

Tree survey & report

56 Warblington Road,
Emsworth PO10 7HH

Prepared by

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

November 2022



CONTENTS

-	Summary, details and references	1
1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Documents provided	2
3.0	Survey format	2
4.0	Grading categories	3
5.0	Statutory controls	3
6.0	Development proposal	3
7.0	Site description	4
8.0	Tree survey	4
9.0	Tree appraisal	5

Arboricultural Impact Assessment 6

10.0	Below ground constraints – Root protection area (RPA)	6
11.0	Above ground constraints	6
12.0	Comment	7
13.0	Conclusion	7

Arboricultural Method Statement 9

14.0	Sequence of events	9
15.0	Protective barriers, construction exclusion zone & ground protection	10
16.0	Demolition	11
17.0	Foundation construction	11
18.0	Infrastructure requirements	12
19.0	Additional precautions	12
20.0	Supervision and monitoring	12

Appendices:

1- Tree survey schedule. 2 - Definition of terms. 3 - BS 5837 grading categories. 4 - Tree constraints plan. 5 – Development proposal plan. 6- Tree protection plan. 7 - Protective barriers. 8 - Site visit and arboricultural supervision record. 9 – Arboricultural monitoring.

SUMMARY

- The quality of 10 trees within influence of a development proposal was assessed;
- an arboricultural impact assessment of the development proposal was prepared;
- the proposal is for demolition of the existing two-storey rear extension, construction of new extensions to the front and rear and associated landscaping;
- implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees and although access for construction activity may be improved with the removal of two Category C trees the arboricultural characteristics of the site will remain largely unchanged;
- precautionary measures will be required to protect the retained trees throughout the development process.

Details

- Date of tree survey - 31st October 2022
- Present at tree survey - Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
- Date of report - 15th November 2022

Contact Details

<u>Local Planning Authority</u>	Havant Borough Council	Tel – 02392 446249 Email - planning.development@havant.gov.uk
<u>Architects</u>	50.8 Architecture & Interiors	Tel – 07775 786502 Email - info@fiftypointeight.co.uk
<u>Arboricultural Consultants</u>	Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd	Tel – 01243 814740 Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

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

15th November 2022

1.0 Introduction

1.1 I have received instruction from Angus Eitel RIBA, of 50.8 Architecture and Interiors, to provide arboricultural consultancy with regard to proposed development at 56 Warblington Road, Emsworth PO10 7HH.

1.2 The purpose of the instruction was to:

- Assess the quality of any trees that could be affected by the proposed development.
- Prepare an arboricultural impact assessment evaluating the effects of the development proposal.
- Prepare a method statement and tree protection plan.

1.3 The survey was conducted and the report 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 Drawings provided by 50.8 Architecture and Interiors.

CO223-P002	Existing site plan	1:200@A3
CO223-P003	Proposed site layout plan	1:200@A3

3.0 Survey Format

3.1 Trees included in the survey were those with the potential to be affected by the development proposal and with a stem diameter, at 1.5m high, greater than 75mm. The trees were inspected from the ground only and no specialist decay detection was undertaken. Trees were assessed from within the site or from public areas.

- 3.2 The tree identification numbers used are for the purpose of this report and may not reflect numbering used in previous surveys or Tree Preservation Orders.
- 3.3 Data was recorded on a handheld computer, the individual trees plotted via GPS and their positions marked on the 1:300 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 3.4 A detailed tree survey sheet is shown as Appendix 1 with an explanation of the terms and categories covered as Appendix 2.
- 3.5 The extent of the survey was limited to collecting sufficient data to inform upon the feasibility of the proposed development, it was not a detailed tree hazard or risk assessment and, unless specified, no guarantee, expressed or implied, can be given regarding the safety of the trees or their suitability for safe long-term retention.

4.0 Grading Categories

- 4.1 The quality of the surveyed trees was assessed and they were categorised to reflect the criteria recommended in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 as detailed at Appendix 3.
- 4.2 The following is a breakdown of the number of trees in each BS category.

Category U	0 trees
Category A	0 trees
Category B	2 trees
Category C	8 trees

5.0 Statutory Controls

- 5.1 Consultation with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) confirmed that the application site is not within a designated Conservation Area but that individual trees and groups of trees within influence of the development proposal may be subject to Tree Preservation Order number **0891**.

