



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

11 Conway Close
Chandlers Ford
Eastleigh
SO53 3NW

May 2026

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instructions

1.1.1 Viking Tree Consultants were instructed to undertake an arboricultural impact assessment on land at 11 Conway Close SO53 3NW (Site Location Plan Appendix 1).

1.1.2 This arboricultural impact assessment has been prepared to assess the likely impact and effect regarding the proposal to redevelop land at the site. This appraisal assesses the impact of the proposal in relation to the trees surveyed and discusses mitigation measures that may have to be adopted.

1.2 On the 27th May 2026 a tree survey was carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations' and good arboricultural practice. This is a basic data collection exercise and a record of the trees condition at the time of surveying. The tree survey data can be viewed at Appendix 2, along with the root protection area (RPA) data. This is illustrated in the plan provided in Appendix 4.

2. TREE LEGISLATION

2.1 A desktop study of information posted on the Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC) interactive mapping system (<https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/environment/tree-services/tree-enquiries-and-online-map>) was carried out on 6th May 2025.

2.2 EBC's interactive mapping system indicates that the site is not located within a Conservation Area. The interactive mapping system also indicates that no Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are present on trees located within the site. Adjacent to the site, group TPO 797-E, which includes 2x Birch located in the front gardens of 12 and 13 Conway Close, is shown, but these trees are no longer present. A screenshot of the interactive mapping showing the location of TPO 797-E is in Appendix 3.

2.3 Before undertaking any work that may be recommended within this report, it is advisable to check directly with Eastleigh Borough Council to determine whether any planning controls are in operation. Where work is proposed to trees other than those immediately affected by a development, written consent must be obtained for works on trees subject to a TPO; and in the case of a Conservation Area, six weeks' notice of intent must be forwarded before undertaking any such work.

3. ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

3.1 Nineteen trees and two hedges have been recorded within this assessment. The tree quality is assessed as follows:

U: Trees that are considered to be of such condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years, and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboriculture management. However, if category 'U' trees are placed in an inaccessible location such that concerns over public safety are reduced to an acceptable level, it may be preferable or possible to defer this recommendation.

A: Trees of the highest quality and value and are considered to be of such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (e.g., 40 years +).

B: Trees of moderate to high value and are considered to be of such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution (e.g., 20 years +).

C: Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years.

Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories. Young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation or replacement through mitigation (e.g., 10 years).

Category A, B & C trees are further divided into the following sub-categories. These sub-categories carry equal weight and are selected for either arboricultural values, landscape values or cultural values, including conservation:

1: Mainly arboricultural qualities.

2: Mainly landscape qualities.

3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

The British Standard 5837:2012 also recommends recording hedges and shrub masses, however in the context of the standard it is not necessary to assess the quality of these or to provide a category classification.

The numbers of trees falling under each classification within the arboricultural survey are as follows:

A summary of the trees in each of the four categories is provided below:

BS 5837 (2012) Category	No. of Trees	No. of Groups	No. of Hedges	Tree Number
U	0	0	0	
A	0	0	0	
B	0	0	0	
C	5	0	0	T001, T002, T003, T004, T005

4. PRINCIPLE ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Consideration is given to the significance of the trees identified in the arboricultural tree survey, the constraints that they are likely to pose to any development that may occur, post development implications (if any) and work requirements to trees for reasons of sound arboricultural management in order to facilitate the development (BS5837:2012 Section 5.4).
- 4.1.2 All tree numbers referred to in this document relate to the tree numbers annotated on the tree constraints plan and arboricultural impact assessment plan (Appendix 4).

4.2 Site Description

- 2.1 The survey area comprises a residential dwelling situated in an urban residential street setting. The property consists of a conservatory to the rear of the brick-built structure; this is protruding further into the garden than the proposed development. The proposed development is sited outside the RPAs of the trees to be retained. An outbuilding is situated within the RPAs of the retained trees; this is to remain as is.
- 4.3 Only trees considered within influencing distance of the proposal have been surveyed for the purpose of this report. The trees that are afforded protection in the form of a group TPO on land to the side of the site are no longer present, so have not been included in this survey.
- 4.3.2 The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. These have the potential to pose additional constraints on the use and timings of works that may occur to trees located at the site. Please refer to the ecology appraisal for further information regarding the ecological requirements.

4.4 Overview

- 4.4.1 The appended arboricultural impact plan illustrates the proposals in relation to the tree Stock. In addition to pre-development concerns, post-development concerns such as debris and concerns of the trees' proximity and juxtaposition to the proposal have also been considered during the design process.
- 4.4.2 An assessment of the design on the tree stock reveals that no trees are required to be removed to implement the scheme.
- 4.4.3 The scheme has undergone a careful design process to ensure an efficient use of the site, whilst safeguarding the continued contribution to the greening of the immediate landscape. On the bases of the appraisal, it is considered that the arboricultural impact of the scheme on the tree stock will not result in an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the site or wider landscape.

4.5 Impact of the proposal on the tree stock

4.5.1 Overview

No trees have a landscape value of less than 10 years in accordance with BS5837:2012. Trees assessed as category 'U' trees are of such condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years, and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboriculture management. However, if category 'U' trees are placed in an inaccessible location such that concerns over public safety are reduced to an acceptable level, it may be preferable or possible to defer this recommendation.

4.5.2 Category 'U' trees are not considered within this report as there is an expectation these trees would be removed under good arboricultural management regardless of development occurring.

4.5.3 Whilst trees in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are all a material consideration in the development process, the retention of category 'C' trees, being of low quality or of only limited or short-term potential, will not normally be considered necessary where they impose a significant constraint on development. Furthermore, BS5837:2012 makes it clear that young trees, even those of good form and vitality, which have the potential to develop into quality specimens when mature "need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site's potential".

4.6 Proposed Development

4.6.1 The scheme comprises of the demolition of existing structure (consevatory) and the erection of replacement buildings (an side/rear extention).

4.6.2 No category 'C' trees will be removed to implement the scheme.

The British Standard 5837:2012 documents that category 'C' trees are assessed as being either of low quality, limited merit, low landscape benefits, no material cultural or conservation value, or only limited or short-term potential; or young trees with trunk diameter below 150mm; or a combination of these. As such these trees should not be considered as a significant constraint to the development of the site.

4.7 Construction

- 4.7.1 Careful consideration has been given regarding the buildability of the proposals. The arboricultural impact plan illustrates that sufficient room exists to locate the site contractor works outside the RPA's of the retained trees.

- 4.8 Fence protection is required for the retained trees. The fencing will comprise of Heras fencing and will be based on Figure 3 'Default Specification for Protective Barrier' as recommended within the British Standard 5837:2012. Where appropriate the fencing will be braced to withstand impacts.

