



November 2023
CBA11083LLRG v1A

Bursledon Parish Council

ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

Site: Pavilion
Long Lane Recreation Ground
Bursledon



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The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy



ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STATEMENT

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

Client:	Bursledon Parish Council
Site:	Pavilion, Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon
Arboricultural Consultant:	Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A)</i>
Date:	November 2023

SUMMARY

The proposal is for the demolition of the existing pavilion and the provision of a new pavilion and storage area at the site of the Pavilion, Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon.

This Arboricultural Development Statement (ADS) demonstrates the protection measures for the retained trees and should be read in association with the Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS, 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.

The proposed development can retain all the trees with no trees being required to be removed as a direct result of the planning proposal. Three trees will have minor facilitation pruning to provide working space for demolition/construction works and provide reasonable clearance from the proposal post construction. There are two trees that are recommended for removal due to poor health/structural integrity regardless of the proposal and one will be removed and one will be coppiced as part of the site works.

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 (CBA11083LLRG.02B TSP)
CB2	Root Protection Area Schedule
CB3	Tree Protection Plans (CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS
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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ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 There is a development proposal for the demolition of the existing pavilion and the provision of a new pavilion and storage area at the site of the Pavilion, Long Lane Recreation Ground, 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 Document disclosure provided:
- Topographical Plan: OS Base Plan
 - Proposed Site Plan: 5021481-RDG-XX-XX-D-B-0010_A Proposed Elevations
 - Proposed Site Plan: 5021481-RDG-XX-ST-D-B-0011 Proposed Site Plan
 - Proposed Site Plan: 5021481-RDG-XX-00-D-B-0001_D Proposed Plan
- 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 CBA11083LLRG.02B 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 (CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS) 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 Eastleigh Borough Council.

3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

- 3.1 The site is an area around the existing pavilion that serves a recreation ground. The existing pavilion is surrounded by trees on the northern and eastern sides. The trees vary in quality but overall provide a good green backdrop to the pavilion.
- 3.2 The site immediately around the pavilion appears to be flat in nature although the wider site of the recreation ground does have varying topography.
- 3.3 The pavilion is served by an existing gravelled track and car park.

4.0 THE TREE STOCK

- 4.1 A tree survey was undertaken by CBA Trees on 27th September 2023 that identified 11 (eleven) individual trees. The Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan CBA11083LLRG.02B 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: 9A and 13

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 no individual trees classified as 'B' grade at the time of surveying.

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 were 9 (nine) individual trees classified as 'C' grade at the time of surveying.

Individual Trees: 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 78, 79 and 80

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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 Eastleigh Borough Councils interactive map shows at the time of the enquiry that the trees are located within The Old Bursledon Conservation Area.
- 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 Eastleigh Borough Council for tree work.

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: 5021481-RDG-XX-XX-D-B-0010_A Proposed Elevations, 5021481-RDG-XX-ST-D-B-0011 Proposed Site Plan, 5021481-RDG-XX-00-D-B-0001_D Proposed Plan), which has been prepared and modified, to include the relevant Tree Survey data and the information as shown on Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS, appended at CB3.
- 6.3 No trees are required to be removed as a direct result of the planning proposal. Three trees will have minor facilitation pruning to provide working space and reasonable clearance from the proposals. Two trees are recommended for removal due to poor health/structural integrity regardless of the proposal and will be removed as part of the site works.

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.

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Tree No.	Species	BS 5837:2012 Cat	Potential cause of harm	Implication	Mitigation
8	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1+2	Unaffected by proposals	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS
9	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1+2	- Working space for demolition and construction - Damage to trunk and crown - Material storage and mixing	Retained	- Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS - Use of narrow scaffolding - Fit for purpose ground protection
9A	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	U	Poor health	Coppice	Coppice at ground level
10	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1+2	- Working space for demolition and construction - Damage to trunk and crown - Material storage and mixing	Retained	- Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS - Use of narrow scaffolding - Fit for purpose ground protection - Crown lift
11	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1+2	Unaffected by proposals	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS
12	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1+2	- Working space for demolition and construction - Damage to trunk and crown - Material storage and mixing	Retained	- Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS - Crown lift
13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	U	Poor health	Removed	Removed due to poor health
14	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1+2	- Working space for demolition and construction - Damage to trunk and crown - Material storage and mixing	Retained	- Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS - Crown lift

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Tree No.	Species	BS 5837:2012 Cat	Potential cause of harm	Implication	Mitigation
78	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	C1+2	Unaffected by proposals	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS
79	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	C1+2	Unaffected by proposals	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS
80	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	C1+2	Unaffected by proposals	Retained	Protected as detailed within this report and as shown on Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS

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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 Eastleigh Borough 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 the Conservation Area prior to full planning permission being granted, a written notification of the works should be provided to Eastleigh Borough 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 1st March through to the 31st 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 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.

