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Arboricultural Implications Report

Proposed development at

Southleigh

Havant, Hampshire

Outline Application



February 2026

Ref. SJA air 23124-01b

SUMMARY

S1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of low magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 2** of this report.

S2. Our assessment of the impacts of the proposals on the existing trees concludes that no veteran or notable trees, no category 'A' trees, and no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. None of the main arboricultural features of the site. The proposed removal of individuals and the partial removal of groups of trees will represent no alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, only a minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site and will not have an adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

S3. No trees are expected to require pruning to facilitate implementation of the proposals and there is scope within the developable areas to provide sufficient space for construction and future canopy growth.

S4. The incursions into the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees to be retained by the proposed development parcels and primary access infrastructure (details of which will be sought at the reserved matters stage) are likely to be minor, and subject to the implementation of measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at Appendix 4, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or rooting environments will occur. Should potential incursions within the RPAs of other trees to be retained arise during the course of further detailed design at the reserved matters stage, these will be avoided, reduced or mitigated.

S5. None of the proposed dwellings or private gardens are likely to be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this will interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers, which might otherwise lead to pressure on the Local Planning Authority to permit felling or severe pruning that it could not reasonably resist.

S6. As the proposed development incorporates, maintains and manages the existing green infrastructure network and, protects existing trees and will not result in the removal of important trees, hedgerows, woodland, or veteran trees and Wood-pasture which are of significant local amenity or landscape value, it complies with Policies CS13 and E18 of the Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (March 2011) and the withdrawn Local Plan (2036).

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Instructions

1.1.1. SJAtrees has been instructed by Bloor Homes to visit Southleigh, Havant and to survey the trees growing on or immediately adjacent to this site.

1.1.2. We are further asked to identify which trees are worthy of retention within a proposed development of the site; to assess the implications of the development proposals on these specimens, and to advise how they should be protected from unacceptable damage during construction.

1.2. Scope of report

1.2.1. This report and its appendices reflect the scope of our instructions, as set out above. It is intended to accompany a planning application to be submitted to Havant Borough Council (“the LPA”) and complies with local validation requirements.

1.2.2. It complies also with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (‘BS 5837’). However, the British Standard is not a Code of Practice that consists of written rules outlining how actions or decision must be taken and it “should not be quoted as if it were a specification¹”; it is a set of recommendations intended to “assist decision-making with regard to existing and proposed trees in the context of design, demolition and construction²”. It doesn’t form part of planning policy; and it is neither mentioned nor referenced in Policy CS13 of the Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (2011) or Policy E18 of the withdrawn local plan (2036) or any of the accompanying text, but it is a material consideration to which weight is likely to be given.

¹ British Standard BS 5837:2012. *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*; Foreword. The British Standards Institution.

² Ibid., p.1, Introduction.

1.2.3. The proposed development comprises the construction of up to 1,800 new dwellings, including affordable housing along with retail, commercial, business and service industry, a health centre, children's day nursery and community hall, estate roads, pedestrian, cycle and emergency accesses, all associated ancillary works including services and utilities, for example electricity sub-stations and foul drainage pumping stations along with existing retained vegetation (trees, hedgerows); a Community Country Park, informal open space, children's play, landscaping, ecological enhancements, access routes, sustainable drainage systems including attenuation basins, and ancillary infrastructure.

1.2.4. This report summarises and sets out the main conclusions of the baseline data collected during the tree survey and identifies those trees, groups of trees or woodlands whose removal could result in a significant adverse impact on the character or appearance of the local area (Section 3). It then details and assesses the impacts of the proposed development on the Wood-pasture and parkland (BAP priority habitat) (section 4) and on individual trees and groups of trees, including those to be removed (Section 5), those to be pruned (Section 6), those which might incur root damage that might threaten their viability (Section 7) and those that might become under pressure for removal after occupation because of shading or apprehension (Section 8). A summary and conclusions, with regard to local planning policy, are presented in Section 9.

1.3. Site inspection

1.3.1. This report is based on a tree survey and inspection undertaken by Nigel Kirby, Will Hovell, Tom Southgate and Bryan Ng of SJAtrees, between Tuesday the 1st and Thursday 3rd August 2023. Weather conditions at the time ranged from clear and sunny to overcast with persistent rain. Deciduous trees were in full leaf.

1.4. Site description

1.4.1. The site is 105.3ha in size and is located on the north side of the A27, as shown at **Figure 1** below. The site borders agricultural fields to the south-west and adjoins residential properties to the west, that form part of the town of Havant. The north boundary adjoins Bartons Road, whilst the east boundary adjoins Horndean Road (B2148), Kennet Way and West Brook View, leading round to agricultural fields

in the south-east corner, which border the A27. The site is divided into three sections by two public roads. These are Southleigh Road, Eastleigh Road, and Bartons Road.



Figure 1: Site location shown on Google aerial image

1.4.2. The site is on ground that rises by 27.7m from its south-eastern corner adjacent to West Brook View to its northern end adjacent to Bartons Road, and currently comprises both arable farmland as well as wood-pasture, within the grounds of Southleigh Park House.

1.4.3. Historical maps indicate that the site has been arable land and Wood-pasture since at least the mid-nineteenth century, with residential districts being built to the east and west of the site from the second half of the twentieth century onwards, with the A27 to the south opening in 1988.

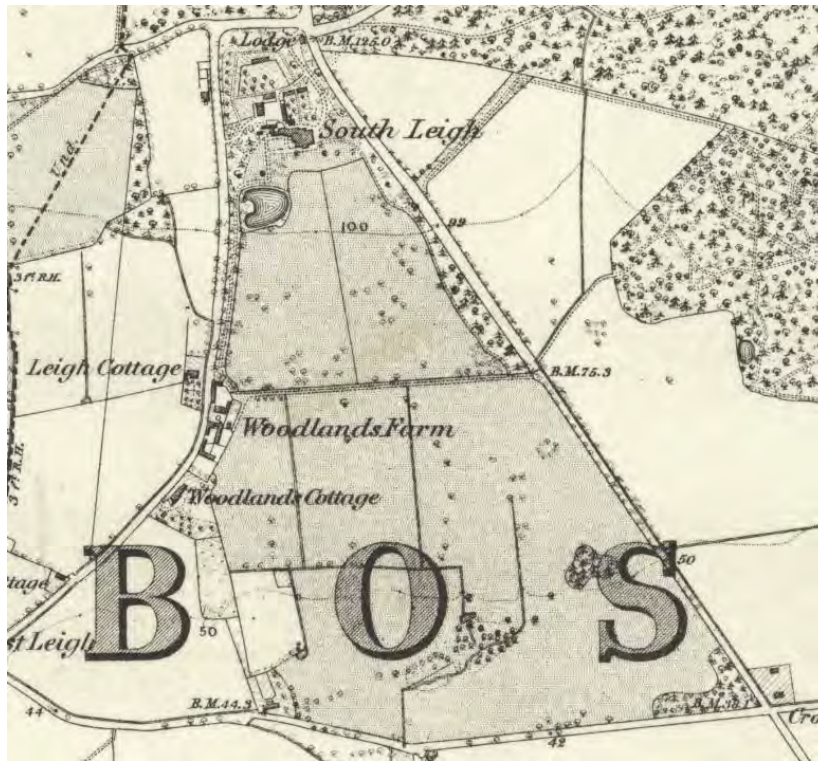


Figure 2: historic map surveyed 1859-1866 showing area of Wood-pasture

1.5. Soil type

1.5.1. The British Geological Survey Solid and Drift Geology map of the area indicates the site overlies a bedrock of London Clay. Superficial deposits are mixed in the north-eastern third of the wider site but includes predominantly large areas across the wider site of River Terrace Deposits – sand, silt and clay, with smaller seams in an east – west orientation of Head Clay – clay, silt, sand and gravel.

1.5.2. The class of soil in this area is recorded on the Soilscape (England) maps on the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs ('Defra') Magic website as a loamy soil with naturally high groundwater.

1.5.3. We are not aware of a site investigation or soil analysis having been undertaken; but the class of soil and the indications of the British Geological Survey map suggest that trees are likely to be highly susceptible to compaction.

1.6. Statutory controls

1.6.1. One hundred and fifty-five trees, 14 groups of trees and two woodlands on or immediately adjacent to the site, are covered by tree preservation orders (TPOs). These are TPO nos. 1068, 1927, 1928, 2055, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2061 & 2123, made by Havant Borough Council between 1976 and 2021. The trees protected by these TPOs are identified within the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3**, and on the accompanying tree protection plan at **Appendix 4**.

1.6.2. The site is not within a conservation area, and therefore there are no constraints relating to existing trees in this regard.

1.6.3. There are no hedgerows on site that are over 30 years in age and have a continuous length of 20m or more that could meet the criteria to be deemed “Important” in the context of the landscape and wildlife criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations, 1997³.

1.7. Non-statutory designations

1.7.1. There are no woodlands within or abutting the site that are classified as ‘Ancient’. Ancient woodland is defined as “any area that’s been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD” and is considered an important and irreplaceable habitat. There is a field to the south of Southleigh Park House designated as ‘Wood-pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat’ as per Natural England ‘Priority Habitats Inventory (England)’, updated 08 December 2023.

³ The Hedgerows Regulations 1997; STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1997 No. 1160.



Figure 3: MAGIC maps extract identifying Wood-pasture and Parkland BAP

1.7.2. There are 11 oak trees on or adjacent to site (nos. 20, 49, 50, 86, 216, 217, 221, 230, 234, 418, and 507 in the tree survey schedule) which despite all but one not being included in the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory⁴ display attributes consistent with them being ‘Veterans’. Veteran trees are also considered to be irreplaceable habitats, and contribute to a site’s biodiversity, cultural and heritage value, and the National Planning Policy Framework (see below) states that development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient or veteran trees should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.

