



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

Site address:

The Olde Bakery
Botley Road,
West End,
Southampton,
Hampshire,
SO30 3HA

This report is the responsibility of Seaview Arboriculture. It should be noted that whilst every effort is made to meet the client's brief, no site investigation can ensure a complete assessment or prediction of the natural environment.

September 2024

REF: AIAMS24-1031



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

Instructed by: Mr Nicholas Thompson

Prepared by: Alex Parker DipArbL4 (ABC)

Date: 4 September 2024

Report Ref: AIAMS24-1031

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	3
1.1	Project Background.....	3
1.2	Limitations and Constraints.....	3
1.3	Statutory Tree Protection.....	4
2	Arboricultural Development Survey	5
2.1	Time Of Survey.....	5
2.2	Weather Conditions.....	5
2.3	Ground and Site Conditions	5
2.4	Tree Assessment	5
3	Arboricultural Impact Assessment.....	7
3.1	Design and Layout	7
3.2	Utilities and Services.....	7
3.3	Construction Activities.....	8
3.4	Tree Work Recommendations	8
3.5	Conclusion.....	8
4	Arboricultural Method Statement	9
4.1	General Requirements	9
4.2	Site Access.....	9
4.3	Tree Work Recommendations	10
4.4	Tree Protection Barriers.....	10
4.5	Construction Activities.....	12
4.6	Utilities and Services.....	14
4.7	Restricted Activities.....	15
4.8	Supervision.....	15
4.9	Arboricultural Completion	16
4.10	Conclusion.....	16
4.11	Additional Recommendations	16
5	Appendices	18
	Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Schedule	19-22
	Appendix 2 - Tree Constraints Plan.....	24
	Appendix 3 - Arboricultural Impact	26
	Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Plan.....	28
	Appendix 5 - Above Ground Stabilisation System and Ground Protection.....	30-32
	Appendix 6 - Additional information	34-35
	Appendix 7 - Tree Protection Fencing Notice	37

Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Seaview Arboriculture LTD was instructed by Mr Nicholas Thompson of The Olde Bakery to undertake and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement to cover all trees deemed likely to have any influence on the development or vice versa, located within the site and those offsite that may influence development and to demonstrate that the proposed development is achievable in arboricultural terms. This report has been produced in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (BS5837). It is intended to demonstrate the site's arboricultural constraints and assist in the design process. The objective is to assess the trees and other vegetation onsite and provide suitable recommendations regarding the proposal's potential impact on trees and vice versa.

1.2 Limitations and Constraints

Visual inspection of the trees within the site boundary was undertaken from ground level using binoculars where necessary. No climbing inspection was performed. No soil analysis was carried out on the site so the soil type is unknown.

All implicated trees have been given a unique reference number and their position plotted to a survey drawing. A schedule was prepared listing tree number, common name, stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level (or in accordance with Annex C of BS5837), approximate tree height, crown spread (cardinal points), crown clearance and age class. Any specific observations or recommendations with regard to management were also noted. Each tree was assessed and assigned to one of the following categories:

- Category A: those of high quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- Category B: those of moderate quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

- Category C: those of low quality and value with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm.
- 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.

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the root protection area (RPA) has been calculated for each of the Category A, B and C trees. This is a minimum area around a tree which is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability. Protection of the roots and soil structure in this area should be considered a priority. These figures have been calculated using the formulas within Section 4.6 and Annex D of BS5837.

Trees are living, dynamic organisms. Their size, health and overall condition changes as they grow and can be affected by external conditions. For this reason, the arboricultural development survey and any management recommendations given are valid for a period not exceeding one calendar year from the date of issue of this report.

1.3 Statutory Tree Protection

No formal checks have been undertaken by Seaview Arboriculture Ltd with the local planning authority in respect of statutory tree protection. It is strongly recommended that the local planning authority is contacted prior to any works being carried out and an application submitted if appropriate. This is to ensure that necessary permissions are sought if required to avoid an offence being committed.

2 Arboricultural Development Survey

The 'Tree Survey Schedule' can be found in 'Appendix 1' and the 'Tree Constraints Plan' can be found in Appendix 2'.

2.1 Time Of Survey

The survey was undertaken in the afternoon of Wednesday 1st May 2024.

2.2 Weather Conditions

Weather conditions at the time of survey are shown in Table 1.

Table 1	
Date	1.5.2024
Wind speed (mph)	5-12
Wind direction	NNW
Cloud cover	15 %

2.3 Ground and Site Conditions

The site in question is a private residential property, the area to be considered for development is at the end of the garden towards the southern boundary.

The site requires consideration from an arboricultural perspective due to the presence of multiple trees within and around the site.

2.4 Tree Assessment

A total of 12 individual trees are located within and around the site and the objective assessment resulted in BS5837 categories of 'B' and 'C' being attributed to them.

There are 6 individual trees T7, T8, T9, T10 and T12 are low quality individual trees ('C' category trees). These trees represent little importance from an arboricultural perspective and should not constrain the site layout.

There are 6 individual trees T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 and T11 ('B' category trees) located within the site which have distinct significance and should be integrated into the site layout if possible.

The survey data and site observations have been used to illustrate the site's arboricultural restrictions in the form of a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) which can be found at Appendix 2.