10.6 Should additional tree works become apparent during the construction process; written consent will be required from Eastleigh Borough 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 CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS (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 CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS. 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.

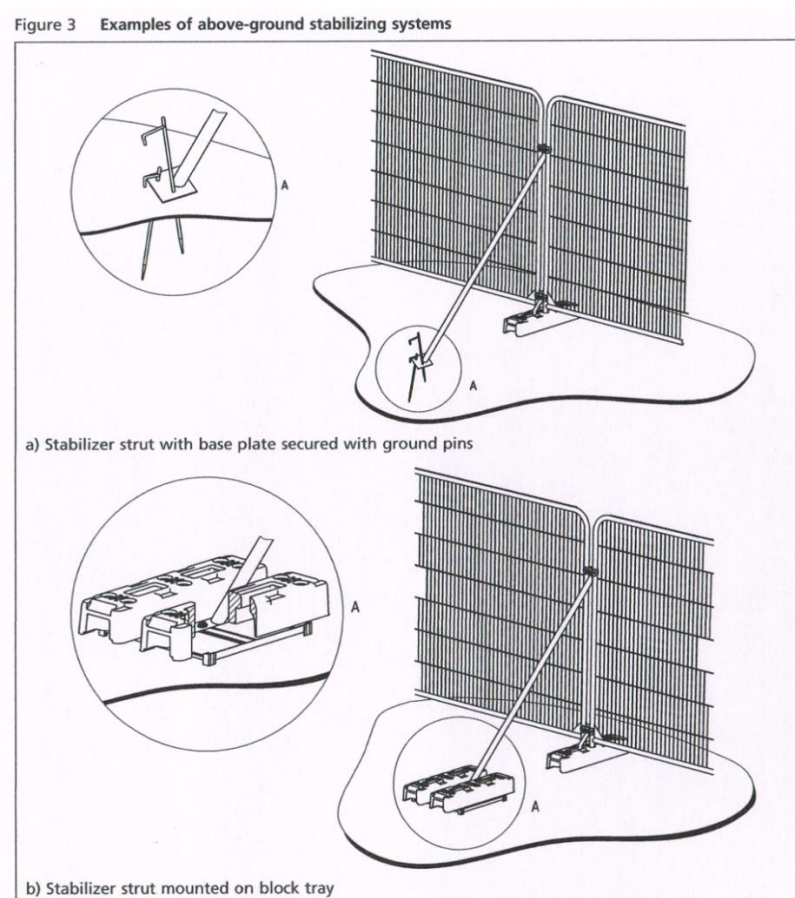
11.4 It is recommended that the appropriate barriers will consist of a robust barrier where it (the barrier) is resistant to impact and requires a positive or considered movement/adjustment by contractors.

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- 11.5 The robust barrier is indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS (by the solid magenta line) and will consist of weld mesh panels mounted on rubber feet, securely clasped 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).
- 11.6 This will provide protection for the theoretical root protection areas of the retained trees along with fit for purpose ground protection (detailed below).

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



- 11.7 Fit for purpose ground protection will be positioned around the north eastern side of the pavilion as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO and CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS. 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. The ground protection may need to support a lift of scaffolding or scaffolding could replace the ground protection where it can prevent access to contractors beneath it. There are areas of built form footpaths around the perimeter of the pavilion and where these are in situ they should be retained for as long as

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possible to act as ground protection and provide a working surface without detriment to the rooting areas of the trees.

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 Eastleigh Borough Council. An example of a CEZ notice is appended at CB5.

12.0 EXISTING SERVICES

12.1 No information has been provided on the location and size of existing services, but it is expected that all services associated with a serviced sports pavilion are present. Where existing services are present that may be found within the root protection areas, they 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 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 assumed, given the location of the retained trees, that all other services will be installed outside the root protection areas of retained trees, and connected to the existing where practicable. This will avoid disturbance of tree roots and ensure their healthy retention.

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.

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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 Eastleigh Borough 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 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 pavilion (and removal of surface structures if required*) will be carried out to prevent damage to existing retained trees and their rooting environment.

*Removal of footpaths and hard standing where they are within the root protection areas of retained trees, should be retained for as long as possible during the demolition works and construction phase to provide for a in situ ground protection.

- 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.

18.0 FOUNDATIONS

- 18.1 The new pavilion is partially located on the old pavilion footprint with the new pavilion moved southwest away from the trees and can therefore utilise a strip foundation if required subject to structural engineer design and approval and on the basis that the existing pavilion is based on an existing strip foundation. Should the pavilion be found to have a shallow foundation then further arboricultural advice and specialist

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foundation design will be required of the northern and eastern sides of the new pavilion.

