



May 2021
CBA11508 v1

John Handley

ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Site:
30 Holst Way
Waterlooville



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The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy



ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement
guided by recommendations within BS5837:2012

Client:	John Handley
Site:	30 Holst Way, Waterloooville, PO7 5SJ
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArborA</i>
Date:	May 2021

SUMMARY

There is a development proposal for a rear extension at 30 Holst Way, Waterloooville, PO7 5SJ. The impact of these works has been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*.

This Arboricultural Development Statement (ADS) will demonstrate the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP that identifies the trees to be retained, their protection measures and trees for removal. It follows the initial tree survey and implications assessment.

The emphasis of the report is predominantly that of preservation and tree protection. It identifies methodologies to provide protection for trees, to ensure their healthy and safe retention during and post development, as guided by BS5837:2012 and current best practice.

The tree survey exercise identified 4 (four) individual trees.

The proposal will not require the removal of any trees.

CBA Trees believes that the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION/APPENDICES:

CB1	Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA11508.01 TSP
CB2	Root Protection Area Schedule
CB3	Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP
CB4	Tree Works Schedule

GUIDING PRINCIPLES/APPENDICES:

CB5	Tree Protection Guidance Leaflet Construction Exclusion Zone Site Notice Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works
CB6	Qualifications and Experience

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 There is a development proposal for a rear extension at 30 Holst Way, Waterlooville, PO7 5SJ. The impact of these works has been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*.
- 1.2 Document disclosure provided by the client:
- 30 Holst Way Rear Extension Drawing Sheets (by Pepper Consulting)
- 1.3 The client and project architects provided the original site plans and locations of the trees, and these have been the basis for the production of subsequent plans. Whilst CBA Trees has had a limited input in defining the contents of the development plan, it broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"* and current best practice advice.
- 1.4 Our advice has been sought on the principles of the development and landscape improvement works in relation to the potential impact on the existing tree stock, to inform and to facilitate the development layout.

2.0 CLIENT'S BRIEF

- 2.1 In line with our written quotation and verbal instructions, information has been compiled in accordance with BS5837:2012 and current best practice advice.
- To undertake a Tree Survey, appended at CB1.
 - To produce a Tree Survey Plan that relies on the accuracy of the topographical survey provided by the client (plan CBA11508.01 TSP appended with the Tree Survey Schedule at CB1).
 - To produce a schedule of Root Protection Areas in accordance with BS5837:2012 Annex D, appended at CB2.
 - To undertake an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) of the proposed development provided by the client to identify which trees will be lost and which can be retained.
 - Based on the above and further on-going discussions, to provide an Arboricultural Development Statement detailing the methodologies for the retention of the tree stock where feasible, in relation to the development layout including Tree Protection Plan (CBA11508.02 TPP) appended at CB3.
- 2.2 The advice provided has been formulated without discussion with the main ground or construction contractors who at this stage have not been appointed. Once the main contractors are appointed, amendments to this statement may be required for construction purposes. All amendments will be assessed by the retained arboricultural consultant and approved in writing by Havant Borough Council Planning Officer/Tree Officer.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 3.1 The site is a residential plot with mature Oaks to the north and east of the site.
- 3.2 The site appears to be flat in appearance with the rear garden typical of many residential gardens with a mix of lawn, shrub beds and patio area.

4.0 THE TREE STOCK

- 4.1 CBA Trees undertook a tree survey on 11th May 2021. The tree survey exercise identified 4 (four) individual trees. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan (CBA11508.01 TSP) are appended at CB1.

4.2 Tree Categorisation Method

Category U = Trees in such a condition that any value would be lost within 10 years, or should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. There were no 'U' grade trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.

Note: BS5837:2012 states -

"Category U trees are those 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."

Category A = Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). There were no 'A' grade trees on or adjacent to the site at the time of surveying.

Category B = Trees of moderate quality and value, capable of making a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years.

Individual Trees: 1 and 4

Category C = Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter.

Individual Trees: 2 and 3

Note:

Trees under these categories are trees that should be a material consideration in the development process; the subcategories are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural values respectively.

- 4.3 For more details of the existing tree stock, refer to the Tree Survey Schedule (appended at CB1).

PART 1

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

5.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA

- 5.1 The interactive mapping facility on the Havant Borough Council website indicates that Tree Preservation Order TPO 1223 protects a single tree within the rear garden of the property; this would appear to be in the location of the Yew Tree (CBA Trees T1). The protection status of trees should be verified with Havant Borough Council prior to carrying out any tree works.
- 5.2 If it is intended to carry out works to trees on site prior to the granting of Full Planning Consent and Discharge of Planning Conditions or, in excess of those shown within this development statement it is advised that checks are made with Havant Borough Council to check the legal status of trees prior to works commencing.