Note: ALL estimated dimensions are clearly identified with a * = Approximate.

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The 'Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan' can be found in 'Appendix 3'. In order to achieve the protection of trees which are suitable for retention, the potential impact on trees and their environment from the proposed development should be considered and vice versa.

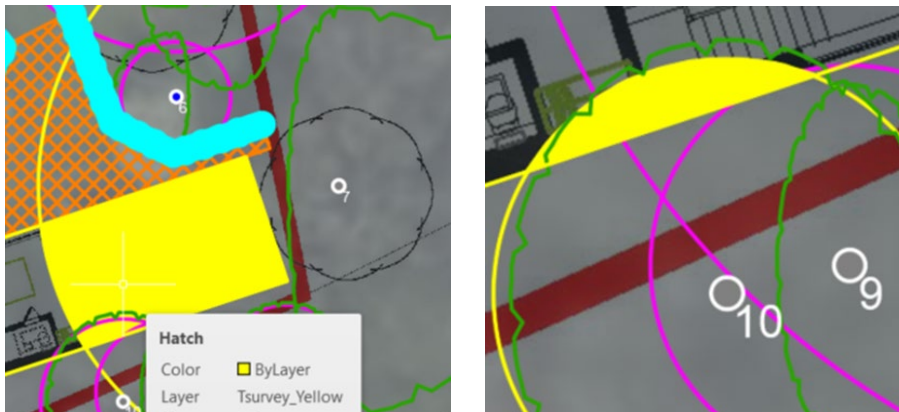
3.1 Design and Layout

The design and layout of the site aims to incorporate the components of all 'B' category trees (crown and rooting area) and provides a suitable level of clearance to allow for their long-term safe retention, i.e. root protection area and crown clearance.

The footprint of the new slab for the structure just clips the edge of the of RPA's, the encroachments areas are:

T7 RPA = 434.5m², Enc = 43.8m² = 10%

T10 RPA = 32.9m², Enc = 2.2m² = 6.6%



This is not considered likely to have any detrimental effect on the trees.

The proposals will require no tree work to facilitate the development.

3.2 Utilities and Services

Any underground services required will need to respect the root protection areas of the retained trees and should be carefully planned to avoid the root protection areas.

3.3 Construction Activities

All deliveries, parking, associated vehicle movements, materials storage and handling, and site welfare provision should also respect root protection areas of retained trees.

3.4 Tree Work Recommendations

No tree work will be required to facilitate this development.

3.5 Conclusion

I have considered the impact to trees and other site operations on local tree cover, amenity and character. I am satisfied this development is achievable in arboricultural terms provided the tree protection measures specified are adhered to during the construction process. I therefore consider the impact to be minimal and acceptable.

4 Arboricultural Method Statement

The 'Tree Protection Plan' can be found in 'Appendix 4'. The root protection areas of the principal trees have been assessed and the findings recorded in the tree survey and illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan. As some of these trees are vulnerable to accidental damage from this proposed development, the following guidance shall be observed to prevent damage or other long-term harm.

4.1 General Requirements

A hard copy of the arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan shall remain onsite for the duration of demolition, construction and landscaping works and be available to site operatives at all times.

All operatives at the site shall be briefed about tree related factors as part of their site induction.

Any variation from the methodology described in this method statement shall be discussed with the project arboriculturist and agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

4.2 Site Access

The access to and from the site for development purposes shall only be via the existing access on Sandy Lane. Depending on the type and size of vehicles accessing the site, a banksman shall be employed to oversee delivery arrivals and unloading to ensure that materials and plant are all delivered inside the Construction Enclosure and outside of the root protection areas.

The parking facilities surrounding the sports pavilion are designated for patrons utilising the amenities, this will remain in use throughout the entire construction period. The tree protective fence will also act as the Construction Enclosure which will be used for the storage of materials and plant.

Any inadvertent damage to trees which occurs shall be immediately reported to the LPA and any pruning works deemed necessary and consented by the LPA shall be in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations.

4.3 Tree Work Recommendations

No tree work will be required to facilitate this development. The tree work recommendations are recorded in the 'Tree Survey Schedule' which can be found at Appendix 1.

4.4 Tree Protection Barriers and Ground Protection

The root protection areas of retained trees must be regarded as sacrosanct and left free from disturbance and protected from contamination or compaction during the proposed works.

Prior to any construction traffic entering the site, tree protection barriers and ground protection shall be installed as per BS5837:2012 Figure 3 (a copy of which can be found in 'Appendix 5'). Ground protection for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t should consist of a single thickness of 13mm thick proprietary, inter-linked HDPE ground protection boards, such as GroundGuards MultiTrack mats, placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

These barriers and ground protection shall be robust and fit for purpose and shall be installed as shown on the 'Tree Protection Plan' Appendix 4. Access is required across the root protection area (RPA) of several trees within the site (see Appendix 4) to facilitate the use of a 2t digger and a 2t dumper in the excavation area. To mitigate the risk of ground compaction and asphyxiation of roots within the RPA, appropriate ground protection for the intensity of pedestrian and vehicular movements will be installed prior to commencement of operations, as specified in BS 5837:2012. The installation should be undertaken in the following order:

1. The Project Arboricultural Consultant or surveyor will delineate the RPA on the ground with line marking paint, using the node points from the "tree protection plan" and the "arboricultural method statement" (AMS) for accuracy.
2. A geotextile membrane will be laid out covering the outlined area.
3. 150 mm depth of woodchip will be equally distributed across the area by hand.
4. Inter-linked ground protection boards will be placed on top of the woodchip forming a compression-resistant layer. (see recommend example attached Image 1)

5. Around the perimeter of the ground protection boards 200 X 50mm timber rails will abut the ground protection boards held in with 50 x 50 x 500mm timber stakes in order to contain the woodchip, ensuring its durability throughout the construction. (see recommend example attached appendix 5 ground protection specification)
6. To protect the RPA's of the trees an above ground barrier will be installed using the 'Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray' method depicted in appendix 5 figure 2 or 3. This forms the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) and once erected, all barriered off areas shall be regarded as sacrosanct and shall not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and the written approval of the local planning authority (LPA).
7. All-weather notices should be attached to the barrier with words such as: "CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS". Attached at minimum 5 meter intervals. (see recommend examples appendix 7).
8. The ground protection will be installed before any other activities. Including Plant and material delivery, Demolition, Soil stripping, Construction works, Utility installation and Landscaping. It will remain throughout the construction and will only be removed once all construction activities are complete and approval from the Local Planning Authority has been granted.
9. To remove the tree protective fencing and temporary ground protection the installation process will be carefully repeated by hand in reverse NO plant is to be used.
10. The trees should be visually inspected for any signs of damage related to the development. If any damage is noted, appropriate advice should be sought.

Tree protection fencing notices shall be printed off in colour and laminated and shall be securely attached to the tree protection barriers at 5m intervals, these can be found in 'Appendix 7'. The areas protected by fencing or ground protection shall be referred to as the construction exclusion zones or CEZ's.

The CEZ is everything outside of the Construction Enclosure. The following actions related to the construction shall be prohibited within the CEZ:

- Vehicular access;
- Regular pedestrian access unless on suitable ground protection;
- Storage of construction materials;
- Storage or handling of harmful chemicals;
- Any change in ground level;
- Construction activities.

The barriers and notices are then to remain until such time as all external works in relation to the construction of the new development and any hard surfacing is complete. In the event works are paused, the protection barriers may be temporarily removed until such time works continue.

4.5 Construction Activities

Materials storage and handling, machinery storage, contractor parking, site welfare activities etc shall be kept away from the root protection areas.

The removal of topsoil

There is requirement for foundations to be installed within the root protection area (RPA) of two trees on the site. The use of traditional strip or trench fill foundations can result in significant root loss and will be avoided. To minimise the risk of harm to the trees a reinforced concrete raft foundation (as specified in RJWatkinson consulting civil and structural engineers drawing no. 21657-01 revision P2) in accordance with BS 5837:2012 the following details and process must be adhered to:

Preceding the implementation of the tree protection plan.....

1. Within the RPA encroachments, trial pit excavations must be performed by hand to a depth specified in RJWatkinson Consulting Civil and Structural Engineers drawing no. 21657-01 revision P2. Care must be taken to avoid severing any roots greater than 25mm in diameter (arboricultural supervision required).

The presence or absence of tree roots within the investigation trench near T7 and T10 will be confirmed. Based on these findings, the proposed construction methods will be adjusted accordingly.

2. The construction processes will be accommodating depending on the findings of the trench such that:

- Where no roots are identified this area can be excavated without restriction.
- Where a small number of small roots are identified (those under 25mm diameter), these are to be pruned back beyond the line of the excavations with a sharp hand saw and be packed with a sharp planting sand (not builders' sand);
- Where a large number of small roots or a large root (greater than 25mm diameter) are identified, the functional minimum excavations will have to be undertaken in order to construct the reinforced concrete raft foundation - these excavations would be undertaken either by hand or compressed air soil displacement and prune back only those roots which obstruct the installation of the reinforced concrete raft foundation. Where roots are identified any remaining ruts, holes or dips are to be infilled with a sharp horticultural sand (not builders' sand) and a high grade tree soil.

3. The advice of the project Arboricultural Consultant must be sought where underground structures present within the RPA are / will become redundant. In general it is preferable to seal these off as this avoids the need for significant excavation.

4. Any excavations in proximity of retained trees will require certain precautions to avoid unnecessary damage to trees to be retained, and should be undertaken as follows:

- All excavations should avoid damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots, whilst exposed, should be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent desiccation (drying) and to protect from temperature changes.
- Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side branch, using a proprietary clean cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaw.
- Roots larger than 25mm diameter should only be severed following consultation with the project Arboricultural Consultant, as the roots may be essential to the tree's health and stability.

- Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded by sharp sand (builder's sand should not be used because of its high salt content which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose granular fill, before soil or other material is replaced. This material, e.g. general purpose grade topsoil to BS3882, should be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.

Provision needs to be made to avoid the storage and handling of harmful chemicals in proximity to trees, the designated area will be to the north of the temporary ground protection see Appendix 4 . Harmful chemicals include fuels, oils, builder's sand (which has a high salt content) and cement.

Cement mixing shall only occur where there is no potential for cement washings to leech into a root protection area.

