



**TREE SURVEY,
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT,
TREE PROTECTION PLAN &
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT IN
ACCORDANCE WITH BS5837:2012:
Rev:7,**

with regard to the approved:

**Botley Bypass,
Phase 3 Section,**

for:

Hampshire County Council.

Job no. MJC-22-0165

15th October 2024.

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1.0 Instruction

1.1 MJC Tree Services Limited have been instructed by Hampshire County Council as follows:

“Re: Development Site Tree Surveys & Reports in Accordance With BS5837:2012 at Botley Bypass Phase 3.

To carry out the following works in respect of the above:

- *To carry out additional tree surveying in accordance with BS5837:2012 in order to ensure complete coverage of the phase 3 development area, and to update the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) we have on file accordingly:*
- *To discuss the arboricultural impact of the proposed bypass works with the client and design team using the Tree Constraints Plan Report, and a proposed bypass layout plan that must include details of all construction access routes, underground service plans, and ground level changes, that will need to be supplied, via email, as a .dwg (AutoCAD) file to the above office before the discussion can be started:*
- *To draw up a draft Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed bypass works that will identify the following:*
 - *The areas within this site where proposed works are to be carried out in close proximity to established trees:*
 - *Whether the proposed works can be carried out successfully without adversely affecting the trees both in the short and long term:*
 - *Whether the trees will have adverse effects on the proposed development both in the short and long term:*
 - *Ways to mitigate any conflicts that may arise between the trees and the proposed development and to offer recommendations relating to the protection of the trees prior to commencement of the necessary clearance construction works:*
 - *The trees to be removed and retained as a result of the proposed bypass works.*
- *To supply the draft AIA to the client as a .pdf file, with a copy of the plan(s) used in the report supplied as .dwg (AutoCAD) files, for comment and discussion as necessary:*
- *To make necessary amendments to the AIA in the light of the comments received and discussion had:*
- *To draw up a draft and combined TCP, AIA, Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement (TPP & AMS) as a .pdf file, with a copy of the plan(s) used in the report supplied as .dwg (AutoCAD) files:*
- *To supply the draft TCP, AIA, TPP & AMS to the client as a .pdf file, with a copy of the plan(s) used in the report supplied as .dwg (AutoCAD) files, for comment and discussion as necessary:*
- *To make necessary amendments to the TCP, AIA, TPP & AMS in the light of the comments received and discussion had and to issue the final TPP & AMS as a .pdf file, with a copy of the plan(s) used in the report supplied as .dwg (AutoCAD) files.”*

2.0 Qualifications and Caveats

2.1 The author of this report is a:

- Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Foresters:
- Chartered Arboriculturist:
- Chartered Surveyor:
- Registered Consultant of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.
- Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association:

He also holds the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma in Arboriculture and has over 30 years' experience in UK arboriculture. A full CV and CPD record is available as a .pdf file upon request to the above office.

2.2 The tree survey was preliminary in nature and was carried out from ground level using visual techniques only. No trees were climbed or internally investigated. Should a more detailed inspection be required then this will be highlighted in the recommendations.

2.3 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis, preferably at least once every 18 months. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are based only on the observations made by the author during the tree survey.

2.4 This report is for the sole use of the above-named client and refers only to those trees identified within. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, or sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in the subject matter, without our consent. Use by any other person(s) in attempting to apply its contents for any purpose other than stated in this report renders the report invalid for that purpose.

2.5 This report is supplied subject to our terms and conditions in force at the time of our instruction by the Client.

3.0 Introduction

- 3.1 A bypass around the town of Botley has been granted conditional planning approval. Phases 1 and 2 of this bypass are well advanced in their construction, and Phase 3 has now been designed.
- 3.1.1 The Phase 3 section of this bypass involves the construction of a new highway between the B3354 and the A334, with road junctions, a bridge over the Hamble river, and extensive drainage arrangements. In addition, a temporary bridge structure will be constructed over the Hamble river to facilitate construction works, and the field titled Holmesland North will be used to store soil spoil from the Phase 3 works.
- 3.1.2 The currently proposed Phase 3 layout has been modified since the grant of conditional planning permission for the whole bypass, and the currently proposed Phase 3 layout and construction access arrangements are illustrated in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plans forming Appendix 3 of this report.
- 3.2 The tree survey data used in this report is illustrated graphically in the Tree Constraints Plans, forming Appendix 1 of this report, and the data is also provided in tabular form in the Tree Survey Schedule forming Appendix 2 of this report.
- 3.2.1 The tree survey data used in this report is based on the original tree survey for the whole bypass carried out by Mark Carter of MJC Tree Services Limited between the 10th and 20th of October 2016.
- 3.2.2 A check and update tree survey was carried out by Mark Carter of MJC Tree Services Limited on the 4th August 2022 in order to ensure that the tree survey was sufficiently extensive to cover the entire area of the currently proposed layout, and to confirm the veracity of the original tree survey data. The original Tree Constraints Plans and Tree Survey Schedules were updated following this tree survey.
- 3.3 The tree works recommended on the schedule are based on the context of the site at the time of the tree survey, they are not works required as a result of the proposed bypass. This is to comply with section 4.4.1.1 of BS5837:2012 that states "**...the tree survey should be completed and made available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for the development**". The tree works required as a result of the proposed bypass are detailed in the Schedule of Tree Works forming Appendix 8 of this report, and are illustrated graphically in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plans forming Appendix 3 of this report.

- 3.4 The tree protection measures required and arboricultural methodologies to be used are represented graphically in the Tree Protection & Arboricultural Method Statement plans, forming Appendix 5 of this report, and are detailed in section 6.0 below. It is intended that this report, and in particular the tree protection measures and arboricultural methodologies, will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for approval before any works commence on site. Following approval, the tree protection measures and arboricultural methodologies will be followed exactly by the construction teams engaged to carry out the project.

4.0 Tree Survey

- 4.1 The tree survey data used in this report is illustrated graphically at Appendix 1 of this report, and the individual tree survey data is provided at Appendix 2. Both of these have been produced in compliance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' (BS5837:2012).
- 4.2 A check was made with the online interactive mapping system provided by Winchester City Council on the 8th September 2022 in order to establish whether any of the surveyed trees are covered by statutory protection enforced by Winchester City Council. This check revealed that none of the trees surveyed are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area enforced by Winchester City Council.
- 4.3 A check was made with the online interactive mapping system provided by Eastleigh Borough Council on the 23rd November 2022 in order to establish whether any of the surveyed trees are covered by statutory protection enforced by Eastleigh Borough Council. This check revealed the following.
- 4.3.1 None of the trees surveyed are protected by a Tree Preservation Order enforced by Eastleigh Borough Council.
- 4.3.2 The surveyed trees immediately to the west of the Hamble river are protected by a Conservation Area enforced by Eastleigh Borough Council. Specifically, this Conservation Area protects group no. G5 (i.e. tree nos. T11 to T222 inclusive), tree nos. T436 to T439 inclusive, and group no. G446.
- 4.3.2.1 Therefore, no works can be carried out on any of these trees with a stem diameter of 75mm or greater at 1.5m above ground level without first issuing a written notice of intent to carry out those works to the LPA and waiting for the LPA to respond. The LPA can respond to this notice in one of only four ways.
- 4.3.2.1.1 Firstly they can do nothing, in which case after six weeks have elapsed since the LPA received the notice the works can be carried out.

4.3.2.1.2 Secondly, the LPA can write a letter to the notifier informing them that they have no objection to the notified works, in which case the works can be carried out upon receipt of that letter.

4.3.2.1.3 Thirdly, the LPA can write a letter to the notifier asking them to withdraw the notice as the LPA have concerns regarding the works, but the notifier is not obliged to do this.

4.3.2.1.4 Fourthly, and only if the tree qualifies for such protection, the LPA can place the tree under a Tree Preservation Order, in which case an application for the works will need to be made.

4.3.2.1.5 N.B. The LPA cannot grant permission, be that subject or not to planning conditions, and nor can they refuse permission under the Conservation Area legislation.

4.3.2.2 There is no legal requirement for the notice of intent to be made in any particular form, but it must accurately identify the trees concerned, and specify the tree works proposed. Therefore, an application to the LPA for planning condition discharge that contains a tree report that identifies the location of, and the works proposed for, specific trees, qualifies as a notice of intent served on that LPA. It therefore logically follows that if the LPA approve that application for condition discharge, the LPA is also confirming that they have no objection to the proposed tree works.

4.4 The tree survey has identified tree nos. T443 and T444 as ancient and/or veteran trees.

4.4.1 Paragraph 186c) of the 2023 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states: *'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists;'* Therefore, tree nos. T443 and T444 should be regarded as sacrosanct in respect of any proposed development of the site.

- 4.4.2 In the guidance published jointly by Natural England and the Forestry Commission '*Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decision*' (dated 14th January 2022), it is recommended that a **minimum** buffer zone around ancient or veteran trees should be maintained that is at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree, or 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter. This buffer zone is illustrated in this drawing with blue hexagonal hatching.

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1 The final proposed layout plan for the Phase 3 section of the Botley Bypass, including construction access arrangements and completed soft landscaping works in the Holmesland North field, are illustrated in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plans, forming Appendix 3 of this report.
- 5.2 In the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plans forming Appendix 3 of this report, the trees, groups, and hedges to be removed as a consequence of the currently proposed Phase 3 layout are illustrated with red crowns. The areas of scrub growth and thickets to be removed as a consequence of the currently proposed Phase 3 layout are illustrated with a red hexagonal hatching area.
- 5.2.1 The tree works required by the currently proposed Phase 3 layout are detailed in the tree works schedule forming Appendix 8 of this report and the tree, group, areas of scrub/thicket, and hedge removals are summarised in Table 1 below.
- 5.2.2 In Table 1 below, those trees, groups, areas of scrub/thicket, and hedges whose removal has already been approved by the previous grant of conditional planning permission for the whole bypass are listed in black text. Those trees, groups, areas of scrub/thicket, and hedges whose removal was not approved by the previous grant of conditional planning permission for the whole bypass, but require removal as a consequence of the currently proposed Phase 3 layout are listed in red text in order to highlight that this is an additional loss in comparison to the original grant of conditional planning permission for the entire bypass.

5.2.3 The trees and groups of trees to be removed will be treated differently depending on their location. Those trees and groups of trees within the footprints of the proposed construction works and associated earth works will be felled close to ground level and the resulting stumps will be grubbed out during the construction works. Those trees that are outside the footprints of the proposed construction works and associated earth works will be coppiced i.e. felled close to ground level and the resulting stumps retained in the hope that they will regrow in the future. This difference in treatment is set out in Table 1 below. The majority of the trees to be coppiced are Alder or Willow and both these types of tree recover well from coppicing, therefore it is anticipated that the majority of the coppiced trees will successfully regrow.

5.3 In Table 1 below, the trees, groups, areas of scrub/thicket and hedges to be removed have been grouped into their quality assessment grading, arrived at using the process set out in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 i.e. A, B, C and U.

Table 1.

BS5837:2012 grade.	'A' grade.	'B' grade.	'C' grade.	'U' grade.	Total.
Individual trees (T), groups (G), areas of scrub/thicket and hedges (H) to be removed. Additional removals beyond those already approved in red text.	Trees to be felled and their stumps grubbed out: T37, T41, T82 & T188. Trees to be coppiced and allowed to regrow: T192.	Trees to be felled and their stumps grubbed out: T3, T29, T30, T32, T38, T40, T43, T44, T46, T47, T48, T49, T54, T55, T150, T158, T159, T162, T166, T169, T176, T177, T187 T190 & T442. G1, G2 & part of G5 Trees to be coppiced and allowed to regrow: T87, T99, T122, T157, T193 & T194.	Trees to be felled and their stumps grubbed out: T2, T4, T5, T31, T33, T34, T35, T36, T39, T42, T45, T50, T51, T52, T53, T56, T57, T58, T59, T60, T61, T83, T85, T92, T94, T96, T98, T100, T102, T103, T104, T110, T149, T154, T155, T156, T161, T163, T164, T165, T167, T167A, T168, T170, T171, T172, T173, T174, T175, T179, T180, T181, T182, T189, T191 & T203. G4. 3 sections of hedges. One large area of scrub/thicket within the footprints. Trees to be coppiced and allowed to regrow: T88, T89, T90, T97, T101, T142, T146, T153, T195. One large area of scrub/thicket outside the footprints.	Trees to be felled and their stumps grubbed out: T84, T151, T160, T183 & T184. 1 moribund and dying Alder next to T85. 1 dead Oak near T84. Trees to be coppiced and allowed to regrow: T91, T93, T95, T109 & T178.	
Summary & Totals.	4 individual trees to be felled and their stumps grubbed out. 1 individual tree to be coppiced. The above includes 1 individual tree to be removed or coppiced in excess of those already approved by the conditional grant of permission for the whole bypass.	25 individual trees, 2 groups, and 1 part of a group to be felled and their stumps grubbed out. 6 individual trees to be coppiced. The above includes 7 individual trees to be removed or coppiced in excess of those already approved by the conditional grant of permission for the whole bypass.	56 individual trees, 3 sections of hedges and 1 large area of scrub/thicket within the footprints to be felled and their stumps grubbed out. 9 individual trees and 1 large area of scrub/thicket outside the footprints to be coppiced. The above includes 17 additional individual trees to be removed or coppiced in excess of those already approved by the conditional grant of permission for the whole bypass.	5 individual trees, 1 moribund Alder next to T85, and 1 dead Oak near T84 to be felled and their stumps grubbed out. 5 individual trees to be coppiced. The above includes 6 additional individual trees to be removed or coppiced in excess of those already approved by the conditional grant of permission for the whole bypass.	90 individual trees, 2 groups, 1 part of a group, 3 sections of hedges and 1 large area of scrub/thicket within the footprints, 1 moribund Alder next to T85 and 1 dead Oak near T84 to be felled and their stumps grubbed out. 21 individual trees and 1 large area of scrub/thicket outside the footprints to be coppiced. The above includes including 31 individual trees to be removed or coppiced in excess of those already approved by the conditional grant of permission for the whole bypass.

- 5.4 The additional tree, hedge, group and scrub/thicket removals required by the currently proposed Phase 3 layout and highlighted in Table 1 above have been identified following the production of more detailed layout and design plans, and input regarding practical construction access and other matters from the appointed contractor.
- 5.4.1 These more detailed layout, design and access plans have allowed a more thorough assessment of the arboricultural impact to be carried out. This has identified that it is necessary to remove a limited number of additional trees, groups and hedges that were identified for retention in the original grant of planning permission for the whole bypass.
- 5.4.2 These additional removals or part removals are made up of 1 'A' grade tree, 7 'B' grade trees, 17 'C' grade trees and 6 'U' grade trees. As such, these additional removals are not considered significant in arboricultural planning terms given the overall scale of the project and the already approved tree removals.
- 5.4.2.1 'U' grade trees are described by the quality assessment process set out in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 as 'Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years'. Such trees cannot be considered to be of high public amenity value, either individually or collectively. Therefore, the removal of an additional 6 'U' grade trees should not form a legitimate arboricultural planning reason for the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to object to the currently proposed Phase 3 layout.
- 5.4.2.2 'C' grade trees are described by the quality assessment process set out in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 as 'Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm'. Such trees cannot be considered to be of high public amenity value as individuals, although they may collectively accrue some public amenity value if they are present in sufficient numbers. Therefore, the removal of an additional 17 'C' grade trees should not form a substantive arboricultural planning reason for the LPA to object to the currently proposed Phase 3 layout, but they are likely to require specific mitigation planting of new trees as part of the proposed works to compensate for the loss of these additional 'C' grade trees.

5.4.2.3 'B' grade trees are described by the quality assessment process set out in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 as 'Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years'. The required removal of 'B' grade trees can form a substantive arboricultural planning reason for the LPA to object to the currently proposed Phase 3 layout if the trees are of high public amenity value and their removal would have a significant detrimental impact on the public amenities of the locality. However, the additional 'B' grade trees to be removed as a consequence of the currently proposed Phase 3 layout are all located in the vicinity of the Hamble river crossing. As such they are not readily visible from any public vantage points, so their removal would not have a significant detrimental impact on the public amenities of the locality. Therefore, the removal of an additional 7 'B' grade trees should not form a substantive arboricultural planning reason for the LPA to object to the currently proposed Phase 3 layout, but they are very likely to require specific mitigation planting of new trees as part of the proposed works to compensate for the loss of these additional 'B' grade trees.

5.4.2.4 'A' grade trees are described by the quality assessment set out in Table 1 of BS5837:2012 as 'Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years'. The required removal of 'A' grade trees can form a substantive arboricultural planning reason for the LPA to object to the currently proposed Phase 3 layout if the trees are of high public amenity value and their removal would have a significant detrimental impact on the public amenities of the locality. However, the 1 additional 'A' grade tree to be removed as a consequence of the currently proposed Phase 3 layout is located in the vicinity of the Hamble river crossing. As such it is not readily visible from any public vantage points, so its removal would not have a significant detrimental impact on the public amenities of the locality. Therefore, the removal of one additional 'A' grade tree should not form a substantive arboricultural planning reason for the LPA to object to the currently proposed Phase 3 layout, but they are very likely to require specific mitigation planting of new trees as part of the proposed works to compensate for the loss of this additional 'A' grade tree.

5.5 The proposed Phase 3 layout encroaches over the Root Protection Area (RPA) of several trees to be retained. The nature, extent and any tree protection measures required for these encroachments are as follows.

5.5.1 In several places a small encroachment over the RPA is required for construction access where the encroached tree has access to ample additional soil rooting volume that is not encroached to compensate for such a small loss of RPA. Therefore, these encroachments are considered acceptable in arboricultural planning terms.

5.5.2 The RPA of tree nos. T7 to T28 inclusive will experience a build up of ground levels over small percentage of their total RPA. This is considered acceptable in arboricultural planning terms for the following reasons.

5.5.2.1 During December 2022, trial excavations were carried out along the edge of the proposed build up of ground levels over the RPA of these trees. These trial excavations were carried out with a pneumatic air displacement tool operated under the supervision of the author of this report. A photographic record of the results of these trial excavations form Appendix 4 of this report.

5.5.2.2 These trial excavations revealed that an earlier road was still in place close to the trees, and that this had been covered over by a shallow layer of topsoil at some time in the past. They also revealed that the tree roots present had predominantly grown under this earlier road.

5.5.2.3 The proposed Phase 3 layout does not require the removal of this earlier road and it is proposed to retain the earlier road in its current and subterranean condition. As the tree roots have grown predominately under this earlier road, the retained earlier road will form a protective layer over the RPA. Therefore, the proposed build up of ground levels will not adversely impact on the RPA of these trees, and the proposed build up is acceptable in arboricultural planning terms.

5.5.3 Carriageway and similar construction will take place over the RPA of tree nos. T6, T427, T428, T429, T430, T443, T444 and T445. The areas of these encroachments are illustrated as the 'Precautionary area 1' with yellow hexagonal hatching in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment plans, forming Appendix 3 of this report. These encroachments are considered acceptable in arboricultural planning terms for the following reasons.

5.5.3.1 These areas of RPA encroachment take place where the existing carriageway and pavement already exist. The presence of these structures is likely to have promoted asymmetric rooting of these trees away from the carriageway and pavement, and to have promoted deep rooting of these trees where they have grown towards the carriageway and pavement i.e. below the level of the compacted subbase of the existing carriageway and pavement. There, the encroached RPA in the 'Precautionary area 1' areas is very likely to contain fewer tree roots than other parts of the RPA, and what roots are present will be below the level of the existing carriageway and pavement structure.

5.5.3.2 The construction of the new carriageway and pavement will take place within the depth of the existing carriageway and pavement, and will therefore not impact on tree roots to any significant degree. Therefore, the construction of the new carriageway and pavement is acceptable in arboricultural planning terms.

5.5.3.3 The installation of drainage elements and services may require excavation below the level of the existing carriageway and pavement structures, and this could potentially have an impact on underlying tree roots. In order to address this potential impact on the tree roots, all and any excavations carried out in the 'Precautionary area 1' areas to a greater depth than the existing carriageway and pavement structures will be supervised by the Project Arboriculturist. If it becomes apparent that tree roots are present in the areas to be so excavated, the excavations will be carried out either by hand, or by pneumatic air displacement, or vacuum excavation. The tree roots will be retained undamaged, and the drainage elements and services fed in around the roots as necessary, thereby retaining and protecting the tree roots.

5.6 The proposed Phase 3 layout encroaches over the ancient/veteran tree buffer zones around tree nos. T443 and T444. However, these areas of encroachment are currently occupied by the existing carriageway and pavement, and the proposed Phase 3 layout will not devalue these areas of buffer zone compared to their existing condition. Therefore, this encroachment into the buffer zone is considered acceptable in arboricultural planning terms.

6.0 Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement

- 6.1 The currently proposed Phase 3 construction works will be carried out in accordance with the following Arboricultural Method Statement, and in the following sequence of events (see separate and specific notes for each heading below, and the plans forming Appendix 5 of this report).
- 6.1.1 Establishment of responsibility for implementation of the Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement (see Section 6.2 below).
 - 6.1.2 Agreement of the arboricultural monitoring timetable (see Section 6.3 below).
 - 6.1.3 Distribution of Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement (see Section 6.4 below).
 - 6.1.4 General measures, including access, site hoarding/fencing, storage of materials etc. (see Section 6.5 below).
 - 6.1.5 Tree works (see Section 6.6 below).
 - 6.1.6 Tree protection barrier and site boundary hoarding/fencing erection (see Section 6.7 below).
 - 6.1.7 Stump grubbing out (see Section 6.8 below).
 - 6.1.8 Drainage elements and services installation in the 'Precautionary area 1' areas (see section 6.9 below).
 - 6.1.9 Soft landscaping and fencing works in the RPA of retained trees (see Section 6.10 below).

6.2 Establishment of responsibility for implementation of the Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement.

- 6.2.1 Before any site works, including site clearance, take place, the overall project manager or overall project management team will appoint a person (the Responsible Person) who will be made responsible for the correct and full implementation of the Arboricultural Method Statement. The Responsible Person will typically be the site manager, but whoever is appointed will be responsible for the full and correct implementation of this plan and statement, and will be deemed liable for any failure to correctly and fully implement this Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 6.2.2 When appointed, the Responsible Person will inform the Local Planning Authority, the Client, and the Project Arboriculturist of their appointment and will supply both with a full set of contact details.

6.3 Agreement of the arboricultural monitoring timetable.

- 6.3.1 If specifically requested by either Eastleigh Borough Council or Winchester City Council, before any site works, including site clearance, take place, a site meeting will be held with the Responsible Person, the site/project manager, the Local Planning Authorities' Tree Officer and the Project Arboriculturist. The purpose of this meeting will be to confirm the tree protection measures required by the Tree Protection Plans & Arboricultural Method Statements, and to agree a timetable of ongoing site monitoring and reporting to be carried out by the Project Arboriculturist.
- 6.3.2 Further arboricultural monitoring and reporting will be carried out by the Project Arboriculturist in accordance with the timetable agreed at the above meeting.
- 6.3.3 A brief letter report will be produced by the Project Arboriculturist following each site visit and a copy of this letter supplied to the responsible person and the Local Planning Authority's Tree Officer.

6.4 Distribution of Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement.

- 6.4.1 It is the responsibility of the Responsible Person to ensure that all staff and contractors working on the development are aware of and abide by this Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 6.4.2 Scale copies of the plans forming Appendix 5 of this report will be attached to the site office notice board. A copy of this Arboricultural Method Statement will always be kept available in the site office at all times. Scale copies of the plans forming Appendix 5 of this report will always be available in the site office for taking out on site as necessary.
- 6.4.3 Reference to this Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement will form part of the standard induction briefing for all personnel coming onto site.

6.5 General measures, including access, storage of materials etc.

6.5.1 The following tree protection measures will apply at all times and across the whole site.

6.5.1.1 After the tree works and vegetation clearance works have been completed, but before any site construction or ground works commence, and before any construction equipment, vehicles and materials, other than those necessary for the erection of the tree protection barriers and the site boundary hoarding/fences, are delivered to or have access to the site, the tree protection barriers must be erected and the site boundary line securely defined by site boundary hoarding/fencing (see section 6.7 below).

6.5.1.2 When any large and/or tall and/or jibbed vehicles/equipment are operating or manoeuvring close to the crowns of trees to be retained, a specific banksperson will be appointed to supervise the movement and ensure that no damage is caused to the crowns of these trees through impact.

6.5.1.3 All activities usually carried out in the compound area, e.g., the storage of materials and equipment (but excluding the storage of oils, fuel or chemicals), the mixing of concrete and mortar, the siting of rest cabins and the site office etc., will take place outside and down slope from the construction exclusion zones created by the tree protection barriers, and the 'Precautionary area 1' areas.

6.5.1.4 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited at least 5 metres outside and down slope from the construction exclusion zones formed by the tree protection barriers and the 'Precautionary area 1' areas, on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

6.5.1.5 No fires will be permitted on site.

6.6 Tree works.

- 6.6.1 Before any demolition or construction works are carried out, and before any demolition and construction equipment, materials and vehicles are delivered to site, the tree works detailed in the Schedule of Tree Works forming Appendix 8 of this report and illustrated in the Tree Protection & Arboricultural Method Statement plan forming Appendix 5 of this report, will be carried out.
- 6.6.2 All tree works will be carried out in accordance with the following requirements.
 - 6.6.2.1 All tree works will be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree works – Recommendations' (BS3998:2010).
 - 6.6.2.2 All tree works will be carried out in such a way that no unintended collateral harm is caused to trees to be retained.
 - 6.6.2.3 All arisings will be disposed of in an approved manner and off site unless otherwise instructed by the Client or site manager.
 - 6.6.2.4 All tree works will be carried out in accordance with all current and applicable health and safety legislation and regulations, and industry best practice.
 - 6.6.2.5 All tree works will be carried out in accordance with all current and applicable environmental and wildlife protection legislation and regulations, and industry best practice.
 - 6.6.2.6 The resulting stumps will either be coppiced in the hope that they will regrow, or be cut off close to ground level and their stumps grubbed out, see the enclosed Schedule of Tree Works forming Appendix 8 of this report for details. **N.B. Any grubbing out of stumps may only take place after the tree protection barriers have been erected.**

6.7 Tree protection barrier and site boundary hoarding/fencing erection.

- 6.7.1 After the tree works are completed, but before any stumps are grubbed out, and before any demolition or construction works commence, and before any demolition or construction vehicles, equipment and materials, other than only those necessary for the erection of the tree protection barriers and the site boundary hoarding/fencing, are delivered to site, the tree protection barriers and the site boundary hoarding/fencing will be erected at the positions illustrated in the plans forming Appendix 5 of this report.

- 6.7.1.1 The only exception to this requirement is where the tree protection barrier crosses an existing path, track, haul road or other road that is to remain open, where the tree protection barrier will be omitted.
- 6.7.1.2 Where the site boundary line coincides with the line of the tree protection barrier, the tree protection barrier design detailed at section 6.7.2 below will be used.
- 6.7.2 The tree protection barrier will either comply with the illustration forming Appendix 6 of this report, or will comply with the following specification.
 - 6.7.2.1 The barrier will comprise a minimum 2 metres' tall, welded mesh fence panels on rubber or concrete feet secured with ground pins.
 - 6.7.2.2 The fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence.
 - 6.7.2.3 The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 metre and should be uniform throughout the fence.
 - 6.7.2.4 The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins.
 - 6.7.2.5 Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g., due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray.
 - 6.7.2.6 The barrier will have an A3 size and laminated informative/warning notice attached on the construction site side, at approximately 1.6 metres above ground level, and at no more than 6 metres intervals. An example of a suitable notice is provided at Appendix 7 of this report.
 - 6.7.2.7 No construction access whatsoever will be permitted in the construction exclusion zones formed by the tree protection barriers.
 - 6.7.2.8 The tree protection barriers will be retained in place and intact until all demolition and construction activities have been completed and all demolition and construction materials, equipment and vehicles have been removed from the site.

6.7.3 The design of the site boundary hoarding/fencing to be used is at the discretion of the Responsible Person, but the design must be capable of preventing absolutely all construction access beyond the site boundary. The only exception to this requirement is where the site boundary line crosses an existing path, track, haul road or road other that is to remain open, where the boundary line will be unfenced.

6.7.3.1 Where the site boundary line coincides with the line of the tree protection barrier, the tree protection barrier design detailed at section 6.7.2 above will be used.

6.7.3.2 Absolutely no construction access beyond this site boundary hoarding/fencing will be permitted at any times.

6.7.3.3 Where the site boundary line coincides with the line of the tree protection barrier, the tree protection barriers will be retained in place and intact until all demolition and construction activities have been completed and all demolition and construction materials, equipment and vehicles have been removed from the site.

6.8 Stump grubbing out.

6.8.1 After the tree protection barriers have been erected, the stumps of felled trees that are identified to be grubbed out may be grubbed out if required (see section 6.6.2.6 above).

6.8.2 No access into the construction exclusion zones formed by the tree protection barriers will be permitted as part of this work.

6.9 Drainage elements and services installation in the 'Precautionary area 1' areas.

6.9.1 The 'Precautionary area 1' areas are illustrated with yellow hexagonal hatching in the Tree Protection Plan & Arboricultural Method Statement plans forming Appendix 5 of this report.

6.9.2 All and any excavations in the 'Precautionary area 1' areas that extend below the depth of the existing carriageway and pavement's compacted subbase, and the subsequent installation of drainage elements and services, and the backfilling of the excavations, will be supervised by the Project Arboriculturist. If it becomes apparent that significant tree roots, i.e. tree roots of 25mm or greater in diameter, are present in the location of the drainage or service trenches, the excavation of these trenches will be carried out as follows.

- 6.9.2.1 The drainage or service trench will be excavated to the required depth either by hand using hand tools only, or a pneumatic air displacement tool, or a vacuum excavation tool.
- 6.9.2.2 Any woody roots encountered with a diameter of 25mm or greater will be carefully excavated round and left in place and undamaged.
- 6.9.2.3 Any woody roots encountered with a diameter of less than 25mm will be cut off cleanly at the edge of the trench using a pair of sharp and clean secateurs.
- 6.9.2.4 When they are fully exposed, all the exposed woody roots will be covered by three layers of Hessian or similar material to avoid desiccation or frost damage.
- 6.9.2.5 The drainage elements, services, or service ducts, will be installed under and around the roots as necessary.
- 6.9.2.6 The trench will be backfilled using either the excavated soil or a proprietary structural soil designed to bear loads without compacting. The soil will be put down in thin layers that are each lightly tamped in turn.
- 6.9.2.7 As the backfill reaches retained roots, the Hessian or similar covering will be removed.
- 6.9.2.8 Once the trench has been backfilled to the depth of the existing carriageway and pavement's compacted subbase, construction works may proceed in a conventional manner.

6.10 Soft landscaping and fencing works in the RPA of retained trees.

- 6.10.1 Where fences are to be erected across the RPA of retained trees, they will be erected as follows.
 - 6.10.1.1 The erection of fences in the RPA of retained trees will be carried out as part of the post construction soft landscaping works, i.e., after the tree protection barriers have been removed.
 - 6.10.1.2 Post holes will be excavated by hand. If a significant root is encountered i.e., a root over 25mm in diameter, the post hole must be re-positioned so that it avoids the root.
 - 6.10.1.3 Any roots encountered that are less than 25mm in diameter will be carefully cut back to the edge of the excavation using either a sharp pruning saw or a sharp pair of loppers.

- 6.10.1.4 The upright can be secured with either rammed earth or concrete. If concrete is to be used, the post hole must first be lined with an impermeable and continuous membrane to prevent the leaching of toxic compounds into the root zone.
 - 6.10.1.5 Mechanical augers and excavators will not be used within the RPA of retained trees.
 - 6.10.1.6 No vehicular access across the RPA of retained trees will be permitted as part of these works beyond the existing or new hard surfaces.
- 6.10.2 Soft landscaping works in the RPA of retained trees will be carried out as follows.
- 6.10.2.1 The soft landscaping works in the RPA of retained trees will be carried out as part of the post construction soft landscaping works, i.e., after the tree protection barriers have been removed.
 - 6.10.2.2 Excavations for landscaping works within the RPA of retained trees will be carefully carried out with hand tools only to the required depths. If significant roots are encountered i.e., roots over 25mm in diameter, these will be dug around and accommodated by the soft landscaping works, and left in place and undamaged.
 - 6.10.2.3 Powered cultivators will not be used in the RPA of retained trees.
 - 6.10.2.4 No vehicular access across the root protection areas will be permitted as part of these works beyond the existing or new hard surfaces.

