

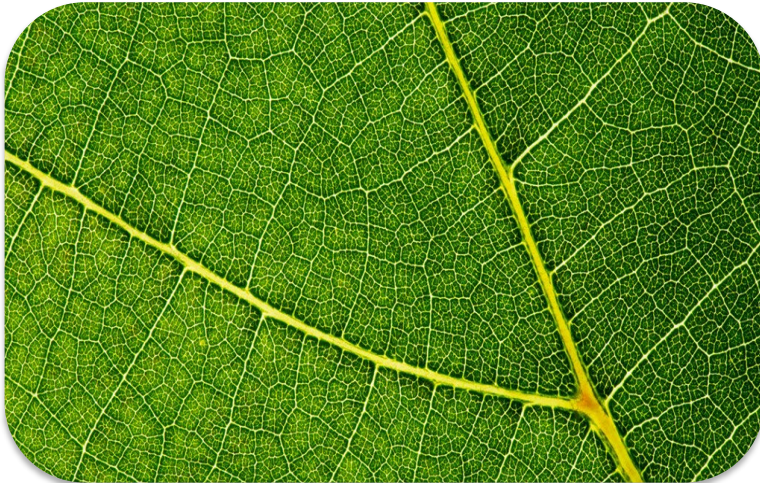


TETRA TECH

OPCC Netley Security scheme

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment



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Table of contents

1.0	Introduction	7
2.0	Site Location.....	9
	Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas.....	9
	Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees	10
3.0	National and Local Planning Policy	12
	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2024, amended February 2025	12
	Local Planning Policy	13
4.0	Survey Methodology.....	14
	Root Protection Area.....	15
	Ancient, Veteran and Notable Trees.....	15
	Size	15
	Decay features and value for nature	16
	Limitations.....	17
5.0	APPRAISAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS	19
	Summary of Tree Survey	19
	Planning considerations.....	20
	Design and Site Layout Considerations	20
	Services	21
	Tree Risk Management.....	21
	Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Green Infrastructure Policy	23
6.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment.....	22
	Introduction	22
	Brief Description of Proposed Development	22
	Reference Documents	23
	Proposed Tree Removal	23
	Tree Pruning Works	25
	Proposed Works Within Root Protection Areas	25
	Tree Planting and Green Infrastructure	26
7.0	Tree works	27
	Standard of Work	27
	Timing of Works	27
8.0	Outline Tree protection measures.....	29

Construction Exclusion Zone	29
Tree Protection Fencing	29
Reporting	30

List of tables

Table 1: Species distribution across the site.....	19
Table 2: BS5837:2012 quality of Trees and Groups across the site.....	20

List of figures

Figure 1: BS5837:2012 quality of individual trees across the site	19
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Appendices

Appendix A Tree Characteristics Recorded During Survey	
Appendix B Tree Survey Schedule	
Appendix C Tree Constraints Plan	
Appendix D Tree Removal and Protection Plans	
Appendix E Tree Protection Fencing	
Appendix F Construction Exclusion Signage – Example	

Glossary/Abbreviations

Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition
ACoW	Arboricultural Clerk of Works – A competent and suitably qualified arboriculturist who is responsible for overseeing construction activities that may conflict with retained arboricultural features at the site and who is appointed to provide advice for any arboricultural issues which may arise during the construction phase.
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment – Evaluation of the direct and indirect impacts of a proposed design on the Arboricultural features of a defined Site area. Includes recommendations of mitigation measures where necessary.
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement – A document which outlines how operations during the construction phase of a development can be carried out with minimal risk of adverse impacts to retained arboricultural features on the site. The requirements for the report are outlined in Section 6.1 of the BS5837:2012.
BS3998:2010	British Standards Publication on Tree Work Recommendations.
BS5837:2012	British Standards Publication on Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
BS8545:2014	British Standards Publication on Trees: from Nursery to Independence in the Landscape.
Conservation Area	An area of notable environmental or historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes. This includes the protection of trees located within this designated area.
Group	Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically (companion shelter), visually (avenue) or culturally (parkland), in respect of each of the three subcategories, as stated in Section 4.4.2 of the BS5837:2012.
Hedgerow	A rough or mixed hedge of wild shrubs and occasional trees, typically bordering a road or field.
Notable Tree	Tree with a large girth for its species but lacks in veteran tree features.
RPA	Root Protection Area – A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. Calculations to determine the RPA are set out in Section 4.6 of the BS5837:2012.
Stem	Principal above-ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches (Section 3.9 of the BS5837:2012).

TCP	Tree Constraints Plan – Sometimes referred to as a Tree Survey Plan. A requirement of the BS5837:2012 which shows all of the arboricultural features of the site on a spatial plan and includes the reference number, crown spreads and retention categories.
TPO	Tree Preservation Order - A Tree Preservation Order is an order made by a local planning authority in England to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order prohibits the: cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage, or wilful destruction of trees without the local planning authority's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. Cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent.
TRPP	Tree Removal and Protection Plan – A requirement of the BS5837:2012 which clearly identifies trees for retention and tree for removal on a plan. The plan shows how retained trees will be protected during the construction phase of a development. As per section 5.5 of the BS5837:2012, the plan must show the layout plan, all hard surfacing and other structures located within the RPA, the precise location of protective fencing, ground protection measures and temporary access routes. Usually accompanies the AMS.
TSS	Tree Survey Schedule – A list of all the site data collected for all of the trees and groups of trees. It should include the requirements listed in Section 4.4.2.5 of the BS5837:2012.
Woodland	In its simplest form, a woodland is land covered with trees. They often lack the homogenous nature required for the tree group categorisation and can comprise of distinct layers. With both an understory of shrubs and herbaceous plants, and an overstory of trees forming the upper canopy.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared by Tetra Tech on behalf of Atkins Realis in respect of the proposed development at Netley Police Headquarters, Hamble Ln, Southampton SO31 4TS, United Kingdom.
- 1.2 A tree survey of the application area was carried out by Tetra Tech in April 2026 in accordance with the requirements of BS5837:2012. The details recorded during the survey can be seen in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B and displayed spatially on the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix C.
- 1.3 This report has also been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'(BS5837:2012).¹
- 1.4 The purpose of this report is to:
 - Provide an assessment of the quality of the surveyed trees with reference to the categories and sub-categories listed within Table 1 - BS5837:2012.
 - Assess and quantify the arboricultural impact of the proposed development within the survey area, based on the proposed development layout.
 - Provide additional arboricultural information and advice in relation to the protection of trees throughout the development of the site.
 - Provide a Tree Removal and Protection Plan to detail the proposed protective measures to be taken in respect of the trees to be retained during development of the site and to identify the trees that are to be removed.
- 1.5 The Tree Removal and Protection Plan included in Appendix D identifies the following:
 - Trees to be retained
 - Trees to be removed
 - Alignment and design of protective fencing
 - Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees
- 1.6 The Tree Removal and Protection Plan shall be made available to all relevant site operatives prior to and throughout the construction process, so they understand the scope and importance of the tree protection measures.
- 1.7 To minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees, all works shall be carried out in accordance with the Tree Protection measures and construction techniques detailed within this report. In particular, the establishment of a

¹ British Standards Institute. British Standard (BS5837) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations. 2012.

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) by erection of Tree Protection Fencing, will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.

2.0 Site Location

- 2.1 The survey site is located at Hamble Lane, Southampton SO31 4TS, United Kingdom.
- 2.2 The land is roughly centred on OS grid reference SU 47072 08116. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) governing this site is Eastleigh Borough Council.
- 2.3 The site comprised the Netley Police Headquarters which serves as the Support and Training Headquarters and control room for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary. The site is housed in the historic former Royal Victoria Military Hospital buildings with associated access roads, landscaping and infrastructure.

Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

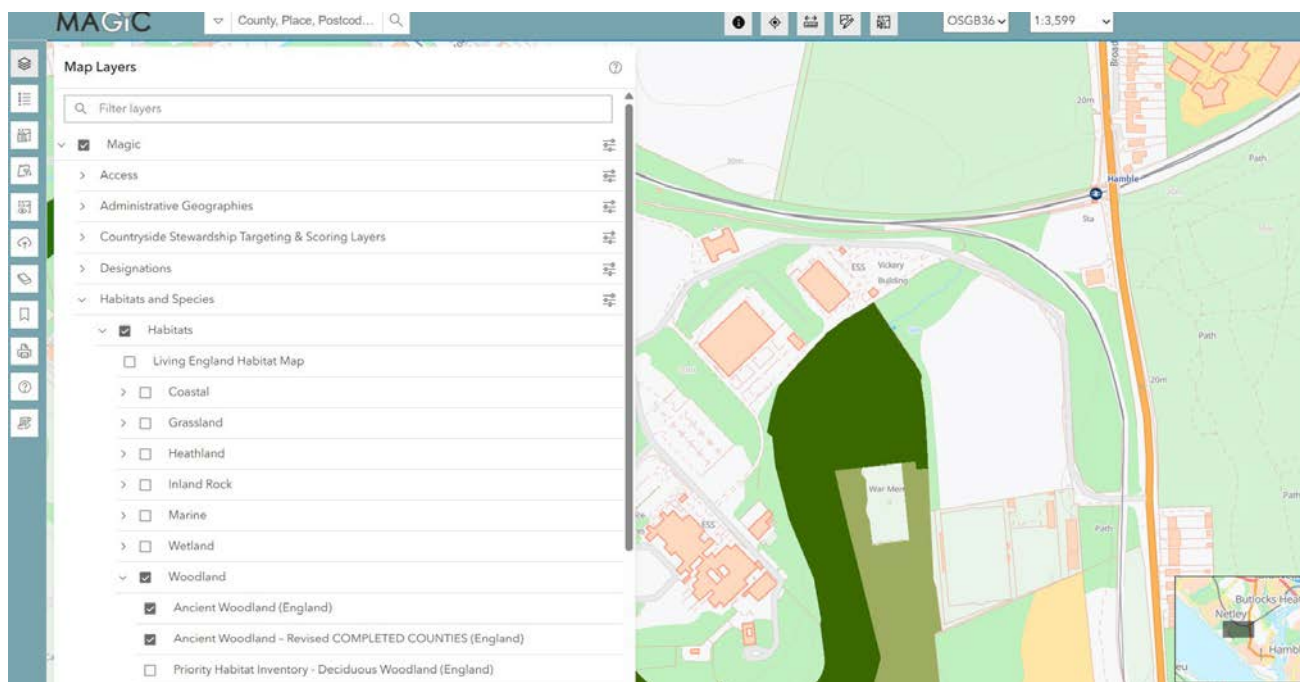
- 2.4 A desktop investigation using Eastleigh Borough Council's² interactive online map confirmed that there is a Tree Preservation Order associated with the site (TPO 35-E). These have been shown and cross referenced with the tree survey data on the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix C, denoted with a cyan hatch. The site is not situated within a Conservation Area.
- 2.5 Trees covered by a Tree Preservation Order are protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Trees Regulation 2012). The local authority must be consulted, and permission sought for any works that may affect them.
- 2.6 A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a LPA to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. An Order requires written consent from the LPA for any of the following actions to be carried out to a protected tree:
 - cutting down
 - topping
 - lopping
 - uprooting
 - wilful damage
 - wilful destruction
- 2.7 If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. Cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent.
- 2.8 If a tree is not covered by a TPO but is situated within a Conservation Area, similar restrictions apply. Any works required to a tree situated within a Conservation Area

² <https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/WebMaps/Map.aspx?MapName=Trees&initialDialog=layersDialog>

must be notified to the LPA, using a 'section 211 notice', 6 weeks before carrying out the work, unless an exception applies.

Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees

- 2.9 A desktop investigation using the Magic Map Application³ confirmed that there is a designated Ancient Woodland adjacent to the site, as shown in the screenshot below. This is outside of the redline planning boundary for this application.



- 2.10 A desktop investigation using the Ancient Tree Inventory⁴ confirmed that there are no veteran trees on or adjacent to the site. This was also confirmed by the tree survey findings.
- 2.11 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024, amended February 2025) paragraph 193(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 and a suitable compensation strategy exists' ⁵
- 2.12 Forestry England and Natural England⁶ published standing advice for ancient woodlands and ancient and veteran trees in the context of developments, which is a material consideration for LPA. This guidance advises on the minimum RPA calculations which must be used, with minimum distances identified as:

³ <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

⁴ <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions>

- Fifteen metres between any development and ancient woodland.
- Fifteen times the diameter of its stem or 5m from the edge of its canopy, whichever is greater, around any ancient or veteran tree.

2.13 The use of semi-natural habitats for buffer zones as a means of protection is encouraged to contribute to the wider ecological network and enhance the green infrastructure area. Further guidance is provided on the compensation measures which may be applied should adverse impacts arise.

3.0 National and Local Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) December 2024, amended February 2025⁷

- 3.1 In relation to this report, there are three paragraphs of the NPPF which should be considered. Paragraph 136 states: “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, 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.”
- 3.2 Paragraph 187 (B & D) states: “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
- b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;
 - d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;”
- 3.3 And most importantly, Paragraph 193 (A, C & D) states: “When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:
- a) if significant harm to biodiversity resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
 - 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 and a suitable compensation strategy exists; and
 - 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.”

⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Local Planning Policy⁸

3.4 The Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016–2036) policies which relate to trees are as followed:

Strategic Policy S9: Green Infrastructure

Intent: Seeks the provision, retention, and enhancement of green infrastructure, including street trees, urban copses, and connected habitats.

Key Points:

- Requires green infrastructure in all new development, including street trees and urban green links.
- Promotes the use of trees as 'green stepping stones' to connect habitats and provide urban cooling, biodiversity, and amenity benefits.

Policy DM1: General Criteria for New Development

Intent: Ensures new development does not result in the loss or damage to trees, woodlands, or other landscape features unless replaced with features of equivalent or enhanced value.

Key Points:

- Prohibits loss or damage to trees unless unavoidable and requires replacement with trees of equivalent or greater value.
- Requires a landscape scheme for external spaces, including tree planting.
- Mandates tree surveys and Arboricultural Impact Assessments for developments affecting trees, following BS5837:2012 standards.

⁸ <https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy-and-implementation/local-plan/adopted-local-plan-2016-36>

4.0 Survey Methodology

- 4.1 The tree survey was completed and the report authorised by David Cox, a professional member of the Arboricultural Association and Chartered Landscape Architect of Tetra Tech.
- 4.2 The tree survey was carried out in accordance with the requirements set out in BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations". The survey does not constitute a full arboricultural condition assessment involving the detailed inspection of trees in relation to their structural condition, decay, and any other physical and pathogenic defects.
- 4.3 During the survey, all information was digitally captured on site, using a tablet running Axciscape 4.07 software. This is a program specifically designed for arboricultural surveying, which allows trees to be located directly onto a digital copy of a sites topographical survey.
- 4.4 The tree survey involved a visual inspection from the ground of individual specimens and where deemed appropriate, trees have been assessed as groups of trees, woodland and hedgerows. Characteristics such as their amenity value, condition and dimensions have been recorded. A full breakdown of tree characteristics recorded during the survey can be seen in Appendix A.
- 4.5 Each arboricultural feature is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix C with an identification number (T1, G1, H1, W1 etc), which can be seen at and cross referenced with the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B. The Tree Survey Schedule shows a breakdown of the raw data collected during the site visit.
- 4.6 Measurements for tree height, minimum crown clearance and crown spread were rounded to the nearest 0.5m. Stem diameter measurements were recorded to the nearest 10 mm using a diameter tape where access to the stem was possible.
- 4.7 Trees retention categories were assigned by the following criteria and have been differentiated on the Tree Plans using the following colours:

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

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 150 mm.

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. However, it may be possible to retain some trees assigned to retention Category U, where public

access to them is limited, as they may exhibit conservation value providing unique wildlife habitat.

4.8 Categories A, B and C have further sub-categories with regards to the reasons for tree retention:

- 1) Mainly arboricultural qualities.
- 2) Mainly landscape qualities.
- 3) Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

Root Protection Area

4.9 The protection of the roots and soil structure within the RPA should be treated as a priority. To avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the RPA has been calculated in accordance with section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. They have been displayed on the Tree Plans with a magenta circle and may be modified in shape where deemed necessary by obvious root barriers observed on site (although the total area remains the same).

4.10 This methodology is recommended as the minimum area around a tree that contains sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain viable tree vigour and structure. Where groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerows have been assessed, the RPA has been shown based on the average sized tree stem in each arboricultural feature, and so may fall short/exceed the RPA required for some of the individual specimens within the feature.

Ancient, Veteran and Notable Trees

4.11 A specific methodology for identifying and documenting ancient, veteran, or notable trees in the field is not provided by BS5837:2012. While the term 'veteran' is defined in paragraph 3.12 of BS5837:2012, the term 'Ancient' or 'Notable' is not given. There are currently several published approaches associated with defining and classifying Ancient, Veteran, or Notable trees. However, due to the intricacy and subjectivity of this subject, different definitions and methodologies exist.

4.12 For this assessment, when surveying potential veteran trees, the three key features used to identify them are a large girth (size), significant decay features and a high value for nature. At least one of these three attributes must be present before it is classed as veteran tree.

Size

4.13 When considering a tree for veteran status we first look at the girth of the tree, as a large girth is the most obvious and measurable indicator of a tree being advanced in age.

- 4.14 Where possible, the girth of a tree is also compared to the “Ancient Tree Size Criteria Table” (Lonsdale, ATF 2013, fig 1.3) below:

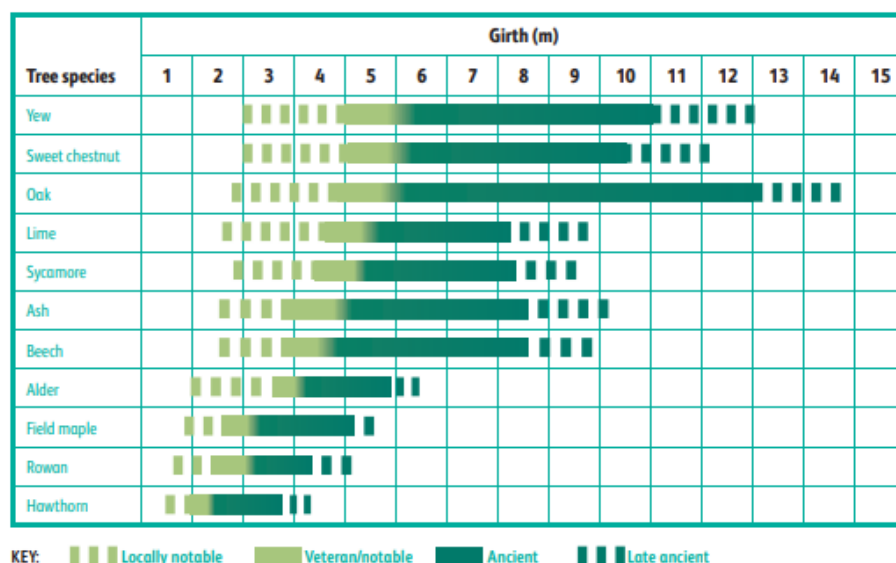


Fig 1.3: Chart of girth in relation to age and developmental classification of trees*

- 4.15 Depending on the size of the tree, this may be enough of a qualifying feature to classify a tree as veteran, regardless of the presence of decay features.

Decay features and value for nature

- 4.16 The physical condition of the tree, including the presence of decay features, is the main contributing factor to determine the unique habitat value the tree provides, and therefore its overall value for nature. In ‘Ancient and Other Veteran Trees: further guidance on management’ David Lonsdale states that:

‘In order to qualify as a veteran, the tree should show crown retrenchment and signs of decay in the trunk, branches or roots, such as exposed dead wood or fungal fruit bodies.’ (Lonsdale, ATF 2013).

- 4.17 This makes two of the most significant indicators of veteran status:

- **Retrenchment:** The progressive deterioration of the outer crown of a tree through dieback and limb loss that reduces the overall height/ spread of the tree and increasing stability.
- **Decay:** When wood rots and decomposes; usually caused by a parasitic fungus or bacteria.

- 4.18 Both features create good habitat, for things such as invertebrates or birds, raising its ecological value and giving a clear indicator of veteran status.

- 4.19 A tree may still be considered for veteran status even if it does not possess one or both of these habitat features, if it still has several alternative features that would also be considered habitat features, such as, but not limited to:

- A large quantity of deadwood in the crown
 - Hollows/ cracks without signs of decay
 - Bark loss
 - Saprophytic fungi
 - Habitat spaces (such as woodpecker holes)
 - Storm damage
- 4.20 To summarise, our approach to veteran tree identification can be summed up as having two defining criteria, size and condition.
- 4.21 If a tree meets one of the defining criteria (size, decay or nature value), then it will be assigned veteran status. If not, its features will still be recorded, and its size may be mentioned as “Locally Notable”.
- 4.22 While locally notable trees are not given the extra RPA buffer zone that a veteran tree is given, it will still normally be given Category A status and should be retained wherever possible.

Limitations

- 4.23 The findings of this survey are not valid following adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to ‘force majeure’ or unpredictable events.
- 4.24 Trees are dynamic structures which are constantly growing and changing. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to identify defects which may compromise the trees longevity, no guarantee can be given as to the safety or otherwise of any individual tree or arboricultural feature. Due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature, no tree can ever be deemed as safe. Natural failure of intact trees does occur, and changing climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.
- 4.25 Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level and inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics. If trees have been recorded beyond the extent of the site, all dimensions have been estimated (unless stated otherwise) and the assessment of these trees has occurred from land within the Client’s ownership and publicly accessible land only (unless formal access has been arranged to these additional areas).
- 4.26 The desktop study confirming statutory and non-statutory constraints uses publicly accessible third-party information, meaning the results of this exercise are only as accurate as the information available at the time of the assessment.
- 4.27 Provisional Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) may be made whenever a LPA deems it appropriate, with only those persons interested in the land served with a copy of the Order. A further search for the presence of TPOs should be carried out prior to commencement of any tree works or removals specified within this report.

- 4.28 Where possible, the location of the arboricultural features identified at the site have been plotted using a topographical survey, which has been supplied by the client. If no topographical survey data has been provided, arboricultural feature locations have been plotted using GPS, aerial photography and/or OS maps, which have a reduced accuracy.

5.0 APPRAISAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of Tree Survey

- 5.1 During the survey **93** trees were surveyed as individuals. The survey also recorded **20** Groups of trees.
- 5.2 The survey recorded **3** areas of scrub. Areas of scrub are not considered to be a material constraint from an arboricultural perspective and have only been included for site context.
- 5.3 For details on all the information recorded during the site visit, please refer to the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix B.
- 5.4 The distribution of species of the individual trees recorded across the site has been shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Species distribution across the site

- 5.5 The BS5837:2012 quality of the individually surveyed trees is broken down in Figure 1.

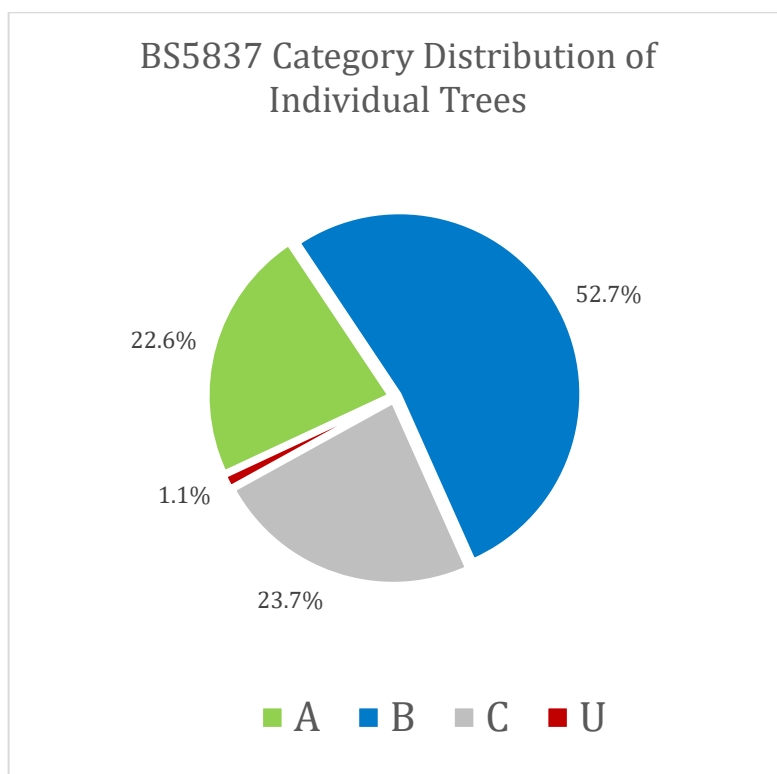


Figure 1: BS5837:2012 quality of individual trees across the site

- 5.6 The BS5837:2012 quality of the Trees and Groups recorded during the survey is broken down in Table 2 below.

Table 2: BS5837:2012 quality of Trees and Groups across the site

BS5837 Category Breakdown of Surveyed Items					
Type	A	B	C	U	Total
Trees	21	49	22	1	93
Groups	6	7	7	0	20
Grand Total	27	56	29	1	113
Distribution Percentage	23.9%	49.6%	25.7%	0.9%	100%

Planning considerations

- 5.7 Trees can offer many benefits, including the provision of visual amenity, softening or complementing the effect of the built environment, adding maturity to new developments and by making places more comfortable in tangible ways e.g. contributing screening and shade, reducing wind speed and turbulence, intercepting snow and rainfall, and reducing glare.
- 5.8 New tree planting opportunities should be considered as part of any potential redevelopment; this will help to broaden the age diversity of the tree cover within the area. Sufficient space should be provided for species with significant stature to grow out into maturity.
- 5.9 Under the UK planning system, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for proposed development. The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is still a material consideration that is considered when dealing with planning applications.

