CD1.11

Gladman Developments Ltd

Halterworth Lane, Romsey

Arboricultural Assessment

January 2024

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH
Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [F] 01509 674565 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

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CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

PHOTOGRAPHS

PLANS

APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Halterworth Lane, Romsey (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref SU374213.

Site Description

1.2 The site is located to the east of Romsey and comprises of two field parcels used for agricultural purposes. To the south and west of the site stands existing residential developments along Halterworth Lane and Botley Road. To the north and east of the site are further agricultural field parcels.

Scope of Assessment

1.3 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on 16th March 2021 and 11th September 2023 in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).

1.4 This report has been produced to accompany an '*Outline planning application for the erection of up to 270 dwellings, including affordable housing, with land for the potential future expansion of Halterworth Primary School, public open space, structural planting and landscaping, sustainable drainage system (SuDS) and vehicular access points. All matters reserved except for means of access'.*

1.5 The purpose of this report is therefore to firstly, present the results of this assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework December 2023

2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated December 2023.

2.2 Paragraphs 10 and 11 of the NPPF state that there is a presumption in favour of sustainable development and states that for decision making, the LPA should be '*c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay'.*

2.3 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF states that:

- *136 'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined (footnote 53), that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users'. (footnote 53: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)*
- *186 (c) 'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons (footnote 67) and a suitable compensation strategy exists'.*

  and provides specific guidance that:

- *186 (d) 'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.*

2.4 With reference to paragraph 186 (c), examples of what is deemed to be *'wholly exceptional'* are included within Footnote 67 and provides the examples of '*infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat'.*

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way.

3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups or hedgerows where it has been determined appropriate.

- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
- For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.

3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups and hedgerows has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

BS5837 Categories

3.4 Trees, groups and hedgerows have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, *'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'*. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).

3.5 Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are, for this reason not considered in the planning process on arboricultural grounds.

3.6 Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material consideration in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.

3.7 **Category (U) – (Red):** Trees which are unsuitable for retention and are 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 within this category are:

- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.

3.8 **Category (A) – (Green):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Sub category (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
- Sub category (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
- Sub category (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

3.9 **Category (B) – (Blue):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Sub category (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
- Sub category (ii) 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.
- Sub category (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

3.10 **Category (C) – (Grey):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:

- Sub category (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- Sub category (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
- Sub category (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

3.11 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.

3.12 This assessment and the criterion for defining a veteran tree is based upon the definition within BS:5837.

"Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned".

NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem

3.13 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).

3.14 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient tree is based upon government guidance on, *Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions*[1] which states.

"All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate."

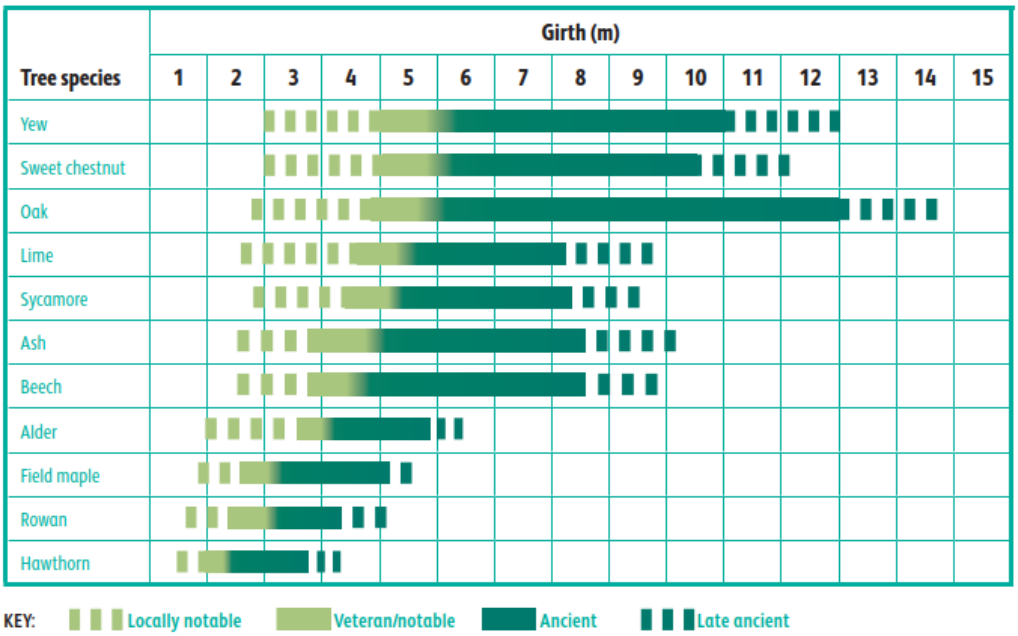


Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)[2].

3.15 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2023, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees:

'A tree which, because of its age, size, and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.'[3]

3.16 When assessing veteran trees reference has been made to Owen & Alderman (2008) and Reed, H. (2000). Veteran Trees: A Guide to Good Management. English Nature and more recently Lonsdale, D (ed.) (2013) Ancient and other Veteran Trees: Further Guidance on Management,

1 Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

[2] Lonsdale, D. (Ed.). 2013). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. London: The Tree Council.

[3] Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. (2019). *National Planning Policy Framework.* London: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

The Tree Council & Ancient Tree Forum for guidance on the recognition of both ancient and veteran trees. Level 3 of the Specialist Survey Method (SSM) of de Berker & Fay (2004) has also been utilised for gathering survey information as this provides a standardised framework for recording characteristic ancient/veteran features.

3.17 While the definition of a veteran tree with BS:5837 states that veteran trees are *"not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned"*, to be considered a veteran tree in accordance with the definition within NPPF, veteran trees must be *'trees which, because of their age, size, and condition are of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value'*. Therefore, to be considered a veteran tree, the tree must be of sufficient age and size with a stem girth which is considered large for its species (within the veteran range set out in Figure 1).

3.18 However, stem girth alone does not constitute a veteran tree and veteran trees should display characteristics of ancient trees, showing strong signs of at least one primary characteristic or usually display four or more secondary characteristics, although individual trees will be assessed on their own merits.

3.19 Primary characteristics include.

- Major stem cavities and hollowing
- Signs of crown reorganisation

3.20 Secondary characteristics include.

- Physical damage to trunk, often the result of storm damage, resulting in exposed heart wood or sap wood.
- Decay holes, this can include branch socket cavities on limbs, basal cavities, and cavities within the main stem.
- Bark missing from main stem in large quantities or large patches of flaking bark with crevices underneath.
- Sap runs either from cracks in the bark or from cavities.
- Crevices in the bark, under branches or on the root plate sheltered from direct rainfall which provide potential invertebrate habitat.
- Fungi fruiting bodies on or around tree this can include heart-rotting species and saprophytic fungi on dead wood.
- Epiphytes or Hemiparasites this can include lichen, liverworts and mistletoe but does not include ivy.

3.21 It is considered that the greater the number and extent of these features present within a given tree, the greater its ecological habitat value.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

3.22 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.

3.23 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.

3.24 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.

3.25 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 A total of 28 individual trees, 17 groups of trees and 3 hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees, groups and hedgerows as per the survey methodology.

4.2 Appendix A presents details of all individual trees, groups and hedgerows recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area (RPA), calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.

4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.

4.4 The individual positions of trees, groups and hedgerows have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.

Results Summary

4.5 The site consisted of a range of tree cover from category A to category C, with a single veteran individual identified. Overall, the arboricultural features on site were of a fair standard with largely English oak *Quercus robur* dominating the canopied areas.

4.6 Table 1 below summarises the trees assessed and several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T7, T15, T18	3		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T8, T13, T23, T25, T27, T29	6	G7	1
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value	T3, T4, T5, T6, T9, T11, T12, T14, T16, T17, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T26, T28	17	G1, G3, G4, G5, G6, G9, G14, G16, G17	9
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T2	2	G2, G8, G10, G11, G12, G13, G15, H1, H2, H3	10

Veteran specimen – T25

4.7 T25, an English oak, was regarded as being of veteran status as it displayed sufficient qualifying features for it to be deemed as much. The following characteristics were noted:

- Girth large for the trees species concerned
- Major stem cavities / hollowing
- Decay holes
- Bark loss
- Large quantities of deadwood in canopy
- An 'old' look or aesthetic value
- Prominence within the landscape

4.8 This specimen was of lapsed pollard form at approximately 4m above ground level, below which was a very large stem that bifurcated into two main leaders at approximately 2.5m. The pollard management had long since lapsed and epicormic growth had developed a new crown shape. As a veteran T25 will require consideration throughout the design process to provide sufficient space for its increased protection status and area. Photograph 1 provides an indication of the present form of T25.

Photograph 1: Showing the lower form of T25 which was deemed to qualify as a Veteran tree. Photograph was taken from the south of the tree, looking north west.

Individuals

4.9 To the east of T25 ran a linear group of mature specimens which followed a field boundary and a public footpath. This group contained individuals T27, T14, T13, T12 and T11 as well as tree group G9. All trees within this line were English oak which stood at heights of up to 18m and had stem diameters at breast height of up to 1370mm. Trees T27 and T13 was classified as category A individuals due to their prominence and good condition. Trees T11, T12, T14 and G9 were classified as category B due to structural defects which had influenced the condition of these specimens.

4.10 To the north of T25 stood T23, a large English oak which was located offsite but overhung the boundary by 8m. This specimen stood at 20m in height and had significant amenity value given its roadside location, high quality and landscape impact. Accordingly, T23 was awarded category A classification.

4.11 To the south west of the site stood T29. Similar to T23, T29 was a large roadside English oak with high amenity value and landscape contribution. Pruning wounds were noted as a result of crown lifting, an overhead cable ran through the crown, roots were exposed on the road edge and minor branch socket cavities were recorded. Despite these points T29 was afforded category A status.

