



Arboricultural Development Report

ASDA Waterlooville

Portland Road,

Waterlooville,

Hants.

PO7 7XR

16 May 2013

Author: David Archer M.Arbor.A.

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If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf or .dwg files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans may be annexed separately as A1 or A2 copies where a bound-in A3 copy is not appropriate.

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Executive Summary

This report describes the extent and effect of the proposed development at the ASDA Waterlooville site in Portland Road, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO7 7XR ("site") on individual trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to this site.

Trees within the site were surveyed using the methodology set out in the British Standard BS 5837 (2012) '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*' ("BS5837").

Subsequently, this report has been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement and supporting plans.

Checklist for Submission to Local Planning Authority

Tree survey	☒
Tree constraints plan	☒
Arboricultural impact assessment	☒
Arboricultural method statement	☒
Tree protection plan	☒

This report and its appendices follow precisely the strategy for arboricultural appraisal intended to provide local planning authorities with evidence that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided by the trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development. It is considered that any additional issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with by planning conditions.

General Information

Client: ASDA

Site: Portland Road, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO7 7XR.

Brief proposal description: Installation of a new fuel station and revised parking layout.

Planning application reference: N/A

Documents referred to:

Document	Reference
Topographical survey drawing	OS Tile
Proposed layout drawing	P1 – SL2(RL)
Landscape master plan drawing	N/A
LPA pre-app comments	N/A
British Standard 5837:2012	“BS5837”
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Arbtech AIA 01
Tree Protection Plan	Arbtech TPP 01

Tree Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by David Garrick on 17th April 2013.

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, although these may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements were estimated and indicated thus - #.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

* For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule, Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

There are a number of issues that may need to be addressed between the trees and the proposed development in an arboricultural impact assessment (AIA); these are as follows –

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees;
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees; and
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond that which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management.

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing no. Arbtech AIA 01.

Trees to be removed

There are 7 individual trees and 1 group of trees that will need removing as they are in direct conflict with the proposed development.

U	A	B	C
0	0	6	1

Canopy cover is ecologically important and the loss of canopy cover by this tree may be mitigated with planting within the development.

Arboricultural Method Statement

Details of key site personnel, including site / project manager will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer prior to the commencement of site works.

This method statement is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel prior to the commencement of site works.

No site personnel are to be present and no demolition, site clearance, building work or delivery of materials is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan drawing no. Arbtech TPP 01.

Protective measures should be in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan; drawing no. Arbtech TPP 01 will remain unaltered and in situ, unless otherwise specified, for the entire duration of the construction.

Accidents and emergencies involving trees

Any accidents and emergencies involving trees shall be immediately reported to Arbtech and their advice sought and agreed to by the council.

Phasing of tree protection measures

The tree protection measures shall be phased as follows.

- a) Undertake tree works
- b) Install the protective measures in accordance with the approved protection plans and this method statement
- c) Undertaken demolition works
- d) Undertake and complete construction works
- e) Undertake external landscape works to areas outside of construction exclusion zones
- f) Remove protective measures
- g) Undertake external landscaping works within the construction exclusion zones
- h) Sign off from the company as no further involvement required

Tree Works

For reasons of public safety, all tree works referred to herein must be carried out prior to any site personnel commencing works or any building materials being delivered.

Summary of Tree Works

No.	Species	Works	Category
G5	Lime	Fell to ground level; grind out stump.	C ₂
T1	Common Lime	Fell to ground level; remove stump.	B ₁
T2	Silver Birch	Fell to ground level; remove stump.	B ₁
T3	Prunus	Fell to ground level; remove stump.	C ₁
T4-T6	Common Lime	Fell to ground level; remove stump.	B ₁
T7	Prunus	Fell to ground level; remove stump.	B ₁

Notes

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010, Recommendations for tree work. All arising's are to be removed and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber Lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Tree removal

A tree should be felled in one piece only when there is no significant risk of damage to people, property or protected species (see Annex A).

Where restrictions (e.g. lack of space, buildings, other features, land ownership or use, or other trees which are to be retained) cannot be overcome, trees should be dismantled in sections.

This also applies where a tall stump is being retained but where branches are to be removed/pruned.

Extensively decayed trees can be unpredictable when they are being felled, and special precautions should therefore be taken, such as the use of a winch to guide the direction of fall.