The leachate from poured wet concrete is toxic to plants and must be prevented from contaminating RPAs. For the construction of the slab an impermeable membrane to stop any leakage into the soil must be used. An Impermeable liner must be used between the bear earth and the poured concrete creating a seal to prevent contamination of the RPA from the leachate that stem from poured concrete.

Materials storage and handling, machinery storage, site welfare activities, site contractor parking and site facilities for operatives shall be agreed with the project arboriculturist during a pre-commencement meeting. These facilities shall be located outside the root protection areas of retained trees.

4.6 Utilities and Services

All new above and below-ground services shall be arranged and routed to avoid the root protection areas of the retained trees. Any existing underground services etc. which are to be reused but are found to require work or renewal, shall be reinstated whilst respecting the root protection area requirements. All machinery, materials and any operations shall be kept off the root protection areas and works shall be carried out in accordance with NJUG10 'Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utilities in proximity to trees' and BS5837: 2012.

4.7 Restricted Activities

Throughout the course of works onsite, all potentially tree-harmful operations such as, but not restricted to: the mixing of concrete, cement, diesel, oil, vehicle washings, paint, stain or adhesives; the storage or handling of tools and materials; the provision of staff welfare facilities such as portable chemical toilets; or the storage of skips and construction waste; or notice boards, telephone cables or other services must not be attached to any part of the trees – shall be restricted to areas outside the root protection areas of the retained trees. Particular care shall be taken to assess any levels and falls across the site, and to prevent unintended run-off of potentially harmful substances into the root protection areas of the retained trees, and to neighboring land. Specific areas for the storage and handling of materials, the mixing of products and the disposal of potentially plant-harmful substances shall be identified and specifically allocated for these operations and activities. There will be no fires on the site whatsoever.

4.8 Supervision

Arboricultural Supervision will require the project arboricultural consultant to be present throughout the task, to ensure all arboricultural objectives are met. If the task is to take a long time, the project arboricultural consultant may, at their discretion, reduce supervision to telephone contact between the site foreman and the project arboricultural consultant. Supervision will be required for the following stages of development:

- To sign off that the tree protection barriers and ground protection have been installed in the correct locations and to the agreed specification.
- To supervise the trial trench excavations and examine ground for root proliferation.
- To review the routing of new services and to provide guidance on best practice for installation where necessary.
- To inspect construction of reinforced concrete raft foundation shuttering and impermeable membrane.
- Fencing and ground protection will not be removed at the end of construction without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.

4.9 Arboricultural Completion

Once all construction activities are complete and approval from the LPA has been granted. The development is thus completed, the tree protective fencing shall be carefully removed by hand and the adjacent trees shall be visually inspected for any signs of damage related to the development. If any damage is noted, appropriate advice shall be sought. These arboricultural details shall be referenced against Arboricultural Development Survey AIAMS24-1031 dated Wednesday, 04 September 2024.

4.10 Conclusion

I am content that this development is achievable in arboricultural terms provided the above method statement is adhered to.

4.11 Additional Recommendations

This report is released to the client directly for them to distribute at their discretion.

A copy of the consented AIAMS24-1031 is to be provided to the site foreman in order to ensure the application of the tree protection detail.

The consultant is available via telephone and/or email for any queries relating to this report and/or any other matter relating to arboriculture.

All site personnel are to be provided with a copy of this AIAMS24-1031.

This concludes our advice.



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5 Appendices

Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Schedule Page 19-22

Appendix 2 - Tree Constraints Plan Page 24

Appendix 3 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan Page 26

Appendix 4 - Tree Protection Plan Page 28

Appendix 5 - Above Ground Stabilizing System and ground protection..... Page 30-32

Appendix 6 - Additional information Page 34-35

Appendix 7 - Tree Protection Fencing Notice..... Page 37

Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Schedule

Appendix 1 - Tree survey and classification in accordance with table one of BS5837.