4.12 On the eastern boundary stood T8, another English oak, which stood at 18m in height and had a stem diameter that measured 1100mm at breast height. Three large branch snap wounds on the eastern canopy were recorded with regrowth from the torn stubs having occurred. This boundary specimen was awarded category A status and its importance on the landscape with habitat features developing should be retained within any forthcoming planning application.

4.13 A further 14 individuals were recorded as category B specimens; T3, T4, T5, T6, T9, T16, T17, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T26 and T28. These trees were in keeping with the rest of the site as they were predominantly English oak, other than T6 ash, T21 horse chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum,* T24 silver birch *Betula pendula* and T28 sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus.* These trees were largely mature specimens with significant landscape contribution but they had been downgraded from category A to category B due to structural defects noted at the time of survey.

Tree Groups

4.14 All of the tree groups recorded on site were confined to the field parcel perimeters to facilitate the agricultural uses of the land. These groups ranged from category A to category C in accordance with BS5837:2012.

4.15 Tree group G7 was located to the south east of the site and consisted of two large English oak specimens, the southern of which had taken dominance over the northern specimen. Standing at up to 19m in height and with crown spreads of 12m these trees had high landscape importance. G7 was afforded category A status.

4.16 The remainder of the southern half of the site was predominantly flanked in category B tree groups, including G1, G3, G4, G5 and G6. The trees within these groups were largely native broadleaved specimens, such as ash *Fraxinus excelsior,* English oak, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna,* wild cherry *Prunus avium* and hazel *Corylus avellana.* These groups provided important screening both on and off the site all will play an important role in any forthcoming planning proposal for this reason.

4.17 Tree groups G8 and G11 were a linear tree groups flanking the east, north east and north of the site. These groups consisted of etiolated specimens that had been managed laterally with a flail but had been allowed to grow up vertically. Both groups had dead individuals resent and would benefit from planting to fill gaps and bolster their value. Given this G8 and G11 were afforded category C status.

Hedgerows

4.18 Three hedgerows were identified on site, all of which were typical maintained hedgerow form. These hedgerows were managed by cutting which had created a dense and consolidated structure. Occasional gaps were noted where stock had either failed or been outgrown by dense undergrowth.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

4.19 Where this assessment has identified veteran trees in accordance with our veteran tree survey methodology, further survey work of those trees and their communities will be required to inform future management.

4.20 To affording these trees greater protection a buffer zone calculated in accordance with the guidelines detailed within Ancient and other Veteran Trees: Further Guidance on Management (Lonsdale, D (ed.) (2013). The Tree Council & Ancient Tree Forum has been provided. This buffer zone is defined as a distance equal to 15 times the trees stem diameter, or five metres beyond the canopy, whichever is the greater (Read, 2000).

Statutory Considerations

4.21 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location.

4.22 Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.

4.23 Following consultation with the Local Planning Authority, Test Valley Borough Council, it is understood that there is a Tree Preservation Order, namely TPO.TVBC.1225 and TVBC.TPO.1098, which applies to several trees present within the assessment site and therefore statutory constraints apply to the development in respect of trees. A copy of the TPO has been included within the report as Appendix C.

4.24 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the 14.01.2022.

4.25 Table 2 below details which trees are included in the Test Valley Borough Council Tree Preservation Order designation.

Table 2: Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area details

Tree No. taken from FPCR	TPO reference no.
T16, T17, T19	TPO.TVBC.1225 - G3
T21, G13	TPO.TVBC.1225 – G2
T24	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T3
T25	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T2
T26	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T1
T27	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T4
G9, T5	TPO.TVBC.1225 - G1
T14	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T6
T13	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T7
T12	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T8
T11	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T9
T9	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T12
T8	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T13
T5	TVBC.TPO.1098 – T5
G7	TVBC.TPO.1098 – G1
T4	TVBC.TPO.1098 – T4
T3	TVBC.TPO.1098 – T3

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of particular trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.

5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Development Framework Plan (drwg no. 09840-FPCR-ZZ-ZZ-DR-L-0002 P06) and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals for an *Outline planning application for the erection of up to 270 dwellings, including affordable housing, with land for the potential future expansion of Halterworth Primary School, public open space, structural planting and landscaping, sustainable drainage system (SuDS) and vehicular access points. All matters reserved except for means of access.*

5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.

5.4 A Detailed Access Arrangement Plan has also been provided to demonstrate the location of the primary access positions in relation to the surrounding tree cover allowing the identification of any potential conflicts through implementation of the site access.

5.5 Table 3 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 3: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

	Trees to be Retained	Total	Trees to be Removed in full or part (P)	Total
Category U - Unsuitable	T7, T15, T18	3		0
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T8, T13, T23, T25, T27, T29, G7	7		0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value	T3, T4, T5, T6, T9, T11, T12, T14, T16, T17, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T26, T28, G1, G3, G4, G5, G6, G17	23	G9(P), G14(P), G16(P),	3
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T2, G2, G8, G11, G12, G13, G15, H1, H2, H3	11	G10(P)	1

5.6 The outline proposals have been constraint led and as such have sought to incorporate the majority of the existing tree stock within the layout.

5.7 T25, the veteran English oak identified in the north west of the site, has been provided sufficient green space to continue in its development and be retained as an important arboricultural feature with limited pressure from the proposals. Given the condition of this individual and its status as a veteran specimen it is recommended that the tree is regularly monitored to check its condition

amongst a more populated setting and a veteran management plan is considered to promote the ongoing existence of T25 as a feature in its surroundings. Such a management plan may be considered as a suitably worded condition to any planning approval and should consider the impacts of the existing footpath and compaction in the horse paddock on the rooting material alongside the lapsed pollard growth and decay pockets.

5.8 All of the category A trees shall be retained and in doing so their important landscape presence with high quality arboricultural value shall continue. Several of these trees, namely T8, T13 and G7, along with some category B individuals, T4 to T9, T11, T12 and T4, will be within close proximity to the development parcels. Greenspace has been shown within their RPA's but the protection of these individuals and their growing mediums will need to be prioritised at the detailed design stage and during construction. Management options for these specimens within a proposed future residential development will be an important aspect and soil amelioration and continued condition monitoring will need to be considered, especially given the current agricultural uses of the site.

5.9 To facilitate the main access points into the site from Halterworth Lane to the west, a section of tree groups G14 and G16 will require removing to provide adequate width and visibility. On site planting, as shown within the proposals, will seek to mitigate for the loss of this tree stock and provide future cover along this edge.

5.10 Internally the proposals show how the main access road can be predominantly successfully located to avoid existing trees and RPA's. A break will be required between tree groups G9 and G10 which will result in the removal of either end of these groups. The location of this break has been sympathetic to the tree stock and has been located to remove unremarkable small trees whilst retaining the mature specimens within G9 and not overlapping the RPA of T14.

5.11 A footpath network has been shown on the proposals. This utilises an existing gateway into the site from the south west and networks internally, crossing the RPA's of T11 and T14. There is an existing gateway break under the canopy of T11 and current footpaths running beneath these trees but the construction methods should still consider a no-dig approach to have minimal impacts on the rooting material in these locations.

5.12 The removals listed above will have a small impact on the arboricultural value of the site and will be more than offset through mitigation planting throughout the site. The majority of the tree cover will be retained and will provide important screening both on and off the proposed development whilst also retaining the current quality and feel of the site from an arboricultural perspective. Sufficient space has been proposed to accommodate supplementary planting to this tree cover and a large area of greenspace provides the opportunity to plant parkland trees. This will allow the opportunity to improve the tree stock, which was identified largely as category B, through a more species diverse and long-term approach which will seek to provide important successors to the high quality specimens on site.

Impacts to TPO Trees

5.13 Table 4 below summarises the impact on tree stock afforded protection by Test Valley Borough Council Tree Preservation Order, TPO.TVBC.1225 and TVBC.TPO.1098.

Table 4: Impacts to TPO Trees

Tree No. taken from FPCR	TPO/Conservation Area reference no.	To be Removed
T16, T17, T19	TPO.TVBC.1225 - G3	No
T21, G13	TPO.TVBC.1225 – G2	No
T24	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T3	No
T25	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T2	No
T26	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T1	No
T27	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T4	No
G9, T5	TPO.TVBC.1225 - G1	Eastern end
T14	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T6	No
T13	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T7	No
T12	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T8	No
T11	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T9	No
T9	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T12	No
T8	TPO.TVBC.1225 - T13	No
T5	TVBC.TPO.1098 – T5	No
G7	TVBC.TPO.1098 – G1	No
T4	TVBC.TPO.1098 – T4	No
T3	TVBC.TPO.1098 – T3	No

5.14 The granting of full planning permission would override the protection afforded by the Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area Designation to those trees shown as removed to facilitate the proposals within the approved plans and there would be no need to ask for separate consent for works to these trees.

5.15 Prior to any tree surgery and / or felling of protected trees not identified as removed within approved plans it will be necessary to apply to the relevant local planning authority to gain consent for the works.

Discussion

5.16 In a subsequent Reserved Matters application, the final layout of the scheme should be informed by this assessment. The routing of below ground services should also consider retained trees and should not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees, as recommended by the guidance given in section 7.7 of BS5837.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

6.1 As part of the subsequent reserved matters application, should the application be approved, an adequate quantity of structured tree planting should be provided to mitigate for any tree removal necessary to implement the development. The purpose and function of this new tree planting should be understood from the start of any design stages so that key objectives from a landscape perspective can also be achieved.

6.2 The landscaping scheme should consider the use of both native tree species (for their low maintenance requirements and nature conservation value) and ornamental species (for their contribution to urban design and amenity value). Species choices should be selected on the basis of their suitability for the final site use. Furthermore, during the design process consultation should be made with the Local Planning Authority to obtain information on their tree strategy and incorporate the planting proposals with any local policies and initiatives and/or Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).

6.3 When deciding upon suitable tree species, careful consideration would need to be given to the following: ultimate height and canopy spread, form, habit, density of crown, potential shading effect, colour, water demand, soil type and maintenance requirements in relation to both the built form of the new development and existing properties.

