

December 2023  
CBA11741 v1A

Emma Hayes and Max Hayes

# ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Site: 1 Shorefield Way  
Milford on Sea  
SO41 0RW



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*The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy*



## ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

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

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Client:	Emma Hayes and Max Hayes
Site:	1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A)</i>
Date:	December 2023

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### SUMMARY

The proposal is for the demolition of the existing residential dwelling and the provision of a replacement dwelling and amendments to the driveway layout at the site of 1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW.

This Arboricultural Development Statement (ADS) demonstrates the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP, which identifies tree retention measures. It follows the initial tree survey, implications assessment of the proposals upon the existing tree stock.

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.

Of the eight (8) trees identified within the tree survey exercise for this project, seven (7) trees can be retained. One of the eight (8) trees will be removed.

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 (CBA11741.01 TSP)
CB2	Root Protection Area Schedule
CB3	Tree Protection Plan (CBA11741.02A TPP)
CB4	Pre-Commencement 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

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#### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 There is a development proposal for the demolition of the existing residential dwelling and the provision of a replacement dwelling and amendments to the driveway layout at the site of 1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW. 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:
- Topographical Plan: 1 Shorefield Way Milford-on-Sea Hampshire SO41 0RW
  - Proposed Site Plan: 2214 Planning application resubmission 24.11.23.dwg
  - 011 site location and proposed site plan Rev D
  - 012 proposed floorplans Rev F
  - 014 Proposed street scene and section in context Rev C
  - 017 Existing and proposed dwellings relative to oak tree canopy
- 1.3 The client provided the original site plans and locations of the trees, and these have been the basis for the production of subsequent plans. The proposal 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 in relation to the potential impact on the existing tree stock, to inform and to facilitate the development layout that is acceptable in arboricultural terms.

#### **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 (schedule appended at CB1).
  - To produce a schedule of Root Protection Areas in accordance with BS5837:2012 Annex D (appended at CB2).
  - To produce a Tree Survey Plan that relies on the accuracy of the topographical survey provided by the client (plan CBA11741.01 TSP appended with the Tree Survey schedule at CB1).
  - To undertake an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) of the proposed development layouts provided by the client to identify which trees will be lost, which can be retained and suggest mitigating build techniques in order to retain trees.
  - Based on the above and further on-going discussions, to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement detailing the methodologies for the retention of the tree stock where feasible, in relation to the proposed development layout including a Tree Protection Plan (CBA11741.02A TPP) appended at CB3.
- 2.2 The advice provided is in support of the current planning application and has been formulated without discussion with the main construction contractors who at this

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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 the New Forest District Council.

#### **3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

- 3.1 The site is an existing residential dwelling on the northwestern side of Milford on Sea.
- 3.2 There are several trees within the confines of the residential plot that can be described as typical garden trees.
- 3.3 There is one legally protected Oak tree growing immediately beyond the western boundary and adjacent to the existing dwelling.
- 3.4 Two offsite False Acacias, considered to be of poor-quality, grow in the highways verge.

#### **4.0 THE TREE STOCK**

- 4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by CBA Trees on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2023 that identified 8 (eight) individual trees. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA11741.01 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 2 (two) individual tree classified as 'U' grade trees at the time of surveying.

**Individual Trees: 6 and 7**

##### **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 trees classified as 'A' grade woodland 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. There were 2 (two) individual trees classified as 'B' grade at the time of surveying.

**Individual Trees: 1 and 2**

**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

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diameter. There were 4 (four) individual trees classified as 'C' grade at the time of surveying.

**Individual Trees: 3, 4, 5, 8**

**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).

#### **5.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA**

- 5.1 The New Forest District Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are no Tree Preservation Orders on site. However, there is a TPO with reference 0133/02 (Oak) on the adjacent property which protects T1 (Oak). The site is not located within a Conservation Area or the New Forest National Park.

- 5.2 If it is intended to carry out works prior to the granting of Full Planning Consent and Discharge of Planning Conditions or, in excess of those shown within this method statement and tree works schedule that form part of the planning application, it will be necessary to obtain written consent from the New Forest District Council for tree work to T1.

#### **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 design layout drawing (ref: 2214 Planning application resubmission 24.11.23.dwg), which has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the information as shown on Plan CBA11741.02A TPP, appended at CB3.
- 6.3 Of the eight (8) trees identified within the tree survey exercise for this project, seven (7) trees can be retained.
- 6.4 One of the eight (8) trees will be removed.
- 6.5 Minor pruning of the Oak (T1) will be required to provide working space and separation from the roofline. This work is not considered to be significant and will only require minor secondary and lower order branches to be pruned, similar to the tree work which has historically occurred to the Oak for the current setting.

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**7.0 SUMMARY OF ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS**

7.1 The following summary of implications relates to only those trees that will require mitigation measures to allow for construction operations.

<b>Tree No.</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>BS 5837:2012 Cat</b>	<b>Potential cause of harm</b>	<b>Implication</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
1 TPO	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	B1+2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> <li>Demolition and removal of existing dwelling, foundation and surfacing damaging roots</li> <li>Construction of new dwelling and foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on plan CBA11741.02A TPP</li> <li>Minor pruning to provide working space and maintain separation from roof</li> <li>Use of narrow scaffolding</li> </ul>
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	B1+2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on plan CBA11741.02A TPP</li> </ul>
3	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	C1+2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on plan CBA11741.02A TPP</li> </ul>
4	Pear <i>Pyrus spp</i>	C1+2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> <li>Soakaway installation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on plan CBA11741.02A TPP</li> </ul>
5	Pittosporum <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Footpath construction damaging and removing roots</li> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> <li>Construction of new dwelling and foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimal rooting area of offsite tree compromised by footpath</li> <li>Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on plan CBA11741.02A TPP</li> <li>Use of narrow scaffolding</li> </ul>
6	False Acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> <li>Excavation of new driveway within theoretical rooting area damaging and removing roots</li> <li>Removal of existing driveway surfacing and subbase damaging roots</li> <li>Soakaway installation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial sections of driveway sections nearest to tree to be hand dug</li> <li>Works to be arboriculturally supervised</li> <li>Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on plan CBA11741.02A TPP</li> </ul>
7	False Acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> <li>Excavation of new driveway within theoretical rooting area damaging and removing roots</li> <li>Construction of new dwelling and foundation</li> <li>Soakaway installation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial sections of driveway sections nearest to tree to be hand dug</li> <li>Works to be arboriculturally supervised</li> <li>Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on plan CBA11741.02A TPP</li> <li>Use of narrow scaffolding</li> </ul>
8	Sweet Gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	C1+2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Root damage and loss from new driveway</li> <li>Material storage and general contractor activity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Replacement soft landscaping</li> <li>Low quality tree</li> </ul>

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7.2 The photographs and screen grabs of submitted plans indicate the current relationship between the Oak and the dwelling and the proposed relationship with the new dwelling clearly located further away from the Oak and the roof line.