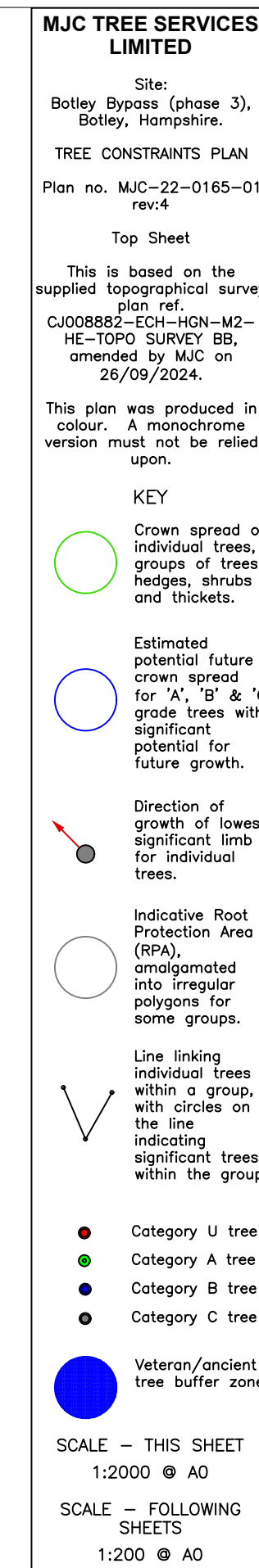
Mark Carter

FICFor MRICS M.Arbor.A Dip.Arb(RFS)

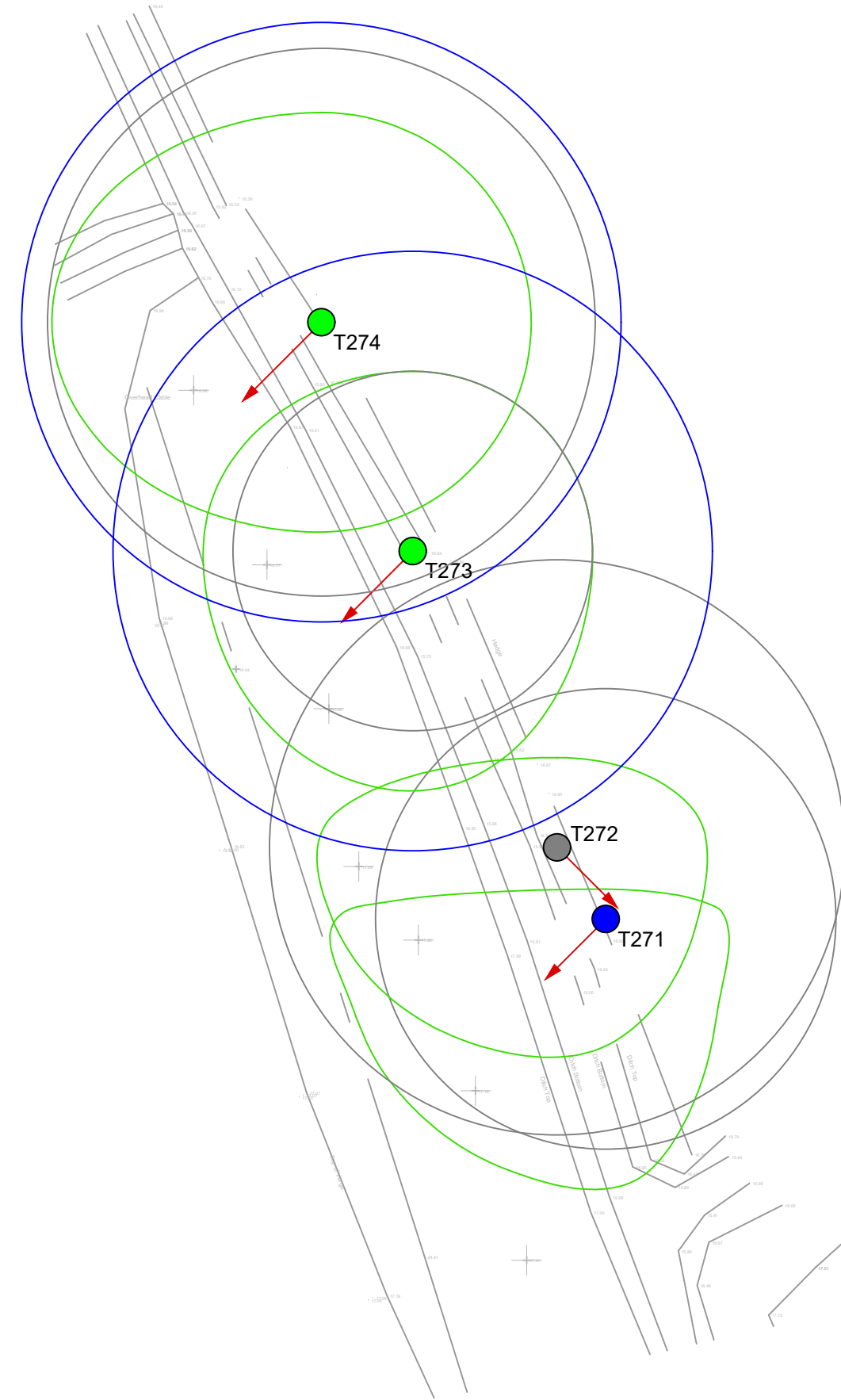
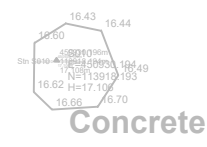
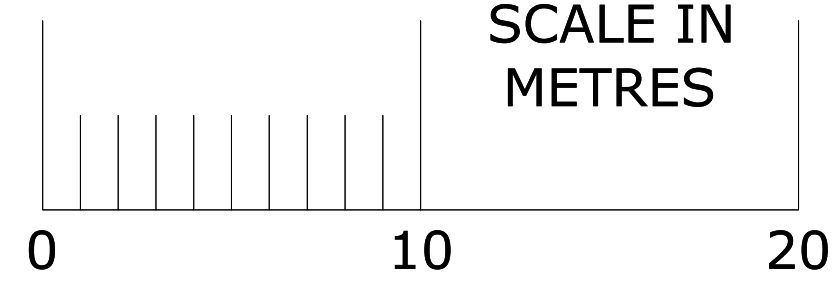
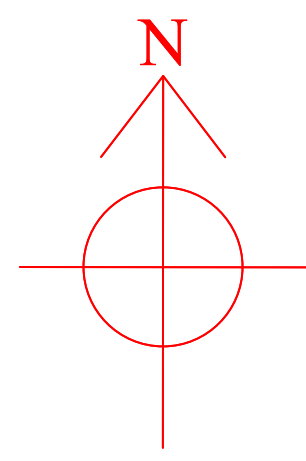
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7.0 Appendices

Appendix 1 Tree Constraints Plans



Sheet 1 —
1 to 200 @ A0



Extent of hedge
Limehills

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E 15.90

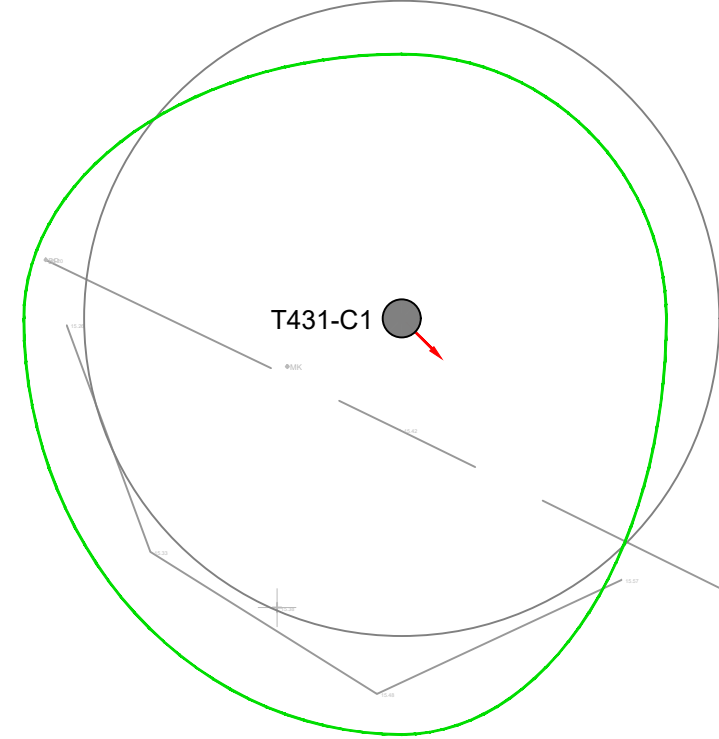
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Wire fence
Slope top

Plot 61 top 62
E 15.90

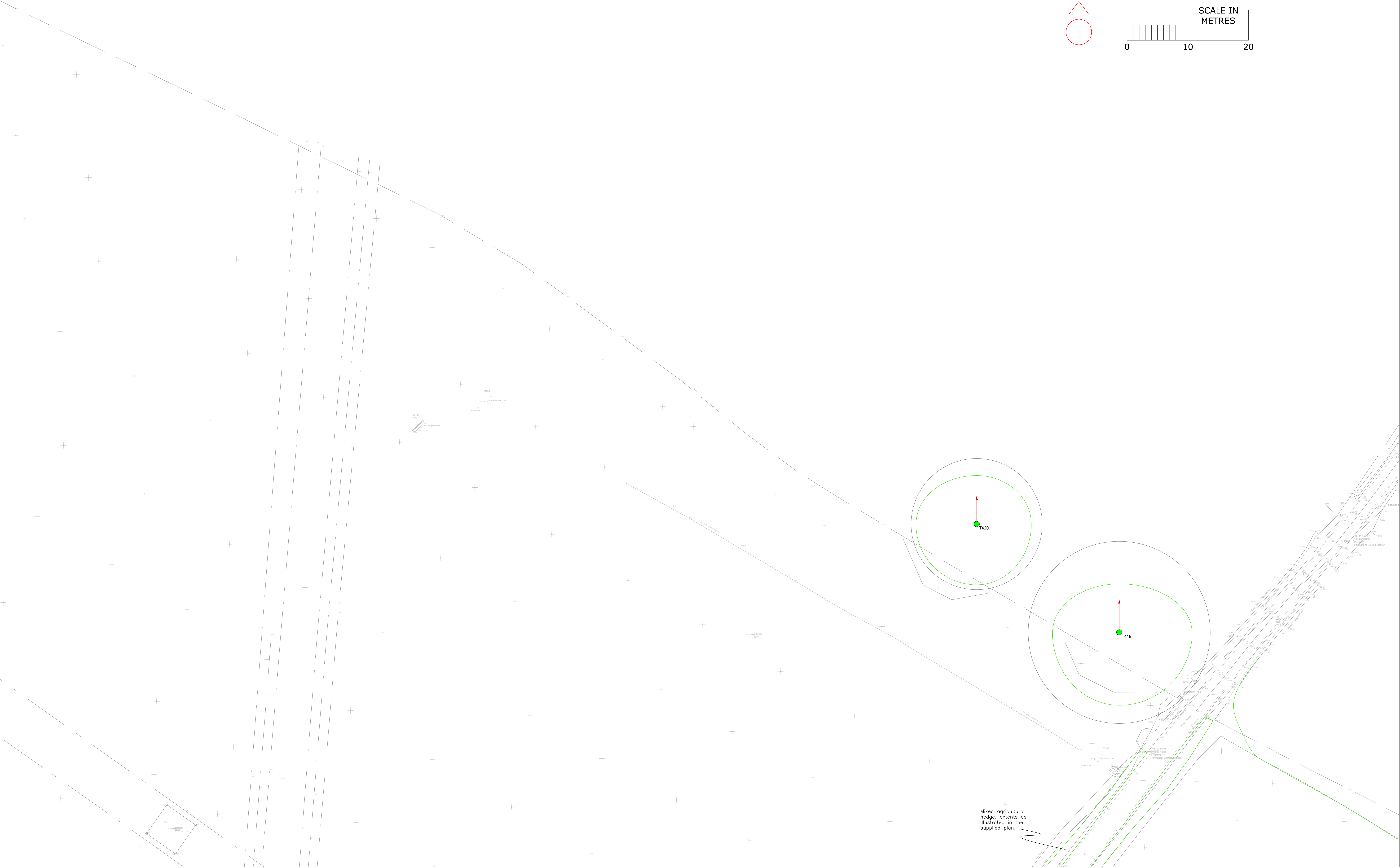
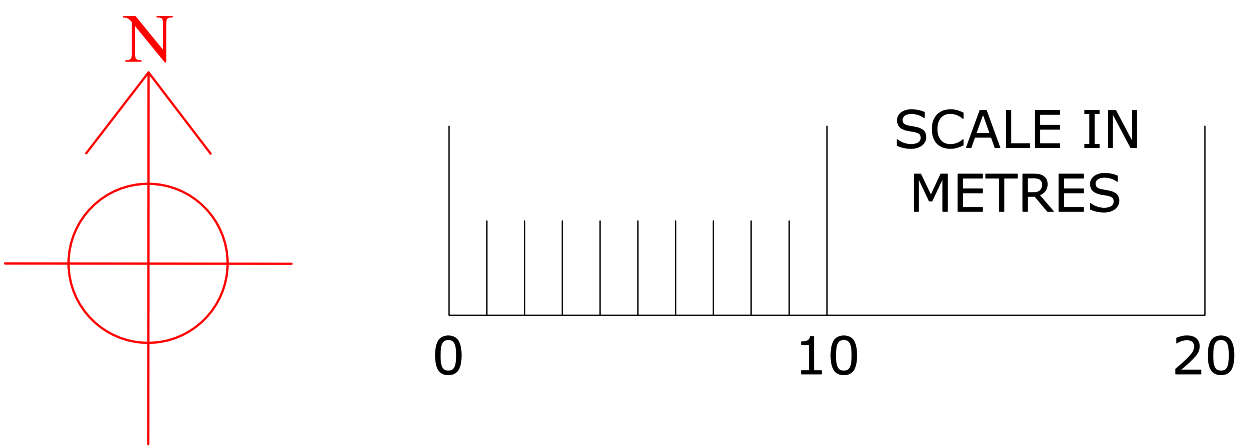
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Plot 61 top 62
E 15.90

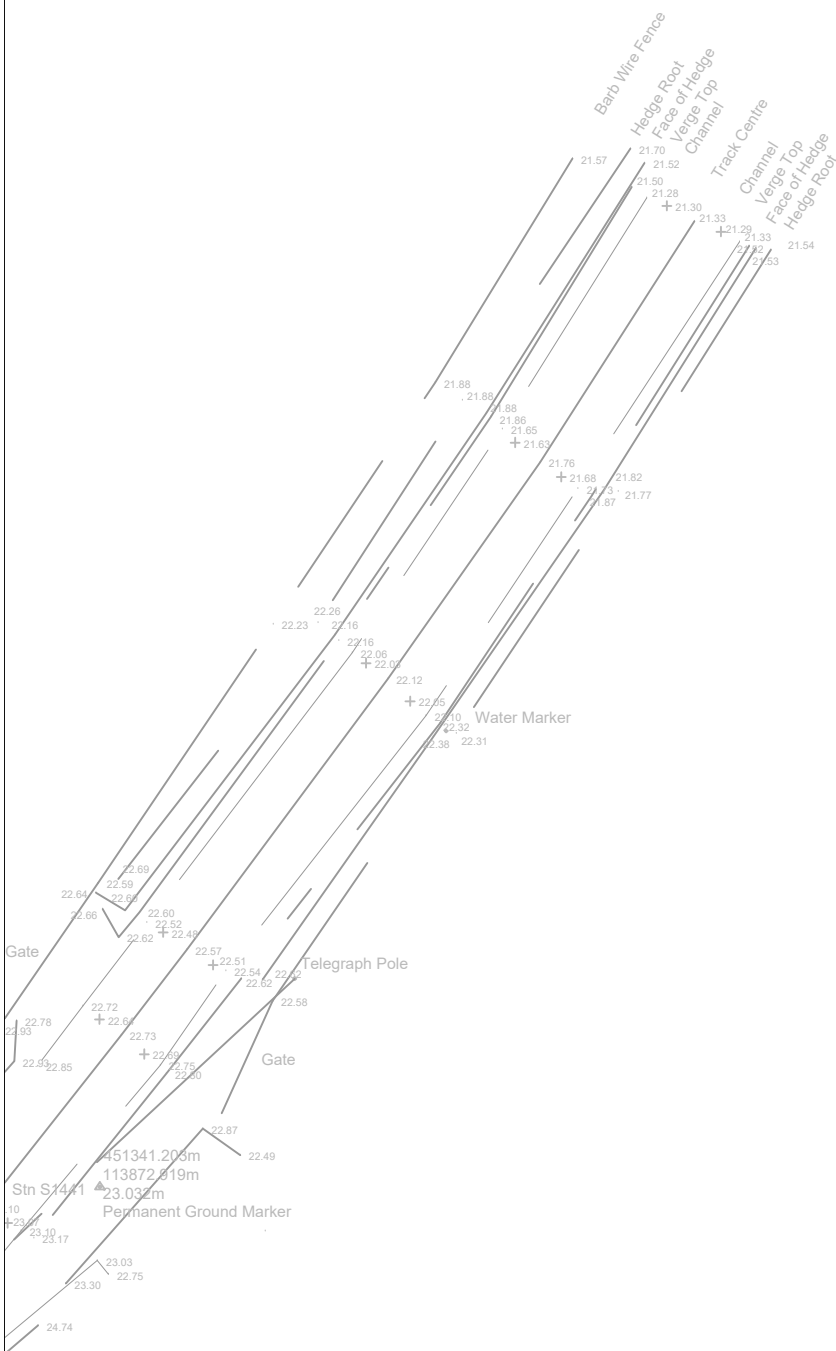
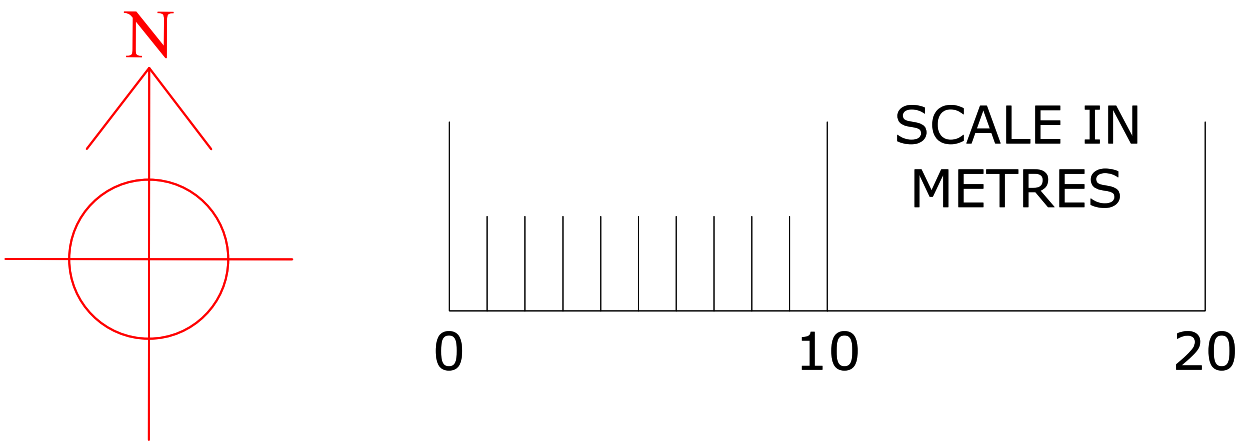
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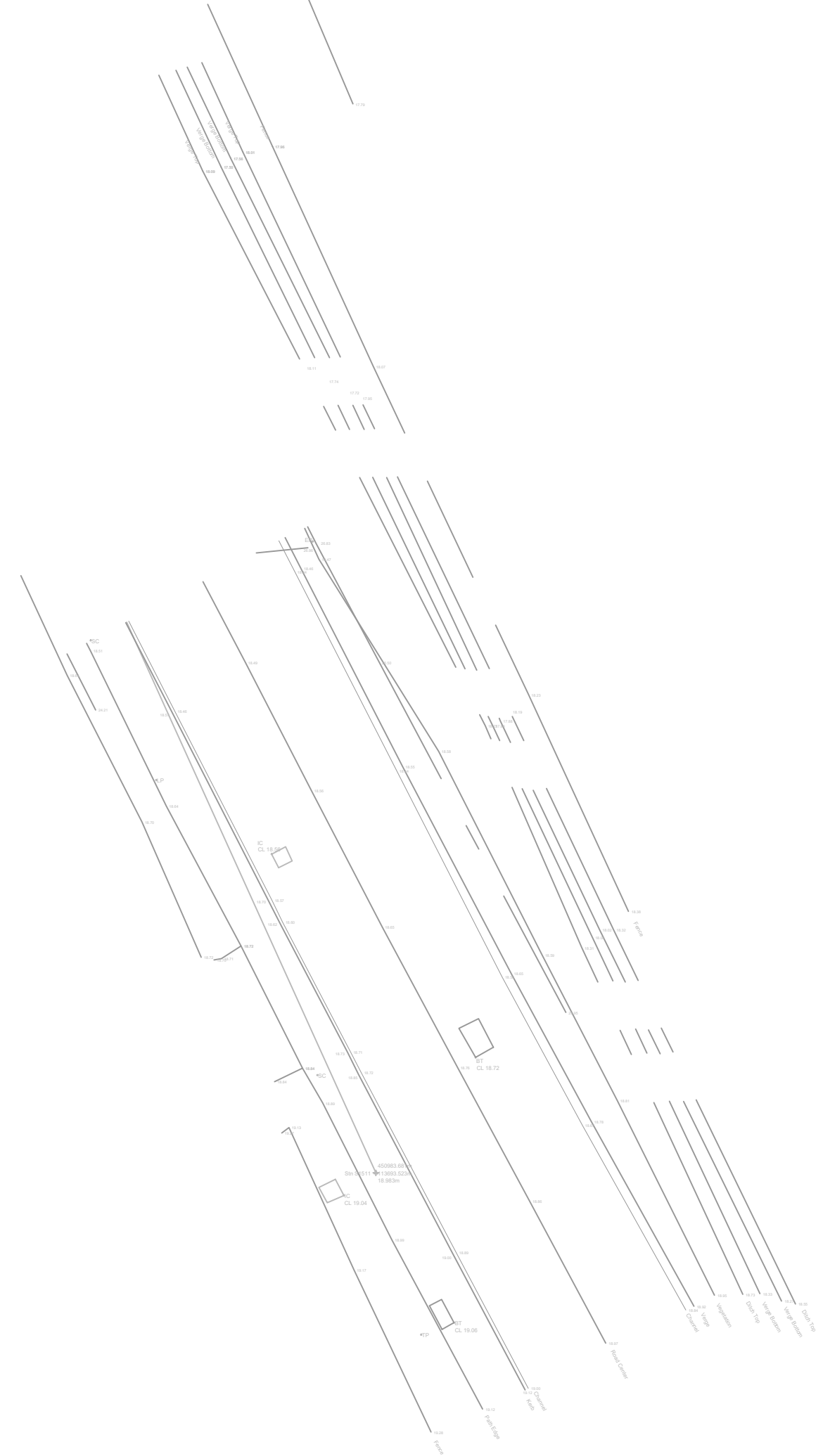
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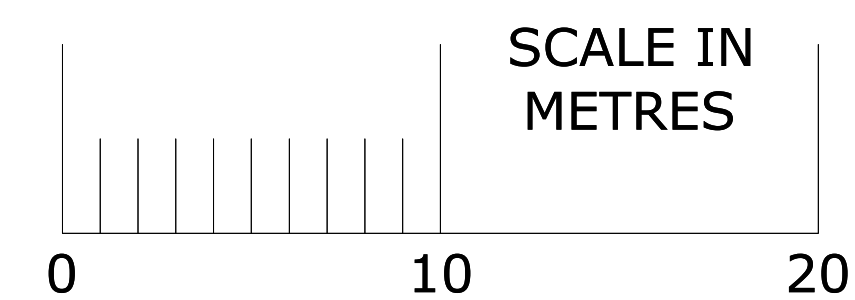
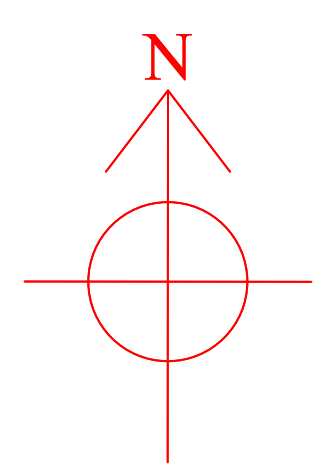
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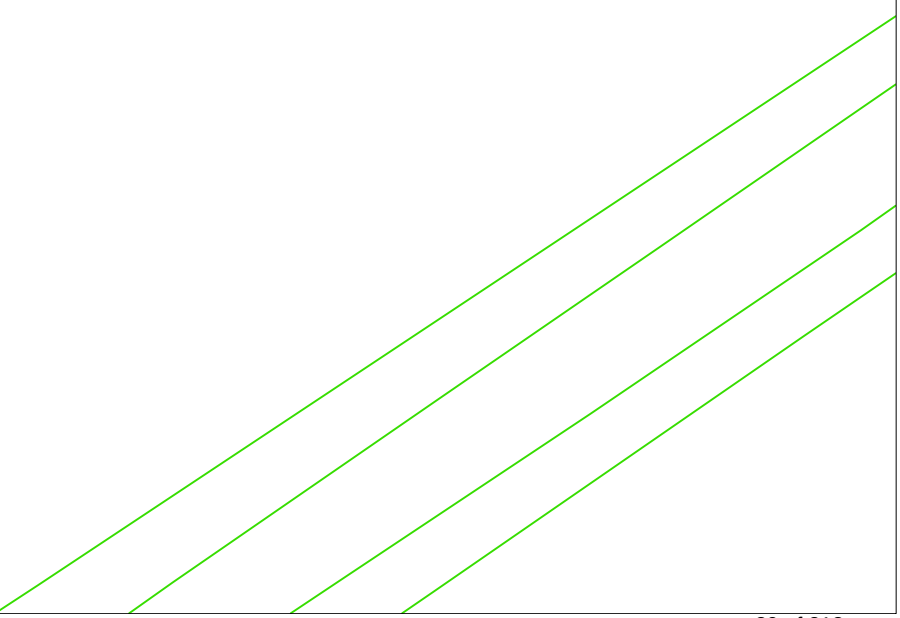
Thicket of woody
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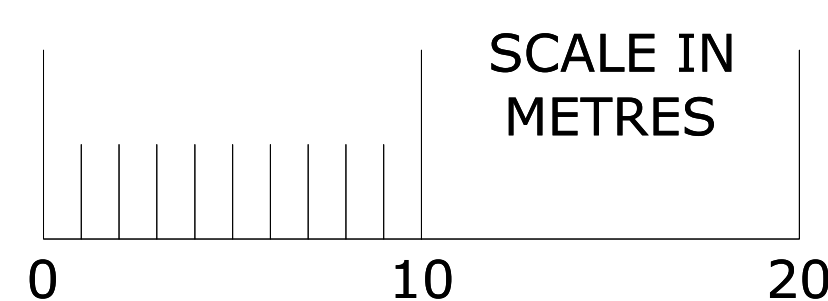
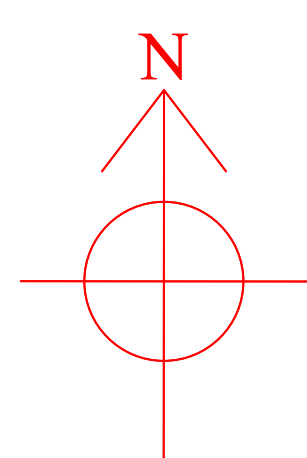
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Mixed agricultural
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Sheet 5 –
1 to 200 @ A0

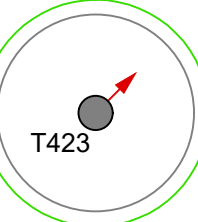


Mixed agricultural
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Mixed agricultural
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hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
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T421

