



Tree Protection and Development Guidance

New Forest District outside the
National Park 2020

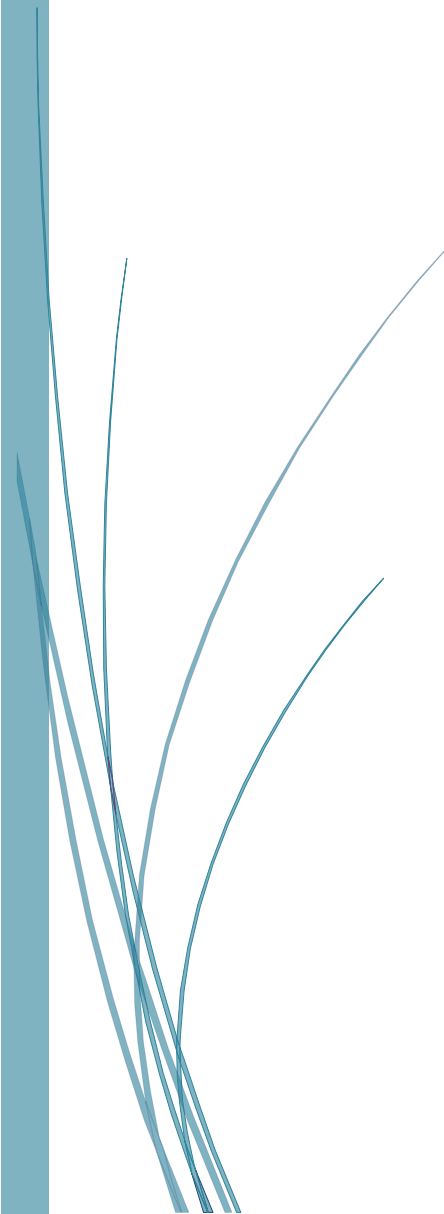
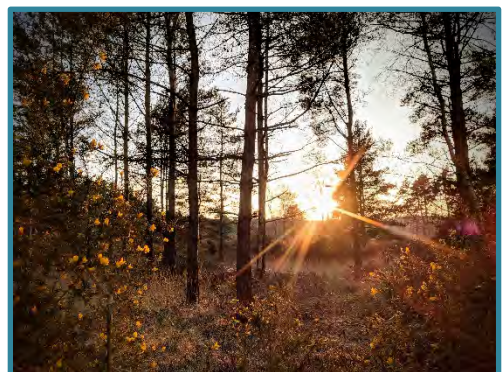
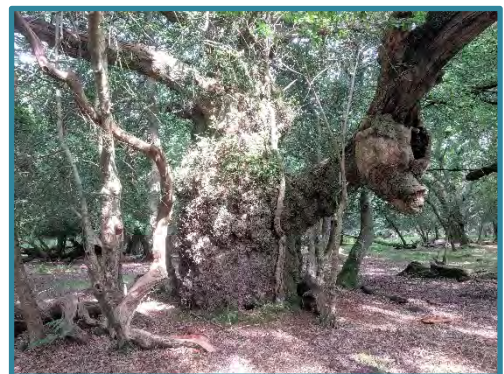
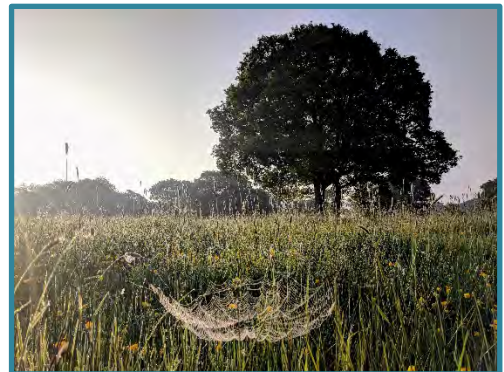


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1. Introduction

This guidance document aims to provide information to all those involved in the management of trees, especially as affected by development process. It sets out the standards that New Forest District Council expects for new development proposals and works to protected trees with specific reference to the retention, protection and provision of trees.

Trees are a significant and highly visual component in the landscape, and there is an increasing need to focus attention on trees and their role in providing not only a pleasant environment, but the many benefits that trees provide such as reducing the impacts of climate change, helping in the management of stormwater runoff, improving biodiversity through the retention and creation of new habitats, removing pollution particulates from the environment in which we live and regulating the temperature through shading and evapotranspiration. Trees can be used to offset the adverse impacts that development and environmental change can have in both rural and urban settings.



Figure 1. A mature Oak tree successfully retained in a newly completed development

2. Policy Background

Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

All trees, regardless of their protected status, are a material consideration in the planning process, and consequently the Local Planning Authority will take them into account when assessing an application.

Trees on development sites can be protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or may be protected by virtue of being situated within a Conservation Area (CA) and by relevant planning conditions that are attached to a planning permission. A planning condition may also require trees to be planted as part of a landscape scheme, which may subsequently be protected by a TPO.



Figure 2. Plan showing trees that are protected by TPO's and successfully retained and incorporated into a newly completed development

Trees protected by a TPO require consent from the local planning authority before they can be pruned or removed.

Trees with a stem diameter of 75 mm or greater when measured at 1.5 m from ground level and growing within a designated Conservation Area are automatically protected and require a notification to be submitted and be considered by the local planning authority before works are undertaken.

For further information on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Area legislation please see the following link -

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/244528/2127793.pdf

The Town and Country Planning Act

Planning legislation places a specific duty on local authorities to ensure, when granting planning permission for any development, that adequate provision is made for the

preservation and planting of trees ([The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 \(Part VIII, Section 197\)](#)) and recognises the importance of trees and charges local planning authorities with a specific 'duty' in relation to their preservation and planting. Subsequent sections (up to and including Section 214) provide the powers and details surrounding Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), and Trees in Conservation Areas (CA).

