



# **ARBORICULTURAL REPORT ON TWO OAK TREES**

**233 Hursley Road  
Chandlers Ford  
Eastleigh  
SO53 1JP**

**Date – 7<sup>th</sup> November 2025**

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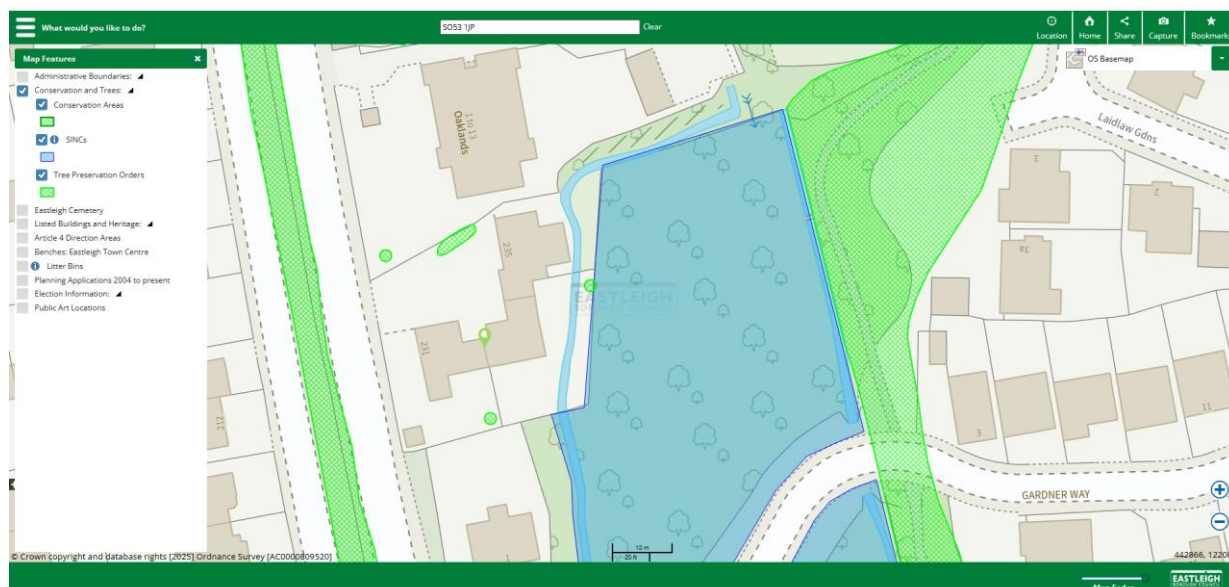
## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Scott Burnett instructed Arborsphere Ltd to visually assess two Oak trees that stand within the rear garden of his property at 233 Hursley Road, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh from ground level only and to carry out a Microdrill test of the trunk one of the Oaks due to a wound at the base of the trunk. The assessments were completed on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2025, the weather at the time of the survey was overcast with a light wind.
- 1.2 The purpose of the visual tree assessment is to gather sufficient data to make an informed decision on the condition of the trees to determine a course of management to reduce or remove the risk of harm to the public, visitors or property as appropriate. This is a legal requirement specified in the Owners & Occupiers Liability Act 1957 & 1984 and common law.
- 1.3 The visual assessment was completed from ground level only with the aid of binoculars, plastic headed mallet and metal probe (as appropriate) to aid in the assessment. Whilst it is usually possible to assess a tree adequately from ground level there may be problems that are hidden or not visible from ground level in the tree canopy.
- 1.4 To further assess and inform the state of the internal wood tissue of the base of one of the Oaks (Tree 2) a microdrill (IML Resi-PD 400) was used to further assess the condition of the trunk in terms of the internal wood tissue integrity at a given point (the line of the drill). The microdrill can drill a small hole (1.5mm in diameter) to a depth of 400mm using a constant speed with an electric drill. The machine digitally records the change in the resistance to the drilling rotation on a 1:1 ratio i.e., 1cm on the electronic graph represents 1cm in the tree.
- 1.5 This assessment is valid for a period of 1 year from the date on the front cover of this report. Trees are dynamic living organisms and should be surveyed regularly especially where the public (third party), visitors or where property of value is present should part or the whole the tree fail.
- 1.6 The statements made in this report do not take account of the effects of extreme weather, or when there is any significant change in site conditions, pruning or other unspecified works, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire.
- 1.7 Arborsphere Ltd cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice. The authority of this report ceases at any stated time limit within or after one of the above events; whichever occurs first.

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The trees are located within the rear garden of 233 Hursley Road, standing to the eastern side of the property and stream that provides separation from the land that the trees stand on and where the house is built.
- 2.2 It is understood that there is a Tree Preservation Order (TPO 296-E) in place that protects a single tree (suspected to be T1 of this report); this provides a legal level of protection to the trees and requires that a formal application of intended tree works be submitted to Eastleigh Borough Council for them to consider and consent to or refuse permission of the tree works prior to any works to live wood tissue is carried out (unless the tree works are within those that are considered exempt). It is for the client and/or appointed contractor to check and apply for consent with Eastleigh Borough Council prior to carrying out any works that maybe detailed within this report.

**Figure 1:** Screen shot of the Eastleigh Borough Council's online interactive mapping facility indicating the legal protection status of the trees



## 3.0 TREE SPECIFICS

### 3.1 Tree 1 Oak – *Quercus robur*

3.1.1 The tree was confirmed as a Pedunculate Oak tree (*Quercus robur*) and considered to be of a mature age class given its location. It stands approximately 22m tall; the trunk measured 960mm at 1.5m above ground level. This tree is the northern most Oak in the rear garden and from the online mapping information shown in figure 1 above appears to be the only tree afforded legal protection.

#### 3.1.2 **Roots and lower trunk**

There were no visible signs of recent disturbance to roots of the Oak tree nor where there any signs of fungal fruiting bodies round the base or lower trunk at the time of the survey.

The tree has large buttress roots growing from all round the base and is located approximately 1m from the stream.

When the lower 2.5m of trunk was tapped with a rubber headed mallet, the resonance sounded healthy for much of the trunk. There is a small area of bark necrosis on the northern side of the trunk at ground level which is approximately 80mm wide and 100mm high. The solid resonance of much of the trunk indicates that there are little or no significant decay or pockets/hollows of decay in the outer trunk currently.

Epicormic growth (advantageous branches) grow on the trunk which in the main is in response to the past pruning.

#### 3.1.3 **Trunk and Structural Branches**

The trunk of the tree has grown upright and has many large structural branches growing from it.

There are numerous old pruning wounds on the trunk and structural branches from past management. Epicormic growth (advantageous branches) grow on the trunk which in the main is in response to past pruning. Past pruning and management of the tree has resulted in pruning

wounds being present on the trunk and structural branches and are occluded or are occluding over.

#### 3.1.4 **Canopy**

The canopy appeared to be in a good condition. Through binoculars the extension growth and bud development appeared to be reasonable in terms of the amount of growth the tree had put on and the amount of leaf coverage and size of the leaves; in some areas the extension growth appeared to be that of an average tree of this species, age, and size and in other areas it appeared to have put on more extension growth. The canopy was in full leaf and there were no obvious signs of dieback or stress in the canopy at the time of the assessment.

There are numerous old pruning wounds on the branches within the crown from past management. At the time of the inspection there was minor deadwood within the canopy, which one would expect with a tree of this size and age.

