



Arbsystem

**Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement**  
as per BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design demolition and construction- Recommendations  
at

13 Spinney Close  
Waterlooville  
PO8 8QU



File Ref: AIAMS170.1

Gillon Laidlaw FdSc MArborA



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## **1. Summary**

### **1.1 Instruction**

**1.1.1** Arbssystem were instructed to carry out an Arboricultural Survey and prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) by Simon Arnott, at 13 Spinney Close, Waterlooville. This report contains:

### **1.2 Arboricultural Survey (AS)**

**1.2.1** A tree survey as per the requirements for BS5837:2012 was carried out. Existing significant trees within 13 Spinney Close, and neighbouring land that were deemed necessary for consideration, were recorded within the Arboricultural survey (AS). The results of the survey are presented within this report.

### **1.3 Arboricultural impact assessment (AIA)**

**1.3.1** The Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) examines the relationship between trees and adjacent features (present & proposed). It examines how the trees and features will interact, influence and impact each other.

**1.3.2** The purpose of the AIA study is to determine whether the proposed development will adversely affect the established trees and whether these trees will be the cause of nuisance to the proposed development.

### **1.4 Arboricultural method statement (AMS)**

**1.4.1.** A method statement has been created to incorporate the proposed development and prevent or minimise impact from the proposed development and the construction process upon the retained trees.

## **2. Introduction**

### **2.1 Development proposals**

**2.1.1** It is understood the proposal is the addition of a detached structure in the front garden at 13 Spinney Close.

### **2.2 Site, location and details**

**2.2.1** The site comprises of an end of terrace dwelling, a rear garden and a front garden with driveway.

**2.2.2** The site is within the borough of Havant, which is located in the county of Hampshire.



*Figure 1. Aerial view of 13 Spinney Close (Google Earth 2024)*

**2.2.3** The area immediately surrounding the site to the west and the south is suburban in character. To the east of the site is Wecock Woodlands, a 22-acre mixed woodland.

**2.2.4** From the information provided in Havant Council's interactive map, there are no trees within or immediately next to 13 Spinney Close that are protected by a TPO, nor is the site or neighbouring property part of a conservation area.

**2.2.5** This site is not a site of specific scientific interest.

**2.2.6** The Geology of Britain viewer <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/> has been used to check the prevailing soil type in the area. This indicates that the underlying bedrock comprises of clay, silt and sand – Lambeth Group. No superficial deposits were recorded.

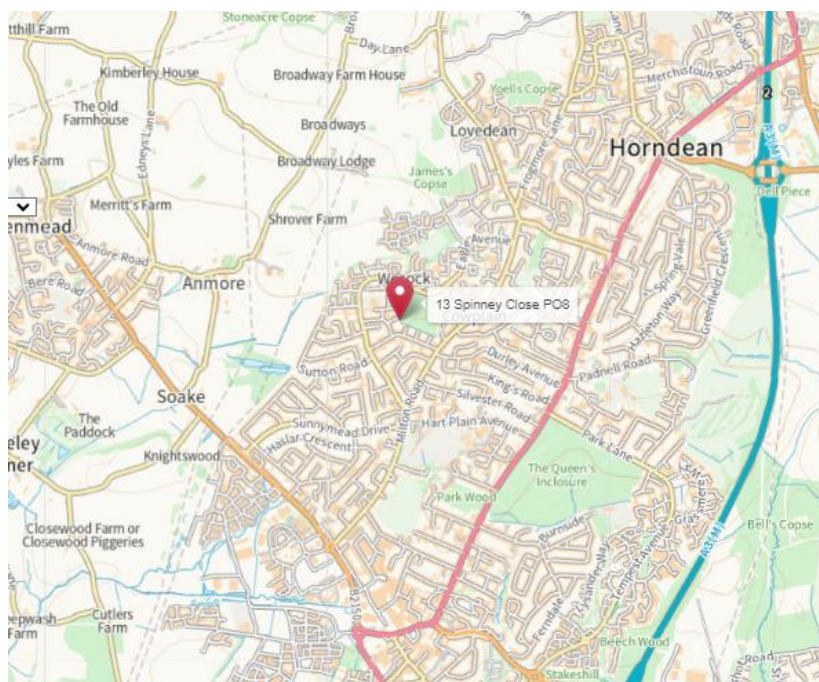


Figure 2. 13 Spinney Close and the surrounding area (ordnance Survey 2024)

## 2.3 Planning status

**2.3.1** It is understood that this report is in support of a planning application to add a detached structure in the front garden.

## 2.4 Scope of this study and limitations

**2.4.1** The purpose of this report is to assess the trees in and around the site and to consider the proposals in relation to those trees, both in regard to the initial proposed detached structure. This report aims to enable appropriate planning to ensure a well-considered approach to the design and implementation processes is achieved regarding the trees.

**2.4.2** This report is not concerned with the health and safety risks these trees could pose, other than determining the categorisation and establishing acceptable levels of risk for the proposed land use, nor is it to decide whether planning permission should or should not be granted.

**2.4.3** The surveying was carried out from ground level. No aerial inspections, decay detection or further arboricultural testing has taken place at the time of writing this report.

