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Arboricultural Method Statement for the proposed development of Howard's Yard Havant Road Hayling Island



Prepared by Kim Gifford 4th February 2014

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1. Arboricultural Method Statement

The following Arboricultural method statement is to provide a protection strategy for trees to be retained throughout the development project at Howards yard Havant Road Hayling Island. The proposal indicates that the car park area will be renovated. The root protection area adjacent to T1 Oak will be protected and there will be no excavation in this area. The existing tarmac will be resurfaced without excavation. Area G1 is to be removed and a new planting scheme implemented. The method statement needs to be read in conjunction with the accompanying tree protection plan. These documents should be available to all contractors involved in the development project, both for tendering and for reference during site work. A copy of them should be readily available in the site offices of the project.

Contacts:

1. Local Authority Arboricultural officer - Contact:
2. Site Agent - Contact:
3. Appointed arboriculturist - Contact:

No contractors have been appointed at this stage. If there is a need to review any of the protection plans/method statements in light of additional requirements identified by contractors, written approval for any such modifications will be obtained from the LPA prior to commencement of any work

1.1 General

1.1.1 The methodology of the tree protection measures follows a logical sequence of development events. Variations to the sequence could significantly reduce the efficiency of the tree protection measures. Variations to the proposed development will require input prior to commencement of the variations, from the appointed arboriculturist and/or the LPA arboricultural officer.

1.1.2 The LPA will be given notice in writing 5 full working days prior to the date of commencement of development to check all tree protection in place.

1.1.3 All development works within the RPA of any retained tree will be carried out strictly in accordance with the arboricultural method statement.

1.1.4 It is recommended that works within the RPA, as well as the installation & modification of all tree protection measures, are carried out under supervision by an arboriculturist. It is the responsibility of the client to appoint an arboriculturist prior to commencement of works. Details of the appointed arboriculturist will be forwarded to the LPA.

1.1.5 A schedule of activities that will require arboricultural supervision at various stages has been produced. This should form the minimum site attendance by the appointed arboriculturist, as well as the Local Authority tree officer (where relevant).

1.1.6 Periodic reports, along with supporting evidence, will be submitted to the LPA on the tree protection measures, as well as the results of activities within the RPAs of retained trees.

1.2 Preliminary tree maintenance.

1.2.1 Prior to carrying out any tree work, all trees recommended for tree work/removal including their immediately adjacent trees, will be inspected for bird nests (wholly and partially built ones). In the event nests are found, the tree work will not be carried out until the trees are found to be free of the nesting birds & their young. This is a requirement under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 & The Countryside & Rights Of Way Act 2000.

1.2.2 All tree work will be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 & will be carried out without harming the adjacent retained trees.

1.3 Preliminary vegetation control.

1.3.1 N/a - not applicable

1.4 Preliminary tree protection methods.

Prior to development, the following measures will be carried out:

1.4.1 All / any preliminary tree work should be carried out in a way that does not damage the retained trees and/or their rooting mediums and/or their roots

1.4.2 Protective fencing of the type shown in the protection plan will be placed in the positions indicated on the protection plan. Note that these plans are to scale and can be scaled off. The fencing will be permanently fixed to the ground as shown in the plans, or fixed to a permanent feature. Weather proof signs will be attached to the fencing, stating their purpose and that they should not be moved. The protective fencing will delimit a construction exclusion zone and will be considered immovable. The positioning & installation of the protective fencing will be supervised by the appointed arboriculturist.

1.4.3 Ground protection of the type specified in the protection plan will be placed in the positions shown on the plan. The type specified will be determined by the assumed load expected. Any loading in excess of 1t will require the use of heavy duty ground protection, as indicated. This will be supervised by the appointed arboriculturist.

1.4.4 Prior to commencing work on site, all contractors will be given an induction on the tree protection measures employed during the development project and on the potential consequences of disregarding them (pre-commencement meeting).

1.5 Arboricultural Methods and restrictions during all phases of development:

The following general tree protection measures will be adopted throughout the life of the development:

1.5.1 The fencing comprising the construction exclusion zone will not be moved, except if specified in the tree protection plans. All staff on site will understand the need for protective fencing, as well as any ground protection and to keep strictly within the designated access routes, when moving in/out the site.

1.5.2 Protective fencing will be maintained & inspected on a weekly basis by the site manager. Inspections will be recorded on an inspection form.

1.5.3 All damage to protective fencing or accidental damage to trees will be reported to the site manager immediately. Works occurring within the incident vicinity will cease immediately until adequate tree protection measures are re-established. A record of the damage will be made by the site manager and, in consultation with the appointed arboricultural consultant, remediation measures carried out.

1.5.4 No materials and/or plant will be stored within the designated root protection area of any of the trees and/or within the delimited construction exclusion areas. Any liquid materials to be stored on site, will be located where, in any event of spillage, will allow for natural run-off to be away from the designated root protection areas and buffer zones and/or stored within a pre-constructed spillage containment area.

1.5.5 The mixing of concrete and mortar will be performed outside any root protection areas, in such an area where in the event of any spills, any liquid will drain away from the root protection areas and any buffer zones and/or within a pre-constructed spillage containment area.

1.5.6 The use and movement of any cranes/heavy lifting arms/digger arms and booms of delivery vehicles will be carried out without damage to any part of the retained trees.

1.5.7 No dry construction materials will be stored within the RPAs of the retained trees, unless adequate ground protection (approved by the appointed arboriculturist), has been installed within the storage area.

1.5.8 No soil, demolition debris, or any other arisings will be stored within the RPAs or under canopies of the retained trees, whichever is the greater.

1.5.9 No ground level changes will occur (no grading/levelling/raising), within any RPAs of the retained trees, unless consented to by the LPA & supervised by the appointed arboriculturist. Changes to the ground levels within RPAs of retained trees will follow the advice of the appointed arboriculturist.

1.5.10 No additional tree work will be carried out unless consented to in writing by the LPA

1.5.11 The positions of all site welfare & storage areas will also be located outside any canopy areas & RPAs of any retained trees.

1.5.12 No fires will be lit within 20 metres of any RPAs or canopies of retained trees, whichever is the greater

1.5.13 For the purposes of this method statement, significant roots referred to, constitute individual roots of diameters of 25mm and above, as well as dense fibrous root masses. The significance of both will be determined by an appointed arboriculturist upon discovery of either.

1.5.14 If roots 20mm and smaller in diameter are damaged that belong to retained trees, these should be cut cleanly and covered in damp Hessian or soil. If roots 25mm and larger are damaged or if a large number of smaller roots are damaged, these should be covered in damp Hessian or soil

& advice should be sought from the appointed arboriculturist prior to treating them.

1.6 Demolition/Preparation:

1.6.1 A pre-commencement site meeting will be carried out by all involved in the construction & the supervising arboriculturist, to clarify tree protection measures.

1.6.2 Tree protection measures will have been installed prior to any commencement of demolition site preparation.

1.6.3 No plant machinery will encroach on the RPAs of the retained trees, unless the *ground is adequately protected & the machinery is incapable of striking the canopy or tree stem*. If plant machinery is to encroach on protected RPAs of retained trees, this will be supervised by the appointed arboriculturist.

1.6.4 The protective fencing in the site (protecting trees), will be retained in situ until landscaping operations are to be undertaken. This will provide additional protection for the Root Protection Areas.