### 3.2 **Tree 2 Oak – *Quercus robur***

- 3.2.1 The tree was confirmed as a Pedunculate Oak tree (*Quercus robur*) and considered to be of a mature age class given its location. It stands approximately 14m tall; the trunk measured 1370mm at 1.5m above ground level. This tree is the southernmost Oak in the rear garden and from the online mapping information shown in figure 1 above appears to be not afforded legal protection (this should be checked directly with Eastleigh borough Council).

#### 3.2.2 **Roots and lower trunk**

The tree has large buttress roots growing from all round the base. There is an open cavity located between the southeastern and southwestern buttress roots which has an opening of approximately 270mm wide. The cavity is approximately 450mm deep with a probe being easily pushed into the exposed soft wood tissue a further 150mm. A further cavity was noted on the eastern side of the trunk, again between the folds of the buttress roots on this side with the probe going in 330mm.

There is a large area of bark necrosis on the southern side of the trunk that extends effectively from ground level up to approximately 1800mm with a width of 850mm at the widest point. This did appear to be that the bark has become loose at this time rather than an area of significantly decayed wood. There are two fungal fruiting bodies in this area on the southeastern side of the wound that are thought to be *Fistulina Hepatica* (Beef Steak fungus), this is a heartwood decay fungus attributed to a brown rot and is not considered to be of structural concern due to the very slow development of advanced decay for a long time. \*

There is also a fungal fruiting body that is thought to be *Fistulina Hepatica* (Beef Steak fungus) on the lower west side of a buttress root to the north side of the trunk. There are several mushrooms present on the west to north side of the trunk; these are thought to be Honey Fungus (*Armillaria spp.*) which can often be thought of as a secondary infection and requires the tree to have a wound to enter the cambium. In advanced decay there is a high chance of windthrow due to the extensive decay of the root system. \*

When the lower 2.5m of trunk was tapped with a rubber headed mallet, the resonance sounded healthy for much of the trunk. There are small patches of bark necrosis/loose bark around the area where the bark has died and has been removed with partially attached edges of bark.

Epicormic growth (advantageous branches) grow on the trunk which in the main is in response to past pruning.

### 3.2.3 **Trunk and Structural Branches**

The trunk divides into three main structural branches at approximately 3m above ground level.

The tree has a slight lean to the north-eastern side but is generally upright in growth habit. The trunk divides into three main structural limbs at approximately 7.0m above ground level.

There are numerous old pruning wounds on the trunk and structural branches from past management.

### 3.2.4 **Canopy**

The canopy appeared to be in a good physiological condition. Through binoculars the extension growth and bud development appeared to be reasonable in terms of the amount of growth the tree had put on and the amount of leaf coverage and size of the leaves; in some areas the extension growth appeared to be that of an average tree of this species, age and size and in other areas it appeared to have put on more extension growth. The canopy was in full leaf and there were no obvious signs of dieback or stress in the canopy at the time of the assessment.

The crown does appear to be forming a lower or inner crown at this time which could be the tree starting to retrench through old age or simply be advantageous buds bursting in response to past pruning.

The previous recommendation of a crown reduction has been carried out, and the tree appears to have responded well to that pruning.

There are numerous old pruning wounds on the branches within the crown from past management. At the time of the inspection there was minor deadwood within the canopy, which one would expect with a tree of this size and age.

## 4.0 **MICRODRILL**

4.1 A Microdrill was used to further assess the condition of the trunk in terms of the internal wood tissue integrity at a given point (the line of the drill). The micro drill can drill a small hole (1.5mm in diameter) to a depth of 400mm using a constant speed with an electric drill. The machine records the change in the resistance to the drilling rotation on a digital graph on a 1:1 ratio i.e., 1cm on the graph paper represents 1cm in the tree.

4.2 On a uniformly healthy tree, the line would be fairly straight/horizontal while showing oscillations on the graph as summer wood and winter wood are encountered. As the drill penetrates further into the tree the height of the line increases gradually as the resistance to the drill needle increases. If there is decay or crack for example, the graph shows a fall in the resistance of the drill in the wood by tracing a falling line. A sudden drop usually indicates a cavity or very badly decayed wood.

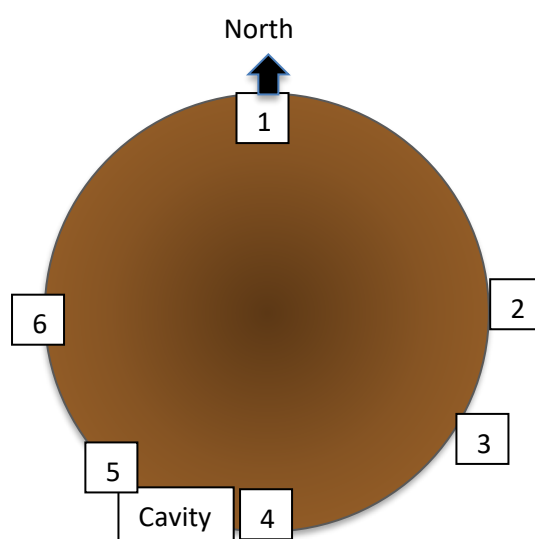
4.3 The entry point through the bark is on the right of the graph and the drill progresses from right to left across the print-out to a depth up to 400mm. Entry is not always at the edge of the graph where the machine cannot fit tight against the trunk, for example because of fluted or fissured bark.

4.4 Twelve drilling locations were selected that were believed to give the best results either in terms of showing decay or in fact showing sound or solid wood in the trunk (see appendix AS1 for

reading printouts). Six drillings were made at approximately 500mm above ground level which is the similar level to the lower Beef Steak fungal fruiting body on the southeastern side of the trunk and the cavity that is forming on the southern side of the trunk:

- On the northern side of the trunk
- On the eastern side of the trunk
- On the southeastern side of the trunk
- On the southern side of the trunk
- On the southwestern side of the trunk
- On the western side of the trunk

**Image 1:** Indicating location of area of drilling on the trunk at 1.4m above ground level.



#### 4.5 **Reading 1 (measurement no.12, direction north)**

The drilling from the northern side gives little resistance for 4.5cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the northern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

#### 4.6 **Reading 2 (measurement no.11, direction east)**

The drilling from the eastern side gives little resistance for 2cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the eastern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

#### 4.7 **Reading 3 (measurement no.8, direction southeast)**

The drilling from the southeastern side gives little resistance for 3cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the southeastern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

#### 4.8 **Reading 4 (measurement no.10, direction south)**

The drilling from the southern side gives little resistance for 1 cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the southern side suggests that there is an area of reaction wood at 26-29.5cm, then there is an area of decay to a depth of approximately 38cm

before another area of reaction wood at to 40cm depth. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern as the recorded area of decay is relatively small for the size of the tree.