The National Planning Policy Framework

[National Planning Policy Framework \(NPPF\) and Planning Practice Guidance \(PPG\)](#) sets out the government requirements for the planning system, this includes protection for ancient woodlands and veteran trees, and protection for trees that provide visual or noise damping qualities alongside improvement of air quality.

New Forest District Council Local Plan

The Local Plan is in two parts. The Local Plan 2016-2036 Part One: Planning Strategy sets out strategic policies, including strategic site allocations capable of accommodating 100 or more homes. It replaces and updates parts of the adopted 2009 Core Strategy, and a small number of the more strategic policies in the Local Plan Part 2: Sites and Development Management adopted in 2014 (to be reviewed). Some of the remaining policies of the adopted 2009 Core Strategy and 2014 Local Plan Part 2 are saved for continued use pending review as part of the Local Plan Review 2016-2036 Part Two.

The Local Plan sets out New Forest District Council's strategy for the future planning of the area outside the National Park for the period up to 2036. The strategy contains key policies that relate to trees therefore planning applications should be designed and steered by both this strategy and the Local Plan., The main tree related points within the adopted policies are:

["Policy 14 Landscape character and quality \(Local Plan – Part One\)](#)

Where development is proposed there is a requirement to retain and/or enhance the following landscape features and characteristics through sensitive design, mitigation and enhancement measures, to successfully integrate new development into the landscape:

i. Features that contribute to a green infrastructure and distinctive character within settlements including the locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodlands, meadows, field boundaries, coastal margins, water courses and water bodies; ... "

"5.55 The creation of a robust Green Infrastructure framework of spaces, trees, planted features, links, watercourses and corridors will be of fundamental importance to the character, quality and sustainability of new developments that take place the Plan Area."

["Policy DM9: Green Infrastructure linkages \(Local Plan Part Two – adopted 2014\)](#)

Development proposals should maintain, and where possible enhance, the integrity of the network of green infrastructure within settlements. In designing new development, even where the loss of some trees and hedgerows or other existing green infrastructure is unavoidable, developers should seek to:

- retain identified ‘Landscape features’;
- minimise the loss of existing ‘green’ features on a site;
- maximise the potential to create links with adjoining green infrastructure;
- provide natural green spaces within a development; and
- maintain or create wildlife corridors through a site.”

The Local Plan Part 1: Planning Strategy also sets out policies for strategic housing sites accommodating 100 or more homes, and where relevant these include criteria for enhancements to the natural environment including the protection and/or provision of trees.

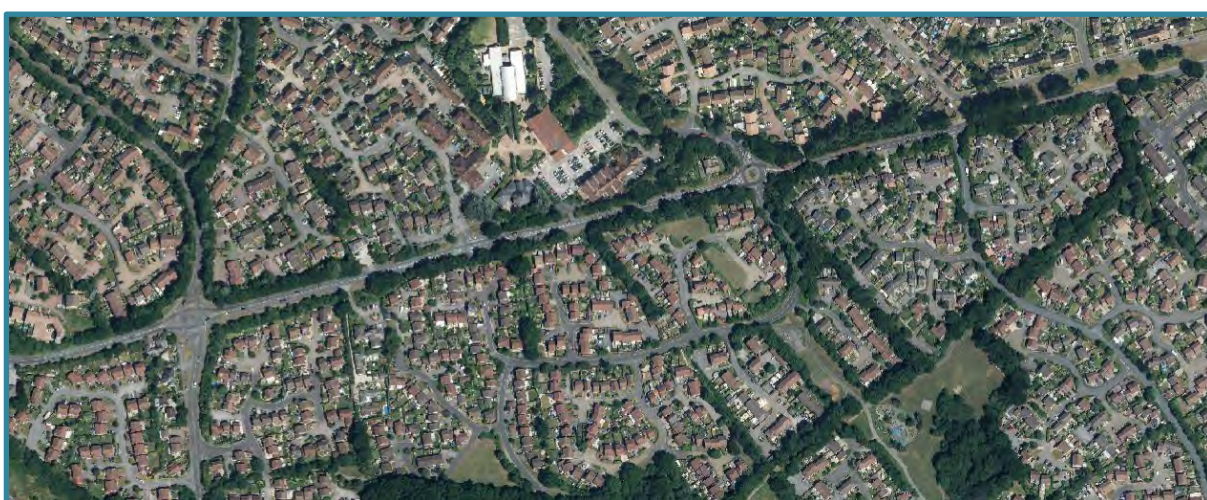


Figure 3. Aerial image showing and area of the districts canopy cover (West Totton)

Tree Protection

a. Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's)

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/605/contents/made> gives local planning authorities powers to make and serve Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) to protect trees where it appears that it is expedient in the interest of amenity to do so. In some instances, it may be expedient to make a Tree Preservation Order for future amenity e.g. newly planted trees as part of a conditioned landscape scheme. On average the tree team makes 30 new Tree Preservation Orders every year. The expediency of making a new TPO is determined on a case by case basis by the Tree Officers.

All tree preservation orders, tree work application decisions and appeal decisions may be viewed by the public during normal office opening hours and through the council's website.

The council investigates unauthorised works that are carried out on trees that are protected by virtue of growing within a Conservation Area or that are subject of a Tree Preservation Order and will pursue legal action when it is considered in the public interest to do so.

