



July 2021
CBA11304 v1A

Mr and Mrs Barton-Hide

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Site:
9 Nichol Road
Chandlers Ford
SO53 5AY



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The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Client:	Mr and Mrs Barton Hide
Site:	9 Nichol Road, Chandlers Ford, SO53 5AY
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArborA</i>
Date:	July 2021

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Planning approval (Application No. F/20/88620) for 9 Nichol Road, Chandlers Ford, SO53 5AY has been granted subject to conditions for the erection of 1.no four bedroom detached dwelling following demolition of existing dwelling.

The planning permission by Eastleigh Borough Council was granted on 20th May 2021 subject to conditions.

- 1.2 This method statement relates to the following planning condition and is written to allow Condition 5 to be discharged and provide onsite contractors with working methodologies and tree protection measures to ensure that the retained trees are not adversely impacted upon from site work to implement the approved planning permission.

Condition 5

No excavation, demolition or development related works shall take place on site until an Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection plan, as per British Standard 5837:2012 (Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (LPA). The approved documents must then be adhered to in full, and my only be modified subject to written agreement from the LPA.

Reason: To retain and protect the existing trees which form an important part of the amenity of the locality.

- 1.3 Eastleigh Borough Council has confirmed that trees on and adjacent to the site are protected by two Tree Preservation Orders: TPO 58-H (Woodland) protects all tree species and TPO 245-E protects multiple Birch to the front and rear of the property.
- 1.4 This Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plans (CBA11304.02A TPP DEMO and Tree Protection Plan CBA11304.03A TPP CONS) must be read in conjunction with one another. The Tree Protection Plan is based on the existing site plan (1006 012) and the proposed plan (SP1188) provided by Unsted Design.

2.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION AND TREE LOSS

- 2.1 The Tree Protection Plans (CBA11304.02A TPP DEMO and Tree Protection Plan CBA11304.03A TPP CONS) clearly identifies trees to be retained and trees to be removed as part of the planning approval and where tree protection is to be located for each phase of the site works.
- 2.2 No trees will be removed for the development works. A section of Hedge 1 will be removed to provide working space to construct the new dwelling. Importantly the only section/part that can be removed is that which grows onsite.

3.0 TREE WORKS

3.1 The removal of the section of Hedge 1 and crown lifting to Tree 1 will be completed by following best practice and be guided by the following:

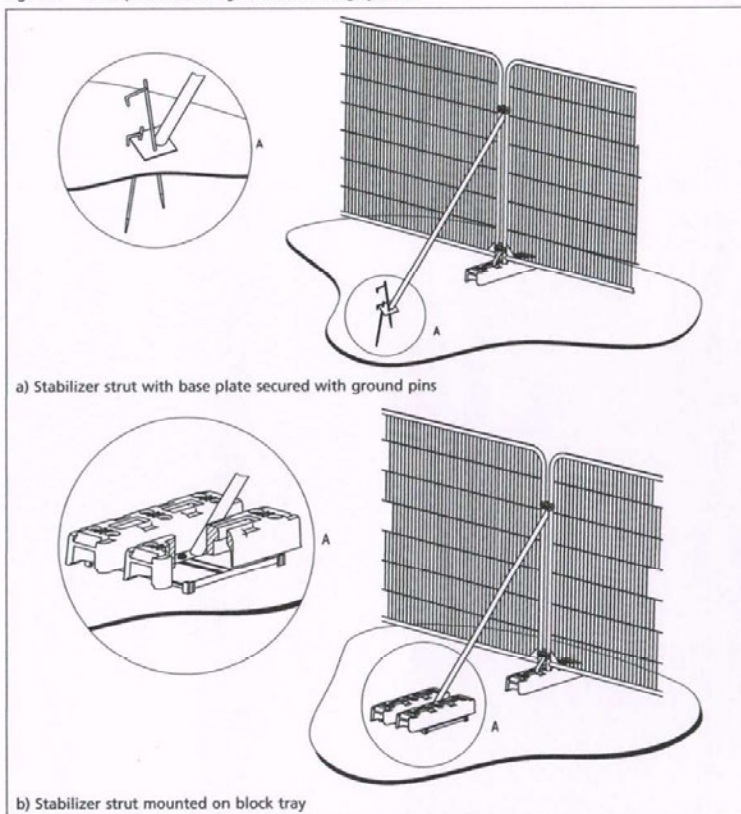
- **All permitted or approved tree work** should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard “*Recommendations for Tree Work*” BS3998:2010, by suitably qualified and experienced professional arborists. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations. All tree surgery works should be carried out prior to the development of the site, and erection of protective barriers.
- Consideration should be given to the timing of the proposed tree works to avoid the active growing period of trees. Therefore, all tree work should ideally be carried out during the dormant period from November through to February and then again from June to August.
- Due to the official bird nesting season considered to be from 1st March through to the 31st July (Natural England) depending on weather conditions, consideration must also be given to the potential for nesting birds. Therefore if tree work is to be carried out within these months the project ecologist must be consulted to:
 - Complete or advise on a pre-works survey which needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person. As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to contactors to assess, record and confirm that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds*.
 - Ground vegetation, and therefore ground nesting birds, can often be overlooked by tree workers so additional care and controls should be taken when access and egress to the work site may also cause disturbance or damage to a nesting site. This is also true for retained trees on site as the removal of adjacent trees or remedial works on a tree may lead to an established nest being abandoned, exposed to the elements or predation. This action is also a breach of the Act and therefore could lead to prosecution due to the infringement of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and breaching the European Habitats Directive 1992/Nesting Birds Directive*.
- Although not apparent at the time of the site visit, consideration should also be given to the presence of bats and advice must be taken from the project's Ecologist prior to starting tree works. Where bats are identified as a serious concern, a bat survey should be undertaken by qualified and trained personnel to identify the needs of the bats (roosts, resting place etc.) and no tree works can be carried out until the 'all clear' is given, or a programme of recommendations is received in writing.