Design and Site Layout Considerations

- 5.10 During any future site planning exercises, the current and future growth potential of the trees should be considered.
- 5.11 The Root Protection Area (RPA) should become an exclusion zone during construction works and for any development. It should be fenced-off and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The canopy is likewise susceptible to damage during construction work and requires similar protection.
- 5.12 No activities that result in excavations, changes in level or soil compaction should take place within the RPA of any retained trees, especially older mature trees. This would include the storage of materials, any construction work, trafficking by vehicles or even excessive trafficking by pedestrians.
- 5.13 If some form of construction must take place within the RPA, then certain measures need to be adopted to avoid disturbance or damage to the roots and to maintain moisture infiltration and gaseous diffusion into the soil. It is recommended that these

are detailed by a separate document called an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

Services

- 5.14 The location and siting of new facilities near trees should consider the potential impact on and conflict with both tree roots and canopy. This should consider the ultimate size of existing young and middle-aged trees at maturity. Conversely the impact of the tree on the activities should also be considered regarding obstruction, shading, leaf fall and root action. These are problems that can be managed provided sufficient space is allowed for.
- 5.15 Services should be routed outside the existing or potential RPAs of trees. Where it is unavoidable, then the route of the services must be designed by an Engineer in consultation with an Arboriculturist. Further advice can be found in Street Works UK Volume 4- "Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of Utility apparatus in proximity to Trees (Issue 3, 2026)".

Tree Risk Management

- 5.16 It is recommended that a programme of periodic arboricultural assessments be undertaken to regularly assess the full health and safety of all trees both in full leaf and bare stemmed. The assessments should prioritise areas with high footfall and/or presence of a constant target and accord with arboricultural advice, taking account of relevant factors (where known) that affect safety such as the age class, condition, size and species of the trees.

6.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Introduction

- 6.1 Trees have finite energy reserves, developed each year throughout the growing season, which are utilised for biological processes such as growth and defence against pests or diseases throughout the following year.
- 6.2 Any development in proximity to trees has the potential to cause harm to those trees unless control measures are identified and acted upon; as such it is essential to consider the relationship between the proposed development and the retained trees to identify what precautions are necessary, proportionate and appropriate.
- 6.3 Development has the potential to impact upon the above ground and below ground parts of trees. Whilst some damage that can occur, such as physical damage to the trees stems and branches from machinery movements, is clearly visible, the impact from other aspects of work common on development sites, which can have a significant effect upon the continued health of trees, are not always immediately evident.
- 6.4 Damage that is not immediately evident, but which can cause long term harm to retained trees, includes things such as damage to the soil structure by compaction causing root damage and levels changes altering the water table and affecting moisture availability.
- 6.5 In general, by adopting appropriate methods of working, precautionary and protective measures, significant harm to retained trees can be avoided. The establishment of a CEZ by erection of Tree Protection Fencing will minimise the potential for harm to occur to retained trees.
- 6.6 The retention and protection of significant trees and vegetation will assist in assimilating the proposed development into the wider landscape and offer long term tree cover.
- 6.7 Furthermore, redevelopment of the site may offer an excellent opportunity to actively manage any retained vegetation and accordingly we recommend restorative tree works be undertaken as appropriate. This will further improve the amenity value and landscape setting of the site and increase the useful life of any retained trees.

Brief Description of Proposed Development

- 6.8 This document supports the proposed development, consisting of a new security fence (including gates) around the perimeter of the site and the widening of the main access road into the site.

Reference Documents

- 6.9 To assess the impacts of the proposed development on the arboricultural features at the site, the proposed site plan was overlaid onto the TCP to create a Tree Removal and Protection Plan (TRPP). As well as identifying trees required to be retained and removed to facilitate the proposed development, the TRPP assessed potential conflicts between the arboricultural constraints (such as the RPA and tree crowns) and the proposed site plan. Mitigation measures to negate these conflicts (such as ground protection, tree protection fencing and pruning requirements) and to protect the trees during the construction process have been included on the TRPP, which can be found in Appendix D of this report.

Proposed Tree Removal

- 6.10 To facilitate the proposed development, the removal of selected category B & C trees is required. A small group of category A trees also requires removal, this is unfortunately (arboreally speaking) however to provide a robust and functional police entry gate, these works are necessary.
- 6.11 The removals are shown on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan in Appendix D by an orange transparent hatch.
- 6.12 The proposed development has sympathetically incorporated all of the site's high and moderate quality tree cover, including most importantly the veteran and notable trees at the site, owing to the constraint-led design process of developing the scheme.
- 6.13 Section 5.1.1 of BS5837:2012 recognises that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. It also states that misplaced tree retention can be detrimental on a site where it will cause excessive pressure on those trees being retained and could necessitate their removal in the future.

Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Green Infrastructure Policy

- 6.14 Within Eastleigh Borough Council's Local Plan (2016 – 2036) its Green Infrastructure Policies seek the provision, retention and enhancement of green infrastructure. This is to ensure new developments don't result in loss or damage to trees and landscape features, it requires replacement of removed trees with trees of equivalent or greater value.
- 6.15 With the widening of the access road vegetation is having to be removed. Refer to the tree removal drawings 5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-710, 711, 712, Tree Survey 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750 & the table below to understand which trees are proposed to be removed:

Vegetation to be Removed along Access Road					
Type	A	B	C	U	Total
Trees	T28 (4), T29	T23, T24, T30 (2), T32, T33 (3), T34 (3), T36 (3), T37 (3), T41 (3), T44 (3), T46 (2), T49, T61, T62	T11, T13, T26 (3), T31, T59	T63	41
Groups			G12 (2)		2
Grand Total	5	28	9	1	43

6.16 Referring to the Eastleigh Borough Council Trees and Development Supplementary Planning Document (May 2021), Appendix 1 – Tree Replacement Policy, the council use a fixed number system to secure new trees in replacement for proposed tree removals. The number of replacement trees required will depend on the stem diameter of the tree proposed for removal.

6.17 To summarise the number of trees needed to replace the trees removed please look at the table below.

Reference No.	Species	Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Replacement Trees Needed due to Council Policy
T11	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	100	0
T13	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	250	2
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	400	4
T24	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	350	3
T26 (3)	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	200	6
T28 (4)	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	350	12
T29	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	400	4
T30 (2)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	400	8
T31	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	200	2
T32	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	300	3
T33 (3)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	350	9
T34 (3)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	300	9

T36 (3)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	350	9
T37 (3)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	350	9
T41 (3)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	400	12
T44 (3)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	500	15
T46 (2)	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	400	8
T49	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	350	3
T59	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	150	1
T61	Populus tremula (Aspen)	500	5
T62	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	300	3
T63	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	100	0
G12 (2)	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	150	1
<u>Total</u>			<u>128</u>

The number of trees needed to replace the trees proposed to be removed is **128**.

Tree Pruning Works

- 6.18 No tree pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed road widening development.
- 6.19 To facilitate construction, it will also be necessary to reduce back the southern canopy of two trees within G9 by 1-2m; this is to facilitate a temporary Police access route whilst the main works proceed.

Proposed Works Within Root Protection Areas

- 6.20 As the protection of soil and roots within the RPA must be treated as a priority, the primary position for any construction activities should be situated outside of these protected areas.
- 6.21 However, in instances where justification can be given to work within an RPA, technical solutions may be available to minimise the potential damage to tree roots and soil volume. If work is proposed within any RPAs of trees to be retained, a compensatory RPA offset must be demonstrated that borders the existing RPA and a mitigation measure can be implemented to prevent damage to roots and improve the soil environment available to the tree.

- 6.22 To assess the potential impact these works will have on any retained trees, the percentage of incursion into the RPA has been calculated and compared to the total RPA to give an incursion percentage.
- 6.23 The proposed road kerb realignments near to T20 and T60 will require a precautionary approach to excavation of existing topsoils within the radial RPA. Excavation to be completed by hand or mechanical vacuum excavation, any required root pruning to be in accordance with BS 3998. Pruning of roots over 25mmØ to be monitored by arboriculturist, with ongoing monitoring of trees condition by an arboriculturist being recommended.
- 6.24 Given the small percentage of the incursions, a large proportion of the rooting environment will remain unaltered. Therefore, the impact arising from the proposed works is considered minimal given that significant, structural roots are unlikely to be adversely impacted.
- 6.25 Section 7.4.2.3 of the BS5837:2012 states “New permanent hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA”. The proposed RPA incursions fall within this tolerance limit.

Tree Planting and Green Infrastructure

- 6.26 A detailed planting plan should be considered to ensure appropriate compensation for the proposed tree loss and fulfil the requirements of the NPPF (December 2024, amended February 2025). An appropriate tree planting strategy will provide an opportunity to incorporate feature trees, and through careful consideration for tree species can help diversify the tree population.
- 6.27 This diversification will help to increase resilience to pests & diseases and in the long term, improve the arboricultural resource at the site. If this can be successfully implemented, the proposed tree loss is a short-term adverse impact, with a mid to long-term gain in the site's arboricultural value. An appropriate tree management and tree planting plan intrinsic to the development would serve to provide a net positive impact for arboricultural interests at the site.
- 6.28 The landscape proposals for the proposed road widening scheme demonstrate proposed planting schemes, infill thicket planting to reinforce existing vegetation and biodiversity areas with no public access to ensure high-quality habitat across the site is maintained and enhanced.

7.0 Tree works

Standard of Work

- 7.1 The tree work required to facilitate this development will adhere to the following standards.
- 7.2 All tree works shall be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 and latest arboricultural best practice.
- 7.3 All tree work shall be carried out by suitably qualified, competent and insured arboricultural contractors in accordance with Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions of Contract and Specifications for Tree Works (2008) Edition and BS 3998:2010 Tree Work.
- 7.4 All green and woody waste generated by the tree works shall be removed from site and disposed of in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- 7.5 When a branch is removed at its point of attachment, injury of the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut shall be avoided. If a branch collar is visible, the final cut shall be just outside it and care shall be taken to avoid tearing retained wood and bark when the cut is made. Preliminary cuts shall be made, if necessary, so as to remove weight, before a final cut is made. Care shall be taken to prevent falling branches from harming other parts of the tree (including its roots), its surroundings, people or property. Heavy branches shall be removed in sections and, where necessary, shall be lowered with ropes.
- 7.6 Prior to the commencement of any tree works an appropriate risk assessment shall be produced to describe the measures required to fulfil the statutory safety obligations. It shall aim to identify and prioritise the necessary control measures and precautions.
- 7.7 Following the works, it is recommended that the trees are monitored on a regular basis to ensure their ongoing vitality and health. These inspections shall be completed by a suitably qualified and experienced person.

Timing of Works

- 7.8 Any tree works required shall be completed prior to any construction and enabling works on the site.
- 7.9 All works shall be timed to have regard to the phenological cycles of protected species that are associated with trees; notably birds and bats.
- 7.10 Nesting birds are protected by law and any removal / tree works should not be carried out during the bird nesting season (March-August inclusive). Should any vegetation be outlined for removal during this period, then an ecological inspection would be required to check that no nesting birds are present. Should checks reveal

nesting birds the vegetation must remain until September or until an ecologist has certified that the fledglings have left the nest. A visual inspection for bats shall also be carried on mature / ivy clad trees prior to commencing operations.

8.0 Outline Tree protection measures

Construction Exclusion Zone

- 8.1 The protective fence line defines the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ), and the fencing shall not be moved or taken down at any time. Within the CEZ there must be no mechanical digging or scraping; no alteration to existing ground levels including soil stripping; no earthworks; and no handling or discharge of any chemical substance, concrete washings or of any fuels.
- 8.2 Furthermore, vehicular or pedestrian access and the storage of any materials is prohibited within the CEZ.
- 8.3 Additionally, no materials that may contaminate the soil such as concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings shall be discharged within 10m of the stem of any tree and no fires shall be lit within 10m of the maximum extent of a trees crown.

Tree Protection Fencing

- 8.4 Unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Arboricultural Consultant and/or LPA Tree Officer, the fencing system to be utilised shall be a visual barrier, rather than a robust protection system. The visual barriers will consist of 1m high, heavy duty hi-vis mesh fencing, which will be sufficient and more cost effective for the tree protection in this instance. An example has been shown in Appendix E
- 8.5 The tree protection fence shall be erected as shown on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan (Appendix D) included with is report.
- 8.6 The fence line shown is the minimum required, and the length of the fence shall be extended or adjusted on site as agreed with the Arboricultural Consultant to ensure satisfactory protection of all retained trees and RPAs.
- 8.7 Where proposed (permanent) construction site-hoarding provides the same level of protection to the retained trees and RPAs as the proposed tree protection fence, subject to agreement with the Arboricultural Consultant, the hoarding may serve as the tree protection fence. Notwithstanding, depending on the form and alignment of the construction site- hoarding it may be necessary to provide additional tree protection fence to ensure adequate protection of retained trees and RPAs as shown on the Tree Removal and Protection Plan.
- 8.8 Once the protective barrier is in place it must remain in situ throughout the course of the development until the completion of development, other than to facilitate agreed tree removal; see below.
- 8.9 Where necessary, tree protection fencing may be temporarily re-aligned to facilitate tree removal. Fencing is to be re-instated immediately following removal in a manner that encompasses the remaining trees and their respective RPAs.