#### 4.9 **Reading 5 (measurement no.9, direction southwest)**

The drilling from the southwestern side gives little resistance for 3cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the southwestern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

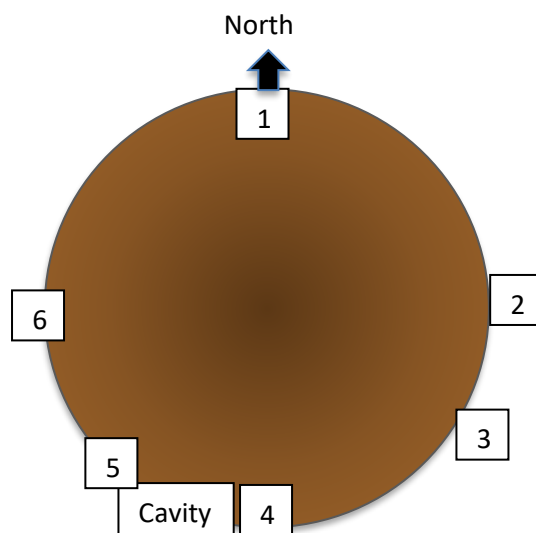
#### 4.10 **Reading 6 (measurement no.13, direction west)**

The drilling from the western side gives little resistance for 3cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the northern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 38cm before the needle automatically returned which is likely due to a slight movement/change in pressure on the microdrill being held in place. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

4.11 The second set of six drillings were drilled at approximately 1.6m above ground level that is towards the top of the wound on the southern side and at the level where the higher Beefsteak fungus is located:

- On the northern side of the trunk
- On the eastern side of the trunk
- On the southeastern side of the trunk
- On the southern side of the trunk
- On the southwestern side of the trunk
- On the western side of the trunk

**Image 2:** Indicating location of area of drilling on the trunk at 1.8m above ground level.



#### 4.12 **Reading 7 (measurement no.1, direction north)**

The drilling from the northern side gives little resistance for 4.5cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the northern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

#### 4.13 **Reading 8 (measurement no.3, direction east)**

The drilling from the eastern side gives little resistance for 2cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the eastern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

**4.14 Reading 9 (measurement no.5, direction southeast)**

The drilling from the southeastern side gives little resistance for 1cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the southeastern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

**4.15 Reading 10 (measurement no.4, direction south)**

The drilling from the south side gives little resistance for 0.5cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the south side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

**4.16 Reading 11 (measurement no.6, direction southwest)**

The drilling from the southwestern side gives little resistance for 3cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the southwestern side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

**4.17 Reading 12 (measurement no.2, direction west)**

The drilling from the western side gives little resistance for 3cm where the drill is lining up to meet with the wood tissue. The drilling on the western side suggests that there is sound wood to a depth of 40cm. Overall, this reading does not given reasons for concern.

## **5.0 CONCLUSION**

- 5.1 The direction of the general south westerly winds that the UK has would most likely cause the trees to fall in a north easterly direction should they fail and as such the area where the trees would fall in this instance is across a limited amount of garden space, neighbouring garden space and an area of open space. However, in my opinion it is unlikely that Trees 1 or 2 would fail in the short term. Tree 1 appeared to be in good health with little wrong with it. There is clearly more of risk with Tree 2 with the cavity, decay and noted fungal fruiting bodies at the base but at this time given the health of the crown and the microdrill readings I do not believe the tree needs to be removed but rather have a further degree of remedial works completed to allow the tree to be retained and managed. It is of course an option to remove the tree if desired (subject to any legal constraints).
- 5.2 Any management of the trees should not only consider what is good for the tree in terms of the level of pruning, what is good from an amenity perspective, what the owner of the tree would like to achieve but also consider the economics of managing the tree once a cyclical process of pruning has begun (if that is the chosen course of management). Depending on the type of pruning carried out it can lead to the need for cyclical and continued pruning to manage the regrowth.
- 5.3 The pruning of a canopy does not remove the decay from the trunk but simply reduces the stress loading on the trunk (by reducing the length of the lever arm) and root system but in turn removes the tree's energy resources away from compartmentalising the decay into compartmentalising pruning wounds and producing budburst from dormant buds to then be able to produce energy through photosynthesis. Pruning can also reduce a tree's ability to cope

with wind loading as the leaves, twigs, branches, trunk and root system all act to dampen the impact and loading of wind on a tree.

- 5.4 The decay that is present at the base of the T2 will always be present and whilst the tree is healthy physiologically the tree will have the ability to produce energy to compartmentalise and resist decay, once the tree cannot produce the energy or the decay effectively out runs the tree's defence mechanisms then the tree will go into decline or become structurally weak. The decay does not appear to be significantly different from the previous assessment with good depths of sound wood present at the areas tested.
- 5.5 It was, as previously noted, that T2 does appear to be forming a lower crown, perhaps in preparation for the tree going into decline due to old age as much as the decay at the base and that the past pruning does not appear to have had a negative impact on the visual physiological aspect of the tree. The lower crown could also be response to the past pruning and the production of advantageous branches forming rather than through a classic retrenchment given that there are no signs of dieback within the upper crown at this time. This does give the opportunity to prune the tree again and retain a good extent of leaf and bud coverage on the tree.

## **6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 6.1 It is the advice of Arborsphere Ltd that an arboricultural expert assesses the two trees onsite every three years. A layperson can make a simple assessment of the trees in the summer months by looking at the leaf coverage and whether there are any changes in the number of live branches are in the crown (do the branches have leaves on, are they green for example). They may also be able to spot new fungal fruiting bodies (brackets or mushrooms) that appear in the autumn (generally August through to November) and should, take photographs of the fungi as they appear to inform the next assessment. Should concerns be raised for the trees between the formal surveys, then a detailed assessment can be completed as required on a one-off ad hoc basis.
- 6.2 In relation to the trees subject to this report and based on the above assessment, we advise the following tree works are applied for with written consent being required from Eastleigh Borough Council before the works can be started:
- Tree 1 – No works are recommended to this tree currently.
  - Tree 2 – Reduce the crown by approximately 3m all round to provide a more compact and even crown spread to reduce the wind loading on the base of the tree and be proactive in managing the tree by encouraging the lower crown to develop further.

**Photograph 1:** Showing the approximate height of the crown reduction for T2 viewed from the west



**Photograph 2:** Showing the approximate height of the crown reduction for T2 viewed from the north



**Photograph 3:** Showing the approximate height of the crown reduction for T2 viewed from the northwest



Signed

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Stefan Rose', written on a white background.