- 4.8.1 Ground protection measures are not required to facilitate access for the works.

- 4.8.2 A tree pruning works schedule to facilitate the proposal has not yet been finalised, however it is not anticipated that tree pruning will be required. In event pruning works to trees are required it is judged that trees can be pruned to acceptable standards in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.

- 4.8.3 New service runs have not yet been finalised. Where new services fall within the RPA's of retained trees all proposed service installations will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in NJUG Volume 4 and in accordance with the recommendations at Section 7.7 of the British Standard 5837:2012.

5. SUMMARY

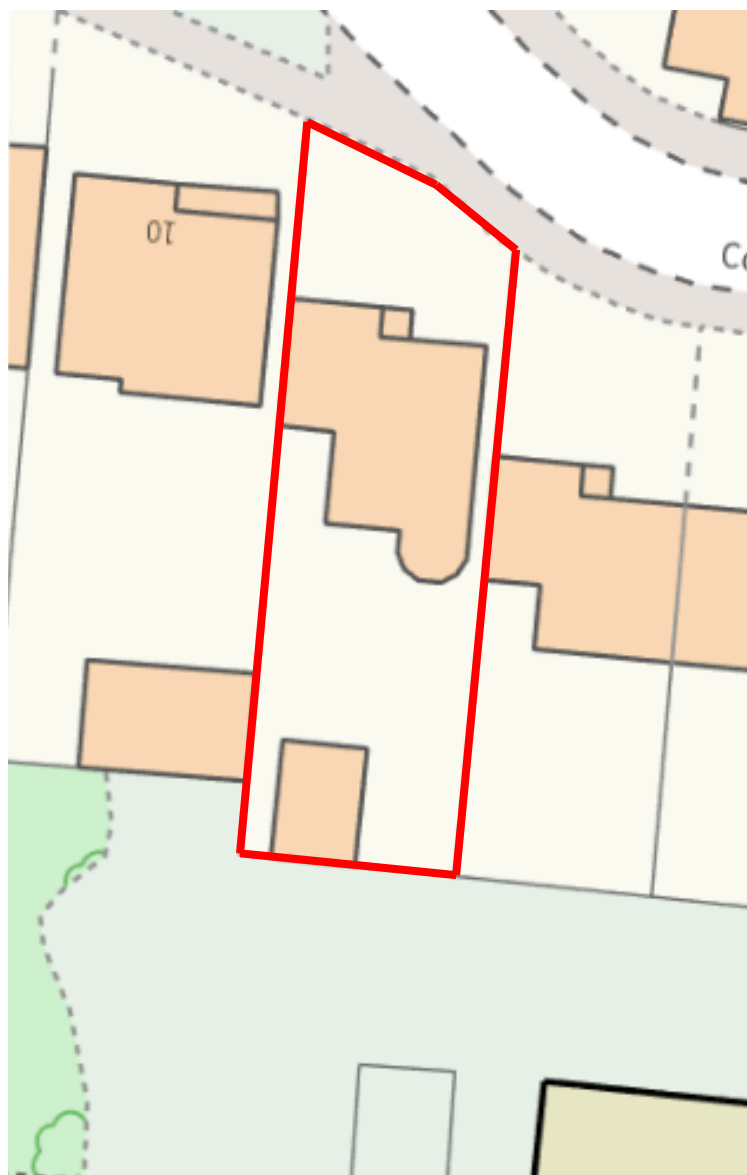
5.1 . Conclusions

- 5.1 2. The British Standard 5837:2012 states that there is the need to avoid misplaced tree retention; for example, to attempt to retain too many unsuitable trees on a site may result in excessive pressure on the trees during the development work and subsequent demands for their removal post development. Consideration for both the direct impact and indirect impact of a development with respect to retained trees needs to be assessed. With respect to the retained tree stock, it is considered that their successful integration into the layout can be achieved.

- 5.1.3 Careful planning of site operations must be carried out to avoid any adverse impact to the retained trees. To safeguard the trees through the development it is advised that a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement is drawn up and implemented.
- 5.2 Post development tree management.
- 5.2.1 Section 8.8.2 of the British Standard 5837:2012 recommends post development aftercare of trees following the completion of development works. It is recommended the following is considered with regard to post development inspection of retained trees:
1. Trees that grow on a site prior to development may, if adversely affected, be in decline over a period of several years before they die. This varies due to age, species, condition prior to development, extent of damage during development, soil conditions and climate. It is recommended that regular inspections are undertaken.
 2. Where trees are protected by planning controls, it is recommended that the Local Planning Authority is informed, and necessary agreements obtained prior to any remedial works.
 3. Following completion of a development it is recommended that the arboricultural consultant inspects the trees for signs of intolerance to the change of conditions and the effect of the development. There may be a need for additional tree works to those originally specified.
- 5.3
- **No trees are proposed to be removed to facilitate the proposed development.**
 - **No facilitation pruning works are required prior to, during, or post development.**
 - **No works are proposed within the RPAs of the retained trees.**
 - **There is sufficient room to enable the proposed development to take place and all existing trees to be retained without any incursion into the RPAs of said retained trees.**

APPENDIX 1 SITE LOCATION PLAN

11 Conway Close, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh SO53 3NW



Location Plan shows area bounded by: 442361.39, 116048.35 442502.81, 116189.77 (at a scale of 1:1250), OSGridRef: SU42431611. The representation of a road, track or path is no evidence of a right of way. The representation of features as lines is no evidence of a property boundary.
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APPENDIX 2 TREE SURVEY DATA

BS5837 Report

Keira Hassim
11 Conway Cl

Retention Category	No. trees
C	5

Rem. Contrib.	No. trees
<10 years	5

Total	5
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Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T001	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 680 Spread (m): 5N, 4E, 4S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Large for location. Bifurcates at 2.5m, further crown splay at 3m. Tight unions typical of species. Previous tree works evident crown lifted and historically topped at 4m. Within falling distance of property and HV line and pylon. Part of a group of 5 individuals along Eastern boundary. Crown growing close to, but not in contact with neighbouring property.	C1	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans.

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T002	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 540 Spread (m): 2N, 3E, 1S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Large for location. Bifurcates at 2.5m, further crown splay at 3m. Tight unions typical of species. Previous tree works evident crown lifted. Within falling distance of property and HV line and pylon. Part of a group of 5 individuals along Eastern boundary.	C1	Radius: 6.5m. Area: 133 sq m.	During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans.
T003	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 460 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Large for location. Bifurcates at 2.5m, further crown splay at 3m. Tight unions typical of species. Previous tree works evident crown lifted and historically topped at 4m. Within falling distance of property and HV line and pylon. Part of a group of 5 individuals along Eastern boundary.	C1	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans.
T004	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 440 Spread (m): 1N, 3E, 1S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Large for location. Bifurcates at 2.5m, further crown splay at 3m. Tight unions typical of species. Previous tree works evident crown lifted and historically topped at 4m. Within falling distance of property and HV line and pylon. Part of a group of 5 individuals along Eastern boundary.	C1	Radius: 5.3m. Area: 88 sq m.	During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans.