**Photograph 1:**

Showing the current relationship between the Oak and the dwelling from the south





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**Photograph 2:**

Showing the current relationship between the Oak and the dwelling from the north



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**Figure 1:**

EOS Architecture extract from drawing 014 Proposed street scene and section in context  
Rev C



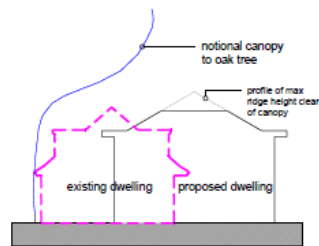
shorefield way



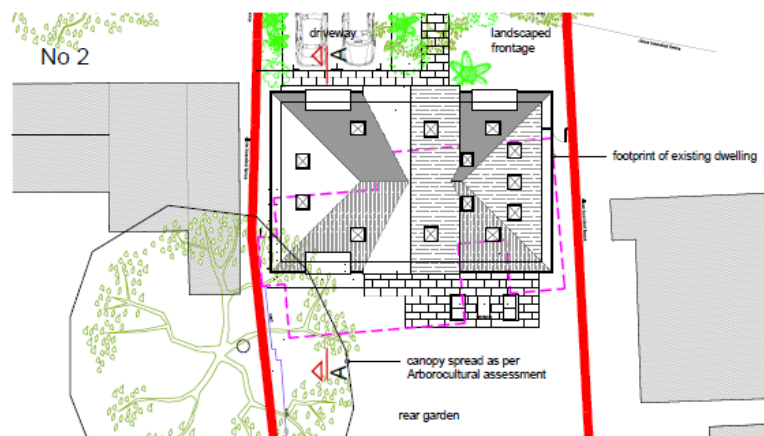
southern elevation in context

**Figure 2:**

EOS Architecture extract from drawing 017 Existing and proposed dwellings relative to Oak tree canopy



Site section AA as existing and as proposed relative to tree canopy



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#### **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 proposed processes with the arboricultural consultant, the construction personnel and The New Forest District Council. 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.
- 8.2 **General Site Management:** It is the appointed contractor's responsibility to ensure that the details of this arboricultural statement and any agreed amendments are known, understood and carried out by all site personnel with tree protection details specified within the construction management programme.

#### **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 in the form of the specimen provided at appendix CB5 and replaced as and when necessary.

#### **10.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT TREE WORKS**

- 10.1 All tree works will be undertaken prior to the commencement of site preparation and construction works.
- 10.2 **All permitted or proposed tree work** should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard "*Recommendations for Tree Work*" BS3998:2010, by suitably qualified and experienced professional Tree Surgeon. 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.
- 10.3 If any works are required to the retained trees protected by a Tree Preservation Order and/or Conservation Area prior to full planning permission being granted, a written notification of the works should be provided to The New Forest District Council with the consultation periods observed.
- 10.4 Consideration should be given to the timing of the proposed tree works to avoid the active growing period of trees. Therefore, all tree work should ideally be carried out during the dormant period from November through to February and then again from June to August.
- 10.5 Due to the official bird nesting season considered to be from 1<sup>st</sup> March through to the 31<sup>st</sup> July (Natural England) depending on weather conditions, consideration must also

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be given to the potential for nesting birds. Therefore if tree work is to be carried out within these months the project ecologist must be consulted to:

- Complete or advise on a pre-works survey which needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person. As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to contactors to assess, record and confirm that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds\*.

10.6 Should additional tree works become apparent during the construction process; written consent will be required from The New Forest District Council prior to these additional works being undertaken.

10.7 All tree works that are required to facilitate the development are detailed within the Tree Works Schedule appended at CB4.

#### **11.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES**

11.1 Once planning approval has been granted, contractors **will be made aware** that the barriers are located to restrict their movements and that the area beyond this is sacrosanct. All site operations will be planned, implemented and supervised to prevent the following unless otherwise agreed within this report or within specific arboricultural method statements for site works per phase or per site operation:

- Unplanned root severance
- 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

11.2 Before starting site works, tree protection (both barriers and ground protection) will be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP (appended at CB3). It is recommended that a copy of the Tree Protection Plan is displayed in the site office/canteen as a point of reference for all site operatives.

11.3 All retained trees adjacent to the area of site works, contractor compound, parking or material storage/mixing will be protected by installing two types of protective barriers and fit for purpose ground protection in the locations specified on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP. At all times the barriers will be fit for purpose, i.e., it will exclude from the protected area all site clearance, groundwork, construction works, delivery and storage of materials associated with the works.

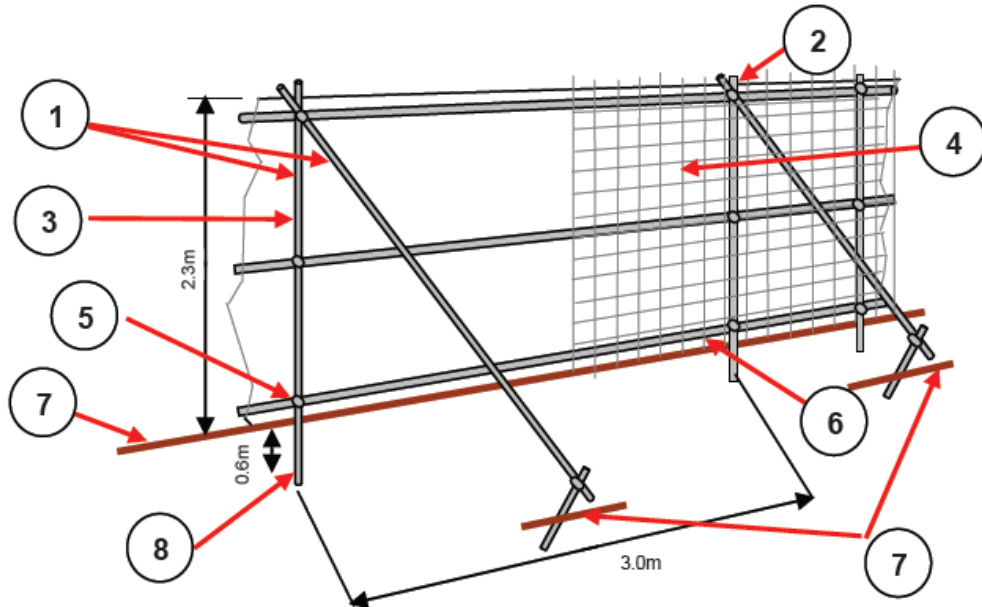
11.4 It is recommended that the appropriate barriers will consist of a robust barrier where it (the barrier) is resistant to impact and requires a positive or considered movement/adjustment by contractors.

