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17th February 2025

Report Number MB250116

REPORT FOR EARLY YEARS NURSERY, SACHELL LANE, HAMBLE

SITE SPECIFIC ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Introduction

Arbor-Eco Consultancy were commissioned by ACM Architects Ltd to provide a Site-Specific Arboricultural Method Statement for the works to remove an existing modular building and install a larger double classroom modular building. This report will support Planning Application to be submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council.

The individual trees and associated group of trees adjacent to the proposed new modular classrooms have been surveyed in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to demolition, design and construction – Recommendations.

The report has been written to provide guidance for the removal and installation of modular buildings to support the Nursery by increasing capacity and improving segregation.

Site Description

The site is located adjacent to the Hamble School, Everyday Active Sports Complex and associated parking. The site is accessed off Satchell Lane, Hamble in the county of Hampshire and within the administrative boundary of Eastleigh Borough Council.

The site is triangular in shape. The site tapers to a point to the north and meets with Satchell Lane, minor road. The eastern boundary is demarcated by Satchell Lane, minor road. The southern boundary is delineated by the access road to the site off Satchell Lane, minor road. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SU 47598 08446.

The topography of the study area is generally flat with a shelterbelt of trees wrapping the eastern and northern boundaries. The location of the trees surveyed can be found on Drawing Number MB250116-01, enclosed within this report.

Statutory Protection

Examination of Eastleigh Borough Council (2025) interactive mapping, (<https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/webmaps/>) accessed on 14th February 2025, indicated that the trees surveyed are not the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.

Further examination of Eastleigh Borough Council (2025) interactive mapping, (<https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/webmaps/>) accessed on 14th February 2025, indicated that the site is not situated within a Conservation Area.

Land Designations (Natural England)

For land you own or occupy, Natural England can select all or part of it for protection. Natural England will do this when it believes the site has features of special interest, such as its:

- wildlife
- geology
- landform

Natural England will 'notify' (or designate) the land, for example, as a site of special scientific interest (SSSI).

At the time of the survey, Early Years Nursery is not a designated Natural England site.

Tree Condition and Pruning

The trees and group of shrubs and trees that form the boundary of the site have been inspected in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

It was deemed, at the time of the inspection that the majority of trees were considered to be of C Category and of low retention value when considered in accordance with the guidance set out in BS5837:2012.

The group of trees and T5 inspected were deemed to be Category B, tree of moderate quality when considered in accordance with the guidance set out in BS5837:2012

The client is reminded that all trees and vegetation that overhang the highway (including access) should be crown-lifted to at least 5.2 m to allow safe passage of high sided vehicles as well as being cut back sufficiently from the edge of the carriageway to allow clearance for wing mirrors. This includes car parking bays.

Trees and vegetation that overhang footways and footpaths should be crown-lifted to at least 2.5 m and cut back to ensure the footpath/way is at least 1.2 m in width. This is to allow safe passage for all footpath/way users including wheelchairs, mobility scooters, etc.

These heights have been selected as an acceptable standard and any vegetation below this may be deemed to be an obstruction. Local Authorities may enforce Section 154 of the Highways Act (1980) which allows a local authority to serve notice upon the owner of the trees/ vegetation informing them that they need to clear any obstructions safely. These are good guides for trees internally to the site (no legislation is attached).

It will be necessary to undertake facilitation pruning works to the retained trees, as the height of the canopy overhanging the proposed modular buildings may not accommodate the removal and delivery by crane and also for good working space as was noted that a number of trees had low hanging branches.

During the survey the trees were not in full leaf and the branches were at a height that will fluctuate through the seasons. In addition, the date of construction commencement is yet to be determined and further growth will occur to all of the vegetation on this site. The exact measurements required for each pruning activity will be determined on the day of tree works under the supervision of the Project Arboriculturist. Tree numbers T2 & T4 were considered to be Category U in accordance with the guidelines within BS5837:2012 and are 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.

Both of the trees to be removed are of low retention value when considered in accordance with the guidance set out in BS5837:2012 and as such their loss should not be considered to be a constraint to development.

Tree number 3 has been identified for removal to permit the access and space required to crane-lift the existing modular building from the site in preparation for the foundations and two new modular buildings to be installed. Consideration for pruning was discussed, however, once the southern lateral branches were removed, there would be no other lateral branches to support growth. Therefore, the decision to remove the tree is justified. Tree number 3 was deemed to be of C Category and of low retention value when considered in accordance with the guidance set out in BS5837:2012 and should not be considered a constraint to the proposed development.

A single large tree could be in excess of five cubic metres. Anyone planning to fell or remove more than five cubic metres of timber within hedges, woods or copses will need to seek guidance from The Forestry Commission to check if they need to apply for a Felling Licence. Further information on felling licences is available [here](#).

