

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

108a Lovedean Lane,
Waterlooville PO8 9SN

Prepared by

Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA

April 2022



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1 - Tree survey. 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 – Record of arboricultural monitoring.

SUMMARY

- The quality of 5 trees within influence of a development proposal was assessed;
- an arboricultural impact assessment of the development proposal was prepared;
- the proposal is for extensions to the front and rear of the existing dwelling;
- implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees;
- precautionary measures will be required to protect the retained trees throughout the development process.

Details

- Date of tree survey - 7th April 2022
- Present at tree survey - Jonathan Rodwell Cert Arb L4(ABC); TechArborA
- Date of report - 14th April 2022

Contact details

<u>Local Planning Authority</u>	Havant Borough Council	Tel – 02392 446513 Email – planning.development@havant.gov.uk
<u>Architects</u>	Manorwood	Tel - 01243 201102 Email – Ben@manorwood.co.uk
<u>Arboricultural Consultants</u>	Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd	Tel – 01243 814740 Email – jonathan.rodwell@beechdown.co.uk

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

14th April 2022

1.0 Introduction

1.1 I have received instruction from Ben Kirk BSC (Hons), of Manorwood, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Bone to provide arboricultural consultancy with regard to proposed development at 108a Lovedean Lane, Waterlooville PO8 9SN.

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 Manorwood:

220209_R3_001	Existing block plan	1:500@A3
220209_R3_200	Proposed floor plan	1:100@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 1:200 @ 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	0 trees
Category C	5 trees

5.0 Statutory Controls

- 5.1 Consultation with the Local Planning Authority confirmed the application site is not within a designated Conservation Area and that the recorded trees are not subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

6.0 Development Proposal

- 6.1 The proposal is for construction of a single-storey rear extension and a single-storey front extension in place of part of the existing double garage.

7.0 Site Description

- 7.1 108a Lovedean Lane is a detached chalet bungalow with separate double garage set in grounds of around 0.1ha (**Fig.1**). Access to the property is via a narrow brick paviour driveway that slopes up from Lovedean Lane before widening into a parking area in front of the house and garage. Close-board fences form the north and south boundaries with a 3m high clipped privet hedge on the eastern boundary. Lawns and borders extend to the rear of the property.