T422

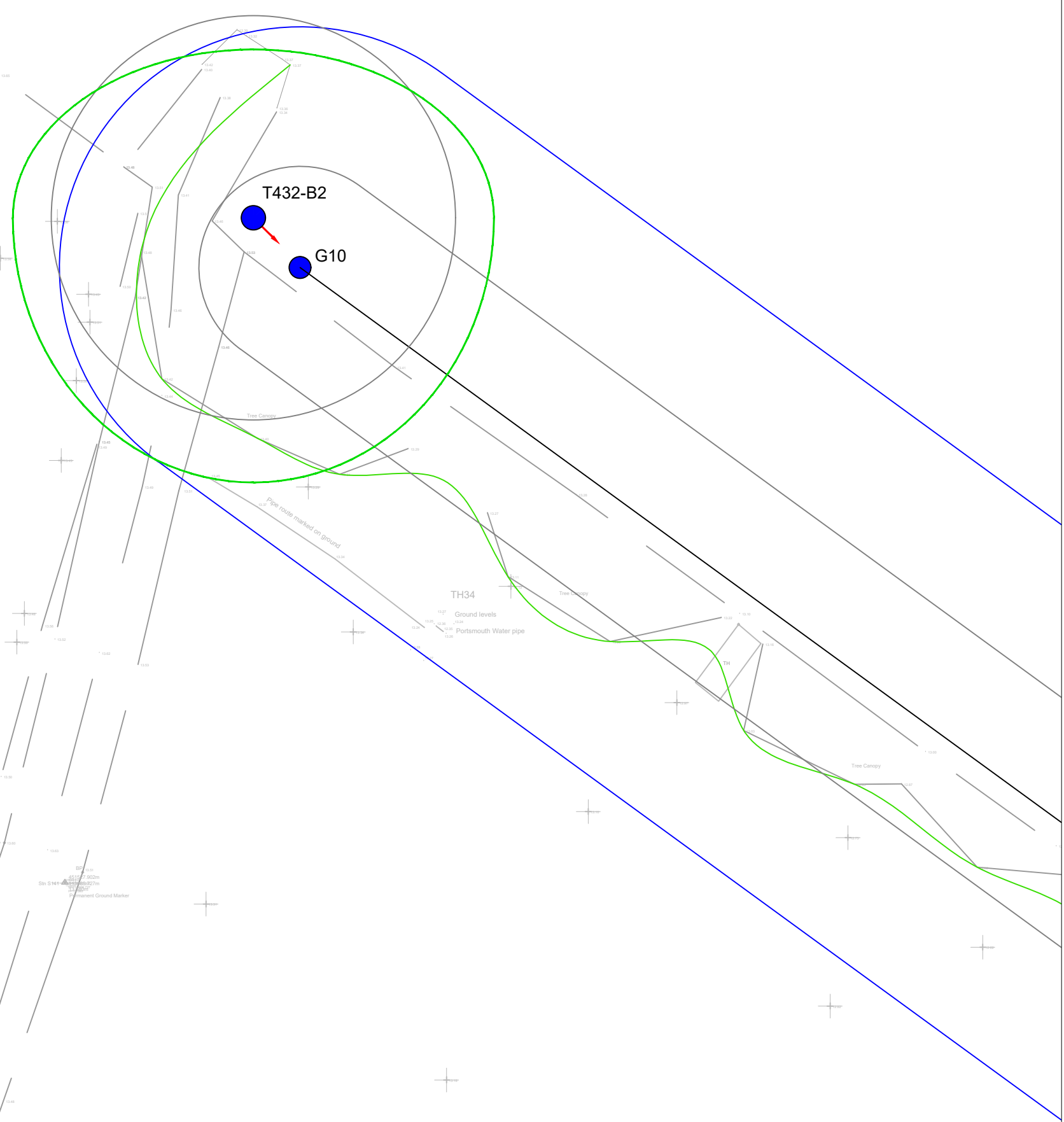
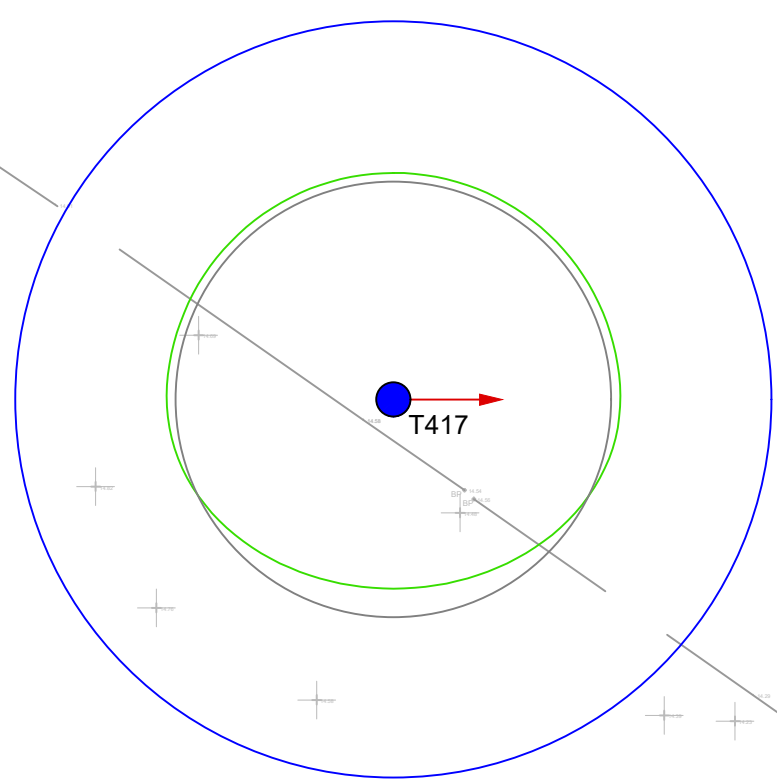
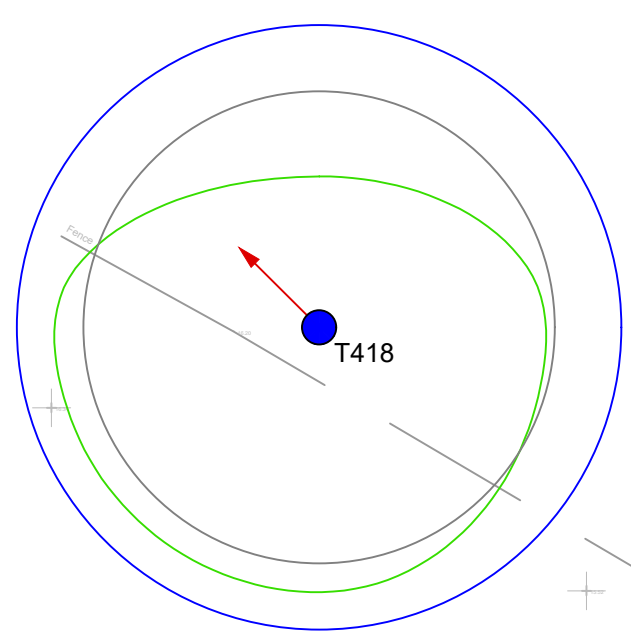
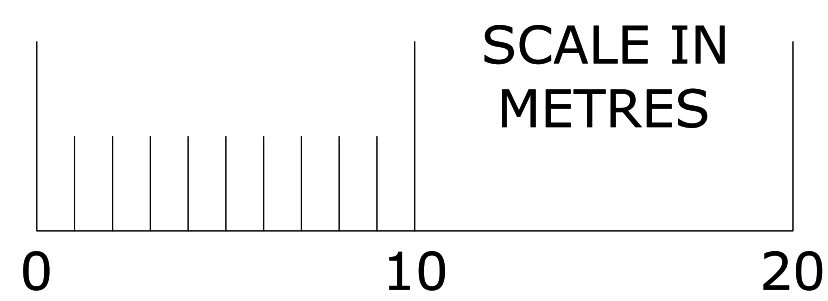
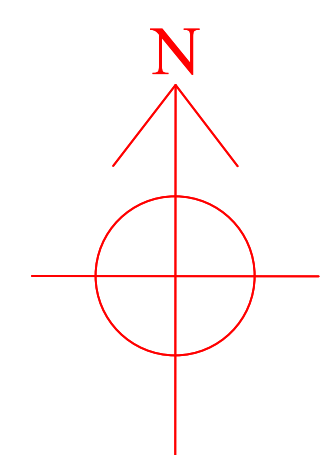
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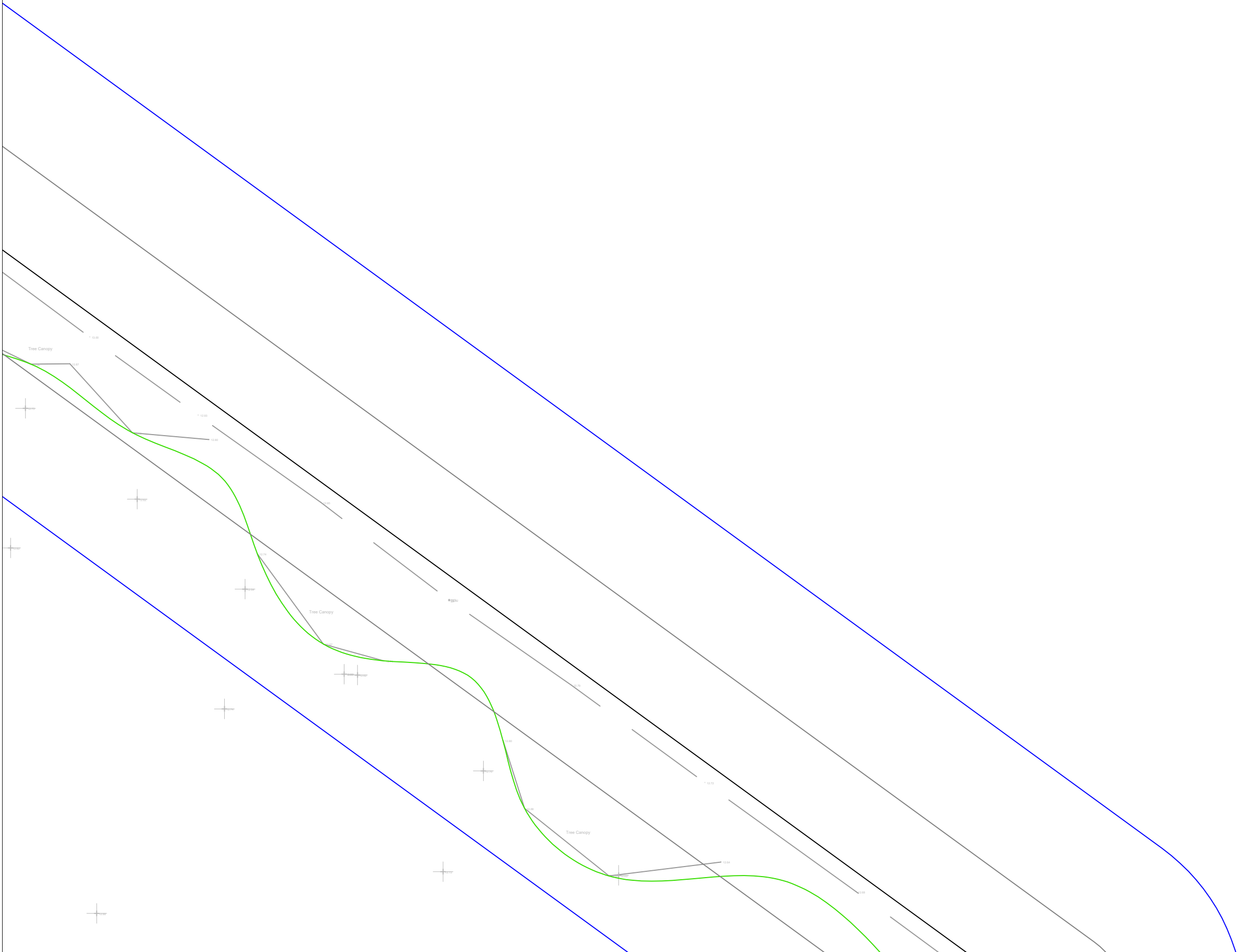
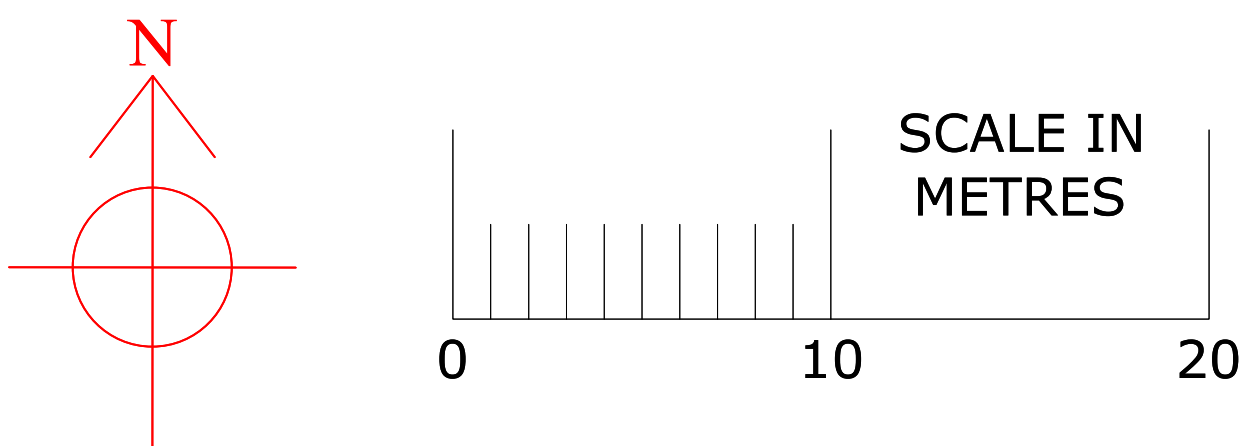
Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
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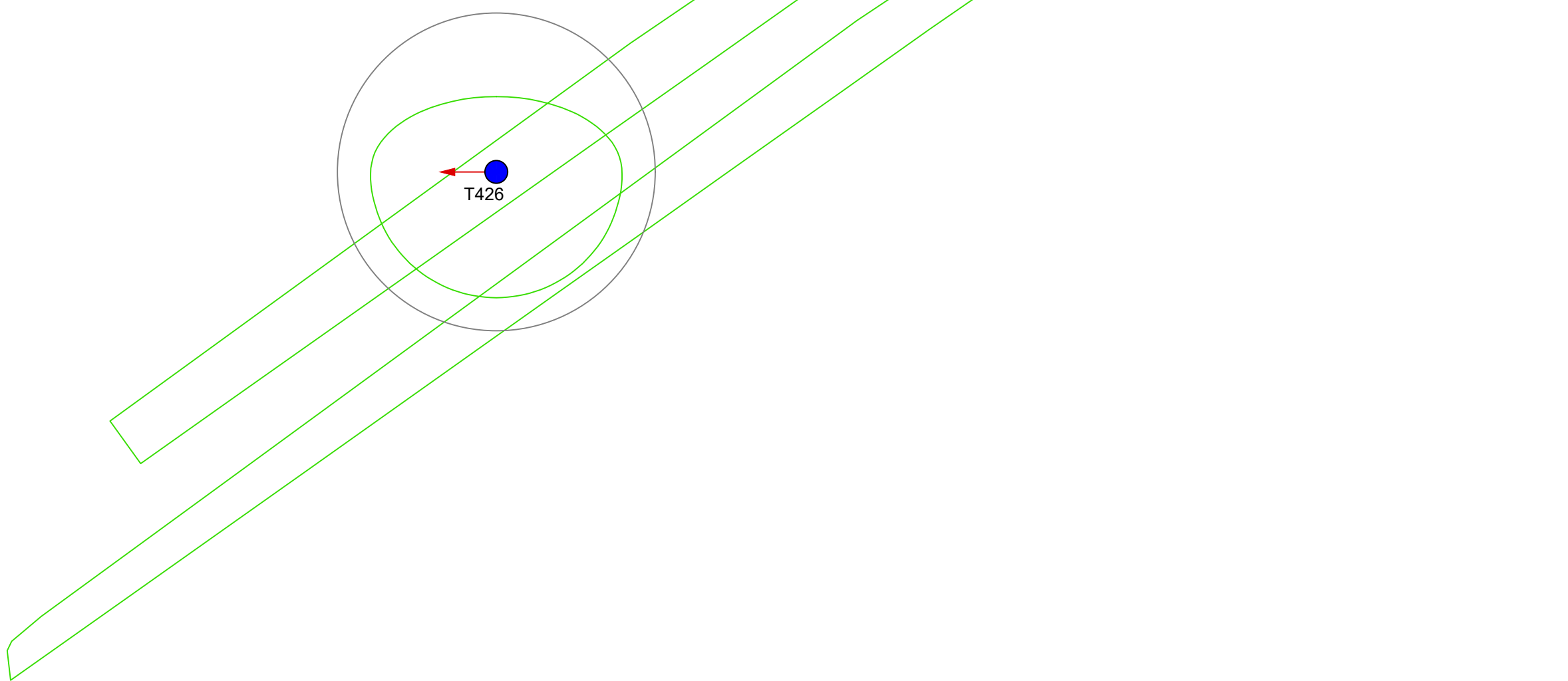
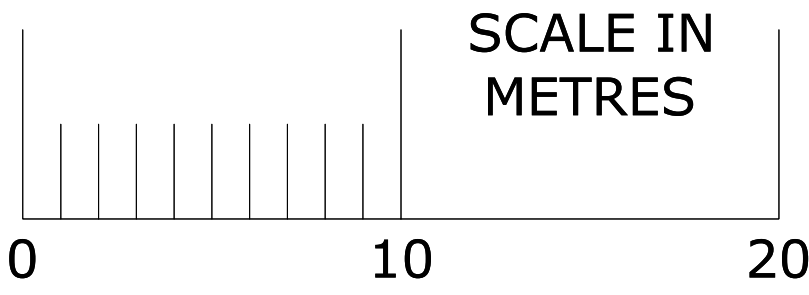
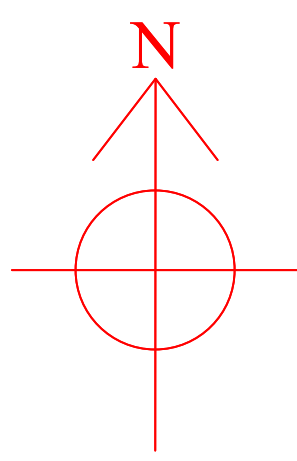
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Sheet 7 –
1 to 200 @ A0

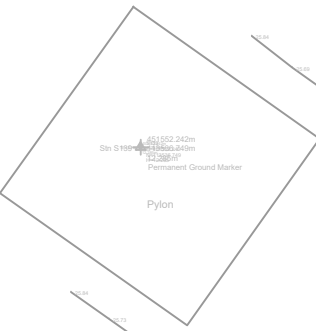
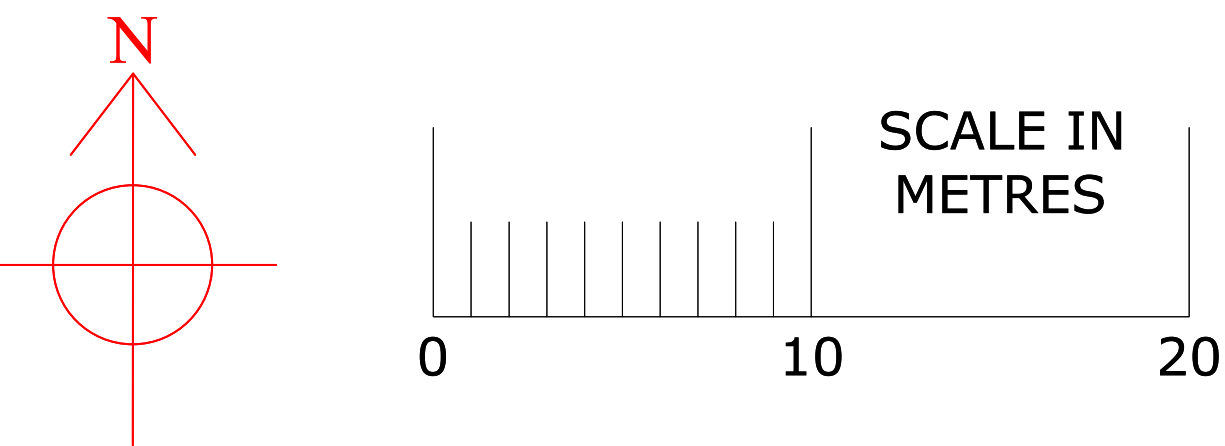


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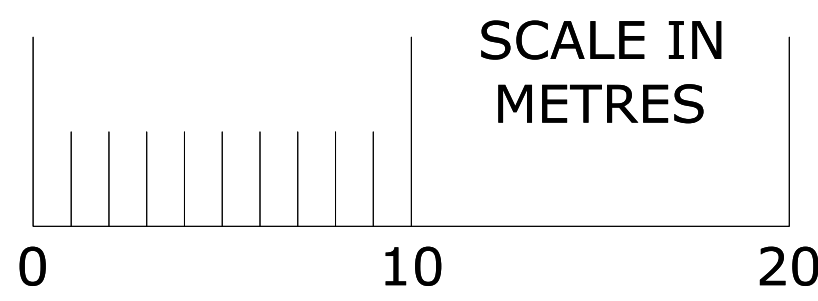
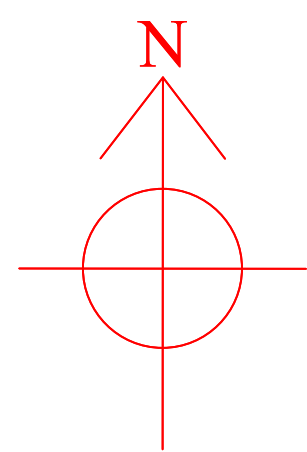


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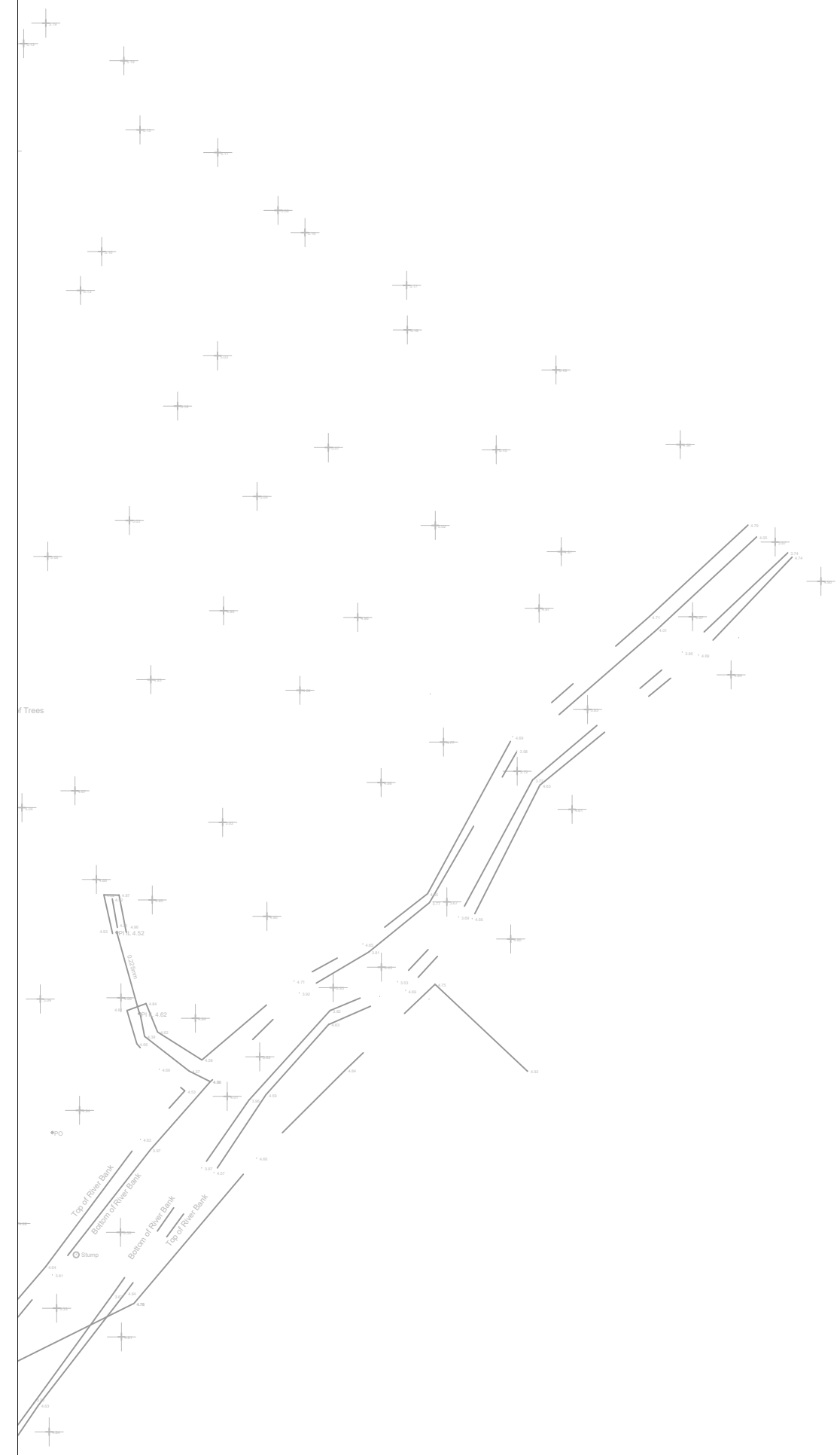
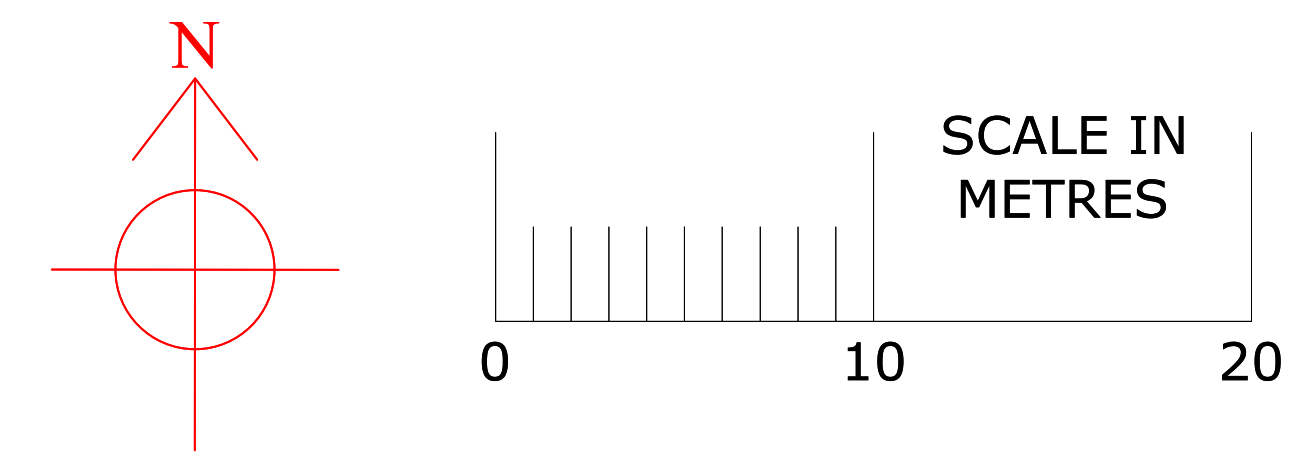


G5
Group No. G5 is made up of tree no's T111 to T222 inclusive. This group is not illustrated with a connecting line as this would congest the plan.

Unsurveyed and off site trees in this area.

Unsurveyed and off site trees in this area.

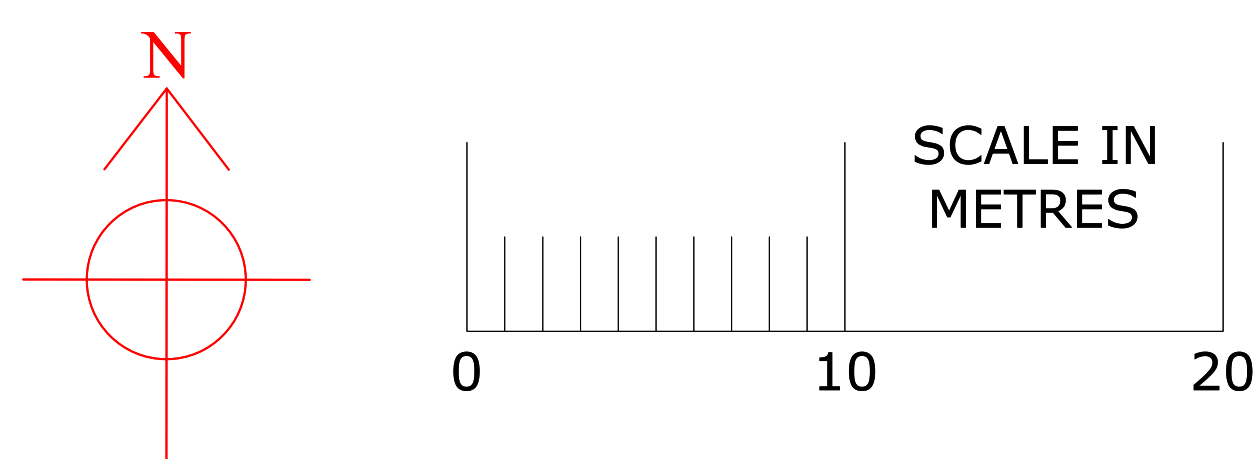
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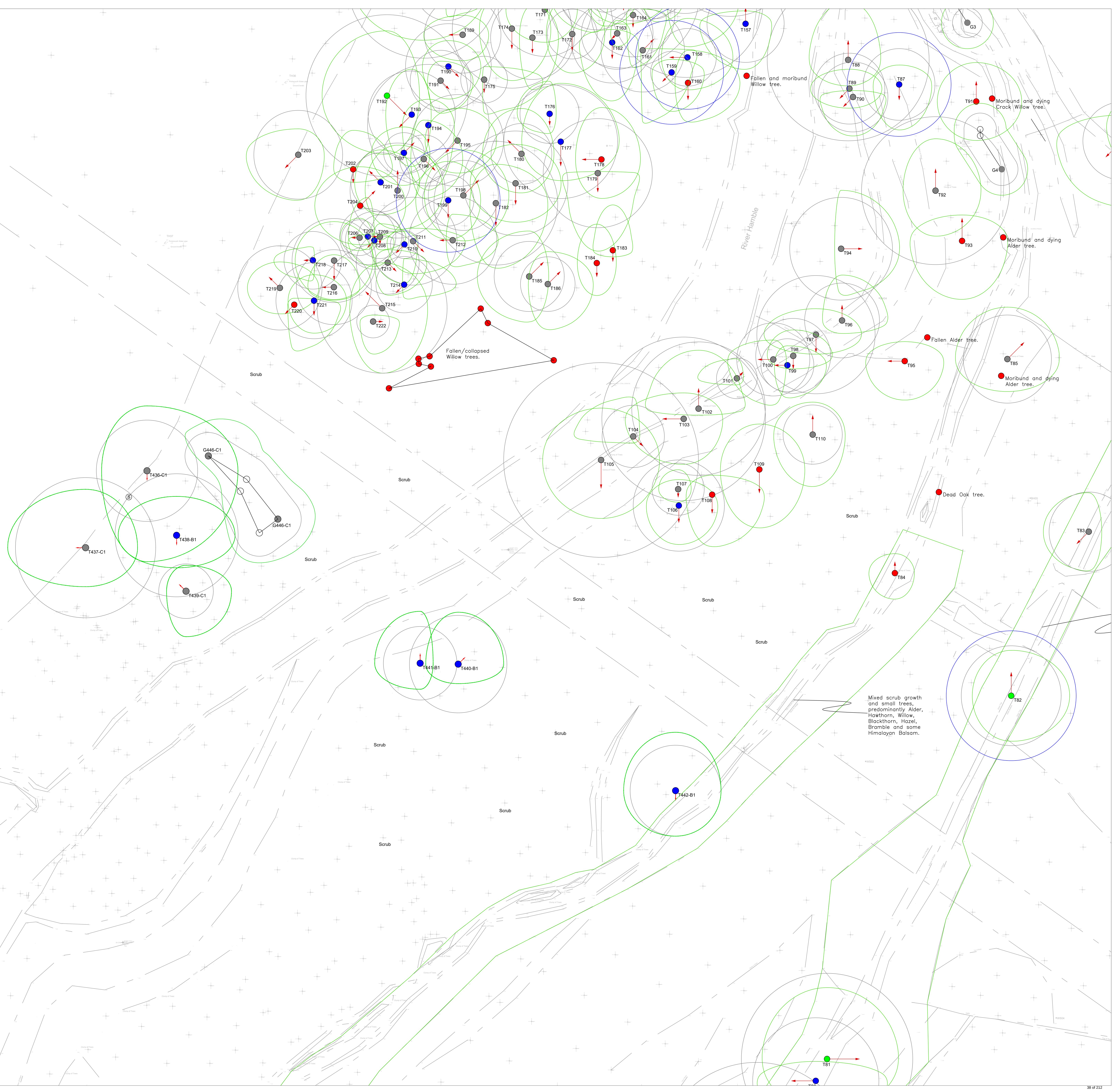
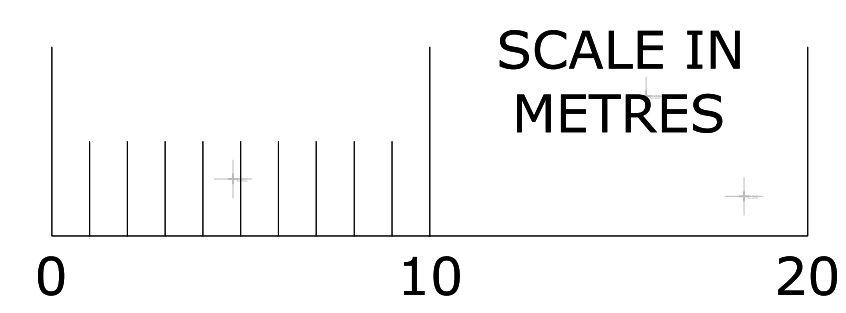
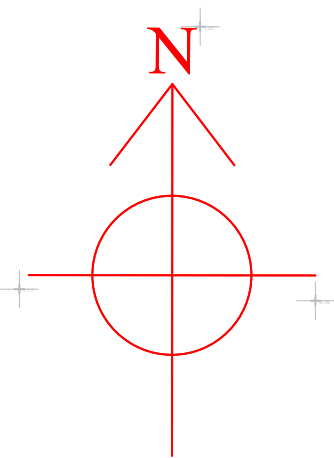
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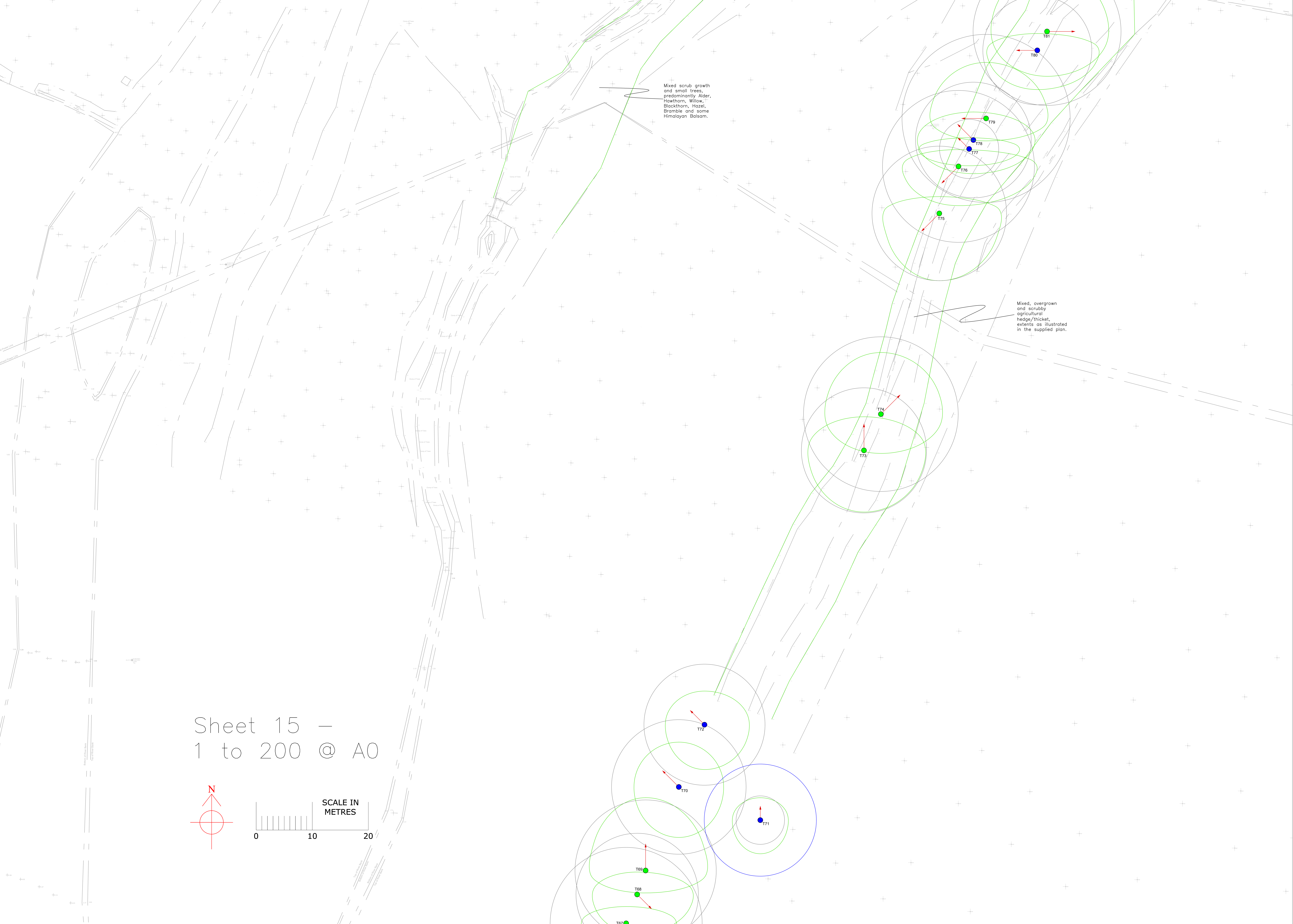
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site trees in this
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1 to 200 @ A0

