February 2013
CBA10127 V1

Mr & Mrs J Moon

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

CBA Trees

The Complete Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

Site:
2 Balmoral Close
Chandlers Ford
Eastleigh
SO53 1TG

CBA Trees
14 Damson Crescent,
Fair Oak,
Eastleigh, SO50 8RE
Tel: 023 8098 6229

CBA10127

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT FOR 2 BALMORAL CLOSE, CHANDLERS FORD, EASTLEIGH

Client: Mr & Mrs Moon

Site: 2 Balmoral Close, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh

Arboricultural Consultant: Stefan Rose BSc *(Hons),* Tech Cert *(Arbor.A),* Tech ArborA

Date: February 2013

Contents

Section	Title	Page No.
1.0	INTRODUCTION	2
2.0	DETAILS	2
3.0	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	2
4.0	TREE PROTECTION MEASURES	3
5.0	AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES	4
6.0	VEHICULAR MOVEMENTS	5
7.0	CONCLUSION	5

Appendices

CB1	Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA10127.01
CB2	Tree Protection Plan CBA10127.02
CB3	Tree Protection Leaflet Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works
CB4	Qualifications and Experience

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 We have been instructed to provide Mr & Mrs Moon with arboricultural information relating to the site of 2 Balmoral Close, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh. This information is required to form part of the proposed planning application for the removal of the existing garage, the construction of a two-storey side extension and the redesign of the roof to the rear extension and conservatory.

1.3 There are 4 trees and 2 hedges on or adjacent to the site that may be affected by the proposals. It is understood at this time that Eastleigh Borough Council served Tree Preservation Order (TPO) No.64 in 1980 which detailed 7 Sweet Chestnuts, 4 Hornbeam and 6 Sorbus. This group covers a section of trees (specifically T2 Ash) that may be impacted upon by the proposal.

1.4 It is my view that as this tree is not specifically included within the schedule as it is not one of the named species, it is not covered by the Order. However, it could be a replacement planting following the removal of one of the named species in the TPO schedule in which case it would be covered. There is also the fact that as T2 is located within the group outlined on the TPO map this would take precedence over the schedule should it be apparent that the tree was misidentified. The legal protection status of this tree should be checked with the Tree Officer of Eastleigh Borough Council.

1.5 This Arboricultural Statement should be read in association with the Tree Survey, Tree Survey Plan and Tree Protection Plan appended at CB1 and 2

2.0 DETAILS

2.1 This report solely relates to the demolition of the existing garage and the construction of the new side extension and the renovation of the rear extension roof and conservatory. It looks only to protect those trees that may be affected during the works to implement these modifications to the property.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 The arboricultural assessment is based on information provided by Unsted Design:

- Existing floor plans and elevations drawing number EX-47412-A1
- Proposed floor plans and elevations drawing number PR-47412-A1
- Block Plan drawing number BP-47412-A3

3.2 <u>Tree 1 – Purple Leaved Plum</u>

The side extension proposal will impact upon the rooting area and involve the loss of roots of this tree. The proposal is 1.5m within the minimum distance suggested by BS5837:2012 at its greatest point. The crown would also need to be cut back by at least 3m to enable narrow scaffolding to be erected, leaving only 1.5m of canopy on this South-west side, which is not to current best practice or guidance of BS3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations. It is therefore advised that this tree is removed to facilitate the proposals.

3.3 <u>Tree 2 – Offsite Ash</u>

This tree will not be impacted upon by the proposals or the working space required to implement the design as long as tree protection fencing is erected prior to and during

the demolition and construction works, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA10127.02.

3.4 Tree 3 – Offsite Weeping Willow

This tree will not be impacted upon by the proposals or the working space required to implement the design.

3.5 Tree 4 – Purple Leaved Plum

This tree is away from the garage demolition and side extension but could potentially be damaged by the redesign of the roof to the rear extension and conservatory. Due to the existing raised wooden decking there will be minimal if any impact upon this tree (if the garden area adjacent to this tree is not used for material storage or mixing), other than the possibility of roofing materials knocking the outer edge of the canopy where little or no damage will occur to the branch tips.

