

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



Stoke Park Farm
10th April 2024

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**Tyler
Grange**

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Section 1: Introduction

Table 1: Overview and Summary

Purpose of report:	Following the recommendations of the British Standard ¹ , this report includes the necessary arboricultural information to support the planning application. It demonstrates that the impact, both direct and indirect, of the proposal, has been assessed and where appropriate, mitigation and tree protection may be required.
Site description:	The site comprises a series of arable and grassland fields accessed via Sewall Drive and PRow (See Figure 1 overleaf). It is centred on grid reference SU 47868 19934. Trees and woodland are features of the site and its locality. An ancient woodland designation (Stoke Park Wood) borders the western and southern boundary. Tree cover within the site is limited to a single tree belt running from the northern boundary centrally into the site. There is also a group TPO administered to trees to the north.
Application type and description:	Full planning application for a Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG), forming the first phase of a larger SANG delivery.
Report prepared on behalf of:	Eastleigh Borough Council.
Local Planning Authority (LPA):	Eastleigh Borough Council.
Planning policies relating to arboricultural features:	National planning policy relating to the preservation of Ancient Woodland and local planning policy DM1 with associated SPD, as detailed at Appendix 1.
Report Summary:	By virtue of this being a SANG development it is has limited potential to impact trees. The will be no tree removal required. A short section of hedgerow requires removal to facilitate a footpath connection to Sewall Drive. The ancient woodland will remain unaffected by the development. The extent of new planting in the form of woodland and parkland trees will provide an increase in canopy cover on the site and the new arboricultural features to be enjoyed by future users. Tree protection requirements are limited to the installation of stock proof fencing and a new footpath at the edge of the woodland. This report provides to necessary mitigative measures to ensure this does not impact adjacent trees. The scheme is considered supportable from an arboricultural perspective in the context of national and local planning policy.

¹ BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations, London: British Standards Institute





Figure 1: Site Location with Approximate Boundary (Google Earth ©).



Section 2: Arboricultural Baseline

Table 2: Survey Summary

Survey approach:	The tree survey was completed by a suitably qualified Arboricultural Surveyor of Tyler Grange on 8 th June 2023. The survey was completed in accordance with BS5837. A measured topographical survey was used to identify the location of trees and their surrounding context.
Survey findings:	Findings for each of the trees surveyed are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule (See Appendix 2). This provides a tabulated record of the trees surveyed, including reference numbers, species composition, tree dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and the arboricultural value of each survey entry.
Survey mapping:	The distribution of the trees surveyed is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) together details of their constraints to new development in accordance with BS5837, including, tree quality gradings ² , Root Protection Areas (RPAs) ³ , tree canopy spreads ⁴ and tree shading ⁵ . The TCP also shows buffers plotted from the Ancient Woodland and Veteran Trees located on / adjacent to the site in accordance with Standing Advice relating to these features ⁶ .

Table 3: Tree related Designations

Designation Type	TG Tree Reference Number(s)
Tree Preservation Order ⁷	Woodland TPO ref. 763-E is located west of the SANG site and includes part of the woodland and trees adjoining the existing access road.  Figure 2. Extract of EBC Interactive Map of TPO.

² The arboricultural value of surveyed features under the criteria shown at Appendix 1. Allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.

³ 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.

⁴ Dimensions of the trees crown spread and clearance from ground level.

⁵ Shade cast by existing trees which may affect the availability of sunlight and daylight within a new development.

⁶ A buffer zone around an ancient or veteran tree should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter ('Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: protecting them from development', Forestry Commission and Natural England as updated November 2018).

⁷ 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 any works and damage to trees (with some exceptions) without the local planning authority's written consent. More information can be found online <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general>.



Designation Type	TG Tree Reference Number(s)
Conservation Area ⁸	None
Ancient Woodland ⁹	The woodland to the west known as Stoke Park Wood is designated partly as Ancient Replanted Woodland and Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland.  Figure 3. Extract of Ancient Woodland Designation to west of site.

⁸ Trees in a conservation area that are not protected by an Order are protected by the provisions in section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These provisions require people to notify the local planning authority, using a 'section 211 notice', 6 weeks before carrying out certain work on such trees, unless an exception applies. More information can be found online <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general>.

