F/11/68422.

November 2010
CBA75125v1

Mr Trevor Smith

ARBORICULTURAL STATEMENT

Site:
12 Merrieleas Close
Chandlers Ford

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Church Lane, Colden Common,
Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 1TN.
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CBA Trees

The Complete Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

MEMBER
Company No. 2345721
VAT No. 508 4382 12
REGISTRATION NUMBER 150035
CHECKED
THE ACADEMY OF EXPERTS

CBA7512

ARBORICULTURAL STATEMENT

Client:	Mr Trevor Smith
Site:	12 Merrieleas Close, Chandlers Ford
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose *BSc (Hons)*, Tech Cert *(Arbor.A)*
Date:	November 2010

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CB1	Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA7512.01
CB2	Root Protection Area Schedule
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CB4	Tree Works Schedule
CB5	Tree Protection Leaflet Construction Exclusion Zone Site Notice Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works
CB6	Qualifications and Experience

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CBA Trees has been instructed to provide Mr Trevor Smith with arboricultural information relating to the proposed planning application at the site of 12 Merrieleas Close, Chandlers Ford.

1.2 The proposal is for the construction of a side extension to an existing residential dwelling. As part of this proposal, the existing single storey garage will be demolished.

1.3 There are 2 (two) trees on or adjacent to the site that are included within the detail of this report. Both these trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders by Eastleigh Borough Council, TPO 302 T21 (CBA Tree 1) and TPO 307 T21 (CBA Tree 2).

1.4 This Arboricultural Statement should be read in association with the Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA7512.01 (appended at CB1), the Root Protection Area Schedule (appended CB2) and the Tree Protection Plan CBA7512.02 (appended at CB3).

2.0 DETAILS

2.1 Two individual trees were surveyed on 17th June 2010 (survey data appended at CB1). Before any works are carried out to the trees beyond those that may be detailed within this report (subject to planning permission being granted), permission will be required in writing from Eastleigh Borough Council.

2.2 Tree Categorisation Method

Category R = 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 trees graded 'R' at the time of surveying.

Note:
"Category R trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiological or structural condition. For this reason, they should not be a consideration in the planning process."

Category A = Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). Tree 2, Pedunculate Oak, was considered to be an 'A' grade tree 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. Tree 1, Pedunculate Oak, was considered to be a 'B' grade category at the time of surveying.

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 no trees graded 'C' at the time of surveying.

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."

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

3.1 All the trees will be retained within this proposed planning application.

3.2 Tree 1 is a mature age class Pedunculate Oak that stands 1.2m East of the existing garage. The proposed side extension is outside the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) for this tree. Given the site conditions, this tree will not be affected directly by the planning proposals; however, the proposed extension is in close proximity to the edge of the theoretical RPA, and therefore scaffolding will need to be erected within this area. Special measures will not be required, as the scaffolding will be located in an area of hard surface footpaths, flowerbeds and rockery areas.

3.3 The demolition of the existing garage could cause damage to Tree 1 if precautions and care are not taken; this damage is likely to be to the trunk, the low hanging branches or to the roots through compaction and damage/severance through removal of the garage base. If the advice in this report is adhered to, then there is no need to consider that the tree is at threat.

3.4 To facilitate the planning proposal and the removal of the existing garage, the canopy will be raised to a height of 4m by removing secondary growth. The West side of the canopy may also be reduced to provide a maximum clearance of 2m from the proposed extension. This work will not be detrimental to the health or the amenity value of the tree (see Tree Works Schedule appended at CB4).

3.5 Tree 2 is an off-site mature age class Pedunculate Oak. The proposed side extension and demolition of the garage is outside the theoretical RPA for this tree. Given the site conditions, this tree will not be affected directly by the planning proposals; however, the proposed work is in close proximity to the edge of the theoretical RPA, and therefore scaffolding will need to be erected within this area. Special measures will not be required, as the scaffolding will be located in an area of hard surface footpaths, flowerbeds and rockery areas.

4.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

4.1 Additional Arboricultural Advice for Site Personnel

To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet (appended at CB5) 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.

In order to inform site personnel of the purpose of the fencing, information notices shall be fixed to the fencing on the three sides of fencing around Tree 1. These notices shall be of all-weather construction, and shall be substantially in the form of the specimen provided at appendix CB5 and replaced as and when necessary.

4.2 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.