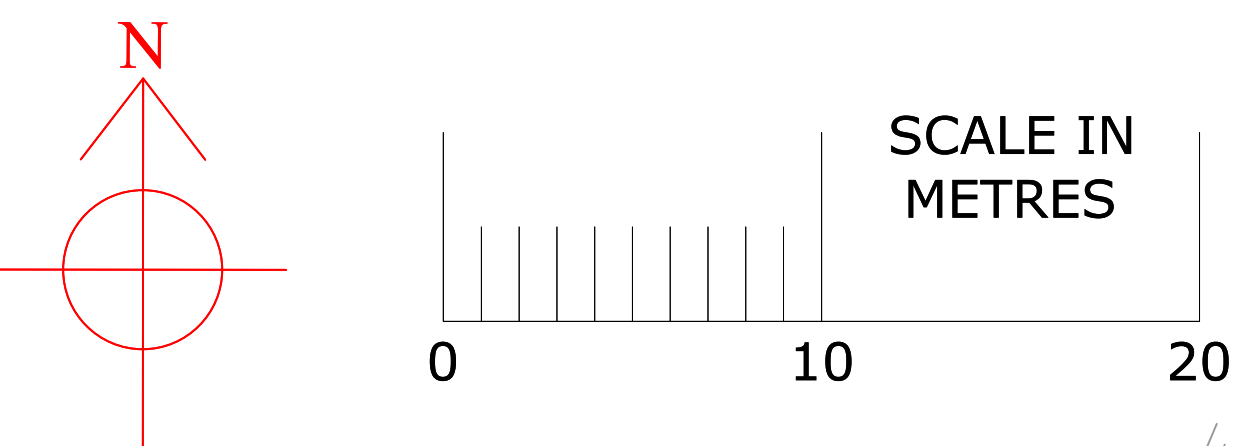


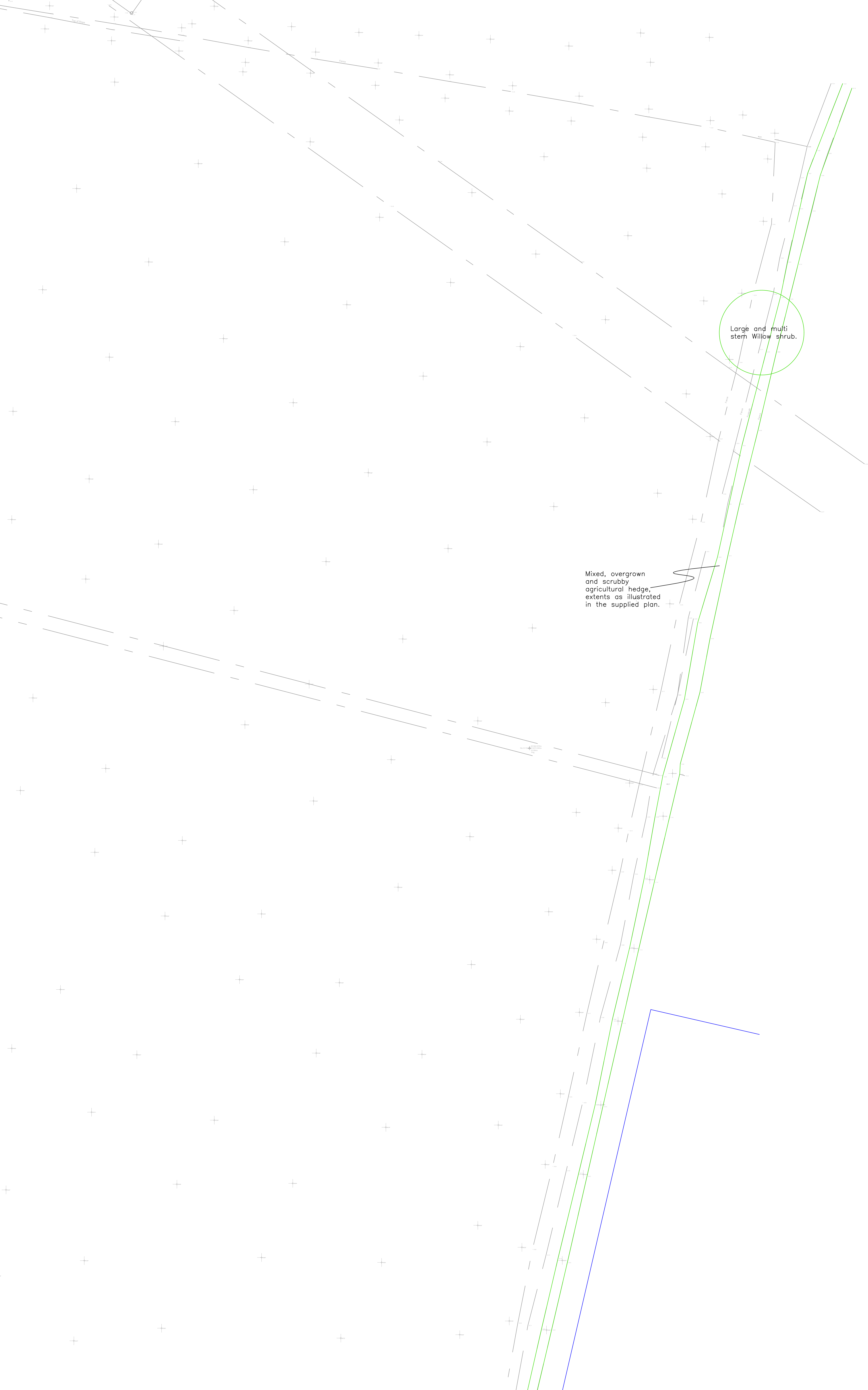
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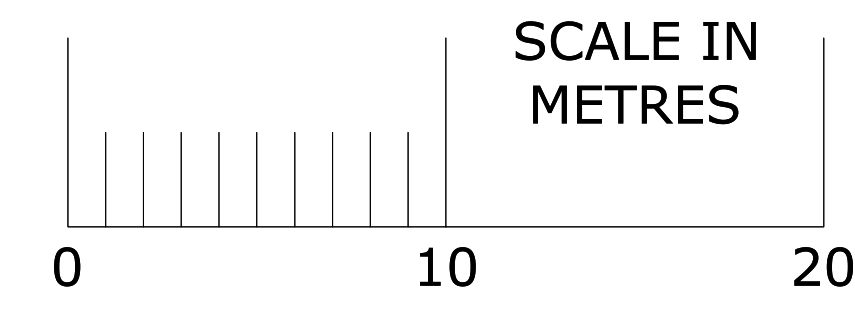
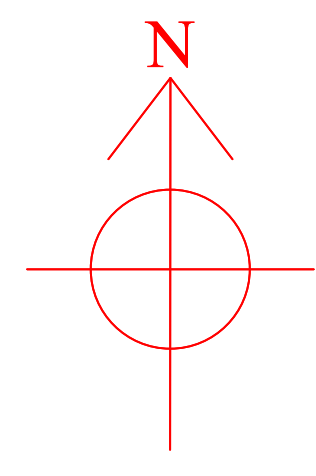


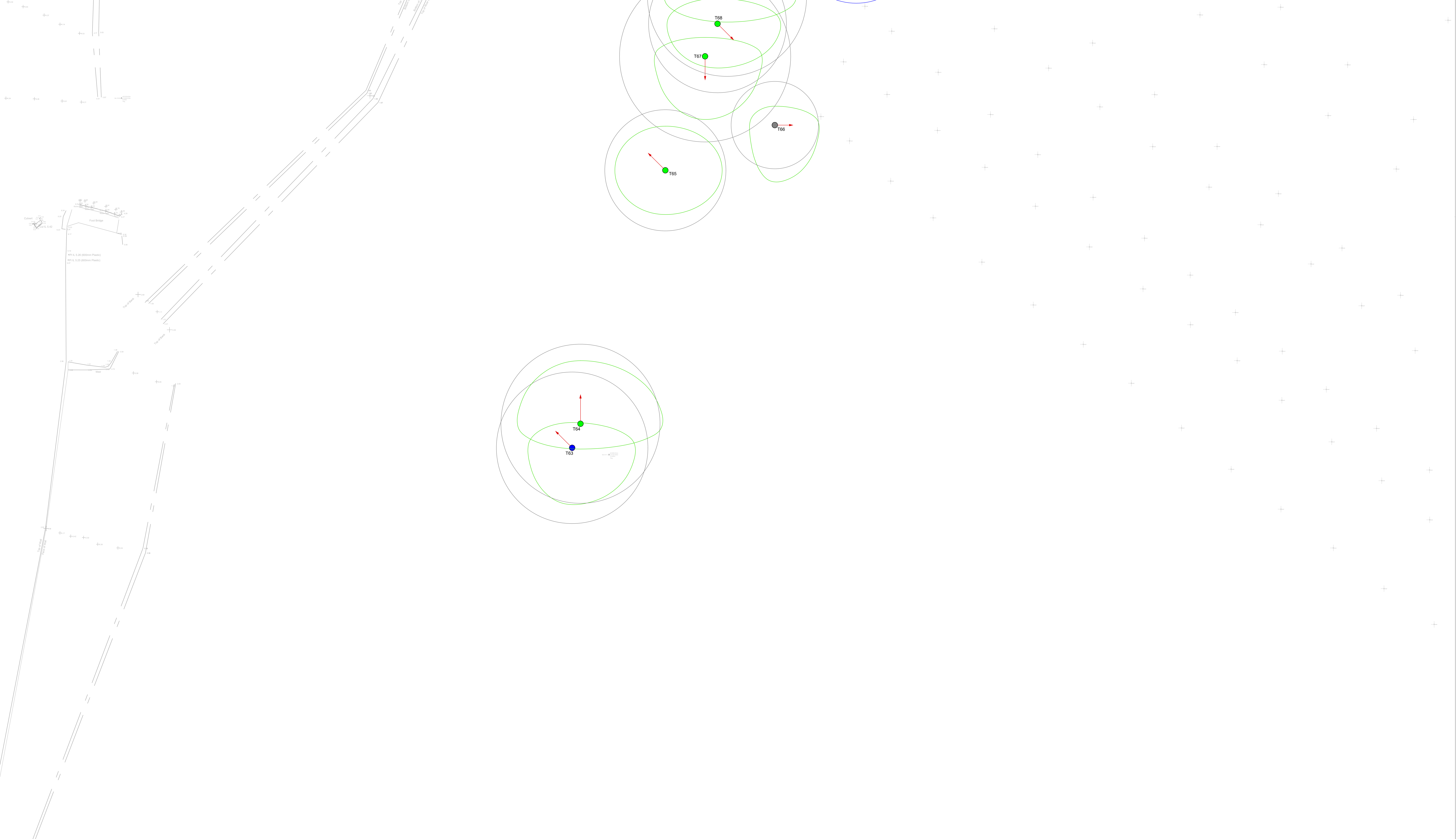
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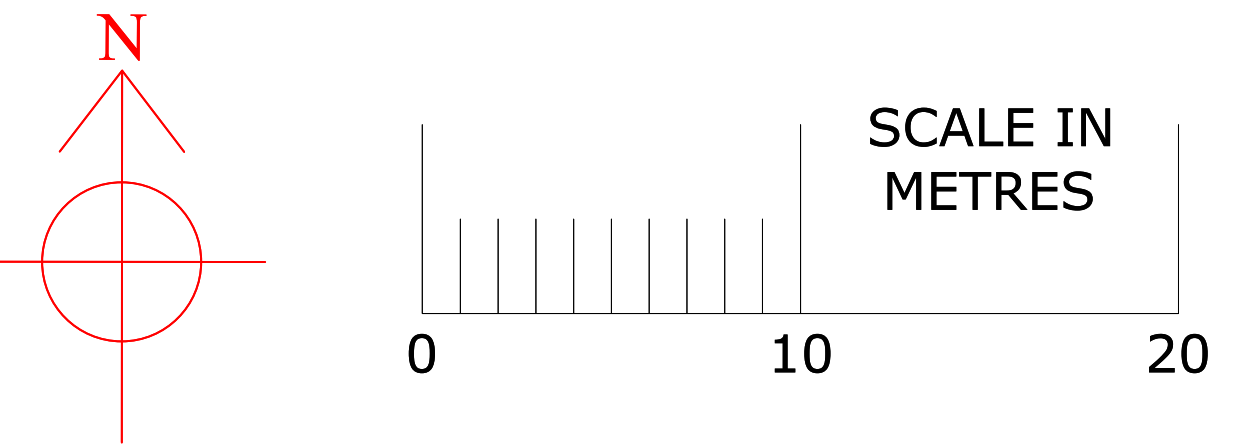


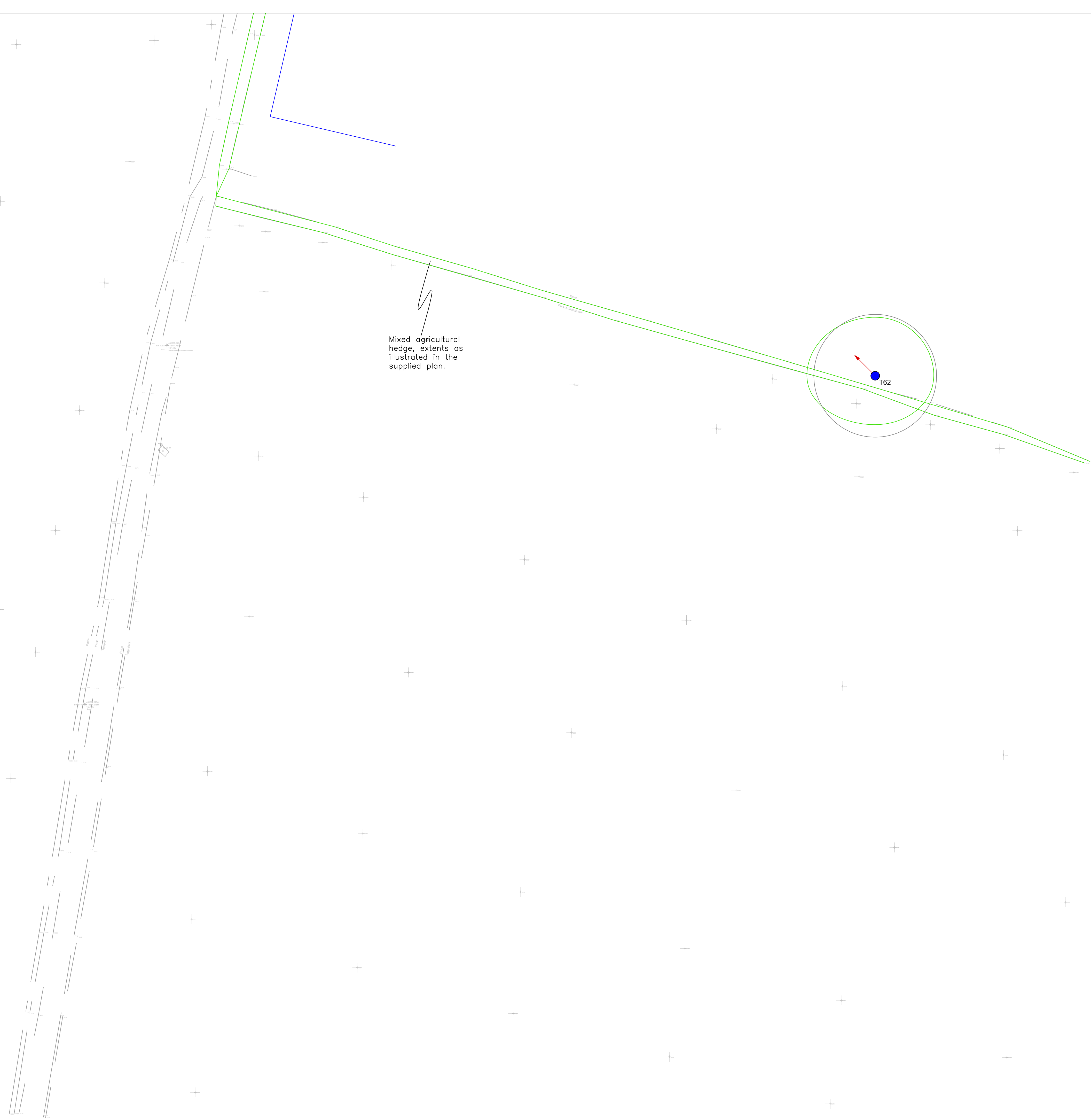
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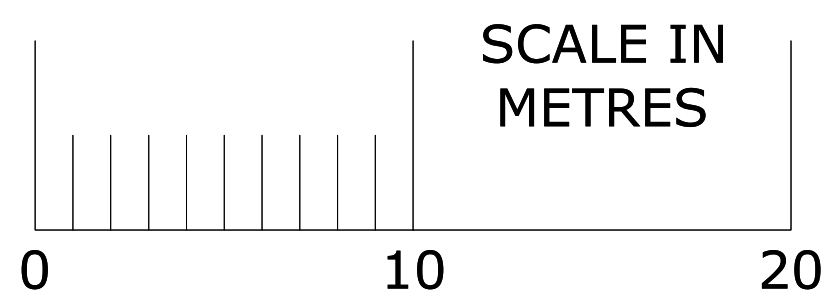
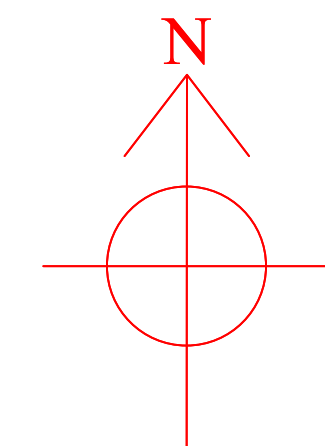


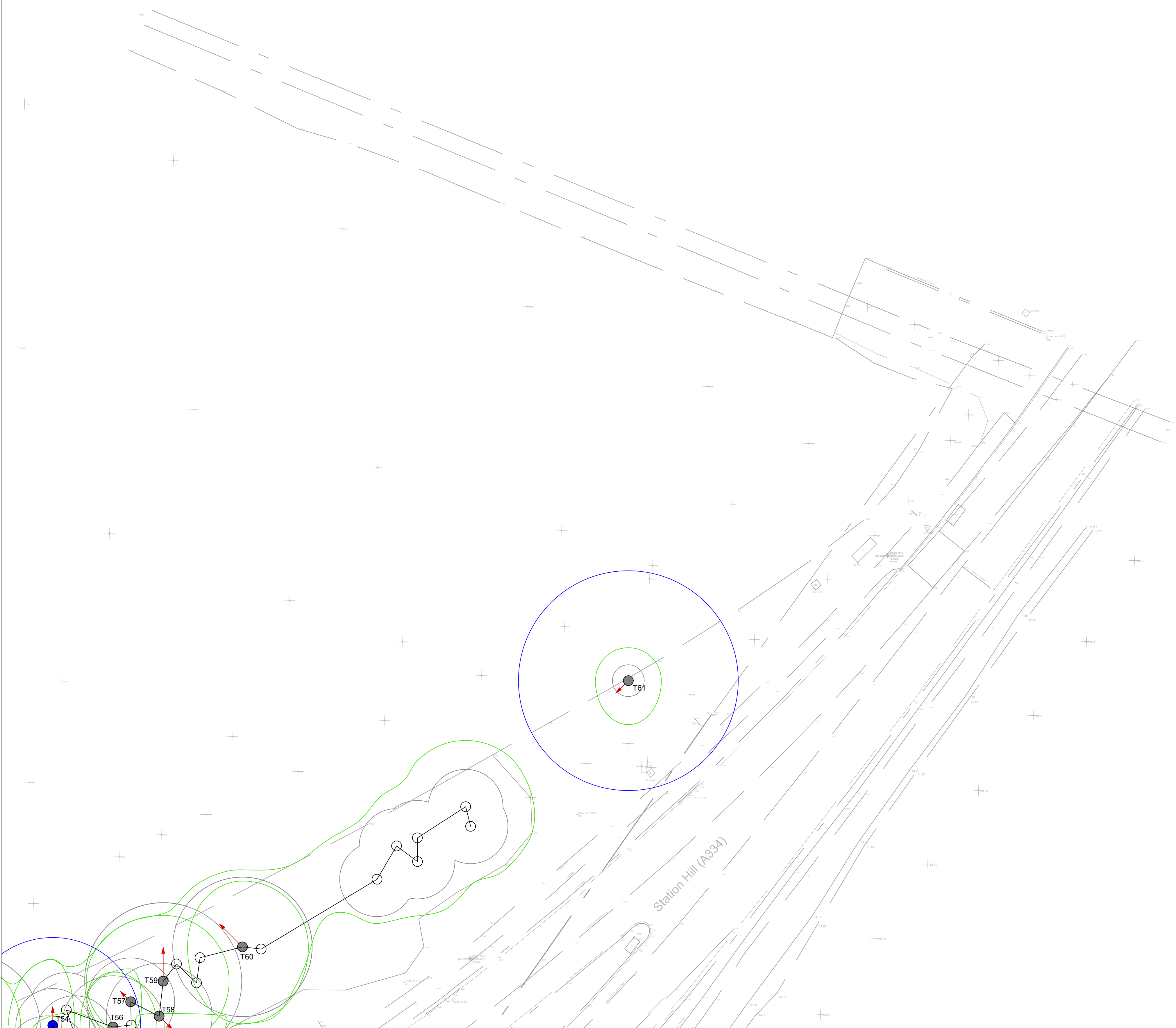
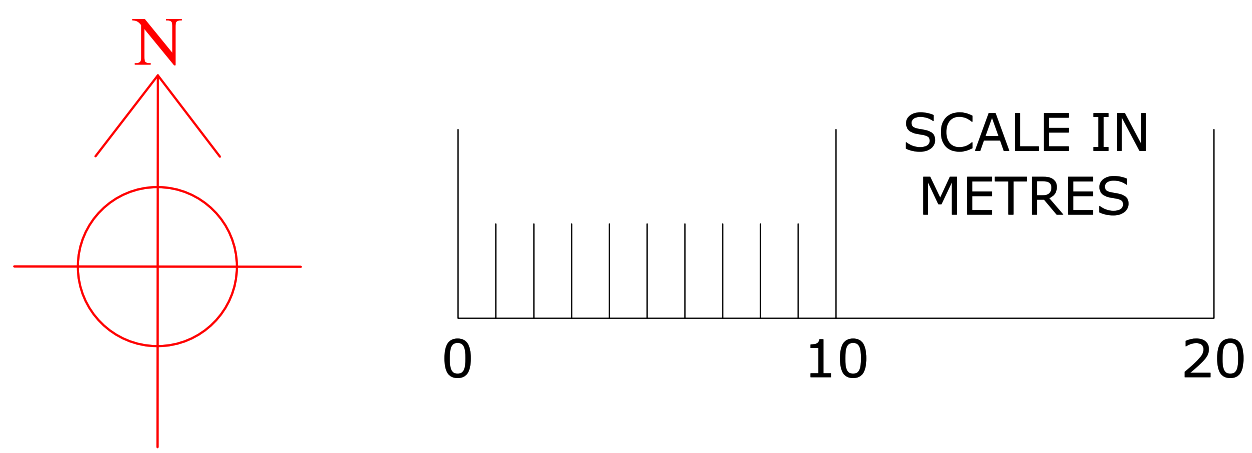


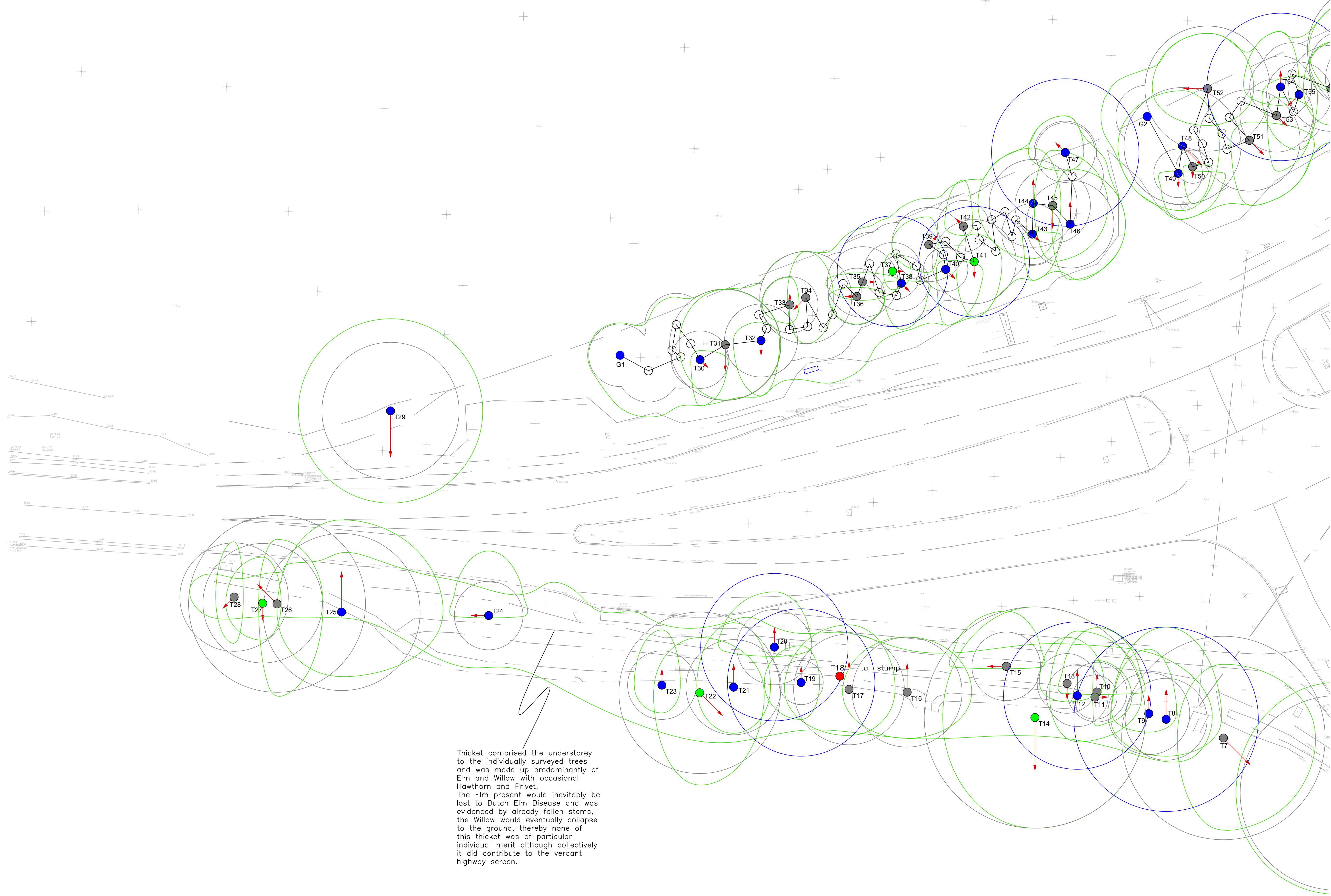
Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