6.0 Development Proposal

- 6.1 The proposal is for demolition of the existing two-storey rear extension and construction of new extensions to the front and rear along with associated landscaping.

7.0 Site Description

- 7.1 56 Warblington Road is a detached two-storey dwelling set in broadly-level grounds of around 1700m² (**Fig.1**). Access to the property from Warblington Road is via a shared driveway that opens into a wide gravel parking area in front of the house. The back garden is reached by narrow paths either side of the house that lead to a brick terrace extending beyond the existing two-storey rear extension. The back garden and well-maintained lawns and borders continue to the southern boundary fence.



Fig.1 – 56 Warblington Road (Microsoft product screen shot reprinted with permission from Microsoft Corporation)

- 7.2 The property is in a suburban location with surrounding trees predominantly in domestic settings, as roadside trees and in public green open spaces.
- 7.3 The site geology is recorded as Chalk Formation sedimentary bedrock while the superficial geology is described by the National Soils Resources Institute as a loamy soil with naturally high groundwater. No detailed analysis of the soil structure, composition or pH was undertaken and these details should not be relied on for design purposes.

8.0 Tree Survey

- 8.1 With the exception of the yew (T1) in the front garden of 54 Warblington Road the recorded trees were all in the grounds of No. 56. Trees and shrubs too small to be recorded or beyond influence of the proposed development included

those in the following groups marked on the tree constraints plan (Appendix 4) and noted below.

- **G1** - a low, clipped western red cedar hedge on the boundary with Warblington Road, clipped individual bay, spotted laurel, *Elaeagnus*, Portuguese laurel & *Viburnum tinus* with yew, buddleia, hydrangea and butcher's broom.
- **G2** – a border of tall clipped laurel, Lawson cypress and Portuguese laurel grouped on the western boundary with low clipped western red cedar, laurel, privet and Portuguese laurel linking with the neat western red cedar hedge that continues along the western boundary of the back garden.
- **G3** - tall, clipped bay, laurel, Lawson cypress and Portuguese laurel on the eastern boundary.
- **G4** – a low border in the back garden of *Euonymus*, smoke bush, *Cordyline*, bay, flowering currant, *Cotoneaster*, laurel and herbaceous cover.
- **G5** – a belt of mature Portuguese laurel, yew, Swedish whitebeam, *Pittosporum*, bay, western red cedar, privet and laurel grouped in the south-east corner of the back garden.

9.0 Tree Appraisal

- 9.1 Details and comments of individual trees and groups are listed in the appended BS 5837 survey schedule detailed at Appendix 1.

10.0 Below Ground Constraints – Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 10.1 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. “*
- 10.2 The RPA calculations have been produced using the information gathered from the tree survey and 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 RPA calculations are detailed in the appended tree survey and the initial dimensions marked on the 1:300 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).
- 10.3 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.
- 10.4 The recorded trees are all growing in unsurfaced ground and there is no reason that the nominal RPAs should vary significantly from those indicated at Appendix 4. The compacted surface of the driveway may have had some impact on root development of the mature lime (T5) but with opposing constraints to root growth to the north and west the RPA indicated is likely to be a fair representation.

11.0 Above Ground Constraints

- 11.1 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. Tree height and crown spread measurements are detailed in the appended tree survey; the crown spread of the trees and the shadow pattern through the main part of the day is indicated on the 1:300 @ A3 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).

12.0 Comment

- 12.1 The 1:300 @ A3 development proposal plan (Appendix 5) shows that the proposed extensions to the front and rear elevations occupy largely the same area as the existing dwelling and that the proposed demolition and construction will have no direct impact on recorded trees or RPAs.
- 12.2 The driveway and layout of the front garden is unchanged and there are no requirements for tree removal to facilitate the development. With a narrow access and limited space, the existing compacted surface of the driveway is likely to provide a suitable working area for anticipated levels of plant and machinery.
- 12.3 Access for construction traffic and activity at the rear of the dwelling may be improved by removing the category C myrtle (T6) and clipped western red cedar (T10). Neither are particularly prominent trees and their loss could be mitigated by replacement planting as part of a landscaping scheme.
- 12.4 The hawthorn (T8) and kowhai (T9), along with all the unrecorded trees and shrubs at the far end of the back garden, are well beyond influence of the proposed development and protective barriers will ensure that there is no risk of damage to the trees or rooting environment.
- 12.5 I do not consider the current or future growth of the retained trees to have a greater impact on the proposed development than on the existing dwelling.