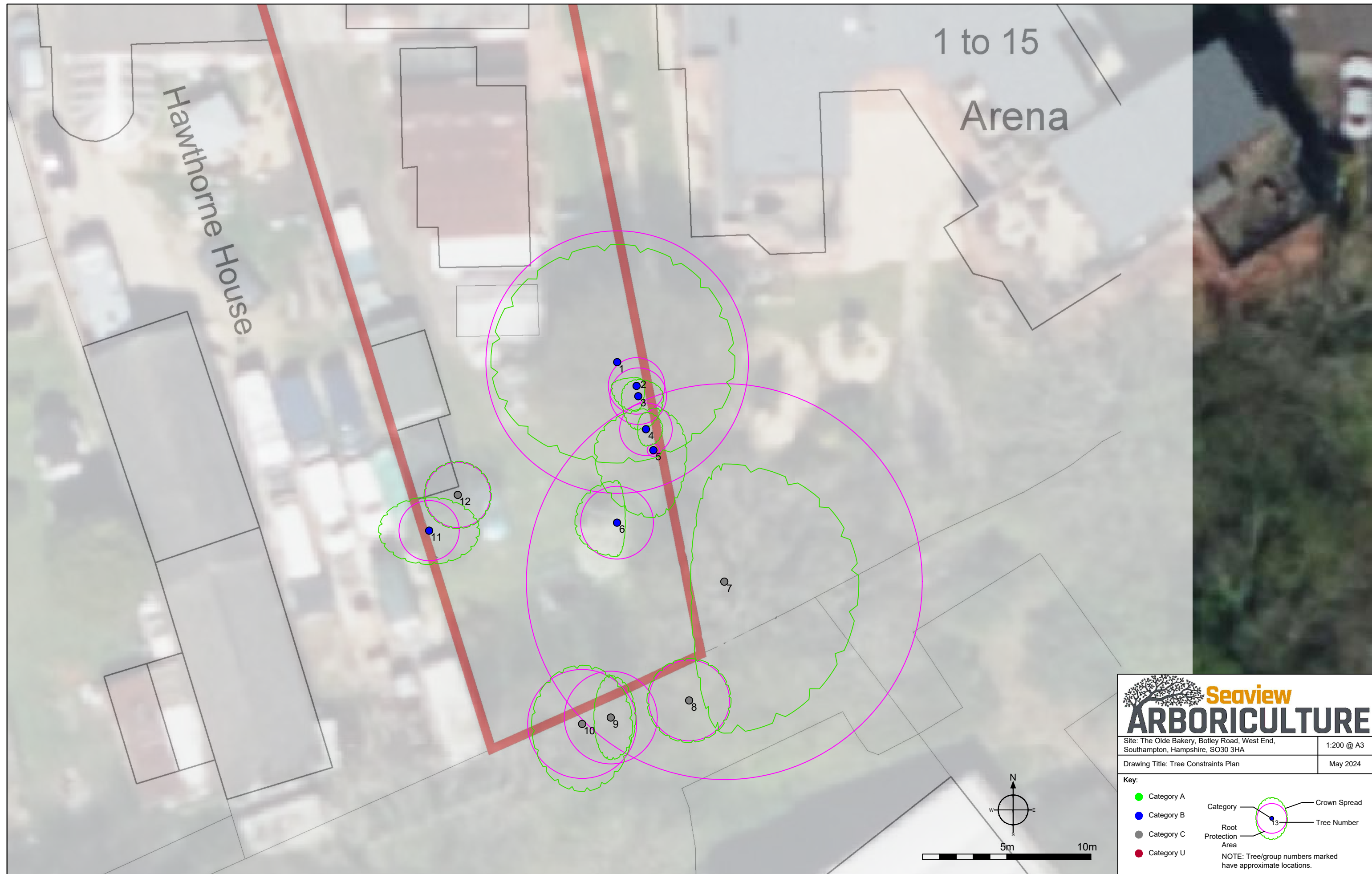
These tree survey notes have been guided by the recommendations of British Standard 5837:2012 and define the criteria for pre development tree surveys.

Tree Number Numbers relate to those marked on the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan drawings. Species Species of tree listed by common name. Height (Hgt) Height assessments are estimated in metres. Stem DBH Measurement of tree stem(s) in accordance with annex C of BS5837:2012. In the case of multiple stems (number of stems), the measurement quoted is that resulting from the appropriate calculation in line with annex C.	Branch Spread Radial crown spread assessments are estimated in metres from the centre of the trunk / group to each of the 8 cardinal points of the compass (North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West, North West) in order to achieve a representation of the crown shape which will be recorded on the accompanying tree protection plan. These provide a general guide to the outline of a tree / group crown. Height of crown clearance (M) Existing height above ground level of canopy, in metres. Age Class An assessment of age class is made in terms of site specific maturity as part of the surrounding landscape, taking into account overall shape and form in that setting and is recorded thus: Y = Young / EM = Early mature / M = Mature / OM = Over mature / V = Veteran Physiological Condition An assessment of a tree / group's overall physiological condition is recorded as: Good / Fair / Poor / Dead	Structural Condition An assessment of a tree / group's overall structural condition is recorded as: Good / Fair / Poor General observations particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations; Preliminary management recommendations As per British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations Category British Standard category grading (U or A to C) - see guidance extracted from BS5837:2012. * = The measurement has been estimated
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Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	Tree Height [m]	Stem Diameter [mm]	Root Protection Area [m]	(N) Branch Spread [m]	(E) Branch Spread [m]	(S) Branch Spread [m]	(W) Branch Spread [m]	Height of First Significant Branch [m]	Height of Canopy Above Ground Level [m]	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Quality Category	Comments	Recommendations
1	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	14	650	7.8	7	7	6	7.5	2	5	Mature	Good	Good	B	Historically reduced and recently crown lifted.	none
2	Leylandii	Cupressocyparis	5	140	1.68	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	2	4	Semi-mature	Good	Good	B		none
3	Leylandii	Cupressocyparis	5	140	1.68	1	1.5	2	1	2	3	Semi-mature	Good	Good	B		none
4	Leylandii	Cupressocyparis	5	130	1.56	1	1	1	0.5	2	3	Semi-mature	Good	Good	B		none
5	Leylandii	Cupressocyparis	5	31.24	0.37	2.5	2	4	3.5	4	3	Semi-mature	Good	Good	B		none
6	Pear species	Pyrus sp.	6	180	2.16	2.5	0.5	2	2.5	1.6	2	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	B		none
7	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	15	980*	11.76	7	8	9	2	4.5	5	Mature	Poor	Poor	C	The tree is offsite. bifurcated at ground level, major deadwood, stags heading, epicormic growth, sparse crown.	none
8	Cherry species	Prunus sp.	7	200*	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2		Mature	Fair	Fair	C	The tree is offsite. Supressed by the adjacent tree.	none
9	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	11	230*	2.76	2.5	1.5	2.5	1	4	8	Early-mature	Poor	Poor	C	The tree is offsite.	none
10	Pedunculate oak	Quercus robur	14	270*	3.24	3.5	3	4	3	5	8	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	C	The tree is offsite.	none
11	Common beech	Fagus sylvatica	7	149	1.79	2	3	2	3	3	4	Early-mature	Good	Good	B		none
12	Wild cherry	Prunus avium	5	161.25	1.94	2	2	2	2	3	4	Mature	Fair	Poor	C		none

