



July 2023
CBA11114 v1 A

Bursledon Parish Council

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Site: Bursledon Gully Restoration
Lionheart Way Ecology Park
Bursledon



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The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Client:	Bursledon Parish Council
Site:	Bursledon Gully Restoration, Lionheart Way Ecology Park, Bursledon
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArborA</i>
Date:	July 2023

SUMMARY

The proposal is for restoration works to the gully within the Lionheart Way Ecology Park, Bursledon.

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) demonstrates the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan CBA11114.02 TPP, which identifies tree retention measures. It follows the initial tree survey of trees immediately adjacent to the areas of work and an 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.

The restoration works will remove 4 (four) trees, all considered to be of low C grade category due to their growing locations.

As part of the restoration works 4 (four) trees will be planted, subject to species agreement and availability. The restoration works will seek to plant trees from the Eastleigh Borough Council's nursery.

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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1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The proposal is for restoration works to the gully within the Lionheart Way Ecology Park, Bursledon. 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 The proposal broadly conforms to the requirements of BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"* and current best practice advice Document disclosure provided:
 - Method Statement Bursledon Gully Restoration (DRAFT v2)
- 1.3 Our advice has been sought on the principles of the restoration works 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 and provide working methodologies to provide protection to and reduce the impact on trees within the area of works.
- 1.4 The Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan (CBA11114.02 TPP) must be read in conjunction with one another.

2.0 THE TREE STOCK

- 2.1 A tree survey was undertaken by CBA Trees on 23rd May 2023 that identified 14 (fourteen) individual trees and 2 (two) groups of trees adjacent to the area of works within the woodland. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA11114.01 TSP are appended at CB1.
- 2.2 **Tree Categorisation Method**

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

Note: BS5837:2012 States

Category U trees are those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years."

Category A = Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition as to make a substantial contribution, (40 years or more is recommended). There were no trees or groups classified as 'A' grade 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.

Trees: 39 and 77
Groups: None

Category C = Trees of low quality and value which might remain for a minimum of 10 years or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter. There was 12 (twelve) individual trees and 2 (two) groups of trees classified as 'C' grade at the time of surveying.

Trees: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 36, 37, 38, 77A and 124

Groups: G1 and G2

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.

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

3.0 TREE PRESERVATION ORDER/CONSERVATION AREA

- 3.1 The Eastleigh Borough Council interactive map shows that at the time of enquiry two Tree Preservation Orders (reference 39-E and 95-H) protect all the trees on site. The site is not located in a Conservation Area.

- 3.2 However, it is advised to seek written confirmation from Eastleigh Borough Council prior to undertaking any tree works.

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

- 4.1 The trees within the woodland and the trees that have been identified immediately adjacent the two areas of works may be affected by improvement works to the existing headwall at the northern/upstream end of the gully, a trash screen installed at the southern/downstream headwall, removal of the existing and replacement of the post and rail fencing and works to reprofile the gully banks including installation of the Flex MSE bags.

- 4.2 Works must be undertaken to minimise any disturbance to the trees and surrounding areas. The contractor will follow the details within their method statement with the main points highlighted below:

- The site supervisor will refer to the Construction Phase Plan in order to set up the welfare, temporary fencing and signage.
- Apart from the reprofiling of the gully sides*, all works to be carried out manually, so the site supervisor will assess the works area to determine risks such as slips, trips and falls. The site supervisor is to ensure all operatives are fit and well and capable of carrying out the tasks associated with manual handling.
- Photos must be taken of all areas prior to works commencing and will be referred to when making good any damage to the area after works have been completed.
- The existing Heras fencing around the headwall and upstream portion of the gully will be retained for safety reasons.

- Due to the public location of the works (adjacent to residential housing, the Tesco car park and the publicly accessible wooded area), noise will be kept to a minimum and works will not commence before 8am. It is not anticipated that noisy activities will take place for any sustained period and will be limited to the installation of the security bar and trash screen at the headwalls.
 - The client has agreed that a welfare van can be parked in the space identified in the CPP, or an agreed alternative location. The site supervisor will need to sign in at the customer information desk each day to ensure that the ANPR system does not issue a ticket for over-staying the 3 hour maximum limit. The parking area cannot be fenced off nor can materials be stored there – it is only to be used for the welfare vehicle. The area to be left clean and tidy each day.
 - The site supervisor will take delivery of the 3T excavator, which will be driven to the upstream section of the gully via the access off Woolwich Close to the west of the works area.
 - Limitations with access around the headwall structure means that it is not possible to use a larger machine, so any re-profiling of the banks will be limited to the reach and capabilities of this machine. Excavated material will be retained on site and used as backfill behind the Flex MSE wall. The profile of the wall will be amended to suit the profile that the excavator has been able to create.
- 4.3 Trees 1-4 at the downstream end of the gully works, grow close to the outlet headwall and on the gully bank. These four trees will need to be removed prior to any works being carried out in this area as they are severely undermined and could pose a risk in the future. Once the trees are removed, the scour holes will be filled with rip-rap stone creating a more uniform gully profile and to reduce future undermining in this area. Once the gully works are complete, replacement trees can be planted.
- 4.4 Tree 5 is adjacent to the downstream area of works for gully restoration/improvement works but can be retained subject to works being carried out being mindful of the tree. Any works within the rooting area of the tree will need to operate from fit for purpose ground protection.
- 4.5 Trees 7 and 8 are near to, but far enough away, from the downstream area of works to not be impacted directly from the works and can be retained.
- 4.6 Trees 36-38, 77A, 124, Group 1 and Group 2 all surround the working area for the upstream area of works, traversing of plant and material for the regrading works to the gully. Any works within the rooting area of the tree will need to operate from fit for purpose ground protection.
- 4.7 Tree 39 rooting area extends to the edge of the existing gully. Works to install the Flex MSE bag erosion protection could impact upon the rooting area. Localised works for the cutting back of the bank will occur but the MSE bags will be constructed on a sound base and use the 8 degree wall construction to reduce the extent of battering back and avoid significant root loss. Any works within the rooting area of the tree will need to operate from fit for purpose ground protection.