1.6.5 Debris from any preparation work will not be stored within any RPAs of retained trees at any time.

1.7 Construction:

1.7.1 The tree protection measures will be retained in the positions specified on the Protection Plan.

Structure foundations within RPAs:

1.7.3 The foundations for the proposed building does not encroach on the RPA. Excavations will be carried out by hand tools only within this RPA, to minimise damage to encountered roots. When roots are encountered, these will be cut cleanly. Excavations in this area will be supervised by the appointed arboriculturist.

1.7.4 Impermeable membranes will be used when pouring concrete for foundations, to avoid contamination of the soil & damage to any tree roots by wet cement, particularly within the RPAs of the retained trees.

Underground services:

1.7.5 The excavations for any underground services will (where possible) be routed outside any RPAs. If it is unavoidable that underground services be run inside RPAs, then the trenches for them will be excavated by hand or air-spade. Any roots that span the trench during digging will not be cut, but will have damp Hessian sacking placed around them. Damaged roots of up to 2cm diam will, where possible, be cut cleanly and covered. Any substantial roots (larger than 25mm diam), that become damaged or need to be removed, advice will first be sought from the supervising arboriculturist prior to any work being carried out on them. This will be carried out under arboricultural supervision

1.7.6 If and when installing infrastructure for underground services, they will be done by hand within any RPA and care will be taken not to damage the exposed roots. Back-fill within an RPA will not be compacted and will possess the same soil profile as the surrounding soil. If there is a need to compact Backfill, in preparation for the reinstatement and/or installation of infrastructure within an RPA, then CU structural soil will be used as Backfill.

1.7.7 The timing of any excavations for underground services will coincide with the arrival of materials to be used for the construction of the underground services, to minimise the time that roots are exposed. Roots will not be left exposed for more than 24 hours.

1.8 Landscaping:

1.8.1 Landscaping operations will commence only when all main construction work has ceased. The protective fencing will be removed immediately prior to commencing these operations.

1.8.2 No soil lowering will occur within the RPAs of the retained trees.

1.8.3 The existing soil levels will not be raised by more than 150mm within RPAs of retained trees without seeking advice from the appointed arboricultural consultant.

1.8.4 Excavations for planting within RPAs of retained trees will be carried out by hand only. The same will apply for introduction of topsoil, plant transport & mulching.

1.8.5 All landscaping work within RPAs of retained trees will also be carried out by hand only.

Footpaths/hard surfaces:

1.8.6 The existing hard surface remaining within the RPA of Tree 1 will be carefully removed using hand tools only. Any exposed roots will be covered with damp Hessian. Debris from the excavation will not be stored in this area but will be immediately removed from the RPA.

1.8.7 General purpose topsoil to BS3882:2007 will be used to replace the previous hard surface. This will be transported & spread using hand tools only, within the RPA of tree T2 to T6.

1.8.8 Any proposed new footpaths within any RPAs of retained trees will utilise a 'no-dig' (Cellweb) system for their sub-base. Edging will be wood planks. Finish materials will be gas permeable & porous & will be of a loose angular finish (e.g. 20mm Cotswold Buff; 20mm Oxford stone), to allow partial binding to occur & easy re-levelling.

Boundary treatments within RPAs:

1.8.9 Where new boundary fences are proposed to be installed within the RPAs of retained trees, this will be carried out using hand tools only. Excavations will be undertaken using hand tools only at proposed fence post locations to confirm the existence of significant or insignificant roots. If significant roots are found, then an alternate location will be sought using the same method. Impermeable membranes will be utilised when pouring concrete foundations for posts, to avoid contamination of the soil & damage to tree roots. This will all be carried out under arboricultural supervision.

1.9 Post-development tree Care and amelioration

1.9.1 Once all construction & landscaping activities have been completed, any remaining ground protection/protective fencing will be removed.

1.9.2 A detailed visual inspection of the retained trees on the site & their RPAs, will be carried out, to check for signs of development damage to both the trees and their rooting environment. Appropriate remedial tree / soil work will then be recommended by an arboriculturist.

1.9.3 Any damaged branches will be removed or pruned cleanly in line with current good arboricultural practice (BS3998:2010) and any specific arboricultural advice. Any other remedial work will also be carried out as & when recommended.

1.9.4 An annual tree inspection regime will be implemented to monitor the health of the retained & replaced trees for an agreed period after the development project is complete. The appointed arboriculturist will provide reports to the client & the local authority tree officer at agreed times, on the condition of the retained trees & any remediation work recommended.

2. Site Supervision

BS5837:2012 recommends site supervision at regular intervals & many local authorities are requesting detailed schedules for site supervision, as well as the details of the supervising arboriculturalist.

If the above is required by the LPA, the appended table indicates when attendance by an arboriculturist for the site should occur, to ensure appropriate tree protection.

This concludes the method statement.

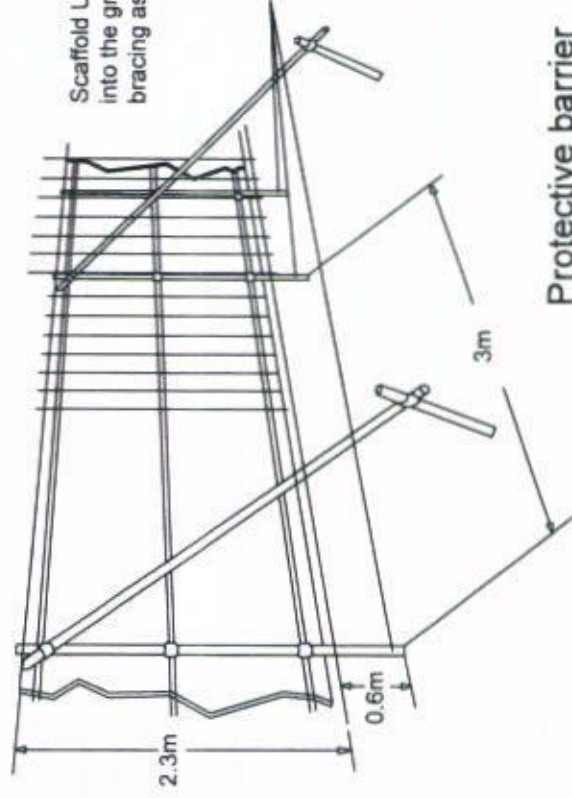
Kim Gifford
Arboricultural Consultant.

Supervision schedule				
	Pre-development& preparation	During construction	During Landscaping	Post-construction
Site attendance by Arboriculturist needed	1.Site meeting with all involved in the Development project	1.Site meeting with all involved in the Development project	1.Monitoring the removal of the existing hard surface with in the RPA of trees	1.Visual inspection of trees within RPAs of retained trees to identify any construction related damage
	2.Supervising the initial construction& positioning of protective fencing & ground	2.Monitoring the excavations within the RPA of trees	2.Monitoring the introduction of new topsoil in to the RPA of trees	2.Submission of final report to LPA
	3. Periodic site visits to check integrity of protection measures	3.Supervising the installation of any underground services within the RPAs of retained trees	3.Periodic site visits to check integrity of protection measures	
	4.Submission of report to LPA	4.Periodic site visits to check integrity of protection measures		
		5.Submission of report to LPA		

Howards ward Havant Road Havling Island														
Tree Number	Species	Common	Height	Stem Dia- meter	Canopy	Crown Clearance	RPA radius	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural	Est. Remaining Contribution	Catego	Recommendations	Notes
T1	Quercus robur	Oak	H = 15m	800mm	7N 7E 7S 7W	Clearance = 4m	RPA r = 10m	Mature	Poor Note: recent excavations previously undertaken by others...	Declining	10-20 Years	C	Remedial treatment removal of deadwood	Investigate decay at base
G1	Mixed group	Ash/Oak/Conifer	H = 10m	Average stem 200mm	N/A	Clearance = N/A	RPA r =	Semi mature	Poor	Poor	N/A	U/R	To be removed. Replacement planting in the Proposed scheme	

Principles to be adopted for protective fencing:

20mm exterior grade ply and/or weldmesh wired to uprights and horizontals. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling. An alternative use can be sections of Heras fencing instead of ply.