**2.4.4** No ecological or soil surveys have taken place.

## 2.5 Abbreviations used in this report

**2.5.1** Abbreviations - General abbreviations used in this report:

- RPA (root protection area).
- DBH (diameter at breast height- which is classified as 1.5m above ground level).



- agl (above ground level).
- TPO (tree preservation order).
- AC (Arboricultural consultant- an appointed consultant who oversees the tree related matters)
- N, E, S, W (compass point direction and combination of points i.e. NE= North east).
- T001- identifier of individual tree.

### 3. Arboricultural survey

#### 3.1 Methodology

**3.1.1** The trees were inspected from ground level by consultant arboriculturalist Gillon Laidlaw on 2<sup>nd</sup> of July 2024.

**3.1.2** Categorisation was made, and measurements were taken in accordance with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012. Canopy spreads were measured and plotted to the four compass points.

**3.1.3** The surveyed trees are colour coded on the accompanying tree survey drawing according to their relevant BS category.

**3.1.4** The tree data collected was used to show the current canopy spread of the surveyed trees and to calculate the standard Root Protection Area (RPA). These are plotted on the accompanying plans (AIAMS170- M01 and M02).

**3.1.5** The standard RPA used is defined by the formula in paragraph 4.6 from the BS 5837:2012 and may be refined by considering current on-site constraints to root activity such as buildings, underground structures, earthworks, and hard paving. The modified RPAs are also plotted on M01 and M02 shown in the appendix.

#### 3.2 Survey results- summary

**3.2.1** The detailed results of the tree survey are provided in the Tree Survey Data (Appendix).

**3.2.2** There were 5 individual trees surveyed within or near to the site.

**3.2.3** In general the trees and woody plants were of moderate to low quality or value, with the majority classified in category C. The 5 trees surveyed were within neighbouring land and were fully inspected as access was gained to the base of the trees.

**3.2.4** Trees T1-5 were growing at the edge of a woodland, they have grown together and therefore were competing for light, water and nutrients, this accounts for their asymmetric canopy shapes and thus given them a lower retention category.

#### 3.3 The Survey Key

**3.3.1** Ref – The identification number given to the tree.

**3.3.2** Species – Common/English and botanical name of the tree.

**3.3.3** Structure – type of feature, including: tree, group, hedge and number of stems where applicable.



#### 3.3.4 Measurements:

- Height – Height of each tree in metres
- Stem diameter – Diameter of the stem at 1.5 metres above ground level
- Spread – Crown spread in four compass points
- Crown clearance – height in metres above ground level of the lowest part of the canopy
- Lowest branch – height and direction of the lowest branch.
- Life stage – maturity
- Remaining Contribution – considered life expectancy in years

#### 3.3.5 General observations – observations recorded during the survey

#### 3.3.6 RPA – Radius in metres and full **Root Protection Area** in square metres

#### 3.3.7 Physiological condition – the condition in relation to the functions of the tree as an organism

#### 3.3.8 Structural condition – the condition in relation to the structure of the tree and structural integrity

#### 3.3.9 Recommendations – Recommendations based upon findings

#### 3.3.10 Category – categorisation of the tree as per BS5837:2012, with colours presented on the tree survey map in the appendix (ASIAMS170-M01):

- **A - Tree of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years**
- **B – Tree of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years**
- **C – Tree of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years**
- **U – Tree of low quality that is in such a condition that it cannot be retained as a living tree for longer than 10 years and therefore may be unsuitable for retention.**

In addition to the categorisation letter, a number is attributed to category A, B and C trees. These numbers relate to the following qualities and values:

- 1- Mainly arboricultural qualities
- 2- Mainly landscape qualities
- 3- Mainly cultural values, including conservation

## 4. Arboricultural impact assessment (AIA)

### 4.1 Objectives

**4.1.1** To assess the proposals in relation to the trees in and around site, particularly where works are proposed to be carried out in close proximity to the retained trees.

**4.1.2** To determine whether the proposed works can be carried out successfully without adversely affecting the trees, both in the short and long term.

**4.1.3** To determine whether the trees will have adverse impacts on the proposed development, both in the short and long term.

**4.1.4** To assess if any alterations to the design or mitigation is necessary due to conflicts between retained trees and the proposed development.



## **4.2 Items for consideration**

**4.2.1** Direct impacts from tree losses, in terms of direct visual impact, environmental impact and impact on the landscape character of the area.

**4.2.2** Root disturbance caused by demolition, excavation & construction.

**4.2.3** Installation of services in close proximity to the retained trees and associated damage.

**4.2.4** Grade/ground level and surface alterations that may have implications for tree root systems.

**4.2.5** New planting- design of the scheme and associated landscape operations

**4.2.6** Sunlight shading of buildings or exterior amenity areas (such as gardens, patios etc.), which may lead to pressure to prune or fell.

**4.2.7** Physical encroachment by roots, tree stems and branches. Allowance for future tree growth.

**4.2.8** Likelihood of indirect damage to the proposed development caused by retained trees.

**4.2.9** Health, safety and nuisance items e.g. leaves, fruit and residues, which may lead to pressure to prune or fell.

**4.2.10** Location of welfare/office buildings & materials storage.

**4.2.11** Likelihood of damage to retained trees caused by the likely development activities and prevention through tree protection measures.