All tree works should be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced arborist to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

Tree No	Species	Category	Work & Reason
1	Ash	C	Branch tip prune from building to reduce abrading of branches and damage to roofline.
2	Ash	U	Fell due to ash dieback and included bark stem.
3	Oak	C	Fell due to proximity to building and poor form.
4	Ash	U	Fell due to ash dieback

Table 1.1: Tree Works

Root Protection Area (RPA)

To prevent harm occurring to retained trees during development it is recommended that deconstruction and construction works are excluded from the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of retained trees. Additionally, works should not be undertaken beneath the canopy spread of retained trees where this can be avoided.

The RPA represents the minimum area around trees that must be left undisturbed to ensure their survival. The roots typically occupy the top 600 mm of soil and the fine roots which absorb water, oxygen and nutrients are situated in the top 100 mm of soil. Any incursion into the rooting zone of a tree can cause a notable impact upon a tree's health.

Where existing buildings and areas of hard surfacing exists within the RPA of retained trees it is very likely that the rooting will have occurred asymmetrically due to the hard structures and the morphology of the roots is such that they are likely to have formed a fan shape with many roots running parallel to the man-made structures rather than being offset so far in to the site. However, in the case of this modular building, it is highly likely that the roots would be growing beneath the structure as it is elevated from the ground.

The current RPA is shown in accordance with the guidance within BS5837:2012 which is effectively a presumed calculation of the extent of a trees' root system that is required to ensure the continued vigour of a tree.

The construction work carried out within the RPAs of the retained trees will cause the greatest damage. Soil that has been compacted will not provide suitable conditions for the survival and growth of vegetation, whether existing or new, and is a common cause of post-construction tree loss on development sites. Compacted soil will adversely affect drainage, gas exchange, nutrient uptake and organic content, and will seriously impede or restrict root growth. The risk of soil compaction is greatest in soils with a significant clay content and in wet conditions. It can result from temporary or short-term loadings, such as the passage of a single vehicle, or from longer-term construction activities, including materials storage.

Should permission to remove T2, T3 & T4 be granted the only vulnerable tree is T1.

Assessing the rooting area of the tree to see how far it extends towards the foundations, and depending on the tolerance of the tree species, the proposed root loss may be acceptable. As tree roots are normally only found in the top 600 mm to 1 m of soil, small bore pile and beam foundations can be designed to retain the majority of the rooting environment of the retained tree while supporting the building way below the rooting system. This is achieved by drilling holes into the soil or driving piles into the ground. See Plate 1.



Plate 1: Hand-driven piles to support a ring beam.

Alternatively, the work can be carried out using a small tracked piling rig working on a piling mat (see Plate 2). Once in position, the piles support ground beams, which in turn hold up the building. The beams are placed above existing ground level to avoid damage to the rooting systems of the trees. This method of foundation construction may affect the height of the internal floor levels of the proposed building. The use of pile and beam foundations offers an effective way of constructing the building whilst minimising root disturbance to the retained trees. A rain water collection system can be designed which re-directs run off to the area beneath the foundation, therefore providing the water necessary for tree root survival and growth.



Plate 2: Mini piling rig.

Should an alternative method of foundation design be considered, then a construction method statement shall be submitted with the construction design, cross-section profile and installation methodology to the Arboricultural Consultant for consideration and discussion.

Should it be intended to provide foundations in the form of concrete pads with the modular buildings resting elevated above ground level, then this could also be an acceptable model.

BS5837:2012 Para 7.4.2.3 states; New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20 % of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA. This allowance may be permitted in the case of the parking bays or other sections of hard surfacing where encroachment into an RPA is at the periphery. Should it be confirmed that the total volume and area of the pads do not exceed the 20 % then consideration will be given. Excavation of holes to support the pads will have to be carried out under supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant.

An area of no-dig is shown on the Tree Protection Plan, Drawing Number MB250116-02, enclosed within this report.

It is well documented that any change in soil level around the base of a tree can cause suffocation, reduce the percolation of vital life supporting elements such as water, oxygen and nutrients. Any level change is to

be avoided and no soil level change should occur around a root collar or root crown as this can suffocate the tree. Epicormic growth of Oak trees is a significant sign of stress. Apical dieback can be a result of poor nutrient and water uptake and dieback of branches may be a result of additional internal stresses.

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees the protection of the roots and soil structure in this area should be treated as sacrosanct.

The Construction Exclusion Zone is the area considered necessary to ensure that the tree roots and canopy are protected from damage during the construction processes. The extent of the exclusion zone is based upon guidance within BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' in particular the diameter of the stem of each tree (when measured at a height of 1.5 m from ground level) in combination with the canopy spread of the tree is considered.

The exclusion zones are to be defined on site throughout the course of the construction by the use of protective barriers as described below.

