

Arboricultural Report

- Tree Safety Audit

& priority work schedules

Site Address:
St Leonards Church, Church Lane,
Old Bursledon, SO31 8AA

Date: 28th October 2023

Kiss
Tree
Management
Limited



Sarah Kiss *MicFor, F. Arbor A, Prof Dip (RFS), VETCert*



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2. Summary.

The tree population at St Leonards Church is an important part of the character of the site: the setting is well treed with a wide variety of species present. The church is set in a traditional churchyard with two large yew trees.

Trees within the site are generally in good to fair condition with some management actions required, both now and going forward.

One emergency job was identified – T17 and ash on the east by the public footpath. This was notified to Eastleigh Borough Council as a 5-day job and accepted as such. Client advised of need to deal with it promptly.

Five priority one jobs have been identified - these need to be actioned within six months, and most are to fell compromised ash trees, and one is to remove a hanging branch.

The remainder of the works are more maintenance issue for clearance to access and gravestones.

In total, 17 work operations are recommended.

Future formal tree inspections such as this are recommended on a four to five (4.5) yearly interval supplemented by 6-monthly, recorded site checks carried out by a member of the church team if available. Where possible, carry out inspections at different times of year to see the trees in different states and when pathogens, particularly fungi, may be visibly present.

In addition to routine checks, trees should be included in the site checks after extreme weather events, and managers need to be responsive to neighbours when they bring any issues to attention.

3. Instructions

- 3.1 Client: I was instructed by Linda Burt, churchwarden, to carry a visual tree inspection.
- 3.2 The site has been visited twice before, most recently in 2018 to carry out a similar survey. The site curtilage is known and includes the graveyard on the other side of church lane to the church itself. The approximate curtilage is indicated below:



4. Report Limitations

- 4.1 Trees are living organisms and can alter in condition and vitality very quickly. It is acknowledged that trees have a natural failure rate and that this is a natural evolutionary process leading to the optimisation of structural strength v. best use of resources (weight). Some species have adapted more effectively than others, and some are naturally more prone to failure than others: this knowledge has influenced the decisions to retain or lose individual trees. No tree can be considered completely safe in a natural environment, but specialist knowledge can help to identify those with a greater likelihood of failure.
- 4.2 Validity. This report should be considered a snapshot of the condition of the trees at the time the field survey was carried out: it cannot predict the future condition of any tree but will seek to highlight any factors such as apparent physiology or growth patterns that are known to indicate an increased likelihood of failure or future problems.

- 4.3 This report makes no allowance for Act of God (e.g., extreme weather conditions) that may make even a fully healthy tree fail. Trees in falling range of pupil and public access areas must be reinspected for safety after extreme weather events: this can be carried out by a lay person who can note if a tree has been damaged structurally. Such defects might include broken or detached branches that are still lodged in the tree or splits that may fail fully in the future.
- 4.4 KTML is insured to the sum of £500,000 professional indemnity through AXA Insurance UK PLC for suitably qualified persons to carry out tree inspections and reports.
- 4.5 Scope. This report is a DEFECT ONLY REPORT. It does not record all trees on site, only those that have existing or foreseeable defects. This report is intended to inform management decisions on a safety-only basis. Occasional comments or suggestions may be made on more general, non-safety related management of the tree population and these are recorded as the lowest priority – level 4 – management recommendations.
- 4.6 Invisible perils. Trees may appear to be healthy even when a proportion of the root system has been under attack from any one of several pathogens that may significantly weaken anchorage; or similarly when the heartwood has been weakened by a pathogen that has shown no external evidence. For this reason, a visual inspection such as this cannot consider invisible perils: more thorough or invasive tests may be necessary to trees in very high-risk zones if there is reason to believe they may be compromised. This will be flagged up in the recommendations if appropriate for this site. Invisible perils may also be hidden by the more mundane presence of ivy, though this is not a particular issue on this site.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 This report is limited to those parts of the tree that can be seen from the ground. In this case, the ivy had been previously removed from the lower stem base enabling a detailed inspection to be carried out of all trees on site.
- 5.2 Offsite trees are included where they might cause harm or damage: it is advised that the owners of these trees are identified and advised of the issues so they can respond or manage them as appropriate. Please note: there is no obligation for neighbours to cut back overhang unless it is causing actionable nuisance. See paragraph 9.
- 5.3 No tree was climbed, no specialist or laboratory tests were done and no invasive techniques other probing cavities accessible from the ground or decayed areas with a hand-held probe.
- 5.4 The system used is a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) recognised by the Arboricultural Association as appropriate for tree safety inspections. Trees are identified by individual trees or as groups of similar trees with common characteristics.
- 5.5 The intrinsic value of individual trees is noted where applicable (e.g., 'veteran') and their value for ecological or landscape reasons may lead to alternative management proposals than those for trees of lower perceived value.