T62

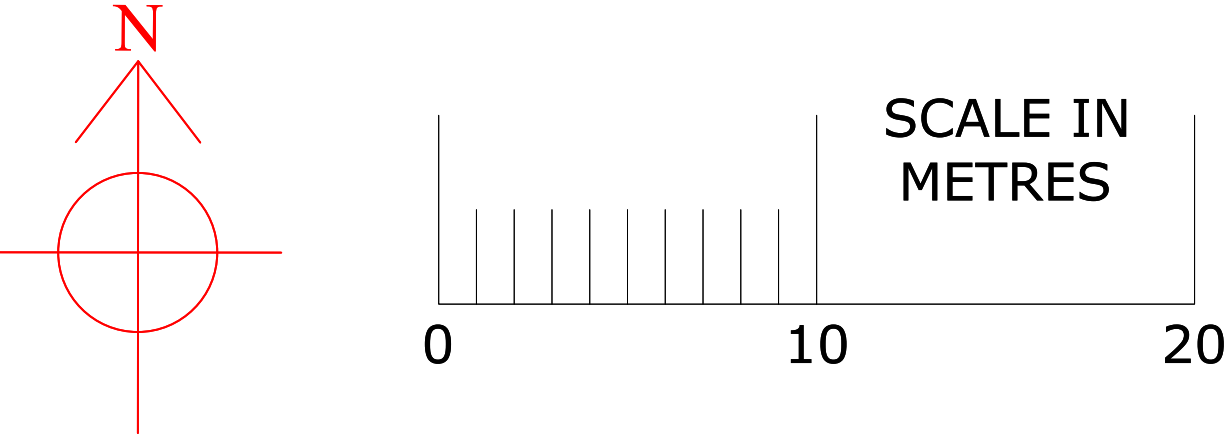
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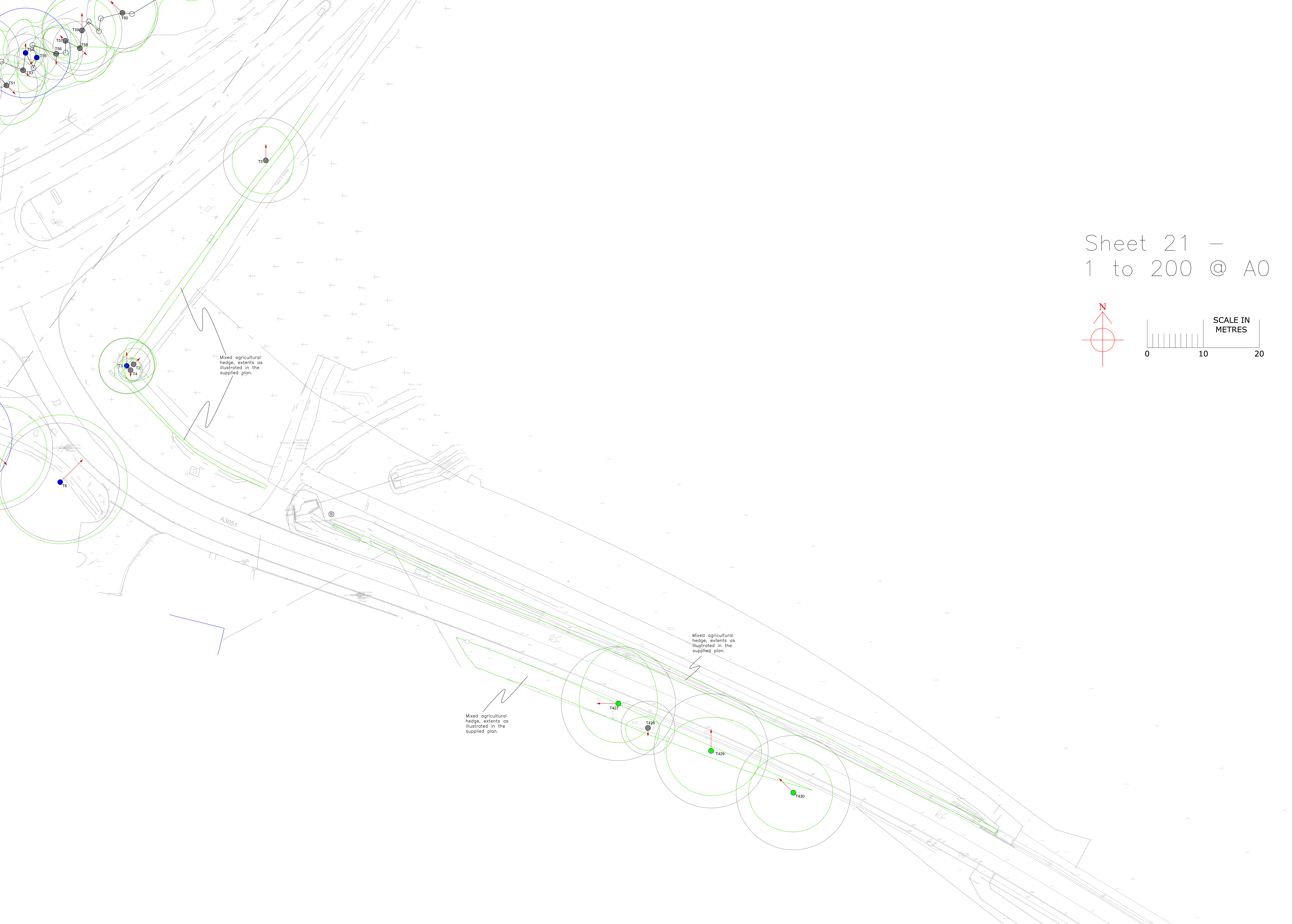




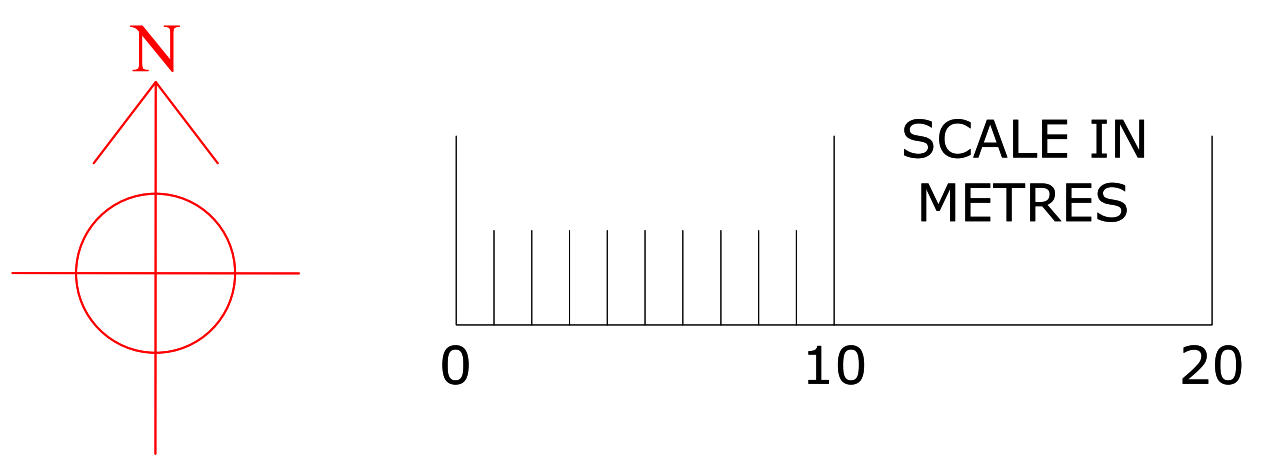


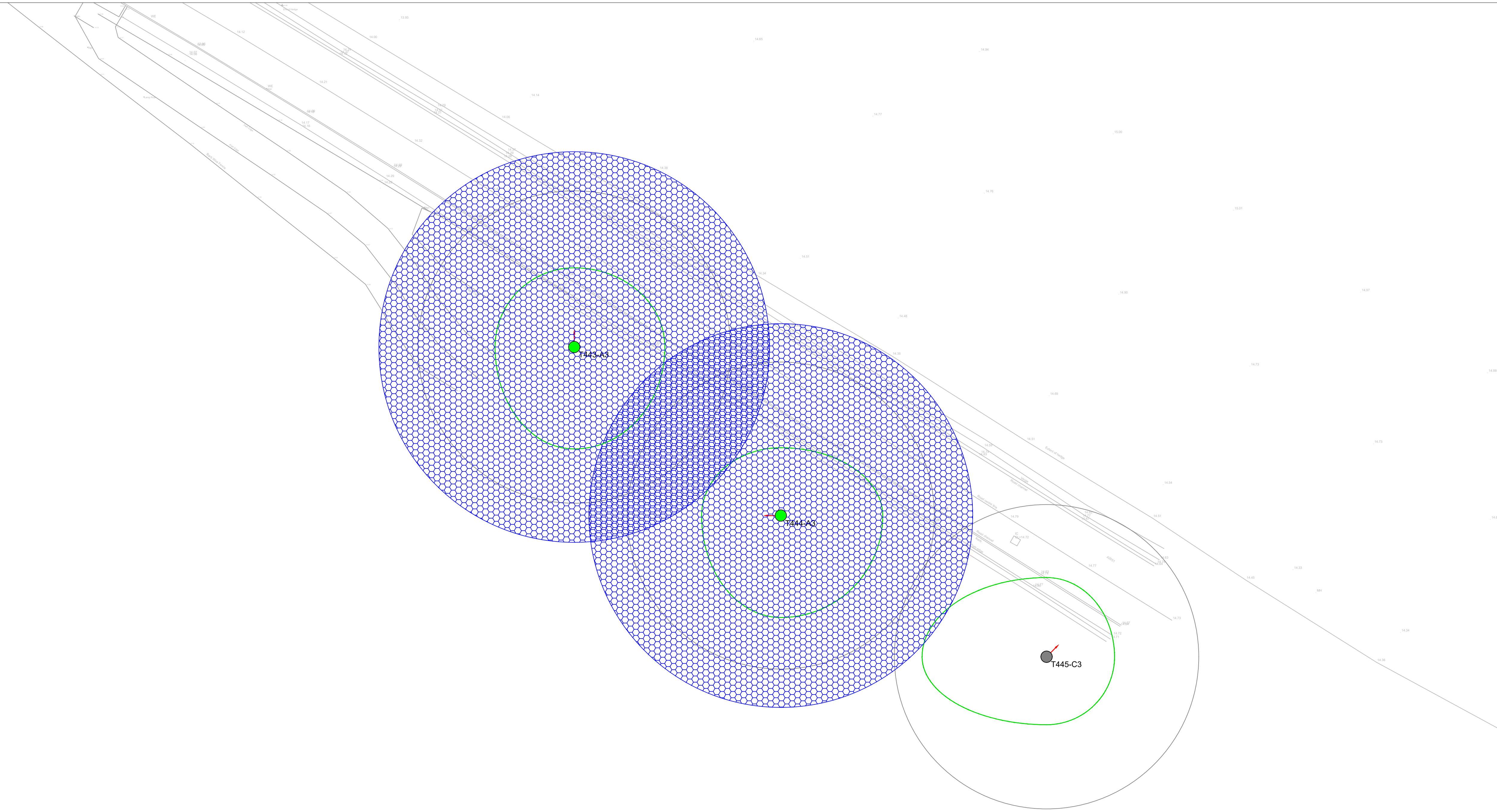
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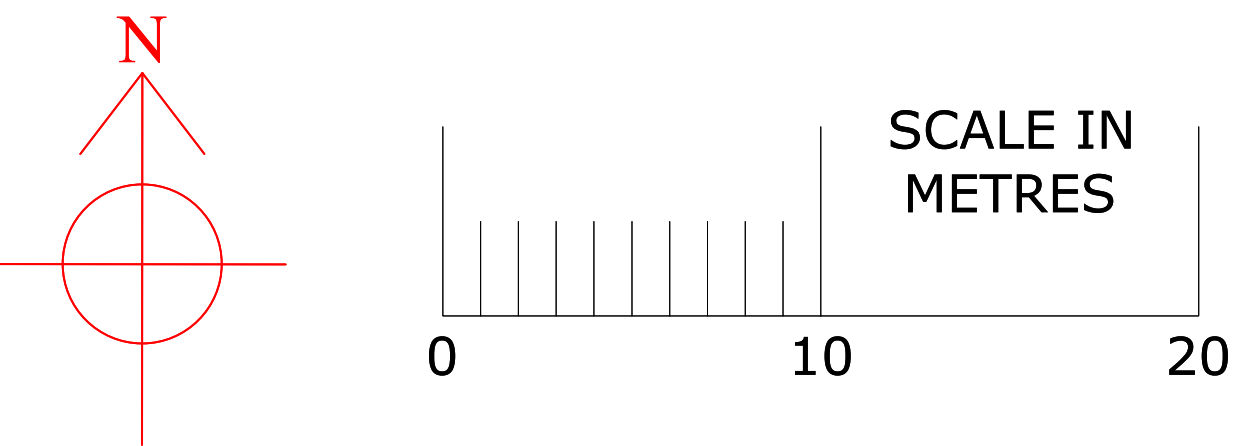


Sheet 21 –
1 to 200 @ A0





Sheet 22 —
1 to 200 @ A0



Appendix 2 Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Key:

- o **Ht** = Height estimated in metres.
- o **Stem Diam** = Stem or trunk diameter, measured and calculated in accordance with Annex C and section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
 - o **oi** = Measurement taken over ivy, which is likely to produce an exaggerated figure.
- o **Crown Spread** = Crown spread to the cardinal points in metres, measured by pacing.
- o **1st significant branch ht' & direction** = First significant branch height in metres and direction of growth e.g. N = North.
- o **Crown base ht'** = Minimum distance between surrounding ground level at the trunk base and the base of the main crown, estimated by eye in metres.
- o **Life stage** is chosen from the four following categories;
 - Y = Young;
 - SM = Semi mature;
 - EM = Early mature;
 - M = Mature;
 - OM = Over Mature.
- o **General observations** = Particularly of structural and/or physiological condition, significant features and defects, and the effect these may have on the health, stability and safe retention of the tree.
- o **Preliminary management recommendations** = any significant works identified as necessary in the current context, and not taking into account any development of the site..
- o **Rem' cont'** = an estimate, in years, of the remaining period over which the tree can be retained at an acceptable level of risk whilst still providing significant amenity benefits with no significant management intervention.
- o **Reten' Cat'** = Desirability for retention category. Refers to BS5837:2012 which categorises trees on development sites into one of four categories – A, B, C or U, A being very good and U meaning that felling is appropriate regardless of any proposals. The suffix 1, 2 or 3 refers to a subcategory relating to tree, landscape or cultural/ecological values respectively.
- o **AGL** = Above ground level
- o **#** = Estimated dimension.
- o **TYP** = Typical dimension where several are present.

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T2	Norway Maple	8	240	1	4	4	3	2	2.5	NE	2.5	SM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was suppressed by the nearby and larger trees and contained a significant lower trunk bark wound making it s long term retention unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 26.0 square metres (radius = 2.9 metre).	10-20	C1
T3	Ash	10	280# + 300# = 410	2	5#	5#	5#	5#	3.5#	N	3.5	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature that was two stemmed from ground level.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 76.0 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T4	Elm	12	180#	1	2#	2#	2#	1#	4#	S	4	SM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had grown up through the crown of the nearby Ash but it was inevitable that it would succumb to Dutch Elm Disease within the next few years.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 15.0 square metres (radius = 2.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T5	Norway Maple	12	540 oi + 260 oi + 200 oi = 632	3	6	5	6#	6	0.1	N	3	E	- The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree contained numerous potentially weak forks between its co-dominant stems and it was considered likely that the risk of failure of these forks would result in their removal of this tree on health and safety grounds within the next 10-20 years.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 181.0 square metres (radius = 7.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T6	Common Oak	14	880	1	12	12#	11	11	2	NE	2	EM	- The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had suffered crown damage in the past giving risk to a small degree of deadwood and decay extending down into the second order limbs. - However this did not seem to be a structurally significant feature at the time of survey. - An old occluded bark wound was present on the eastern side of the lower trunk. Probing of this area with a pocket knife failed to reveal any significant decay.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially. - RPA area = 350.0 square metres (radius = 10.6 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T7	Common Oak	18	920	1	8#	10#	10#	5#	5	SE	5	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The trunk base was significantly enlarged and a fungal fruiting body of <i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> was present on the eastern side of the trunk base, indicating a potentially significant white rot decay at this point.	- Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk base to identify the extent and assess the structural significance of the decay present. - N.B. The grading of this tree is provisional on the results of this further inspection. - RPA area = 383.0 square metres (radius = 11.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T8	Common Oak	11	370	1	10#	6#	4#	6#	4	N	4	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature but not a prominent individual. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	40+	B2
T9	Field Maple	6	370	1	7#	3#	2#	4#	1	N	1	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature but not prominent as an individual. - The crown was asymmetric as a result of suppression by nearby and larger trees.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T10	Cherry	7	270 oi	1	7#	5#	0#	4#	4	N	4	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree made a minor contribution to the roadside verdant screen but it was becoming increasingly suppressed by nearby and larger trees.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T11	Cherry	7	200 oi	1	4#	4#	3#	0#	6	E	6	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree made a minor contribution to the roadside verdant screen but it was becoming increasingly suppressed by nearby and larger trees.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.1 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T12	Ash	13	280 oi	1	7#	7#	5#	3#	4	N	4	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T13	Hornbeam	6	270 oi	1	5#	4#	2#	3#	1.3	S	1	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree made a minor contribution to the roadside verdant screen but it was becoming increasingly suppressed by nearby and larger trees.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T14	Common Oak	18	1000 #	1	12#	12 #	12 #	10 #	4	S	4	EM	- The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The exit hole of a potential bat roost or bird nest was present at approximately 10 metres above ground level on the western side of the central trunk.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 452.0 square metres (radius = 12.0 metre).	40+	A2
T15	Elm	10	310	1	6	4	0	6	3	W	3	SM	The tree made a minor contribution to the verdant roadside screen but it would inevitably succumb to Dutch Elm Disease.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T16	Ash	14	300# + 280# + 280# = 497	3	6#	7#	5#	7#	4#	N	3	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was three stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks and evidence of some basal decay where a previous stem had been removed. - Likely fears over the potential failure of these basal forks meant that the long term retention of this tree was considered unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal forks. - RPA area = 112.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T17	Ash	14	200# + 280# + 300# + 100# + 180# = 501	5	7#	5#	5#	7#	3	N	3	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was five stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks. - Likely fears over the potentially failure of these basal forks meant that the long term retention of this tree was considered unlikely.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal forks. - RPA area = 114.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T18	Tall stump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T19	Ash	14	200#	1	4#	2#	4#	4#	6	N	7	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	20-40	B2
T20	Ash	14	340 oi	1	6	4	1#	6	4	N	4	SM	- The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 52.0 square metres (radius = 4.1 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T21	Ash	15	430 oi	1	7#	4#	5#	4#	4	N	4	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 84.0 square metres (radius = 5.2 metre).	20-40	B2
T22	Common Oak	141	730 oi	1	6#	7#	10 #	5#	4.5	SE	3	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 241.0 square metres (radius = 8.8 metre).	40+	A2
T23	Holly	12	310	1	6#	2#	3#	3#	3	N	3	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - Several basal sucker stems were present. - The tree contributed to the verdant roadside screen.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T24	Common Oak	14	310	1	7#	4#	0#	4#	3	W	3	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and the tree leant to the north and it was considered that this angle of lean which was towards the highway would result in the premature removal of this tree on health and safety grounds at some point in the future.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	20-40	B2
T25	Common Oak	15	710	1	10#	11#	7#	7#	3	N	3	EM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - Minor crown dieback was present indicating a reduced level of vitality and possibly reduced longevity.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 228.0 square metres (radius = 8.5 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T26	Common Oak	15	800	1	7#	5#	10#	2#	4.5	NW	4.5	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - Minor crown dieback was present indicating a reduced level of vitality. - Fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Inonotus dryadeus</i> along with visible but localised decay of the root buttress was present on the south western side of the trunk base. - The other root buttresses seemed unaffected. - However given the location of this tree next to the public highway it was considered likely that it would be felled for health and safety reasons within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the extent of decay in the south western quarter of the trunk base. - RPA area = 290.0 square metres (radius = 9.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T27	Yew	14	540	1	5#	2	4#	4#	0.5	S	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 132.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T28	Common Oak	14	490	1	6#	1#	5#	2#	4.5	SW	4.5	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - Extensive crown dieback was present and the remaining live crown was quite thin and sparse indicating significantly reduced levels of vitality. - Therefore the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially crown vitality. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	10-20	C1
T29	Common Oak	12	620	1	10#	10#	10	10#	1	S	1	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - Crown branch form was somewhat poor which was not entirely unusual with this species. - However one particular lower limb on the southern side was becoming upward swept and co-dominant and at increased risk of hazard beam type failure (Mattheck 1994). - Given the location of this tree next to the public highway the presence of this potential future defect may result in the premature removal of the tree for health and safety reasons.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially especially the condition of the potentially weak side limb on the southern side. - RPA area = 174.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T30	Field Maple	10	260	1	1#	3#	5#	1#	1.4	SE	1	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	20-40	B2
T31	Field Maple	12	190 x 7 = 503 mean	7	6#	6#	6#	5#	0.5	S	1	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak forks between the multiple stems and a co-dominant crown structure above. - Given its location next to the public highway concerns over the potential failure of these weak forks were considered likely to result in the removal of this tree for health and safety reasons within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 114.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T32	Field Maple	12	170 + 150 + 240 = 330	3	2#	2#	6#	3#	0.5	S	1.5	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 49.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T33	Field Maple	12	170 oi + 190 oi = 255	2	3#	1#	2#	3#	2	N	2	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to the verdant roadside screen but was not a prominent individual. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 0.7 metres above ground level with a potentially weak fork.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 29.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T34	Field Maple	13	170 x 6 = 416 mean	6	5#	3#	5#	2#	0.6	SW	1.3	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was multi stemmed from immediately ground level with several potentially weak forks. - Given the trees location in the vicinity of a public highway the potential failure of these forks meant it was likely that the tree would be removed on health and safety grounds within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 78.0 square metres (radius = 5.0 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T35	Norway Maple	14	210 oi + 240 oi = 319	2	1#	4#	2#	4#	2	E	3	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a weak included bark union, the potential failure of which made it likely that this tree would be removed for health and safety reasons within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the weak basal fork. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T36	Field Maple	13	220 oi + 130 oi = 256	2	1#	3#	3#	3#	2.5	W	2.5	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a weak included bark union, the potential failure of which made it likely that this tree would be removed for health and safety reasons within the next 10-20 years at least.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the weak basal fork. - RPA area = 30.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T37	Scots Pine	14	260 oi	1	2#	2#	2#	1#	7	E	7	SM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	40+	A2
T38	Field Maple	13	250 oi	1	0#	3#	5#	2#	1	SE	1	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 28.0 square metres (radius = 3.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T39	Field Maple	13	200 oi + 200 oi + 150 oi + 100 oi = 335	4	3#	1#	3#	4#	0.1	NE	1	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks, the likely failure of which was likely to reduce the longevity of the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the potentially weak basal forks. - RPA area = 51.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T40	Field Maple	13	200 oi	1	1#	4#	6#	1#	0.2	SE	0	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 18.0 square metres (radius = 2.4 metre).	20-40	B2
T41	Scots Pine	14	380 oi	1	3#	3#	6#	2#	4	S	2	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 65.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	40+	A2
T42	Field Maple	13	160 oi + 170 oi = 233	2	5#	1#	1#	2#	0.2	NW	0.5	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 0.7 metres above ground level with a potentially weak fork, the probable failure of which was considered likely to curtail the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal fork. - RPA area = 25.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T43	Field Maple	12	190 oi + 200 oi = 276	2	0#	3#	5#	1#	0.2	SE	0.2	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 34.0 square metres (radius = 3.3 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T44	Field Maple	12	150 x 7 = 397 mean	7	6#	3#	6#	6#	0.5	N	0.5	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - the tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level, however with more stable forks than has been observed in many of the nearby Field Maples.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 71.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B2
T45	Field Maple	12	240 + 150 + 190 = 341	3	6#	6#	6#	2#	0.4	S	1	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks, the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the potentially weak basal forks. - RPA area = 53.0 square metres (radius = 4.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T46	Field Maple	12	150 x 7 = 397 mean	7	6#	6#	6#	2#	0.3	N	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - the tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level, however with more stable forks than has been observed in many of the nearby Field Maples.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 71.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T47	Ash	14	270 oi	1	4#	2#	2#	4#	3	NW	3	SM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T48	Field Maple	13	200 x 7 = 529 mean	7	6#	4#	7#	7#	0.3	SE	0.3	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - the tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level, however with more stable forks than has been observed in many of the nearby Field Maples.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 127.0 square metres (radius = 6.3 metre).	20-40	B2
T49	Field Maple	12	220	1	0#	5#	5#	2#	0.3	S	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 22.0 square metres (radius = 2.6 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T50	Norway Maple	12	150	1	0#	2#	4#	1#	0.7	S	0.5	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had some potential for future growth but only limited room into which to grow.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 10.2 square metres (radius = 1.8 metre).	20-40	C1
T51	Field Maple	14	370 + 270 = 458	2	2#	7#	7#	2#	0.7	SE	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was multi stemmed with several potentially weak forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 95.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T52	Ash	14	400# + 400# = 566	2	6#	5#	4#	6#	1.8	W	1.8	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak fork and further bifurcations and weak forks were present above this point. - The probable failure of these was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 145.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T53	Field Maple	13	200 oi + 110 oi + 240 oi = 331	3	2#	4#	6#	1#	0.4	SE	0.2	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was multi stemmed with several potentially weak forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 50.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T54	Norway Maple	13	280 oi	1	6#	2#	2#	4#	2	N	2	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	20-40	B2
T55	Field Maple	13	170 oi + 240 oi = 294	2	2#	2#	6#	4#	0.3	SW	3	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 39.0 square metres (radius = 3.5 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T56	Field Maple	12	280 oi + 270 oi = 389	2	5#	4#	4#	3#	0.3	S	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 1 metre above ground level with a potentially weak fork, the probable failure of which was considered to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal fork. - RPA area = 68.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T57	Field Maple	12	220 oi + 250 oi = 333	2	3#	1#	3#	4#	1.6	NW	1.6	SM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 1 metre above ground level with a potentially weak fork, the probable failure of which was considered to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal fork. - RPA area = 50.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T58	Field Maple	12	180 oi + 360 oi = 402	2	0#	6#	6#	2#	0.3	SE	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 1 metre above ground level with a potentially weak fork, the probable failure of which was considered to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal fork. - RPA area = 73.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T59	Field Maple	12	290oi + 270oi + 210oi + 240oi + 310oi = 596	5	6#	6#	6#	7#	0.2	N	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with numerous potentially weak forks, the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 161.0 square metres (radius = 7.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T60	Field Maple	12	200 x 7 = 529 mean	7	6#	6#	7#	5#	0.3	NW	0	EM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with numerous potentially weak forks, the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the potentially weak forks. - RPA area = 127.0 square metres (radius = 6.3 metre).	10-20	C1
T61	Common Oak	5	120	1	3#	3	4	3	0.8	SW	0.5	Y	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree had potential for future growth into a prominent roadside feature and was only downgraded because of its small trunk diameter size.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 7.0 square metres (radius = 1.4 metre).	40+	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T62	Ash	13	430 oi + 300 oi = 524	2	6#	6#	5	7	5	NW	4	EM	- The tree provided useful boundary screening against the industrial estate. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak basal fork. - However the dimensions of this did not exceed the published failure/intervention criteria (Helliwell 2004).	- Monitor and assess condition biennially especially the condition of the potentially weak basal fork. - RPA area = 124.0 square metres (radius = 6.3 metre).	20-40	B2
T63	Common Oak	19	1000 #	1	4	10	9	7#	4	NW	4	EM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was visible from the public footpath. - The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of suppression by the nearby and larger Oak. - Peripheral crown dieback was present. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - Re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 452.0 square metres (radius = 12.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T64	Common Oak	20	1050	1	10	13	4	10 #	3	N	1	M	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public highway.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 499.0 square metres (radius = 12.6 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T65	Common Oak	16	800#	1	7	9#	7	8#	3	NW	3	EM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was a prominent feature visible from the public footpath.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 290.0 square metres (radius = 9.6 metre).	40+	A2
T66	Ash	13	270 oi + 150 oi + 340 oi + 280 oi + 210 oi = 577	5	3	7#	9	4	5	E	4	EM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks and evidence of decay in the base of some of the stems. - Because of these structural defects the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the potentially weak basal forks and decay in the stem bases. - RPA area = 151.0 square metres (radius = 6.9 metre).	10-20	C1
T67	Common Oak	18	1130 oi	1	3	9	10	8#	4	S	4	M	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was a significant landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - Re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 578.0 square metres (radius = 13.6 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T68	Common Oak	19	910	1	4	10	7	8#	4.5	SE	4	EM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 375.0 square metres (radius = 10.9 metre).	40+	A2
T69	Common Oak	19	1050 oi	1	13	11 #	4	10 #	2.5	N	2.5	M	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - The crown was asymmetric and formed a unified structure with the nearby Oak. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 499.0 square metres (radius = 12.6 metre).	40+	A2
T70	Common Oak	18	1000 #	1	8	8	9	8#	3	NW	3	EM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - Peripheral crown dieback was present indicating reduced levels of vitality.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - Re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 452.0 square metres (radius = 12.0 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T71	Common Oak	9	360	1	4	5#	6	5	2	N	2	SM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was visible from the public footpath but was not yet a prominent feature. - However it had the potential to grow into such and if tree no. 70 was to decline, this tree would form a natural replacement for it. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 59.0 square metres (radius = 4.3 metre).	40+	B2
T72	Common Oak	18	900#	1	6	8	8	7#	4	NW	3	EM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - Peripheral crown dieback was present indicating reduced levels of vitality.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - Re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 366.0 square metres (radius = 10.8 metre).	20-40	B2
T73	Common Oak	20	930	1	6	11	11	10 #	3	N	3	M	- The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - One fungal fruiting body of <i>Grifola frondosa</i> was present on the north western buttress and this seemed to be associated with a small and localised area of decay that was not currently structurally significant.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially especially the extent of decay in the north western root buttress. - RPA area = 391.0 square metres (radius = 11.2 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T74	Common Oak	20	1150 oi	1	11	11	7	10 #	2	NE	2	M	- The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - Re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 598.0 square metres (radius = 13.8 metre).	40+	A2
T75	Common Oak	21	1000 #	1	3	11	12	10 #	2	SW	1	M	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - Re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 452.0 square metres (radius = 12.0 metre).	40+	A2
T76	Common Oak	21	720 + 870 oi = 1129	2	3	14	7	10 #	4.5	SW	2	M	- The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - The tree was heavily covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible. - The trunk bifurcated at ground level with a seemingly stable fork structure.	- Sever at ground level Ivy stems growing up this tree. - Re-survey in 12 months time when the Ivy has died back. - RPA area = 577.0 square metres (radius = 13.6 metre).	40+	A2
T77	Common Oak	9	440	1	2	9	3	9#	2.5	NW	2	EM	The crown was heavily asymmetric and suppressed by the nearby and larger Oaks and it was considered inevitable that this tree would be either felled as a thinning operation to benefit its neighbour or would naturally decline within the next 20-40 years.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 88.0 square metres (radius = 5.3 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T78	Common Oak	21	860	1	5	11	6	10 #	5	NW	2.5	M	- The tree was a significant landscape feature that was visible from the public footpath. - One fungal fruiting body of <i>Ganoderma resinaceum</i> was present on the trunk base and the north eastern side indicating a degree of internal white rot decay. - The extent and significance of this decay could not be properly assessed with this ground level and visual survey and further inspection was required. - N.B. The grading of this tree was dependant on the result of that further inspection.	- Carry out an internal inspection of the trunk base and root buttresses in order to identify and assess the structural significance of the structural decay present. - RPA area = 335.0 square metres (radius = 10.3 metre).	20-40	B2
T79	Common Oak	20	1250	1	10	11	4	10 #	2	W	2	M	- The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - The tree was noticeably older than the nearby Oaks and it contained many of the features associated with a veteran Oak and whilst this tree was not considered yet to be a true veteran it was well on its way to achieving this ecological status hence its A3 classification.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 707.0 square metres (radius = 15.0 metre).	20-40	A2 & A3
T80	Common Oak	21	810 oi	1	3	11	7	9#	2	W	2	EM	- The crown was asymmetric as a result of increasing suppression by the nearby and larger Oak. - The tree was a landscape feature visible from the public footpath.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 297.0 square metres (radius = 9.7 metre).	20-40	B2
T81	Common Oak	22	1100	1	11#	11	8	10 #	2.5	E	2.5	M	The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 547.0 square metres (radius = 13.2 metre).	40+	A2
T82	Common Oak	15	641	1	7	9	7	6#	4	N	1.8	EM	- The tree was a significant landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 185.0 square metres (radius = 7.7 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T83	Common Oak	15	510	1	6	2	6	7	3	SW	2	EM	- The tree was a landscape feature visible from the public footpath. - The tree had been two stemmed and the south eastern stem had failed leaving a large torn out stem wound at the base of the remaining stem. - It was considered inevitable that this stem would become significantly decayed before the tree had the opportunity to fully occlude it and that this decay would stabilise and thereby shorten the life expectancy of the tree.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially especially the condition of the decay at the stem base. - RPA area = 118.0 square metres (radius = 6.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T84	Alder	11	350#	1	3#	3#	4#	4#	1#	N#	1#	SM	The tree was moribund and in terminal decline.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 55.0 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre).	0-10	U
T85	Alder	12	400# + 400# = 566	2	8	8#	5	8#	2	NE	2	EM	- The tree was considered to be of very little public visual amenity value. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak basal fork. - Bleeding cankers were present on the lower trunk bark surface indicating a significant vascular infection most likely by a <i>Phytophthora</i> fungus. - The combination of vascular infection and vascular defect meant long term retention of this tree was considered unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 145.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T86	Common Oak	17	690	1	10	9#	6	7	2	S	2	EM	The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 215.0 square metres (radius = 8.3 metre).	40+	B1
T87	Alder	16	460	1	3	5	7	4	3.5	S	3	EM	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree had some potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 96.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T88	Alder	16	300 x 12 = 1039 mean	12	9	5	4	6#	3	N	2.5	M	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with multiple potentially weak basal forks that were considered very likely to fail within the next 10-20 years at least.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 489.0 square metres (radius = 12.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T89	Alder	17	290 + 350 = 455	2	3	5	3	6#	2	SW	2	EM	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak fork that was considered likely to fail within the next 10-20 years.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 94.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T90	Alder	17	280 + 350 = 448	2	1	5	6	5#	4	SW	3	EM	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak fork that was considered likely to fail within the next 10-20 years.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 91.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T91	Crack Willow	17	620 oi	1	6	7	6	6#	2.5	N	1.5	EM	- The tree bore a relatively recently attached metal tag carrying the number 0045. - The tree was visible from the public footpath. - Extensive lower trunk decay was present with longitudinal cavity openings in the lower trunk. - This made collapse of the tree extremely likely. - However around the periphery of the longitudinal cavity openings were distinctive gnawing marks indicating that the cavity may be in use as a bird nesting site or bat roost.	- Carry out further investigation to ascertain whether or not bats are present in this tree. - RPA area = 174.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	0-10	U
T92	Alder	16	300 x 10 = 949 mean	10	8	7	7	5	2	N	2	M	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with multiple potentially weak basal forks that were considered very likely to fail within the next 10-20 years at least.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 407.0 square metres (radius = 11.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T93	Crack Willow	15	610	1	4	7	9	8#	1.3	N	1.3	EM	- The tree was visible from the public footpath. - The tree had been topped or the trunk had snapped off at approximately 2 metres above ground level giving rise to a multi stemmed regrown crown attached at this point by weak forks. - Extensive lower trunk decay was also present. - The tree was considered extremely likely to collapse in the foreseeable future as a result of the structural defects.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 168.0 square metres (radius = 7.3 metre).	0-10	U
T94	Willow	8	450 + 340 + 340 = 659	3	9#	9#	7#	1#	0.1	E	0	OM	- Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was in a state of decline and becoming prostrate in growth habit. - Significant decay was present in the main stems making the collapse of this tree within the foreseeable future extremely likely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 195.0 square metres (radius = 7.9 metre).	10-20	C1
T95	Willow	10	700#	1	3	6#	6#	6	0.7	W	0	OM	The tree was in a state of collapse with extensive trunk decay.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 222.0 square metres (radius = 8.4 metre).	0-10	U
T96	Alder	11	480	1	7	7	2	3#	2	N	2	M	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Significant basal and mid trunk decay was visible making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T97	Alder	12	310 x 6 = 759 mean	6	4	7	3	8#	2	S	2	M	- The tree bore the relatively recently attached tag no. 0042. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks and an increasingly moribund crown.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 261.0 square metres (radius = 9.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T98	Alder	12	340# + 340# = 481	2	4	6#	2	4#	5	S	4	EM	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a weak fork structure making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 105.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T99	Alder	12	340#	1	3	6#	5	2#	4	W	4	EM	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Close access to the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation and/or barbed wire fencing, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The crown was heavily asymmetric to the east.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 52.0 square metres (radius = 4.1 metre).	20-40	B1
T100	Alder	11	300# + 300# + 200# = 469	3	3#	2#	7	7#	5	W	2	EM	The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks and an increasingly moribund crown.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 100.0 square metres (radius = 5.6 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T101	Alder	14	200 + 170 = 262	2	3#	1#	1	6#	2	NE	2	SM	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and the tree leant to the west as a result of suppression by nearby and larger trees. - Given its proximity to the riverbank and the inevitable undercutting of the roots that would be going on as a result of the river flow, the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T102	Alder	15	350 x 6 = 857 mean	6	9	7#	1	8#	3	N	3	M	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was likely to significantly reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 333.0 square metres (radius = 10.3 metre).	10-20	C1
T103	Alder	15	350 x 9 = 1050 mean	9	4	6#	7	9#	0.5	W	0.5	M	- The tree bore the relatively recently attached metal tag with the number 0041. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was likely to significantly reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 499.0 square metres (radius = 12.6 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T104	Alder	15	400#	1	6	1	1	9#	1.6	SE	1.6	EM	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and the tree leant to the west as a result of suppression by nearby and larger trees. - Given its proximity to the riverbank and the inevitable undercutting of the roots that would be going on as a result of the river flow, the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.4 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T105	Alder	15	380 x 12 = 1316 mean	12	8	9#	9	9#	3	S	2	M	- The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was likely to significantly reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 707.0 square metres (radius = 15.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T106	Alder	16	550# + 200# = 585	2	4#	6#	6#	5#	2	S	2	EM	- Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 155.0 square metres (radius = 7.0 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T107	Alder	14	300# + 150# = 335	2	3#	2#	2#	3#	2.5	S	2	SM	- Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Significant crown dieback was present indicating that the tree was in a state of decline.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 51.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T108	Crack Willow	11	300# + 200# = 361	2	3#	8#	8#	4#	2	S	0	OM	- Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree comprised two regrown stems attached to the collapsed remnant of a pre-existing tree. - Given the poor structural attachment of these regrown stems to the ground the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 59.0 square metres (radius = 4.3 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T109	Crack Willow	14	400# + 400# = 566	2	7#	7#	9#	6#	0.1	S	1	OM	- Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree comprised two regrown stems attached to the collapsed remnant of a pre-existing tree. - Given the poor structural attachment of these regrown stems to the ground the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 145.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	0-10	U
T110	Crack Willow	11	380#	1	5#	5#	8#	6#	4#	N	1	EM	- Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree seemed to have partially fallen to the south and had ended up being hung up in the crown of tree no. 109. - however the upper part of the crown seemed to have corrected this angle of lean indicating that it was an historical condition. - However given the terrain and the wet conditions, root stability was likely to be an ongoing issue. - Therefore long term retention of the tree was considered unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 65.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T111	Crack Willow	13	410	1	2	12 #	4	0	2	N	1.5	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was in a state of partial collapse with a longitudinal shear fracture in the base of the trunk.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 76.0 square metres (radius = 4.9 metre).	0-10	U
T112	Alder	19	270	1	4	2	3	0	2	N	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T113	Alder	19	290	1	6#	2	1	3	2	SE	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 38.0 square metres (radius = 3.5 metre).	20-40	B1
T114	Crack Willow	19	420	1	5	1	3	7	3	E	2.5	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0076. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree leant to the north west as the result of a past partial wind throw event and it was considered likely that it was still in a slow process of collapse.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 80.0 square metres (radius = 5.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T115	Alder	17	270	1	1	3	1	1	6	NE	6	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T116	Alder	19	250	1	4	2	1	2	4	SE	3	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 28.0 square metres (radius = 3.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T117	Alder	19	320	1	5	3	3	2	5.5	SE	5.5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T118	Alder	19	270 + 130 = 300	2	5	2	1	5	3	N	1.5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - One basal almost sucker stem was in a state of collapse.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T119	Alder	19	300	1	3	3	2	3	2	W	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0074. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Significant lower trunk decay was present and it was considered likely to cause the premature collapse of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T120	Alder	19	350	1	5	6	0	2	2	S	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 55.0 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T121	Alder	19	280	1	1	2	4	4	4	S	1.8	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T122	Alder	19	550	1	6	2	5	7#	2	NW	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 137.0 square metres (radius = 6.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T123	Alder	19	340 + 110 = 357	2	5	1	1	2	7	N	5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 58.0 square metres (radius = 4.3 metre).	20-40	B1
T124	Alder	19	190 + 390 + 90 = 443	3	5	3	3	8#	2	NE	1.3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 89.0 square metres (radius = 5.3 metre).	20-40	B1
T125	Alder	19	310	1	2	2	3	2	5	N	5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	20-40	B1
T126	Alder	19	310	1	3	3	4	2	2.5	NW	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	20-40	B1
T127	Alder	19	260	1	3	2	2	4	1.9	S	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T128	Alder	19	220	1	3	3	1	1	9	N	9	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 22.0 square metres (radius = 2.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T129	Alder	19	230	1	3	2	2	1	5	S	5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0073. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Significant lower trunk decay was present and this was considered likely to cause the collapse of the tree in the future.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 24.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T130	Alder	19	310	1	2	2	4	3	7	NE	7	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	20-40	B1
T131	Alder	19	260	1	2	4	4	2	4	SW	3	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T132	Alder	19	230	1	2	4	2	1	2	S	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Bleeding cankers on the trunk bark surface indicated a vascular infection most likely by <i>Phytophthora</i> fungus. - Wood exposed by a basal bark wound was beginning to decay. - Long term survival of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 24.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T133	Alder	19	300	1	4	5	4	2	6	S	6	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T134	Crack Willow	11	430 @ 1m agl	1	6	6	2	2	1.3	E	1.5	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0075. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was storm damaged and in a state of partial collapse.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 84.0 square metres (radius = 5.2 metre).	0-10	U
T135	Alder	17	280	1	4	5	4	0	2	SE	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T136	Alder	19	280	1	4	4	4	3	5	N	5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T137	Alder	19	300	1	1	5	5	2	2	E	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T138	Alder	19	300	1	1	5	5	1	1.8	SE	1.5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T139	Alder	18	220	1	1	3	4	2	2	NE	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 22.0 square metres (radius = 2.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T140	Alder	19	250	1	3	4	1	4	9	N	9	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 28.0 square metres (radius = 3.0 metre).	20-40	B1
T141	Alder	19	270	1	2	3	2	1	4	S	4	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Lower trunk bark wounds and associated callous growth indicated that the tree had suffered a degree of vascular infection from which it was in the process of recovering.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T142	Crack Willow	19	570	1	3	9	10	4	8	SE	3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0069. - The tree had suffered storm damage and leant significantly to the south east as the result of a past partial wind throw event. - The crown was now partially hung up in some of the nearby trees. - Ongoing crown break up was anticipated given the existing damage and the nature of this species. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 147.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T143	Alder	17	290	1	1	1	5	3	6	S	6	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 38.0 square metres (radius = 3.5 metre).	20-40	B1
T144	Alder	19	280	1	1	5	2	3	8	NE	8	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T145	Alder	17	300 + 240 = 384	2	1	1	3	6	7	W	4	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The south eastern stem was becoming moribund and dying back. - It was considered likely that this would eventually fall leaving a single stemmed tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 67.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T146	Willow	7	280	1	4	1	1	6#	2	N	1	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and given the noted propensity of this species to wind throw the collapse of this tree within the next 10-20 years was anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T147	Alder	17	260	1	3	1	0	4	6	W	6	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was being suppressed by the nearby and larger Alder and its decline was anticipated as a result.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T148	Alder	19	390	1	2	3	4	6	3	SW	3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0071. - The tag was attached to a dead decaying and truncated sucker stem that contained numerous exit holes of both insects and mammals. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T149	Willow	7	360	1	7	2	0	8	1.5	W	1.5	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and given the noted propensity of this species to wind throw the collapse of this tree within the next 10-20 years was anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 59.0 square metres (radius = 4.3 metre).	10-20	C1
T150	Common Oak	12	270	1	3	3	6	6	5	E	5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	40+	B1
T151	Alder	14	500 + 370 = 622	2	5	3	3	6	2	SE	2	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was moribund with crown dieback and early stages of crown breakup.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 175.0 square metres (radius = 7.5 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T152	Ash	19	490	1	7	7	5	3	7	SW	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0070. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and the tree leant to the north. - Extensive crown dieback was present. - Numerous longitudinal bark wounds and associated wood decay were present on the trunk most likely as a result of bacterial canker infection. - Long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 109.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	0-10	U
T153	Alder	19	360 x 6 = 882 mean	6	3	5	7	6	1.8	NE	1.8	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0068. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 352.0 square metres (radius = 10.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T154	Alder	16	390 oi	1	7	4	1	3	3	S	3	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was moribund and becoming completely swamped in Ivy.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T155	Alder	19	510	1	6	6	2	3	7	NE	7	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0067. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Crown dieback was present. - Extensive bleeding cankers on the lower trunk bark indicated a significant vascular infection most likely by a <i>Phytophthora</i> fungus.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 118.0 square metres (radius = 6.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T156	Alder	19	370 x 7 = 979 mean	7	5	8	7	3	7	E	7	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 434.0 square metres (radius = 11.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T157	Alder	16	210 + 240 + 260 + 190 + 200 = 495	5	2	4	7#	7#	4	N	0	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0066. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was a harp tree, that is, a multi stemmed tree that has arisen from a prostrate trunk that has rooted and the tree was developing into group of 5 individual trees.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 111.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T158	Ash	19	370	1	6	7	5	4	6	W	4.5	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	40+	B1
T159	Ash	17	270	1	2	5	6	3	8	SW	7	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 33.0 square metres (radius = 3.2 metre).	40+	B1
T160	Alder	16	320 + 310 + 280 + 370 = 643	4	5	8	6	2	2	S	2	OM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with weak basal forks and extensive basal decay. - The tree was in a state of imminent collapse.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 187.0 square metres (radius = 7.7 metre).	0-10	U
T161	Ash	17	320 + 430 = 536	2	0	8	11	0	6	NE	2	OM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Crown dieback was present indicating reduced levels of vitality. - The tree was two stemmed from ground level and the basal fork had partially failed allowing one stem to partially collapse. - Long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 130.0 square metres (radius = 6.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T162	Alder	16	520	1	2	4	9	5	0.5	S	0.5	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 122.0 square metres (radius = 6.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T163	Alder	19	460	1	2	2	2	1	8	SW	8	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Extensive basal decay was present and even though the tree was attempting to lay down additional re-inforcing wood in this area it was considered likely that it would reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 96.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T164	Alder	19	380 + 380 = 537	2	1	5	8	1	4	S	4	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a weak included bark union, the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 131.0 square metres (radius = 6.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T165	Hawthorn	8	210	1	1	4	3	2	2.5	E	2.5	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was moribund and covered in Ivy.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 20.0 square metres (radius = 2.5 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T166	Ash	19	200 + 150 + 280 = 375	3	4	6	4	2	4	N	3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The subservient stems contained significant lower decay but the demise of these would merely leave the central and dominant stem to grow on as a single stemmed tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 64.0 square metres (radius = 4.5 metre).	20-40	B1
T167	Alder	19	460 + 460 + 370 + 390 = 844	4	6	6	4	8	2	NE	2	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree. - A small number of bleeding cankers were present on the lower trunk bark surface indicating a low level vascular infection most likely caused by a <i>Phytophthora</i> fungus.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 322.0 square metres (radius = 10.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T167 a	Alder	19	310 x 6 = 980 mean	6	5	7	5	6	7	S	2	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 435.0 square metres (radius = 11.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T168	Alder	12	240	1	0	5	5	3	3.5	SW	3.5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was heavily suppressed by nearby trees and its long term retention was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 26.0 square metres (radius = 2.9 metre).	10-20	C1
T169	Alder	19	470	1	5	2	6	7	4	W	3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 100.00 square metres (radius = 5.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T170	Alder	13	340	1	5	0	4	5	2	SW	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree had experienced extensive storm damage in the crown leaving a poor branch structure and visible decay at the shattered branch stubs. - Further crown collapse was anticipated as a result of this decay.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 52.0s square metres (radius = 4.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T171	Alder	19	310 + 330 + 390 = 598	3	5	5	5	6	5	N	4	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree. - Extensive bleeding cankers on the lower trunk bark surface indicated a significant vascular infection most likely by the fungus <i>Phytophthora</i>.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 162.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T172	Alder	14	320	1	6	5	6	4	2	S	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0065. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Crown branch form was poor most likely as a result of past suppression by nearby and larger trees some of which have since fallen. - Significant basal decay was present as well as visible decay in the upper trunk with the exit hole of what seemed to be either a bird or bat roost.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T173	Alder	19	300 + 300 + 330 = 537	3	5	4	8	2	5	S	3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 131.0 square metres (radius = 6.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T174	Alder	19	330 + 470 + 380 + 330 = 764	4	6	6	8	5	2	S	1.8	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0064. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree. - Several of the stems in their upper parts contained numerous exit holes of what seemed to be either bird nests or bat roosts.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 264.0 square metres (radius = 9.2 metre).	10-20	C1
T175	Willow	12	300	1	2	9	5	0	4	S	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T176	Alder	19	380	1	5	1	3	5	1	S	1	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Crown branch form was poor but this did not seem to be impeding the tree's growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 65.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T177	Ash	19	730 oi	1	9	9#	6	6	3	S	3	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0061. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree had a significant covering of Ivy.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 241.0 square metres (radius = 8.8 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T178	Alder	13	300# + 150# + 150# + 280# = 462	4#	8#	6#	6#	4#	3#	W#	3#	OM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was moribund and in a state of collapse.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 97.0 square metres (radius = 5.5 metre).	0-10	U
T179	Ash	18	700#	1	0#	6#	12#	5#	3	S	3#	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree had been severely partially wind blown to the south and was attempting to regrow. - However, it had been left at a precipitous angle of lean to the south and given the noted wet ground conditions on site root failure was considered a distinct possibility within the next 20 years.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 222.0 square metres (radius = 8.4 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T180	Alder	15	390	1	7	5	6	6	2	NW	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0060. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Significant decay was present in the main stem especially around the base and this was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T181	Alder	19	480 + 470 = 672	2	6	7	6	7	2	S	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The trunk bifurcated just above ground level with a potentially weak fork the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 204.0 square metres (radius = 8.1 metre).	10-20	C1
T182	Alder	19	300 x 7 = 794 mean	7	6	8	10	4	3	S	3	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 285.0 square metres (radius = 9.5 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T183	Willow	19#	400#	1	7#	3#	1#	3#	2#	S#	2#	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was in a state of partial collapse.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	0-10	U
T184	Willow	10#	300#	1	6#	3#	5#	3#	0.2#	S#	0#	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. - The tree was in a state of partial collapse.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 41.0 square metres (radius = 3.6 metre).	0-10	U