**4.2.12** Whether access pruning is required prior to enable access and prevent damage to retained trees.

**4.2.13** Other tree works required to reduce risk to suitable levels given the proposed land use.

## **4.3 Results of Analysis- Summary**

**4.3.1** There are no tree losses necessary to enable the proposals.

**4.3.2** Although there is some risk of root disturbance caused by demolition and construction, the construction methods, prohibitions and precautions within RPAs as set out in the AMS means the risk of impact will be controlled and at a suitable level.

**4.3.3** A scheme to provide the methodology and guidance to minimise or prevent potential impacts on retained RPAs or above ground tree structures, is set out in the Arboricultural method statement (AMS).

## **4.4 Results of Analysis- general**

**4.4.1** There are no tree losses necessary to enable the proposals.

**4.4.2** There is some risk of root disturbance caused by demolition, excavation and construction. The main consideration is the construction of the proposed structure and the potential root disturbance and damage to nearby trees T002, T003 (yew) and T004 (oak). As the proposals included some incursion to the calculated RPAs of T002, T003 and T004, some careful excavation with hand tools is proposed



to assess rooting activity, prior to construction going ahead. There was an existing structure present at the proposed site location. The existing structure has a paving slab base wooden framing and a plastic roof, which has remained waterproof for the last Circa 30 years, this can be seen on site, as the existing structure has been used for the storage of materials, the materials have stayed dry, as shown in pictures 1-4 in the appendix. It is anticipated that the rooting conditions are unfavourable beneath the existing structure due to a lack of available water and nutrients and therefore rooting activity will be minimal, especially considering the much more favourable rooting conditions within the woodland from which T2-4 are growing. This hypothesis is supported as there has been no movement to the base of the existing structure since its construction in Circa 1994, which would suggest little to no rooting activity has occurred since its creation.

**4.4.3** The only new services that may be required to connect the proposed structure, could be electricity which could be connected above ground, or brought across the driveway away from any RPA's from adjacent trees. No service plans have been supplied at this point. If the guidance, prohibitions and precautions for the installation of new services that is provided in the AMS is followed, the impact of service installation is expected to be low.

**4.4.4** There are no landscaping or surfacing changes proposed therefore impact from these alterations is considered to be low.

**4.4.5** No new planting scheme has been supplied as no tree removals have been deemed necessary.

**4.4.6** Shading by the existing trees within the proposed development is considered to create insignificant impact given the position of the trees in relation to the proposals, plus the proposed structure is not for habitation therefore a need for sunlight is low.

**4.4.7** The impact of physical encroachment by parts of the retained trees upon the proposed development is considered to be low. The pruning of the low canopy of tree T003 will ensure that the branches will not encroach on the new building and this clearance will be straight forward to maintain. The risk of encroachment and potential impact from root expansion is not a concern due to the existing structure's condition after circa 30 years, has not moved. The proposed structure will consist of a much more substantial footing which would resist any encroachment of roots.

**4.4.8** Given the recorded soil type comprising of clay, silt and sand (underlying bedrock), the trees in the area of the development and the proposals, the risk of indirect impact is possible but considered to be low. It is expected the project engineer will provide suitable foundation specifications accordingly. Therefore, any potential risk of impact from shrinkable soil is considered to be manageable.

**4.4.9** There will be some minor impact on the proposed development by health and safety nuisances. Falling leaves and debris from T003 (yew) may cause minor impact through built up material on the roof and within the water collection system. However, this impact can be minimised through periodic cleaning and gutter guards. Leaves and fruit may also fall onto the surrounding driveway. This impact has been dealt with up to now, so therefore there is no additional impact expected. Therefore, it is expected the pressure to prune or fell due to health and safety nuisances is low.

**4.4.10** There is some space for storage of materials and welfare facilities outside the RPAs of the retained trees. These should be located as per the prohibitions and precautions within RPAs. If a skip or other waste removal method is required, this can be located in the front driveway. Further details are provided in the AMS.

**4.4.11** The likelihood of damage cause by the development to the retained trees is considered to be low and protection measures are provided in the AMS.



**4.4.12** Minor pruning has been recommended to T003 to enable access and prevent damage to this tree.

**4.4.13** No additional tree work has been recommended to surveyed trees as mitigation to reduce risk to suitable levels given the proposed land use.

## **4.5 Conclusions of AIA**

**4.5.1** There is no significant impact expected upon the retained trees through the proposed development.

**4.5.2** If the conditions and prohibitions in the AMS are followed the likelihood of indirect or direct damage to the retained trees is considered to be low. Therefore, it is considered the proposed works can be carried out successfully without adversely affecting the trees, both in the short and long term.

**4.5.3** It is considered the retained trees will not have adverse effects on the proposed development.

## **5. Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)**

### **5.1 Overview**

**5.1.1** The key protection issues associated with this project in relation to the existing trees, in the short, medium, and long term, are the requirement for:

- The protection of tree habitat
- The protection of the retained trees from damage to the above and below ground structures
- The protection of the soil structure and prevention of damage to tree root systems by chemicals and other noxious substances/materials.
- The protection of the proposed built structures from impacts caused by the retained trees

### **5.2 Introduction**

**5.2.1** The AMS sets out the management and protection details in support of the planning proposal, and they must be implemented to ensure successful tree retention.