13.0 Conclusion

- 13.1 With appropriate precautionary measures I consider the proposed development at 56 Warblington Road feasible, in relation to the surveyed trees, for the following reasons.

- Implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees and although access for construction activity may be improved with the removal of two Category C trees the arboricultural characteristics of the site will remain largely unchanged.
- I do not consider current or future growth of the retained trees to have a greater impact on the development proposal or to lead to increased pressure for removal or unsympathetic pruning any more for the proposed development than for the existing dwelling and site use.

- The use of protective barriers, precautionary measures and arboricultural supervision will prevent damage and potentially negative effects on the current and long-term health of the trees.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- The development process should follow a sequence that results in the least risk to the retained trees and with tree protective fencing and exclusion zones in place as per the tree protection plan (TPP).
- The arboricultural method statement includes the following tree protection plans.

<u>Appendix 6 -</u>	1:300@A3	Tree protection plans showing position of: • Protective barriers and construction exclusion zones. • Trees to be retained with a continuous outline. • Trees to be removed with a broken outline.
---------------------	----------	---

14.0 Sequence of Events

14.1 Sequence of tree protection and precautionary measures in relation to phases of development.

<u>Pre-construction</u>	Site meeting	Project arboriculturalist to discuss tree protection measures with architect/developer and local authority arboricultural officer.
	Protective barriers	Mark position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zones.
	Protective barriers	Check position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

<u>Construction</u>	Monitoring	Arboricultural monitoring every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
---------------------	------------	--

15.0 Protective Barriers, Construction Exclusion Zone & Ground Protection

- 15.1 Prior to the commencement of construction work and before any machinery or materials are brought onto the site, protective barriers, marked as **a blue broken line** on the tree protection plans (Appendix 6), must be erected, around the vulnerable Root Protection Area (RPA) to create a construction exclusion zone beyond the working area.
- 15.2 The construction exclusion zone, shown as **light purple 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.
- 15.3 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.
- 15.4 The protective barriers should be positioned in accordance with the tree protection plans and would typically be constructed as per figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 (shown at Appendix 7) and consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m and driven securely into the ground and onto which weld mesh panels would 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 or hard surfaces 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.
- 15.5 The compacted surface of the existing driveway and parking area will provide an appropriate level of ground protection – for vehicles and plant not exceeding 3.5 tons - over the nominal RPA of the holly (T2) and the lime (T5). If larger vehicles and plant need to access the site then proprietary ground protection sheets or heavy-duty access mats, i.e., Euro Trak should be positioned over the RPA.

16.0 Demolition

16.1 Demolition of the existing rear extension will take place beyond the fenced RPA of retained trees, from within the footprint of the building or using existing compacted surfaces. Practical measures to manage any risk of damage to the retained trees may include:

- Repositioning temporary fencing to maintain protection as demolition progresses;
- use a top-down pull-back approach to demolition from within the footprint of the building;
- demolition waste to be removed by hand or with machinery sited outside the RPA;
- no excavation or changes to soil level within RPA after demolition;
- appropriate pruning, tying back branches or temporary protection of stems;
- if the demolition is undertaken during the summer months it may be necessary to hose down the trees if there is an accumulation of dust on the foliage.

17.0 Foundation Construction

17.1 Foundation depth should be determined by the architect or a structural engineer and with reference to NHBC Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees.

17.2 Excavation and construction of foundations for the new extensions – if the existing cannot be used - takes place beyond the RPA of retained trees; however, if roots are encountered during construction work:

- Careful use of hand tools will avoid bark damage of retained roots at the edge of the foundation if present;
- exposed roots or fibrous root masses that are to be retained should be immediately covered – with hessian or similar - to prevent drying;
- individual roots less than 25mm diameter that need to be removed should be cleanly severed, with secateurs or a pruning saw, far enough back from the edge of the foundation (>100mm) that the effects of uncured cement do not impact tree health;
- the project arboriculturalist will determine whether it is possible to sever roots greater than 25mm diameter, whether bridging with a lintel may be possible or if an alternative foundation type is necessary;
- use of impermeable membranes to line the excavations before the concrete is poured will help prevent damage by the alkaline properties of cement.

