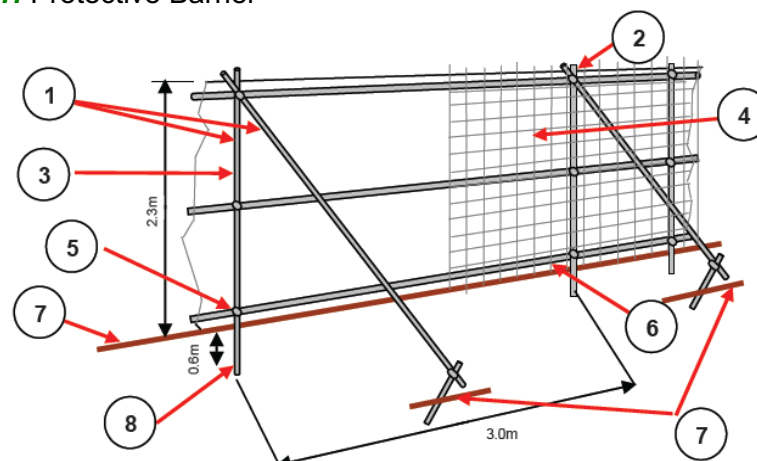
It is recommended that a copy of the Tree Protection Plan is made available to act as a point of reference for all contractors.

12.2 Tree Protective Barrier

All retained trees 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 JFA0335.03A 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



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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's of Trees 6 and 8. Ground protection will be implemented for these trees as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan JFA0335.03A 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.

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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 access and 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:

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- 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 6 (six) no. bungalows with associated parking and landscaping, and vehicle access from Sydney Avenue at the site to the rear of 56-64 Hamble Lane, Hamble 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 7 (seven) individual trees, 1 (one) group of trees and sections of 2 (two) groups of trees will be fully retained and protected within and adjacent to the site as detailed within this report. 8 (eight) Individual trees, 2 (two) groups of trees and sections of 2 (two) groups of trees will be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout for the site. New tree planting will be provided as part of the proposed landscaping scheme.
- 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



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		
Category A		1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values
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)
		Identification colour on plan		
		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:	Peter Harding	Site:	56-64 Hamble Lane, Hamble
	Date:	February 2024	Consultant:	James Fuller FdSc Arb, BTEC Nat.Dip Forestry & Arb
	Tagged:	No	Weather:	Cold and overcast

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 none of the existing trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order.

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
1*	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	11	MS	150 300 300	92	5.4	N 4 E 4 S 5 W 4	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Multi-stemmed at 1m, Growing directly next to outbuilding, Branches touching roof	Advise removal	20+	C1
2*	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	5	S	100	5	1.2	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	Young	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Suppressed, Thin crown, Poor quality tree	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
3*	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	11	S	280	35	3.4	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 1.8 E 1.8 S 1.8 W 1.8	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Estimated data No access, previously topped at 3m, Lateral branches taken over Apical dominance, Secondary stem to northeast approximately 150mm	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2 Interim
4*	Eucalyptus <i>Eucalyptus sp.</i>	15	S	500	113	6.0	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 6	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data Previously crown lifted, Long slender branches	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety, Clear around base and resurvey within 1 month	20+	C1+2 Interim
5*	Pittosporum <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	7	MS	150 150	20	2.5	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data Bifurcated at ground level, Thinning crown	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	10+	C1+2 Interim

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m²)	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
6*	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	12	S	400	72	4.8	N 7 E 7 S 3 W 5	N 1.5 E 2 S 2 W 2	Early Mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data, Previously crown reduced, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	10+	C1+2 Interim
7*	Atlas Cedar <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	17	S	500	113	6.0	N 6 E 6 S 7 W 7	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data, Offsite tree, Low hanging branches	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	40+	B1 Interim
8*	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	MS	200 200 200 280	90	5.3	N 7 E 7 S 7 W 7	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data, Previously crown reduced, Offsite tree Multi-stemmed at ground level, Shed built at base	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	10+	C1 Interim
9*	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	9	S	250	28	3.0	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 2	N 2 E 2 S 1.5 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Growing in corner of site, Tight against fence	None required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
10*	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	MS	125	50	4.0	N 5 E 5 S 4 W 3	N 3 E 3 S 4 W 4	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Multi stemmed at ground level, Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	10+	C1+2 Interim