⁹ Ancient woods are areas of woodland that have persisted since 1600 in England and Wales, and 1750 in Scotland. The Magic Maps website <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> has been used to search for ancient woodland on or adjacent to a site.



Section 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Proposed Tree Works

- 3.1. Works to trees and vegetation are identified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) located to the rear of this report. This includes the following:
- Removal of a 8m section of H11 (hawthorn hedgerow) to facilitate a footpath link to Sewall Drive from the SANG.
 - A new footpath link will be provided in the southwestern corner which links to walking routes within the woodland. Minor pruning and clearance of understorey to facilitate an unobstructed route will be required to trees at the edge of the woodland. The link is 2m wide and therefore existing gaps between vegetation will be utilised in order to take the "path of least resistance" into the woodland.
 - An existing footpath within the Stoke Park Wood will be utilised to enter the SANG at the southern point. I understand the EBC have been in discussions with Forestry England who own Stoke Park Woods and they are happy for the route to be used for SANG users with Eastleigh Borough Council making a financial contribution towards its maintenance. Maintenance is likely to involve general pruning / clearance work of vegetation to provide an unobstructed route through the woodland.
- 3.2. Overall, the tree works required to facilitate the SANG are negligible and will not result in harm to arboricultural features of value.
- 3.3. The SANG design includes new tree planting and additional biodiversity improvements. An arrangement of new parkland and woodland tree planting will be provided on the site. The new planting suggests the site's arboricultural resource will be improved. Evidently the works proposed would be fully compensated by the extent of new tree planting to be provided.

Works within Root Protection Areas

- 3.4. Works required within the RPAs of trees include the following works: of new passing places along Sewall Drive and.
- Footpath connection to the woodland at the south-western corner of the SANG - the footpath involves placement of a resin bound gravel path connecting to existing routes in the woodland and PRow. This will be completed sensitively under the protection measures stipulated on the TPP. This involves a low impact approach, ensuring levels are maintained and no disturbance to rooting environments.
 - Stock proof boundary fencing – lengths of new stock proof fencing will be installed at the boundary of the ancient woodland and on the eastern side of the central tree group. Existing fencing will be used where possible however some sections required replacement. The fencing will be installed sensitivity with respect to minimising vegetation clearance and disturbance in rooting areas for fence post holes. The locations of fencing will be determined on-site by an appointment arboricultural consultant and the fencing contractor as stipulated on the TPP.



- Newly surfaced footpath within the woodland – it is understood that the existing footpath will be surfaced. It is recommended that the newly surfaced footpath is construction sensitively to not disturb the rooting environment of adjacent trees. A 'no-dig' solution would be appropriate, which involves constructing the path on existing levels to avoid any excavation within the ground other than removal of top turf / vegetation layers. Non-invasive edges will also be appropriate, such as timber boards secured by pegs. A standard specification for this is provided below.

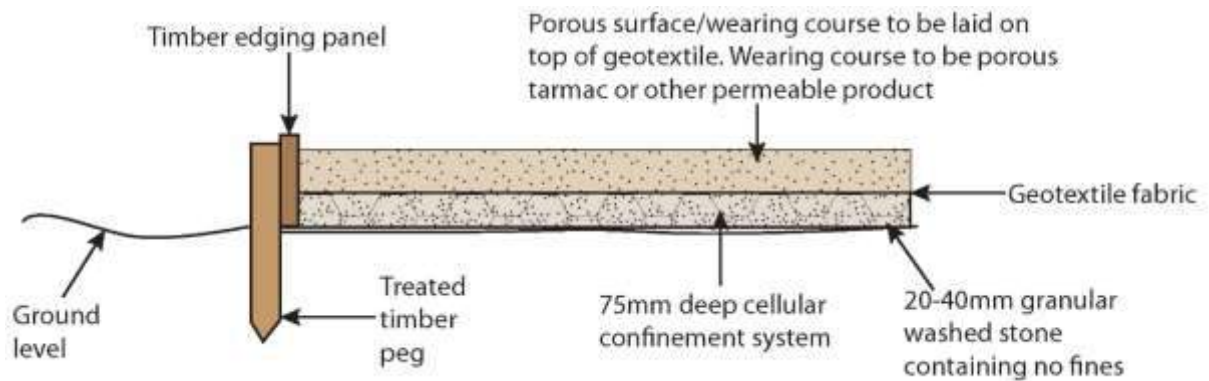


Figure 4. Standard specification for no-dig solution footpath.