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 supervised so as to prevent the following:

- 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

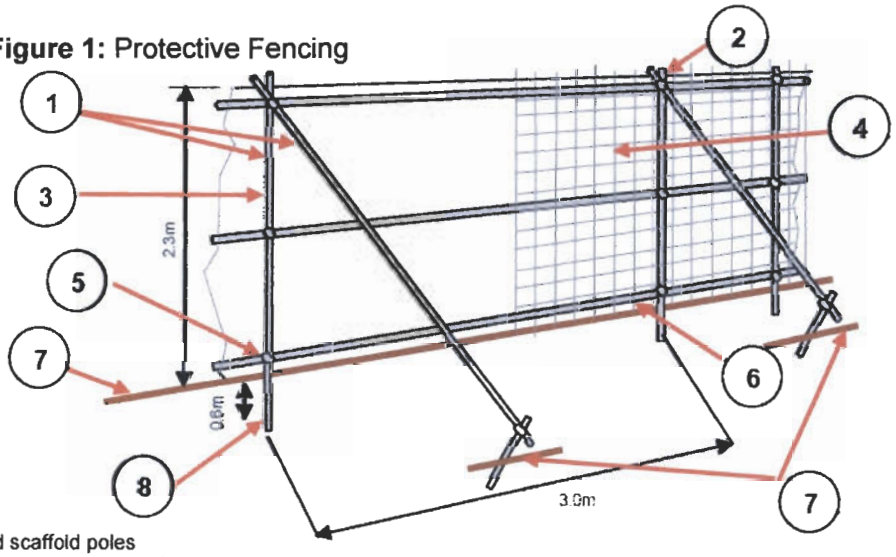
Tree protection will be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan CBA7512.02 (appended at CB3), immediately following the completion of tree remedial pruning works, and prior to the commencement of any site preparation works. A copy of the Arboricultural Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site at all times.

4.3 Standard Protective Fencing

The trees will be protected by installing protective fencing as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA7512.02. 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. Due to the site restrictions, only a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework with attached panels will be required, the supporting struts will not be needed

In accordance with Section 9.2.2 of BS5837:2005, weldmesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not resistant to impact, and will not be used for tree protection purposes.

Figure 1: Protective Fencing



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 fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. Approximately 0.6m driven into the ground

Example of protective fencing:



5.0 DEMOLITION OF EXISTING GARAGE

5.1 It is proposed that demolition of the existing garage will be carried out so as to prevent damage to existing retained trees, specifically Tree 1.

5.2 Demolition of the garage in close proximity to the retained tree (Tree 1) must be undertaken with due care and attention, in order to adequately respect the overhanging canopy of the retained tree. To this end the following rules will apply:-

- Site personnel are to undergo an induction session prior to being allowed to work on site. The induction will introduce the contractors to the requirements of the Protection Method Statement. A copy of the Method Statement will be made available as a point of reference in respect of tree protection requirements.

- In addition, a copy of the Tree Protection Plan CBA7512.02 appended at CB3 will be provided or displayed in the site hut. During the induction, the two trees which are to be retained and protected will be highlighted to the working personnel and they be physically shown which trees are to be protected on site. In this way, it is hoped that unnecessary damage, by root disturbance and collision of machinery and any operating arms (if used) with tree crowns, can be avoided.

- All walls are to be pulled in on or taken down in sections onto the garage footprint, and away from retained tree.

- Any machinery used for the demolition of the garage must stand and operate on existing hard surfaces, but always outside the Construction Exclusion Zone as defined by the protective fencing.