18.0 Infrastructure Requirements

- 18.1 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.

19.0 Additional Precautions

- 19.1 No storage or mixing of materials to take place within the construction exclusion zone or in the ground protected RPA.
- 19.2 No storage or mixing of materials will take place in any location where they may leak into the construction exclusion zone or RPA.
- 19.3 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.

20.0 Supervision and Monitoring

- 20.1 Conditions attached to the planning consent must be adhered to at all times and a monitoring regime with regard to tree protection on site should be adopted.
- 20.2 An arboriculturalist should be appointed to monitor tree protection measures and address any arboricultural issues that may arise.
- 20.3 The project arboriculturalist should mark the positions of the protective barriers and inspect them once erected and prior to site work commencing.
- 20.4 In addition to any 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.
- 20.5 A copy of a site visit and arboricultural supervision record is shown at Appendix 9.
- 20.6 A copy of an arboricultural monitoring record is shown at Appendix 10.

- 20.7 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.
- 20.8 The main contractor will ensure that the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the development process.
-

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

Client: 50.8 Architecture & Interiors
 Project: 56 Warblington Road
 Survey Date: 31/10/2022
 Surveyor: Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

Club Cottage, Top Road
 Slindon
 Arundel
 West Sussex
 BN18 0RP
 Phone: 01243 814740

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment				
T1												Estimated Measurements			
Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>		6.5	1	150	N	1.5	2.5	SM	A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Two small pollarded birch at base.			C.1 >40 yrs
T2															
Common Holly <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		11	1	420	N	3	2.5	M	A: 79.8 R: 5.03	Good	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair				C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T3															
Smooth Japanese Maple <i>Acer palmatum</i>		4	2	92 (Eq)	N	2	1.5	M	A: 3.8 R: 1.09	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good				C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T4															
Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>		4.5	1	250	N	2	0.5	SM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good				B.1 >40 yrs
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature			Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter
		Y	Young	M	Mature					S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature					B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio	

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment				
T5															
Common Lime <i>Tilia europaea</i>		15	1	730	N	4	4	M	A: 241.1 R: 8.76	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Historically pollarded at 4m; strong multi-stemmed regrowth from pollard points.			B.1 >40 yrs
T6															
Orange-Bark Myrtle <i>Myrtus luma</i>		5	9	150 (Eq)	N	1	0.5	M	A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Fair	C: Good S: Good B: Good				C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T7															
Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		6	5	217 (Eq)	N	2	2	M	A: 21.2 R: 2.59	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good				C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T8															
Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>		5	1	110	N	1.5	2	SM	A: 5.5 R: 1.32	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair				C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T9															
Kowhai <i>Sophora tetraptera</i>		2.5	2	92 (Eq)	N	0.5	1	SM	A: 3.8 R: 1.09	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good				C.1 10 to 20 yrs
T10															
Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>		4.5	4	184 (Eq)	N	1	0.5	SM	A: 15.3 R: 2.2	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Clipped tree in border.			C.1 20 to 40 yrs
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC:	Estimated Remaining Contributio

Appendix 2 – tree survey definition of terms

<u>Tree ID/tag</u> -	Identification number and/or tree tag number.	
<u>Species</u> -	Common and/or scientific name.	
<u>Height (m)</u> -	To the nearest 0.5m below 10m; to the nearest 1m above 10m.	
<u>Ø (mm)/No. of stems</u> -	Stem diameter measured at 1.5m or equivalent with reference to Annex C of BS5837:2012.	
<u>First branch</u> -	Height above ground level and direction of first significant branch.	
<u>Crown spread (m)</u> -	Measured at the cardinal points.	
<u>Canopy height/clearance</u> -	Crown clearance in metres above ground level at the cardinal points.	
<u>RPA</u> -	Root protection area (m ²) and length of radial protection (m).	
<u>Age class:</u>	<i>Young</i> -	Less than approximately 10 years old.
	<i>Semi-Mature</i> -	Less than 1/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Mature</i> -	Between 1/5 and 5/5 of typical life expectancy.
	<i>Over-Mature</i> -	Tree having reached its maximum life span and declining in health and size.
	<i>Veteran</i> -	A tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size or condition.
<u>Structural/physiological condition:</u>	General condition of tree crown, stem and basal area structure and form - assessed as:	
	<i>Good</i> -	Good form, structure and vitality; no apparent signs of decay, structural weakness, decline in health, pests or diseases.
	<i>Fair</i> -	Moderate form and structure.
	<i>Poor</i> -	Poor form or structure; significant decay, structural weakness or decline in vitality.
<u>BS 5837 category</u> -	BS grading category detailed at Appendix 3.	
<u>ERC</u> -	Estimated remaining contribution.	