6.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION AND TREE LOSS

- 6.1 In accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012, an experienced arboriculturist has assessed the requirements for tree protection and the Root Protection Area (RPA). The implications of the proposed development are detailed below, along with any mitigating measures to ensure the retention of these trees.
- 6.2 As part of the assessment, dimensions have been scaled from the proposed drawing (ref: Proposed Ground Floor) provided by the client prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data appended at CB3.

7.0 SUMMARY OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The following is a summary of arboricultural implications as indicated on Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP.

Tree No.	Species	BS 5837:2012 Cat	Potential cause of harm	Implication	Mitigation
1 TPO	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	B1+2	- Contractor access and general movements - Storage and mixing of materials	Retained	Protection as detailed in Part 2 below and as per Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP
2	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1+2	- Contractor access and general movements - Storage and mixing of materials	Retained	Protection as detailed in Part 2 below and as per Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP
3	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1+2	- Contractor access and general movements - Storage and mixing of materials - Construction of patio area in perimeter of root protection area	Retained	Protection as detailed in Part 2 below and as per Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP
4	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	B1+2	- Contractor access and general movements - Storage and mixing of materials	Retained	Protection as detailed in Part 2 below and as per Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP

PART 2

ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS

8.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

- 8.1 It is recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting is held prior to any works commencing on site, to agree all approved processes advised by the arboricultural consultant, the construction personnel and Havant Borough Council Tree Officer. This meeting could be used to formally agree the methods of work, position of site offices, material storage, compounds, parking and tree protection measures prior to commencement of the development and the associated clearance work.

9.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

- 9.1 To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet (appended at CB5) shall be issued to all staff at the time of their site induction. Spare copies of this leaflet shall be available in the site office as replacements.
- 9.2 In order to inform site personnel of the purpose of the barriers, information notices shall be fixed to the barriers at 5m intervals. These notices shall be of all-weather construction and shall be substantially in the form of the specimen provided at appendix CB5 and replaced as and when necessary.

10.0 PRE-DEVELOPMENT TREE WORKS

- 10.1 There are no tree works required as a direct result of the planning application.
- 10.2 For reference, should the client wish to carry out general husbandry of the trees, all tree works (except exempt works such as removal of deadwood) will only be completed once permission has been granted by Havant Borough Council.
- 10.2 **All permitted or approved tree work** should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard “*Recommendations for Tree Work*” BS3998:2010, by suitably qualified and experienced professional arborists. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations. All tree surgery works should be carried out prior to the development of the site, and erection of protective barriers.

11.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 11.1 All site operations will be planned, implemented and supervised to prevent the following unless otherwise agreed within this report:
- Root severance beyond the tree protection measures
 - Damage to the bark, branches and trunks
 - Compaction of the soil within the Construction Exclusion Zone
 - Alterations in soil level
 - Soil contamination by phytotoxic materials such as herbicides, petrol, oils, diesel, cement and concrete washings or other construction additives

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ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS

- 11.2 Before starting any site preparation, ground or construction works in relation to this development proposal, tree protection will be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP (appended at CB3). This will occur immediately following the completion of tree works and prior to any site preparation works starting.
- 11.3 A copy of the Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP will be kept on site at all times during working hours.
- 11.4 Installing the following protective measures as indicated on Tree Protection Plan CBA11508.02 TPP will protect retained trees.
- 11.5 It is recommended that the appropriate barrier will consist of a barrier where it (the barrier) is resistant to impact and requires a positive or considered movement/adjustment by contractors of the barrier to adjust its position.
- 11.6 The barrier will consist of stout wooden posts (75mm in diameter or greater) driven into the ground at 3m spacing to support a taut safety mesh netting securely fixed to the posts. This is thought to be sufficient and appropriate for the level of site works.
- 11.7 Within the rear garden, the tree protection barrier is positioned to limit the space operated in by the contractors, but it must also allow the client to be able to access and enjoy the remainder of the garden. Therefore, a gate or space will be provided for within this boundary to allow the client access.
- 11.8 Fit for purpose ground protection will be established to provide small machine and contractor pedestrian access from the driveway area to the rear garden. The ground protection must be established at the very start of site works and be retained during all external site works to avoid compaction and rutting of the soft ground.
- 11.9 The ground protection will take the form of a geotextile membrane laid on the existing ground level topped with 75-100mm wood chip. On top of this will be 18mm OSB or Plyboard sheets, track mats or similar to spread the loading of plant machines.
- 11.10 Once the barriers and ground protection are in place it must remain *in-situ* throughout the following list:
- Contractor occupancy
 - Plant and materials delivery
 - External demolition, ground and construction works
 - Utility and drainage installation
 - Completion of external works
- 11.11 The areas protected by barriers, fencing and ground protection will be regarded as **sacrosanct**, and the tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time during the external works of the development without the written approval of the Tree Officer of Havant Borough Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at CB5.