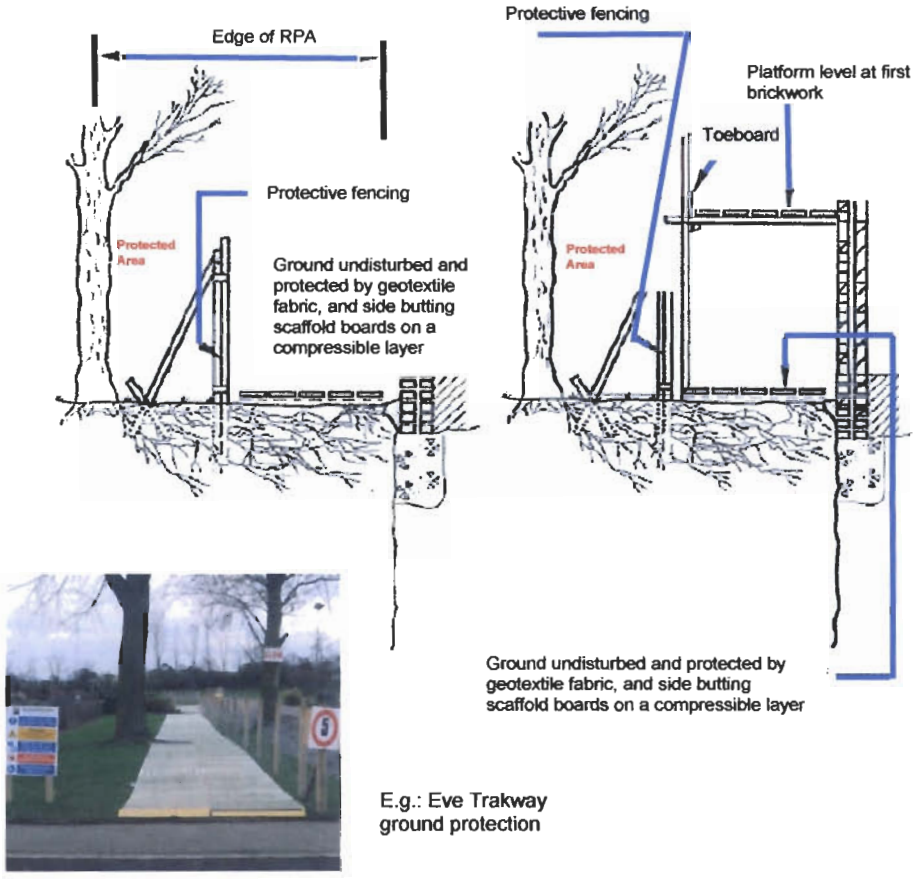
- As the garage is a lightweight structure, it is envisaged that it will be demolished and removed by hand. Work will be carried out from existing hard surface.

- Fit for purpose ground protection will be laid in accordance with Figure 3 of BS5837 2005 (Figure 2 below).

- The existing floor to the garage will be removed by hand or hand held tools working back away from the retained tree, ensuring that all material is lifted and placed on the existing hard surface or removed straight away to avoid compacting the soil and damaging roots.

- Any exposed roots shall be immediately covered with hessian sacking to avoid roots drying out. Then, once the garage floor has been removed, the ground shall be levelled to the existing garden level with top soil.

Figure 2: Ground Protection Specification



E.g.: Eve Trakway ground protection

6.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Material Storage and Delivery

Material storage will be contained to the front driveway.

6.2 General Considerations Within and Outside the Construction Exclusion Zone

Inside the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) formed by the protective fencing, 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 5m 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 CB5 Common Causes of Damage during Construction Works.)

7.0 CONCLUSION

7.1 The proposals to construct a side extension to a private residential dwelling, along with the demolition of the existing garage at 12 Merrieleas Close, Chandlers Ford, have been assessed broadly in accordance with British Standard 5837:2005 *"Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations"*.

7.3 Both of the legally protected trees identified within this report will be retained as part of the planning application.

7.4 The side extension to the house does not affect the trees; scaffolding will be located within the theoretical Root Protection Area of Tree 1 but it is considered the existing garage and site conditions will have limited the root spread, and therefore tree roots will not be adversely affected by the proposal.

7.5 The minor pruning to Tree 1 (Pedunculate Oak) will not affect the amenity value of this tree nor its health. The proposed pruning is required to allow the garage to be demolished, to reduce the canopy spread away from the existing house and the proposed extension, and to allow more light to penetrate under the canopy to reduce the overbearing state of the present canopy.

7.6 CBA Trees is prepared to offer further advice and assistance in discharging any arboricultural Conditions that may be applied to this planning application.

TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2005 and current good arboricultural 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, or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees, 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**
MA	**=**	**middle aged trees**
M	**=**	**mature trees**
OM	**=**	**over-mature trees**
V	**=**	**veteran**

- 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, 20-40 or >40 years.**

Categorisation of Trees

The category for each tree is assessed using the recommendations of BS5837:2005. 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 R	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees in such a condition that any value would be lost within 10 years or should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management				DARK RED
Category A				
Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution (40 years or more is recommended)	Trees that are a particularly good example of their species, rare or unusual, essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal features.	Trees, groups or woodlands providing definite screening of views in and out of the site, or softening effect to the locality, or those of particular visual importance.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical or other value (e.g. veteran or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN

Category B				
Trees of moderate quality and value, capable of making a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years.	Trees which might be included in the A category, but are downgraded due to impaired conditions/remediable defects.	Trees in numbers, that collectively form a distinct landscape feature but are not individually an essential component of a formal or semi-formal feature. These are likely to be trees situated mainly within the site with little visual impact on the surrounding locality.	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.	MID BLUE
Category C				
Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young tress with stems of less than 150mm diameter.	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees in groups or woodlands without having significant landscape value or offering low or temporary screening value	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	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.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

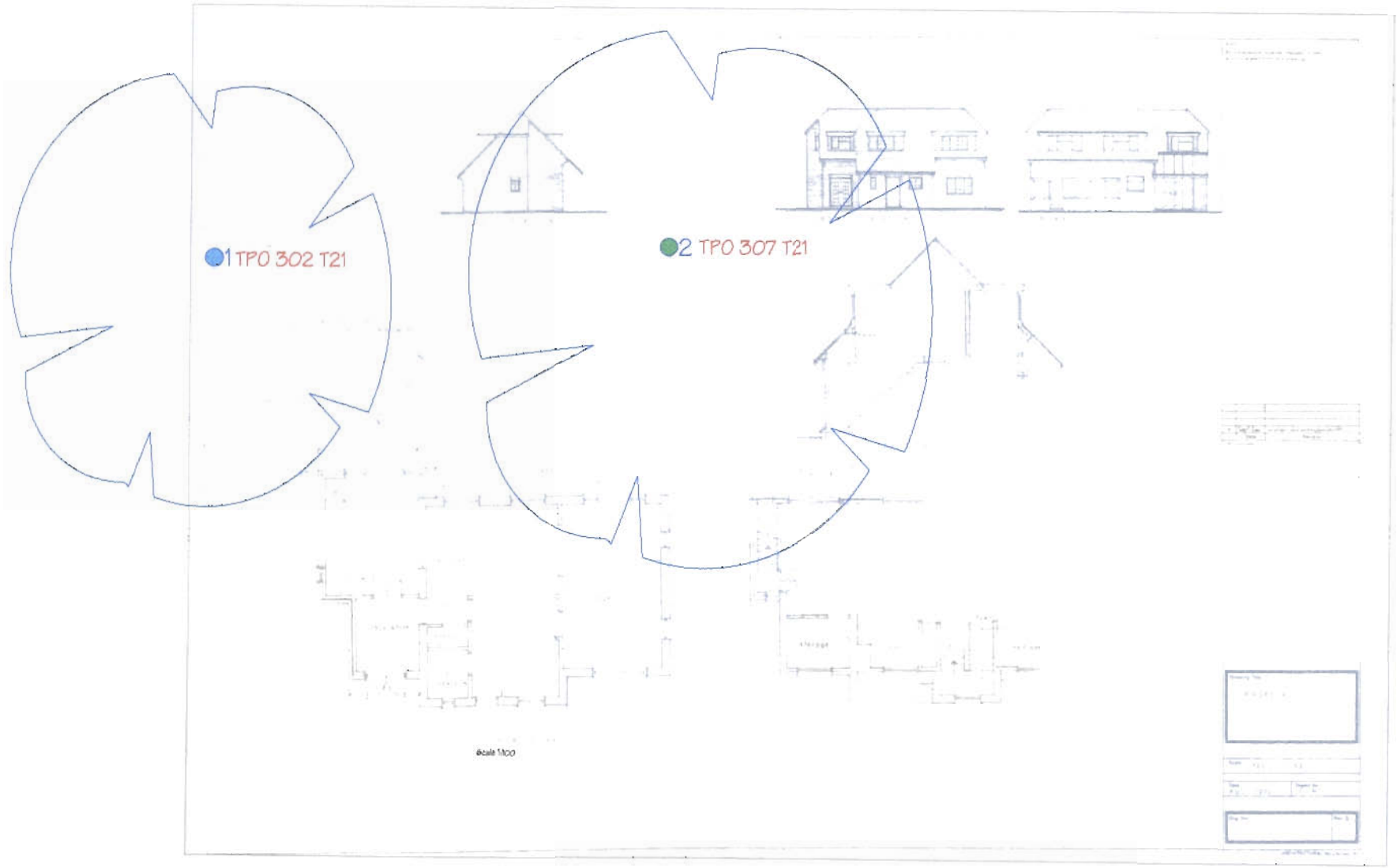
Client:	Mr Trevor Smith	**Site:**	12 Merrieleas Close, Chandlers Ford
Date:	17th June 2010	**Consultant:**	Stefan Rose *BSc(Hons), Tech Cert (Arbor.A)*
Tagged:	No	**Weather:**	Sunny

Notes:-

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data.
4. 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.
5. 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.

