

NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting: APPEALS PANEL

Date and Time: THURSDAY, 12 AUGUST 2021, AT 11.45 AM*

Place: COUNCIL CHAMBER - APPLETREE COURT, BEAULIEU ROAD, LYNDHURST, SO43 7PA

Enquiries to: E-mail: andy.rogers@nfdc.gov.uk
Andy Rogers

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

Members of the public may view this meeting live on the Council's website at the following link:

<https://democracy.newforest.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=199&MId=7478>

PLEASE NOTE: The Hearing will be preceded by a visit to the site. Please meet at the place indicated on the plan overleaf at 10.30am.

Bob Jackson
Chief Executive

Appletree Court, Lyndhurst, Hampshire. SO43 7PA
www.newforest.gov.uk

This Agenda is also available on audio tape, in Braille, large print and digital format

AGENDA

Apologies

1. ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

To elect a Chairman for the meeting.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

To note any declarations of interest made by members in connection with an agenda item. The nature of the interest must also be specified.

Members are asked to discuss any possible interests with Democratic Services prior to the meeting.

3. TREE PRESERVATION ORDER NO. 0002/21 (Pages 7 - 92)

To consider an objection to the making of a Tree Preservation Order TPO/0002/21 relating to land adjacent to "The Ruffs", Chapel Lane, Langley.

4. ANY OTHER ITEMS WHICH THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT

To:	Councillors	Councillors
	Fran Carpenter Philip Dowd Barry Dunning	Derek Tipp Neil Tungate

**NEW FOREST DISTRICT COUNCIL
DETERMINING TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS WHERE OBJECTIONS TO THE
ORDER HAVE BEEN MADE**

Procedure at the Appeals Panel for Tree Preservation Orders

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Regulations oblige local authorities to take into consideration any duly made objections before deciding whether to confirm a Tree Preservation Order. A duly made objection must be sent to the Council in writing. Whether this objection is made by letter or by e-mail it will be considered to be a public document that is open to inspection on the file and may, in the event of an Appeal, be published in full.
- 1.2 At New Forest District Council, objections are considered by a Panel drawn from the Appeals Committee.
- 1.3 Meetings of the Appeals Panel are formal meetings of the Council. The Panel is supported by a legal advisor and a Committee Administrator. The Panel will consider all the evidence that has been submitted in respect of the Order. All of the evidence and representations received are published and in the public domain.
- 1.4 The Appeals Panel will hear the cases put forward objecting to the making of the Order and also in support of confirming the Order. The Members of the Panel will balance the evidence before them, in the light of the statutory constraints and guidance that apply.
- 1.5 The process is designed to be as open as possible and to make it as easy as possible for objectors and supporters of the Order to represent their point of view. They may therefore choose to have someone with them for support; or have their case presented by a friend, relative or professional advisor; and they may call such professional advisors as they feel necessary.

2. GUIDELINES FOR MEMBER ATTENDANCE

- 2.1 If a member of the Panel represents the area in which the contested Tree Preservation Order has been made as the local Ward Councillor, in accordance with the District Council's Code of Conduct, that Panel member must determine for themselves whether or not they have an interest within the terms of that Code and consequently whether they should take part in the decision making process.

3. SITE VISITS

- 3.1 Members meet on site before the meeting to view the tree(s) covered by the Order. The objector(s), arboriculturist, Local Ward Councillor(s) and a representative of the Parish or Town Council are also invited to the site visit. No discussion on the merits of the Order may take place at the site visit. The purpose of the visit is for Members to familiarise themselves with the site and the tree(s) and for the arboriculturist and the objector(s) to point out any features of the tree(s).

4. OBJECTION MEETING

- 4.1 The Chairman will explain that this is a procedure adopted by the Council for determining objections to Tree Preservation Orders.
- 4.2 The procedure for the meeting will be as follows:-
1. The objector(s) will explain the reasons for objection. They may expand on their written objection and may call any expert witnesses. They may also choose to have their case presented on their behalf by a friend or a professional advisor. They may also have a friend or other supporter with them for the hearing.
 2. The Council's arboriculturist may ask questions of the objector(s) or their representatives.
 3. Members of the Panel may ask questions of the objector(s).
 4. Supporters of the objector(s) may be heard, following the same procedure as in 1, 2 and 3.
 5. The Council's arboriculturist will put the case for preservation.
 6. The objector(s) may ask questions of the arboriculturist.
 7. Members of the Panel may ask questions of the arboriculturist.
 8. The supporter(s) of the Order may be heard. They may ask questions of the objector(s) and the arboriculturist. The supporters of the order may also choose to have their case presented on their behalf by a friend or a professional advisor. They may also have a friend or other supporter with them for the hearing.
 9. The local member may be heard.
 10. The Town or Parish Council may be heard.
 11. Members of the Panel may ask questions of the supporter(s).
 12. The arboriculturist may sum up.
 13. The objector(s) may sum up.
- 4.3 At the conclusion of the objection meeting the Chairman will declare the hearing closed.
- 4.4 The Panel will then discuss the matter on the basis of the evidence that has been presented to it. No additional information will be sought once the hearing has been closed. The press and public may remain while the decision is made.

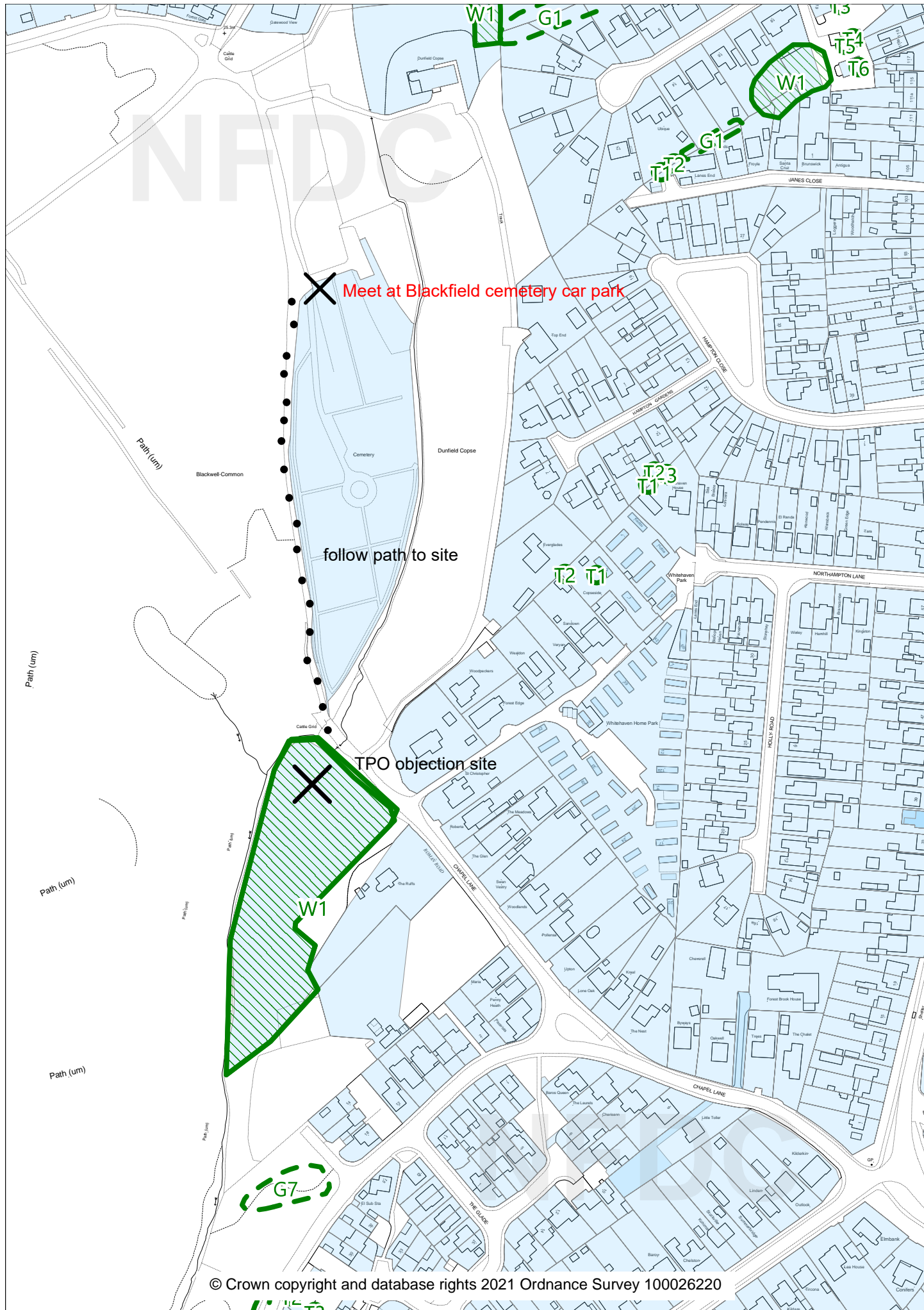
- 4.5 The decision of the Panel will be conveyed in writing to the objector(s) and all other persons originally served with a copy of the Order as soon as possible following the meeting.

PLEASE NOTE: ALL REPRESENTATIONS THAT ARE TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN HEARING AN APPEAL WILL BE PUBLISHED IN FULL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COUNCIL'S NORMAL PROCEDURES FOR PUBLISHING DOCUMENTS FOR MEETINGS.

(Auth-ad/Ctee/JMD/Appeals Panel/TPO Procedure Revised 1107.doc)
(11/07)

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 3



This page is intentionally left blank

OBJECTION TO THE MAKING OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER - TPO / 0002/21, LAND ADJACENT TO CHAPEL LANE LANGLEY

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This meeting of an Appeals Panel has been convened to hear an objection to the making of a Tree Preservation Order.

2. BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Tree Preservation Orders are made under Section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (the Act). The Act is supported by guidance issued by the Department for Communities and Local Government on 6 March 2014 entitled “Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas” (“the DCLG Guidance”).
- 2.2 New Forest District Council is responsible for tree matters within its area, as a local planning authority. The National Park Authority remains responsible for tree matters within the confines of the National Park.
- 2.3 Where a Tree Preservation Order is made, it has immediate provisional effect to protect the tree. This provisional effect will last for six months, or until the Order is confirmed by the planning authority, whichever is earlier.
- 2.4 The Order contains a schedule (which includes a map) specifying which tree or trees are protected by the Order.
- 2.5 Once the Order has been made, it is served, together with a Notice, on all persons with an interest in the land affected by the Order. It will also be made available for public inspection. Other parties told about the Order include the Town or Parish Council and District Council ward members. The District Council may also choose to publicise the Order more widely. The Notice will state the reasons that the Order has been made, and will contain information about how objections or representations may be made in relation to the Order.
- 2.6 The procedure allows for written objections and representations to be made to the District Council.
- 2.7 Where an objection is made to the Order, in the first instance, the Tree Officers will contact the objector to see if their concerns can be resolved. If they cannot, then, the objection is referred to a meeting of this Council’s Appeals Panel for determination.
- 2.8 The Appeals Panel must consider any duly made objections and representations, and must decide whether to confirm the Tree Preservation Order, with or without modifications.

3. CRITERIA FOR MAKING A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

- 3.1 A local planning authority may make an Order if it appears to them to be:
- “expedient in the interests of amenity to make provision for the preservation of trees or woodlands in their area”.

4. TYPES OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDER

- 4.1 The Tree Preservation Order may protect one or more individual trees, groups of trees or woodlands or, more rarely, refer to an area of land.
- 4.2 An individually specified tree must meet the criteria for protection in its own right.
- 4.3 A group of trees must have amenity value as a group, without each individual tree necessarily being of outstanding value. The overall impact and quality of the group should merit protection.
- 4.4 A woodland order would protect woodland as a whole. While each tree is protected, not every tree has to have high amenity value in its own right. It is the general character of the woodland that is important. A woodland order would protect trees and saplings which are planted or grow naturally after the order is made.
- 4.5 An area designation can be used to protect trees dispersed over a specified area. It may protect all trees in that area, or only trees of a particular species. An area order may well be introduced as a holding measure, until a proper survey can be done. It is normally considered good practice to review area orders and replace them with one or more orders that specify individual or groups of trees.

5. THE ROLE OF THE PANEL

- 5.1 While objectors may object on any grounds, the decision about confirmation of the Order should be confined to the test set out in 3.1 above.

5.2 Amenity value

This term is not defined in the Act, but the DCLG Guidance advises:

- Orders should be used to protect selected trees and woodlands if their removal would have a significant negative impact on the local environment and its enjoyment by the public.
- There should be a reasonable degree of public benefit in the present or future.

- When assessing amenity value, the authority might take the following into consideration: -
 - i. **Visibility:** The extent to which the trees or woodlands can be seen by the public will inform the authority's assessment of whether the impact on the local environment is significant. The trees, or at least part of them, should normally be visible from a public place, such as a road or footpath, or accessible by the public.
 - ii. **Individual, collective and wider impact:** Public visibility alone will not be sufficient to warrant an Order. The authority should also assess the particular importance of an individual tree, or groups of trees or woodlands by reference to its or their characteristics including: -
 - a. Size and form;
 - b. Future potential as an amenity;
 - c. Rarity, cultural or historic value;
 - d. Contribution to, and relationship with, the landscape; and
 - e. Contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area.
 - iii. **Other factors:** Where relevant to an assessment of the amenity value of trees or woodlands, authorities may consider taking into account other factors, such as importance to nature conservation or response to climate change. These factors alone would not warrant making an order.

5.3 Expediency

Again, this is not defined in the Act, but the DCLG Guidance is as follows:

Although some trees or woodlands may merit protection on amenity grounds it may not be expedient to make them the subject of an Order. For example it is unlikely to be necessary to make an Order in respect of trees which are under good arboricultural or silvicultural management.

It may be expedient to make an Order if the authority believes there is a risk of trees being felled, pruned or damaged in ways which would have a significant impact on the amenity of the area. But it is not necessary for there to be immediate risk for there to be a need to protect the trees. In some cases the authority may believe that certain trees are at risk as a result of development pressures and may consider, where this is in the interests of amenity, that it is expedient to make an Order. Authorities can also consider other sources of risks to trees with significant amenity value. For example, changes in property ownership and intentions to fell trees are not always known in advance, so it may sometimes be appropriate to proactively make Orders as a precaution.

6. THE EFFECT OF THE ORDER

- 6.1 Once the Order has been made, it is an offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy the protected tree or trees without first gaining consent from the Council through a tree works application, unless such works are covered by an exemption within the Act.

- 6.2 There is no fee for a tree works application. If consent is refused for tree works, the applicant has the right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

7. CONSIDERATION

- 7.1 Members will have visited the site immediately prior to the formal hearing, to allow them to acquaint themselves with the characteristics of the tree or trees within the context of the surrounding landscape. Members should reach a decision, based on their own observations, any evidence presented, and any objections and representations made, whether it appears to them to be expedient in the interests of amenity to confirm the Order.

- 7.2 The written evidence that is attached to this report is as follows:

Appendix 1 The Tree Preservation Order.

Appendix 2 The report of the Council's Tree Officer, setting out all the issues (s)he considers should be taken into account, and making the case for confirming the Order.

Appendix 3 The written representations from the objectors to the making of the Order

Members will hear oral evidence at the hearing, in support of these written representations. The procedure to be followed at the hearing is attached to the agenda.

8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 There are some modest administrative costs associated with the actual process of serving and confirming the Order. There are more significant costs associated with the need to respond to any Tree Work Applications to lop, top or fell the trees as the officers will normally visit the site and give advice on the potential work.
- 8.2 The Council does not become liable for any of the costs of maintaining the tree or trees. That remains the responsibility of the trees' owner.
- 8.3 The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 provide that a person will be entitled to receive compensation from the Local Planning Authority for loss or damage caused or incurred in consequence of: -
- (a) The refusal of any consent required under the Regulations;
 - (b) The grant of any such consent subject to conditions;
 - (c) The refusal of any consent, agreement or approval required under such a condition.

8.4 A claim to compensation cannot be made where: -

- (a) More than 12 months have elapsed since the Local Planning Authority's decision (or, if the decision has been appealed to the Secretary of State, from the date of determination of the appeal);
- (b) The amount of the claim would be less than £500.

8.5 Compensation is NOT payable: -

- (a) For loss of development value or other diminution in the value of the land. 'Development value' means an increase in value attributable to the prospect of developing land, including the clearing of land;
- (b) For loss or damage which, having regard to the application made, and the documents and particulars accompanying the application, was not reasonably foreseeable when consent was refused, or was granted subject to conditions;
- (c) For loss or damage which was (i) reasonably foreseeable by the person seeking compensation, and (ii) attributable to that person's failure to take reasonable steps to avert the loss or damage, or to mitigate its extent;
- (d) For costs incurred in appealing to the Secretary of State against the refusal of any consent required under the Regulations, or the grant of such consent subject to conditions.

9. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

9.1 The trees must have significant value within their landscape to justify the confirmation of the Order.

10. CRIME AND DISORDER IMPLICATIONS

10.1 There are no crime and disorder implications arising from this report.

11. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

11.1 The making or confirmation of a Tree Preservation Order could interfere with the right of the property owner (under the First Protocol of the European Convention on Human Rights) peacefully to enjoy his possessions. Such interference is capable of justification if it is in the public interest (the amenity value of the tree).

11.2 In so far as the trees are on or serve private residential property, the making or confirmation of a Tree Preservation Order could interfere with the right of a person (under Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights) to respect for his private and family life and his home. Such interference is capable of justification if it is in accordance with the law and necessary in a democratic society for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

12. RECOMMENDED:

- 12.1 That the Panel consider all the evidence before them and determine whether to confirm Tree Preservation Order TPO 0002/21 relating to land adjacent to Chapel Lane, Langley with, or without, amendment.
- 12.2 That if confirmed, a minor modification be made to amend the title to reflect the change of name of the site to 'Land of Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane, Langley.