6.4 Through careful species selection, the landscape scheme shall reduce the risk of trees being removed in the future on the grounds of nuisance. Nuisance can be perceived in a number of ways and vary from person to person however most commonly, within the context of trees, low overhanging branches, excessive shading, seasonal leaf fall and the misinformed perception that trees close to buildings cause damage.

6.5 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Consequently, it is important that the proposed scheme delivers a net gain in terms of linear hedgerows through new planting to compensate for any losses. Species should be native, and characteristic of the locality.

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

6.6 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.

6.7 The planting of trees within confined urban environments should consider the use of appropriately designed planting pits specifically engineered to promote tree health and longevity. Crucially the aim will be to provide an adequate volume of quality soil for roots to suitably develop by calculating the amount of available soil volumes needed and selecting species whose mature size is compatible with the site. This is an integral component of the planning stage (Lindsey & Bassuk, 1991).

General Planting Recommendations

6.8 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.

6.9 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

7.1 Retained trees should be adequately protected during works through the erection of the requisite tree protection measures. These protection measures should be detailed as part of a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement, which could be imposed as a condition of planning approval.

7.2 Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS5837 and be applied where necessary for the purpose of protecting trees within the site whilst allowing sufficient access for the implementation of the proposed layout. These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information and Recommendations

7.3 All trees retained on site should be protected by suitable barriers or ground protection measures around the calculated RPA, crown spread of the tree or other defined constraints of this assessment as detailed by section 6 and 7 of BS5837.

7.4 Barriers should be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone.

7.5 Any trees that are not to be retained as part of the proposals should be felled prior to the erection of protective barriers. Particular attention needs to be given by site contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens.

7.6 Construction access may take place within the root protection area if suitable ground protection measures are in place. This may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto a geo-textile membrane for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the root protection area will require the calculation of expected loading and the use of proprietary protection systems.

Tree Protection Barriers

7.7 Tree protection fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding any type of construction activity and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete for the duration of construction activities on site.

7.8 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground. As illustrated in Appendix B.

7.9 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the default level of protection an alternative will be specified appropriate to the level / nature of anticipated construction activity.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

7.10 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the barriers, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas.

7.11 All weather notices should be attached to the protective fencing to indicate that construction activities are not permitted within the fenced area. The area within the protective barriers will then remain a construction exclusion zone throughout the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development.

7.12 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are near retained trees.

7.13 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete should be mixed within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.

7.14 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.

7.15 Any trees which need to be felled adjacent to or are present within a continuous canopy of retained trees, must be removed with due care (it may be necessary to remove such trees in sections).

8.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

8.1 The layout of the development is currently reserved for subsequent approval. During a reserved matters application pursuant to layout, a review of the relationship between the layout and the retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the existing tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.

8.2 All retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 *Post Development Management of Existing Trees,* where there is a potential for public access to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.

8.3 Landowners responsible for trees; especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).

8.4 To ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' it will be necessary that, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.

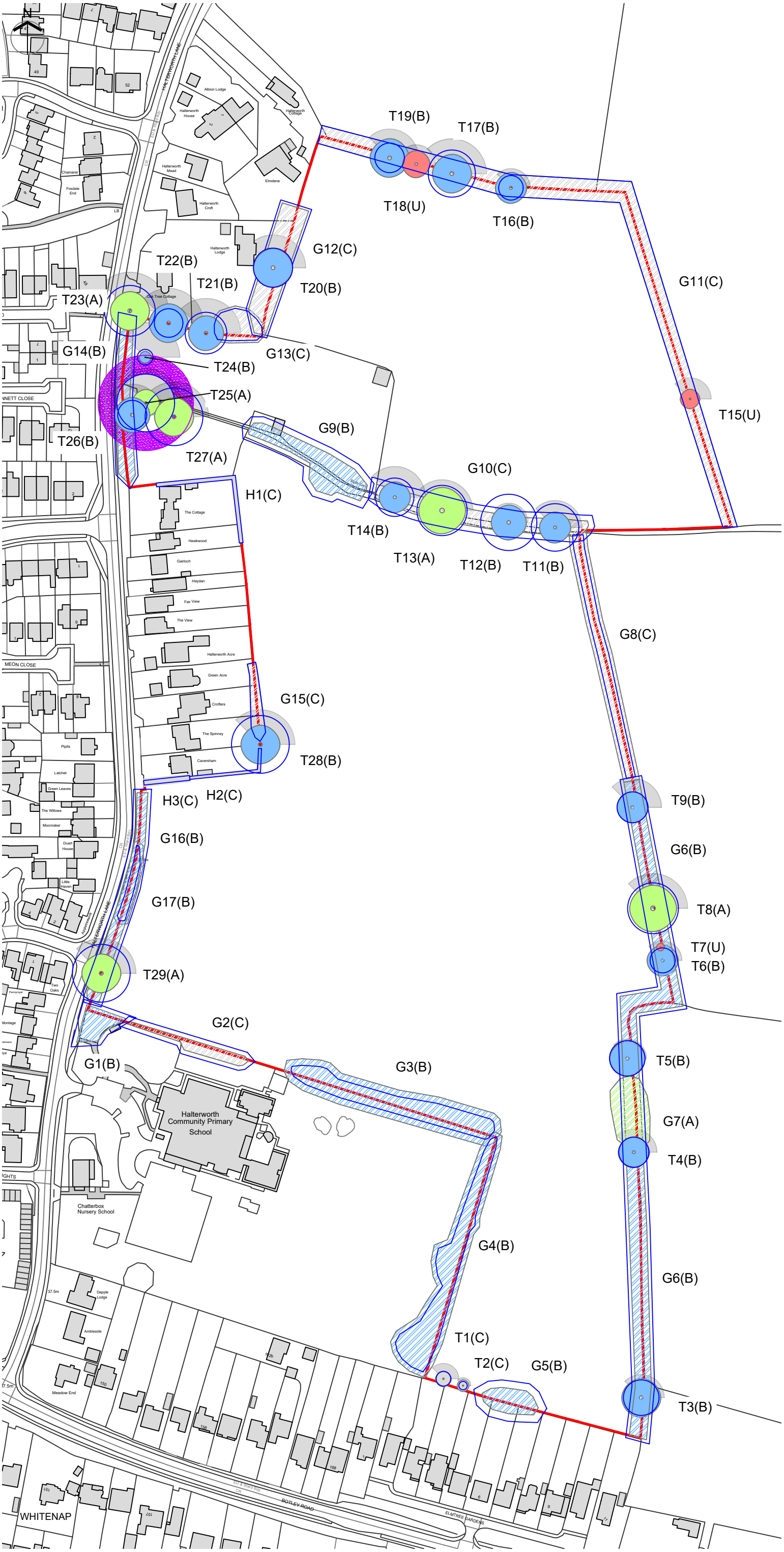
8.5 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk[4].

8.6 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturalist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.

8.7 All tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgeons. It would be recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors.

8.8 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

[4] The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974



KEY

- Category U - Trees / Groups Unsuitable for Retention (BS 5837:2012)
- Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS 5837:2012)
- Hedgerow (Colour indicates BS5837:2012 Category)
- Root Protection Area (The RPA has been altered where appropriate to reflect underground constraints)
- Veteran Tree & Ancient Woodland Root Protection Area (in accordance with NPPF)
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number and BS5837:2012 Category
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

Scale 1:2000 @ A3

0 50 100m

NOTES

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figured dimensions only. All discrepancies to be clarified with project Arboriculturalist. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

Drawing has been produced in colour and is based on digital information in .dwg format, aerial images and/or GPS location where appropriate. A monochrome copy should not be relied upon. The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified on site prior to any decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculating foundation depths.

Trees are living organisms that change over time, the condition of all trees illustrated herein, are to be checked by the project Arboriculturalist should works commence 12 months after the date of this survey.

SOME TREES MAY BE SUBJECT TO STATUTORY CONSTRAINTS. IT IS THEREFORE ADVISED THAT NO WORKS SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO ANY TREES ILLUSTRATED HEREIN WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING THE RELEVANT AUTHORISATION TO DO SO UNLESS AGREED AS PER THE APPROVED PLANS THROUGH PLANNING CONSENT.

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-	31.03.21	First Issue	MHE
A	12.09.23	Update	RWM

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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Gladman

project
Land off Halterworth Lane
Romsey

drawing title
TREE SURVEY PLAN

scale	drawn/checked	date
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9840-T-01