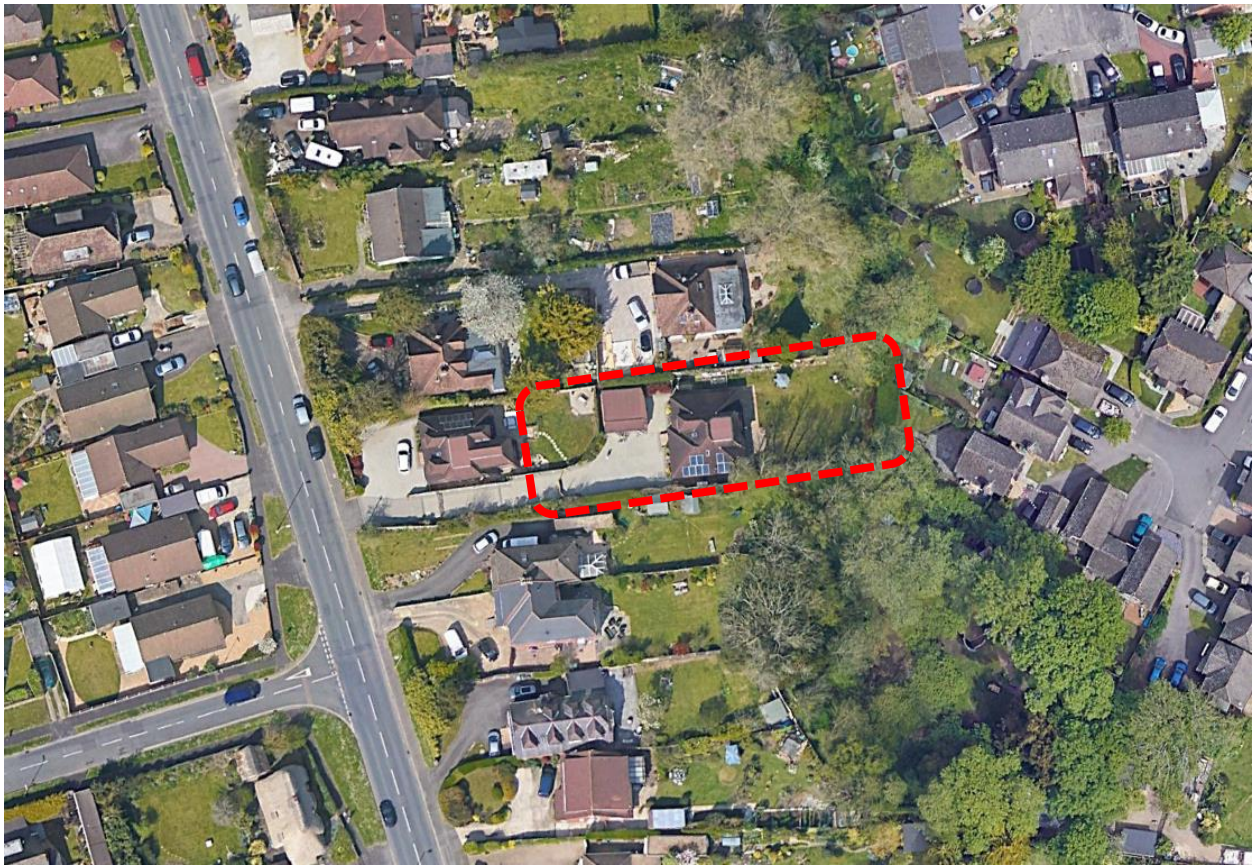


Fig.1 — 108a Lovedean Lane (Image courtesy of Google Maps (map data © 2021 Google))

- 7.2 The dwelling is in a suburban location with individual trees or small groups as roadside planting, in domestic settings, in copses between areas of development and as amenity landscape features in parks and recreation grounds.
- 7.3 The site geology is recorded as Tarrant Chalk Member chalk sedimentary bedrock while the superficial geology is described by the National Soils Resources Institute as a slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soil. No detailed analysis of the soil structure, composition

or pH was undertaken and these details should not be relied on for design purposes; however, I understand that from construction of the existing dwelling that the soil profile at the site is a shallow clay soil immediately over chalk bedrock.

8.0 Tree Survey

- 8.1 The recorded trees were all in the grounds of 106 Lovedean Lane. Trees and shrubs too small to be recorded or beyond influence of the proposed development included a Lawson cypress and ash in the grounds of 112 Lovedean Lane, another ash in the old quarry to the south-east of the garden and small-diameter spindle, hawthorn, hazel, elder and ash regeneration along the fence-line with the recorded trees.

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 1:200 @ 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 growing in unsurfaced ground but have been subjected to a regime of heavy pruning that has resulted in reduced crown volume with a leaf bearing crown limited to small-diameter regrowth from dormant buds only. With a reduced photosynthetic area it is likely that the nominal RPAs shown at Appendix 4 are smaller than that indicated.

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 1:200 @ A4 tree constraints plan (Appendix 4).

12.0 Comment

- 12.1 The 1:200 @ A3 development proposal plan (Appendix 5) shows that construction of the proposed extension in place of the existing garage has no impact on any trees. The single-storey extension to the east potentially impacts on around 3.5% and 5% of the nominal RPA of T1 and T2 respectively but in reality, with a reduced RPA because of the current pruning regime, any impact is likely to be negligible, particularly as the site of the extension occupies an area of existing hard-standing.
- 12.2 I understand from construction of the existing dwelling that hand-excavation for foundations encountered no significant root development within the grounds of 108a Lovedean Lane and that the majority of root growth was considered to be tensile rooting on the windward side of the trees.
- 12.3 In principle I consider that strip foundations could be considered an option despite possible incursion into the nominal RPA. As long as initial excavation is carried out by hand, under arboricultural supervision, it will be simple to determine whether strip foundations can be used or whether the risk of potential root damage is too great and an alternative foundation type is required.
- 12.4 Access to the site is via the narrow driveway from Lovedean Lane and with limited access to the rear of the dwelling the majority of the construction will be undertaken by hand. Delivery and storage of materials and removal of waste will be from the front of the house and will have no impact on retained trees.
- 12.5 The shade pattern throughout the day moves from north-west to east and will create some early morning shade but there will be little negligible effect on light levels for the majority of the day. Whether the existing pruning regime continues or the trees are maintained as shorter pollards 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 108a Lovedean Lane feasible, in relation to the surveyed trees, for the following reasons.