**5.2.2** The AMS provides guidance on the typical range of processes that are involved during development and attempts to ensure that suitable methods of implementation are carried out.

**5.2.3** The AMS also aims to provide an overview of the development process and attempts to address any potential issues and conflicts that may arise and provide acceptable solutions, resolving them in line with current industry best practices.

**5.2.4** An arboricultural sequencing of events schedule is provided in the appendix of this report and is to be used in conjunction with the AMS to ensure continued tree protection, to avoid potential breaches of planning and delays to the development. The arboricultural sequencing of events and site monitoring should be integrated into the planning of the development.

### **5.3 Development methodology and mitigation**

**5.3.1** As no tree removals are necessary to enable the proposals, no mitigation has been provided.



**5.3.2** Demolition of the existing structure is needed before construction can commence. Demolition is possible with hand tools, with no need for machinery.

**5.3.3** As the proposed building is located within the calculated RPA's of T002, T003 and T004 specific methodology is required. A trial excavation is needed along the east boundary to the property to ensure there is little to no rooting activity present.

**5.2.4** The trial excavation must be carried out through careful loosening of the ground with forks to ensure no damage of roots or through soil displacement tools such as air spades. This excavation must be supervised by the project AC. Exposed roots should be immediately wrapped with hessian to prevent desiccation or rapid temperature changes. Roots under 25mm may be pruned using a sharp hand tool by the project AC or by an approved contractor following written consent from project AC. Excavated soil must not be stored on unprotected RPA's and backfilling shall be carried out with the uncontaminated soil from the excavation. Any backfilling should be carefully carried out to avoid direct damage to roots and excessive compaction of the soil around them.

**5.3.5** In the proposed building construction phase where concrete, cement or other substances harmful to tree roots are to be used on the edge of the building closest to T002, T003 and T004, a protective barrier must be used to prevent leaching into the soil. This barrier must be a clean, undamaged, non-permeable membrane such as thick plastic sheeting.

**5.3.6** No service drawings have been provided at the time of this report; however, it is understood that a new electricity supply is needed to the new structure. It is considered there is adequate space to avoid the RPAs of retained trees.

**5.3.7** The service installation route and method must be verified and approved by the project AC before implementation. The options for the installation are as follows and in preference order for techniques used: a) trenchless, b) Broken trench (hand-dug) and c) Continuous trench (hand-dug) as per the NJUG guidelines- *Volume 4, NJUG Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees.*

**5.3.8** No new planting is proposed; therefore no methodology or mitigation has been provided.

**5.3.9** Shading by the existing trees to the proposed development is considered to create insignificant impact given the position of the trees, the nature of the proposals and the proposed land use. Therefore, no methodology or mitigation has been provided.

**5.3.10** Pruning of the low canopy of tree T003 will ensure that the branches will not encroach on the new building. This pruning is specified in **5.8 Access pruning**. The risk of encroachment and potential impact from root expansion has been minimised by trial investigation digging to assess rooting activity prior to the planning submission.

**5.3.11** Given the recorded soil type comprising of clay, silt and sand (underlying bedrock), the trees and woody plants in the area of the development, it is expected the project engineer will provide suitable foundation specifications accordingly.

**5.3.12** The potential nuisance of leaf drop causing issues with the rainwater collection system will be mitigated using equipment such as gutter guards or similar.

**5.3.13** There is some space for storage of materials and welfare facilities on site and outside the RPAs of the retained trees. These should be located as per the prohibitions and precautions within RPAs.



## **5.4 Prohibitions and precautions within RPAs**

**5.4.1** No linear mechanical excavation without prior written agreement from the AC.

**5.4.2** No excavation, including soil displacement or hand digging without a written method statement from the main contractor having first been approved in writing by the AC

**5.4.3** No excavation without arboricultural site monitoring unless agreed by the AC.

**5.4.4** No lowering of or raising of soil levels unless agreed in writing with the AC.

**5.4.5** No construction of a sealed hard surface.

**5.4.6** No storage of plant or materials, unless on ground protection or the driveway hardstanding. This excludes storage of potentially harmful substances which cannot be stored on ground protection or hardstanding unless with prior planning and written agreement from the AC.

**5.4.7** No storage or handling of any chemicals including cement washings, unless the AC approves site-specific protection and mitigation.

**5.4.8** No vehicular access or machinery outside areas of ground protection without prior written agreement from the AC.

**5.4.9** No fire lighting.

**5.4.10** If any other investigative excavation is required within or near to RPAs of retained trees that is not covered in this report, this should be planned and agreed with the AC. Trial excavations can be carried out through careful hand digging or soil displacement. Exposed roots should be immediately wrapped with hessian to prevent desiccation or rapid temperature changes. Roots under 25mm may be pruned using a sharp hand tool following consultation and subsequent approval from the AC. Management of roots over 25mm, or equivalent sized clumps of roots require consultation with the AC.

## **5.5 Further precautions when working near retained trees**

**5.5.1** Any mixing or storage of cement and other substances injurious to tree health, must be at least 10 metres from the RPAs unless specific mitigation is agreed before works go ahead.

**5.5.2** All site operations shall be carefully planned to prevent any contact with any parts of the trees retained.

## **5.6 Tree Protection fencing**

**5.6.1** The proposed scheme involves construction activities near retained trees.

**5.6.2** Tree protection fencing is not required for this project, as the easterly boundary fence to the property acts as a barrier to the stems of all the trees mentioned within this report and is in good condition and approximately 1.8 meters in height. The position of the fencing is shown in the appendix.