3.6 Hedges 1 and 2

These are two offsite hedges growing in separate gardens. Hedge 1 is Lawson Cypress that is starting to appear unmaintained; due to its species it should ideally be pruned twice a year by the owner. Hedge 2 is a Western Red Cedar hedge which is currently well maintained. Both hedges provide visual separation to and from the property. They will not be impacted upon by the proposals or the working space required to implement the design.

4.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

4.1 Tree protective fencing as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan CBA10127.02 (appended at CB2) will only need to be erected around trees to be retained in the construction area. This fencing is to ensure that pedestrians, and more importantly vehicles, are restricted to the areas outside the tree protection zone to avoid damage to the soil structure, roots and trunks.

4.2 Additional Arboricultural Advice for Site Personnel

To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet, appended at CB3 shall be issued to all the building staff at the time of their project commencement. Spare copies of this leaflet shall be available at all times.

4.3 Reasons for Tree Protection

The correct and timely installation and maintenance of tree protection measures is the most important action necessary to ensure the retained trees on site remain unaffected by development operations. Exclusion of construction activity from the outset of site preparation will ensure the trees identified for retention are maintained in a safe and healthy condition.

Although aerial parts of a tree (trunk, branches and twigs) are obvious, extensive and irreparable damage can be caused to the roots and rooting environment without any immediately noticeable effect. Severance of large roots in close proximity to the stem can result in the immediate loss of stability, and/or rapid death, whilst damage to more distal parts of the root system or rooting environment, will result in a slow decline in tree health over a period of several years, resulting in premature loss.

All site operations will be planned, implemented and further support or supervision requested by the site foreman if roots over 25mm are encountered that may be from the Horse Chestnut so as to prevent the following:

- Root severance (other than that agreed within this report)
- Damage to the bark, branches and trunks
- Compaction of the soil within the Construction Exclusion Zone
- Alterations in soil level
- Soil contamination by phytotoxic materials such as herbicides, petrol, oils, diesel, cement and concrete washings or other construction additives

Tree protection will be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan CBA10127.02 (appended at CB2) prior to the commencement of any site preparation works. A copy of the Arboricultural Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site at all times for the duration of the build.

4.4 Protective Fencing and Ground Protection

Chestnut pale fencing or similar robust fencing will be installed and secured to wooden posts driven into the ground. This fencing will be located to protect the soft ground where roots are growing.

4.5 Material Storage and Delivery

Materials shall be stored at least 10m from any retained tree where it will be on soft ground and in locations where run off of potentially toxic substances to trees will not endanger their health and roots. The existing garage floor and driveway space adjacent to the house could be utilised.

4.6 General Considerations Within and Outside the Construction Exclusion Zone

Inside the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) formed by the protective fencing, ground protection measures and the existing driveway, 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.

In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary outside the CEZ of retained trees.

Materials which will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixing, diesel, oil and washing of vehicles, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of tree stems. This should take into consideration the topography of the site and slopes, to avoid materials such as concrete washings running towards retained trees.

Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 metres of foliage, branches or trunks. 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 tree parts. (See appendix CB3 Common Causes of Damage during Construction Works).

5.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

5.1 Care shall be taken when planning site operations, to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms 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.

6.0 VEHICULAR MOVEMENTS

6.1 There should be minimal vehicular movement in the potential rooting zone outside the CEZ (i.e. the garden).

6.2 It is not anticipated that there will be a need for excess vehicular movement near the retained trees, given the site access restrictions and the type of work being carried out. It is assumes that the garage will be dismantled and knocked in on itself and that the existing foundations will be left in-situ where feasible. Materials will be taken straight out via the existing driveway.

6.3 The new foundations will be dug by machine but as the existing garage will be down, this should form the area for mini-dumpers (for example) to operate on.

7.0 CONCLUSION

7.1 The proposals have been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.*

7.2 The proposals to demolish the existing garage construct a two-storey side extension and renovate the rear extension and conservatory roof will have little impact on the majority of trees. Tree 1 will potentially be impacted upon greatly by the proposal and it is the recommendation of CBA Trees that this tree is removed due to the impact upon the rooting zone and the extent of pruning that is required to construct the extension. It is the view of CBA Trees that the removal of this tree will not have a detrimental effect on the visual amenity, or significantly alter the visual treed character of the garden.