6. Findings

Findings - general comments on the trees

- 6.1 The site has a good canopy cover percentage – important in terms of climate change and provision of local ecosystem services.
- 6.2 One tree was found to be dangerous – this has been notified to the LPA who have consented its removal under a 5-day notice - see appendix C.
- 6.3 There are five priority one actions that will need prompt attention, within three months is recommended. Some of there are to sever ivy to allow a more complete visual inspection of the stem and base -the area where many defects appear.

Findings - general comments on the site

- 6.1 There is a public highway, Church Lane that runs between he two portions of the site. This is a B-road that only serves the church and a couple of other dwellings. It is categorised as low use, with occasional busier periods when the church is occupied.
- 6.2 The highest target areas are:
 - 6.2.1 the boundaries where they are adjacent to private properties. This is still assessed as moderately low risk.
 - 6.2.2 the public footpath that runs from Church Lane south to Station Road.
- 6.3 Soil type for the site is recorded on the British Geological Survey (online search facility) (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>) thus: Wittering Formation - Sand, silt and clay. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 41.2 million years ago during the Palaeogene period.
- 6.4 Any soil volume changes due to tree root action Wittering Formation are unforeseeable: it is known to have occasional pockets of clay so the potential may be present. Local soil tests are recommended if subsidence is thought to be an issue.

Findings - recommended safety works with priority schedules

- 6.4 T# denotes an individual tree. Common names have been used throughout to aid identification. A key to binomial names is included at the end of the table for reference.
- 6.5 G# denotes a group of trees or vegetation with similar characteristics that have been treated as a cohesive set.
- 6.6 Suggested priority ratings are given against the works. These are NOT prescriptive as only the site owner/manager will know the occupancy ratings of each part of the site, and if there are occasional high occupancies then these priorities will change. It is also assumed that in very bad weather & unusually high winds people will not be outside as much, effectively reducing the risk of harm.

Descriptions of common works:

All tree works should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard BS3998:2012 Tree Work – Recommendations.

Remove hangers. Occasionally, branches will break of and become lodged in the tree or an adjacent tree. Much of the time these pose little threat, and will either be dislodged in high winds, or will slowly deteriorate until they fall apart. Sometimes

they are large and unpredictable: where there is a target it is recommended that hangers are removed to be sure they don't cause harm or damage. They will eventually reach the ground, so a precautionary approach is advised.

Lift or Crown Lift. Increasing the vertical distance between the ground or other specified structure to increase clearance. Usually removed material is taken back to the largest structure - stem or main branch – to achieve the required clearance. Usually carried out to allow unimpeded access or avoid damage from branches hitting structures.

Fell. Trees are only recommended for felling where retention is impossible to justify on safety grounds. If felling is undesirable, for example for ecological reasons, then either an exclusion zone must be set up minimum 1.5 x tree height and careful note made of the reason for decision. Where a third party may be affected by tree failure and the reason for retention is lack of resource, the third party should be made aware of the risk and be allowed to assist with management if they wish to reduce the risk. Liability for harm or damage ultimately lies with tree owner under Occupier's Liability Act. In some circumstances, felling of the whole stem may not be necessary: standing dead or decaying wood is a valuable ecological resource and will be encouraged if appropriate. In this situation a suggested height of retained standing section will be given.

Reduce. Remove live growth from the end of a branch in ne particular area (e.g., in height) or from the whole crown. Specified as the length of branch to remove or a height/width reduction.