1.7.3. Current government guidance states that ancient or veteran trees should be protected from root damage by inclusion of a buffer zone at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the trunk, or 5m from the edge of the tree’s canopy if that area is larger.

⁴ <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/>

2. PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1. Planning history

2.1.1. Whilst there will have been applications for minor works around the site; no previous applications for the development of the wider site have been made.

2.2. Planning policy - national

2.2.1. Under Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, local authorities have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when considering planning applications. The effects of proposed development on trees are therefore a material consideration, and this is normally reflected in local planning policies.

2.2.2. The National Planning Policy Framework ('NPPF')⁵ sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these should be applied in both plan and decision-making. Paragraph 2 makes it clear that the NPPF is itself a material consideration in the determination of planning application. Paragraph 11 states that **"Plans and decisions should apply a presumption in favour of sustainable development."**

2.2.3. In paragraph 135, within Section 12 "Achieving well-designed places" the NPPF states: **"Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:**

a) will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;

b) are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;

c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate

⁵ The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024). Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities

innovation or change (such as increased densities);

d) establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit;

e) optimise the potential of the site to accommodate and sustain an appropriate amount and mix of development (including green and other public space) and support local facilities and transport networks; and

f) create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and which promote health and well-being, with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users; and where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine the quality of life or community cohesion and resilience.”

2.2.4. Paragraph 136 in this section states: “Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.”

2.2.5. The section titled “Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change” states at paragraph 162: “Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating and drought from rising temperatures . Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future health and resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.”

2.2.6. In paragraph 187, within Section 15 “Conserving and enhancing the natural environment” the NPPF states: “Planning policies and decisions should contribute to

and enhance the natural and local environment by:

a) protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or identified quality in the development plan);

b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland;

[...] d) minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures and incorporating features which support priority or threatened species such as swifts, bats and hedgehogs;

e) preventing new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability. Development should, wherever possible, help to improve local environmental conditions such as air and water quality, taking into account relevant information such as river basin management plans; [...]

2.2.7. In paragraph 193, under the ‘Habitats and biodiversity’ section, the NPPF states: “When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

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

2.3. Local planning policy

2.3.1. Local planning policies are contained in the Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (March 2011).

2.3.2. The relevant section of Policy CS13 (Green Infrastructure) of the core strategy states, *inter alia*:

“Development will be permitted that:

- 1. Maintains and manages the network of green infrastructure identified at the sub regional and local levels.**
- 2. Incorporates, where appropriate, improvements to existing green infrastructure through the restoration, enhancement or creation of additional resources.**
- 3. Does not undermine the functional integrity of the green infrastructure.**
- 4. Creates, where appropriate, new green infrastructure (including access management measures) either through on site provision or financial contributions.**

Development proposals that adversely affect green infrastructure will not be permitted unless superior alternative provision can be provided or where it is part of a service provider's plans to provide improved local services in equally accessible locations.”

2.3.3. Additionally, the relevant section of Policy E18 of the withdrawn Local Plan (2036) states:

“Development affecting trees, hedgerows and woodlands will only be permitted where it:

- a. Reflects, conserves or enhances the existing landscape and integrates the development into its surroundings, adding visual interest and amenity;**
- b. Adequately protects existing trees and hedgerows including their root systems prior to, during and after the construction process; and**
- c. Will not result in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees.**

The Council will refuse planning permission for proposals that threaten the retention of important trees, hedgerows, and woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of development in that location clearly outweigh the impact of the proposal”

2.3.4. The LPA has not published any Supplementary Planning Guidance policy that relates either to this site, or to the protection of existing trees.

2.4. Neighbourhood planning policy

The site is partly within the Emsworth Neighbourhood Plan (2019-2036) area. However, this document does not have a policy for the protection of existing trees.

3. THE TREES

3.1. Survey findings

3.1.1. We surveyed 249 individual trees, 48 groups of trees, three hedges and two areas of woodland growing within or immediately adjacent to the site. Their details can be found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3**.

3.1.2. The arboricultural quality of the site is dominated by native broadleaved species. Most of the trees surveyed individually are located on field boundaries or at the edge of woodlands or groups of trees, with the remainder being widely spaced throughout the wood-pasture and parkland. The individuals within the wood-pasture are likely to have been planted, whereas the majority of trees throughout the rest of the site are likely to have been self or animal seeded.

3.1.3. English oak is the most common and dominant species on site, which represents 67% of the trees surveyed individually. Of the English oaks surveyed, 66% are of mature age category. The wood-pasture within this site represents a greater concentration of mature and veteran oak trees than is found in the surrounding landscape, whereas the trees throughout the rest of the site are consistent with those in the surrounding area.

3.2. Assessment of suitability for retention

3.2.1. As noted above in Section 2.3, local planning policy states that “**Development proposals that adversely affect green infrastructure, will not be permitted**”. The individuals that we consider to be the most essential components of green infrastructure are listed in **Table 1** below:

Tree no.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Age class	BS category	Visibility and contribution to landscape
20	T9 2061/ 2016	English oak	22m	1550mm	Veteran	A (23)	Notable tree; readily visible from Eastleigh Road and from internal views to site.
29	A1 2123/ 2021	English oak	13.5m	1185mm	Mature	A (23)	Woodland-pasture/parkland tree; readily visible from an approximately 12m section of Eastleigh Road and internal views to site.
42	T8 2055/ 2016	English oak	22m	1500mm est.	Mature	A (23)	Upper half of canopy readily visible in narrow views from Eastleigh Road and readily visible from internal views to site.
44	G1 2055/ 2016	English oak	23.5m	1080mm	Mature	A (23)	Essential component of group in which it stands, readily visible in internal views to site.
46	G1 2055/ 2016	English oak	25.5m	1360mm	Mature	A (23)	Essential component of group in which it stands, readily visible in internal views to site.
49	T5 2055/ 2016	English oak	23m	1565mm	Veteran	A (123)	Essential component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
50	T4 2055/ 2016	English oak	22m	1580mm	Veteran	A (123)	Essential component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
51	T25 2055/ 2016	English oak	22m	1235mm ivy	Mature	A (12)	Essential component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
52	T26 2055/ 2016	English oak	21m	1245mm	Mature	A (123)	Essential component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
56	T16 2055/ 2016	English oak	18.5m	990mm	Mature	A (23)	Significant component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
57	T17 2055/ 2016	English oak	18.5m	1090mm	Mature	A (12)	Essential component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
59-62	W2 2055 / 2016	English oak	All 20m	#59 650mm #60 650mm #61 650mm #62 650mm all est.	Mature	A (2)	Significant components of Wood-pasture; readily visible from Horndean Road.
86	T5 2057 / 2016	English oak	16m	1480mm est.	Veteran	A (12)	Readily visible from Southleigh Road and site internal views to the south.
217	T8 2061/ 2016	English oak	18m	1660mm	Veteran	A (23)	Readily visible from Eastleigh Road. Also visible from the grounds of Southleigh House to the west.
234	T3 2055 / 2016	English oak	16m	1390mm	Veteran	A (12)	Essential component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
423	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	21m	1340mm	Mature	A (23)	Significant component of Wood-pasture; readily visible in internal views to site.
507		English oak	16.5m	1750mm est.	Veteran	A (23)	Significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible in long views from north across open fields.

Table 1: Main arboricultural features of the site, whose removal might conflict with planning policy

3.2.2. Eight individual trees (nos. 73, 80, 206, 218, 253, 258, 260, 417) are unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposals, in that they are 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. However, as can be seen below, these trees are not necessarily shown to be removed as part of the proposals; some may be outside the development footprint or may be outside the red line boundary and in third-party ownership. These trees have been assessed as category 'U' and are indicated on the accompanying tree protection plan by **bracketed red** numbers.

3.2.3. There are 134 mature trees growing on or immediately adjacent to the site; but six (nos. 219, 252, 271- 273 and 442) are of only short-lived species, and which thereby are of only short-term potential. Of the remaining 128 mature trees of large or medium ultimate size and long-term potential, some of these are readily visible in views from public viewpoints and so make a significant contribution to the landscape; others do not.

3.2.4. There are 25 category 'A' trees and 110 category 'B' specimens. The remaining 106 trees are assessed as category 'C' trees, being either of low quality, very limited merit, only low landscape benefits, no material cultural or conservation value, or only limited or short-term potential; or a combination of these.

3.2.5. Of the groups of trees, hedges and woodlands, one has been assessed as category 'A', ten as category 'B', and the remaining 36 as category 'C'.

3.3. Assessment of arboricultural impacts

3.3.1. The arboricultural impacts of the proposed Land Use Plan and Green and Blue Infrastructure Parameter Plans by Stantec UK Limited Architects, drawing nos. BL-M-03 rev G and BL-M-01 rev E have been assessed by overlaying these onto the TCP and are discussed in the following sections of this report and are shown on the tree protection plan (TPP) presented at **Appendix 4**.

3.3.2. The TPP identifies the trees and groups to be removed fully or partially to accommodate the proposed access points to the residential development areas and those trees which are likely to require removal based on the land use parameter plan and the developable areas of both the land use and Green and Blue Infrastructure

parameter plans, either because they are situated within the footprints of proposed structures or surfaces, or because in our judgment they are too close to these structures or surfaces to enable them to be retained. These are shown by means of **red crosses** on the TPP.

3.3.3. The TPP also shows how trees to be retained will be protected from damage during demolition and construction, and the measures identified are set out and described in the outline arboricultural method statement at **Appendix 2** of this report. The implementation of, and adherence to, these measures can readily be secured by the imposition of appropriate planning conditions.

3.3.4. Details of the impacts identified within these categories, and our assessment of their respective significance, are analysed in Sections 4 to 8 below.

3.3.5. Based on these findings, we have assessed the magnitude of the overall arboricultural impact of the proposals according to the categories defined in **Table 2** below.