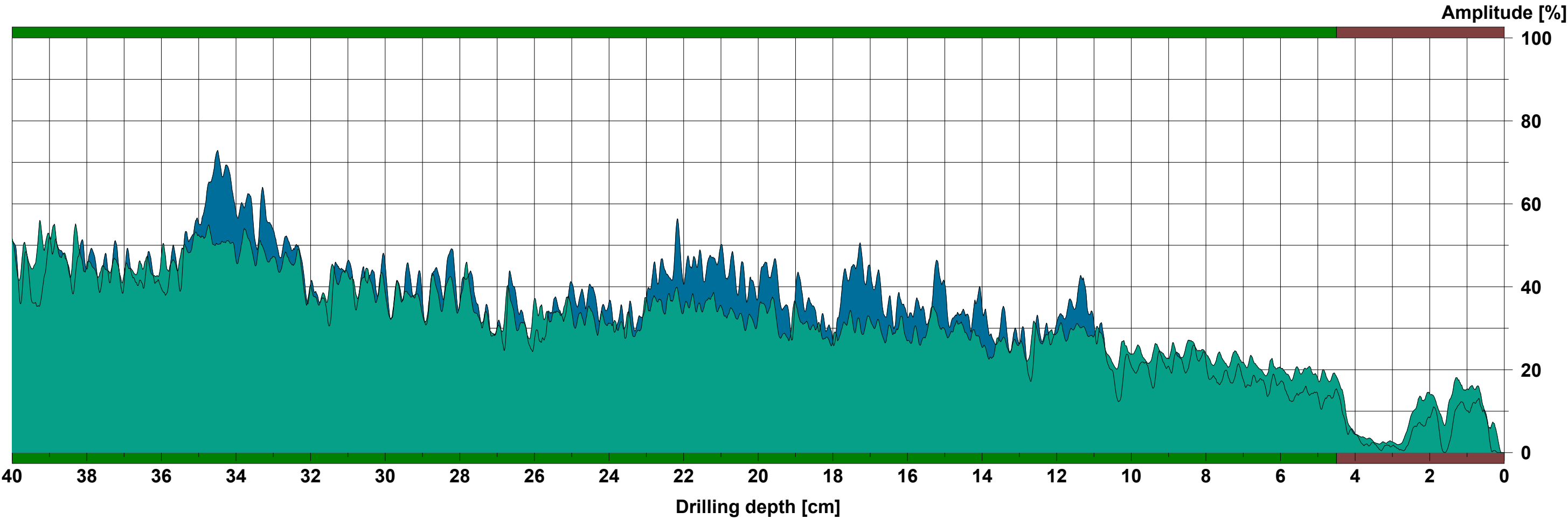
Date 7<sup>th</sup> November 2025

Stefan Rose

AS1

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 12           | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 50N    | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 50cm above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From north          |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 84 / 300   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:09:45   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



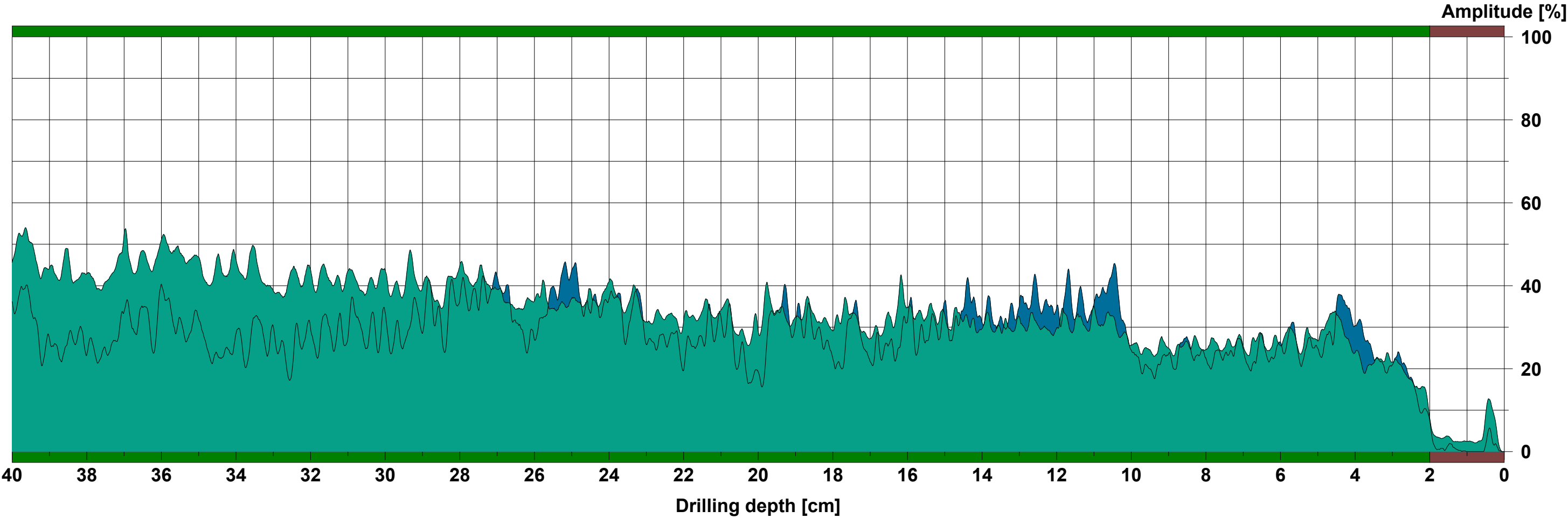
Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 4,50 cm : Bark  
From 4,50 cm to 40,00 cm : Sound Wood

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 11           | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 50E    | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 50cm above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | Form the east       |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 85 / 290   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:08:55   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



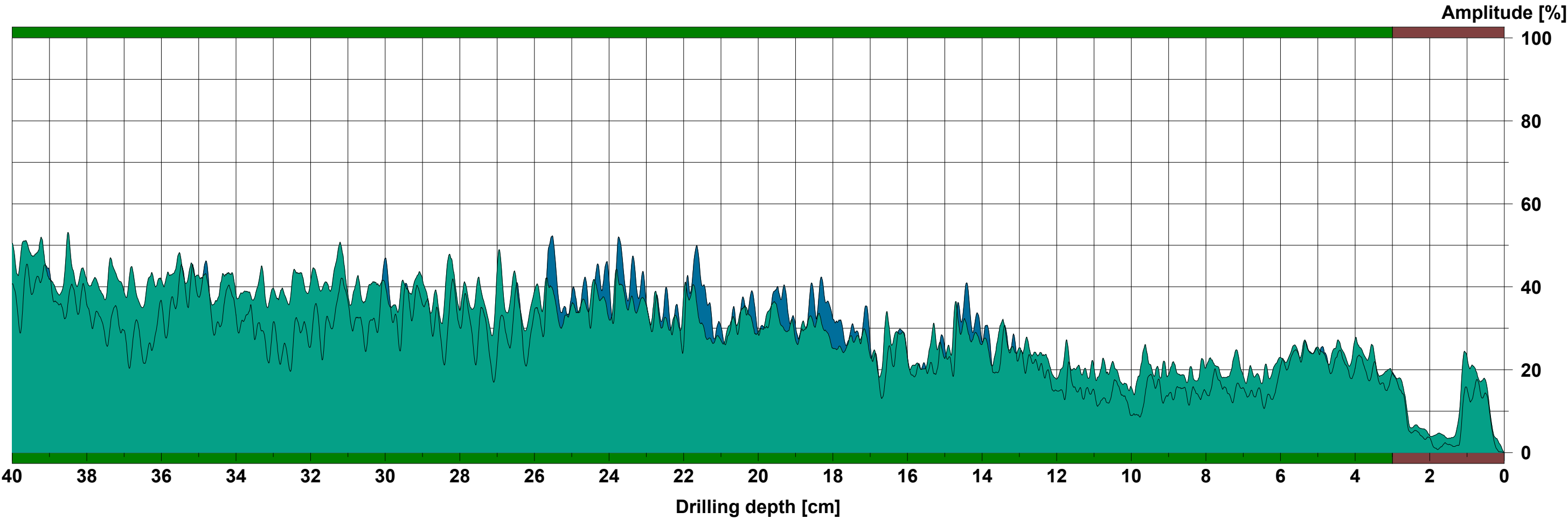
Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 2,00 cm : Bark  
From 2,00 cm to 40,00 cm : Sound Wood

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 8            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 50SE   | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 50cm above gorund |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From southeast      |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 79 / 295   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:06:26   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



