

Tree Health and Safety Report for Strategic Park 2026



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Site	Strategic Park, Comines Way, Southampton, SO30 4FW
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Disclaimer	This report has been prepared to provide data and recommendations for the client based on the ground-based visual inspection of tree health and safety. This will be derived from observable factors of the tree's physiology at the time that the survey is conducted. It is the client's duty of care to undertake the necessary mitigating actions from the findings of this report within the proposed time limits. This might entail further aerial or advanced survey techniques or the recommended remedial tree management actions. However, in some cases access, vegetation, topography and time of year may limit the surveyor's ability to visually inspect a trees condition or detect pests, pathogens and diseases and should be noted within this report. Further work might be necessary to assess a tree, or group of trees health in these cases. Although the surveyor will endeavour to identify visual tree defects and propose mitigating management recommendations, trees can fail from undetected physiological conditions, weather events and acts of god. Therefore, the surveyor cannot guarantee the safety of any tree, or group of trees detailed within this survey. No tree can be deemed risk free and therefore we do not accept any liability for tree or branch failure under any circumstances.

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1. Introduction

At the instruction of the client, Nurture Landscapes Ltd, a ground-based visual tree inspection (VTA) was carried out for all trees and major vegetation present within the boundaries of, and neighbouring lands with trees affecting buildings and property of Strategic Park, Comines Way, Southampton, SO30 4FW (hereby referred to as Strategic Park)

The landowner has a duty of care under a number of legislative acts including but not limited to:

- Occupiers' liability act 1957 and 1984
- Health and Safety at Work Act 1974
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and 2008
- The Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012

Under current legislation, the occupier, within reason, should take all reasonably practicable steps to prevent harm to visitors on their land by tree related hazards. This includes regular tree inspections and the implementation of remedial management recommendations.

At the time of this report, there is a group Tree Preservation Order (TPO No. 226-E) primarily protecting a belt of mature oak, beech, birch and holly running from west to east along the north of the site from Upper Northern Drive, bordering along the A334 Charles Watts Way to Junction 7 of the M27. Strategic Park is not situated within a Conservation Area (<https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/WebMaps/Map.aspx?MapName=WebmapsNoLocalPlan, Map 4>)

2. Scope

This report covers all trees within or affecting people, property and infrastructure at Strategic Park. The two main carpark areas, units and delivery yards and some of the surrounding land as depicted by the red boundary lines (Map 1) were omitted from the 2026 survey as these are now under tenants' demise and not maintained by the Facilities Management of Strategic Park.

Through a ground-based visual inspection using binoculars, a sounding hammer, probe and external features, we provide an assessment of the trees health and potential risk factor taking into account

potential targets and land-use. Tree locations and findings were recorded using GPS enabled OTISS Tree Survey Software ([OTISS - Website - https://www.otiss.co.uk/treesurvey/index.html](https://www.otiss.co.uk/treesurvey/index.html)).

At the time of year that this survey was conducted (15/04/2026 – 16/04/2026), potential tree pests, pathogens and diseases, including fungal fruiting bodies, might not be visible.

3. Summary

We inspected around 963 trees at Strategic Park: 58 individually, and 905 in 23 groups. Most grouped trees couldn't be checked one by one due to limited access, so their health was assessed based on crown condition and any impact on property and infrastructure (see Map 1 & Table 3).

The species composition (Table 1) and age distribution (Figure 1) at Strategic Park are primarily characterised by semi and early mature planted stock commensurate with the age of the site with a remnant belt of ancient woodland trees along the southern side of the driveway and extending through the north and western edge of the site (Map 1 & 4). Most trees are in good health (Figure 2); however, a few show signs of poor condition or structural issues; these were commonly small – medium sized dead trees within woodland areas and large mature trees within the ancient woodland belt.

In total, 30 remedial management actions have been recommended (Table 2), which predominantly consist of routine maintenance of trees within an urban environment. There were no urgent recommendations, although one of the more notable trees that require attention was a large poplar (T1376, Table 3, Map 2) that has recent signs of root plate heave and so we have recommended this tree is removed even though a failure would be unlikely to cause harm as it is a woodland tree.

If all remedial management recommendations within this report are commissioned then we would advise that the trees at Strategic Park are monitored bi-annually with the exception of T1312 – silver birch (Table 3, Map 3) which needs annual monitoring of an included union due to the tree's proximity to the fenceline on the boundary of Strategic Park and the M27.

