

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Southdown View, Long Copse
Lane, Emsworth PO10 7UR

Prepared by

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

October 2018



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 I have received instruction from Ben Kirk Msc of Manorwood to provide arboricultural consultancy services with regard to a development proposal at Southdown View, Long Copse Lane, Emsworth PO10 7UR.

1.2 The purpose of the instruction was to:

- **Provide an arboricultural report, including; an arboricultural implications appraisal (AIA), an arboricultural method statement (AMS) and a tree protection plan (TPP) to meet mandatory national requirements and Havant Borough Council's local requirements to validate planning application APP/18/00929.**
- **Siting of additional mobile home.**

1.3 The arboricultural impact assessment and method statement were prepared with reference to the guidelines detailed in BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations" and according to good arboricultural practice.

1.4 Contents of the report are exclusively for the use of the client; liability does not extend to any third party without our written consent.

2.0 DOCUMENTS PROVIDED

2.1 Plans prepared by Manorwood:

18092-000	Location plan	1:1250 @A3
18092-001	Approved block plan	1:500 @A3
18092-002	Proposed block plan	1:500 @A3

2.2 I have not seen an existing tree survey for the proposed development; this arboricultural implications appraisal and method

statement is based on observations and measurements taken during my site visit of the 10th October 2018.

3.0 GRADING CATEGORIES

3.1 The quality of the trees within influence of the proposed development was assessed and they were categorised to reflect the criteria recommended in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 as detailed at **Appendix 1**.

3.2 The following is a breakdown of the number of trees in each BS category:

Category U	1 tree
Category A	0 trees
Category B	1 tree
Category C	1 tree

4.0 STATUTORY CONTROLS

4.1 Consultation with the Local Planning Authority confirmed that while the grounds of Southdown View are not within a designated Conservation Area, the ash (**T1**) and an unrecorded oak on the western boundary are subject to **Tree Preservation Order No. 1974**.

4.2 Under Part 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981), with only a few exceptions, it is an offence to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while the nest is in use or being built. Bat species are protected under Section 39 of the 1994 Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations (as amended), the 1981 Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) and the 2000 Countryside and Rights of Way Act. It is illegal to damage or destroy any bat roost, whether occupied or not, or disturb or harm a bat. Further specialist investigation may be required before undertaking any recommended works.

5.0 TREE DETAILS

5.1 Trees within influence of the development are shown plotted on the on the 1:500 @ A4 site plan (**Appendix 2**) and basic details are given overleaf.

Tree no.	Species	Height (in m)	Stem diameter @1.5m above ground level (in mm)	Crown spread (in m)	BS Class
T1	Ash	15	610	N – 5 E – 6 S – 6 W – 7	B
T2	Field maple	5.5	165	N – 1.5 E – 1.5 S – 1.5 W – 1.5	U
T3	Field maple	5	145	N – 2 E – 2 S – 2 W – 2	C

5.2 In addition to the trees, hedgerows were noted around the area for development. The hedgerows are marked as G1 and G2 at **Appendix 2** and a brief description is provided below.

- **G1** – native species hedgerow of 2m high clipped field maple, hawthorn, spindle, blackthorn and dogwood along the western boundary.
- **G2** – a belt of small-diameter hawthorn, field maple, goat willow and blackthorn in the roadside verge beyond the close-board fence along the southern boundary.

5.3 Trees and shrubs too small to be recorded or beyond influence of the development proposal included a mature English oak in the hedgerow on the western boundary, semi-mature field maple and hawthorn in the north-west corner of the grounds and roadside hawthorn and field maple in the south-west corner.