## **5.7 Ground protection measures**

**5.7.1** Ground protection measures are not required within this project, as there is no machinery needed to access over calculated RPAs and/or modified RPAs.

**5.7.2** Potentially harmful substances should not be stored or mixed on RPAs, including RPAs covered by the existing driveway without planning, protection measures (such as bunded areas and run off precautions being followed, to avoid soil contamination) and prior written agreement with the AC.

## **5.8 Pruning**

**5.8.1** Access pruning has been deemed necessary to T003. This tree should be lifted to 3m above ground level on the side of the development- the W side only. This will be in accord with the property owner's common law right to prune trees and vegetation in line with the boundary line.

**5.8.2** Any changes to the project that require pruning may only be conducted following written consent from the AC and a notification of works to the woodland owner if any pruning is needed beyond the boundary line. All tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 and current best arboricultural practices.

**5.8.3** Under no circumstances may construction contractors prune any trees. All tree pruning must be undertaken by suitably qualified and insured arboricultural contractors, under the guidance of the AC.

## **5.9 Other precautions and mitigation**

**5.9.1** None anticipated

## **5.10 Contingency plans**

**5.10.1** A general contingency plan for this project should be prepared by the main contractor for controlling such things as chemical/fuel spillage, runoff from cement washings, sewage or water leaks, site collisions and emergency access into or adjacent to tree protection areas. The plan must be agreed by the project AC before commencement.

# **6. Enquiries**

Any enquiries relating to this report should be addressed, in the first instance, to Gillon Laidlaw Arbssystem, Kelvedon House, Guildford Road, London, SW8 2DN.