TPO 302, 307 and 58 by Eastleigh Borough Council protects these trees

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	Age	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and Relevant Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
1 TPO 302 T21	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	18	S	650	7.0	6.0	6.0	8.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	M	Good	Fair Garages 1.2m to West Previously crown reduced due to lightning strike Minor deadwood in crown Low hanging branches	Crown lift to remove branches attaches to trunk to a height of 5m	>40	B1+2
2 TPO 307 T21	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	19	S	Est 900	7.0	7.0	9.0	11.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	M	Good	Good Off-site tree Unable to verify health and safety Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	>40	A1+2



DISCLAIMER
The layouts were presented to us as a hard copy drawing which we have scanned in or overlaid to the best of our ability. The composite drawing showing our trees on the layout is therefore an approximation and all dimensions should be verified on site.

This plan is based on Proposed Side Extension Proposal Plan, drwg nr. 2 Rev A Sept 2010.

Refer to Tree Protection Order 302, 307 and 58 by Eastleigh Borough Council

KEY
- category A trees
- category B trees
- category C trees
- category R trees

CLIENT
Mr Trevor Smith

JOB TITLE
12 Merrieleas Close
Chandlers Ford

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Survey Plan

DRAWING No.
CBA 7512.01

SCALE
1:100 / 1:200 @A2

DRAWN
lg

DATE
Oct 2010

THIS DRAWING IS COPYRIGHT OF CBA LTD AND SHOULD NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED ON SITE AND NOT SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING.

CBA Trees

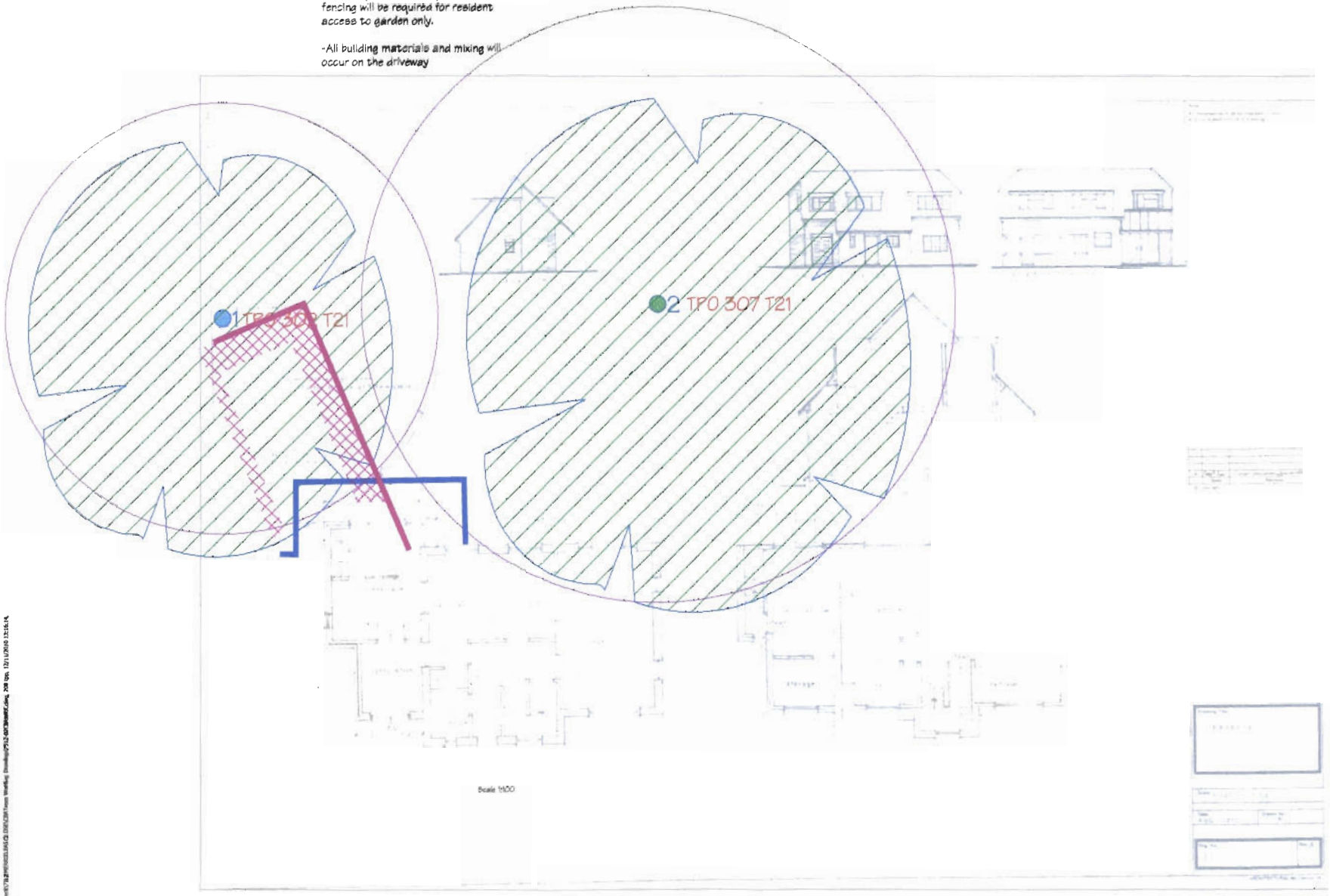
CBA Trees	**TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE**			
	Client:	Mr Trevor Smith	**Site:**	12 Merrieleas Close, Chandlers Ford
	Date:	17th June 2010	**Consultant:**	Stefan Rose *BSc(Hons), Tech Cert (Arbor. A)*