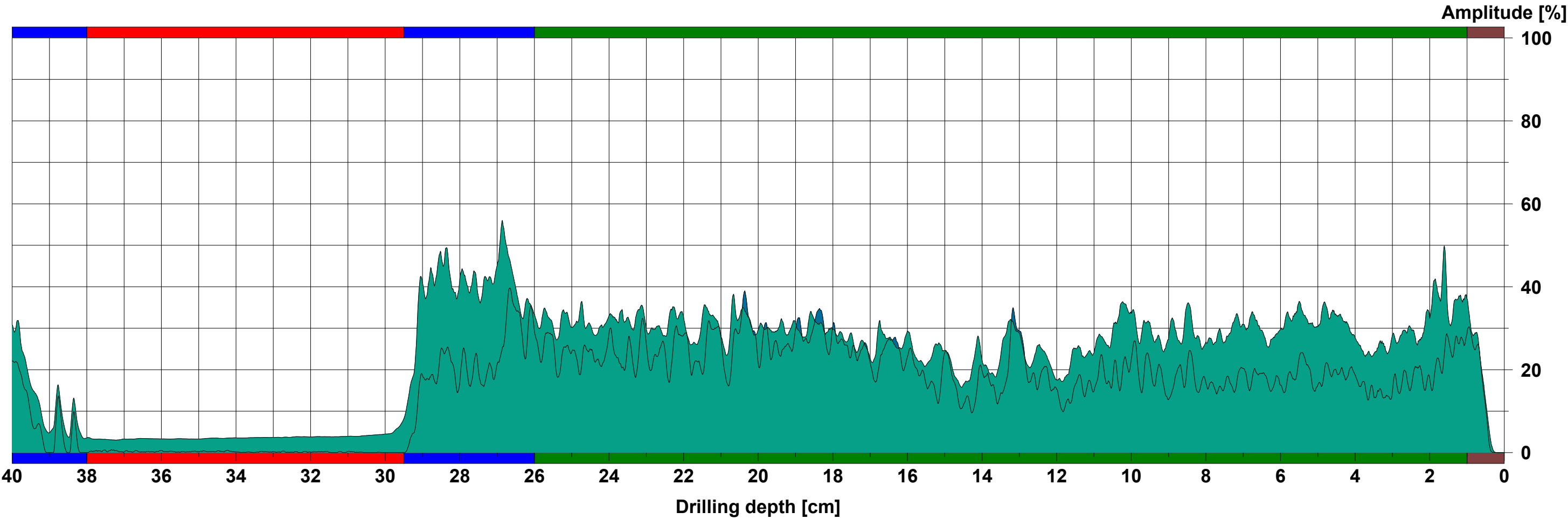
Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 3,00 cm : Bark  
From 3,00 cm to 40,00 cm : Sound Wood

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 10           | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 50S    | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 50cm above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From south          |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 84 / 296   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:08:06   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



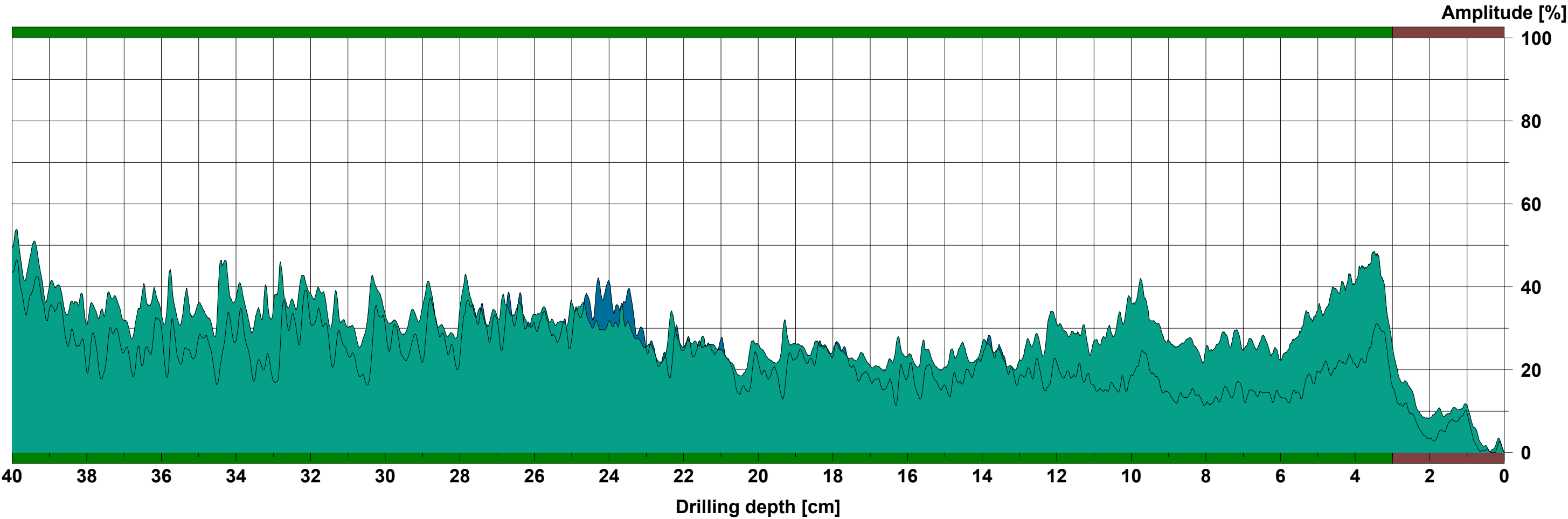
Assessment

|      |             |          |                 |
|------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| From | 0,00 cm to  | 1,00 cm  | : Bark          |
| From | 1,00 cm to  | 26,00 cm | : Sound Wood    |
| From | 26,00 cm to | 29,50 cm | : Reaction Wood |
| From | 29,50 cm to | 38,00 cm | : Decay         |
| From | 38,00 cm to | 40,00 cm | : Reaction Wood |

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 9            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 50SW   | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 50cm above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From southwest      |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 76 / 301   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:07:20   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



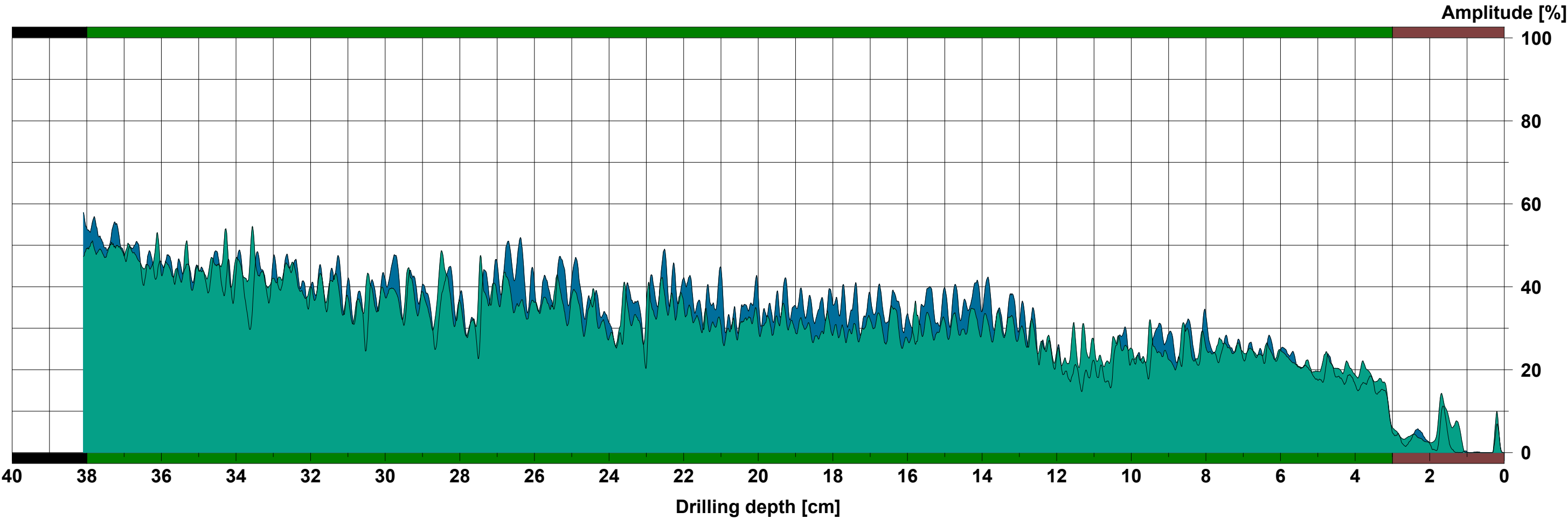
Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 3,00 cm : Bark  
From 3,00 cm to 40,00 cm : Sound Wood

