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Arboricultural Assessment & Method Statement

for a new access ramp and earthworks at

2428 (Hedge End) Sqn ATC
Turnpike Way, Hedge End
Hampshire, SO30 4QR

On Behalf of: **SERFCA**

Reference: **MW.20.0827.AIA**

Date Issued: **9 June 2022**

Revision B- Issued: 22 May 2026



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Executive Summary

Trees are a consideration in this planning application for the replacement of existing steps with an access ramp and the lowering of an existing bund. Therefore, this report has been drafted to provide the information required to enable the local planning authority to meet the duty placed upon them by section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended, 2021).

Included are a BS 5837:2012 compliant tree survey, an arboricultural impact assessment, and a tree protection strategy comprising a method statement and tree protection plan.

Two self-seeded willow trees are to be removed to facilitate the lowering of the bund by approximately 1 m. Their removal is an unavoidable consequence of the design intent and is considered the minimum intervention necessary to achieve it. No other trees are to be removed.

The proposed access ramp runs within the root protection areas of retained trees. No excavation below existing grade is required for this element of the works; where supporting posts fall within root protection areas, all excavation will be carried out by hand. The redistribution of bund arisings also falls largely within root protection areas and will be carried out using wheelbarrows and manual tools, with ground protection matting required before any tracked machine enters those zones (if absolutely necessary). The bund lowering itself does not require specialist excavation methodology, given that the material to be removed is confined to the elevated bund and the probability of significant root systems extending into this zone is low.

Tree protection commitments include the erection of protective barriers in the locations shown on the appended plan prior to the commencement of any works, the use of hand excavation within root protection areas, and the restriction of mechanical plant to ground protection matting only where permitted. Given the comparatively low-impact nature of the works, an alternative barrier specification to the British Standard default is proposed; TPF 2 or TPF 3 as detailed at Appendix i are considered adequate for the level of protection required.

Provided the protection strategy is implemented as outlined, this application has a low arboricultural impact and is thus acceptable.

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1. Instructions and Terms of Reference

- 1.1. In May 2022, I was instructed by Mark Willis of Harrington Design Architects Ltd, on behalf of SERFCA, to undertake a tree survey and subsequently to produce this report to accompany a planning application for a new access ramp at 2428 (Hedge End) Sqn ATC, Turnpike Way, Hedge End, Hampshire, SO30 4QR.
- 1.2. This revision, drafted in May 2026, is to ensure tree data is current and valid and includes provision for supervised and sensitive excavation within root protection areas.
- 1.3. Following the recommendations of the British Standard¹, this report includes the necessary information to enable the local planning authority to meet the duty placed upon them by section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (as amended, 2021).
- 1.4. It demonstrates that the impact, both direct and indirect, of the proposal, has been assessed and where appropriate, mitigation, compensation and tree protection proposed.
- 1.5. Correct implementation of the tree protection specified within this report is critical for ensuring the retained trees are successfully protected throughout the construction process.
- 1.6. Documents supplied to assist this assessment:
 - Proposed: 22005_PLANNING DRAWINGS_MWELBY.dwg
 - Site survey: 22136 - Turnpike Lane - Topo Survey Edit.dwg
 - Project overview: 220304_CLIENT REQUIREMENTS_EXTERNAL PATH_2428 HEDGE END SQN ATC_SERFCA.pdf
- 1.7. The assessment considers the impact of the proposal on the constraint presented by trees retained within the site, and those on adjacent land. Such impact can be caused directly through construction damage and indirectly from post-development resentment and pressure to detrimentally prune or remove the trees. The latter is often due to a poor juxtaposition between the proposal and the trees.
- 1.8. The root protection area (RPA) for each tree represents a minimum area in m² that should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. This is initially represented by a circle but is fundamentally an area of rooting volume. This is often adjusted to account for constraints to root growth within the site (primarily highways and buildings). Recommendations are provided in the British Standard as

¹BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

to the protection of existing trees during the construction process. This is achieved by ensuring a tree protection strategy is implemented before any demolition or construction on site.

