

Alderwood
Consulting Limited



**Arboricultural
Impact Assessment
in connection with redevelopment
at land at 501 Bursledon Road,
Southampton
SO19 8NJ**

Prepared by
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Report Reference: D2603AIAb

Report Date: 10th August 2026

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Plan AC01

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Brief:** I have been instructed by PDP Architecture LLP for the applicant to inspect the significant trees (and see 3.1 below) close to the proposed redevelopment at land at 501 Bursledon Road, Southampton SO19 8NJ and to provide advice on the successful retention and incorporation of trees of amenity value within and closely adjacent to the site and to the proposals. In addition, this report includes the following information in connection with the planning application:-
- a schedule of the relevant trees giving dimension data and an assessment of their condition; and
 - an assessment of the layout proposal with appropriate suggestions for reducing any impact on amenity.
- 1.2 **Proposed development:** The development proposed is the erection of a 2-storey residential care home for young adults (Class C2), with associated access, parking, and landscaping, following demolition of existing buildings on land at 501 Bursledon Road, Southampton, with access as existing from Botley Road.
- 1.3 **Documents provided:** I have been provided with the 'Proposed Site Plan & Street Scene' drawing no. 28210-P-101, Revision A dated 08/07/2026 based on the site survey and indicating the positions of trees on and adjacent to the site, with the proposed siting of the development. An annotated copy of this drawing with tree schedule numbering, tree root protection areas (RPAs) and indicating the location of special measures in respect of trees is attached as Plan AC01. **Note:** This is effectively the tree protection plan and is the plan missing from the pre-application submissions – see 1.6 below.
- 1.4 **Qualifications and experience:** I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture, details of which are listed in Appendix 1.
- 1.5 **Tree constraints:** I have not myself seen specific tree preservation orders (TPOs) relating to this site. The Eastleigh Borough Council website suggests that trees on and closely adjacent to the site are not protected by TPO; and the site is not within a Conservation Area (CA). The proposal is to retain the trees and consider them in the planning submissions as if they were formally protected. In any event this arboricultural impact assessment has been prepared in acknowledgement of the general planning principle that trees are a material consideration in the planning process, and in tacit acknowledgment of the Council's relevant tree policies.

- 1.6 **Council Comments:** A pre-application submission drew comments from the Council's tree officer, included in the officer pre-application report of 24.06.2026 ref: 26/00583/PREAP1. The comments are given verbatim below, and the matters raised are addressed in this revised AIA report.

TREES AND LANDSCAPE

Tree protection will be a key matter given setting and the role of previous and existing trees in screening the site from the wider Strategic Gap. The Council's Tree Officer has reviewed the submitted information and considers that the sweet chestnut trees may warrant a higher BS5837 grading than category C, potentially category B, which increases the importance of their retention and protection within the design process. A formal application should therefore include the missing appended arboricultural plan, an updated Arboricultural Impact Assessment if necessary, a tree protection plan and a full Arboricultural Method Statement demonstrating how retained trees and root protection areas would be safeguarded throughout construction. Where any surfacing or construction is proposed within root protection areas, the details should show how this would be installed with minimal impact, including the use of appropriate ground protection and porous surfacing over any cellular confinement system to allow gas exchange and water percolation to the rooting environment.

- 1.7 **Validation:** Typically, the Local Planning Authority requirement for a planning application for a site where trees are involved is for the submissions of a tree schedule, a tree constraints plan and an arboricultural impact assessment report in line with the BS5837:2012 recommendations. This D2603AIAb report has been prepared in line with the BS5837:2012 recommendations and should allow the planning application to be validated in respect of tree information. **Note:** This is the updated arboricultural impact assessment referred to in the Council comments at 1.6 above.

2 SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS

- 2.1 **Site visit:** I carried out a site visit on 13th February 2026 to collect tree information to enable me to prepare the tree schedule. All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations, and I estimated all dimensions unless otherwise indicated. I did not have permissive access to trees outside the boundaries and have confined observations of them to what was visible from within the property. The weather at the time of the inspection was damp, overcast and still with good visibility.
- 2.2 **Collection of data:** I inspected each significant tree, and the numbering is indicated on the annotated site layout attached as Plan AC01. For each tree, I collected information as recommended in BS5837:2012 – *Trees in relation to*

design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. I have recorded this information in the tree schedule at Appendix 2.

- 2.3 **Subjective assessment of trees:** The information collected at the site visit was used to prepare a tree schedule in line with the recommendations in BS5837:2012. Trees are categorised on the basis of their suitability for retention on a development site, and brief details of the reasons for each category allocation are provided. There are four categories, which are summarised below:

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention, usually to be removed

- 2.4 **Tree root protection areas (RPAs):** BS5837:2012 gives recommendations for the areas of root protection to be equivalent to the area of a circle centred on the tree with a radius of least 12 times the trunk diameter. This distance is given for guidance for each tree in the tree schedule.