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 13           | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 50W    | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 50cm above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 38,09 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From the west       |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 79 / 291   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:10:35   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



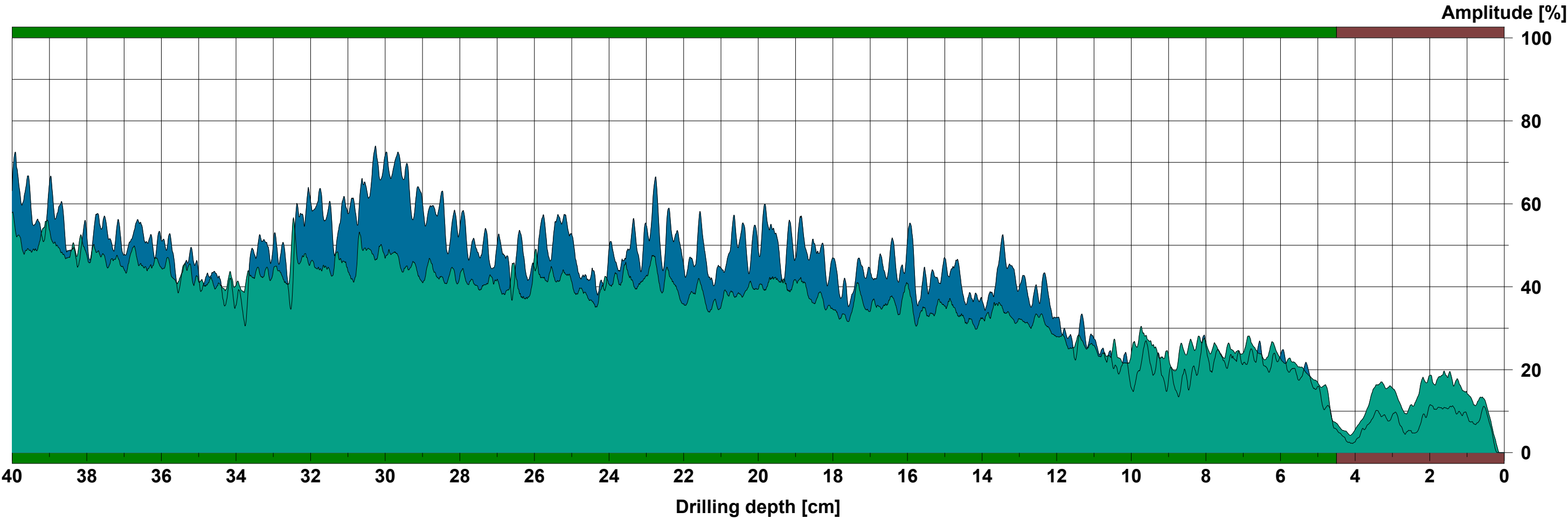
Assessment

|      |          |    |          |   |                    |
|------|----------|----|----------|---|--------------------|
| From | 0,00 cm  | to | 3,00 cm  | : | Bark               |
| From | 3,00 cm  | to | 38,00 cm | : | Sound Wood         |
| From | 38,00 cm | to | 40,00 cm | : | Auto Needle return |

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 1            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 160N   | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 1.6m above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From the north      |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 92 / 293   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:00:52   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |

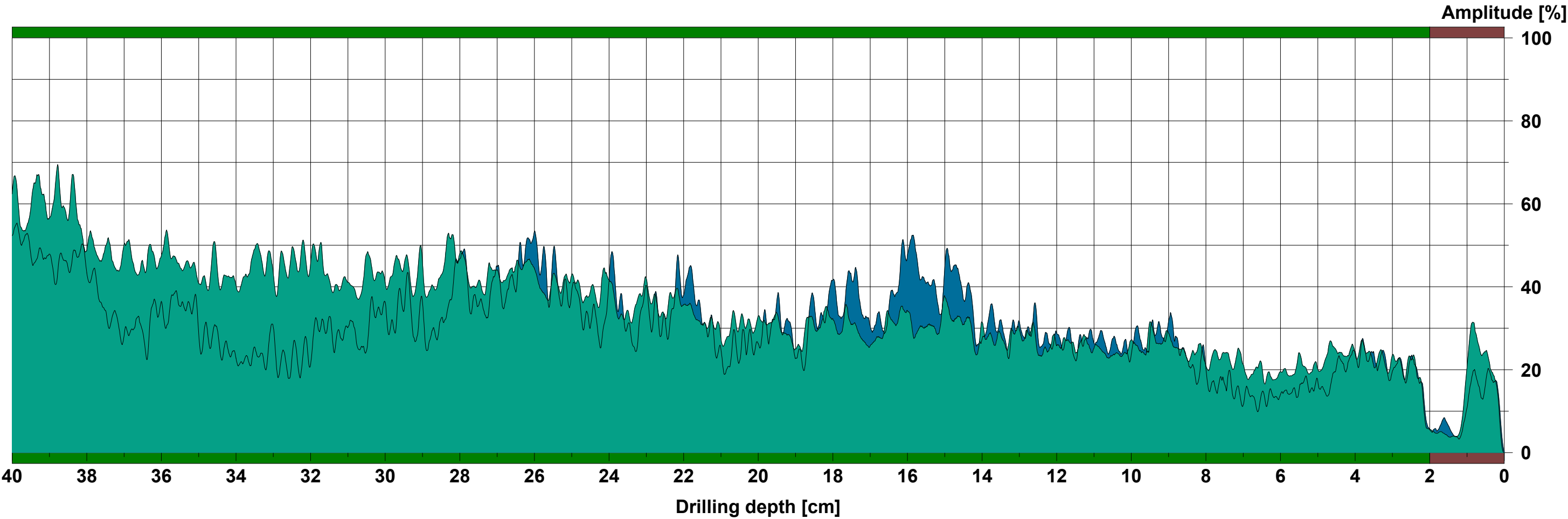


Assessment

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 3            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 160E   | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 1.6m above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From the east       |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 85 / 295   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:02:37   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