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ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS

12.0 EXISTING SERVICES

- 12.1 No information has been provided on the location and size of existing services. However, if there are any existing services within the RPA and CEZ of retained trees will not be chased out but cut at the edge of any structure and left *in-situ*.
- 12.2 Cabling will only be recovered from beneath a CEZ where it is located in ducting and can be removed by winching from an existing service manhole beyond the CEZ.
- 12.3 Service pipes and ducts, where they are located within the CEZ or RPA of retained trees, will be made redundant either by pipe bursting or by filling with an inert material such as foamed concrete.

13.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

- 13.1 Care shall be taken when planning site operations, to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact could result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees, will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, in order to ensure adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

14.0 SITING OF TEMPORARY OFFICES, TOILETS AND MATERIAL STORAGE COMPOUNDS

- 14.1 It is anticipated that all storage of materials and deliveries shall make use of the space at the site frontage to avoid unnecessary damage to tree roots by storing or mixing materials in the rear garden space.
- 14.2 At no time shall materials be placed/stored on the soft ground areas beyond the tree protection measures.
- 14.3 The locations shall be agreed in writing with Havant Borough Council prior to the commencement of works on site and will remain in only those agreed locations throughout the construction phases. If an alternative location is required, this must be agreed in writing with Havant Borough Council. This will also include the delivery; storage and movement of all essential facilities, as well as aspects such as temporary contractor vehicle parking and site location of chemical mixing (e.g. concrete). All such locations will be outside of the RPAs and avoid areas where 'run off' of chemicals may flow into RPAs.

15.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE (CEZ)

- 15.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the tree protection measures, the following prohibitions shall apply:

PART 2

ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS

- No construction activity will occur within the CEZ unless otherwise stated in this report, or agreed in writing with the Tree Officer of Havant Borough Council prior to the specific activity taking place.
- 15.2 In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees outside the CEZ:
- Materials which will contaminate the soil e.g. concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washings, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of the tree stem. This should take into consideration the topography of the site and slopes, to avoid materials such as concrete washings running towards trees.
 - Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 metres of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
 - Notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall not be attached to any part of the tree (see appendix CB5 Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works).

16.0 UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTIONS

- 16.1 Details of all service location proposals have not been forwarded to CBA Trees at the time of compiling this assessment. It is however assumed, given the location of the trees to be retained and that existing services are present on site that serve the current dwelling, any new services will be installed outside the root protection areas of retained trees and within the footprint of the proposed extension, and connected to the existing where practicable, this will avoid disturbance of tree roots and ensure their healthy retention.
- 16.2 Where it is not possible to design services to be outside of root protection areas, services will be installed in accordance with the following specification:
- 16.3 All required excavation for service installation within the root protection areas of retained trees must be carried out by hand using non-metallic tools. Preferably, a compressed air lance (Soil Pick) will be used to loosen soil around existing roots. Any large roots greater than 25mm diameter or clusters of smaller roots will be retained and protected using damp Hessian before proceeding with further excavation and then feeding of pipes/cables beneath the retained roots.
- 16.4 Great care should be taken to preserve and work around roots greater than 25mm in diameter, and clusters of smaller roots avoiding breakage, splitting or damage to the exposed bark. Within the area of excavation, split sections of appropriately sized plastic pipe will be tied around Hessian wrapped roots to prevent impact damage to bark occurring.

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- 16.5 If it is absolutely necessary to sever roots greater than 25mm in diameter, arboricultural advice must be sought. Where smaller roots must be severed, they should be cut back cleanly using secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
- 16.6 No trenches containing exposed tree roots must be left open overnight. If the trench is to remain open for any period of time during the day, and/or the weather is hot, Hessian wrappings will be kept moist to prevent the roots from drying out and trench sides will be draped with damp Hessian to reduce the potential for root tip death through lack of moisture.
- 16.7 Backfilling of initial trenches should be carried out using the excavated soil, which should be worked in around roots and lightly “tamped” to remove air pockets whilst respecting the original soil profile. Compaction of the material by the use of pneumatic tools or a trench hammer will not be permitted. The backfill should be left proud of surrounding levels to allow for settlement.
- 16.8 Further advice on the installation of services is set out in NJUG Publication Volume 4 2007, and Section 7.7 of BS5837:2012.