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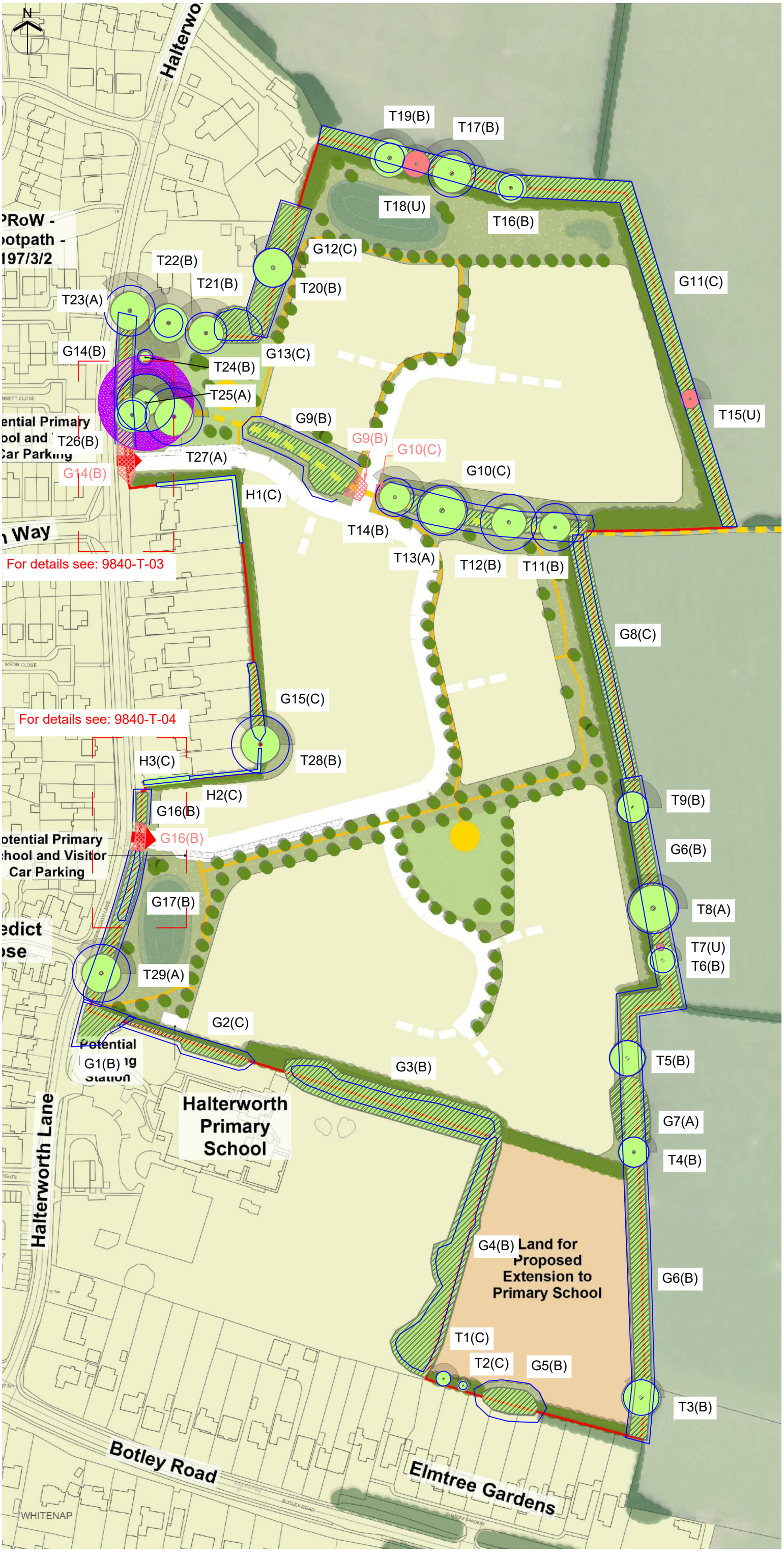

KEY

- Tree/Group to be Retained
- Tree/Group proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention on arboricultural grounds
- Hedgerow Proposed to be Retained and Incorporated into the New Development
- Hedgerow proposed to be removed subject to relevant permissions
- Root Protection Area (Shown for retained trees only)
- Veteran Tree & Ancient Woodland Root Protection Area (in accordance with NPPF)
- T1 (A) G1 (A) — Individual / Group Number and BS Category
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0 50 100m

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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Gladman Development Ltd

project
Land off Halterworth Lane
Romsey

drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN

scale
1:2000 @ A3

drawn/checked
RWM / JRM

date
November 2023

drawing number
9840-T-02

rev
A

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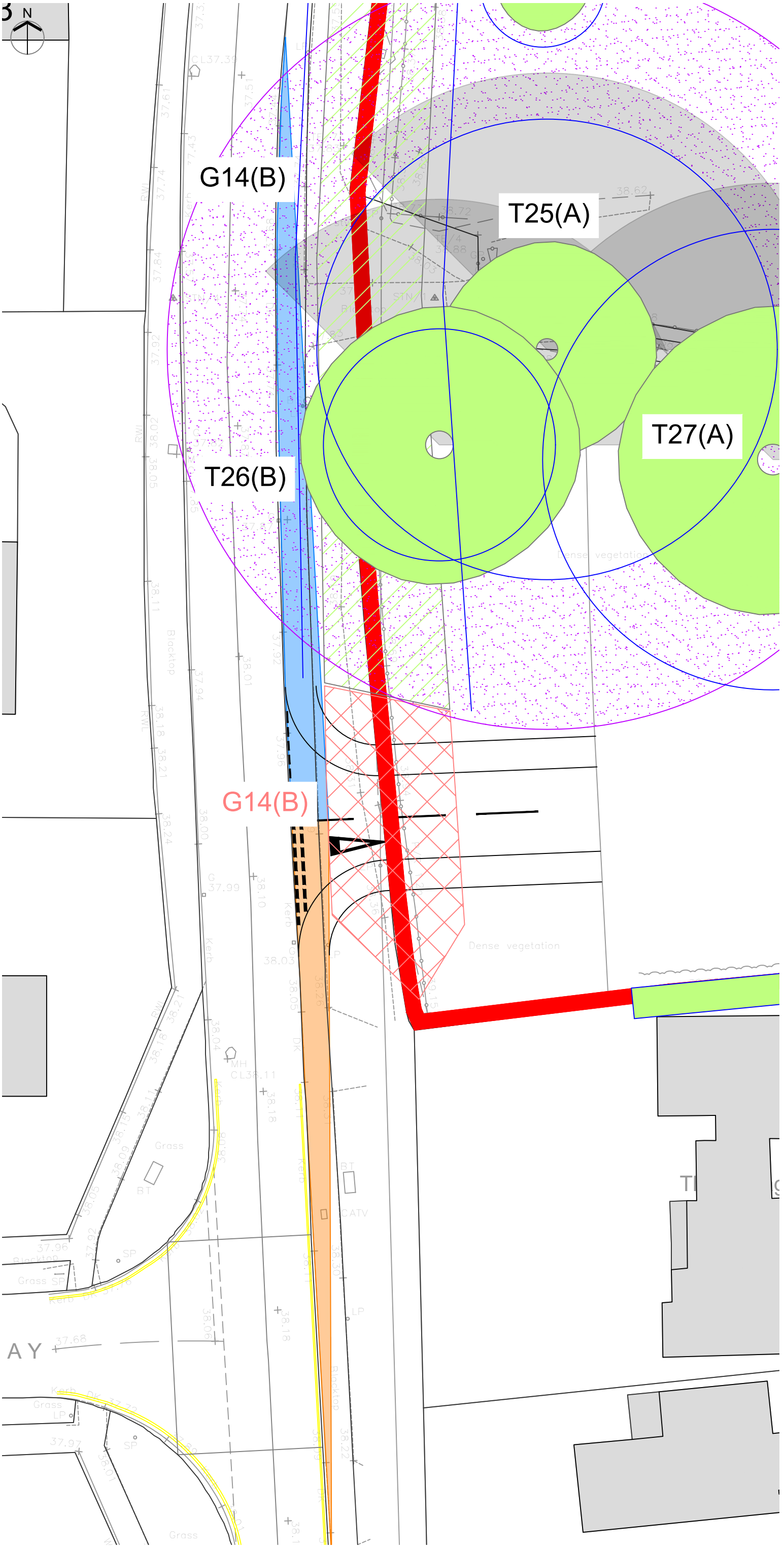

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Scale 1:250 @ A3

0 5 10 15m

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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Gladman Development Ltd

project
Land off Halterworth Lane
Romsey

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TREE RETENTION PLAN
North West Access

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9840-T-03

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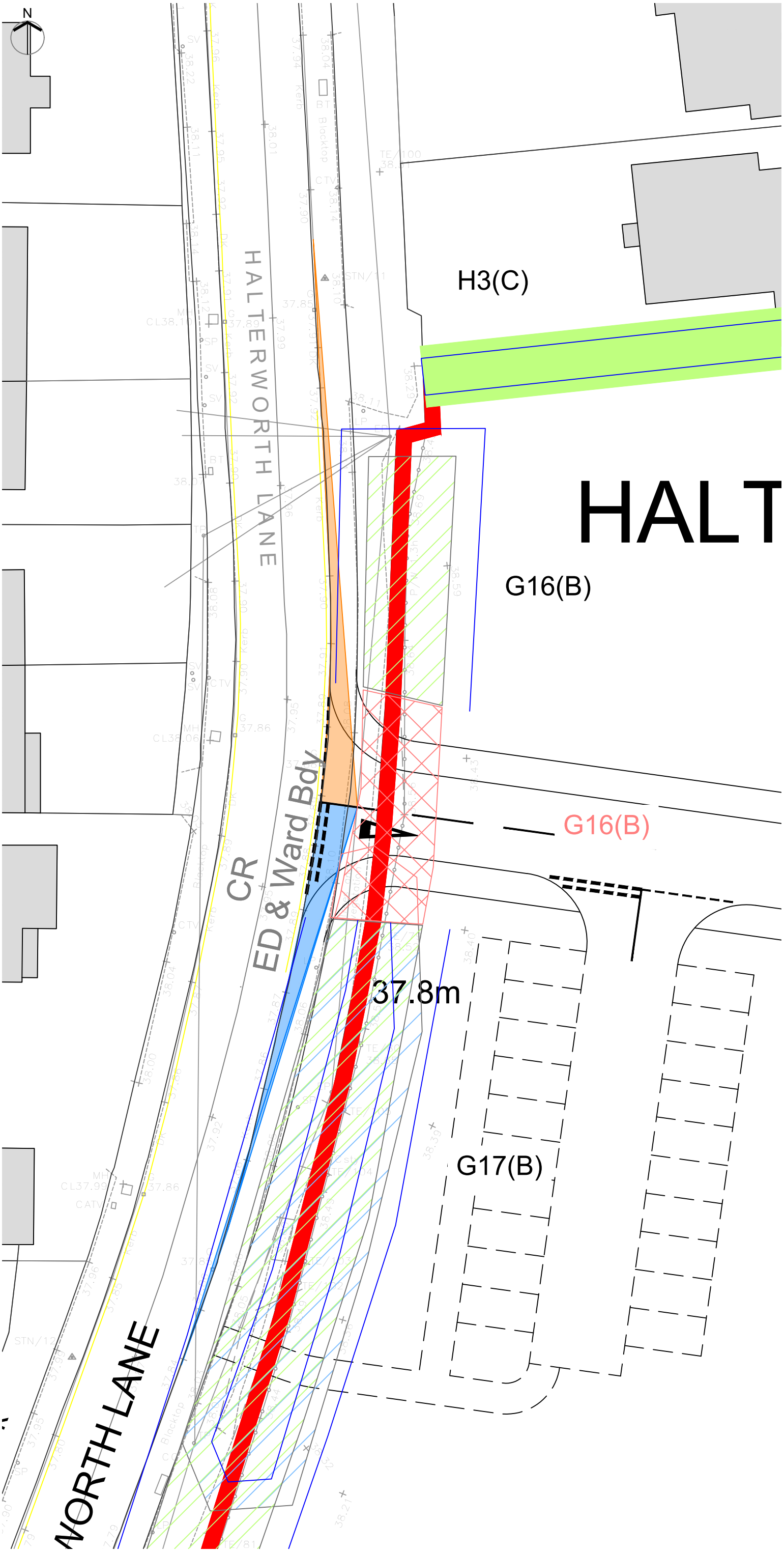

