



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

At

**10 RANDALL ROAD,
CHANDLER'S FORD, EASTLEIGH,
HAMPSHIRE**

To

**SC ARCHITECTURE LTD
FOR
MR & MRS TRACEY**

This report was compiled by
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*This report is the responsibility of Arbor-Eco Consultancy.
It should be noted that whilst every effort is made to meet the client's brief,
no site investigation can ensure complete assessment
or prediction of the natural environment.*

Report Number: MB210908-01

September 2021

GLOBAL PANDEMIC

COVID-19 Government Rules on social distancing, cleanliness, lockdown measures and such like has meant that the handling of personal equipment belonging to others is no longer permitted. Touch-points such as door handles for example comes with risk. Inviting others into private property is no longer advisable.

19th July 2021 – The English Government announced 'Freedom Day', whereby a number of COVID-19 rules were relaxed. However, Arbor-Eco Consultancy made a conscious decision not to follow this mass removal of masks, openness and complacency but to remain vigilant and respect others by wearing appropriate PPE and remaining at a distance from members of the public.

The headings for reports under 'normal' circumstances would be deemed necessary for the completion and acknowledgement that a report was concise. This may no longer be possible. Providing welfare facilities by the client in their own property is not deemed safe at the time of the pandemic and writing of this report.

The rules and regulations will add pressure to the industry and this should be taken into account by the Local Authority reading this report.

For the latest guidance please see the NHS or Government websites.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

SC Architecture Ltd, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Tracey, commissioned Arbor-Eco Consultancy to compile an Arboricultural Impact Assessment following the undertaking of an Arboricultural Survey of trees located within the curtilage of a residential property at 10 Randall Road, Chandler's Ford, Eastleigh in the county of Hampshire. The site is within the administrative boundary of Eastleigh Borough Council.

This report details the impact that the proposed development will have upon the site's existing tree stock and sets out recommendations for the subsequent mitigation or avoidance of impact. The study has been completed in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located on the northern fringes of the town of Chandler's Ford, within a housing estate but rural setting surrounded by a small number of additional dwellings. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU 43806 22656.

The site was dominated by the existing building, hard surfacing and amenity grassland with one tree to the front aspect and a number of scattered trees to the rear aspect. The dominant landscape tree was located within the rear aspect of the site and labelled tree number 1, a Sweet Chestnut tree (*Castanea sativa*).

The northern boundary is delineated by residential properties off Hocombe Road. The eastern and western boundaries are demarcated by further residential properties off Randall Road. The southern boundary abutted Randall Road, minor trunk road.

The topography of the ground was generally flat.

The location of the trees surveyed can be found on Drawing Number MB210908-01-01 within Section 5.

1.3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

It is understood that the site surveyed will be the subject of a planning application to include the deconstruction of external walls to tie-in a two-storey extension to the western side of the existing property and to reconfigure the roofline to provide a number of dormer-style roof-lights and extend the house to provide for the enjoyment of the family.

1.4 DOCUMENTATION PROVIDED

This assessment is based upon the information provided by the client in addition to information collected by Arbor-Eco Consultancy. The documents and drawings considered are detailed within Table 1.1.

Author	Document	Drawing Number	Date
SC Architecture Ltd	Topographical Survey Drawing	-	Sep 2021
SC Architecture Ltd	Planning Drawings, Elevations, Site Plan	-	Sep 2021

Table 1.1: Documentation Provided

2. STATUTORY PROTECTION

2.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER AND CONSERVATION AREA DESIGNATIONS

Examination of Eastleigh Borough Council (2021) interactive TPO register (<https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/webmaps>), accessed on 16th September 2021, indicated that all of the trees within the curtilage of 10 Randal Road are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order. Woodland Order 58-H. Individual trees are the subject of Tree Preservation Order 244-E.

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012, Part 4 – Applications for Consent under Tree Preservation Orders states that an application for consent to the cutting down, topping, lopping or uprooting of any tree in respect of which an order is for the time being in force shall be made in writing to the authority on a form published by the Secretary of State for the purpose of proceedings under these Regulations.

Until such time as the application has been granted no works must be undertaken on the trees identified as being subject to TPOs that contravene the order. Works include pruning, topping, lopping, uprooting or wilfully damaging these trees. Any proposed pruning works will need to be fully specified and agreed within any planning application. If works are not included within the planning application, a separate TPO application will be required to be submitted to the Local Authority for permission to undertake any works (approximately an 8-week process).

Apart from limited exceptions, permission must be sought from the local planning authority by submitting a standard application form. The form is available from the Local Authority Planning Portal. It is important that the information on the form makes clear what the proposed work is and provides adequate information to support the case.