- 4.8 Tree 77 rooting area extends to the edge of the existing gully. Works to install the Flex MSE bag erosion protection could impact upon the rooting area. Localised works for the cutting back of the back will occur but the MSE bags will be constructed on a sound base and use the 8 degree wall construction to reduce the extent of battering back and avoid significant root loss. Any works within the rooting area of the tree will need to operate form fit for purpose ground protection.
- 4.9 All other trees within the woodland that are located between the site compound and area of works are not impacted upon directly from the restoration works, but potentially through contractor movements, material storage and mixing etc. However, with the correct and timely implementation of tree protection measures these trees will not be affected by the site works.

5.0 PRE-COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

- 5.1 It is recommended that a pre-commencement site meeting is held prior to any works commencing on site to agree all proposed processes and this would normally be attended by the site manager, the arboricultural consultant and an Eastleigh Borough Council representative. In the event that an Eastleigh Borough Council representative declines or is unavailable to be present (within a reasonable timeframe), the arboricultural consultant should inform Eastleigh Borough Council in writing of the details of the meeting.
- 5.2 This meeting should be used to fully discuss the tree protection measures detailed in this document so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are understood by all the parties, in particular the appointed contractors.
- 5.3 This should include agreeing the form and location of the most appropriate combination of fencing and/or ground protection to be used to protect trees. Any agreed clarifications or modifications to the consented details will be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing.
- 5.4 At this meeting the programme of works and tree protection should be agreed and finalised, which will then inform the timing of the on-going supervision arrangements between the arboricultural consultant and the client.

6.0 SITE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

- 6.1 An experienced arboricultural consultant will be appointed to advise on the tree management for the site during the works and to attend:
- A pre-commencement meeting before any work starts as detailed in Section 5 above;
 - Regular supervision visits to oversee the agreed tree protection, as agreed at the pre-commencement meeting as detailed above; and
 - Oversee site works in relation to tree protection.
 - Further ad-hoc supervision visits throughout the site works, as necessary, to oversee any unexpected works that could affect trees.

- 6.2 Following each site meeting and site supervision visit, CBA Trees will produce a written report that will be submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council by the client detailing works carried out and any work to be actioned.
- 6.3 **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.
- 6.4 For guidance, arboricultural site supervision would normally be every two to four weeks for general supervision subject to the intensity of works adjacent to trees but could be at shorter or longer intervals if agreed between all parties.
- 6.5 The agreement of timing for arboricultural supervision should be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur.
- 6.6 Any defects requiring rectification shall be notified by the Contractor/Site Manager to the client and arboricultural consultant within 24 hours.
- 6.7 In addition, a site logbook for tree protection measures must be kept to record all stages of the development from the erection of the protective barriers through to the completion of the project. This will be the responsibility of the Site Manager or their appointed person notified to the retained arboricultural consultant and the Tree Officer of Eastleigh Borough Council. This will be made available to the arboricultural consultant and Eastleigh Borough Council if required, to show evidence of continuous site monitoring.
- 6.8 Where works take place in the vicinity of trees, photographs will be taken at each stage of work by the Contractor/Site Manager and provided to the Arboricultural Consultant to be included within the site supervision report.
- 6.9 Once site works are completed for each phase of works, the Contractor/Site Manager will report to Eastleigh Borough Council.
- 6.10 Eastleigh Borough Council Tree Officer (or appropriate representative) will have agreed access to the site and will report on any problem areas they have observed directly to the developer's retained arboriculturist, who will then visit the site and make recommendations to the developer on how best to rectify the situation and ensure the implementation of these recommendations.

7.0 PROPOSED TREE RETENTION, TREE LOSS AND TREE WORK

- 7.1 The Tree Protection Plan CBA11114.02 TPP clearly identifies trees to be removed as part of the tree works application for the gully restoration works. All tree works are detailed in the Tree Works Schedule appended at CB4.
- 7.2 In summary, four low C grade trees will be removed (Trees 1 (Sycamore), 2 (Goat Willow, 3 and 4 (both Silver Birch)) to allow for the gully restoration and improvement works to be completed.