7.3 It is our opinion that the trees identified for retention can be afforded due respect and provided with adequate protection, ensuring their safe and healthy retention during the onsite construction process.

7.4 Provided the recommendations included within this report are strictly adhered to, CBA Trees believe the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

---------- ----------


CB1

TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, has been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.
- 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 mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, 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 will be 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 using 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 however 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			**DARK 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 or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands, of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	**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 though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation 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. This 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.

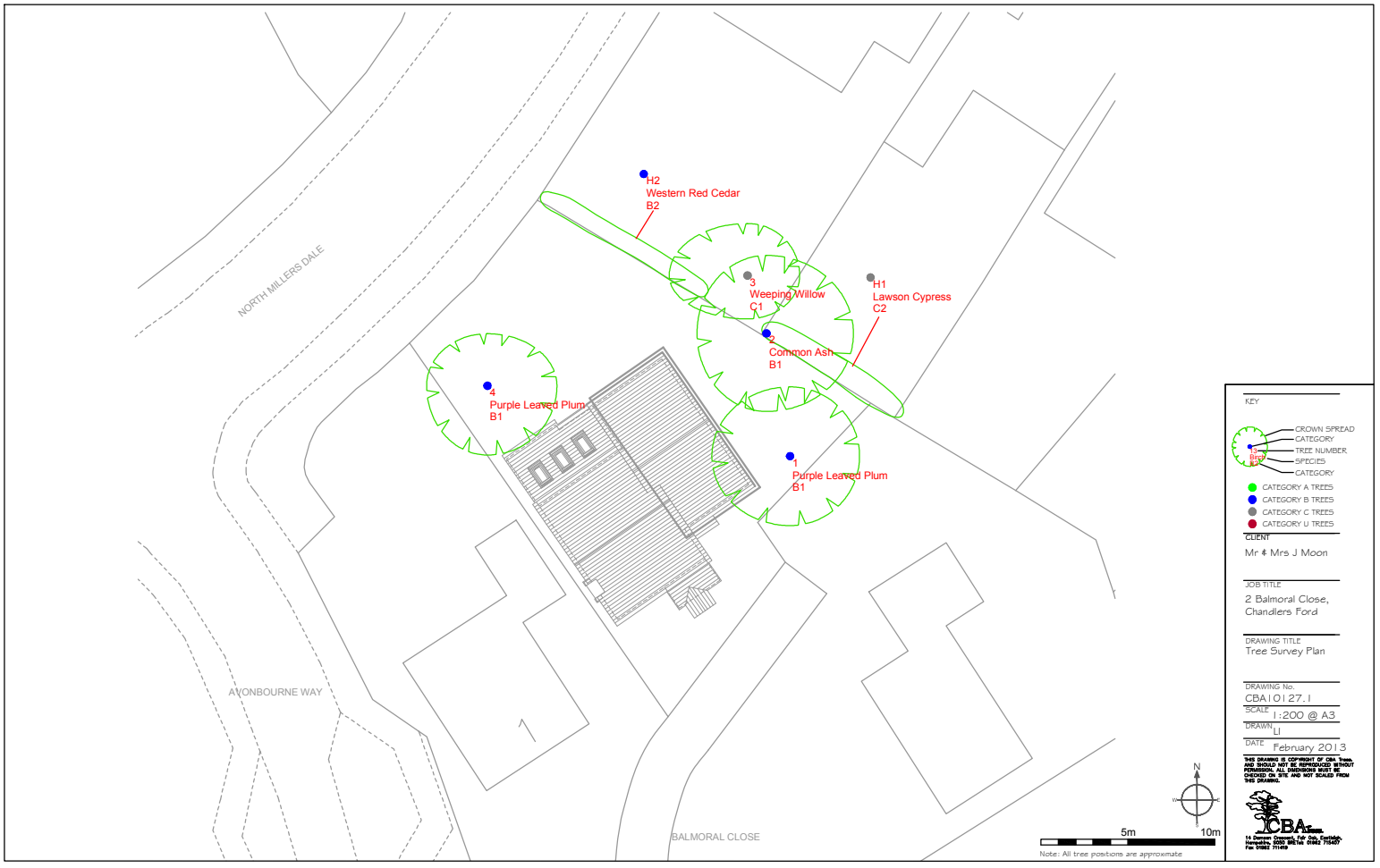
A Tree Survey should not be confused with a Tree Inspection or Arboricultural Implication Assessment, which are totally separate exercises.