The authority's consent is not required for carrying out work on trees subject to an Order so far as such work is necessary to implement a full planning permission. For example, the Order is overridden if a tree has to be removed to make way for a new building for which full planning permission has been granted. Conditions or information attached to the permission may clarify what work is exempt.

Further examination of Eastleigh Borough Council (2021) interactive TPO register (<https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/webmaps>), accessed on 16th September 2021, indicated that, at the time of the survey, the site was not situated within a Conservation Area.

Prior to carrying out any tree works it is recommended that the Tree Officer is consulted regarding statutory protection of trees at this site.

2.2 PROTECTED SPECIES

Birds

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) places a duty on public bodies to take measures to preserve, maintain and re-establish habitat for wild birds. Nesting and nest building birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act WCA 1981 (as amended). Several bird species are Species of Principal Importance for Nature Conservation in England, making them capable of being material considerations in the planning process.

As the trees on, and adjacent, to the site provide potential habitat for nesting birds all tree work should ideally be completed outside the nesting bird season (generally March to September). If this is not possible then the vegetation should be subject to a nesting bird inspection by a suitably experienced ecologist prior to commencement of works. If any active nests are identified then the vegetation, and a defined buffer zone, will need to remain in place until the young have naturally fledged.

Bats

Bats and the places they use for shelter or protection (i.e., roosts) receive European protection under The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended (Habitats Regulations 2017, as amended). They receive further legal protection under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981, as amended. This protection means that bats, and the places they use for shelter or protection, are capable of being a material consideration in the planning process. Disturbance of animals includes in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, or to rear or nurture their young, or in the case of animals of a hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong. As bats re-use the same roosts (breeding site or resting place) after periods of vacancy, legal opinion is that roosts are protected whether or not bats are present. Generally, should the presence of a bat roost be suspected whilst completing works on any trees on site then an appropriately licensed bat worker should be consulted for advice.

3. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

All trees within and closely surrounding the proposed construction site have been surveyed and each has been identified with a unique number. The location of the trees can be found on Drawing Number MB210908-01-01 in Section 5.

This report shall only consider the impacts to the trees south of T1 within the rear garden due to the fact that the existing north building line will not be extended.

It is understood that the site surveyed will be the subject of a planning application to include the construction of a two-storey west elevation, addition of dorma-style rooms to the first floor to the north elevation and east elevation. Hard and soft landscaping associated with this proposal will also be included. Additional planting is proposed to mitigate any loss of vegetation to facilitate the proposed development.

A schedule of the trees surveyed can be found within Appendix 1.

The Site Manager and contractors must ensure that they read and understand all of the following sections prior to commencement of any onsite works and is responsible for informing all site staff and subcontractors of the significance of the tree protection measures to be incorporated. The trees at this site are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order and neglecting this fact can attract a criminal record, fines (up to £20,000 per tree) and in extreme cases a court judgement made against a developer. In addition, under Section 171E of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, the local authority also has the powers to issue a temporary stop notice to cease activity.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT DESIGN AND LONG-TERM IMPACTS

3.2.1 Potential Impact on the Amenity Value of Trees

Impacts

Tree Removal

The proposed development shall require the removal of one of trees to permit its successful implementation. Tree number two, Japanese Maple (*Acer palmatum*) was planted at a distance from the house that has meant that as the tree has been permitted to grow it occupies a position directly in front of a window. This tree would not survive hard pruning or cyclical pruning as they are sensitive to this type of work.

Hedgerow number 3 comprised of Box (*Buxus sempervirens*) that has been subjected to Box Blight (*Cylindrocladium buxicola* syn. *Calonectria pseudonaviculata*) and killed this section of the hedgerow. The owner has expressed a wish to replace this section of hedgerow with a pest resistant species that would also be tolerant of pruning work post construction.

Furthermore, in order to provide additional working space, and to reduce the impact to the public highway it is considered that the removal of tree number 1 and hedgerow number 3 would benefit the phased works.

Proposed Tree Works

Other than routine hedgerow management, it is not proposed to carry out any further tree work at this site.

In accordance with the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012, Part 4 – Applications for Consent under Tree Preservation Orders, this report represents the necessary submission to carry out tree works to trees that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order to permit the successful

implementation of the proposed development. Any tree works that are subsequently required shall be applied for in accordance with current guidance.

Mitigation/Avoidance

The pruning works to manage the retained hedgerows is deemed routine and will not impact upon the development proposals.

All tree works shall be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree works – recommendations.

Should the soft landscaping include new tree planting then it should be carried out in accordance with BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations.