- 7.3 All other trees and groups of trees forming the woodland not listed above will be retained.
- 7.4 Tree works will be undertaken prior to the commencement of site preparation and construction works once the application is approved. **All permitted or approved tree work** will be carried out in accordance with the British Standard “*Recommendations for Tree Work*” BS3998:2010, by suitably qualified and experienced professional arborists. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.
- 7.5 Due to the bird-nesting season, considered to be from 1st March through to the 31st July (Natural England) depending on weather conditions, an assessment of the trees to be removed must be completed to check for nesting birds.
- 7.6 Should concerns be raised over the potential to impact on nesting birds, it is advised that, an ecologist be consulted, should the appointed contractor have concerns from their pre work checks:
- As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to contractors to assess, record and confirm that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds.
 - Ground vegetation, and therefore ground nesting birds, can often be overlooked by tree workers so additional care and controls should be taken when access and egress to the work site may also cause disturbance or damage to a nesting site although for this site, the general areas of operation are mown grass. This is also true for retained trees on site as the removal of adjacent trees or remedial works on a tree may lead to an established nest being abandoned, exposed to the elements or predation. This action is also a breach of the Act and therefore could lead to prosecution due to the infringement of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and breaching the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).
- 7.7 Although not apparent at the time of the site visit, consideration should also be given to the presence of bats, and a full visual assessment should be undertaken before any works are carried out on the trees by the contractor, again as part of their standard pre work checks. Where bats are identified as a serious concern, a bat survey should be undertaken by qualified and trained personnel to identify the needs of the bats (roosts, resting place etc.) and no tree works can be carried out until the ‘all clear’ is given, or a programme of recommendations is received in writing.
- 7.8 Should tree works be delayed due to nesting birds or bats, works may still commence on site away (upstream) from the areas of tree work where the tree removal is required (downstream).
- 7.9 In agreement with Bursledon Parish Council, some of the arisings from the tree removal works could be stacked neatly on site to provide ecological habitat log piles.

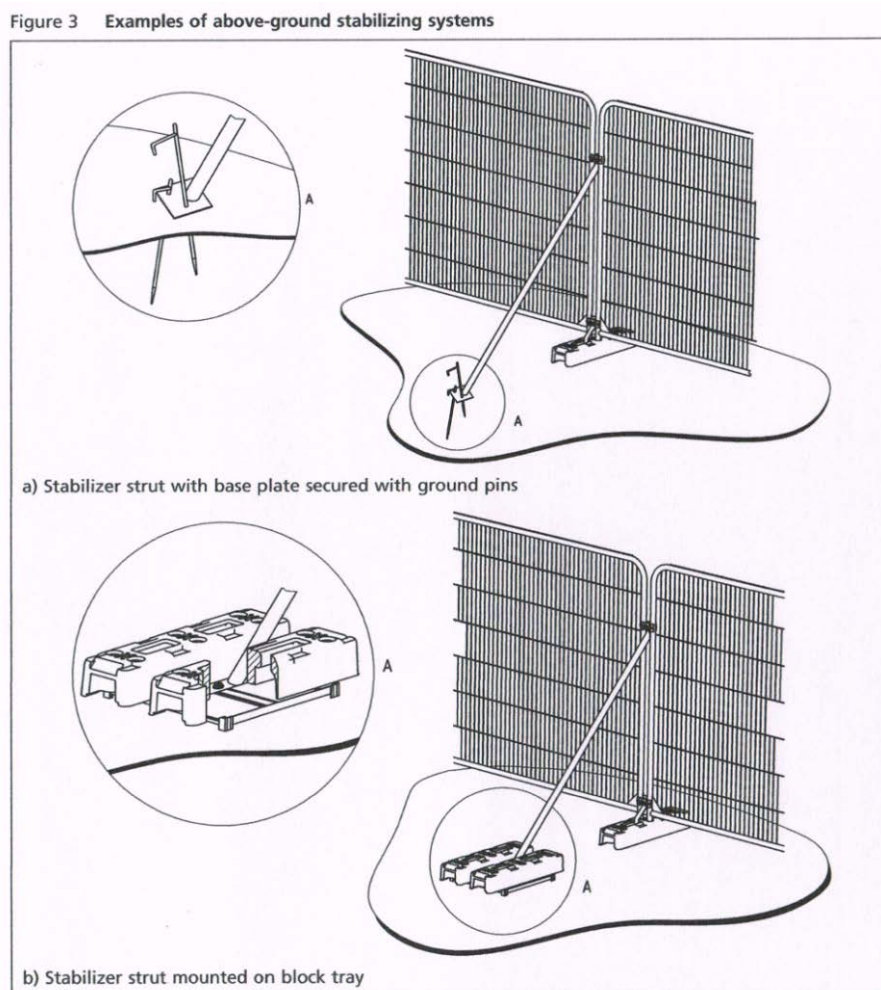
8.0 TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS

- 8.1 Tree protection measures will be installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan CBA11114.02 TPP (appended at CB2) prior to the commencement of any site preparation works. Tree protection can also be used to secure the area of works for safety.
- 8.2 Once the tree works application is approved, a copy of this Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site at all times. It will be presented to all site workers as part of the site induction and health and safety briefings.
- 8.3 At all times the barriers will be fit for purpose, i.e. it will exclude from the protected area all site clearance, ground work, construction works, delivery and storage of materials associated with the works.
- 8.4 Contractors **will be made aware** that the barriers are located to restrict their movements and that the area beyond this is sacrosanct and all site operations will be planned, implemented and supervised to prevent the following, unless otherwise stated within this report:
- 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
- 8.5 Installing the following protective barriers as indicated on Tree Protection Plan CBA11114.02 TPP will protect the retained trees. 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 immediately adjacent to the trenching and cable installation works.
- 8.6 As works progress and are completed on site, tree protection barriers may be taken down when contractor activity is no longer 'active' in each area.
- 8.7 Tree protection measures will be established in a rolling stock type establishment whereby, tree protection barriers can be set up for the area of works to be commenced and then adjusted and re-established as works progress along the route of the cable extension works.
- 8.8 The robust barrier as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11114.02 TPP 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 with ground pins (see Figure 1).
- 8.9 A 3t excavator will be used to regrade the gully banks at the upstream area. Where the machine is to operate, ground protection will be required to avoid rutting and

damage to the soil structure as the machine manoeuvres during the works. The ground protection will consist of 18mm robust plyboard OSB boards or track mats.

