



Membership No.FE00604

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Established 1994



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Our Ref: 4159-carport/JC/IMP/04/23

28th April 2023

Mr C. Gardiner
7 Upper Golf Links Road
Broadstone
Poole
BH18 8BS

Dear Mr. Gardiner.

RE: Trees at 7 Upper Golf Links Road, Broadstone, Poole, BH18 8BS.

Brief: To survey the trees on the above site, comment upon their condition and suitability for retention on the site of the proposed development; indicate the impact the retention of the trees will place upon such a proposal.

Inspected by: J Christopher

Dates of inspection: 13th April 2023

Survey Technique

The surveyed trees were visually assessed from ground level as far as access allowed. No climbing inspections or invasive examination techniques were carried out. Access to some trees was restricted, in such cases the descriptions of the trees given in the survey schedule are subject to the tree being free of significant defects that were not clearly visible. Detail on the individual trees assessed is given in the survey schedule using the format in BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations', please read in conjunction with the enclosed Tree Survey Plan. The columns and abbreviations used are:

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Consultant: John Christopher FdScArb, HNC Building Studies
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TREE SURVEY FOR 7 UPPER GOLF LINKS ROAD, BROADSTONE, BH18 8BS.

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The columns and abbreviations used are:

Column 1 = T – Tree number marked on the submitted plan.

Column 2 = The Latin binomial and common name if applicable.

Column 3 = Hgt – Approximate tree height, in metres; to the nearest 0.5m if under 10m.

Column 4 = Dbh – Diameter (rounded to the nearest 10mm). Single stemmed trees, at 1.5m above ground level. Low branched trees, at the narrowest point below the fork. Trunks with irregular swellings, at the narrowest point below the swelling. Multi stemmed trees, each stem measured at 1.5m above ground level. # estimated value if unable to gain access.

Column 5 = RPA – The Root Protection Area: radius measured in metres from the centre of the trunk.

Column 6 = B/S – Approximate branch spread to the four cardinal points of the compass, in metres.

Column 7 = FSB – Height of first significant branch above ground level in metres and direction of growth

Column 8 = C/C – Height of canopy above ground level, in metres.

Column 8 = Age – Age class as representation of passage through normal life cycle – Y=Young,

SM= Semi-Mature, EM = Early Mature, M=Mature, FM = Fully Mature, OM = Over Mature.

Column 9 = R/C – Estimated remaining contribution, in years.

Column 10 = Cat – BS5837: 2012 Survey category.

Categories are:-

U Trees unsuitable for retention (Red on plan)

Trees that can not realistically be retained, in the context of the current land use, for longer than 10 years.

A Trees of high quality (Green on plan)

Trees able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

Particularly good examples of trees, or essential components of groups of arboricultural features e.g. avenues. Visual importance or significant conservation, historical or other value. Veteran trees, especially if ancient.

B Trees of moderate quality (Blue on plan)

Those in such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 20 years. Might be category A but have defects or lack special qualities; or growing in a high value group. Has conservation or cultural values.

C Trees of low quality (Grey on plan)

Unremarkable trees of limited merit, with a life expectancy of at least 10 years; or growing in a low value group. Also young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm.

Column 11 = General Observations - notes re structural and/or physiological condition, and/or preliminary management recommendations.

SURVEY SCHEDULE

T	Name & Species	Hgt	Dbh	RPA	B/S	C/C	Age	R/C	Cat	General Observations
1	Douglas Fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	21	650	7.80m	N5 E5 S6 W5 FSB S12	12 12 12 12	FM	40+	A	Located within neighbouring property. Could not thoroughly inspect. Prominent in street scene.
2	Deodar Cedar <i>Cedrus deodara</i>	23	850	10.20m	N7 E10 S9 W4 FSB E6	12 7 5 6	FM	40+	A	Located within neighbouring property. Could not thoroughly inspect. Prominent in street scene. Dominant.

General Constraints: The above survey has been undertaken using the recommendations contained in the new BS5837:2012.

When considering the retention of trees in a planning context, preference should be given to retaining trees in categories A and B as these are the trees that contribute most to the amenity of the site and surroundings for the longest time.

Category C trees are of lesser importance and they would not usually be retained where they would impose a significant restraint on development.

Trees placed in the removal 'U' category are assessed upon their condition and not on any planning proposals which may require the removal of the tree for other reasons; category U trees are unsuitable for retention in a development context and should be removed for sound arboricultural reasons.

Groups of even low value trees may have a collective screening or group value in the landscape that is higher than the individual categories of the component trees might suggest.

Young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm could be relocated plus new tree plantings could be made to replace any lost trees.

The enclosed tree survey plan indicates the initial root protection areas produced from the survey data. The Root Protection Areas (RPA's) for the trees have been calculated using the formula given in to BS5837:2012. This is the recommended area around the tree in square metres within which no construction, excavation, soil stripping, level changes or other potentially harmful activities should take place unless appropriate precautions or techniques are employed to avoid root damage. Barriers should protect this area for the duration of any development works to avoid damage to the root system.

Adequate space should also be allowed for future growth, particularly around young and middle aged trees.

These root protection areas have been scaled onto a flat plan. However they represent a linear measurement to be taken across the topography of the ground. On steeply sloping areas a linear ground measurement will not extend so far across the plan as a flat ground measurement. It therefore follows that, on the steep areas of the site, it could be possible to create a more accurate, across the ground, root protection area measurement and marginally reduce some of the root protection areas from the limits shown on the enclosed plan.

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Proposal

To construct a timber framed, open sided carport within an area of existing hard surfacing to the property frontage.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The tree survey has been undertaken using the guidance in BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

No trees are to be removed or pruned to facilitate the construction of the proposed carport.

The footprint of the proposed carport falls within the root protection areas of retained trees. To ensure that the construction causes no detrimental impact to retained tree root systems or canopies, the build will use a low impact method of installing a foundation for the posts supporting the carport structure. The existing hard surfacing is to be retained and used as the finished surface treatment under the carport.

Arboriculturally acceptable methods of installing a foundation for the carport include the use of a piled or pad foundation. These methods of foundation installation are predominately restricted to a vertical dig that can be sited to avoid significant rooting activity within the soil profile. Other than the excavation for the pad or pile, no other significant excavations will be required to construct the carport.

The storage of materials and chemical mixing areas will be located well away from retained tree root protection areas. We recommend that a bunded chemical mixing area is located within the existing driveway outside of all retained tree root protection areas.

During all site works, tree protection measures will be required to protect retained trees and their root protection areas from construction activities. The close board fence line demarking the boundary between 7 Upper Golf Links Road and the neighbouring property is considered to be a suitable barrier between the development area and retained trees, with no further tree protection barrier being required on site.

The location of the carport, the trees and their root protection areas are shown on the accompanying Tree Survey & Tree Protection Plan 4259-Carport.

It is my view, that the proposed development is arboriculturally acceptable and that no notable change to the character of the area or increased pressure on the tree resource will occur from the approval of the planning application.

If you require any further information at this stage, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely

John Christopher
Arboriculturalist