17.0 GROUND LEVEL ALTERATIONS

- 17.1 There will be no increases or decreases to the ground levels within the root protection areas of the retained trees other than those that are detailed within this report to establish foundations and the patio area using the existing concrete level as a basis. If levels adjacent to the RPAs are affected, then retaining structures must be designed to account for the retention of ground levels to avoid root loss through battering ground back.

18.0 REPORT DAMAGE TO TREES AND TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

- 18.1 Should any damage be caused to trees noted for retention, either by the above works or as the result of any other action, the damage should be reported to the site supervisor immediately. The site supervisor shall report up the chain of responsibility to the retained consultant arboriculturist, or in the absence of such an appointment, to an appropriately qualified arboriculturist, to enable remedial measures to be implemented as necessary and as agreed with Havant Borough Council Tree Officer.
- 18.2 Should damage occur to a protective barrier to impair its function in protecting trees, all work will cease near the damage, until the barrier has been returned to standard.

19.0 REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

- 19.1 When all exterior construction works are complete and all site machinery has been removed, the protective measures where they have been installed will be dismantled/removed.

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- 19.2 This dismantling/removal of the tree protection measures must be undertaken with great care and will need to be supervised to avoid heavy machinery being used within the Root Protection Areas.

20.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 20.1 The development proposal for a rear extension at 30 Holst Way, Waterlooville, PO7 5SJ. The impact of these works has been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*.
- 20.2 The proposal will not require the removal of any trees.
- 20.3 Provided the recommendations included within this report are strictly adhered to, CBA Trees believes the trees highlighted for retention within this report can be retained without undue stress on their long-term health.

21.0 CONTACT LIST

- 21.1 It is advised that the site supervisor establishes their own listing of contact details. It is suggested that points of contact and lines of communication are established prior to commencement of the works on site including:

- Arboricultural Consultant
- Project Architect
- Structural Engineer
- Drainage Engineer
- Havant Borough Council Tree Officer
- Havant Borough Council Planning Case Officer
- Site Supervisor and Foreman

22.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- British Standard 5837:2012 –
"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"
- British Standard 3998:2010 –
"Recommendations for Tree Work"
- National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 –
"Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees"
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Town and Country Planning Acts







The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, has been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.
- Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres. Accurate heights, measured with the aid of optical instruments can be provided where instructed.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, unless otherwise stated.
- Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of the crown shape which will be recorded on the tree survey plan.

- An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape and defined as:

Y	=	young trees
SM	=	semi-mature trees
EM	=	early mature trees
M	=	mature trees
OM	=	over-mature trees

- An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good	=	fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure
Fair	=	fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure
Poor	=	a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's structural condition is defined as:

Good	=	no significant structural defects
Fair	=	structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices
Poor	=	structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or management practices
Dead	=	dead

- An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is defined as: **<10, 10+, 20+ or 40+ years.**

Categorisation of Trees

The category for each tree is assessed using the recommendations of BS5837:2012. The assessment has not considered any site-specific development proposals, but will have considered any changes on or off-site which may have an effect on the conditions surrounding the surveyed trees.

The trees have been classified into one of the following categories (and one or more sub-categories [this will however not increase the value of the tree]) and are indicated on the associated drawings by colours as indicated.