## 7. Appendix

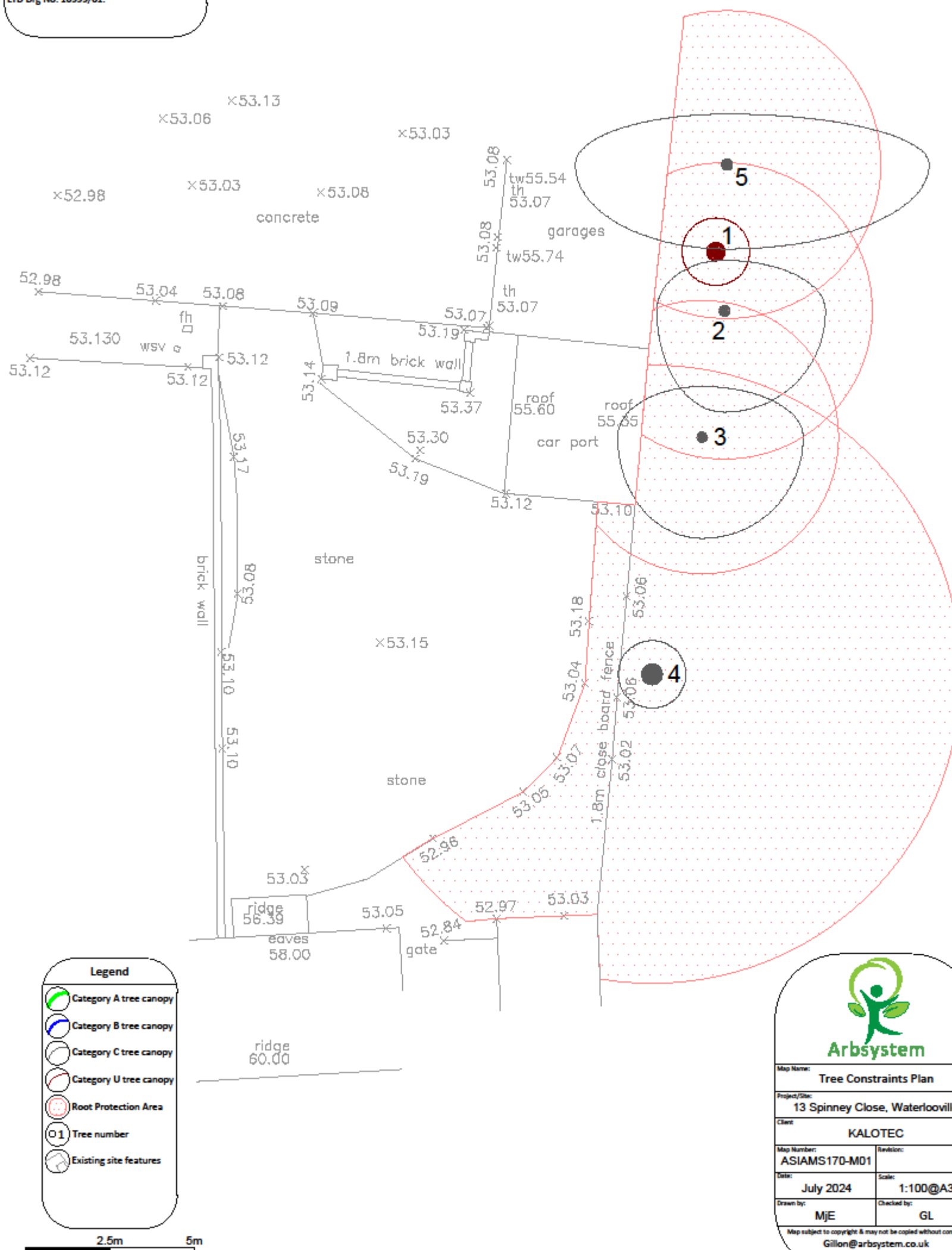
1. Tree Survey data

| Ref. | Species                                 | Structure | Measurements                                                                                                                                                                            | General Observations                                                                                                                  | RPA                                    | Retention Category |
|------|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|
| T001 | Oak<br>( <i>Quercus sp.</i> )           | Stump     | Height (m): 2.5<br>Stem Diam(mm): 550<br>Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 0<br>Lowest Branch (m): 0<br>Life Stage: Dead                                               | Dead stump tree dismantled due to damage at to base 1circ 2018                                                                        | No RPA due to Retention Category of U. | U                  |
| T002 | English yew<br>( <i>Taxus baccata</i> ) | Tree      | Height (m): 10<br>Stem Diam(mm): 320<br>Spread (m): 1.5N, 3E, 3S, 2W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2(W)<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years       | Asymmetrical canopy, due to overshadowing from neighbouring trees.                                                                    | Radius: 3.8m.<br>Area: 52 sq m.        | C1,2               |
| T003 | English yew<br>( <i>Taxus baccata</i> ) | Tree      | Height (m): 8<br>Stem Diam(mm): 300<br>Spread (m): 1.5N, 3E, 3S, 2.5W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(W)<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years    | Asymmetrical canopy due to overshadowing from neighbouring trees.                                                                     | Radius: 3.6m.<br>Area: 49 sq m.        | C1,2               |
| T004 | Oak<br>( <i>Quercus sp.</i> )           | Tree      | Height (m): 12<br>Stem Diam(mm): 620<br>Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 2<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2(W)<br>Life Stage: Over Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years          | Monolith due to canopy failure circa 2022, standing stem still alive covered In epicormic growth. Some decay at the base of the tree. | Radius: 7.4m.<br>Area: 175 sq m.       | C1,2               |
| T005 | English yew<br>( <i>Taxus baccata</i> ) | Tree      | Height (m): 10<br>Stem Diam(mm): 330<br>Spread (m): 1.5N, 6E, 2.5S, 4.5W<br>Crown Clearance (m): 3<br>Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(W)<br>Life Stage: Early Mature<br>Rem. Contrib.: 50+ Years | Asymmetrical canopy due to neighbouring trees                                                                                         | Radius: 4.0m.<br>Area: 69 sq m.        | C2                 |

## 2 Tree constraints plan

### Note

- This drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy is not to be relied upon.  
- Read drawings in conjunction with arboricultural report.  
- All dimensions must be checked on site and not scaled from this drawing.  
- Topo based on P Stubbington Land Surveys LTD Drg No. 10999/01.