Notes:
1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Table 2 of BS5837:2005.
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 'R' 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 5.2.3 of BS5837:2005.

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 TPO 302 T21	Pedunculate Oak	B1+2	S	650	7.80	191.16
2 TPO 307 T21	Pedunculate Oak	A1+2	S	900	10.80	366.48

NOTE
-Access panels in tree protective fencing will be required for resident access to garden only.

-All building materials and mixing will occur on the driveway



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This plan is based on Proposed Side Extension Proposal Plan, drwg nr. 2 Rev A Sept 2010.

Refer to Tree Protection Order 302, 307 and 58 by Eastleigh Borough Council

Trees to be retained and protected

Root Protection Area (RPA)

Location of Tree Protective fencing during Demoliton of garage

Location of Tree Protective fencing during Construction

Ground protection for pedestrian movements during demolition of garage

KEY
- category A trees
- category B trees
- category C trees
- category R trees

CLIENT
Mr Trevor Smith

JOB TITLE
12 Merrieleas Close
Chandlers Ford

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Protection Plan

DRAWING No.
CBA 7512.02

SCALE
1:100 / 1:200 @A2

DRAWN
fg

DATE
Nov 2010

CBA

CBA7512

CBA Trees	**TREE WORKS SCHEDULE**			
	Client:	Mr Trevor Smith	**Site:**	Merrieleas Close, Chandlers Ford
	Date:	12 November 2010	**Consultant:**	Stefan Rose *BSc(Hons), Tech Cert (Arbor A)*

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Pedunculate Oak	• Crown raise to a maximum height of 4m by reducing secondary limb growth • As part of the crown raising work, ensure that the West side of the canopy is reduced back from the property by to achieve a clearance from the extension of 2m
2	Pedunculate Oak	• No works required

- 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.
- We recommend the use of an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor or an ISA Certified Arborist/Tree Worker suitably insured and experienced to carry out the tree works.
- As these trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order served by Eastleigh Borough Council, no work will take place on the tree until written approval from Eastleigh borough Council has been received.

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: 01962 715407

REMEMBER:

ALL TREE DAMAGE IS AVOIDABLE –

SO AVOID IT!