Ancient Woodland Buffer

- 3.5. A 15m minimum buffer has been plotted on the TPP in accordance with the Standing Advice relating to ancient woodland and new development. There are no harmful activities proposed within the buffer zone that could affect the condition and conservational value of the ancient woodland. Works within the buffer will include new tree planting (including new woodland), a new footpath link located in the south-western corner which connects the SANG and existing PRow to walking routes within the ancient woodland, and sections of new stock proof fencing. Mitigative measures are proposed for the footpath within the buffer zone to ensure any disturbance to the rooting environments is avoided.
- 3.6. A new 1.2m high stock proof fence is proposed along the western boundary adjacent to the ancient woodland. Installation of the fence will adopt protective measures as set out within the TPP. This involves careful excavation of fence post holes to avoid damage to any tree roots encountered.

Construction Mitigation

- 3.7. The TPP provides measures to protect trees in line with BS5837 during the SANG development and access road works. This includes the location of hedgerow removal and the procedures for installing the stock proof fence within RPAs.
- 3.8. Should consent be granted, it is recommended that the Tree Protection Plan is secured by way of a planning condition.

Conclusion

- 3.9. The proposal will have a negligible impact on existing tree features subject to the adoption of tree protection measures during construction as set out within this report.
- 3.10. The SANG will deliver arboricultural benefits in the form of new tree planting.
- 3.11. The proposal is therefore considered consistent with local and national planning policy as it relates to trees.



Appendix 1: Planning Policy Relating to Trees

Table 4: National and Local Planning Policy Relating to Trees

Policy Document	Policy References	Policy Wording / Description
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was updated in December 2023 and is a material consideration in planning decisions and outlines the Government’s planning policies for England, setting out how these are expected to be applied. The consideration for existing trees and woodlands in the context of planning and new development is set out within Section 12 ‘Achieving well-designed and beautiful places’ and Section 15 ‘Conservation and Enhancing the Natural Environment’.		
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)	Section 12, paragraph 136	states that “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. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users”.
	Section 15, paragraph 180	provides a series of prerequisites to inform how planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment. This includes “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”.
	Section 15, paragraph 181	addresses the need to take a “strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure and adding that plans should be made for the enhancement of natural capital at the catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries”.
	Section 15, paragraph 186	highlights a series of principles that local planning authorities should apply when determining planning applications, stating that “if significant harm 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”.
	Section 15, paragraph 186 (c)	also adds that “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 compensatory strategy exists”.



Local Planning Policy (EBC Local Plan)	Policy DM1, General criteria for new development	"All new development should (as relevant): ..d. not involve the loss of or damage to trees, woodlands, hedgerows, ponds, priority habitats or other landscape features of value to the character of the area, for appearance or biodiversity unless they can be replaced with features of equivalent or enhanced value, (recognising that some species and habitats may be irreplaceable);"
Supplementary Planning Documents / Guidance	Trees and Development Supplementary Planning Document (Adopted April 2022)	A comprehensive document which sets out the councils' expectations and approach to assessing trees and development. Includes policy methodology for tree replacement (where required).