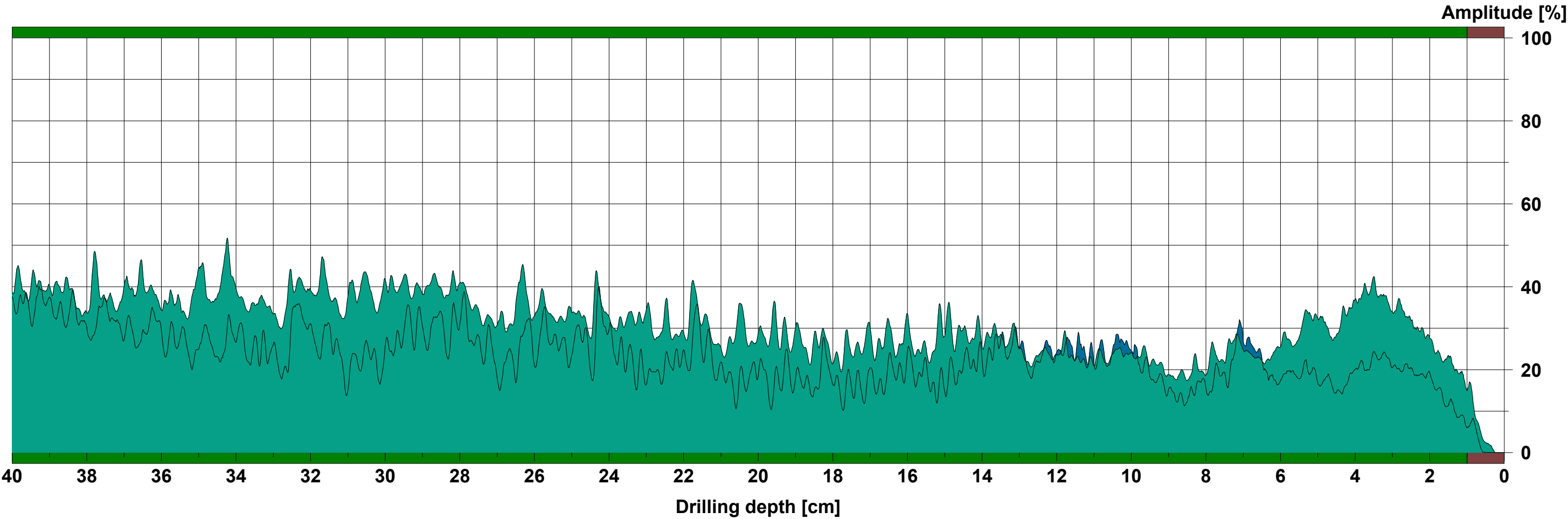
Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 2,00 cm : Bark  
From 2,00 cm to 40,00 cm : Sound Wood

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 5            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 160SE  | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 1.6m above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From the southeast  |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 87 / 298   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:04:19   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location:  |                     |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



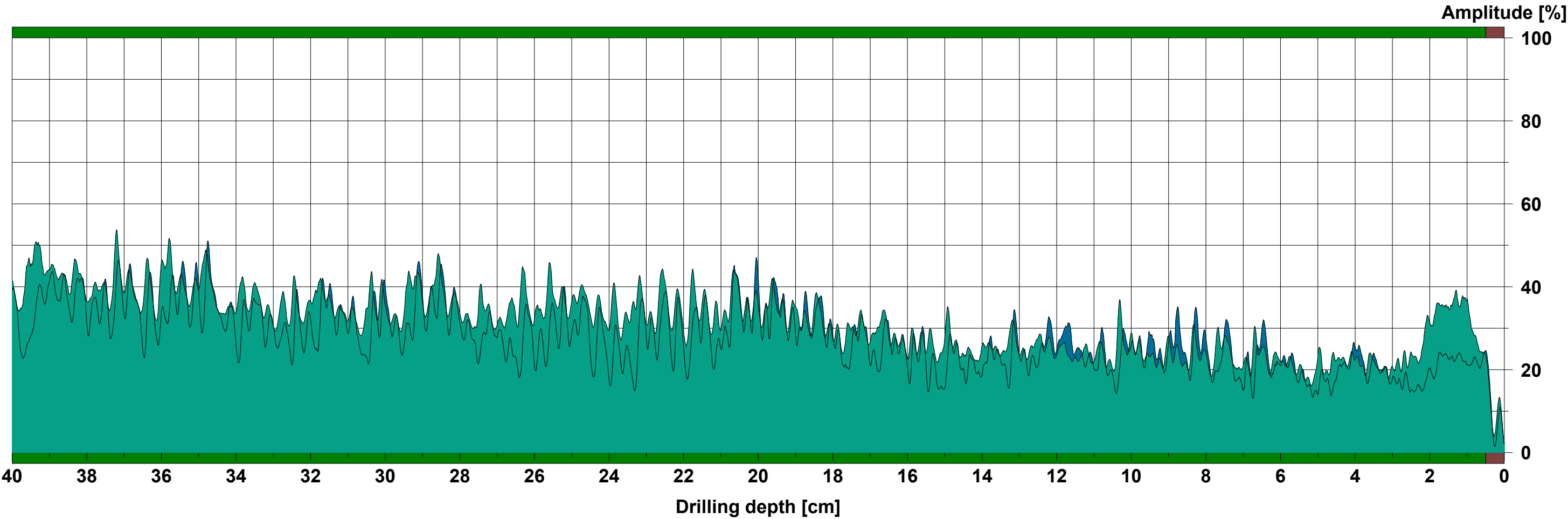
Assessment

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| From 0,00 cm to 1,00 cm  | : Bark       |
| From 1,00 cm to 40,00 cm | : Sound Wood |

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 4            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 160S   | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 1.6m above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From the south      |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 87 / 315   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:03:31   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



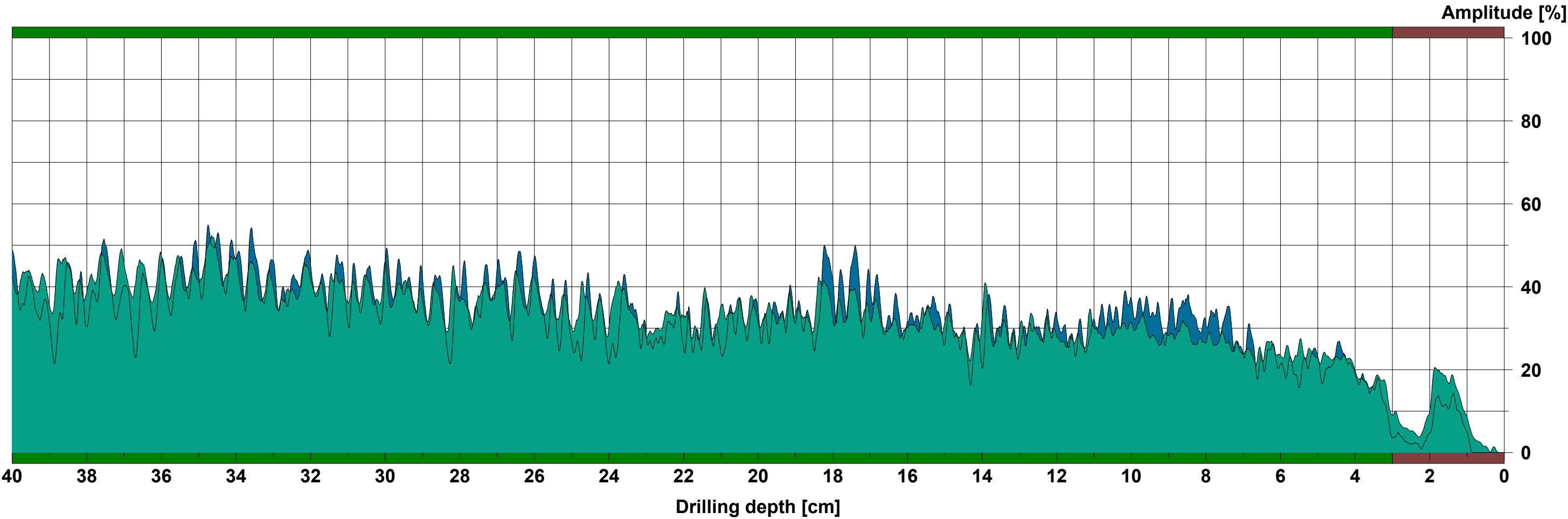
Assessment

|                          |              |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| From 0,00 cm to 0,50 cm  | : Bark       |
| From 0,50 cm to 40,00 cm | : Sound Wood |