4.0 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

- 4.1 Tree protection barriers will be installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plans (CBA11304.02A TPP DEMO and Tree Protection Plan CBA11304.03A TPP CONS) (appended at CB2) prior to the commencement of any site preparation works. Ideally these tree protection measures will be installed and established prior to demolition work starting on site.
- 4.2 Once approved as part of the planning condition discharge, a copy of this Arboricultural Method Statement and the Tree Protection Plans will be available on site at all times. They will be presented to all site workers as part of the site induction and health and safety briefings.
- 4.3 At all times the barriers will be fit for purpose, i.e. it will exclude from the protected area all site demolition/clearance, ground work, construction works, delivery and storage of materials associated with the side extension.
- 4.4 Demolition, Ground and Construction Contractors **will be made aware** that the barriers are located to restrict their movements and that the area beyond this is sacrosanct.
- 4.5 All site operations will be planned, implemented and supervised to prevent the following, unless otherwise stated within this report:
 - Root severance
 - 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
- 4.6 Installing the following protective barriers as indicated on the Tree Protection Plans (CBA11304.02A TPP DEMO and Tree Protection Plan CBA11304.03A TPP CONS) will protect the retained trees and hedges. It is recommended that the appropriate barriers will consist of a robust barrier where it (the barrier) is resistant to impact and requires a positive or considered movement/adjustment by contractors.
- 4.7 The robust barrier as indicated by the solid purple line on the tree protection plans (CBA11304.02A TPP DEMO and Tree Protection Plan CBA11304.03A TPP CONS) will consist of weld mesh panels coupled together with two clasps fastened from the inside, mounted on rubber feet which are secured into position with ground pins or similar. The weld mesh panels will also be stabilised by supporting struts secured in position with ground pins (see Figure 1 below).
- 4.8 The barriers will be set up prior to the start of and in readiness for the initial demolition works as shown on CBA11304.02A TPP DEMO. Once this has been completed, the tree protection barriers will be adjusted so it is located as detail on Tree Protection Plan CBA11304.03A TPP CONS.