<i>T a b l e S f o l l</i> Notes to table	1. For this site priority 1 is within 1 month; priority 2 is within 6 months; priority 3 is within one year. 2. Some priority 1 works affect the public highway so must be completed under Duty of Care and Highways Act. 3. * Indicates stems where measurement is estimated or over ivy. M/s = Multi-stemmed form. Multi-stemmed diameters give average for each stem or if fused, for all. 4. Age class: S=sapling, Y=first 1/4 of life expectancy, EMa = Early Mature - second quarter of life expectancy, Ma=Mature - third qtr. of life expectancy, LaMa= Late Mature fourth qtr. of life expectancy=Veteran - beyond usual life expectancy. Based on usual life expectancy for species. 5. Condition: D= Dead, P=Poor, F=Fair, G=Good, E=Excellent. 6. Lean: Slight = up to 15° off vertical; Moderate = 15-30° off vertical; Heavy = more than 30° off vertical; prostrate more than 60° off vertical and often with part of stem (usually lower section) in contact with ground
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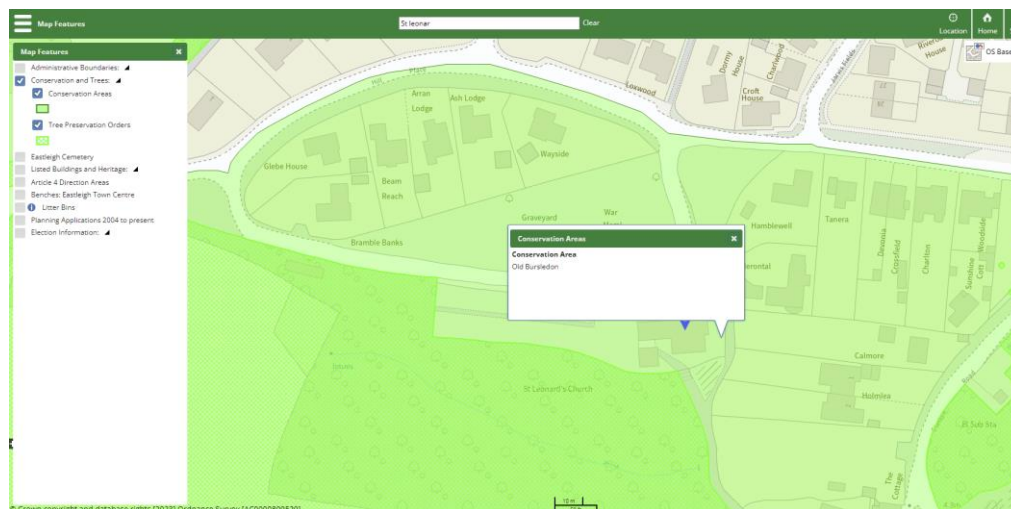
Tables follow

Tree no.	Species	Location	Ht (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	2nd/mi n stem	Age Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating	Notes
T1	Ash	Nw boundary	12	270		EMa	Poor. Chalara. Some dead sections, little live canopy remains	Poor. Will be compromised	Fell	1- within 6 months.	Target of neighbours' property.
G2	2 x wrc	Either side of west gate to new churchyard	16	650	420	Ma	Good	Good. Low over churchyard	Lift to 2.5m above ground level to allow access and reduce oppression. Reduce likelihood of future damage to gravestones.	3- within next inspection interval	
G3	Mixed including laurel, yew, western red cedar	Along Church Lane	14	Var		Ma	Good	Good. Low over graves and lane	Lift to 2.5m above ground level on churchyard side and 4.5m over Church Lane to allow access and highway clearance. Reduce likelihood of future damage to gravestones.	2- within 1 year	
G4	Ash + dead ivy clad one to west.	Northwest boundary	11	310		EMa	Dead	Poor. Will be compromised	Fell	1- within 6 months.	Target of neighbour property.
G5	Mixed including Norway maple, holm oak, yew	Along northern boundary	14	Var		Ma	Good	Good. Low over graves	Lift to 2.5m above ground level on churchyard side and 4.5m over Church Lane to allow access and highway clearance. Reduce likelihood of future damage to gravestones. Lift to clear fence line by 1.0 along length including removal of any small diameter stems (<80mm dia) to a height of 2.5m. To reduce likelihood of damage to fence.	2- within 1 year	
T6	Ash	Open grown central churchyard	13	560		Ma	Dead	Poor. Will be compromised by chalara. Ivy clad.	Fell	1- within 6 months.	Target of graves, lane and other trees.
T7	Oak	Open grown central churchyard	11	350		EMa	Good	Good. Low over churchard	Lift to 2.5m above ground level over churchyard including removal of one lower lateral on north side c. 120mm diameter.	2- within 1 year	
T8	Ash	North boundary, east of pine.	10	240		Y	Dead	Poor. Will be compromised	Fell	1- within 6 months.	Target of churchyard
T9	Oak	Central northern boundary	5 x	5 x multistem form, max 280	160	Ema	Fair. Relatively low foliar mass due to form. Fungal (tbc) colonisation of bark fissures on east side of stem	Poor. Multiple stems originating from ground level, mostly prostrate and subsiding over churchyard. Southeast stem has decayed stub at 1.5m.	Fell. Replant with native oak on top of bank	2- within 1 year	
T10	Yew	Old churchyard, yew to west of church.	13	930		Ma	Good	Good. Hanger from adjacent Western red cedar lodged in west side of canopy.	Remove hanger	1- within 6 months.	
T11	Western red cedar	West end of old churchyard	16	1070		LaMa	Fair to good	Fair to poor. Failed from historic reduction on west side of canopy at c 10m.	Re-reduce to historic reduction points at c 10m	2- within 1 year	This tree had dropped several branches from this reduction point in the last 5 years.
T12	Hazel	By stone bag	9	100	60	EMa	Good	Fair to poor. Outgrown coppice starting to break out	Recoppice to near ground level	3- within next inspection interval	
T13	Laurel	Southern boundary, extending nearly to path	4	230		EMa	Good	Poor. Growing at acute angle, will subside as tips grow heavier.	Fell to near ground level	3- within next inspection interval	