- Implementation of the development proposal does not require the removal of any trees so the arboricultural characteristics of the site remain 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 building and current site use.
- 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.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

The arboricultural method statement includes the following plans.

Appendix 6	1:200@A3	Tree protection plan showing position of protective barriers and construction exclusion zones.
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14.0 Protective Barriers and Construction Exclusion Zone.

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 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.
- 14.3 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.
- 14.4 The protective barriers should be positioned in accordance with the tree protection plan 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.

15.0 Ground protection

- 15.1 The existing hard-surfaced path between the boundary fence and the dwelling will provide appropriate ground protection for pedestrian access and anticipated levels of site activity.

16.0 Foundation Construction

- 16.1 Foundation depth should be determined by the architect or a structural engineer and with reference to NHBC Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees.
- 16.2 Initial excavation should be undertaken by hand and under arboricultural supervision. If roots are encountered during excavation:
- 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.
- 16.3 If major roots or root masses that preclude the use of a strip foundation are encountered construction of a floating slab foundation supported on mini-piles or cantilevered as a base for the single-storey extension will minimise risk to the RPA. This foundation will leave the soil level within the RPA of the surveyed trees unchanged. A 150mm biodegradable void former will allow gaseous exchange and water infiltration where the foundation interacts with the RPA. The piles should be sleeved to a depth of 3m to reduce friction and the potential for heave; the sleeved piles will also reduce the potentially harmful effects of uncured concrete on tree roots.
- 16.4 The location of the individual piles should follow hand excavation under - arboricultural supervision - or compressed air soil displacement, to a depth of at least 600mm, to avoid significant roots or root masses and prevent root

severance. Use of the smallest sized pile possible will both reduce the risk of hitting and damaging significant roots and limit the size of the piling rig required.

17.0 Infrastructure Requirements

- 17.1 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.

18.0 Additional Precautions

- 18.1 No storage or mixing of materials to take place within the construction exclusion zone or in the ground protected RPA.
- 18.2 No storage or mixing of materials will take place in any location where they may leak into the construction exclusion zone or RPA.
- 18.3 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.

19.0 Supervision and Monitoring

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 An arboriculturalist should be appointed to monitor tree protection measures and address any arboricultural issues that may arise.
- 19.3 The project arboriculturalist should mark the positions of the protective barriers and inspect them once erected and prior to site work commencing.
- 19.4 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.
- 19.5 A copy of a site visit and arboricultural supervision record is shown at Appendix 8.

- 19.6 A copy of an arboricultural monitoring record is shown at Appendix 9.
- 19.7 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.
- 19.8 The main contractor will ensure that the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the development process.

20.0 Sequence Of Events

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

<u>Site meeting</u>	Project arboriculturalist to discuss tree protection measures with architect/developer and local authority arboricultural officer.
<u>Protective barriers</u>	Installation of protective barriers prior to construction.
<u>Arboricultural supervision</u>	Arboricultural supervision of hand excavation for foundations.
<u>Monitoring</u>	Arboricultural monitoring every two to four weeks of continuous site activity.
<u>Protective barriers</u>	Removal of protective barriers on completion of development proposal.

- 20.2 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.