3.2.2 Proximity of Trees to Proposed Structure

Impacts

Branch Spread

Tree number 1 has been recently pruned.

It is evident that an existing tree management regime exists, in the form of pruning and it is noted that any future conflict that may arise from the proposed development can be appropriately managed through continued management works to the tree's canopies. So long as such works are completed in accordance with best practice guidance, they will not cause significant harm to the health or amenity value of the tree.

Shading

The property is very unlikely to experience any shading during the day as the sun tracks across the horizon due to the location of T1 being directly north of the site. As the building is merely being extended upwards and westwards in the form of a second storey, it is assumed that no additional shading shall be experienced over that which is already apparent.

Leaf Litter, Fruits, Pollen, Sap etc.

Whilst the retained trees are species associated with fruit fall, leaf litter and small branch drop the inconvenience experienced is already being overcome by implementing good housekeeping.

Mitigation/Avoidance

Trees across this site shall be the subject of cyclical pruning as the trees continue to grow. Further works may be required in the future to prevent conflict occurring. However, such works will not be so significant as to impact the long-term visual quality of the tree.

With respect to leaf litter, it is noted that the sweeping up of leaves and cleaning of gutters, which may become blocked by falling leaves, is considered to be routine seasonal household maintenance and, as such, no notable conflict with the proposed development is considered to occur. Nonetheless it may prove appropriate in certain areas to use gutter guards, or otherwise enclosed gutters, to minimise the potential for leaf fall to cause blockage and an ongoing nuisance.

3.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS FROM CONSTRUCTION PROCESSES OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

3.3.1 Potential Root and Canopy Protection

To prevent harm occurring to retained trees during development it is recommended that construction works are excluded from the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of retained trees. Additionally, works should not be undertaken beneath the canopy spread of retained trees where this can be avoided.

The RPA represents the minimum area around trees that must be left undisturbed to ensure their survival. The roots typically occupy the top 600 mm of soil and the fine roots which absorb water, oxygen and nutrients are situated in the top 100 mm of soil. Any incursion into the rooting zone of a tree can cause a notable impact upon a tree's health.

Where existing buildings and areas of hard surfacing exists within the RPA of retained trees it is very likely that the rooting will have occurred asymmetrically due to the hard structures and the morphology of the roots is such that they are likely to have formed a fan shape with many roots running parallel to the man-made structures rather than being offset so far in to the site. The current RPA is shown in accordance with the guidance within BS5837:2012 which is effectively a presumed calculation of the extent of a tree's root system that is required to ensure the continued vigour of a tree. For the benefit of this report, it is assumed that conflict with the roots of retained trees will be insignificant and that the roots shown within the site will be protected.

Construction work carried out within the RPAs of the retained trees will cause the greatest damage. Soil that has been compacted will not provide suitable conditions for the survival and growth of vegetation, whether existing or new, and is a common cause of post-construction tree loss on development sites. Compacted soil will adversely affect drainage, gas exchange, nutrient uptake and organic content, and will seriously impede or restrict root growth. The risk of soil compaction is greatest in soils with a significant clay content and in wet conditions. It can result from temporary or short-term loadings, such as the passage of a single vehicle, or from longer-term construction activities, including materials storage.

The RPA and canopy spread of each tree to be retained is shown on Drawing Number MB210908-01-01, Section 5. Additionally, details of the crown spread measurements are contained within Appendix 1 and a schedule of RPAs for trees on the site is located at Appendix 2.

Impacts

The proposed development of the site has been designed so that no major works are required within the RPAs of the retained trees.

The construction works to develop the new extension would have the greatest potential to cause harm to the retained trees. It is considered that the trees identified on Tree Protection Drawing MB210908-01-01, Section 5, are at such a distance that they will not be impacted upon with the adoption of tree protection measures and good working practices as described within Section 3.3.7.

Overall, it is considered that the potential for harm to occur to the root systems of retained trees can be adequately controlled through the adoption of appropriate working practices, erection of protective barriers and installation of ground protection to exclude access from vulnerable sections of trees RPAs.

Mitigation/Avoidance

Construction Exclusion Zones

To minimise the potential for harm to occur to the root systems and canopies of retained trees during development it shall be necessary to implement construction exclusion zones throughout the site. These are areas surrounding the trees' RPAs and canopies in which no construction works, or related activities, should be undertaken without prior permission. These zones shall be demarcated by the erection of tree protection barriers prior to any works being carried out.

It is recommended that the exclusion zones are afforded protection at all times through the use of tree protection barriers (specified in accordance with BS5837:2012) and shown as the Variant 2a and 2b at Annex 3. It is deemed unnecessary to install the full BS5837:2012 default barriers as the phased

construction works are relatively light and minor in relation to the site. Ground protection can be installed to allow only pedestrian access into the RPA (which shall be protected; see below) for the collection of materials for the construction phase. No mixing of cement or other chemical products shall occur in this exclusion zone.