11.5 The robust barrier is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP (by the solid magenta line) and will consist of a vertical and horizontal framework, well

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braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weldmesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.

**Figure 3:** Protective Barrier



Example of protective barriers:

- 1. Standard scaffold poles
- 2. Uprights to be driven into the ground
- 3. Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
- 4. Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
- 5. Standard clamps
- 6. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of barriers to avoid easy dismantling
- 7. Ground level
- 8. Approximately 0.6m driven into the ground



**Temporary Tree Protective Barriers**

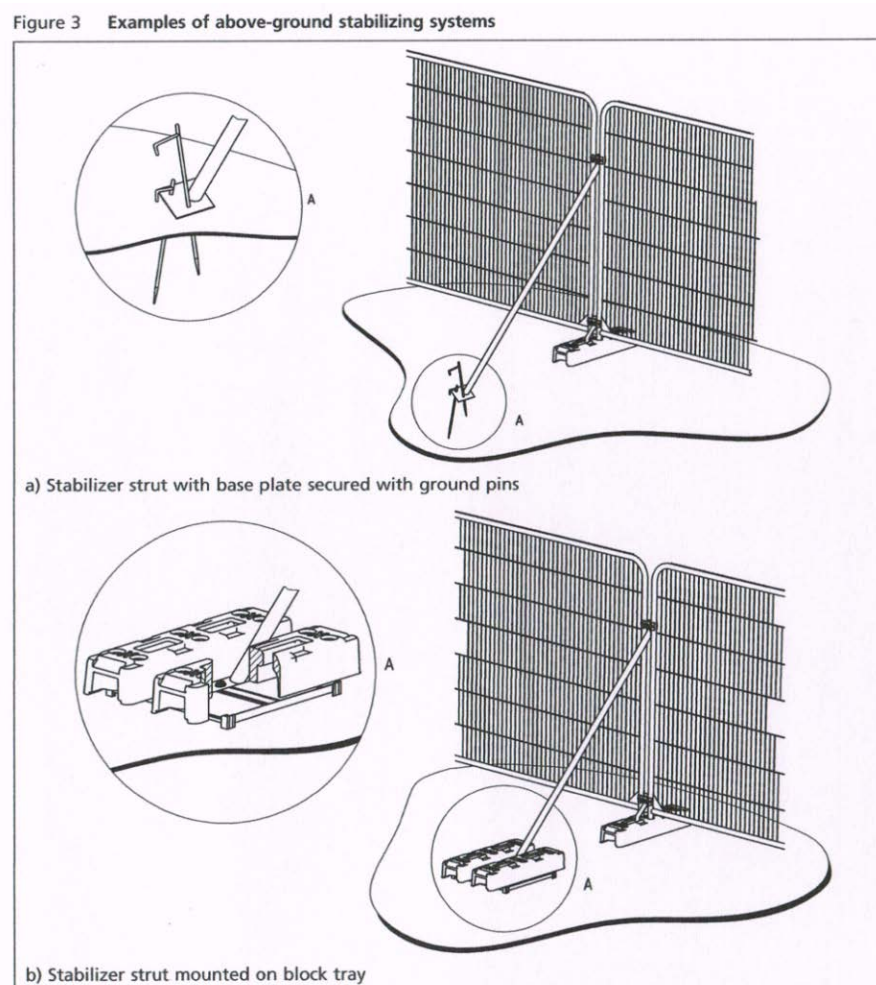
11.6 Where temporary tree protection barriers are proposed, this can be of a lesser specification than that as detailed above but must still be fit for purpose and established in the correct locations. Weldmesh panels mounted on rubber feet, securely clasped together and braced in our view should be acceptable. The robust barrier as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP (by the solid blue line) will consist of weld mesh panels coupled together with two clasps fastened from the inside, mounted on rubber feet which are secured into position with ground pins or similar where feasible given the existing constraints of built form across the site. The weld mesh panels will be stabilised by supporting struts secured in position

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with ground pins (see Figure 2). This will provide protection for the theoretical root protection area of T6 and T7 until such time as the driveway works are commenced. If the new driveway is constructed at the start of site works (at least the subbase is laid) then the barriers will not be required.

The barrier is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP (by the solid blue line)

**Figure 4:** Tree Protective Barrier example (taken from BS5837:2012, Figure 3)



- 11.7 Fit for purpose ground protection will be positioned around the southwestern side of the dwelling as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP. The ground protection will consist of a base geotextile material topped with 75-100mm of wood chip. On top of this will be placed the appropriated boards or sheet material that are robust enough to support the loading/plant machinery that will be used in those areas. This may consist of scaffold boards laid against another, 18mm thick OSB or plyboards sheets or track mats for example.

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11.8 Once the barriers and ground protection are in place they must remain *in-situ* throughout the following:

- Contractor occupancy
- Plant and Materials delivery
- Construction works
- Completion of site works

11.9 The area within the Tree Protection Barriers shall be known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and will be regarded as **sacrosanct**. The tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the written approval of The New Forest District Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at CB5.

#### **12.0 EXISTING SERVICES**

12.1 Limited information has been provided on the location and size of existing services, but it is expected that all services associated with a residential dwelling are present. Where existing services are present that may be found within these areas 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 UTILITY SERVICE CONNECTIONS**

13.1 Limited details of all service location proposals have not been forwarded to CBA Trees at the time of compiling this assessment. Given the locations of the retained trees, full consideration to the trees and their rooting areas needs to be accounted for in the design, location and installation of all services.

13.2 It is understood that the new foul drainage will connect to the existing that is within the existing driveway.

13.3 Two new soakaways are proposed, one at the frontage within the new driveway footprint that is located outside the theoretical root protection of trees and another in the rear garden on the eastern side that is away from trees.