- 8.10 During tree removal, no wheeled or tracked machinery is to enter the area previously encompassed by tree protective fencing as shown in the Tree Removal and Protection Plan.
- 8.11 Copies of the Tree Removal and Protection Plan shall be placed in the site office for reference by all site staff.
- 8.12 Signs detailing the purpose of the protective barrier shall be attached to the barriers at 10m intervals. Such signs should be weatherproof and shall be substantially in the form of the examples provided in Appendix F. Signs must be replaced as necessary should they be removed or become illegible.
- 8.13 Following erection of the protective barriers and prior to commencement of the development it is recommended that an inspection of the site, by either the Council's Tree Officer or the Arboricultural Consultant, is arranged to confirm fencing has been installed in accordance with the Tree Removal and Protection Plan and that any relevant arboreal conditions attached to the planning consent have been met.

Reporting

- 8.14 Should any arboricultural issues become apparent during the works the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant or the Council's Tree Officer for advice upon how to proceed.

Appendix A Tree Characteristics Recorded During Survey

Tree Ref No:	Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees. Avenues, woodlands and hedgerows were also recorded on the tree constraints plan. # - denotes inaccessible trees (best estimates are made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics.)			
Species	Species listed by common name, with scientific names (italic lettering).			
Height (m)	Estimated height of canopy to nearest metre.			
Branch Spread	branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown			
Stem diameter @ 1.5 m (m)	Estimated diameter of trunk at 1.5 m above ground level in metres unless otherwise indicated, multi-stemmed trees being measured in accordance with Annex C: BS5837:2012			
Existing height above ground level	To inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading the estimated height of the first significant branch and direction of growth and canopy above ground level.			
Stem No.	Number of stems (if necessary) of individual tree.			
Life Stage	Y	(Young)	OM	(Over-mature)
	Expressed as:-	SM	(Semi-mature)	V
		EM	(Early mature)	D
		M	(Mature)	(Veteran)
				(Dead)
Physical Condition	Apparent condition expressed as the following categories, based upon a brief visual inspection from the ground only:-			Good
				Fair
				Poor
				Dead
Comments / Management Recommendations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations and potential for wildlife habitats (not exhaustive).			
Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+,20+,40+)			
Tree Quality Assessment Value: Category	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	A (Trees/Vegetation of high quality and value) B (Vegetation of moderate quality and value) C (Trees/Vegetation of low quality and value) U* (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 U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.			

Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Sub - Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	1 (Trees with mainly <i>arboricultural</i> value) 2 (Trees with mainly <i>landscape</i> value) 3 (Trees with mainly <i>cultural / conservation</i> value)
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Appendix B Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: Netley Police Training Headquarters, Netley,
Southampton

Project Schedule Ref: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750

Drawing Reference: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-701 to 704

Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.

Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20	3	6	8	5	92	550	1	5	(S)	M	Good	Southerly bias, recent pruning wounds/stubs, ivy clad.	40+	A2	6.6
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18	8	7	10	10	236	500 600	2	2.5	(S)	M	Good	Twin stem from ground level, fine oak, recent pruning stubs, some dead wood snags.	40+	A2	9.4
T3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18	8	10	5	8	184	550	1	5	(N)	M	Good	Recent pruning to north, stub remains, ivy.	40+	A2	6.6
T4	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20	8	8	6	9	188	750	1	5	(N)	M	Good	Contorted main stem, fine wide oak, some dead wood snags and ivy.	40+	A2	9.0
T5	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	13	6	2	2	4	38	400	1	2.5	(N)	EM	Fair	Suppressed / biased to north west, minor ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T6	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	9	6	4	3	4	55	200 200 300	3	2	(N)	EM	Good	Part of wider, sporadic tree group, multi-stem wide form, tight union.	20+	B1	4.9
T7	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	3	16	150	1	3	(W)	M	Fair	Low congest form set within fence, dense ivy cover, multi-stemmed.	10+	C3	1.8
T8	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6	3	3	3	3	28	150	1	1.6	-	Y	Good	Young cherry with potential, apically strong.	20+	B2	1.8
T9	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	7	6	7	6	133	300 400	2	4	(W)	EM	Good	Two adjacent trees, or twin-stem from ground level, wide, low form, good vigour, set adjacent to fence.	40+	A2	6.0
T10	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4.5	3	2	2	1	12	100	1	2.2	(W)	M	Fair	Low congested hawthorn, set within fence, dense thicket.	10+	C3	1.2
T11	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	2	2	2	2	2	13	100 100	2	1.5	(N)	Y	Good	Unremarkable young birch sapling set in fence.	10+	C2	1.7
T12	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8	3	4	2	3	27	150 150 150	3	2.5	(E)	EM	Good	Tri-stem maple with ash sapling adjacent, some ivy.	20+	B3	3.1
T13	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	7	1	0	4	9	10	250	1	1.5	(S)	EM	Poor	Collapsed, fallen regenerating willow in prostrate position, unviable in long term.	10+	C3	3.0

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- indicates estimated values. * - indicates off site tree.

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Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T14	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	8	4	1	4	47	200 250	2	6	(N)	EM	Good	Two adjacent trees or twin stem from ground level, ivy clad, set adjacent to fence.	10+	C2	3.8
T15	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	4	2	8	4	0	31	400	1	1.4	(E)	EM	Fair	Heavy easterly bias, ivy clad.	10+	C2	4.8
T16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15	4	1	5	6	43	250	1	6	(W)	EM	Good	Slight westerly bias, some ivy, sign affixed.	20+	B2	3.0
T17	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14	4	1	2	4	24	300	1	3	(N)	EM	Good	Set adjacent to stream edge, ivy.	20+	B2	3.6
T18	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	17	4	7	7	2	78	500	1	6	(N)	M	Good	Fine mature birch set in copse, good example, some ivy.	40+	A2	6.0
T19	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	18	6	4	8	6	110	200 50 300 300 900	5	5	(N)	M	Good	Fine multi-stem birch, attractive example, wide form, some ivy.	40+	A2	6.7
T20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	22	10	10	9	8	267	800 400 700	4	6	(S)	M	Good	Superb aged oak, huge bole and root flare, ivy clad, various snags and stubs.	40+	A2	15.0
T21	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	5	5	1	7	4	52	20x50	20	2	(N)	OM	Fair	Wide hazel coppice, partially collapsed.	20+	B3	2.7
T22	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	16	5	7	5	3	75	450	1	6	(N)	EM	Good	Stem bias to east, some ivy, curved main stem.	20+	B2	5.4
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15	8	5	4	7	112	400	1	6	(N)	EM	Good	Some ivy, set adjacent to drain cover, tri-stem at 3m.	20+	B2	4.8
T24	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	22	5	5	5	5	79	350	1	5	(S)	EM	Good	Towering, young hybrid poplar, minor ivy.	20+	B2	4.2
T25	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	21	5	5	5	5	79	450	1	6	-	EM	Good	Pair of pine, immediately adjacent, single canopy form.	40+	A2	5.4

Note: This survey is based on a brief visual inspection from the ground.
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- indicates estimated values. * - indicates off site tree.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

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Project Schedule Ref: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750

Drawing Reference: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-701 to 704

Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T26	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	12	3	1	4	7	35	200	1	3	(S)	EM	Fair	Three adjacent trees, single canopy form, oak with westerly bias.	10+	C2	2.4
T27	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	25	4	6	7	3	79	450	1	2.5	(S)	EM	Good	Trio of adjacent pine, single canopy form, some ivy, canopy bias to south east.	20+	B2	5.4
T28	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	25	6	6	6	6	113	350	1	5	(S)	EM	Good	Close, towering group with single canopy form, set over laurel, reletively immature, and collective canopy offering widespread landscape value.	40+	A2	4.2
T29	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	22	5	7	7	7	132	400	1	5	(S)	EM	Good	Towering poplar, mistletoe.	40+	A2	4.8
T30	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	20	4	5	5	5	71	400	1	4.5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, suppressed slightly, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T31	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	14	3	4	4	2	33	200 200	2	4.5	(S)	Y	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, twin stem from 0.6m, some ivy.	10+	C2	3.4
T32	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	14	4	4	4	4	50	300	1	5	(S)	Y	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, four adjacent trees, single canopy form.	20+	B2	3.6
T33	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	4	4	4	4	50	350	1	4.5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close pine, single canopy form.	20+	B2	4.2
T34	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	2	3	5	3	31	300	1	4	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close pine, single canopy form.	20+	B2	3.6
T35	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	18	5	3	4	3	44	350	1	7	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close pine, single canopy form.	20+	B2	4.2
T36	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	3	3	3	3	28	350	1	4.5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close pine, single canopy form.	20+	B2	4.2
T37	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	4	3	4	2	33	350	1	4	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.2
T38	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	4	4	4	4	50	450	1	3	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	5.4

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

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Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T39	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	17	4	4	5	3	50	450	1	3.5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, five close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	5.4
T40	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	3	3	4	3	33	450	1	6	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	5.4
T41	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	5	4	4	4	57	400	1	4	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T42	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	17	4	3	5	4	49	400	1	6	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T43	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	15	5	4	5	5	71	500	1	3.5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, six close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	6.0
T44	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	4	4	5	4	57	500	1	3.5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	6.0
T45	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	18	5	5	3	5	63	400	1	8	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T46	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	3	4	4	4	44	400	1	5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T47	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	15	3	3	3	3	28	350	1	8	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.2
T48	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	15	3	4	4	5	49	400	1	4	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, five close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T49	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	14	7	5	3	4	66	200 350	2	3	(N)	EM	Good	Ascending form, twin stem from 0.6m.	20+	B2	4.8
T50	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	4	4	4	4	50	350	1	8	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, four close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.2
T51	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	1	4	4	3	27	250	1	1.5	(S)	Y	Good	Young biased oak.	20+	B2	3.0

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: Netley Police Training Headquarters, Netley,
Southampton

Project Schedule Ref: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750

Drawing Reference: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-701 to 704

Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T52	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	3	3	4	4	38	400	1	2	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T53	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	16	3	3	3	4	33	300	1	6	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	3.6
T54	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	14	4	3	5	5	55	450	1	3.5	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, four close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	5.4
T55	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	14	3	4	3	3	33	400	1	6	(S)	EM	Good	Part of collective, linear group with understory of smaller oak, holm oak and occasional laurel, trio of close trees, single canopy form, some ivy.	20+	B2	4.8
T56	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	18	4	6	5	3	63	500	1	4	(SE)	EM	Good	Pair of pine adjacent to gym building, biased to east.	20+	B2	6.0
T57	Populus Sp. (Poplar)	20	3	3	8	8	75	450	1	3	(SW)	EM	Good	Towering poplar, suppressed to east.	20+	B2	5.4
T58	Quercus robur (Common Oak), Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	20	200	1	2	-	Y	Fair	Four close trees, young trees, suppressed, lacking quality.	10+	C2	2.4
T59	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	5	6	7	1	2	31	150 150	3	2	(NE)	M	Fair	Tri-stem from ground level, heavy bias to north east, few stubs.	10+	C3	3.1
T60	Populus tremula (Aspen)	25	8	12	8	9	267	700	1	6	(N)	M	Good	Superb, wide poplar, good vigour and form.	40+	A2	8.4
T61	Populus tremula (Aspen)	22	8	4	2	6	75	500	1	5	(N)	EM	Good	Slight northerly bias, bifurcates at 10m.	20+	B2	6.0
T62	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7	4	5	3	4	49	300	1	4	(N)	Y	Good	Roadside oak, suppressed, bias to north, some potential.	20+	B2	3.6
T63	Sorbus aucuparia (Rowan)	3	1	1	1	1	3	100	1	2	-	Y	Poor	Dead/dying.	<10	U	1.2

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: Netley Police Training Headquarters, Netley, Southampton

Project Schedule Ref: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750

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Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T64	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	4	4	1	1	13	200	1	3	(E)	Y	Fair	Lacks form, biased to north-east, snags lower down.	10+	C2	2.4
T65	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	15	6	7	5	5	102	450	1	4	(S)	EM	Fair	Set on bank beside road, high surface roots and root plate, lower pruning scars.	20+	B2	5.4
T66	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	10	3	4	4	1	27	250	1	3	(E)	Y	Good	Slight bias to east, leader links at 4m.	10+	C2	3.0
T67	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	7	4	5	4	4	57	100 250	2	4	(S)	EM	Fair	Pruning scars, poor unions.	10+	C2	3.2
T68	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	9	3	3	3	3	28	300	1	4.5	(N)	EM	Good	Good form, some potential.	20+	B2	3.6
T69	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	10	4	4	3	3	38	500	1	1.5	(S)	M	Fair	Lacks vigour and leaf, bias to north-east, bifurcates.	10+	C2	6.0
T70	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	11	3	3	3	3	28	500	1	1.5	(S)	M	Fair	Lacks vigour and leaf, bias to north-east, bifurcates.	10+	C2	6.0
T71	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	11	4	3	3	3	33	550	1	1.5	(S)	M	Fair	Lacks vigour and leaf, bias to north-east, bifurcates.multi-bough with poor unions.	10+	C2	6.6
T72	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	10	5	4	2	3	35	500	1	1	(S)	M	Fair	Lacks vigour and leaf, bias to north, bifurcates, multi-bough from 3m.	10+	C2	6.0
T73	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	2	4	3	2	24	200	1	2	(E)	Y	Good	Part of wider wooded group, suppressed.	10+	C2	2.4
T74	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	8	1	2	2	2	9	150	1	3.5	(S)	Y	Good	Sligh southerly bias, immature.	10+	C2	1.8
T75	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	12	6	6	8	8	151	300 400 600	3	2	(W)	M	Good	Multi-bough chestnut, low frame, some value nonetheless.	20+	B2	9.4
T76	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12	3	4	6	6	66	300 300 300	3	3.5	(W)	M	Good	Tri-stem from ground level, canopy bias to south, ivy.	20+	B2	6.2