Tree work applications to trees that are subject to a TPO

The council is under a duty to consider and determine tree work applications to trees that are protected by TPO's within 8 weeks from the date of which the application is registered.

While there is no statutory requirement to consult third parties, the council provides 28 days from the date of which the application was registered to make any comments regarding the proposal.

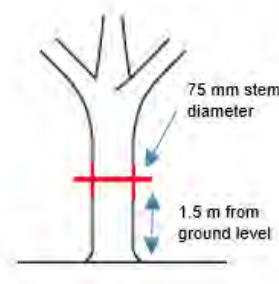
Replacement Tree Planting for trees subject to a TPO

Where consent is granted for the removal of a protected tree and where it is considered appropriate, a replacement tree will be specified to be planted in the vicinity of the original tree in accordance with the specification as detailed within the condition.

Tree Preservation Orders are not intended to prevent reasonable and sound management of trees.

b. Conservation Areas (CA)

Under [section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990](#) the council is under a duty to consider notifications ('section 211 notice') of works to trees that have a stem diameter of 75 mm or greater when measured at 1.5 m from ground level and which are growing within a designated conservation area.



Tree work notifications to trees that are growing within a Conservation Area

The council has 6 weeks from the date of which the notification is registered to either have no objections to the proposal or to object by making a Tree Preservation Order.

While there is no statutory requirement to consult third parties, the council provides 28 days from the date of which the notification is registered to make any comments regarding the proposal.

The council takes guidance from British Standard 3998: 2010 when determining both tree work applications and notifications.

The map below shows the distribution of NFDC's Conservation Areas and Tree Preservation Orders with a majority of TPO's being found in the more densely populated areas.

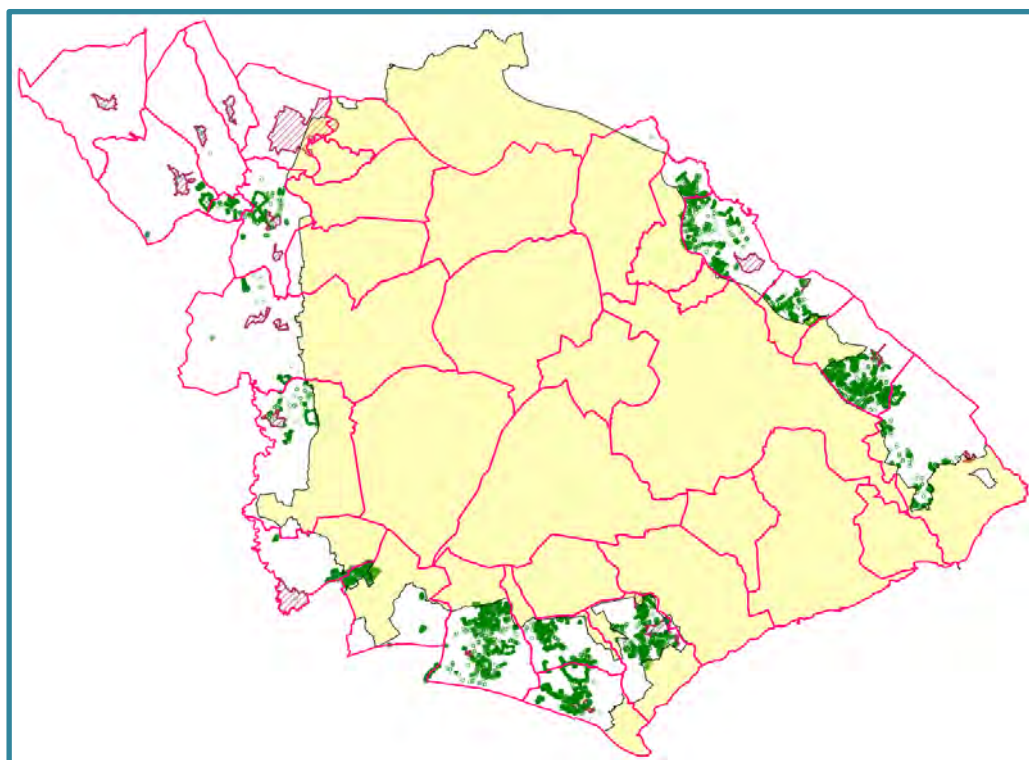


Figure 4. Plan showing the distribution of TPO's (green) and Conservation Areas (pink hash) and the extent of the NFNPA boundary (yellow)

In total there are 22 conservation areas and over 1500 Tree Preservation Orders dating from 1950 through to present day. This results in an average of 650 tree work applications/notifications being submitted each year to work on protected trees.

c. Forestry Act 1967

The Forestry Commission through Forest England have the power to control the felling of trees through Part II of the Forestry Act 1967 (<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/10/contents>) by specifying the requirement for a felling license. Further information on when you may need to apply for a license can be found through the following link. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply>

d. Ancient and Veteran Trees

Older, mature, Ancient and Veteran trees, particularly of Oak and Beech, are a particular characteristic of the New Forest. They are a feature not only of the ancient woodlands of the open forest, but of the villages and other settlements that have developed over time as an integral part of the forest landscape. The New Forest as a whole is recognised to be one of

the most important sites in north-west Europe for ancient and veteran trees. The New Forest District Council, through planning and other policies, is committed to conserving the stock of mature trees wherever possible in order to maintain the local character, cultural history and wildlife value of the area. Such trees are therefore a significant material consideration during the design and planning process.

e. National Policy and Standards

Guidance for tree protection is given in the National Planning Policy Framework and technical standards are set out in BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. In particular:

“NPPF - 175 (2019) - (c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;..”