In addition, work to remove and install the modular buildings can be carried out from the adjacent car park by temporarily removing the boundary fencing to allow for unimpeded access. The ground around the building and trees can be laid with ground protection as follows;

- For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.
- For wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

It is noteworthy to mention that tree T1 is the only vulnerable tree during construction. Therefore, should a single pad be positioned within the RPA of this tree, Arbor-Eco Consultancy would support this and justify the work in accordance with BS5837:2012. T5 is at such a distance that no incursion into the RPA is deemed necessary.

The Construction Exclusion Zones are to be afforded protection at all times. No works that cause compaction of the soil or severance of tree roots, except where undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided within this document, will be undertaken within any exclusion zone.

TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

It is recommended to contain the area of construction using HERAS fencing barriers for added security to prevent accidental or forced access to the proposed site. The protective barriers will be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g., before any materials or machinery are brought on site or the stripping of soil commences. Signs will be installed on the protective barriers, at regular intervals, to inform contractors of the importance of protecting trees.



Plate 3: Low-level tree protection barriers.

The locations of the protective barriers to be installed are shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing Number MB250116-02, enclosed within this report and can be of low-level configuration as shown in Plate 3.

The Contracts Manager will inform the Project Arboriculturist when the protective barriers have been installed and the Project Arboriculturist will attend site to confirm that they have been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan Drawing Number MB250116-02, attached to this report. The Local Planning Authority will be notified in writing once this inspection has been undertaken.

The tree protection measures will only be removed with the consent of the Arboricultural Officer for Eastleigh Borough Council or Project Arboriculturist to permit the final completion of the scheme.

Other than works detailed within this Method Statement or approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority no works, including storage or dumping of materials, shall take place within the Construction Exclusion Zone as defined by the protective barriers.

Methodology of Works

Construction work carried out within the RPAs of the retained trees will cause the greatest damage. Soil that has been compacted will not provide suitable conditions for the survival and growth of vegetation, whether

existing or new, and is a common cause of post-construction tree loss on development sites. Compacted soil will adversely affect drainage, gas exchange, nutrient uptake and organic content, and will seriously impede or restrict root growth. The risk of soil compaction is greatest in soils with a significant clay content and in wet conditions. It can result from temporary or short-term loadings, such as the passage of a single vehicle, or from longer-term construction activities, including materials storage.

The requirements for tree root growth to function effectively and to construct the proposed new hard surfaces shall be designed so that:

- No excavation of bare ground is required for their installation; to ensure that physical root damage does not occur.
- The surface can be installed without compaction of the existing soils; thus, ensuring damage to the soil structure does not occur.
- The surface is permeable; thus, ensuring that oxygen and water can reach the root system and that CO₂ can diffuse vertically out of the soil as high concentrations can cause root suffocation.

Where hard surfacing already exists on site, consideration should be given so that these areas will be retained and utilised as ground protection within the RPAs of retained trees until the replacement of hard landscaping is implemented into the construction phase of the development. The retention of the hard surfacing is deemed suitable ground protection and therefore the conflict with retained tree's roots is eliminated.

To minimise the potential for harm to occur to root systems of retained trees from hard surfacing creation it is proposed to construct the hard surfacing areas in accordance with a no-dig methodology and ensure that they are finished with a permeable surface.

In particular:

- Works shall be conducted in such a manner as to prevent physical damage to roots during construction, such as soil compaction or root severance.
- Provision for water and oxygen to reach the roots must be made and the soil structure must not be disturbed.
- Provision must be made for future root growth and precautions taken to ensure that such root growth does not cause unacceptable levels of damage to the finished construction.
- The soil must not be compacted and soil bulk density must be maintained at suitable levels for tree root growth and function. In this respect, a soil bulk density of over 1.8g/cm³ is likely to impede root growth and function.

To achieve the above requirements for tree root growth and function the proposed temporary hard surfaces shall be designed so that:

- No excavation of bare ground is required for their installation; to ensure that physical root damage does not occur.
- The surface can be installed without compaction of the existing soils; thus, ensuring damage to the soil structure does not occur.
- The surface is permeable; thus, ensuring that oxygen and water can reach the root system and that CO₂ can diffuse vertically out of the soil as high concentrations can cause root suffocation.

It should be noted however that should such an approach be adopted some limited impact upon the trees is likely and whilst they are species that will typically adapt to changes in their growing environment some short-term loss of vigour could be expected.

In order to remove the existing modular building, it is proposed that a crane is used. This will be positioned in the adjacent car park on existing hard surfacing as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing Number MB250116-02, attached to this report. The existing boundary fence (as shown on the Tree Protection Plan Drawing Number MB250116-02, attached to this report) shall be removed temporarily and replaced once the new modular buildings have been positioned upon their foundations.

Monitoring And Managing

All operations will be monitored by the Contracts Manager to ensure that all works within this document are followed (this will be built into the contract specification).