Table 1 Tree species composition at Strategic Park

Common Name	No. trees
Alder	7
Ash 'Raywood'	2
Aspen	1
Black poplar	3
Cherry	5
Common alder	1
Common ash	20
Common beech	1
Common hawthorn	1
Corsican pine	1
Cotoneaster	25
Crack willow	1
Field maple	25
Goat willow	17
Hawthorn	16
Hazel	2
Holly	3
Leyland cypress	22
Lombardy poplar	1
Norway maple	4
Oak	4
Pedunculate oak	13
Raywood ash	9
Silver birch	39
Sweet chestnut	9
Sycamore	8
White poplar	7
White willow	2
Whitebeam	2
Wild cherry	12
Total	263

Figure 1 Age structure of trees at Strategic Park

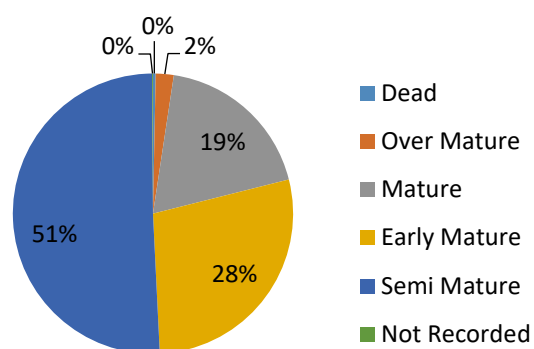


Figure 2 Overall condition of trees at Strategic Park

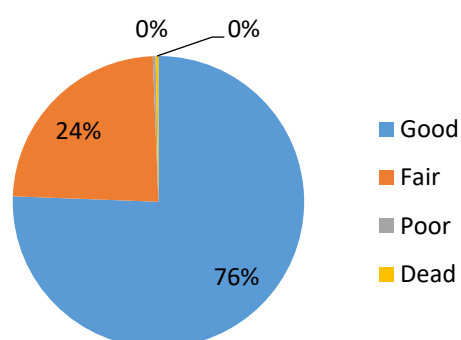


Table 2 Summary of Remedial management actions for Strategic Park

Timescale	No. recommendations
1 Month	12
3 Months	13
6 Months	4
1 Year	1
No Action	51
Total	81

Table 3 VTA survey data with remedial management actions and associated timescale and hazard class

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G008		Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 60 Trees: 15 Life Stage: Over Mature	Belt of mature oak and beech with young, planted trees along site boundary All oak and beech are mature trees with major deadwood over low use areas Some trees have basal cavities and other features typical of over mature trees.	Fair	No action required.	No Action
G009		Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 11-15 Trees: 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Field maples encroaching on street light No obvious defects	Good	Prune to clear street light by 1.5m	3 Months
G010		Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 21-25 Trees: 50 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Belt of mixed species planted bordering road and site boundary Some ash showing signs of Chalara ash dieback but not in full leaf. No other obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G011		Silver birch <i>(Betula pendula)</i> Hazel <i>(Corylus avellana)</i> Wild cherry <i>(Prunus avium)</i> Norway maple <i>(Acer platanoides)</i> Holly <i>(Ilex sp.)</i> Goat willow <i>(Salix caprea)</i>	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 31-40 Trees: 150 Life Stage: Early Mature	Belt of semi-mature planted trees Low hanging crown over road and signs No other obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
G012		Wild cherry <i>(Prunus avium)</i> Common ash <i>(Fraxinus excelsior)</i> Field maple <i>(Acer campestre)</i> Pedunculate oak <i>(Quercus robur)</i>	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 26-30 Trees: 4 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Pruning history - Reduced. Minor dieback of crown on field maple	Good	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G013		Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 21-25 Trees: 100 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Belt of planted trees behind gate house, bordering road and site boundary Some ash showing signs of ash dieback with major deadwood in falling distance of footpath No obvious defects Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 2 - 75%-50% remaining canopy	Good	Remove major deadwood from 3-4 semi-mature ash trees that are within falling distance of footpath. If canopy is more than 50% dead, then fell tree	1 Month
G017		Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 76-100 Trees: 25 Life Stage: Mature	A belt of mature oak and birch along the boundary fence. Major deadwood and some standing dead trees but in low use areas Multiple fissures and cavities commensurate of old growth trees No obvious defects Several fencelines run down boundary and ownership is unclear	Fair	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G018		Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 26-30 Trees: 100 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Mixed species and age class of trees A lot of standing deadwood and major deadwood over low use areas Multiple trees with basal cavities Birch polypore on several standing dead birch Typical small woodland habitat in low use area Dangerous trees in falling distance of slip road identified separately	Fair	No action required.	No Action
G019		Cherry (<i>Prunus sp. 'Cherry'</i>) Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>) White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 21-25 Trees: 100 Life Stage: Early Mature	Belt of planted trees in low use area Major deadwood and standing deadwood Chalara ash dieback present Typical small woodland habitat	Good	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G020		Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Cherry (<i>Prunus sp. 'Cherry'</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 60 Trees: 100 Life Stage: Mature	Mature woodland trees bordering site boundary Typical old growth features with major deadwood and basal cavities on some trees. Dead standing trees Low use areas with a lot of brambles preventing further inspection	Good	No action required.	No Action
G024		Raywood ash x6 (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia oxycarpa</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 21-25 Trees: 6 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Deadwood within falling distance of carparks and footpath Cannot inspect base due to vegetation	Good	Remove deadwood - greater than 25mm	1 Month

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G028		Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia oxycarpa</i>) Cherry (<i>Prunus sp. 'Cherry'</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 21-25 Trees: 40 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Belt of planted trees along entrance road to carpark Low hanging crown over road No obvious defects	Good	Crown lift to 5.2m for highway clearance.	3 Months
G029		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Cherry (<i>Prunus sp. 'Cherry'</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 21-25 Trees: 50 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Belt of planted trees Encroaching on 6 street lights No obvious defects	Good	Prune to clear 6 x street lights by 1.5m	3 Months