For Further Information Please Contact:

Andy Rogers
Committee Administrator
Tel: (023) 8028 5070
E-mail: Andy.Rogers@nfdc.gov.uk

Ian Austin
Service Manager - Legal
Tel: 023 8028 5191
E-mail: ian.Austin@nfdc.gov.uk

Grainne O'Rourke
Executive Head Governance and Housing.
Tel: (023) 8028 5076
E-mail: grainne.orourke@nfdc.gov.uk

Background Papers:

Attached Documents:
TPO 0002/21
Published documents

List of Appendices

Appendix 1 – The Tree Preservation Order

Appendix 2 – Tree Officer’s Report

Appendix 2(a) - Statement By Cllr Alvey

Appendix 2(b) – Email from Fawley Parish Council in support of TPO

Appendix 2(c) – Letter in support of Tree Preservation Order (Mr Barrett)

Appendix 3 - Objector’s Representations

Appendix 3(a) – Email from Objector dated 26 July 2021

Appendix 3(b) – XL Spreadsheet of Tree Species

Appendix 3(c) - Plan 1 (Pencil Drawing of Tree locations 1)

Appendix 3(d) - Plan 2 (Pencil Drawing of Tree Locations 2)

Appendix 3(e) - Excel Spreadsheet – Trees, Birds and Other species

Appendix 3(f) - Map of Blackfield with Hatched Areas

Appendix 3(g) - Letter From New Forest Land Advice Service

Appendix 3(h) – Woodland Management Plan

This page is intentionally left blank

HUMAN RIGHTS ACT 2000

I have been asked to exercise the power delegated to me by the Authority to make the following Tree Preservation Order:

TPO/0002/21 LAND ADJACENT TO THE RUFFS, CHAPEL LANE, LANGLEY

Having considered the Tree Officer's reasons for making the TPO, I make the above TPO.

In coming to this decision, I have carefully considered Article 8 and Article 1 of the First Protocol of the Human Rights Act 1998.

Whilst I recognise that the decision to make the TPO may interfere with the 2 aforementioned rights, I believe it is necessary to do so in the public interest (so that others can enjoy the considerable amenity value and benefits afforded by the tree(s) and likewise necessary for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others (i.e. the inhabitants of the area) to enjoy the tree(s) in their present settings. I also consider such action to be proportionate to the overall aim.

Signed:

A large black rectangular redaction box covering the signature of the Chief Planning Officer.

Claire Upton-Brown
Chief Planning Officer

Date:

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER TPO/0002/21

LAND ADJACENT TO THE RUFFS, CHAPEL LANE, LANGLEY

The New Forest District Council, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 make the following Order—

Anyone wishing to undertake works to trees protected by TPO should apply in writing to the Authority clearly identifying the tree(s) and the work intended. A decision will usually be issued within six weeks. Application forms are obtainable from the Authority's website.

Citation

1. This Order may be cited as the TPO/0002/21 - LAND ADJACENT TO THE RUFFS, CHAPEL LANE, LANGLEY.

Interpretation

2. (1) In this Order "the authority" means the New Forest District Council.

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

Effect

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

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

- (a) Cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy; or
- (b) cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of,

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

/.....cont

Application to trees to be planted pursuant to a condition

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

Dated this 18th day of February 2021

Signed on behalf of New Forest District Council



SCHEDULE
SPECIFICATION OF TREES
TPO/0002/21

Woodlands

(within a continuous black line on the Plan attached to this order)

Reference on map	Description	Situation
W1	All trees of whatever species.	Situated on land adjacent to the north west boundary of The Ruffs, Chapel Lane. As shown on plan.



Tree Preservation Order Plan





Town and Country Planning Act 1990

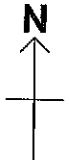
TPO Number: TPO/0002/21

Scale: 1:1250

Date Printed: 18/02/21

Key

-  Individual trees covered by TPO
-  Area of trees covered by TPO
-  Groups covered by TPO
-  Woodland of trees covered by TPO



New Forest
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tel: 023 8028 5000
www.newforest.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

APPEALS PANEL – 12 AUGUST 2021

OBJECTION TO TREE PRESERVATION ORDER - TPO / 0002/21

LAND ADJACENT TO CHAPEL LANE LANGLEY

1. SUMMARY OF MAIN ISSUES

The key issues are

- 1. The public amenity value of the woodland and its value to the wider community.**
- 2. The expediency to protect these trees**

2. TREE PRESERVATION ORDER HISTORY

2.1 The site is located at the end of Chapel Lane adjacent to the property known as ‘The Ruffs’ and the New Forest National Park boundary. The site is adjacent to open forest which is designated a SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest).

2.2 The order was made as result of request from Fawley Parish Council who raised concerns with New Forest District Council by the amount of tree work being carried out on the site and signs erected stating ‘cord wood’ for sale. Following on from this the owner made and application for a lawful development certificate to install running water and a toilet facility within the site.

A TPO was made in August 2020. Due to COVID restrictions the objection made by the owner of the site could not be heard and this TPO expired, so a new Order was made on 18 February 2021.

The owner of the site, Mr B Smith, put in writing his objections to the order.

3. The Woodland

3.1 The woodland consists mainly of mature English oak with some beech trees. This site is largely devoid of understory as this has been removed by the owner prior to the Tree Preservation Order being made. It is understood that the majority of understory removed were invasive Rhododendrons and cherry laurel. Currently there are no signs of natural regeneration and it appears that vehicles are now being driven into the woodland. There is a small stream running through this site and this has been further excavated.

4. Objections to the Order

Mr Smith put his objections in writing on 15 March 2021, and the main points are summarised below:

- Amenity - the woodland does not offer significant amenity to the area as the site is located at the end of a road.
- Expediency – There is no evidence or grounds for the woodland order because no tree with amenity value has been removed.

Appendix 2 – Tree Officer’s Report

- Good forestry practice – the trees that have been removed on site are in line with the Invasive Non-Native Species Frameworks Strategy for Great Britain (2015).
- Woodland management plan – The blanket woodland TPO has hindered urgent works required on site under the current woodland management plan.
- Compliance with legislation – There is a legal requirement to prevent *Rhododendron ponticum* spreading on to the adjoining SSSI.
- There are errors in the Order.
- Compensation – Mr Smith believes he would be entitled to a high level of compensation for future refusal to any consent under the order.
- Human rights – The blanket woodland Order deprives Mr Smith of the use of the trees.
- Biodiversity – The woodland order prohibits Mr Smith from removing non-native, invasive species. Mr Smith cannot plant any new seedlings as they will be out-competed by the mature trees on site.
- The significance of this woodland is low compared to other woodland around Fawley oil refinery that is not protected.
- The water table on the site is too high to maintain large trees on site and several trees have fallen in the last 10 years.
- The woodland order will prevent the site being opened up for recreation and use by the public.
- The woodland order prevents Mr Smith managing the Hazel coppice.
- The site has been grown for timber production and it is part of the ongoing viability of the site for there to be periodic thinning of the trees.
- Timber from the trees converted into wood products will prevent carbon being released through decomposition.
- The woodland order prevents Mr Smith from carrying out his woodland management plan to enhance biodiversity.
- Permission to carry out works is valid for 2 years. It is not possible to run a coppicing business and plan for the future when there is no guarantee that consent will be granted to coppice trees in the future.

5. TREE OFFICER’S COMMENTS ON THE GROUNDS FOR OBJECTION

- Amenity – the site is situated at the end of Chapel Lane and the trees and woodland are visible from the public highway. The western boundary of the woodland is visible from publicly accessible open forest. This small woodland

Appendix 2 – Tree Officer’s Report

forms an important screen between the open forest and the dwellings and suburban development of Fawley.

- Expediency – The woodland order does not protect trees that have been previously removed but the trees currently on site, which collectively have high amenity value. Without this protection all the trees within this site could be removed. Mr Smith seems to have multiple plans for this site, such as opening it to the public for recreational use, although the precise manner has not been alluded to in the objection letter. However, the uses Mr Smith has outlined would likely conflict with retaining the mature trees (such as planting a commercial Christmas tree plantation). Mr Smith in his objection states that he is looking to remove the mature trees in order to establish new seedlings. This clearly indicates the mature trees, that contribute both to the amenity and the biodiversity in the area, are under threat without a Tree Preservation Order on this land.
- Good forestry practice - The woodland tree preservation Order would not prevent compliance with legislation to remove invasive species.
- Woodland management plan – Any works that are required to abate a legal nuisance or for a dangerous tree is exempt from application and can be carried out within 5 days if the applicant contacts the New Forest District Council with a clear specification of the hazard and the works required to make this safe. All others works can take up to 8 weeks to approve through the tree work application process, in line with the time frame set out in the legislation. I note that no woodland management plan has been submitted to New Forest District Council, although Mr Smith has now submitted a ‘Small woodlands management plan’ to the Forestry Commission (England) to assess.
- I referred Mr Smith’s comments regarding ‘errors’ in the TPO to our legal department, who did not support this claim. However in light of the change of name for the site, the existing TPO title can be modified to reflect this and changed to “Land of Blackwell Forest”.
- Compensation – Mr Smith has not outlined what compensation he believes he is entitled to. However, land owners cannot claim for perceived loss of land value if the site is ‘undevelopable’ due to the imposition of the order.
- Human rights - The overall amenity and benefit to the public that this woodland provides to the public over-rides Mr Smith’s individual rights. This woodland is not within a private garden that is connected to a dwelling. It is not clear what Mr Smith means by “use” of the trees.
- Biodiversity – According to Mr Smith the limited number of tree species on site is a lack in biodiversity, however the native species and distribution reflects the species distribution across the New Forest. It has been shown that older trees support a far greater number and variety of species than young trees. I am also concerned by the out-dated recommendation for importing trees from further provenance ranges, this recommendation is dated to 2008. Since then a number of new pests and diseases have been identified across continental Europe and the advice is now to source trees stock locally. It appears Mr Smith’s intention to plant seedlings from numerous sources and remove the mature trees on site, is likely to directly harm the trees on site. Although under a woodland TPO this authority does not have the powers to prevent Mr Smith planting any new trees, Mr Smith would have to comply with plant health regulations. Mr Smith states he has the support of the Land Advice Service (a

Appendix 2 – Tree Officer’s Report

service that is funded by the New Forest National Park and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust). Mr Smith has recently submitted a letter from New Forest Land Advice Service dated 7th September 2020. This letter supports the removal of the of the non-native plants such as the invasive *Rhododendron ponticum* and the Cherry Laurel (good forestry practice that the woodland TPO would not prevent – removal of shrub species are not protected by the Woodland TPO). The letter also recommends the removal of the Western Red Cedar trees (this work has been permitted through a tree work application and has now been carried out, again the TPO did not prevent this management). All the advice written in this document is reasonable management that would not be prevented under the TPO. I also note that Mr Smith is not following all this advice as he has already planted this site with osier willows saplings and not followed the advice to allow the site to regeneration naturally.

- The significance of this woodland is low compared other woodlands not protected. The Panel is looking at the objections relating to this site only, and other land is not part of the consideration of this Panel. Given the location of this site between open SSSI forest and urban development, this woodland is highly important to the character of the New Forest and surrounding area.
- The water table on this site is too high and unable to support large trees – the mature oaks on this site are estimated to be 50-100 years old and have seemingly grown successfully for this time. Several trees have fallen in recent years but this may be a result of the removal of all ground cover on this site and the associated soil erosion that has now occurred, excavating the stream and accessing this site with vehicles.
- The woodland order will prevent the site being opened up to the public for recreational use. Mr Smith has not provided any details on why the TPO would prevent this. Or what form this recreational use will take. However, Mr Smith does not need permission under a Tree Preservation Order to allow members of the public to access the site. Numerous public woodland in Hythe is protected by woodland orders and this does not prevent access to these woodlands.
- The woodland order prevents Mr Smith coppicing hazel. A rolling consent for up to 10 years can be issued through a tree work application to overcome this problem (however Mr Smith applied for a rolling consent for 100 years, this was deemed excessive and duly refused).
- The site has been grown for timber, and a woodland order prevents Mr Smith from harvesting his trees. The point of a Tree Preservation Order is to prevent inappropriate tree removal, trees that have public amenity value. However, if Mr Smith does want to harvest his trees, then he will need to obtain a Felling licence from Forestry England. A Felling licence overrides the Tree Preservation Order and therefore Mr Smith would not have to get consent from New Forest District Council through a tree work application to carry out this work.
- Timber products will store carbon. I have not seen any scientific evidence that supports the cutting down of trees as a way of storing carbon. The associated soil erosion and damage to the soil through converting the trees into wood products releases more carbon than would be stored in wood products. This is because large amounts of carbon are required to fell the trees, transport the trees, and process into products. A significant number of trees would have to be removed to make 450m of fencing.

Appendix 2 – Tree Officer’s Report

- The woodland order prevents Mrs Smith from managing his woodland for biodiversity. A woodland TPO only prevents the felling or pruning of trees without consent. Appropriate and proportional tree management and good arboricultural practice is welcomed by this authority. A woodland Order does not prevent a land owner planting trees. New Forest District Council would welcome a woodland management plan that has clear objectives for the site and sympathetic management of this woodland.
- Permissions for consent last 2 years and it is not possible to run a coppicing business. See the above comment in regards to Hazel coppicing and the potential of a 10 year rolling consent.

6. POLICIES

Relevant Legislation

Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012

7. PLANNING HISTORY

20/11475	Use of the woodland to one of education for use as a forest school for children & adults; use of the woodland for educational use to run Arboriculture Assessments; Car park on site for four cars; Bicycle parking for 50 bikes; Construction of two identical composting toilet structures; stock proof pen; Use of the stock proof pen for the temporary grazing of pigs, chickens, horses, cows or donkeys; Placing of a sign outside the front gate confirming the name of the site	Incomplete application
20/11031	Use of the Site for outdoor schooling of children and adults in all aspects of forestry; Use of the Site for animal husbandry including the raising of livestock including chickens and pigs; The construction of a stock proof pen measuring approximately 20 metres by 15 metres. Use of the Site each year for the temporary grazing of horses, cows and donkeys as necessary and also if required by the Verderers that animals grazing within the New Forest are to be temporarily taken off of the New Forest for any reason; and Siting of caravan / shepherds hut for forestry use only. (Lawful Development Certificate that permission is not required for proposal)	Application for lawful development certificate - refused
20/10373	A toilet and wash basin (Prior Approval Application)	Withdrawn

8. PARISH / TOWN COUNCIL COMMENTS

Fawley Parish Council

Fawley Parish Council support the Order - comment submitted 15 March 2021.

(Fawley Parish Council Minute number 20/162 and 20 /178 a) ii of the meeting held on 10 March 2021 refers)

9. COUNCILLOR COMMENTS

None

10. CONSULTEE COMMENTS

None

11. REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED

None

12. CONCLUSION

A local planning authority may only make a tree preservation order where it appears to the authority that it is expedient to protect a tree or woodland in the interests of amenity. This small woodland is clearly visible to the public and is a vital buffer between the open forest and the suburbs of Fawley.

It is expedient to protect these trees as Mr Smith has made several approaches to our planning team outlining development plans on this site, there also seems to be an ambition to fell the mature trees for timber and to facilitate new tree planting.

Loss of the mature tree cover in this woodland would irreversibly affect the character and amenity of the area.

RECOMMENDATION

That this Woodland Tree Preservation Order TPO / 0002/21 be confirmed, with the minor modification to amend the title to reflect the change of name of the site to ‘Land of Blackwell Forest Chapel Lane, Langley’.

For further information contact:

Appendix 2 – Tree Officer’s Report

Hannah Chalmers
Senior Tree Officer
023 8028 5588
Hannah.chalmers@nfdc.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Statement by Cllr Alan Alvey, District Councillor For Blackfield and Langley

TPO 0002/21

Blackwell Forest / The Ruffs

In July 2020 I became aware of work being carried out in an area of woodland adjacent to the open forest at the end of Chapel Lane. I contacted the Tree Officer (Hannah Chalmers) who informed me that the land, originally part of "The Ruffs", had recently changed hands, and that she was aware of works being carried out. I expressed concern at what was going on and asked that she looked at it with a view to raise a TPO on the woodland. I felt that an area of woodland viewed from the open forest of Blackwell Common was being cleared and was changing the public amenity.

TPO 0009/20 was then raised and came to Fawley Parish Council for consultation. This was discussed and supported at the Council meeting on 9 September 2020. Concerns were later raised by the landowner as to the apparent lack of declaration of interests when the item was being considered at this meeting. These concerns were discussed by the Clerk and Democratic Services and were deemed to be unwarranted.

TPO 0009/20 was subsequently withdrawn and TPO 0002/21 raised. At the FPC meeting on 10th March 2021 a statement was read out by the landowner objecting to this new TPO. The meeting subsequently discussed the TPO and decided to support the issue.

Over the past year the woodland has been substantially cleared giving partial views, previously unseen, of properties in Langley. In my opinion the public amenity has been altered and reduced. To appreciate the change comparison should be made with views of the land of Dunfield Copse from Blackfield cemetery.

A company, Blackwell Forest Ltd, was incorporated in April 2021 whose business is stated to be "silviculture and other forestry activities". Whilst I am sure the current landowner has the best of intentions for this area we have to take a longer term view, and protect against possible future developments.