Tree no.	Species	Location	Ht (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	2nd/mi n stem	Age Class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating	Notes
T14	Beech	Southwest of reading room	20	940		Ma	Good	Good good to fair, tight fork at 7m, appears stable. Low over reading room roof	Lift to clear by 2-2.5m	2- within 1 year	
G15	Laurel	East of reading room	4	60		Y	Good	Good. In contact with reading room gable end	Lift and cut back to clear by 2-2.5m		
G16	2 x ash	Eastern boundary	15	280		EMa	Poor. Look to be colonised by chalara	Will be poor if Chalara is confirmed as present	Check condition in July 2024 to confirm presence of Chalara. If confirmed, fell as public footpath runs below.		
T17	Ash	On bank by footpath, east of church	15	310		EMa	Very poor/dead. Looks to be colonised by chalara. Extensive degradation of stem base on west side	Poor. Decay present at base on west side.	Fell	Urgent, as soon as reasonably practicable.	Timber will be compromised: assume <i>Chalara</i> is present. Take care when felling as may disintegrate.

7. Planning history

7.1 There is a Conservation Area 'Old Bursledon' that covers the whole site:



7.2 This designation means that written notice (known as a S211 notice) must be submitted to the local planning authority in advance of any works. They will either issue a written 'no objection' notice or place a Tree Preservation Order if they felt this is warranted. If you have heard nothing within SIX weeks of issuing the notice, then it is deemed to have expired and the works can be carried out.

7.3 No tree works applications were found for the last 33 years. This can be explained if no works other than exempt works have been carried out to those trees that are protected, or they have been done under a 5-day notice.

7.4 The following three notices are registered on the Eastleigh Borough Council planning archive:

NC/19/85650 - St Leonard's Churchyards, Church Lane, SO31 8AD

Valid date: **21/05/2019**

Notification of intent. 1 no. Atlas Cedar (T7) - Fell 1 no. Ash (G3) - Fell

Type of Application: Notification of proposed works to trees in conservation areas • Status: Decided

Decision: Raise No Objection To • Decision Date: 02/07/2019

N/04/50983 - New Graveyard, St Leonards Church, Church Lane, Bursledon, Southampton SO318AD

Valid date: **05/05/2004**

Notification of intent to fell 2 No. Lawson Cypress.

Type of Application: Notification of proposed works to trees in conservation areas • Status: Decided

Decision: Raise No Objection To • Decision Date: 08/06/2004

N/17681/003/00 - St Leonards Church Church Lane Bursledon , Southampton,

Valid date: **15/12/1995**

NOTIFICATION OF INTENT TO REMOVE LOWER BRANCHES OF OAK, SYCAMORE, HOLM OAK AND DEODAR TREE.