Movement of materials is likely to occur from the front access to the rear aspect and so long as the gates only permit pedestrian traffic, then this is deemed suitable for this small development.

Ground Protection

Retaining areas and sections of hard surfacing will negate the requirement for additional ground protection measures. The existing sections of hard surfacing are shown on Tree Protection Drawing MB210908-01-01, Section 5 and should be utilised in favour of installing ground protection.

It is not yet determined what the loading of the materials are likely to be at this stage. Any ground protection to be installed must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoid compaction and damage to the soil. In this respect, the following examples provide adequate suspension of loads within the RPA of retained trees. The ground protection shall comprise of the following:

- For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness (equal to that of scaffold boards) placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane. The materials shall remain on the pallets where possible and all chemical-based materials (such as cement and unwashed sand) shall be placed within a spill-berm to prevent accidental spillage into the soils.

The Construction Contractor shall inform the Project Arboriculturist when the ground protection has been installed and the Project Arboriculturist should attend site to confirm that it has been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan and loading expectations. The Local Planning Authority would be notified in writing once this inspection has been undertaken.

Any works subsequently required within the RPA of a retained tree should be carried out under the supervision of the retained Arboricultural Consultant. All tree protection measures should be confirmed for their position and suitability prior to any construction works being carried out. (See Section 3.3.14 for contact details).

3.3.2 Site Construction Access

Impacts

Construction access to the site would need to make use of the existing access of Randall Road. As the access road is clearly defined and well utilised by large vehicles (as observed during the tree survey) it is deemed unnecessary to erect tree protection measures along the length of the highway.

Mitigation/Avoidance

All trees surrounding the potential access routes should be adequately fenced and ground protection installed (where required) to ensure that no damage to these specimens occurs during construction.

As the highway is relatively well used, and parked cars were present during the survey, it may be necessary to deploy a banksman to assist with the movement of all vehicles during the development in order to prevent accident or injury. The Contracts Manager would supervise this work.

3.3.3 Contractors Parking

Impacts

The location of contractor parking is being made available to the front aspect and off the highway, however, consideration should be given to this as there is limited space at this property. Parking shall only occur in locations away from retained trees.

Mitigation/Avoidance

No contractor parking is to occur within the RPA of any tree unless on hard surfacing. All drivers will respect the local highway laws and not park on a pavement or verge. Neighbours' driveways will be kept free of obstruction and running of engines kept to an essential minimum. The Contracts Manager will be responsible for car parking arrangements and should ensure no neighbour is obstructed and all highway laws respected.

3.3.4 Site Cabins and Welfare Facilities

Impacts

The location of the Welfare Facilities should be carefully considered due to COVID-19 restrictions and only occur in locations away from retained trees.

Mitigation/Avoidance

Installation of protective barriers and ground protection to ensure that trees are protected from physical damage resulting from works to establish Welfare Facilities.

Safety from COVID-19 of all site staff is to be included within the site briefing and monitored accordingly and in keeping with current laws for England. Contractors from different disciplines should ideally be segregated. The client must also consider the safety of the family as a priority over the development.

3.3.5 Delivery and Storage of Materials

Impacts

The proposed locations for site deliveries and materials storage during the development is being investigated, however, it is likely to occur on the front driveway of the property and relocated to an area in the rear garden as indicated on Tree Protection Plan Drawing Number MB210908-01-01, Section 5.

Mitigation/Avoidance

Ensure no storage occurs upon un-surfaced ground within the defined RPAs of the retained trees via the installation of protective barriers and ground protection. Section 3.3.1 details the specification for the ground protection. In addition, Section 3.1.12 discusses the spill and soil contamination mitigation measures to be followed in conjunction with ground protection measures.

3.3.6 Demolition of Existing Structures

Impacts

The proposed development of the site will require the deconstruction of the existing gable-end wall to tie-in the proposed extension. So long as good working practice is adopted in conjunction with suitable disposal arrangements then the impact to the retained trees will be negligible.

Mitigation/Avoidance

To prevent any ancillary works associated with the deconstruction works from harming trees it is considered that this phase of the development would be carried out by hand using barrows to transfer the debris to the skips.

3.3.7 Construction Work

Impacts

The proposed construction of the new extension has been considered in proximity to retained trees and it is deemed that with the appropriate ground protection, tree protection and good working practices that no harm will be felt to the retained tree and hedgerows.