Appendix 2: BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan
Category 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	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of			DARK RED
	• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.			
	• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. (NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve)			
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	Criteria - Subcategories			Identification on Plan
	1. Mainly Arboricultural Values	2. Mainly Landscape Values	3. Mainly Cultural Values, including Conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B <i>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</i>	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits.	MID BLUE
Category C <i>Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</i>	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or temporary/transient landscape benefit.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY



Appendix 3: Tree Survey Schedule



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
G1	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Grey Poplar (Populus canescens), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	15(3.5)	700(1)	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	3.50	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Inaccessible. Ivy in crown. Dense woodland edge group. Situated on top of a steep banking and subsequently not accessed to survey in detail. Diameter is estimated average.	8.4	222
G2	Hazel (Corylus avellana), Field Maple (Acer campestre)	9(3.5)	350(1)	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.50	Semi Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Located on raised bund. Dense linear group of trees. Hazel specimens to the northern extent of the group have been previously coppiced. Diameter is an estimated average.	4.2	55
G3	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	17(3)	930(1)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	3.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Inaccessible. Ivy in crown. Cluster of mature trees located at edge of woodland. Situated slightly lower than the level of the road Diameter is estimated average.	11.2	391
T4	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14(3.5)	300(3)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	3.50	Early Mature	Good	Fair	C2	Fair quality with some landscape value. Downgraded due to limited life expectancy. Located on bank. Dieback in crown. Inaccessible: diameter estimated.	6.2	122
G5	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	11(6)	300(1)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Fair quality with some landscape value. Roots restricted by hard surface. Located on bank. Roadside canopy has been lifted to a height of approx. 6m	3.6	41

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
G6	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	14(2)	450(1)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	2.00	Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Group of moderate landscape value. Individual trees within the group are category C. Located on bank. Culvert running through centre of group. One tree failed towards the western extents of the group. Approximate 20m gap in group beneath EV lines, likely created to allow access for maintenance. Diameter is estimated average.	5.4	92
H7	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1(2)	150(1)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Length of unmanaged hedgerow. Diameter is estimated average.	1.8	10
W8	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Grey Poplar (Populus canescens), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis), Hazel (Corylus avellana)	16(4)	600(1)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Area of woodland located at the site boundary. Woodland not plotted on topographical survey and has been plotted using on site features and therefore cannot be considered wholly accurate. RPAs have been estimated give the limited access to the group. Diameter is estimated average.	7.2	163
W9	Common Oak (Quercus robur), Grey Poplar (Populus canescens), Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus), Sitka Spruce (Picea sitchensis), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Pine (Pinus Sp.)	15(4)	600(1)	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	4.00	Early Mature	Good	Good	A2	Area of woodland located on the western boundary of the site. Woodland is split into to distinctive areas, with the eastern portion being made up of a mixture of broadleaf species, and the western extents being made up of a more recent coniferous plantation. Woodland not plotted on topographical survey and has been plotted using on site features and therefore cannot be considered wholly accurate. As other woodlands. Diameter is estimated average.	7.2	163

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T10	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10(5)	450(1)	5.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	5.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Roadside tree: of value in the street scene. Downgraded due to constrained rooting environment. As other woodlands Inaccessible: diameter estimated.	5.4	92
H11	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1(2)	150(1)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Length of unmanaged hedgerow. Diameter is estimated average.	1.8	10
T12	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10(5)	350(1)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Roadside tree: of value in the street scene. Downgraded due to constrained rooting environment. As other woodlands Inaccessible: diameter estimated.	4.2	55
T13	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	10(5)	450(1)	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Roadside tree: of value in the street scene. Downgraded due to constrained rooting environment. Stem divides into multiple stems from a height of approximately 2mAs other woodlands Inaccessible: diameter estimated.	5.4	92
H14	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	1(2)	150(1)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Length of unmanaged hedgerow. Diameter is estimated average.	1.8	10
G15	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens), Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Willow (Salix sp.)	15(5)	350(1)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	Early Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Group of moderate landscape value. Individual trees within the group are category C. Roots restricted by hard surface. Located on bank. Plotted by eye on plan. Diameter is estimated average.	4.2	55
T16	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11(4)	200(1)	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C1	Low quality and value. Downgraded due to limited life expectancy. Roots restricted by hard surface. Diameter is estimated average.	2.4	18