2. Statutory Legislation

- 2.1. According to Eastleigh Borough Council's online service², there are no tree preservation orders on the site (checked at the time of writing), nor is the site within a conservation area.
- 2.2. A felling licence would be required for tree removals under the 1967 Forestry Act (exemptions may apply). Tree removals required to implement a *full* planning permission are exempt from the need for a licence.

3. Tree Survey-Scope and Methodology

- 3.1. Tree survey data can be found on the appended plan.
- 3.2. The tree survey has been carried out following the recommendations of The British Standard and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged.
- 3.3. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the tree reference plan, which is appended to this report and based on the supplied survey drawing. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.
- 3.4. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars as necessary, following the Visual Tree Assessment³ (VTA) method.
- 3.5. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- 3.6. Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- 3.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured.
- 3.8. Trunk diameters are measured at 1.5m above ground level, where this is not possible, then Figure C.1 of the British Standard is followed.

² <https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/>

³ Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H., 1998. The Body Language of Trees: A Handbook for Failure Analysis. London:H.M.S.O.

3.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).

3.10. All estimated dimensions are noted in the data.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1. It is proposed to replace the existing steps with an access ramp. The location of which can be seen on the appended plan.

Tree Removals

4.2. Two self-seeded willow trees are to be removed to facilitate the lowering of the bund. No other trees need to be removed.

Tree Surgery

4.3. At this time, no tree surgery work is proposed.

Access Ramp Construction

4.4. The proposed access ramp runs within the root protection areas of adjacent retained trees as defined by BS 5837:2012. Given the nature of the works, which does not require excavation below existing grade, the likelihood of encountering significant structural roots within the subject area is low. Nonetheless, where supporting posts are required within root protection areas, all excavation will be carried out by hand in accordance with the Method Statement. This approach ensures that any roots encountered are exposed carefully, assessed, and managed in a manner that minimises harm to the retained trees. No mechanical excavation will be permitted within root protection areas for this element of the works.

Bund Lowering and Associated Tree Removals

4.5. Two willow trees growing on the crest of the north-western bund are to be removed as a direct consequence of the proposed lowering of the bund by approximately 1 m. This work is required to improve visibility into the adjacent public open space and is assessed as the minimum intervention necessary to achieve the design intent. The removal of these trees is therefore considered facilitated by the proposals, and their loss is unavoidable. The adjacent trees situated at the base of

the bund on original ground levels are more established specimens and are considered likely to predate the bund itself. Given the depth of soil to be removed is confined to the elevated bund material, the probability of significant root systems extending into this zone is low, and no specialist excavation methodology is required. Protection fencing will be installed in the locations shown on the appended plan prior to the commencement of bund lowering operations to safeguard the retained trees throughout the works.

Redistribution of Bund Arisings

- 4.6. The soil arising from the bund lowering is to be redistributed across an area of the site to address an existing ground-level depression, as shown on the appended plan. This area falls largely within root protection areas, and accordingly all placement of soil will be carried out using wheelbarrows and manual tools to prevent compaction and mechanical disturbance of the rooting environment. Where the operational requirements of the works demand the use of a small tracked machine for soil transport, no machine exceeding 3.5 t will be permitted, and ground protection matting must be laid across root protection areas before any such machine enters those zones. The matting is permissible for the purpose of depositing soil only; it does not permit any excavation or grading by machine. All final spreading and feathering of the deposited material must be carried out by hand. The new soil must not be compacted and must be feathered out progressively towards the stem bases of retained trees, ensuring that soil levels at those bases are not raised. At its maximum depth the deposited layer is anticipated to reach 300 mm, reducing quickly to negligible depths towards the tree stems. Provided these conditions are observed, the addition of this modest soil depth to a rooting environment in good structural condition is not anticipated to cause material harm to the retained trees.

Barrier Type

- 4.7. As the proposed construction work is comparatively 'low impact', the default British Standard tree protection specification seems somewhat onerous. Therefore, it is my opinion that an adequate level of protection can be provided with a lesser specification.
- 4.8. Alternative specifications can be found at Appendix i. TPF 2 or TPF 3 are proposed.