“BS 5837: 2012 - 4.5.11 *‘The implications of their presence on the use of the surrounding land should be assessed at the earliest possible stage of the design process. Where such trees are to be retained, particular care should be taken in the design to accommodate them in a setting that aids their long-term retention.’*”

The definition for Veteran and Ancient trees as taken from BS 3998: 2010 is as follows.



‘Trees that, by recognized criteria, show features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned
NOTE: These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.’ (BS 3998:2010)

Figure 5. A veteran Oak tree 'The Gritnam Oak' in the New Forest

Hedgerows

A good hedge has many benefits. A hedge is a useful weather and dust filter, can be inexpensive to create and long lasting, be a feature and point of interest in its own right while linking and creating wildlife habitats. It can also offer privacy, enclosure and security to a property.

The Hedgerows Regulations 1997

The Hedgerow Regulations mean that consideration should be given to hedgerows before certain works are carried out. A hedgerow is protected, meaning you cannot remove it, if it meets the criteria as specified within the regulation. This criteria and further information can be found through the following link- <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/countryside-hedgerows-regulation-and-management>

Before carrying out work on trees that may be growing within a hedgerow you must check if you need a felling license, that the trees are not subject to a Tree Preservation Order or that they are situated within a designated Conservation Area.

High Hedges

[Part 8 of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003](#) allows local councils to deal with complaints about high hedges whose area contains the land on which the hedge is situated.

When councils are determining a complaint they must first decide whether the height of the high hedge is having an adverse effect on a neighbours enjoyment of their home and/or its garden or yard. If it is, then councils can order the owner of a high hedge to take action to put right the problem and stop it from happening again.

The legislation also allows councils to set and charge fees for handling these complaints, these charges can be found through the council's website.

3. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

Successfully establishing and incorporating new tree planting into new and existing development schemes is a crucial part of the planning and development process. There are many benefits of trees within the built environment one of which is the visual amenity that they provide. The images below show new planting which has established within the landscape and now providing a significant positive contribution to the wider landscape and immediate street scene while providing an important green infrastructure service through habitat corridors and storm water management.



Figure 6. Visual comparison - before tree planting establishment (Amey Gardens, Totton)



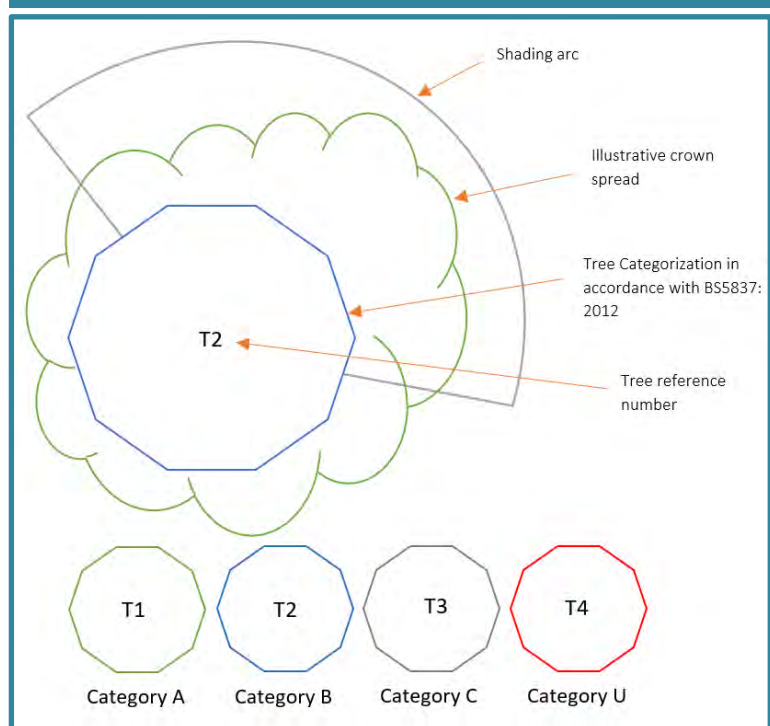
Figure 7. Visual comparison - several years after tree planting establishment (Amey Gardens, Totton)

Trees should be a primary consideration at the beginning of any development proposal. In approaching schemes in such a way, it can avoid a delay in both the registration of a planning application through lack of specific arboricultural information and potentially avoid the need to significantly alter a scheme once an application has been submitted.

NFDC will be guided by the recommendations contained within BS5837: 2012. This document provides essential advice. However, in some instances NFDC will consider new methods or

processes where these can be shown to improve the likelihood of tree retention on the site where agreed with a Tree Officer.

The three most important aspects to consider for trees in relation to a proposal are:



- i. Deciding what trees are to be removed and retained
- ii. Ensuring that all trees to be retained will be protected effectively during the development/demolition process
- iii. Consideration for the immediate and future relationship between the trees to be retained and all above/below ground structures

Figure 8. An example of the detail to be included in a tree survey in accordance with BS 5837: 2012

Tree related advice when submitting a planning application

It is important to get appropriate arboricultural advice for your proposal as the council will need this information to be able to fully assess the proposals potential impact on important protected trees. Failure to provide such information can lead to potential delays in registering planning applications and can result in a planning application being refused due to the potential impact a proposal may have on such trees.

In order to gain an understanding of a site's tree related constraints and the feasibility of a scheme, it is recommended that you take guidance from a suitably qualified tree consultant from the initial stages of the design process and follow this advice through to completion of the proposal.

The feasibility of tree related matters on development sites can in some instances be established by homeowners and/or other professionals outside of the arboricultural industry

If in doubt, please contact a Tree Officer for further informal guidance.