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.0 BELOW GROUND CONSTRAINTS – ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

- 6.1 Section 3.7 of BS 5837: 2012 states that – *“The Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. “*
- 6.2 To establish the level of protection needed I have calculated the root protection area (RPA) of the trees using the information gathered at my site visit and with reference to section 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012. This indicates the RPA in m² and the minimum required all round radial distances for rooting zone protection and allows a view to be taken as to whether the trees can be retained safely without undue damage to their root systems. The extent of the RPA is shown on the 1:500 @ A4 RPA and shade plan (**Appendix 3**).
- 6.3 Tree root morphology can be affected by numerous factors; availability of water, aeration, soil type, temperature and structure, compacted or impervious surfaces and proximity to buildings and other structures all affect the way roots develop and although the RPAs are marked on the plan as uniform polygons the actual root systems will be far more irregular. Root mapping or hand excavation under arboricultural supervision could determine whether significant roots extend beyond the RPAs and require greater protection in relation to construction or whether it may be possible to develop within the RPA without a negative impact on the rooting environment.
- 6.4 The trees are growing in unsurfaced ground and I think it unlikely that the nominal RPAs vary significantly from those indicated at **Appendix 3**; however, proximity of T1 to the road means root development here may be a little more extensive to the north.

7.0 ABOVE GROUND CONSTRAINTS

- 7.1 Consideration should be given to the effects that the current tree size, future growth potential, shade levels and leaf and fruit

nuisance may have on the proposed development. The crown spread of the tree and the shadow pattern through the main part of the day is indicated on the 1:500 @ A4 RPA and shade plan (**Appendix 3**).

8.0 COMMENT

- 8.1 The 1:200 @ A4 Development proposal in relation to RPA plan (**Appendix 4**) shows that the proposed location of the mobile home impacts on around 9.5% of the nominal RPA of T1 but is beyond the RPA of the remaining trees.
- 8.2 A no-dig Three Dimensional Cellular Confinement System (Geoweb® by Greenfix or similar), a method statement for which is shown at **Appendix 9**, as a base for the mobile home will need to be used to leave the RPA intact and minimise the risk of damage to T1.
- 8.3 Moderate deadwood was noted within the crown of T1. Minor apical dieback at isolated branch tips on the northern sector may be indicative of early colonization by *Hymenoscyphus fraxinea* – the cause of Chalara dieback of ash - or may just be due to early leaf fall.
- 8.4 T2 and T3 are not affected by the development proposal and although in fairly poor condition do not represent any real risk so could probably be retained for their habitat potential.
- 8.5 I do not consider the current or future growth of the surveyed trees to have a significant impact on the development proposal. The shade pattern throughout the day moves from north-west to east and although the mobile home will be within the shade arc it is beneath the canopy so low level light will not be adversely affected. Removal of deadwood from within the crown will reduce the risk of damage, while regular monitoring of the tree's condition will determine whether there is a decline in vitality that may be associated with Chalara dieback of ash. Future minor pruning to maintain the tree at or around its current size, subject to planning consent and in accordance with BS 3998:2010 British Standards Tree work – Recommendations, will reduce the pressure for removing the tree and allow it to be retained as long as it remains viable.

9.0 CONCLUSION

9.1 With appropriate precautionary measures I consider the development proposal at Southdown View is feasible, in relation to the inspected trees, for the following reasons:

- **Implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any recorded trees so the arboricultural characteristics of the site remain unchanged.**
- **The use of a no-dig Three Dimensional Cellular Confinement System (Geoweb® by Greenfix or similar) as a base for the mobile home will leave the RPA of T1 intact and minimise the risk of damage to roots and the rooting environment.**
- **The use of protective barriers, precautionary measures and arboricultural supervision and monitoring will prevent damage and potentially negative effects on the current and long-term health of the trees.**

10.0 DETAILS

- 10.1 Date of site visit - 10.10.2018
- 10.2 Present at site visit - Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
- 10.3 Date of report - 24.10.2018
- 10.4 Contact details:

CONTACT	NAME	DETAILS
Local Planning Authority	Havant Borough council	Tel - 02392 474174 Email – Planning.development@havant.gov.uk
Architects	Manorwood	Tel - 01243 201102 Email – Ben@manorwood.co.uk

Arboricultural Consultants	Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd	Tel – 01243 814740 Email – jonathan.rodwell@beechdown. com
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References

Roberts, J. Jackson, N. Smith, M. (2006). *Tree Roots in the Built Environment*. The Stationery Office
BSI British Standards (2012) *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
 Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

24th October 2018

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

The arboricultural method statement includes the following plans:

Appendix 5	1:200 @A4	Tree protection plan showing position of: • protective barriers. • trees to be retained with a continuous outline. • trees to be removed with a broken outline.
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11.0 PROTECTIVE BARRIERS AND CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE.