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Project Schedule Ref: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750

Drawing Reference: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-701 to 704

Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T77	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	10	5	4	3	3	42	400	1	0	-	M	Fair	Pair of adjacent trees, single canopy, recent bough failures, dense ivy, eastern tree xsuppressedx.	10+	C2	4.8
T78	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	10	3	5	6	1	44	450	1	1.5	(S)	EM	Fair	Biased/suppressed to west, lower snags, minor ivy.	20+	B2	5.4
T79	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11	3	3	3	3	28	200	1	3	(S)	Y	Good	Young oak saplings, single canopy form.	10+	C2	2.4
T80	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	3	6	8	5	92	350	1	2.5	(S)	EM	Good	Biased / suppressed to north, lacks single leader, tri-stem at 7m.	10+	C2	4.2
T81	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18	10	12	12	12	415	1450	1	2	(S)	M	Good	Superb, aged oak, huge twin stem from 1.6m, various habitat qualities such as hollows, deadwood, snags etc..	40+	A2	15.0
T82	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	14	4	4	3	2	31	400	1	6	-	EM	Good	Adjacent to footpath, high crown, some minor lower deadwood.	20+	B2	4.8
T83	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	14	6	6	6	4	94	300 800	2	3	(N)	M	Good	Twin stem from ground level, spur bough to west, minor ivy, some deadwood.	40+	A2	10.3
T84	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	9	8	5	8	7	153	800	1	3	(N)	M	Good	Low knarled oak, some deadwood, ivy and stubs.	40+	A3	9.6
T85	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	15	4	4	8	5	82	450	1	8	(N)	EM	Good	Twin stem from 2.2m.	40+	A2	5.4
T86	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	4	6	6	4	79	350	5	4	(N)	M	Good	Multi-stem from ground level reasonable unions, minor ivy.	20+	B2	9.4
T87	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	8	4	4	6	8	88	300 600	2	3	(N)	M	Good	Low knarled oak, bias to south, minor deadwood.	40+	A2	8.1
T88	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	25	10	12	12	12	415	950	1	2.5	(N)	M	Good	Superb, maiden oak, twin-stem from 4m, huge wide frame, good vigour.	40+	A2	11.4
T89	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	11	12	12	12	10	415	900	1	2.5	(S)	M	Good	Superb, maiden oak, tri-stem from 3m, huge wide frame, some deadwood snags.	40+	A2	10.8

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: Netley Police Training Headquarters, Netley,
Southampton

Project Schedule Ref: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750

Drawing Reference: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-701 to 704

Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

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Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
			N	E	S	W											
T90	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20	5	9	9	3	132	750 400	2	4	(N)	EM	Good	Twin stem, bias to east, some deadwood/snags.	40+	A2	10.2
T91	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	22	10	6	10	10	251	800 600	2	2	(S)	M	Good	Fine twin stem, deadwood snags low in crown, habitat value, wide bole.	40+	A2	12.0
T92	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine)	22	5	5	4	5	71	400	1	7	(N)	EM	Good	Skyline pine, set adjacent to fence.	20+	B2	4.8
T93	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	10	6	4	1	5	47	550	1	2	(N)	EM	Good	Set adjacent to footpath, bias to north.	20+	B2	6.6
G1	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Ilex aquifolium (Holly),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	20	See	plans	for	extents	-	600 (avg.)	-	2	-	M	Good	Mature linear copse, oak avenue, holly and hazel, landscape and habitat value, former rail track corridor, and footpath present.	40+	A2	7.2
G2	Populus sp. (Hybrid Poplar)	10	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	2.5	(N)	Y	Good	Informal, off-site group, some ivy, some collective value.	10+	C2	2.4
G3	Acer campestre (Field Maple),Corylus avellana (Hazel),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	6	See	plans	for	extents	-	150 (avg.)	-	0	-	Y	Good	Off-site mixed plantation, native blend, future potential, ash providing highest trees.	20+	B2	1.8
G4	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	15	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	2	(S)	EM	Good	Element of wider copse, birch offers better trees.	20+	B2	2.4
G5	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	4	See	plans	for	extents	-	150 (avg.)	-	0	-	Y	Fair	Young willow thicket or regeneration from former trees.	10+	C3	1.8

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TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: Netley Police Training Headquarters, Netley,
Southampton

Project Schedule Ref: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-SH-AR-91750

Drawing Reference: 5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-701 to 704

Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

Status: For Information

Revision: P01

Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.



Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
G6	Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	6	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Good	General, mixed habitat following stream, collective value.	40+	A3	2.4
G7	Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	20	See	plans	for	extents	-	400 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Good	Mixed group, birch dominant, and offeres most value.	40+	A3	4.8
G8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine), Populus Sp. (Poplar), Prunus avium (Wild Cherry), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	25	See	plans	for	extents	-	500 (avg.)	-	0	-	EM	Good	Linear group with pine and poplar over holm oak and laurel, collective landscape value, and formed by variety of mixed quality individual trees, pine most dominant species.	40+	A2	6.0
G9	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	6	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	2	-	Y	Good	Young parkland roadside trees, some potential in the main.	20+	B2	2.4
G10	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	8	See	plans	for	extents	-	250 (avg.)	-	1.8	-	Y	Good	Young parkland roadside trees, some potential in the main.	20+	B2	3.0
G11	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	5	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	1.8	-	Y	Good	Young parkland roadside trees, some potential.	20+	B2	2.4
G12	Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	4	See	plans	for	extents	-	150 (avg.)	-	1	(S)	EM	Good	Low roadside holm oak, shrub form, screening value.	10+	C2	1.8
G13	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine), Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel), Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak)	6	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Good	Mixed shrubbery/trees on low mound, laurel dominant, improves in quality further into group.	10+	C2	2.4
G14	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	8	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	1.5	-	Y	Fair	Trio of close maple, shrub understory, lack form, various secondary leaders.	10+	C2	2.4
G15	Acer campestre (Field Maple), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	6	See	plans	for	extents	-	150 (avg.)	-	1.5	-	Y	Fair	Group of young saplings, birch is better of the group, various pruning scars.	10+	C2	1.8

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Survey date: 10/03/2026 & 11/03/2026 & 13/03/2026

Surveyor: D. Cox

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Revision: P01

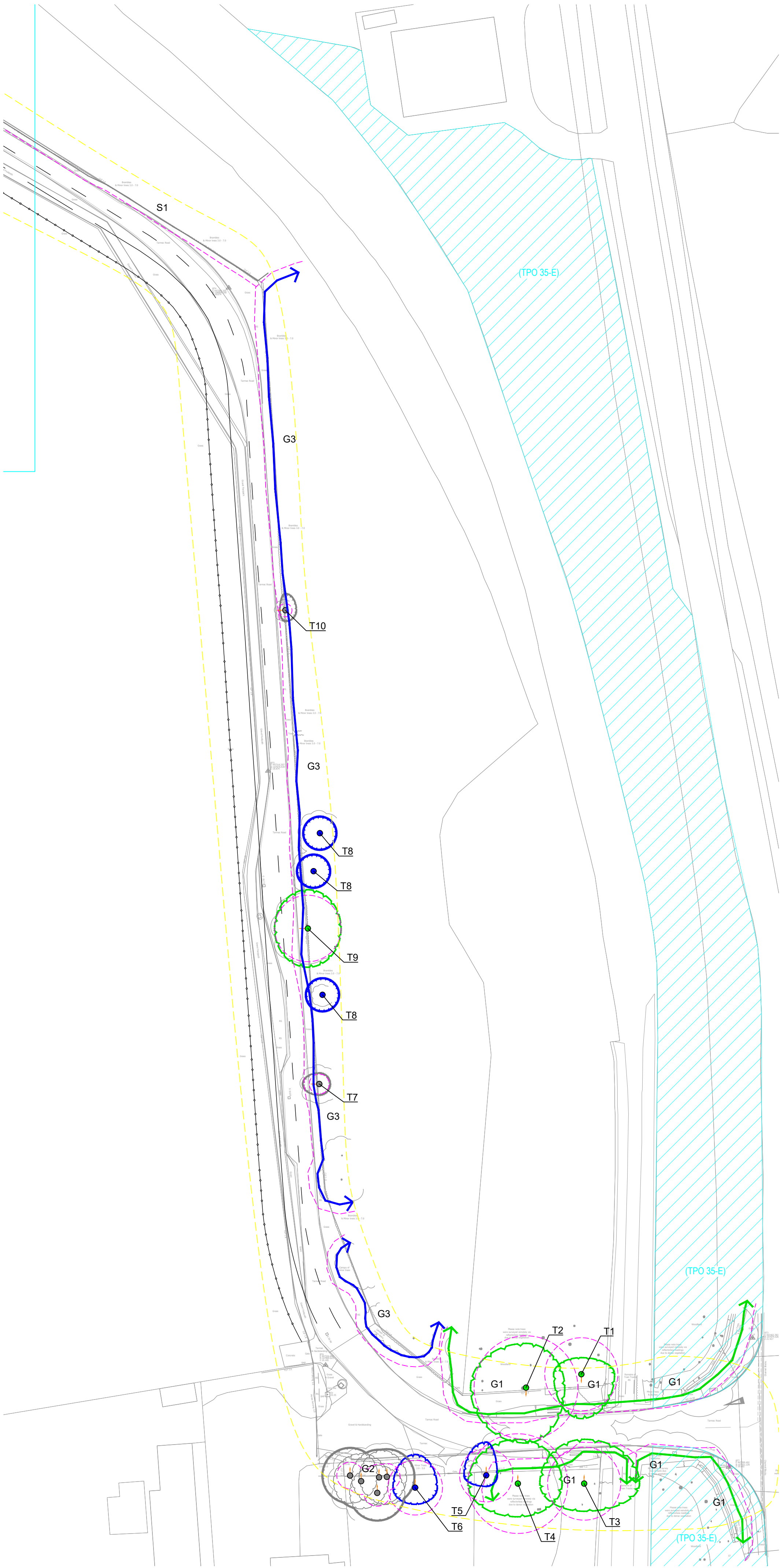
Notes: The locaiton of many trees has relied upon site made estimates only.

Ref. no	Species	Height (m)	Canopy Spread (m)				Crown Area (m ²)	Stem dia. (mm)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	FSB Height (Direction)	Age class	Condition	General Observations Management Recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (yrs)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)	RPA Radius (m)
G16	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Taxus baccata (Yew)	6	See	plans	for	extents	-	200 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Good	Mixed wooded copse, linear, narrow in places, largely maiden trees with varied understory, few patchy zones, occasional individual tree noted, as possesses some solitary value.	20+	B2/3	2.4
G17	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak), Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar)	4	See	plans	for	extents	-	250 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Single conifer tree set in shrub mass, lacks quality, occasional individual tree noted, as possesses some solitary value.	10+	C3	3.0
G18	Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak), Quercus robur (Common Oak)	5	See	plans	for	extents	-	400 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Good	Offsite, railway siding vegetation, oak over understory of holm oak and birch, occasional individual tree noted, as possesses some solitary value.	40+	A2	4.8
G19	Acer campestre (Field Maple), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine), Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	25	See	plans	for	extents	-	500 (avg.)	-	0	-	EM	Good	Linear wooded copse, follows footpath, group value, pine skyline features, occasional individual tree noted, as possesses some solitary value.	40+	A2	6.0
G20	Pinus nigra (Austrian Pine), Quercus ilex (Holm Oak), Quercus robur (Common Oak)	20	See	plans	for	extents	-	400 (avg.)	-	2.5	(S)	EM	Good	Isolated trees at top edge of railway sidings, steep bank beyond, heavily pruned to north, shown and located illustratively.	20+	B2	4.8
S1	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Ulex europaeus (Common Gorse), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	4	See	plans	for	extents	-	150 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Good	Impenetrable, low thicket, few ash /oak saplings.	10+	C3	-
S2	Acer campestre (Field Maple), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	5	See	plans	for	extents	-	100 (avg.)	-	0	-	Y	Good	Young shrubbery/planting.	10+	C2	-
S3	Ulex europaeus (Common Gorse), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn)	3	See	plans	for	extents	-	100 (avg.)	-	0	-	M	Fair	Dense thicket, habitat value alone, few willow, maple and birch saplings further in to group.	10+	C3	-

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Appendix C Tree Constraints Plan

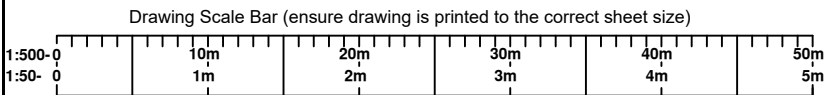
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Notes

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Key Plan



Key

- Survey boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree estimated in location, part of wider grouping.
- Tree group plotted with individual stem locations and numbered reference. Canopy extents coloured to match BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Tree or Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents coloured to match BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below and dashed line to show indicative stem line.
- Hedge with numbered reference. Canopy extents and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below and dashed line to show hedge centerline.
- Woodland with numbered reference. Canopy extents coloured to match BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below and dashed line to show indicative tree line.
- Area of Scrub with numbered reference. Dashed line to show indicative stem line.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

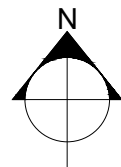
Direction of first significant branch

Root protection area (RPA)
Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012

Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order No.35E, served by Eastleigh BC.