13.4 Rainwater downpipes at the rear of the dwelling are located within the footprint of the existing and will run away from the Oak and then towards the soakaway to the east of T4. The rainwater downpipes and surface water drainage will be positioned to minimise the impact on the rooting areas of retained trees at the site frontage and connect to the soakaway located in the proposed driveway.

13.5 It is assumed, given the location of the retained trees, that all other services (telecommunications/gas/water/electric) will be installed outside the root protection

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areas of retained trees, and connected to the existing where practicable. This will avoid disturbance of tree roots and ensure their healthy retention.

13.6 For clarity, solar panels are no longer part of this revised application.

#### **14.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES**

14.1 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.

#### **15.0 SITING OF TEMPORARY OFFICES, TOILETS AND MATERIAL STORAGE COMPOUNDS**

15.1 It is anticipated that all storage materials and deliveries shall make use of the existing access and parking area that exist on site.

15.2 The locations for 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), will be outside of the RPAs, and avoid areas where 'run off' of chemicals may flow into RPAs.

#### **15.3 Site Huts**

All site huts (if required) shall have appropriate footings and be located on the existing car parking surface.

#### **15.4 Material Storage**

This shall be accommodated on the existing car parking surface outside of the CEZ, particularly to avoid harmful spillages of fuel, or phytotoxic substances that may damage the health of retained trees.

#### **16.0 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE**

16.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the protective barrier and ground protection measures, the following prohibitions shall apply:

- No construction activity will occur within the CEZ unless otherwise stated in this report or agreed in writing with The New Forest District Council prior to the specific activity-taking place.

16.2 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



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should take into consideration the topography of the site, to avoid liquids such as concrete washings running down hill towards any retained trees.

- Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 10 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).

#### **17.0 DEMOLITION**

17.1 Demolition of the existing building and removal of surface structures will be carried out to prevent damage to existing retained trees and their rooting environment.

17.2 Demolition of the structures in close proximity to the retained trees must be done with due care and attention, in order to adequately respect overhanging canopies of all retained trees. To this end, the following rules will apply:

- Site personnel are to undergo an induction session prior to being allowed to work on site. The induction will introduce the contractors to the requirements of the Protection Method Statement. A copy of the Method Statement will be made available as a point of reference in respect of tree protection requirements. In addition, a copy of the Tree Protection Plan will be provided or pinned up in the site hut. During the induction, trees which are to be retained and protected will be highlighted to the demolition personnel and they will be physically shown which trees are to be protected on site. In this way, it is hoped that unnecessary damage, by root disturbance and collision of machinery booms and operating arms with tree crowns can be avoided.
- All walls, foundations and basements are to be pulled in on themselves towards the centre of the site and away from retained trees. This will be done in a direction away from the tree protective barriers and all large machinery to be operated at least 2.5-3.0 metres outside the line of the tree protective fence line from where it is erected for the site preparation works.
- Any machinery used for this purpose is to stand and operate over existing hard surfaces wherever possible, but always outside the CEZ as defined by the protective barriers.
- Lightweight structures will be demolished and removed by hand. Work will be carried out from existing hard surface.
- Where dust is created and deposited on adjacent retained trees, provision will be made to wash down the crowns of retained trees weekly to prevent excessive dust affecting the photosynthetic capacity of retained trees.

## **PART 2**

### **ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS**

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#### **18.0 INSTALLATION OF HARD SURFACING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO RETAINED TREES**

18.1 Tree Protection Plan CBA11741.02A TPP indicates where initial excavations are to be carried out by hand to reduce the opportunity of damage to tree roots and provide the opportunity for tree roots to be cleanly cut with sharp secateurs or pruning saw.

18.2 These surfaces must comply with the following requirements:

- The proposed hard surface will consider site-specific factors and will be designed in accordance with advice from a structural, drainage and highway engineer and arboricultural consultant. This will result in a design which is fit for purpose, adequate for the task and sympathetic to the biological requirements of the trees.
- If ground levels are to be raised, this should be achieved with a granular material which does not inhibit gaseous exchange (such as no-fines gravel, washed aggregate or cobbles).
- Sub-base contained within a 3-dimensional cellular confinement system will consist of a non-binding, no fines granular material which does not inhibit water percolation or gaseous exchange. Any load suspension system should only be used in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.
- If a substantial area of fill is to be installed, provision will be made for the installation of irrigation and aeration system within the RPA of retained trees. Distance between pipes will not exceed 400mm, irrigation pipes will be connected to the surface water drainage system. Aeration pipes will be installed in between and will be protected by paving mounted grills.
- If the proposed area of no-dig hard surfacing is greater than 3 metres wide on one side of the tree, or it covers more than 20% of the RPA, it will be finished with a surface treatment which is permeable to gaseous and water movements.
- If water logging is likely to be a concern on a site, any proposed no-dig hard surfacing should be designed to direct water away from the base of the tree or provision made for the inclusion of surface water drainage.

18.3 Wearing courses which could be installed over the granular material include:

- Washed Gravel – This is particularly useful as it retains its porosity (unless excessively consolidated) and can accommodate irregular shapes and changes in level. It is rarely suitable where vehicle or heavy pedestrian access is expected. Any gravel should have a low fines content to avoid low permeability resulting from consolidation.
- Paving Slabs and Pavers – These can be installed with infiltration spaces between the slabs and should be installed dry-jointed and on a sharp sand foundation.
- In-situ Concrete – This is an impermeable surface, so would require holes of at least 50mm diameter at 300-600mm spacings, (under advice from a structural

## **PART 2**

### **ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS**

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engineer), which when filled with a no-fines gravel would allow for the movement of both water and gases to the rooting zone.

- Bitumen Paving – If implemented, this must be of a porous construction however, such surfaces will eventually become clogged with silt, and provision must be made for regular vacuum sweeping within the future maintenance of the surface or be installed in a similar way to the in-situ concrete or be limited to less than 20% of the RPA.
- Other surfaces may be used but the final design of any no-dig hard surface should always be in agreement with a structural engineer and the retained arboriculturist.

If edge supports are required, they will be designed so as not to require any excavation of the existing soil surface and should be in the form of either wooden or other edging materials, approved by a structural engineer and the retained arboriculturist. These edgings should be pinned in place, and the location of the pins should seek to avoid exposed surface or structural roots exceeding 25mm diameter.