Trees Unsuitable for Retention

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

Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years - shown in light green on plans.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – 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.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – 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.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – 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.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – 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.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with material conservation or other cultural values.

Appendix 3 – BS 5837 grading categories

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.

1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities – unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

2 - Mainly landscape qualities – 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.

3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation – trees with no material conservation or other cultural values.

Beechdown Arboriculture Limited

Club Cottage, Slindon, Arundel BN18 0RP

Tel - 01243 814740 Mob - 07941 156492

Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

Web - www.beechdown.com

56 Warblington Road
Appendix 4 - tree constraints plan

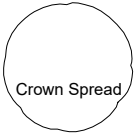
SCALE :
1 : 300

@ A3

DATE :
15/11/2022

Beechdown ref: B/0402/22
56 Warblington Road - BS5837 tree survey/report - November 2022

Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey® products supplied by
Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechnology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey® licence number 100023148



Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'



Warblington Road

56 Warblington Road

58

54

60

G1

G3

G2

G4

G5

T3
C

T2
C

T4
B

T5
B

T1
C

T6
C

T7
C

T8
C

T10
C

T9
C

Key:

Existing dwelling

Clipped shrubs and borders

Clipped boundary hedges

Application boundary

Beechdown Arboriculture Limited

Club Cottage, Slindon, Arundel BN18 0RP

Tel - 01243 814740 Mob - 07941 156492

Email - jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.com

Web - www.beechdown.com

**56 Warblington Road
Appendix 5 - development proposal plan**

SCALE :
1 : 300

@ A3

DATE :
15/11/2022



Beechdown ref: B/0402/22
56 Warblington Road - BS5837 tree survey/report - November 2022

Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey ® products supplied by
Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechnology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey ® licence number 100023148

Warblington Road

56 Warblington Road

Key:

Proposed dwelling

Clipped shrubs and borders

Clipped boundary hedges

Application boundary

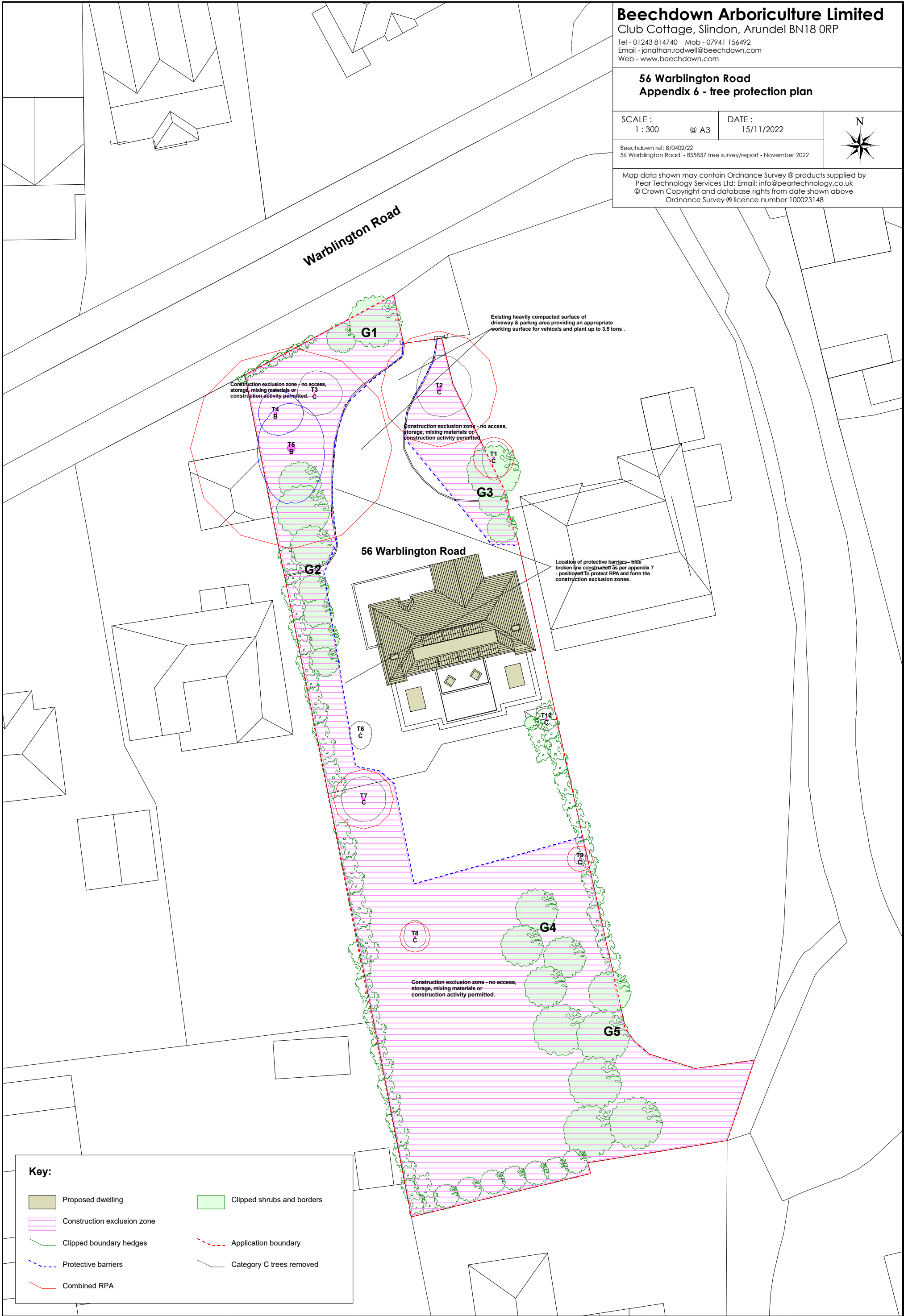
Combined RPA

56 Warblington Road

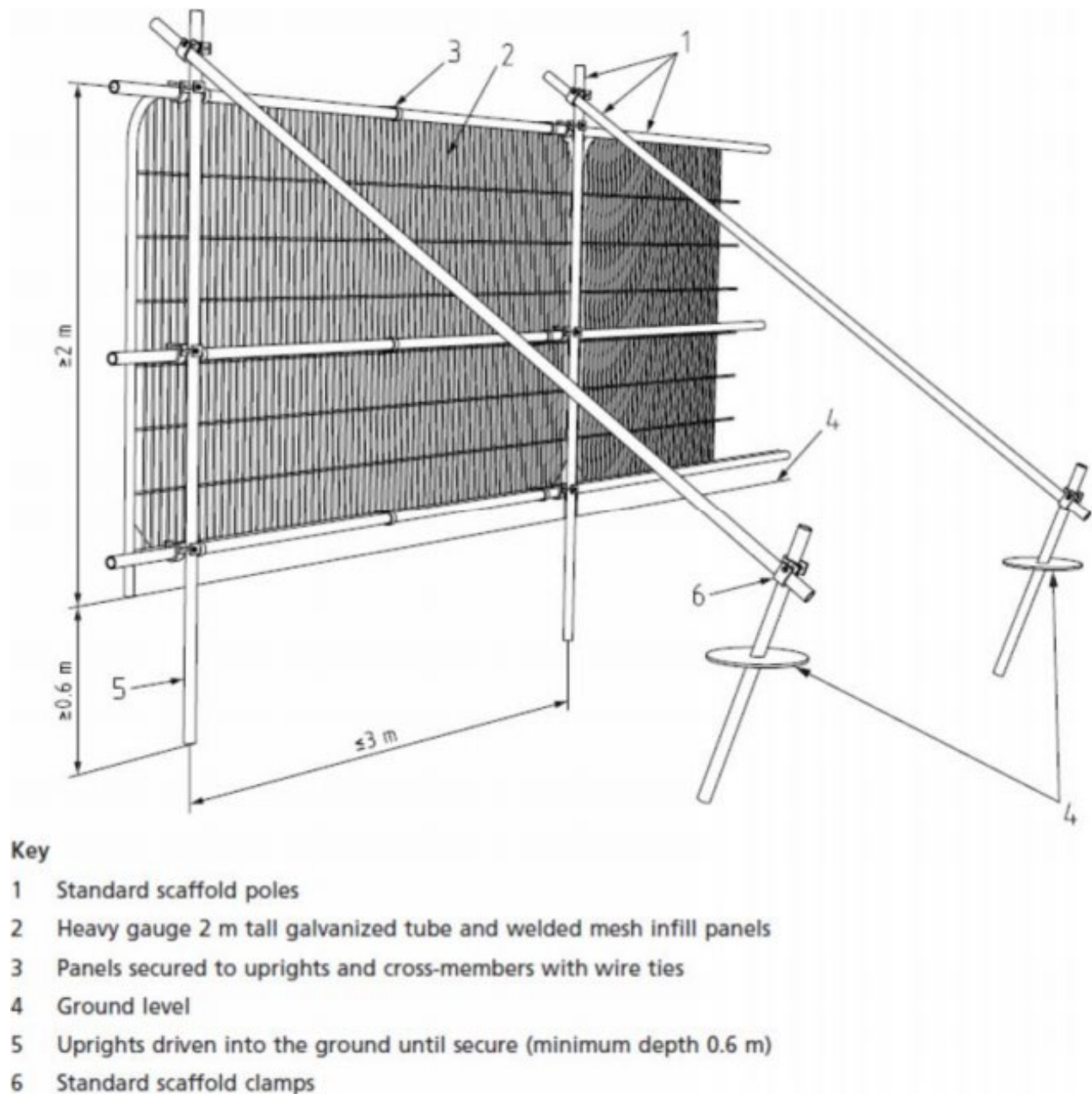
Appendix 6 - tree protection plan

SCALE : 1 : 300	@ A3	DATE : 15/11/2022	
Beechdown ref: B/0402/22 56 Warblington Road - BS5837 tree survey/report - November 2022			

Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey® products supplied by
Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechnology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey® licence number 100023148