NOTES:-

- The location of many trees has relied upon on site estimates, not topographical surveys.
- Grouped survey elements will include shrubs, trees and individual trees which may possess some individual size/quality.
- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey.



P01	First Issue.	SH	DC	03.2026
Rev	Description	By	Ckd	Date



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Client **Atkins Realis**

Project **OPCC Netley Security**

Title **Tree Constraints Plan
sheet 1 of 4**

Status	Scale	Date Created
Information	1:500 @A2	03.2026
Task Team Manager	Information Author	Task Information Manager
DC	SH	DC

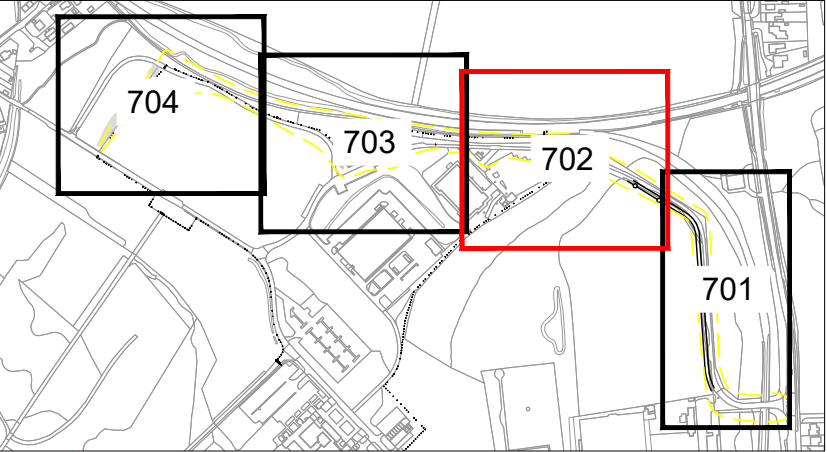
Document Number
5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-701

Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

RPS Project Number	Suitability	Revision
794-PLN-LAN-5579	S3	P01

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Key Plan nts



Key

- Survey boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
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- Woodland with numbered reference. Canopy extents coloured to match BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below and dashed line to show indicative tree line.
- Area of Scrub with numbered reference. Dashed line to show indicative stem line.
- BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1
 - Category A - High quality
 - Category B - Moderate quality
 - Category C - Low quality
 - Category U - Unsuitable for retention
- Direction of first significant branch
- Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order No.35E, served by Eastleigh BC.

- NOTES:-
- The location of many trees has relied upon on site estimates, not topographical surveys.
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 - Survey based upon topographic survey.

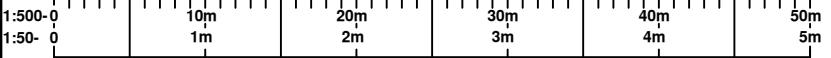


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P01	First Issue.	SH	DC	03.2026
Rev	Description	By	Ckd	Date



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T: +44 2380 810 440 E: rpsso@rpsgroup.com

Client **Atkins Realis**

Project **OPCC Netley Security**

Title **Tree Constraints Plan
sheet 2 of 4**

Status	Scale	Date Created
Information	1:500 @A2	03.2026
Task Team Manager	Information Author	Task Information Manager
DC	SH	DC

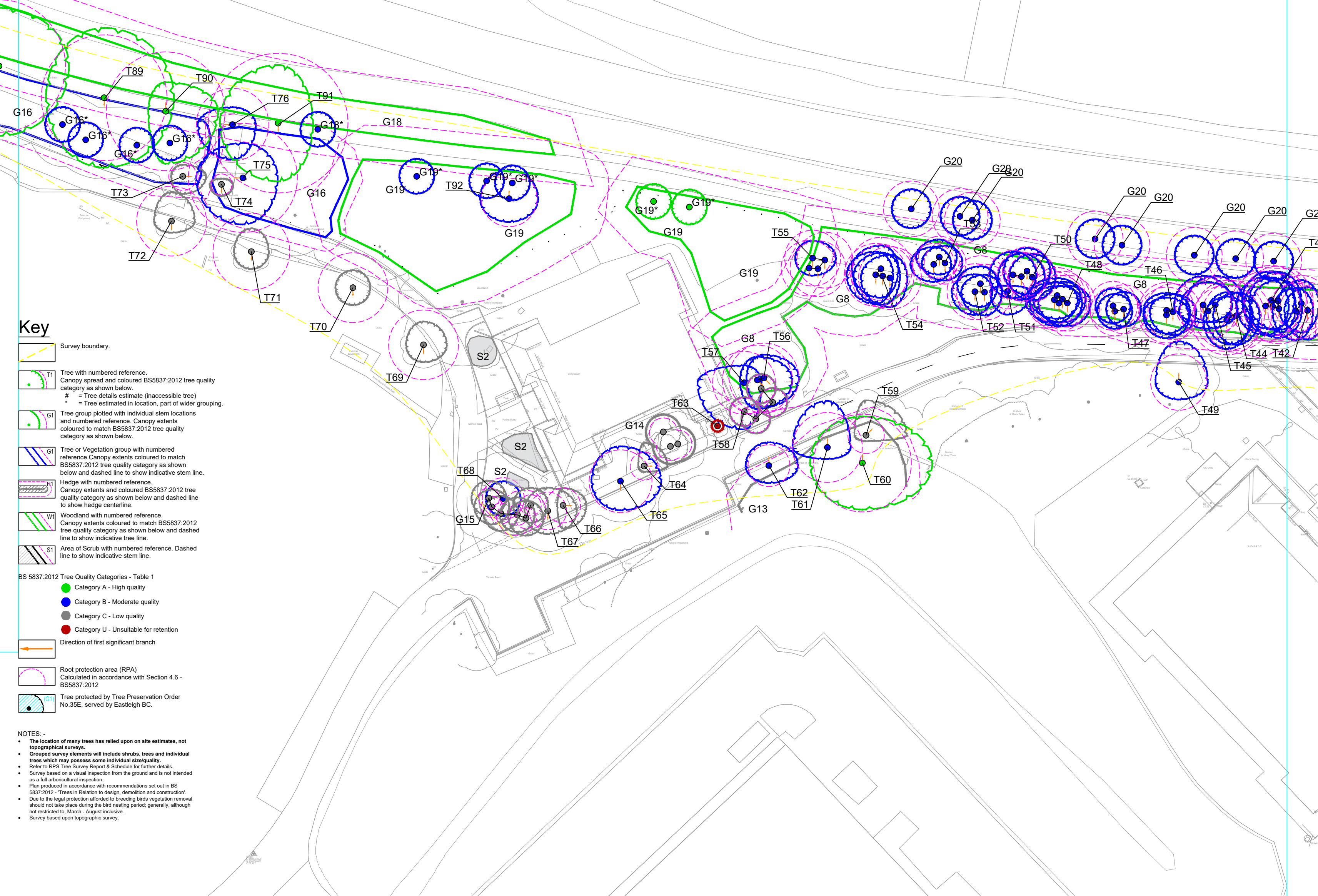
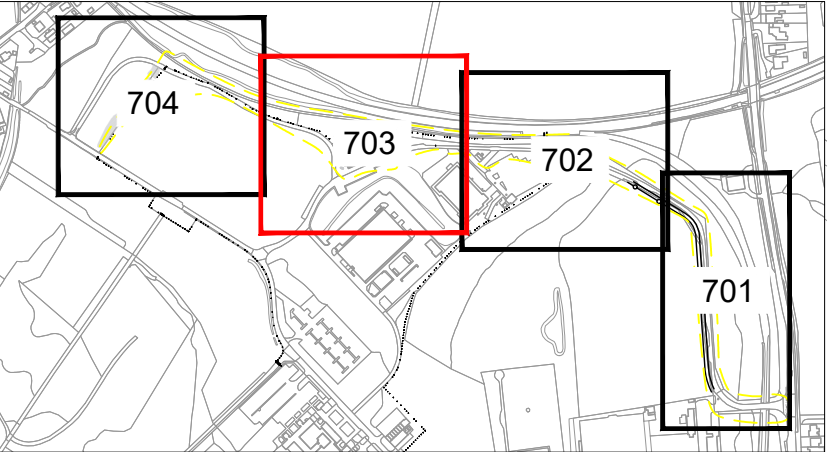
Document Number
5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-702

Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

RPS Project Number	Suitability	Revision
794-PLN-LAN-5579	S3	P01

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Key Plan



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- Survey boundary.
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- Category A - High quality
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- Direction of first significant branch
 - Root protection area (RPA) Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
 - Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order No.35E, served by Eastleigh BC.

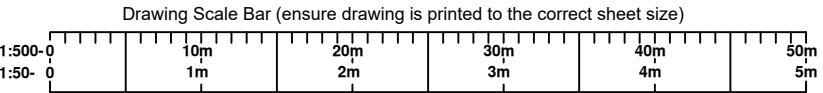
NOTES:-

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Rev	Description	By	Ckd	Date



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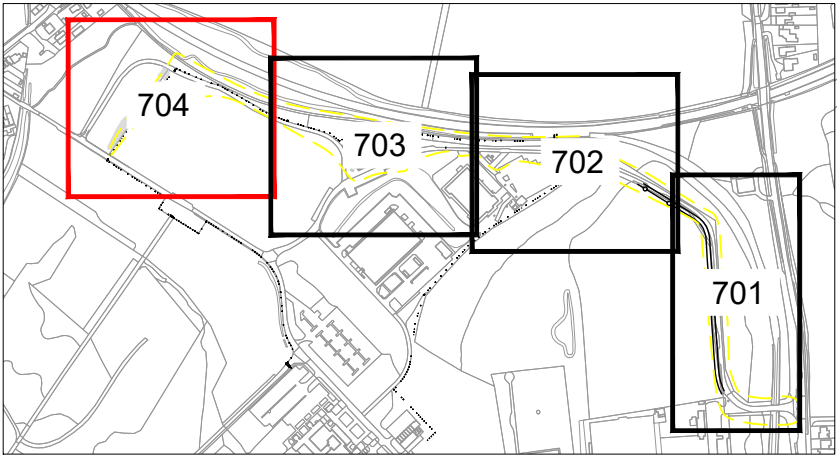
Client **Atkins Realis**

Project **OPCC Netley Security**

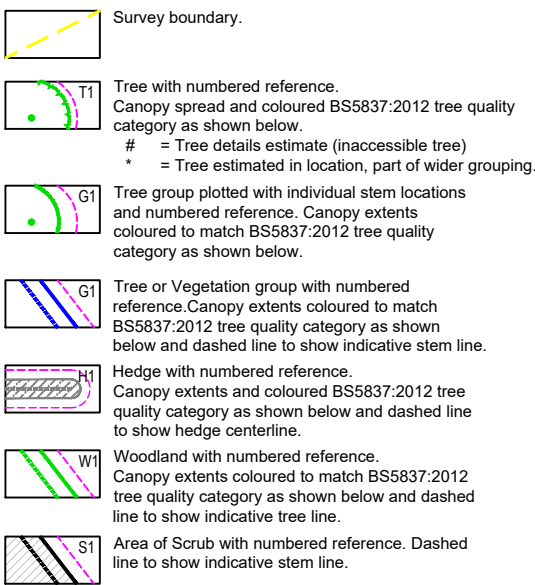
Title **Tree Constraints Plan
sheet 3 of 4**

Status	Scale	Date Created
Information	1:500 @A2	03.2026
Task Team Manager	Information Author	Task Information Manager
DC	SH	DC
Document Number		
5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-703		
Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number		
RPS Project Number	Suitability	Revision
794-PLN-LAN-5579	S3	P01
rpsgroup.com		

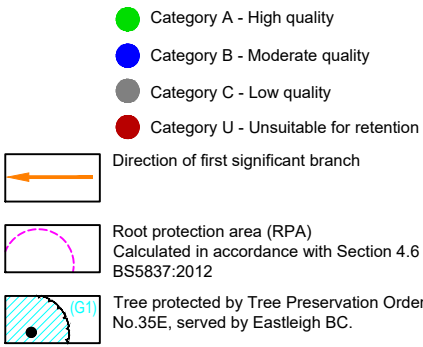
Key Plan nts



Key



BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1



- NOTES: -
- The location of many trees has relied upon on site estimates, not topographical surveys.
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 - Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
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P01	First Issue.	SH	DC	03.2026
Rev	Description	By	Ckd	Date



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Client **Atkins Realis**

Project **OPCC Netley Security**

Title **Tree Constraints Plan
sheet 4 of 4**

Status **Information** Scale **1:500 @A2** Date Created **03.2026**

Task Team Manager **DC** Information Author **SH** Task Information Manager **DC**