It is understood that the construction of the proposed development will be phased over a period of time and therefore each phase will limit the impact to retained trees.

Consultation with the retained arboricultural consultant is recommended should there be a requirement to enter into the RPA of a retained tree.

Mitigation/Avoidance

To permit the construction of the first-floor extension there will be a requirement to erect the scaffold with the RPA of tree number 1. In order to prevent any damage occurring to the roots of this tree it is proposed to install the scaffold applying the following methodology where unmade ground exists.

Where the scaffold towers are erected within the RPAs of the retained trees the following approach should be adopted;

1. Apply the following ground protection within the RPA of the tree prior to the realignment of the tree protection barriers if required;
 - a. For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
2. Construct the scaffold vertical tubes upon wooden blocks (to distribute the point load) with suspended walkways ensuring a layer of impermeable membrane is placed beneath the scaffold to catch any falling debris such as curing cement as this can be phytotoxic to the roots of vegetation. All pedestrian access will use the suspended scaffold walkways as defined by the tree protection barriers as shown on Tree Protection Plan Drawing Number MB210908-01-01, Section 5.
3. Fit scaffold boards to provide a walkway of 1.5 m width.
4. Any vegetation obstructing access or deemed to be within eye-strike shall only be removed if the specification has been detailed within the Tree Works Addendum as discussed in Section 3.2.1. If this is not the case then the Contracts Manager shall seek the authority of the retained Project Arboriculturalist or Arboricultural Officer for the Local Authority (See Section 3.3.13 for more details).

To restock materials around the scaffold towers, further ground protection may be required and therefore the Contracts Manager will be responsible for the installation and supervision of this works. Once this has been carried out the retained Arboricultural Consultant will be contacted to confirm the suitability and location.

The potential for direct damage to the trees will be controlled by the installation of ground protection, and protective barriers as shown on Tree Protection Plan Drawing Number MB210908-01-01, Section 5.

3.3.8 Construction of New Hard Surfacing

Impacts

At the time of the report there were no detailed plans showing any new hard surfacing at this site.

Mitigation/Avoidance

All new hard surfacing shall be constructed outside of the RPA of retained trees. Consultation with the retained arboricultural consultant is recommended should there be a requirement to enter into the RPA of a retained tree to install hard surfacing.

3.3.9 Boundary and Ancillary Structures

Impacts

It is understood that where existing boundaries are located then they will be retained unchanged or renewed.

Mitigation/Avoidance

As a precaution, the location of any concrete foundations and posts needs to be carefully considered to ensure no damage to the adjacent trees occurs. For example, due to the highly alkaline leachate produced during the curing process of wet concrete, the concrete should not be poured within the RPA of a retained tree unless an impermeable liner has been installed. Foundations for any proposed retaining wall within an RPA should not be of traditional trench style but consideration made for an above ground bridged-lintel to allow for future growth both above and below ground.

Additionally, any new fence posts should not be constructed within 1.0 m of the stem of any retained tree. This will reduce the amount of excavation for post foundations required within the RPAs of the retained trees. Any excavation for fence posts in RPAs will need to occur by hand and under arboricultural supervision to ensure no root damage occurs (See Section 3.3.14 for contact details).

3.3.10 Site Gradients

Impacts

None required.

Mitigation/Avoidance

None considered.

Consultation with the retained arboricultural consultant is recommended should there be a requirement for change in gradients within proximity to retained trees.

3.3.11 Service Requirements

Impacts

It was noted during the survey that there are existing service connections throughout and as such it is considered that various opportunities to create new service connections without harming trees exist.

Mitigation/Avoidance

The methodology for the installation, maintenance or removal of any services within an RPA will be in accordance with NJUG Volume 4 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees'. This will include hand dug 'broken' trenches to ensure that maximum protection is given to tree roots.

It is advised that the installation of any new services and drainage occur outside the RPAs of the retained trees. It is also advised that CCTV and lighting columns should not be situated in locations which will place future pressure on trees for crown pruning due to visibility/shadowing.

3.1.12 Contingency Plan for Soil Contamination

Where the storage of materials occurs within the RPA of a retained tree then, along with the appropriate ground protection measures in place (See Section 3.3) there shall be a spill-berm or similar impermeable membrane laid across the ground beneath the materials to avoid any spillage entering the soils.

Water will be available on site to wash down the trees stems and canopy in the event of dust or contamination from the construction process accumulating upon them.

Spill kits and water should be readily available on site and shall be used to contain spilt materials and to wash away the soil in order to avoid contamination to tree roots. At the time of any spillage the main contractor will contact the Project Arboriculturist for advice.