Stump removal – stump grinding

Stump grinding should be to a minimum of 300mm deep or to extend through the base of the stump leaving the major roots disconnected if the intention is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus.

The grinding residue should be treated as arising's and removed from site.

NOTE Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

The hole left by stump removal, should be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage, and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the backfill material should be firmed in 150 mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Stump removal - digging

Stump removal by digging out should include disposal/utilisation of woody material (see Clause 13).

NOTE Whether done by hand or machine, digging out can cause severe disturbance of the site.

Where possible, when winching out a stump, a ground or other type of anchor should be used rather than a tree to be retained. If there is no alternative to using such a tree as an anchor, appropriate protective measures should be adopted.

After stump removal

The hole left by stump removal, whether by digging out or grinding, should be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the back fill material should be firmed in 150mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Common Birds

All common wild birds are protected under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

This legislation makes it an offence to:

- Kill, injure or take wild birds.
- Take damage or destroy the nest of wild birds while it is in use or being built.
- Take or destroy the eggs of wild birds.

Certain rare breeding birds are listed on Schedule I of The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Under this legislation they are afforded the same protection as common wild birds and are also protected against disturbance whilst building a nest or on or near a nest containing eggs and or unfledged young e.g. Barn Owl *Tyto alba*.

Bats

Bats species are afforded further protection by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000; and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

This legislation makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture bats.
- Deliberately disturb bats, whether at roost or not.
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.
- Possess or transport bats, unless acquired legally.
- Sell, barter or exchange bats.

A bat roost is defined by the Bat Conservation Trust publication Bat Surveys—Good Practice Guidelines as “the resting place of a bat” (BCT 2007). Generally however, the word roost is interpreted as “any structure or place, which any wild bat uses for shelter or protection.”

Bats tend to re-use the same roosts; therefore legal opinion is guided by recent case law precedents¹, that a roost is protected whether or not the bats are present at the time. This can include for summer roosts, used for breeding; or winter roosts, used for hibernating.

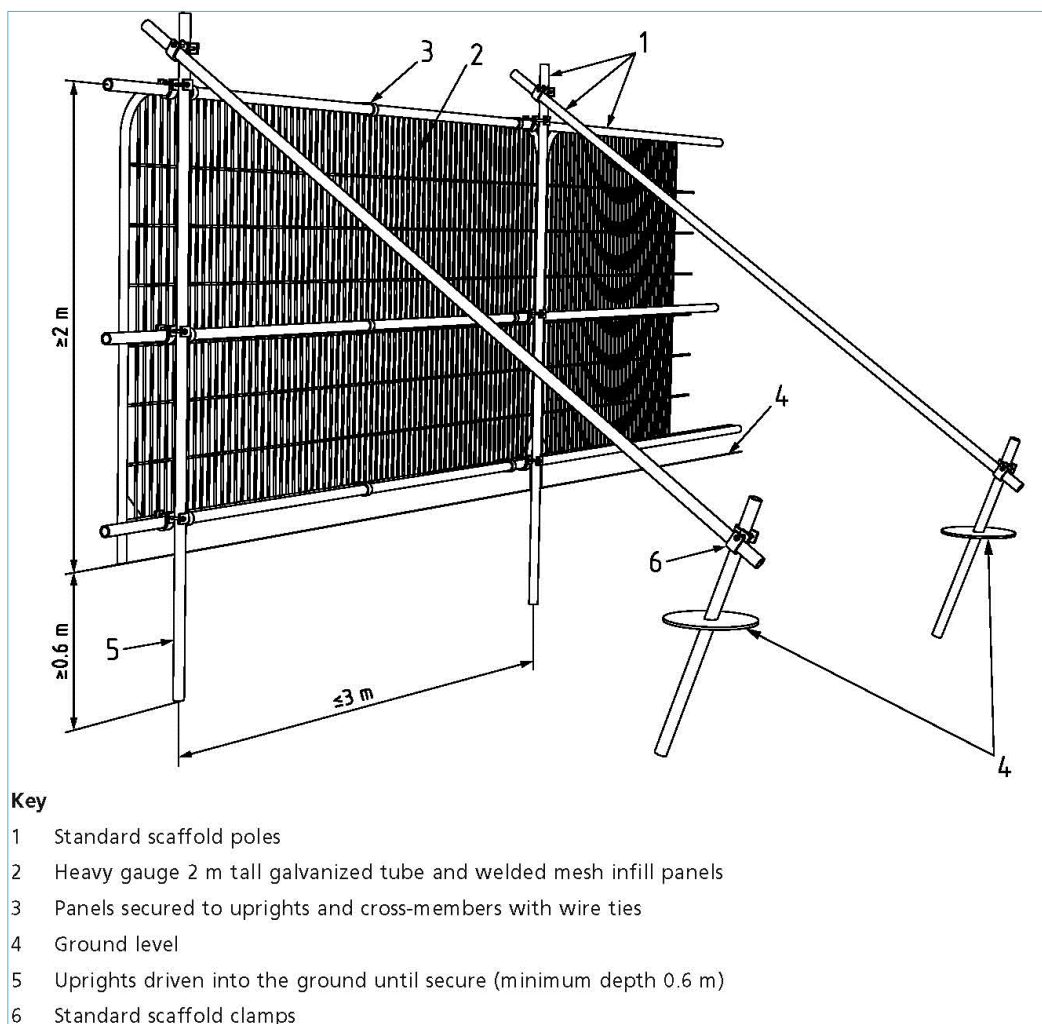
Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works, and are to be sited and aligned in accordance with the tree protection plan (Arbtech TPP01).