- 18.2 The proposed storage area to the rear of the new pavilion is located on top of the footprint of the old pavilion. Subject to levels and design requirements it may be possible to retain part of the foundation/floor of the pavilion to provide for a reasonably solid floor for the storage area. The removal and replacement of the foundation/pavilion floor to create a solid or firm base should be done with care and working from within the old pavilion footprint to reduce impact on the surrounding trees.

19.0 REMOVAL OF PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

- 19.1 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.
- 19.2 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.

20.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 20.1 The proposal is for the demolition of the existing pavilion and the provision of a new pavilion and storage area at the site of the Pavilion, Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon have been assessed broadly in accordance with BS5837:2012 *"Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"*.
- 20.2 The project has sought to reduce the impact on the trees by moving the new pavilion away from the trees and utilise the footprint of the old pavilion in part for the new build but also for the storage area.
- 20.3 The proposed development can retain all the trees with no trees being required to be removed as a direct result of the planning proposal.
- 20.4 Three trees will have minor facilitation pruning to provide working space for demolition/construction works and provide reasonable clearance from the proposal post construction.
- 20.5 There are two trees that are recommended for removal due to poor health/structural integrity regardless of the proposal and one will be removed and one will be coppiced as part of the site works.
- 20.6 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.

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21.0 CONTACT LIST

21.1 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
- Eastleigh Borough Council's Tree Officer
- Eastleigh Borough Council's Planning Case Officer
- Site Supervisor and Foreman

21.2 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.

22.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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







The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Categorisation of Trees

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

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

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

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

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

	TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)	
	Site:	Pavilion, Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon
	Date:	27th September 2023
	Consultant:	Alexa Monk TechCert (Arbor A) NCH Arb
	Tagged:	No

Notes:

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

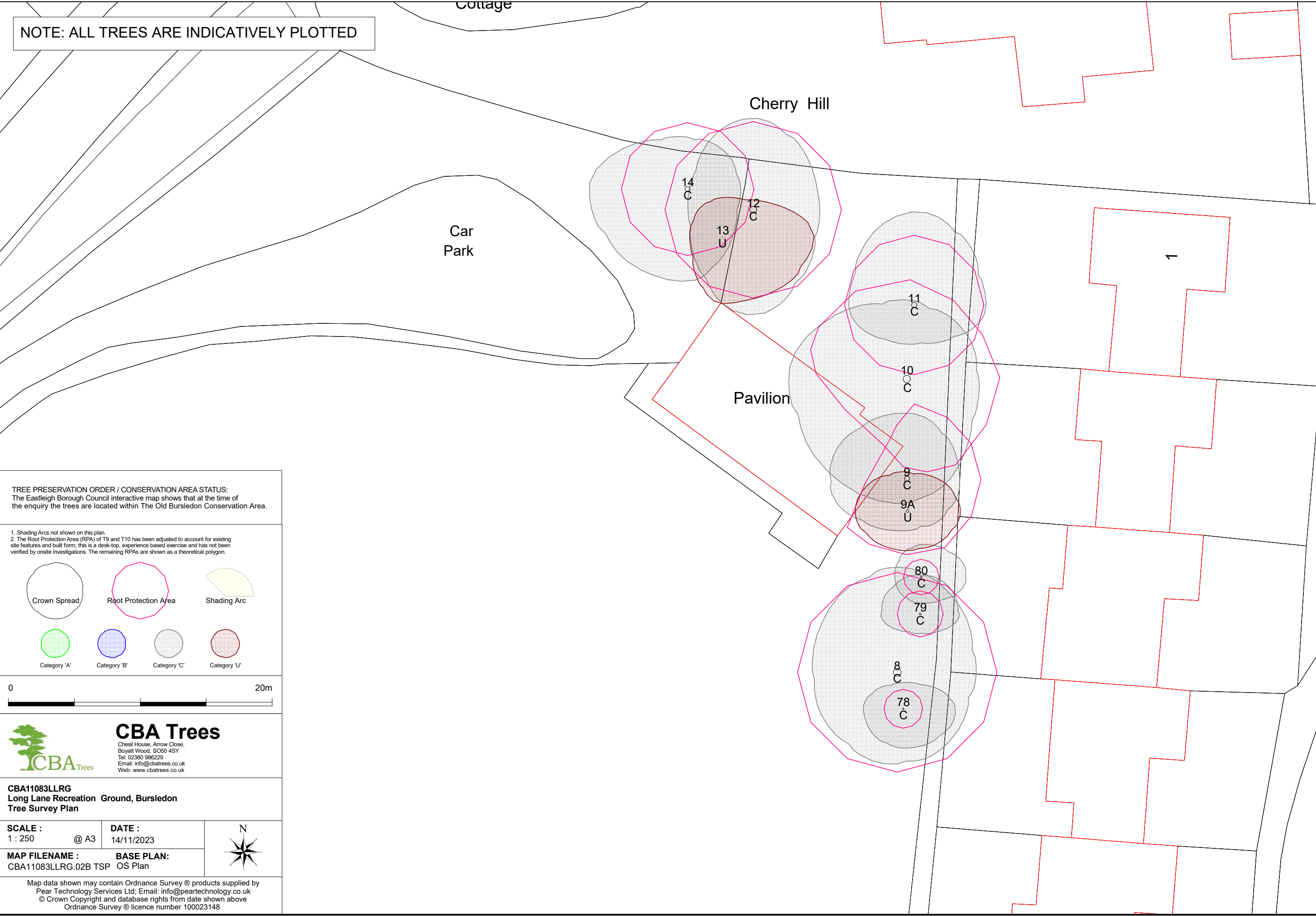
CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The Eastleigh Borough Councils interactive map shows at the time of the enquiry that the trees are located within The Old Bursledon Conservation Area. As online information is published for guidance it is advised to seek written confirmation prior to undertaking any tree works.