- 8.10 The areas protected by the barriers will be regarded as **sacrosanct**, and the tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the written approval by the Tree Officer of Eastleigh Borough Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at CB3.
- 8.11 On site, tree protection measures will be the responsibility of the appointed Site Manager unless otherwise agreed with involved parties and notified in writing to the Planning Case Officer and Tree Officer of Eastleigh Borough Council.

Figure 1: Tree Protective Barrier example (taken from BS5837:2012, Figure 3)



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

9.1 Inside the CEZ formed by the boundary fence and hard standing, the following prohibitions shall apply:

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

9.2 In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees outside the CEZ:

- Materials which will contaminate the soil e.g., concrete mixing, diesel oil and vehicle washings, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of the tree stem. This should take into consideration the topography of the site and slopes, to avoid materials such as concrete washings running towards trees.
- Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 metres of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall not be attached to any part of the tree (see appendix CB3 Common Causes of Damage During Construction Works).

10.0 ADDITIONAL ARBORICULTURAL ADVICE FOR SITE PERSONNEL

10.1 To provide site personnel with additional information regarding the requirements of Tree Protection, a leaflet (appended at CB3) 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.

10.2 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 CB3 and replaced as and when necessary.

11.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO STEMS AND BRANCHES

11.1 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.

12.0 SITING OF MATERIAL STORAGE COMPOUNDS AND WELFARE OFFICES

12.1 The site compound will be located on Woolwich Close to the west of the works area for the upstream works.

- 12.2 Material storage will be in the site compound.
- 12.3 Where wet mixing of materials will be used, this must be done in the site compound. It is understood that premixed bags of concrete will be used for the new fence posts and the MSE bags are prefilled also with the materials being taken to the area of works by wheel barrow.
- 12.4 Deliveries will make use of the existing public road network to Woolwich Close.
- 12.5 The welfare unit will be located daily within an agreed area of Tesco's car park.

13.0 VEHICULAR MOVEMENTS

- 13.1 A 3t excavator will be used to regrade the gully banks at the upstream area. Where the machine is to operate, ground protection will be required to avoid rutting and damage to the soil structure as the machine manoeuvres during the works. The ground protection will consist of 18mm robust plyboard OSB boards or track mats.

14.0 GROUND LEVEL ALTERATIONS

- 14.1 There will be no ground level alterations within the protected root protection areas of retained trees, outside of the gully restoration works or beyond the tree protection barrier.

15.0 TREE REPLACEMENT PLANTING

- 15.1 With the restoration works removing four trees, all considered to be of low C grade category due to their growing locations consisting of Sycamore, Silver Birch and Goat Willow the project will seek to secure at least 4 (four) replacement trees.
- 15.2 The species and size will be subject to agreement through condition between Bursledon Parish Council as the landowner, and the Tree Officer of Eastleigh Borough Council. It is suggested that species to replant consists of Alder, Wild Cherry and Birch plus maybe an Oak, subject to availability and planting location.
- 15.3 The replacement trees will be planted within the first year of the works being completed in the suitable planting season (Autumn or Spring).
- 15.4 The restoration project will select trees from the Eastleigh Borough Council nursery.

16.0 REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

- 16.1 When the restoration works are complete with all the site plant machinery has been removed the protective barriers will be dismantled.
- 16.2 This barrier dismantling must be undertaken with great care and may 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.

17.0 CONTACT LIST

- 17.1 It is suggested that points of contact and lines of communication are established prior to commencement of the works on site including:

(To be filled out on site as required)

Eastleigh Borough Council (Project Manager):	Dominic Mackrill	07795496474
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose srose@cbatrees.co.uk	02380 986229
Appointed Contractor:		
Site Manager:		
Eastleigh Borough Council Tree Officer:	Chris Stringer	
Bursledon Parish Council Clerk:	Roland Potter	02380 407535

- 17.2 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.







The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Categorisation of Trees

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

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

Category U				Identification colour on plan
Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality			DARK RED
Category A	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands, of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are down-graded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation value or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

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

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

	TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)	
	Site:	Lionheart Way Ecology Park, Bursledon, SO31 8GF
	Date:	23rd May 2023
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc(Hons), TechCert (Arbor A), TechArbor.A</i>
	Tagged:	Yes - 1-5, 7, 8, 36 - 39, 77, 124

Notes:

1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed; carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area; and only receiving restricted light. Unless otherwise stated, in order to prevent regrowth, it is only necessary to remove a 300mm section of ivy and clear around the base.
2. It may be advised that it was only possible to estimate the diameter of some trees because of ivy smothering, dense vegetation, or trees located off-site with no access.
3. The estimated remaining contribution in years, and the tree grading category have been calculated for the current situation and may alter where further investigation works are advised.
4. Some trees or groups may have been given an interim grade. The reason for the interim grading is addressed in the timescales given as this may have a bearing on health and safety and/or any development proposals.
5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data.
6. This is not a Tree Works Schedule. Any preliminary management recommendations are listed in the interests of health and safety and should be carried out by a prudent tree owner.
7. Any management recommendations are suggested for reasons of health and safety only, regardless of development proposals at this stage. However, the defects requiring remedial tree surgery are by their very nature potential wildlife habitats, including protected species which needs consideration prior to any tree surgery works commencing.
8. The data collected and any advice provided within this report is supplied in the interests of sound arboricultural management. Trees are a living dynamic organism that can be affected by external conditions (high winds, storms, snow, heavy rain or drought) and may occasionally fail without warning. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that any tree or group of trees is completely safe. The condition of a tree or group of trees can change rapidly as a result of external factors; we would advise that the occupier/ owners inspect the trees at least every 12 months or following periods of extreme weather and where concerns are raised relating to tree health that would be considered beyond the knowledge of a layperson, further arboricultural advice should be sought.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The Eastleigh Borough Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are two Tree Preservation Orders (reference 39-E and 95-H) which protect all of the trees on site. The site is not located in a Conservation Area.