BS 5837:2012 - Cascade chart for tree quality assessment				
Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				Colour & RGB code
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			Dark red 127-000-000
	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	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 000-255-000
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 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 091-091-091

Appendix 2 - Tree Constraints Plan





Seaview
ARBORICULTURE

Site: The Olde Bakery, Botley Road, West End, Southampton, Hampshire, SO30 3HA	1:200 @ A3
Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan	May 2024

Key:

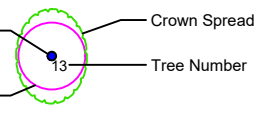
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Category

Root Protection Area

Crown Spread

Tree Number



NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked have approximate locations.

Appendix 3 - Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan





Site: The Olde Bakery, Botley Road, West End, Southampton, Hampshire, SO30 3HA

Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1:200 @ A3

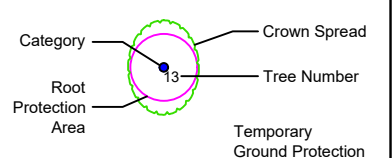
May 2024

Key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Tree Protection Fencing

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked have approximate locations.



Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Plan





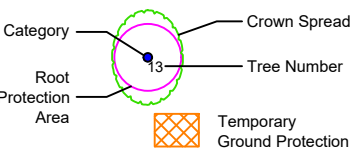
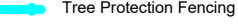
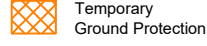
Site: The Olde Bakery, Botley Road, West End,
Southampton, Hampshire, SO30 3HA

Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan

1:200 @ A3

May 2024

Key:

● Category A	
● Category B	
● Category C	
● Category U	
 Tree Protection Fencing	 Temporary Ground Protection

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked have approximate locations.