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Scale 1:250 @ A3

0 5 10 15m

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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

client
Gladman Development Ltd

project
Land off Halterworth Lane
Romsey

drawing title
TREE RETENTION PLAN
South West Access

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Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	**YNG**: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category U -** 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.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	**SM:** Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	**Category A -** Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	**EM:** Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	**Category B -** Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	**M:** Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	**Category C -** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	**The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following:** • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

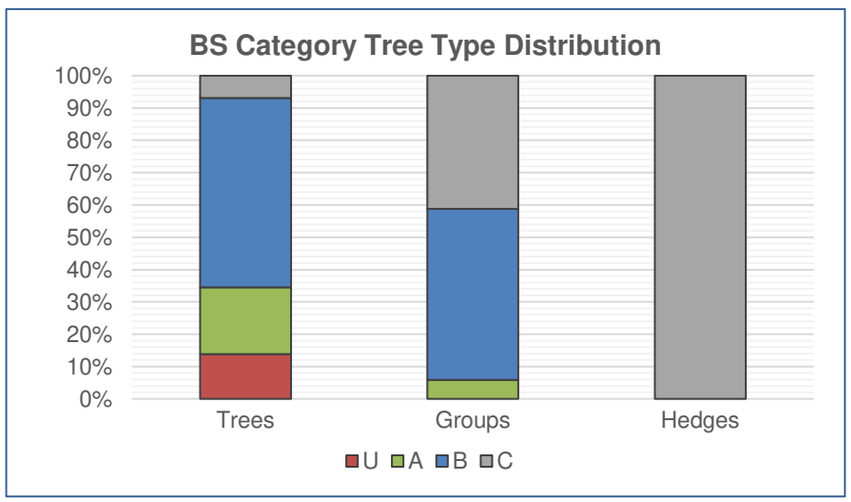
Structural Condition	Physiological Condition
Good - No significant structural defects	**Good -** No significant health problems
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	**Fair -** Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	**Poor -** Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	**Advanced Decline** / **Dead -** Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead

Root Protection Area (RPA)
• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.

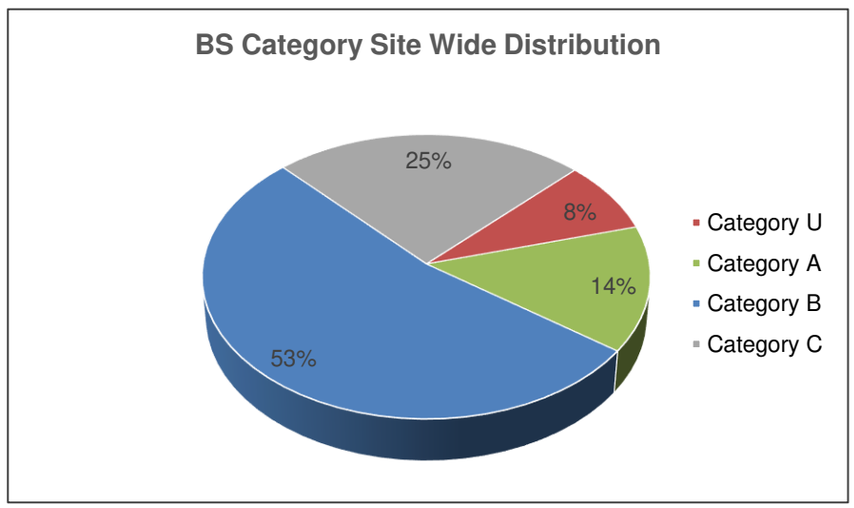
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U	T7, T15, T18	3		0
Category A	T8, T13, T23, T25, T27, T29	6	G7	1
Category B	T3, T4, T5, T6, T9, T11, T12, T14, T16, T17, T19, T20, T21, T22, T24, T26, T28	17	G1, G3, G4, G5, G6, G9, G14, G16, G17	9
Category C	T1, T2	2	G2, G8, G10, G11, G12, G13, G15, H1, H2, H3	10
	Total	28	**Total**	20

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Wild Cherry Prunus avium	8	est 190 200 150	4	EM	F	Offsite individual Multi stemmed from base Established ivy cover Poor form and arboriculturally low quality hence C classification	45	3.8	C (ii)
T2	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 180	3	M	P	Offsite garden specimen located behind fence Unable to view stem therefore measurement estimated Low quality arboriculturally hence c classification	15	2.2	C (ii)
T3	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 770	N - 8 S - 10 E - 8 W - 8	M	F	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Single stem to 5m Bifuricates to 2 stems Large branch tear out wound on northern face of northern stem at c.6m above ground level. Occluding well with exposed heartwood dissapearjng. Pruning wounds noted Classified as Category B due to defects noted Limb dropping from 5m to 2m above ground level	268	9.2	B (i)
T4	English Oak Quercus robur	12	est 650	8	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Individual oak moving into maturity Lowest branch has been pruned back to 1m Canopy managed to 2m above ground level Individual will provide good successor as it develops into maturity	191	7.8	B (ii)
T5	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 770	9	M	F	Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Individual oak moving into maturity Lowest branch has been pruned back to 1m Canopy managed to 2m above ground level Compacted ground around base due to livestock Individual will provide good successor as it develops into maturity	268	9.2	B (ii)
T6	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 430 300 130	N - 5 S - 8 E - 5 W - 5	EM	F	Multi stemmed from base with tight v shaped union between 2 larger stems Poor form typical hedgerow specimen Deadwood throughout Pruning wounds noted with associated decay	132	6.5	B (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	English Oak Quercus robur	9	est 820	1	OM	D	Dead tree in field boundary Recommend natural fracture pruning to 6m to retain stem for habitat	N/A	N/A	U
T8	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1100	N - 9 S - 12 E - 9 W - 9	M	G	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Boundary oak Single stem to c.6m where it bifuricates into 3 Pruning wounds noted on single stem at 2m above ground level 3 Large branch snap wounds on eastern canopy with regrowth from torn stubs Important tree on landscape with habitat features developing	547	13.2	A (ii)
T9	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 670	8	M	F	Hedgerow individual Single stemmed to c.8m Historic tear out wound on main stem at c. 5m above ground level to c.8mwith large area of exposed heartwood Wound is occluding Defect has resulted in category b classification Evidence of barbed wire on stem	203	8.0	B (ii)
T10	English Oak Quercus robur						Single stem to 4m where it bifuricates into 2 Both stems are suffering from large tear out wounds in their tips and decay appears to be prolific throughout A gap is appearing at the union between the two stems and the Northern stem is moving away and potentially could fail at any point. Category U 2023 Update - Tree has now been removed			U
T11	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 1030	8	M	F / G	Branch socket cavities observed Heartwood exposed Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Multi leadered form Single stemmed oak Historically leader has failed which has resulted in multiple regrowth points in upper canopy with many leaders which has resulted in b classification rather than A Basal compaction due to footpath and animal traffic	480	12.4	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T12	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 1220	N - 7 S - 7 E - 6 W - 9	M	F	Large stemmed individual which has had a major failure at c. 5m above ground level with the entire tree above having snapped out. Lower branch growth has strengthened and currently the tree is surviving Due to the extent of the damage and the current state of continued foliage cover it is expected this tree will go on to become a future veteran as habitat features develop given large amount of exposed heartwood	673	14.6	B (ii)
T13	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 1090	12	M	G	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large full canopied individual which is prominent on the landscape High amentity value and limited defects noted hence category a Lowest branch 2.5m above ground level in all directions Compacted ground at base with public footpath and animal	537	13.1	A (ii)
T14	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 830	8	M	F	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Large individual in field boundary Multiple historic failed major branches with associated torn stubs evident Major stem cavity on southern face at 4m above ground level with decay into central stem visible Overall crown appears to be retrenching with lots of deadwood in outer crown Monitor ongoing condition to ascertain speed of retrenchment	312	10.0	B (ii)
T15	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	11	est 350 290	5	EM	P	Twin stemmed ash on boundary Southern stem has split in two and is resting on northern stem Removal recommended	N/A	N/A	U
T16	English Oak Quercus robur	10	est 530	8	EM	F	Early mature individual Pruning wounds below bowl on all sides due to crown lift to 2m Branch tear out on southern face which has nearly occluded Crossing branch on western leader with support from one branch to the other	127	6.4	B (ii)
T17	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1020	10	M	G	Single boundary oak with single stem to 7m where it bifuricates into 2 Crown lifted to 2m above ground level with pruning wound noted on stem Major deadwood noted on south west face with 2 medium branches having died back Other than that tree appear in good condition hence B 1 classification	471	12.2	B (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T18	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	10	est 340	7	EM	P	Single stemmed ash with large basal cavity and extensive decay Removal recommended	N/A	N/A	U
T19	English Oak Quercus robur	15	est 640	10	EM / M	G	Single stemmed to 4m where it bifuricates into multi leadered form Crown lifted to 3m above ground level with multiple occluded pruning wounds on all faces of stem Tree should develop into good successor for surrounding larger individuals but currently is just reaching maturity hence b 2 classification with it's current value being part of the landscape	185	7.7	B (ii)
T20	English Oak Quercus robur	17	est 850	10	M	F	Single ste m to 4m above ground level Bifuricates in 2 with northern leader having historically failed and resulting in exposed heartwood flaking bark and regrowth surrounding defect. Valued on the landscape and for habitat due to failed stem	327	10.2	B (ii)
T21	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	18	est 900	9	M	G	Single untouched specimen with large stem hence picked out as an individual Prolific buds and no defects noted Pru ing wounds to crownlift to 2m above ground level	366	10.8	B (i)
T22	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	est 620	10	M	F	Offsite boundary individual Pruning wounds on northern face to crownlift over garden Open canopy which spreads over site by 10m	174	7.4	B (ii)
T23	English Oak Quercus robur	20	est 1100	10	M	G	Large mature individual offsite Located offsite so measurement estimated Overhangs site by 8m Single stemmed to 3m where it bifuricates into multi leadered form Extensive bud cover and no major defects noted Road side with high amenity value	547	13.2	A (ii)
T24	Silver Birch Betula pendula	18	est 340	3	EM	G	Single stemmed individual Exposed roots on northern side which have been subject to damage Slender typical form for age and species	52	4.1	B (ii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T25	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1650	7	V	P	Very large stem which bifuricates into 2 at 2.5m above ground level Multiple leader form taken on from historic Pollard point at c.4m above ground level Extensive decay at Pollard point with exposed heartwood and associated decay into stem Extensive deadwood throughout crown with retrenchment of tree as a whole visible Basal cavity on northern face and southern face at ground level with exposed heartwood between buttress roots	1924	24.8	A (ii)
T26	English Oak Quercus robur	16	est 630	N - 4 S - 9 E - 9 W - 6	EM	G	Single stemmed individual being suppressed to the north by T25 and seeking light to the south Beginning to reach maturity and as such is an important successor Cables in crown Crown lifted to 2m above ground level	180	7.6	B (ii)
T27	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1370	10	M	G	Single stemmed indidivual with large stem and very dominant on the landscape Prolific buds No obvious defect but established ivy cover on stem which obscured view	707	Capped at 15m	A (i)
T28	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	18	est 1400	10	M	F	Single stemmed to 1.5m where it bifuricates into multi leadered straight form Onsite specimen with ca. 1 third offsite Included bark between stems with audible rubbing of bark as stems move in wind Monitoring of unions recommended	707	Capped at 15m	B (ii)
T29	English Oak Quercus robur	18	est 1470	10	M	F	Cable running through crown Pruning wounds noted to crown lift to 3m Minor branch socket cavities Light ivy covering stem Exposed roots on road edge Major branch over road has exposed heartwood on top Very high amenity value given location Large stem Category A	707	Capped at 15m	A (ii)