The Arboricultural Officer for Eastleigh Borough Council or Project Arboriculturist shall confirm that the tree protection measures have been erected correctly and that no works shall be carried out within the RPA of the tree or group surveyed.

Induction and Personnel Awareness

Details of tree protection and methods of working around trees will be included within site inductions to new members of site staff and included within tool-box talks at daily briefings to staff. All personnel inducted on site will include a statement of acceptance of responsibility should any tree be damaged during operations.

The retained Arboricultural Consultant will provide an initial brief to the Site Manager, Contracts Manager and Foreman prior to any works being carried out at this site. A copy of this document and the related Tree Protection Plans will be kept on site and accessible to staff. A copy of the Tree Protection Drawing will be on display to all staff and contractors.

The Contracts Manager will be responsible for carrying out a daily check of all tree protection measures on this site to include signage and security of barriers. Where a sign, ground protection or tree protection barrier is damaged it will be immediately replaced.

Monitoring/Audits

A Pre-Commencement Site Meeting will be arranged between the contractor, Project Arboriculturist and any other interested party. During this meeting all outstanding items will be finalised and these will be communicated to the Local Planning Authority.

In accordance with the guidelines within BS5837:2012 periods of supervision and inspection audits will be undertaken by the Project Arboriculturist. Feedback will be provided to the Arboricultural Officer for Eastleigh Borough Council on completion of each visit with photographic evidence where appropriate.

The meeting shall include the following:

- Auditing and inspection period.
- Tree work requirements.
- Installation of Tree Protection measures.
- Post development tree inspection, removal of tree protection measures.

The Arboricultural Officer for Eastleigh Borough Council will have the opportunity to carry out unannounced audits and inspection at the discretion of the Local Planning Authority.

Use of Subcontractors

The Contracts Manager will be responsible for ensuring sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on site. Inspections and audits will be regularly

carried out by the Contracts Manager during the development. The Contracts Manager will be responsible for the protection of all of the trees and should any concerns be raised by sub-contractual staff then contact with the Project Arboriculturist will be made for advice.

Contingency Plan for Soil Contamination

Water will be available on site to wash down the trees stems and canopy in the event of dust from the construction process accumulating upon them.

Spill kits and water will be readily available on site and will be used to contain spilt materials and to wash away the soil in order to avoid contamination to tree roots. At the time of any spillage the main contractor will contact the Project Arboriculturist for advice.

Where any vehicles or plant are to be operated or parked in a static location in close proximity to the site, they must be sited on a spill berm containment mat. All vehicles and plant operating internally to the site must carry a suitable spill containment and absorption kit.

BIODIVERSITY ENHANCEMENT

Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development. It makes sure that habitats for wildlife are left in a measurably better state than they were before the development.

In England, BNG is mandatory under Schedule 7A of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as inserted by Schedule 14 of the Environment Act 2021).

Developers must deliver a minimum BNG of 10%. This means a development will result in more or better-quality natural habitat than there was before development. The developer must also maintain the habitats created or enhance them for a minimum of 30 years. This applies to any off-site gains or significant on-site gains.

PLANNING CONTEXT

It is important to note that trees are a material consideration in the UK planning system and existing trees are an important factor requiring forethought when assessing the development potential of a site, whether they are within the working area or within such proximity to it that they may be affected by construction operations.

Disclaimer

The contents of this report are the responsibility of Arbor-Eco Consultancy. It should be noted that, whilst every effort is made to meet the client's brief, no site investigation can ensure complete assessment or prediction of the natural environment.

Arbor-Eco Consultancy accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Validity Of Data

The findings of this study are valid for a period of 12 months from the date of survey. If works have not commenced by this date, an updated site visit should be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist to assess any changes to the trees, groups and woodlands on site and to inform a review of the conclusions and recommendations made.

It should be noted that trees are dynamic living organisms that are subject to natural changes as they age or are influenced by changes in their environment. As such following any significant meteorological event or changes in the growing environment of the trees they should be re-assessed by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist.

Contact Details

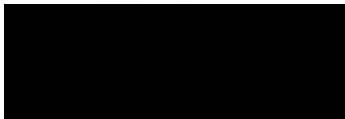
If any issues arise in relation to the retained trees the Project Arboriculturist will be contacted for advice. The Project Arboriculturist for the development is:

Name: Marco Bartolini
Position: Arboricultural Consultant
Company: Arbor-Eco Consultancy
Mobile: 07542 093882

Local Authority: Eastleigh Borough Council
Offices Location: Public Service Plaza, Civic Centre Road, Eastleigh, PO9 2AX
Tel: 023 9244 6019

Should you have any further questions please do not hesitate us.