Impact	Description
High	Total loss of or major alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development situation fundamentally different
Medium	Partial loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development situation will be partially changed
Low	Minor loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development changes will be discernible but the underlying situation will remain similar to the baseline
Negligible	Very minor loss of or alteration to main elements/ features/ characteristics of the baseline, post-development changes will be barely discernible, approximating to the 'no change' situation

Table 2: Magnitude of impacts⁶

⁶ Determination of magnitude based on DETR (2000) Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies, as modified and extended.

4. IMPACTS ON WOOD-PASTURE & PARKLAND

4.1. Details

4.1.1. As noted above, MAGIC maps designate the land to the south of Southleigh Park House as Wood-pasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat.

4.1.2. One of the proposed residential development parcels encroaches within into the Wood-pasture area; this is illustrated in **Figure 4** below and equates to an area of 400m². A neighbourhood equipped are for play (NEAP); and proposed pedestrian and cycle access routes are also located within the Wood-pasture.

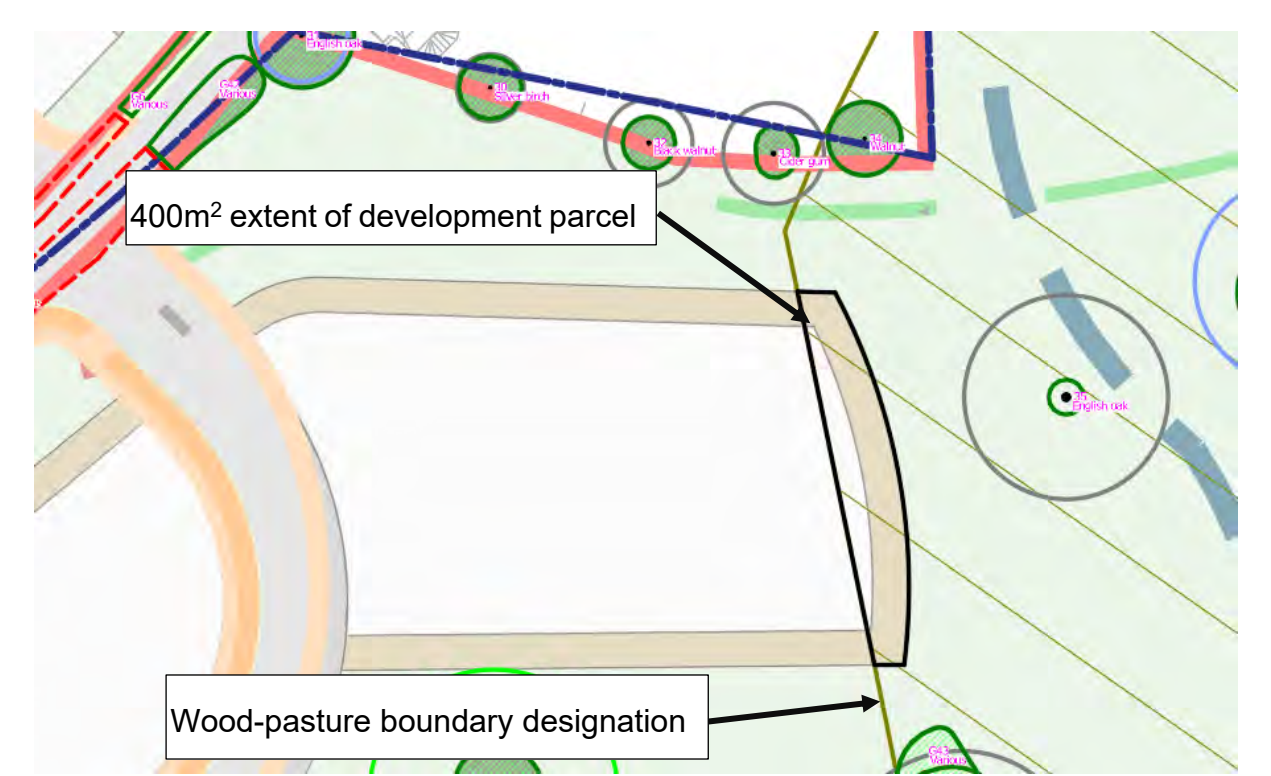


Figure 4 – Encroachment of development into the Wood-pasture area

4.1.3. A further three groups (G10, G21 and G22) would require sections to be removed to accommodate the proposals. Furthermore, two individual trees (English oaks nos. 207 & 223) may have their RPAs encroached to facilitate pedestrian and cycle access points between the Wood-pasture and development parcels.

4.2. Assessment

4.2.1. Whilst there are incursions by the proposed features detailed in 4.1.2 above, the Parameters Plans are outline only and the proposed installation of such features can be adjusted to minimise potential impacts and losses at the detailed design stage. As such it would be possible avoid or minimise any detrimental impact upon the Wood-pasture.

4.2.2. The proposed NEAP location, whilst within the Wood-pasture area, is located within open grassland and all tree impacts can be avoided. The impact on the Wood-pasture designation is an ecological matter and covered by the Applicant's ecological submission. However, by way of brief summary, the ecological position is that the Wood-pasture is not ancient, at least the southern half is not, and hence it is only the existing quality of the grassland impacted that needs to be mitigated.

4.2.3. To achieve the proposed pedestrian and cycle access points the groups to be partially removed are all of low quality and value and of short-term potential, demonstrating below average physiological conditions and the presence of non-native and naturalised species such as sycamore, cypress and rhododendron. Furthermore, where ash are present within some of the groups and proposed access points, some demonstrate colonisation by 'ash die-back' and as such, subject to detailed design, the installation of pedestrian and cycle links can be targeted to avoid native and established specimens, minimising the impact of these connection points on the groups and understory that are located on the boundaries of the Wood-pasture, thereby minimising the impact on the wider green infrastructure of the site and local area.

4.2.4. Consequently, subject to detailed design, there will be no detrimental impact on or loss of trees within the Wood-pasture, and no direct damage to it as a result of either construction, or use.

5. TREES TO BE REMOVED

5.1. Details

5.1.1. This section identifies those trees whose removal is required for the proposed access arrangements as shown in the detailed element of the application, and those trees which are likely to require removal based on the proposed Parameter Plans.

5.1.2. To accommodate the proposed access arrangement points, as shown on the Land Use Parameters Plan (BL-M-01 rev C), one individual tree (English oak no. 54) is to be removed and five groups (G6, G7, G31, G32 and G42) to be partially removed, because they are situated within the footprints of the proposed roads or footways, or because they are too close to these to enable them to be retained.

5.1.3. The parameter plans have been informed by the arboricultural constraints and hence tree removals have been minimised where possible. However, the proposed development will inevitably lead to the removal of some trees to allow for the interconnectivity between parcels and active travel within the site and beyond. Therefore, the proposals are, subject to detailed design, likely to result in the removal of six individual trees (nos. 92, 93, 281, 294, 446 & 501), one group of trees (G33) and two hedges (H41, H42) and the partial removal of eight groups of trees (G5, G10, G20, G21, G22, G28, G43, G47).

5.1.4. None of the veteran trees on or adjacent to the site are to be removed to facilitate the proposed development.

5.1.5. Details of the trees, groups and hedgerows to be removed, and the groups to be partially removed including their dimensions, age class and British Standard categorisation, are shown and listed on the TPPs and at **Table 3** below.

Tree no.	TPO No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Age class	BS category
54	T27 2055/2016	English oak	16.5m	1065mm ivy est.	Mature	B (12)
92 – 93	-	Field maple	9.5m	400mm ivy 320mm	Semi-mature	C (12)
281	-	English oak	11m	675mm	Mature	C (1)
294	-	Holly	4m	200mm est. x2 @100mm est. 90mm est.	Semi-mature	C (1)
446	T9 2059/2016	English oak	9m	735mm	Mature	B (1)
501	-	English oak	9.5m	500mm	Semi-mature	C (12)
G5	-	Various (partially removed)	6m	Max 120mm est.	Semi-mature	C (12)
G6	-	Various (partially removed)	4m	Max 85mm	Semi-mature	C (1)
G7	A1 2123/2021	Various (partially removed)	Max 4m	Min 75mm Max 3 stems @ 200mm est.	Semi-mature	C (12)
G10		Various (partially removed)	Min 4.5m Max 13.5m	Min 75mm Max 375mm est.	Semi-mature	C (12)
G20	A1 2123/2021-	Various (partially removed)	10m	Max 225mm	Semi-mature	C (12)
G21	A1 2123/2021	Various (partially removed)	15m	Max 400mm Avg. 200mm	Semi-mature	C (2)
G22	-	Various (partially removed)	Max 2m	Max 300mm Avg. 100mm	Semi-mature	C (12)
G28	-	Various (partially removed)	9m	Max 100mm ivy est.	Young	C (12)
G31	-	Various (partially removed)	12m	Max 250mm est.	Semi-mature	C (12)
G33	-	Various	12m	Max 360mm ivy est.	Semi-mature	C (1)
G42	A1 2123/2021	Various (partially removed)	Avg. 5m	Max 240mm est. Avg. 160mm est.	Semi-mature	C (1)
G43	A1 2123/2021	Various (partially removed)	Avg. 5m	Max 190mm est. Avg. 160mm est.	Semi-mature	C (1)
G47		Various (partially removed)	Avg. 11	Max 400mm ivy est. Avg. 380mm ivy est.	Semi-mature	C (1)
H41	-	Privet	3m	Avg. 50mm	Mature	C (1)
H42	-	Various	1m	Avg. 20mm	Young	C (1)

Table 3: Trees to be removed

5.2. Assessment

5.2.1. All those trees or groups of trees that constitute the main arboricultural features of the site and which make the greatest contribution to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity or to biodiversity (see paragraph 3.2.1), will be retained.

