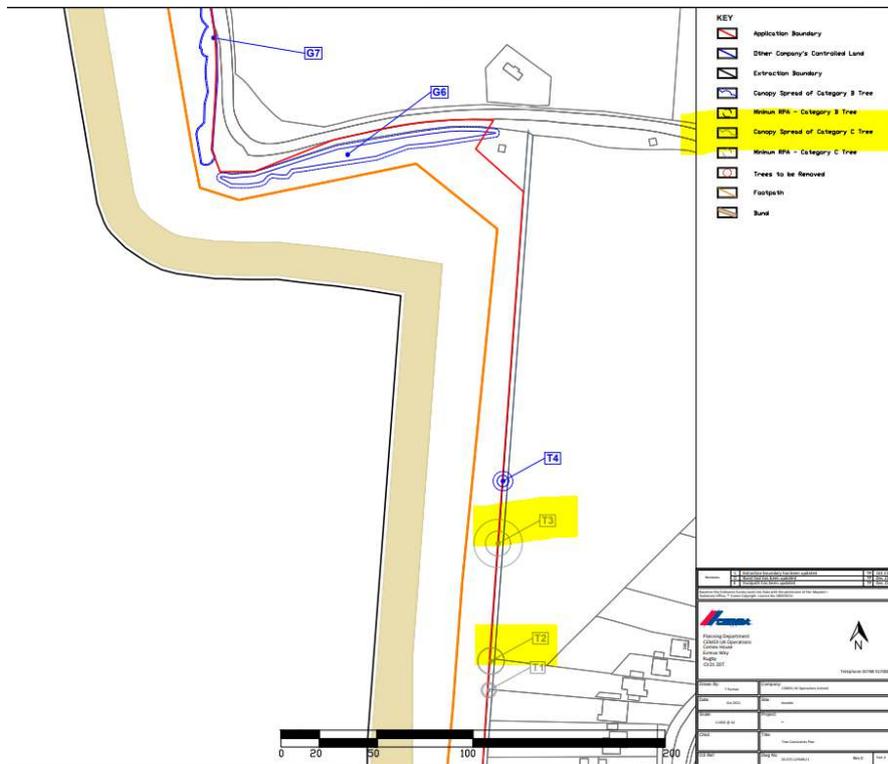


**From:** Arboriculture Team  
**Sent:** 28 January 2022 17:11  
**To:** Bond, Peter; Strategic Planning  
**Cc:** Hampshire Arb Consultancy  
**Subject:** Hamble Airfield HCC/2021/0787 our ref SS22180

Hi Planning,  
 Thanks for the opportunity to comment on this application HCC/2021/0787.  
 I have a few comments and requests:

- The A category trees listed in the tree survey schedule (20-07/L1/HMBL/4 - T2, T3 oaks) are listed as A category trees (highlighted below) but shown in grey (Category C trees on the plans) this needs to be corrected to follow the BS5837 guidelines and the trees appropriately highlighted and protected.

Tree reference number	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Stem Number	Canopy Spread N (m)	Canopy Spread E (m)	Canopy Spread S (m)	Canopy Spread W (m)	Height of crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category grading
G1	Ash	8	150	1	2	2	2	2	2	Y	Good	Good	None	10+	C2
G2	Goat willow	8	300	4+	3	3	3	3	0.01	Y	Good	Good	None	10+	C2
G3	English oak, Silver birch, Willow	12	250	1	3	3	3	3	0.3	SM	Good	Good	None	10+	C2
G4	Crab apple, Willow, Field maple, English oak	12	250	1+	3	3	3	3	0.01	Y/SM	Good	Good	None	10+	C2
G5	Ash, Common alder, English oak	14	350	1	4	4	4	4	2	SM	Good	Good	None	20+	B2
G6	Poplar, English oak, Ash	16	500	4	7	7	7	7	1	M	Good	Good	None	20+	B2
G7	English oak, Ash, Hawthorn	16	450	1	6	6	6	6	0.1	SM	Good	Good	None	20+	B2
G8	English oak, Silver birch, Ash, Sycamore	16	450	1	7	7	7	7	1	M	Good	Good	None	20+	B2
G9	Goat willow	10	300	4+	3	3	3	3	1	SM	Good	Good	None	10+	C2
T1	English oak	5	270	2	4	4	4	4	2	Y	Good	Good	None	10+	C1
T2	English oak	10	565	2	7	7	7	7	0.3	M	Good	Good	None	20+	A1
T3	English oak	14	1050	1	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	1	M	Good	Good	None	20+	A1
T4	English oak	8	425	2	3	3	3	3	2	SM	Good	Good	None	20+	B1
T5	Sycamore	16	520	2	3	6	7	7	1.5	M	Good	Good	None	20+	C1
T6	English oak	15	1000	1	6	6	5	5	4	M	Good	Fair	In decline	10-	C1
T7	Sycamore	20	670	5	5	7	3	7	2	M	Good	Good	None	20+	B1
T8	English oak	20	1100	1	7.5	8	8	8	2	M	Good	Fair	None	20+	B1
T9	Holly	14	400	1	3	3	4	6	0.01	M	Good	Good	None	20+	B1
T10	Sycamore	19	335	3	5	6	2	6	3	M	Good	Fair	None	10+	C1
T11	English oak	16	600	1	9	12	7	7	1	M	Good	Good	None	20+	B1



This contradicts the statement at Paragraph 4.1 Tree Constraints plan of the AIA reference December 2021 produced by CEMEX UK materials Ltd.