Yours sincerely,



Marco Bartolini
Arboricultural Consultant TechArborA, PTI, FdScWM, Dip Mgmt
For and On Behalf of Arbor-Eco Consultancy

Enclosures;

1. Table A.1; Tree Schedule
2. Table A.2; RPA Table.
3. MB250116-01, Tree Protection Plan.
4. Tree Protection Sign (example).
5. Construction Damage to Trees Poster.
6. Photographic Montage of Existing Site.

Tree No.	Species	No. Stems	Diam (mm)	H't (m)	Ht 1 st Branch (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)				Age	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib (Years)	Cat	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations
						N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W							
1	Ash	1	500	12.0		7.0	<u>6.0</u>	4.0	<u>6.0</u>	3.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	EM	F	G	10+	C1	- Artificial structures within RPA. - Ash dieback evident. - Branches overhang building. - Major deadwood in crown.	Branch-tip prune away from building. Crown clean deadwood.
2	Ash	1	<u>480</u>	15.0	4.0 E	3.0	2.0	3.0	5.0	8.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	EM	P	P	<10	U	- Bifurcated at 1.5 m above ground level with tight fork and included bark union. - Ash dieback evident. - Canker of stem bark. - Bajor deadwood in crown. - Poor form. - Artificial structures within RPA.	Fell to ground level for reasons of risk.
3	Oak	1	440	14.0	1.5 S	0.0	1.0	<u>7.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	1.0	2.0	-	3.0	EM	F	G	10+	C1	- Asymmetrical canopy. - Branches whip building. - Major deadwood in crown. - Artificial structures within RPA.	Branch-tip prune away from building. Crown clean deadwood.
4	Ash	1	<u>200</u>	12.0	4.0 N	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	EM	P	F	<10	U	- Small crown. - Low crown density. - Ash dieback evident. - Tall and etiolated due to group pressure.	Crown clean deadwood.
5	Oak	1	<u>480</u>	13.0	2.0 N	2.0	2.0	<u>7.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	EM	G	G	20+	B1	- Asymmetrical canopy. - Branches whip building. - Major deadwood in crown. - Artificial structures within RPA.	Branch-tip prune away from building. Crown clean deadwood.
6	Ash	1	<u>280</u>	11.0	2.0 N	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.0</u>	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	EM	F	F	10+	C1	- Suppressed by group. - Tall and etiolated. - Ash dieback evident. - Major deadwood in crown.	Crown clean deadwood.
G1	Ash Oak	1	<u>260</u>	10.0	2.0 E	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	EM	F	F	20+	B2 Int	- Restricted access prevented detailed assessment. - Off-site trees.	None at time of survey.
Key <u>Age Class</u> Y: Young = tree within first third of average life expectancy EM: Early mature = tree within second third of average life expectancy M: Mature = tree within final third of average life expectancy OM: Over mature = tree beyond average life expectancy V: Veteran = shows signs of retrenchment and in decline. D: Dead. <u>Physiological Condition</u> G: Good = no health problems F: Fair = symptoms of ill health that may be remedied P: Poor = poor health D: Dead <u>Structural Condition</u> G: Good = no structural defects F: Fair = remedial structural defects P: Poor = significant structural defects D: Dead <u>000</u>: Estimated measurement due to access restrictions RPA: Root Protection Area Major deadwood: branches in excess of 50 mm diameter Minor deadwood: branches/twigs less than 50 mm diameter Int: Interim category due to access restrictions.																				

Table A.1: Results of Arboricultural Survey

Note: It is considered that the Ash trees surveyed cannot realistically be categorised higher than Category C, or low retention value, until further scientific evidence suggests that UK trees are resistant.

Table A.2 provides details of the Root Protection Area (RPA) of all trees surveyed. This table also gives an approximate root protection radius for these trees.