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



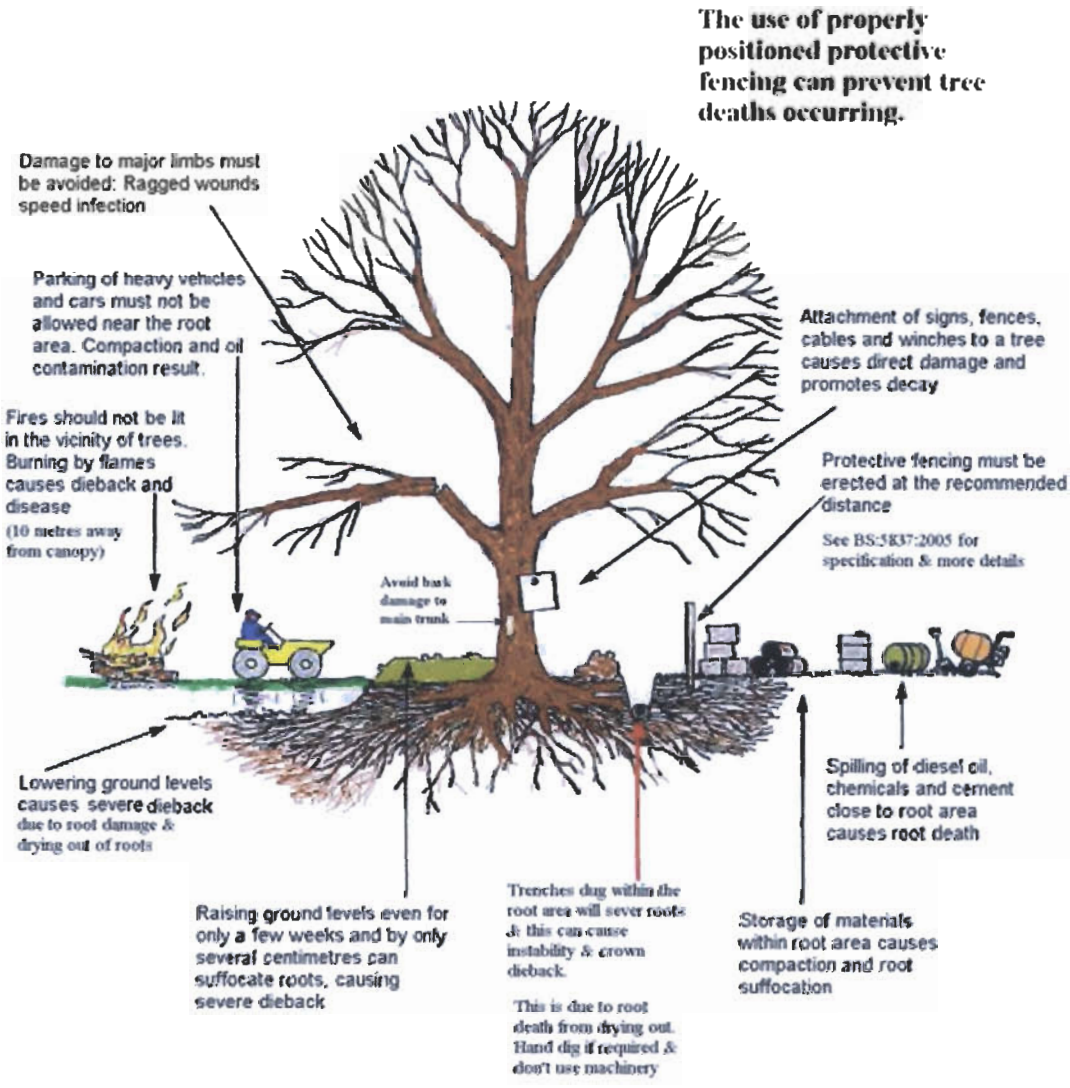
TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT !

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Common causes of Tree Death



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

(Source: Arboricultural Information Exchange website, 2005)

The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

QUALIFICATIONS OF STEFAN ROSE
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANT
CBA TREES

Stefan Rose *BSc.Hons. AA Tech.Cert.* joined CBA Trees in 1998 as a junior surveyor/arborist, he has gained experience in almost every field of our work, under the guidance and supervision of the senior consultants, and is currently undertaking advisory work for several Local Authorities. He has also been prominent in the use of our 'state of the art' decay detection equipment and has formulated procedures for its use with our Senior Consultant.

Stefan has attained the position of Consultant in the practice, and is responsible for the supervision of the more junior members of 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 nearing completion of further studies to gain the *Dip.Arb (RFS)* and has passed the 6 academic modules required, with a view to completing the management modules later in 2010, to reinforce his consultant status.