5.2.2. None of the veteran trees on the site are to be removed.

5.2.3. Only three of the trees (nos. 54, 281 and 446) to be removed based on the parameter plans are mature specimens of a species of large ultimate size: all the other trees to be cleared, including those growing within the groups and hedgerows to be partially removed, are young, semi-mature or of small ultimate size. However, in the case of individuals nos. 281, and 446, these individuals demonstrate squat form (only 11m and 9m tall respectively) and are not likely to attain the large ultimate size for their species. Furthermore, tree no. 54 demonstrates below average physiology, including significant die-back in its upper canopy and storm damage suggesting it is not of long-term potential.

5.2.4. The significance of this is threefold. Firstly, for obvious reasons mature trees tend to be larger in size and therefore are likely to be more visible and to make a greater contribution to the landscape. Secondly, mature trees are more likely to have formed associations with wildlife and to support other flora or fauna (for example, young trees infrequently contain splits, cracks or cavities that might provide roosting sites for bats); and thirdly, mature trees have a significantly greater capacity than smaller trees to actively sequester and store carbon⁷. Accordingly, the removal of only six of the 134 mature trees, none of which are particularly large on or adjacent to the site minimises the impacts on the benefits that mature trees provide in relation to smaller ones.

5.2.5. Only two mature category 'B' trees are to be removed as part of the proposed parameter plans. These are English oaks nos. 54 & 446 discussed below. No category 'A' trees are to be removed and the remaining trees, as set out in **Table 3** are of low quality or value.

5.2.6. The English oak no. 54 is a mature specimen, and one of the only two category 'B' trees shown to be removed as part of the outline application, its removal will not result in significant detrimental impact to the arboricultural character of the site or local area (see paragraphs 4.2.7 - 10 below for details).

5.2.7. Tree no. 54 demonstrates a reduced physiology and a slightly sparsely

⁷ Stephenson N. L., Das A. J., Zavala M. A. (2014) Rate of tree carbon accumulation increases continuously with tree size. *Nature*, volume 507.

foliated canopy with reduced shoot extension lengths and establishing epicormic growth from ground level up to its crown break. As shown in **Photographs 1- 3** below.



Photographs 1 – 3: Left – internal view of site looking south; Middle – Google street view March '21 looking east along Southleigh Road; Right – epicormic growth on trunk

5.2.8. Whilst this individual is readily visible in direct views immediately adjacent to the tree, and for approximately 50m either side of this individual, when passing either by vehicle or foot along Southleigh Road, it is only 16.5m tall with a large trunk diameter (1065mm ivy est.) suggestive of a slow, or reduced vigour for its relative size and age. Furthermore, due to its relatively short, but wide spreading canopy, it does not stand out in the landscape and is not readily visible from long distance public vantage points along Southleigh Road as it is screened by retained trees and hedges.

5.2.9. In addition to this, it is not readily visible from internal views from the south and looking north towards the tree, and is otherwise only glimpsed in one very narrow view from Eastleigh Road, as shown in the annotated **Photographs 4 – 5** below.



Photograph 4: Internal view looking north, individual no. 54, set against a backdrop of retained and established trees further to north in background



Photograph 5: Looking south from existing field access along Eastleigh Road

5.2.10. Whilst the removal of this individual is a minor detrimental impact of the scheme, the requirements in terms of access and vehicle infrastructure to facilitate development of the wider site, in compliance with highways regulations and the existing junction of Southleigh and Eastleigh roads precludes altering the access along Southleigh Road to retain this individual.

5.2.11. However, as set out in 5.2.7 – 10, as this is not a significant component of the wider landscape, and is not readily visible in the majority of long direct public views, and its removal will not have detrimental impact on the wider character of the site, local area or existing green infrastructure to be retained, it may be considered that the benefits of the scheme outweigh the removal of this individual.

5.2.12. English oak no. 446 is the only other mature category 'B' tree shown for removal within the outline application. This individual cannot be retained as it is located entirely within a proposed residential development parcel.

5.2.13. Whilst this is a mature specimen having a trunk diameter of 735mm, it is only 9m tall and located within a hedge lining an access track that services the existing arable fields to the south of Southleigh Road, as shown in **Photographs 6 - 8** below.



Photographs 6 - 8: Solitary field boundary tree located on edge of field drainage ditch

5.2.14. This individual is not an important tree in landscape and visual terms, being of squat form and it does not stand out in the landscape, even from long internal views across the open fields due to its short height and being set against taller, more established green infrastructure features along the boundaries, as shown in the annotated **Photograph 7** below.



Photograph 7: Individual no. 446 set within the landscape from internal views facing east

5.2.15. Whilst, this individual is of moderate quality, it is of low landscape value and does not contribute to or enhance the green infrastructure of the site and local area. Moreover, BS 5837 states that “.... **care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal**”⁸.

⁸ Ibid., 5.1.1.

5.2.16. It is foreseeable that this solitary, squat individual would likely come under pressure during development for removal due to constraints and restrictions by the implementation of protection measures to retain this unremarkable and unimportant tree, and whilst its removal is regrettable, this will not have a negative impact on the character or the site, wider area or existing green infrastructure to be retained.

5.2.17. Both of the individual English oak, category 'B' trees to be removed (nos. 54 & 446) are covered by TPOs (see 1.6.1 above); these are shown on the TPP and identified in **Table 3** above.

5.2.18. However, it should be noted that the presence of a TPO on a tree does not mean that that specimen necessarily meets the criteria for a TPO: the tree may not have fully met the criteria for a TPO at the time it was made, the tree might have deteriorated since the time the TPO was made, or its visibility or impact on the local landscape may have decreased since the time the Order was made. Furthermore, a tree that has been made the subject of a TPO is not, for this reason alone, worthy of protection⁹. A tree should be protected by a TPO if it is of amenity value; it does not acquire value or additional value merely because it has been protected.

5.2.19. Current Planning Practice Guidance states (paragraph 007) that TPOs should be used to protect selected trees and woodlands if their removal would have “a significant negative impact on the local environment and its enjoyment by the public.” In this case, the small number of TPO trees to be removed in comparison with the number of mature trees, groups and woodlands to be retained will not result in a significant negative impact on the local environment, and that the fact they are covered by a TPO should not be given any additional weight in considering the magnitude of the arboricultural impacts of this scheme.

5.2.20. The categorisation method in the British Standard Recommendations 5837:2012 is designed to provide an easy to understand way of classifying the quality and landscape and cultural value of trees, to allow informed decisions to be made

⁹ *Robinson v East Riding of Yorkshire Council* [2003]

concerning which might be retained or be removed in a development context¹⁰. However, whatever category is accorded to trees, this does not mean that those trees must, on that basis alone, be retained or removed. The Standard does not recommend that all category 'A' or 'B' trees must be retained; nor does it state that the acceptability in planning terms of proposed tree removals should be considered on the basis of category. More properly, such considerations should be based on planning policy.

5.2.21. Five of the 106 category 'C' trees on site are to be removed: these are either of low quality, low value, or short-term potential. For these reasons, their removal will have no significant impact on the character or appearance of the area.

5.2.22. The one category 'U' tree (English oak no. 218) to be removed is unsuitable for retention, irrespective of the proposed development, in that it cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years, directly adjacent to Eastleigh Road.

5.2.23. No hedgerows deemed to be "important" according to the criteria in the Hedgerows Regulations 1997 are to be removed.

5.2.24. The partial removal of the thirteen groups (G5 – G7, G10, G20 – G22, G28, G31 – G32, G42 – G43 & G47) required to facilitate the access arrangements and of the three groups and two hedges (G16, G33, G44, H41 & H42) likely to require removal for access as per the Parameter plans, will not result in the loss of any arboriculturally important individuals; all the trees to be removed are young or semi-mature specimens of limited individual merit.

5.2.25. None of the groups to be partially removed require any removal greater than 22m in length, and in two cases (G28 & G47) with a maximum of only 11.5% and 13.5% of an entire groups length to be removed. However, all other partial group removals equate to less than 6% of entire group length, with the average length of removal being only 12m. Furthermore, these sections have been located at mid-points and natural gaps along the groups and not at their terminal ends shortening or isolating fragments of the groups and does not detrimentally fragment the interconnectivity and

¹⁰ British Standard BS 5837:2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations; para. 4.5.2.

green infrastructure they provide to the site and wider landscape.

5.2.26. The Parameter Plans incorporate considerable space for replacement tree planting; this is reflected in the Green and Blue Infrastructure Parameter Plan, submitted with the application which, along with extensive areas of green spaces suitable for tree planting, including an orchard and enhanced parkland. This would result in a net increase in trees across the site which will not only mitigate the proposed removals but also improve the age class balance of the trees, enhance the local landscape, and re-establish a framework for the ongoing and long-term character of the site.

5.2.27. In the light of these considerations, and taking account of the numbers, sizes and locations of the trees to be retained, including those that are off-site, the felling of the trees identified for removal will represent no alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site.

6. TREES TO BE PRUNED

6.1. Details

6.1.1. No trees require pruning to facilitate implementation of the proposed access arrangements.

6.1.2. The proposed development parcels overlap the crown extents of two trees (nos. 27 & 28) and one group of trees (G5). However, as the proposals are in outline only, the Parameter Plans do not therefore provide sufficient detail to determine whether any of these trees or groups may require pruning to facilitate implementation of the proposed development.

6.2. Assessment

6.2.1. In most cases, the Parameter Plans show clearances of between 3m-15m between the crowns of those trees to be retained and the footprints of adjacent proposed development parcels, suggesting that it is unlikely any trees will require pruning.

6.2.2. Where the proposed development parcels overlap the crown extents of those trees to be retained, it is expected that any proposed buildings within these parcels can be located at sufficient distances from the trees' crowns to avoid the need for their pruning and to provide suitable space for future growth without branches coming into conflict with new buildings.

6.2.3. Our assessment concludes that the relationship between the developable areas give sufficient space for construction and future canopy growth to integrate the canopies the retained trees into the layout.

6.2.4. Should the need for tree pruning become evident following detailed design, any proposed pruning is expected to be minor with branches to be removed being small in size, resulting in maximum wound sizes no greater than 100mm in diameter; this will have an insignificant effect on the health and physiological condition of any pruned trees and complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 3998:2010, *Tree work – Recommendations*.