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						
8	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	MS<5	620	8.0	6.0	7.0	6.5	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	EM	Fair	Fair Multi-stemmed at ground level Minor deadwood in crown Cankers forming in crown Previously crown reduced	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
9	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	S	410	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	6.0	6.0	M	Good	Fair Trunk and crown shape distorted due to group pressure Minor deadwood in crown Epicormics on trunk and in crown Leans and weighted west over building	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
9A	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	MS<5	200	1.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	SM	Fair	Poor Regrowth from old stump Decay in stump Bifurcated at ground level	No works required at time of survey	<10	U
10	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	S	560	6.0	5.5	9.5	9.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	M	Good	Fair Major deadwood in crown over building at 7m above ground level Epicormics on trunk Old pruning wounds on trunk	Remove deadwood within 6 months	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						
11	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	S	430	7.0	5.5	3.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	EM	Good	Fair Leans and weighted north Minor deadwood in crown Crown shape distorted due to group pressure	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
12	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	MS<5	550	7.0	5.0	8.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	EM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at ground level Bark wounds at base Old pruning wounds on trunk occluding	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	S	400	3.0	7.0	5.0	2.5	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	EM	Fair	Poor Growing on bank Trifurcated at 2m above ground level Tight forks with included bark Old pruning wounds on trunk Epicormics in crown Old pruning wounds in crown Major bark wound at base approximately 80% ring barked	Advise removal within 6 months	<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	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
					N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
14	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	S	410	4.0	4.0	7.0	7.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.5	EM	Good	Fair Growing on bank Epicormics on trunk and in crown Old pruning wounds with cavities Crossing and rubbing branches in crown Storm damage in crown Branch tear wounds in crown Minor deadwood in crown Crown rubbing on utility pole on south side Low hanging branches	Prune clear of utility pole to provide 1m clearance	20+	C1+2
78	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	6	MS<5	120	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	SM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at ground level Minor deadwood in crown Suppressed and stunted by T8	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
79	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	7	MS<5	150	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Bifurcated at 1m above ground level Ivy on trunk	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2
80	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	7	S	110	2.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	Good	Fair Trunk shape distorted Previously crown reduced Multi-stemmed at 2.1m above ground level	No works required at time of survey	20+	C1+2

NOTE: ALL TREES ARE INDICATIVELY PLOTTED





	BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE	
	Site:	Pavilion, Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon
	Date:	27th September 2023
	Consultant:	Alexa Monk TechCert (Arbor A) NCH Arb

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.