Scaffold Uprights driven well into the ground with additional bracing as required



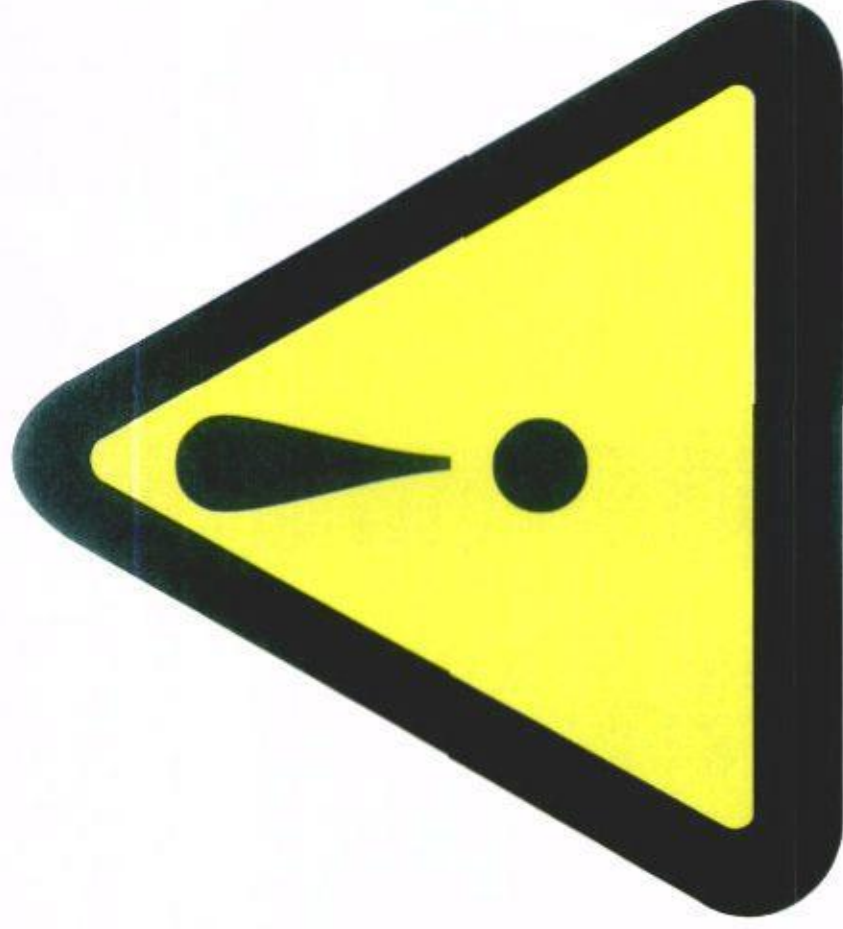
Where it is impossible/impractical to insert scaffold into ground, Heras panels grounded in concrete or rubber feet can be used, with road pins inserted through the feet to secure them. Anti tamper couplings should be used in conjunction with this alternative, as well as diagonal strengthening struts

If site conditions do not allow room for back supports, then smaller diagonal strengthening struts can be attached to panel feet. These should also use road pins through the feet to secure them





**ROOT PROTECTION AREA
THIS FENCING MUST NOT BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**

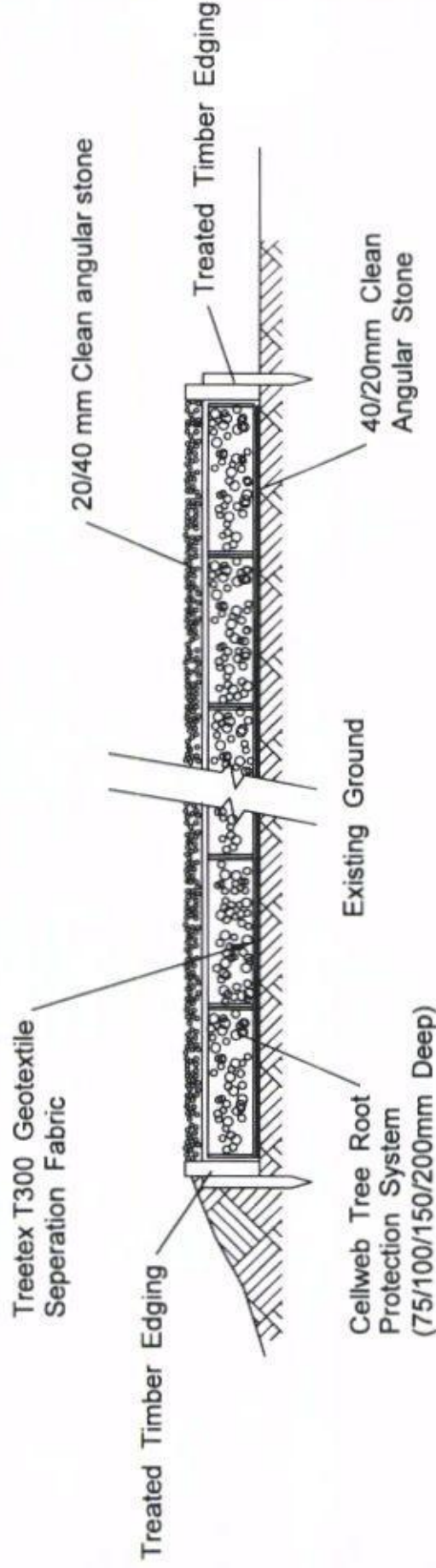


KEEP OUT !