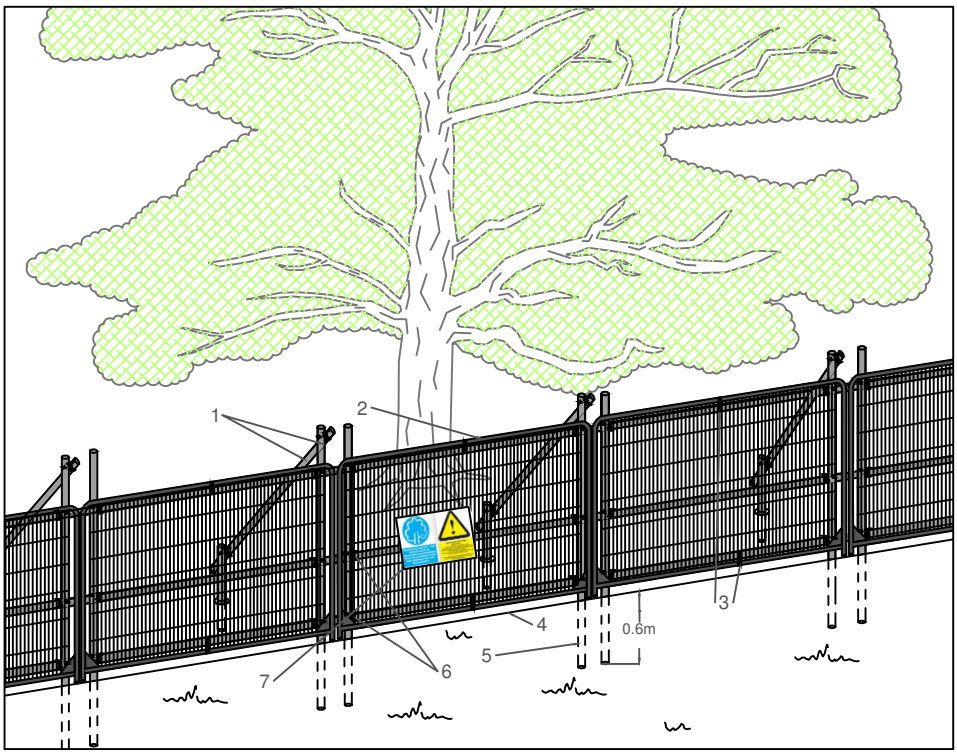
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Field Maple Acer campestre Hornbeam Carpinus betulus	11	est 680	6	EM	F	Established ivy cover Pruning wounds noted Offsite boundary group Value as Screening for neighbouring primary school All specimens multi stemmed from c. 1.5m	209	8.2	B (ii)
G2	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	7	est 220 150 240	2	EM	F	Line of cypress planter offsite along school boundary to provide screening	58	4.3	C (ii)
G3	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Wild Cherry Prunus avium Hazel Corylus avellana	12	est 330 80 80 160	8	EM / M	G	Offsite boundary group planted for screening alongside school Densely planted stems which have taken on etiolated form due to spacing In good condition with no visible defects Value as screening and for arboricultural quality	67	4.6	B (ii)
G4	English Oak Quercus robur Norway Maple Acer platanoides Silver Birch Betula pendula Wild Cherry Prunus avium Grey Poplar Populus x canescens Hazel Corylus avellana Hornbeam Carpinus betulus Scots Pine Pinus sylvestris	14	est 380	7	EM / M	G	Offsite boundary group planted for screening alongside school Densely planted stems which have taken on etiolated form due to spacing In good condition with no visible defects Value as screening and for arboricultural quality	65	4.6	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G5	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Norway Spruce Picea abies	17	est 500 300 300	4	M	F	9ffsite group located at the end of a residential garden Trees have taken on tall dominant structures which are highly visible across the landscape hence b classification	195	7.9	B (ii)
G6	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	7	est 390	3	M	P / F	Dead trees noted Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Boundary group located between field parcels No fence or hedge exists which has allowed agricultural stock to compact the ground between individuals Many dead and failed stems on group Category b due to species age and habitat contribution. Some value as screening to wider site	69	4.7	B (ii)
G7	English Oak Quercus robur	19	est 960	12	M	G	Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) 2 mature English oaks Southern tree has taken a slight dominance over northern Together they have a great influence on the landscape with high amenity value and arboricultural significance Compacted ground around base due to livestock Pruning wiunds noted Pronounced buttress roots	417	11.5	A (ii)
G8	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus English Elm Ulmus procera	8	est 350	6	EM	P	Boundary group which are different to G6 hence new group Taller etiolated stems which have been managed laterally Dead specimens Gaps throughout and scrappy appearance	55	4.2	C (ii)
G9	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 850	7	M	F / G	Established ivy cover Major dead wood evident in the crown (>75mm) Minor dead wood evident in the crown (<75mm) Line of 4 mature oaks which are at the same life stage and similar conditions No visible defects other than pockets of deadwood which can be attributed to shading Recommend severing ivy at base on all 4 trees	327	10.2	B (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G10	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	6	est 330 260	2	M	P / F	Understorey group following field parcel boundary Largely unmanaged other than lateral flailing Bramble dominant hence Category c Large gaps present	80	5.0	C (ii)
G11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Elm Ulmus procera Hazel Corylus avellana	7	est 330	4	EM	F	Boundary group with large gaps present No fence present livestock able to get amongst stems causing compaction and crown lifting Dead individuals Value as screening Elm dominant recommend coppicing to retain boundary cover	49	4.0	C (ii)
G12	English Oak Quercus robur Field Maple Acer campestre Holly Ilex aquifolium	15	est 350	3	EM	F	Offsite garden boundary stock Low value Overhangs site by 3m to north	55	4.2	C (ii)
G13	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	18	est 520	N - 3 S - 9 E - 7 W - 9	M	P	Line of 3 mature horse chestnut with 3xtensive pruning back to boundary on northern edge Substantial pruning wounds with heartwood exposed and species which is prone to decar hence c classification	122	6.2	C (ii)
G14	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur English Elm Ulmus procera	14	est 200 400 280 290 360	7	EM	F	Boundary group along roadside valued for its screening Established ivy cover Overhead cables Dead elm specimens Etiolated form	223	8.4	B (ii)
G15	Hazel Corylus avellana Holly Ilex aquifolium Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	8	est 340	4	EM	P / F	Offsite boundary group of unmanaged individuals overhanging site by up to 4m	52	4.1	C (ii)