- 2.5 **Caveat:** It is not practicable or reasonable to take into account the potential effects of extreme weather, vandalism or accident. Alderwood Consulting Ltd cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors. Alderwood Consulting Ltd cannot accept any liability where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this Report ceases at any stated time limit within it, or if none stated after two years from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, or pruning or other works unspecified in the Report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject tree(s), whichever is sooner.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT APPRAISAL - TREES

- 3.1 **Overview:** The significant trees relating to the proposed development are a single tree near the southwest corner of the site; and trees in the wooded area adjacent to the northeast side boundary of the site. The single tree is a sweet gum, effectively an ornamental species, reasonably distant from the proposals and not likely to affect or be affected by them (although see 5.1 below). The trees in the adjacent woodland to the northeast are sweet chestnuts, all having the character of self-seeded trees because of their spacing, form, and variable condition and size. Few of these trees have particular individual amenity value because of their form and their separation and distance from public view. The proposal is for these trees to be retained and protected during development.

- 3.2 **Council comments:** The suggestion was that the sweet chestnuts could be graded BS5837 category B rather than C to increase the importance of their retention and protection. Reference to BS5837 suggests that there is little substantive difference between categories B2 and C2. In any event, the distinctions are academic, because the trees are on neighbouring land outside the direct management control of the applicant and therefore would be retained whatever category they were. The temporary protection measures proposed will be reasonable and proportionate.

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT APPRAISAL - DEVELOPMENT

- 4.1 **Site access:** Site access will be by way of the existing vehicular access from Botley Road. This is outside the RPAs of trees proposed for retention and no special measures are required or proposed in relation to this access.
- 4.2 **Demolition and removal of structures:** There are structures within the plot including a double-wide mobile home and informal workshops and these will be removed from site. Two of these structures are marginally within the RPAs of trees proposed for retention. The structures to be demolished will in any event have their superstructures broken down and removed by hand, typically using a 'top down, pull back' process, with the arisings pulled back towards the middle of the plot. If there are base concrete slabs, these will be broken up using pneumatic chisels and the resulting debris removed by hand. There will be no fires in connection with the development activities including demolition within 10m of the canopy of any retained tree, and no storage or mixing of harmful materials e.g., DERV fuel, concrete within 10m of the trunk of any retained tree. The combination of these measures, with the boundary fencing, will reduce any risk of damage to retained trees to an acceptable minimum.
- 4.3 **Existing surfaces:** There are no existing surfaces within RPAs and proposed for removal. No special measures for the management of existing surfaces are required or proposed in respect of trees.
- 4.4 **Construction of new buildings:** The proposed dwelling is outside the RPAs of trees proposed for retention. It abuts the RPA of T3, but this tree has extensive rooting volumes available in other directions to compensate. In consideration of all the circumstances, special design and construction of foundations seems disproportionate, and 'conventional' construction is proposed for the foundations for the dwelling.
- 4.5 **Boundary fencing:** The proposals include a 1.8m timber fence to be erected along the northeast and southeast site boundaries. Along the northeast boundary this replaces a wire fence, and it will be within RPAs in places. Fence

installation is typically by digging holes for fence posts by hand at 2m centres and inserting pre-formed wood panelling or cutting on site, with gravel board at the bottom of the panels. The only excavation required is for the post holes which are usually no more than 300mmx300mm, with the posts set in a dry mix of concrete. For this site, the risk of harm to trees from the installation of the fence is very small and at an acceptable level. **Note:** The fence may be installed at an early stage of the development and will then act as protective fencing for the trees on the land to the northeast.

- 4.6 **Installation of new surfaces:** Parts of the proposed parking and pedestrian pathways are within RPAs. Where surfaces are proposed within RPAs, they will be installed using a 'no-dig' specification. Excavation into areas previously unsurfaced will be limited to the removal of the vegetation layer, a nominal 10cm, to be carried out by hand. Areas already surfaced will have the existing wearing course removed, again by hand. In both cases, there will be no excavation into previously undisturbed ground. The levels allow surfacing to be installed using a no-dig form of construction and may allow the use of a cellular confinement system. For the avoidance of doubt, this method of construction will be used for all the areas indicated on plan AC01 by diamond hatching with an 'S' in the hatching i.e., within the RPAs. Where new surfacing is proposed in these areas, a geotextile membrane will be installed over the previously undisturbed ground level, with the cellular confinement system laid over the membrane. The replacement surface laid over the filled cellular material will be retained by an edging of wooden boards secured by driven wooden pegs. The small change of levels from the new access surface past the edging to the existing ground levels will be managed by a batter formed from good quality topsoil. The restrictions on excavation and the use of a geotextile membrane and cellular confinement system in accordance with the guidelines in Section 7.4 of BS 5837 will limit the risk of damage to tree roots to an acceptable level. The plan AC01 assumes the installation of the base course of the parking with a temporary capping early in the development process, to allow site access during construction. **Note:** The Council comment looked for details of how this might work. A specification is attached at Appendix 5.
- 4.7 **Services:** The site is already serviced, and this establishes the principle of services to the site and their maintenance and repair. At present services are understood to run out to Botley Road and the proposal is for all replacement and new services to do the same. There are no RPAs across the Botley Road frontage, and no special measures proposed for the installation of services in respect of the risk of harm to tree roots.
- 4.8 **Construction access:** The RPAs of retained trees do not unduly affect construction access at the front northwest, side southwest and rear southeast elevations. Provided that the fencing and ground protection as proposed are