Construction of the surface will be considered at the design stage. All work will need to be completed, either from existing hard surface, or as a rolling construction working from the finished hard surface to avoid the need for additional ground protection. This will prevent damage to the roots and rooting environment of retained trees.

#### **19.0 SOFT LANDSCAPING WORKS**

19.1 Tree and shrub planting will be chosen to be appropriate for the site so that the planting will establish and mature with the site once constructed.

19.2 All tree and shrub landscaping will accord with following principles:

- Where landscaping works are to be carried out within the theoretical root protection areas of retained trees after the construction has been completed for any particular phase or where landscape works are proposed, tree protection barriers may be taken down. However, the root protection area will remain off limits for all site plant and machinery unless fit for purpose ground protection is installed. Pedestrian traffic must be kept to an absolute minimum and only permitted for the ground preparation and landscape installation works to be completed.
- The landscaping works will need to be undertaken in such a way as to avoid level changes, deep digging or mechanical rotovating in particular within the root protection area.
- Excavation of planting pits within the root protection area can cause serious harm to the root system of retained trees. Planting pits within the RPA of retained trees will be excavated by hand to avoid roots greater than 25mm and masses of smaller roots.

**Figure 5:**  
Root severance as a result  
of planting within RPA  
Planting Trees and Shrubs.  
Watson G. W. and Himelick  
E. B. 1997



- If any planting pits are required within the root protection areas of retained trees, these will be dug by hand and with care avoiding roots greater than 25mm diameter or masses of smaller roots.

19.3 Any surface mulch laid round the base of newly planted trees and shrubs will consist of well-composted material such as bark or wood chips. This is necessary to avoid potential nutrient loss from the soil, such as Nitrogen, as the mulch breaks down, as nutrient loss can be detrimental to the health and longevity of retained trees.

## **20.0 REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE BARRIERS**

- 20.1 When the development phase is complete, all drainage and service runs are in place, all site machinery has been removed and any landscaping for the principal area of the site has been implemented, the protective barriers will be dismantled.
- 20.2 This barrier dismantling must be undertaken with great care and will need to be supervised to avoid heavy machinery being used within the root protection areas. Hoarding, scaffolding and other barrier materials will need to be removed from site immediately.

## **21.0 CONCLUSIONS**

- 21.1 The proposal is for demolition of the existing residential dwelling and the provision of a replacement dwelling and amendments to the driveway layout at the site of 1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW have been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *“Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.”*
- 21.2 Whilst the proposed dwelling within the previously submitted scheme was located within the footprint of the original dwelling adjacent to the Oak, the revised scheme has moved the dwelling away from the Oak by approximately 900mm to further improve the relationship that already exists between any dwelling and the Oak.
- 21.3 Whilst the pitch of the roof is different to the existing, the overall impact or relationship of the roof (and dwelling) and Oak, in our view, is improved. The proposed dwelling is further away from the Oak than the existing with the new southern side eaves being in line (approximately) with the ridge of the existing dwelling. Therefore, the new

## **PART 2**

### **ARBORICULTURAL/CONSTRUCTION METHOD STATEMENTS**

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dwelling is not as significantly under the crown of the Oak as the existing dwelling currently is and this is supported by the photographs and screen grabs (of submitted plans) within this report that indicate the current relationship between the Oak and the dwelling and the proposed relationship with the new dwelling that is located further away from the Oak.

- 21.4 The detailed tree works required are not significantly different to that of the previously submitted scheme but by the nature of the dwelling being moved away the extent of the pruning will be less. Minor pruning of the Oak will be required to provide working space and separation from the roofline; this work is not considered to be significant and will only require minor secondary and lower order branches to be pruned, which is similar to the tree work which has historically occurred to the Oak for the current setting.
- 21.5 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.

#### **22.0 CONTACT LIST**

- 22.1 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
  - Highways Engineer
  - Structural Engineer
  - Drainage Engineer
  - Landscape Architects
  - The New Forest District Council's Tree Officer
  - The New Forest District Council's Planning Case Officer
  - Site Supervisor and Foreman
- 22.2 It is advised that the site supervisor establishes their own listing of contact details at the pre-start site meeting and displays this in their office for general use as necessary.

#### **23.0 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:

<b>Y</b>	=	<b>young trees</b>
<b>SM</b>	=	<b>semi-mature trees</b>
<b>EM</b>	=	<b>early mature trees</b>
<b>M</b>	=	<b>mature trees</b>
<b>OM</b>	=	<b>over-mature trees</b>

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

<b>Good</b>	=	<b>fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure</b>
<b>Fair</b>	=	<b>fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure</b>
<b>Poor</b>	=	<b>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</b>
<b>Dead</b>	=	<b>dead</b>

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

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

- 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.

<b>Category U</b>				<b>Identification colour on plan</b>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>			<b>DARK RED</b>
<b>Category A</b>	<b>1 – Mainly arboricultural values</b>	<b>2 – Mainly landscape values</b>	<b>3 – Mainly cultural values</b>	<b>Identification colour on plan</b>
<b>Trees of high quality</b> 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)	<b>LIGHT GREEN</b>
<b>Category B</b>	<b>1 – Mainly arboricultural values</b>	<b>2 – Mainly landscape values</b>	<b>3 – Mainly cultural values</b>	<b>Identification colour on plan</b>
<b>Trees of moderate quality</b> 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	<b>MID BLUE</b>
<b>Category C</b>	<b>1 – Mainly arboricultural values</b>	<b>2 – Mainly landscape values</b>	<b>3 – Mainly cultural values</b>	<b>Identification colour on plan</b>
<b>Trees of low quality</b> 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	<b>GREY</b>

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.