Type of Application: Notification of proposed works to trees in conservation areas • Status: Decided

Decision: Raise No Objection To • Decision Date: 30/01/1996

8. Relevant arboricultural information

Any tree works should be carried out by qualified professionals in accordance with British Standard 3998 'Recommendations for Tree Works 1989 (under revision)

- 8.1 Ash Die Back – also known as Chalara - is a fungal pathogen (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) that is a cause of concern over the future of ash trees in many countries including England. The fungus is spread by airborne spores and bird's feet so is impossible to control. It causes die-back in the crown which is noticeable in only a few seasons, and eventually death in many cases.

It alters the quality of the infected wood making it very brittle and so dangerous to climb. This makes it harder to manage because, unless the trees can be straight-felled, in most cases lifting equipment is advisable – this is not always easy to get into position and adds cost. The expectation is that it will be as devastating as Dutch Elm Disease. Repeated infections cause gradual reduction in live canopy and a rapid reduction in the strength of the timber leaving the trees prone to unpredictable failure and unsafe to climb. The degree of canopy affected seems to be a good indicator of infection and is expressed in quarters – 25% affected to 75% affected. Often secondary colonisation by other pathogens, commonly Honey Fungus (*Armillaria mella*) is common.

SOME trees are proving resistant to the pathogen, and climatic and soil conditions seem to alter the likelihood of infection and subsequent death of the tree. Where ash is present adjacent high targets, it is advisable to remove them when the canopy is 75% affected as they will start to shed branches.

Unfortunately, many of the trees on site at St Leonard's church are ash, and many of these are showing advanced stages of infection. Six of the work recommendations are on ash, and of these, five are to fell due to *Chalara*.

- 8.2 Coppice. An historical management practice to produce multiple thin branches that were used for posts, charcoal, hurdles or fodder. Usually on hazel, sweet chestnut or willow, a coppice is characterised by multiple slender stems growing from a cut stump or 'stool'. The new growth would be cut on a regular cycle, depending on what the poles were needed for. If lapsed, the poles increase in girth and eventually start splitting themselves apart.
- 8.3 Mulch. The addition of a layer of mulch of a suitable organic material can have many beneficial effects that may help prolong the life and improve the health of a tree, especially where the soil has been compacted. The most usual and readily available mulch is a **seasoned** bark or wood chip.

The key benefits are:

- Aids decompaction by the addition of organic material into the soil layers – this may take some time to happen as the microbial soil organisms re-establish.
- Provides a soft-footfall layer which helps reduce subsequent compaction.
- Suppresses weeds and competition from other plants.
- Holds moisture in the soil for longer – reduces evaporation from the soil surface and reduces run-off from compacted surfaces so water has time to soak into the soil.
- Increases soil temperatures during cold weather – acts as an insulating layer.
- Improves the nutrient value of the soil.

A 50mm deep layer of mulch in the form of seasoned wood bark or chip extending to the canopy spread of the tree is recommended where this is practical. Do not pile mulch

around the base of the stem as it can hold moisture and cause rotting or activate root nodes: the layer should taper down to nothing right by the stem. If the area is in regular use, apply mulch in later autumn so it can start to 'settle' over winter and cause less mess than when residents want to use the garden.

- 8.4 Significant defects such as those referred to in the report may be referenced using David Lonsdale's 'Hazards From trees': a version may be obtained either from the Forestry Commission or is downloadable without charge from [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/fcpg13.pdf/\\$FILE/fcpg13.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/PDF/fcpg13.pdf/$FILE/fcpg13.pdf)

and with reference to 'The Body Language of Trees' by Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer available from the HMSO bookshops ISBN No. 0-11-753067-0

9. Relevant legal information.

- 9.1 Occupiers' Liability Act. The law requires tree owners to behave reasonably and to uphold their Duty of Care under the Occupiers Liability Act 1984. This requires tree owners to act where damage or harm is foreseeable or actual, for example the total failure of a long-dead tree where it is leaning towards an adjacent property would be hard to defend.

- 9.2 Common Law Rights regarding trees on neighbouring land, or where your trees overhang their land.