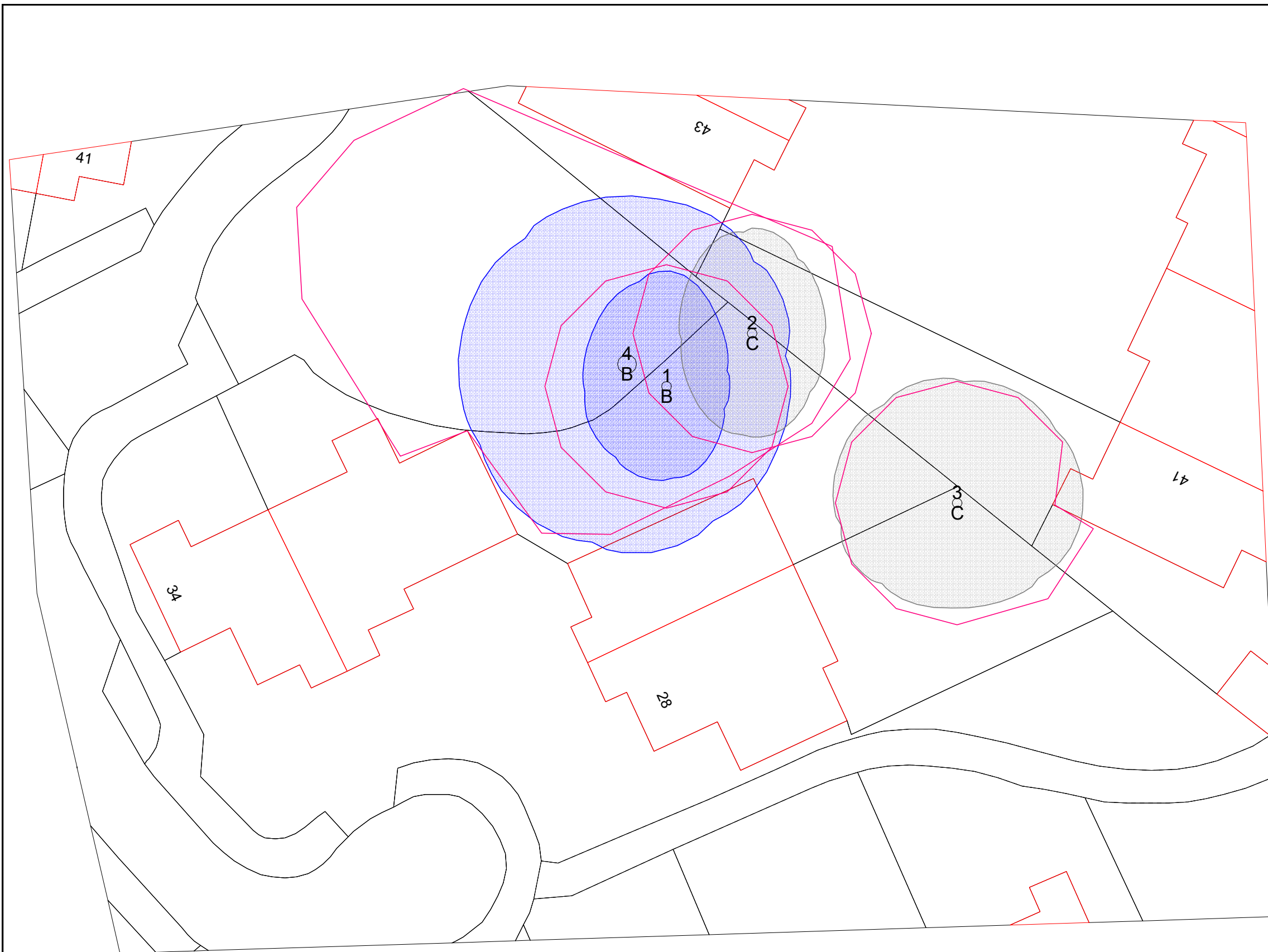
Category U				Identification colour on plan
Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality			DARK RED
Category A	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands, of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are down-graded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation value or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

Clients are advised that Tree Surveys are a basic data collection exercise and record of tree condition at the time of survey. This will identify any visible signs of ill-health or major defects, advising a further detailed investigation where appropriate. This will most often take the form of a request for either “*full ground level inspection*” or “*climbing inspection required*”. There may also be a further reference to the need for “*decay detection equipment*” to aid diagnosis. A tree survey does not include a comprehensive schedule or specification of remedial tree works, but may contain a guide to the work which might be undertaken by a prudent tree owner, purely for reasons of health and safety.

A Tree Survey should not be confused with a Tree Inspection or Arboricultural Implication Assessment, which are totally separate exercises.

	TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)	
	Site:	30 Holst Way, Waterlooville, PO7 5SJ
	Date:	11th May 2021
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArbor.A</i>
	Tagged:	No
Notes: 1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed; carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area; and only receiving restricted light. Unless otherwise stated, in order to prevent regrowth, it is only necessary to remove a 300mm section of ivy and clear around the base. 2. It may be advised that it was only possible to estimate the diameter of some trees because of ivy smothering, dense vegetation, or trees located off-site with no access. 3. The estimated remaining contribution in years, and the tree grading category have been calculated for the current situation and may alter where further investigation works are advised. 4. Some trees or groups may have been given an interim grade. The reason for the interim grading is addressed in the timescales given as this may have a bearing on health and safety and/or any development proposals. 5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data. 6. This is not a Tree Works Schedule. Any preliminary management recommendations are listed in the interests of health and safety and should be carried out by a prudent tree owner. 7. Any management recommendations are suggested for reasons of health and safety only, regardless of development proposals at this stage. However, the defects requiring remedial tree surgery are by their very nature potential wildlife habitats, including protected species which needs consideration prior to any tree surgery works commencing. 8. The data collected and any advice provided within this report is supplied in the interests of sound arboricultural management. Trees are a living dynamic organism that can be affected by external conditions (high winds, storms, snow, heavy rain or drought) and may occasionally fail without warning. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that any tree or group of trees is completely safe. The condition of a tree or group of trees can change rapidly as a result of external factors; we would advise that the occupier/ owners inspect the trees at least every 12 months or following periods of extreme weather and where concerns are raised relating to tree health that would be considered beyond the knowledge of a layperson, further arboricultural advice should be sought.		
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA: The interactive mapping facility on the Havant Borough Council website indicates that one tree is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, reference TPO 1223 and the site is not located within a Conservation Area. The website advises: TPO information is published for guidance, and may not be definitive. Havant Borough Council should be consulted before undertaking any work to trees.		

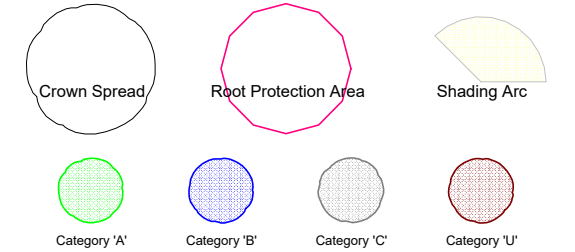
Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
1 TPO	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	8	S	470	5.5	3.0	4.5	4.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	EM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at 1.7m above ground level Tight forks with included bark Low hanging branches Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
2	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	S	460	5.0	3.5	5.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Previously crown reduced Old pruning wounds on trunk and in crown Bark wounds in crown Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
3	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	S	Est 470	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Offsite Unable to verify health and safety due to no access Bifurcated at 6m above ground level Epicormics on trunk and in crown	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
4	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	23	S	Est 900	8.0	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	M	Good	Fair Offsite Unable to verify health and safety due to no access Epicormics on trunk and in crown Major deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2



NOTE: ALL TREES ARE INDICATIVELY PLOTTED

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA:
The interactive mapping facility on the Havant Borough Council website indicates that one tree (T1) is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, reference TPO 1223 and the site is not located within a Conservation Area.
The website advises: TPO information is published for guidance, and may not be definitive. Havant Borough Council should be consulted before undertaking any work to trees.

- 1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan
- 2. The Root Protection Areas (RPA) of T3 and T4 have been adjusted to take into account existing site features and constraints; this is a desktop, experience based exercise and has not been verified by onsite investigations.





CBA Trees
Unit C, Meadow View Business Park,
Lower Upham, Winchester, SO32 1HJ
Tel: 02380 986229
Email: info@cbatrees.co.uk
Web: www.cbatrees.co.uk

CBA11508
30 Holst Way, Waterlooville, PO7 5SJ
Tree Survey Plan

SCALE : 1 : 200 @ A3	DATE : 13/05/2021	
MAP FILENAME : CBA11508.01 TSP	BASE PLAN: OS Plan	

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	BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE					
	Site:	30 Holst Way, Waterlooville, PO7 5SJ				
	Date:	11th May 2021				
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArbor.A				
Notes: 1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012. 2. For all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm, and multi-stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1500mm, the calculated RPA has been capped at 707m2 in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837.2012.						
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA: The interactive mapping facility on the Havant Borough Council website indicates that one tree is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, reference TPO 1223 and the site is not located within a Conservation Area. The website advises: TPO information is published for guidance, and may not be definitive. Havant Borough Council should be consulted before undertaking any work to trees.						
Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
1 TPO	Common Yew Taxus baccata	B1+2	S	470	5.6	100
2	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	460	5.5	96
3	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	470	5.6	100
4	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	B1+2	S	900	10.8	366

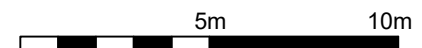
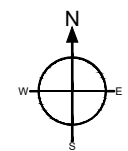




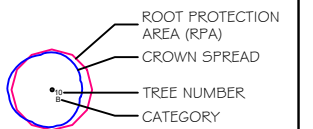
NOTE: ALL TREES ARE INDICATIVELY PLOTTED

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA:
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1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan 2. The Root Protection Areas (RPA) of T3 and T4 have been adjusted to take into account existing site features and constraints; this is a desktop, experience based exercise and has not been verified by onsite investigations.