2. No positions for utilities, lighting, drainage, soakaways, attenuation tanks, CCTV lines, visibility splays etc have been identified and until this is done, it is impossible to fully determine the potential impact on trees. The AIA must be revised and resubmitted once these routes and services are known.
3. Paragraph 9.7 uses non-imperative language indicating what should happen, and while the methodology that follows is acceptable the instruction to follow it must be more directive or it is impossible to enforce: e.g. *“Where it is unavoidable, and utilities are proposed to be sited within RPAs, it will be necessary to consider the effects that the installation may have on their health. Utilities should only be installed where approved mitigation can be adopted by further consultation with the project Arboriculturist.”* Please replace ‘should’ with ‘must’ throughout the paragraph 9.7.
4. The use of groups, which generally accepted, is extensive within this report and no idea of size (area in m<sup>2</sup>) or number of trees contained within them is given. It is hard to agree they have been correctly categorised or what is contained within them when this is the case.
5. Paragraph 9.5 states: *“Trees that fall within the influence of footpath construction It is proposed to provide a footpath around part of the western boundary and northern boundary. As the footpath is to not be hard surfaced in anyway, but be laid to grass, it will not 20 be a requirement to offer any mitigation where it is found to be in the RPAs of trees. However, there maybe some removal of minor understorey but where this is required, all work will be carried out on foot and any brash left in habitat piles. It is not envisaged that it will be a requirement to remove any established trees other than saplings.”* Where a new footpath is routed across existing unprotected RPA’s there is a high potential for compaction of the soil. A more full assessment of the need for ground protection in these areas or rerouting of the path must be done.
6. I believe that at least one of the trees proposed for removal to create the new access is owned and manged by Hampshire County Council:



If this is the case, the Highway Tree policy (copy attached) will be triggered and CAVAT valuations will be required if it is agreed that trees can be removed to facilitate the proposal. HCC agreement must be gained prior to any works taking place.

7. The granting of planning consent DOES NOT confer rights to remove highway trees – this must be sought separately - usually through a S278 agreement. Loss of healthy, valuable trees will be resisted.

8. It is not certain that other trees (ownership undetermined) may not need to be removed to achieve the visibility splays that will be necessary for this access. This must be investigated further as additional tree loss may result.
9. There are some very large and valuable trees along this stretch of road and so careful consideration as to the location of the access must be given.
10. A revised AIA is required for this application please.
11. An AMS will be required prior to commencement for this site and must include a complete scope of service runs, routes and methodologies.
12. A detailed mitigation 'offer' will be required for this application please.

At present, I have insufficient information to be able to support the application, and while the impact appears relatively low in terms of tree numbers there are many elements that may well impact on trees that have yet to be identified and quantified. The individual trees seem to be of significant value and retention of these is highly desirable. Further detail required please.

Happy to discuss,  
Kind regards,

Arboriculture Team

Cc HAC for filing.

## **Road Agreement Policy for the Protection of Highway Trees affected by New Development**

### **Introduction**

Hampshire County Council (HCC) recognises trees on highway land as public capital assets, playing a key role in the conservation of Hampshire's biodiversity as well as enhancing the environment for residents. The aim of this policy is to encourage developers to minimise the impact of new developments on all highway tree assets, especially those of high amenity value. Where tree removal is necessary, this policy and supporting Technical Guidance Note 15 – Landscaping and Trees, will outline the process for determining the compensation required for the loss of those highway assets, with the aim of streamlining the process for both HCC and developers.

### **Policy Statement**

Hampshire County Council as the Highway Authority in Hampshire, will require compensation for the loss of highway tree assets under the road agreements process. The Capital Asset Value of Amenity Trees (CAVAT) methodology will be used as the basis for the valuation assessment.

### **Scope**

The policy covers the removal of trees on highway land in relation to the road agreements process. To establish the value of highway trees, Hampshire County Council will use the Capital Asset Value of Amenity Trees (CAVAT) assessment methodology.

### **Additional Information**

To ensure that developers are aware that Hampshire County Council will require monetary compensation for the loss of its highway tree assets, this policy and the procedure to be followed will be available on the Hampshire County Council website and as part of the Council's pre-application guidance. This offers the developer the opportunity to design the development works so as to avoid impacting highway trees. The Hampshire Arboriculture Team can carry out the CAVAT assessments of highway trees on behalf of developers, at the developers' cost, if requested. Developers may use their own arboriculture specialists, in which case, the CAVAT assessment will be reviewed by the County Council's Arboriculture Team. The policy will be available through HCC's Road Agreements guidance webpages and provided to local planning authorities for inclusion in pre-application guidance.