	BS5837:2012 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE			
	Client:	Mr & Mrs J Moon	**Site:**	2 Balmoral Close, Chandlers ford, Eastleigh
	Date:	12 February 2013	**Consultant:**	Stefan Rose BSc(Hons), TechCert (Arbor A)
	Tagged:	No	**Weather:**	Overcast, cold

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.

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	H't of Crown AGL (m) N	E	S	W	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
1	Purple Leaved Plum *Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurpurea'*	8	S	330	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	EM	Good	Fair Basal suckers Bifurcated at 1.8m above ground level Tight forks with included bark Stems intertwine Old pruning wounds in crown Birds nest in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	B1

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	H't of Crown AGL (m) N	E	S	W	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
2	Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	14	S	310	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	SM	Fair	Fair Offsite Growing on boundary Ivy on trunk Bifurcated at 2m above ground level Old pruning wounds in crown on West side Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	B1
3	Weeping Willow *Salix x chrysocoma*	8	S	Est 270	3.0	3.0	2.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Offsite Bifurcated at 3m above ground level Previously crown reduced Old pruning wounds in crown Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	C1
4	Purple Leaved Plum *Prunus cerasifera 'Atropurpurea'*	6	S	330	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	SM	Good	Fair Decking to South Trifurcated at 1.3m above ground level Old pruning wounds in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	B1
H1	Lawson Cypress	4	S	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Good	Offsite linear hedge Starting to become unmanaged Ivy on trunk Some multi-stemmed	None required at time of survey	20+	C2
H2	Western Red Cedar	3.5	S	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y	Good	Good Offsite linear hedge Well maintained	None required at time of survey	20+	B2