Summary

- 4.9. Provided the tree protection strategy is implemented as outlined in the following method statement, it is my opinion that this application is of **low** arboricultural impact, and thus acceptable.



*Image 1: Approximate route of ramp.
Birch #02 to left (willow now removed)
(Image supplied by client)*



*Image 2: approximate route of ramp
(Image supplied by client)*



*Image 3: Approximate area to be filled (between
red lines)*

5. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

- 5.1. The tree protection on this site is subject to implementation as detailed in the following sections.
- 5.2. The recommendations of the British Standard have been applied where viable. Where deviations from the preferred approach are required, impact on any retained trees is minimised through a combination of supervision from an arboriculturist and adherence to the associated method statement.
- 5.3. It is imperative that the strategy is followed to avoid not only impact upon the trees, but to adhere to any planning conditions, once permission is granted.
- 5.4. The information within this section must be passed to the site foreman and cascaded to all relevant personnel involved in the project.
- 5.5. Any questions about the content or its implementation should be directed to **Mark Welby on 01730 239492**, before action is taken.
- 5.6. A tree protection plan showing the types of tree protection and their locations is appended. It includes the tree survey data, existing site features and the approved construction. The plan must be read in conjunction with this method statement.

Phasing

- 5.7. It is essential that the following phasing is followed if trees are to be effectively protected throughout construction.

1	Installation of protection barriers (<i>Appendix i: TPF 2 or 3</i>)
2	Confirmation that tree protection barriers are installed to be sent to LPA
3	Excavation for ramp foundations- see method statement.
4	Excavation of bund
5	Distribution of soil- see method statement.
6	Removal of barriers after all external construction work has been completed

Table 1: Timing of Operations

- 5.9. The above has been drafted at planning stage. Should any of the protection measures prove incompatible with elements of the build program, please contact the project arboriculturist to discuss options.

Pre-Start Confirmation

5.10. Probably the most important step in the tree protection process; confirmation that the tree protection barriers are in place must be forwarded to the LPA before any external work starts. This may be a photographic record sent via email.

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

5.11. The CEZ is a root sensitive area where construction activities are to be excluded. The default method of doing so is through the installation of tree protection barriers. If construction access is required in the CEZ then ground protection can be used to facilitate this.

5.12. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

5.13. Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
- No vehicular access (unless ground protection is installed);
- No fire lighting.

5.15. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

5.16. Variation from the above may be specified in the following sections of this method statement. This is only acceptable where detailed and will typically be subject to supervision by the arboriculturist.

Protection Barriers

5.17. Barriers must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

5.18. See Appendix i for barrier specifications.

5.19. On this project, types TPF 2 or TPF 3 are to be used.

Ground Protection

5.20. If required to facilitate access within the CEZ (or as shown on the appended tree protection plan), ground protection is to be installed. If not already included on the tree protection plan, **it must be approved in writing by the local planning authority before implementation**. The ground protection must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction and damage to the soil: as advised in section 6.2.3 of the British Standard.

5.21. Stages of ground protection installation:

1. If required, dismantle barriers and re-erect them to protect any newly exposed CEZ not to be covered by ground protection;
2. Any shrubs, saplings or trees to be removed, are to be cut or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees;
3. Lay woven geotextile over existing ground surface
by hand;
4. Cover the area with compressible layer (200mm of woodchip, for example), using hand tools only;
5. Cover compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards, plywood boards of proprietary trackway/trackmats;
6. Confirm surface is acceptable for use with project arboriculturist;
7. Area ready for construction access;
8. Any scaffolding required within the area will be erected with the uprights placed on spreader boards;
9. The boarding will be left in place until the construction works are finished.

5.22.A single thickness of boarding laid on the soil surface will provide sufficient protection for



Tree protection barriers and scaffold ground protection



Tree protection barriers & trackmat ground protection

pedestrian loads. However, for wheeled or tracked construction traffic movements within the RPA, ground protection will involve the use of temporary geocell/cellular confinement systems, reinforced concrete slabs or track-board systems details of which are to be specified by the project

engineer and approved for use by the project arboriculturist and local authority before construction commences.