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

Client: Manorwood
 Project: 108a Lovedean Lane
 Survey Date: 07/04/2022
 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 Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	3	342	(Eq)	N	1.5	2	M	A: 52.9 R: 4.1	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Topped at 10m; entire crown formed of growth from dormant buds; no obvious signs of Chalara dieback.	C.1 10 to 20 yrs	
T2												Estimated Measurements		
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	3	439	(Eq)	N	1.5	4	M	A: 87.1 R: 5.26	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Topped at 12m; entire crown formed of growth from dormant buds; no obvious signs of Chalara dieback.	C.1 10 to 20 yrs	
T3												Estimated Measurements		
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	2	394	(Eq)	N	1	2	M	A: 70.1 R: 4.72	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Topped at 8m; entire crown formed of growth from dormant buds; no obvious signs of Chalara dieback.	C.1 10 to 20 yrs	
T4												Estimated Measurements		
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	1	450		N	1	2	M	A: 91.6 R: 5.39	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Topped at 11m; entire crown formed of growth from dormant buds; no obvious signs of Chalara dieback.	C.1 10 to 20 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		

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 Ltd

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108a Lovedean Lane
Appendix 4 - tree constraints plan

SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A3

DATE :
14/04/2022



Beechdown ref: B/0367/22
108a Lovedean Lane - BS5837 tree survey & report - April 2022

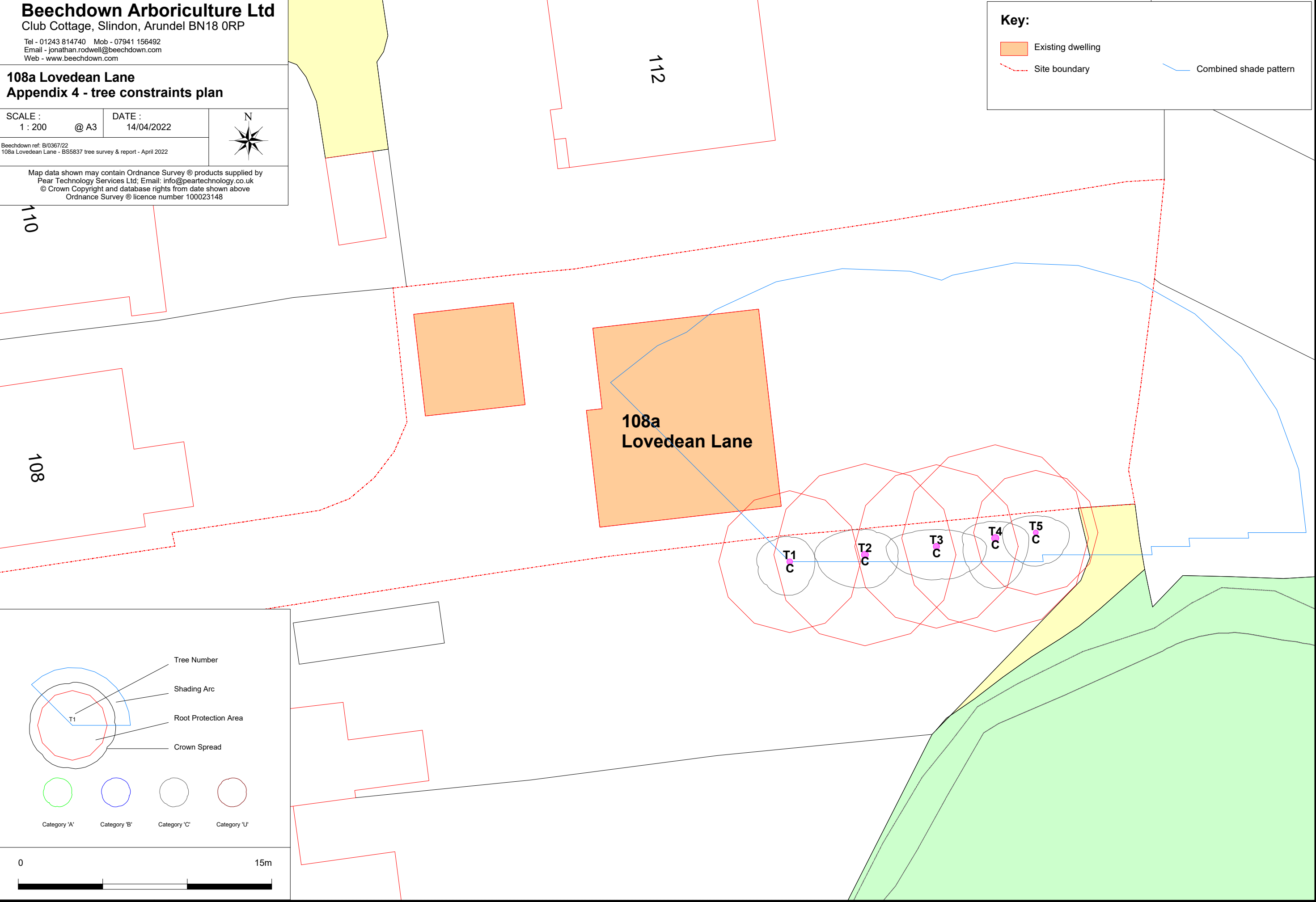
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Key:

Existing dwelling

Site boundary

Combined shade pattern



Beechdown Arboriculture Ltd

Club Cottage, Slindon, Arundel BN18 0RP

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Web - www.beechdown.com

108a Lovedean Lane
Appendix 5 - development proposal plan

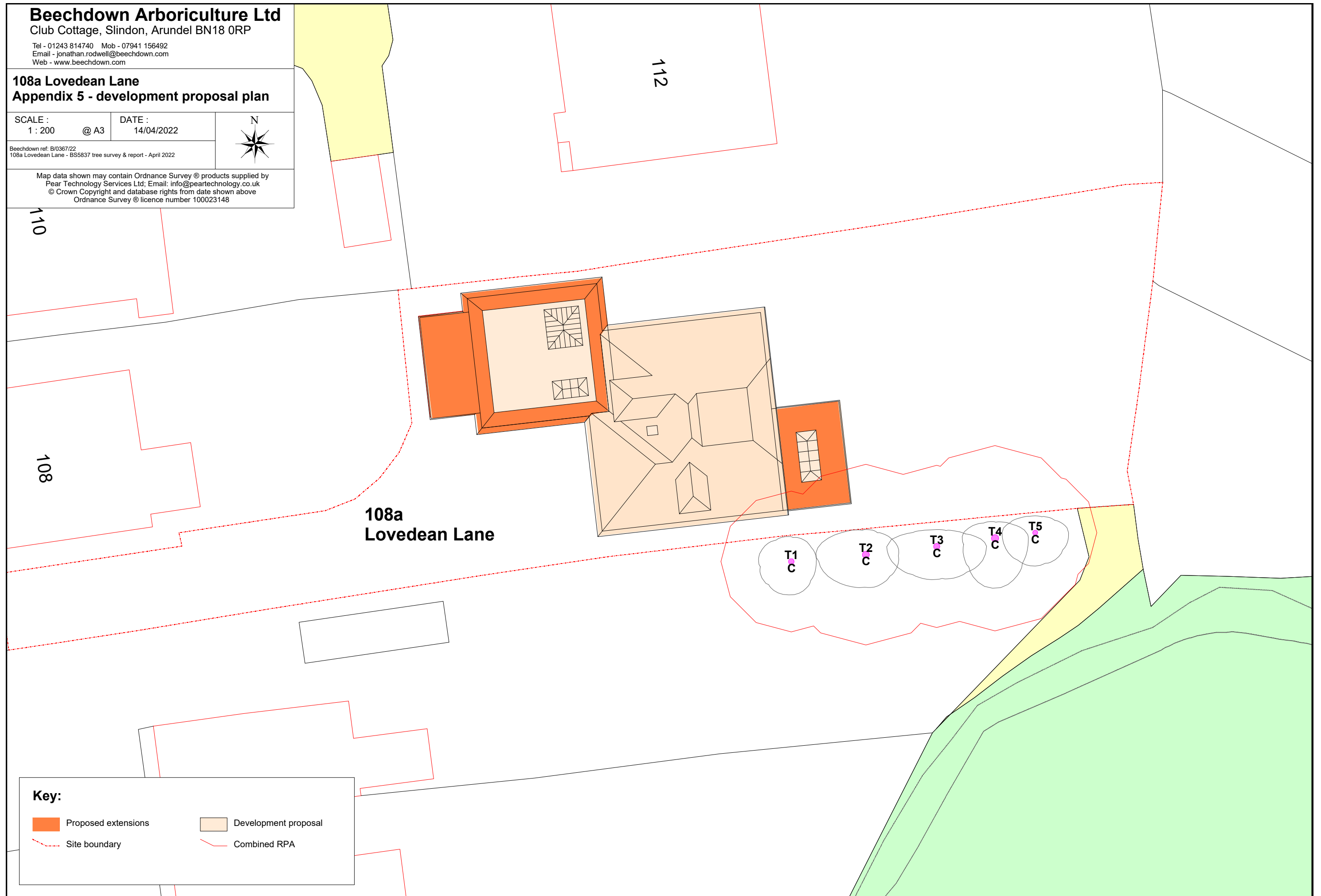
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1 : 200 @ A3