6.2.5. In terms of impact upon the landscape, as any such pruning is expected to be minor in extent, and so largely screened in views by either the remainder of the trees' canopies, or by other trees growing within or adjacent to the site, it would therefore have little effect on the appearance of the trees when viewed from outside the Site itself, and accordingly will not detract from the character or appearance of the Site.

6.2.6. Overall, as none of the proposed buildings are likely to be within 3m of the extents of the canopies of trees to be retained, no trees are likely to require pruning and there will be adequate working space for construction close to trees, and a reasonable margin of clearance for future growth.

7. ROOT PROTECTION AREA INCURSIONS

7.1. Details

7.1.1. There will be incursions into the buffer zones of two of the veteran trees (English oaks nos. 86 & 507) by proposed flood alleviation areas and inductive surface water attenuation basins.

7.1.2. Parts of the proposed maximum extent of the development parcels and proposed pedestrian and cycle access points, as shown on the Parameter Plans are located within the RPAs of twenty-one individual trees (nos. 27 – 28, 40, 86, 207, 271 – 275, 283, 420, 440 – 445, 502, 504 & 507).

7.2. Assessment

7.2.1. There will be no development within the RPAs (or ‘buffer zones’) of any of the veteran trees.

7.2.2. As no parts main site access points for the detailed element of the application are within the RPAs of any of the trees to be retained, subject to the implementation of protective measures specified below and on the TPP, their construction will not cause unacceptable damage to roots or rooting environments as a result of root severance or damage, or compaction or pollution of the soil.

7.2.3. However, parts of the outline proposals (development parcels and proposed pedestrian and cycle access routes) are located within the RPAs of retained trees. As these elements of the application are in outline only, this does not necessarily mean that proposed buildings, structures or surfaces will be located within these RPAs. Accordingly, every effort will be made at the detailed design phase to avoid or minimise the impact on the RPAs of these trees.

7.2.4. However, following further detailed design, should the need to locate buildings, hard surfacing or any other structures (including changes in ground levels) within the RPAs of these or of any other trees to be retained become apparent, potential adverse impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated in one of the following ways.

Avoid or reduce

7.2.5. In many instances shifting an indicative building, path or road footprint one or two metres in a particular direction would remove or significantly reduce an RPA incursion. Details such as these can be dealt with at the detailed design phase. An example of where this could be achieved has already been identified at 4.2.8 above.

7.2.6. However, this may not be possible in every case and some RPA incursions may be necessary, for example where a path or road passes between two trees with overlapping RPAs or if there is no scope to move a road, path or building footprint because it would conflict with a piece of essential infrastructure. In these instances, RPA incursions can be minimised, for example, by making sure that the footpath is as narrow as possible and is at the periphery of a tree's RPA, foundation design is 'tree friendly' such as the use of piles and floating foundations. Again, this is something that can be resolved at the reserved matters stage.

Above soil surfacing or low invasive construction

7.2.7. In instances where RPA incursions are unavoidable, taking account of the existing topography and proposed levels, this may allow for design and construction of new surfaces to be entirely above existing soil level, and accordingly no excavation will be required. Subject to proposed finished levels, new above soil surfaces could incorporate an appropriate cellular confinement system, filled and finished with suitable porous materials, to minimise soil compaction.

7.2.8. To ensure no damage occurs to the roots or rooting environments of the relevant trees, installation of surfacing and cellular confinement systems will be undertaken under the control and supervision of the arboricultural consultant.

7.2.9. Where the existing topography or proposed levels will not allow for new surfaces to be constructed entirely above existing soil levels, a low invasive construction technique will be adopted. Only the minimum depth will be excavated for the construction of pedestrian and cycle access points to be installed. Where this is within the RPAs of trees to be retained, installation will be undertaken under the control and supervision of the arboricultural consultant to avoid any unnecessary over-dig and so that any roots that are encountered are treated appropriately.

Manual excavation

7.2.10. In very few instances, excavation for new structures or surfaces will be necessary within the RPAs of retained trees. Every effort will be made in the detailed design phase to remove or reduce incursions such as these, as currently shown by the development parcels of the Parameters Plans, but the foundations required for the construction of roads or highway footways, to adoptable standards, would require some excavation.

7.2.11. To minimise impacts on those specimens where excavation within RPAs will be necessary, excavation will be undertaken manually, under the direct control and supervision of an appointed arboricultural consultant, so that any over dig into the RPAs is avoided, and any roots encountered can be treated appropriately.

7.2.12. The necessary precautions to prevent other incursions into the RPAs of retained trees and to protect them during construction can be assured by the erection of appropriate protective fencing and installation of ground protection, as shown on the TPP at **Appendix 4**.

7.2.13. Accordingly, all RPA incursions will be reviewed at the reserved matters stage and removed or reduced wherever reasonably practicable and all residual incursions will be subject to the measures discussed above.

8. RELATIONSHIP OF RETAINED TREES TO NEW DWELLINGS

8.1. Details

8.1.1. As the proposed scheme is shown in outline only, there is insufficient detail within the Parameter Plans to fully assess what impact the retained trees might have on new dwellings. However, a review of the Parameter Plans has shown that none of the development parcels are likely to be within the shadow patterns of retained trees.

8.2. Assessment

8.2.1. As there is scope for none of the proposed dwellings or private gardens to lie within the shadow patterns of retained trees, they would not be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this would interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers; which might otherwise lead to pressure to permit felling or severe pruning that the LPA could not reasonably resist.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1. Summary

9.1.1. Our assessment of the impacts of the proposals on the existing trees concludes that no veteran or notable trees, no category 'A' trees, and no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value are to be removed. None of the main arboricultural features of the site, nor any veteran trees are to be removed. The proposed removal of individuals and the partial removal of groups of trees will represent no alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, only a minor alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site and will not have an adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

9.1.2. No trees are expected to require pruning to facilitate implementation of the proposals and there is scope within the developable areas to provide sufficient space for construction and future canopy growth.

9.1.3. The incursions into the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of trees to be retained by the proposed development parcels and primary access infrastructure (details of which will be sought at the reserved matters stage) are likely to be minor, and subject to the implementation of measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at **Appendix 4**, no significant or long-term damage to their root systems or rooting environments will occur. Should potential incursions within the RPAs of other trees to be retained arise during the course of further detailed design at the reserved matters stage, these will be avoided, reduced or mitigated.

9.1.4. None of the proposed dwellings or private gardens are likely to be shaded by retained trees to the extent that this will interfere with their reasonable use or enjoyment by incoming occupiers, which might otherwise lead to pressure on the Local Planning Authority to permit felling or severe pruning that it could not reasonably resist.

9.2. Compliance with national planning policy

9.2.1. As the proposals will retain all the main arboricultural features of the site, its arboricultural attractiveness, history and landscape character and setting will be

maintained, thereby complying with Paragraph 135 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

9.2.2. Whilst some trees are to be removed, there is no duty in planning policy to retain all existing trees in all circumstances. Paragraph 136 of the NPPF states (*italics added for emphasis*): “**Planning policies and decisions should ensure... that existing trees are retained wherever possible**”; and thereby recognises circumstances in which it might not be possible to retain every tree. Accordingly, the proposed removal of trees does not mean that this application must thereby be refused; and does not mean it conflicts with this paragraph of the NPPF.

9.2.3. As the proposals will not result in the loss or unavoidable deterioration of any ancient woodland or any ancient or veteran trees, they comply with paragraph 193 (c) of the NPPF.

9.3. Compliance with local planning policy

9.3.1. As the proposed development incorporates, maintains and manages the existing green infrastructure network and, protects existing trees and will not result in the removal of important trees, hedgerows, woodland, or veteran trees and Wood-pasture which are of significant local amenity or landscape value, it complies with Policies CS13 and E18 of the Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (March 2011) and the withdrawn Local Plan (2036).

9.4. Conclusion

9.4.1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of low magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 2** of this report.

APPENDIX 1

Methodology

A1.1. Tree survey and baseline information

A1.1.1. We surveyed individual trees with trunk diameters of 75mm and above¹¹, trees with trunk diameters of 150mm and above growing in groups or woodlands, and shrub masses, hedges and hedgerows¹² growing within or immediately adjacent to the site; and recorded their locations, species, dimensions, ages, condition, and visual importance in accordance with BS 5837 recommendations.

A1.1.2. The baseline information collected during the site survey was recorded on site using a hand-held digital device. This information was then imported into an Excel spreadsheet and used to produce the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3**. The numbers assigned to the trees in the tree survey schedule correspond with those shown on the appended tree protection plan.

A1.1.3. We surveyed trees as groups where they have grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically (trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g., avenues or screens) or culturally¹³. However, where it might be necessary to differentiate between specific trees within these groups, we also surveyed these individually.

A1.1.4. We inspected the trees from the ground only, aided by binoculars as appropriate, but did not climb them. We took no samples of wood, roots or fungi. We did not undertake a full hazard or risk assessment of the trees, and therefore can give no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability.

A1.1.5. Whilst we categorised the trees in accordance with BS 5837 (details of the criteria used for this process can be found in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule), we assessed the trees' suitability for retention against national, regional and local planning policies. We applied this methodology in line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, giving greater weighting to the contribution of a tree to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to biodiversity, where its removal might have a significant adverse impact on these factors.

A1.2. Tree constraints

A1.2.1. In line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, we assessed whether any trees should be retained in the context of the proposed development / re-development. Our assessment of which trees might have to be retained, and which can be removed, is based on:

11 BS 5837, paragraph 4.2.4 b), recommends that all trees over 75mm stem diameter should be included in a pre-planning land and tree survey.