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T185	Crack Willow	12#	450#	1	7#	3#	7#	8#	0.1#	NE#	0.1#	EM	• This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. • The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. • Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. • Given the evidence of large scale root plate failure in the immediate vicinity of this tree it was considered likely that it will suffer the same fate.	• No works currently identified. • RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T186	Crack Willow	10#	350#	1	5#	7#	7#	3#	2#	NE#	2#	EM	• This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. • The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. • Safe access to and around the immediate vicinity of the tree was not possible due to the hazardous terrain, therefore some of the assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance for health and safety reasons. • Given the evidence of large scale root plate failure in the immediate vicinity of this tree it was considered likely that it will suffer the same fate.	• No works currently identified. • RPA area = 55.0 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T187	Common Oak	14	400 oi	1	7	7	4	0	4	S	4	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of suppression by the nearby and larger Oak. - The lower trunk was very badly damaged by repeated attachments of stock net and barbed wire.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	20-40	B1
T188	Common Oak	16	980	1	12#	10	9	11#	1	SW	1	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0063. - By virtue of the tree's location on the field boundary and its size it was considered likely that it was visible as an individual from public vantage points, therefore it had some public visual amenity value. - The tree had suffered a degree of storm damage in the past in the crown as was to be expected in a tree of this age. - The lower trunk had been damaged in the past by the repeated attachment of stock wire and fence wire. - The tree was developing many of the features associated with a veteran hence its A3 classification.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 435.0 square metres (radius = 11.2 metre).	40+	A3

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T189	Ash	19	450 + 200 = 492	2	3	4	4	6	13	W	10	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Bark discharges on the trunk base indicated a degree of bark killing most likely by Honey Fungus. - Therefore, the long term retention of this tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 110.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	10-20	C1
T190	Alder	18	550	1	4	5	5	4	9	SE	9	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 137.0 square metres (radius = 6.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T191	Alder	12	390	1	3	5	5	2	2	SE	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0062. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Crown branch form was poor. - significant decay was visible in the main stem making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 69.0 square metres (radius = 4.7 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T192	Common Oak	14	1040	1	10	5	9	10	2	SE	2	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0056. - By virtue of its size and location near the field boundary it was considered possible that this tree was visible as an individual from public vantage points. - Therefore it was had some public visual amenity value. - The tree was beginning to develop some of the features of a veteran hence its A3 classification. - The tree seemed to be growing on a raised bank in line with three other Oak trees suggesting it might be a boundary feature.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 489.0 square metres (radius = 12.5 metre).	40+	A3
T193	Common Oak	14	560	1	7	3	8	4	4	SW	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0057. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was becoming increasingly suppressed by the two nearby and larger Oaks making its very long term retention doubtful. - The tree seemed to form part of the boundary feature referred to with tree no. 192.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 142.0 square metres (radius = 6.7 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T194	Common Oak	14	780 oi	1	4	4	10	4	5	S	5	EM	• This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. • The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0058. • The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. • The tree seemed to form part of the boundary feature referred to tree no. 192. • A fungal fruiting body of what seemed to be <i>Rigidoporus ulmarius</i> was present on the trunk base on the southern side. • Although this fungus is not commonly associated with structurally debilitating decay it did mean that the very long term retention of this tree was in doubt. • Small areas of dead bark were present on the southern side of the trunk with a limited number of 'D' shaped exit holes seemingly of Buprestid Beetle.	• No works currently identified. • RPA area = 275.0 square metres (radius = 9.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T195	Common Oak	13	590	1	5	6	5	5	8	SW	2	EM	• This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. • The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0059. • The tree seemed to be part of the boundary feature referred in tree no. 192 • Extensive lower trunk bark loss was present and the wood exposed was beginning to decay making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	• No works currently identified. • RPA area = 158.0 square metres (radius = 7.1 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T196	Willow	10	310 oi	1	6	6	6	2	1	SE	1	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 44.0 square metres (radius = 3.7 metre).	10-20	C1
T197	Alder	11	260	1	4	4	5	5	0.3	NE	0.3	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 31.0 square metres (radius = 3.1 metre).	20-40	B1
T198	Alder	16	450	1	7	7	7	6	2	NE	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Crown dieback was present indicating reduced vitality. - Extensive lower trunk decay was present making long term retention of the tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 92.0 square metres (radius = 5.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T199	Ash	19	330	1	6	5	6	5	10	S	10	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 49.0 square metres (radius = 4.0 metre).	40+	B1
T200	Alder	19	460 + 400 = 610	2	7	7	6	5	12	N	12	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak basal fork, the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 168.0 square metres (radius = 7.3 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T201	Alder	19	380	1	5	6	5	4	9	NW	9	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 65.0 square metres (radius = 4.6 metre).	20-40	B1
T202	Willow	8	320	1	6	6	2	3	2.5	S	2.5	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Extensive mid and lower trunk decay were present.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 46.0 square metres (radius = 3.8 metre).	0-10	U
T203	Common Oak	10	570	1	4	4	7	8#	2	SW	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Extensive crown dieback was present indicating that the tree was in an advanced state of decline. - The trunk bifurcated at approximately 2 metres above ground level with a weak and swollen fork structure. - Given the low levels of vitality observed in the tree, it was very unlikely it had sufficient energy reserves to reinforce this structure any further. - A failed fork wound was present on the north eastern side of the trunk at approximately 2.5 metres above ground level. - The wood exposed in this wound was becoming insect damaged and decayed. - Long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 147.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T204	Alder	17	340 + 290 + 260 + 340 = 619	4	6	7	6	7	1.6	NE	1.6	OM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0053. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak forks and some significant lower trunk decay. - Numerous exit holes of what seemed to be bat roosts or bird nests were present in some of the stems. - Long term retention of the tree was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 173.0 square metres (radius = 7.4 metre).	0-10	U
T205	Not used	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T206	Alder	10	230	1	3	2	2	3	3	W	2.5	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Crown dieback was present indicating reduced vitality. - Basal decay was becoming established.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 24.0 square metres (radius = 2.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T207	Alder	14	360	1	6	1	2	3	6	E	6	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 59.0 square metres (radius = 4.3 metre).	20-40	B1
T208	Alder	14	370 oi	1	1	3	4	4	8	SW	8	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	20-40	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direc- tion of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T209	Alder	14	280	1	2	4	2	1	6	S	6	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - Significant basal decay was becoming established in the trunk making the long term retention of the tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre).	10-20	C1
T210	Ash	13	180	1	2	2	6	5	2	SW	2	SM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 15.0 square metres (radius = 2.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T211	Alder	15	410 + 360 oi = 564	2	2	8	5	4	8	SE	8	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The two stems of this tree were growing from the decayed stump of a previously felled tree and this decay was beginning to enter the lower parts of the stems making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 135.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T212	Alder	17	400 oi + 400 oi = 566	2	4	7	4	1	2	W	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The crown was dying back indicating reduced vitality. - The trunk bifurcated just above ground level with a potentially weak fork and evidence of a past partial wind throw of the root plate making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 145.0 square metres (radius = 6.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T213	Alder	15	300 + 270 = 404	2	2	6	5	2	4	SE	4	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0050. - Crown dieback was present indicating reduced vitality. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak fork and significant basal decay was present making long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 74.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1
T214	Alder	17	330 + 150 = 362	2	4	8	2	0	6	SW	3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 59.0 square metres (radius = 4.3 metre).	20-40	B1
T215	Alder	18	340 x 6 = 833 mean	6	7	7	10	5	4	NW	2.5	M	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 314.0 square metres (radius = 10.0 metre).	10-20	C1
T216	Alder	17	210 + 280 + 300 oi = 481	3	5	4	2	4	2.5	W	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 105.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T217	Alder	16	220 x 6 = 539 mean	6	6	6	6	6	2	S	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The tree was multi stemmed from ground level with potentially weak basal forks the probable failure of which was considered likely to reduce the longevity of this tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 131.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T218	Alder	15	370	1	2	0	3	6	3	W	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 62.0 square metres (radius = 4.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T219	Alder	15	300 + 450 = 541	2	4	6	4	5	2	NW	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level. - However, the resulting fork did not seem to be particularly weak. - The larger stem seemed to have been topped or snapped off at approximately 2 metres above ground level in the past. - A multi stemmed and co-dominant branch structure had regrown from this point. - However an open decay cavity was visible between these stems descending into the trunk. - This cavity will destabilise these regrown limbs in the future.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 132.0 square metres (radius = 6.5 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T220	Alder	8	350	1	1	7	7	1	2	SW	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was partially wind blown and hung up in the crown of the next door Alder and extensive basal trunk decay was present making the long term retention of this tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 55.0 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre).	0-10	U
T221	Alder	16	160 + 190 + 420 = 488	3	4	5	5	4	2.5	S	2	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree bore the recently attached metal tag with the no. 0049. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value. - The two smaller stems were attached to the main stem by potentially weak forks but even if these were to fail the main stem was considered likely to carry on and form a single stemmed tree.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 108.0 square metres (radius = 5.9 metre).	20-40	B1
T222	Crack Willow	11	210	1	1	4	5	2	2	E	2	Y	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree had poor crown branch form and was already experiencing crown break up making the long term retention of the tree unlikely.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 20.0 square metres (radius = 2.5 metre).	10-20	C1
T223	Alder	15#	600#	1	2#	0#	8#	10#	4#	W#	4#	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T224	Alder	17#	600#	1	5#	5#	6#	5#	6#	W#	6#	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 163.0 square metres (radius = 7.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T225	Alder	18#	700#	1	5#	10#	8#	2#	0.1#	S#	0.1#	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 222.0 square metres (radius = 8.4 metre).	20-40	B1
T226	Ash	23#	1000# + 500# + 300# = 1158	3	6#	8#	17#	9#	0.5#	S#	1#	M	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 606.0 square metres (radius = 14.0 metre).	20-40	B2
T227	Common Oak	11#	500#	1	6#	2#	9#	10#	2#	W#	2#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	40+	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T228	Common Oak	15#	500#	1	4#	4#	10#	10#	2#	SW#	2#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from the public footpath.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	40+	B2
T229	Common Oak	20#	600# + 600# = 849	2	7#	5#	7#	9#	4#	S#	4#	EM	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - By virtue of its size it was considered likely that this tree was visible from the public footpath therefore had some public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 326.0 square metres (radius = 10.2 metre).	40+	B2
T271	Common Oak	11	500# + 400# = 640	2	1#	4#	9#	9#	5#	SW#	4	EM	- Access to and around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree contributed to the roadside verdant screen. - The trunk bifurcated at just above ground level with a potentially weak fork. - However an aerial graft between the two stems was acting as a natural brace that was reducing the load being carried by this fork. - The crown was asymmetric as a result of past competition for light and space with the nearby and now declining Oak.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 186.0 square metres (radius = 7.7 metre).	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T272	Common Oak	11	800#	1	3#	5#	7#	8#	5#	SE#	3#	EM	- Access to and around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - Extensive crown dieback was present indicating large scale decline in vitality possibly as a result of root damage from industrial works to the north and north east of the tree. - Some epicormic growth was present and it was possible that the tree would recover to form a much smaller specimen.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - RPA area = 290.0 square metres (radius = 9.6 metre).	10-20	C1
T273	Common Oak	14	500#	1	6#	6#	8#	7#	2	SW	2	EM	- The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - Access to and around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 113.0 square metres (radius = 6.0 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T274	Common Oak	14	700# + 300# = 762	2	7#	7#	7#	9#	3	SW	2.5	EM	- The tree was an attractive roadside feature. - Access to and around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree comprised two stems, a main central stem and a basal sucker stem. - The basal sucker stem was becoming over extended towards the highway and it was considered likely that this would be removed at some point in the future for health and safety reasons given its angle of lean towards the highway. - However removal of this stem would leave the central and dominant stem to grow on as a specimen tree. - Therefore the tree had potential for future growth.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 262.0 square metres (radius = 9.1 metre).	40+	A2
T417	Common Oak	8#	480#	1	6#	6#	5#	6#	2#	E	0.5#	SM	- The tree was offsite in the railway embankment land and therefore inaccessible. - All assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value but it had potential for future growth that could result in it becoming a landscape feature more visible from public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 104.0 square metres (radius = 5.8 metre).	40+	B1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T418	Ash	14#	520#	1	4#	6#	7#	7#	1#	NW	0.5#	SM	- The tree was offsite in the railway embankment land and therefore inaccessible. - All assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was of limited public visual amenity value but it had potential for future growth that could result in it becoming a landscape feature more visible from public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 122.0 square metres (radius = 6.2 metre).	20-40	B1
T419	Common Oak	16#	1300 #	1	8#	12 #	12 #	11 #	2#	N	0#	M	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was offsite in the railway embankment land and therefore inaccessible. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from several public vantage points and was developing some of the features associated with a veteran tree hence its A3 grading. - These include shattered branch stubs, decayed limb loss wounds and spectacular aerial grafts.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 707.0 square metres (radius = 15.0 metre).	40+	A2 & A3
T420	Common Oak	17#	900#	1	8#	9#	10 #	10 #	6#	N	2#	M	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. - The tree was offsite in the railway embankment land and therefore inaccessible. - The tree was a prominent landscape feature visible from several public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 366.0 square metres (radius = 10.8 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T42 1	Common Alder	16	450 oi	1	6	5	6	2	3.5	S	1.5	EM	- The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of competition for light and space with the 2 nearby and larger Oak trees and it was considered likely that ultimately these neighbouring trees would suppress this individual. - Significant basal stems were present. - The tree formed part of the surrounding group alongside the public bridleway.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 5.4 metre; area = 92 square metres.	20-40	B2
T42 2	Common Oak	16	610	1	10	3	9	8	2	NNW	2	EM	- The crown was heavily asymmetric as a result of repeated crown pruning to clear the adjacent electricity pole and overhead electric wires. - This degree of crown unbalance was considered likely to curtail the ultimate life expectancy of this tree. - The tree formed part of the surrounding group and was adjacent to the public bridleway.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially especially root plate stability - RPA: radius = 7.3 metre; area = 168 square metres.	20-40	B2
T42 3	Common Alder	16	450#	1	1#	0#	2#	2#	9	SW	8	SM	- Access to the base of the tree and/or around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding undergrowth therefore some assessments and measurements used are estimates made from a distance. - The crown had been severely lifted in the past in order to clear the adjacent overhead power lines leaving a very small live crown. - This crown was becoming suppressed by nearby and larger trees. - The tree formed part of the surrounding woodland that was flanked on both sides by public footpaths.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 5.4 metre; area = 92 square metres.	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T42 4	Common Oak	16	430 oi	1	1#	0#	2#	5#	8	SW	8	SM	- Access to the base of the tree and/or around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding undergrowth therefore some assessments and measurements used are estimates made from a distance. - The tree formed part of the surrounding woodland that was flanked on both sides by public footpaths. - The crown was asymmetric as a result of competition for light and space with nearby trees.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 5.2 metre; area = 84 square metres.	40+	B2
T42 5	Common Alder	17	590 oi	1	3#	5#	5#	6#	6	S	5	EM	- Access to the base of the tree and/or around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding undergrowth therefore some assessments and measurements used are estimates made from a distance. - The tree formed part of the surrounding woodland, flanked on both sides by public footpaths.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 7.1 metre; area = 158 square metres.	40+	B2
T42 6	Common Oak	18	880 oi	1	8	2#	13	15	8	W	7	EM	- Access to the base of the tree and/or around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding undergrowth therefore some assessments and measurements used are estimates made from a distance. - The crown was significantly asymmetric and the tree leant to the west, possibly as the result of a past partial wind throw event. - This angle of lean and crown asymmetry may result in long term stability issues for the tree. - Alternatively, the tree could correct the angle of lean and re-anchor itself through new root growth. - The tree was part of the surrounding woodland and was flanked on both sides by public footpaths.	- Monitor and assess condition biennially, especially root plate stability. - RPA: radius = 10.6 metre; area = 350 square metres.	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T427	Common Oak	16	850 oi	1	10#	7	7#	7	2	W	2	EM	The tree was a prominent and attractive roadside feature and therefore of significant amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 327.0 square metres (radius = 10.2 metre).	40+	A2
T428	Field Maple	7#	400#	1	2#	2#	4#	4#	1	S	1	M	- The tree was a roadside feature and provided some boundary screening but was not large enough to be a prominent feature. - Therefore, it had some but limited public amenity value. - Access to and around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree had been heavily topped in the past. - Extensive trunk decay was visible through open bark wounds and it was likely that this structural defect prompted the original topping of the tree. - The tree had features of ecological value especially the central core of decay. - However, given its location next to the highway it was considered that the presence of this structural defect would likely reduce the long term retention of this tree.	- Monitor and assess condition annually. - Be prepared to either remove or carry out additional crown reduction works in order to contain the risk of the tree falling onto the highway at an acceptable level. - RPA area = 72.0 square metres (radius = 4.8 metre).	10-20	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T429	Common Oak	15	850#	1	6	9#	8#	8#	3.5	N	4	EM	- The tree was an attractive roadside feature of significant public amenity value. - Access to and around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The crown had been significantly lifted over the highway in the past creating a number of dead branch stubs and minor decay pockets. - However, none of these seemed to be structurally significant at the time of survey although they may be of some ecological value. - The tree was partially covered in Ivy which restricted the extent of visual survey possible but there seemed to be a small open bark wound on the north eastern side of the trunk at approximately 3 metres above ground level. - This did not seem to be a large or structurally significant feature but it will require monitoring in the future.	- Monitor and assess condition annually especially the condition of the open bark wound on the north eastern side at approximately 3 metres above ground level. - RPA area = 327.0 square metres (radius = 10.2 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T430	Common Oak	15	850#	1	7	7#	7#	8#	5	NW	4	EM	- The tree was a significant roadside feature of some public amenity value. - Access to and around the tree was impeded by dense surrounding vegetation, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - Extensive crown dieback was present and significant crown reduction works had been carried out in the southern crown. - Large lower trunk bark wounds were present most likely the result of horse browsing and this is likely to have initiated the initial crown decline. - This had given rise to significant quantities of deadwood and decaying branch stubs which were increasing the ecological value of the tree and developing some features associated with a veteran tree. - The lower crown seemed to be growing with near normal levels of vitality suggesting that the tree was beginning to re-trench its crown at a smaller and lower size than was originally the case. - In this form it was likely to survive for many years.	- Fence off the trunk of the tree to prevent further horse browsing and bark damage. - RPA area = 327.0 square metres (radius = 10.2 metre).	40+	A2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 431	Common Oak	14#	700# @ 1m agl	1	7#	7#	11#	10#	1#	SE#	0.6#	EM#	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this tree becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this tree should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The tree was offsite and inaccessible, in the nearby railway embankment, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was an attractive boundary feature that was visible from several public vantage points. - However, the first order branch structure contained numerous potentially weak forks, one of which in the northern part of the crown, had failed in the relatively recent past. - The tree clearly has a propensity to first order branch union failure and given its location next to a railway line, its long-term retention was not anticipated.	- No works as the tree is offsite and beyond the control and responsibility of my client. - RPA: radius = 8.4 metres; area = 222 square metres.	10+##	C1#