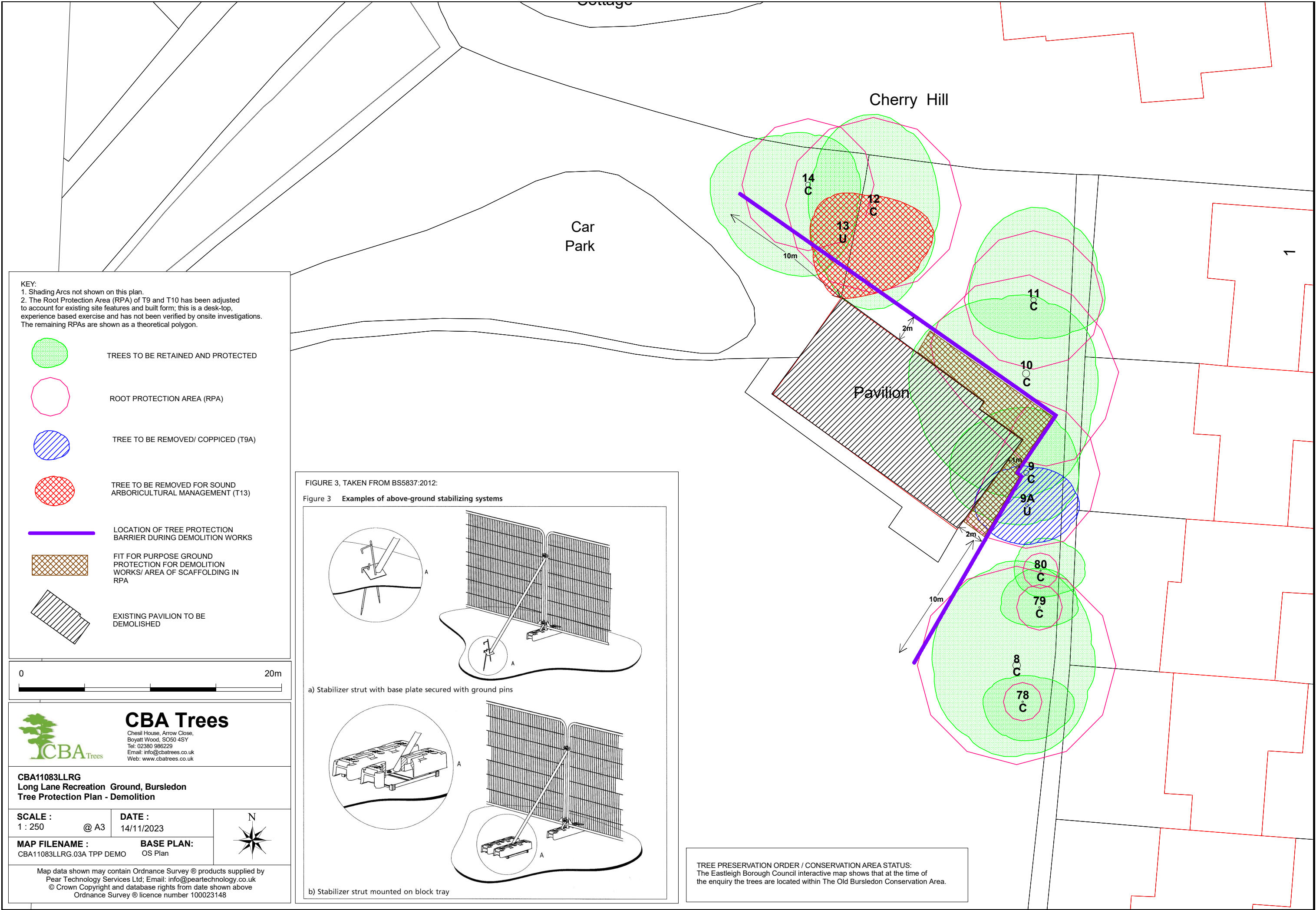
CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:

The Eastleigh Borough Councils interactive map shows at the time of the enquiry that the trees are located within The Old Bursledon Conservation Area. 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 ²)
8	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1+2	MS<5	620	7.4	174
9	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	410	4.9	76
9A	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	U	MS<5	200	-	-
10	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	560	6.7	142
11	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	S	430	5.2	84
12	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	C1+2	MS<5	550	6.6	137
13	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	U	S	400	-	-
14	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior	C1+2	S	410	4.9	76

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
78	Flowering Cherry Prunus spp	C1+2	MS<5	120	1.4	7
79	Field Maple Acer campestre	C1+2	MS<5	150	1.8	10
80	Rowan Sorbus aucuparia	C1+2	S	110	1.3	5





KEY:
1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.
2. The Root Protection Area (RPA) of T9 and T10 has been adjusted to account for existing site features and built form; this is a desk-top, experience based exercise and has not been verified by onsite investigations. The remaining RPAs are shown as a theoretical polygon.

- TREES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- TREE TO BE REMOVED/ COPPICED (T9A)
- TREE TO BE REMOVED FOR SOUND ARBORICULTURAL MANAGEMENT (T13)
- LOCATION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DURING DEMOLITION WORKS
- FIT FOR PURPOSE GROUND PROTECTION FOR DEMOLITION WORKS/ AREA OF SCAFFOLDING IN RPA
- EXISTING PAVILION TO BE DEMOLISHED



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

CBA11083LLRG
Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon
Tree Protection Plan - Demolition