Things to consider during the design process

Consideration needs to be given to not only how trees will be successfully protected and retained during the development but also how the trees will sit within the new development. The change of use on a piece of land will inevitably affect how a tree is managed and what works will be required or wanted. For instance, an Oak tree situated on agricultural land sees little in the way of pressure towards pruning and removal when compared to the same tree that is situated within the built environment.

Trees and their proximity to structures

The relationship trees have with the built environment should be a positive one. However, if consideration has not been given to this relationship this can lead to future pressure to fell or excessively prune trees. A poor relationship between buildings and trees may give rise to concerns about excessive shading, continual falling natural debris, blocked drains and concern of potential damage to property. In some instances, small changes to the layout of a scheme can improve the situation significantly and avoid potential conflicts.

The use of the property and the location of certain rooms within a dwelling can change the impact trees may have on a property, for instance trees situated close to outbuildings, sheds and garages are less likely to come under undue future pressure when compared to habitable rooms.



Figure 9. A mature Yew tree situated in close proximity to the dwelling

Tree Species and characteristics

Where trees are to be retained or planted as part of a development they need to be given space to grow and mature. Consideration should be given to the trees species and characteristics when designing a layout. The trees final height and crown spread, form, habit, water demand, environmental tolerance and general characteristics e.g. susceptible to branch failure, laden with cones/fruit, honeydew etc are key aspects that should steer the design of a proposal to avoid the above-mentioned pressures and issues from arising. The same consideration needs to be given to any new tree planting.

Trees and hard surfacing

The installation of hard surfacing near trees that are to be retained should be a consideration of the proposed layout during the initial stages of the design process. The existing ground

levels, construction method, surface finish and location in relation to trees needs to be considered. An often-overlooked aspect of new surfacing is marrying existing ground levels to the level of the proposed surfacing without the need for excavation or a change in soil levels.



Figure 12. A new access and driveway situated in close proximity to protected, mature Oak and Beech trees through the use of a 3D cellular confinement-based surfacing system



Figure 10. Mature trees successfully retained



Figure 11. A cellular confinement system awaiting infill



Figure 13. Block paving displacement through root growth and expansion

New surfacing within the rooting environment of trees needs to take future root growth and expansion into account and the impact such growth can have on surfaces. Block paving displacement and tarmac deformation can occur where such aspects have not been fully considered. New planting should also take such future relationships into account to avoid premature tree removal that can occur with such pressures.

Planning Conditions

When assessing a planning proposal, the council will consider the need to retain and protect trees which may be affected by a scheme.

In instances where the council considers the trees to be of importance and where it is expedient to do so, such trees will be protected and secured through the use of TPO's and planning conditions.

Several examples of such planning conditions can be seen below.

'The trees on site which are shown to be retained on the approved plans shall be protected during all site clearance, demolition and building works in accordance with the measures set out in the submitted JP Arboricultural Method Statement and JP Tree Protection Plan dated 21/11/19 while in accordance with the recommendations as set out in BS5837:2012.'

'Prior to the commencement of any works (including site clearance, demolition and construction works) 3 working days' notice shall be given to the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer to attend the/a pre-commencement site meeting as set out in JP Arboricultural Method statement dated 21/11/19'

Planning conditions may also be used to secure new tree planting through a detailed landscape scheme and tree planting schedule.

A trees root system and Root Protection Areas (RPA's)

It is a general misconception that a trees root system grows deep into the ground and only grows to the edge of the crown (drip line). In fact, ordinarily a trees root system will extend well beyond the trees crown spread with a majority of roots being found within the top 600 mm of soil. The images below help demonstrate this.

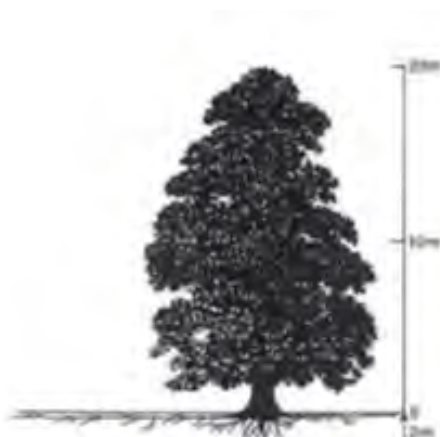


Figure 15. Typical root distribution



Figure 14. Inaccurate root distribution

Root Protection Areas (RPA's)

BS 5837: 2012 produces an industry accepted method for calculating the minimum rooting area that is required to maintain the tree's viability.

'layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority' (BS 5837:2012)

This theoretical calculation and designated area is therefore a major consideration. Section 5.3 of BS 5837: 2012 states –

'The default position should be that structures (see 3.10) are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the tree(s)'