- 11.1 Prior to the commencement of site work and before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site, protective barriers, marked as **a dark green dotted line** on the tree protection plan (**Appendix 5**), must be erected, around the Root Protection Area (RPA) to create a construction exclusion zone beyond the working area.
- 11.2 The construction exclusion zone, shown as **light green horizontal hatching** on the tree protection plan, will be afforded protection at all times during the development process; strictly no access, construction activities, mixing materials or storage will be allowed.
- 11.3 The barriers will have weather proof signs attached stating that it is protecting a **construction exclusion zone** and that **no works are permitted** beyond the barrier; the protective barrier should remain in place for the duration of the development process.
- 11.4 The protective barriers should be positioned in accordance with the tree protection plans (**Appendix 5**) and should be constructed as per figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 (shown at **Appendix 6**) and consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this, weld mesh panels should be fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Care should be taken when locating the vertical and bracing poles to avoid roots; if the presence of roots precludes the use of driven poles, above ground stabilising using struts mounted on a block tray, constructed as per figure 3 b) of BS 5837:2012 may be used.

12.0 CONSTRUCTION OF HARD-STANDING WITHIN RPA

- 12.1 The base for the mobile home extends into the RPA of T1 so construction of the hard-standing must utilise a no-dig specification with a porous and permeable base layer and surface finish.

Appendix 9 provides a detailed installation guide for the Geoweb® tree root protection no-dig Three Dimensional Cellular Confinement System.

13.0 INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1 If service runs impact upon RPAs, installation should be undertaken with reference to section four of the National Joint Utilities Guidance – volume 4 Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, to reduce the risk of damage to the roots and rooting environment of retained trees.
- 13.2 Undisclosed siting of service runs, above ground services, CCTV cameras, electrical sub-stations, refuse stores, lighting and other infrastructure requirements can lead to unnecessary tree pruning or root loss during or post development. Should any infrastructure requirements become necessary post planning their design should be discussed with the project arboriculturalist and, if necessary, the permission of the local planning authority obtained.

14.0 ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS

- 14.1 No storage or mixing of materials to take place within the construction exclusion zone or in the ground protected RPA.
- 14.2 No storage or mixing of materials will take place in any location where they may leak into the construction exclusion zone or RPA.
- 14.3 Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of the tree stems or mixed in any location where gradients allow contaminants to run towards RPAs.

15.0 SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

- 15.1 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that any conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime with regard to tree protection on site is adopted.

- 15.2 An arboriculturalist should be appointed to monitor tree protection measures and address any arboricultural issues that may arise.
- 15.3 The project arboriculturalist should mark the positions of the protective barriers and inspect them once erected and prior to site work commencing.
- 15.4 In addition to the scheduled supervision regular site visits to inspect the protective barriers may be required. Frequency of the visits is dependent on the progress of the development but should take place every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
- 15.5 A copy of a site visit and arboricultural supervision record is shown at **Appendix 7**.
- 15.6 A copy of an arboricultural monitoring record is shown at **Appendix 8**.
- 15.7 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring subcontractors comply with the arboricultural method statement and do not undertake any operation that is likely to impact adversely upon any tree on site.
- 15.8 The main contractor will ensure that the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the development process.

16.0 SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- 16.1 Sequence of tree protection measures in relation to phases of development.

Site meeting	Project arboriculturalist to discuss tree protection measures with architect/developer and local authority arboricultural officer.
Protective barriers	Installation of protective barriers prior to demolition, excavation and construction.
Monitoring	Arboricultural monitoring every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.