**(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**

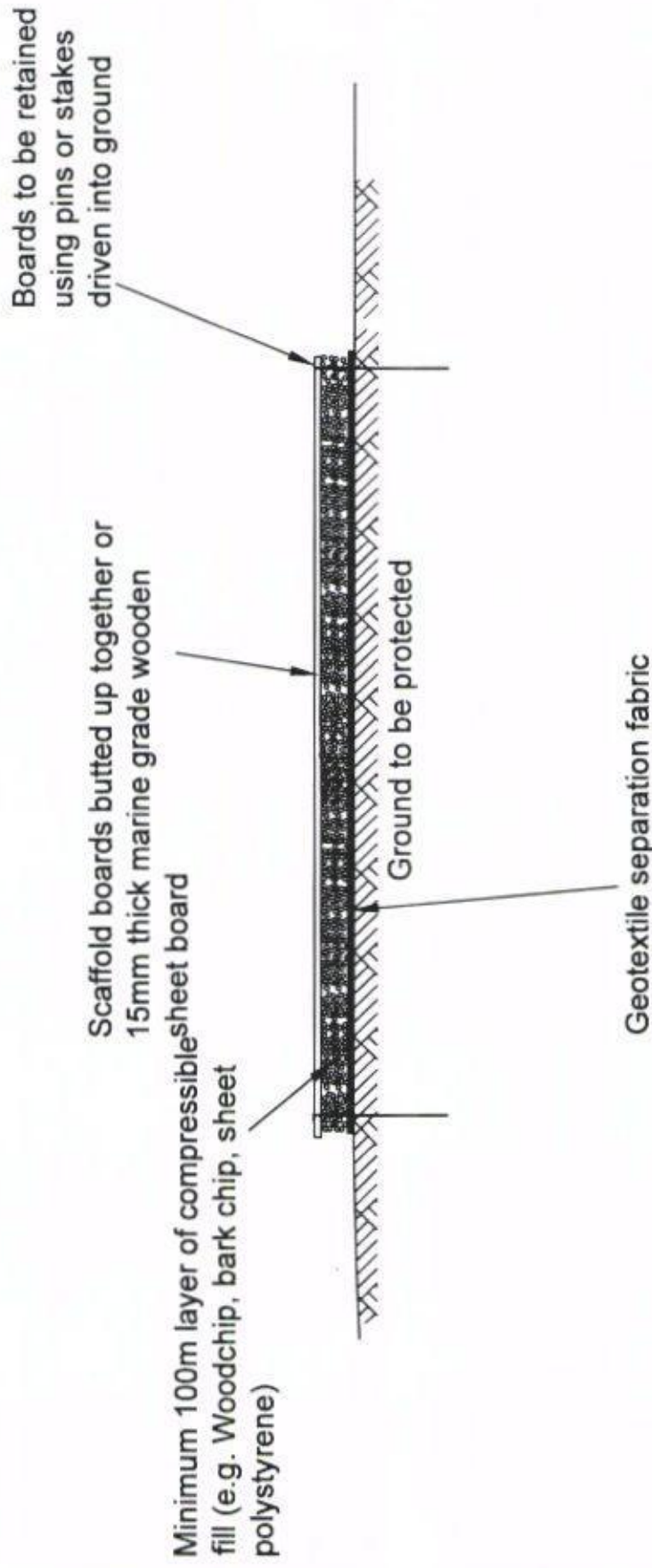
Heavy Duty Ground Protection



Geosynthetics Ltd
 Flemington Road, Harrowby Industrial Estate,
 Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3DU
 Tel: 01455 817138 Fax: 01455 817140 www.geosyn.co.uk

Cellweb Section - Tree Root Protection
 c/w Gravel Surface

Light Duty Ground Protection - Ground protection specified cannot accommodate loading in excess of 1 tonne

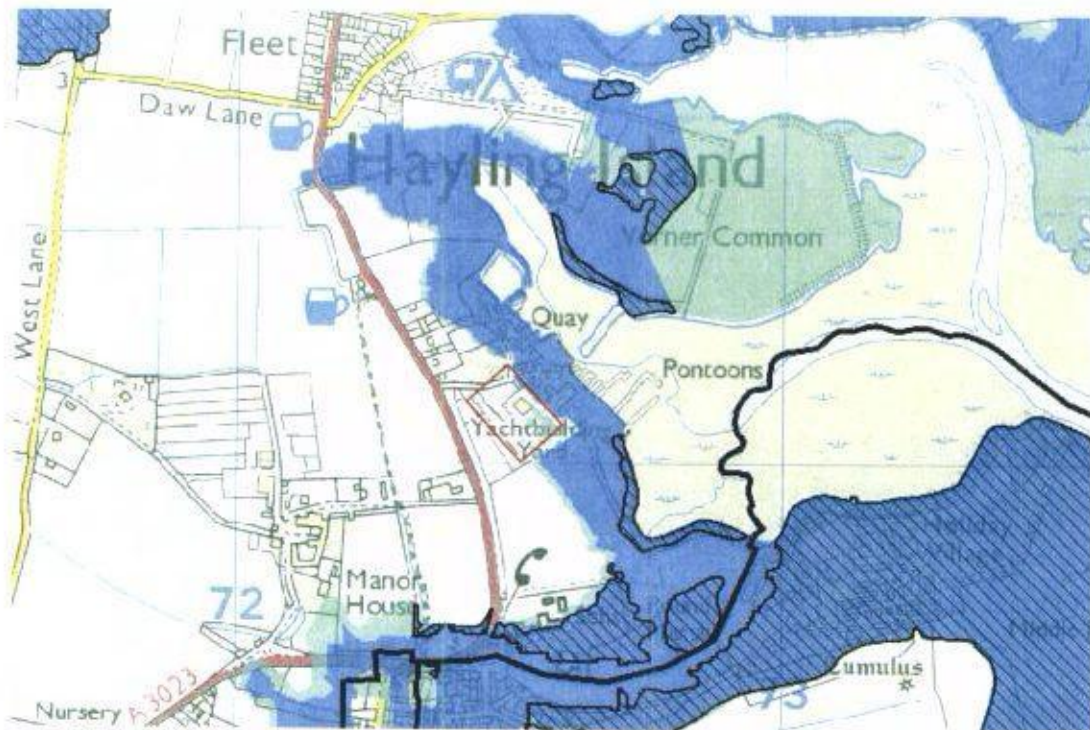


BS5837 compliant ground protection for light traffic

Flood Risk Assessment Brenchley Yard (North end of old Howards scap yard site)

Parts of the site are identified as a extent of extreme flood area (the lowest level of flood risk identified by the environment agency.) The site is significantly higher than the existing yards surrounding the site and the site itself has not flooded to date.

It should also be noted that the area of the site covered by the flood risk map (as shown below) does not include existing or proposed building areas and is limited to the part of the site used for storing vehicles and materials which would not be effected by water penetration, due to this day time only use and the limited occupation by staff the risk of flood is considered to be well mitigated by this application. Hence we believe the flood risk is acceptable.



Email from previous employee of Howards Scrap Yard re vehicle movements

"Mitchell, Leanne (GB - MAV)" , 1/27/2014 3:54 PM:

Good Afternoon Steve

I have been asked by Cameron Shopland to write to you advising the approximate transportation to and from Howards Car Spares at the time in which I was working there. I am writing to confirm that I worked for Howards Car Spares for approximately 5 years, and during that time, the volume of traffic rose considerably. By the time I left Howards Car Spares, on average we were receiving 20-30 cars a day for both MOT and Spare Parts from the Scrap Yard, between 15-20 trucks on a daily basis for the Scrap Metal Weighbridge. Weekly we had around 10 -20 skip trucks and around 10-15 visits from Boarhunt in their large vehicle carrier. As well as that we had our own vehicle collection Lorry which could collect 2 cars at a time and was in and out of the yard between 7-12 times a day. There were also approximately 10 members of staff whom each used a vehicle for to and from work, at various times throughout the day, as well as the owner who was never on site for any longer than 30 minutes and whom could end up visiting the site around 4-5 times a day on average. I hope this is what you need, if however, you would like any further information, then please feel free to email me on [REDACTED] please do not use the email address in which this email was forwarded to you.