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 2(b) – Email from Fawley Parish Council in support of TPO

From:Clerk
Sent:Mon, 15 Mar 2021 16:06:32 +0000
To:Trees (Planning)
Subject:RE: Tree Preservation Order

Dear Sir

Further to your attached letter relating to the formal notice of TPO, Land adjacent to the Ruffs, Chapel Lane, Fawley please note that Fawley Parish Council supports TPO/0002/21

Kind regards

Mrs S Markides, Deputy Clerk

Fawley Parish Council

Gang Warily Recreation and Community Centre

Newlands Road

Fawley

SO45 1GA

Telephone 02380 890761, option 2

Email Contact [Privacy Notice](#)

This e-mail (including any attachments) may contain confidential and/or privileged information, if you are not the intended recipient any reliance on, use, disclosure, dissemination, distribution or copying of this e-mail or attachments is strictly prohibited. It has been checked for viruses, however, the contents of an attachment may still contain software viruses, which could damage your computer system. Fawley Parish Council does not accept liability for any damage you sustain as a result of a virus introduced by this e-mail or any attachment and you are advised to use up-to-date virus checking software. E-mail transmission cannot be guaranteed to be secure or error free.

From: trees@nfdc.gov.uk <trees@nfdc.gov.uk>
Sent: 18 February 2021 11:00
To: Clerk <clerk@fawley-pc.gov.uk>
Subject: Tree Preservation Order

Please see attached.

Tree Group

New Forest District Council

The information in this electronic mail (email) and any appendices to it is the property of New Forest District Council. It may contain confidential information. It is intended for the addressee only. Communications using this email system may be subject to recording and/or monitoring in accordance with relevant legislation.

Please examine the full terms of this disclaimer by clicking on the following hyper link: [Email Disclaimer](#)

Our privacy notice can be read here: [Privacy Notice](#)

This email was sent using the New Forest District Council Corporate Email Service.

[New Forest District Council](#)

From: CHRISTOPHER BARRETT
Sent: 03 August 2021 20:28
To: Andy Rogers <Andy.Rogers@NFDC.gov.uk>
Subject: Tree Preservation Order - Land of Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane.

Dear Sir,

While I understand the Appeals Panel is meeting to discuss objections to the TPO being placed on the land of Blackwell Forest , as a resident who lives opposite the site i feel very strongly and in agreement with the enforcement of the TPO for the foreseeable future.

Over the last 18 / 24 months the site has been aggressively cleared to the point that it has ruined the general Landscape on entering the forest from Chapel lane and exiting of the forest from the cemetery side. , there also must have been a substantial lose of habitat for a lot of our native species of wild life , Birds , bees , snakes, lizards , newts, frogs, toads etc.

Further work to clear the site in my view is unwarranted and unnecessary considering the site is to be used for "Bush-craft" which surly involves working with nature not against it. The site also has piles of dead or dying material which has already been cleared and being used as a form of hedging or barrier on its boundary, this being tinder dry must also be a potential fire hazard in summer months and frequent camp fires which they regularly have , which please God never happens , but the effects to the area and native species would be even further erosion of their natural habitat .

Why on Sunday (1st August 2021) were we subject to hours of Chainsaw work being carried on their site, much to the annoyance of not just my family but other residence in the area as well. There is no consideration shown by the owner for any of his sites neighbours , so I doubt they would show any consideration for anything else if their appeal is successful and they are allowed to continue removing or pruning trees.

Yours Sincerely

Mr C Barrett
The Olive trees
Chapel Lane.
Langley.
SO45 1YX.

1. Background

- 1.1. **Negative Impact of blanket woodland Order** : Guidance issued by the Forestry Commission shows that the blanket woodland Order will have a detrimental effect on the Site's biodiversity and resilience to global warming which will lead to the Site's inevitable decline.

The Site is predominantly stocked with a very small variety of trees and has only seven native tree species as compared to the sixty native varieties in the UK.

The logical consequence of the blanket woodland Order would be for the Oaks (*Quercus robur*) to dominate the Site and outcompete all other species. However, evidence over the last ten years shows that sixteen Oaks within the Site have died because the conditions have not been suitable for them.

The over reliance on Oak trees which are susceptible to diseases such as water mould (*Phytophthora ramorum*) and Chronic Oak Decline could mean that the remaining eighty Oaks are all dead within the next fifty years.

Due to the geology on the Site being low lying wetland bog with clay subsoil, species such as Alder, Downy Birch and Willow are more suitable but these will not be able to become established if the blanket woodland Order only allows for the existing trees on the Site to continually regenerate where conditions are not suitable for their long term survival.

1.2. Existing Trees

- 1.2.1. Beech (23)
- 1.2.2. Hazel (52)
- 1.2.3. Holly (52)
- 1.2.4. Oak (80)
- 1.2.5. Rowan (4)
- 1.2.6. Silver Birch (14)
- 1.2.7. Yew (2)

- 1.3. **Contrary to current planning policy:** paragraph 170 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that policy should "encourage net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures". It is my belief that the restocking of the Site from the current narrow genetic base would reduce the amenity value of the Site. Broadhurst et al 2008 believes that to maintain and increase genetic diversity in small scale forestry systems, natural regeneration could be supplemented by planting and sowing using genetically diverse reproductive material. Furthermore, the practice of transferring seeds or seedlings from different provenance regions may broaden the evolutionary potential to adapt to future environmental changes. This view and the of the approach of the National Planning Policy Framework, is contrary to the logical effect of the blanket woodland Order which would only encourage seedlings from the trees on the site, limiting its evolutionary potential and resilience to future pressures.

- 1.4. **Delay in removing danger to the Public:** Application TPO/21/0001 was accepted by the Council on 5 January 2021. Under the standard procedure, the Council require an eight week consultation process before issuing a decision on whether to grant permission to remove the tree. The tree is a 30 metre dead oak overhanging a public footpath and poses a significant risk to life. As at the 15th March 2021, the Council

Appendix 3 - Objector's Representations

have not granted permission to remove the tree and I am very concerned that the delay will result in the death of a member of the public.

- 1.5. **Turning a blind eye to minor infringements:** At 9.30am on 10 September 2020 the Senior Tree Officer for the Council attended the Site to inspect the works carried out on the removal of the Rhododendron and Laurel. At the meeting, the Senior Tree Officer said that the Council would turn a blind eye to minor infringements of the blanket woodland Order as it would not be in the public interest to pursue prosecutions. I took this to mean that as long as mature trees were not removed without consent from the Council, then it would be possible to remove smaller trees without the risk of prosecution. It is my contention that this undermines the basis of imposing a blanket woodland Order.
- 1.6. **Greater biodiversity achieved by diversification of species:** I have created a simple spreadsheet of native trees and included the birds, mammals and insects that rely on them. The spreadsheet is incomplete and is only for illustrative purposes. It is clear to see that whilst the English Oak is very valuable food source for many animals, the other native trees play a vital role in supporting some of our rarest birds and insects and should therefore be encouraged.

2. Definitions

"Article 1"	Article 1 of the First Protocol of the Human Rights Act (Protection of Property)
"Article 8"	Article 8 of the Human Rights act (Respect for Private and Family Life)
"CAVAT"	Capital Asset Valuation of Amenity Trees
"Core Strategy"	The New Forest District Council Core Strategy
"Council"	The New Forest District Council
"DCLG Guidance"	Tree Preservation Orders: A Guide to the Law and Good Practice - as published for the Department for Communities and Local Government
"DEFRA Guidance"	Countryside Stewardship: Higher Tier Manual – Annex 5 - as published by the Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs
"FMU"	Forest Management Unit as defined by The UK Forestry Standard
"Forestry Commission Access Licence"	Licence granted under section 18 of the New Forest Act 1949.
"National Park"	New Forest National Park
"NPPF"	National Planning Policy Framework
"Order"	Tree Preservation Order TPO/0002/21
"Section 9"	Section 9 Part 2 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
"Section 14(2)"	Section 14(2) of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
"Section 198"	Section 198 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990
"Site"	Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane, Blackfield, Southampton, SO45 1YX as registered at HM Land Registry under title number HP716554
"SSSI"	Site of Special Scientific Interest
"TPO"	Tree Preservation Order
"Tree Strategy"	New Forest District Council Tree Strategy 2020 - 2025
"UKFS"	The UK Forestry Standard published by the Forestry Commission on 21 December 2017
"Wildlife Act"	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981

3. Introduction

- 3.1. **Amenity:-** The Council have the power under Section 198 to make an Order if it is "*expedient in the interests of amenity*". There is no definition of "amenity" in the legislation and the Council have offered no assessment or calculation of the Site's amenity value. It is my contention that the amenity value of the site is low, a blanket woodland Order is not justifiable, and it would potentially further reduce the amenity value of the Site in the short, medium and long term.
- 3.2. **Expediency:-** Although a tree may merit protection on amenity grounds it may not be expedient to make it subject of an Order where the tree is under good arboricultural management. It is my assertion that there is no evidence or grounds for the imposition of a blanket woodland Order because no trees with any amenity value have been removed. The Council have not deemed it necessary to impose a TPO on other trees in the local community with a high amenity value and I have attached a plan marked "TPO1" which shows the areas marked with black hatching where TPO's would be beneficial to the public.
- 3.3. **Good Forestry Practice:-** Paragraph 3.2 of the DFLG Guidance states that an Order "*should be used to protect selected trees and woodlands if their removal would have a significant impact on the local environment and its enjoyment by the public*". It is my contention that any work carried out on the Site has been carried out in line with principles of good forestry practice and in accordance with the Invasive Non-Native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain (2015) and on the instruction of trained arboriculturists and ecologists. Any work carried out on the Site will only make it safer, benefit the local environment and its enjoyment by the public. Therefore, a blanket woodland Order is unnecessary. The removal of the trees on the Site would not have a significant impact on the local environment and the enjoyment by the public.
- 3.4. **Woodland Management Plan:-** Paragraph 3.15 of the DCLG Guidance confirms "*a woodland TPO should not be used as a means of hindering beneficial management work, which may include regular felling and thinning.*" It goes on to recommend that "*applications to manage the trees in ways that would benefit the woodland without making a serious impact on local amenity should be encouraged*". It is my contention that the blanket woodland Order has hindered urgent work required on the Site to protect the trees under the current woodland management plan. As a result, I have lost several trees in the winter storms that would have been protected if the restrictions imposed by the blanket woodland Order had not been in place.
- 3.5. **Compliance with Legislation:-** under Section 14(2) there is a legal requirement to prevent rhododendron ponticum growing on the Site and spreading onto the adjoining SSSI.
- 3.6. **Errors in the Order:-** There are errors in the order in respect of the trees which are supposed to be protected by it. Therefore, the requirements of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 have not been complied with in relation to the Order.
- 3.7. **Compensation:-** The Council may have to pay compensation for their future refusal to any consent under the Order. I believe I would be entitled to a high level of compensation. Whilst I would welcome this compensation, I think it is more sensible if the Council did not intentionally expose themselves to a large liability for compensation when their limited resources could be better spent elsewhere.

- 3.8. **Human Rights Act:-** the NPPF's main focus is on the planning policy around development and the Council apply the NPPF when deciding on planning applications. The Human Rights Act's overarching principles require states apply legislation in a way which refrains from breaching individual rights. I believe the creation of a blanket woodland Order deprives me of the use of the trees, the severity of the blanket woodland Order does not strike a fair balance and will be disproportionate and contravene the rights under Article 1. Please see the ruling in R (Mott) v Environment Agency [2018] UKSC 10 (14 February 2018) where the Environmental Agency imposed strict restrictions on the individual's rights to use his property which were found to be disproportionate.

4. Amenity

- 4.1. Paragraph 3.2 and 3.3 of the DCLG Guidance requires the Council to develop ways of assessing the amenity value of trees in a structured and consistent way, taking into account the following criteria: visibility, individual impact and wider impact
- 4.2. **Visibility:-** The extent to which the trees or woodlands can be seen by the general public will inform the Council's assessment of whether its impact on the local environment is significant.
- 4.2.1. **Location:-** The Site is located at the end of Chapel Lane which is owned by The Secretary of State for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. The part of Chapel Lane which abuts the Site is only permitted for use by pedestrians or by residents with a Forestry Commission Access Licence. It is my belief that there is no through traffic that passes the Site and only a very small amount of the public that use the footpath that can see the Site as they walk past. The western boundary of the Site abuts Blackwell Common which is only accessible by pedestrians and again, there is only a very small amount of the public use this footpath and are able to see the Site as they walk past. The site is predominantly low lying and situated in a river valley which is not visible from the nearest road to the west (Exbury Road) which is approximately 300 metres away and flanked by trees and shrubs. The extent to which the Site is visible and therefore its impact, is low and does not justify the blanket woodland Order
- 4.3. **Individual Impact:-** the mere fact that a tree is publicly visible will not itself be sufficient to warrant an Order. The Council should also assess the tree's particular importance by reference to its size and form, its future potential as an amenity. In relation to a woodland, an assessment should be made of its collective impact.
- 4.3.1. **Tree Survey:-** I have attached a plan of the Site which plots the majority of the tree species and their location. I have also attached a tree survey which assesses each tree's size, age and health. Some of the trees on the Site are visible when looking in from the public open space, but these are mostly within five metres of the boundary and represent a small proportion of the trees on the Site. There is a large dead hedge around the boundary of the Site preventing the public from being able to see many of the trees within the Site.
- 4.3.2. **Biodiversity:-** The Site is predominantly made up of non-native species. These include prunus laurocerasus and rhododendron ponticum which both originate from Asia; as well as cupressus leylandii from the USA. These non-native invasive species have very limited amenity value and have a detrimental impact

Appendix 3 - Objector's Representations

on the native species ability to regenerate. Therefore, I believe that a blanket woodland Order would serve to gradually reduce the amenity value of the Site as it would hinder the removal of any non-native species which is having a limiting effect on the biodiversity of the Site. In addition, under Section 14(2) it is an offence to allow *rhododendron ponticum* to grow in the wild. At section 9 of the Tree Strategy, the NFDC confirms that "*actions to protect and improve our environment will be at the heart of all decisions*" therefore, it would not be expedient to impose the blanket woodland Order as it could reduce biodiversity. Section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 places a duty on all public authorities in England and Wales to have regard, in the exercise of their functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. A key purpose of this duty is to embed consideration of biodiversity as an integral part of policy and decision making throughout the public sector, which should be seeking to make a significant contribution to the achievement of the commitments made by government in its 25 Year Environment Plan. A blanket woodland Order would not achieve this requirement as it will reduce potential future gains in biodiversity.

4.3.3. **Limited Species:-** The size of the Site is 0.7 hectares and contains approximately seven species of trees that are native to the United Kingdom. However, in total there are sixty species of trees that are native to the United Kingdom and it was my intention to restock the Site with as many additional native species of tree as possible, once the non-native species had been removed. However, if a blanket woodland Order is made on the site, I will not be able to restock the Site with the wide variety of native trees that are not already present because they will be outcompeted by any new seedlings from the mature trees on the Site which are automatically protected. It is my belief that in its current condition, the Site has a low amenity value and is in danger from diseases such as Acute Oak Decline. If this disease spread around the New Forest now, it could decimate my woodland because oak make up approximately 90% of the mature tree species within it. The disease is already present in south east England and predictive modelling shows that my woodland is in the high risk category.

4.4. **Wider Impact:-** the significance of the trees in their local surroundings should also be assessed, taking into account how suitable they are to their particular setting, as well as the presence of other trees in the vicinity.

4.4.1. **Forest Setting:-** The Site is approximately one mile from Fawley Refinery which processes around 270,000.00 barrels of crude oil a day and provides 20 per cent of the UK's refinery capacity. It is possible to see the refinery from Blackwell Common which adjoins the Site and is part of the National Park. There are several large plantations within one mile of the Site which contain thousands of trees. The adjoining land to the south and north also contain trees but it has not been considered expedient in the interests of amenity to grant a blanket woodland Order on those. It is my belief that the Site is not unique and contains a minute fraction of the trees that are available to be seen by the public in the surrounding area. The significance of the trees in their local surrounding is therefore minimal.

4.4.2. **Particular Setting:-** The Site is located in the bottom of a river valley and owing to a layer of clay approximately one metre under the surface of the topsoil, there are several natural springs that feed a central drainage ditch running through the Site. The level of the water table is too high to maintain any large trees within five metres of the natural spring or the central drainage ditch. In the last ten years, seven mature trees have fallen over due to the wet conditions. It

is my belief that the Site should be divided into different habitats and trees planted in accordance with their suitability to the conditions in those habitats. Many of the trees are not suitable to their setting due to the particular conditions of low lying wetland bog with clay subsoil.

- 4.4.3. **Public Access:-** It had been the intention to open the site to the public and encourage schools, scouts and woodland enthusiasts to use the Site for learning and recreation. However, as every seedling on Site would be covered by the blanket woodland Order, any public access would be severely restricted because it would risk damaging any trees.

5. Good Forestry Practice

- 5.1. The public may believe the work completed to date is putting the native trees at risk of being damaged. I would like to take this opportunity to reassure the public that I have been removing the rhododendron ponticum as required by Section 14(2).
- 5.2. The New Forest Land Advice Service have completed a site inspection and confirm that they support the work that has been done and verify and that it accords with good forestry practice.
- 5.3. The Woodland Trust recommends removing non-native conifers as they cast heavy shade and acidify the soil disturbing the delicate ecological balance. I have adopted this approach in my forest management plan.
- 5.4. The Site has been a managed hazel coppice for a considerable length of time. As part of a standard ten-year cycle, it is necessary to coppice the hazel to prevent oversized limbs from collapsing under their own weight and causing damage to the root system. It is therefore necessary to continue to manage the coppicing cycle to preserve the mature hazel that is present on the Site.
- 5.5. There are several oak trees which need to be managed. The majority are within the Site, however there are two that have damaged limbs hanging over the public footpath on Chapel Lane which need to be removed as soon as possible without any delay caused by an application for consent under the terms of the blanket woodland Order. An application was made to remove the dead oak tree (O002) that is leaning over the public footpath on 5th January 2021. The decision to allow the removal of the dead oak tree took two months to grant.
- 5.6. The trees on the Site have been grown for timber production and it is part of the ongoing viability of the Site for there to be periodic thinning of the trees. There is 450 metres of boundary fencing to maintain on the Site. The timber grown on Site is planned to be used to replace approximately 300 fence posts every ten years. Without the use of the timber grown on Site, it will need to be imported which has a larger cost and carbon footprint than using the locally grown timber.
- 5.7. Chapter 6.2 (page 58) of the UKFS confirms "*Sustainable forest management, including the transfer of carbon stored in the forest to wood products, will maintain woodlands as a net carbon sink*". Therefore, it is considered necessary to use the timber from the trees and convert them to wood products to store the carbon locked in the wood and prevent it from being released through decomposition.