Where any vehicles or plant are to be operated or parked in a static location in close proximity to the site, they must be sited on a spill berm containment mat. All plant (cement mixers for example) operating internally to the site must carry a suitable spill containment and absorption kit.

3.3.13 Preconstruction Recommendations

Auditable systems of site monitoring should be made available to the Local Planning Authority Arboricultural Officer and included within the program of development construction as recommended within BS5837:2012. This should include a schedule of events whereby periods of supervision or input from the Project Arboriculturist is required (See Section 3.3.14 for contact details).

A pre-commencement site meeting involving all interested parties should be convened to confirm;

- Tree Protection Measures;
- Parking;
- Delivery and storage arrangement;
- Audit and Supervision Periods.

3.3.14 Contact Details

Name: Marco Bartolini

Position: Arboricultural Consultant

Mobile: 07542 093882

Email: arborecoconsultancy@gmail.com

Name: Chris Stringer

Position: Tree Officer

Local Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council

Telephone: 023 8068 8000.

4. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

An Arboricultural Method Statement should not be required for the site as it is deemed that the proposed deconstruction and construction phases will not be so significant as to impact the RPA of any retained tree.

Planning Context; National Planning Policy Framework

It is important to note that trees are a material consideration in the UK planning system and existing trees are an important factor requiring forethought when assessing the development potential of a site, whether they are within the working area or within such proximity to it that they may be affected by construction operations.