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter and stem count	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T17	Common Oak (Quercus robur)	12(4)	600(1)	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	4.00	Mature	Poor	Fair	B3	Unable to access stem for detailed inspection. Tree displaying veteran characteristics such as retrenchment within the upper canopy. Dense ivy covering stem into upper canopy. Inaccessible: diameter estimated.	7.2	163
G18	Field Maple (Acer campestre), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Wild Cherry (Prunus avium)	14(2)	200(1)	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	Semi Mature	Good	Fair	B2	Moderate quality and value. Group of moderate landscape value. Individual trees within the group are category C. Located on bank. Diameter is estimated average.	2.4	18
H19	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	1(2)	150(1)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Length of unmanaged hedgerow. Diameter is estimated average.	1.8	10
G20	Grey Poplar (Populus canescens)	19(3)	930(1)	7.00	10.00	8.00	8.00	3.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Good quality with high landscape value. Inaccessible. Ivy in crown. Cluster of mature trees located at edge of woodland. Situated slightly lower than the level of the road. Diameter is estimated average.	11.2	391
T21	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12(5)	300(3)	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	5.00	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Fair quality with some landscape value. Roadside tree: of value in the street scene. Roots restricted by hard surface. Located on bank. Spindly habit. Sparse foliage. Diameter measured over ivy.	6.2	122

Appendix 4: Report Limitations

Limitations

- A4.1. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. Although the health and stability of trees in their current context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be understood that this report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.
- A4.2. No tree can be considered entirely safe, given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the site. An assessment of the potential influence of trees upon existing buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth, are specifically excluded from this report.

Un-assessable Risks

- A4.3. Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.
- A4.4. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 and 2010 (as amended). The survey findings, constraints, opportunities and design or mitigation recommendations included within that report must be read alongside this document.
- A4.5. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree does not pose an unacceptable level of risk and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will present an acceptable level of risk following the completion of any recommended work.



Plans:

Plan 1: Tree Protection Plan (TPP)





- Site Boundary
- Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Category U - Trees in Poor Condition
- Root Protection Areas
- Areas of Ancient Woodland (With 15m Buffer Included)
- Proposed stock proof fencing adjacent to trees
- Proposed SANG Footpaths



Stock proof fencing within 10m of woodland to adopt the following protection measures:

- Measure of fence to be determined on-site by experienced arboricultural consultant and fencing contractor
- No trees to be removed and clearance of undergrowth where needed to be maintained
- Fencing and gates to be excavated by hand or driven into ground using a trencher and post driver
- Fence / posts to be located away from tree stems to allow for future growth of trees

Stock proof fencing within 10m of woodland to adopt the following protection measures:

- Measure of fence to be determined on-site by experienced arboricultural consultant and fencing contractor
- No trees to be removed and clearance of undergrowth where needed to be maintained
- Fencing and gates to be excavated by hand or driven into ground using a trencher and post driver
- Fence / posts to be located away from tree stems to allow for future growth of trees