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
1	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	15	MS<5	540	7.0	5.0	7.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	1.5	3.0	EM	Good	Fair Grows on stream bank Exposed roots and obvious undermining of bank beneath trunks Bifurcated at ground level Basal suckers Ivy on trunk and in crown Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
2	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	15	S	460	1.5	4.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	1.0	2.0	M	Good	Fair Grows at union point of two streams north of header wall Ivy on trunk and in crown Bifurcated at 3m above ground level Leans and weighted south Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
3	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	15	S	270	5.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	EM	Good	Fair Grows approximately 1m from stream Ivy on trunk and in crown Leans and weighted east Bifurcated at 6m above ground level Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Minor deadwood in crown Young Beech grows to west	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	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
4	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	16	S	260	3.5	5.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	EM	Good	Fair Grows approximately 1m from stream Ivy on trunk and in crown Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Bifurcated at 7m above ground level Minor deadwood in crown Beech grows to south	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
5	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	13	S	330	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	EM	Fair	Fair Ivy on trunk previously cut Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment Crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Major deadwood in crown but no significant target	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
7	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	S	300	5.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	SM	Good	Fair Basal suckers form subsidiary stems Crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
8	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	10	S	240	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	EM	Good	Fair Grows on stream bank Epicormics on trunk and in crown Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2