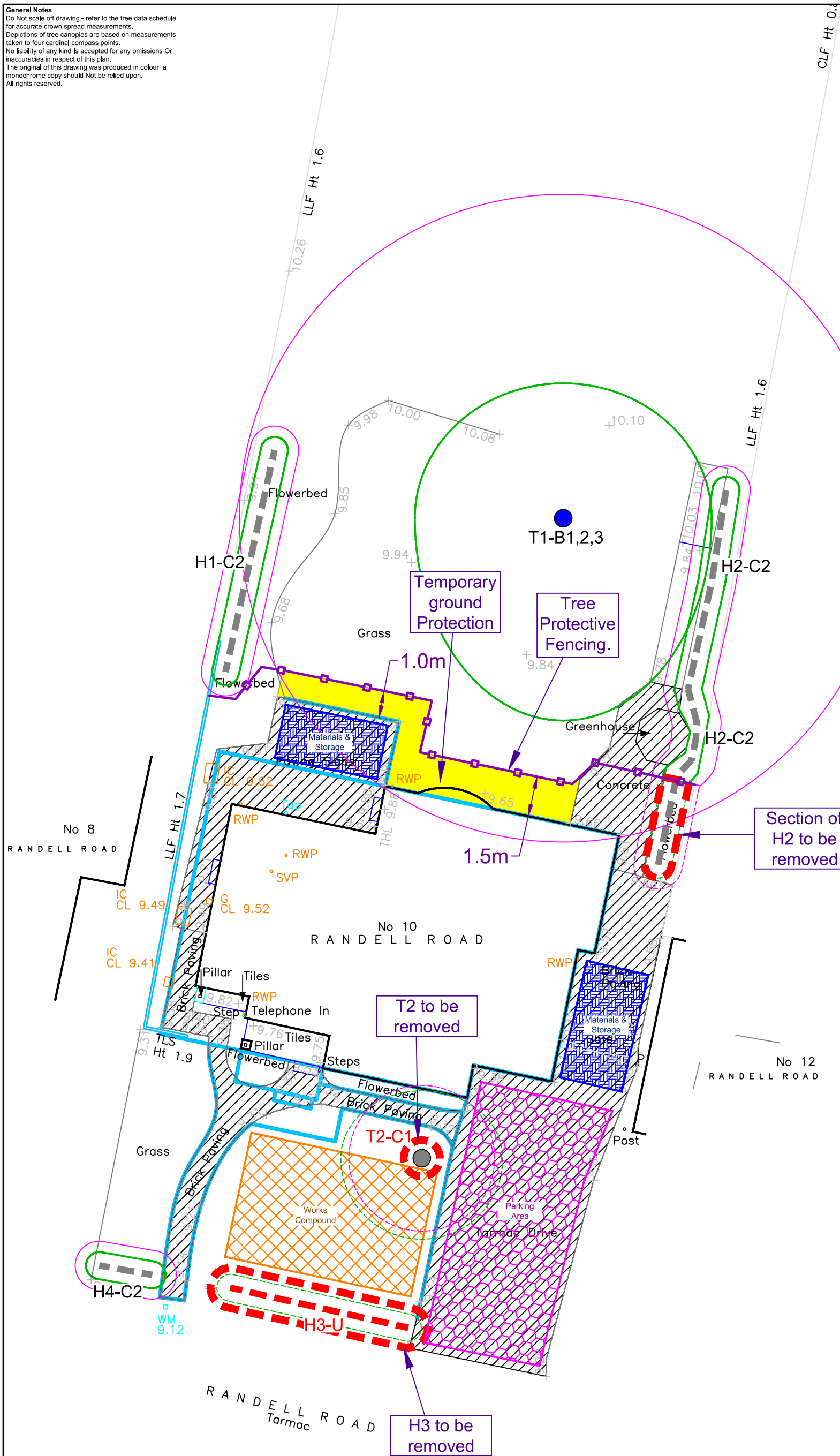
Environmental Benefits of Trees

It is worthwhile noting that the trees can intercept many of the hostile elements humans and animals need shelter from. Trees provide shading and offer significant humidity regulation and a cooling effect felt at ground level. All trees will consume a considerable amount of ground water that will regulate the local hydrology and may assist with the removal of local flooding issues. A mature tree will consume tens of thousands of litres of water during a year. A group of trees can provide an element of acoustic dampening effect at ground level and growing next to a road many tree species have been linked with the sequestration of impurities from the atmosphere. Finally, the trees will provide some shelter from prevailing winds and inclement weather. Therefore, it can be seen that the trees will benefit, rather than hinder, the landscape in which they are growing.

5. DRAWINGS

Drawing MB210908-01-01 Tree Protection Plan

General Notes
Do Not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions Or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour a monochrome copy should Not be relied upon.
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Key			
	Trees Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).		
	Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.		
	Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.		
	Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.		
	Category U Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.		
	Tree Groups Shown as dashed centre/boundary line. Colour represents category (see above)		
	BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area		
	Tree Protective Fencing		
	Trees for Removal		
	Ground Protection		
	Site Compound		
	Works Parking Area		
	Existing Hard Surface		
	Materials Storage Area		
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Project 10 Randall Road, Chandler's Ford			
Drawing Title Tree Protection Plan			
Scale 1:150 - A3	Date 17/09/2021	DB CS	CB MB
Drawing Number MB210908-01-01		Rev A	

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APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1

Table A1.1 – Tree Survey Schedule

Tree No.	Species	No. Stems	Diam (mm)	H't (m)	Ht 1 st Branch (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)				Age	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib (Years)	Cat	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations
						N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W							
1	Sweet Chestnut	1	1000	23.0	6.0 E	5.0	5.5	7.5	5.5	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	M	G	G	20+	B1,2,3	- Recently crown reduced. - Cavity at old pruning wounds. - Artificial structures within RPA. - Burr on stem.	-
2	Japanese Maple	3	210	4.0	1.0 N	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	M	G	G	10+	C1	- Artificial structures within RPA. - In close proximity to building.	Crown reduce to prevent branches whipping building.
H1	Elaeagnus Euonymus	1	50	3.0	0.0 W	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Y EM M	F	G	10+	C2	- Artificial structures within RPA. - Managed boundary hedgerow.	-
H2	Camelia Elaeagnus	1	50	2.0	0.0 N	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Y EM M	G	G	10+	C2	- Artificial structures within RPA. - Managed boundary hedgerow.	-
H3	Elaeagnus Holly Box	1	50	2.5	0.0 E	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Y EM M	P	F	<10	U	- Artificial structures within RPA. - Box blight evident with large section dead. - Managed boundary hedgerow.	Remove dead section and replace with suitable species.
H4	Cherry Laurel	1	50	3.0	0.0 N	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	M	G	G	10+	C2	- Artificial structures within RPA. - Managed boundary hedgerow.	Managed boundary hedgerow.

Key

Age Class

Y: Young = tree within first third of average life expectancy
EM: Early mature = tree within second third of average life expectancy
M: Mature = tree within final third of average life expectancy
OM: Over mature = tree beyond average life expectancy

Physiological Condition

G: Good = no health problems
F: Fair = symptoms of ill health that may be remedied
P: Poor = poor health
D: Dead

Structural Condition

G: Good = no structural defects
F: Fair = remedial structural defects
P: Poor = significant structural defects
D: Dead

000: Estimated measurement due to access restrictions

RPA: Root Protection Area

Major deadwood: branches in excess of 50 mm diameter
Minor deadwood: branches/twigs less than 50 mm diameter

Trees are subject of a TPO.