5.23. Track-boards can be sourced from Trakmats Europe Ltd, 0845 6435388, www.trakmatseurope.com, or groundguards.com

5.24. There is to be no excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities, without prior approval.

Site Induction

5.25. All site staff are to be briefed on the tree protection strategy for the site as part of the general site induction procedure. This can be carried out by the site manager once he has been briefed by the project arboriculturist.

5.26. In general, this will include the following:

1. Explanation of the purpose of the tree protection barriers and any ground protection
2. Explanation of the demolition procedures near trees
3. Explanation of the sensitive/supervised excavation areas
4. What to do if access is needed within a protected area for any reason
5. What to do if damage occurs to any tree protection barriers and how to contact the project arboriculturist if necessary.

Excavation for Posts Within RPAs

1. Contact the project arboriculturist to hold a pre-start site meeting, 'toolbox' talk and oversee the operation (this can be carried out remotely if necessary, provided the project arboriculturist is comfortable that the methodology will be adhered to. A record of all works will be retained).
2. Remove barriers to allow access to the area (if required).
3. Identify sensitive areas.
4. Excavate with a no-tines (grading) bucket, or by hand, under close supervision.
5. If roots are found, clear by hand around them.
6. If roots found are greater than 25mm in diameter, then cover with damp hessian and keep moist until backfilled. If excavation requires all roots to be severed, then proceed as below.

7. Cleanly sever roots with bypass secateurs, loppers or pull-cut saw at right angles to the root.
Avoid tearing or ripping the root.
8. Backfill as soon as possible to cover cut root ends.

5.27. If for whatever reason, the project arboriculturist feels that a tree's stability has been compromised during the operation, then the LPA shall be contacted and the arboricultural officer (or appropriate landscape officer) notified. A decision can then be made as to the best way forward.

Raising of Soil Levels Within the Root Protection Area

5.28. Soil arising from the work to reduce the bund shall be spread within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees in accordance with the following method. Ground protection shall be installed in advance of all soil-spreading operations in accordance with the Ground Protection section of this AMS.

5.29. Soil shall be placed and spread by hand using spades and rakes wherever practicable. Where the volume of material necessitates the use of a machine, only a dumper or similar tracked or rubber-tyred vehicle not exceeding 3.5 tonnes shall be used, and it shall travel on laid ground protection matting at all times when within or crossing the RPA. No tracked plant or wheeled plant exceeding 3.5 tonnes shall enter the RPA under any circumstances.

5.30. Soil shall be spread to a maximum finished depth of 300 mm at its deepest point, measured above existing ground level. The fill shall feather out progressively towards the base of each retained tree so that there is no net increase in soil level within the immediate vicinity of any stem base. No soil shall be placed in direct contact with the stem of any retained tree. A minimum clearance of 500 mm shall be maintained between the edge of any soil raising and the stem base of each tree, and within this zone, existing ground levels shall be preserved.

5.31. Only the arisings from the bund shall be used. Any of the arising material containing rubble, concrete arisings, bituminous material, chemical contaminants, or builder's waste shall not be deposited within the RPA under any circumstances.

5.32. The overseeing arboriculturist shall be notified prior to commencement of soil-raising operations and shall confirm the maximum depth and feathering extent for each tree prior to works proceeding.

Tree Surgery

- 5.33. Should any pruning work be required, the following must be adhered to once any requisite permissions are obtained.
- 5.34. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS3998⁴ industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the council.
- 5.35. The statutory protection^{5 6} will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.
- 5.36. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.
- 5.37. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

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⁴ BS3998:2010- *Recommendations for Tree Work*. London: British Standards Institute

⁵ *Wildlife and Countryside Act*. (1981) London: HMSO.

⁶ *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2017)* London: HMSO.