DATE :
14/04/2022



Beechdown ref: B/0367/22
108a Lovedean Lane - BS5837 tree survey & report - April 2022

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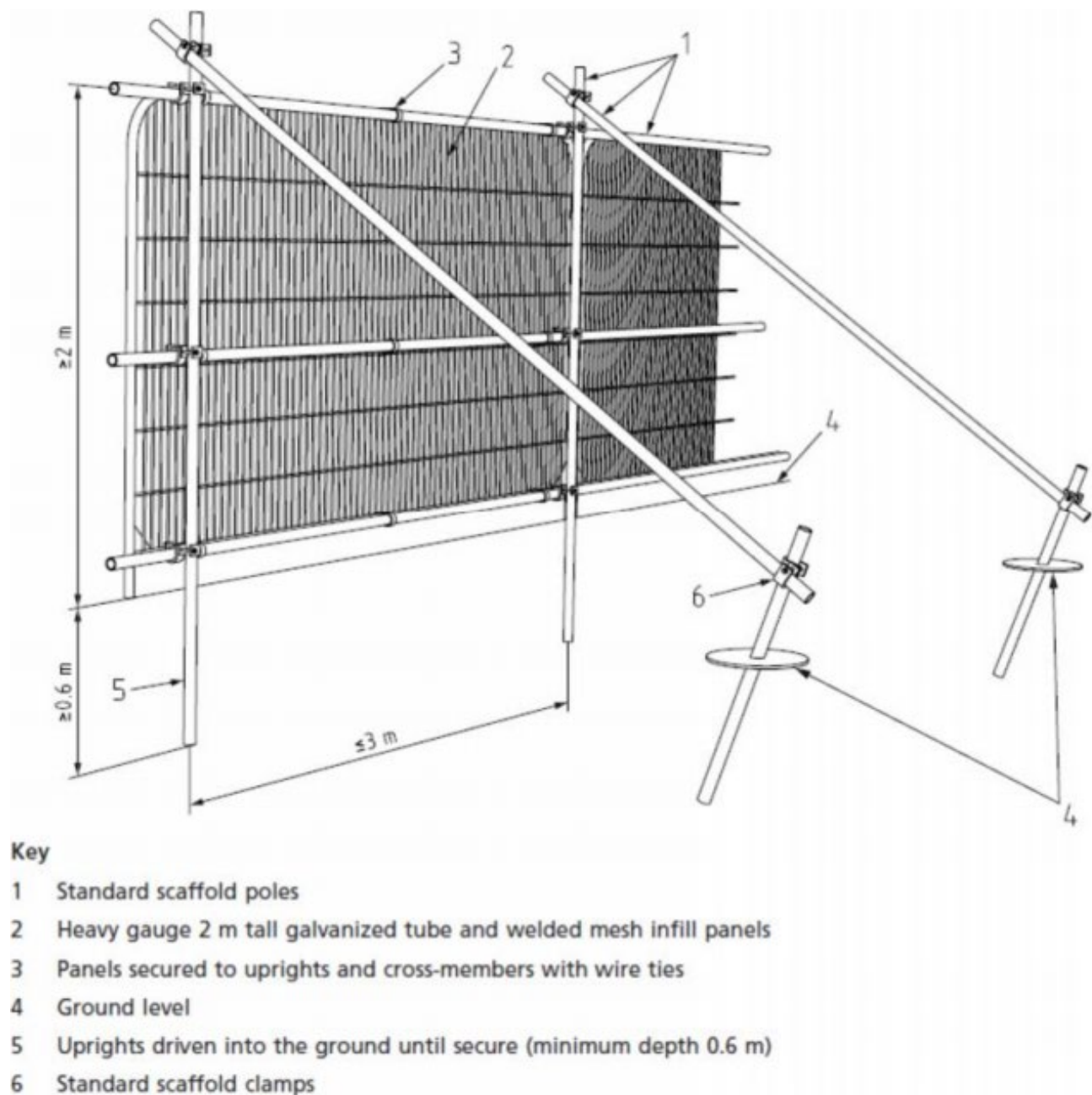