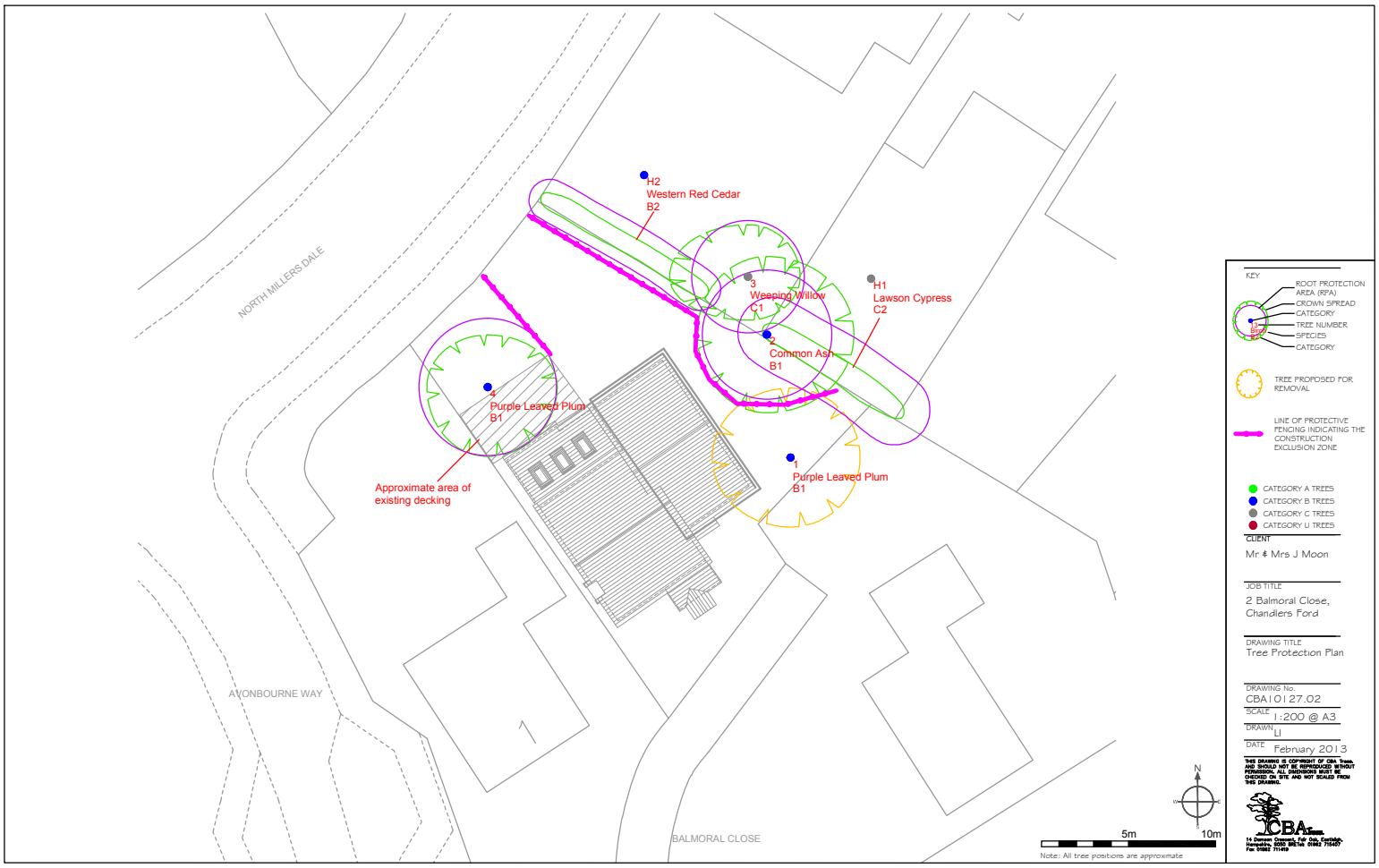
H2
Western Red Cedar
B2
3
Weeping Willow
C1
H1
Lawson Cypress
C2
2
Common Ash
B1
4
Purple Leaved Plum
B1
1
Purple Leaved Plum
B1
NORTH MILLERS DALE
AVONBOURNE WAY
BALMORAL CLOSE
N
5m
10m
Note: All tree positions are approximate
KEY
CROWN SPREAD
CATEGORY
TREE NUMBER
SPECIES
CATEGORY
CATEGORY A TREES
CATEGORY B TREES
CATEGORY C TREES
CATEGORY U TREES
CLIENT
Mr & Mrs J Moon
JOB TITLE
2 Balmoral Close,
Chandlers Ford
DRAWING TITLE
Tree Survey Plan
DRAWING No.
CBA10127.1
SCALE
1:200 @ A3
DRAWN
LI
DATE
February 2013
THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT OF CBA Trees. AND SHOULD NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE AND NOT SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING.
CBA Trees
14 Dawson Crescent, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 8RE Tel: 01962 715407 Fax: 01962 711419

CBA Trees	**BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE**			
	Client:	Mr & Mrs J Moon	**Site:**	2 Balmoral Close, Chandlers ford, Eastleigh
	Date:	12 February 2013	**Consultant:**	Stefan Rose BSc(Hons), TechCert (Arbor A)

Notes:
1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012.
2. At this juncture this document is for your sole guidance and ongoing discussions purposes only and is not intended for general circulation, as it assumes that all but the 'U' trees will be retained, which clearly may not be the case.
3. For all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm, and multi-stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1500mm, the calculated RPA has been capped at 707m2 in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837.2012.

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
1	Purple Leaved Plum	B1	S	330	3.96	49.27
2	Common Ash	B1	S	310	3.72	43.48
3	Weeping Willow	C1	S	270	3.24	32.98
4	Purple Leaved Plum	B1	S	330	3.96	49.27
H1	Lawson Cypress	C2	S	170	2.04	13.08
H2	Western Red Cedar	B2	S	100	1.20	4.52


CB2



NORTH MILLERS DALE
AVONBOURNE WAY
BALMORAL CLOSE
H2
Western Red Cedar
B2
3
Weeping Willow
C1
H1
Lawson Cypress
C2
2
Common Ash
B1
4
Purple Leaved Plum
B1
1
Purple Leaved Plum
B1
Approximate area of existing decking
N
5m
10m
Note: All tree positions are approximate
KEY
ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
CROWN SPREAD
CATEGORY
TREE NUMBER
SPECIES
CATEGORY
TREE PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL
LINE OF PROTECTIVE FENCING INDICATING THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE
CATEGORY A TREES
CATEGORY B TREES
CATEGORY C TREES
CATEGORY U TREES
CLIENT
Mr & Mrs J Moon
JOB TITLE
2 Balmoral Close, Chandlers Ford
DRAWING TITLE
Tree Protection Plan
DRAWING No.
CBA10127.02
SCALE
1:200 @ A3
DRAWN
LI
DATE
February 2013
THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT OF CBA Trees. AND SHOULD NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE AND NOT SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING.
CBA Trees
14 Dawson Crescent, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO50 8RE Tel: 01962 715407 Fax: 01962 711419