- 5.8. Chapter 175 (d) of the National Planning Policy Framework confirms that development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported. It is my belief that the woodland management plan does not deteriorate irreplaceable habitats and woodland and the approach that I am taking, to improve biodiversity, should be supported by the Council.
- 5.9. Permission to carry out works under the blanket woodland Order can only last for two years. The Site has over 50 Hazel trees which I am planning on coppicing every seven years. The Site also has 250 Osier Willow trees which I am planning on coppicing every year. It is not possible to run a coppicing business and plan for the future when there is no guarantee that consent will be granted to coppice the trees in the future.

6. Forest Management Plan

6.1. The forest management plan is the reference document for the monitoring and assessment of forest holdings and forest practice. It is also used for communicating proposals and engaging with interested parties. The plan itself should be proportionate to the scale, sensitivity and complexity of the Site. There are two current mechanisms for regulating forestry and approving of forest and woodland management proposals:

- 6.1.1. Felling licences
- 6.1.2. Forest management plans.

6.2. **Countryside Stewardship Grant:-** The forestry authorities also provide incentives to encourage the creation of new woodlands and the management of existing woodlands. I am in the process of preparing an application which I hope to be able to submit before the closure deadline of 1 May 2021. The payment of grants is conditional on meeting UKFS Requirements. This is a government scheme under the Countryside Stewardship initiative with the aim of doing the following:

- 6.2.1. Enhancing priority habitats
- 6.2.2. Enhancing priority species
- 6.2.3. Restoring plantations on ancient woodland Sites
- 6.2.4. Improve resilience to climate change throughout continuous cover forestry

6.3. The forest management plan provides a more comprehensive basis for assessment that extends beyond the discrete operational area. This area is defined as the forest management unit (FMU). Forest management plans set proposals in a broader context, both in the area covered and over time. They also provide a clear statement of intention and allow proposals to be communicated to others. Forest management plans will be assessed for approval, monitored and periodically updated and their approval renewed. All publicly owned forests are managed using woodland management plans which are available for public comment. The level of assurance provided by a forest management plan will therefore extend to all the UKFS elements of sustainable forest management applicable to the FMU.

6.4. I am eligible to apply for the scheme as the Site is over 0.5 hectares, at least 20 metres wide, has trees over 5 metres and crown cover of more than 20% of the ground. It is my belief that being a participant in the Countryside Stewardship Scheme would be a more effective way of managing the Site than imposing a blanket woodland Order.

Appendix 3 - Objector's Representations

- 6.5. Section 5 of the UKFS confirms that The Forestry Act 1967 conveys wide powers to control felling and provide assistance to promote the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The Forestry Act was amended by the Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1985 to take account of wider environmental considerations and to incorporate the concept of 'a reasonable balance' between the interests of forestry and the environment. There are also powers to regulate felling. The Town and Country Planning Acts do not apply to forestry activities themselves, as they are not defined as 'development'. The exception is where development, for example housing, is proposed on a woodland site, in which case the planning procedures apply. It is my belief that in relation to this Site, there is sufficient protection for the trees under the legislation without the need to apply a blanket woodland Order.
- 6.6. The case of Palm Developments Ltd v The Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government can be distinguished because the motivation of Palm Developments Ltd was to develop the woodland. There is no intention to develop the Site therefore, there is no requirement for a blanket woodland Order.
- 6.7. The specific works that are currently under consideration would not reduce the amenity of the Site because the amount of work required would all be done by hand without any risk of causing harm to anything remaining.
- 6.8. In a publication entitled Tree Preservation Orders: A guide to Good Practice (2000). Paragraph 2.2 states the ambit of protection of a blanket woodland Order is as follows:
- "Trees which are planted or grow naturally within the woodland area after the TPO is made are also protected by the TPO. This is because the purpose of the TPO is to safeguard the woodland unit as a whole, which depends on regeneration or new planting. But as far as the TPO is concerned, only the cutting down, destruction or carrying out of work on trees within the woodland area is prohibited; whether or not seedling, for example, are "trees" for the purposes of the Act would be a matter for the Courts to decide in the circumstances of the particular case"*
- 6.9. A blanket woodland Order would create a situation where every tree, no matter what species or size, would be protected. The following legal precedents support this assumption:
- 6.9.1. "Tree" is not defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA 1990). The High Court has held that a tree is anything which would ordinarily be regarded as a tree (Bullock v Secretary of State for the Environment (1980) 40 P&CR 246).
- 6.9.2. There is no minimum size exemption. In Distinctive Properties (Ascot) Ltd v Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government and another [2015] EWCA Civ 1250, the Court of Appeal considered whether seedlings and saplings were "trees" under the TCPA 1990. The court held that a tree is a "tree" at all stages of its life, save for when it is a mere seed,
- 6.10. Chapter 6 of the UKFS (page 62) states: *"Anticipatory (or proactive) adaptation: takes place before impacts of climate change are observed. For the long timescales of forestry, anticipatory adaptation involves risks because climatic change projections are uncertain. However, it offers the highest potential gains for ensuring forests, and the benefits they provide, are maintained in the future"*. Section 198 came into force in 1990. The European Commission adopted the EU Forest Strategy in 2013 and the current version of the UKFS was published in 2017. In the last 30 years the

Appendix 3 - Objector's Representations

understanding of how best to protect trees and woodlands has evolved and I would request that the Council do not impose a blanket woodland Order on the Site and instead take the more modern approach of the UKFS.

6.11. Chapter 6 of the UKFS (page 67) recommends that: "*forests should be planned and managed to enhance their resilience and mitigate the risks posed to their sustainability by the effects of climate change or attack by pests and diseases*". It is my belief that the prevalence of oak, beech and holly mean the Site is very susceptible to climate change, pests and disease. The blanket woodland Order would perpetuate the susceptibility and go against the UKFS guidance. Instead, the Site design, structure and composition needs to be resilient to the effects of a changing climate and extreme weather events. The Site has seen the loss of many mature trees in the last 10 years and further deterioration of the Site needs to be stopped.

6.12. Broadhurst et al 2008 believes that to maintain and increase genetic diversity in small scale forestry systems, natural regeneration could be supplemented by planting and sowing using genetically diverse reproductive material. Furthermore, the practice of transferring seeds or seedlings from different provenance regions may broaden the evolutionary potential to adapt to future environmental changes. This view is contrary to the effect of the blanket woodland Order which would only encourage seedlings from the trees on the site, limiting its evolutionary potential.

6.13. The minimum diversity recommended by UKFS (page 76) is:

6.13.1.1. 10% Open Ground managed for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity as the primary objective;

6.13.1.2. 10% other species; and

6.13.1.3. 5% native broadleaved trees or shrubs.

It would therefore accord with the current guidance if the Site did go through a restoration to preserve its biodiversity and resilience to climate change into the future.

6.14. Whilst there are benefits for the regeneration of the Site from the seedlings of the trees that currently grow there, current guidance at paragraph 170 of the National Planning Policy Framework states that policy should "*encourage net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures*". It is my belief that the restocking of the Site from the current narrow genetic base would reduce the amenity value of the Site. It would be better to stock the Site with trees that will survive a climate that changes over the next 100 years. There is evidence from the Royal Horticultural Society to suggest that hotter drier summers and wetter warmer winters will stress trees that are not suited. These include Beech which appears throughout the Site. Therefore, a blanket woodland Order which intentionally restocks the site with trees that will be ill suited for future climate change will result in a long term reduction in amenity value. It may be more appropriate for the forest management plan to allow for thinning of some trees on the condition that a biodiverse range of trees which are resilient to predicted climate change are planted in their place.

6.15. Section 6.11 of the Tree Strategy recognises that "*several issues can affect [oak trees], including Acute Oak Decline and the oak processionary moth*" it goes on to state that "*over reliance on a single species is problematic due to the threat of pests and disease with a changing climate along with the other factors which could significantly impact upon the tree population*".

- 6.16. The NFDC Core Strategy objectives which are related to trees do not support the effects that a blanket woodland Order would have on the short, medium and long term. I have set out the relevant objective below:
- 6.16.1. Promote and safeguard biodiversity, protection and enhancement of wildlife and landscape quality.
 - 6.16.2. Promote public education and understanding of the care and quiet enjoyment of the natural environment.
 - 6.16.3. measures will be taken, working with other partners to secure the enhancement, restoration and creation of biodiversity, including measures to adapt to the consequence of climate change.
 - 6.16.4. Encouraging land management practices that restore or enhance sites of biodiversity value and which create new sites.
 - 6.16.5. Retaining and enhancing the green infrastructure networks within settlements.
- 6.17. I believe that the intention of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 was to control development. Therefore, section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is drafted in such a way as to require the Council preserve trees when granting planning permission. The legislation then goes on to explain that Section 198 is the tool that the Council can use to protect trees when it appears to the Council that it is necessary in connection with planning permission for development. It is my belief that the Section 198 was not intended to be used where no development is planned. In relation to the Site, the most appropriate method of protecting the trees is not Section 198, but the UKFS. The Forestry Commission was created for the sole purpose of managing trees and they have the expertise, legislative framework and resources to enable them to do this and I believe they are the most appropriate authority to monitor the Site and the forestry work that goes on there.

7. Compliance with Legislation

- 7.1. The Forestry Commission NFI Preliminary Report on the presence and extent of rhododendron in British Woodlands published in 2016, estimates that 98.7 thousand hectares of rhododendron is growing within woodlands in Britain. This represents 3.3% of the total woodland area.
- 7.2. The Forestry Commission practice guide to managing and controlling invasive rhododendron states that it is an aggressive coloniser that reduces the biodiversity value of a site. It obstructs the regeneration of woodlands and once established, is difficult and costly to eradicate. A mature rhododendron flowers in May and June and can produce up to one million seeds per year. The seeds ripen in December and it is for this reason that any Order imposed on the Site will delay the removal of the Rhododendron, enabling the site to be re-colonised.
- 7.3. Stewardship Grants are currently being offered for the removal of Rhododendron as it is current Government advice that Rhododendron reduces the biodiversity value of a Site, hindering woodland regeneration and, once established, is difficult and costly to eradicate. Rhododendron can also be a host for the fungus-like pathogen *Phytophthora ramorum*, which affects larch and oak. If a blanket woodland Order was made, it would prevent the removal of the Rhododendron. As the Site shares a

boundary with the New Forest National Park, it could lead to the Rhododendron spreading to the National Park thereby exacerbating the issue and hindering the control of the invasive species. It is my opinion that a blanket woodland Order would not apply to many of the trees on the site because it would be overruled by other legislation, thereby making it an inappropriate tool in the current circumstances.

- 7.4. In the Tree Strategy, the Council seeks to remove 10% of rhododendron from their land each year. My approach to the Site is to remove 100% of the rhododendron in the first year of acquiring the Site to enable work to begin the second year of improving biodiversity.

8. Errors in the Order - TPO/0002/21 (the "Order")

- 8.1. I would like to raise an objection due to the errors in the blanket woodland Order and uncertainties in respect of the trees which are supposed to be protected by it:

8.1.1. **Description of the Site:** the Site is described in the blanket woodland Order as: "*Land adjacent to The Ruffs, Chapel Lane, Langley*". However, that description is inaccurate and the Site name was changed by Sally Dobson in the Address Management Section of the NFDC on 17 March 2020. It is also registered at HM Land Registry and is known as: "*Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane, Blackfield, Southampton, SO45 1YX*"

8.1.2. **Form of Tree Preservation Order:-** The First Schedule of the The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012 (the "Act") dictates the form of the Tree Preservation Order. There are the following deficiencies in the form of the Order:

8.1.2.1. The date of the Order does not appear in the title

8.1.2.2. The wording of the Order misses out the word "the" between the words: "trees protected by" and "TPO"

8.1.2.3. In the wording of the Order, the letters "TPO" are not defined.

8.1.2.4. In the wording of the Order, the word "Authority" is used with a capital A. However, in the definitions section at clause 2(1), the authority is defined without a capital A.

8.1.2.5. In the wording of the Order, at clause 3(a) the word "Cut" uses a capital C, which is not used in the form of the Order as prescribed in the Act.

8.1.2.6. In the wording of the Order, at clause 3(b) the word "uprooting" is used. However, this is not used in the form of the Order as prescribed in the Act.

8.1.2.7. The plan attached to the Order is inaccurately drawn and does not show the boundaries of the Site. The plan as it is drawn, includes Forestry Commission Land and can only be approved in its current form with consent of the Forestry Commission. The plan also does not include a large section of the western boundary of the Site which contains the trees that are visible to the public.

8.2. **Clarity on the trees that are protected**:- the blanket woodland Order describes the trees that are protected as "*all trees of whatever species*" but this is too vague to be any use on a day to day basis. Seeking clarification from the Council as part of an application for authorisation under the blanket woodland Order will take eight weeks. If a blanket woodland Order is made, I would be grateful if clarification could be included with the blanket woodland Order on the following matters:

8.2.1. Is *prunus laurocerasus* (cherry laurel) a tree?

8.2.2. Is *rhododendron ponticum* (rhododendron) a tree?

8.2.3. Is *cupressus x leylandii* (leylandii) a tree?

8.2.4. Is *corylus avellana* (hazel) a tree?

8.2.5. When is *crataegus monogyna* (hawthorn) a tree, when is it a bush and when is it a hedge?

8.2.6. When is *ilex aquifolium* (holly) a tree, when is it a bush and when is it a hedge?

8.2.7. When is *prunus spinosa* (blackthorn) a tree, when is it a bush and when is it a hedge?

8.2.8. If a *taxus baccata* (yew) is currently a tree but I want it to be part of a hedge and therefore cut it to the desired size, is this an offence under the blanket woodland Order?

8.2.9. At what stage does a seed turn into a tree? Is it when the tap root descends into the topsoil, when the tap root anchors the seed to the soil, when the first shoot starts to grow out of the soil, when the first leaf appears on the first shoot, or when the first set of leaves appear on the first shoot?

8.2.10. If *quercus robur* (oak) or *fagus sylvatica* (beech) set seed in a location designated to be a future hedge row, are they automatically protected under the blanket woodland Order as trees? Or, will they be classified as a hedge because of their location?

8.2.11. If a *salix caprea* (goat willow) has half its trunk and its root system within the area designated as protected by the blanket Order, but the top half of its trunk and the majority of its branches are on neighboring land, will my neighbor be breaching the blanket Order by cutting branches that are on his side of the boundary?

8.2.12. Would it be permitted to remove trees from the access tracks that run through the Site.

8.3. **The Scope of the Order**:- The scope of the blanket woodland Order and its desire to offer protection for every tree on the Site makes it unenforceable.

8.3.1. The Council do not have the resources necessary to monitor the entire lifecycle of every tree on the 1.8 acre Site.

8.3.2. If the Council are planning, as part of their Tree Strategy, to impose blanket woodland TPO's on all the privately owned woodlands within their jurisdiction,

they will not have the resources to monitor the lifecycle of every tree that they are looking to protect.

8.3.3. The Senior Tree Officer said that the Council would turn a blind eye to minor infringements of the blanket woodland Order because it would not be in the public interest to take enforcement action. This undermines the basis of the decision as to why the Council have decided a blanket woodland Order is required.

8.3.4. The Council rarely respond to correspondence, delay issuing decisions and do not return phone calls. It is very difficult to run a business in these circumstances that is dependent on continuous input from the Council that do not appear to have the resources to meet their own commitments.

9. Human Rights Act

9.1. **Article 1:-**The fair balance test required under Article 1 requires the Council to take into consideration factors relevant in determining whether a fair balance has been struck. This includes the manner and duration of the interference with peaceful enjoyment (Sporrong and Lönnroth). It is my opinion that the indefinite duration, the inclusion of all tree species and the blanket coverage of the blanket woodland Order does not strike a fair balance.

9.1.1. The public being served by the blanket woodland Order is very small. On average it takes three minutes to walk past the Site and approximately fifty people a day walk past the Site. The total minutes the site serves the public on a daily basis is approximately 2.5 hours. I use the Site for more than 2.5 hours a day, thus a fair balance is not being struck if the public walking past the Site take precedence over my use of the Site.