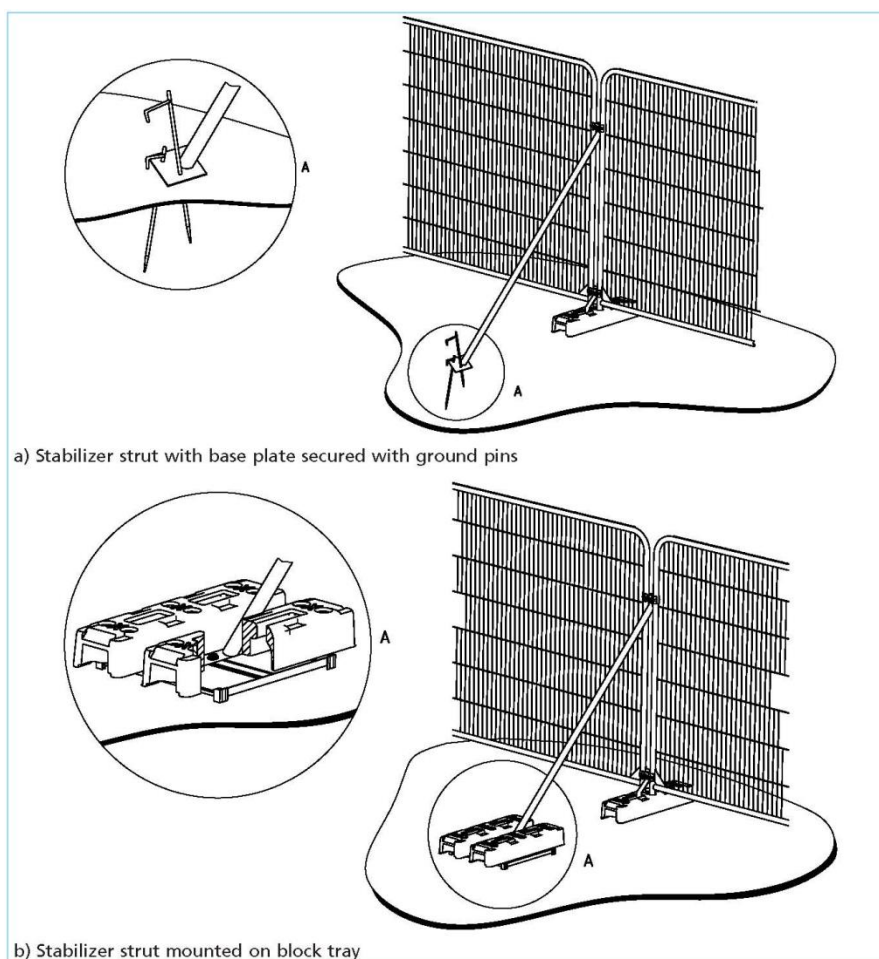
Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is in close proximity.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On o this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold frame work with wire.



Secondary specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.



Signage denoting the words “*tree protection area*” at 5.0m intervals should be fixed to the protective barrier fencing (See Appendix 1).