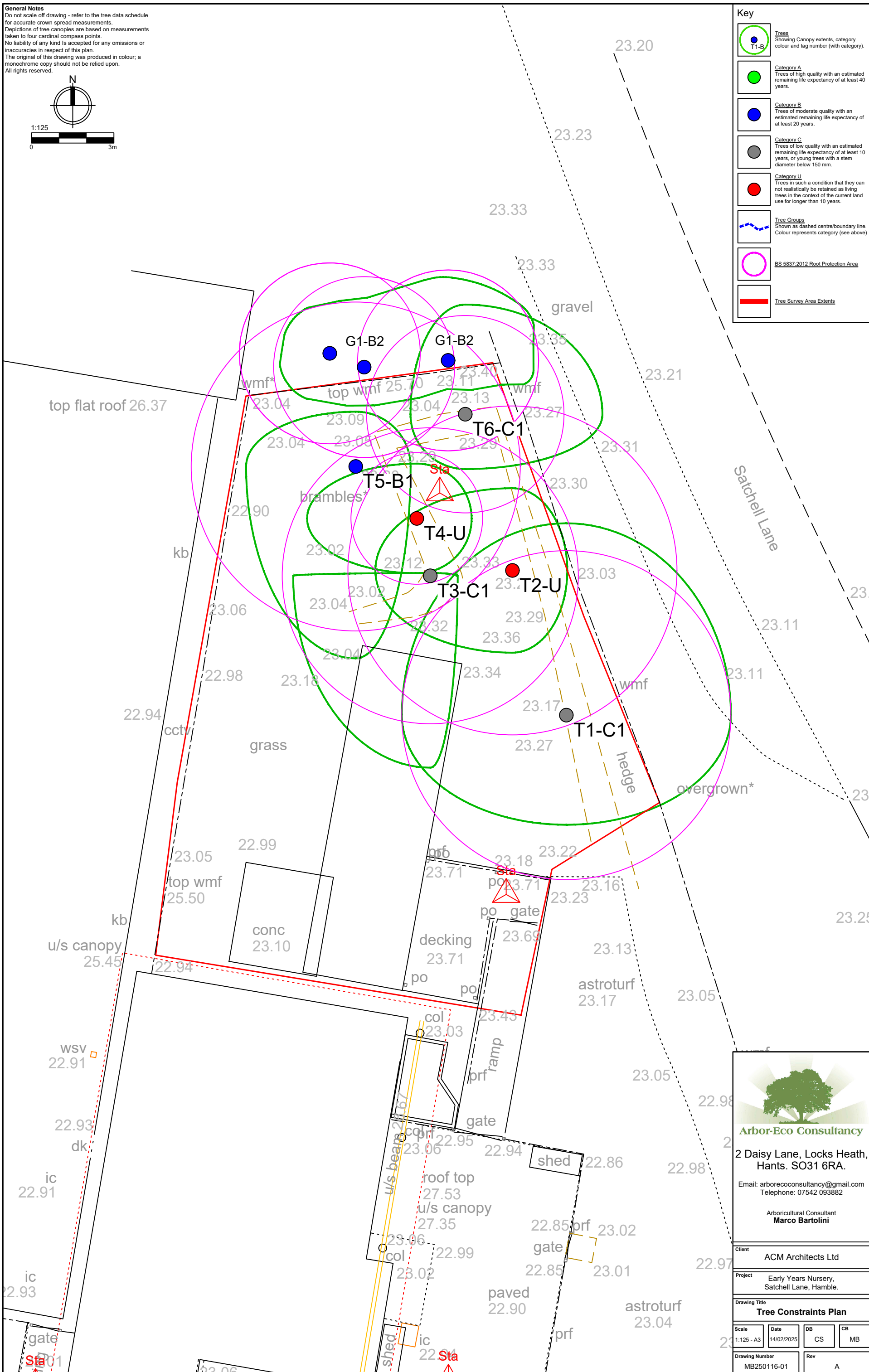
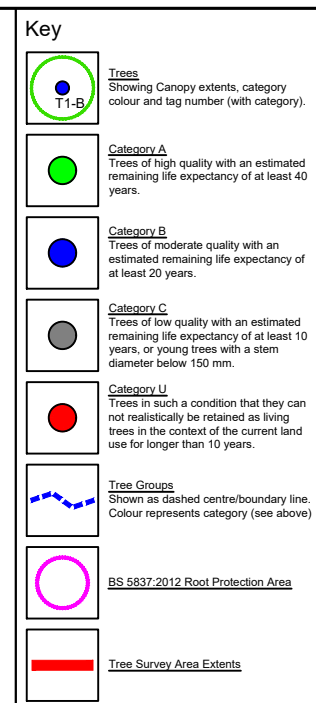
Tree No.	Species	Diam (mm)	Approximate Root Protection Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
1	Ash	500	6.0	113
2	Ash	<u>480</u>	6.0	113
3	Oak	440	5.4	92
4	Ash	<u>200</u>	2.4	18
5	Oak	<u>480</u>	6.0	113
6	Ash	<u>280</u>	3.6	41
G1	Ash Oak	<u>260</u>	3.3*	34*
Key: <u>000</u> : Estimated dimensions due to access restrictions or averaged measurements over group. *: Measured around centre of each group.				

