



ARBORICULTURAL HEALTH AND SAFETY SURVEY

**Unit 1&2 Alpha Park (Savills), Chandlers Ford,
Southampton, SO53 4SE**

Date – 30th October 2025

Consulting Arborist

Stefan Rose BSc (Hons), Tech Cert (ArborA), TechArborA

KEY OF MAIN HEADINGS

Tree No:	Tag numbers are given for individual trees for ease of identification on site and relate to the tree number on the tree location plan
Species:	Common name and Latin names are given for each individual tree identified within the survey exercise
Age Class:	Young - trees that are pre-sexual for any given species Semi Mature - trees that are juvenile and within the first $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of life expectancy of an average tree for any given species Early Mature - trees that are perhaps within in $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ and $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of life expectancy of an average tree for any given species Mature - trees that have reached peak height and reproduction capacity and perhaps in the last $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of life expectancy of an average tree for any given species Over Mature - trees showing signs of retrenchment in the crown Dead – trees showing no external signs of life
Height:	Approximate height of the tree, given as a range in metres from ground level
Trunk Diameter:	Diameter at Breast Height (1.5m above ground level), recorded in millimeters and given as a range
Crown Spread:	Approximate diameter of crown, recorded in metres given as a range
Overall Condition:	Good =High vigour and health for its species, age and site conditions Fair = Average vigour and health for its species, age and site conditions Poor = Low vigour and health for its species, age and site conditions Dead = tree shows no signs of healthy living aerial parts
Defects and Other Relevant Comments:	Any visible outward signs of stress, damage, disease, decay, instability or weakness are noted along with any other comments/information that maybe relevant for any given tree
Recommended Works:	The course of remedial work deemed appropriate at the time of surveying
Priority:	Suggested time frame guide for the recommended works to be undertaken: Imminently dangerous - Recommended immediate action required Recommended work should be carried out within 1 month Recommended work should be carried out within 3 months Recommended work should be carried out within 6 months Recommended work should be carried out within 12 months Recommended work should be carried out within 24 months N/A - No works were recommended at the time of surveying
Recommended Re-inspection Interval:	Recommended maximum time frame before the next arboricultural assessment is undertaken: Within 1 year Within 2 years Within 3 years N/A - Tree has been advised for removal

GLOSSARY OF GENERAL TREE TERMS USED

Adaptive growth:	The growth of new wood in response to a stress concentration in the structure of a tree
Apical:	The upper area of the tree's crown, normally associated with the leading, dominant shoot
Bark necrosis:	The premature death of specific areas of living tissue owing to some adverse factor
Bark wound:	Any damage to living tissue, in woody stems generally exposing living sapwood or (in addition) dead heartwood tissue, the tree's response to which is active or passive respectively
Basal Suckers:	A shoot arising adventitiously from the roots of a tree
Bifurcated:	Twin stems/trunks at any given point
Buttress:	A local swelling of the stem at the base of a tree associated with the origin of a root
Cable brace/Flexible bracing system:	A kind of flexible restraint, less flexible and stronger than a belt brace and therefore suited to supporting heavier loads
Canker:	A discrete area of dead or malformed bark caused by a pathogen
Cavity:	A void in a woody stem or root that may or may not be open to the exterior, generally created by decay
Chlorotic:	A yellowing of the leaves and other green parts of a plant owing to low chlorophyll content, typically caused by nutrient deficiency, excessively high soil pH etc
Co dominant:	The main stem divides at a given point to give two limbs of equal in size
Crown:	The branches, shoots and foliage of a tree, considered collectively
Crown density:	The amount of light a tree crown lets through. Alternatively, an index of tree condition
Crown shape distorted:	Unsymmetrical growth habits for a given tree species perhaps due to site factors
Dead tree:	A tree no longer alive with dysfunctional wood tissue
Decay:	The progressive decomposition of wood caused by specialized fungi, which consume it as a food source
Dieback:	Progressive death of shoots or roots starting at the extremities
Epicormics:	Growth from advantageous buds up the stem and branches
Girdling:	Woody roots may strangle each other if they cross each other or are tangled at out planting, when they remain fixed in this configuration
Graft:	In a grafted tree, the point at which the two identities, the rootstock and scion, are united
Group Pressure:	The effective of surrounding structures (natural or otherwise) on the normal growth habit of said part of the tree
Included bark:	A recognised potential weakness where bark from two stems grows against each other
Ivy on trunk:	A climbing plant (not a parasite) found growing on the trunks of trees
Layered:	A form of vegetative propagation in which a stem is encouraged to form adventitious roots
Lean:	Trunk growth is biased, grows in a sloped fashion, in a given direction
Main leader:	A dominant shoot whether at the uppermost tip of a whole tree (centre leader) or at the tip of a branch (leading shoot)
Major Deadwood:	Reaction wood that is not visually alive with a diameter of 100mm or more at branch attachment, dependent on species