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 432	Common Oak	15#	700# @ 1m agl	1	7#	10#	11#	10#	1#	SE#	1.6#	EM#	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this tree becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this tree should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The tree was offsite and inaccessible on the neighbouring railway embankment, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was a significant boundary feature and was visible from several public vantage points.	- The tree was offsite and inaccessible, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - RPA: radius = 8.4 metres; area = 222 square metres.	20+#	B2#
T 433	Common Oak	11#	400#	1	6#	8#	9#	9#	1#	W#	1#	SE#	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this tree becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this tree should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The tree was offsite and inaccessible, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was a significant boundary feature and visible from some public vantage points	- No works as the tree is offsite and beyond the control and responsibility of my client. - RPA: radius = 4.8 metres; area = 72 square metres.	40+#	B2#

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 434	Common Oak	7#	350# @ base	1	3#	3#	3#	3#	0.5#	S#	1.4#	SM#	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this tree becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this tree should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The tree was offsite and inaccessible, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - A low and congested branch bole was present hence basal stem diameter used to calculate the root protection area. - The tree was a boundary feature that was just visible from public vantage points.	- No works as the tree is offsite and beyond the control and responsibility of my client. - RPA: radius = 4.2 metres; area = 55 square metres.	10+##	C1#

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
G 435	Ash Common Oak Willow Elm	17# max	250# typical	1 typical	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0#	SM#	- The group was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this group becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this group should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The group was offsite and inaccessible, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The linear group formed a cohesive verdant boundary feature that was visible from public vantage points. - Unfortunately, the majority of the Ash trees within the group were showing signs of crown dieback indicative of Ash Dieback caused by the fungus <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i>. This fungal pathogen is invariably fatal for the native Ash and it is anticipated that over the next 10 years, these Ash trees will be lost and this will greatly devalue the group. - The Elms present were also considered likely to succumb to Dutch Elm Disease within the next 10-20 years, and the loss of these trees will further denude the group.	- No works as the group is offsite and beyond the control and responsibility of my client. - RPA: radius = 3.0 metres; area = 28 square metres.	10+#	C1#

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 436	Crack Willow	18	650#	1	10	14	14	7	2	S	1.3	OM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The crown was heavily asymmetric and the tree leant significantly to the north east. - Extensive crown break-up had occurred in the past and was ongoing as is commonly the case in trees of this species and age. - A large torn-out branch wound on the north eastern side of the trunk at approximately 1.6 metres above ground level was beginning to develop into a significant decay pocket. - The long-term survival of this tree was not anticipated.	- Given the tree's location, it can be allowed to break-up naturally. - RPA: radius = 7.8 metres; area = 191 square metres.	10+	C1
T 437	Crack Willow	18	900#	1	9	8	6	12	3	W	1	OM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The crown was significantly asymmetric. - Significant crown break-up had taken place in the past and was ongoing, as is commonly the case in trees of this species and age. - In the vicinity of torn-out branch wounds at approximately 3 metres above ground level, several fungal fruiting bodies of Hoof fungus were present and a smaller number were present on the trunk at approximately 1.3 metres above ground level. These indicate significant decay at these points making the long-term survival of the tree unlikely.	- Given the tree's location, it can be allowed to break-up naturally. - RPA: radius = 10.8 metres; area = 366 square metres.	10+	C1

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 438	Common Oak	18	790	1	6	9	5	9	4	S	1.3	EM	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was set back from any public vantage points and was therefore of limited or no public visual amenity value as an individual. - The crown had experienced a degree of storm damage in the past as evidenced by shattered branch stubs, possibly as the result of branch failure of the nearby Crack Willows, causing collateral damage to this tree. - Significant quantities of deadwood were present, especially in the lower crown which is commonly the case with trees of this species and age. - The lower trunk and root buttresses were enlarged indicating a degree of basal trunk decay but this is a natural part of the Oak life cycle and is nothing to be concerned about structurally.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 9.5 metres; area = 282 square metres.	40+	B1
T 439	Crack Willow	8#	350#	1	4#	7#	7#	3#	1#	NW#	1.3#	EM#	- This tree is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The tree was inaccessible as it was growing in an area of swampy ground, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The tree was not visible from any public vantage point and was therefore of no public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 4.2 metres; area = 55 square metres.	10+#	C1#

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 440	Alder	12#	280# x 5 = 626 Cmb	5#	8#	7#	3#	5#	1.2#	NE#	1#	EM#	- The tree was multi stemmed from just above ground level with potentially weak basal forks and the presence of these structural defects makes the very long-term survival of the tree unlikely. - The crown was asymmetric to the north as a result of competition for light and space with nearby trees. - The tree was no visible from any public vantage point and was therefore of no public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 7.5 metres; area = 177 square metres.	20+#	B1#
T 441	Alder	11#	400# + 250# = 472 Cmb	2#	8#	2#	4#	7#	2#	N#	1#	EM#	- The crown was asymmetric to the west as the result of competition for light and space with nearby trees. - The trunk bifurcated just above ground level with a potentially weak basal fork and the presence of this structural defect makes the very long-term retention of the tree unlikely. - The tree was not visible from any public vantage point and was therefore of no public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 5.7 metres; area = 101 square metres.	20+#	B1#

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 442	Alder	16#	500# + 300# = 583 Cmb	2#	9#	7#	7#	8#	1.3#	S#	1#	EM#	- The tree was inaccessible being located in an area of dense wetland and vegetation, therefore all assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance. - The trunk bifurcated at just about ground level with a potentially weak basal fork and the presence of this structural defect makes the very long-term retention of this tree unlikely. - The tree was not visible from any public vantage point and was therefore of no public visual amenity value.	- No works currently identified. - RPA: radius = 7.0 metres; area = 154 square metres.	20+#	B1#

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 443	Common Oak	17	1150 #	1	7	8	9	7	3	N	1.3	OM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this tree becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this tree should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The tree was a prominent roadside feature of high public visual amenity value. - The crown was showing signs of good vitality. - Extensive decay and cavitation were present in the trunk base and the root buttresses had become independent legs on which the tree was being supported. - Bark wounds were present on the root buttresses on the southern and western side although a degree of callous growth was present around the periphery of these wounds. - The tree was clearly a veteran of significant ecological value and efforts should be made to improve the longevity of the tree. - Access around the tree was impeded by a dense hedgerow, therefore some assessments and measurements used were estimates made from a distance.	- Carry out a detailed inspection, including internal inspection of the trunk and root buttresses with decay detection equipment and draw up an individual veteran tree management plan with a view to increasing the longevity of the tree. - RPA: radius = 13.8 metres; area = 598 square metres.	40+	A3

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 444	Common Oak	17	1130	1	6	9	9	7	3	W	1.6	M	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this tree becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this tree should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The tree was a prominent roadside feature of high public visual amenity value. - The tree was showing signs of good crown vitality. - The lower trunk and root buttresses were greatly enlarged indicating a degree of internal and root buttress decay, and the resulting cavitation from this decay was visible through the inter buttral spaces. - Some significant root buttress and lower trunk bark loss was present although a degree of callous growth was present around the periphery of these wounds. - The tree was clearly a veteran tree of significant ecological value. However, the extent of decay in the lower trunk and root buttresses could potentially curtail the ultimate life expectancy of the tree, and efforts should be made to improve the chances of the tree's longevity.	- Carry out a detailed inspection, including internal inspection of the trunk and root buttresses with decay detection equipment and draw up an individual veteran tree management plan with a view to increasing the longevity of the tree. - RPA: radius = 13.6 metres; area = 578 square metres.	40+	A3

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
T 445	Common Oak	10	1120	1	7	6	6	11	3	NE	1.5	OM	- The tree was not plotted on the supplied topographical survey plan and its position was estimated by eye whilst on site. If the position of this tree becomes critical to any proposed development of the site, the position of this tree should be confirmed by a competent land surveyor and this report amended accordingly. - The tree was in an advanced state of decline with extensive crown dieback, large beams of deadwood, extensive trunk bark loss and only limited epicormic growth in the inner crown. - The tree was considered to be of significant ecological value but of very limited retention value given its poor condition. - However, given its ecological value, attempt should be made to retain it and improve its longevity.	- Carry out a detailed inspection, including internal inspection of the trunk and root buttresses with decay detection equipment and draw up an individual veteran tree management plan with a view to increasing the longevity of the tree. - RPA: radius = 13.4 metres; area = 567 square metres.	10+	C3
G44 6	Willow	10	300 typ	1 typ	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0#	SM#	- This group protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The small group was little more than scrub growth and was not visible from any public vantage point. Therefore, the group was of no public visual amenity value.	No works.	10+	C1

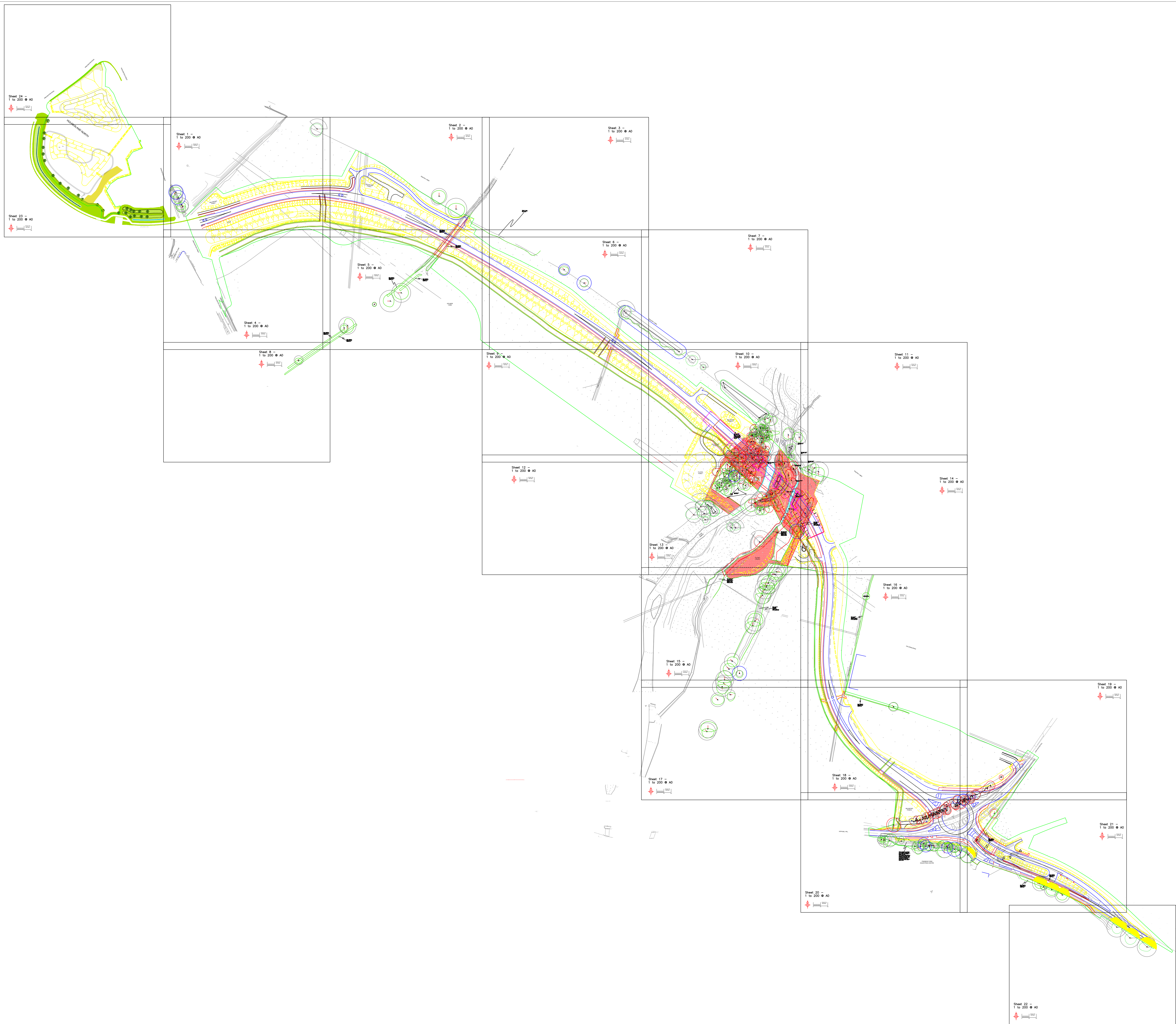
Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
G1	Mixed, but predominantly Prunus and Field Maple, and including tree no's. T30 to T47 inclusive.	14 max	280 typical	Various	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	SM – EM	- The group comprised at least individual small trees and shrubs, the majority of which were multi stemmed with potentially weak basal forks. - The most significant individual tree within the group have been individually surveyed and recorded. - Given the presence of so many multi stemmed individuals with potentially weak basal forks, it was considered likely that failure of these forks would begin to cause a break up of the homogenous crown structure, thereby resulting in greater wind damage to the remaining individuals. - If this is to be avoided a program of selective thinning would need to be carried out.	- Carry out a 15% thin as measured by total canopy cover by removing the most forked individuals. - Allow these stumps to regrow. - Review the management of this group in 5 years time in order to assess whether a second thinning is required at that time. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre) max..	20-40	B2
G2	Mixed, but predominantly Prunus and Field Maple Occasional Hawthorn and Ash, and including tree no's. T48 to T60 inclusive.	5 typ.	120 typ.	1	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0	SM – EM	- The group comprised at least individual small trees and shrubs, the majority of which were multi stemmed with potentially weak basal forks. - The most significant individual tree within the group have been individually surveyed and recorded. - Given the presence of so many multi stemmed individuals with potentially weak basal forks, it was considered likely that failure of these forks would begin to cause a break up of the homogenous crown structure, thereby resulting in greater wind damage to the remaining individuals. - If this is to be avoided a program of selective thinning would need to be carried out.	- Carry out a 15% thin as measured by total canopy cover by removing the most forked individuals. - Allow these stumps to regrow. - Review the management of this group in 5 years time in order to assess whether a second thinning is required at that time. - RPA area = 36.0 square metres (radius = 3.4 metre) typ.	20-40	B2

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
G3	Alder and Willow	12 max.	190 max.	1 typical	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	1	SM	- The broadly linear group comprised approximately 16 individual trees growing out of the eastern bank of the stream, not all of which were plotted in the supplied topographical survey plan. - Their root plates were being undercut by the stream and their long term stability was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 16.0 square metres (radius = 2.3 metre) max.	10-20	C1
G4	Alder	8 typ.	210 max.	Various	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	2	SM	- The group comprised approximately 6 stems some of which were bifurcated with weak forks and some of which were in a moribund and declining state. - The groups crown formed an homogenous and inter dependent structure and as the declining individuals collapse, the resulting exposure of the remaining stems would most likely result in their collapse. - Therefore long term retention of this group was not anticipated.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 20.0 square metres (radius = 2.5 metre) max.	10-20	C1

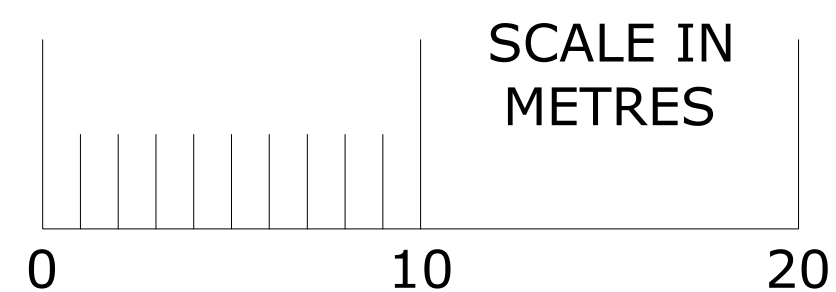
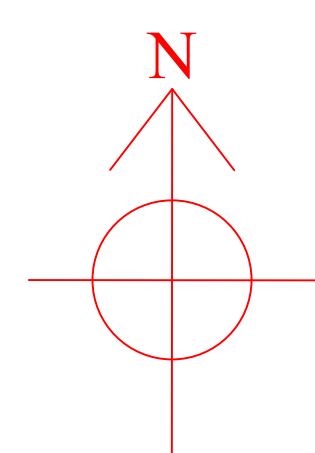
Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
G5	Predominantly Alder with Crack Willow, Ash and Common Oak, and including tree no's. T111 to T222 inclusive.	19 typ.	350 typ.	Various	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	0 min.	SM to OM	- This group is protected by virtue of being in a Conservation Area administered by Eastleigh Borough Council. - The group form a verdant mass with a unified and mutually interdependent crown structure that was likely to be visible as a collective from public vantage points. - The majority of the Alder stems seemed to be of a similar age. The size of the stems in the multi stem trees were invariably slightly larger as a result of them growing from the cut stump of a pre-existing tree and thereby having access to a larger reserve of carbohydrate in the root system that would have led to faster early years growth. The single stem trees were likely to have arisen from seed and would not have had access to such a carbohydrate reserve to accelerate their early years growth. - This uniformity of age suggests that the group was managed by extensive clear felling at a single point in the past, that allowed cut stumps of pre-existing trees to grow and new seedling trees to establish. - The group was developing into a wet woodland and as such was of significant ecological value.	- Consider drawing up a management plan based on selective thinning with a view to promoting natural regeneration and a more diverse age class structure. - RPA area = 55 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre) typ.	40+	A3

Ref no	Species	Ht (m)	Stem diam (mm)	No. of stems	Crown spread (m)				1 st sig' branch ht' (m)	Direction of 1 st sig branch	Crown base ht' (m)	Life stage	General observations	Preliminary management recommendations	Rem' cont' (years)	Reten' Cat
					N	E	S	W								
G10	Predominately Common Oak	14# typ.	350# typ.	1 typ.	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	As per plan	N/A	N/A	1# min	SM#	- The linear group was not plotted in the supplied topographical survey plan and its position has been estimated by eye whilst on site. - The group was offsite and inaccessible, therefore all assessments and measurements used are estimates made from a distance. - Collectively the group was of limited public visual amenity value but it had potential for future growth that could result in it becoming a landscape feature more visible from public vantage points.	- No works currently identified. - RPA area = 55 square metres (radius = 4.2 metre) typ.	40+	B2

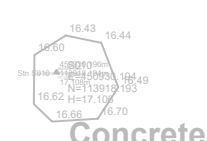
Appendix 3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plans



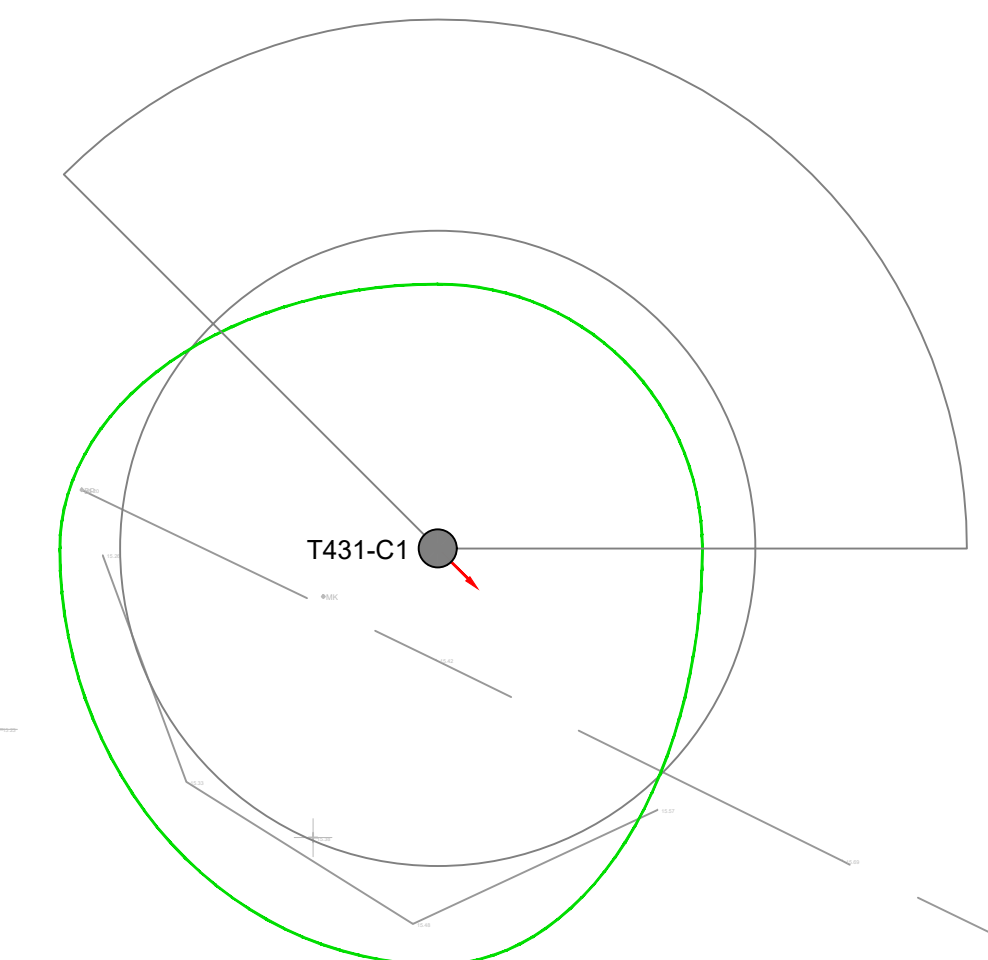
Sheet 1 —
1 to 200 @ A0



SCALE IN
METRES



Concrete



T431-C1

STREET

Extent of hedge
Lime

BALANCING
POND 1

Extent of hedge
Wire fence
Sloped top

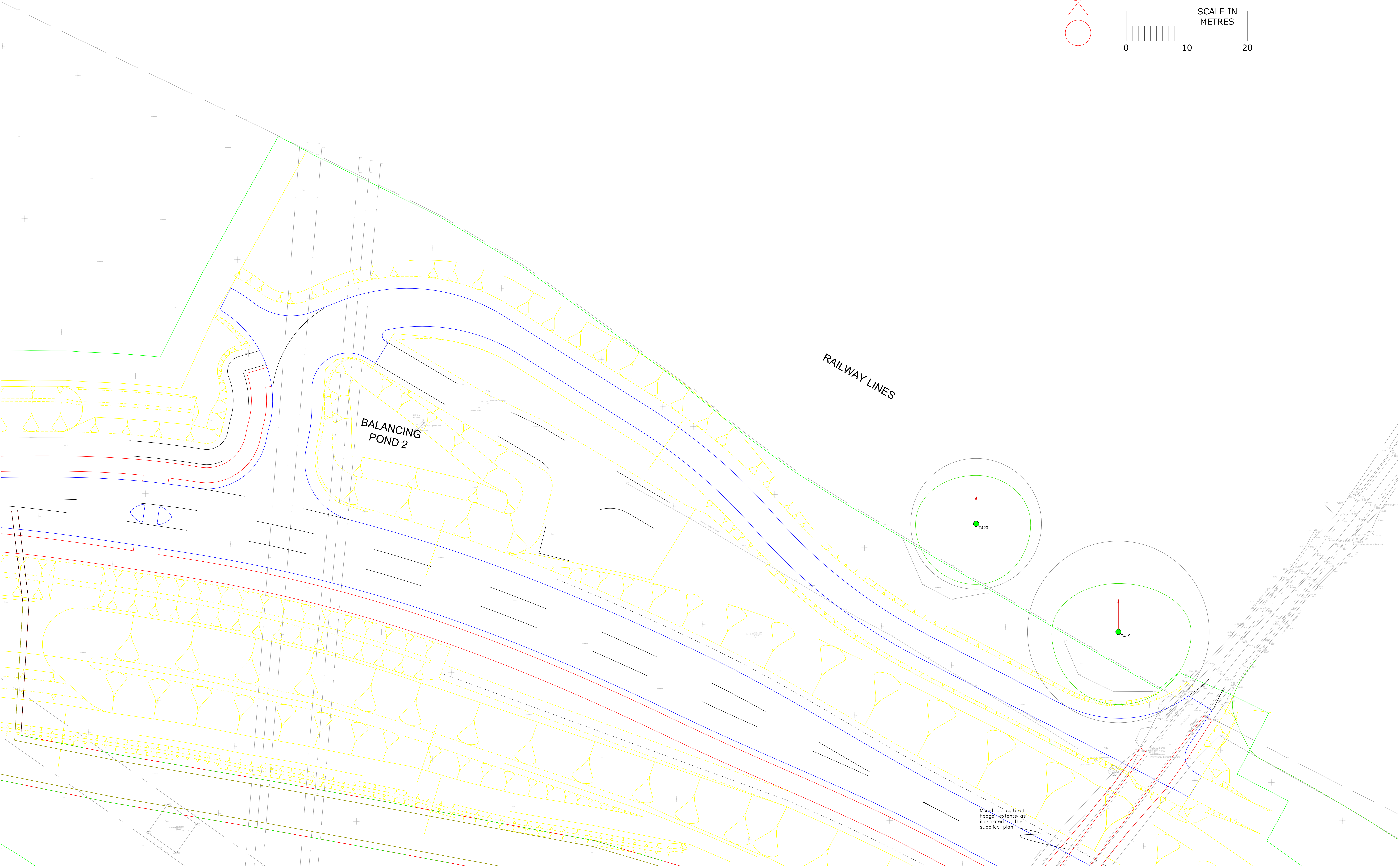
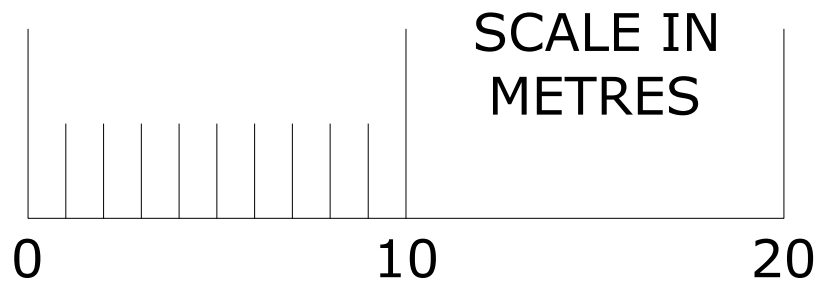
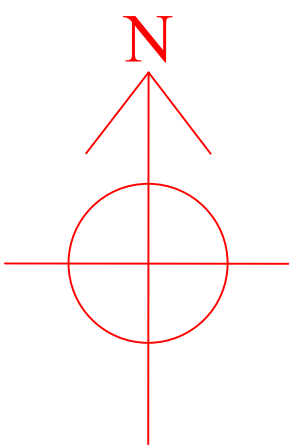
Pipe's layout
E 15.90