Figure 1:
Tree Protective
Barrier example
(taken from
BS5837:2012,
Figure 3)

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



- 4.9 Within the tree protective barrier an allowance will be made to provide the client access to the remaining part of the garden (both front and rear) for continued garden maintenance during the works and direct access from the driveway to the mobile home and site office. This could take the form of a personnel gate set within the fencing panel or through the fencing panels being set with a gap no wider than 1000mm to allow for homeowner/pedestrian access. Contractors **will be made aware** that the barrier/fencing is located to restrict their movements and that the area beyond this is sacrosanct and only available for the homeowners.
- 4.10 Fit for purpose ground protection must be established at the start of site works, maintained and adjusted as required/shown on the tree protection plans CBA11304.02A TPP DEMO and Tree Protection Plan CBA11304.03A TPP CONS. Ground protection will take the form of a geotextile membrane laid on the ground on top of which shall be laid a 100mm depth of wood chip or wood mulch. This will be topped with 18mm OSB or Ply board sheets.
- 4.11 Areas protected by the barriers and ground measures will be regarded as **sacrosanct**, and the tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time (with the exception of the changeover once demolition works are complete) without the written approval by the Tree Officer of Eastleigh Borough Council. An example of a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) notice is appended at CB3.

- 4.12 On site tree protection measures will be the responsibility of the Client or Site Manager (if appointed) unless otherwise agreed with involved parties and notified in writing to the Planning Case Officer and Tree Officer of Eastleigh Borough Council.

5.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

- 5.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the tree protection barriers, ground protection and existing hard standing driveway, the 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.
- 5.2 In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees outside the CEZ:
- Materials which will contaminate the soil e.g. concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washings, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of the tree stem. This should take into consideration the topography of the site and slopes, to avoid materials such as concrete washings running towards trees.
 - Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 metres of foliage, branches or trunk. 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 part of the tree (see appendix CB3 Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works).

6.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

- 6.1 To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet (appended at CB3) 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.
- 6.2 In order to inform site personnel of the purpose of the barriers, information notices shall be fixed to the barriers at 5m intervals. These notices shall be of all-weather construction and shall be in the form of the specimen provided at appendix CB3 and replaced as and when necessary.

7.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

- 7.1 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 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.

8.0 DEMOLITION WORKS

- 8.1 Demolition of existing built form and removal of hard surfacing will be carried out so as to prevent damage to existing retained trees.
- 8.2 Demolition/removal of the structures in close proximity to the retained trees must be done with due care and attention, in order to adequately respect overhanging canopies of all retained trees. 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 Plans will be provided or pinned up in the site hut. During the induction, trees which are to be retained and protected will be highlighted to the demolition personnel and they will 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 booms and operating arms with tree crowns can be avoided.
 - All walls, foundations and surfaces are to be pulled in on themselves towards the centre of the build form and away from retained trees. This will be done in a direction away from the tree protective barriers and all large machinery to be operated at least 2.5-3.0 metres outside the line of the tree protective fence line from where it is erected for the site preparation works.
 - Any machinery used for this purpose is to stand and operate over existing hard surfaces wherever possible, but always outside the CEZ as defined by the protective barriers.
 - Where dust is created and deposited on adjacent retained trees, provision will be made to wash down the crowns of retained trees weekly to prevent excessive dust affecting the photosynthetic capacity of retained trees.

9.0 SITING OF MATERIAL STORAGE COMPOUNDS AND WELFARE OFFICES

- 9.1 Material storage will be accommodated on site outside of the tree protection measures and within the confines of the development area.
- 9.2 Materials will also be mixed in the above areas to avoid damage to trees.
- 9.3 Deliveries will make use of the public road and site access to gain entry to the area of works.

- 9.4 Site offices and welfare units (if required) will be located to avoid footings being dug within the CEZ and avoid services and drainage being dug in the ground also. It is understood that the works will be effectively completed as a self-build project and the existing mobile home could be used as a site office if desired.
- 9.5 A mobile home has already been established on site using eight piles of paving slabs to stabilise and support the unit. A secondary unit will be established on site to provide residential accommodation whilst the first unit will act as a site office.

10.0 VEHICULAR MOVEMENTS

- 10.1 There shall be no vehicular movement on the soft ground within the construction exclusion zone identified by the tree protection barriers on CBA11304.02 TPP, except for ordinary domestic vehicular access for maintenance such as mowers and all-terrain vehicles.
- 10.2 All plant machinery and contractor vehicles will utilise the original/existing driveway access and operate from fit for purpose ground protection at all times.
- 10.3 At no time will plant machinery or vehicles related to the development works operate from soft ground without precautions for trees being in place.

11.0 GROUND LEVEL ALTERATIONS

- 11.1 There will be no ground level alterations within the root protection areas of retained trees or beyond the tree protection barrier or beneath ground protection measures.