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T005	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 960 Spread (m): 1N, 3E, 5S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Large for location. Bifurcates at 2.5m, further crown splay at 3m. Tight unions typical of species. Previous tree works evident crown lifted and historically topped at 4m. Within falling distance of property and HV line and pylon. Part of a group of 5 individuals along Eastern boundary.	C1	Radius: 11.5m. Area: 415 sq m.	During construction: Protect trees with protective barriers - as shown on plans.

KEY TO TREE SCHEDULE

Tree No:	Relates to individual trees, groups, hedges and woodlands as identified within the Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan 'T' prefixes have been used to identify individual trees. 'G' prefixes have been used to identify groups of trees. 'H' prefixes have been used to identify hedgerows. 'W' prefixes have been used to identify woodlands.	
Species:	Common name	
Height:	Estimated height expressed in meters	
ST:	Stem diameter of the main trunk taken at 1.5m above ground level or in accordance with Annex C BS5837:2012.	
Height in M of Canopy:	Information of the first significant branch and direction of growth in order to inform on ground clearance.	
Abbreviations:	#: Estimated Ave: Average A.G.L: Above ground level SULE: Safe Useful Life Expectancy	
Branch Spread:	Estimated crown radius expressed in meters, taken for each cardinal compass point.	
Age Class:	Y	Young - Less than one third of natural life expectancy
	MM	Middle aged - One to two thirds of natural life expectancy
	M	Mature - More than two thirds of natural life expectancy
	OM	Over mature
	NP	Newly Planted
Physiological Condition:	G	Good
	F	Fair
	P	Poor
	D	Dead

Notes:

Root Protection Area: This is a layout tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority (detailed in paragraph 3.7 British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Construction- Recommendations').

Young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm: Whilst the presence of young trees of good form and vitality is generally desirable (i.e those which have the potential to develop into quality mature specimens), they need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site's potential (detailed in paragraph 4.5.10 British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Construction-Recommendations').

CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Category and definition Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate) Identification on plan

Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)

Category U Those 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 NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.	Dark Red
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1 Mainly arboricultural qualities

2 Mainly landscape qualities

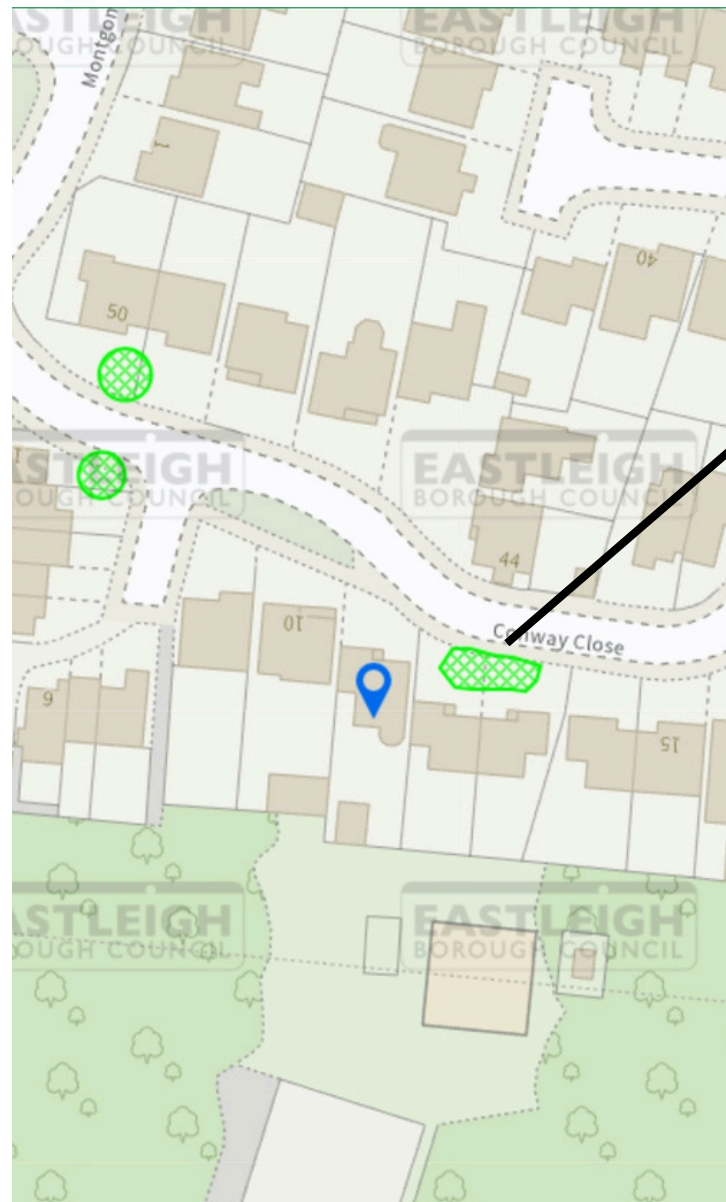
3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation

Trees to be considered for retention

Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Light Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation 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 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