Table A1:1 Tree Survey Schedule

APPENDIX 2

Table A2.1 – Root Protection Areas of Trees and Hedgerows Surveyed

Tree No.	Species	Diameter (mm)	Approximate Root Protection Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
1	Sweet Chestnut	1000	12.0	452
2	Japanese Maple	<u>210</u>	2.7	23
H1	Mixed Species	<u>50</u>	0.9*	3*
H2	Mixed Species	<u>50</u>	0.9*	3*
H3	Mixed Species	<u>50</u>	0.9*	3*
H4	Cherry Laurel	<u>50</u>	0.9*	3*
Key: <u>000</u> : estimated dimensions *: Average measurement taken around centre of hedgerow				

Table A2-1: RPA and Approximate Root Protection Radius of Trees and Hedgerows Surveyed

APPENDIX 3

Headings for Protective Barrier Notices and Example Sign

Root Protection Area (RPA) Model Notice

DON'T excavate within this area

DON'T use any form of mechanical plant with this area

DON'T store materials, plant or equipment within this area

DON'T move plant or vehicles within this area

DO contact the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer or owner of the tree if excavation within this area is unavoidable

DO protect any exposed roots uncovered within this area with dry sacking

DO backfill with a suitable inert granular and top soil material mix as soon as possible on completion of work

ANY WORK in this area requires permission from the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer



**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**

APPENDIX 4

Details of Protective Barrier (Default and Variant)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

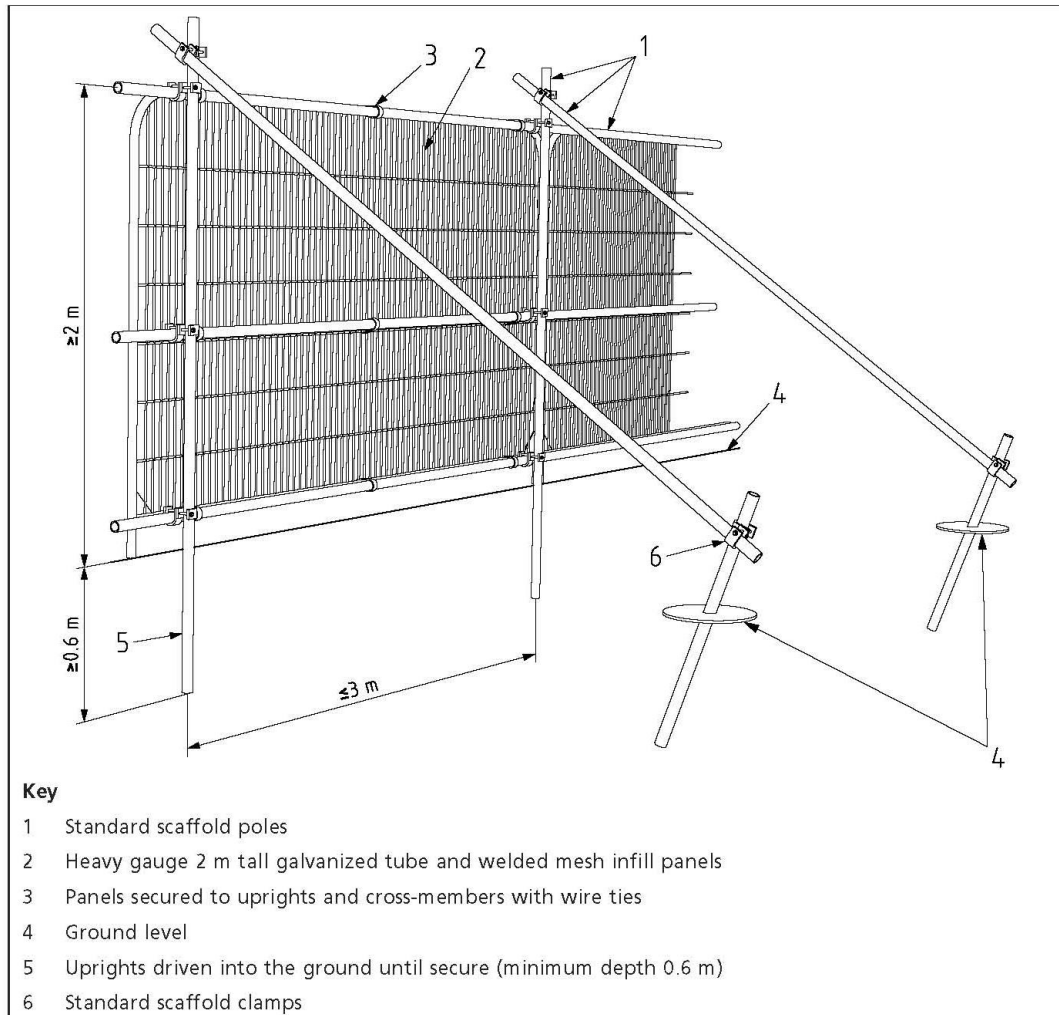


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