Kind Regards

Leanne Mitchell

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Email – RE Fume output from Tarmac Hot Boxes

Jack Ramsay, 2/4/2014 1:05 PM:

Steve

Further to our conversation yesterday regarding the fuming of asphalt products during depot storage.

The majority of fumes are generated during the mixing process where the material is mixed at a controlled temperature selected to avoid damage to the bitumen during mixing. This process heats the product to the mixing temperature which is normally as hot as it will get, and during the process the material is mixed in a high shear mixer whilst any fumes generated are extracted. After this process the material is fume free unless the hot box storage temperature is higher than the mixing process which is unlikely. Hot boxes are thermostatically controlled to store the asphalt at a working temperature which will avoid any fume generation as it is less than the mixing temperature.

I attach the COSHH sheet you wanted.

Jack Ramsay

On Tue, Feb 4, 2014 at 9:12 AM, Steve Neal wrote:

Morning Jack,

Thanks for your help, any relevant data appreciated ,COSHH fumes etc.

Regards Steve Neal
07920055660

VALID APPROVAL

18 FEB 2014

COUNTY PLANNING
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Proteus Equipment

Innovative products for demanding environments

INSTALLATION MANUAL

Model *DS* range: Oil-fuelled Static Hot Box

Applies to all **Proteus** diesel & kerosene models



VALID APPLICATION

18 FEB 2011

COUNTY PLANNING
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



Quality System Registered to ISO 9001:2008
CERTIFICATE No. FM 32226

Document 173 Issue 05/13

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www.ProteusEquipment.com

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 - 1.2 Space around the Hot Box
 - 1.3 Ramp
 - 1.4 Fixing the Hot Box in place
- 2.0 Electrical Requirements
- 3.0 Fuel Requirements
- 4.0 Drawings
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 - 4.2 Model HB30DS plan view: *Drawing M30DSPL2*



IN SUMMARY:

In preparation for the **delivery** of the equipment, the following **must be available on site:**

- Appropriate concrete base
- SINGLE PHASE 32 AMP power supply

In preparation for the **commissioning** of the equipment by Proteus engineers, the following **must also be available on site:**

- Electrical connection made
- Fuel in place

1.0 THE SITE

1.1 Concrete base

A *Proteus Model DS* Hot Box should be sited on a flat concrete area, which is not liable to flooding. See our Drawings M20DSPL1 and M30DSPL1.

It is extremely important that the area is as level as possible in order to provide “even” support to the box floor. The use of specialist equipment (such as a theodolite) is recommended if available, to ensure that this is achieved. The base should be a minimum strength of 50 Newton to support the combined weight of the Hot Box and the stored material, with an extra margin for the weight of the delivery truck and wheeled loaders. **Under no circumstances must the Box be seated on asphalt.**

1.2 Space around the Hot Box

Ensure that there is sufficient space for a minimum of a one-metre walkway at the sides and at least 1.5m at the rear. Also ensure that there is sufficient space in front of the box for trucks to manoeuvre and to reverse into the box in a straight line.

1.3 Ramp

The customer will need to provide a ramp up to the base, which should be at least 1.5m in length and may be fabricated from steel, concrete, or spare asphalt. Construction of the ramp is best carried out after the box has been delivered to ensure that the correct dimensions are achieved. Care should be taken to avoid any “lip” between ramp and box so that the loader may easily clean up the entrance to the box without the loader bucket ‘snagging’.

1.4 Fixing the Hot Box in place

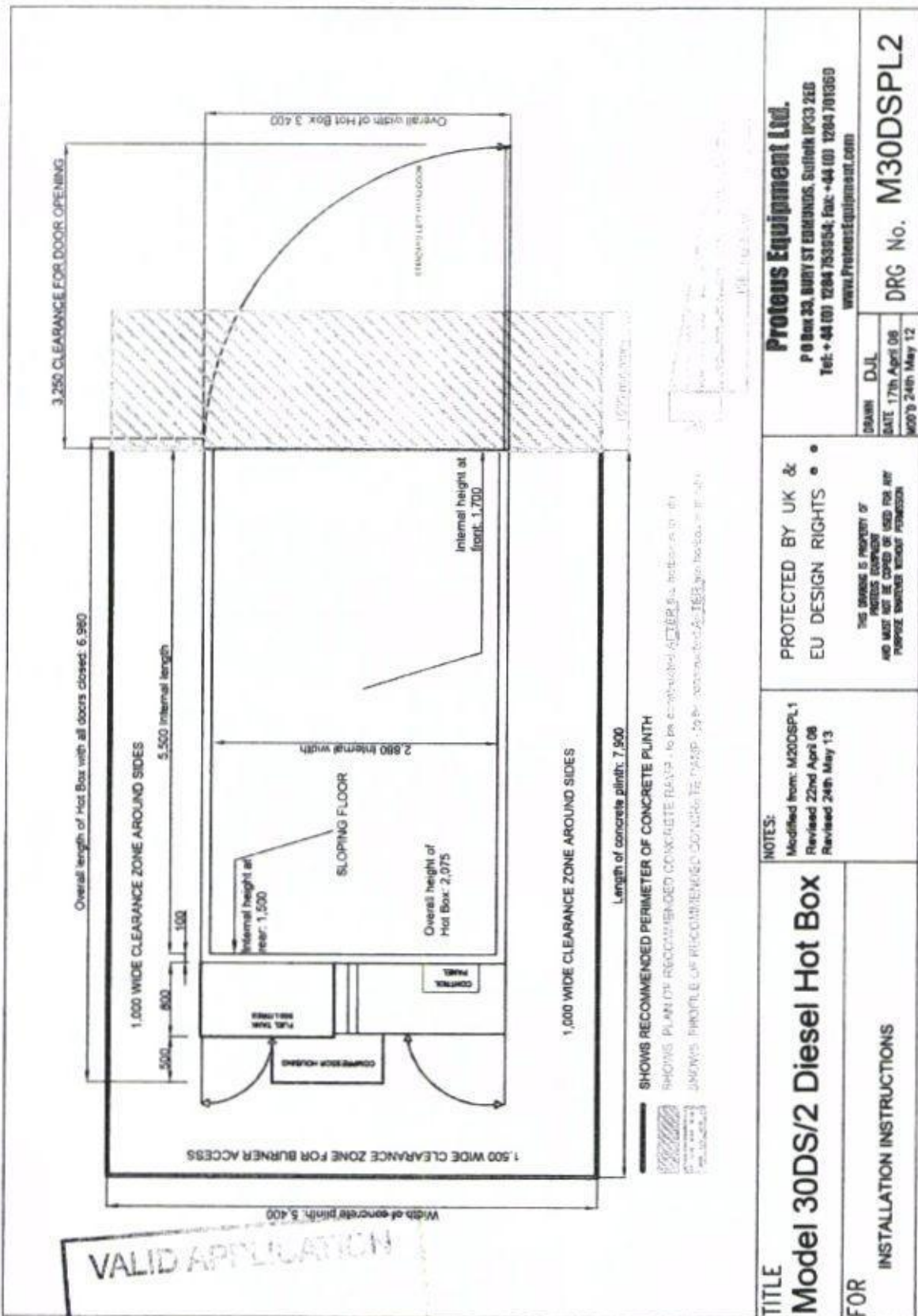
Note that this *Proteus* Hot Box is not to be bolted down to the concrete hard standing. Instead the box is held down by its own weight but restrained horizontally by means of four pieces of angle iron (minimum 40mm x 40mm size) so that it will not move if accidentally struck by a vehicle. The latter are to be supplied by the customer and, once in position, drilled & securely bolted into the concrete with appropriate concrete fixing bolts. However, it is important not to obstruct any air vents or the access to the burners at the rear and the job is best done once the Hot Box is on site.