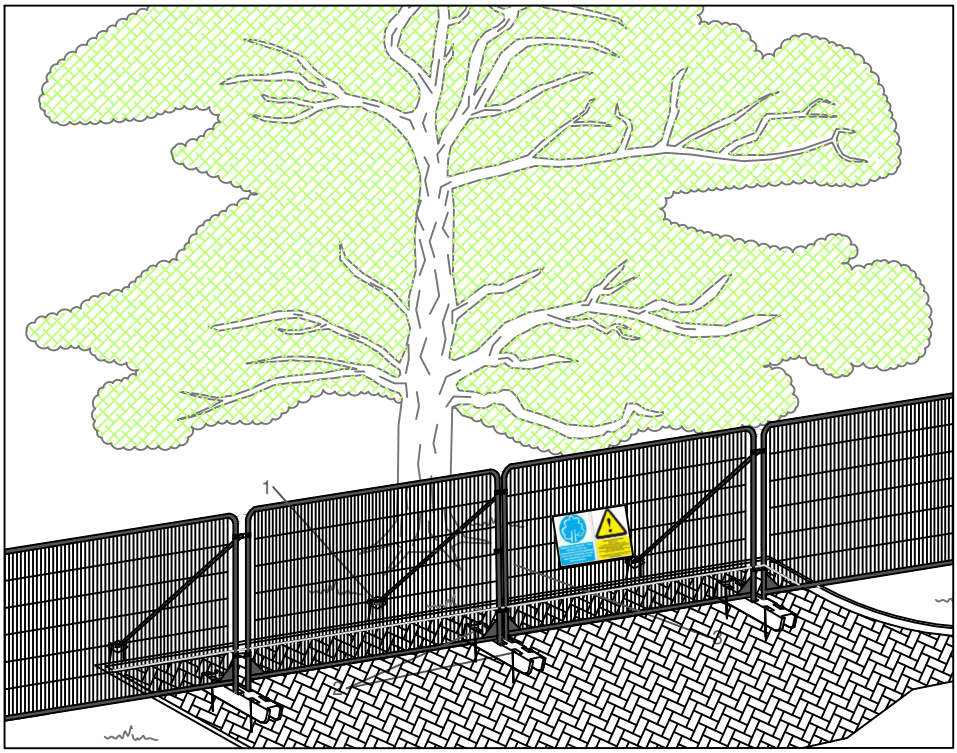
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G16	Ash Fraxinus excelsior English Oak Quercus robur English Elm Ulmus procera	10	est 460 460	6	EM / M	P	Roadside group Etiolated individuals Multiple dead elm specimens Specimens failing on to site Management required to remove dead and fallen individuals Category B due to screening value	191	7.8	B (ii)
G17	English Oak Quercus robur	14	est 600	9	M	F	Group of 2 roadside oaks Overhead cable between them Established ivy cover recommend severing at base	163	7.2	B (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Holly Ilex aquifolium	1.5	est 40 40 30 50	1	M	G	Maintainer boundary hedgerow	3	1.0	C (ii)
H2	Privet Ligustrum ovalifolium	2	est 10x 20	0.5	M	F	Offsite boundary hedge well maintained	2	0.8	C (ii)
H3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa	2.5	est 6x 40	2	M	P	Small section of sprawling blackthorn which is dominated by bramble	4	1.2	C (ii)



Standard specification for protective barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs



Above ground stabilising systems

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

masterplanning
environmental assessment
landscape design
urban design
ecology
architecture
arboriculture

FPCR Environment and Design Ltd
Lockington Hall
Lockington
Derby DE74 2RH

t: 01509 672772
f: 01509 674565
e: mail@fpcr.co.uk
w: www.fpcr.co.uk

drawing title

APPENDIX B
PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

CAD file: S:\Arb resources\Basic Templates\Tree Protection\Appendix B - Protective Fencing A4.dwg

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER TVBC.TPO.1098 (2015)

The Borough Council of Test Valley, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 hereby make the following Order—

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the Borough of Test Valley Tree Preservation Order TVBC.TPO. 1098(2015) – trees at Highwood Lane and Botley Road Romsey

Interpretation

2.

(1) In this Order "the authority" means the Borough Council of Test Valley

(2) IIn this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England)Regulations 2012.

Effect

3.

(1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation orders: Forestry Commissioners), and subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall—

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy; or

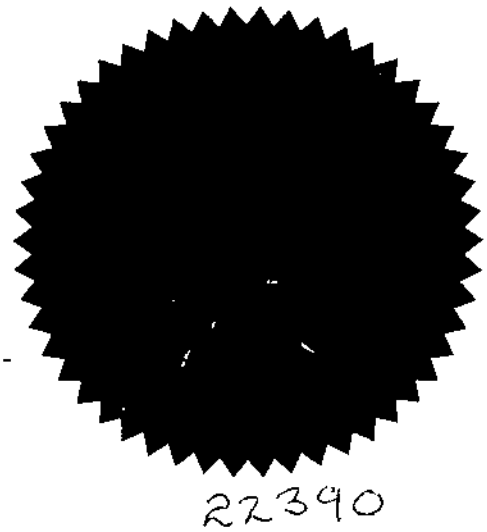
(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in the Schedule to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition

4. In relation to any tree identified in the first column of the Schedule by the letter "C", being a tree to be planted pursuant to a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees), this Order takes effect as from the time when the tree is planted.

Dated this 29 day of July 2015



22390

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF TEST VALLEY was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-

[redacted]

Authorised Officer Signatory

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

This Order was confirmed by the Borough Council of Test Valley with/without modification on the day of 201#

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]

DECISION NOT TO CONFIRM ORDER

A decision not to confirm this Order was taken by the Borough Council on the day of 201#

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

VARIATION OF ORDER

This Order was varied by the Borough Council of Test Valley on the day of 201# under the reference number TVBC.TPO. #### (20##)

.....

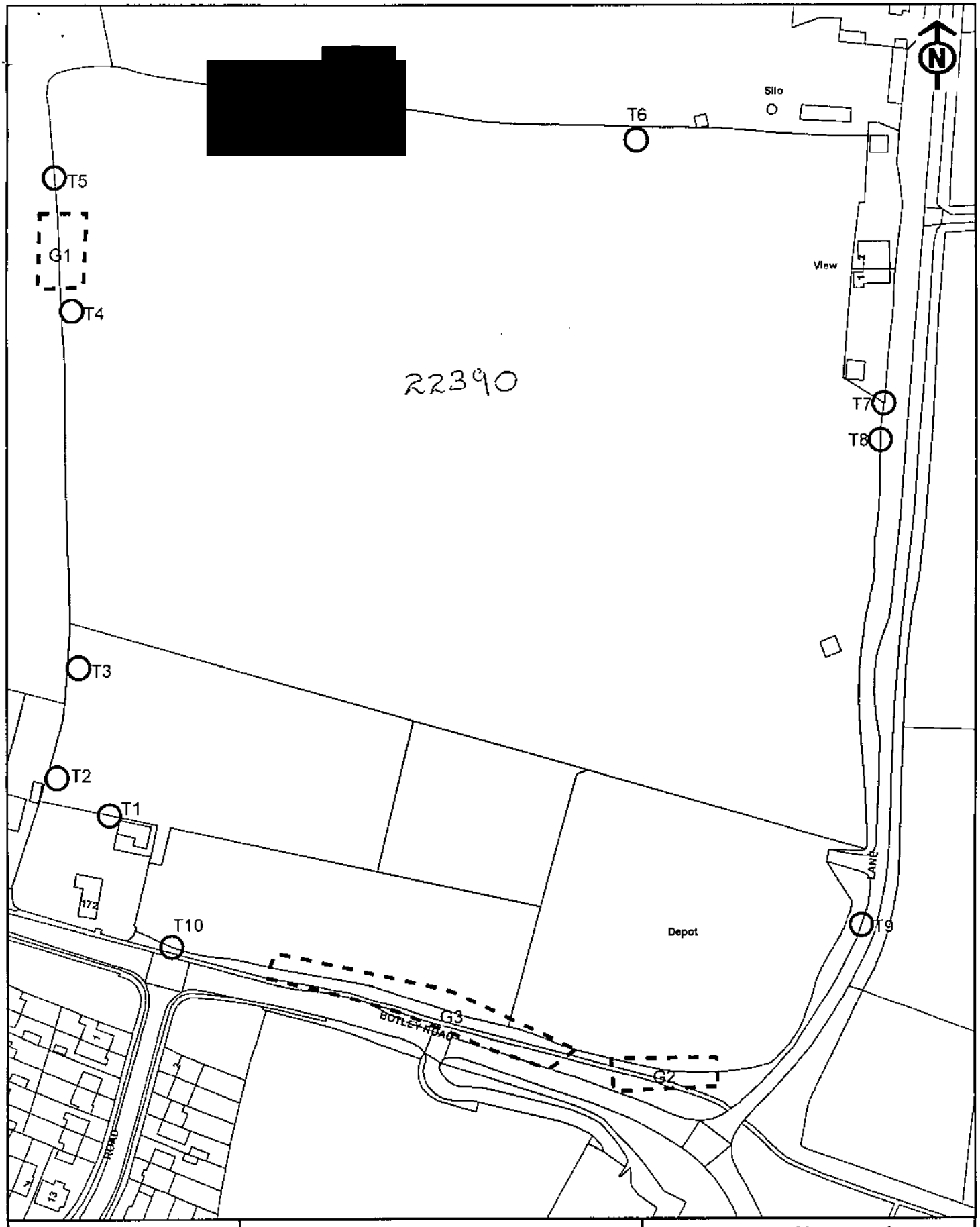
Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

REVOCATION OF ORDER

This Order was revoked by the Borough Council of Test Valley on the day of 20## under the reference number TVBC.TPO. #### (20##)

.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf]



R2390

T1 Tree
A1 Area
G1 Group
W1 Woodland

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

Section 198-201

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER TVBC 1098

Location: Land at Highwood Lane/Botley Road Romsey

OS Grid: 377209 SCALE: 1.1800 DATE: July 2015 DRAWING No: 1

Test Valley Borough Council

HEAD OF PLANNING POLICY & TRANSPORT SERVICE
BEECH HURST: WEYHILL ROAD
ANDOVER: HAMPSHIRE: SP10 3AJ
Tel: 01264 398000

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually
(encircled in black on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
T1	Ash	Situated on land at grid reference 437733-120971 and adjacent to Highwood Lane and Botley Road Romsey as shown on the attached plan.
T2	Oak	"
T3	Oak	"
T4	Oak	"
T5	Oak	"
T6	Ash	"
T7	Oak	"
T8	Oak	"
T9	Ash	"
T10	Oak	"

Trees specified by reference to an area
(within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
None	None	None

Groups of trees
(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
G1	2 x Oak	Situated on land at grid reference 437733-120971

		and adjacent to Highwood Lane and Botley Road Romsey as shown on the attached plan
G2	6 x Oak	"
G3	11 x Oak, 9 x Ash	"

Woodlands
(within a continuous black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
None	None	None

Dated 9th November 2021

TEST VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

No TPO.TVBC.1225

Land to the north and south of footpath running from Halterworth Lane to Highwood Lane, Romsey, SO51 9AE

CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

This Order was confirmed by the Borough Council of Test Valley with modifications on the 9th day of November 2021.