9.2. **Article 8:-** the right to respect for private and family life can be interfered with for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others. In *Chapman v United Kingdom* (2001) 33 EHRR 18, the European Court of Human Rights found that the occupation of a caravan by a member of the GTC was an integral part of their ethnic identity and removal interfered with their Article 8 rights on the basis that it interfered with their home and their ability to maintain their identity. I would draw parallels with my use of the Site as it represents more than just a woodland to me. Myself and my family are Commoners of the New Forest and follow a long line of Commoners who have rights over the New Forest since the Charter of the Forest in 1217. My family have lived in the New Forest for many generations and the blanket woodland Order would interfere with my family's identity as Commoners of the New Forest. The unrestricted use of the Site is an integral part of our identity as Commoners and would prevent the Site being used in the following ways:

9.2.1. Making Hazel hurdles because of restrictions on coppicing the Hazel;

9.2.2. Making Oak fence posts because of the restrictions on felling the Oaks;

9.2.3. Running green wood working classes because of the risk of them damaging the trees;

9.2.4. Keeping of pigs, cows and ponies because of the risk of them damaging the trees;

9.2.5. Running a woodland school because of the risk of children damaging the trees;

9.2.6. Creating biodiverse habitats within the Site because of the need to damage some of the trees.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1. The Tree Strategy and Core Strategy both seek to promote biodiversity and recognise the impact of climate change and invasive species. I therefore hope that the Council will agree with me that a blanket woodland Order on the site is not the appropriate method of control and that it should instead be supervised by the Forestry Commission by reference to the UKFS.
- 10.2. The blanket woodland Order will not achieve the aims that the Council aspire to achieve because it does not contain enough detail to be able to deal with such a complex Site. It would be more suitable if the Site was brought into the Countryside Stewardship scheme and has a forest management plan.
- 10.3. There is an overreliance of pedunculate oak on the Site with a very limited genetic diversity. Current research suggests that climate change will have an impact on the Site and it would be appropriate to introduce species such as sessile oak which are more resilient to drought. Therefore, restocking the whole Site from the seedlings that are produced by the pedunculate oak (which is the natural consequence of a blanket woodland Order) is likely to reduce the amenity value of the Site in the long term.
- 10.4. A larger variety of tree species as shown in the attached spreadsheet will attract a larger variety of wildlife which is the aim of the National Planning Policy Framework. The logical consequence of the blanket woodland Order is to reduce the rate of potential improvement in biodiversity on the Site and put it at risk from decimation should Acute Oak Decline arrive in the New Forest.

This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 3(a) – Email from Objector dated 26 July 2021

From: Ben Smith
Sent: 26 July 2021 09:45
To: Andy Rogers <Andy.Rogers@NFDC.gov.uk>
Cc: Hannah Chalmers <Hannah.Chalmers@NFDC.GOV.UK>; alan.alvey@fawley-pc.gov.uk
Subject: TPO/0002/21 - Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane, Langley, Blackfield, Southampton, SO45 1YX (SMI3398/1)

Dear Mr Rogers,

Many thanks for your email.

I do not intend to appear at the hearing because my submission contains all the relevant information. I have slightly changed the main letter named "Tree Preservation Order – TPO.0002.21" to include a place for each of the Councillors to sign to confirm that they have read the submission. I would be very grateful if you would ask each of the Councillors to sign the document so there is no need for me to attend the meeting to read it out to them.

I also attach a letter from the New Forest Land Advice Service which was sent to the NFDC as part of my original postal submission, which I would be grateful if you could also provide to the Councillors in advance of the meeting.

Lastly, a representative from the Council visited Blackwell Forest yesterday and recommended that I include a short paragraph about my ultimate vision for the woodland and request support from the council in order to achieve it. I have drafted the following summary and would be grateful if this email could be provided to the Councillors so that they are aware of what I am trying to achieve for the local community:

- I am trying to maximise the biodiversity of the woodland. The removal of the rhododendron was the first step to achieving that. The next step is to ensure the woodland is a balanced mix of native trees as recommended by government research to protect it for the long term. The natural regeneration from the predominant common oak could leave the woodland susceptible to disease and climate change in the future which is the natural consequence of the TPO as it is drafted.
- My ultimate vision for the future is to work with local schools and the cubs to open the woodland up to the children so that they have somewhere authentic, within walking distance from their homes, to learn about the New Forest and all its wonderful wildlife.
- I am hoping that the woodland will be a first class example of what a well-managed and biodiverse woodland should look like. My ambition is that the children will use what they have learned when attending the woodland school to protect the environment when they grow up.

Kind regards,

Ben Smith
Associate Solicitor

Residential Conveyancing Department



Address Heathcote House, 37 St Thomas Street, Lymington, SO41 9NE



For anyone needing to visit one of our offices details of our covid safe measures and procedures can be found [here](#)

IMPORTANT - The information contained in this e-mail, including any attachments, is confidential and intended only for the personal attention of the addressee. This message contains information which is privileged at law. If you have received it in error you must not copy, distribute or take any action in reliance on it and please notify Eric Robinson Solicitors at once on 02380 218000.

IMPORTANT - Cybercriminals and fraudsters target law firms in order to attempt to divert payments to alternative bank accounts. Eric Robinson Solicitors will never update payment details via email. Should you receive an email attempting to amend payment details please contact the individual dealing with your matter by telephone to seek clarification and do not make any payment. Eric Robinson Solicitors cannot accept responsibility for losses arising from funds transferred to the wrong bank account.

ERIC ROBINSON SOLICITORS
A list of Partners is open to inspection at any of the firm's offices.
The firm is authorised and regulated by the Solicitors Regulation Authority under practice number 00054381.

Appendix 3(b) – XL Spreadsheet of Tree Species

Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane, Blackfield, Southampton, SO45 1YX

ID No.	Tree Species (Common Name)	Tree Species (Latin Name)	Trunk diameter (cm)	Age (years)	Health (0-10)	Observations	Amenity	Cutting Plan for 2020	Cutting Plan for 2021	Cutting Plan for 2022	Cutting Plan for 2023	Cutting Plan for 2024
B001	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	90	100	6	sits on top of eroded stream bank, leaning over footpath, dead branches, damaged by public	moderate amenity value as used as a swing by the public by stream. Leaning heavily so limited life expectancy	assess safety	deadwood	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
B002	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	15	50	4	sits on top of eroded stream bank. Dead branches, leaning over neighbouring land	low amenity value as tree is young and leaning. Unexpected to be able to hold own weight as it grows larger	none	Pollard to preserve			
B003	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	60	100	8	sits on top of eroded stream bank. Repair bank and fence round tree to protect it. Good timber. Possibly remove lower branches to encourage height.	high amenity value to public as healthy tree sitting within 5 metres of boundary	none	none	none	none	none
B004	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	50	80	6	leaning and crowded by larger trees. Limited potential for future growth due to competition for space.	moderate amenity value. Sits within 5 metres of boundary but relatively small tree with limited potential	none	none	none	none	none
B005	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	60	100	9	Beautiful tree	high amenity value. Good specimen of beech tree	none	none	none	none	none
B006	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	20	30	4	leaning heavily. Limited potential for the future.	low amenity value as tree is young and leaning. Unexpected to be able to hold own weight as it grows larger	none	Pollard to preserve			
B007	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	30	40	7	There is a kink in the trunk and it is crowded by neighbouring trees	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B008	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	60	100	7	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B009	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	20	50	9	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B010	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	12	30	9	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B011	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	50	100	9	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B012	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	100	150	10	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B013	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	15	30	10	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B014	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	7	30	10	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B015	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	30	50	5	barbed wire imbeded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	Low amenity value and unexpected to reach full maturity	none	none	none	none	none
B016	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	50	100	9	Beautiful tree	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B017	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	40	100	6	tree is leaning slightly, it is on the bank of the drainage ditch and its roots are liable to rot which could cause instability in future	low amenity value as not visible to public	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
B018	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	30	80	6	tree is leaning slightly, it is crowded by other trees	low amenity value as not visible to public	none	none	none	none	none
B019	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	120	200	10	Beautiful tree	high amenity value. Good specimen of beech tree	none	none	none	none	none
B020	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	30	50	7	crowded position, sitting on an eroded bank.	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B021	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	50	90	9	crowded by rhododendron which may damage its root system.	moderate amenity value as it sits on the boundary of the Site	none	none	none	none	none
B022	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	15	20	6	tree is leaning and it is crowded by rhododendron which may damage its root system	low amenity value as it is unlikely to reach full maturity	none	none	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
B023	Beech	Fagus sylvatica	40	80	6	crowded position, exposed roots and at risk from adjacent trees	low amenity value as not visible to public	none	none	none	none	none
Ha001	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	25	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha002	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none

Ha032	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha033	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	30	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha034	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha035	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	-	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha036	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha037	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	30	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha038	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	35	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha039	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha040	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	20	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha041	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	50	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha042	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	50	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha043	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha044	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha045	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	30	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha046	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	30	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha047	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	30	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha048	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	20	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha049	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	30	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha050	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	50	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha051	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	40	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	Coppice	none	none	none	none
Ha052	Hazel	Corylus avellana	0	30	7	Coppiced in February 2021	High Amenity Value for woodland composition as Hazel makes up the majority of the understorey within the woodland.	coppice	none	none	none	none
Ho001	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	20	10	small holly tree	low amenity value	fell for timber				
Ho002	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	4	crooked trunk, rot, holes in trunk, dead branches	low amenity value	fell for timber				
Ho003	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	4	crooked trunk, rot, holes in trunk, dead branches	low amenity value	fell for timber				
Ho004	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	15	5	leaning as shaded by neighbouring trees. Limited life expectancy	low amenity value	fell for timber				
Ho005	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	20	2	leaning and exposed roots	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	fell for timber				
Ho006	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	30	30	2	leaning and exposed roots	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	fell for timber				
Ho007	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20.20.20	20.20.20	6.6.6	three stems on same root ball. Crowded and liable to split.	Low amenity value as crowded and shaded.	fell for timber				
Ho008	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	15	7	shaded and in an overcrowded position with limited future potential	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber				

Ho009	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	10	15	6	leannig, shaded and in an overcrowded position with limited future potential	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber					
Ho010	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	shaded and in an overcrowded position with limited future potential	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber					
Ho011	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	shaded and in an overcrowded position with limited future potential	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber					
Ho012	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	20	4	leaning, crowded and shaded.	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber					
Ho013	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	20	10	leaning, crowded and shaded.	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber					
Ho014	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	6	shaded and crowded	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber					
Ho015	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	20	8	nearing maturity leaning slightly, crowded	low amenity value as crowded and shaded	fell for timber					
Ho016	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	30	22	10	good example of a holly tree. Safe position with good life expectancy	low amenity value as not visible by the public	none	none	none	none	none	
Ho017	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	15	2	leaning and top dead	low amenity value as not visible by the public. Unhealthy tree	fell for timber					
Ho018	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	25	20	1	dying	low amenity value as not visible by the public. Unhealthy tree	fell for timber					
Ho019	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	50	25	8	dead branches	low amenity value as not visible by the public	fell for timber					
Ho020	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	20	8	leaning	low amenity value as shaded by neighbouring trees, crowded position and leanings limited life expectancy	fell for timber					
Ho021	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	15	8	healthy tree	low amenity value as the tree is shading the forest floor and supressing other plants	fell for timber					
Ho022	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	15	2	top dead	low amenity value as not visible by the public. Unhealthy tree	fell for timber					
Ho023	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	30	2	crowded position low growth	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho024	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	20	2	Uprooted during a storm on 26.12.2020.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho025	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho026	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	crowded position	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho027	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho028	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho029	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	15	2	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho030	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	3	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho031	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	3	crowded position and shaded. Permission to fell granted under TPO/20/0547	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho032	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	crowded position and shaded.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho033	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho034	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho035	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	20	3	adjacent to drainage ditch and needs to be removed to enable access to clear ditch on an annual basis	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho036	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	30	3	uprooted as a result of a fallen oak. Leaning heavily.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho037	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	30	3	uprooted as a result of a fallen oak. Leaning heavily.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					

Ho038	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20.20.	20	3	leaning heavily. Crowded position	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho039	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	crowded and shaded position.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho040	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	30.20.10	40	5	leaning, crowded, shaded and dying	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho041	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	30	6	leaning and crowded	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho042	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	7	10	2	crowded and shaded position.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho043	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	35	3	leaning heavily, shaded position. Crowded. Suitable for cutting to make a hedge as I believe there was an ancient hedge there over 100 years ago.	low amenity value as not visible to public	hedge					
Ho044	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	15	30	3	shaded and overcrowded position with limited future potential. Suitable as a hedge as I believe there was an ancient hedge there over 100 years ago.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho045	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	30	50	3	shaded and overcrowded position with limited future potential. Suitable as a hedge as I believe there was an ancient hedge there over 100 years ago.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho046	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	10. 15	35	3	rot in trunk. Shaded position.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho047	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20. 30. 10	50	3	leaning heavily, shaded position. Crowded. Suitable for cutting to make a hedge as I believe there was an ancient hedge there over 100 years ago.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho048	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	40	50	3	rot in trunk, leaning, dead branches. Damaged by fallen tree	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho049	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	25. 20. 20	50	3	leaning into oak tree. Root ball lifted up. Possible to make into a hedge to preserve it.	low amenity value as not visible to public	hedge					
Ho050	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	35	3	Crowded. Leaning	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Ho051	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	40	60	7	mature tree. Leaning slightly	moderate amenity value for wildlife	none	none	none	none	none	none
Ho052	Holly	Ilex Aquifolium	20	20	3	crowded and shaded position.	low amenity value as not visible to public	fell for timber					
Lai001	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai002	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai003	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai004	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai005	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai006	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai007	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai008	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai009	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai010	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai011	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai012	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai013	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Removed under Forestry Commission Felling Licence	None	none	fell for timber				
Lai014	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				

Lai015	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai016	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai017	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai018	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai019	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai020	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai021	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai022	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai023	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai024	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
Lai025	Leylandii	Cupressus x Leylandii	40	50	7	Tree is causing a lot of shade to the surrounding forest which is impacting on the native species.	very low amenity value as non native species. The height of the tree would mean that if it did fall over, it would damage a lot of other trees as a result.	none	fell for timber				
O001	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	10	Large amount of timber from trunk	good as within six metres of boundary and important for wildlife	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O002	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	0	dead tree and hung up in another tree. Felling licence granted for all fir trees in immediate location and will be removed shortly.	none	fell for timber					
O003	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	100	5	leaning heavily over public road, rot to base, crowded position and may damage other trees if it falls down. Possible to pollard tree to preserve for future.	visible to public along boundary, moderate amenity as crowded	none	Pollard to preserve				
O004	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	8	dead branches but very straight and good for structural timbers	visible to public along boundary, moderate amenity as crowded	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O005	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	120	8	twisted trunk and branches. Pleasing form.	low amenity value as not visible to public	none	none	none	none	none	none
O006	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	110	8	crowded by cherry laurel	moderate amenity value as partially visible to public	none	none	none	none	none	none
O007	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	5	dead branches causing rot to main trunk, numerous burrs indicating stress, two trees collapsed into its canopy	visible to public along boundary, moderate amenity as crowded	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O008	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	0	dead and leaning into canopy of O007. Needs to be removed and is the subject of application TPO/21/0001 but amended to TPO21/00096. Awaiting decision.	none	fell for timber					
O009	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	140	6	trunk damage within last 10 years, probably by vehicle, possible internal damage, leaning, sits next to drainage ditch and roots likely to be weak	trunk visible to public as within 15 metres of boundary, low amenity value	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O010	Oak	Quercus Robur	110	200	6	dead branches, split branches causing damage to neighbouring trees. Application made to remove dead branches February 2021.	visible to public along boundary, good amenity value	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O011	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	140	6	weak growth, leaning	trunk visible to public as within 15 metres of boundary, low amenity value	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O012	Oak	Quercus Robur	110	200	6	dead branches, split branches causing damage to neighbouring trees. Application made to remove dead branches February 2021.	visible to public along boundary, good amenity value	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O013	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	4	sits on top of eroded stream bank, leaning over footpath, dead branches, burrs indicating stress	visible to public along boundary, good amenity value	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O014	Oak	Quercus Robur	110	220	4	dead branches, at risk from neighbouring trees split branches causing further damage. Application made to remove dead branches February 2021.	visible to public along boundary, good amenity value	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O015	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	100	2	barbed wire imbedded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	visible to public but unhealthy tree so low amenity value as viable tree for the future	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O016	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	180	9	tall straight tree, very good timber	trunk visible to public as within 15 metres of boundary, low amenity value	none	none	none	none	none	none
O017	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	4	weak growth, sits on top of eroded stream bank, leaning over footpath, dead branches	visible to public as on boundary but low amenity value as limited life expectancy	none	fell for timber				
O018	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	4	weak growth, sits on top of eroded stream bank, dead branches	moderate amenity value as visible to public on boundary but limited life expectancy	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none