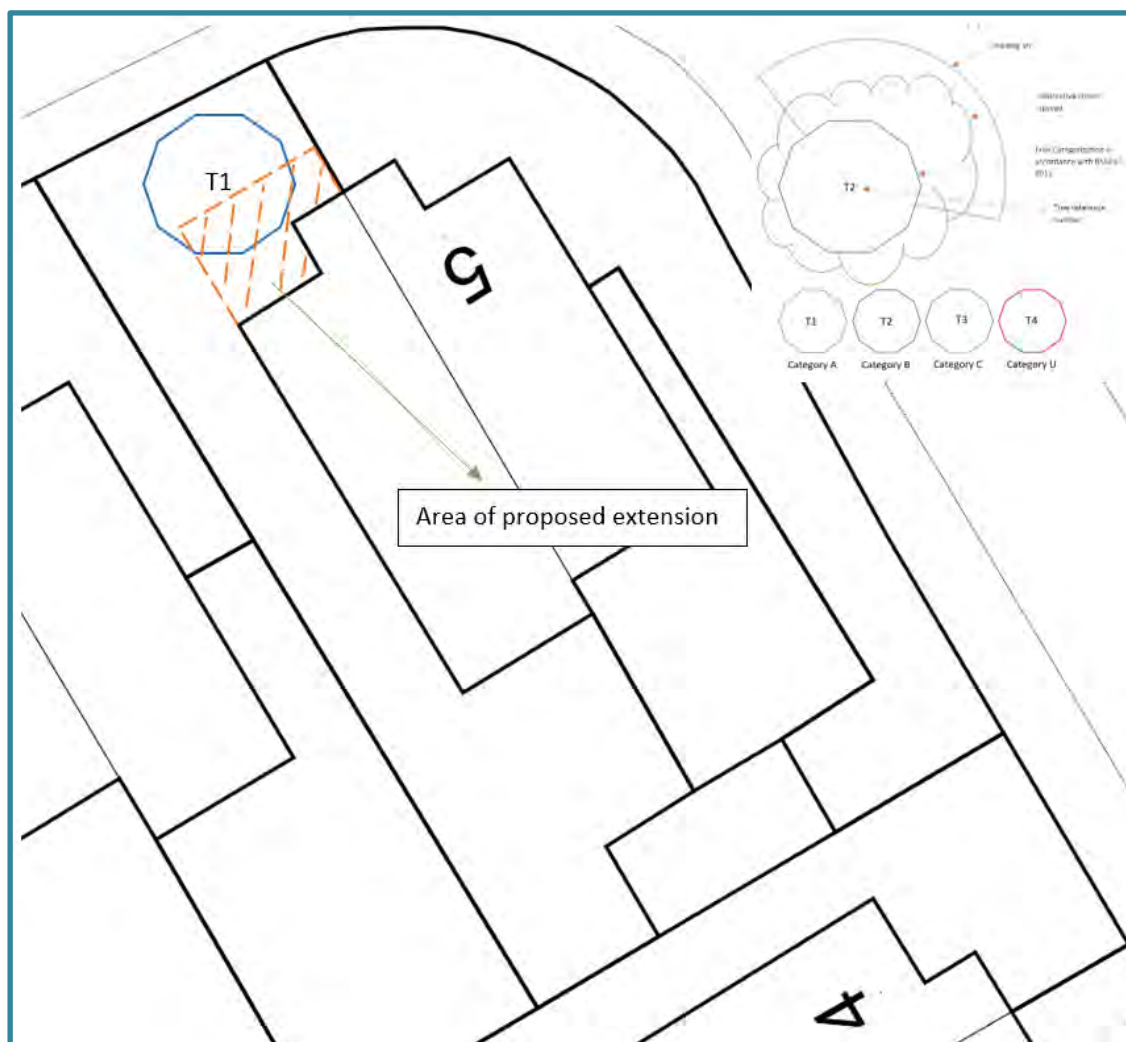


Figure 16. An example of a scheme that has not considered the tree constraints on a site and which would result in an unsustainable relationship between the crown and the proposed structure.

This, as with other site constraints may reduce the area that is suitable for development and should steer the design to be able to accommodate both the above and below ground tree constraints.

RPA calculation

For single stem trees, the RPA should be calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees

In instances where utility apparatus is to be installed near trees, guidance should be taken from the National Joint Utilities Group guidelines as stated above. Advice from an appropriately qualified arboriculturalist should be sought before undertaking any works.