Protective fencing is to be removed ONLY with the written permission of the arboricultural consultant and approval of the local planning authority (LPA).

Site management

The site manager will be responsible for briefing all personnel who will be working within or adjacent to canopies or RPAs of retained trees and provide or make available to them a copy of this method statement and tree protection plan drawing no. Arbtech TPP01; this is to include but not exclusively of the movement / operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing / pouring cement and concrete.

The site manager shall designate another person to be in charge of briefing new site personnel or visitors in his absence.

No equipment, vehicles or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banks man. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this tree protection plan, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Any incidents of damage to retained trees or other breach of tree protection measures shall be reported to the Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Works must cease until the project arborist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and where appropriate, agree a mitigation plan.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas;
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas, or against the fencing;
- Fires are not permitted within 5.0m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching of objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10.0m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used or mixed within a root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent spillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- It is essential that allowance should be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies a banks man will be required at all times whilst setting up, moving or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.

Demolition

Prior to the demolition of the existing site features, all tree works are to have been completed, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document no. Arbtech TPP 01 and have been signed off and a copy of the demolition method statement has been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Hard Surfacing

If it is required for hard surfacing is to be re-surfaced and or removed within the RPAs of retained trees it is to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, during the landscaping phase of the development.

The wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheel barrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where is necessary to remove the sub base this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material and moved using shovels and wheel barrows.

In some situations and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possibly to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground boarding.

Whichever system is used there is to be **NO** disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil will be applied as soon as practicably possible to prevent desiccation.

Construction

Hard Surfacing

New hard surfacing to be situated within the RPAs of retained trees is to be designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading. The design should not require excavation however the removal of the turf layer or other surface vegetation may be acceptable if necessary, but ideally the construction will be situated entirely above the existing ground level.

Appropriate options for the sub base of hard surfacing situated within the RPAs of retained trees include multi-dimensional confinement systems (CellWeb™ or similar). Alternatively piles, pads or elevated beams can be used to bridge over the RPAs, or following exploratory investigations to determine location, to provide support within the RPAs while allowing retention of roots of 25mm or greater in diameter.

Exploratory investigation is to be undertaken manually under arboricultural supervision using hand tools (See Manual excavation).

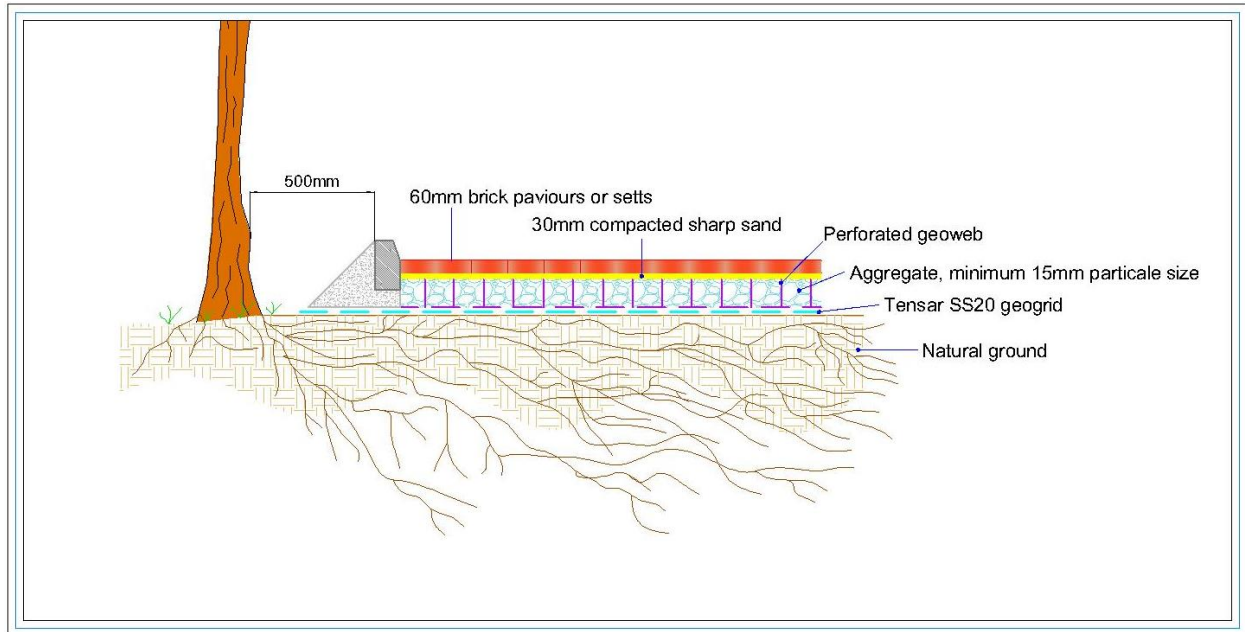
Prior to the installation of the hard surfacing within the RPAs vegetation may be removed using hand tools or sprayed with an approved non residual herbicide such as 'Glyphosate'.