SCALE :
1 : 250 @ A3

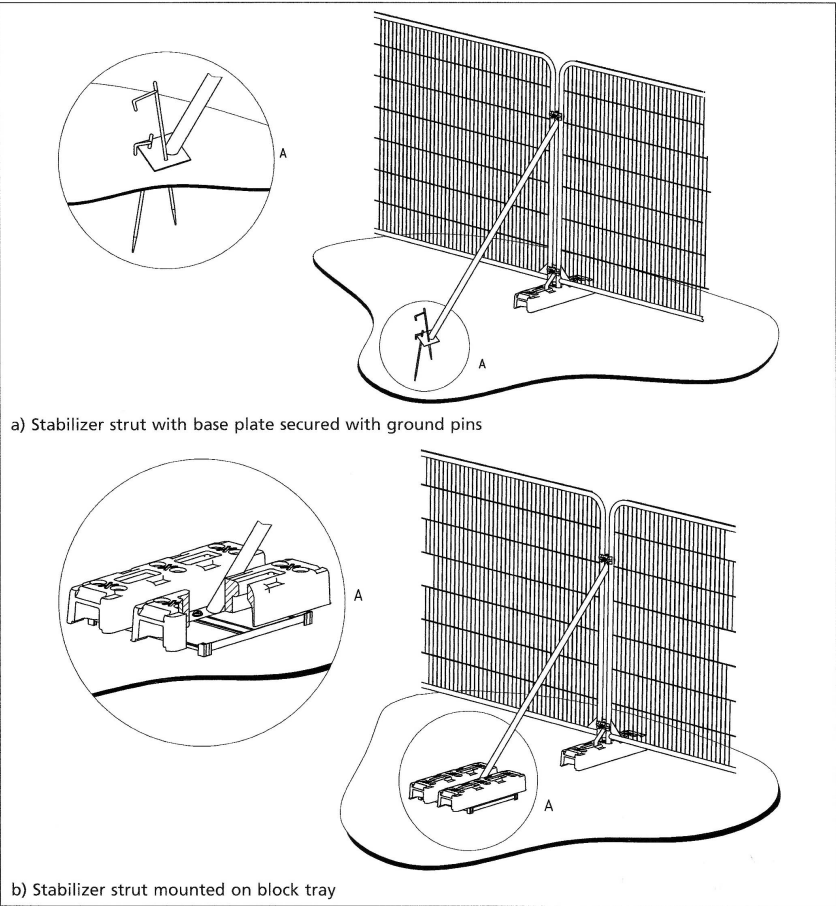
DATE :
14/11/2023

MAP FILENAME : CBA11083LLRG.03A TPP DEMO
BASE PLAN: OS Plan

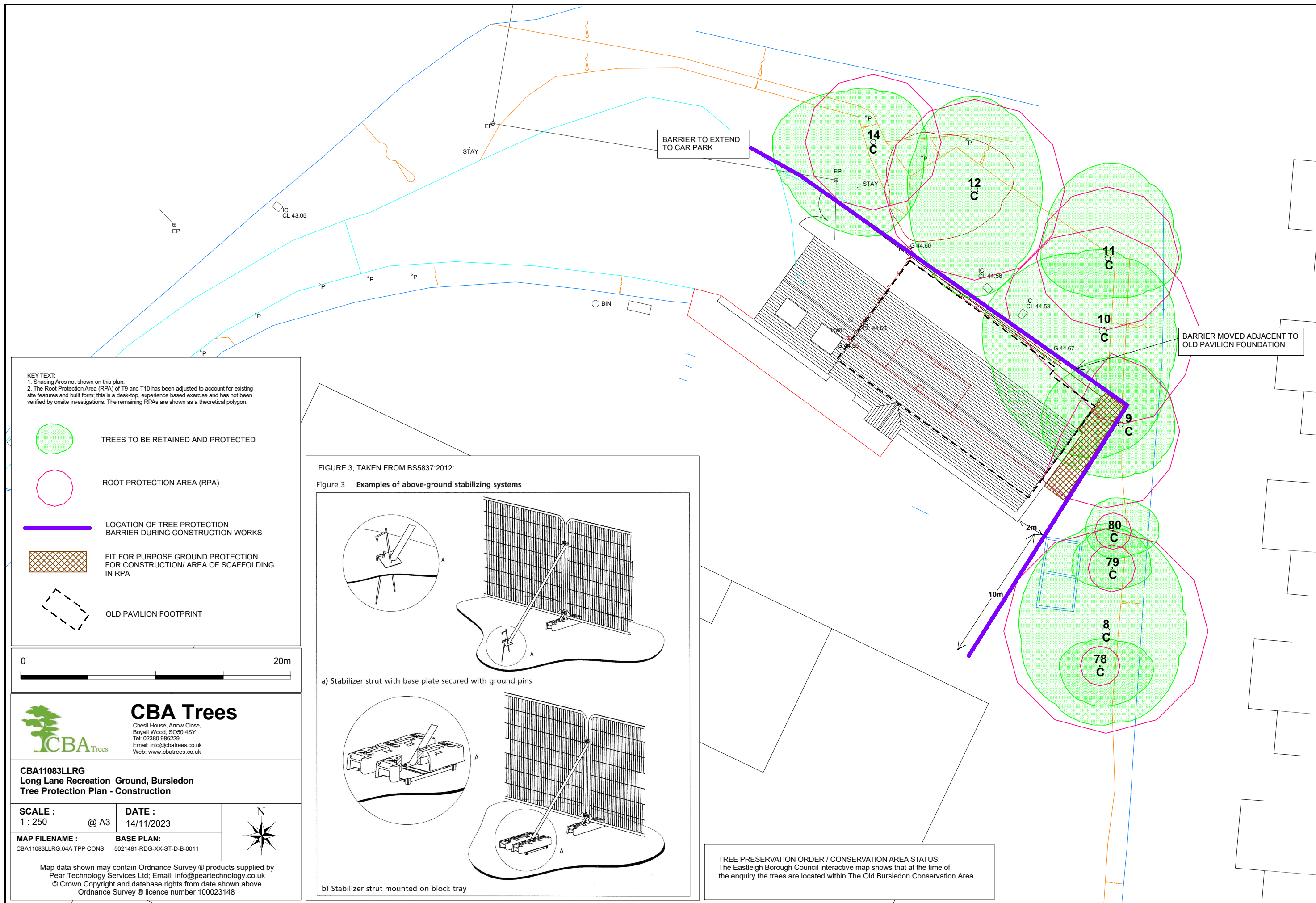


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FIGURE 3, TAKEN FROM BS5837:2012:
Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The Eastleigh Borough Council interactive map shows that at the time of
the enquiry the trees are located within The Old Bursledon Conservation Area.



KEY TEXT:
1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.
2. The Root Protection Area (RPA) of T9 and T10 has been adjusted to account for existing site features and built form; this is a desk-top, experience based exercise and has not been verified by onsite investigations. The remaining RPAs are shown as a theoretical polygon.