KEY



TREES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED THROUGH EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

LOCATION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DURING EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

FIT FOR PURPOSE GROUND PROTECTION FOR DURATION OF EXTERNAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

JOB TITLE

30 Holst Way,
Waterlooville, PO7 5SJ

DRAWING TITLE

Tree Protection Plan

CBA DRAWING No.

CBA I 508.02 TPP

BASE PLAN DRAWING No.

Proposed Ground
Floor Plan

SCALE

1-200@A3

DRAWN

AM

DATE

May 2021

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Unit C Meadow View Business Park, Winchester Road,
Lower Upham, Winchester, SO32 1HJ
Tel: 02380 986229



	TREE WORKS SCHEDULE		
	Site:	30 Holst Way, Waterloooville, PO7 5SJ	
	Date:	May 2021	Consultant: Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), Tech Cert ArborA, TechArborA</i>

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1 TPO	Common Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	No works required
2	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	No works required
3	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	No works required
4	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	No works required

- It is advised that all remedial tree works such as pruning is carried out between July and September or November and February. Tree works should also avoid the season for nesting birds.
- All tree works should be carried out in accordance with current best practice guidelines and BS3998: 2010 – Tree Works. Only natural target pruning method to be used.
- We recommend the use of an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor or an ISA Certified Arborist/Tree Worker suitably insured and experienced to carry out the tree works.





SUMMARY OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Introduction

This leaflet shall be issued to all site personnel as part of their induction briefing.

It describes in summary form, the precautions that site personnel shall at all times follow, to ensure that the existing trees on the site come to no harm.

The precautions described are neither arbitrary nor reducible and must be adhered to in full.

These precautions are necessary because unprotected trees are very vulnerable to damage during demolition and construction works.

Furthermore, many of the trees on the site are under LEGAL PROTECTION and damaging them can result in heavy fines.

Two common misconceptions about trees:

MYTH: Trees have deep taproots and so shallow excavations will not harm the tree.

FACT: 90% of all tree's roots are found in the top 600mm of soil; all excavations near to trees are likely to cause root damage which can kill the tree.

MYTH: Trees will quickly heal over any bark wound, with no ill effect.

FACT: Bark wounds take years to heal and larger ones never do; missing bark can lead to disease and even the death of the tree.

Tree Protection

All trees adjacent to unsupervised work areas have been protected by fencing.

This fencing must be respected at all times and no attempts shall be made to damage, bypass or ignore it.

In areas designated for supervised working, no works shall be undertaken without the supervisor being present or without him/her issuing a "carry on" chit.

Prohibitions Adjacent to Trees

Inside the exclusion area of the tree protection, the following prohibitions shall apply.

- No digging or scraping
- No storage of plant or materials
- No vehicular access
- No fire lighting
- No handling, discharge or spillage or any chemical substance
- No water-logging

In addition to the above, further precautions shall be taken near to trees.

- A 10m separation distance shall be observed between trees and any substance injurious to their health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including washings) builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals.
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of any foliage; this shall be taken to mean a fire separation distance to the leaves of 20m.

Avoiding Damage to Stem and Branches

Care shall be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with trees.

Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a spotter to ensure that adequate clearance is at all times maintained.

In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this, necessitating the pruning of the tree.

If this is necessary, a specialist team shall be called in following referral to the project Arboriculturist.

No tree pruning shall be undertaken by demolition or construction personnel.

Asking for Help

If you see any damage to a tree or its protective fencing, or if you need a tree pruning for plant clearance, contact **CBA Trees** as follows:

Office Telephone: 02380 986229

**REMEMBER:
ALL TREE DAMAGE
IS AVOIDABLE –
SO AVOID IT!**



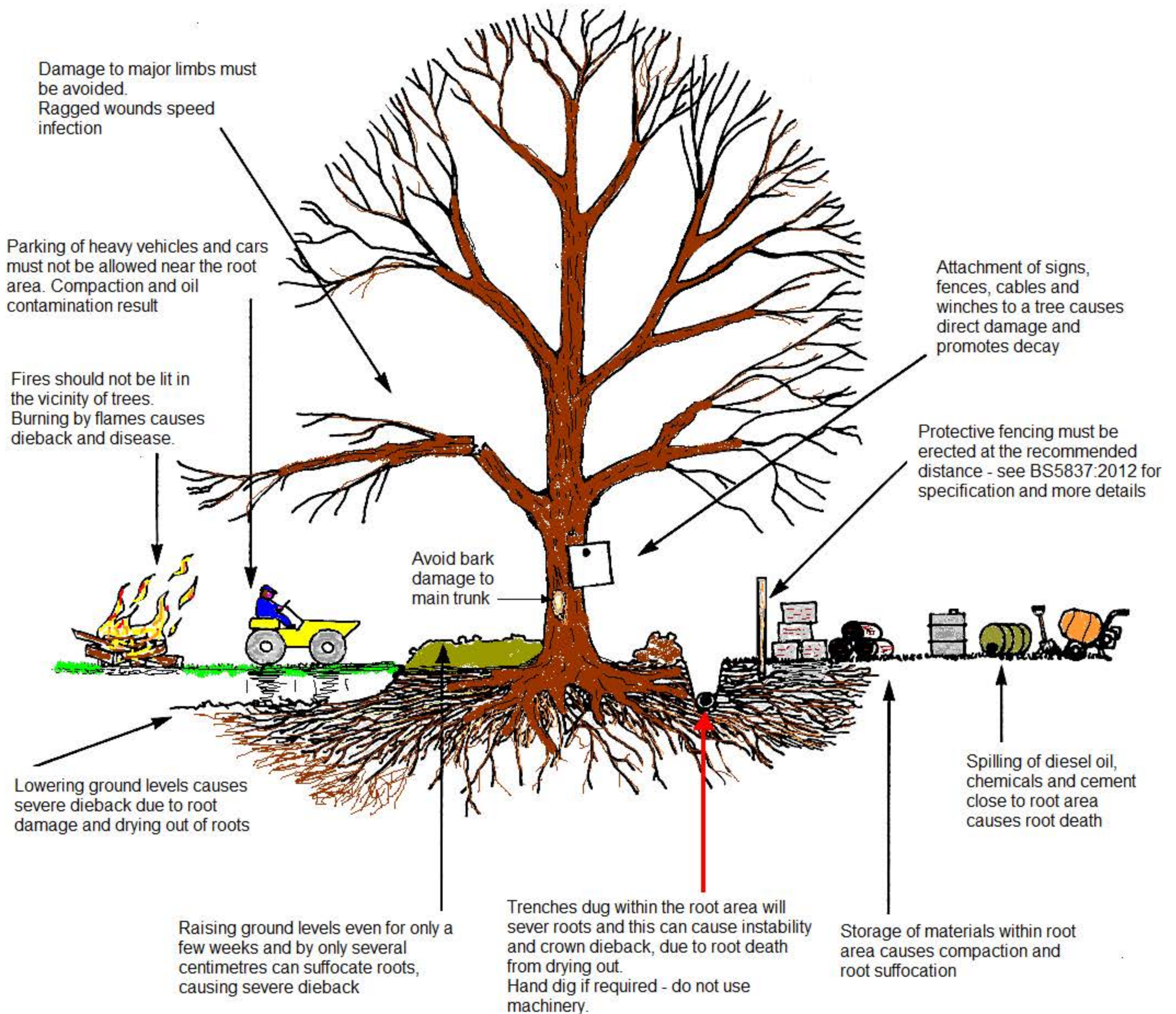
**PROTECTIVE BARRIERS.
THESE BARRIERS MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**
**CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**
**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**

COMMON CAUSES OF TREE DEATH

The use of properly positioned protective barriers can prevent tree deaths occurring.







The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

Qualifications of Stefan Rose Principal Consultant

Stefan Rose *BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArbor.A*, joined CBA Trees in 1998 as a junior surveyor and having gained extensive knowledge and a wealth of experience over the years including Professional Tree Inspectors Certification (LANTRA), has progressed to Principal Consultant. He has considerable experience in working as a locum for Local Authorities, assessing new and extant Tree Preservation Orders, and continues to work on a number of major development projects nationwide.

As our Principal Consultant Stefan undertakes a full range of arboricultural services from health and safety audits to BS5837:2012 tree surveys, providing expert advice and guidance on initial feasibility site assessments to full scale planning applications. He is accomplished at producing implication assessments and method statements for the submission of planning applications, working with both individual home owners and within multi-disciplinary teams to achieve successful arboricultural outcomes.