APPENDIX 3 TPO MAPPING DATA

APPENDIX 3 TPO Mapping data

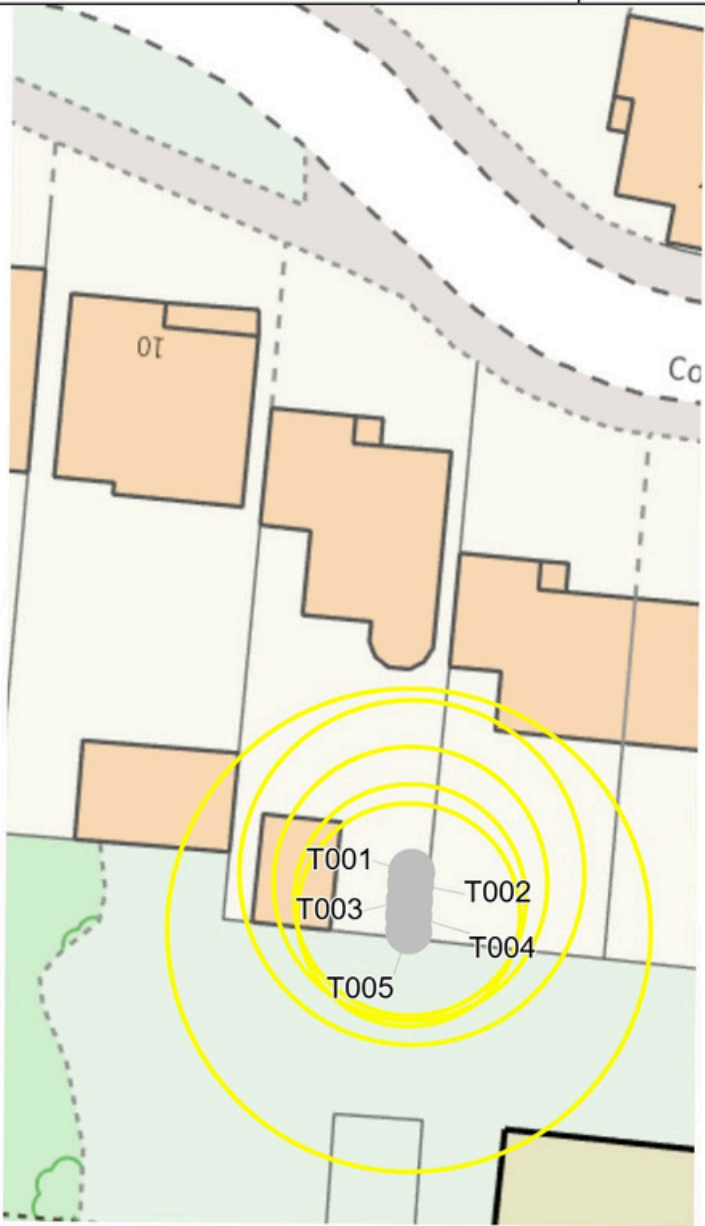


TPO 797-E Trees no longer present

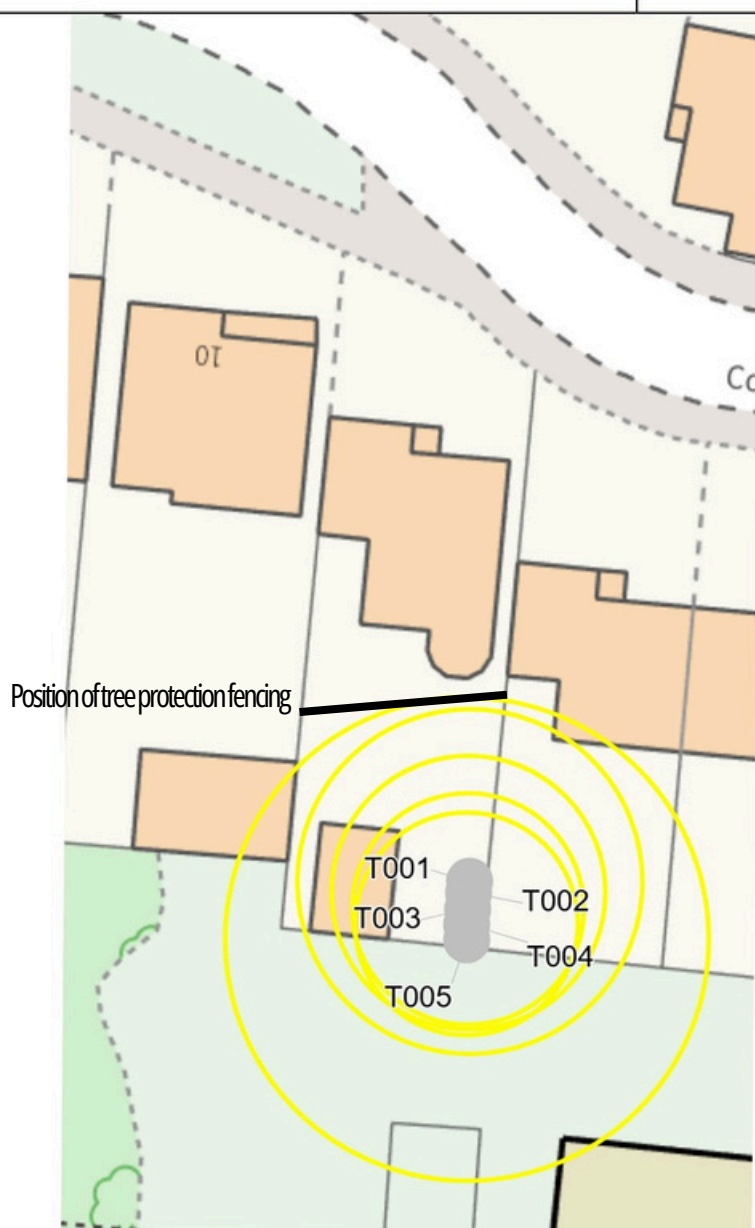
APPENDIX 4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