Document Number
5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-704

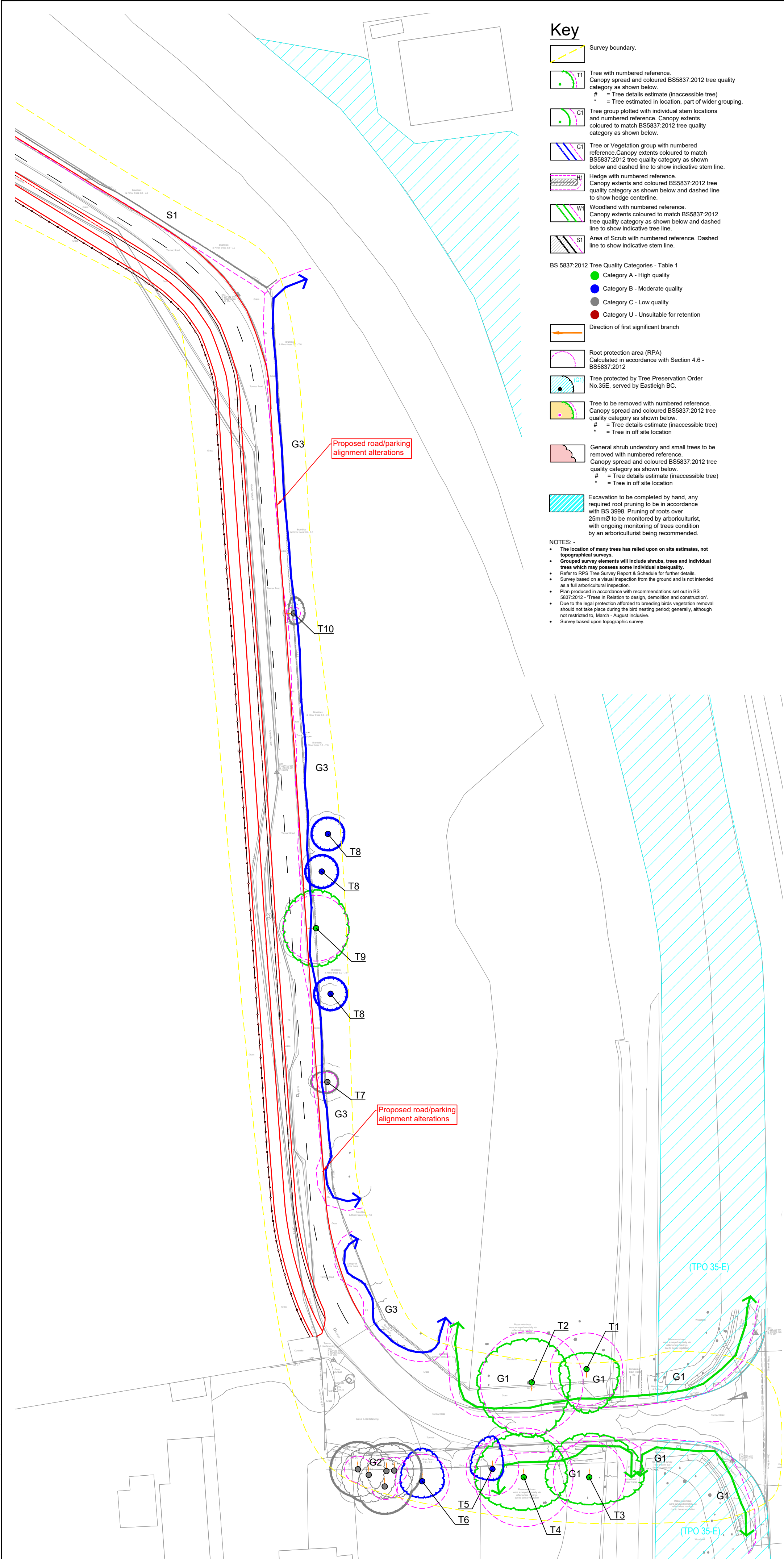
Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

RPS Project Number **794-PLN-LAN-5579** Suitability **S3** Revision **P01**

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Appendix D Tree Removal and Protection Plans

P:\5500 Series\5579 - OPCC Netley Security\Tech\ACAD\Current\5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-710.dwg



Key

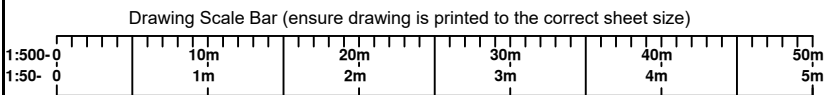
- Survey boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree estimated in location, part of wider grouping.
- Tree group plotted with individual stem locations and numbered reference. Canopy extents coloured to match BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
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- Category A - High quality
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 - Category C - Low quality
 - Category U - Unsuitable for retention
- Direction of first significant branch
- Root protection area (RPA)
Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order No.35E, served by Eastleigh BC.
- Tree to be removed with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree in off site location
- General shrub understory and small trees to be removed with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
= Tree details estimate (inaccessible tree)
* = Tree in off site location
- Excavation to be completed by hand, any required root pruning to be in accordance with BS 3998. Pruning of roots over 25mmØ to be monitored by arboriculturist, with ongoing monitoring of trees condition by an arboriculturist being recommended.

- NOTES:-
- The location of many trees has relied upon on site estimates, not topographical surveys.
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Key Plan



P01	First Issue.	SH	DC	03.2026
Rev	Description	By	Ckd	Date



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United Kingdom
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Client **Atkins Realis**

Project **OPCC Netley Security**

Title **Tree Removal Plan
(Access road)
sheet 1 of 3**

Status **Information** Scale **1:500 @A2** Date Created **05.2026**

Task Team Manager **DC** Information Author **SH** Task Information Manager **DC**

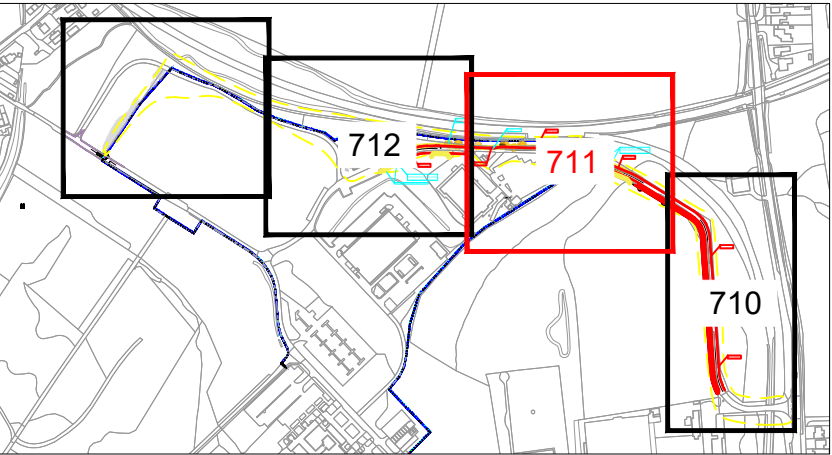
Document Number **5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-710**

Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

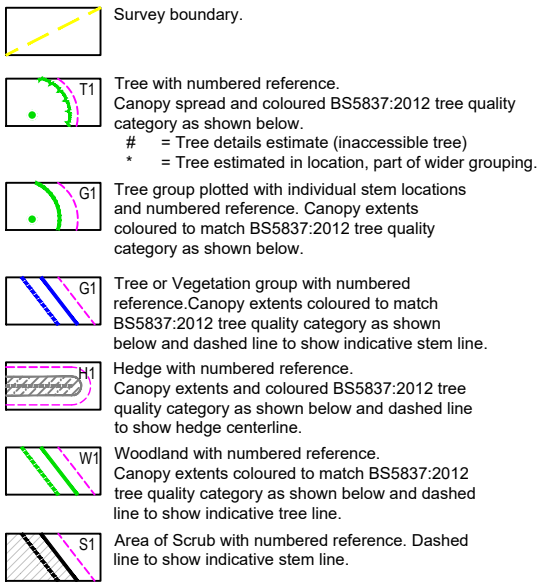
RPS Project Number **794-PLN-LAN-5579** Suitability **S3** Revision **P01**

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Key Plan

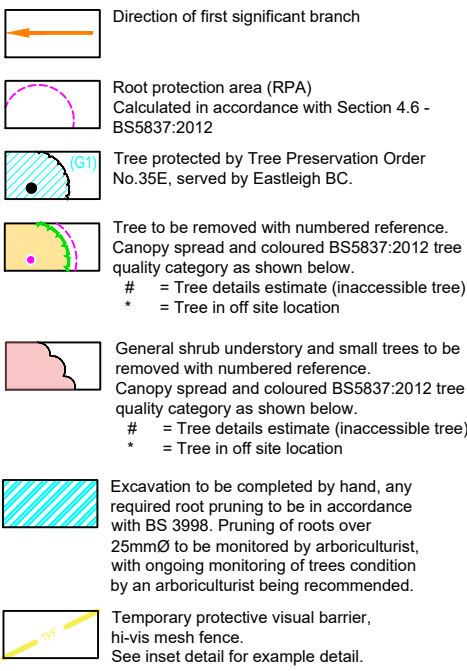


Key



BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

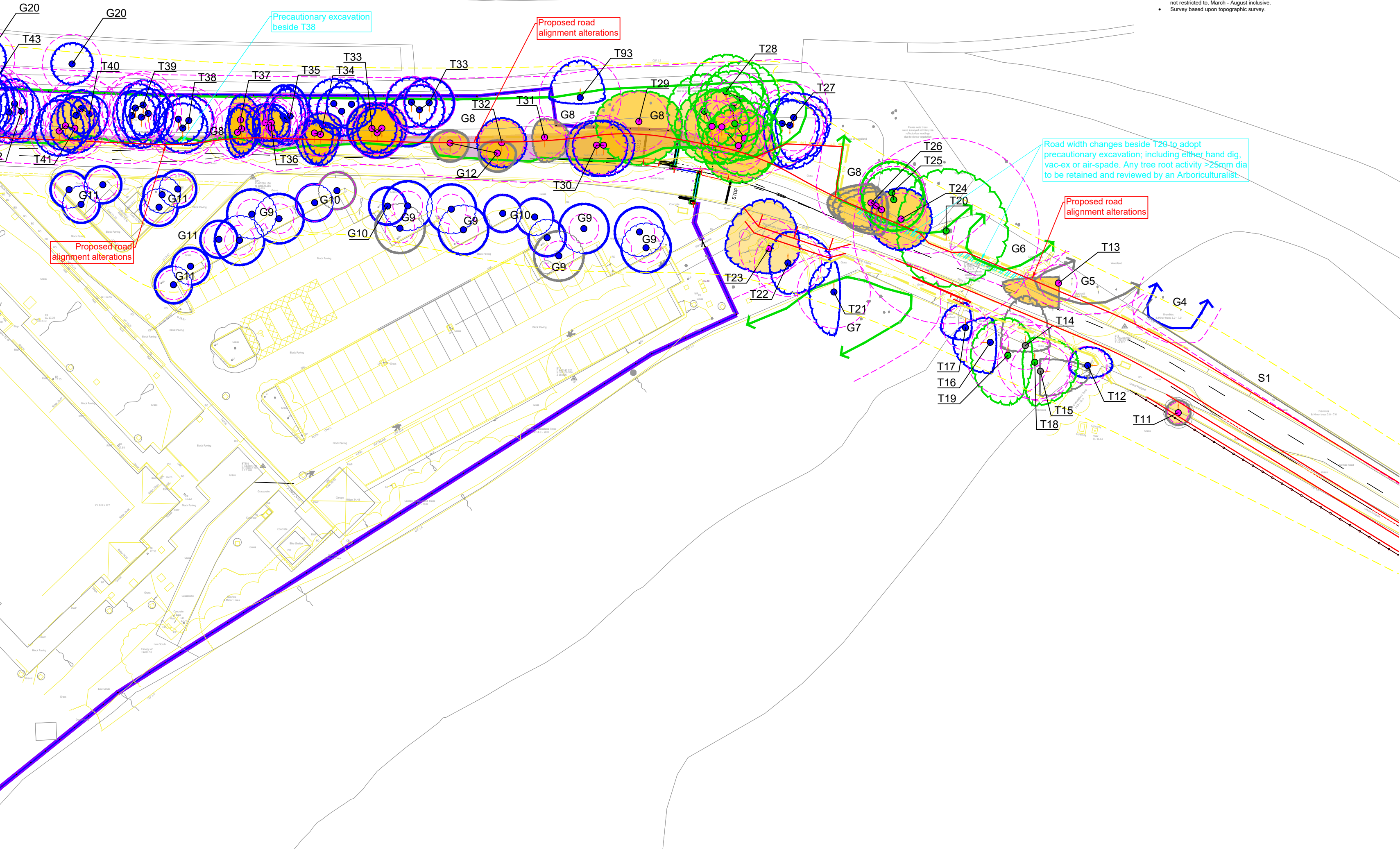
- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention



NOTES:-

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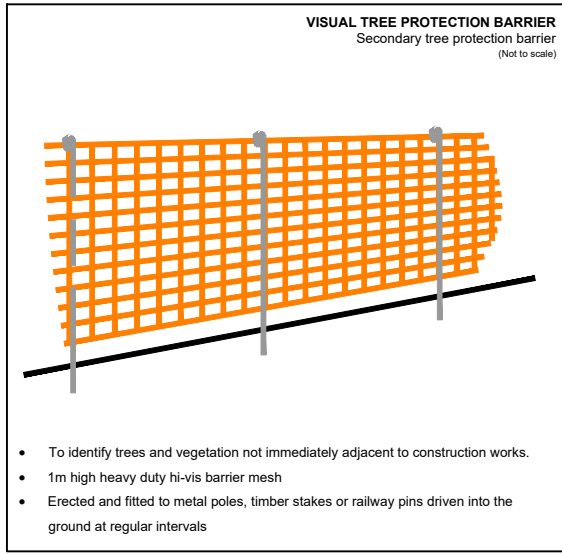
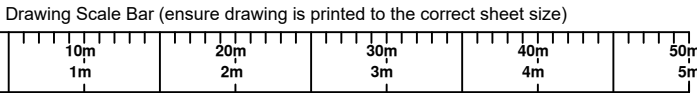
near of
others



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Rev	Description	By	Ckd	Date
P03	TPF added	DC	DC	29.06.26
P02	GLTA amends to tree removal.	DC	DC	04.06.26
P01	First Issue.	SH	DC	03.2026



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Client **Atkins Realis**

Project **OPCC Netley Security**

Title **Tree Removal Plan
(Access road)
sheet 2 of 3**

Status **Information** Scale **1:500 @A2** Date Created **05.2026**

Task Team Manager **DC** Information Author **SH** Task Information Manager **DC**

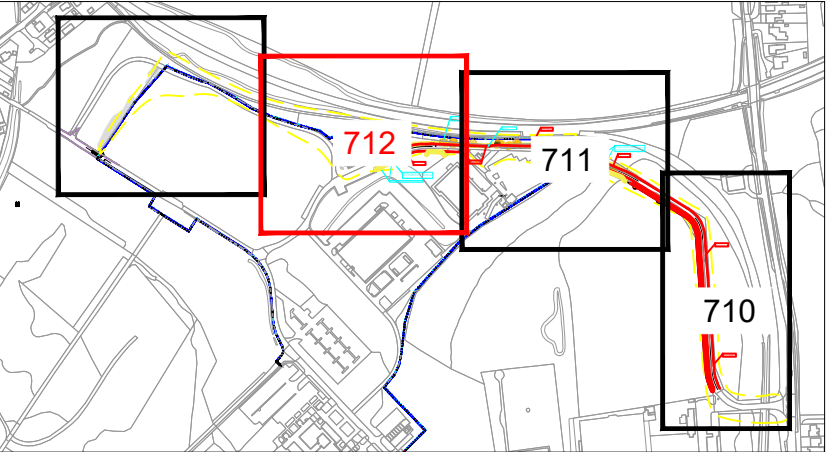
Document Number **5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-711**

Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

RPS Project Number **794-PLN-LAN-5579** Suitability **S3** Revision **P03**

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Key Plan nts



Key

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- BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1
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- Direction of first significant branch

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Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012

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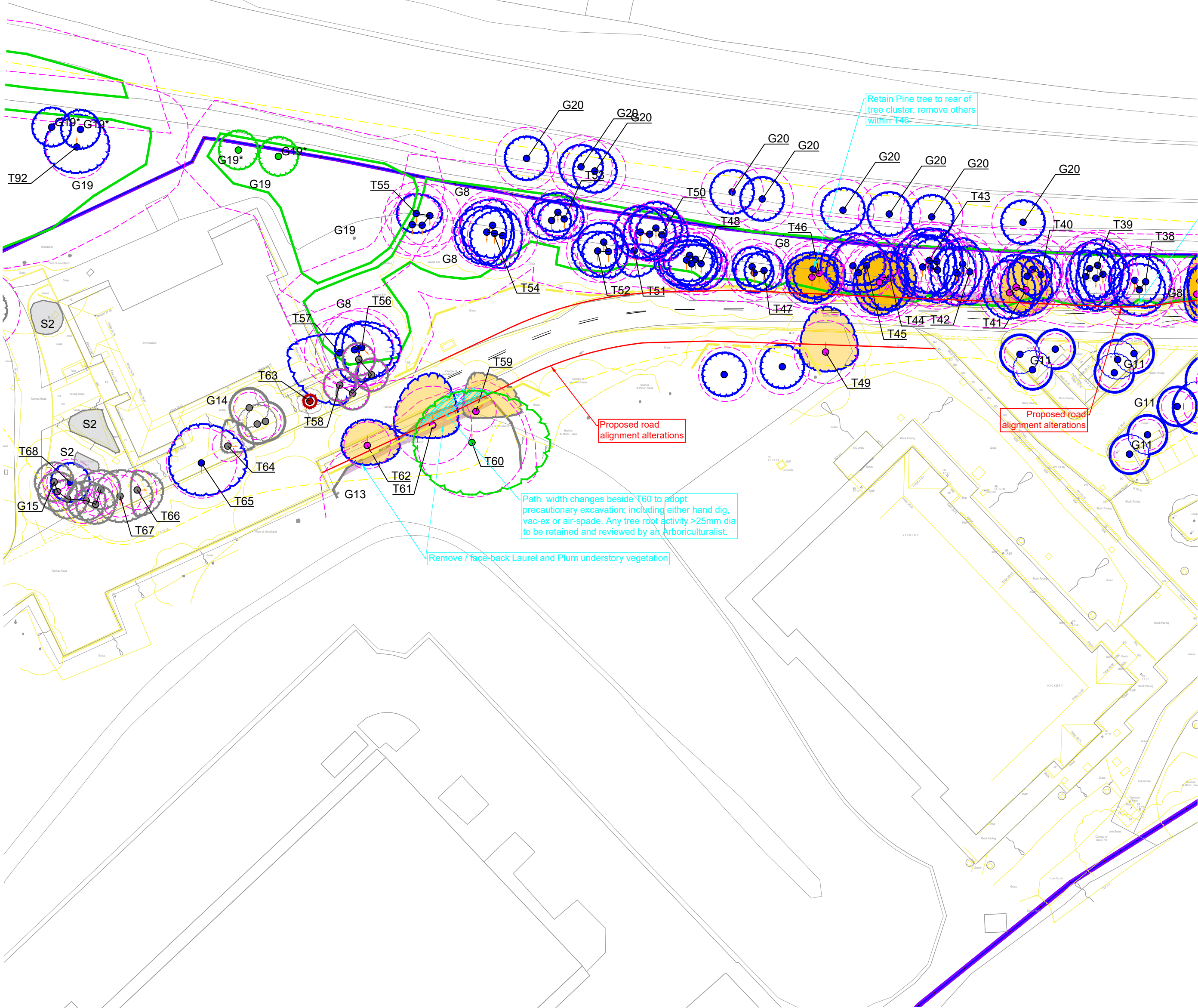
- General shrub understorey and small trees to be removed with numbered reference. Canopy spread and coloured BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
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 - * = Tree in off site location

- Excavation to be completed by hand, any required root pruning to be in accordance with BS 3998. Pruning of roots over 25mmØ to be monitored by arboriculturalist, with ongoing monitoring of trees condition by an arboriculturalist being recommended.

- Temporary protective visual barrier, hi-vis mesh fence. See inset detail for example detail.

NOTES:-

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- Survey based upon topographic survey.

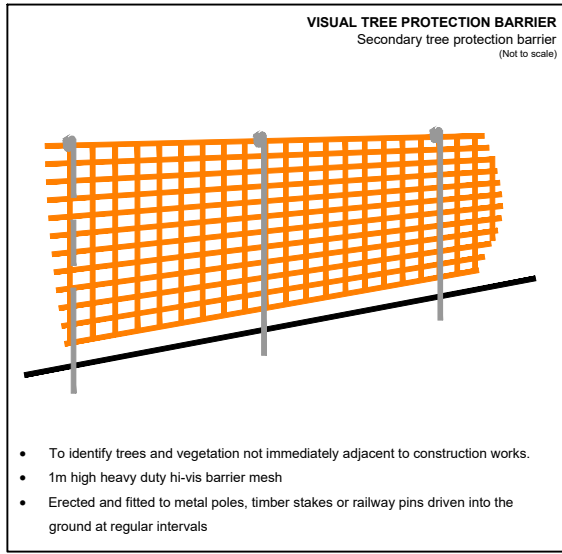


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Rev	Description	By	Ckd	Date
P03	TPF added		DC	29.06.26
P02	GLTA amends to tree removal.		DC	04.06.26
P01	First Issue.		SH	03.2026



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Client **Atkins Realis**

Project **OPCC Netley Security**

Title **Tree Removal Plan
(Access road)
sheet 3 of 3**

Status **Information** Scale **1:500 @A2** Date Created **05.2026**

Task Team Manager **DC** Information Author **SH** Task Information Manager **DC**

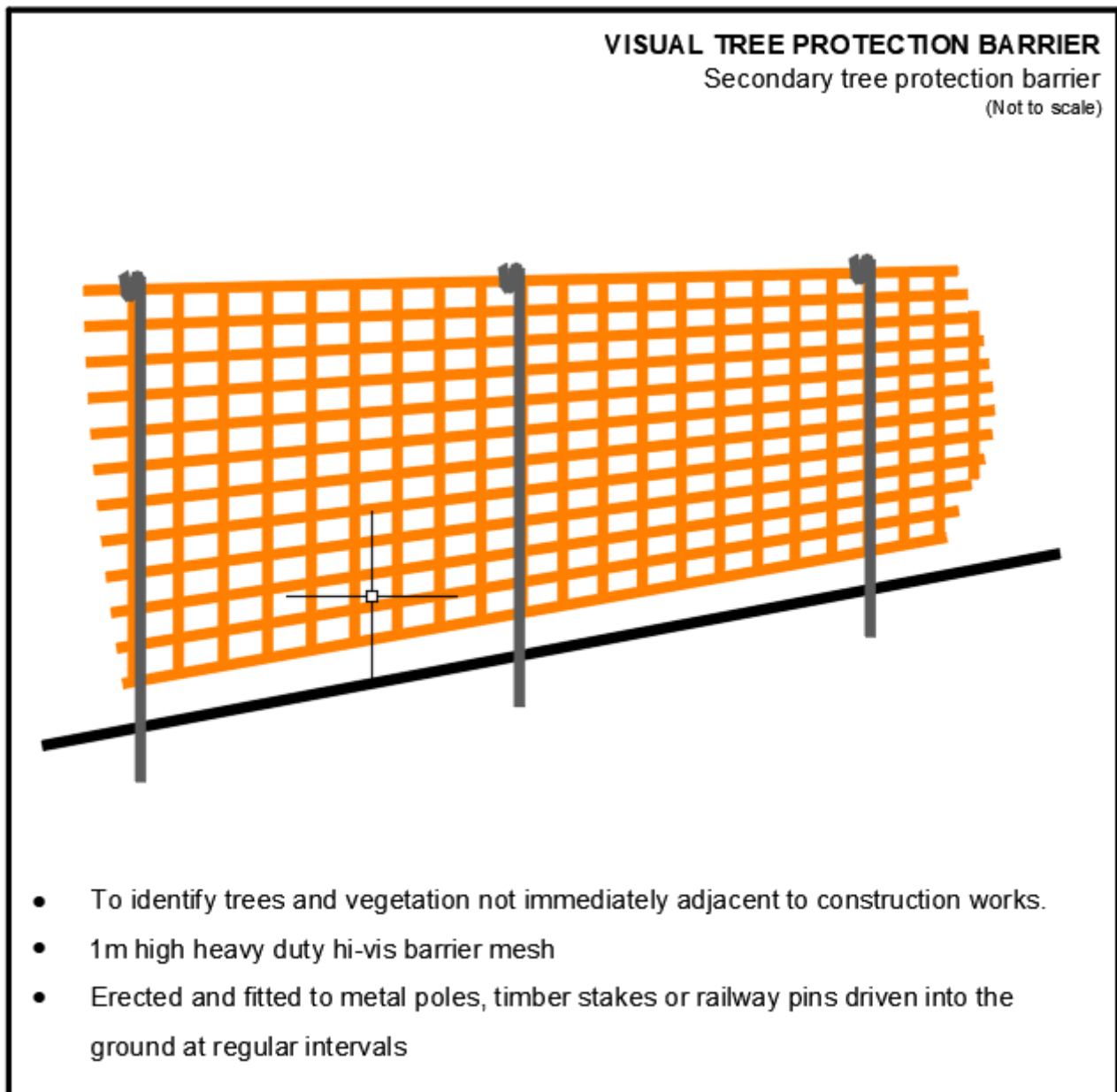
Document Number **5579-RPS-XX-XX-DR-AR-712**

Project Code - Originator - Zone - Level - Type - Role - Drawing Number

RPS Project Number **794-PLN-LAN-5579** Suitability **S3** Revision **P03**

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Appendix E Tree Protection Fencing



Appendix F Construction Exclusion Signage – Example