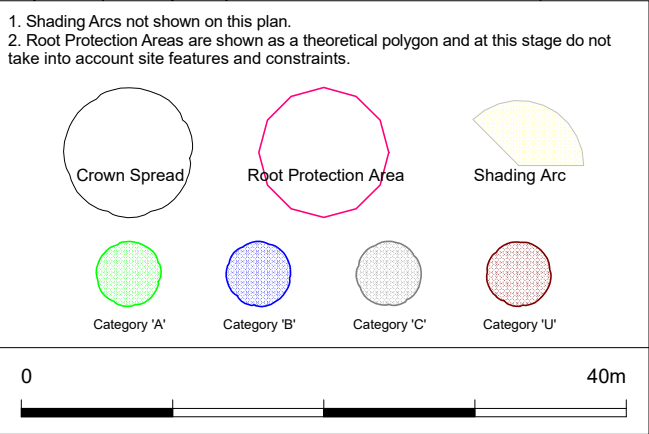
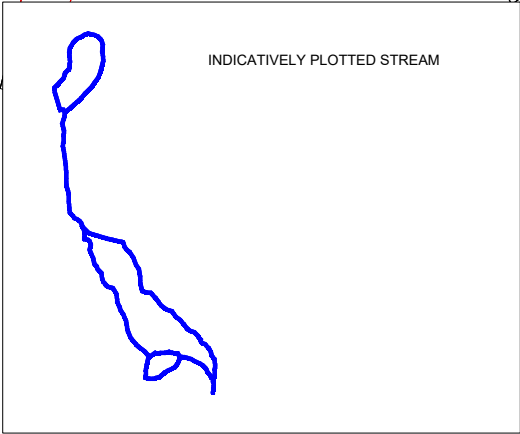
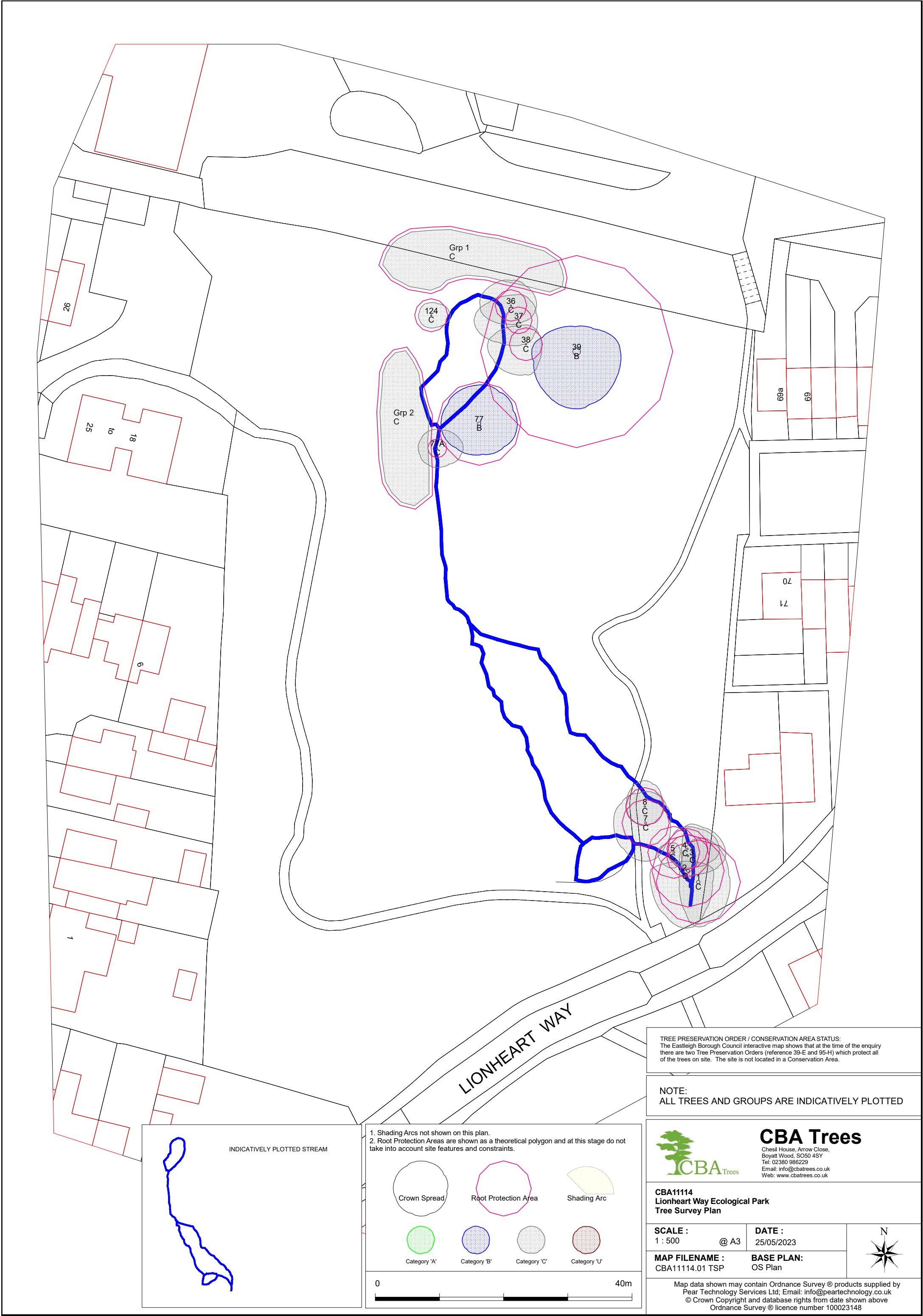
Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				H't of Crown AGL (m)				Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
36	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	18	S	200	4.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	Good	Fair Four trees growing together Grow approximately 2.5m north east of header wall Ivy on trunks Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
37	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	S	170	4.0	3.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	SM	Good	Fair Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment Leans and weighted west Grows approximately 3.5m from header wall to west	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
38	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	S	210	3.0	2.5	5.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	2.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment Leans and weighted west Grows approximately 4m east of header wall	No works required at time of survey	20+	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	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
39	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	22	S	1220	4.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	M	Good	Fair Bark wound on north side of trunk Ivy on trunk Major deadwood in crown Branch tear wounds in crown Epicormics on trunk and in crown Potential veteran	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
77	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	22	S	530	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	M	Good	Good Grows approximately 3m from side edge of stream Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Epicormics on trunk and in crown Minor deadwood in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
77A (no tag)	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	S	120	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	SM	Good	Fair Grows on stream bank Ivy on trunk and in crown Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
124	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	18	S	210	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	SM	Good	Fair Grows approximately 4m from wooden fence Ivy on trunk Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment	No works required at time of survey	20+	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	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
Grp 1	Sycamore	18	S	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Grows approximately 5m north west of header wall Trunk and crown shapes distorted due to woodland environment Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment Ivy on trunks Minor deadwood in crowns	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
Grp 2	Sycamore Horse Chestnut	11	S	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Good	Fair Grows on stream bank Trunk and crown shape distorted due to woodland environment Tall and etiolated due to woodland environment	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2

	BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE					
	Site:	Lionheart Way Ecology Park, Bursledon, SO31 8GF				
	Date:	23rd May 2023				
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose BSc(Hons), TechCert (Arbor A), TechArbor.A				
Notes: 1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012. 2. For all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm, and multi-stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1500mm, the calculated RPA has been capped at 707m2 in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837.2012.						
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS: The Eastleigh Borough Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are two Tree Preservation Orders (reference 39-E and 95-H) which protect all of the trees on site. The site is not located in a Conservation Area.						
Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
1	Common Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	C1+2	MS<5	540	6.5	132
2	Goat Willow Salix caprea	C1+2	S	460	5.5	96
3	Silver Birch Betula pendula	C1+2	S	270	3.2	33
4	Silver Birch Betula pendula	C1+2	S	260	3.1	31
5	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	C1+2	S	330	4.0	49
7	Common Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	C1+2	S	300	3.6	41
8	Goat Willow Salix caprea	C1+2	S	240	2.9	26
36	Common Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	C1+2	S	200	2.4	18

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m ²)
37	Common Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	C1+2	S	170	2.0	13
38	Common Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	C1+2	S	210	2.5	20
39	Sweet Chestnut Castanea sativa	B1+2	S	1220	14.6	673
77	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	B1+2	S	530	6.4	127
77A (no tag)	Common Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	C1+2	S	120	1.4	7
124	Silver Birch Betula pendula	C1+2	S	210	2.5	20
Grp 1	Sycamore	C1+2	S	220	2.6	22
Grp 2	Sycamore Horse Chestnut	C1+2	S	150	1.8	10



TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The Eastleigh Borough Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are two Tree Preservation Orders (reference 39-E and 95-H) which protect all of the trees on site. The site is not located in a Conservation Area.