11 Conway Close
Chandlers Ford
Eastleigh
SO53 3NW

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1 : 359



APPENDIX 5 TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

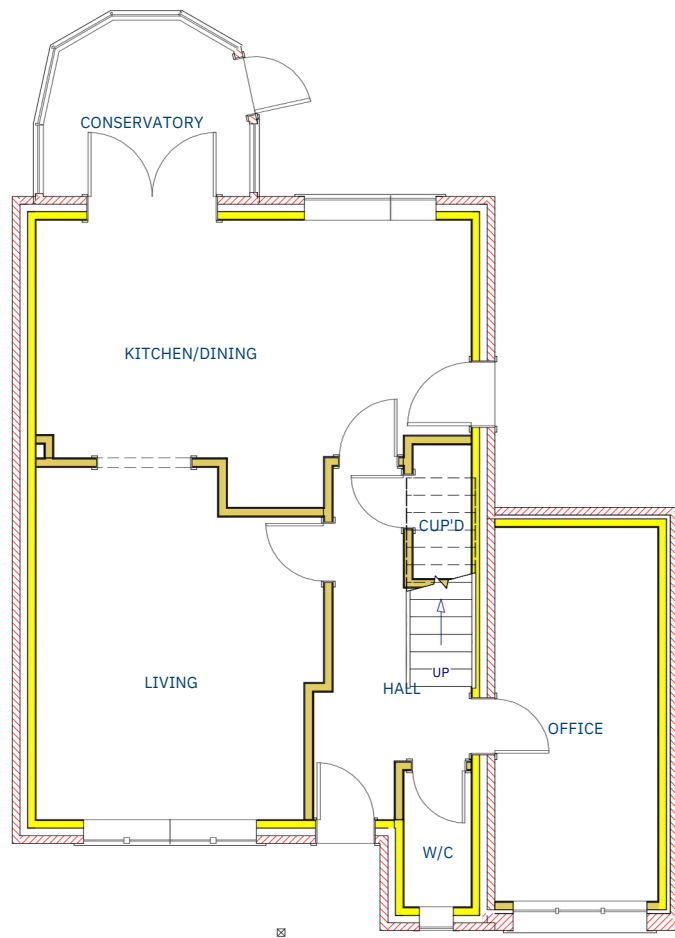


APPENDIX 6 PHOTOGRAPHS

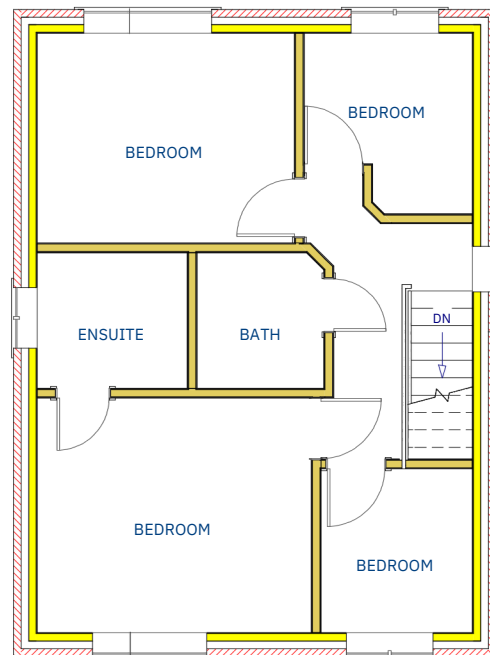
PHOTOGRAPHS

	<u>Photograph 1</u> View of T001 - T005 from rear of house		<u>Photograph 2</u> View of T001 - T005 showing outbuilding from rear of house
	<u>Photograph 3</u> View of T001 - T005 stems from rear of house		<u>Photograph 4</u> View of T001 and neighbouring property

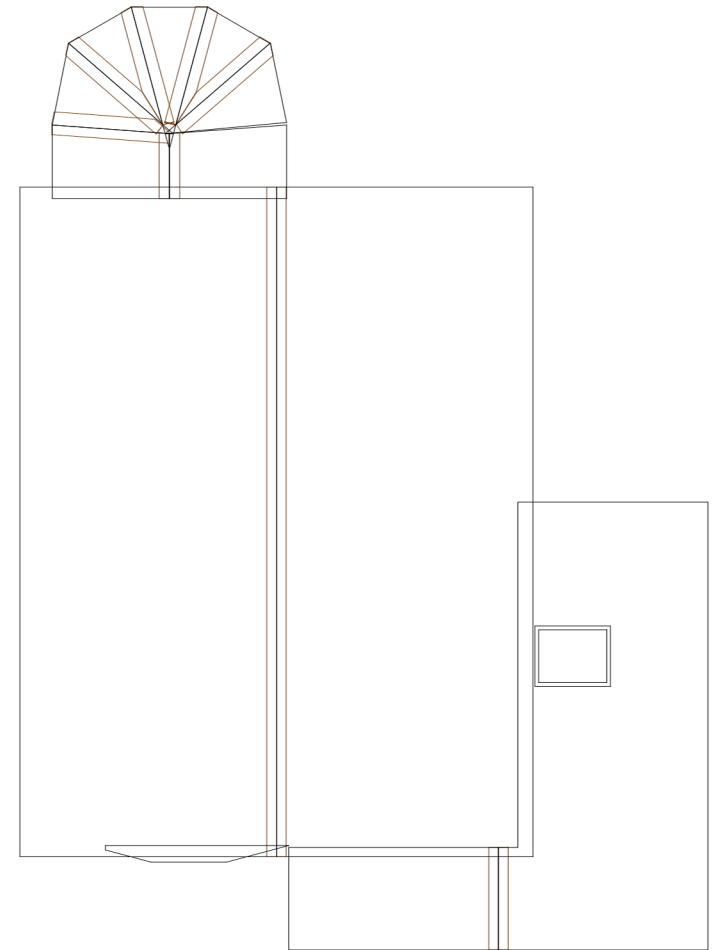
APPENDIX 7 EXISTING AND PROPOSED SITE PLAN



EXISTING GROUND FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING FIRST FLOOR PLAN



EXISTING ROOF PLAN

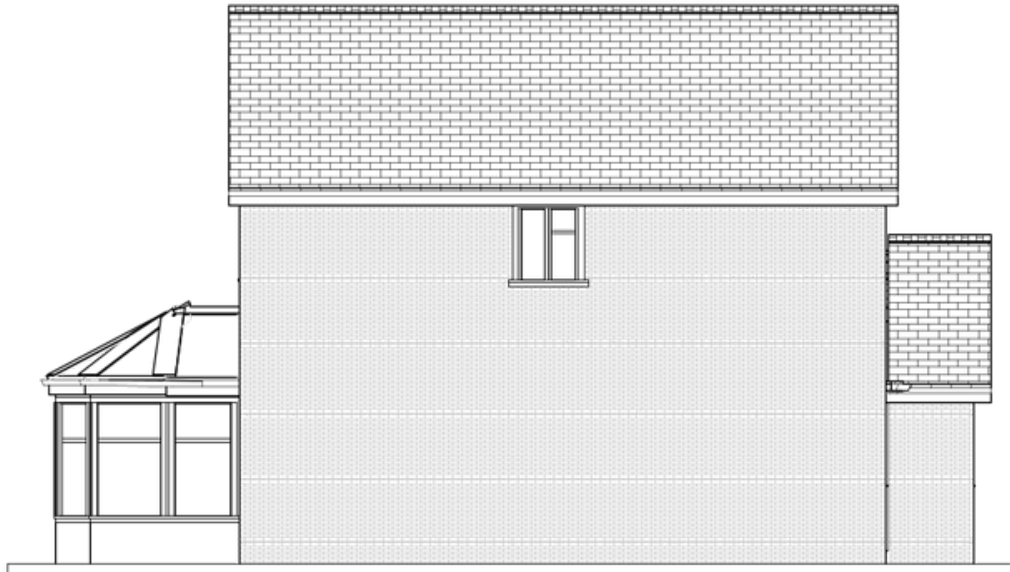
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	PRB	31/03/2026	TITLE Existing floor and roof plan 11 Conway Close Chandlers Ford	
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS			DWG NO A3 DWG PLANS 04705	REV A
			CLIENT: Mr & Mrs Dennis	
			SCALE: 1:100 @ A3	SHEET 1 of 1