- TREES TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- LOCATION OF TREE PROTECTION BARRIER DURING CONSTRUCTION WORKS
- FIT FOR PURPOSE GROUND PROTECTION FOR CONSTRUCTION/ AREA OF SCAFFOLDING IN RPA
- OLD PAVILION FOOTPRINT



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Email: info@cbatrees.co.uk
Web: www.cbatrees.co.uk

CBA11083LLRG
Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon
Tree Protection Plan - Construction

SCALE :
1 : 250 @ A3

DATE :
14/11/2023

MAP FILENAME :
CBA11083LLRG.04A TPP CONS

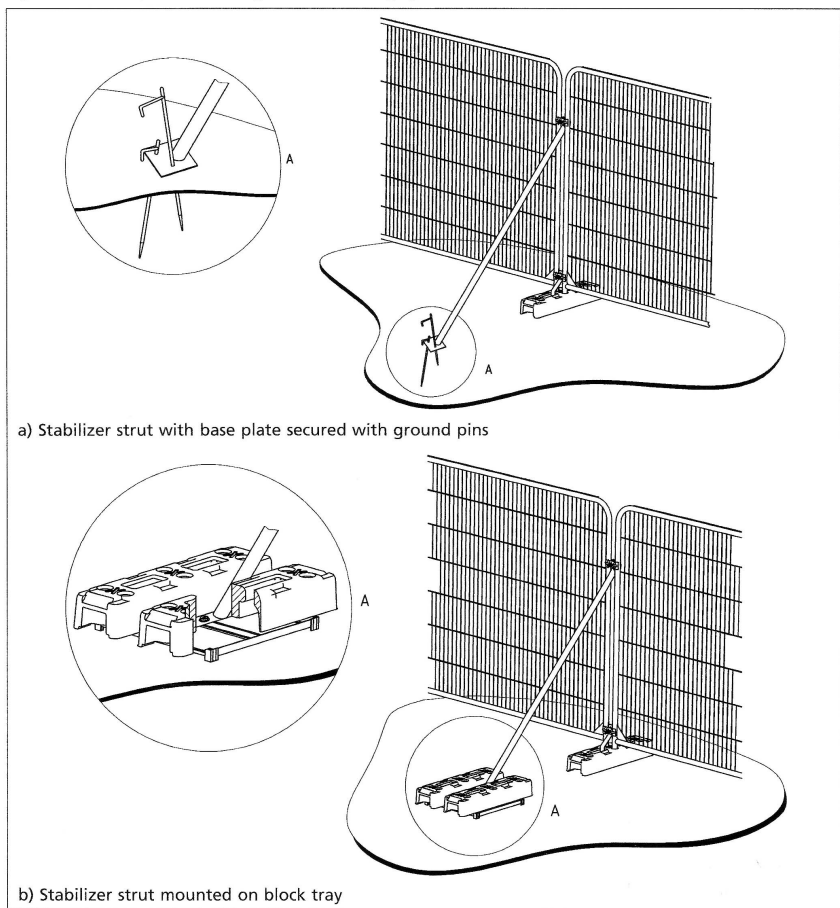
BASE PLAN:
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FIGURE 3, TAKEN FROM BS5837:2012:

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The Eastleigh Borough Council interactive map shows that at the time of
the enquiry the trees are located within The Old Bursledon Conservation Area.