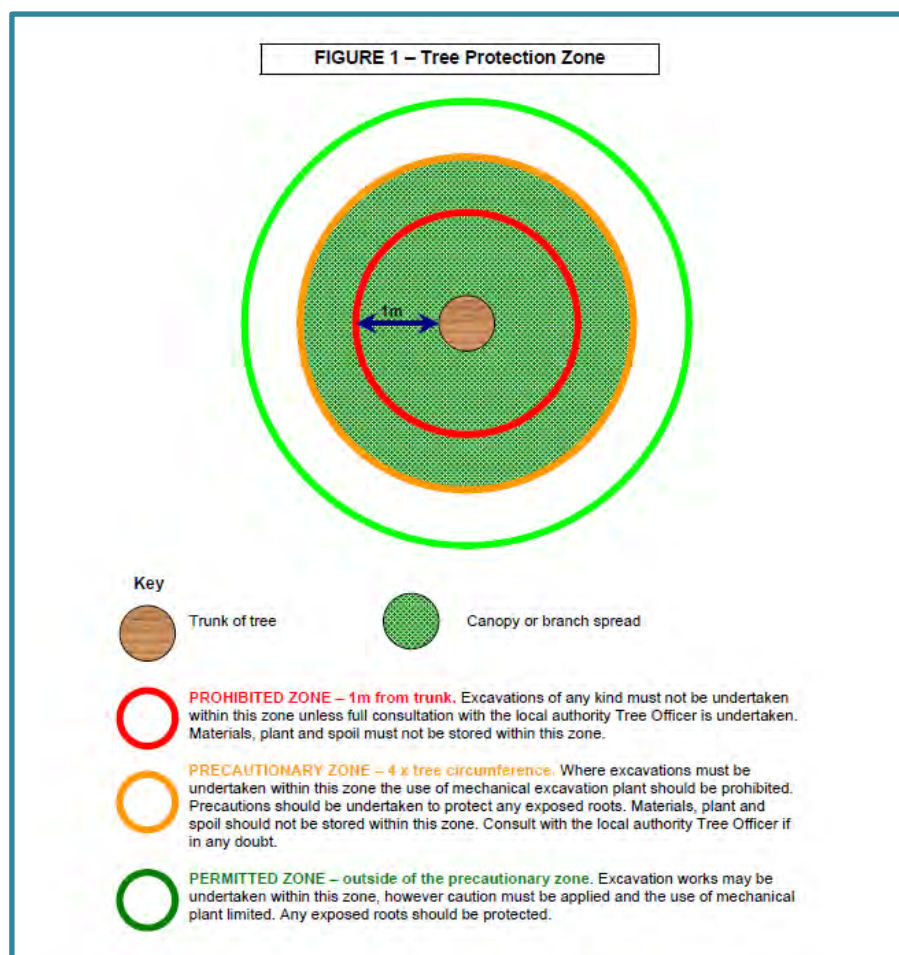


Figure 17. NJUG Tree Protection Zone

For further information on NJUG please see the following link - <http://streetworks.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/V4-Trees-Issue-2-16-11-2007.pdf>

Tree Protection during construction

The level of tree protection measures that may be required is very much site specific. The exact specification of such protection measures should be provided by an appropriately qualified arboriculturalist and should be accompanied by an Arboricultural Method Statement. The council takes guidance from BS 5837: 2012 therefore all submitted plans would be expected to be in accordance with this. In some instances, less substantial protection measures may be undertaken where agreed with the Tree Officer.



Figure 19. Herris fencing braced and secured with weighted boots



Figure 18. A 3D cellular confinement system, laid and secured with road pins and awaiting infill with washed angular stone to complete the ground protection and later to base the new driveway upon

Failure to protect trees during development

Failure to protect trees during development can have a significant impact on the health and condition of trees to be retained and in many instances will compromise their long-term retention and successful incorporation into a development. Exposed areas of the trees rooting environment and more specifically the trees RPA to construction activity can result in soil compaction and soil contamination which reduces gaseous exchange and water percolation and in time can result in the decline and loss of a tree.



Figure 20. A dead Scots Pine tree post completion of development



Figure 21. Failure to protect trees to be retained

4. Tree Planting

The correct planting of good quality tree stock is essential for ensuring that approved landscape schemes are fully implemented and completed in accordance with what has been agreed within the planning permission. Failure to establish healthy well-formed trees can significantly alter the look and feel of a new development and in time can result in 'completed' developments that are void of new tree planting. The procurement of nursery stock that is free from pest and disease, suitable planting methods and effective future maintenance is key to in their successful independence in the landscape.

Planting method

In general, all new tree planting to be undertaken within a development should aim to conform to NFDC's tree planting specifications as detailed within NFDC's Tree Strategy and in accordance with recommendations as made within *BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations*.

Where tree planting is proposed in areas of land that will be adopted by New Forest District the planting should be aimed to conform to NFDC's Tree Strategy.

3 stake, 3 ties and wire mesh method

The tree should be fixed to the stakes using 3 individual lengths of proprietary rubber strapping. The strapping is attached to the stake with a nail, looped around the tree, and firmly fixed to the stake. This is repeated for the second and third tie. This configuration allows the tree to move freely, thus promoting root growth with no risk of chafing.



Figure 22. A well-executed tree planting within hardstanding



Figure 23. NFDC standard tree planting method

Galvanised weld mesh roll, 12.5mm x 12.5mm aperture, 0.61m in height should be wrapped around the perimeter of the tree posts at ground level and attached with heavy duty staples

or equivalent. This adds additional protection to the tree, and acts to hold the mulch layer in place which in turn aids in the retention of moisture.

Obtaining professional advice and the permission of the Corporate Tree Officer (for planting on public land) is essential. Obtaining advice from a Tree Consultant and Landscape Architect is also recommended when considering new tree planting into a development scheme.



Figure 24. NFDC standard tree planting method

Failure to establish

Providing sufficient space and soil volume for new tree planting is crucial in establishing newly planted trees. This importance is highlighted further when trees are planted within hard landscaping and areas that are susceptible to ground compaction and waterlogging. Planting in such conditions can result in stunted growth, poor form and ultimately failure. The main points to consider when planting new trees within the landscape are:

- **Choice of species** – Select a tree species that will grow within the environment in which it is planted e.g. wet soil conditions, exposed sites, street trees
- **Landscape character** – Select species that sit well within its surroundings and landscape
- **Size and form** – Select species/varieties that will not outgrow the location in which they are planted, this is especially important when considering the trees proximity to above and below ground structures
- **Ultimate height and spread** – Select species that will positively contribute to the visual amenity of the area while being realistic as to the suitability given the ultimate size of tree in that location
- **Nursery stock** – Select trees that will provide the most immediate impact and that have the greatest likelihood of successful establishment



Figure 25. Poorly planned tree planting next to a lamp column

- **Tree Protection** – Select appropriate tree protection that is suitable for the location in which it is planted e.g. street furniture may be required for trees that are situated in an area where vandalism and damage through vehicle contact may occur or rabbit/deer guards/shelters
- **Aftercare and maintenance** – Ensure a robust aftercare and maintenance plan is in place to avoid tree failure through lack of watering and lack of maintenance
- **Procurement** – Select tree stock that has come from a reliable, competent nursery to ensure the trees that are to be planted are of high quality and in good health
- **Biosecurity** – Ensure that all trees to be ordered have come from a nursery where appropriate biosecurity measures are in place in accordance with best practice



Figure 26. A replacement tree still struggling to establish due to limited access to uncompact soil and water



Figure 27. A poorly planted tree which is unlikely to establish successfully

Engineering Solutions

In instances where a development or part of a development could have a detrimental impact when using conventional building methods specific, specialist engineering solutions can be adopted where appropriate. These solutions can range from the use of specialist building foundations, the use of cellular confinement based surfacing and minor alterations to existing structures to accommodate existing trees that are growing near structures. It is recommended that you consider the cost and feasibility of such solutions prior to submitting a planning application.