CB3

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 **CBA Trees** as follows:

Office Telephone: 023 8098 6229

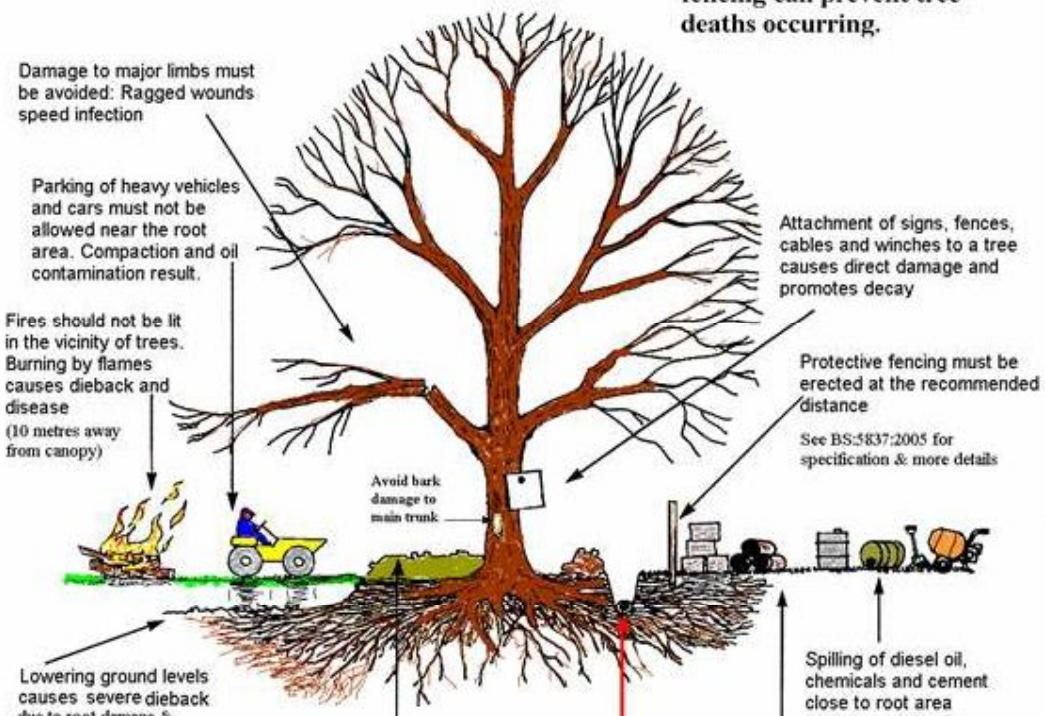
REMEMBER:

ALL TREE DAMAGE IS AVOIDABLE –

SO AVOID IT!

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)


CB4



The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

QUALIFICATIONS OF STEFAN ROSE
SENIOR CONSULTANT
CBA TREES

Stefan Rose *BSc.Hons. AA Tech.Cert.* joined CBA Trees in 1998 as a junior surveyor/arborist, and has gained experience in almost every field of our work, under the guidance and supervision of the senior consultants.

He has undertaken advisory work for several Local Authorities and has also been prominent in the use of our 'state of the art' decay detection equipment and has been instrumental in formulating procedures for its use.

Stefan has attained the position of Senior Consultant in the practice, and is responsible for the supervision of the more junior members of consultancy and surveying staff. Stefan has recently undertaken work for Southampton City Council as a locum Tree Officer, and has provided professional assistance to Rushmoor Borough Council in respect of Tree Preservation Orders, as well as working on behalf of his own portfolio of clients.

Stefan has passed the 6 academic modules required to gain the *Dip.Arb (RFS*) and hopes to complete the management modules later in 2011, to reinforce his senior consultant status.