	TREE WORKS SCHEDULE		
	Site:	Pavilion, Long Lane Recreation Ground, Bursledon	
	Date:	November 2023	Consultant: Stefan Rose <i>BSc (Hons), Tech Cert ArborA, TechArborA</i>

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
8	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	None required for planning application
9	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	None required for planning application
9A	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Re coppice at ground level
10	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Crown lift/reduce branches in south western section of crown to provide for no more than 2.0m separation to roof line of pavilion
11	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	None required for planning application
12	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	Crown lift/reduce branches in southern section of crown to provide for no more than 2.0m separation to roof line of pavilion
13	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Remove - fell to ground level and grind out stump
14	Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Crown lift/reduce branches in southern side of crown to provide for no more than 3.5m ground level clearance from ground level over the proposed storage entrance, gates and fence
78	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus spp</i>	None required for planning application
79	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	None required for planning application
80	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	None required for planning application

- 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!**



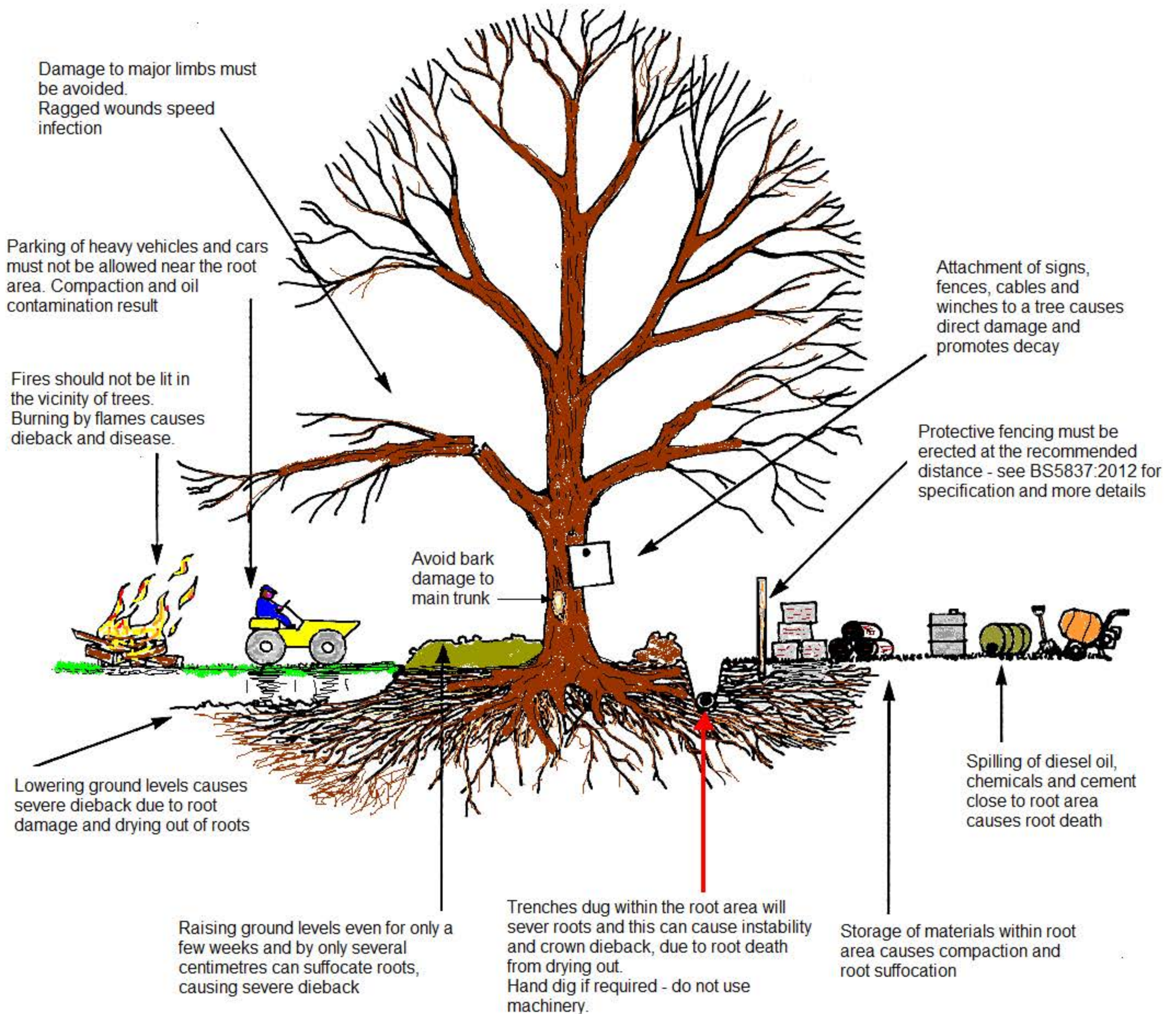
**PROTECTIVE BARRIERS.
THESE BARRIERS MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**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.