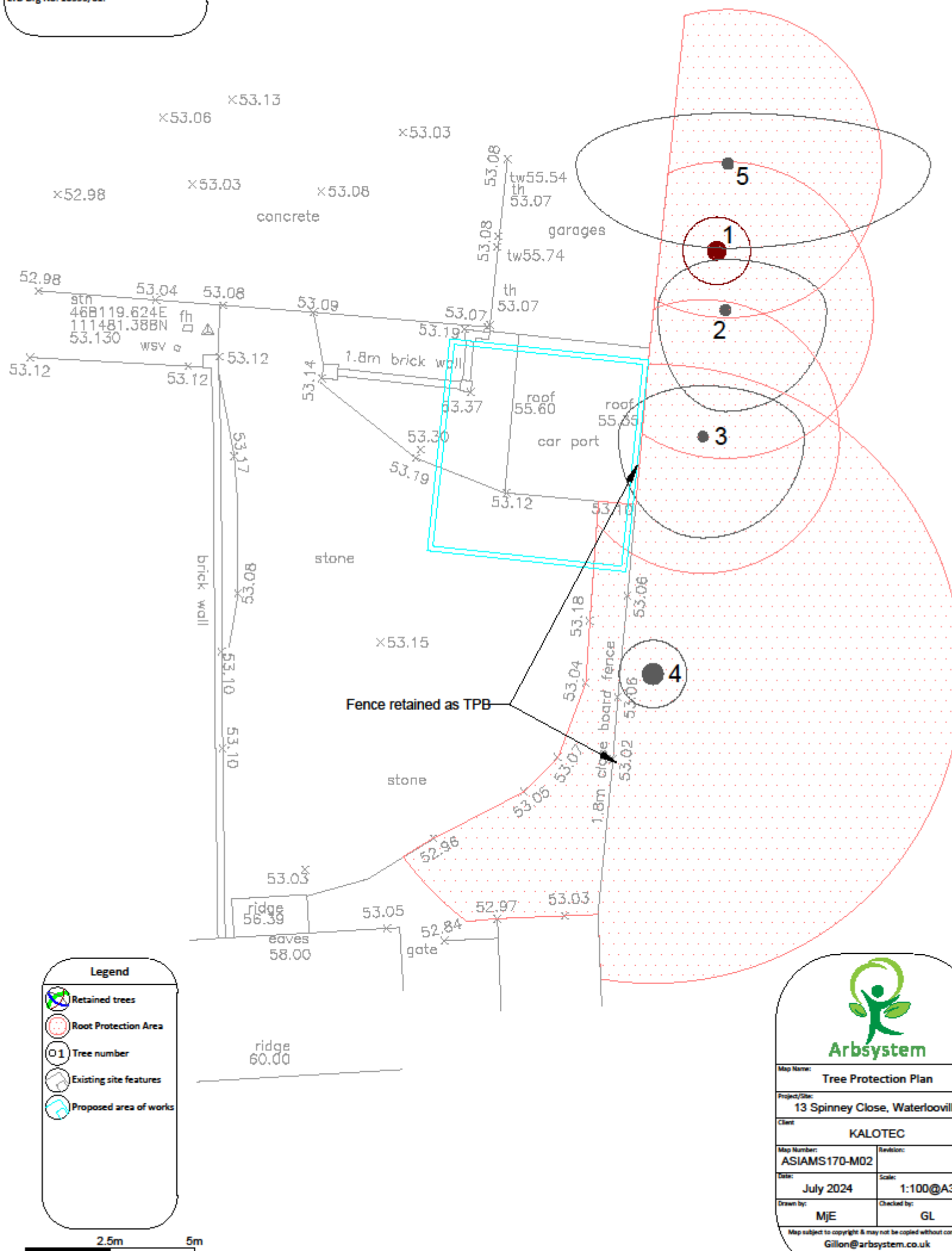


Tree constraints plan-ASIAMS170M01

### 3. Tree Protection Plan

### Note

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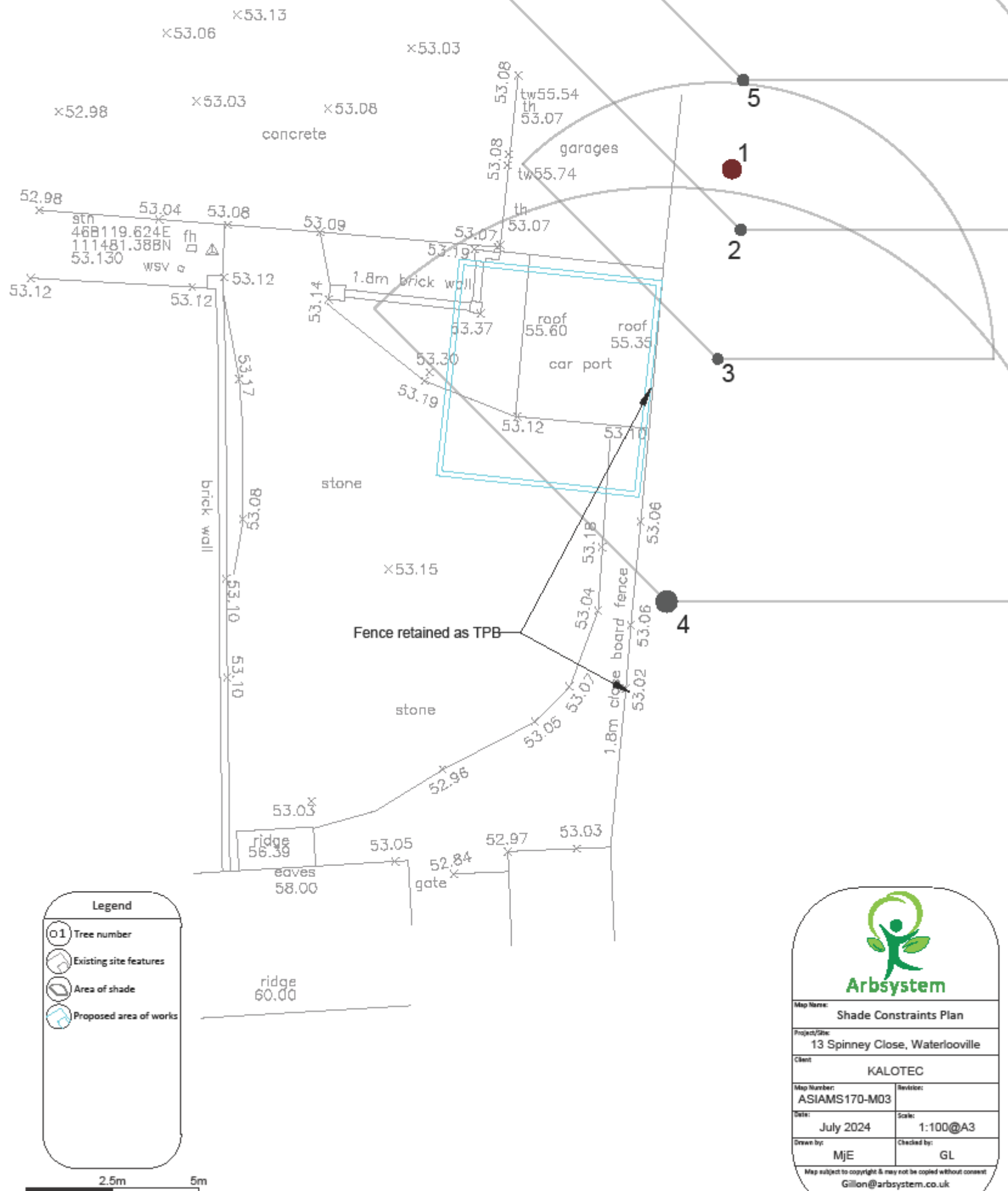


**Tree protection plan-AIAMS170-M02**

### 3. Shade Constraints Plan

#### Note

- This drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy is not to be relied upon.
- Read drawings in conjunction with arboricultural report.
- All dimensions must be checked on site and not scaled from this drawing.
- Topo based on P Stubbington Land Surveys LTD Drg No. 10999/01.