Table A.2: RPA and Approximate Root Protection Radius of Trees Surveyed

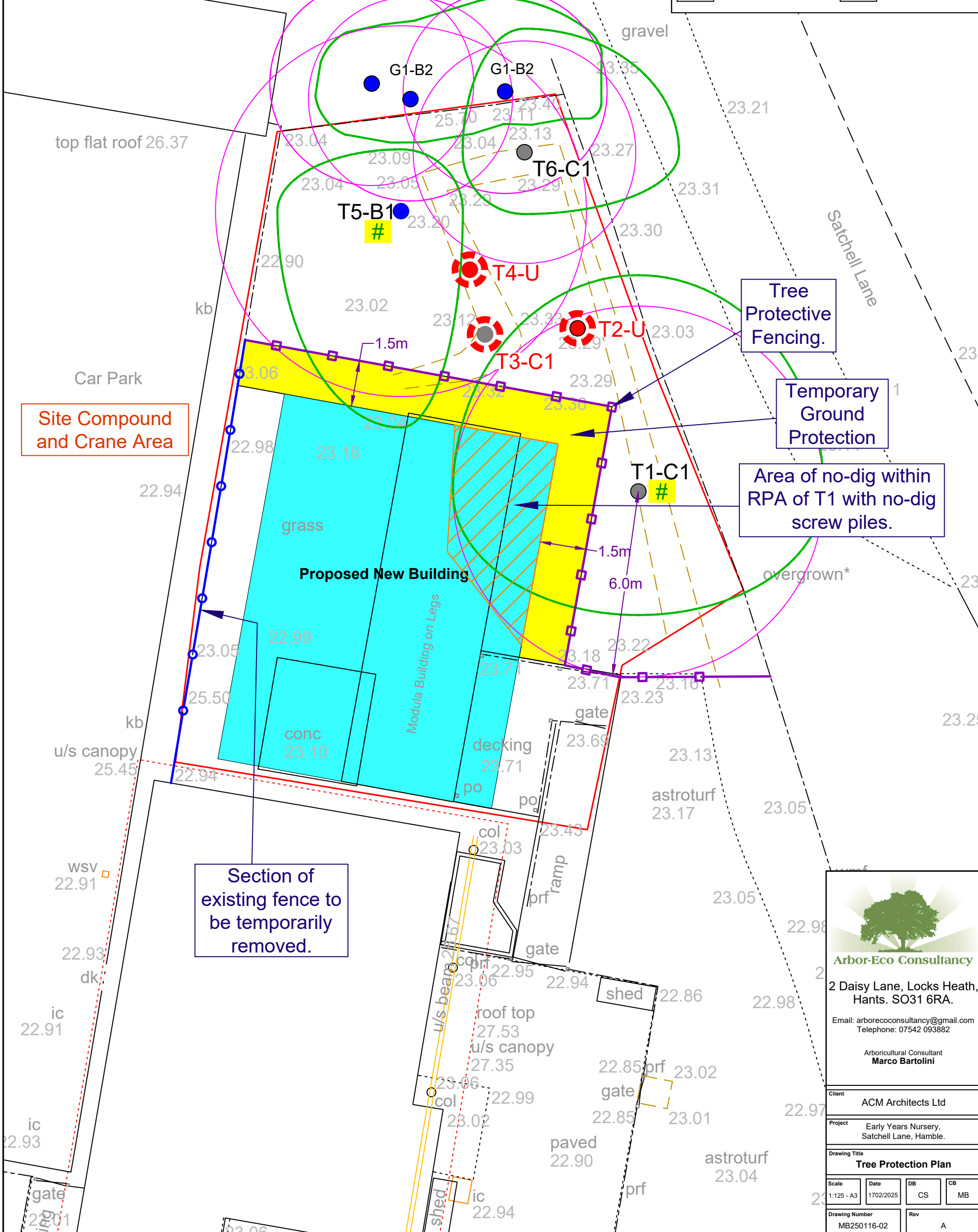
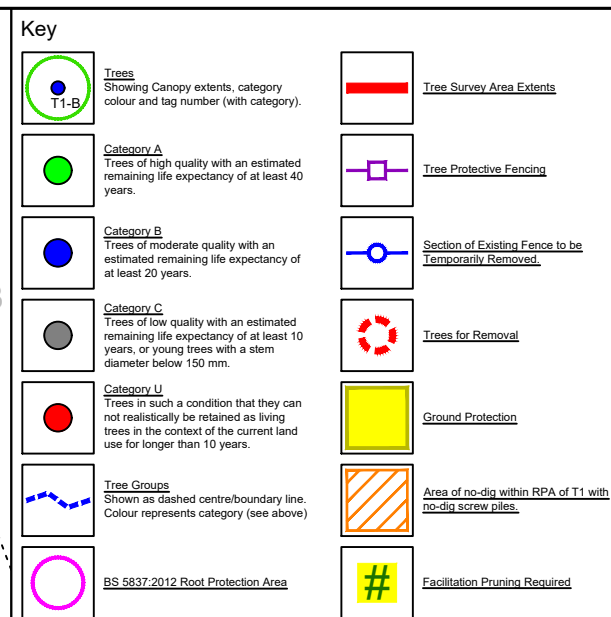
DRAWINGS

Drawing Number MB250116-01 - Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing Number MB250116-02 - Tree Protection Plan



			
Arbor-Eco Consultancy			
2 Daisy Lane, Locks Heath, Hants. SO31 6RA.			
Email: arborecoconsultancy@gmail.com Telephone: 07542 093882			
Arboricultural Consultant Marco Bartolini			
Client ACM Architects Ltd			
Project Early Years Nursery, Satchell Lane, Hamble.			
Drawing Title Tree Constraints Plan			
Scale 1:125 - A3	Date 14/02/2025	DB CS	CB MB
Drawing Number MB2501116-01		Rev A	