Figure 30. A simple non-invasive engineering solution to accommodate an existing mature tree



Figure 31. Less invasive screw piles being installed inside the RPA's of protected trees to support new structures



Figure 28. A cellular confinement-based driveway, awaiting infill with washed stone

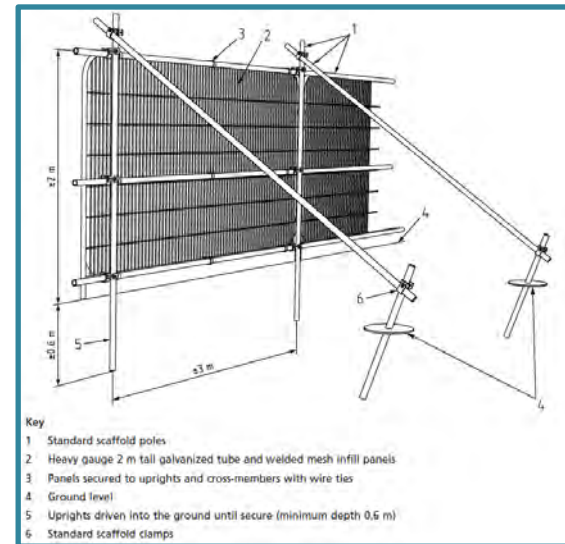
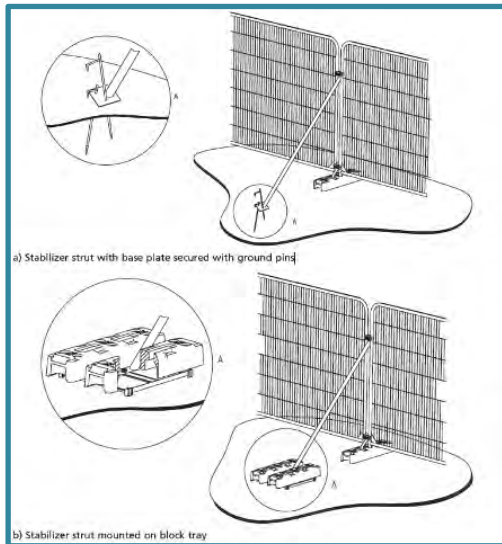


Figure 29. A newly planted avenue of street trees that have been successfully incorporated into the sites SUDS



WHAT NOT TO DO!

- DON'T use machinery within the root protection areas of trees to be retained. The use of machinery can lead to soil compaction and root disturbance, such damage can lead to the trees decline in health and subsequent tree loss
- DON'T store building materials within RPA's of trees to be retained as this can lead to soil compaction and contamination.
- DON'T dig trenches or carry out any excavation within the RPA's of trees to be retained unless specified within an agreed Arboricultural Method Statement
- DON'T remove tree protection fencing without consulting with an appropriately qualified arboriculturalist
- DON'T carry out tree works unless specified within the submitted arboricultural information or otherwise agreed



WHAT SHOULD I BE DOING?

- DO carry out works in accordance with the submitted and agreed Arboricultural information
- DO contact the councils Tree Officer and/or an appropriately qualified arboriculturalist if you are unsure of any tree related aspects of the development
- DO brief members of staff and third-party contractors on the tree constraints on each site
- DO works in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 and BS 5837: 2012

Figures (above) show the BS 5837: 2012 specification for protective fencing

Who to contact?

NFDC Tree Team (Planning)

Within New Forest District outside of the National Park: For trees that are subject to Tree Preservation Orders, situated within a Conservation Area and in relation to trees near development.

Contact/enquiry details - trees@nfdc.gov.uk

Interactive tree map -

<https://maps.newforest.gov.uk/publicmap/map.aspx?mapname=tpo>

NFDC Corporate Tree Team

Trees growing on New Forest District Council land.

Enquiries regarding trees that are growing on NFDC land should be directed to NFDC Corporate trees.

Contact/enquiry details – NFDCCorporateTrees@NFDC.gov.uk

The New Forest National Park Authority Tree Team

Within the National Park: Trees that are subject to Tree Preservation Orders, situated within a Conservation Area and in relation to trees near development.

Contact/enquiry details - trees@newforestnpa.gov.uk

Interactive tree map -

<https://gismaps.newforestnpa.gov.uk/WebMap/Map.aspx?mapName=TP>

[O](#)

Hampshire County Council

Trees growing on a highway verge (adjacent to a highway outside of a private property)

These trees may be owned/managed by Hampshire Highways Authority.

Contact/enquiry details – Hampshire County Council main website is -

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/>

HCC provide an interactive map to report issues surrounding trees and hedges affecting a highway through the following link:

<https://roadenquiries.hants.gov.uk/roadproblems/highwaydefect/othertree.aspx>

Trees blocking street lights

To report a problem with overgrown trees blocking light from a street light, it may be that you need to contact

hampshirepfi@ssecontracting.com

Trees growing on Parish/Town Council Land

Enquiries regarding trees that are growing on Town or Parish land should be directed to the relevant Town/Parish.

Arboricultural Association

For further information on tree surgery and best practice and to help find a tree contractor/consultant- <https://www.trees.org.uk/>

Forest England – The New Forest

<https://www.forestryengland.uk/new-forest>