Protective barriers	Removal of protective barriers one completion of development proposal.
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- 16.2 Should circumstances arise where unscheduled work may impact upon trees or tree protection the work should cease until the project arboriculturalist has been consulted and the local planning authority arboricultural officer informed.

Trees unsuitable for retention

<u>Category</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Category U	Trees 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 – shown in dark red on plans.

Trees to be considered for retention

<u>Category</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years - shown in light green on plans. <u>1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities</u> – trees that are good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups, formal or semi-formal arboricultural features. <u>2 - Mainly landscape qualities</u> – trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features. <u>3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation</u> – trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years - shown in mid blue on plans <u>1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities</u> – trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant but remediable defects) to the extent that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the particular quality necessary for category A designation. <u>2 - Mainly landscape qualities</u> – trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, that attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or groups of trees situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

Appendix 1 – BS 5837 grading categories

	<u>3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation</u> – trees with material conservation or other cultural values.
Category C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter under 150mm - shown in grey on plans. <u>1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities</u> – unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories. <u>2 - Mainly landscape qualities</u> – 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 landscape benefits. <u>3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation</u> – trees with no material conservation or other cultural values.

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Southdown View Appendix 2 - site plan

SCALE :
1 : 500 @ A4

DATE :
24/10/2018



Beechdown ref B/0202/18
Southdown View - BS5837 tree survey/report
- October 2018

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0 25m

Key



Southdown View

G1

T3
C

T2
U

T1
B

G2

Long Copse Lane

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Southdown View Appendix 3 - RPA & shade plan

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Crown Spread Root Protection Area Shading Arc



Category 'A'

Category 'B'

Category 'C'

Category 'U'

0 25m

Key

Stable block

mown grass areas

Site perimeter

Existing mobile home

Gravel driveway and parking

Southdown View

G1

T3
C

T2
U

T1
B

G2

Long Copse Lane

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Southdown View Appendix 4 - development proposal in relation to RPA

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Key

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Stable block | Existing mobile home |
| mown grass areas | Gravel driveway and parking |
| Combined RPA | Proposed mobile home |
| Site perimeter | |

T3
C

T2
U

T1
B

G2

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Southdown View

Appendix 5 - tree protection plan

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Southdown View - BS5837 tree survey/report
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Installation of no-dig, three dimensional
cellular confinement system as per detailed
instruction at Appendix 9.

Position of protective barriers, marked
as dark green dotted line, forming
construction exclusion zone.

T3
C

T2
U

T1
B

The construction exclusion zone, shown as
green horizontal hatching, will be afforded
protection at all times during the
development process; strictly no access,
construction activities, mixing materials or
storage will be allowed.