12.0 UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTIONS

- 12.1 No information has been provided on the location and size of existing services. However, existing services within the RPA and CEZ of retained trees will not be chased out but cut at the edge of any structure and left *in-situ*.
- 12.2 Cabling will only be recovered from beneath a CEZ where it is located in ducting and can be removed by winching from an existing service manhole beyond the CEZ.
- 12.3 Service pipes and ducts, where they are located within the CEZ or RPA of retained trees, will be made redundant either by pipe bursting or by filling with an inert material such as foamed concrete.
- 12.4 Details of service location proposals have not been forwarded to CBA Trees at the time of compiling this statement. It is however assumed, given that the existing dwelling is served by the required services and drainage that these will be connected to for the new dwelling where practicable, this will avoid disturbance of tree roots and ensure their healthy retention.

12.5 Where such techniques are not practical or where services are relocated/connected to within the RPA and CEZ of retained trees, they will be installed in accordance with the following specification:

- All required excavation for service installation within the CEZ of must be carried out by hand using non-metallic tools. Preferably, a compressed air lance (Soil Pick) will be used to loosen soil around existing roots. Any large roots greater than 25mm diameter or clusters of smaller roots will be retained and protected using damp Hessian before proceeding with further excavation.
- Great care should be taken to preserve and work around roots greater than 25mm in diameter, and clusters of smaller roots avoiding breakage, splitting or damage to the exposed bark. Within the area of excavation, split sections of appropriately sized plastic pipe will be tied around Hessian wrapped roots to prevent impact damage to bark occurring.
- If it is absolutely necessary to sever roots greater than 25mm in diameter, arboricultural advice must be sought. Where smaller roots must be severed, they should be cut back cleanly using secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
- All trenches containing exposed tree roots must not be left open overnight; if the trench is to remain open for any period of time during the day and/or the weather is hot, Hessian wrappings will be kept moist to prevent the roots from drying out, trench sides will be draped with damp Hessian to reduce the potential for root tip death through lack of moisture.
- Backfilling of initial trenches should be carried out using the excavated soil, which should be worked in around roots and lightly “tamped” to remove air pockets whilst respecting the original soil profile. Compaction of the material by the use of pneumatic tools or a trench hammer will not be permitted. The backfill should be left proud of surrounding levels to allow for settlement.

12.6 Further advice on the installation of services is set out in NJUG Publication Volume 4 2007, and Section 7.7 of BS5837:2012.

13.0 CONTACT LIST

13.1 It is suggested that points of contact and lines of communication are established prior to commencement of the works on site including:

(To be filled out on site as required)

Client:	Mr and Mrs Barton-Hide	XXXX
Architectural Designer:	Mick Unsted	
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose	

- 13.2 It is advised that the site supervisor establishes their own listing of contact details at the pre-start site meeting and displays this in their office for general use as necessary.







The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

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 Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	1 – Mainly arboricultural values 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)	2 – Mainly landscape values Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	3 – Mainly cultural values Trees, groups or woodlands, of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	1 – Mainly arboricultural values 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	2 – Mainly landscape values 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	3 – Mainly cultural values Trees with material conservation value or other cultural value	MID BLUE
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 150mm	1 – Mainly arboricultural values Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	2 – Mainly landscape values 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	3 – Mainly cultural values 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.

TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)	
	Site: 9 Nichol Road, Chandlers Ford
	Date: 07 November 2019
	Consultant: Stefan Rose BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), Tech.Arbor.A
	Tagged: No

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 PRESERVATION ORDER STATUS:

Eastleigh Borough Council has confirmed that trees on and adjacent to the site are protected by two Tree Preservation Orders: TPO 58-H (Woodland) protects all tree species and TPO 245-E protects multiple Birch to the front and rear of the property.