Appendix 5 - Above Ground Stabilisation System and ground protection

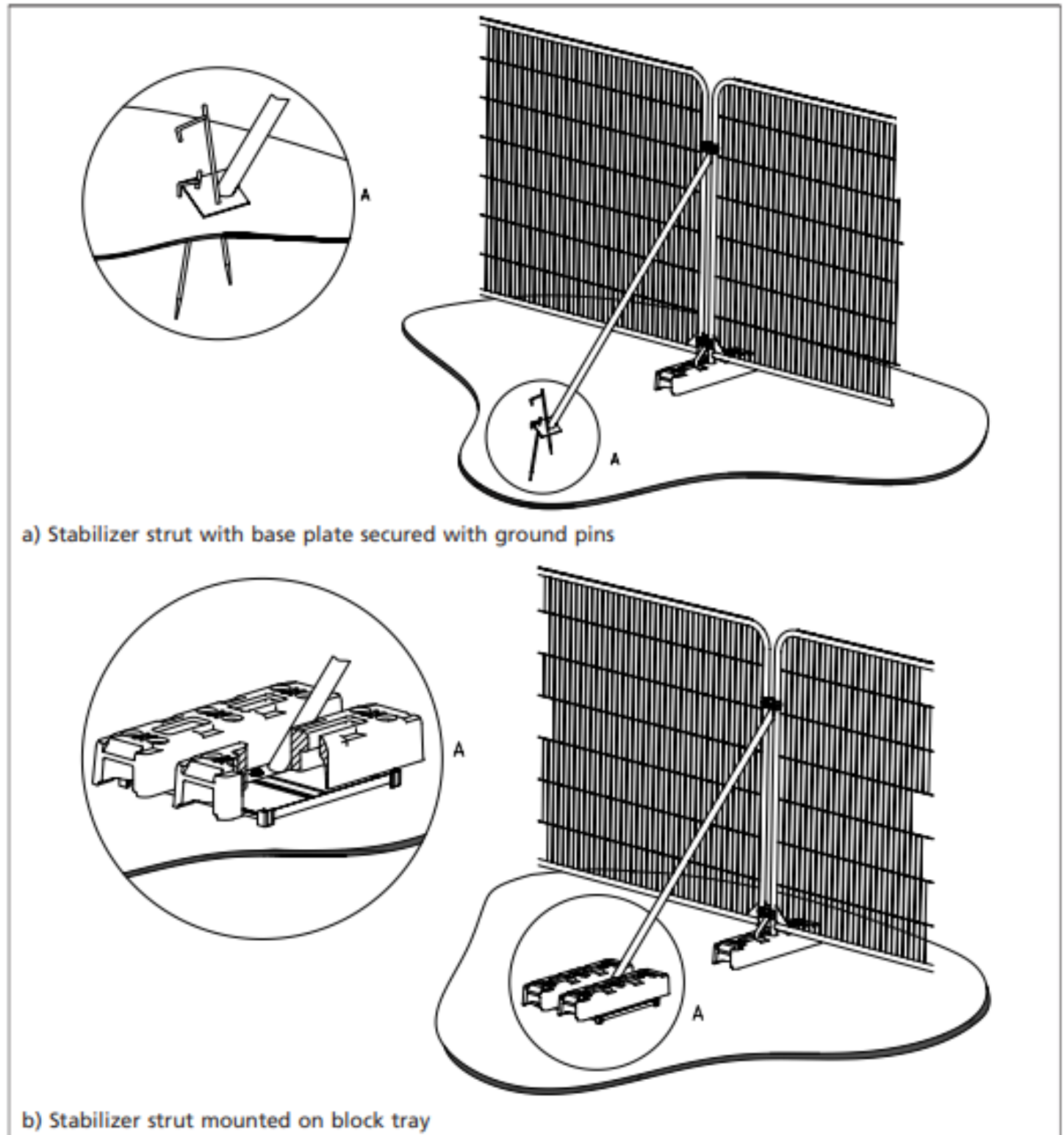
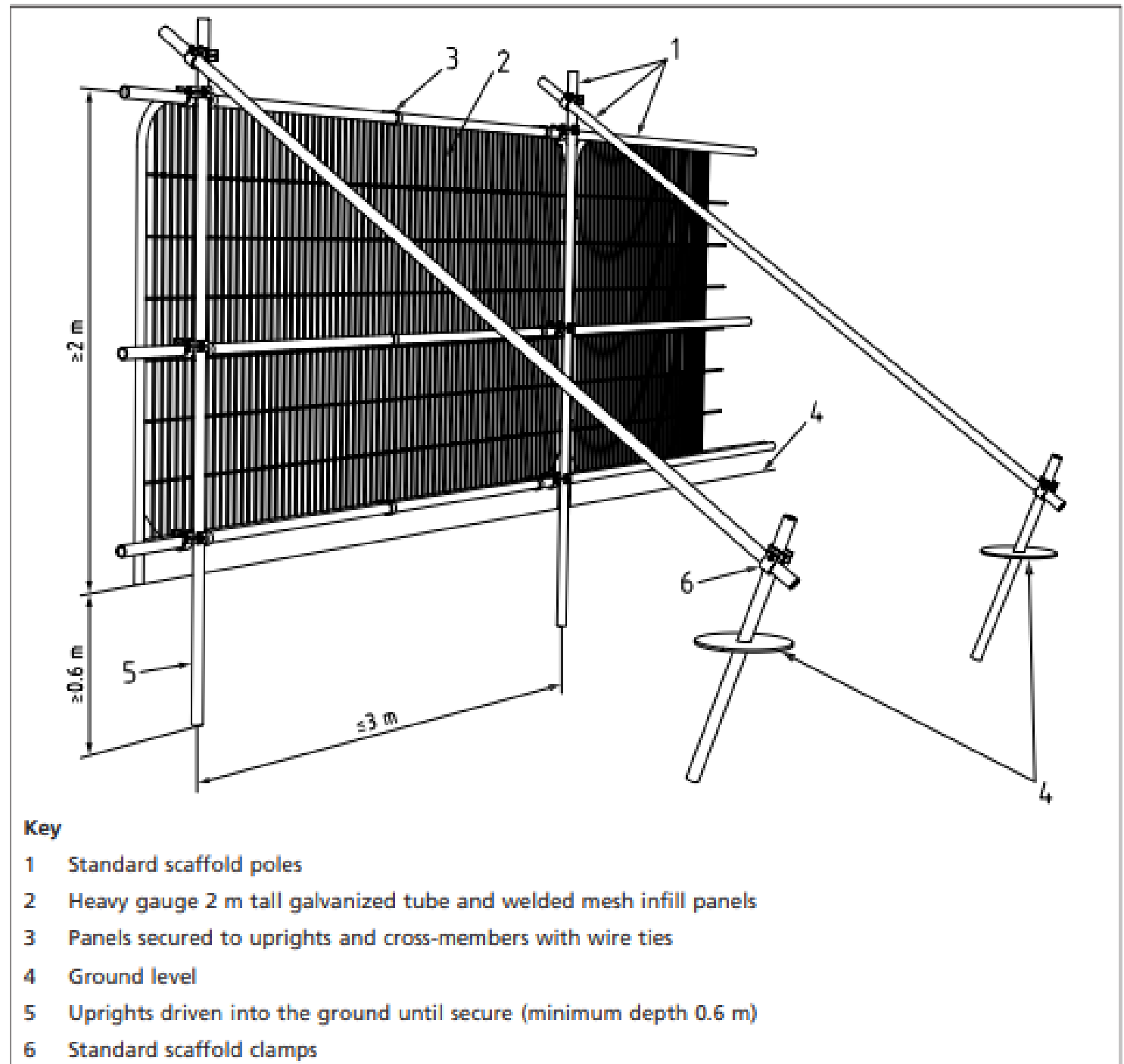
BRITISH STANDARD**BS 5837:2012****Figure 3** Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Ground Protection Specification