Minor Deadwood:	Reaction wood that is not visually alive with a diameter of 20mm or more at branch attachment, dependent on species
Multi stemmed:	Four or more stems/trunks at any given point
Old Pruning Wounds:	Historical damage to living tissue, in woody stems generally exposing living sapwood or (in addition) dead heartwood tissue through past management operations
Scaffold branch:	The main structural branches to the crown
Scar wound:	Damage to living tissue, in woody stems generally exposing living sapwood or (in addition) dead heartwood tissue which is generally healed over (occluded) and is vertical in nature
Secondary branch:	A side branch subsidiary to its parent branch (scaffold branch)
Self set:	A plant regenerated naturally by seed
Significant target:	The area within the falling distance of a hazard that is occupied by a low value target
Stem:	An above-ground axis of a vascular plant supporting itself and all the parts distal to it
Subsidiary stem:	An above-ground axis of a vascular plant supporting itself and all the parts distal to it which is beginning to compete with the
Tall and etiolated:	Abnormal growth habits for a given tree species resulting in an unsatisfactory height/diameter ratio
Tight fork:	A kind of narrow fork with included bark in which continued radial growth results in pressure which tends to push the limbs of the fork apart
Topping:	The pruning of the crown of a standing tree to a specific height implying the indiscriminate decapitation of branches where this is not regarded as good practice
Trifurcated:	Three stems/trunks at any given point
Trunk:	The lower part of the main stem of a tree, visually well defined and generally lacking side branches
Trunk shape distorted:	Abnormal growth habits for a given tree species
Weighted:	Crown growth or significant branches are biased to one side
Union:	A structural feature in a tree's architecture at which one stem divides into two. The main stem may divide to give a subsidiary branch, or the two limbs of the fork may be equal in size (co-dominant)
Wind blown:	The fall of a tree in a high wind, with the breakage of the outer roots, so that the tree is uprooted

LIMITATIONS AND DISCLAIMERS

The data collected, and advice provided within is supplied in the interests of sound arboricultural management. It is intended as advice on arboricultural management for prudent tree owners to consider as part of their duty of care. The assessment of the trees and groups is made from ground level only.

Trees are living; dynamic organisms that can be affected by external conditions and may occasionally fail without warning. It is, therefore, not possible to state with certainty that any tree or group of trees is completely safe. The condition of a tree or a group of trees can change rapidly as a result of external factors, and advice within this report is therefore valid for a period of up to 24 months (subject to adverse weather conditions or changes in site conditions).

which may have an effect on the trees). As such, we would advise that the occupier/owners look at their own trees at least every 12 months, and where concerns are raised relating to tree health that would be considered beyond the knowledge of a layperson, further arboricultural advice should be sought from a suitably qualified person.

This report is a best assessment of the trees and their setting at the time of inspection and the information forth coming from the client at the time of the ground level visual tree assessment and writing of this report. The statements made in this schedule do not take account of the effects of extreme weather, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. Arborsphere Ltd cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated after two years from the date of survey, or when there are any significant site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject trees, whichever is the sooner.



HAZARD SAFETY AUDIT

Site:	Unit 1&2 Alpha Park (Savills), Chandlers Ford, Southampton, SO53 4SE
Date of Survey:	30th October 2025
Consultant:	Stefan Rose BSc (Hons), TechCert ArborA, TechArborA
Tagged:	No
Weather:	Overcast

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA:

Part of the site is with Eastleigh Borough Council and their online mapping facility provided by Eastleigh Borough Council indicates that the site is not within a Conservation Area and that part of Group 1 is protected by a Tree Preservation Order (56-E) a woodland order at the time of compiling this schedule.

Part of the site is also within Test Valley Borough Council area and they do not have legal protection details readily available online.

It is advised checks for legal protection to trees is completed for both Local Planning Authorities prior to carrying out any tree works as legal protection can be afforded to trees at any time.