Key:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  Proposed extensions |  Development proposal |
|  Site boundary |  Combined RPA |

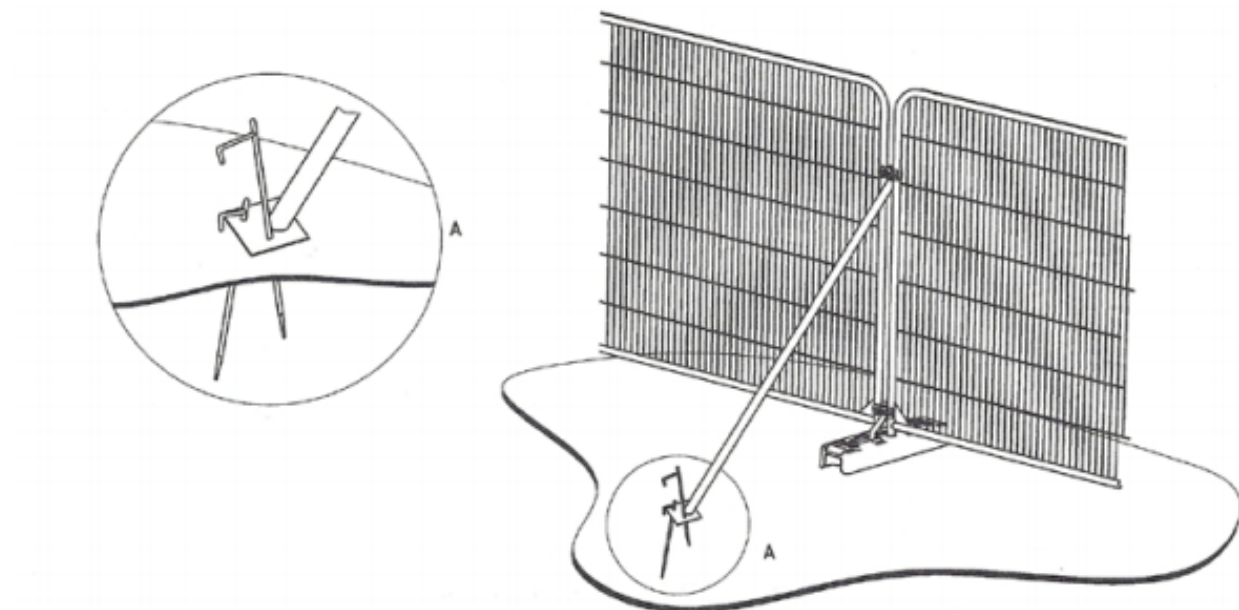
- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
|  | Proposed extensions |  | Development proposal |
|  | Construction exclusion zone |  | Deliveries, storage, mixing and waste |
| | Site boundary | | Protective barriers |
|  | Combined RPA | | |