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
1	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	19	S	470	5.0	3.5	4.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	M	Good	Good Epicormics on trunk Minor deadwood in crown Driveway to south Patio and raised planters to west	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi- Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio- logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	17	S	350	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	Good	Good Driveway to south Old pruning wounds on trunk Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
3	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	17	MS<5	400	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	EM	Fair	Fair Bifurcated at ground level Major deadwood in crown Showing early signs of decline	Remove deadwood	10+	C1+2
4	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	7	S	180	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	Y	Good	Fair Driveway to south Low hanging branches Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	40+	C1
5	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	MS<5	260	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	EM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at ground level Eastern trunk bifurcated at 1m above ground level Old pruning wounds in crown	None required at time of survey	10+	C1
6	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	14	S	250	3.0	4.0	5.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Crown shape distorted due to group pressure Shed to east Weighted east Old pruning wounds and bark wounds in crown Minor deadwood in crown	None required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
H1	Rhododendron Cherry Laurel	2	MS>6	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Fair	Fair Multi-stemmed at ground level Laurel grows off site Forms boundary Previously topped Low hanging branches	None required at time of survey	10+	C2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi- Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
H2	Rhododendron Cherry Laurel Lawson Cypress Yew	2.5	S	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Fair	Fair Growing along and forming boundary screen Previously topped Low hanging branches	None required at time of survey	10+	C2
H3	Lawson Cypress	2	S	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Growing along boundary Previously topped Old pruning wounds	None required at time of survey	10+	C2

BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE		
	Site:	9 Nichol Road, Chandlers Ford
	Date:	07 November 2019
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), Tech.Arbor.A

Notes:

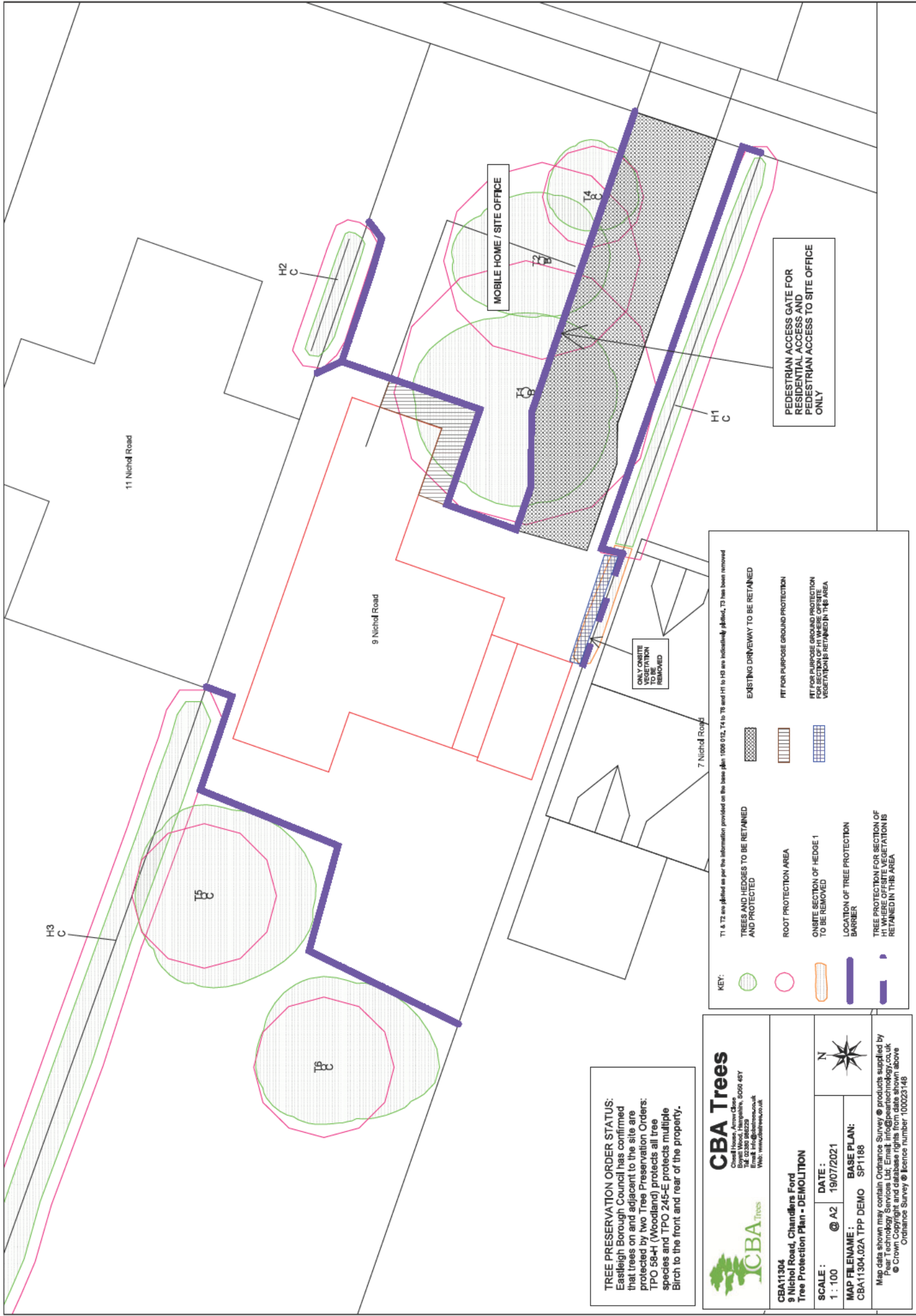
1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012.
2. At this juncture this document is for your sole guidance and ongoing discussions purposes only and is not intended for general circulation, as it assumes 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 PRESERVATION ORDER STATUS:

Eastleigh Borough Council has confirmed that trees on and adjacent to the site are protected by two Tree Preservation Orders: TPO 58-H (Woodland) protects all tree species and TPO 245-E protects multiple Birch to the front and rear of the property.

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	Silver Birch Betula pendula	B1+2	S	470	5.64	99.95
2	Silver Birch Betula pendula	B1+2	S	350	4.20	55.42
3	Silver Birch Betula pendula	C1+2	MS<5	400	4.80	72.39
4	Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	C1	S	180	2.16	14.66
5	Goat Willow Salix caprea	C1	MS<5	260	3.12	30.59
6	Silver Birch Betula pendula	C1+2	S	250	3.00	28.28
H1	Rhododendron Cherry Laurel	C2	MS>6	120	1.44	6.52
H2	Rhododendron Cherry Laurel Lawson Cypress Yew	C2	S	110	1.32	5.47
H3	Lawson Cypress	C2	S	110	1.32	5.47





TREE PRESERVATION ORDER STATUS:
Eastsleigh Borough Council has confirmed
that trees on and adjacent to the site are
protected by two Tree Preservation Orders:
TPO 58-H (Woodland) protects all tree
species and TPO 245-E protects multiple
Birch to the front and rear of the property.

CBA Trees

Ground House, Arrow Close
The Old Rectory, Chaddlers Ford
S006 4BY
Tel: 02380 961229
Email: info@cbanet.co.uk
Web: www.cbanet.co.uk

CBA11304

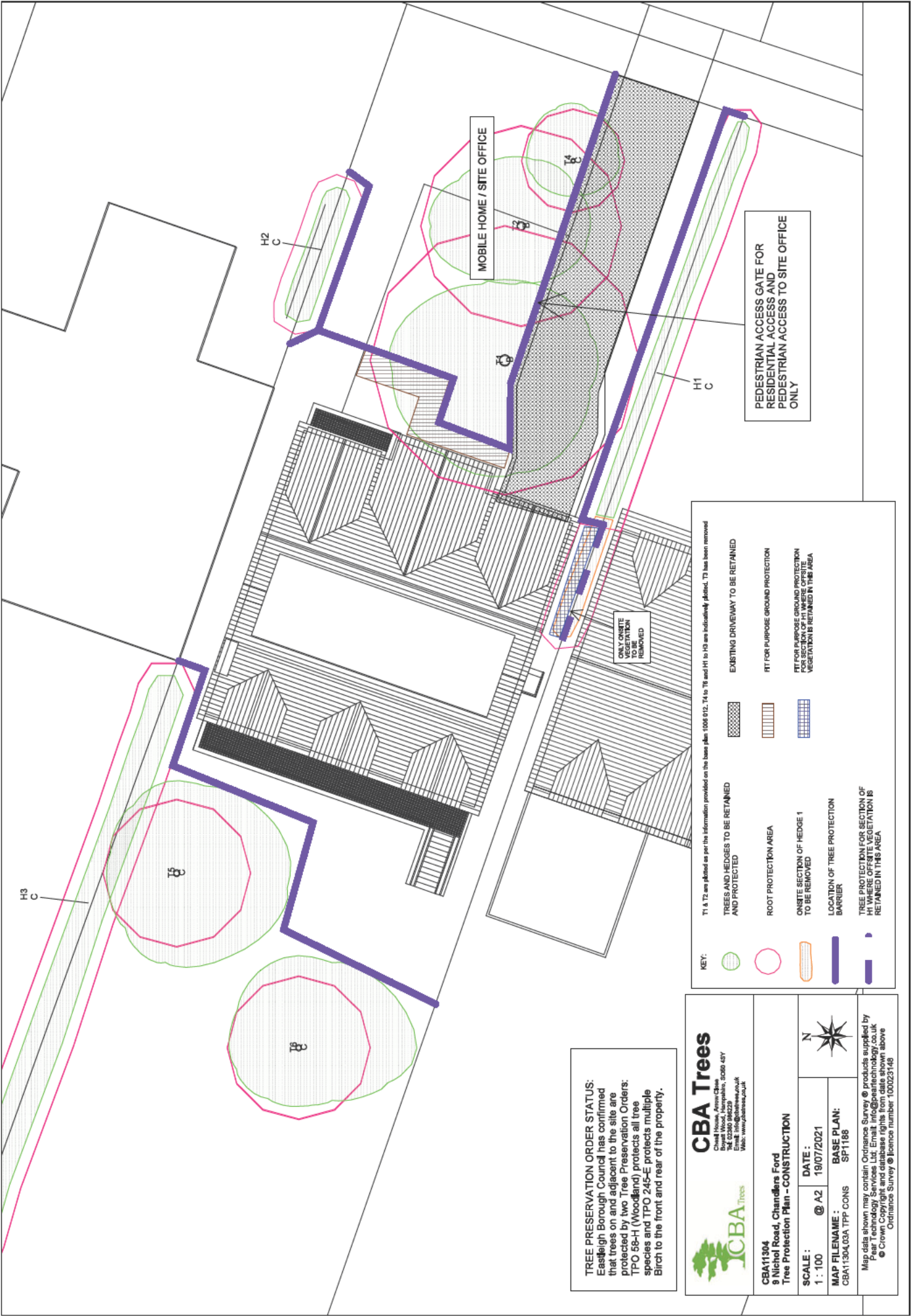
9 Nichol Road, Chaddlers Ford
Tree Protection Plan - DEMOLITION