Tree Protection Sign (Example)



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

Root Protection Area (RPA) Model Notice

DON'T excavate within this area

DON'T use any form of mechanical plant within this area

DON'T store materials, plant or equipment within this area

DON'T move plant or vehicles within this area

DO contact the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer or owner of the tree if excavation within this area is unavoidable

DO protect any exposed roots uncovered within this area with dry sacking

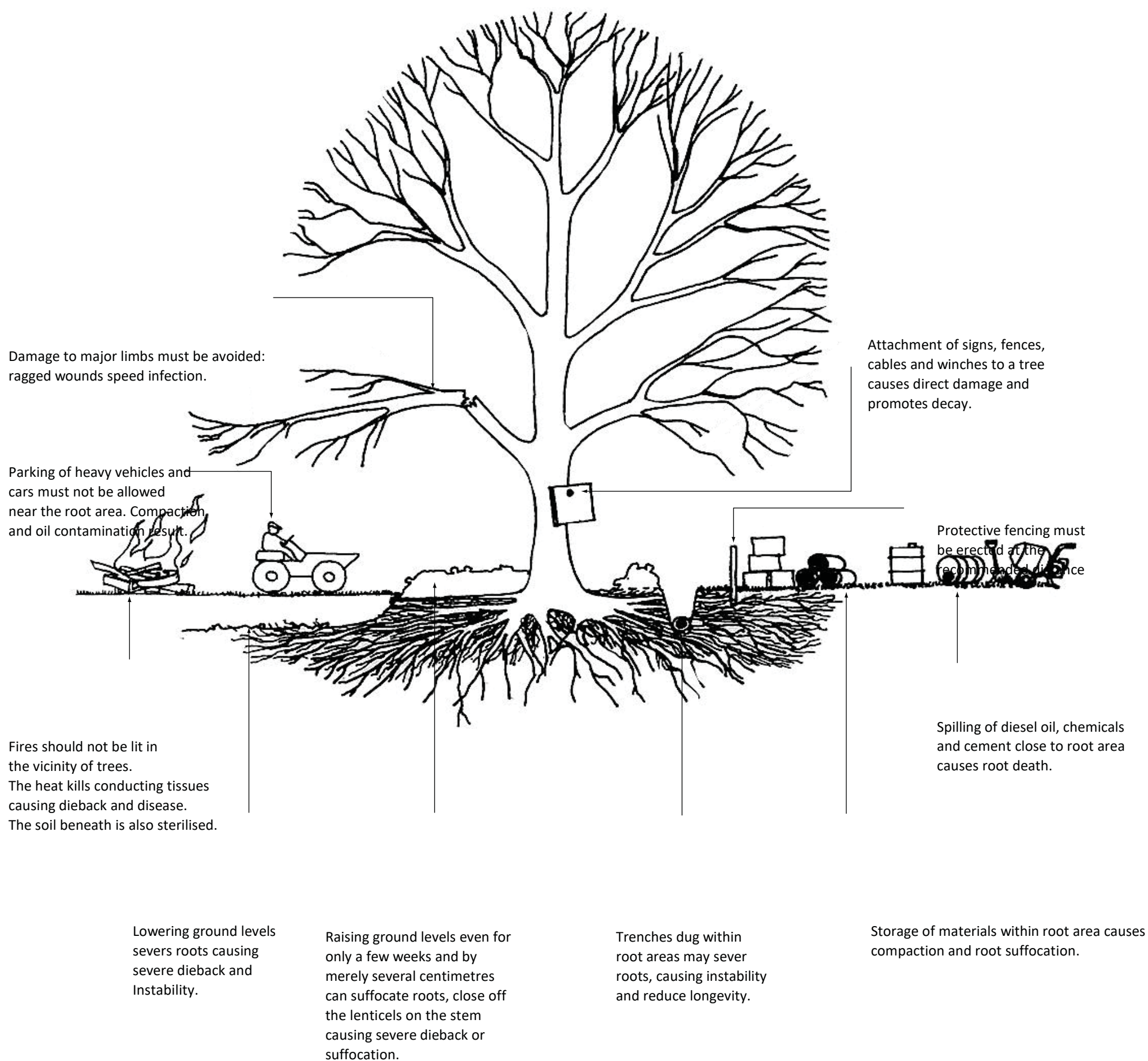
DO backfill with a suitable inert granular and top soil material mix as soon as possible on completion of work

ANY WORK in this area requires permission from the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer

Construction damage to trees (poster)

Common Causes of Tree Death

The use of properly positioned protective fencing can prevent tree deaths occurring.
For site offices and contractors.



Photographic Montage