THE COMMON SEAL OF THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF TEST VALLEY was hereunto affixed in the presence of:-)
)

[redacted]

Authorised Officer Signatory

24985

Dated 9 July 2021

TEST VALLEY BOROUGH COUNCIL

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
TPO.TVBC.1225

Land to the north and south of footpath running from Halterworth Lane to Highwood Lane, Romsey, SO51 9AE

Head of Legal & Democratic Services
Test Valley Borough Council
Beech Hurst
Weyhill Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 3AJ

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (TREE PRESERVATION)(ENGLAND)

REGULATIONS 2012

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

THE BOROUGH COUNCIL OF TEST VALLEY TREE PRESERVATION ORDER TPO.TVBC.1225

LAND TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH OF FOOTPATH RUNNING FROM HALTERWORTH LANE TO HIGHWOOD LANE, ROMSEY, SO51 9AE

The Borough Council of Test Valley, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 hereby make the following Order-

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the Borough of Test Valley Tree Preservation Order TPO.TVBC.1225

Interpretation

2. (1) In this Order "the authority" means the Borough Council of Test Valley

(2) In this Order any reference to a numbered section is a reference to the section so numbered in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and any reference to a numbered regulation is a reference to the regulation in the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012.

Effect

3. (1) Subject to article 4, this Order takes effect provisionally on the date on which it is made.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (7) of section 198 (power to make tree preservation orders) or subsection (1) of section 200 (tree preservation orders: Forestry Commissioners), and subject to the exceptions in regulation 14, no person shall-

(a) cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy; or

(b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

any tree specified in the Schedule to this Order except with the written consent of the authority in accordance with regulations 16 and 17, or of the Secretary of State in accordance with regulation 23, and, where such consent is given subject to conditions, in accordance with those conditions.

Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition

4. In relation to any tree identified in the first column of the Schedule by the letter "C", being a tree to be planted pursuant to a condition imposed under paragraph (a) of section 197 (planning permission to include appropriate provision for preservation and planting of trees), this Order takes effect as from the time when the tree is planted.

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually
(encircled in black on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
T1	Oak	Close to entrance to footpath off of Halterworth Lane
T2	Oak	
T3	Silver Birch	To north of footpath close to eastern boundary of Halterworth Lane.
T4	Oak	To south of footpath.
T5	Oak	Location as for T4 further to east.
T6	Oak	Location as for T5 further to east.
T7	Oak	Location as for T6 further to east
T8	Oak	Location as for T7 further to east.
T9	Oak	Location as for T8 further to east
T10	Oak	Close to entrance of footpath off of Highwood Lane.
T11	Oak	As above.
T12	Oak	{Within hedgerow south {of footpath.
T13	Oak	{

T14	Oak	{ {

Trees specified by reference to an area
(within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
None		

Groups of trees
(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
G1	Five Oak	South of footpath.
G2	Four Horse Chestnut	Southern boundary of Oak Tree Cottage.
G3	Three Oak	South east of Halterworth Cottage.
G4	Two Sycamore	Within hedgerow south of footpath.

Woodlands
(within a continuous black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
None		

The Common Seal of Test Valley Borough Council)
was hereto affixed this 9th day of July 2021)

..... [redacted])

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf

Corporate Legal Services Manager
Tracey Wilson

24725

T1 Tree

A1 Area

G1 Group

W1 Woodland

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

Section 198-201

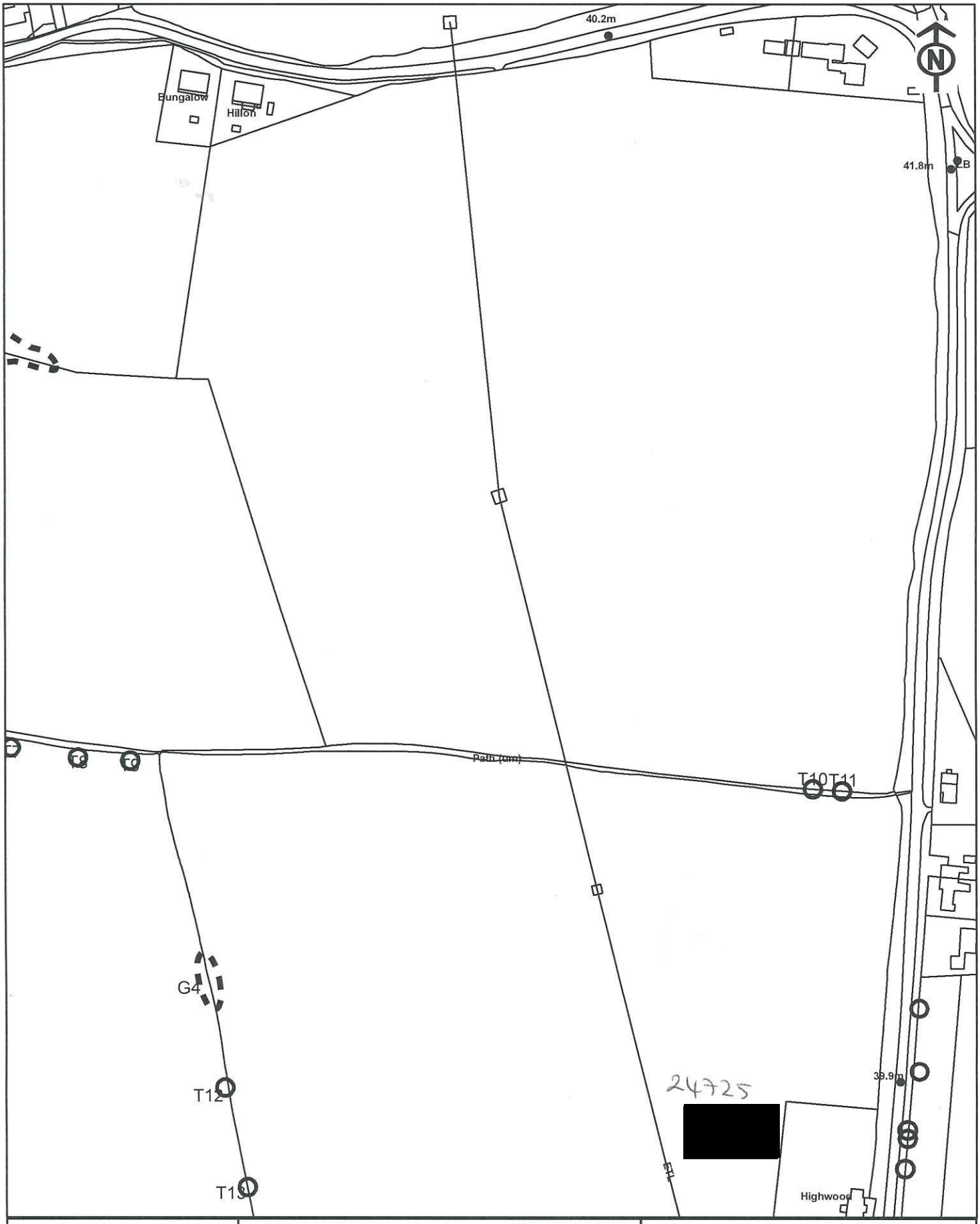
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER TPO.TVBC.1225

Location: Land to north and south of footpath running from Halterworth Lane to Highwood Lane, Romsey, SO51 9AE.

Test Valley Borough Council

HEAD OF PLANNING AND BUILDING
BEECH HURST: WEYHILL ROAD
ANDOVER: HAMPSHIRE: SP10 3AJ
Tel: 01264 398000

OS Grid: SCALE: 1:1250 DATE: JULY 2021 DRAWING No: 1 of 2



T1 Tree | A1 Area | G1 Group | W1 Woodland

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

Section 198-201

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER TPO.TVBC.1225

Location: Land to north and south of footpath running from Halterworth Lane to Highwood Lane, Romsey, SO51 9AE.

Test Valley Borough Council

HEAD OF PLANNING AND BUILDING
BEECH HURST: WEYHILL ROAD
ANDOVER: HAMPSHIRE: SP10 3AJ
Tel: 01264 398000

OS Grid: | SCALE: 1:1250 | DATE: JULY 2021 | DRAWING No: 2 of 2

SCHEDULE 1

SPECIFICATION OF TREES

Trees specified individually
(encircled in black on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
T1	Oak	Close to entrance to footpath off of Halterworth Lane
T2	Oak	
T3	Silver Birch	To north of footpath close to eastern boundary of Halterworth Lane.
T4	Oak	To south of footpath.
T5	Oak	Location as for T4 further to east.
T6	Oak	Location as for T5 further to east.
T7	Oak	Location as for T6 further to east
T8	Oak	Location as for T7 further to east.
T9	Oak	Location as for T8 further to east
T10	Oak	Close to entrance of footpath off of Highwood Lane.
T11	Oak	As above.
T12	Oak	{Within hedgerow south {of footpath.
T13	Oak	{
		{
T14	Sycamore	{

Trees specified by reference to an area
(within a dotted black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
None		

Groups of trees
(within a broken black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
G1	**Five Oak**	**South of footpath.**
G2	**Four Horse Chestnut**	**Southern boundary of Oak Tree Cottage.**
G3	**Three Oak**	**South east of Halterworth Cottage.**
G4	**Two Sycamore**	**Within hedgerow south of footpath.**

Woodlands
(within a continuous black line on the map)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
None		

The Common Seal of Test Valley Borough Council)
was hereto affixed this 9th day of November 2021)
[redacted])
.....

Authorised by the Council to sign in that behalf