VALID APPLICATION

4.2 Model HB30DS plan view

Drawing M30DSPL2



VALID APPLICATION

18 FEB 2004

COUNTY PLANNING
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



Howards Scrap Yard 1

Installation : City Electrical Factors Portsmouth

Project number : Email

Customer : -

Processed by : Craig Wood

Date : 02.08.2013



The following values are based on exact calculations on calibrated lamps, luminaires and their arrangement. In practice, gradual divergences can occur.

Guarantee claims for luminaire data are excluded.

Relux and the luminaire manufacturers accept no liability for consequential damage and damage which is occasioned to the user or to third parties.

Object : Howards Scrap Yard 1
Installation : City Electrical Factors Portsmouth
Project number : Email
Date : 02.08.2013



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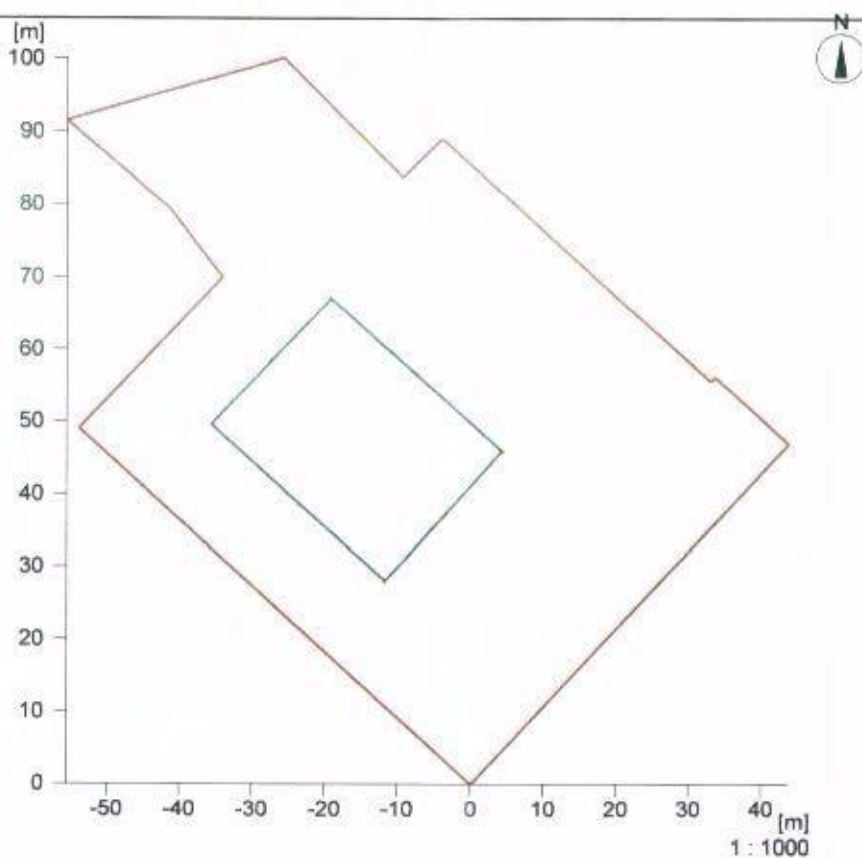
Object : Howards Scrap Yard 1
Installation : City Electrical Factors Portsmouth
Project number : Email
Date : 02.08.2013



1 Yard 1

1.1 Description, Yard 1

1.1.1 Floor plan



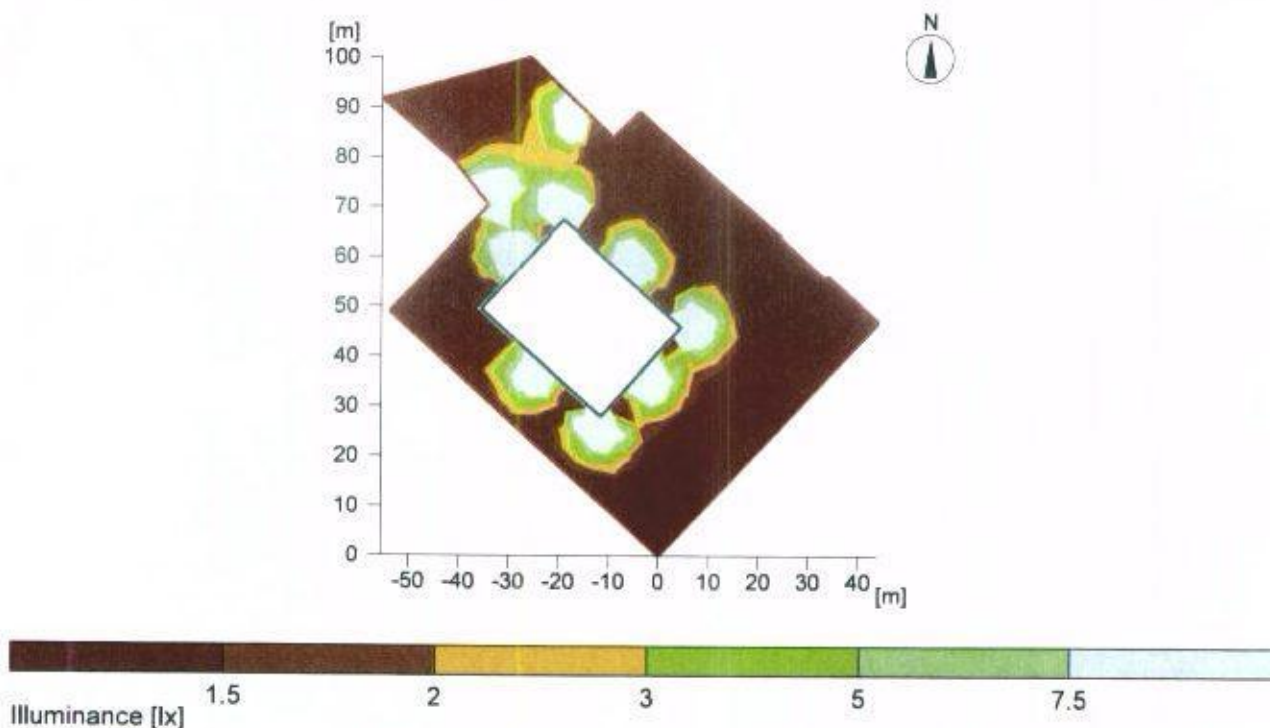
Object : Howards Scrap Yard 1
 Installation : City Electrical Factors Portsmouth
 Project number : Email
 Date : 02.08.2013



1 Yard 1

1.2 Summary, Yard 1

1.2.1 Result overview, Evaluation area 1



General

Calculation algorithm used
 photometric centre height.
 Maintenance factor

Average indirect fraction
 3.00 m
 0.80

Total luminous flux of all lamps
 Total power
 Total power per area (5138.34 m²)

27018 lm
 441.9 W
 0.09 W/m² (2.38 W/m²/100lx)