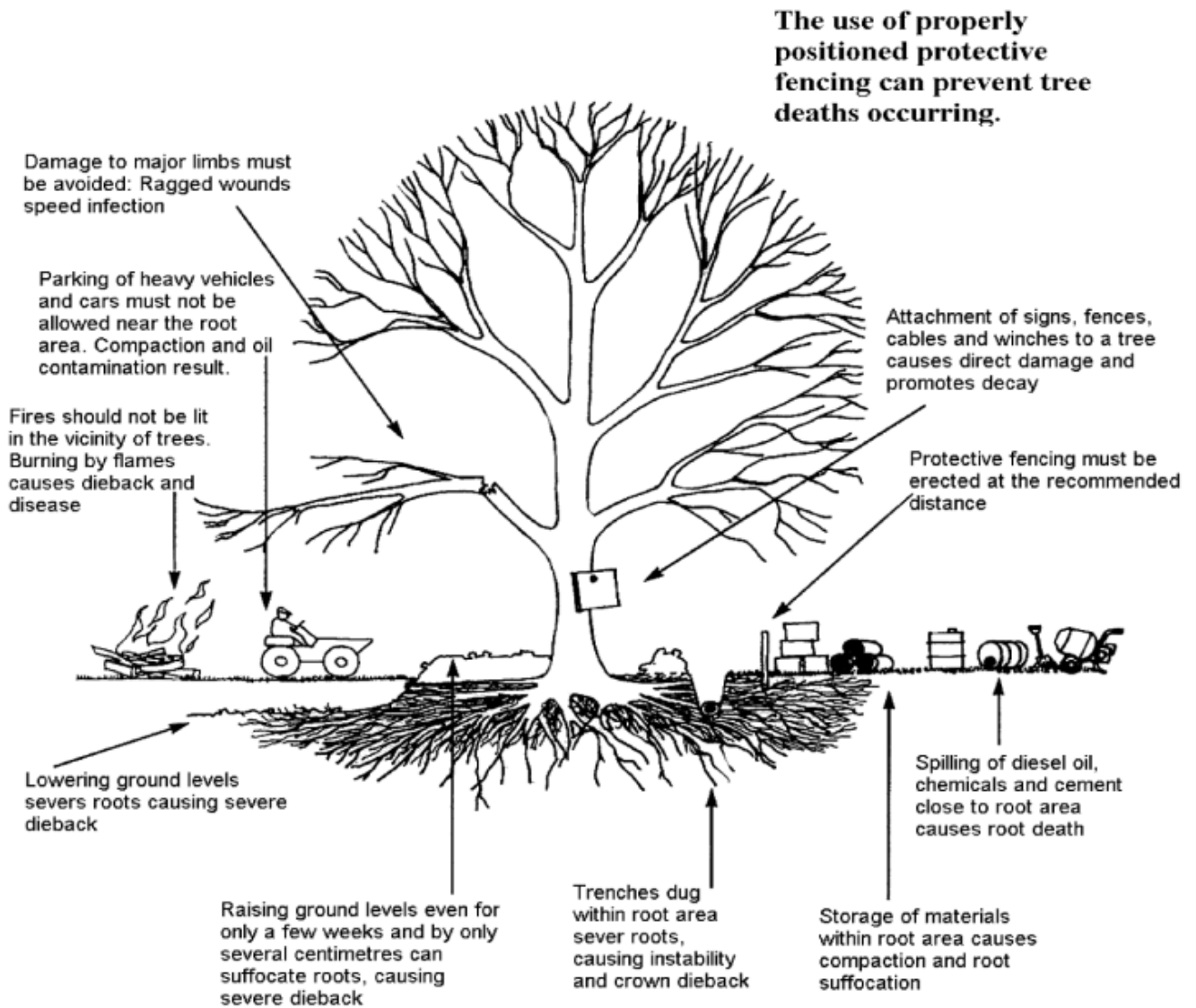
Appendix 6 - Additional information

Construction and trees

Why is fencing erected around trees?

1. The major cause of damage to trees on construction sites is due to soil compaction.
2. Roots use the spaces between soil particles to obtain oxygen, water and nutrients.
3. Heavy plant and machinery compresses (compacts) the soil, squashing out the air spaces and preventing root function.
4. A compacted soil structure will stay compacted.
5. Consequently, the tree suffers and will show signs of branch die-back.
6. Symptoms such as die-back may take several years to appear.
7. Soil compaction over roots can be prevented by maintaining a fenced exclusion zone over the tree roots.
8. The exclusion zone distance is calculated using British Standard 5837.
9. Protective fencing is installed at the calculated distance.
10. Protective fencing is a condition of planning approval, if it is removed or repositioned the construction firm is in breach of a condition and may be subjected to legal action.

Common causes of tree death



Source: Arboricultural information exchange website 2005

Appendix 7 - Tree Protection Fencing Notice

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

NO ACCESS

NO STORAGE OR OPERATIONS WITHIN FENCED OFF AREAS

NO DIGGING OR TRENCHING

NO STORAGE OF PLANT OR MATERIALS

NO VEHICLE ACCESS

NO FIRE LIGHTING

NO CHEMICAL HANDLING