12 Ibid., 4.4.2.7

13 Ibid., 4.4.2.3

A1.2.2. whether any trees are classed as ‘ancient’ or ‘veteran’, and thereby are designated as ‘irreplaceable habitats’;¹⁴

A1.2.3. which trees contribute to local character and history, including to the surrounding landscape setting; which trees contribute to biodiversity; and which trees help mitigate and adapt to climate change; and whose removal would thereby be unlikely to comply with national planning policy guidance;

A1.2.4. which trees are important to the local landscape, such that their removal would be contrary to local planning policies: specifically, Policies CS13 and E18 of the Havant Borough Council Core Strategy (March 2011) and withdrawn Local Plan (2036), as set out above;

A1.2.5. our assessment of the tree’s’ quality, value and remaining life expectancy, in accordance with BS5837:2012, as summarised in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule.

A1.2.6. As trees growing outside the boundaries of the site are in the control of others, we have assumed they will be retained, irrespective of their size, age or condition.

A1.2.7. Whilst we have categorised trees in accordance with BS 5837, we have not used these categorisations as the main criterion of whether specimens might be removed or should be retained. Trees in categories ‘A’, ‘B’ and ‘C’ are all a material consideration in the development process; but the retention of category ‘C’ trees, being of low quality or of only limited or short-term potential, will not normally be considered necessary should they impose a significant constraint on development.

A1.2.8. Furthermore, BS 5837 makes it clear that young trees, even those of good form and vitality, which have the potential to develop into quality specimens when mature **“need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site’s potential”**¹⁵.

A1.2.9. Moreover, BS 5837 states that **“... care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal”**¹⁶.

A1.2.10. The ‘Root Protection Areas’ (RPAs)¹⁷ of the trees identified for retention were calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS 5837; and were assessed taking account of factors such as the likely tolerance of a tree to root disturbance or damage, the morphology and disposition of roots as influenced by existing site conditions (including the presence of existing roads or structures), as well as soil type, topography and drainage. Where considered appropriate, the shapes of the

¹⁴ The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024). Paragraph 193 (c).

¹⁵ BS 5837, 4.5.10.

¹⁶ Ibid., 5.1.1.

¹⁷ Ibid., paragraph 3.7. “The minimum area around a retained tree “deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.”

RPA's (although not their areas) were modified based on these considerations, so that they reflect more accurately the likely root distribution of the relevant trees.

A1.2.11. The British Standard BS 5837 calculates RPA's based on a standard 12 times trunk diameter. However, in our experience the response of trees to root severance or damage is not standard and tends to be less effective in the case of large mature specimens of species with a known intolerance of disturbance. Accordingly, where considered appropriate, we have increased the RPA's of such specimens by calculating them based on an increased factor of trunk diameter.

A1.2.12. To assess whether the trees identified for retention would be in a sustainable relationship with the proposed development (without casting excessive shade or otherwise unreasonably interfering with incoming residents' prospects of enjoying their properties, and thereby leading inevitably to requests for consents to fell), we plotted a segment or "shading arc" from each trunk, with a radius equal to the current height of the tree concerned, from due north-west to due east. This gave an indication of potential direct obstruction of sunlight and the shadow pattern cast through the main part of the day¹⁸.

A1.2.13. Based on these principles and recommendations, the tree survey and assessment of suitability for retention informed the production of a tree constraints plan (TCP) which indicates the most suitable trees for retention, and their associated below-ground and above-ground constraints.

A1.2.14. As a design tool, the TCP also indicates how close to those trees selected for retention the proposed development could be positioned, in terms of three key criteria:

- a). avoidance of unacceptable root damage;
- b). avoidance of the necessity for unacceptable pruning works; and
- c). avoidance of future felling or pruning works to prevent unacceptable shading or apprehension on behalf of the occupants.

A1.2.15. The TCP was then used to inform the siting of the proposed development parcels and primary access infrastructure, about which we were consulted on during the design process. In this way, it has been ensured that the existing trees have made a significant contribution to the design of the proposed development, rather than the design having dictated which trees are to be removed.

¹⁸ Ibid., paragraph 5.2.2 Note 1.

APPENDIX 2

Outline Arboricultural Method Statement

A2.1. Tree Protection Plan

A2.1.1. The TPP at **Appendix 4** shows the general and specific provisions to be taken during construction of the proposed development, to ensure that no unacceptable damage is caused to the root systems, trunks or crowns of the trees identified for retention. These measures are indicated by coloured notations in areas where construction activities are to occur either within, or in proximity to, retained trees, as described in the relevant panels on the drawing.

A2.2. Pre-start meeting

A2.2.1. Prior to the commencement of any site clearance, ground preparation, demolition or construction works the developer will convene a pre-start site meeting. This shall be attended by the developer's contract manager or site manager, the demolition contractor, the fencing/boarding contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend. If appropriate, the tree felling/surgery contractor should also attend. At that meeting contact numbers will be exchanged, and the methods of tree protection shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to the TPP required as a result of the meeting shall be circulated to all attendees.

A2.3. Site clearance

A2.3.1. No clearance of trees or other vegetation shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below). If any vegetation clearance is required behind the line of the protection fencing this will be made clear at the pre-start meeting and arrangements will be made to do this prior to the fencing's erection, under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant, who will ensure it doesn't cause any soil compaction or damage to the roots of trees to be retained.

A2.3.2. Except where within the RPAs of trees to be retained, all trees and other vegetation to be removed may be cut down or grubbed out as appropriate; but within the RPAs of trees to be retained, trees and vegetation will be cut by hand to ground level and stumps will be either left in place or ground out with a lightweight self-powered stump grinding machine. No excavators, tractors or other vehicles will enter the RPAs.

A2.4. Ground preparation and demolition

A2.4.1. No ground preparation or excavation of any kind, including topsoil stripping or ground levelling, shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below).

A2.4.2. Demolition of existing buildings and removal of existing areas of hard surfacing that abut or overlie RPAs will be undertaken with care, under the control and supervision of an appointed arboricultural consultant, to ensure that the adjacent soil is not unacceptably excavated, disturbed or compacted.

A2.5. Tree protection fencing

A2.5.1. Construction exclusion zones (CEZs) will be formed by erecting protective fencing around the RPAs of all on-site trees to the specification recommended in BS 5837, Section 6.2, prior to the commencement of construction. This will consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum intervals of 3.5m. Onto this, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as shown in **Figure 2** of that document. **"TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT"** or similar notices will be attached with cable ties to every third panel.

A2.5.2. The RPAs of the off-site trees will also be enforced by the erection of protective fencing to the same specification, prior to the commencement of construction, thereby safeguarding them from incursions by plant or machinery, storage and mixing of materials, or other construction-related activities which could have a detrimental effect on their root systems.

A2.5.3. The recommended positions of the protective fencing are shown by **bold blue lines** on the TPP. The precise positioning of the fencing around the trees will be considered in conjunction with any other protective hoarding/fencing which may be required around the site boundary.

A2.5.4. Within the CEZs safeguarded by the protective fencing, there will be no changes in ground levels, **no soil stripping**, and no plant, equipment, or materials will be stored. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement will not be stored or discharged within 10m of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials will be agreed in advance and be clearly marked. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, will be attached to any of the trees. No fires will be lit within 10m of any part of any tree.

A2.6. Manual excavation within RPAs

A2.6.1. The first 750mm depth of excavations required within the RPAs of the trees to be retained (as shown by **bold orange lines** on the TPP) will be dug by hand, using a compressed air soil pick if appropriate, and under on-site arboricultural supervision, to safeguard against the possibility of unacceptable root damage being caused to these specimens. Any roots encountered of over 25mm diameter will be cut back cleanly to the face of the dig nearest to the tree, using a sharp hand saw or secateurs, and their cut ends covered with hessian to prevent desiccation.

A2.7. Proposed hard surfaces within RPAs

A2.7.1. Unacceptable damage to the roots and rooting environments of the trees to be retained during the construction of proposed hard surfaces that encroach within RPAs will be avoided by building them above existing soil level, to avoid digging and thus severing of roots; and an appropriate ground covering will be used beneath the sub-base, to prevent or minimise compaction of the soil. This will be done in accordance with Section 7.4 of BS 5837. The locations where these measures will be required are marked by **red cross-hatching** on the TPP.

APPENDIX 3

Tree Survey Schedule



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

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(Operations)

Preliminary Tree Survey Schedule

Southleigh Farm, Havant

August 2023
SJA tss 23124-01

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Southleigh Farm, Havant

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Nigel Kirby, Will Hovell, Tom Southgate and Bryan Ng of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), between Tuesday the 1st and Thursday 3rd August 2023. Weather conditions at the time ranged from clear and sunny to overcast with persistent rain. Deciduous trees were in full leaf. The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We did not have access to the trees from any adjacent properties; observations are thus confined to what was visible from within the site and from surrounding public areas.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given.

Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.

Given in sequential order, commencing at "1".

2. TPO no.

Number assigned to tree in the Havant Borough Council Tree Preservation Order nos. 1033, 1068, 1503, 1907, 1925, 1927, 1928, 2055, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061 & 2123 between 1976 & 2021, as shown in the TPO schedule and plan.

3. Species.

'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe.

4. Height.

Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres.

5. Trunk diameter.

Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or where the trunk forks into separate stems between ground level and 1.5m, measured at the narrowest point beneath the fork. Given in millimetres.

6. Radial crown spread.

The linear extent of branches from the base of the trunk to the main cardinal points, rounded up to the closest half metre, unless shown otherwise. For small trees with reasonably symmetrical crowns, a single averaged figure is quoted.

7. Crown break.

Height above ground and direction of growth of first significant live branch.

8. Crown clearance.

Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres.

9. Age class.

Young: Seedling, sapling or recently planted tree; not yet producing flowers or seeds; strong apical dominance.

Semi-mature: Trunk often still smooth-barked; producing flowers and/or seeds; strong apical dominance, not yet achieved ultimate height.

Mature: Apical dominance lost, tree close to ultimate height.