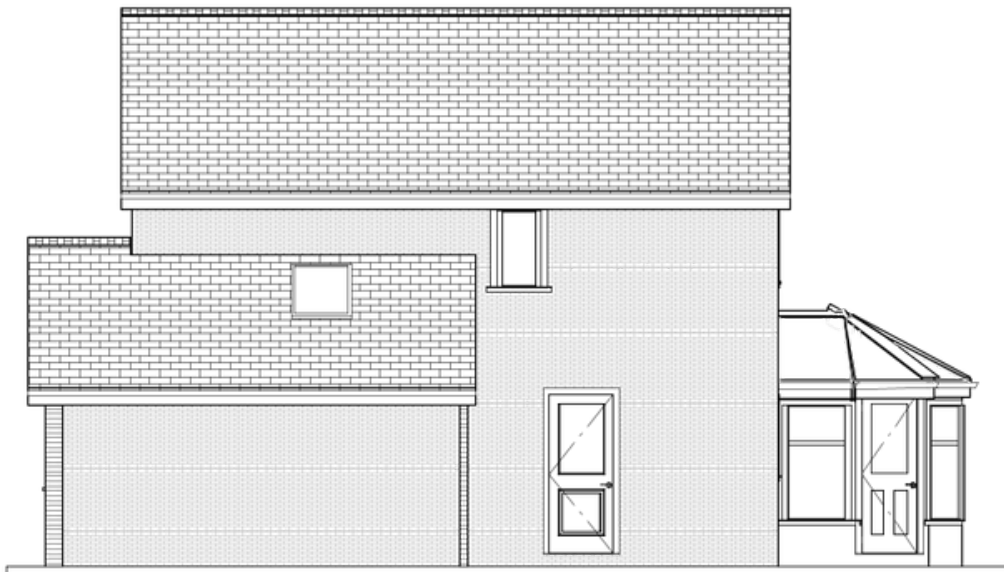
EXISTING REAR ELEVATION



EXISTING SIDE ELEVATION



EXISTING FRONT ELEVATION



EXISTING SIDE ELEVATION

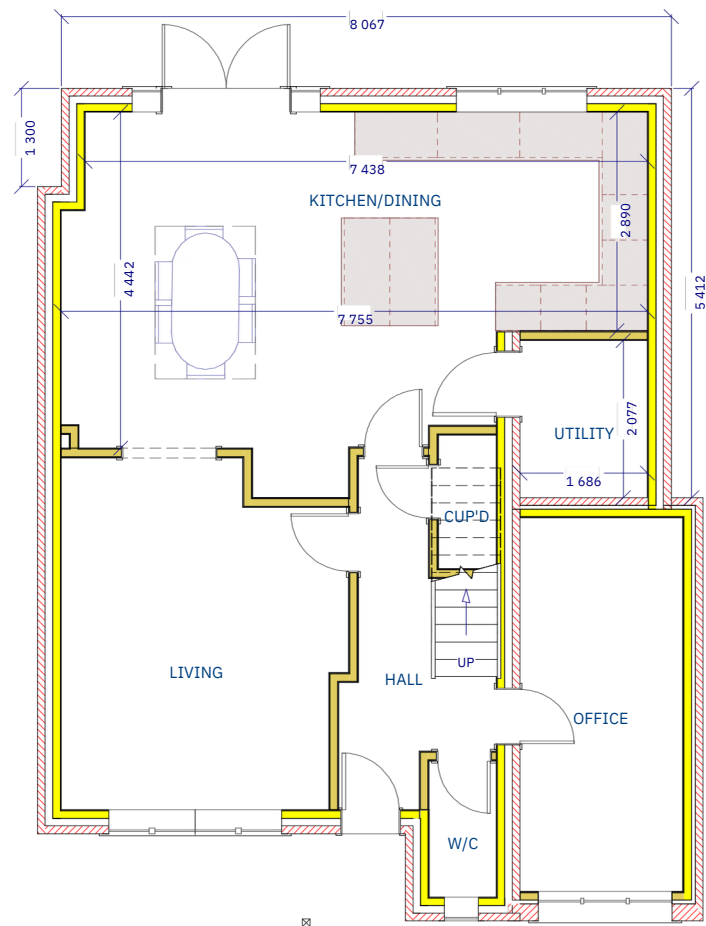
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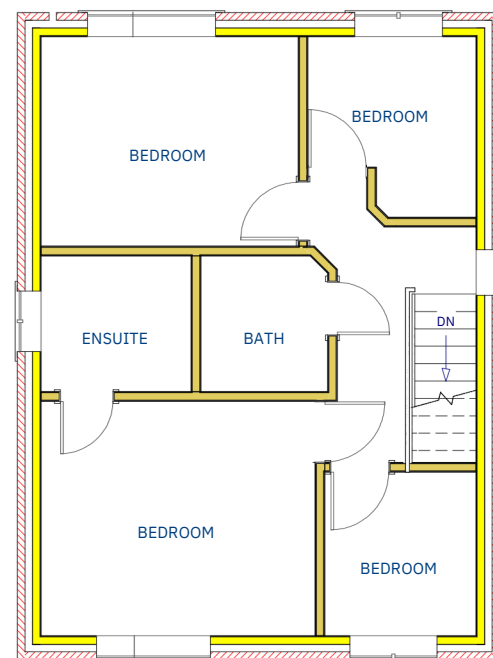
DRAWN	NAME	DATE
	PRB	31/03/2026
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS		

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TITLE Existing elevations 11 Conway Close Chandlers Ford		
DWG NO A3	DWG PLANS 04706	REV A
CLIENT: Mr & Mrs Dennis		
SCALE: 1:100 @ A3		SHEET 1 of 1

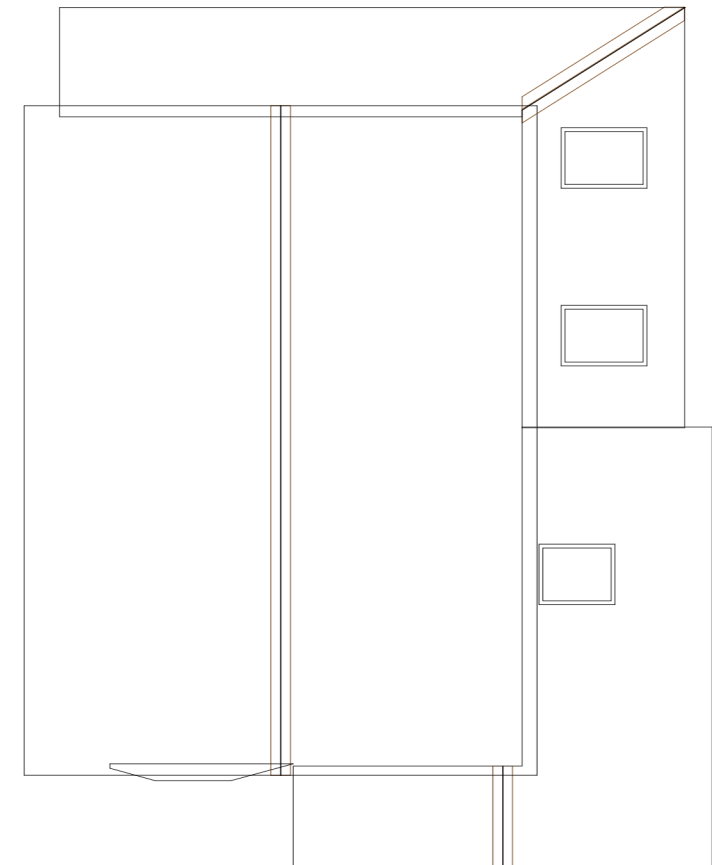




PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN



PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
(NO CHANGE)