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 6            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 160SW  | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 1.6m above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From the southwest  |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 88 / 295   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:05:08   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



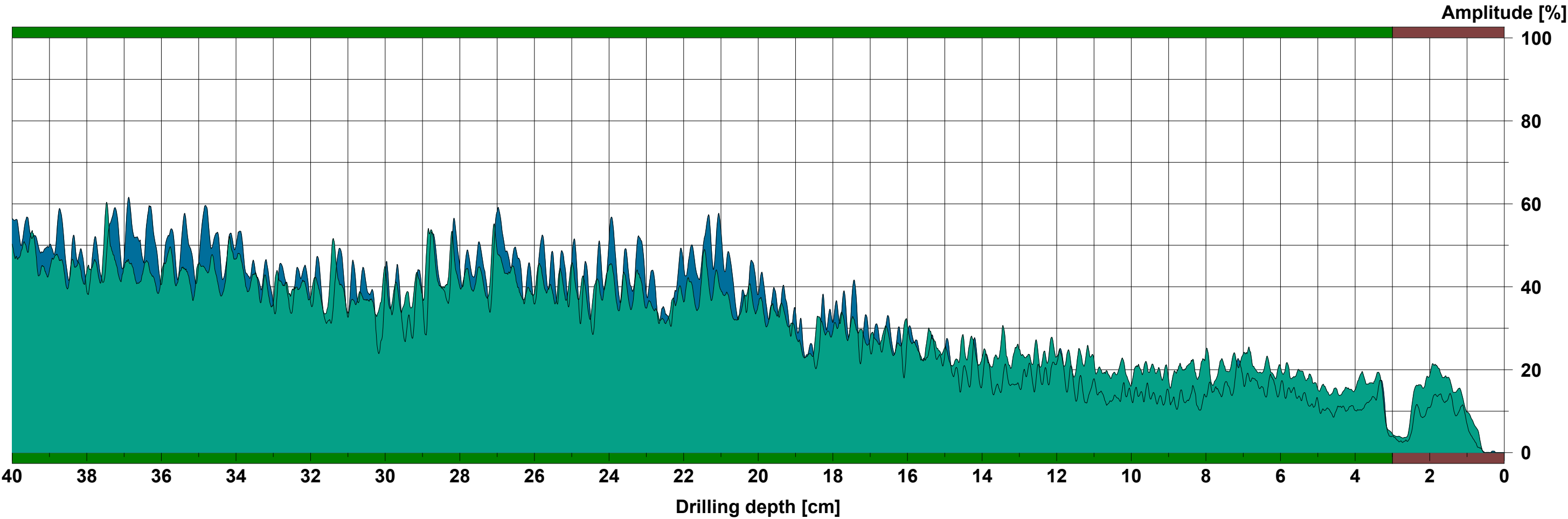
Assessment

|  |                 |          |              |
|--|-----------------|----------|--------------|
|  | From 0,00 cm to | 3,00 cm  | : Bark       |
|  | From 3,00 cm to | 40,00 cm | : Sound Wood |

Comment

Measuring / object data

|                  |              |               |              |            |                     |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------------|
| Measurement no.: | 2            | Speed         | : 2500 r/min | Diameter:  | 137,00 cm           |
| ID number        | : OAK 160W   | Needle state: | ---          | Level      | : 1.6m above ground |
| Drilling depth   | : 40,00 cm   | Tilt          | : ---        | Direction: | From the west       |
| Date             | : 17.10.2025 | Offset        | : 84 / 298   | Species    | : Oak               |
| Time             | : 09:01:47   | Avg. curve    | : off / off  | Location   | :                   |
| Feed             | : 100 cm/min | Name          | :            |            |                     |



Assessment

From 0,00 cm to 3,00 cm : Bark  
From 3,00 cm to 40,00 cm : Sound Wood

Comment



**Photograph 1:** Showing the northern Oak (T1) behind the property comparison between 2021 and 2025



2023



2025

**Photograph 2:** Showing the southern Oak (T2) comparison between 2021 and 2025



2023



2025

**Photograph 3:** The southern side of the trunk with one of the cavities and the areas of bark necrosis comparison between 2021 and 2025  
Beefsteak fungus on the lower southwest side of the trunk approximately 4-500mm above ground level



2023



Beef steak Fungus  
2025

**Photograph 4:** Showing the larger open cavity on the southern side of the trunk comparison between 2021 and 2025



2023



2025

**Photograph 5:** Showing the Beefsteak fungus on the lower southwest side of the trunk approximately 4-500mm above ground level



**Photograph 6:** Showing the desiccated fungal fruiting body on the south side of the trunk approximately 1.7m above ground level suspected to be Beef Steak fungus



**Photograph 7:** Showing what appears to be a desiccated Beefsteak fungus fruiting body a buttress root on the north side of the T1 with possible Honey fungus mushrooms





**Mr Stefan Rose**  
**Arboricultural Consultant of Arborsphere Ltd**  
**Bsc (Hons), Tech Cert (Arbor.A), TechArborA**



Stefan Rose is an Arboricultural Consultant based in Hampshire and Director of Arborsphere Ltd. He holds the following qualifications relevant to arboriculture:

- Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture (Arboricultural Association)
- Professional Tree Inspection Certificate (Lantra Awards Ltd)
- Tree Surgery for Craftsmen (City and Guilds)

Professional Memberships:

- Technical member of the Arboricultural Association
- Member of the Royal Forestry Society

Stefan started Arborsphere Ltd in December 2011 and has been running the consultancy practice successfully for 12 years now with over 25yrs within the arboricultural industry, working with many clients across the South of England carrying out a range of arboricultural services from development site tree surveys and site supervision to health and safety tree inspections.

Prior to starting his own company, he was working as a Senior Consultant for CBA Trees based in Hampshire from 1998 to 2011 assessing a wide range of arboricultural issues for projects across the UK and maintains a directorate level of working with them currently. The focus related to carrying out tree surveys in accordance with the recommendations within BS5837:2012, looking at and advising on development sites in preparation for planning as well as the extensive involvement with major projects carrying out site monitoring and providing on going arboricultural advice. Work for smaller/private client was also an important part of his work enabling them to extend and improve homes in close proximity to trees.

Within his time at CBA Trees Stefan also undertook work as a locum Tree Officer for Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Havant Borough Council, Southampton City Council, Rushmoor Borough Council and most recently Hart District Council where he undertook the task of reviewing the status of Tree Preservation Orders, assessing tree work and planning applications. This provided him with a wide range of experience in respect of trees, the law and planning issues surrounding trees.

Stefan trained whilst in the position of Tree Surveyor with CBA Trees at both Merrist Wood (1998 and 2001 – 2002) and with Tree Life Training to continue this professional development. He holds the Professional Tree Inspectors Certificate.

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