<b>TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)</b>	
	<b>Site:</b> 1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW
	<b>Date:</b> 2nd May 2023
	<b>Consultant:</b> Stefan Rose <i>BSc(Hons), TechCert (Arbor A), TechArbor.A</i>
	<b>Tagged:</b> No
<p>Notes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:</b>  The New Forest District Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are no Tree Preservation Orders on site. However, there is a TPO with reference 0133/02 (Oak) on the adjacent property which protects T1 (Oak). The site is not located within a Conservation Area or the New Forest National Park. As online information is published for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation prior to undertaking any tree works.</p>	

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	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
1 TPO	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	15	MS<5	740	7.0	6.0	9.5	8.0	3.5	5.0	3.0	3.0	M	Good	Fair Offsite Bifurcated at ground level Unable to verify health and safety due to no access Grows on land 500mm higher than site Retaining wall to east Epicormics on trunk and in crown Old pruning wounds on trunk and in crown Crown shape distorted Weighted west West trunk bifurcated again at 1.8m above ground level Historically heavily reduced crown on east side Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	S	120	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Trunk shape distorted Developing tree Old pruning wounds on trunk	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
3	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	4	S	110	1.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Old pruning wounds on trunk Developing tree Central leader lost	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
4	Pear <i>Pyrus spp</i>	3	MS<5	70	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	SM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at 1m above ground level Developing tree	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2

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	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
5	Pittosporum <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	6	S	Est 180	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	EM	Good	Fair Offsite Unable to verify health and safety due to no access Previously crown reduced	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1
6	False Acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	8	S	600	3.0	4.0	2.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	EM	Poor	Poor Offsite Grows on road side verge Significant bark wounds on trunk Bifurcated at 2.5m above ground level Previously crown reduced Poor quality tree Major deadwood in crown Old pruning wounds on trunk and in crown	Responsibility of owner	<10	U
7	False Acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	10	S	700	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	EM	Poor	Poor Offsite Grows on road side verge Basal suckers Epicormics on trunk and in crown Bifurcated at 2m above ground level Bark wounds on trunk Major deadwood in crown Suspect Chicken of the Woods ( <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> ) fungal fruiting body in union on north side at 1.8m above ground level West trunk becomes multi-stemmed at 4m above ground level Cavities in crown	Responsibility of owner	<10	U

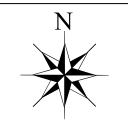
Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
8	Sweet Gum <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	6	S	180	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Trunk and crown shape distorted due to group pressure Weighted east Epicormics on trunk	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2

**TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:**  
 The New Forest District Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are no Tree Preservation Orders on site. However, there is a TPO with reference 0133/02 (Oak) on the adjacent property which protects T1 (Oak). The site is not located within a Conservation Area or the New Forest National Park. As online information is published for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation prior to undertaking any tree works.

**CBA11741**  
**1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW**  
**Tree Survey Plan**

**SCALE :**  
 1 : 200 @ A3

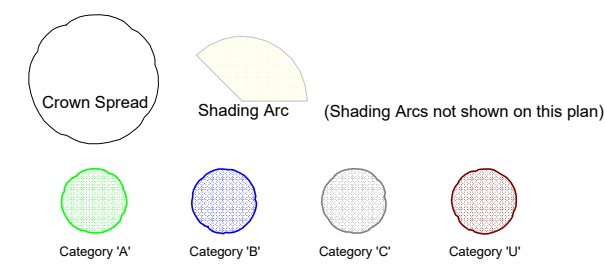
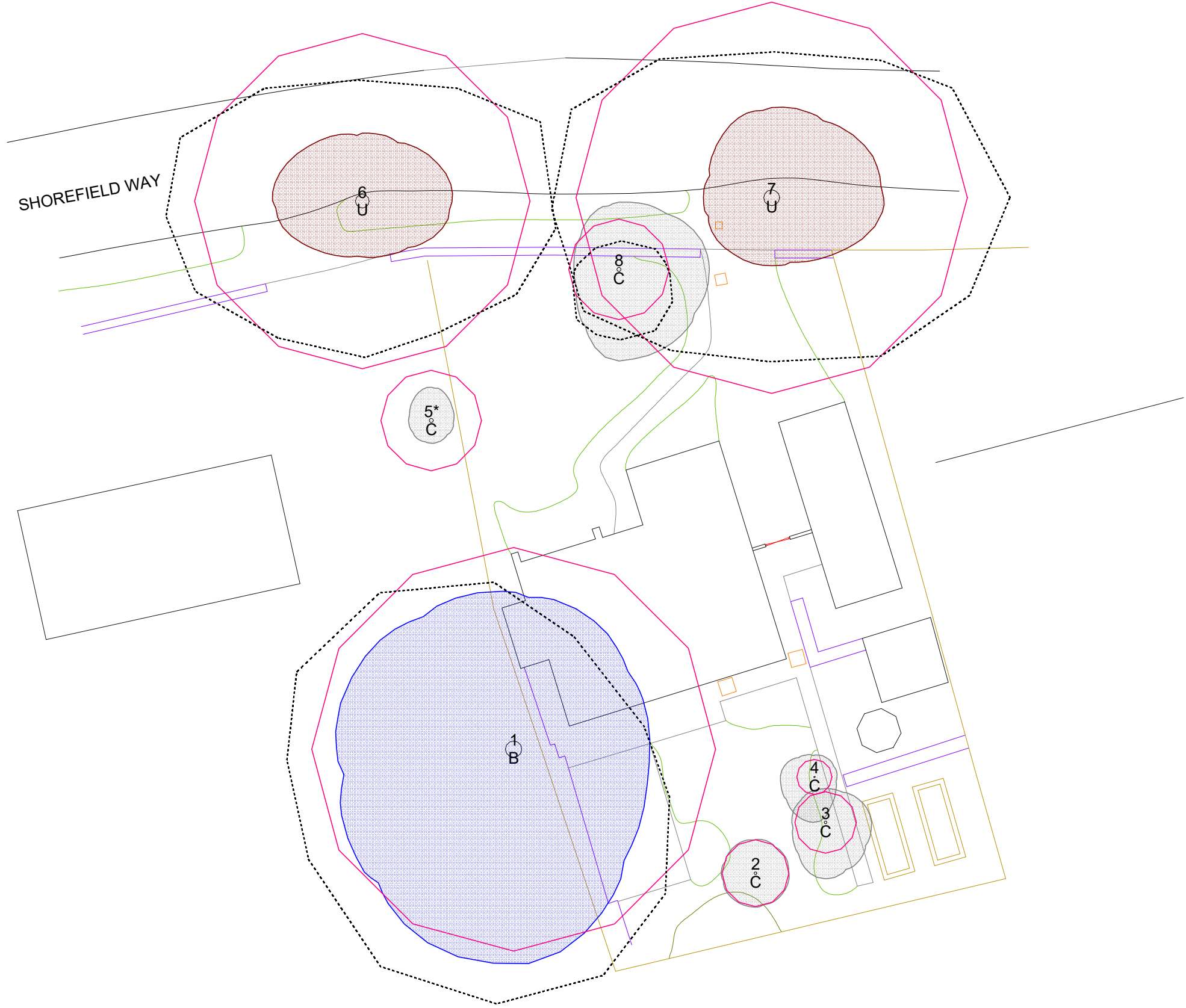
**DATE :**  
 09/05/2023



**MAP FILENAME :**  
 CBA11741.01 TSP

**BASE PLAN:**  
 PLOT 1. 23-120

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**Root Protection Area**  
 The unmodified Root Protection Area (RPA) is shown as a theoretical circular polygon.