O019	Oak	Quercus Robur	50	100	0	standing deadwood potential danger to neighbouring trees . Removed in March 2021.	none	none	fell for timber				
O020	Oak	Quercus Robur	90	150	6	straight trunk, good structural timber, some dead branches	high amenity value to public as healthy tree sitting within 5 metres of boundary	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O021	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	140	6	trunk damage within last 10 years, probably by vehicle, possible internal damage, leaning sits next to drainage ditch and roots likely to be weak	trunk visible to public as within 15 metres of boundary, low amenity value	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O022	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	6	leaning, uneven branches, potential risk to other trees if it falls over	low amenity value for public as tree is approximately 15 metres from boundary.	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O023	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	5	crooked trunk, rot, holes in trunk, dead branches	low amenity value for public as tree is approximately 15 metres from boundary.	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O024	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	6	leaning badly, sits next to drainage ditch and roots likely to be weak	low amenity value for public as tree is approximately 15 metres from boundary.	none	reduce	none	none	none	none
O025	Oak	Quercus Robur	50	100	6	next to drainage ditch. Roots likely to rot. Leaning slightly	low amenity value as tree is not visible by public	none	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
O026	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	140	6	next to drainage ditch. Roots likely to rot. Leaning slightly. Application to remove dead branches made February 2021	low amenity value as tree is not visible by public	none	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
O027	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	120	4	next to drainage ditch. Roots likely to rot. Leaning slightly. Dead branches. Virtually no growth. Potentially pollard to preserve. Application to remove dead branches made in 2021.	low amenity value as tree is not visible by public		pollard to preserve				
O028	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	130	4	next to drainage ditch. Roots likely to rot. Leaning slightly. Growth only on one side. Dead wood. Potentially pollard to preserve.	low amenity value as tree is not visible by public		pollard to preserve				
O029	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	100	5	leaning, broken branches	low amenity value for public as tree is approximately 15 metres from boundary.	none	reduce	none	none	none	none
O030	Oak	Quercus Robur	40	100	7	stress growth on trunk. Shaded position.	moderate amenity value as partially visible to public	none	none	none	none	none	none
O031	Oak	Quercus Robur	130	200	8	dead branches, previously split branches, long branches, needs reducing to preserve tree	moderate amenity value for public as very large tree. High amenity value for wildlife	none	reduce	none	none	none	none
O032	Oak	Quercus Robur	40	80	2	little growth, broken top.	low amenity value for public as tree is approximately 15 metres from boundary.	none	fell for timber				
O033	Oak	Quercus Robur	50	100	7	dead branches, straight tree and good structural timber	low amenity value for public as tree is approximately 15 metres from boundary.	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O034	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	120	5	sits on top of eroded stream bank, dead branches. Need to repair stream bank to prevent further erosion. Possibly fence around tree to prevent further damage.	moderate amenity value as adjacent to picnic area however, there may be weakness in roots.	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O035	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	8	Good structural timber	moderate amenity value as within 10 metres of boundary and a healthy tree with good potential	none	none	none	none	none	none
O036	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	100	4	sits on eroded stream bank, dead branches and leaning	moderate amenity value as visible to public on boundary but limited life expectancy	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O037	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	3	lots of dead branches. Possibly has rot in trunk	low amenity value as dead branches indicates internal damage. Limited life expectancy	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O038	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	180	8	dead branches but good timber	high amenity value to public as healthy tree sitting within 5 metres of boundary	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O039	Oak	Quercus Robur	50	100	7	crowded position. Strees growth on side of trunk	high amenity value to public as healthy tree sitting within 5 metres of boundary	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O040	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	130	9	some dead branches and in a crowded position.	high amenity value to public as healthy tree sitting within 5 metres of boundary	none	none	none	none	none	none
O041	Oak	Quercus Robur	120	200	9	dead branches leaning slightly.	moderate amenity value for public as very large tree. High amenity value for wildlife	none	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O042	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	140	3	leaning slightly. Positioned next to stream. Limited growth. Danger to other trees. Potentially pollard to preserve.	moderate amenity value as near boundary.	none	Pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none
O043	Oak	Quercus Robur	90	150	7	dead branches. Potentially pollard to preserve for future	moderate amenity value as near boundary.	none	Pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none
O044	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	100	4	leaning. Dead branches. Crowded position. Sitting on eroded bank.	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	none	Pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none
O045	Oak	Quercus Robur	90	150	6	limited growth. Dead branches . Application made to remove dead branches February 2021.	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	deadwood	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
O046	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	0	standing deadwood potential danger to neighbouring trees . Uprooted in storm January 2021 and had been removed.	none	fell for timber					

O047	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	130	9	sitting on eroded bank but nice form.	high amenity value as large tree and within 5 metres of the boundary	none	none	none	none	none
O048	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	9	Rhododendron at roots and some dead branches.	high amenity value as large tree and within 5 metres of the boundary	none	none	none	none	none
O049	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	8	branches all on one side and sitting on eroded bank.	high amenity value as large tree and within 5 metres of the boundary	none	none	none	none	none
O050	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	130	8	leaning slightly. Growth all on one side.	high amenity value as large tree and within 5 metres of the boundary	none	none	none	none	none
O051	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	8	dead branches and potentially pollard to preserve tree for the future	moderate amenity value due to deterioration in health of tree. Within 5 metres of the boundary.	none	Pollard to preserve	none	none	none
O052	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	0	standing deadwood uprooted in a storm on 26.12.2020 and had been removed.	none	fell for timber				
O053	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	0	fallen tree has been removed.	none	fell for timber				
O054	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	9	Good shape with some dead branches	high amenity value to public as healthy tree sitting within 5 metres of boundary	none	none	none	none	none
O055	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	1	35 degree lean as a result of another oak having fallen into it. Split in trunk and likely need to fell or reduce.	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	pollard to preserve	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
O056	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	4	10 degree lean as a result of another tree having fallen into it. Possible to pollard to preserve tree and remove future danger.	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	pollard to preserve	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
O057	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	120	4	Slight lean and branches all on one side of tree. Old protection from wind has gone because tree has fallen. Next to stream. Pollard to preserve.	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	pollard to preserve	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
O058	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	120	1	dying. Very limited growth. Danger to adjacent trees. Pollard to try and preserve	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	pollard to preserve	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
O059	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	150	8	dead branches and leaning slightly	high amenity value to public as healthy tree sitting within 5 metres of boundary	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O060	Oak	Quercus Robur	50	100	6	dead branches. Limited growth and barbed wire in the trunk.	moderate amenity value to public. Sitting on eroded bank next to boundary but limited life expectancy.	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O061	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	150	7	barbed wire imbedded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	high amenity value as large tree and within 5 metres of the boundary	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O062	Oak	Quercus Robur	30	80	1	dead branches. Limited growth and barbed wire in the trunk. Signs of rot in the trunk. Possibly pollard to preserve.	low amenity value in current condition. Although on boundary it is unlikely to grow to maturity.	pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none
O063	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	130	6	barbed wire imbedded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	moderate amenity value as within 5 metres of boundary with a nice form	none	none	none	none	none
O064	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	120	5	barbed wire imbedded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	moderate amenity value as within 5 metres of boundary but unlikely to reach full maturity.	none	none	none	none	none
O065	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	130	6	barbed wire imbedded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	moderate amenity value as within 5 metres of boundary but unlikely to reach full maturity.	none	none	none	none	none
O066	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	120	5	barbed wire imbedded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	moderate amenity value as within 5 metres of boundary but unlikely to reach full maturity.	none	none	none	none	none
O067	Oak	Quercus Robur	50	100	4	barbed wire imbedded in trunk, sitting on eroded bank, dead branches	moderate amenity value as within 5 metres of boundary but unlikely to reach full maturity.	none	none	none	none	none
O068	Oak	Quercus Robur	20	20	3	weak growth, leaning and in a crowded position.	low amenity value as not visible to public.	none	none	none	none	none
O069	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	10	Beautiful tree but in danger from adjacent Leylandii	low amenity value as not visible to public	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O070	Oak	Quercus Robur	90	180	9	dead branches	low amenity value as not visible to public	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O071	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	150	1	dying. Rotten trunk, dead branches, exposed roots and danger to adjacent trees	none	fell for timber				
O072	Oak	Quercus Robur	90	180	8	small dead branches	low amenity value as not visible to public.	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O073	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	150	7	large dead branches	low amenity value as not visible to public.	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O074	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	150	6	stess side growth on trunk. Dead branches.	low amenity value as not visible to public.	deadwood	none	none	none	none
O075	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	130	6	stess side growth on trunk. Dead branches.	low amenity value as not visible to public.	deadwood	none	none	none	none

O076	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	150	6	Leaning slightly. Dead branches.	low amenity value as not visible to public.	deadwood	none	none	none	none	none
O077	Oak	Quercus Robur	80	150	5	leaning heavily but currently healthy. Branches all on one side with a low crown. Possible to pollard to preserve for the future.	low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	Pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none
O078	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	120	6	crowded by holly and potential danger to a lot of other trees if it falls	moderate amenity value as it is crowding the hazel	pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none	none
O079	Oak	Quercus Robur	60	120	6	crowded by holly and potential danger to a lot of other trees if it falls	moderate amenity value as it is crowding the hazel	pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none	none
O080	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	9	Crowded position with dead branches. Adjoining dead trees have fallen into the canopy. Near a natural spring so roots may be damaged.	moderate amenity value. Although not visible by public, it is one of the oldest on the Site	deadwood	none	none	none	none	none
O081	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	150	7	stress growth on trunk. Shaded position and crowded by Laylandii	moderate amenity value. Not visible to public but protecting slope from erosion	none	none	none	none	none	none
O082	Oak	Quercus Robur	30	80	3	crowded position with lopsided growth. Potentially pollard to protect for the future	low amenity value as not visible to the public and limited life expectancy in current condition.	pollard to preserve	none	none	none	none	none
O083	Oak	Quercus Robur	70	150	6	sitting next to natural spring so soil is soft and unsupportive.	low amenity value as not visible by the public. Unhealthy tree	none	none	none	none	none	none
O084	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	5	Partially fallen and sitting at 45 degree angle. Root ball lifted and likely to fall completely in the near future. Boggy ground due to spring.	low amenity value as limited life expectancy	none	none	none	none	none	none
O085	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	8	Sitting on boundary with residential property and if it were to fall, it would take out their garage and potentially their house	moderate amenity value as not visible to public	none	none	none	none	none	none
O086	Oak	Quercus Robur	100	200	8	Sitting on boundary with residential property and if it were to fall, it would take out their garage and potentially their house	moderate amenity value as not visible to public	none	none	none	none	none	none
R001	Rowan	Sorbus Subgenus Sorbus	20	20	6	crowded position and competition for light has made the tree very tall and thin. Adjacent laurel is rubbing on trunk causing damage.	moderate amenity value. Although a valuable tree for wildlife, the tree has been weakened by competition for light	none	none	none	none	none	none
R002	Rowan	Sorbus Subgenus Sorbus	20	20	6	leaning and shaded	moderate amenity value. Although a valuable tree for wildlife, the tree has been weakened by competition for light	none	none	none	none	none	none
R003	Rowan	Sorbus Subgenus Sorbus	20	20	6	leaning and shaded	moderate amenity value. Although a valuable tree for wildlife, the tree has been weakened by competition for light	none	none	none	none	none	none
R004	Rowan	Sorbus Subgenus Sorbus	20	20	6	leaning and shaded	moderate amenity value. Although a valuable tree for wildlife, the tree has been weakened by competition for light	none	none	none	none	none	none
R005	Rowan	Sorbus Subgenus Sorbus	20	20	0	Base of trunk split and tree leaning at 35 degrees. Permission to fell has been granted.	None	fell for timber					
S001	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	12	15	2	Leaning, side growth indicating stress, shaded.	Low amenity value as in a crowded position and unlikely to reach full potential.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S002	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula											
S003	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	15	20	4	Leaning, side growth indicating stress, shaded.	Low amenity value as in a crowded position and unlikely to reach full potential.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S004	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	15	30	5	Leaning, side growth indicating stress, shaded.	Low amenity value as in a crowded position and unlikely to reach full potential.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S005	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	15	20	2	kink in trunk. Leaning.	low amenity value as rhododendron crowding distorted growth. Unlikely to reach full maturity	none	none	none	none	none	none
S006	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	15	20	2	stress growth on side of trunk. Leaning and kink in trunk.	low amenity value as rhododendron crowding distorted growth. Unlikely to reach full maturity	none	none	none	none	none	none
S007	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	30.20.6	40	6	leaning and crowded.	low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S008	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	15.8	20	5	crowded and shaded position.	low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S009	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	12	20	4	crowded and shaded position.	low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S010	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula					low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S011	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	20.20	40	9	Very tall and thin but in good health.	low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S012	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	10	15	6	crowded position. Appears to have previously been split and branches growing from there. Limited life expectancy.	low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	none	none	none	none	none
S013	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula					low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	none	none	none	none	none

S014	Silver Birch	Betula Pendula	40	40	5	Leaning slightly.	low amenity value as not visible to the public.	none	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety	assess safety
Y001	Yew	Taxus Baccata	15	20	5	shaded and in an overcrowded position with limited future potential	Low amenity value as in a crowded position and unlikely to reach full potential.	none	none	none	none	none
Y002	Yew	Taxus Baccata	20	80	9	shaded position but in good health. Some branches hanging over the drainage ditch.	high amenity value as only the second Yew on the site and within 5 metres of the boundary.	trim bottom branches	none	none	none	none

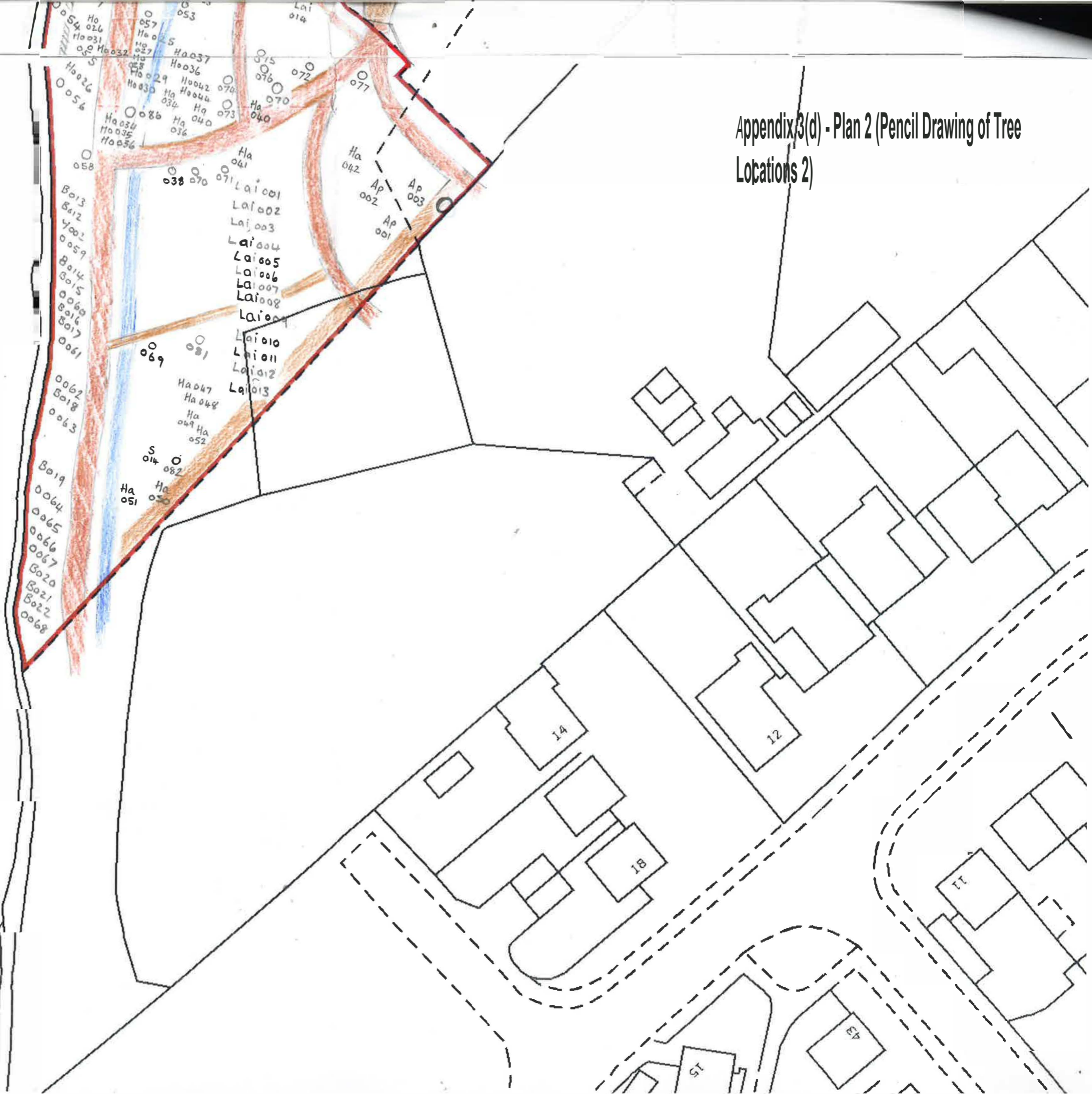
Appendix 3(c) - Plan 1 (Pencil Drawing of Tree locations 1)



This page is intentionally left blank

Appendix 3(d) - Plan 2 (Pencil Drawing of Tree Locations 2)

67



This page is intentionally left blank

Excel Spreadsheet – Trees, Birds and Other species

	Tree	Bird	Insect	Mammal	Fungus
1	Alder	Siskin	Alder Kitten (moth)		
		Redpoll	Pebble Hook-tip (moth)		
		Goldfinch	Autumnal (moth)		
			Blue-bearded Carpet Moth (moth)		
			Bees		
			Small Pear-Boardered Fritillary (butterfly)		
			Checkered Skipper (butterfly)		
2	Alder buckthorn	Thrushes	Brimstone (butterfly)		
			Holly Blue (butterfly)		
			Buckthorn (moth)		
			Tissue (moth)		
			Pale Brindled Beauty (moth)		
			Willow Beauty (moth)		
3	Ash	Bullfinch	High Brown Fritillary (butterfly)	Doormice	
		Woodpeckers	Lesser Stag Beetle		
		Owls	Coronet (moth)		
		Redstarts	Brink (moth)		
		Nuthatches	Centre-Barred Sallow (moth)		
			Privet Hawk-Moth (moth)		
4	Aspen	Woodpecker	Gall Midge		
			Aspen Hoverfly		
5	Beech, Common		Barred Hook-Tip (moth)	Mice	
			Clay Triple-Lines (moth)	Vole	
			Olive Crescent (moth)	Squirrel	
6	Birch, downy	Woodpecker	Ladybirds		
		Siskin	Angle Shades (moth)		
		Greenfinches	Buff Tip (moth)		
		Redpolls	Pebble Hook-tip (moth)		
			Kentish Glory (moth)		
7	Birch, Silver	Woodpecker	Aphids		Fly Afaric
		Siskins	Angle-Shades (moth)		Woolly Milk Cap
		Greenfinches	Buff Tip (moth)		Birch Milk Cap
		Redpolls	Pebble Hook-Tip (moth)		Birch Brittle-gill
			Kentish Glory (moth)		Birch Knight
					Chanterelle
8	Blackthorn		Bees		Birch Polypore
			Magpie (moth)		
			Swallow-Tailed Moth (moth)		
			Yellow-Tailed Moth (moth)		
			Black Hairstreak Butterfly (butterfly)		
9	Box				
10	Buckthorn		Brimstone Butterfly (butterfly)		
			Bees		
11	Cherry, bird	Blackbird	Orchard Ermine (moth)	Badger	
		Song Thrush	Brimstone (moth)	Wood Mouse	
			Short-Cloaked Moth (moth)	Yellow Necked Mouse	
				Doormouse	
12	Cherry, wild	Blackbird	Cherry Fruit Moth (moth)	Badger	
		Song Thrush	Cherry Bark Moth (moth)	Wood Mouse	
			Orchard Ermine (moth)	Yellow Necked Mouse	
			Brimstone (moth)	Doormouse	
			Short-Cloaked Moth (moth)		