installed/retained, there will be no significant adverse effects on trees from construction access.

- 4.9 **Storage and movement of materials:** The nature of the site and the available space suggest that materials will be delivered to the site at the Botley Road access and stored in the space between the road and the front northwest elevation of the proposed dwelling. Materials will be moved from there to the footprint of the dwelling principally by hand, although there is space outside RPAs for a small telehandler. Provided that the precautions of appropriate fencing, temporary ground protection and special surfacing are taken, there will be no significant adverse effects on trees from materials storage and handling. No storage or mixing of harmful materials e.g. DERV fuel, concrete will take place within 10m of the trunk of any retained tree.
- 4.10 **Pruning:** Tree crowns overhang the site from the land to the northeast with branches low and obstructing access in some places. There is a need for minor crown lifting to give a clearance above site up to 5m to clear existing structures in any event, regardless of development proposals. The acknowledged principle is that when full planning permission is granted there is implicit consent for whatever tree work is required to allow the planning consent to be implemented. The applicant reserves the right to prune within the terms of a planning permission. Such crown lifting pruning works would not have a significant adverse effect on the health or amenity value of the trees and would be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Tree Work - Recommendations*.

5 PROTECTIVE MEASURES

- 5.1 **Protective fencing:** Temporary tree protective fencing is proposed for the retained tree T1. This will be erected at the location shown on plan AC01. It will be to the BS5837:2012 section 6.2 recommendations i.e., preformed galvanised steel mesh panels ('Heras' or similar) facings on proprietary 'feet' and braced using struts to base plates secured with ground pins. It will be installed prior to the commencement of any development-related activity including demolition and retained at the locations shown until construction is completed. It may be moved or removed only with notice to and consent from the Council. Replacement/additional boundary fencing will be erected along the northeast edge of the site (and see 4.5 above). This fencing will be at least to BS5837 standard and will provide adequate and sufficient protection for the above-ground parts of the trees in the woodland to the northeast. In any event, these trees are on land outside the management control of the applicant, and access into the adjacent land is constrained by common law principles. Provided that the temporary fencing and the boundary fencing are properly specified, installed and maintained, there will be no significant adverse effects

on the health or amenity value of the retained trees. A specification is attached at Appendix 3.

- 5.2 **Ground protection:** Temporary ground protection is proposed as an adjunct to the temporary fencing and special surfacing. It will be installed at the locations indicated on plan AC01. This temporary ground protection will allow pedestrian access for construction and the movement of small amounts of building materials. The ground protection will also act as a base for scaffolding if such access is required. The ground protection shall be as recommended in BS5837 i.e., it shall be scaffold planks, or plywood sheets at least 15mm thick, laid butt-jointed over a geotextile membrane installed on a layer of pulverised bark or similar laid on the existing ground surface i.e. with no significant excavation. The minimum areas where these measures apply are the protection zones as indicated on the attached plan AC01 by diamond hatching with a 'G' in the hatching. A specification is attached at Appendix 4.

6 POST OCCUPANCY PRESSURES ON TREES

- 6.1 **Effects on trees post occupancy:** The location and character of the proposal have been achieved in consideration of all the site factors including the presence of trees. The proposed dwelling has its main amenity aspects out to the front northwest and rear southeast, with fenestration on the northeast elevation generally obscure-glazed for bathrooms. The amenity aspects are not obscured by trees and trees will not block sunlight, occupy skylight or be perceived as dominant to an excessive and unacceptable degree. The redevelopment will not bring new pressures on trees and were formal tree protection measures to apply, the Council would be able to resist unreasonable applications for tree work, with such decisions likely to be supported at appeal.

7 CONSENT CONDITIONS

- 7.1 **Conditions:** In tree terms the proposals include elements that have the potential to affect retained trees e.g. the installation of services, the installation of surfaces, the installation of temporary tree protection measures. In these circumstances it would be reasonable for any additional details that the Council requires to be submitted post-consent, as determined by the Council and defined in appropriate conditions.
- 7.2 **Arboricultural method statement heads of terms:** The recommendation in BS5837:2012 is that where details might need to be submitted to allow for changes that might occur after planning permission has been granted, heads of terms for an arboricultural method statement (AMS) would be appropriate.