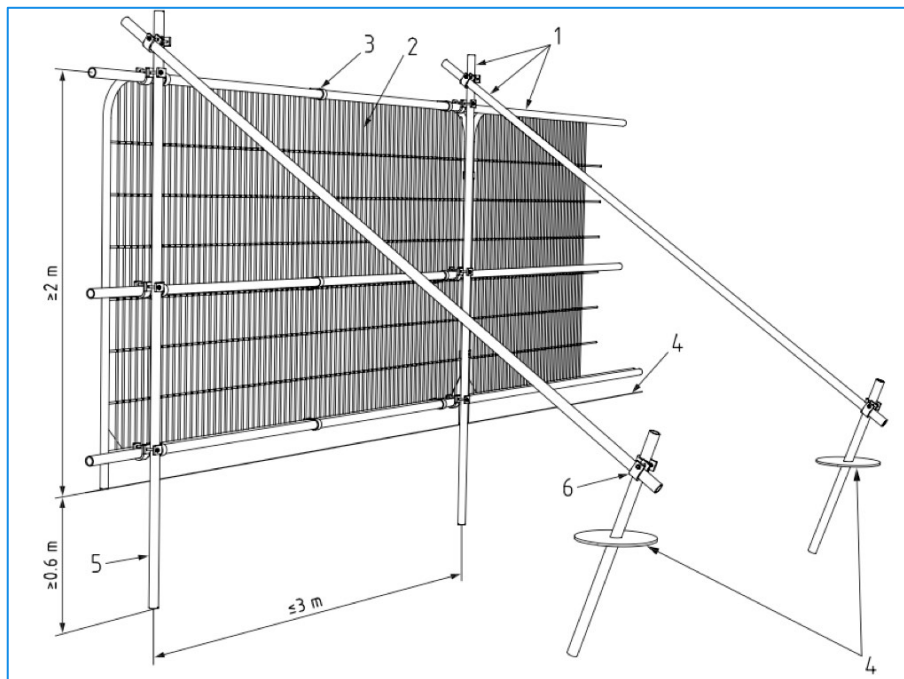
Appendices

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i.

Tree Protection Barriers



TPF1: Default specification for protective barrier (Fig 2 from BS5837:2012)

1 Standard scaffold poles

2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels

3 panels secured to up rights and cross members with wire-ties

4 ground level

5 uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)

6 Standard scaffold clamps



TPF 2: Alternative fencing option: scaffold uprights with backstay





TPF 3: Alternative fencing option: on boots with backstay



TPF 4: Plastic barrier for low intensity areas of construction



TPF 5: Chain-link for low intensity areas on large projects

ii.

Tree Categories Explained

BS5837:2012 Table 1 -Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
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.		
	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)
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
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	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

iii.

Protection Plan

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BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule

Trees

Ref	Species	Common Name	Height	Stem Diameter	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Observations	Tree Surgery	Est. Remaining Contribution	Date Surveyed	BS Cat	RPA Radius	RPA Area	No.
01	Fraxinus excelsior	Common ash	7m	170mm	0.5m	Mature	Seedling. Becoming established		10 Years	15/12/2025	C1	2.1m	14m²	1
02	Betula pendula	Silver birch	10m	190mm	3.5m	Early-Mature	Average quality		10 Years	15/12/2025	C1	2.4m	18m²	1
03	Quercus robur	Pedunculate oak	12m	610mm	2m	Early-Mature	Fair condition		40 Years	15/12/2025	B1	7.2m	163m²	1
04	Malus sp.	Apple	4.5m	140mm; 140mm	1m	Mature	Small and inconsequential.		10 Years	15/12/2025	C1	3m	28m²	1
05	Malus sp.	Apple	5m	160mm	1m	Semi-Mature	Small tree		10 Years	15/12/2025	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
06	Quercus robur	Pedunculate oak	4m	160mm	1m	Semi-Mature	Small, squat specimen.		10 Years	15/12/2025	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
07	Sorbus aucuparia	Rowan	3.5m	90mm	2m	Young	Small tree		10 Years	15/12/2025	C1	1.2m	5m²	1
09	Malus sp.	Apple	2m	120mm	1.5m	Semi-Mature	Small tree		10 Years	15/12/2025	C1	1.5m	7m²	1
10	Quercus robur	Pedunculate oak	11m	470mm	2m	Early-Mature	Tree of fair quality and value		20 Years	15/12/2025	B1	5.7m	102m²	1
11	Quercus robur	Pedunculate oak	7.5m	150mm	1.5m	Semi-Mature	Fair overall physiological and structural condition. Young tree with the potential to develop if retained.		40 Years	5/5/2026	C1	1.8m	10m²	1
16	Prunus sp. 'Cherry'	Cherry	2.5m	50mm	1.5m	Young	Young tree with the potential to develop if retained.		40 Years	5/5/2026	C1	0.9m	3m²	1
17	Corylus colurna	Turkish hazel	1.5m	50mm	1m	Young	Young tree. Main stem has been snapped out at 1 m		40 Years	5/5/2026	C1	0.9m	3m²	1
Total :12														