- 9.2.1 A neighbour has the right to cut back to the boundary any branches that overhang. The neighbour must gain consent if the trees are protected.
- 9.2.2 They are not allowed to trespass to do so, but you may grant access to facilitate pruning. The neighbours must offer the arisings back to the owners, but the owners do not have to accept them. In which case the neighbour must dispose of them properly – they do not have the right to dump them on your land.
- 9.2.3 The neighbour has the right to cut back to the boundary, but not beyond. You may agree to some additional pruning if it is to the benefit of the tree as poorly placed pruning cuts can lead to decay and instability.
- 9.2.4 If the tree is likely to be made unstable by Common Law pruning the neighbour should act reasonably and inform you of their intent to carry out works or of any resultant danger arising from their actions.
- 9.2.5 If a tree is dangerous or likely to cause damage and the neighbour has warned you of it, they may be able to claim from you if it fails and caused harm or damage – but not if the failure is a result of their actions.
- 9.2.6 As the tree owner or manager, you have a Duty of Care to all persons and property to make sure your trees do not cause damage or harm. This includes inspections and works if necessary. Several trees or groups of trees fall into this category and works have been recommended accordingly.
- 9.2.7 A neighbour does not have a right to demand 'desirable' works such as for light or TV reception, but you may choose to allow or do such works as a neighbourly act.
- 9.2.8 Similarly, neighbouring trees that overhang your property should be managed in the same way, and you have the same rights to cut back and notify of potential or actual harm or damage.

9.3 Reinspection schedule. There is no legal requirement for reinspection intervals. The National Tree Safety Group (NTSG – part of the Forestry Commission) offers some guidance on who may carry out inspections and how often:

“Simple, formal inspection, through ground level visual checks in the course of walk-over surveys, provides a useful, cost-effective means of identifying clear and present signs of immediate instability (uprooting or other structural failure).”

and

“Formal inspection will be undertaken as part of the implementation of the ...management plan for the site. Their frequency will be determined as a consequence of the zoning of the site together with the consideration of the prioritisation of the risk and the resources available to manage that risk. The decision is a judgement for the owner, agent or advisor. Applying sensible reasonable behaviour in taking account of the site circumstances as a basis for good practice.”

- 9.4 Given these provisos, taking into account the fair health of the trees on site and the relatively aging character of the larger trees, I recommend a formal reinspection schedule of 4.5 years to be carried out by a suitably qualified professional supplemented by 6-monthly and post-storm checks – a record of when these happen is advised. The part-year inspection regime allows trees to be inspected at different times of year so different seasonal features can be assessed.
- 9.5 A summary of the NTSG advice entitled ‘Common sense risk management of trees’ is available to download from <https://ntsgroup.org.uk/> and follow the links to ‘guidance’. This may help you form your own opinion of what reinspection schedule you are comfortable with.

10. Validation.

I confirm that the findings and opinions contained in this report are those based on my own judgement and experience and after careful inspection of the tree in person. I hold the following relevant qualifications:

- Chartered Arboriculturalist - full member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, achieved with an award for Professional Level Entry in 2019.
- Fellow member of the Arboricultural Association
- Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (RFS) level 6.
- Veteran Tree Specialist – consulting level
- Technician’s Certificate in Arboriculture, level 4.
- Certificate in Professional Tree Inspection awarded By Lantra Awards, refreshed in 2018, 2021 & 2022
- Licensed QTRA and VALID tree assessment systems user

Signed by Sarah Kiss on the 12/11/2023



11. Contacts

- 11.1 Client: Linda Burt, Churchwarden, Bursledon Parish.
Email: linda.burt@bursledonparish.org
- 11.2 Author: Sarah Kiss, 18, High Street, West End, Hants, SO30 3AA. Mobile: 07800 575 552 Email: sarahlkiss@gmail.com.
- 11.3 Eastleigh Borough Council, Eastleigh House, Upper Market Street, Eastleigh, SO50 9YN. Tel: 023 8068 8000. Email: customerservicecentre@eastleigh.gov.uk.
- 11.4 Website : <https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk>.
- 11.5 Arboricultural Association: The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Glos., GL10 3DL Tel: 01242 522 152 Website: www.trees.org

Appendix A: Tree works schedule October 2023 - Read with Tree Location Plan, attached separately. Work schedule also attached separately.