That is appropriate for sites with a range of arboricultural protection measures and methods to be determined. For this site, the development is reasonably straightforward, and a separate AMS seems disproportionate and is not proposed.

- 7.3 **Council comments:** The comments sought a full arboricultural method statement. This revised AIA report contains the relevant protection measure recommendations, with specifications, and a tree protection plan. Reference to compliance with this AIA in a planning consent would be sufficient and reasonable control on the redevelopment to ensure no significant harm to the retained trees, and a supplementary full AMS is not required.

8 SUMMARIES

- 8.1 **Summary of control during development:** In order to minimise any adverse effects on the retained trees identified, I advise that:-

- Temporary tree protective fencing is installed and boundary fencing is retained at appropriate locations before commencement of development and is retained until the completion of development
- Temporary ground protection is installed at appropriate locations before commencement of development and is retained until the completion of development
- New surfacing within RPAs shall be installed with a 'no-dig' specification
- Existing surfacing within RPAs shall be broken up by hand and there shall be no excavation into previously undisturbed ground
- There will be no fires within 10m of the canopy of any retained tree, and no storage or mixing of harmful materials e.g. DERV fuel, concrete within 10m of the trunk of any retained tree

- 8.2 **Summary of the impact on local amenity:** This layout retains the significant trees on and adjacent to the site, with scope for proper provisions for their protection during development, and their subsequent management, where they lie within the site. If adequate precautions to protect the retained trees are implemented as recommended in this report and as may reasonably be required by consent conditions, the overall impact of the proposal on local amenity will be low and limited to the short term only. The proposals also take proper account of potential pressures for pruning and felling post-occupancy. Were formal tree protection measures to apply, the Council could properly refuse consent for inappropriate works and could expect to be supported in such decisions at appeal. These submissions demonstrate that it is reasonably

practicable to redevelop in accordance with the proposals for the submitted scheme without significant harm to retained trees. Any additional information required for reassurance can reasonably be required by way of conditions attached to the planning permission. There are therefore no supportable or reasonable grounds for refusing permission in terms of trees.



Jonathan Fulcher DipArb FArborA

Appendix 1

Brief qualifications and experience of Jonathan Fulcher

1. **Qualifications:** I hold the City and Guilds Certificate in Arboriculture, and the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma in Arboriculture, which is one of the premier qualifications within the Arboricultural Profession. I am also a Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association.
2. **Practical experience:** I have worked in local government tree management for over twenty years. After cutting my teeth as an arborist at London Borough of Redbridge, I moved to London Borough of Islington where I supervised direct works for three years. I joined New Forest District Council in 1987, where I made and administered Tree Preservation Orders and advised on arboricultural issues relating to planning applications. In 1991, I moved to Poole Borough Council as Senior Arboricultural Officer, leading a small professional team providing a comprehensive arboricultural service to the Council. Duties included arboricultural consultancy on major development proposals, acting as arboricultural witness at Public Inquiries and setting and running tree work contracts. I joined Barrell Treecare as a self-employed arboricultural consultant in March 1998, leaving in early 2003 to become a fully independent consultant. My clients include local and national development companies, schools, public utilities and Local Planning Authorities. From 2003-2008 I was also one of a small number of arboricultural consultants appointed by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) for the determination of Tree Preservation Order application appeals. This function was transferred to the Planning Inspectorate in 2008, when I was appointed as a contracted Inspector for Tree Preservation Order application and High Hedge appeals, serving until 2016. I was reappointed to the Planning Appeal Decisions and Associated Services in October 2022 for similar functions.
3. **Continuing professional development:** I am a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association by examination, and have served the Association as a member of their Local Authority Committee, including one year as committee chair. I have been co-organiser of national seminars on Tree Strategies and Tree Preservation Order Enforcement, and given papers and chaired sessions at the Association's annual conferences. I have been a member of the Association's Consultants Working Party, interim lead assessor for the Association's Registered Consultant scheme and am currently an assessor for that scheme. I keep professionally current through professional reading, subscription to professional journals and by regular attendance at seminars and conferences.