**Modified Root Protection Area**  
 The Root Protection Area (RPA) has been modified for T1, T6, T7 and T8 to take account of existing site features and constraints. This is an experience, desk-based exercise and has not been verified by onsite investigations.



	<b>BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE</b>	
	<b>Site:</b>	1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW
	<b>Date:</b>	2nd May 2023
	<b>Consultant:</b>	Stefan Rose <i>BSc(Hons), TechCert (Arbor A), TechArbor.A</i>

## 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 707m<sup>2</sup> in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012.

**TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:**

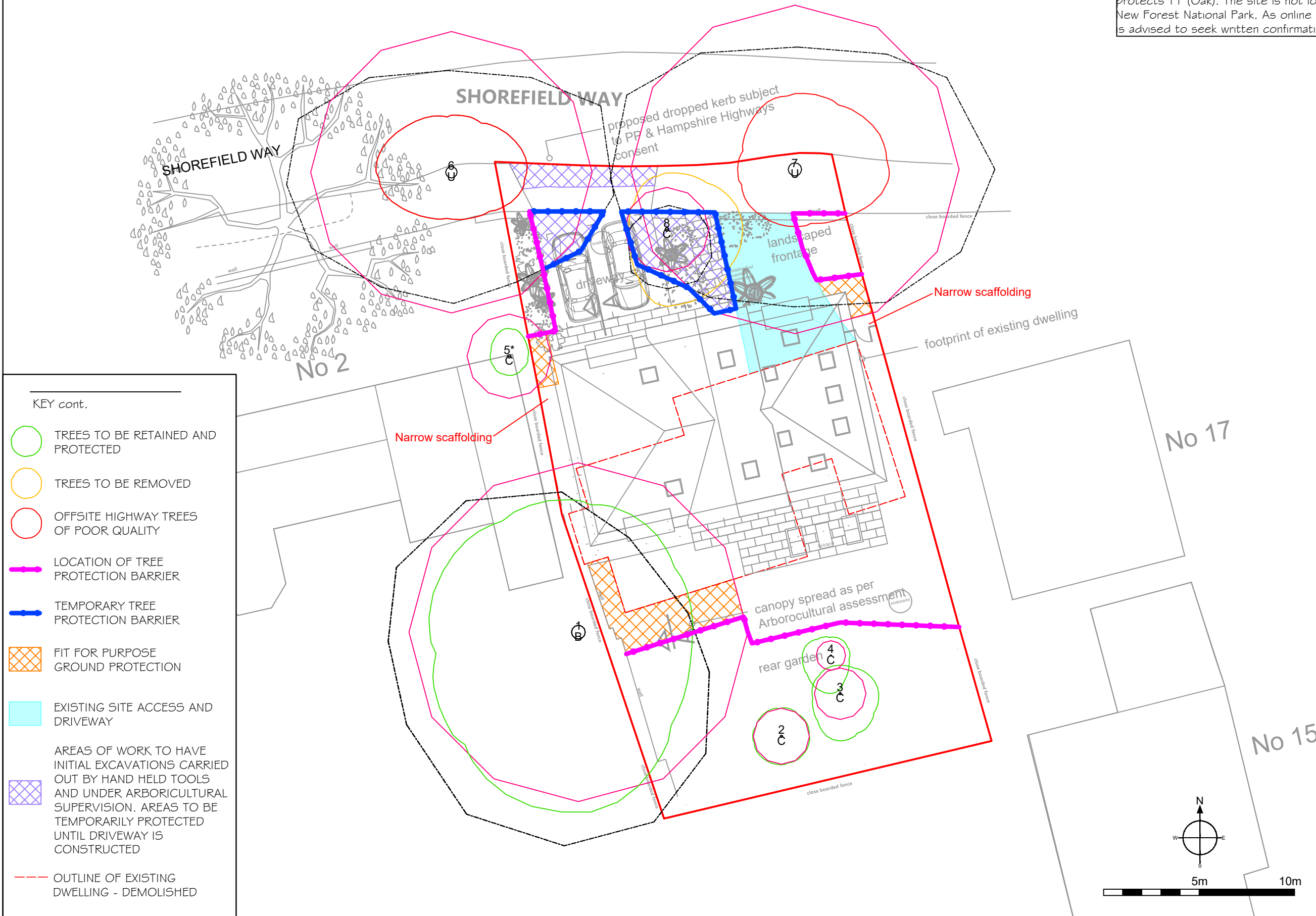
The New Forest District Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are no Tree Preservation Orders on site. However, there is a TPO with reference 0133/02 (Oak) on the adjacent property which protects T1 (Oak). The site is not located within a Conservation Area or the New Forest National Park. As online information is published for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation prior to undertaking any tree works.

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
1 TPO	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	B1+2	MS<5	740	8.9	248
2	Silver Birch Betula pendula	B1+2	S	120	1.4	7
3	Flowering Cherry Prunus spp	C1+2	S	110	1.3	5
4	Pear Pyrus spp	C1+2	MS<5	70	0.8	2
5	Pittosporum Pittosporum tenuifolium	C1	S	180	2.2	15
6	False Acacia Robinia pseudoacacia	U	S	600	7.2	163
7	False Acacia Robinia pseudoacacia	U	S	700	8.4	222
8	Sweet Gum Liquidambar styraciflua	C1+2	S	180	2.2	15





**TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:**  
 The New Forest District Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are no Tree Preservation Orders on site. However, there is a TPO with reference O133/02 (Oak) on the adjacent property which protects T1 (Oak). The site is not located within a Conservation Area or the New Forest National Park. As online information is published for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation prior to undertaking any tree works.



**KEY cont.**

- TREES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED
- TREES TO BE REMOVED
- OFFSITE HIGHWAY TREES OF POOR QUALITY
- LOCATION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIER
- TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION BARRIER
- FIT FOR PURPOSE GROUND PROTECTION
- EXISTING SITE ACCESS AND DRIVEWAY
- AREAS OF WORK TO HAVE INITIAL EXCAVATIONS CARRIED OUT BY HAND HELD TOOLS AND UNDER ARBORICULTURAL SUPERVISION. AREAS TO BE TEMPORARILY PROTECTED UNTIL DRIVEWAY IS CONSTRUCTED
- OUTLINE OF EXISTING DWELLING - DEMOLISHED

**KEY**

- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- CROWN SPREAD
- TREE NUMBER
- CATEGORY
- Category 'A'
- Category 'B'
- Category 'C'
- Category 'U'

Root Protection Area: The unmodified Root Protection Area (RPA) is shown as a theoretical circular polygon.