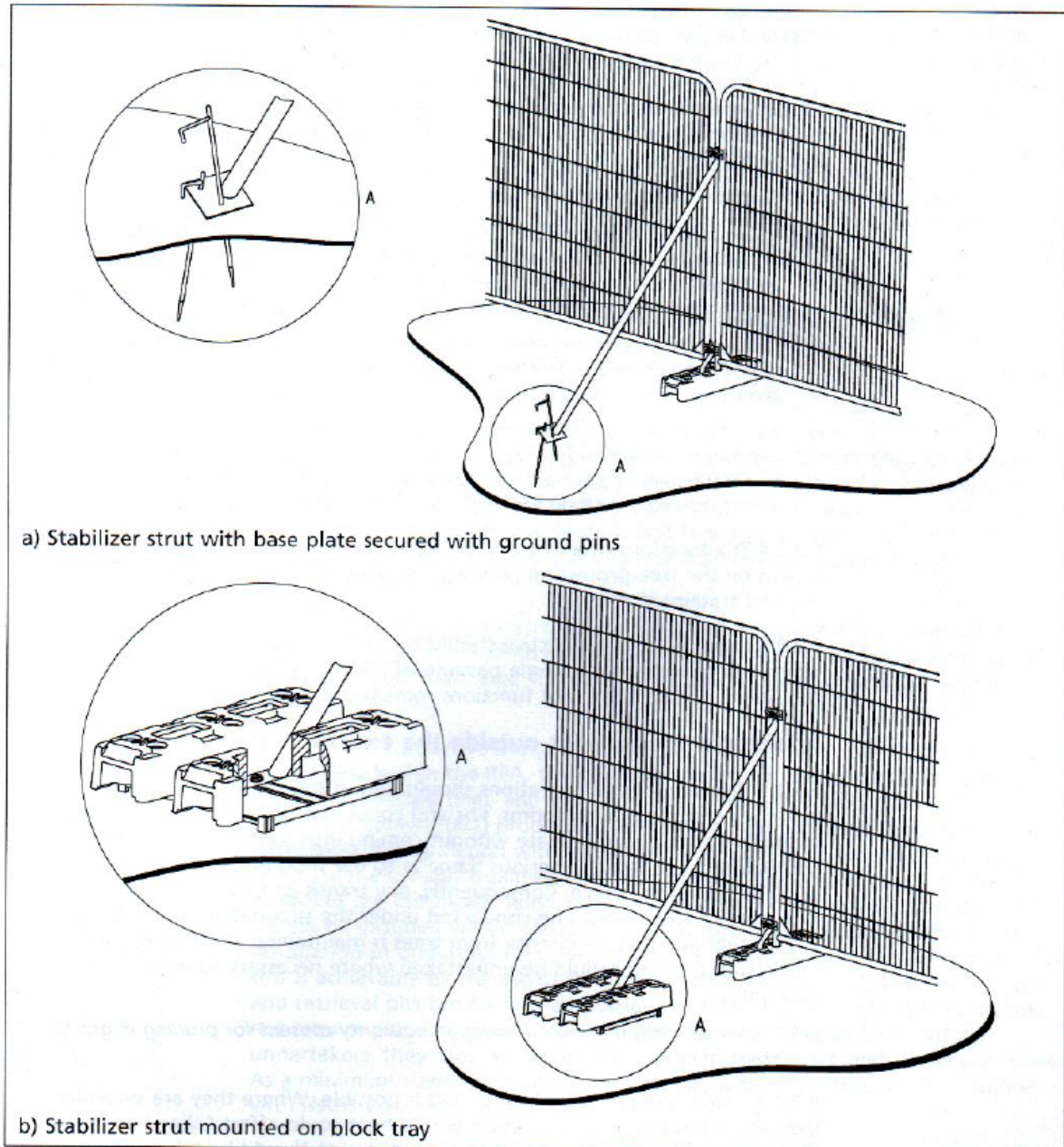
Key

- Stable block
- Construction exclusion zone
- Proposed mobile home
- Site perimeter

- Existing mobile home
- Three dimensional cellular confinement system
- Protective barriers

Appendix 6 – Protective Barrier

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix 7 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Manorwood		Southdown View, Long Copse Lane, Emsworth PO10 7UR	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Siting of additional mobile home.		

Stage of development	Action required
Pre-construction	Mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 7 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Manorwood		Southdown View, Long Copse Lane, Emsworth PO10 7UR	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Siting of additional mobile home.		

Stage of development	Action required
Pre-construction	Site visit to check position of protective barrier prior to construction activity.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Appendix 8 - Arboricultural Monitoring Form

Client		Location	
Manorwood		Southdown View, Long Copse Lane, Emsworth PO10 7UR	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Siting of additional mobile home.		

Area inspected	Comments	Action required
Protective barriers		
Construction exclusion zone		
Site storage/material mixing		
Other		
Additional Comments		