NOTE:
ALL TREES AND GROUPS ARE INDICATIVELY PLOTTED

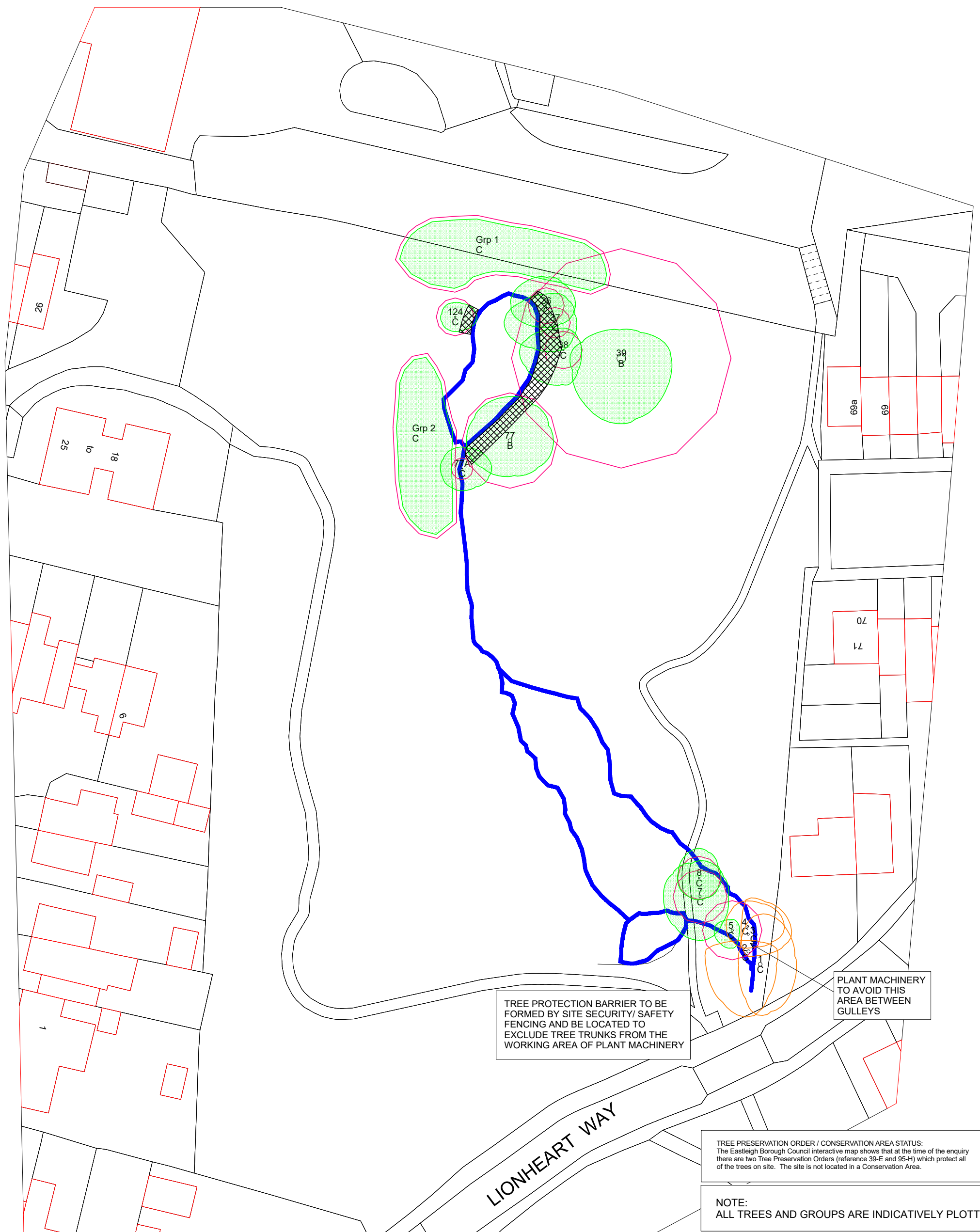
CBA Trees
Chesil House, Arrow Close,
Boyatt Wood, SO50 4SY
Tel: 02380 986229
Email: info@cbatrees.co.uk
Web: www.cbatrees.co.uk

CBA11114
Lionheart Way Ecological Park
Tree Survey Plan

SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3	DATE : 25/05/2023	
MAP FILENAME : CBA11114.01 TSP	BASE PLAN: OS Plan	

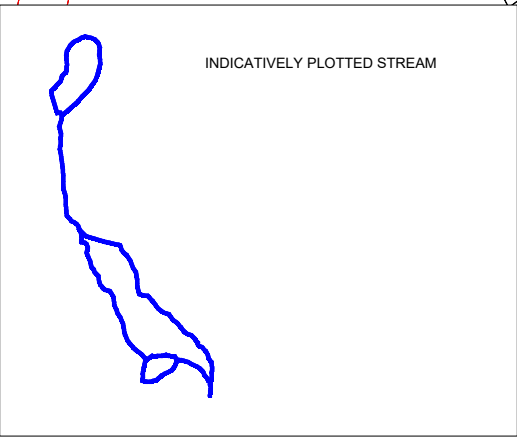
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TREE PROTECTION BARRIER TO BE FORMED BY SITE SECURITY/ SAFETY FENCING AND BE LOCATED TO EXCLUDE TREE TRUNKS FROM THE WORKING AREA OF PLANT MACHINERY

PLANT MACHINERY TO AVOID THIS AREA BETWEEN GULLEYS



KEY:

1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.
2. Root Protection Areas are shown as a theoretical polygon and at this stage do not take into account site features and constraints.