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G030		Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>) Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>) Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 76-100 Trees: 13 Life Stage: Mature	Old growth trees with mixed understorey Base and stems of most trees cannot be inspected due to vegetation Major deadwood over low use areas Trees of concern recorded separately	Good	No action required.	No Action
G031		Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>) Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Corsican pine (<i>Pinus nigra laricio</i>) Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>) White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>) Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Life Stage: Early Mature	Belt of planted trees with larger specimens of crack willow, white poplar and pines along Central ridge. Major deadwood over low use areas Standing dead trees within low use areas with no targets Encroaching on fire escape stairwell and building No obvious defects	Good	Prune to clear fire escape stairwell and building by 2m	3 Months

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G032		Leyland cypress x22 (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 31-40 Trees: 22 Life Stage: Mature	Pruning history - Topped and sided Asymmetrical crowns with lean towards low use areas Several trees have basal wounds to 1.5m Dead stems present within group Encroaching to 0.5m from building	Fair	Prune to clear building or structure by 2m, remove dead stems and barge back lower vegetation to clear access track	3 Months
G033		Black poplar x2 (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 76-100 Trees: 2 Life Stage: Mature	Boundary trees Cannot inspect base due to vegetation Dbh not measured No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
G035		Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp. 'Cherry')	Height (m): 11-15 Trees: 15 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Scrubby woodland habitat with self-sown saplings and some semi-mature trees along boundary fence with road. Twin stem cherry on boundary, stem nearest road is leaning on fence. Some roots are exposed but no sign of heave or major defects. If failure occurs, trees might breach roadside verge. Other trees along boundary fence have no major defects	Good	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G038		Cotoneaster x25 (<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>) Field maple x15 (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Hawthorn x15 (<i>Crataegus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 11-15 Trees: 55 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Mixed species understorey encroaching on access track	Good	No action required.	No Action
G039		Alder x5 (<i>Alnus sp.</i>) Field maple x5 (<i>Acer campestre</i>) Silver birch x20 (<i>Betula pendula</i>) Common ash x5 (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Wild cherry x5 (<i>Prunus avium</i>) Whitebeam x2 (<i>Aria edulis</i>) Goat willow x5 (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 16-20 Trees: 47 Life Stage: Semi Mature	No obvious defects	Fair	No action required.	No Action
G040		Common ash x3 (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 16-20 Trees: 4 Life Stage: Semi Mature	3 dead stems within group, 1 of which leaning on fence Cannot inspect base or stem of largest ash due to ivy	Good	Remove specified stems Sever and remove Ivy to 1.5m and report defects from largest ash	3 Months

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
G041		Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>) Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 26 Trees: 2 Life Stage: Early Mature	Cannot inspect base or stem due to ivy No obvious defects	Good	Sever and remove Ivy to 1.5m and report defects	3 Months
G042		Silver birch x3 (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 DBH (cm): 11-15 Trees: 3 Life Stage: Dead	3 dead trees in woodland with potential to fall on to access track and residential fencing	Dead	Fell tree leaving stump at 1.5-2m and eco-pile cord wood within woodland	1 Month
T003	0685	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 76-100 Life Stage: Over Mature	Small oak growing out from base with large cavity within base plate, flared buttressed root structure Main stem has large cavity with extensive basal decay and fungal brackets extending from base to 10m. Showing strong signs of adaptive growth. Large limb at 3m previously removed Major deadwood over low use areas If either tree failed they are most likely to fall within the low use area Fungus: Ganoderma spp	Fair	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T004		Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 31-40 Life Stage: Early Mature	Deadwood throughout crown but over low use area Pruning history - crown lifted No obvious defects but not in leaf	Good	No action required.	No Action
T009		Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 DBH (cm): 41-50 Life Stage: Mature	Included unions at 2 and 4m extending into codominant stems with ears forming below Tree is within falling distance of M27 slip road. No other obvious defects	Fair	3m crown reduction with arisings eco-piled within woodlands on client's demise	6 Months
T012		Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T015	0684	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 76-100 Life Stage: Mature	Cannot inspect 50% of base due to ivy Major deadwood low use area Asymmetric crown bias towards seating area	Good	No action required.	No Action
T018	0681	Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature	Basal cavity on SW side of stem up to 2m partially occluded Habitat holes/ cavities at 2-3m Major deadwood over low use areas	Fair	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T019		Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 31-40 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Basal wound on S side up to 5m on torsion side. Vertical fracture from 2-4m Catastrophic failure is unlikely to cause harm to people or property as over low use area.	Poor	No action required.	No Action
T021	0678	Black poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	Height (m): 21-25 Crown Radius (m): 14 DBH (cm): 76-100 Life Stage: Mature	Pruning history - sided back from building reducing weight on asymmetrical crown Cannot inspect base due to vegetation Codominant stems from 1m No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T022	0666	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 13 DBH (cm): 126-150 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature	Included union at 1m extending to codominant stems. Major deadwood over low use areas No targets if tree were to catastrophically fail	Good	No action required.	No Action
T023	0667	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 76-100 Life Stage: Mature	Asymmetrical crown Major deadwood over low use areas No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T024	0668	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 76-100 Life Stage: Mature	Flared buttressed roots with small basal cavity on western side Asymmetrical crown with predominant weight towards the road No significant defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T672		Lombardy poplar (<i>Populus nigra italica</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 1.5 DBH (cm): 21-25 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Top rail of fence ingressing in to cambium No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T0673		Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 94 Life Stage: Over Mature	Major deadwood throughout crown Advanced state of entrenchment No targets	Fair	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T682		Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 76-100 Stems: 4 Life Stage: Over Mature	Multi-stemmed from base Major deadwood over low use areas SW stem protruding toward carpark has wound from base to 3m on torsion side of trunk. Dedicated fungal fruiting body located on exposed heartwood at 1m, possibly chicken of the woods Vertical fissures on several stems with habitat holes visible in heartwood Metal chain wrapped around eastern stem at 6m Fungus: Laetiporus sulphureus (Chicken of the Woods)	Fair	No action required as no obvious targets and high ecological value	No Action
T683		Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 76-100 Life Stage: Mature	Basal cavity on eastern side up to 1m with decaying heartwood exposed Major deadwood over low use areas	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1304		Alder (<i>Alnus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 31 Life Stage: Early Mature	Poor crown vitality Cannot fully inspect base due to vegetation Pests and Diseases: Phytophthora of Alder (Phytophthora x cambivora)	Fair	Section fell to ground level	3 Months