Multi-dimensional confinement system

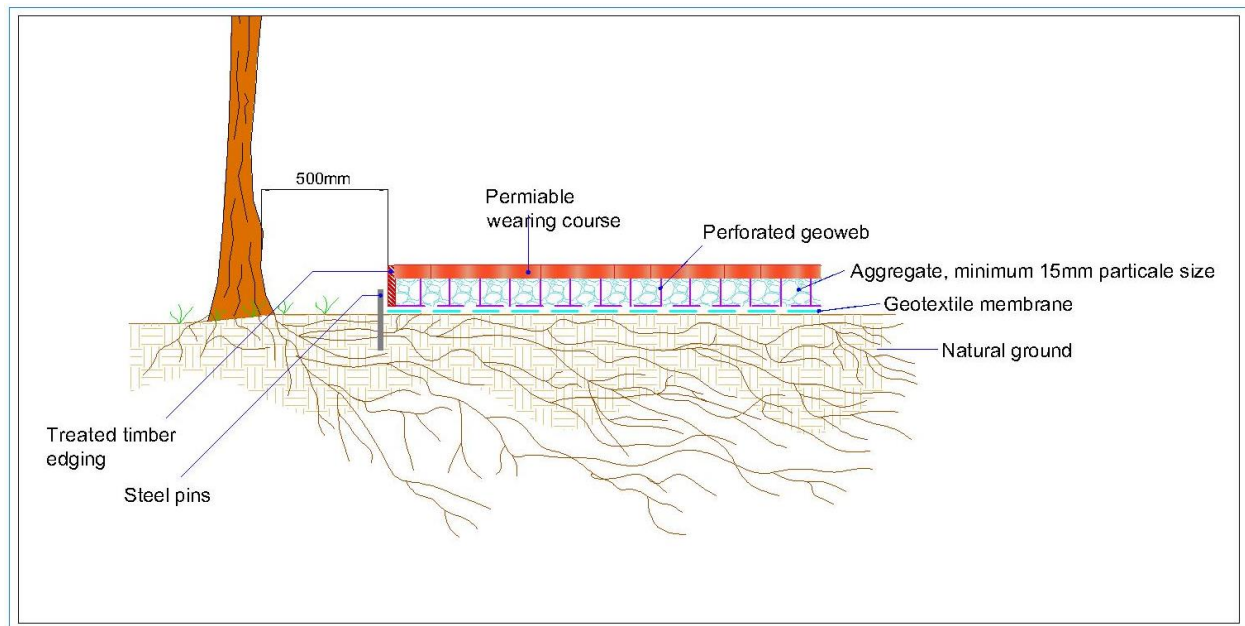
If a multi-dimensional confinement system (such as CellWeb™ or similar) is to be used it is to be laid entirely above the existing soil surface over a geo textile membrane and or a bi-axel geo-grid (such as tensar TriAx). Prior to this any small hollows on the surface may be filled with clean sharp sand (not builders' sand) to a maximum depth of 150mm. The 'CellWeb' is to be backfilled by hand with no-fines aggregate of 20mm – 30mm. The use of an excavator/machinery to fill the confinement system may be possible at the discretion of the project arboriculturist.

The area of 'CellWeb' shall be covered with a permeable geotextile fabric and the finished wearing course laid on top. The wearing course shall be permeable to both water and air to comply with 'SUDS' regulations.

Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be set above ground level and should be secured with either haunching or steel pins driven into the ground. The outer edge of the supports may be banked up with clean topsoil (see Arbtech Consulting Ltd tree protection plan, number Arbtech TPP 01 for details).