Appendix 2
Land at 501 Bursledon Road, Southampton
Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes

Tree No	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (cm)	Crown spread (m)		Crown height above ground	Life stage	General observations	Estimated contribution in years	BS 5837 cat	Root protection distance (m)
T1	Sweet gum (<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>)	9	41	4	4	2.5	EM	Extensive ivy into middle crown	20+	B1	4.8
				4	4						
G2	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	7	M<17	3	0	1.5	EM	In adjacent property. Heavy lean to southwest, suppressed, poor form	10+	C2	2.1
				7	3						
T3	Sweet chestnut	15	44	5	5	4.0	EM	In adjacent property. Poor upper crown, minor basal cavity	10+	C2	5.4
				5	5						
G4	Sweet chestnut	7	2<13	2	4	3.0	Y	In adjacent property. Leaning, suppressed, poor form	10+	C2	1.5
				1	2						
G5	Sweet chestnut	11	3<39	5	5	4.0	EM	In adjacent property. Dead wood and die-back in upper crown, poor upper crown form	10+	C2	4.8
				5	5						

Appendix 2
Land at 501 Bursledon Road, Southampton
Tree Schedule and Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

Abbreviations:

m	: Metre
nm	: Not measured
>	: Greater than
<	: Less than

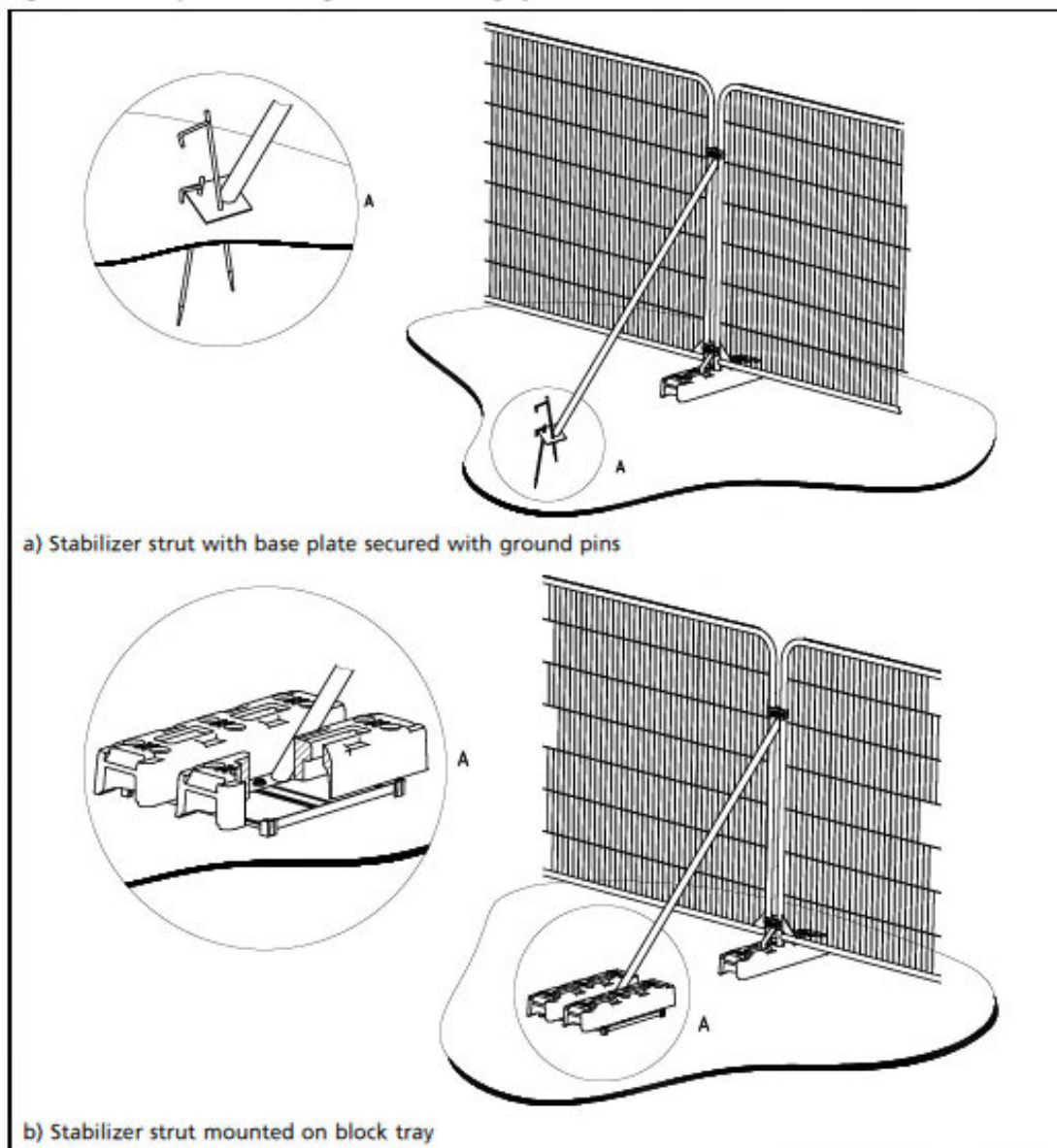
- **Species:** Species identification is based on visual observations.
- **Height:** Height is estimated to the nearest metre.
- **Trunk diameter:** Trunk diameters for accessible trees have been measured with a diameter tape and recorded in centimetres. Trunk diameters for trees not accessible have been estimated and indicated with '?'.
- **Crown spread:** Crown spread for trees within the site is estimated at the four cardinal compass points. The distances given as appropriate correspond to crown spreads to the four cardinal compass points as shown in the grid below:

N	E
W	S

- **Crown height above ground:** The height of the crown clearance above the ground over the site is estimated to the nearest 0.5m.
- **Life stage:** The life stage categories correspond to the classes given in BS 5837:2012, which are Young (Y), Semi-mature (SM), Early Mature (EM), Mature (M) and Over-mature (OM). There are no over mature or veteran trees included in the schedule.
- **General observations:** These comment on the health and physiological and structural condition of the tree, with management recommendations where appropriate.
- **Estimated contribution in years:** <10, 10+, 20+, 40+, as advised in BS 5837:2012.
- **BS 5837 category:** As advised in BS 5837:2012. This grading is based on the estimated remaining contribution in years i.e. A - more than 40; B - 20-40; C - 10-20; U - less than 10.
- **Root protection area:** The area of root protection should be equivalent to the area of a circle centred on the tree with a radius of least 12 times the trunk diameter. This column gives the radius of such a circle; the distance may not be the same as the distance for protective fencing.

Appendix 3

Temporary tree protective fencing



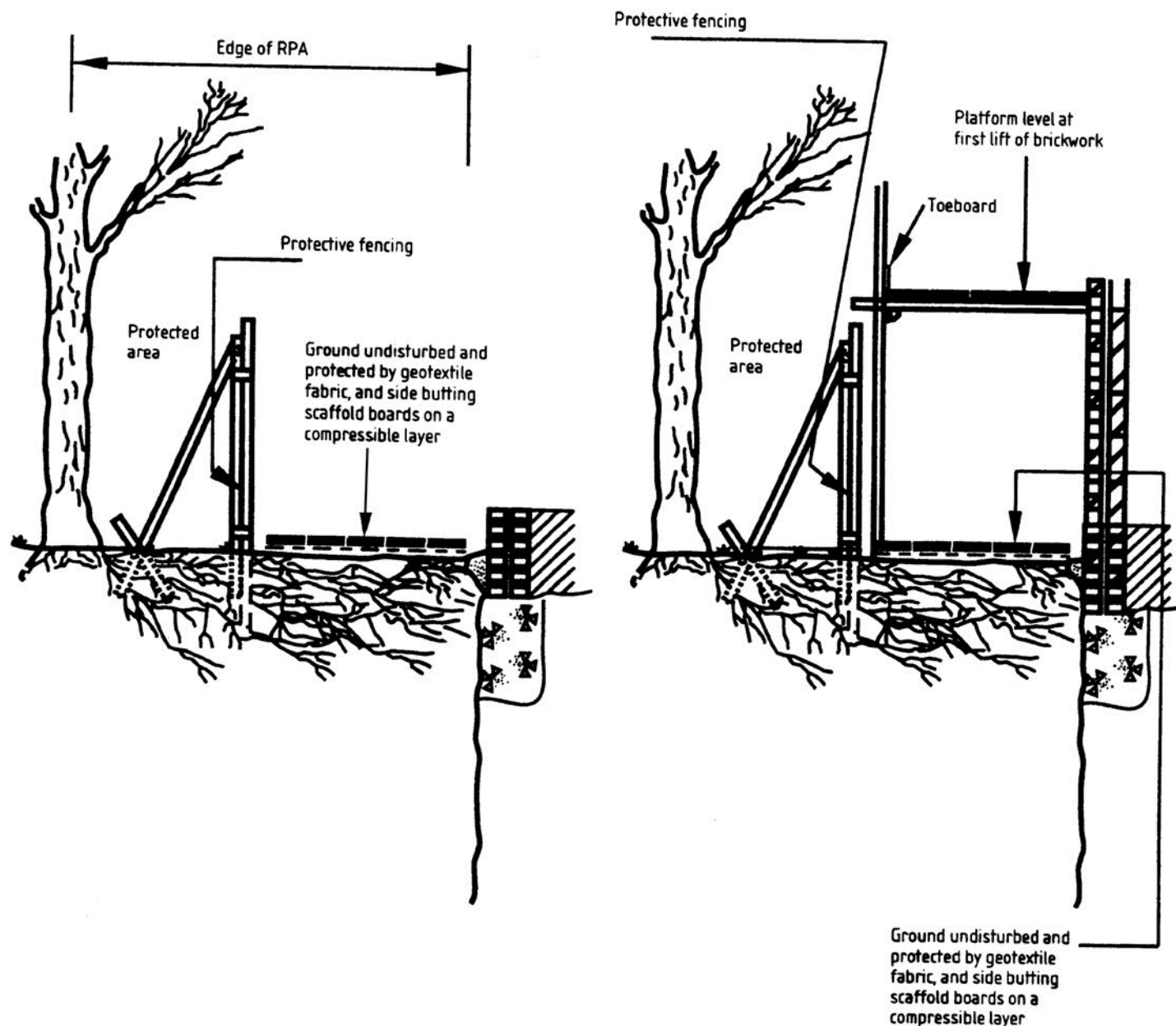
Purpose: Fencing will be installed to protect trees during the development process. Fencing should:

- Exclude construction activity
- Be appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s)
- Be installed in a fashion that makes it difficult to move easily
- Be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete
- Be installed in the positions agreed with the Local Planning Authority and shown on the fencing plan

Specification: Fencing should satisfy the above criteria. A typical construction is indicated in BS 5837:2012 and illustrated above. The fencing on this site will be to the standard recommended in BS 5837:2012 i.e. a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts.

Location: The location of the fencing is shown on the annotated site layout plan. The fencing will be erected prior to any demolition or development activity and retained in the positions shown until the completion of development or as required for landscaping and path installation. The position of the fencing shall be altered only with agreement from the Local Planning Authority.

Specification for ground protection

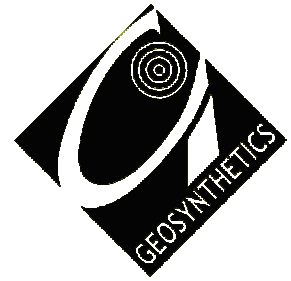


Purpose: Ground protection shall be installed in the locations indicated to protect trees during the development process. Ground protection should:

- Protect roots from compaction, abrasion or other damage during development
- Allow pedestrian access only into the protected area
- Allow the movement of materials by hand only within the area with ground protection
- Allow the installation and use of scaffolding within the area with ground protection
- Be installed in a fashion that makes it difficult to move easily
- Be installed in a fashion that allows it to remain effective for the life of the development
- Be installed in the positions agreed with the Local Planning Authority and shown on the tree protection plan

Specification: Ground protection should satisfy the above criteria. A typical installation is indicated in BS 5837:2005 and illustrated above.

Location: The location of the ground protection is shown on the annotated site layout plan attached to this report. The ground protection will be installed with arboricultural supervision prior to development activity and retained in the positions shown until the completion of development or as required for landscaping and path installation. The position of the ground protection shall be altered only with agreement from the Local Planning Authority.



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Method Statement

For The Installation of

Cellweb Tree Root Protection System.



When considering damage to tree roots, in applications of vehicular access and parking, the risk of oxygen depletion caused by compaction of subsoil's, site clearance damaging the root source and type of reinforcement are areas which need to be given due consideration.

Other risk factors are:

- Creating an impermeable surface
- Causing a rise in the water table due to construction
- Increasing ground level
- Contamination of subsoils

No dig

1.1. Remove surface vegetation

Use a suitable herbicide suitable for the specific vegetation and not harmful to the tree root system

1.2. Place geotextile separation filtration layer

Use a Fibretex F4M non woven Geotextile over the prepared sub-grade. Overlap dry joints by 300mm.

1.3. Cellular Confinement System

The three dimensional cell structure, is formed by ultrasonically welding polyethylene (perforated) strips / panels together to create a three dimensional network of interconnecting cells. A high degree of frictional interaction is developed between infill and the cell wall, increasing the stiffness of the system

1.4. Edge restraint

A treated timber edging is usually acceptable.

Cellular Confinement and Backfill Material.



Expand the Cellweb 2.56m wide panels to the full 8.1 metre length. Pin the Cellweb panels with staking pins to anchor open the cells and staple adjacent panels together to create a continuous mattress. Infill the Cellweb with a no fines angular granular fill (typically 40-20mm) within each open cell. The use of cellular confinement reduces the bearing pressure on the subsoil by stabilising aggregate surfaces against rutting under wheel loads. Comparisons between cellular confinement and traditional aggregate and geogrid-reinforced structures demonstrate a 50%