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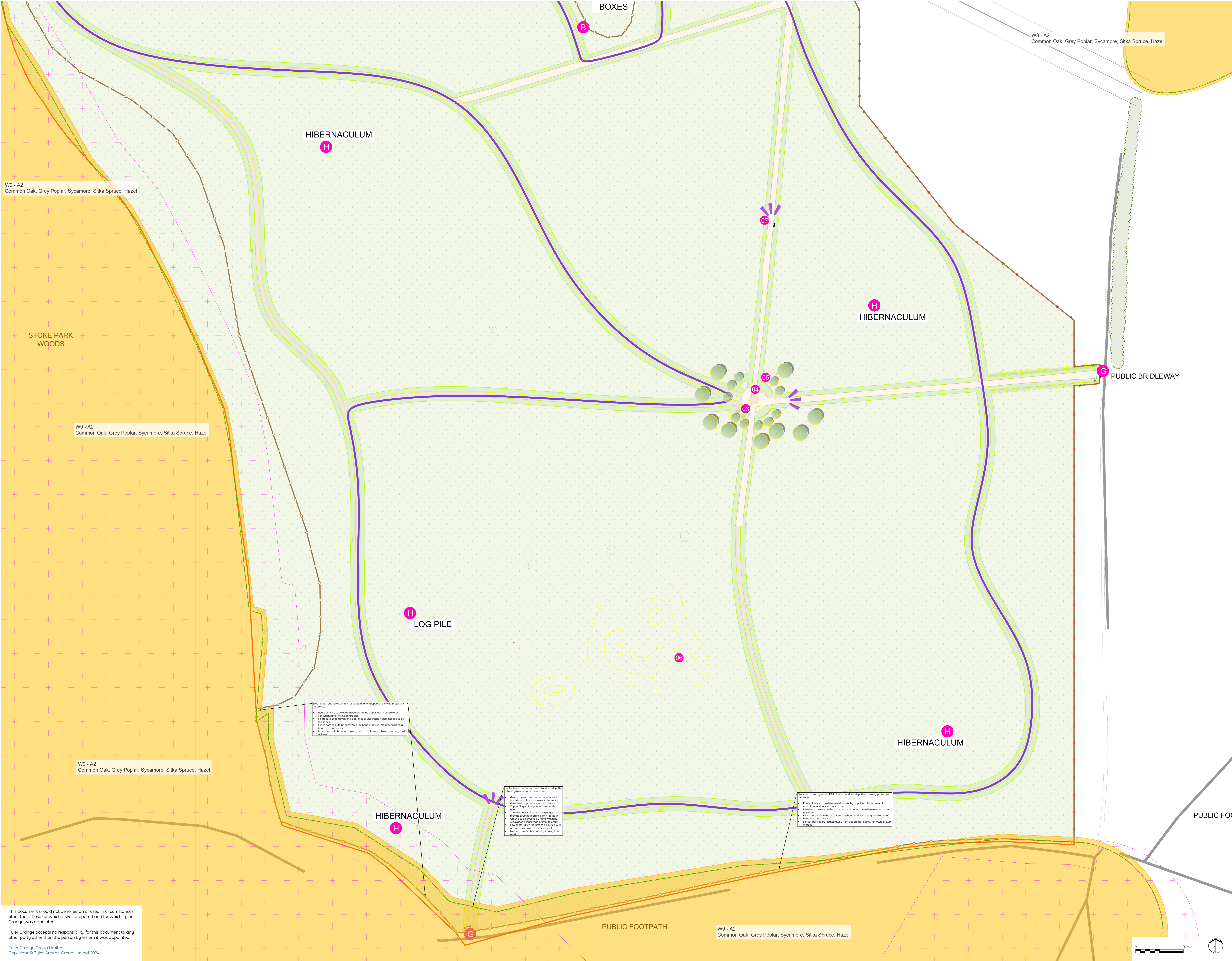
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W9 - A2
Common Oak, Grey Poplar, Sycamore, Sitka Spruce, Hazel

R	New layout received	09/04/2024
Rev	Description	Date

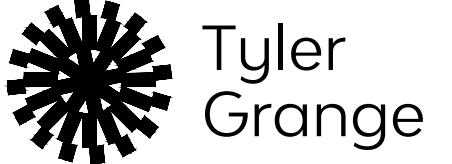


Project title	Stoke Park Farm, Eastleigh
Drawing title	Tree Protection Plan - Sheet 1 of 2
Scale	1:500 @ A0
Date	09.04.2024
Drawn	LB/JP
Checked	
Drawing number	15845_P02
Revision	A



- Site Boundary
- Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Category U - Trees in Poor Condition
- Root Protection Areas
- Areas of Ancient Woodland (With 15m Buffer Included)
- Proposed stock proof fencing adjacent to trees
- Proposed SANG Footpaths



A	New layout received	09/04/2024
Rev	Description	Date
 Head Office: 97 Icknield Street, Hackley, Birmingham, B18 6LU E: info@tylergrange.co.uk W: www.tylergrange.co.uk		
Project title Stoke Park Farm, Eastleigh		
Drawing title Tree Protection Plan - Sheet 2 of 2		
Scale	1:500 @ A0	Drawn
Date	09.04.2024	Checked
Drawing number 15845_P02		Revision A

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Stock proof fencing within 10m of woodland to adopt the following protective measures:

- Routes of fence to be determined on site by appointed Hibernaculum consultant and fencing contractor
- No trees to be removed and clearance of understorey where needed to be maintained
- Fencing and gates to be constructed by hand or otherwise generating a hand held post drive
- Fencing posts to be located away from tree stems to allow for future growth of stems

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