SCALE : 1 : 100

DATE : 19/07/2021

MAP FILENAME : CBA11304.TPP DEMO SP1168

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TREE PRESERVATION ORDER STATUS:
Easleigh Borough Council has confirmed that trees on and adjacent to the site are protected by two Tree Preservation Orders: TPO 56-H (Woodland) protects all tree species and TPO 245-E protects multiple Birch to the front and rear of the property.



CBA Trees
Chris House, Ketter Close
Bryant Wood, Harpenden, SG9 4SY
Email: info@cba-trees.co.uk
Web: www.cba-trees.co.uk

CBA11304
9 Nichol Road, Chandlers Ford
Tree Protection Plan - CONSTRUCTION

SCALE : 1 : 100	DATE : 19/07/2021
MAP FILENAME : CBA1130403A TPP CONS	BASE PLAN : SP1186

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KEY:

	T1 & T2 are plotted as per the information provided on the base plan 1006 012, T4 to T6 and H1 to H3 are indicatively plotted, T3 has been removed
	TREES AND HEDGES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	ON-SITE SECTION OF HEDGE 1 TO BE REMOVED
	LOCATION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIER
	TREE PROTECTION FOR SECTION OF H1 WHERE OFF-SITE VEGETATION IS RETAINED IN THIS AREA

	EXISTING DRIVEWAY TO BE RETAINED
	FT FOR PURPOSE GROUND PROTECTION
	FT FOR PURPOSE GROUND PROTECTION WHERE OFF-SITE VEGETATION IS RETAINED IN THIS AREA

ONLY ON-SITE VEGETATION REMAINS REMOVED

PEDESTRIAN ACCESS GATE FOR RESIDENTIAL ACCESS AND PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO SITE OFFICE ONLY





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 leaves 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: 02380 986229