Appendix 7 – Protective Barrier

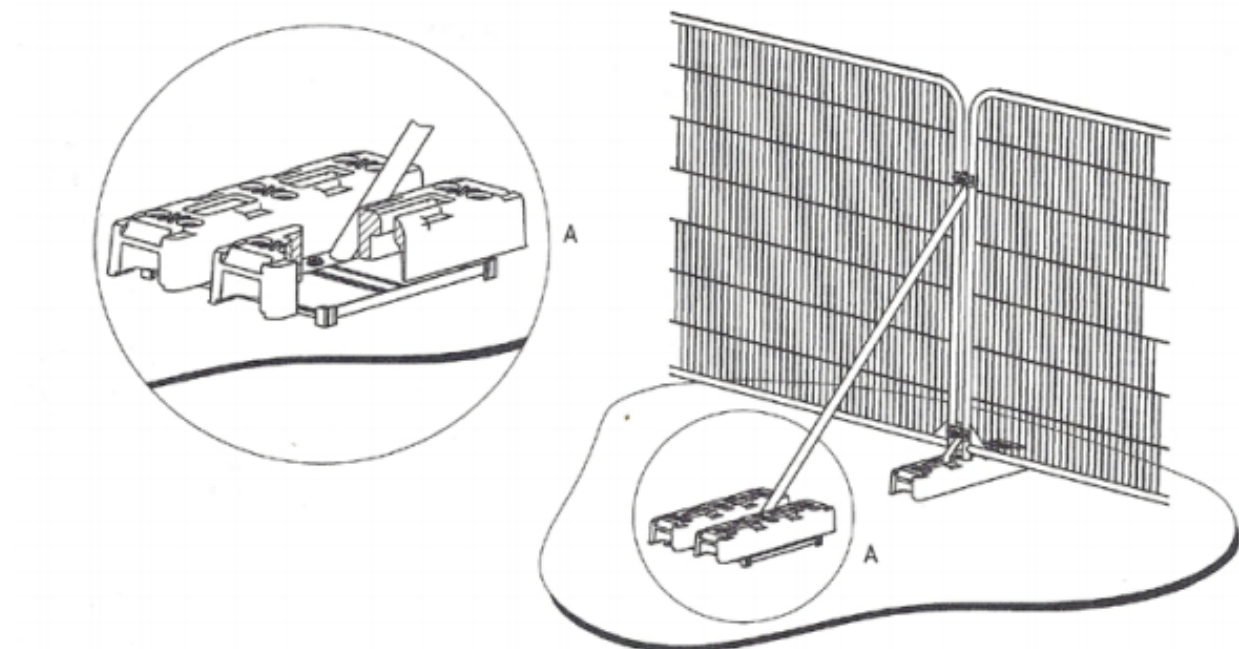


Default specification for protective barrier as per Figure 2 of BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to demolition and construction – Recommendations, Fourth (Present) Edition*. BSI

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	
Mr and Mrs Bone		108a Lovedean Lane, Waterloooville PO8 9SN	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development proposal	Construction of a single-storey rear extension and a single-storey front extension in place of part of the existing double garage		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Pre-construction</u>	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 8 - Record of Site Visits and Arboricultural Supervision

Client		Location	
Mr and Mrs Bone		108a Lovedean Lane, Waterloooville PO8 9SN	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development proposal	Construction of a single-storey rear extension and a single-storey front extension in place of part of the existing double garage		

Stage of development	Action required
<u>Construction</u>	Arboricultural supervision of hand-excavation for foundations.

Notes	
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Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

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

Appendix 9 - Arboricultural Monitoring Form

Client		Location	
Mr and Mrs Bone		108a Lovedean Lane, Waterloooville PO8 9SN	
Local planning authority	Havant Borough Council		
Planning application	-		
Development proposal	Construction of a single-storey rear extension and a single-storey front extension in place of part of the existing double garage		

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

Arboriculturalist	
Signed	
Date	

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