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
12*	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	9	S	225	23	2.7	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 4	N 5 E 3 S 4 W 3	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Bark wound at base, Trunk shape distorted at base, Bifurcated at 1.7m, Minor deadwood	None required at time of survey	10+	C1
13*	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	S	400	72	4.8	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 6	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Estimated data No access due to building debris around base, Minor deadwood in crown	Clear around base and resurvey within 1 month	20+	C1 Interim
14*	Apple <i>Malus sp.</i>	5	S	250	28	3.0	N 4 E 4 S 5 W 4	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Early Mature	Good	Structural Condition - Good Estimated data, Crown shape distorted due to group pressure No access to base,	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	20+	C1 Interim
15*	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	MS	150 150 150 150	41	3.6	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data, Multi stemmed at ground level	Gain access and resurvey within 1 month	20+	C1 Interim
16*	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	MS	200 150 200 150 250	85	5.2	N 7 E 7 S 7 W 7	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 3	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Offsite tree, Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data, Boundary line tree, Multi stemmed at ground level, Minor deadwood in crown	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	20+	C1 Interim

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	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
Grp 1	Yew, Cherry, Cherry Laurel, Sycamore	5	MS	100	27	2.9	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Mixed species, Poor quality group,	None required at time of survey	10+	C2
Grp 2	Cherry Laurel	7	MS	100	32	3.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair Unable to verify health and safety due to no access, Estimated data Off site group, No access, Canopy smotherers collapsed buildings	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	10+	C2
Grp 3	Lawson Cypress, Sycamore	10	S	200	18	2.4	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Good	Structural Condition - Fair No access to group, Linear group of Lawson Cypress, Self Set Sycamore,	Gain access and resurvey to verify health and safety	20+	C2 Interim
Grp 4	Cherry Laurel, Sycamore	5	MS	100	27	2.9	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Unmanaged area of the site, No access	Clear around base and resurvey within 1 month	10+	C2 Interim
Grp 5	Bay, Cherry Laurel, Sycamore, Buddleja	5	MS	80	17	2.4	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	Semi-mature	Fair	Structural Condition - Fair Garden Boundary group, Mixed species	None required at time of survey	10+	C2



Tree Survey Plan

SITE: 56-64 Hamble Lane

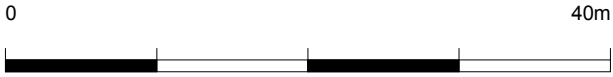
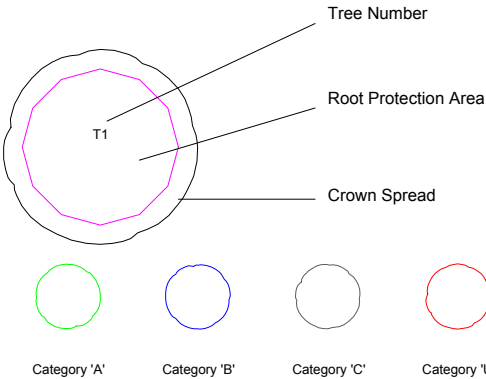
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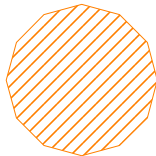
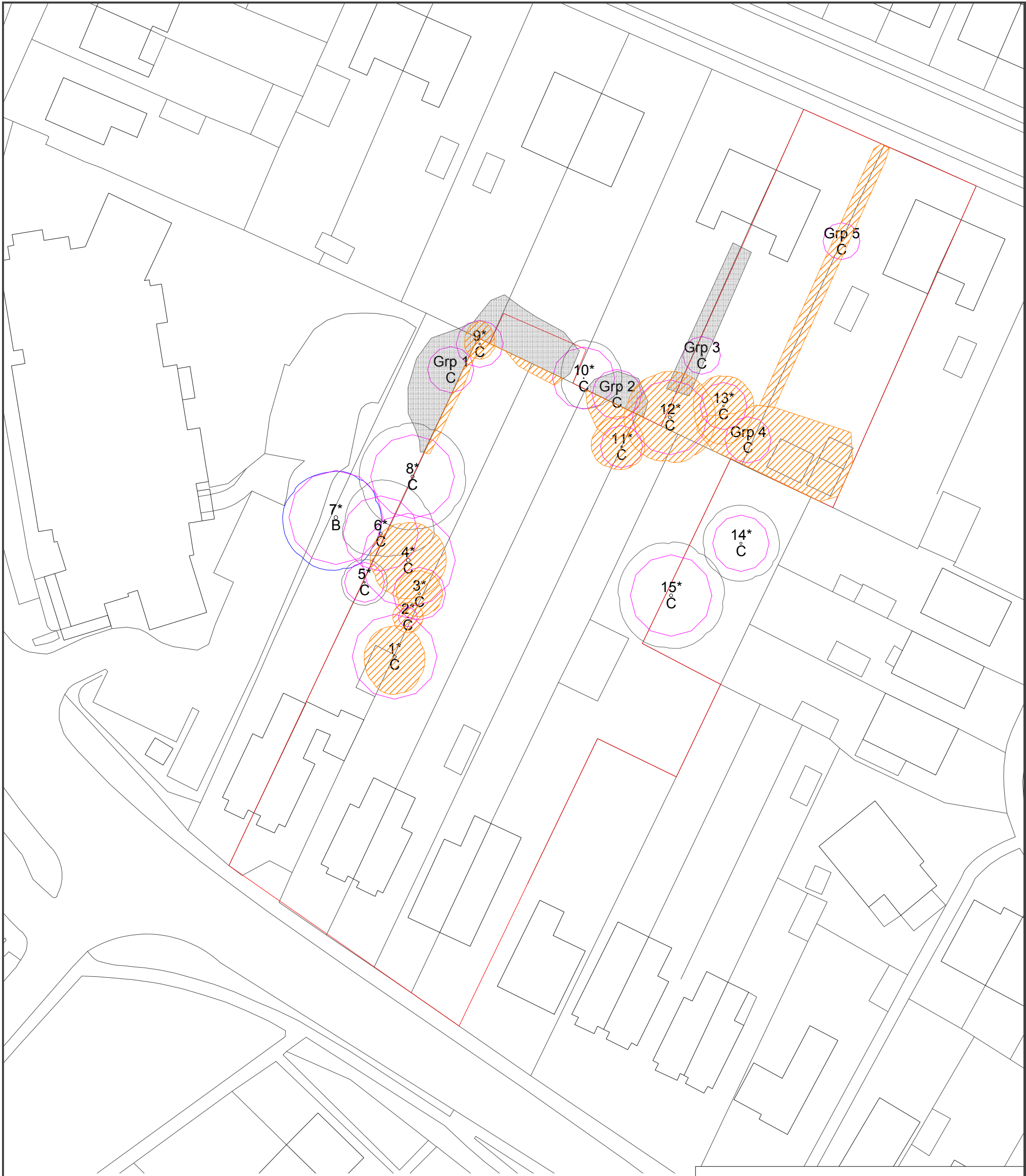
MAP FILENAME : JFA0335.01 TSP