PROPOSED ROOF PLAN

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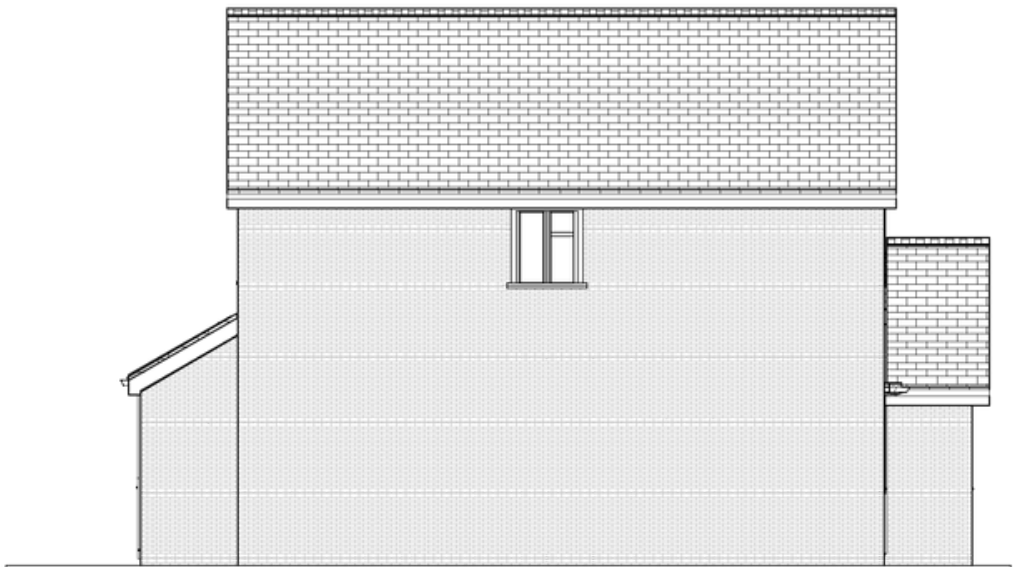
DRAWN	NAME	DATE	TITLE	
	PRB	31/03/2026	Proposed floor and roof plan 11 Conway Close Chandlers Ford	
UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS			DWG NO	REV
			A3	A
			CLIENT: Mr & Mrs Dennis	
			SCALE: 1:100 @ A3	SHEET 1 of 1

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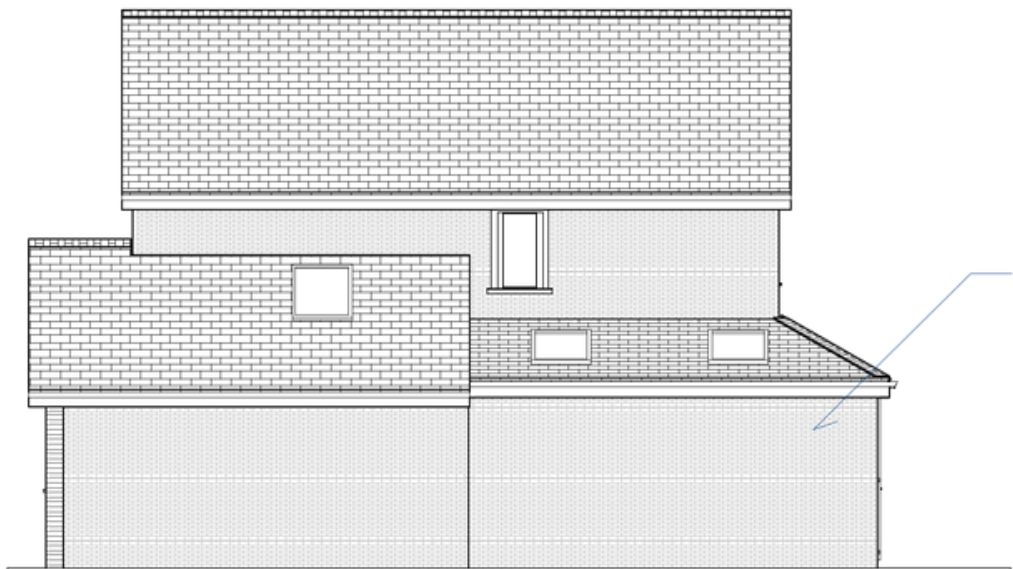
PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION



PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION



PROPOSED SIDE ELEVATION

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TITLE Proposed elevations 11 Conway Close Chandlers Ford		
DWG NO A3	DWG PLANS 04708	REV A
CLIENT: Mr & Mrs Dennis		
SCALE: 1:100 @ A3		SHEET 1 of 1