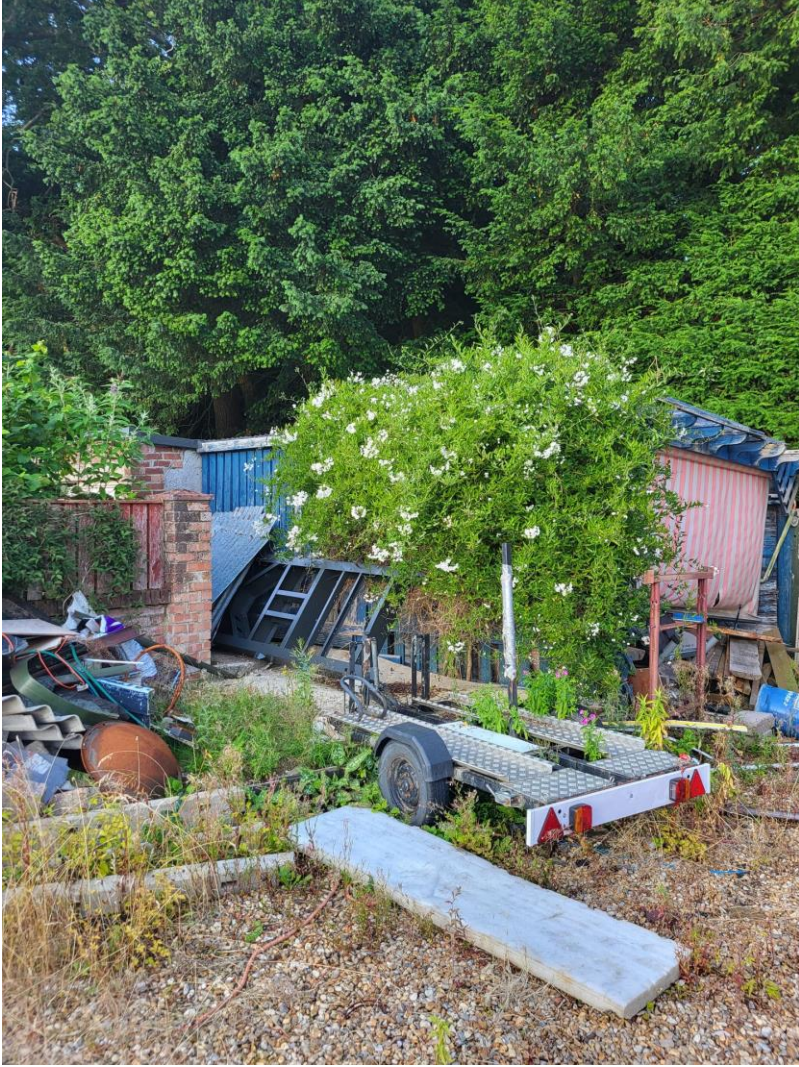


## 6. Arboricultural sequencing of events and site monitoring

| Stage   | Event                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Stage 1 | Project arboricultural consultant (AC) appointed                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Stage 2 | Tree works to be carried out once planning permission granted                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Stage 3 | Main contractor supplied with arboricultural report AIAMS170. Main contractor to supply report to secondary contractors and brief as necessary. Main contractor to prepare contingency plan and provide to AC                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Stage 4 | Demolition of the existing structure to take place, with careful removal of the concrete slab base, with hand tools, or hand held power tools.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Stage 5 | Following this commencement an AC visit is required to oversee the hand excavation within the RPA of '1002', '1003' and '1004' along the east boundary to establish rooting activity. In addition to supervision of these works a site visit by the project AC is required every 2 months until completion of the project. This is in order to ensure continuous tree protection, avoid potential breaches of planning and delays to the development |
| Stage 6 | Once the project is complete a final visit from AC to provide final audit and sign off project.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

**Note:** If at any point during the development any changes to the project involving the trees and woody plants- including but not excluding others: tree protection measures, pruning, excavation within or near to RPA's- consultation must be made with the AC in writing. The AC will advise on the matter and a site visit to oversee operations may be required.

## 7. Pictures



**Picture 1 (Top left)- showing existing structure. Picture 2 (Top right) – showing existing structure. Picture 3 (Lower left) – showing base construction with no movement. Picture 4 (Lower right) – Showing materials stored have stayed dry.**

# 8. Referencematerial

BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.

BS3998:2010 Tree work. Recommendations.

Tree Preservation Orders: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice.

NIUG 10 - Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of Utility Services in relation to trees.

BS8206: Part 2: 2008 Code of Practice for Daylighting.

Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight. A Guide to Good Practice.

CIBSE: Daylighting and window design, lighting guide LG 10: 1999.