	TREES 1-4 TO BE REMOVED
	TREES TO BE RETAINED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	POTENTIAL AREAS OF GROUND PROTECTION

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The Eastleigh Borough Council interactive map shows that at the time of the enquiry there are two Tree Preservation Orders (reference 39-E and 95-H) which protect all of the trees on site. The site is not located in a Conservation Area.

NOTE:
ALL TREES AND GROUPS ARE INDICATIVELY PLOTTED

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Web: www.cbatrees.co.uk

CBA11114
Lionheart Way Ecological Park
Tree Protection Plan

SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A3	DATE : 14/07/2023	
MAP FILENAME : CBA11114.02 TPP	BASE PLAN: OS Plan	

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



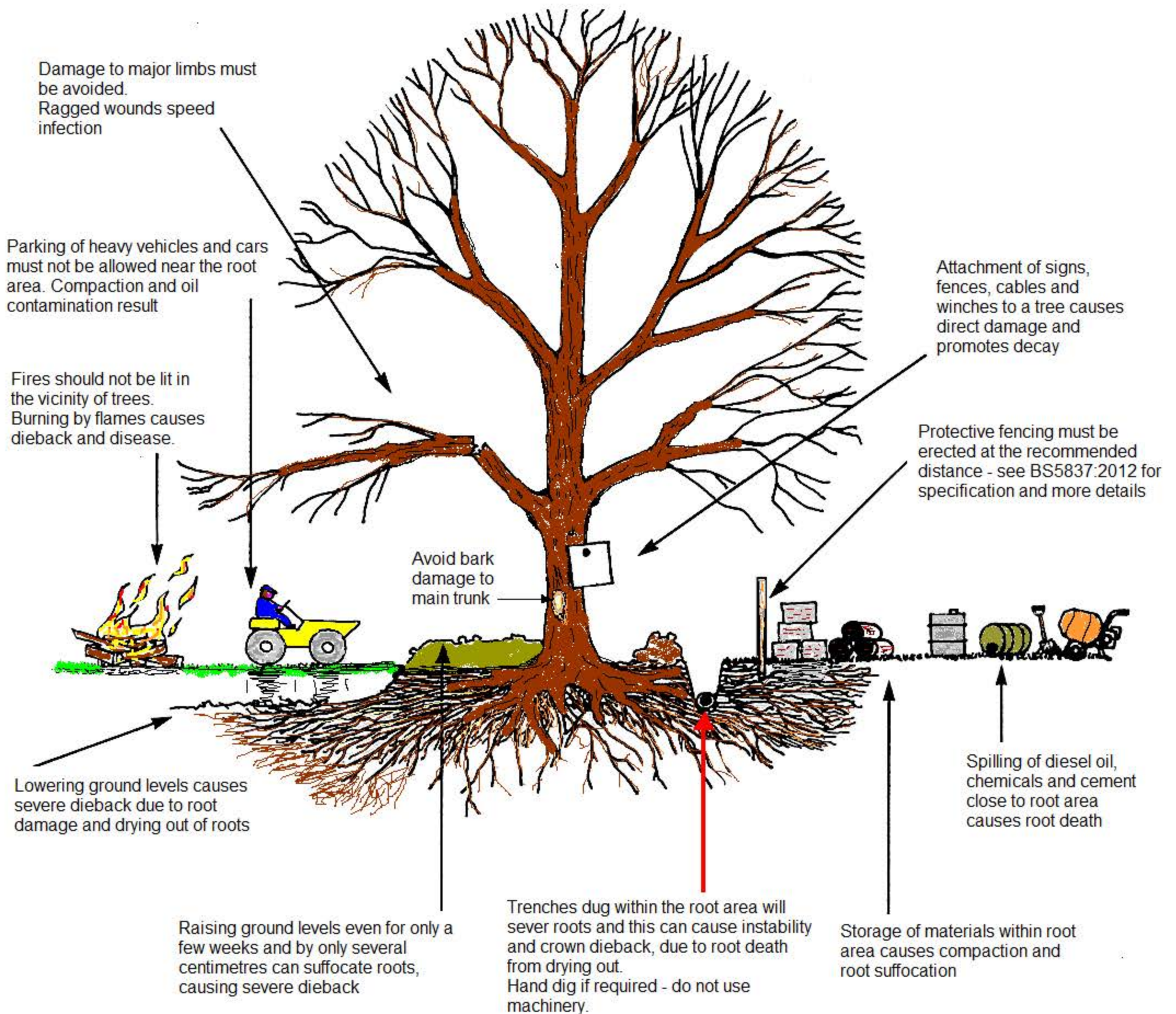
**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(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.





	TREE WORKS SCHEDULE		
	Site:	Bursledon Gully Restoration, Lionheart Way Ecology Park, Bursledon	
	Date:	July 2023	Consultant: Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), Tech Cert ArborA, TechArborA</i>

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
1	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Fell to ground level and remove stump
2	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	Fell to ground level and remove stump
3	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Fell to ground level and remove stump
4	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	Fell to ground level and remove stump
5	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	No works required for gully works
7	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	No works required for gully works
8	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	No works required for gully works
36	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	No works required for gully works
37	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	No works required for gully works
38	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	No works required for gully works
39	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	No works required for gully works
77	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	No works required for gully works
77A (no tag)	Common Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	No works required for gully works
124	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	No works required for gully works
Grp 1	Sycamore	No works required for gully works
Grp 2	Sycamore Horse Chestnut	No works required for gully works

- 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.





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.