Evaluation area 1

Reference plane 1.1

Horizontal
 Em
 Emin
 Emin/Eav (Uo)
 Emin/Emax (Ud)
 Position

3.61 lx
 0.03 lx
 0.01
 0.00
 0.00 m

Type No. Make

1	9	Tamlite
	Order No.	: EXPE50
	Luminaire name	: INFINITY SF
	Equipment	: 1 x 50W LED 50 W / 3002 lm

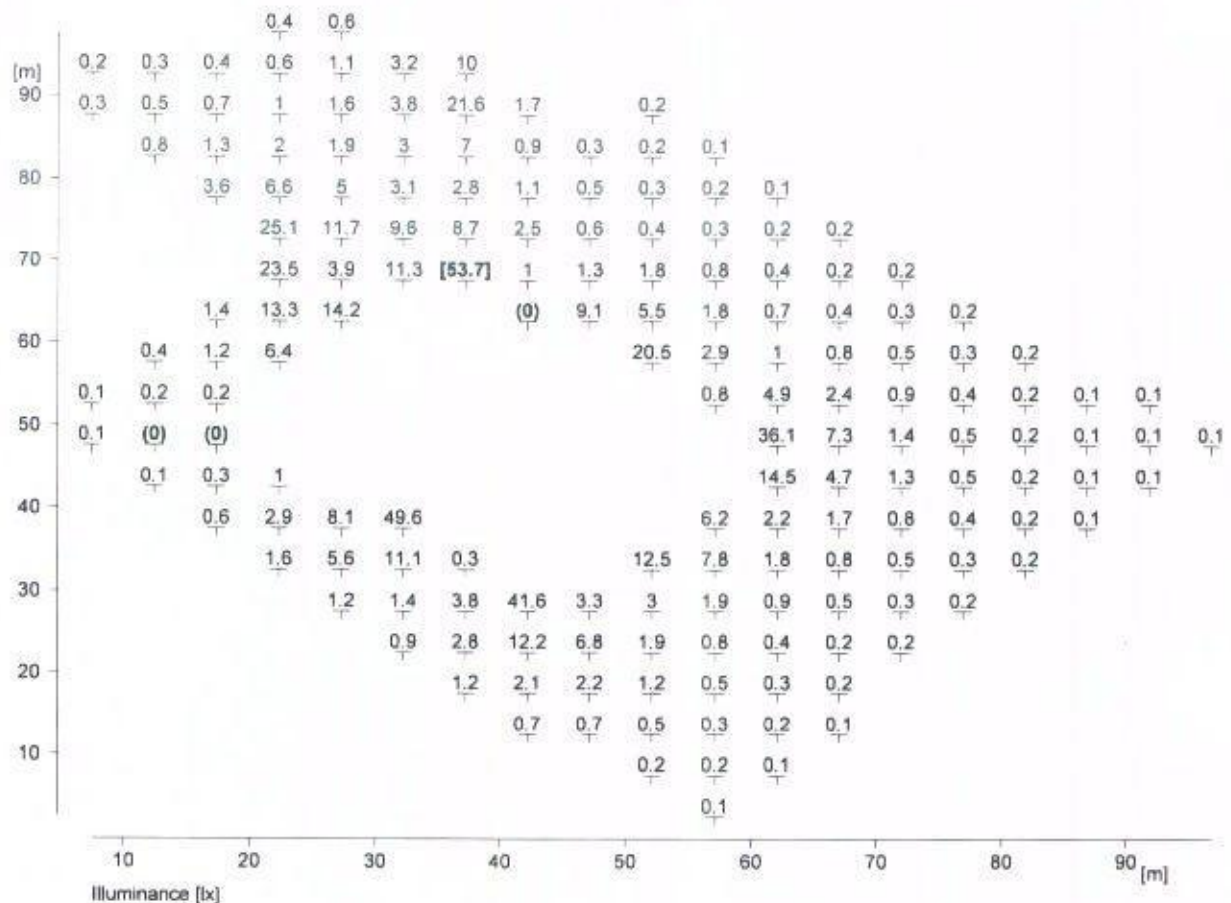
Object : Howards Scrap Yard 1
 Installation : City Electrical Factors Portsmouth
 Project number : Email
 Date : 02.08.2013



1 Yard 1

1.3 Calculation results, Yard 1

1.3.1 Table, Reference plane 1.1 (E)



Height of the reference plane	: 0.00 m
Average illuminance	Eav : 3.6 lx
Minimum illuminance	Emin : 0 lx
Maximum illuminance	Emax : 53.7 lx
Uniformity Uo	Emin/Eav : 1 : 121.16 (0.01)
Diversity Ud	Emin/Emax : 1 : 1804.20 (0.00)

INFINITY SF PRODUCT DATA SHEET

Product Name Description

Infinity SF
Small Area Floodlight

Online Information:

- Product Page <http://www.infinity-led.co.uk/view-50015>
- Vision Catalogue <http://www.tamlite.co.uk/pdf-15>
- Distributors <http://www.infinity-led.co.uk/#distributor>

Lamp Specification:

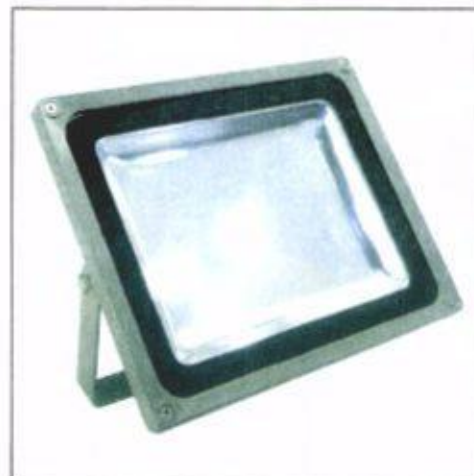
- Brand Epi-Star (Taiwan)
- Type C.o.B
- Colour Temp 4500K
- CRI (Ra) 75
- Life 35,000 hrs

Features:

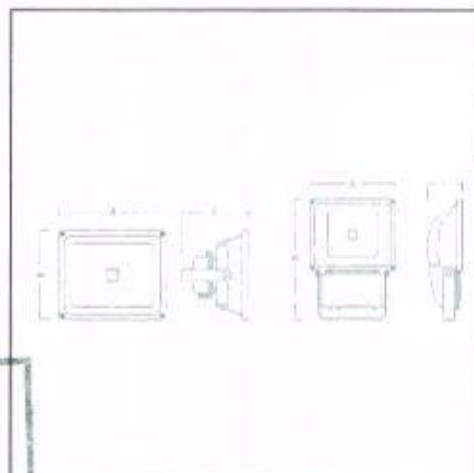
High output LED floodlight
Single chip-on-board package for compact size
Ideal for small car park or doorway lighting
Stirrup mount allows for column/bracket fix or ceiling fix
Finished in grey
3 year warranty



Options:



Product Image



Line Drawing



Hg Free



3 year
Warranty

Order Codes

Order Code	Lamp Type	Lumen Output	Wattage (W)	Wgt (Kg)	Dim A (mm)	Dim B (mm)	Dim C (mm)
EXPE50	50W LED	3250 lm	50	6	288	238	180
EXPE80	80W LED	5500 lm	80	10	288	402	115
EXPE10	10W LED	700 lm	10	0.85	135	150	95
EXPE30	30W LED	2100 lm	30	2.25	225	200	135

TAMLITE LIGHTING TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

TEL: 01952 292441 FAX: 01952 292155

E-MAIL: technical@tamlite.co.uk



*** Please note: all luminaires mounted at 3m high

VALID APPLICATION
18 FEB 2014
COUNTY PLANNING
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



Please note
This drawing should be printed at A4.
Measurement dimensions on site should be taken from the 72.8m and 47.2m dimensions
which have been accurately checked on site.
Whilst key dimensions have been checked on site, the overall site size has been taken from
the official and registry drawing and therefore all dimensions cannot be guaranteed.