Groups

Ref	Species	Common Name	Average Height	Average Stem Diameter	Observations	Tree Surgery	Date Surveyed	BS Cat	No.
14	Cornus sp.	Dogwood	2.5m	100mm	Group of shrubs		5/5/2026		1
15	Mixed species	Mixed species	14m	350mm	Group of trees and understorey growing at base of bund. Species include oak, ash, cherry with blackthorn and dogwood.		5/5/2026	B2	1
Total :2									

Survey by Mark Welby DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), FArborA
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denotes estimated dimension. Typically due to the tree being inaccessible.
Where dimensions are not listed please refer to the plan graphics for an indicative representation (typically for groups).



TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT!

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED
BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE
SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER,
MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION
THIS FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT
PERMISSION FROM THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

Construction Exclusion Zone

It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

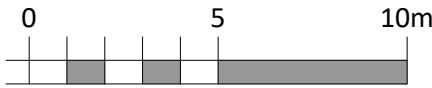
Inside the exclusion zone, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever;
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision;
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist;
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools);
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings;
- No vehicular access;
- No fire lighting.

In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builder's sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees;
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

All weather signs shall be erected at reasonable intervals on the barriers. See example inset



NOTES

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

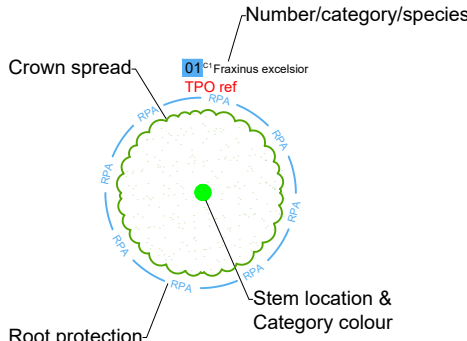
- The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only
- The tree survey was carried out from ground level only, with the aid of binoculars as necessary, following the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method.
- Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions.
- Where stems or branches are obscured by ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.
- Height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, unless otherwise stated. Where this is not possible, then Figure C.I of the British Standard is followed.
- Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. For the canopies of groups of trees, the maximum radius for each compass point is measured (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).

Base plan reference:
22005_PLANNING
DRAWINGS_MWELBY.dwg

Statutory Tree Protection
Tree Protection Orders: none found
with online LPA search

Conservation Area: NO

Key



BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

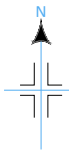
Key

- CEZ Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- CEZ extent. To be protected with temporary protective barriers or ground protection to allow construction access. See insets and method statement for details.
- Tree to be removed
- Excavation within RPAs
See method statement
- Lowering of bund
See method statement
- Soil placement to raise levels within RPAs.
See method statement

This plan has been drafted in colour. A monochrome version must not be relied upon

Date/Notes/Rev

16.12.2025 | Tree data updated | A
06.05.2026 | Tree survey extended | B



Tree Protection

2428 (Hedge End) Sqn ATC
Turnpike Way, Hedge End
Hampshire, SO30 4QR

Date: 09/06/2022

Scale: 1:200 @A2

DWG Ref: TPP.ATC-HE.2206.RevB

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