Over-mature: Mature, but in decline, no crown retrenchment

Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for species; but showing signs of veteranisation, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, a crown showing retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

Ancient: Beyond typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing, a crown that has undergone retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

10. Physiology.

Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

11. Structure.

Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.

Good: No significant morphological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.

Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired morphological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Indifferent: Significant morphological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Poor: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

12. Comments.

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

- Health and condition
- Safety, particularly close to areas of public access
- Structure and form
- Estimated life expectancy or potential
- Visibility and impact in the local landscape

13. Category.

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012; adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to arboricultural biodiversity.

Category U: Trees 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.

- (1) Trees that have a serious, irreparable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category 'U' trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).
- (2) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.
- (3) Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

- (1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.
- (2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.
- (3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

- (1) Trees that might be included in category 'A', but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage) such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category 'A' designation.
- (2) Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees present in numbers but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- (3) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

- (1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- (2) Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.
- (3) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Southleigh Farm, Havant

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1		English oak	23m	525mm ivy est.	N 4m E 8m S 7m W 4m	4m	E 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by bramble understorey; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape; edge tree of woodland copse; slightly sparsely foliated.	C (12)
2	T11 2061 / 2016	English oak	24m	1090mm	N 6.5m E 11.75m SE 11.25m S 12.5m W 10m	4m	3.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; edge tree of woodland copse; significant component of group in which it stands; slightly reduced shoot extension growths in E canopy extent; contributes to green infrastructure.	A (2)
3	W1 2061 / 2016	English oak	20m	920mm	N 8.5m E 8.5m S 8m W 7m	2m	E 1.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; edge tree of woodland copse; significant component of group in which it stands; meshing crown providing companion shelter; contributes to green infrastructure.	B (12)
4	W1 2061 / 2016	Beech	21m	560mm	N 7m E 9.5m S 7m W 6m	2m	E 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
5	W1 2061 / 2016	Beech	18.5m	510mm	N 7m E 8.5m S 4.5m W 3m	3m	E 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; phototropic growth to E; edge tree of woodland copse; asymmetrical, near one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
6	W1 2061 / 2016	Beech	20m	535mm	N 9m E 10.5m S 9m W 6m	3m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin stemmed from 2m showing acute union, typical or spp; no evidence of tight compression fork with evidence of included bark present; edge tree of woodland copse; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
7	W1 2061 / 2016	Beech	20m	530mm	N 7m E 8m S 4m W 5m	2m	E 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; edge tree of woodland copse.	B (12)
8	W1 2061 / 2016	Ash	19m	380mm	N 9.5m E 9m S 3m W 3m	4m	E 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; swept stem E for 0.5m before vertical growth; asymmetrical near one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
9	W1 2061 / 2016	Horse chestnut	18.5m	525mm	N 4m E 3m S 4m W 4.5m	2m	W 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; edge tree of woodland copse; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (2)
10	W1 2061 / 2016	Horse chestnut	13m	400mm	4.5m	4m	W 4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; edge tree of woodland copse; inessential component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
11	W1 2061 / 2016	Ash	11.5m	325mm ivy est.	5.25m	4.25m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by bramble understorey; early onset of dieback at apical branch tips; glimpsed from road N; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape.	C (12)
12		Ash	16m	460mm	6m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Many surface roots visible; single trunk; of moderate quality, but currently of low value as set against an established woodland; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
13		Ash	13m	520mm ivy est.	N 4m E 6.5m SE 7m S 7m W 7m	2m	SE 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; swept stem adjacent to drainage feature; asymmetrical, almost one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from road.	B (2)
14		Ash	12.5m	3 stems @ 280mm est. 300mm	N 7m E 6.5m S 7m W 7.25m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; squat form; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
15		Sycamore	16m	380mm 460mm	N 4.5m E 6m S 4.75m W 5m	3.5m	SE 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three stemmed from base; one historically removed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
16	T10 2061 / 2016	Sycamore	13.5m	2 stems @ 400mm est.	N 6.5m E 5m S 7m W 6m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m, showing acute, yet tensile union; contributes to boundary screening; squat form; roadside tree; inessential component of the wider landscape.	C (12)
17		Ash	14.5m	390mm	N 6.5m E 4.5m S 6m W 7m	1m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; hidden in al long direct public views; inessential component of the landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
18		Field maple	16m	500mm est.	N 5m E 4m S 5.5m W 6.25m	4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (12)
19		English oak	22m	1130mm	N 8m E 9m S 9m W 8.5m	4m	W 3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Significant tear-out wound on trunk from ground to 3m; differences in tone when western adaptive reaction wood tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; no significant differences in tone on remaining circumference were detected; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; notably reduced shoot extension growths; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
20	T9 2061 / 2016	English oak	22m	1550mm	N 8m NE 10.5m E 6.5m S 14m SW 15.5m W 14.5m NW 8m	4m	W 4.5m	Veteran	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; large dead wood decaying limb in crown; slightly reduced shoot extension growths; contributes to boundary screening; non-occluded pruning wound on trunk; significant component of group in which it stands; notable tree; no evidence of: FFB, dysfunction, decay, rot pockets of significant or extensive retrenchment.	A (23)
21-24	W1 2061 / 2016	English oak	#T21 17m #T22 19m #T23 19m #T24 18m	#T21 650mm #T22 765mm #T23 770mm #T24 700mm	8.5m	3m	4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Row of mature established trees on edge of woodland; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant components of woodland; some slightly sparsely foliated, likely due to installed ditch directly to S and agricultural field use; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (12)
25		English oak	14.5m	580mm	N 2m E 3.5m S 6m W 2m	4m	S 5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of woodland copse; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
26	T12 2061 / 2016	English oak	16.5m	720mm	N 8m E 7m S 5m W 6.5m	4.5m	4.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk adjacent to ditch; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly reduced shoot extension growths; readily visible from internal views, however set against taller more mature tree belts in long distance views; inessential component of wider landscape.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
27-28		Beech	#T27 9m #T28 9m	#T27 340mm est. #T28 380mm est.	4.5m	2m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; small self-seeded specimens; squat forms; multi-stemmed from 1.5m; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
29	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	13.5m	1185mm	N 7m E 7.25m S 7m W 5.75m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; cavity at base 600mm unimpeded lateral penetration achieved; abnormal swelling or 'Bottle-butt' at base; slight differences in tone when lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal cavity; stag-heading; lower canopy growth suggestive of early onset of retrenchment; above average deadwood; no evidence of: FFB or other dysfunction; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	A (23)
30	A1 2123 / 2021	Silver birch	8m	400mm est.	4.5m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree; contributes to boundary screening; crown has been heavily reduced or "topped" in past.	C (12)
31	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	11m	550mm est.	7.5m	2m	E 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by bramble understorey; roadside tree; inessential component of the wider landscape; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible from road.	B (2)
32	A1 2123 / 2021	Black walnut	10m	520mm est.	3.75m	1.5m	1.75m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree; crown has been heavily reduced or "topped" in past; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
33	A1 2123 / 2021	Cider gum	12m	600mm est.	N 4m E 3.5m S 3.5m W 2.5m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; crown has been heavily reduced or "topped" in past; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
34	A1 2123 / 2021	Common walnut	10m	320mm est. 300mm est.	5.25m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree.	C (12)
35	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	2.75m	1215mm	2.5m	0.5m	1m	Over-mature	Average	Hazardous	Collapsed tree; remaining trunk, heavily decayed and exposed; epicormic growth on SE side forming very small new canopy.	C (3)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
36	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	16m	1075mm	N 6m E 7.75m SE 11m S 10.5m SW 10m W 8.75m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; bark wound from ground up to 3m SE side; internal heartwood exposed 1m wide; notably reduced shoot extension growths; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; no evidence of: FFB, dysfunction, decay, rot pockets of significant or extensive retrenchment; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	B (12)
37	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	12.5m	920mm	N 5.5m E 7m S 7.25m W 7m	2.25m	1.25m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent spreading buttress roots; single trunk; squat form; woodland pasture/parkland tree; readily visible from internal views; in keeping with the character of the site and local area.	B (12)
38		Tulip tree	12m	350mm est.	2.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree.	C (1)
39		Silver birch	4.5m	200mm	N 3m E 4.5m S 3m W 2m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree.	C (1)
40		English oak	11m	300mm	2.75m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree.	C (1)
41	T7 2055 / 2016	English oak	15.5m	970mm	N 7.25m E 6m SE 7.5m S 5m W 5.5m	2m	E 1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; notably reduced shoot extension growths; dieback at apical branch tips; lower crown forming; no evidence of: FFB, dysfunction, decay, rot pockets; woodland pasture/parkland tree; in keeping with the character of the site and local area.	B (2)
42	T8 2055 / 2016	English oak	22m	1500mm est.	N 7m E 8m SE 10m S 11m W 9m	3m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; dominant crown; readily visible from internal views; notable individual; in keeping with the character of the site and local area.	A (23)
43	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	19m	745mm	N 8m E 9.75m SE 7.5m S 7.75m W 8m	4m	E 2.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; glimpsed from road.	B (12)