T274

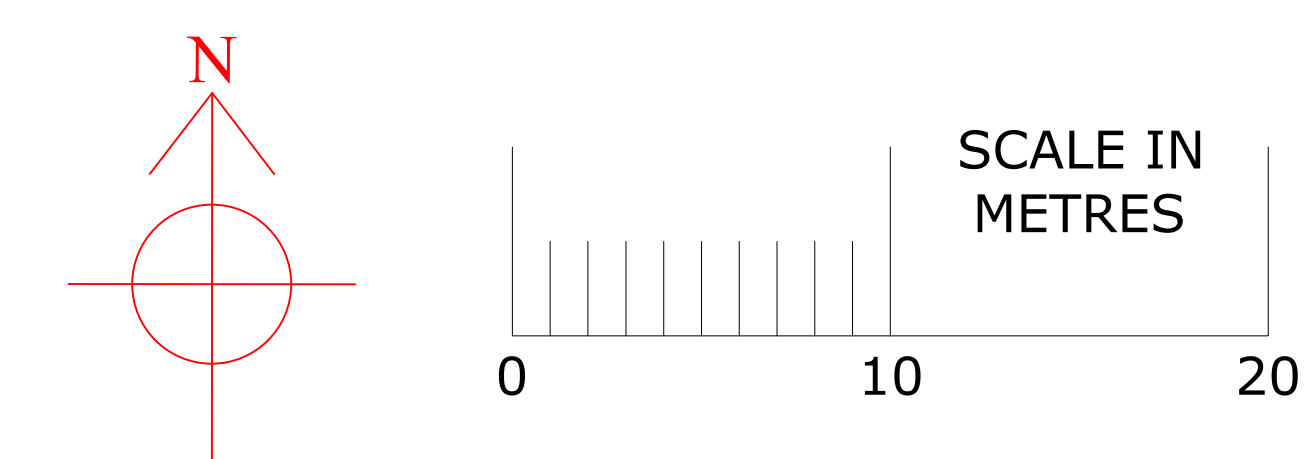
T273

T272

T271

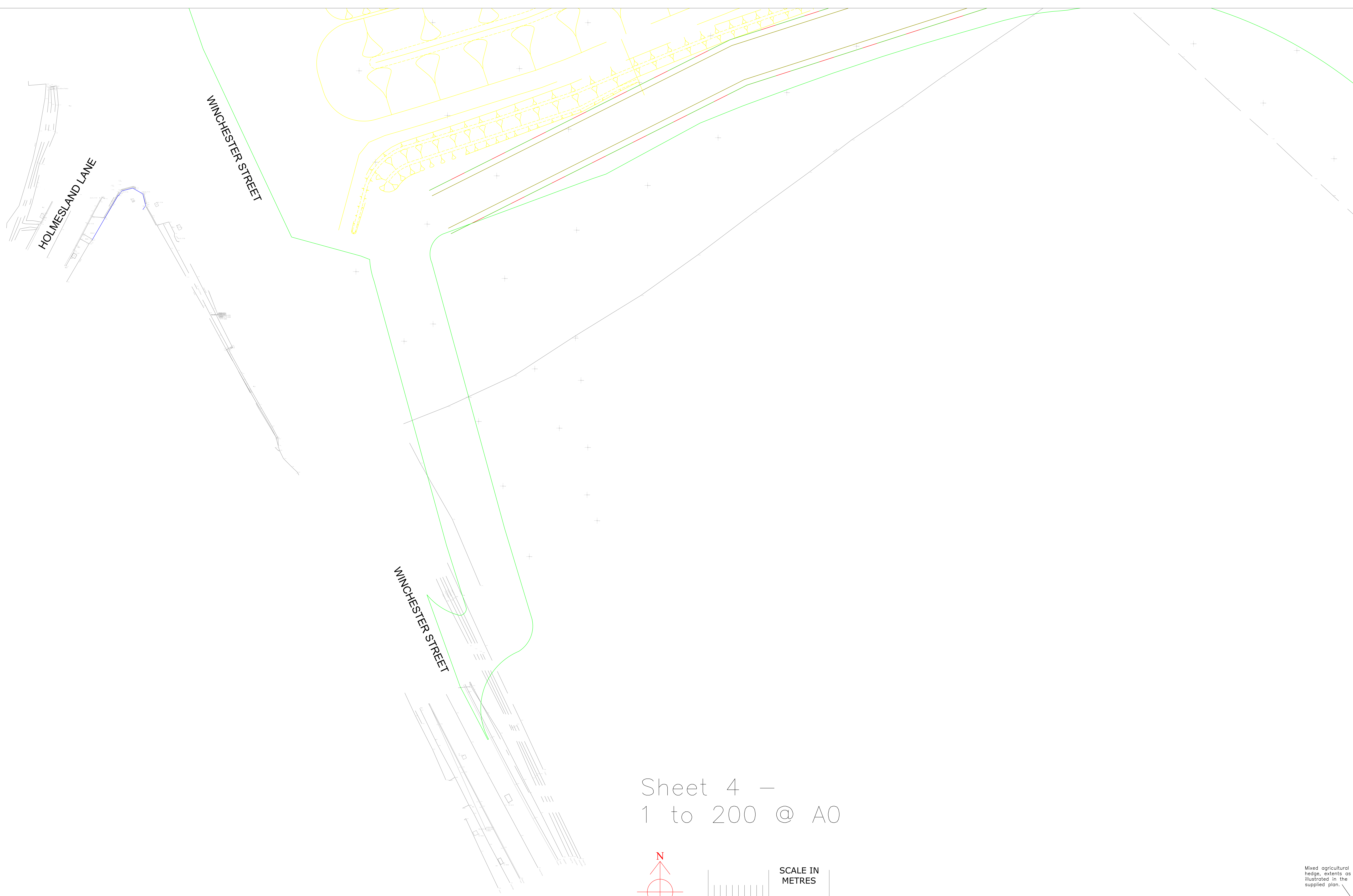


Sheet 3 –
1 to 200 @ A0

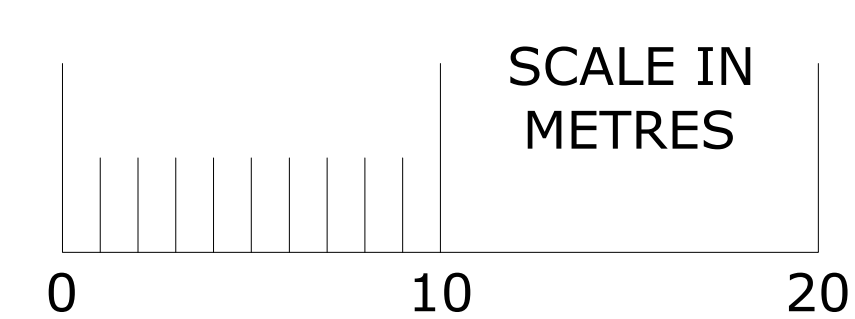
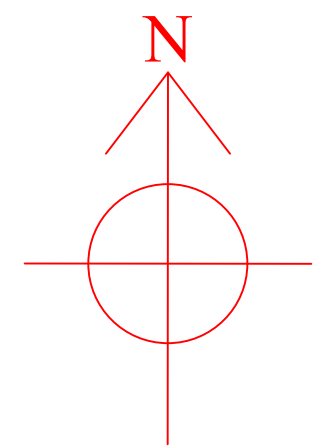


ACCESS TO NEWHOUSE FARM

Thicket of woody shrubs and small trees, offsite.

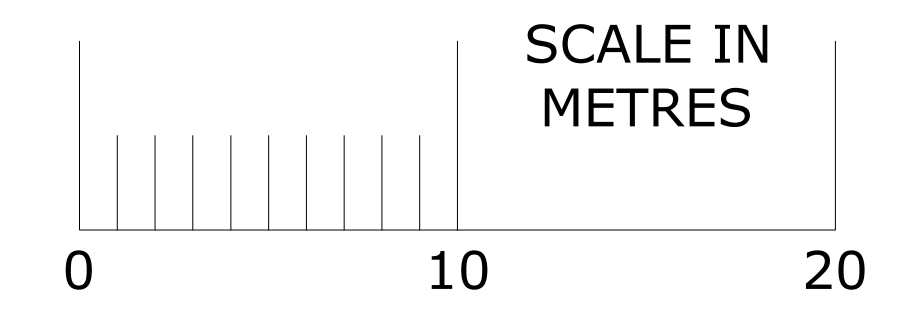
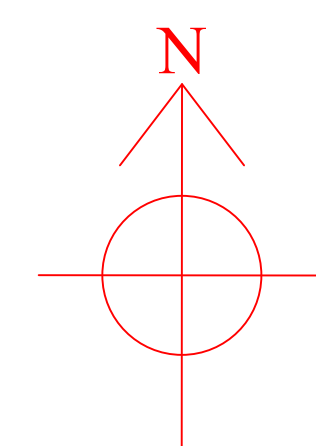


Sheet 4 —
1 to 200 @ A0



Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

Sheet 5 –
1 to 200 @ A0



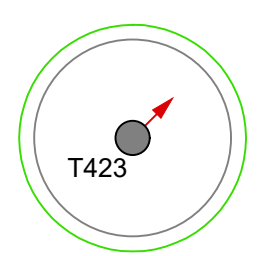
Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

UPLANDS
FARM



T422

T421

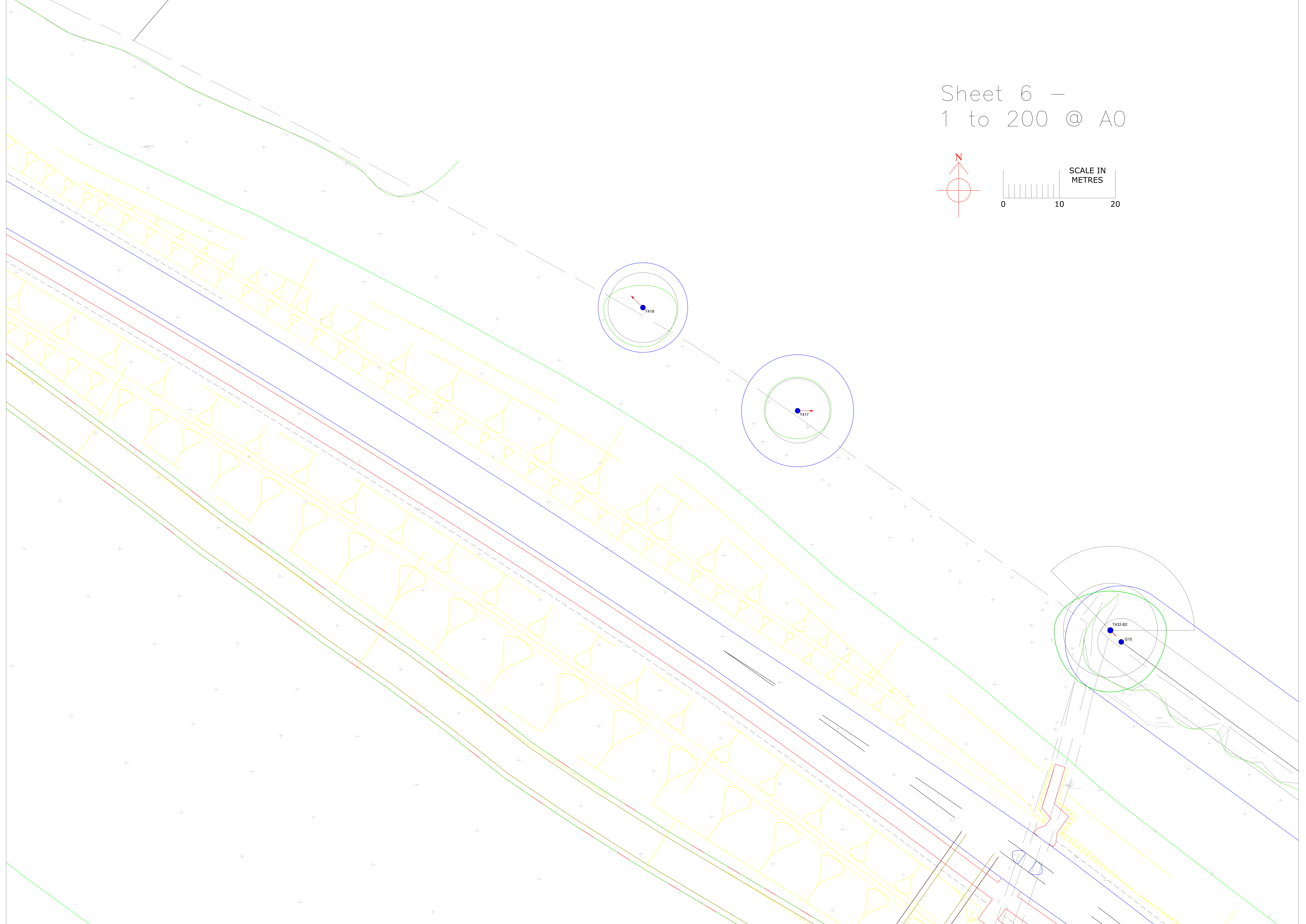
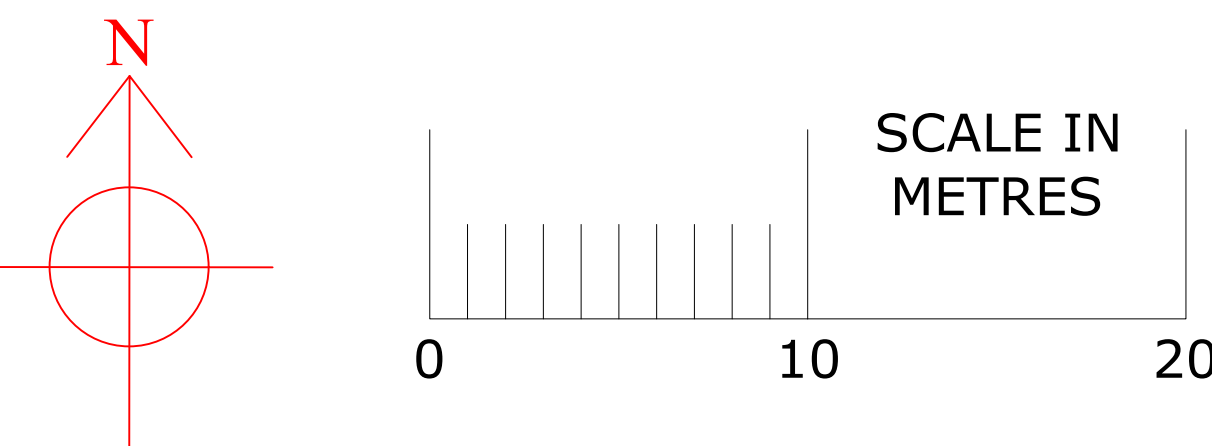
T425

T424

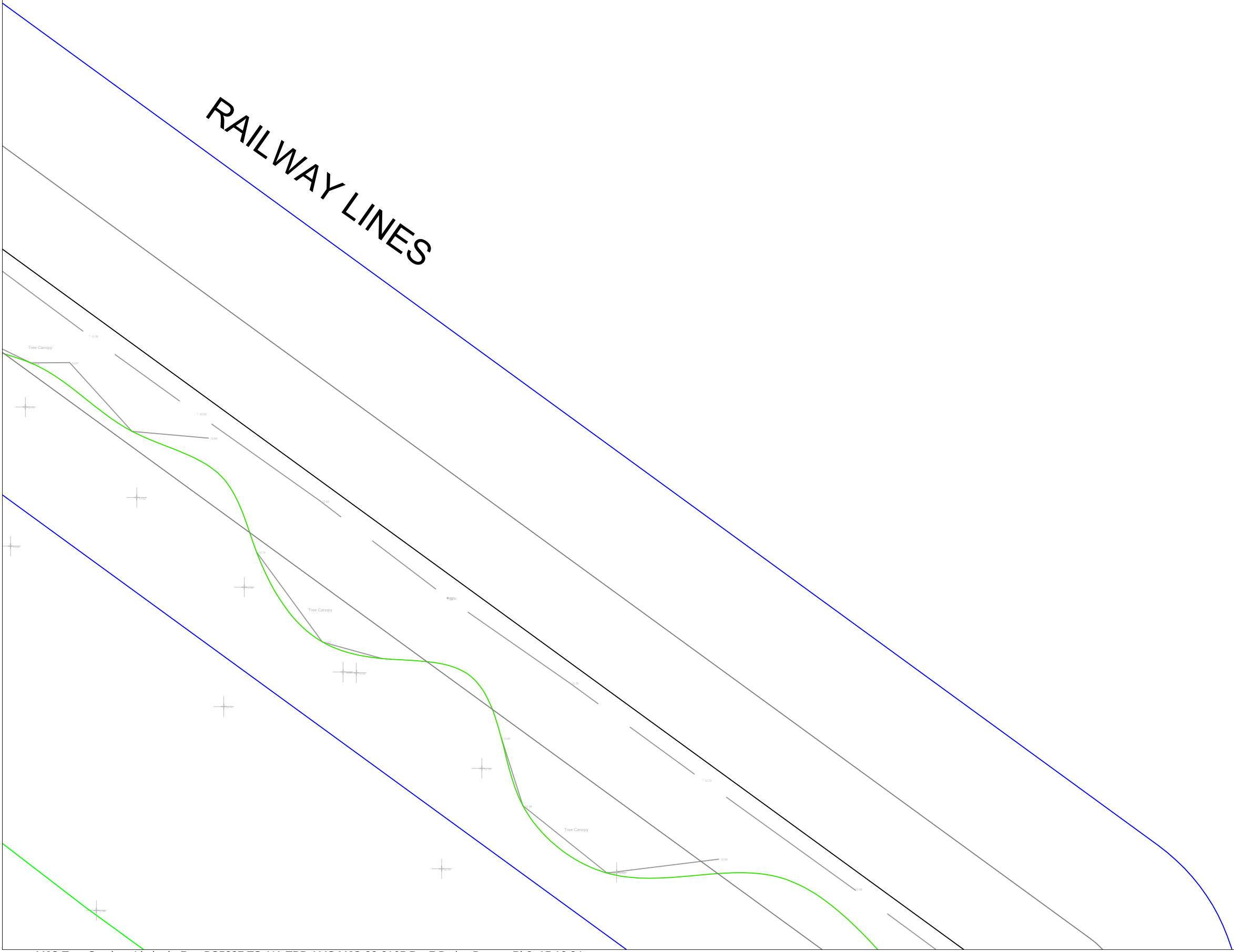
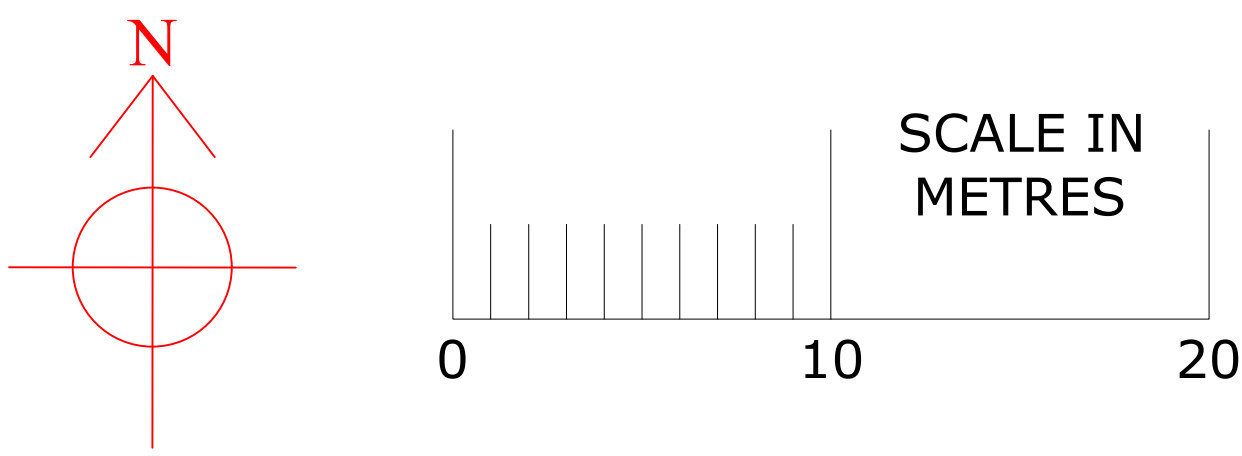
Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

Mixed agricultural
hedge, extents as
illustrated in the
supplied plan.

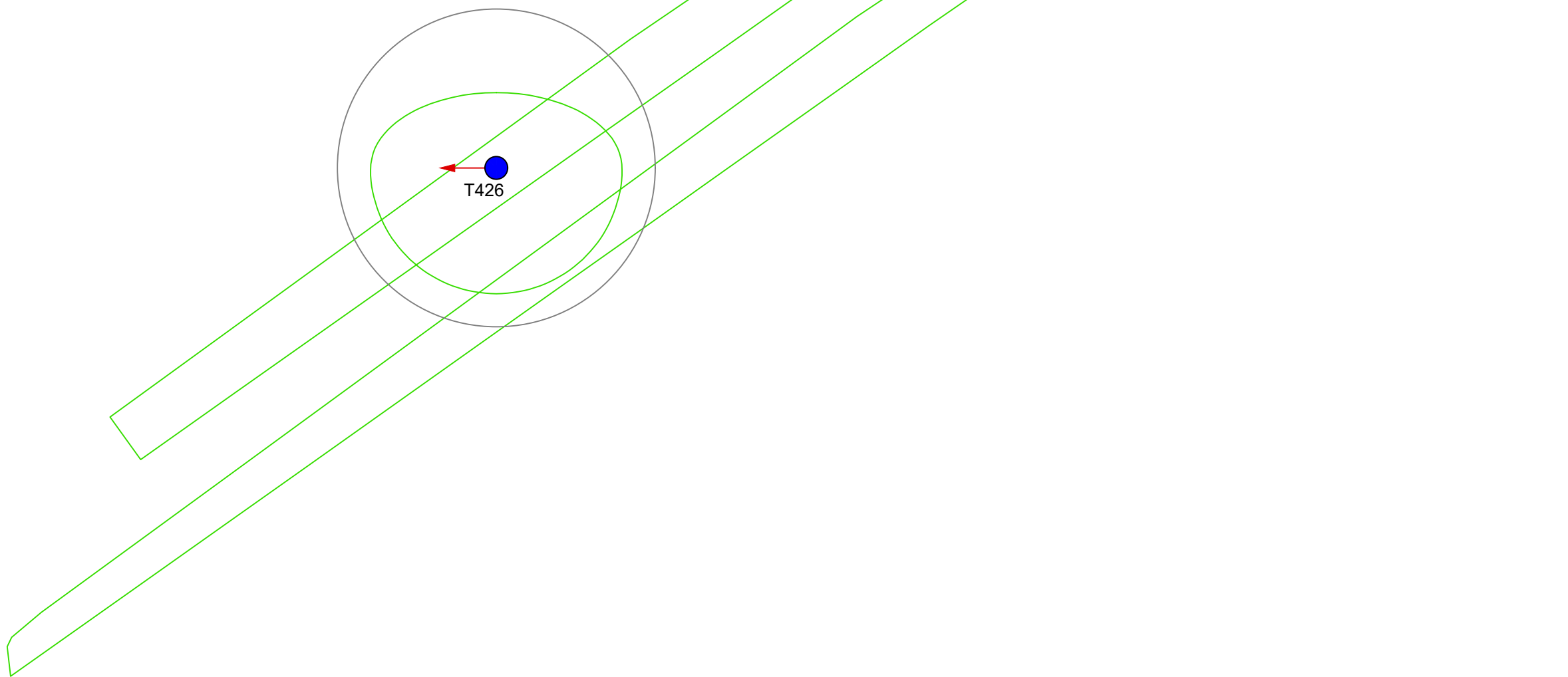
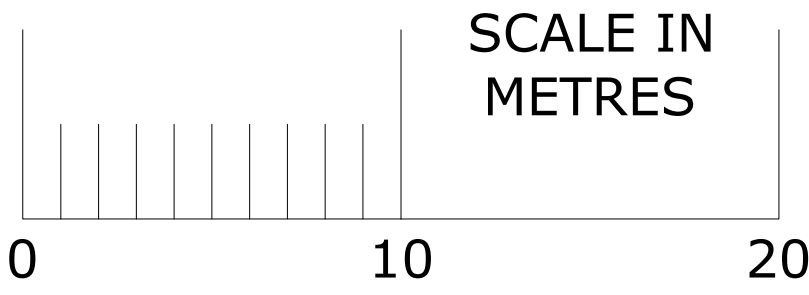
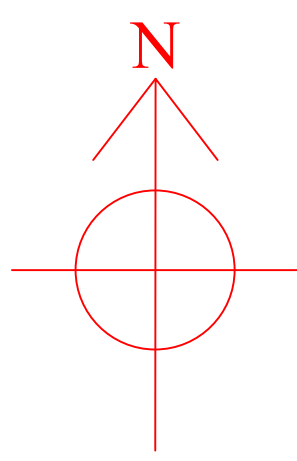
Sheet 6 —
1 to 200 @ A0



Sheet 7 –
1 to 200 @ A0

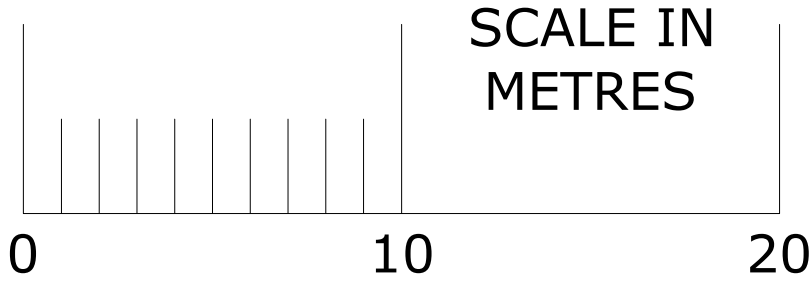
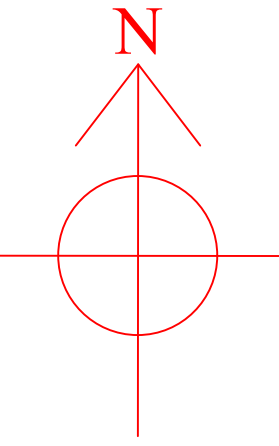


Sheet 8 —
1 to 200 @ A0



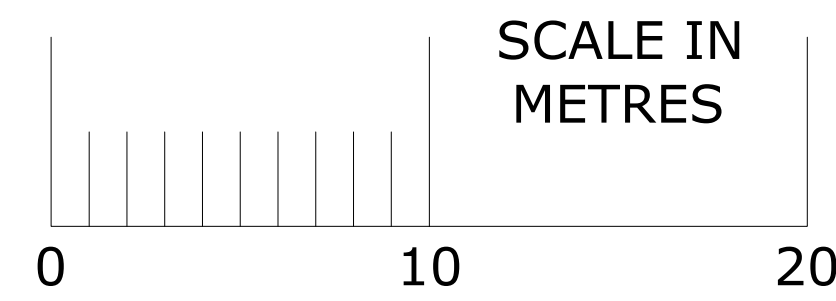
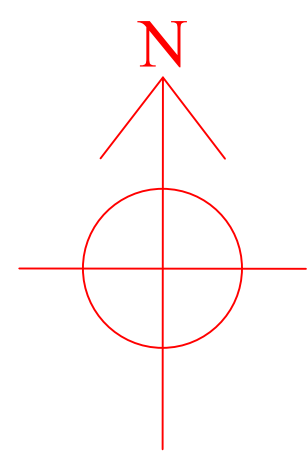
10/10/2024

Sheet 9 —
1 to 200 @ A0



PUBLIC FOOTPATH

Sheet 10 –
1 to 200 @ A0



BALANCING
POND 3

BALANCING
POND 4

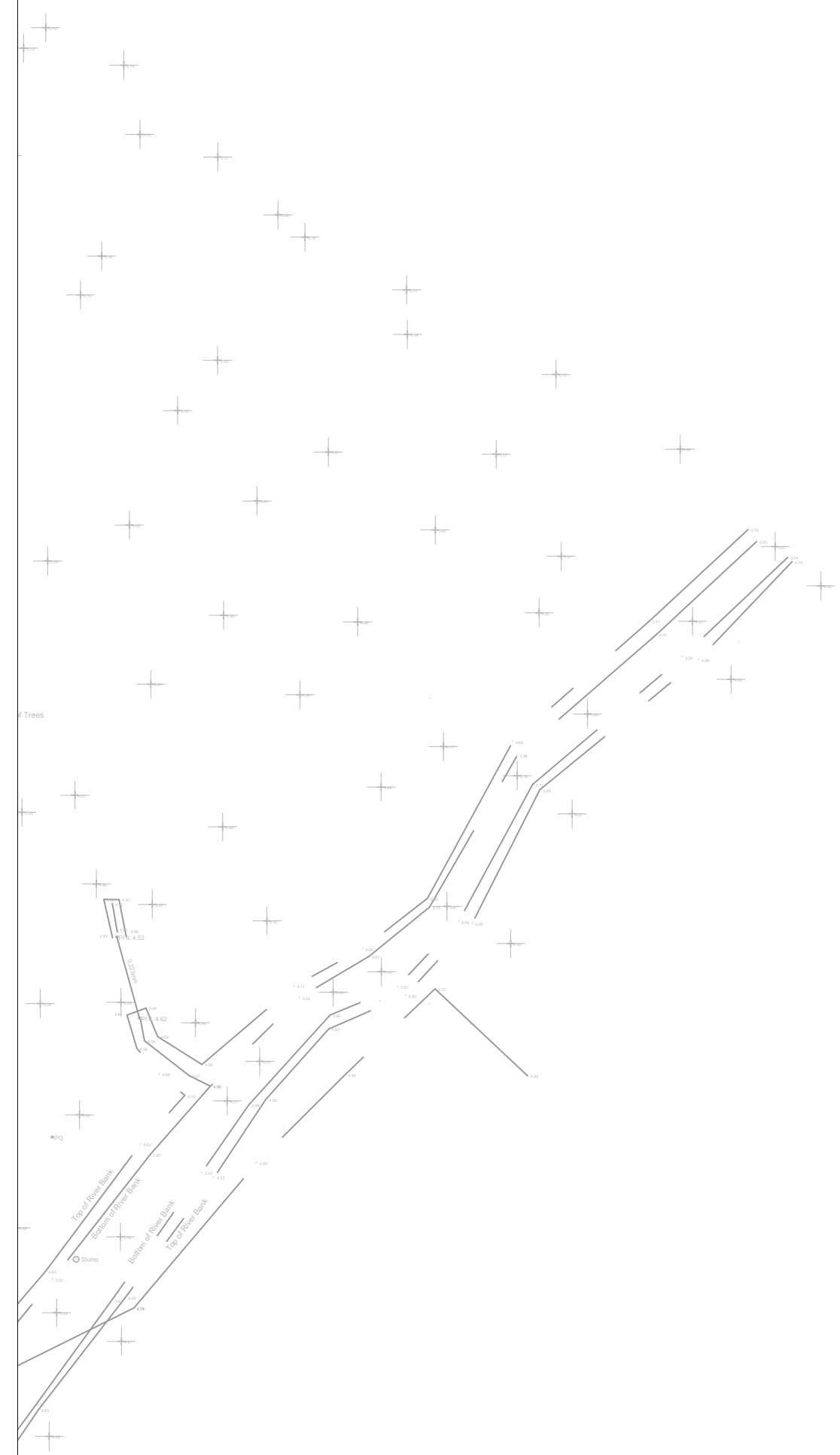
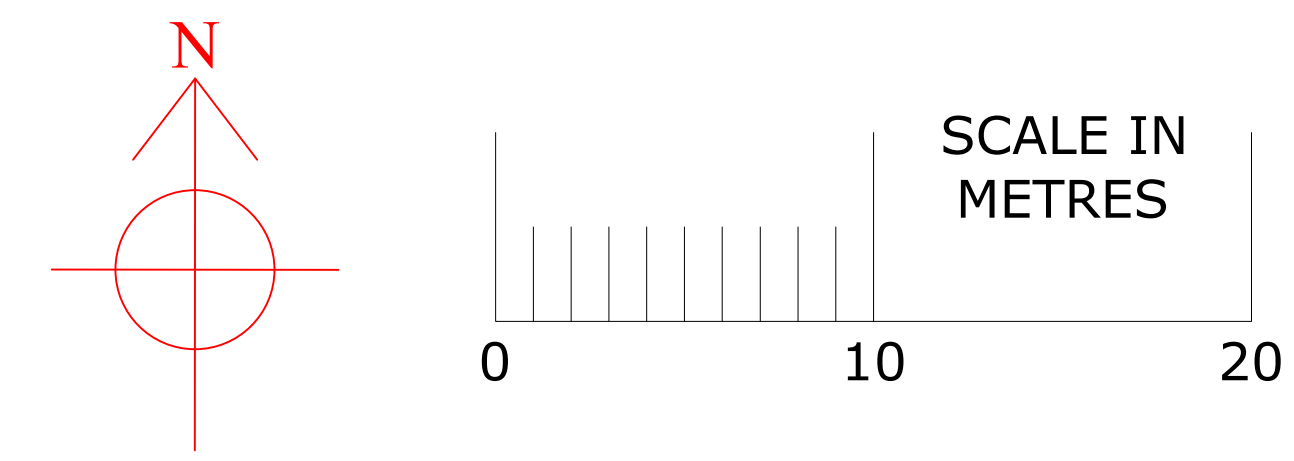
G5
Group No. G5 is
made up of tree
no's T111 to T222
inclusive. This group
is not illustrated with
a connecting line as
this would congest
the plan.

RIVER
HAMBLE

Unsurveyed and off
site trees in this
area.

Unsurveyed and off
site trees in this
area.

Sheet 11 –
1 to 200 @ A0



Unsurveyed and off
site trees in this
area.

Sheet 12 –
1 to 200 @ A0