J Murray
Associates

www.jmaco.uk

Brerchley Civil
Engineering
Howards yard

site plan

Project name	Project Number
Date	23.6.13
Drawn by	JM
Checked by	CLIENT

A101

Scale 1 : 1000

24/06/2013 14:53

Aggregate Industries H&S dept Hulland Ward, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 3ET	Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: January 2008
1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE	2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
Bituminous Road Materials <u>Product description</u> Bituminous road materials comprise of coated macadam, asphalts and other proprietary products that can be supplied hot or cold for surfacing, resurfacing and top dressing of public and private roads. 	Bituminous road material is a mixture of: ▪ Aggregate ▪ Sand ▪ Filler ▪ Bitumen ▪ Additives. Aggregate, sand and filler are inert minerals. Bitumen is a high molecular hydrocarbon derived from crude oil distillation, which bonds the other ingredients into a homogenous stable material. Fluxing oil, of petroleum origin, paper fibres, latex, pigment, none inert fillers i.e. ash and other additives may be included in proprietary products. Note: Although this sheet covers new bituminous road materials, recycled products may also be utilised for some applications and in which case unknown compounds may be incorporated within the mix during the recovery process.
3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION	4. FIRST AID MEASURES
Hot bitumen burns. In confined or semi-confined spaces prolonged inhalation of high vapour concentrations could be a risk to health. Inhalation of bituminous material fume during work in the open air is unlikely to be of sufficient concentration to provide a health risk. Bitumen and fluxing oils may cause chemical burns and, following prolonged skin exposure, warts. If personal cleanliness is ignored this may lead to more serious skin conditions. If the product is colour pigmented, it may contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Although bound in the product, some may cause skin cancer and are, therefore, classified as category 3 carcinogens.	<u>General</u> Where injury arises from contact with hot bituminous material rest, keep warm and obtain medical attention. <u>Inhalation</u> Remove immediately into the fresh air, rest, keep warm and obtain medical attention. <u>Skin</u> Wash with cold water and remove with a vegetable oil under medical supervision. Do not remove cloths that are adhering to the skin. <u>Eyes</u> Irrigate with cold water for 10 minutes and obtain medical attention. <u>Ingestion</u> Give water to drink, but do not induce vomiting, and obtain medical attention.

Aggregate Industries H&S dept Hulland Ward, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 3ET	Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: January 2008
5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES	6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES
<u>Suitable extinguishing media</u> Dry powder and foam. <u>Unsuitable extinguishing media</u> CO₂ and water - water jets must not be used, water fog can be used to cool exposed surfaces but only by personnel trained in fire fighting. <u>Special exposure hazards in fire</u> Hydrocarbon fumes may be released. <u>Special protective equipment for fire-fighters</u> Full protective clothing including suitable respirator or breathing apparatus.	<u>Personal precautions</u> Wear overalls and gloves. <u>Environmental measures</u> Entry into watercourses should be avoided. Near water systems, materials should be stored in a dry area free from the risk of chemical contamination or fire. <u>Method of cleaning</u> Spillages of hot material onto roads and other surfaces should be cleared promptly before setting using appropriate mechanical methods. Bitumen may be removed from road making tools and machinery using a proprietary tar and bitumen remover, normally a hydrocarbon solvent. However, this method is not suitable for removal of bitumen from already macadamised surfaces. Reference should also be made to the supplier's safety data sheet prior to use to ensure adequate health, safety and environmental protection measures are employed.
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE	8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION
<u>Handling</u> The product should be handled in a manner so as to minimise contact with the skin and eyes and to avoid prolonged inhalation of the fume. <u>Storage</u> Hot material is normally used upon receipt. Cold mixed or extended life materials should be stored in a secure, clean, dry area free from the risk of chemical contamination.	<u>Workplace Exposure Limits</u> ▪ Bitumen fume (listed as asphalt, petroleum fume): ➢ Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period) 5 mg/m³ ➢ Short term exposure limit 15-minute reference period) 10 mg/m³ Note: The above WELs are as published in EH40 2005 <u>Prevention measures</u> Ensure good ventilation of all areas in which bituminous products are stored and used. <u>Respiratory protection</u> Respirators should be worn if fumes are likely to be present in significant quantities. <u>Protection of skin and eyes</u> Impervious gloves and overalls should be worn and eye protection is recommended.
9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	

**Aggregate Industries H&S dept
Hulland Ward, Ashbourne,
Derbyshire DE6 3ET**

**Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: January 2008**

Appearance

Black, coated roadstone

Other chemical properties

See Composition/Information on Ingredients above

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid

Temperatures above 230 °C

Materials to avoid

May react with strongly oxidising materials

Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic fumes and dark smoke will be produced in a fire situation.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Description of toxicological properties

Toxicity following a single exposure (orally, dermally or by inhalation) to bituminous products is of a low order. When bituminous products contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons they are classified as category 3 carcinogens. With the use of good occupational and hygiene practices any risk will be minimal.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental assessment

Where used and disposed of as intended (see Accidental Release Measures) no adverse environmental effects are foreseen.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Handling of any residues/waste products

Waste bituminous road materials may be recycled where appropriate facilities exist. However, if they are to be disposed of to landfill, reference should be made to the relevant waste management legislation including the requirements of the Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005 and the associated Waste Acceptance Criteria.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Special carriage precautions

Not applicable, however, it is recommended that loads are kept secured and covered prior to use

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Under the requirements of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 (CHIP 3) the Danger Classification for bituminous products is:

- Irritant (+hazard symbol)

In addition the following risk and safety phrases are applicable:

- R38: Irritating to skin
- R41: Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- R43: May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
- S24: Avoid contact with skin.

Aggregate Industries H&S dept Hulland Ward, Ashbourne, Derbyshire DE6 3ET	Safety Data Sheet Issue Date: January 2008
	▪ S25: Avoid contact with eyes. ▪ S26: If contact with eyes, rinse immediately with clean water and seek medical advice.
16. OTHER INFORMATION	
<u>Training advice</u> Wear and use PPE <u>Recommended uses</u> Public and private road surfacing and resurfacing <u>Further information sources</u> Aggregate Industries UK Limited Hulland Ward Ashbourne Derbyshire DE6 3ET Tel. (01335) 372222 Fax. (01335) 372223 <u>Sources of key data used to compile data sheet</u> EH40 2005 Workplace Exposure Limits PPE Regulations 1992 COSHH Regulations 2002 (as amended) COSHH (Amendment) Regulations 2004 CHIP Regulations 2002 Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part II Hazardous Waste Regulations 2005	LEGAL NOTICE The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet was considered the best available at the date of issue. However, no warranty is made or implied that the information is accurate or complete. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely and to comply with all applicable laws and regulations.

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NATURAL PROGRESSION