APPENDIX 8 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

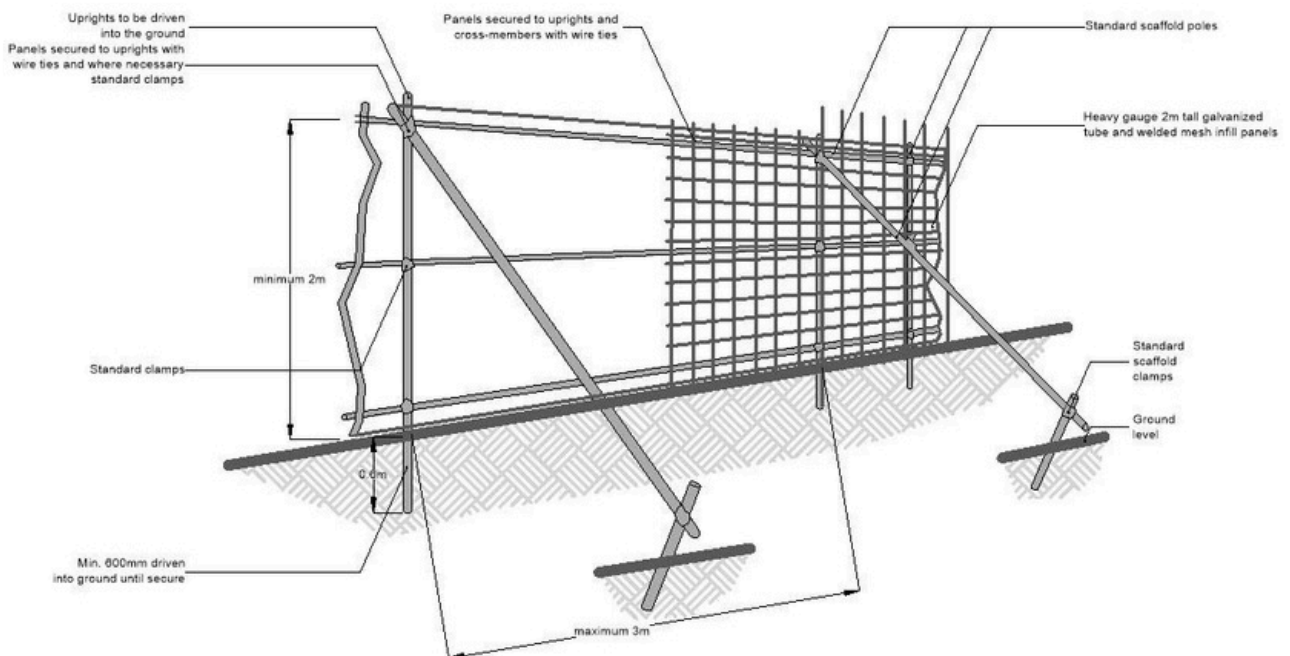
Appendix 8. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

- A8.1** This AMS should be read in conjunction with Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Plan. **Tree Removal and Access Facilitation Pruning** Prior to the site being set-up, a qualified arborist will remove only the trees listed below and carry out any tree works included in the Management Recommendations of the Tree Survey Schedule
- A8.2** **–Required Removal/Pruning works**
No trees are required to be removed to facilitate this development
- A8.3** On this project it is recommended that tree protection fencing is placed across the width of the rear garden, in effect fencing off the complete rear section, this is due to the number of trees present (see Appendix 5 Tree Constraints Plan)
- A8.4** Any tree works should be carried out in accordance with *BS 3998:2010- Tree works recommendations*. To find a suitably qualified tree surgeon, please refer to the Arboricultural Association’s list of Registered Contractors.
- A8.4** Any tree works proposed in the respective survey season should be preceded by a nesting bird and roosting bat check carried out by a suitably qualified ecologist.
- A8.6** **Protective Barrier**
- A8.7** Where construction access and construction operations are likely to cause damage to above ground parts of retained trees or compaction of the Root Protection Areas (RPA), a protective barrier should be erected prior to commencement of any works on site to create a sacrosanct Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). The alignment of the fence should follow the canopy line of the trees or the edges of the RPA, whichever is greater.
- A8.8** Where possible, the CEZ should be extended to include any areas proposed for soft landscaping to minimise compaction in these areas and ensure new planting can establish successfully.
- A8.9** The alignment of the barrier, including indicative setting-out information, is shown on the drawing : Tree Protection Plan.

- A8.10 The protective barrier should be installed in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier* which consists of a horizontal and vertical scaffold framework that should be braced to resist impact from construction plant and vehicles. Please refer to Appendix 2 – Protective barrier to BS5837:2012 for further information and a detailed specification.
- A8.10 All weather notices should be firmly attached to the barrier to inform any site operatives of the purpose of the fencing, e.g. “Construction Exclusion Zone- No access”.
The protective barrier must not be removed or realigned unless in accordance with this report or until all construction work has been completed and all construction vehicles and plant have departed from site.
- A8.11 Level Changes**
- The reduction of ground levels and the skimming of ground within the RPA of retained trees is not permitted.
- A8.12 Where it is required to raise levels within the RPA of retained trees, this should be achieved by use of an inert granular material which remains gas- and water-permeable throughout its design life.
- A8.13 Installation of Utility Apparatus**
- A8.14 Underground services which require excavations should be located outside the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of retained trees, or outside the Tree Protection Zone as shown in Figure 1 of the *National Joint Utility Group (NJUG) Volume 4- Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees* (NJUG Volume 4), whichever is greater. Refer to Appendix 4 – NJUG Tree Protection Zone.
- A8.15 Where the location of underground services within the RPA is justified, trenchless solutions should be applied in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Clause 7.7.2* and *NJUG Volume 4*.
Above ground services, including CCTV cameras and lighting, should be sited and installed to avoid the need for detrimental tree pruning in the short and long-term. Installation of above-ground services should further be carried out in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Clause 7.7.3* and *NJUG Volume 4*.

Protective barrier to BS5837:2012

A8.16 Default specification for protective barrier



Methodology

A8.19 Introduction

A6.20 This report and all methodologies adopted to carry out the Arboricultural Impact Assessment

and Arboricultural Method Statement are based on recommendations outlined in *British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-*

Recommendations. This was published by BSI Standards Limited and came into effect on 30th April 2012. It supersedes BS 5837:2005 which is withdrawn. **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)**

A8.21 Once the Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan has been prepared and a site layout is available, these are superimposed to establish the potential impact of the development, including the construction phase, on the existing tree stock. The requirement for tree removal is ascertained where tree stems are located within or very close to proposed building footprints and hard landscape and/or within areas with significant proposed level changes and other works requiring soil movement (incl. excavations). In a second stage an assessment is carried out of the impact both the construction operations and the development proposals may have of retained trees, including hard landscape in RPA, vertical structures and tree canopies Using information provided by the client on construction operations, including site access, construction vehicle and plant movement and location of the site compound and material storage areas, the potential impact on both below and above ground parts of retained trees is assessed.

A8.22 In addition to assessing the impact of the development on existing trees, Enzygo also include an assessment of the impact of existing trees on the future use of the site, including shading, spatial constraints and the use of gardens, open spaces, paths and roads. Potential conflicts between trees and the safety of the site have also been analysed.

A8.23 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

A6.24 The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) gives an overview on all methodologies to be adopted to minimise the effects the development, including construction operations, are expected to have on retained trees.

A8.25 The AMS further includes a full specification for all methodologies which are necessary to protect retained trees.

A8.26 Methodologies include protective barriers installed to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around retained trees, temporary ground protection where Root Protection Areas (RPA) cannot be fully fenced off, access facilitation pruning where there are conflicts between parts of the canopy and the development, specialist construction methods for buildings within the RPA and any methodologies to be adopted for utilities within the RPA.