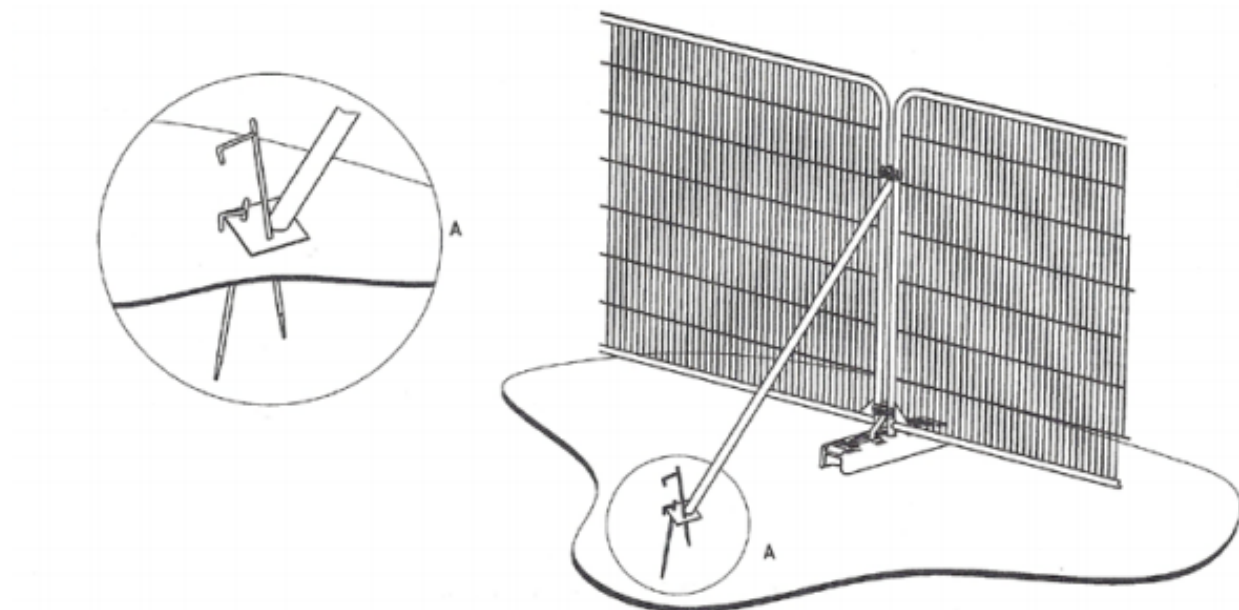


Appendix 7 – Protective Barrier

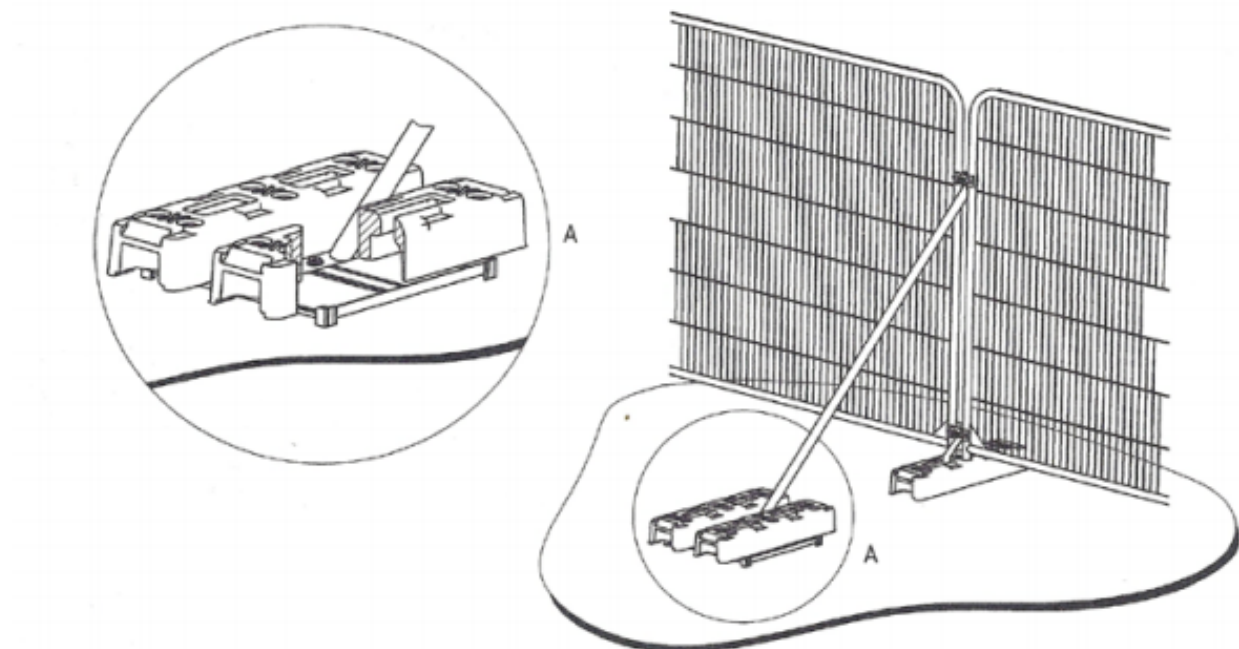


Default specification for protective barrier as per Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Appendix 7 – Protective Barrier



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Examples of above-ground stabilising systems as per Figure 3 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

Appendix 8 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
50.8 Architecture and Interiors		56 Warblington Road, Emsworth PO10 7HH	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Demolition of the existing two-storey rear extension and construction of new extensions to the front and rear along with associated landscaping.		

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

Notes	
-------	--

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

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

Appendix 8 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
50.8 Architecture and Interiors		56 Warblington Road, Emsworth PO10 7HH	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development	Demolition of the existing two-storey rear extension and construction of new extensions to the front and rear along with associated landscaping.		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	Check position of protective barrier forming construction exclusion zone.

Notes	
-------	--

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

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

Appendix 9 - Arboricultural Monitoring Form

Client	Location	
50.8 Architecture and Interiors	56 Warblington Road, Emsworth PO10 7HH	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council	
Planning application	-	
Development	Demolition of the existing two-storey rear extension and construction of new extensions to the front and rear along with associated landscaping.	

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