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- NOTES:**
- 1. The tree locations are indicatively plotted.
 - 2. The site is not located within a Conservation Area.
 - 3. None of the existing trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).





Trees 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12 and 13 and Groups 4 and 5 and sections of Groups 1 and 2 to be removed to facilitate the proposed design layout.



Tree Retention Plan

SITE: 56-64 Hamble Lane

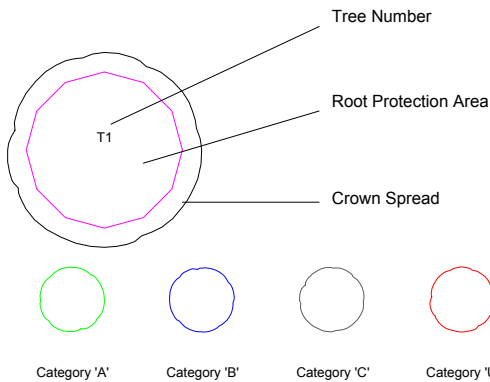
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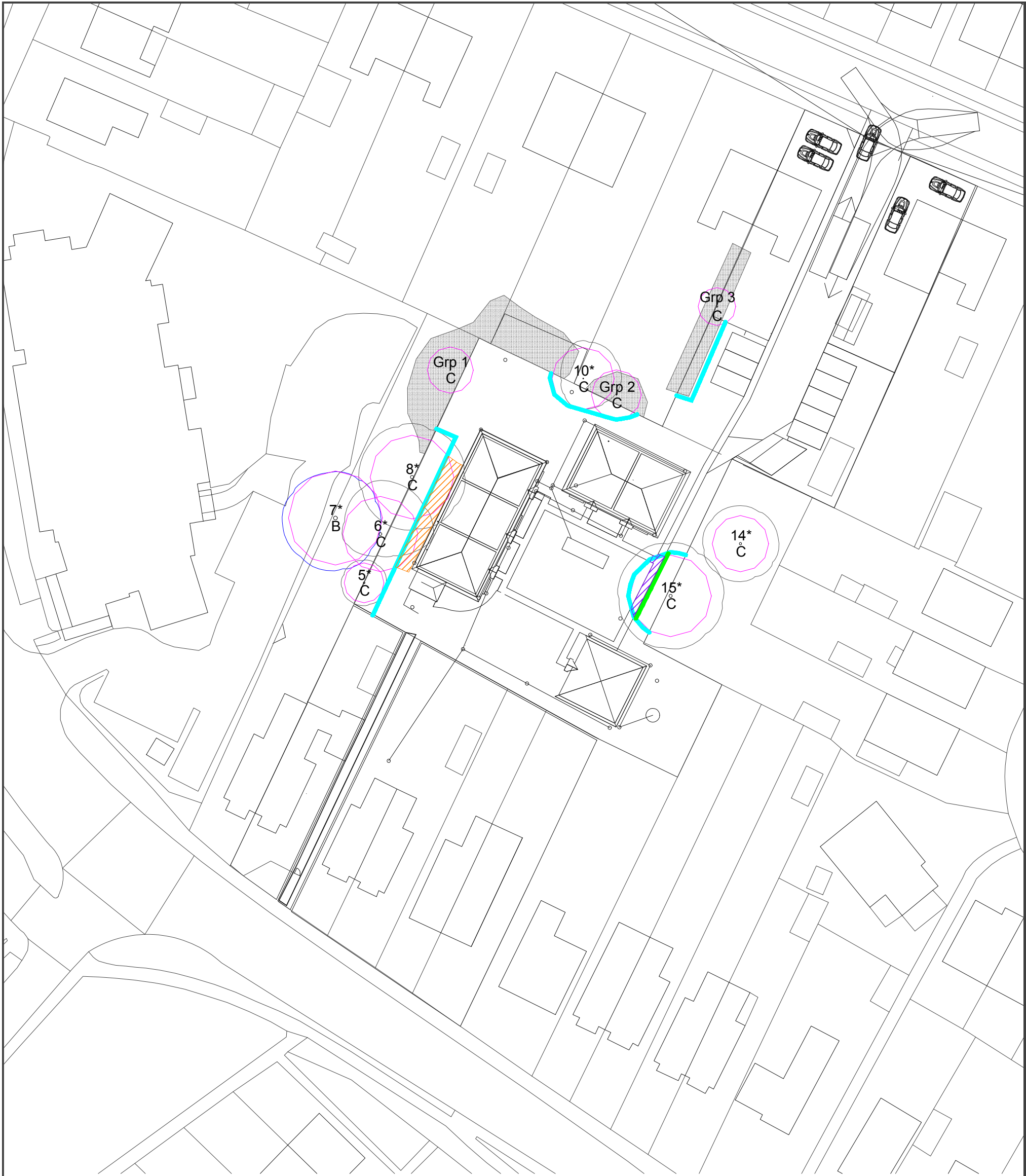
MAP FILENAME : JFA0335.02 TRP



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- NOTES:
1. The tree locations are indicatively plotted.
 2. The site is not located within a Conservation Area.
 3. None of the existing trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).





-  Location of Tree Protection Barrier to be constructed as detailed within the AMS
-  Location of Tree Protection Barrier during installation of footpath within RPA of Tree 15.
-  Location of Ground Protection to be constructed as detailed within the AMS
-  Location of hand dig excavation for footpath within RPA of Tree 15 to be supervised.



Tree Protection Plan

SITE: 56-64 Hamble Lane

SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3 DATE : 30/05/2025

MAP FILENAME : JFA0335.03A TPP



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- NOTES:
1. The tree locations are indicatively plotted.
 2. The site is not located within a Conservation Area.
 3. None of the existing trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

	TREE WORKS SCHEDULE			
	Client:	Peter Harding	Site:	56-64 Hamble Lane, Hamble
	Date:	May 2025	Consultant:	James Fuller <i>FdSc Arb BTEC Nat.Dip Arb</i>

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Sycamore	Remove
2	Lawson Cypress	Remove
3	Lawson Cypress	Remove
4	Eucalyptus	Remove
5	Pittosporum	N/A
6	Wild Cherry	Crown Lift over site (eastern side) to 4m Crown Reduce on eastern side to facilitate proposed building and scaffolding
7	Atlas Cedar	N/A
8	Common Ash	Crown Lift to 4m on eastern side over site Crown Reduce on eastern side to facilitate proposed building and scaffolding
9	Lawson Cypress	Remove
10	Sycamore	Crown Lift to 4m on southern side over site
11	Sycamore	Remove
12	Sycamore	Remove
13	Apple	Remove
14	Sycamore	N/A
15	Common Ash	Crown lift over site (western side) to 4m

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
Grp 1	Mixed species	Cut back to boundary of the site
Grp 2	Cherry Laurel	Cut back to boundary of the site
Grp 3	Lawson Cypress Sycamore	Crown over site to 3m
Grp 4	Cherry Laurel Sycamore	Remove
Grp 5	Mixed Species	Remove

- 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.