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T1305		Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 19 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Early Mature	Rear stem failed at 2m	Fair	Remove failed limb	1 Month
T1306		Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 26-30 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Poor crown vitality Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Fair	No action required.	No Action
T1307		Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 16 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Twin stem from 1m Poor crown vitality	Fair	No action required.	No Action
T1308		Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 21 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Poor crown vitality, tree not in leaf	Fair	Monitor annually or when in full leaf	6 Months
T1309		Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 28 Life Stage: Early Mature	Poor crown vitality Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	Good	Monitor annually or when in full leaf	6 Months

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T1310		Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 33 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Encroaching on street light	Good	Prune to clear street light by 1.5m	3 Months
T1311		Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 13 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Trifurcated at 1m, 1 stem historically removed, partially occluded 1 stem with cavity from 1m - 2m with Turkey Tail (<i>Trametes versicolor</i>) on exposed heartwood	Fair	No action required.	No Action
T1312		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 58 Life Stage: Mature	Large lateral protrudes towards motorway slip road and signage; union has some signs of movement	Fair	Monitor union annually	1 Year
T1314		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 34 Life Stage: Mature	Bifurcated at 1m, smaller stem has dead cambium on tension side and limb extends towards motorway slip road	Good	Reduce specified large lateral extending towards motorway by 3m to reduce weight. Eco-pile arisings within client's demise	6 Months
T1315		Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 34 Life Stage: Early Mature	Poor crown vitality	Fair	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T1316		Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 44 Life Stage: Early Mature	Included unions at 1.5m and 2.5m Cambium damaged at 5-8m on stem closest to slip road, crown remains vigorous	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1317		Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 24 Life Stage: Early Mature	Bifurcated at 1m No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1318		Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 48 Life Stage: Early Mature	Included unions at 2 and 4m	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1319		Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 2.5 DBH (cm): 26-30 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Large cavity from base to 2m Good reaction wood	Fair	No action required.	No Action
T1320		Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 41 Life Stage: Mature	1 stem pressing against fence No obvious defects	Good	Pollard stem in hard contact with fencing back to main union at 3m Crown reduce remaining stems overhanging fencing towards motorway slip road by 3-4m and eco-pile arisings within client's demise	3 Months