Typical cross section for multi-dimensional confinement system using kerb edging



Typical cross section for multi-dimensional confinement system using timber edging

Manual excavation

Excavation within RPAs will be undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision of the required depth of the foundation; Or to a minimum of 600mm deep of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The total depth of the manual excavation will be determined by the arboriculturist whilst on site.

The soil is to be loosened with the aid of a fork or pick axe and then cleared with the aid of an Air-spade, Air-vac and or shovel. Any roots found will be cleanly severed by the arboricultural consultant with either a hand saw or secateurs.

Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the arboricultural consultant. Any roots of 25mm and above shall be excavated around without damaging them; the arboricultural consultant shall decide if it's feasible or necessary to retain the root, if not it shall be severed.

The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with damp hessian to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

Soil beneath the depth may be sheet piled, regular piled or excavated deeper. Machinery may be used for this providing that it is situated outside of the RPA or has appropriate ground protection in place to move around on and work upon.

Concrete foundations

Prior to concrete being poured to form the foundations within or immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees the excavation is to be lined and sealed to prevent any leaching of the concrete into the soil and causing desiccation of retained roots by concrete run off.

Landscaping

The ratio of trees removed to trees replanted should not necessarily be 1:1. Instead, the ratio should take into consideration the available space for tree growth and development in order to ensure the trees are physically suited to the site at maturity. A specification for and notation relating to the precise alignment of replacement trees will be contained in the landscape proposals.

Landscaping around retained trees may only be carried out once all tree protection measures have been removed (planting, turfing, fencing etc.).

All excavations within the Root Protection Areas shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the LPA. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained tree.

Any tree roots discovered will be left in-situ and shall not be cut or otherwise damaged. Where possible, the soil structure within the Root Protection area shall be preserved.

No works will be carried out within the RPAs of any trees if the soil moisture is of such a level that soil compaction may be likely. Should the soil become compacted or has poor structure which would hinder the development of the existing trees and plants or any new plantings the arboriculturist should be consulted about soil decompaction techniques.

Services

Detailed drawings of proposed underground services are not available at this time; hence it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the scheme at this stage.

Existing services within the site should be retained where ever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the upmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site they should be located outside of RPAs, where they will not interfere with tree roots. If any excavations are required within the RPAs all trenches are to be excavated by hand and radially to the tree trunks under direct on-site arboricultural supervision and are to be carried out under NJUG guidelines.

Final positions of any proposed services should be verified and approved by the arboricultural consultant and local authority tree officer before implementation.

Monitoring and Supervision

The development's tree protection is to be monitored by Arbtech Consulting Ltd, who should be retained to record and report observations to the council at appropriate intervals.

Prior to the commencement of any works on site a pre-start meeting is to be held to discuss the protection methodology, arboricultural method statement and swap contact details (See Appendix 2).

As a suggested minimum, the arboricultural consultant should visit once to check that the tree protective measures are in the correct location and if so to sign off their installation.

There after visits at regular intervals, to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequencies of the arboricultural monitoring visits are to be decided with the LPA tree officer at the pre-start meeting. A record of these visits will be kept and any faults will be logged, this will then be copied to the site agent, developer and local planning authority.

Regular contact will be maintained with the site manager to determine any forthcoming operations that may make an impact upon the tree protection measures and when/if any arboricultural supervision is required.

The arboricultural consultant will be advised a minimum of 72 hours prior to the commencement of any works that require his attendance, i.e. installation of underground services, removal/construction of hard surfacing, any excavations within or adjacent to the RPAs.

Once all construction works have been completed all materials and machinery has been removed from site the arboricultural consultant shall visit the site and to sign the development off and recommend that protective measures can be removed.

Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Notice

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS
AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT 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**

ARBTECH

Consulting Limited

ARBTECH Consulting Limited.
Murlain House, Union Street, Chester, Cheshire, CH1 1QP
Also in London, Surrey, Sussex and Bedfordshire
email@arbtech.co.uk - 0800 072 5596
WWW.arbtech.co.uk

Appendix 2 - Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
	Client	ASDA	
	Tree Officer		
Matthew Middler	Arboricultural Consultant	ARBTECH Consulting Ltd.	0800 072 5596 mm@arbtech.co.uk email@arbtech.co.uk
	Site Manager		
	Main contractor		

Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Position	Issue number	Date
Arbtech AMS 01	David Archer	Surveyor	1	16/05/2013

Limitations

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