Tree no.	Species	Location	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating	Notes
T10	Yew	Old churchyard, yew to west of church.	Remove hanger	1- within 6 months.	
T1	Ash	Northwest boundary	Fell	1- within 6 months.	
G4	Ash + dead ivy clad one to west.	Northwest boundary	Fell	1- within 6 months.	
T6	Ash	Open grown in central churchyard	Fell	1- within 6 months.	
T8	Ash	North boundary, east of pine.	Fell	1- within 6 months.	
G3	Mixed including laurel, yew, western red cedar	Along Church Lane	Lift to 2.5m above ground level on churchyard side and 4.5m over Church Lane to allow access and highway clearance. Reduce likelihood of future damage to gravestones.	2- within 1 year	
G5	Mixed including Norway maple, holm oak, yew	Along northern boundary	Lift to 2.5m above ground level on churchyard side and 4.5m over Church Lane to allow access and highway clearance. Reduce likelihood of future damage to gravestones. Lift to clear fence line by 1.0 along length including removal of any small diameter stems (<80mm dia) to a height of 2.5m. To reduce likelihood of damage to fence.	2- within 1 year	
T7	Oak	Open grown central churchyard	Lift to 2.5m above ground level over churchyard including removal of one lower lateral on north side c. 120mm diameter.	2- within 1 year	
T9	Oak	Central northern boundary	Fell. Replant with native oak on top of bank	2- within 1 year	

Tree no.	Species	Location	Preliminary Recommendations	Priority rating	Notes
T11	Western red cedar	West end of old churchyard	Re-reduce to historic reduction points at c 10m	2- within 1 year	This tree had dropped several branches from this reduction point in the last 5 years so take care if anchoring near reduction points
T14	Beech	Southwest of reading room	Lift to clear by 2-2.5m	2- within 1 year	
G15	Laurel	East of reading room	Lift and cut back to clear by 2-2.5m	2- within 1 year	
G16	2 x ash	Eastern boundary	Check condition in July 2024 to confirm presence of Chalara. If confirmed, fell as public footpath runs below.	2- within 1 year	
G2	2 x wrc	Either side of west gate to new churchyard	Lift to 2.5m above ground level to allow access and reduce oppression. Reduce likelihood of future damage to gravestones.	3- within next inspection interval	
T12	Hazel	By stone bag	Recoppice to near ground level	3- within next inspection interval	
T13	Laurel	Southern boundary, extending nearly to path	Fell to near ground level	3- within next inspection interval	
T17	Ash	On bank by footpath, east of church	Fell	Urgent, as soon as reasonably practicable. 5-day notice granted by Eastleigh Borough Council by Paul on 31.10.23.	URGENT: Timber will be compromised: assume Chalara is present. Take care when felling as may disintegrate.

Appendix B: Photographs from survey



T1 ash



T4 ash



T6 ash



T7 oak



T9 oak



T10 hanger (arrowed)



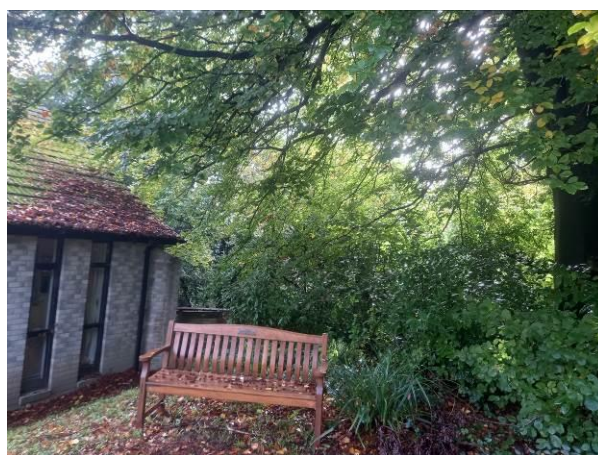
T11 western red cedar



T12 hazel coppice



T13 laurel



T14 beech



St Leonards Church
Church Lane
Bursledon
SO31 8AA

Our Ref: 31/10/2023PG
Hedge End Depot
Botley Road
Hedge End SO30 2RA

Dear Sir/Madam

1no Ash (T17) St Leonards Church, Church Lane, Old Bursledon, east of church building, west side of public footpath.

We confirm that Eastleigh Borough Council have no objection to the removal of 1no. dead Ash within the dead or dangerous exemption to the east of the church, west side of public footpath at St Leonards Church, Church Lane, Old Bursledon. No replacing is required.

Yours sincerely

Paul Gilbert
Case Management Officer