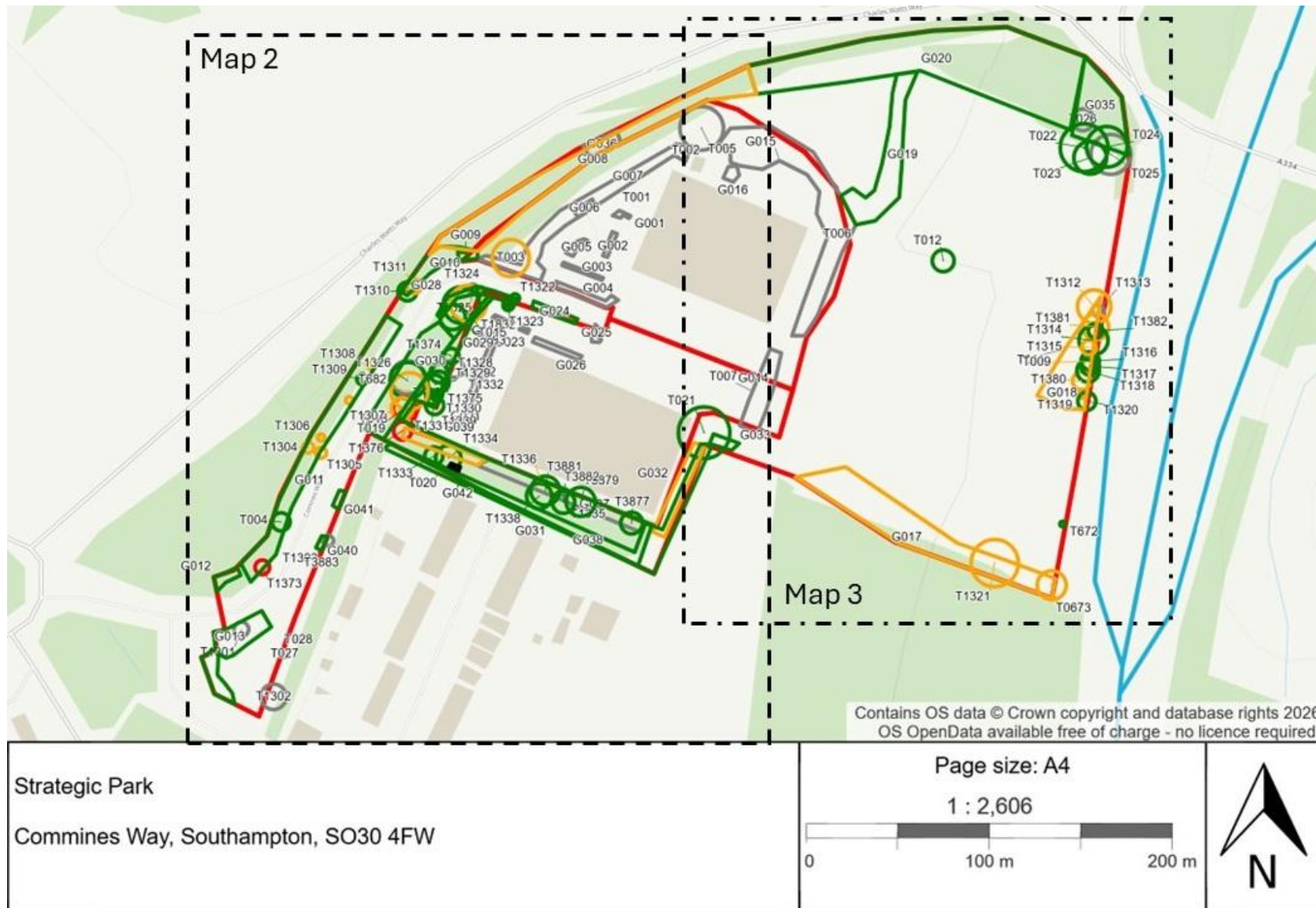
Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T1321		Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 13 DBH (cm): 92 Life Stage: Over Mature	Cavities under roots suggests movement over a long period of time but no obvious targets	Fair	No action required.	No Action
T1322		Ash 'Raywood' (<i>Fraxinus raywood</i>)	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 2.5 DBH (cm): 19 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Deadwood within falling distance of footpath Cannot inspect base due to vegetation	Good	Remove deadwood - greater than 25mm	1 Month
T1323		Ash 'Raywood' (<i>Fraxinus raywood</i>)	Height (m): 7 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 18 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Deadwood within falling distance of carpark Cannot inspect base due to vegetation	Good	Remove deadwood - greater than 25mm	1 Month
T1324		Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 17 Life Stage: Semi Mature	No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1326		Sweet chestnut (<i>Castanea sativa</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 65 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Over Mature	Old growth tree with major deadwood over low use areas and commensurate features such as cavities and fissures Cannot inspect trunk due to ivy	Good	Sever ivy at base to 1.5m and report defects to FM or Tree Inspector.	1 Month
T1328		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 29 Life Stage: Mature	Vertical fissure at 2m up to 3.5m on northern side, strong reaction wood either side but heart wood exposed	Good	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T1329		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Mature	Acute curvature of trunk at 1m from base with a lean towards the carpark Reactive growth on torsion side	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1330		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 26 Life Stage: Early Mature	Growing on acute angle towards carpark and over street light No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1331		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 21-25 Life Stage: Early Mature	Growing on acute angle towards carpark Reaction wood visible on torsion side at 1m No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1333		White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 31-40 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Early Mature	Included union at base, stems remain in contact until 2.5m with associated friction points	Good	Crown reduce stems with included union by 3-4m.	3 Months
T1334		White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 39 Life Stage: Early Mature	Included unions at 1.5 and 2.5m with ears forming below	Good	No action required.	No Action