**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.**



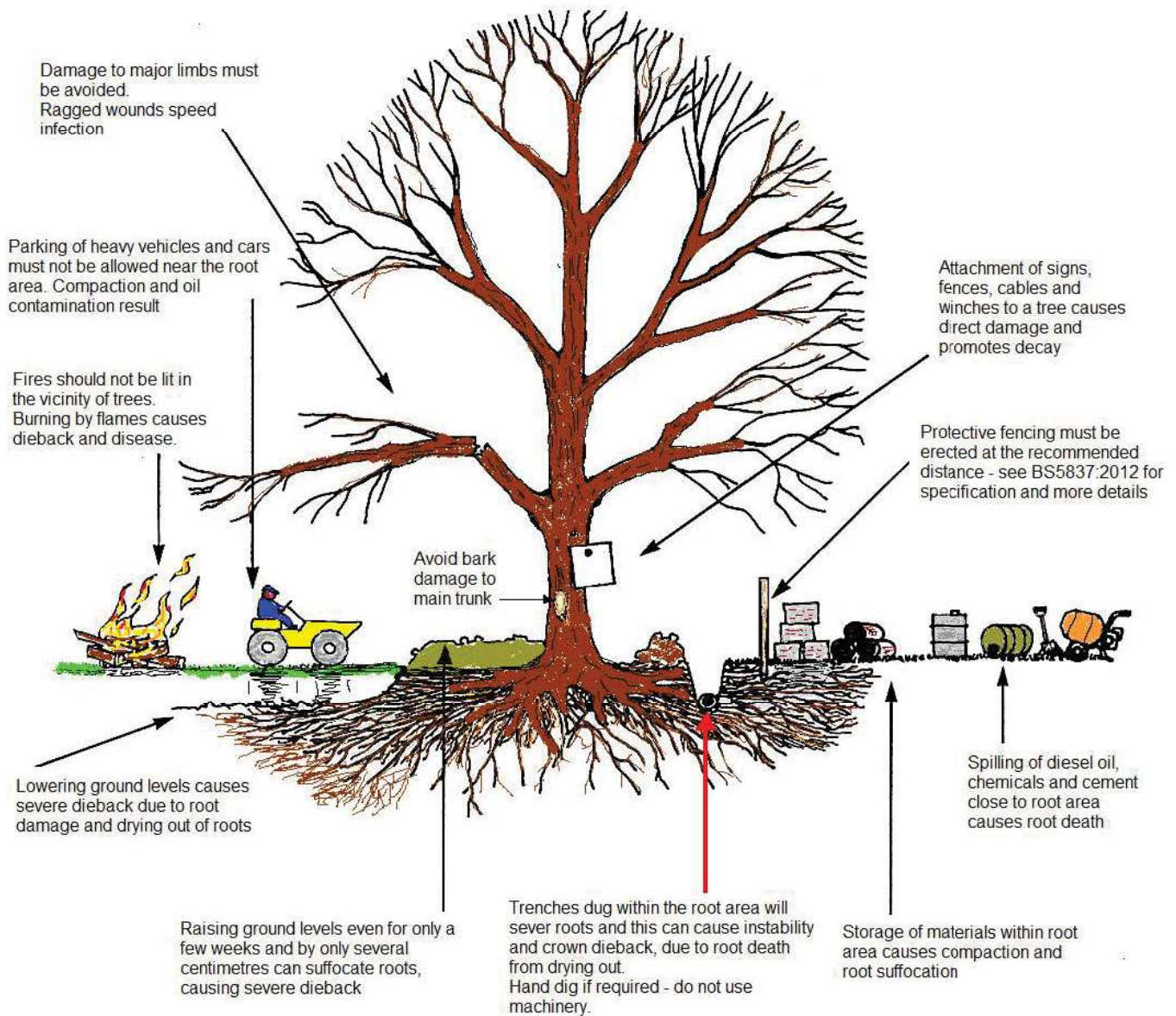
**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

(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

The use of properly positioned protective barriers can prevent tree deaths occurring.







The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

Qualifications of Stefan Rose Principal Consultant

Stefan Rose *BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArbor.A*, joined CBA Trees in 1998 as a junior surveyor and having gained extensive knowledge and a wealth of experience over the years including Professional Tree Inspectors Certification (LANTRA), has progressed to Principal Consultant. He has considerable experience in working as a locum for Local Authorities, assessing new and extant Tree Preservation Orders, and continues to work on a number of major development projects nationwide.

As our Principal Consultant Stefan undertakes a full range of arboricultural services from health and safety audits to BS5837:2012 tree surveys, providing expert advice and guidance on initial feasibility site assessments to full scale planning applications. He is accomplished at producing implication assessments and method statements for the submission of planning applications, working with both individual home owners and within multi-disciplinary teams to achieve successful arboricultural outcomes.