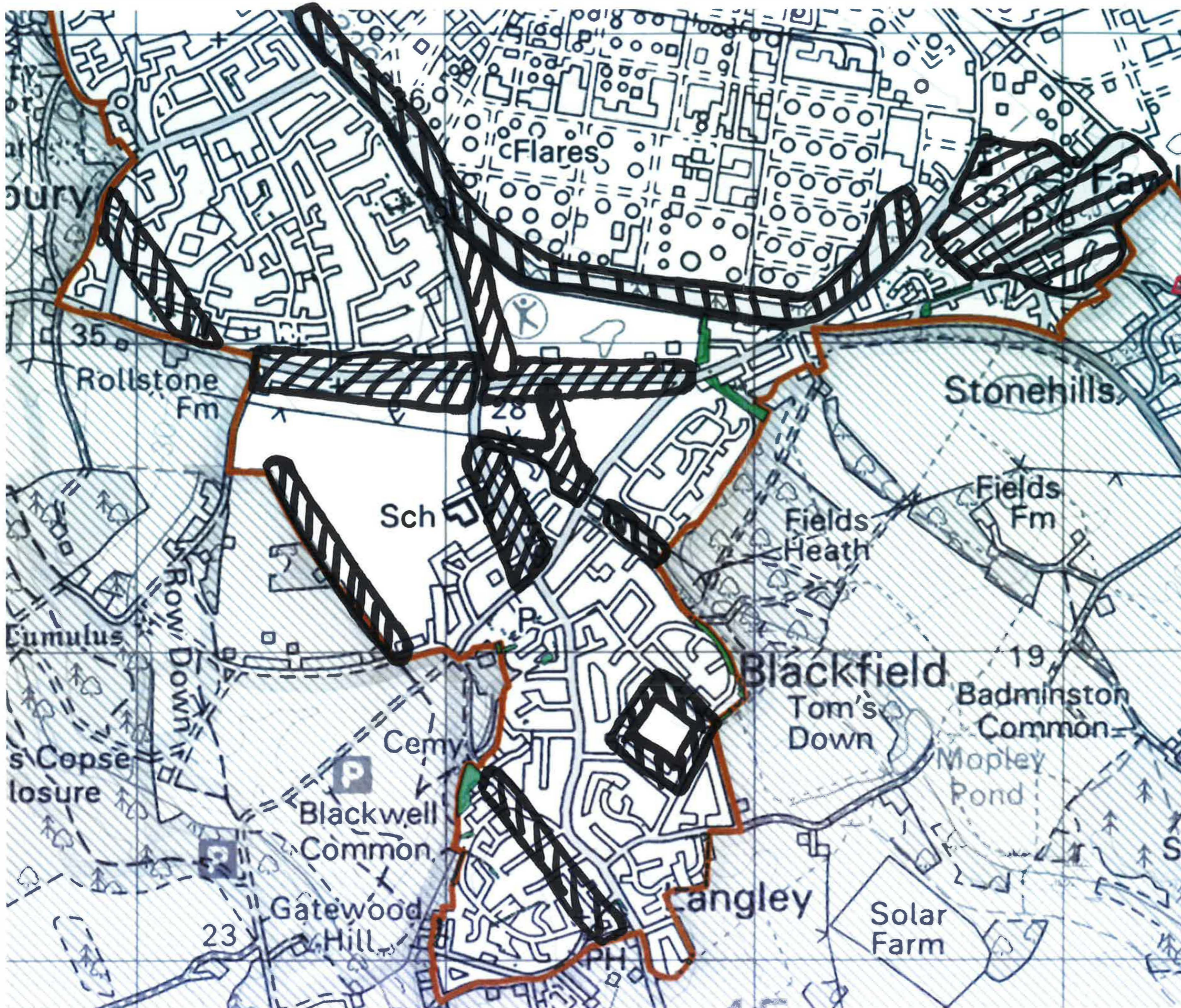
13	Crab Apple	Blackbird	Eyed Hawk-Moth (moth)	Mice	
		Thrushes	Green Pug (moth)	Vole	
		Crows	Chinese Character (moth)	Fox	
			Pale Tussock (moth)	Badger	
			Bees		
14	Dogwood	Blackbird	Case Bearer Moth (moth)		
		Thrushes			
15	Elder	Warblers	White Spotted Pug (moth)	Doormice	
		Blackcaps	Swallowtail (moth)	Bank Voles	
		Whitethroats	Dot Moth (moth)		
		Blackbirds	Buff Ermine (moth)		
16	Elm, English		Peppered (moth)		
			Light Emerald (moth)		
			White Spotted Pinion (moth)		
			White Letter Hairstreak (butterfly)		
17	Elm, Wych		Peppered (moth)		
			Light Emerald (moth)		
			White Spotted Pinion (moth)		
			White Letter Hairstreak (butterfly)		
18	Guelder Rose	Bullfinch	Hoverflies		
		Mistle Thrush			
19	Hawthorn	Redwing	Hawthorn (moth)	Doormice	
		Fieldfare	Orchard Ermine (moth)		
		Thrushes	Pear Leaf Blister (moth)		
			Rhomboid Tortrix (moth)		
			Light Emerald (moth)		
			Lackey (moth)		
			Vapourer (moth)		
			Fruitlet-Mining Tortrix (moth)		
			Small Eggar (moth)		
			Lappet (moth)		
			Bees		
20	Hawthorn, Midland				
21	Hazel	Nightingale	Large Emerald (moth)	Doormice	Firey Milkcap Fungus
		Nightjar	Small White Wave (moth)	Squirrel	
		Yellowhammer	Barred Umber (moth)		
		Willow Warbler	Nut-Tree Tussock (moth)		
		Woodpeckers	Fritillaries (butterfly)		
		Nuthatches	Bees		
		Blue Tits			
		Wood Pigeon			
		Jay			
22	Holly		Bees	Deer	
			Holly Blue Butterfly (butterfly)	Woodmice	
			Yellow-Barred Brindle (moth)	Doormice	
			Double-Striped Pug (moth)		
			Holly Tortrix (moth)		
23	Hornbeam	Finch	Nut Tree Tussock (moth)		
		Blue Tit			
		Hawfinch			
24	Juniper	Goldcrest	Juniper Carpet Moth (moth)		
		Firecrest	Juniper Pug (moth)		
		Fieldfare	Chestnut Coloured Carpet (moth)		
		Song Thrush			
		Mistle Thrush			
		Ring Ouzel			
25	Lime, Common		Lime Hawk (moth)		
			Peppered (moth)		
			Vapourer (moth)		
			Triangle (moth)		
			Hook-Tip Moth (moth)		
			Hoverflies		
			Ladybird		

			Bees		
26	Lime, Large Leaved		Lime Hawk (moth)		
			Peppered (moth)		
			Vapourer (moth)		
			Triangle (moth)		
			Hook-Tip Moth (moth)		
			Hoverflies		
			Ladybird		
			Bees		
27	Lime, Small Leaved		Lime Hawk (moth)		
			Peppered (moth)		
			Vapourer (moth)		
			Triangle (moth)		
			Hook-Tip Moth (moth)		
			Hoverflies		
			Ladybirds		
			Bees		
28	Field Maple		Aphid		
			Ladybird		
			Mocha (moth)		
29	Oak, English	Pied Flycatcher	Purple Harstreak Butterfly (butterfly)	Squirrels	
		Marsh Tit	Stag Beetle	Badger	
			Oak Moth (moth)	Deer	
			Wood Leopard Moth (moth)	Bats	
			Green Oak Moth (moth)		
			Red Underwing Moth (moth)		
			Ichneumon Wasp		
			In total - 257 species of insect		
30	Oak, Sessile	Jay	Purple Hairstreak Butterfly (butterfly)	Badger	Oakbug Milkcap
			In total - 257 species of insects	Red Squirrel	
31	Pear, Plymouth	Blackbirds			
32	Pine, Scotts	Crested Tit	Pine Hawk-Moth (moth)	Red Squirrel	
				Pine Marten	
33	Poplar, Black	Goldfinch	Hornet (moth)		
			Wood Leopard (moth)		
			Poplar Hawk (moth)		
			Figure of Eight (moth)		
34	Rowan	Blackbird	Larger Welsh Wave (moth)		
		Mistle Thrush	Autumn Green Carpet (moth)		
		Redstart	Apple Fruit Moth (moth)		
		Redwing			
		Song Thrush			
		Fieldfare			
		Waxwing			
35	Sea Buckthorn	Thrush			
36	Spindle	House Sparrow	Magpie (moth)		
			Spindle Ermine (moth)		
			Scorched (moth)		
			Holly Blue (butterfly)		
			Aphids		
			Ladybirds		
			Lacewings		
			Hoverflies		
			St Marks Fly.		
37	Strawberry Tree				
38	Whitebeam		Rowan Slender (moth)		
			Hawthorn Midget (moth)		
39	Whitebeam, Arran			deer	

40	Whitebeam, rock				
41	Wild Service Tree	Redwing	Hawthorn Bent-Wing (moth)		
			Scarce Brown Midget (moth)		
42	Willow, Bay		Black Spot Sallow Pigmy (moth)		
			Camberwell Beauty (butterfly)		
			Comma (butterfly)		
			Large Tortoiseshell (butterfly)		
43	Willow, Crack	Robin	Pus Moth (moth)	Deer	
		Blackbird	Eyed Hawk-Moth (moth)		
		Blue Tit	Red Underwing (moth)		
			Bees		
44	Willow, Goat	Robin	Sallow Kitten (moth)	Deer	
		Blackbird	Sallow Clearwing (moth)		
		Blue Tit	Dusky Clearwing (moth)		
			Lundar Hornet Clearwing (moth)		
			Purple Emperor Butterfly (butterfly)		
			Bees		
45	Willow, Grey	Robin	Sallow Kitten (moth)	Deer	
		Blackbird	Sallow Clearwing (moth)		
		Blue Tit	Dusky Clearwing (moth)		
			Lunar Hornet Clearwing (moth)		
			Purple Emperor Butterfly (butterfly)		
			Bees		
46	Willow, Osier	Robin	Lackey (moth)	Deer	
		Blackbird	Herald (moth)		
		Blue Tit	Red-Tipped Clearwing (moth)		
			Bees		
47	Willow, White	Robin	Puss Moth (moth)	Deer	
		Blackbird	Willow Ermine (moth)		
		Blue Tit	Eyed Hawk-Moth (moth)		
			Red Underwing (moth)		
			Bees		
48	Yew	Goldcrest	Satin Beauty Moth (moth)	Doormice	
		Firecrest		Squirrel	
		Mistle Thrush			
		Song Thrush			
		Fieldfare			
		Blackbird			

'TPO 1'

Appendix 3(f) - Map of Blackfield with Hatched Areas



This page is intentionally left blank

New Forest Land Advice Service

providing independent land management
advice across the New Forest and Avon Valley

Lymington Town Hall, Avenue Road, Lymington, Hampshire, SO41 9ZG

7th September 2020

Dear Mr Smith,

Re: Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane, Langley SO45 1YX

Thank you for inviting me to give nature conservation and best practice land management advice to you in your small woodland in Blackfield last week which you acquired earlier this year in March.

I am pleased to give you best practice management advice, particularly focused on nature conservation, for the woodland and happy to continue to work with you if you have further questions or require more assistance.

The woodland is situated immediately adjacent to the New Forest SSSI and is therefore in a very important location, providing a natural buffer between the highly valuable habitats of the open heathland and the urban area of Blackfield.

Non-native plants

You have already carried out a significant amount of *Rhododendron ponticum* clearance. This is to be encouraged as it is a non-native invasive shrub which is extremely detrimental to woodlands and other habitats in the UK for a variety of reasons. It is very important that non-native plants do not spread from your land into the New Forest SSSI and by removing them from your woodland you are ensuring this does not happen. I would recommend removal over the winter period, outside the bird breeding season (September to end February) in order to minimise disturbance.

In your woodland the presence of the *Rhododendron* has prevented any natural regeneration, putting the woodland at risk in future. There is now no shrub layer or understorey to the woodland and very little herb layer. Therefore your intervention will have a positive impact on the woodland if it is now managed the right way into the future under your stewardship. With increased light levels you should start to see some recovery although you will have to continue to manage the regrowth of the non-native plants you have removed.

You have created a 'dead hedge' with the arisings and this may help to deter deer, to some extent, from entering the woodland which could be an advantage as the woodland enters a much needed regeneration phase.

There is still more to remove and also some *Prunus laurocerasus*, or Cherry Laurel, which I would recommend also gets removed as soon as possible before the start of the bird breeding season next March.

I would recommend that you allow regrowth to grow for a full year and knock it back during the second summer using a foliar herbicide. This needs to be done very carefully so as not to affect other vegetation in the woodland. A contractor with particular expertise who we have used many times is Matt Cheetham at SC Forestry www.scforestry.co.uk and I would suggest you

Telephone: 01590 646696 Email: julie.melin-stubbs@nflandadvice.org.uk Web: www.nflandadvice.org.uk

This service is
supported by:



might like to get a quote from him next summer to spray any regrowth of Rhododendron and Laurel.

I would also recommend that you fell the non-native cedars that you have in the woodland. SC Forestry would also quote for that. The main reason for this is to let some light in through the canopy of the woodland which is very dense in most areas. Rather than remove a small number of oak trees over time, which may still be necessary in future in order to create a healthy woodland, it makes sense to start with the non-native trees you have in there. It is important that your woodland, however small, has openings in the canopy to create glades and corridors of light penetrating to the ground. This will encourage growth of native woodland flora and attract invertebrates such as butterflies.

The bamboo growing from your neighbour is very invasive. It will be impossible to eradicate it without a coordinated approach with him. If you can acquire his agreement I would recommend you ask Matt Cheetham to look at it if you ask him to visit and quote for the various work we have discussed. As it is next to a watercourse any use of chemicals will need to be carefully monitored and may need Environment Agency consent which the contractor will need to seek.

Hazel coppicing

We talked about you carrying out some coppicing to your hazel. This should be done on rotation so that some is done each year rather than all at once. We discussed the issue of deer browsing which commonly kills off hazel when it has been coppiced if the stumps are not protected. We talked about temporary internal fencing around coppiced areas and I offered to take you to a woodland near Lymington where we have done this. Please let me know if you would like to go and have a look. I would not recommend putting up deer fencing around the perimeter of your woodland but instead protecting areas from deer damage through temporary measures. If you decide to do this you can monitor how the vegetation recovers within the fenced area compared to an unfenced area adjacent and this will give you some indication as to the impacts deer are having there.

Holly

You have removed some holly from the understorey of the woodland in order to help with light levels. I would recommend that you retain some holly across the woodland as it is a valuable native woodland shrub. However, where you have dense stands of holly you could thin it out and perhaps pollard some plants above the height of a deer's reach.

Tree/shrub planting

We discussed your thoughts about planting trees in the woodland. My advice would be to wait for a few years until the ground has recovered from the rhododendron removal and you can see how well the woodland is naturally regenerating. In the meantime you could grow on some acorns in pots with a view to planting them out, protected from deer, in future if the woodland needs a helping hand to regenerate. After a few years if there is little sign of the shrub layer or saplings coming up you could put in a few native understorey trees such as hawthorn and rowan. I can help guide you with this nearer the time.

The possible exception to this is the boundary of the woodland with the road. Once you have removed the non-natives a long that edge you could plant a row of native trees, protected by guards; we discussed the value of *Tilia cordata*, the Small-leaved Lime, for example, although there are several native trees which would attract wildlife which you could choose from.

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/trees-woods-and-wildlife/british-trees/a-z-of-british-trees/small-leaved-lime/>

In addition we discussed that you would like to plant a screen, or woodland edge hedgerow, along the boundary with the New Forest SSSI. As it is very shaded I would recommend you plant hazel, hawthorn, holly and hornbeam. I can't guarantee they will all survive but it's worth a try. They will need to be protected from deer using tree guards. We use these as they have a lower carbon footprint than the standard tubes, allow better ventilation, are more wind resistant and are more friendly to wildlife which can escape if they get inside.

<https://www.farmforestry.co.uk/tree-shelters-and-guards/fine-mesh-shelters/continental-fine-mesh-shelters>

Seeding

I would not recommend adding any more seed to the woodland. My preference would be to allow natural regeneration to occur. This will happen in time if there is enough light coming through the canopy. The removal of non-natives and holly that you have already done, and will continue to do, plus some hazel coppicing will help to encourage this natural process.

Consents and licences

In order to take timber out of the woodland you may need to gain permission from one or more authorities. You are able to remove up to 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter but any more than that requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. You can find out more here:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply>

You are in the New Forest District Council area, not New Forest National Park. I would recommend you alert the Tree Team at the Council about any management activity you have planned so that they can issue you with any necessary advice and consents in advance.

Public awareness

As you are adjacent to an urban area and also have a well used track running along one end of the woodland which people use to access the New Forest SSSI, it will be prudent to keep people informed of activity in the woodland so that they understand what management you are undertaking and why. This will help to prevent any unnecessary complaints in future. I suggest putting a notice up on the gate in advance of any non-native removal, tree felling, burning of brash, changes to fencing etc which explains that you are managing the woodland for wildlife and gives reasons for your activity. If you have received permissions for the work e.g. a felling licence, you can also state that in your notice.