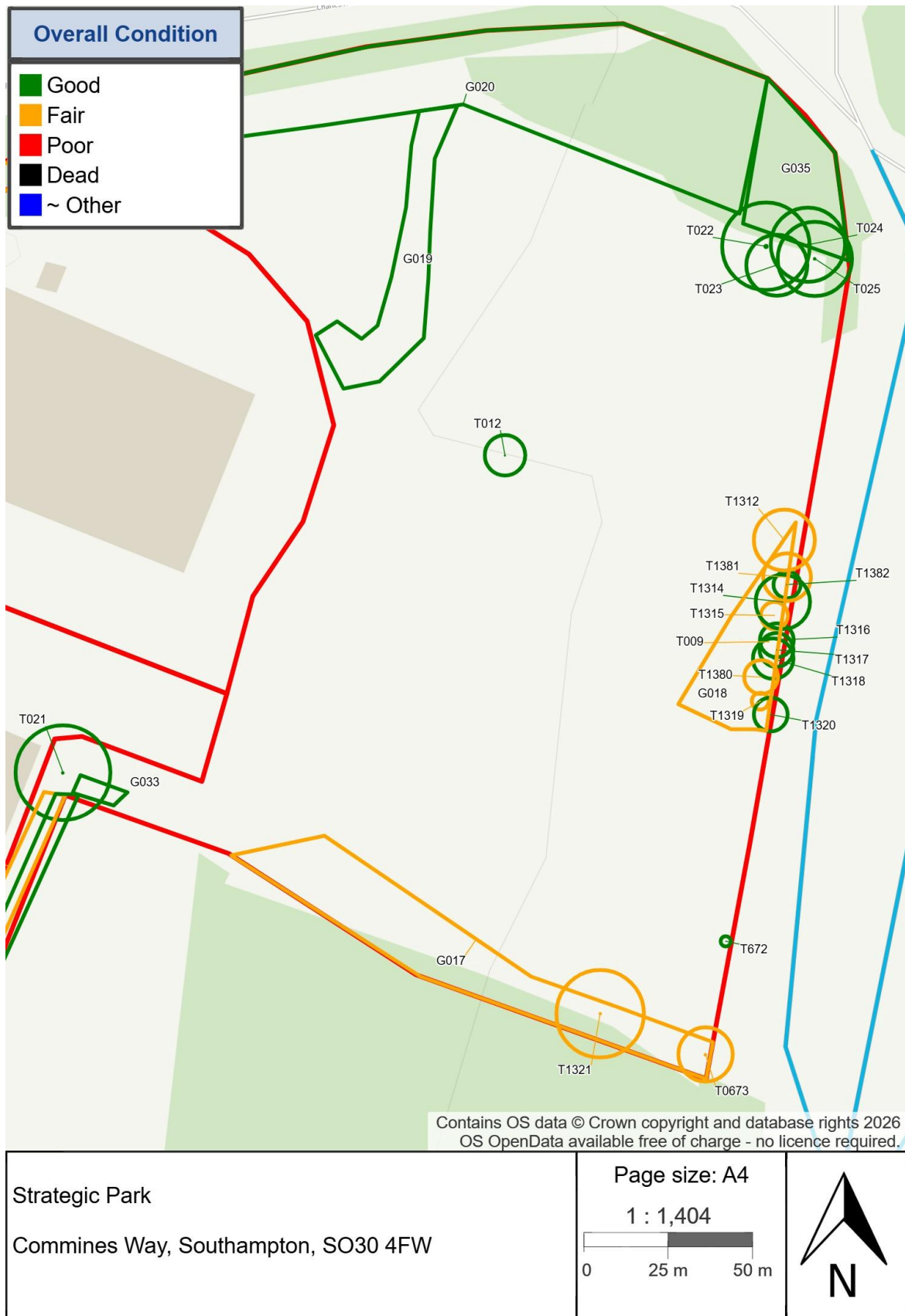
Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T1336		Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 0-5 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 16-20 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Poor crown vigour but might recover now ivy has been severed Opposite fire door	Fair	No action required.	No Action
T1338		White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 49 Life Stage: Early Mature	Major deadwood and dieback of large stem on SW side of tree No obvious defects	Good	Remove major deadwood and reduce SW laterals to maintain crown shape	3 Months
T1339		Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 6-10 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 28 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Early Mature	Twin stem from base, smaller stem pollarded at 2m Larger remaining stem grows on acute angle over carpark	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1373		Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 21-25 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Fracture at base to 1m on torsion side of stem Acute lean towards road Snapped hanging branch at 3.5m	Poor	Pollard at 3m	1 Month
T1374		Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia oxycarpa</i>)	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 22 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Major deadwood within falling distance of carpark No obvious defects	Good	Remove major deadwood - greater than 50mm or 1m in length.	1 Month
T1375		Raywood ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia oxycarpa</i>)	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 17 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Bifurcated at 3m into codominant stems that acutely leaning towards carpark. No evidence of structural problems	Good	No action required.	No Action

Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T1376		Aspen (<i>Populus tremula</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 31 Life Stage: Early Mature	Acute lean bias towards woodland in hard contact with neighbouring trees suggesting root plate lifting and causing weak points from friction	Poor	Section fell	1 Month
T1380		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 32 Life Stage: Mature	Bleeding cankers on main stem Poor crown vitality Pests and Diseases: Bleeding Canker/Phytophthora	Fair	Monolith at 5m and eco-pile arisings	1 Month
T1381		Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 42 Life Stage: Early Mature	Included unions at 1m and 2.5m Multiple crossing branches and nearly fused contact points Cambium damage on compression side of Multiple laterals extending towards slip road	Fair	No action required.	No Action
T1382		Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Height (m): 11-15 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 19 Life Stage: Early Mature	Grows on acute angle bias towards road, reaction wood on torsion side at 1m	Good	No action required.	No Action
T1832		Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 76-100 Life Stage: Mature	Bark peeling at base on NW side with an occluded cavity beneath Major deadwood over low use areas	Fair	No action required.	No Action