Modified Root Protection Area: The Root Protection Area (RPA) has been modified for T1, T6, T7 and T8 to take account of existing site features and constraints. This is an experience, desk-based exercise and has not been verified by onsite investigations.

**JOB TITLE**  
 1 Shorefield Way,  
 Milford-on-Sea,  
 SO4 1 ORW

**DRAWING TITLE**  
 Tree Protection Plan

**CBA DRAWING No.**  
 CBA11741.02A TPP

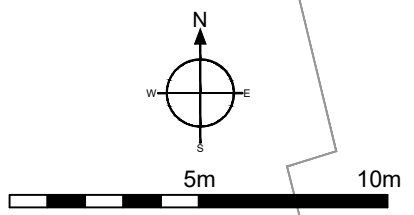
**BASE PLAN DRAWING No.**  
 017

**SCALE**  
 1:200 @ A3

**DRAWN**  
 NB

**DATE**  
 August 2023

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	<b>TREE WORKS SCHEDULE</b>		
	<b>Site:</b>	1 Shorefield Way, Milford on Sea, SO41 0RW	
	<b>Date:</b>	December 2023	<b>Consultant:</b> Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), Tech Cert ArborA, TechArborA</i>

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1 TPO	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pruning of minor, secondary and lower order branches to ensure a separation distance of 1.5-2.0m from roof line</li> </ul>
2	Silver Birch Betula pendula	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None required for planning application</li> </ul>
3	Flowering Cherry Prunus spp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None required for planning application</li> </ul>
4	Pear Pyrus spp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None required for planning application</li> </ul>
5	Pittosporum Pittosporum tenuifolium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None required for planning application</li> </ul>
6	False Acacia Robinia pseudoacacia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None required for planning application*</li> </ul>
7	False Acacia Robinia pseudoacacia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None required for planning application*</li> </ul>
8	Sweet Gum Liquidambar styraciflua	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fell and remove stump</li> </ul>

\*These trees are managed by the Highways Authority

- 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!**



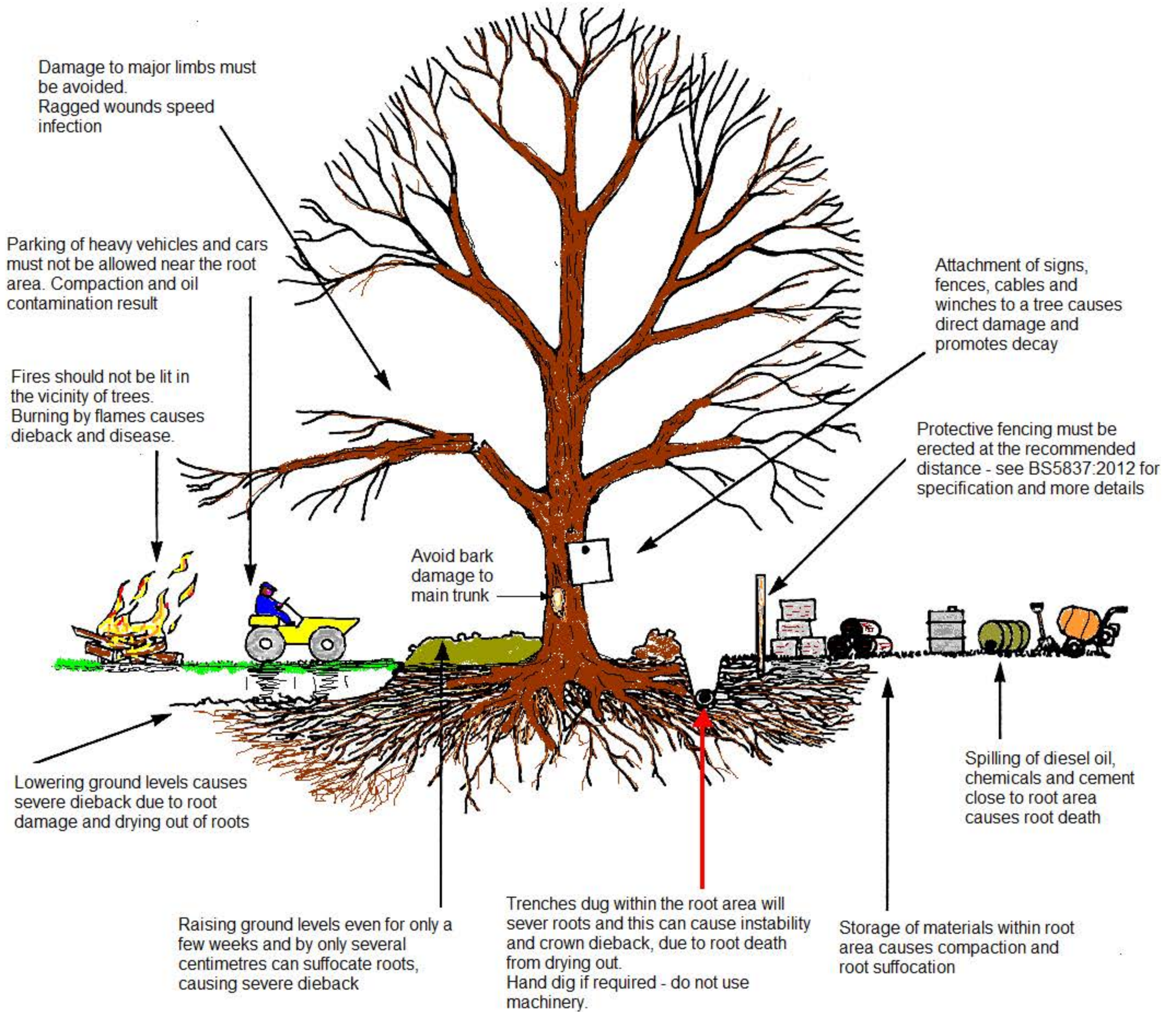
**PROTECTIVE BARRIERS.  
THESE BARRIERS MUST BE  
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE  
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS  
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS  
DEVELOPMENT.**



**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.