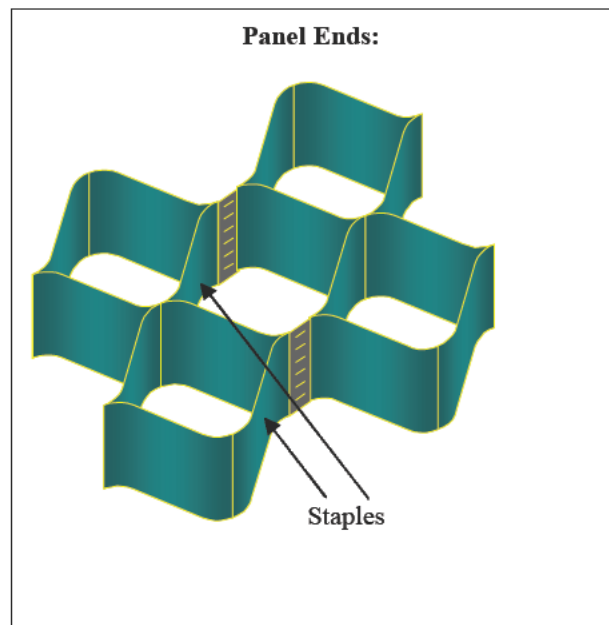
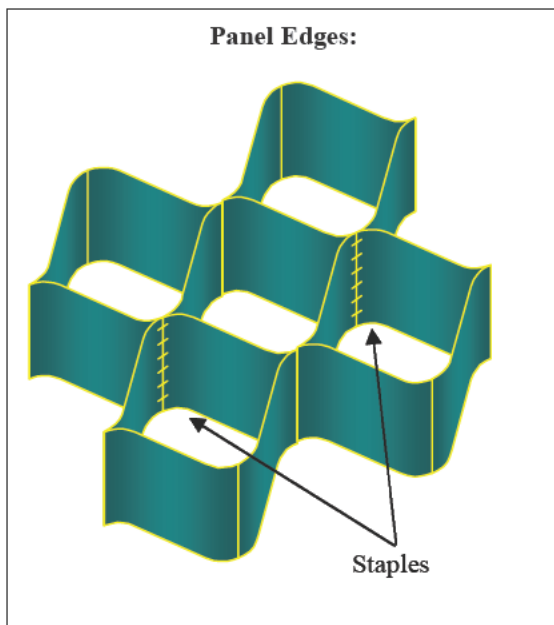
reduction in construction thickness of the granular material.

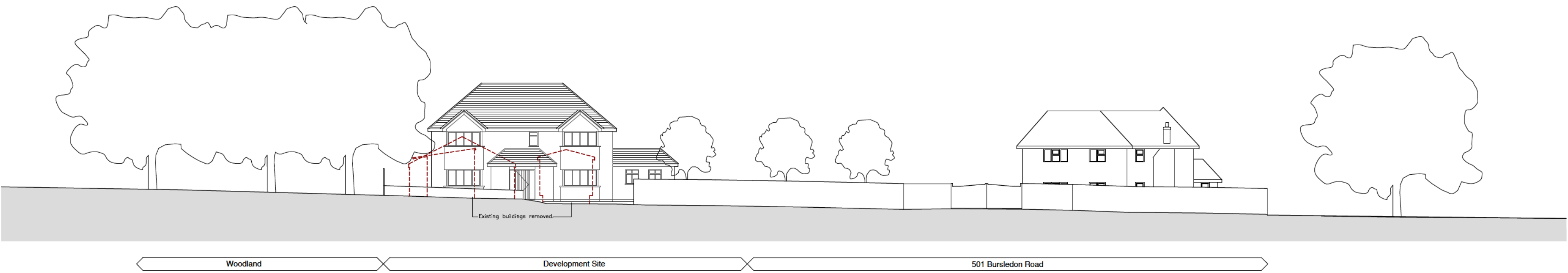
Surfacing

Loose Gravel or scalpings:

- Place second layer of Fibretex F4M Geotextile separation fabric over the infilled Cellweb sections
- Place decorative aggregate to required depth
- NOTE: A treated timber edge should be provided to restrict gravel movement.

Below are illustrations of the correct stapling procedure for joining both edges and ends of panels together;

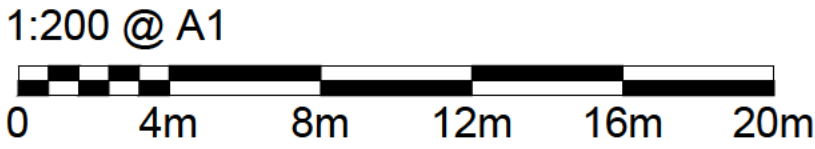




Street Scene
Proposed at 1:200



Site Plan
Proposed at 1:200



notes

this drawing is the copyright of the **pdp architecture llp** and must not be reproduced in whole or part or used for the execution of works without their permission.

all dimensions to be checked on site prior to commencement of construction works and the architect notified of any discrepancy.

figured dimensions are to be used in preference to scaled dimensions.

no deviation from this drawing will be permitted without prior consent of the architect.

all drawings are prepared subject to a full measured and structural survey of the buildings and site.

all structural work is subject to the appointment of a structural engineer to confirm and agree the structural proposals.

os promap licence no. 100020449.

health & safety:
exceptional risks involving specific methods of construction or exceptional maintenance issues can be found within the designers risk assessment.

scale width 50 mm @ a1 - 25 mm @ a3

revision	notes	date	drawn	checked
A	Highways information added	06.07.26	IR	HM

client

PRELIMINARY

project	New Building 501 Bursledon Road Road			
detail	Proposed Site Plan & Street Scene			
drawn	SR	checked	HM	
date	12.05.26	status		
a1 scale	a3 scale	rev		
VARIES		28210-P-101	A	