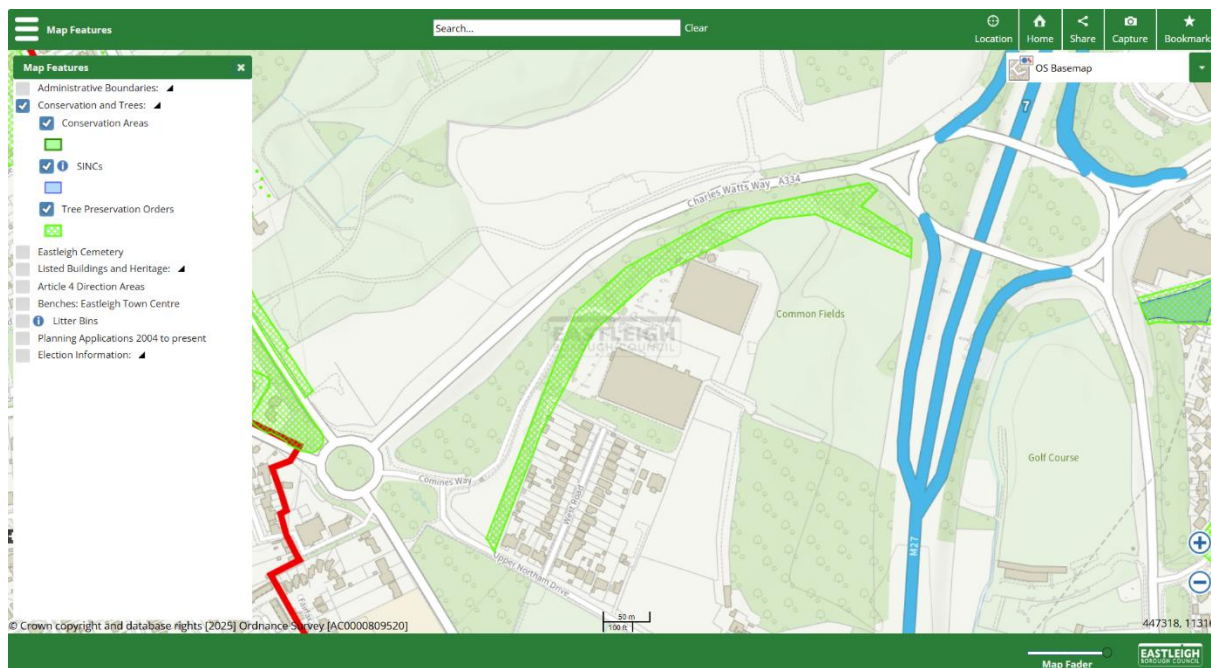
Ref.	Other Reference	Species	Measurements	Survey Notes	Overall Condition	Recommendations	Timescale
T3877		White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 46 Life Stage: Early Mature	Major deadwood over low use areas Previously sided back from building No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T3879		White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature	Fissure at base on SW side up to 1.25m Major deadwood over low use areas No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T3881		White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 47 Life Stage: Mature	Previously sided back from building Major deadwood over low use areas No obvious defects	Good	No action required.	No Action
T3882		White poplar (<i>Populus alba</i>)	Height (m): 16-20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 48	Previously sided back from building Major deadwood over low use areas and within falling distance of footpath at approximately 6 & 10m No obvious defects	Good	Remove specified deadwood	3 Months
T3883		Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Height (m): 4 DBH (cm): 21-25 Life Stage: Early Mature	Ivy clad hawthorn on acute lean and resting on fence	Fair	Cut back to boundary and remove limbs in hard contact with fence	1 Month



Map 2 VTA mapping data for Strategic Park with redline denoting site boundary



Map 4 Expanded eastern side of Strategic Park VTA mapping data



Map 5 TPO and Conservation Area mapping data for Strategic Park

Appendix 1. Key of main headings for VTA survey data (Table 3)

Ref.	Individual tree or group identification
Species	Common and Latin names for individual trees and the number counted / estimated if in a group in parenthesis
Measurements	Tree morphometrics including: Height – from ground level in metres crown spread - approximate greatest spread of crown in metres DBH – Diameter at breast height (1.5m from ground level) in CMs Trees – number of trees in group Life stage defined as: Newly planted – typically staked and tied Young – trees that are pre-sexual for any given species Semi-mature – juvenile trees up to 1/3 of mature crown spread and life expectancy for any given species Early-mature - trees within 1/3 – 2/3 of mature crown spread and life expectancy for any given species Mature – trees at full height and within average crown spread and life expectancy for any given species Over-mature – trees showing signs of retrenchment Ancient / Veteran – trees that typically have typical feature of an ancient tree and a high biodiversity value including advanced retrenchment of canopy, hollowing out of trunk caused by heartwood decay and high volumes of deadwood etc.
Description	Tree location and possible targets
Survey Notes	Notable features of the tree including signs of stress, fungal fruiting bodies, pests or pathogens, disease, decay, defects, instability and close proximity to infrastructure or breaching highways regulations
Overall condition	Recorded as: Good =High vigour and health for its species, age and site conditions Fair = Average vigour and health for its species, age and site conditions Poor = Low vigour and health for its species, age and site conditions Dead = tree shows no signs of healthy living aerial parts
Recommendations	Remedial management actions appropriate at the time of survey
Time-scale	Colour-coded hazard priority with associated time-scale to enact management actions