Please do contact me if you have any further questions or would like any further guidance.

Yours sincerely

Julie Melin-Stubbs
New Forest Land Advice Service Manager

This page is intentionally left blank


Woodland Property Name	Blackwell Forest, Chapel Lane, Blackfield, Southampton, SO45 1YX		
Unique Reference			
Plan Period dd/mm/yyyy (ten years)	Approval Date:	2021	To: 2031
Five Year Review Date	2026		

Approval Criteria – FC Office Use Only


The UKFS states that a management plan should:

UKFS	Approval Criteria	FC Approval & Notes	
State the objectives of management, and how sustainable forest management is to be achieved	Have objectives of management been stated? Consideration given to economic, environmental and social factors (Section 2.2)		
Provide a means to communicate forest proposals and engage interested parties	Have work proposals been communicated in the management strategy (section 6) and felling & restock table (section 8) and potential interested parties identified in Section 7		
Serve as an agreed statement of intent against which implementation can be checked and monitored	Has a five year review period been stated below and achievements recorded in section 3		
Approving Officer Name		Plan approved	<input type="checkbox"/>

To Maximise Functionality

- Connect to the internet;
- Enable macros when prompted;
- where the text is blue and underlined additional information is available, hover over the text with your mouse and double click to open;
- where you see the  symbol, left click on it and press the F1 key for a further explanation of the detail required;
- throughout the document where you see '**Add Box**' double click on the text and additional boxes will appear (enable macros first).

1. Property Details

Name	Benjamin Dudley Smith & Stacy Clair Smith	Owner <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tenant <input type="checkbox"/>
Email		Contact Number	
Address	50 Saxon Road, Blackfield, Southampton, Hampshire, SO45 1WY		
Agent Name (if applicable)			
Contact Number		Email	
County		Nearest Town	
Grid Reference 	SU 4408/0157	Local Authority	New Forest District Council
Management Plan Area (Hectares)	0.7		
List the maps associated with this management plan	Map 1 – Location, Map 2 to 7 Constraints, Map 8 Management Sections		
Do you intend to apply for a felling licence with this management plan?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

2. Vision and Objectives

To develop your long term vision, you need to express as clearly as possible the overall direction of management for the woodland and how you envisage it will be in the future.

2.1 Vision

Describe your long term vision for the woodland(s).

The woodland will be managed in a way that will maintain and enhance biodiversity. It will be used for educational purposes for local people and provide a low-key recreational resource for the woodland owner and family, friends and local people.

The envisaged woodland structure will be as follows: -

Canopy will consist of a mix of oak, beech, birch, willow. But where appropriate the introduction of other suitable species will eventually complement or replace the

present dominant oak canopy. Species to be introduced will include hornbeam, alder, wild cherry, crab apple, yew, sessile oak, wild service tree and small leaved lime. These trees will be planted in suitable areas to add diversity to the understory and eventually the canopy. Also, a small number of naturally occurring oak and ash regeneration will be nurtured to eventual add to the understory/canopy especially where existing oaks have either blown over or died.

The shrub layer will consist predominantly of hazel but with the occasional holly, rowan, hawthorn, blackthorn, guelder-rose, elderberry etc. Additional native shrubs will be planted to add diversity to the shrub layer especially along the western boundary and will include hawthorn, guelder-rose, alder buckthorn, field maple, broom. It may be necessary to thin out denser patches of holly to enable a more diverse shrub layer/field layer.

The field layer ideally will consist of at least some of the typical W10 woodland species including bluebells, primroses, bramble, enchanters nightshade, ferns, grasses, mosses and lichens. However, in places the woodland floor (typical W10c) is dominated by ivy which may require some form of management (strimming) in order to allow colonisation of vascular plants especially where flowering plants are scarce.

All hazel will be coppiced in year 1 and/or year 2 of this management plan, in order to regenerate. At present the hazel is too big/tall and in places has begun to blow over. It will continue to be coppiced every 5 – 10 years.

All non-native species (rhododendron/laurel/bamboo) will continue to be managed, where and when necessary, in order to maintain the woodland clear of these species.

A Woodland schools area (camp) will be established in the North end of management section **1** for the purpose of providing woodland crafts training to small groups of people from local schools/groups/scouts etc.

Also, a small open area will be maintained, within management section **3**, for personal (family/friends) use and for organised social gatherings of local neighbours.

2.2 Management Objectives

State the objectives of management, and how sustainable forest management is to be achieved. Objectives are a set of specific, quantifiable statements that represent what needs to happen to achieve the long term vision.

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
1	Removal of all non-native tree/shrub species (rhododendron, laurel) including any regeneration from these two species.

No.	Objectives (including environmental, economic and social considerations)
2	Where necessary open out the canopy/understory to enable the hazel and ground vegetation to flourish.
3	Coppice all hazel on a 7-10 year rotation in order to promote vigorous re-growth and in the process supply small timber produce e.g. pea and bean sticks.
4	Remove small area of bamboo from either side of the water course.
5	Establish small woodland school area to provide woodland skills learning for small groups of children at the north end of management section 1.
6	Maintain a small open area in the south/eastern end of the woodland for personal recreational use for family and friends. And to provide for social gatherings with local people within management section 3
7	Where necessary install suitable nesting/roosting features e.g. bird, bat boxes.
8	Maintain suitable quantities of standing/fallen deadwood as per Table 2, page 8 of Forestry Commission Practice Guide 'Managing Deadwood in Forest and Woodlands'.
9	Utilise suitable cut material from cut rhododendron/laurel/hazel and occasional windblown trees for personal firewood use without depleting deadwood resource.
10	Undertake species monitoring especially for bats, breeding birds.
11	Fell one mature oak tree every year with the intention of using the timber for craft projects that generate income for the woodland.

3. Plan Review - Achievements

Use this section to identify achievements made against previous plan objectives. This section should be completed at the 5 year review and could be informed through monitoring activities undertaken.

Objective	Achievement
1. Remove all non-native tree/shrub species (rhododendron, laurel) including all regeneration.	
2. Open out the canopy to enable hazel and ground vegetation to flourish.	
3. Coppice all hazel on a 7-10 year rotation.	
4. Remove small area of bamboo sp from either side of the water course.	
5. Establish small woodland schools area to provide woodland skills learning for small groups of 6-10 children.	

6. Maintain a small open area in the south/eastern end of the woodland for personal recreational use.	
7. Where necessary install suitable nesting/roosting features e.g. bird, bat boxes.	
8. Maintain suitable quantities of standing/fallen deadwood.	
9. Utilise suitable cut material from cut rhododendron/laurel/hazel and occasional windblown trees for personal firewood use.	
10. Undertake species monitoring especially for bats, breeding birds.	
11. Fell one mature oak tree every year with the intention of using the timber for craft projects that generate income for the woodland.	

4. Woodland Survey

This section is about collecting information relating to your woodland and its location, including any statutory constraints: designations, European Protected Species etc. Woodland information for your property can be found on the ['Magic'](#) website or the Forestry Commission [Land Information Search](#).

Brief description of the woodland property

The woodland is outside of the New Forest National Park (NFNP) separated by a small stream which forms the western edge boundary of the woodland. Although the NFNP is designated a SSSI/SAC and although the boundary is outside the woodland, the SSSI impact zone includes the woodland area.

The Forestry Commission England 'New Forest Inclosures Forest Plan, appendix 7, Open Habitat Restoration 2019-2029' shows the FC land to be pasture woodland/riverine woodland linking into dry heath.

This woodland is native lowland mixed deciduous woodland (NVC W10, sub community c) consisting predominantly of oak, birch, beech forming the canopy and an understory of hazel, holly, hawthorn, willow, guelder-rose, yew. Holly tends to be the dominate in places.

The woodland has not been managed in the last 30 years. This has resulted in mature

rhododendron/laurel being the most dominant shrub layer over 50 to 60% of the woodland area. Also, young regeneration from these two species occurs throughout the woodland.

Management Area 1 - at the lowest point of the woodland, there is a spring fed stream running through the site.

Management area 2 - this area is very wet and has natural springs percolating up through the soil. In these wetter areas the understory is susceptible to windblow and this has impacted not only some oak and willow. The hazel, which due to lack of management has become too tall and have begun to blow over.

Management area 3 - there is no public access to this area but there is a small amount of recreational activity as there is a vegetable patch and small orchard of cooking apples and pears.

It is proposed to fell all the larger rhododendron/laurel and treat the cut stumps with suitable herbicide. Where possible all regeneration will be pulled up by hand and any recurring regen (which is too deep rooted to pull up) will be spot sprayed using suitable herbicide.

5. Woodland Protection

This section allows you to consider the potential threats facing your woodland(s). Where relevant, under the following headings, describe any potential threats and as informed by both the likelihood of presence and potential impact, communicate any required management response. This could, for example, be providing information in relation to putting in place a plan, monitoring or direct action.

Plant Health

Evidence of occasional oaks having died and/or blown over, possibly due to waterlogged roots. Remaining oaks appear to be relatively stable.

Deer

Occasional muntjac deer are known to pass through the woodland but any impact is low. Damage will be monitored especially once the hazel has been coppiced. If necessary, protection to the young growth will be protected using brush laid over the cut stools.

Grey Squirrels

Grey squirrels are present but do not pose a threat to the woodland. Occasional control will be undertaken.

Livestock and Other Mammals

Boundary fencing will be maintained, as per the woodland deeds, to prevent commoners stock from entering the woodland.

Water & Soil (soil erosion, acidification of water, pollution etc)

No threats envisaged as large machinery will not be used on site.

Environmental (flooding, wind damage, fire, invasive species etc)

Windblow has occurred in the past and without appropriate management will continue. With the removal of the rhododendron/laurel it is envisaged that oak, ash, birch regeneration and the planting of hornbeam, alder etc will eventually provide suitable canopy trees.

Climate Change Resilience (provenance, lack of diversity, uniform structure)

Adding such species as hornbeam, alder and ash will eventually help to diversify/replace the existing oak canopy.

	lack of tree species diversity
	Medium

6. Strategy

This section requires a statement of intent, setting out how you intend to achieve your management objectives and manage important features and issues identified within the previous sections of the plan. The information provided should be succinct.

Mgt Objective/Feature	Outline Work Prescriptions/Operations	Year
1. Remove all non-native tree/shrub species (rhododendron, laurel) including all regeneration.	All larger rhododendron and laurel will be cut and suitable herbicide (Glyphosate Pro-bioactive) will be applied to the stump. The remaining brash will be used to form a dead hedge along the western boundary. Larger material will be utilised for firewood.	2020-2025
2. Open out the canopy to enable hazel and ground vegetation to flourish.	Willows that have collapsed due to their size will be coppiced. Areas where holly is reducing light to reach the woodland floor will be thinned out and the occasional oak which has become unstable will be felled to enable more light to the woodland floor.	
3. Coppice all hazel in order to promote vigorous re-growth and in the process supply small timber produce e.g. pea and bean sticks.	Coppice all the hazel within year 1-2 of this plan. Once coppiced the stools will be re-coppiced on a 5 to 10 year rotation.	
4. Remove small area of bamboo from either side of the water course.	At present much of this bamboo is 3 metres tall and will require cutting to ground level. Once this has been done the area will be cleared (except for any native shrubs e.g. guelder-rose) to enable strimming of young regrowth to weaken the plants. This will be repeated for two years before spot spraying with Glyphosate Pro-bioactive. Environment Agency licence will be required.	

<p>5. Establish small woodland schools area to provide woodland skills learning for small groups of 6-10 children.</p>	<p>Create a sheltered area suitable for all weather conditions to accommodate small groups of children.</p>	
<p>6. Maintain a small open area in the south/eastern end of the woodland for personal recreational use for family and friends. And to provide for social gatherings with local people.</p>	<p>Open area previously used for the siting of a caravan (which has been removed) will be developed and maintained to provide grassy area for camp fires, seating area, firewood store and tool lockup.</p>	
<p>7. Where necessary install suitable nesting/roosting features e.g. bird, bat boxes.</p>	<p>Tawny owls have in the past breed in the woodland. Installing a nest box may increase owls success to breed. Assess the need for other boxes for birds/bats.</p>	
<p>8. Maintain suitable quantities of standing/fallen deadwood as per Table 2, page 8 of Forestry Commission Practice Guide 'Managing Deadwood in Forest and Woodlands'.</p>	<p>Where it's safe to do so, suitable quantities of standing deadwood will be left in situ, as will fallen deadwood. The brash dead hedge which includes some larger pieces of rhododendron/laurel/oak/beechn will also be left to provide important deadwood material.</p>	
<p>9. Utilise suitable cut material from cut rhododendron/laurel/hazel and occasional windblown trees for personal firewood use without depleting deadwood resource.</p>	<p>Initially, while re-establishing woodland management, suitable quantities of firewood and deadwood for wildlife will be available. However, in order to maintain a supply of deadwood for wildlife the firewood material will become reduced.</p>	
<p>10. Undertake species monitoring/recording especially for bats, breeding birds and mammals.</p>	<p>Monitor woodland for bat activity using bat detector. Compile list of breeding birds using breeding bird census methodology. Record mammal species using the woodland by casual observation and the use of trail camera. Produce a list of trees/shrubs/flowers/grasses etc present within the woodland. This could be done via the woodland school groups.</p>	

11. Fell one mature oak tree every year with the intention of using the timber for craft projects that generate income for the woodland.	An assessment on the health of each of the oaks has been carried out and it is my intention to begin by felling the trees that are showing the most signs of weakness, damage or disease.	
--	---	--

7. Stakeholder Engagement

There can be a requirement on both the FC and the owner to undertake consultation/engagement. Please refer to [Operations Note 35](#) for further information.

Work Proposal	Individual/Organisation	Date Contacted	Date feedback received	Response	Action
Work done within SSSI impact zone.	Natural England				
Treating area of bamboo if herbicide is used	Environment Agency				
Continually liaising with the Tree Officer as woodland has TPO on it.	New Forest District Council				In discussion with Tree Officer in relation to TPO.
Friendly discussions with many neighbours over proposed management.	Neighbours with land adjoining the proposal site				Discussed woodland management with many neighbours. Had it not been for Covid restriction it was intended to hold an open woodland/BBQ for local people.
	Fire and Rescue Service				Had site meeting with fire service last year (2020)
Continually	Fawley Parish				In discussion

liaising with the Councillors in relation to applications for consent under TPO	Council				with the Councillors in relation to TPO
Fencing and hedge planting on boundary with New Forest National Park	Verderers of the New Forest				In discussion with the Verderers about the position and species of trees to be planted on the boundary with the National Park

8. DisplayText

Should you wish to associate a felling licence with your management plan please complete the table below. Set out your felling intentions by identifying individual species where they comprise more than 20% of the volume to be felled. Individual species at or below 20% need to be grouped as MB (mixed broadleaf) and/or MC (mixed conifer).

Cpt(s)	Sub Cpt	Felling Type	Species	Area of Felling (ha)	Est Volume M ³ (Bdlv/Con)	Pref Fell Year	Restock Species	Restock Area (ha)	% of Total Restock Area	Map No	TPO	Designation
1	1a, 1b	CF	BE, MB, JL, MC	1.3	100/200	16/17	OK/BI/BE/WCH	1.3	100	1	No	No

68

9. Monitoring

Indicators of success should be defined for each management objective and then checked at regular intervals. Use the below section to identify when and how monitoring is to be carried out. The data collected will help to evaluate progress.

Management Objective	Indicator of Success	Method of Assessment	Frequency of Assessment	Responsibility	Assessment Results
1. Remove all non-native tree/shrub species (rhododendron, laurel) including all regeneration.	No non native trees within the woodland.	Visual survey	Annually	Woodland Owner	
2. Open out the canopy to enable hazel and ground vegetation to flourish.	Diverse herb layer throughout woodland	Visual survey	Annually	Woodland Owner	
3. Coppice all hazel in order to promote vigorous re-growth and in the process supply small timber produce e.g. pea and bean sticks.	Maintenance of health of every hazel tree on the site	Visual survey	Annually	Woodland Owner	
4. Remove small area of bamboo from either side of the water course.	No bamboo within the woodland	Visual survey	Annually	Woodland Owner	
5. Establish small woodland schools area to provide woodland skills learning for small groups of 6-10	Regular classes being held within the woodland	Checking level of bookings via website	Monthly	Woodland Owner	

children.					
6. Maintain a small open area in the south/eastern end of the woodland for personal recreational use for family and friends. And to provide for social gatherings with local people.	Management of small area of grass for recreation and maintaining health of area and safety for children.	Visual survey	Annually	Woodland owner	
7. Where necessary install suitable nesting/roosting features e.g. bird, bat boxes.	Use of nest boxed by birds and bats	Visual survey	Annually	Woodland owner	
8. Maintain suitable quantities of standing/fallen deadwood as per Table 2, page 8 of Forestry Commission Practice Guide 'Managing Deadwood in Forest and Woodlands'.	Leaving deadwood on trees that are not a danger to the public or the children using the woodland school	Visual survey	Annually	Woodland owner and arboriculture experts	
9. Utilise suitable cut material from cut rhododendron/ laurel/hazel and occasional windblown trees for personal firewood	Maintaining large portion of deadwood on site and only taking the minimum for personal	Maintaining minimum stock of firewood at home	Annually	Woodland owner	

use without depleting deadwood resource.	use.				
10.Undertake species monitoring/recording especially for bats, breeding birds and mammals.	Maintenance of record of animal species seen throughout the year and attempting to increase animals use of the site each year.	Use of cctv cameras throughout site to record activity of animals and keep a log of all activity that has been seen	Annually	Woodland Owner	
11.Fell one mature oak tree every year with the intention of using the timber for craft projects that generate income for the woodland.	Safe felling of oak trees before they are blown over.	Maintenance of record of each tree on the site and any works that are carried out	Annually	Woodland Owner	