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

NOTE - COPY OF COMPLETED FORM TO BE SCANNED AND SENT TO LPA ARBORICULTURAL OFFICER

Installation Recommendation

1. **Preparation of the subgrade ready for Geoweb tree root protection no dig solution. Whilst inside the tree rooting area, all actions must ensure no detrimental effect on the ground condition. The tree rooting area is the surface which is being protected**
 - Removal of surface vegetation using prior agreed methods with local authority. No methods of removal which will cause compaction to the subgrade can be used. This includes the use of plant, vehicles and machinery. Examples of appropriate methods include hand tools or herbicide
 - When creating a level subgrade, do not grade off humps or level off through compaction, as these may contain tree roots. Rather infill hollows with a permeable material such as clean stone or sharp sand to create a level surface.
 - All external debris, such as rocks and waste, should be removed
 - When an existing hard surface is scheduled for removal, care should be taken not to disturb tree roots that may be present beneath. Hand held tools or appropriate machinery should be used to remove the existing surface, working backwards over the area so not trafficking the exposed area
2. **TRP4000 Non-woven Geotextile**
 - Lay out the TRP4000 over the prepared area, overlapping joins by a minimum of 300mm, dependent on soil conditions
 - When overlapping the TRP4000, ensure the overlap is in the same direction as the Geoweb will be extended. This will ensure the geotextile does not pull up when extending the Geoweb
 - If a site specific solution has been provided by Greenfix which includes a sub-base, this will require installation through non compaction methods
3. **Installation of the Geoweb panels**
 - Lay out the collapsed Geoweb on the TRP4000 and secure at one end in the middle of the width.
 - Extend the panel to 6.6m length, and secure its length at the other end
 - Extend the width of the Geoweb to 2.6m wide, and secure each corner
 - Ensure the panel is secured at 6.6m x 2.6m, as this will achieve the 259mm by 224mm cell diameter required.
4. **Connection of the panels to create one single mattress**
 - All panels must be adjoined to one another both side by side and end to end
 - Simply connect the Geoweb with the supplied ATRA® keys, through the aligned slots



For enquiries and recommendations please contact

Greenfix. Tel: 01608 666027 Fax : 01608 665468

Email : info@greenfix.co.uk

Web: www.greenfix.co.uk

Geoweb Tree Root Protection Installation Guide

1. Infill of the Geoweb for tree root application

- Compacted, non-porous material, such as M.O.T. Type 1 / crushed stone with fines should not be used for tree root protection
- Infill Geoweb panel with 4-20mm clean angular stone, ensuring Geoweb is not visible and is overfilled by a minimum 25mm. Plant and tracked vehicles should not drive on exposed Geoweb as this will lead to tearing and damage.
- Infill towards the tree, using the filled Geoweb cells as the working platform
- For a stone specification sheet please contact Greenfix Ltd go to www.greenfix.co.uk

2. Compaction of the infilled material

- Compaction of the Geoweb system is not required on generic site conditions, as the infill will secure its own level when trafficked over a short time
- If on poor / site specific conditions, complete 4 passes of a non-vibrating, smooth wheeled roller over the 25mm overfill. Refill and roller as necessary to ensure a 25mm surcharge remains

3. Edging options

- Where edging is required for light structures, such as footpaths, above ground peg and treated timber edging may be acceptable. Where areas of hard surface require edge support, the use of pinned sleepers, gabions or non-invasive haunch kerbing can provide appropriate solutions.
- For recommendations and details (CAD or PDF), please contact Greenfix for assistance

4. Surface options available

- Geoweb acts as a sub-base to all available surfaces on the market, including asphalt, block-paving, resin bound, grass vegetation or gravel etc.
- For tree rooting areas, the surface must be porous unless approved otherwise by local authority.
- For details of surface options please contact Greenfix for assistance

Additional Greenfix services available

For an on-site installation visit on the day of installation on any purchase of Geoweb TRP, please contact Greenfix for recommendations and support.

Site specific calculations and technical recommendations are also available via Greenfix.

Greenfix can offer an on-site visit to recommend correct installation to the calculated recommendation if it has been complete via Greenfix

This information corresponds to our current knowledge on the subject. It is offered solely to provide possible suggestions for your own experimentation. It is not intended however to substitute for any testing you may need to conduct to determine for yourself the suitability of the product for your particular use. Since we can not anticipate all variations in actual end use conditions, Greenfix Ltd make no warranties and assumes no liabilities in connection with this information. Nothing in this publication is to be considered as a licence to operate under or a recommendation to infringe any patent right



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