Appendix 2. Hazard class ratings, priority and associated time limits

Hazard Class	Definition	Time-Scale
Urgent	Tree proposes an immediate risk to people, property and infrastructure that could result in death, serious injury or substantial damage.	Remedial tree management actions should be undertaken as rapidly as possible to avoid potential harm.
High	Trees within target of a high risk area with the potential to cause serious harm to people, property and infrastructure	Remedial tree management actions should be undertaken within 3 months of VTA
Medium	Trees within a high risk area with the potential to cause minor damage or inconvenience as well as trees within a medium risk zone that are likely to cause harm.	Remedial tree management actions should be undertaken within recommended timescale of VTA
Low	Trees that require routine management for tree health or amenity value	Remedial tree management actions should be undertaken within recommended timescale of VTA
Advisory	Trees with no obvious defects. However, due to species and / or location we would recommend the following remedial management actions.	Remedial management actions are advised to be undertaken within recommended timeframe of VTA

Appendix 3. Glossary of Arboricultural Terms (Lonsdale, D. (2017) - The Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management, Arboricultural Association):

Bracing: the use of rods or cables to restrain the movement between parts of a tree

Brown-rot: a type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded while lignin is only modified

Canker: a lesion formed by the death of bark and cambium usually caused by a pathogen, fungi or bacteria

Coppice: To cut a tree near to the base of the ground to enable new shoots to be produced from the stool

Crown: Where the main body of foliage bearing branches extend from the main trunk or stem

Crown reduction: A specified reduction in size, specified either in meters or as a percentage, of the canopy of a tree whilst maintaining a natural shape

Crown lift: The removal of branches from the tree canopy to a specified height whilst retaining the foliage above this height

Co-dominant: Two or more stems that are of a similar size and from the same origin

DBH: Diameter at breast height (1.5m from ground)

Defect: A feature of the tree that may lead to an increase in mechanical or structural failure

Dieback: Where the canopy, or parts thereof, lose vitality and die from the distal tips of the branches

Eco-pile: The stacking of branches and wood to form a diversity in habitat to benefit the flora and fauna that inhabit, forage and / or nest within it.

Epicormic growth: These are shoots growing from adventitious or dormant buds that lie beneath the bark. Epicormic growth is often associated with physiological stress but can be

important in the management of veteran trees. They often grow into active shoots when damage occurs in the upper canopy, including after crown reductions.

Failure: In connection with tree hazards, a partial or total fracture within woody tissues or loss of cohesion between roots and soil.

Fissure: A radial or vertical (longitudinal) crack in the bark which can extend into the woody tissue and result in the tree or branch splitting. Bark fissures can indicate internal weakness.

Girdling: in woody plants, any form of damage which destroys or kills the bark and cambium all the way around a stem, branch or root, usually leading to the death of the distal portion

Girdling root: a root that grows across the buttress zone or across the bases of other roots, eventually causing constriction of radial growth

Hazard: A tree or branch failure with the potential to cause harm

Hazard Beam: An upwardly curved branch or part of the tree in which strong internal stresses or loading may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood which can result in a longitudinal fracture

Included union: An acute union of forked stems or branches where ingrowing bark of the adjacent parts of the tree prevent a strong woody union. Included unions can be more prone to failure

Major deadwood: Deadwood >50mm in diameter or >1m in length that has the potential to cause harm or damage

Minor deadwood: Deadwood > 50mm in diameter that is unlikely to cause harm

Occlusion: The process whereby a wound is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it

Pathogen: A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism

Pollarding: The complete or partial removal of the tree crown to encourage the development of numerous branches

Reactive growth/reaction wood: Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical loading; often in response to internal defect or decay and associated strength loss

Remedial action: in tree hazard management, action to remove or mitigate the risk of injury to persons or damage to property

Retrenchment: Die-back of the outer crown, giving rise to deadwood and stag-heads

Ring barking: a form of girdling, involving physical damage to the bark and cambium

Risk: risk is the combination of the probability of an event occurring and its consequence

Simultaneous white-rot: a kind of wood decay in which lignin and cellulose are degraded at about the same rate

Soft-rot: a kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cell walls, without any general degradation of the wall as a whole

Stringy white-rot: the kind of wood decay produced by selective delignification

Tree Preservation Order (TPO): in Great Britain, an order made by a local authority whereby the authority's consent is generally required for the cutting down topping or pruning of specified trees.

Vitality: in tree assessment, an overall appraisal of physiological and biochemical processes, in which high vitality equates with healthy function

White-rot: various kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents is degraded