Tree No	Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Overall Condition	Defects and other Relevant Comments	Recommended Works	Priority (months)	Recommended Re-inspection Interval
1	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	EM	15-20	150-300	10-15	Good	Trunk kinks at base Old pruning wounds on trunk Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	N/A	3 years
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	EM	15-20	150-300	10-15	Fair	Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Weighted South Old pruning wounds on trunk Minor deadwood in crown	Crown lift over public footpath to give 3m ground level clearnace	Routine - within 12 months	3 years
3	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	EM	15-20	150-300	10-15	Good	Trunk and crown shape distorted due to group pressure Old pruning wounds on trunk Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	N/A	3 years
4	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	EM	15-20	450-600	15-20	Fair	Low hanging branches Epicorimics on trunk Minor deadwood in crown Branch tear wound in crown Roots lifting public footpath	Reduce branches back to gove 1m seperation to lamp column 6	Important - within 6 months	3 years

Tree No	Species	Age Class	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Overall Condition	Defects and other Relevant Comments	Recommended Works	Priority (months)	Recommended Re-inspection Interval
Grp 1	Pedunculate Oak Birch Alder Hazel	EM	15-20	300-450	10-15	Good	Appear to grow offsite beyond site boundary fence Unable to verify health and safety due to access Trunk and crown shapes distorted due to group pressure Some grow on watercourse bank 1 dead tree to the rear of unit 1 loading bay area 1 Alder with Ganoderma fungal fruiting bodies at base to the rear of unit 2	Check ownership and required permissions from the two Local Authorities for the removal of the dead tree, removal of the tree with Ganoderma and cutting back of the various canopies to provide up to a 2m separation between branches and buildings	Important - within 6 months	3 years
Grp 2	Buddleia	SM	<5	<150	<5	Fair	Natural regeneration growing between fencing Possibly offsite Multi stemmed at ground level Some branches growing through fencing	Check ownership, if owned remove fence section, remove vegetation and treat as required and then replace fencing as required	Routine - within 12 months	3 years

AS1

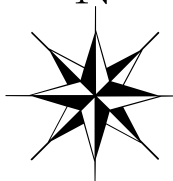


Arborsphere Ltd

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Indicative Tree Location Plan

Alpha Park Units 1 & 2 (Savills), Chandlers Ford, Southampton, SO53 4SE

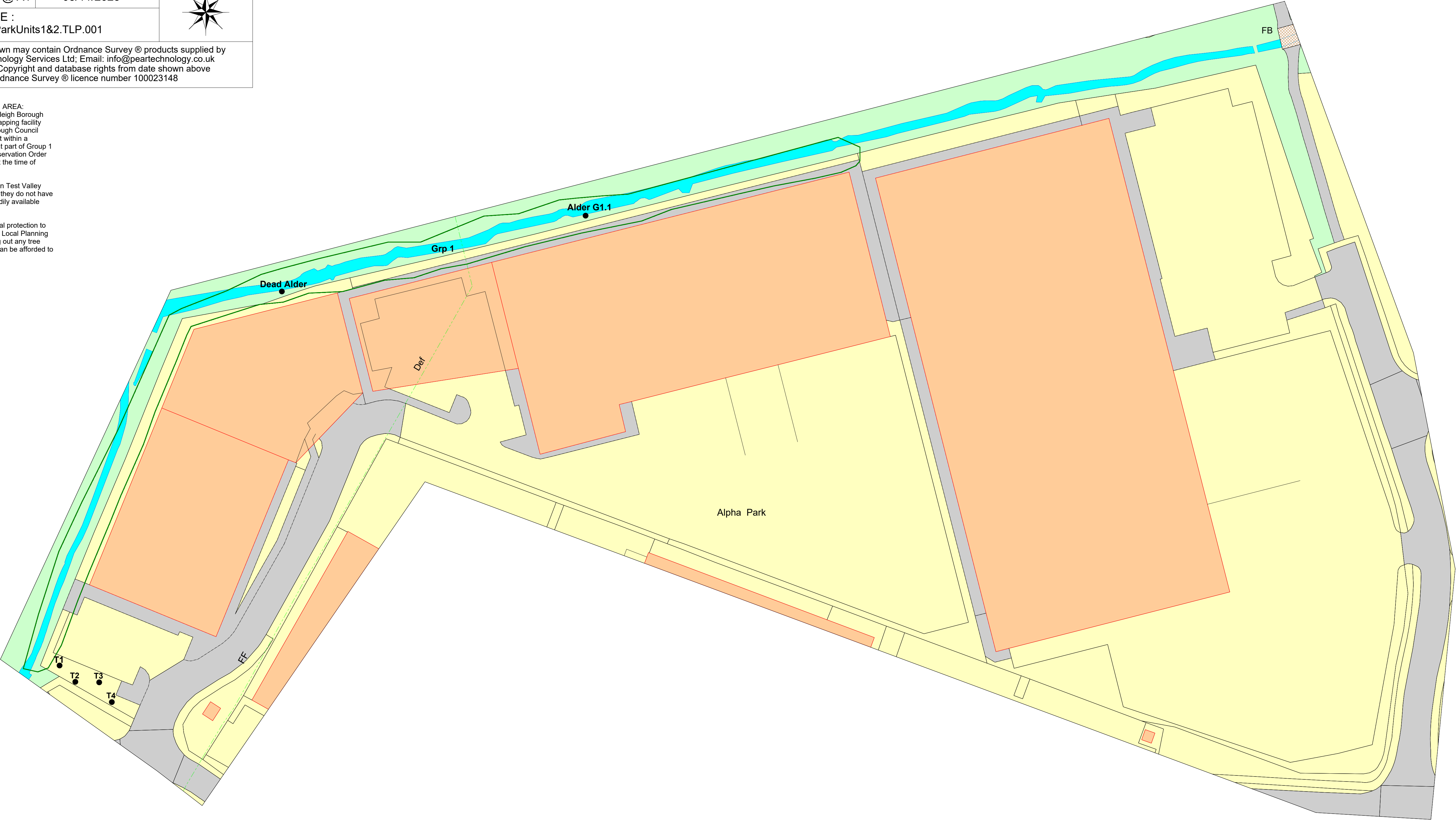
SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A1	DATE : 03/11/2025	N 
MAP FILENAME : Arbor.AlphaParkUnits1&2.TLP.001		

Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey ® products supplied by
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TREE PRESERVATION
ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA:
Part of the site is with Eastleigh Borough
Council and their online mapping facility
provided by Eastleigh Borough Council
indicates that the site is not within a
Conservation Area and that part of Group 1
is protected by a Tree Preservation Order
(56-E) a woodland order at the time of
compiling this schedule.

Part of the site is also within Test Valley
Borough Council area and they do not have
legal protection details readily available
online.

It is advised checks for legal protection to
trees is completed for both Local Planning
Authorities prior to carrying out any tree
works as legal protection can be afforded to
trees at any time.



AS2

Mr Stefan Rose
Arboricultural Consultant of Arborsphere Ltd
Bsc (Hons), Tech Cert (Arbor.A), TechArborA



Stefan Rose is an Arboricultural Consultant based in Hampshire and Director of Arborsphere Ltd.
He holds the following qualifications relevant to arboriculture:

- Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture (Arboricultural Association)
- Professional Tree Inspection Certificate (Lantra Awards Ltd)
- Tree Surgery for Craftsmen (City and Guilds)

Professional Memberships:

- Technical member of the Arboricultural Association
- Member of the Royal Forestry Society

Stefan started Arborsphere Ltd in December 2011 and has been running the consultancy practice successfully for 12 years now with over 25yrs within the arboricultural industry, working with many clients across the South of England carrying out a range of arboricultural services from development site tree surveys and site supervision to health and safety tree inspections.

Prior to starting his own company, he was working as a Senior Consultant for CBA Trees based in Hampshire from 1998 to 2011 assessing a wide range of arboricultural issues for projects across the UK and maintains a directorate level of working with them currently. The focus related to carrying out tree surveys in accordance with the recommendations within BS5837:2012, looking at and advising on development sites in preparation for planning as well as the extensive involvement with major projects carrying out site monitoring and providing on going arboricultural advice. Work for smaller/private client was also an important part of his work enabling them to extend and improve homes in close proximity to trees.

Within his time at CBA Trees Stefan also undertook work as a locum Tree Officer for Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Havant Borough Council, Southampton City Council, Rushmoor Borough Council and most recently Hart District Council where he undertook the task of reviewing the status of Tree Preservation Orders, assessing tree work and planning applications. This provided him with a wide range of experience in respect of trees, the law and planning issues surrounding trees.

Stefan trained whilst in the position of Tree Surveyor with CBA Trees at both Merrist Wood (1998 and 2001 – 2002) and with Tree Life Training to continue this professional development. He holds the Professional Tree Inspectors Certificate.

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