**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)

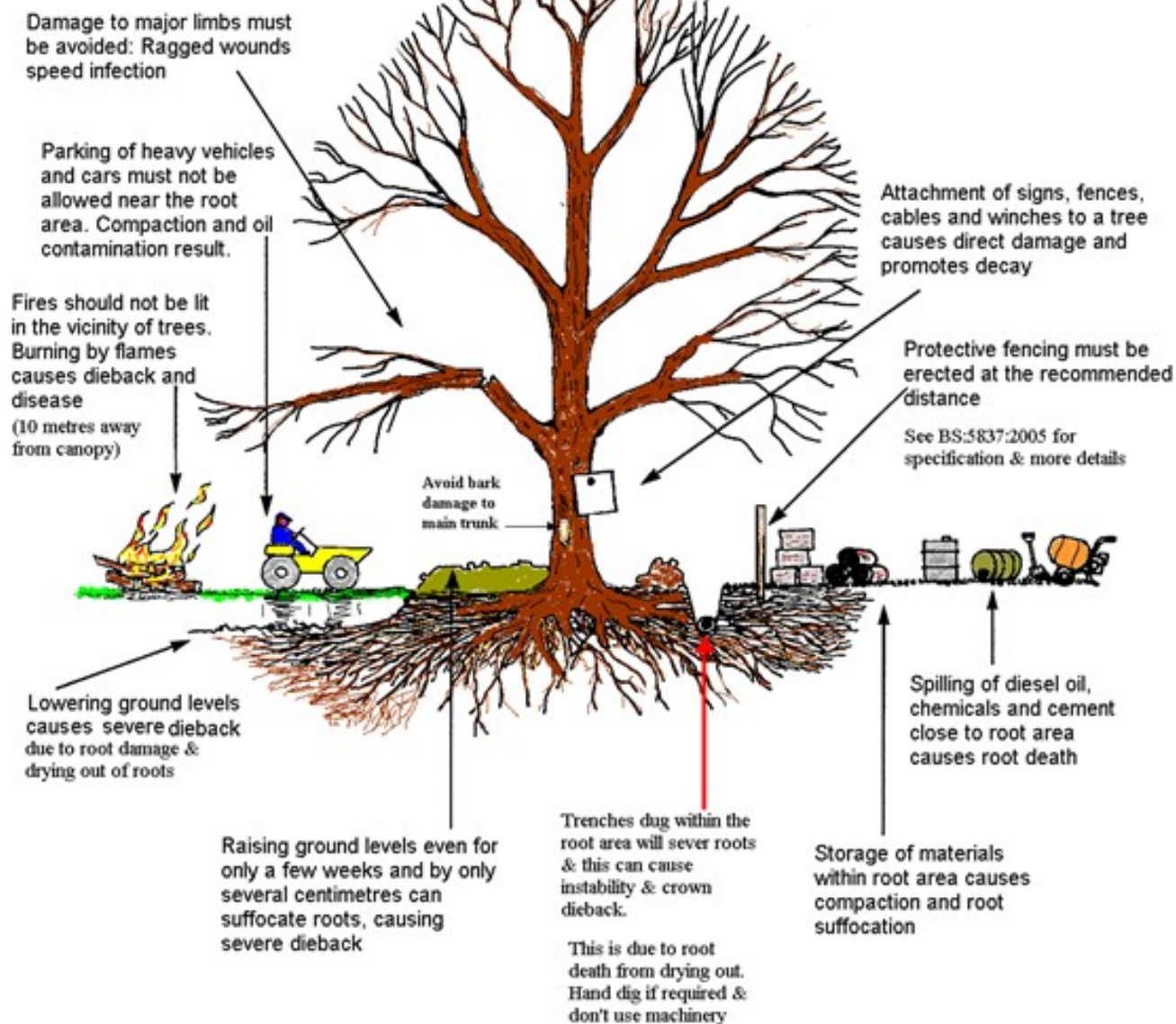
**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

**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

The use of properly positioned protective fencing can prevent tree deaths occurring.



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

(Source: Arboricultural Information Exchange website, 2005)





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!



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.