44	G1 2055 / 2016	English oak	23.5m	1080mm	N 10.5m E 4.75m S 8.75m W 8.5m	6m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; decay of buttress root SE side; no differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; essential component of the group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	A (23)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
45	G1 2055/2016	English oak	23m	770mm	N 9.5m E 4.75m SE 8m S 7m W 2.75m	4m	2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Decay of buttress roots; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; storm damage in crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; inessential component of the group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	C (12)
46	G1 2055/2016	English oak	25.5m	1360mm	N 12.5m NE 11.75m E 12.5m SE 12m S 7m W 3.75m	3.5m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with decay between roots; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly reduced shoot extension growths; essential component of the group in which it stands; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	A (23)
47	A1 2123/2021	English oak	12m	795mm	N 7.25m NE 8m E 8.75m SE 7.5m S 6m W 5.25m	2.5m	N 1.5m E 2m S 1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress root; decay at base; differences in tone when lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal column of decay up to 3m, notably on S side; fungal fruiting bodies on E buttress roots, consistent with <i>Collybia fusipes</i> ; cavities forming at sites of previous pruning wounds; squat form; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	B (2)
48	T6 2055/2016	English oak	16.5m	1085mm	N 7.5m E 10.5m S 6.75m W 7.25m NW 7.25m	3m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress root; decay of buttress roots N and W; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; single trunk; woodland pasture/parkland tree; readily visible from internal views.	B (12)
49	T5 2055/2016	English oak	23m	1565mm	N 12m NE 10m E 13.5m SE 15.5m S 13m SW 12.75m W 8m NW 6.5m	4m	3.5m	Veteran	Average	Moderate	Prominent spreading buttress roots and bole; decay of buttress roots; no significant differences tone when sounded with acoustic mallet; fungal fruiting body of <i>Psuedoinonotus dryadeus</i> at S side base of trunk; slight differences in tone localised to within 300mm of fruiting body; single trunk; evidence of hisotric large dia. (350mm - 400mm) limb removal between 2m - 4m on all sides of trunk; asymmetrical crown; notably reduced shoot extension lengths in apical and lateral extents of approximatley 1m; very early onsent of 'stag heading' in apcial extents; evidence of early onset of internal and lower canopy formation consistent with 'retrenchement'; no evidence of swelling bottle but, water pockets, rot pockets within trunk or upper canopy; readily visible from internal views; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	A (123)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
50	T4 2055/ 2016	English oak	22m	1580mm	N 13m NE 14.5m E 11.25m SE 7.25m S 8.25m SW 12.5m W 10.5m NW 10.75m	3.5m	2m	Veteran	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots, demonstrating damage at radial extents consistent from fauna grazing for upto to 2m lengths; notable clefts between buttress roots, stilt like; no differences in tone when sounded with acoustic mallet; single trunk, forks into two codominant stems at 4m; est. stem dia. of 800mm to 1m; evidence of pruning wounds, fully occluded on N side of trunk between 2m - 4m, est. dia. 350mm - 400mm; wide spreading dominant canopy; slightly reduced shoot extension lengths at apical extent; deadwood typical for species scattered throughout canopy; very early onset of lower canopy formation at approx. 4m by low lateral limbs growing to E; slight dieback at branch tips; no evidence of fungal fruiting bodies, swelling, dysfunction, large exposed wounds internal heartwood or decay; significant component of row of large mature trees; readily visible from internal views; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	A (123)
51	T25 2055/ 2016	English oak	22m	1235mm ivy	N 11m NE 10m E 11.25m SE 9.25m S 11m SW 9.5m W 8.5m NW 9.5m	3m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; stilt like buttress roots E side adjacent to ditch; single trunk; dominant spreading crown; field boundary indicator; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	A (12)
52	T26 2055/ 2016	English oak	21m	1245mm	N 16m NE 16m E 12m SE 12.5m S 11.5m SW 11.5m W 9m NW 8.25m	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots to W; stilt like buttress roots to E side adjacent to ditch edge; numerous fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Ganoderma australe</i> located between buttress roots on E side from ground up to approx. 1m; slight differences in muted tone when sounded with an acoustic mallet, within 250mm of fruiting bodies, suggestive of partially compartmentalized decay; no evidence of significant swelling or bottle butt at base; single trunk; forks into multiple codominant stems at 4m; wide spreading canopy; slightly reduced shoot extension lengths in upper canopy; some onset of epicormic growth in internal upper canopy; though currently not significant or extensive to support 're-trenchment'; no evidence of rot pockets, storm damage, cavities or notable decay; field boundary indicator; woodland pasture/ parkland tree; readily visible from internal views.	A (123)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
53	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	13m	705mm ivy est.	N 8m NE 7m E 7m S 8m W 8.5m NW 7.5m	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; roadside tree; squat form; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
54	T27 2055/ 2016	English oak	16.5m	1065mm ivy est.	N 10.5m NE 10.5m E 11m SE 13m S 12m SW 11m W 9.5m NW 9m	3.25m	N 2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site tree; single trunk; roadside tree; slightly sparsely foliated; wide spreading canopy; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from road; in keeping with the character of the local area.	B (12)
55	T18 2055/ 2016	English oak	18m	1085mm	N 6.75m E 7.75m S 8.5m W 7.5m	3m	1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; decay of buttress roots on N side; bulbous bole and buttress development on S side; no significant differences in tone noted when buttress roots and lower trunk sounded with acoustic mallet; asymmetrical canopy as historically suppressed by failed specimen to W; slight storm damage in W canopy; slightly reduced shoot extension lengths in apical extents; evidence of denser lower canopy development suggestive of early on-set of 're-trenchment'; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from internal views; woodland pasture/ parkland tree; no evidence of fungal fruiting bodies, rot pockets, swelling or bottle butt.	A (23)
56	T16 2055/ 2016	English oak	18.5m	990mm	N 8.25m NE 8.75m E 8.5m SE 10.5m S 11.25m SW 9m W 8.75m NW 6.75m	4m	N 3m S 1m W 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree; in keeping with the character of the area.	A (23)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
57	T17 2055/ 2016	English oak	18.5m	1090mm	N 9.25m NE 11m E 9.25m SE 14m S 11m SW 4m W 8m NW 10.25m	3m	1.25m	Mature	Average	Good	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical dominant crown as suppressed by adjacent specimen; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; essential component of the group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree; in keeping with the character of the area.	A (12)
58	T9 2055/ 2016	English oak	14.5m	975mm	N 8m E 8m S 7.5m SW 8.75m W 8.25m	3m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; no evidence of: FFB, dysfunction, decay, rot pockets; slightly reduced shoot extension growths at apical extent; on set of lower canopy formation partly consistent with retrenchment; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	B (12)
59-62	W2 2055 / 2016	English oak	#T59 20m #T60 20m #T61 20m #T62 20m	#T59 650mm est. #T60 650mm est. #T61 650mm est. #T62 650mm est.	9m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site trees; significant components of group in which they stand; contributes to boundary screening.	A (2)
63	W2 2055 / 2016	London plane	23.5m	950mm est.	N 7.75m E 8m S 8.75m SW 9.75m W 7.5m	4m	W 0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
64	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	19m	755mm	N 3.5m E 5.25m S 5m W 3.25m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; notably reduced shoot extension growths; slightly sparsely foliated; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
65	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	21m	925mm	N 8.25m E 7.5m S 7m W 6.75m	4m	2.5m	Mature	Low	Moderate	Sparsely foliated; notably reduced shoot extension growths; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
66-67	W2 2055 / 2016	Holm oak	#T66 14.5m #T67 14.5m	#T66 525mm #T66 2 stems @ 650mm #T67 400mm #T67 2 stems @ 825mm	N 10m E 9m S 9m W 12m	1.75m	W 1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent boundary trees; meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant components of group in which they stand.	B (12)
68	G2 2055/ 2016	English oak	18.5m	830mm	N 11m NE 6.5m E 8m SE 11.5m S 8m W 5.75m	4.5m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; notably asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; over extended lateral limbs N and SE; storm damage in crown; significant component of group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	B (2)
69	G2 2055/ 2016	English oak	18.5m	900mm	N 6.5m E 6m S 4.25m SW 9.25m W 10m NW 10.5m	3m	W 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
70	G2 2055/2016	English oak	18.5m	825mm	N 3m E 5.25m SE 11.25m S 9m SW 9.25m W 8.75m	3m	SW 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree.	B (12)
71-72	G2 2055/2016	English oak	#T71 16m #T72 12m	#T71 515mm #T72 445mm	N 5m E 2m S 0.5m W 3m	3m	N 1.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; asymmetrical one-sided crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential components of the group in which they stand.	C (12)
73	G2 2055/2016	English oak	10m	615mm	N 0.5m E 1.75m S 3.5m W 2m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
74	A1 2123 / 2021	Holm oak	12.5m	570mm	N 3.75m E 3m S 5m W 3.75m	3m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Significant dieback at apical top; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape; unremarkable tree.	C (12)
75	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	13.5m	610mm	N 0.5m E 6m SE 13m S 9.5m W 6.5m	3m	S 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; inessential component of the landscape; meshing crown providing companion shelter.	C (12)
76	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	18m	705mm	N 1.75m E 8.25m S 9m W 7m	5m	E 4m W 1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; dead apical top from 10m; significant component of group in which it stands; meshing crown providing companion shelter.	C (12)
77	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	18.5m	635mm	N 9.75m E 7.25m SE 7.75m S 3.75m W 6.5m	6m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; high crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; inessential component of the landscape; meshing crown providing companion shelter.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
78	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	15m	1055mm	N 2m NE 13m E 15m SE 14.5m S 1m W 6m NW 2m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Poor	Evidence of root plate movement; significant tear-out wound on trunk; internal heartwood exposed; inessential component of the landscape.	C (1)
79	T10 2055 / 2016	English oak	19m	950mm	N 8m E 10m S 11m SW 9m W 7.5m	3.5m	1.25m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; woodland pasture/parkland tree; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
80	T23 2055 / 2016	English oak	10m	1500mm est.	N 0m E 4m SE 17m S 19m SW 18m W 4m	0m	0m	Mature	Low	Poor	Uprooted tree, lying on ground.	U
81-84	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	27m	#T81 840mm #T82 680mm #T83 560mm #T84 575mm	N 7m E 5m S 11.5m W 8m	3.5m	6m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Drawn up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crowns; slightly reduced shoot extension lengths in apical extent; significant components of group in which they stand; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (2)
85	T20 2055 / 2016	Turkey oak	19.5m	505mm est.	N 7.75m E 6m S 7m W 6m	7m	N 8m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Roadside boundary tree; drawn-up and suppressed; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
86	T5 2057 / 2016	English oak	16m	1480mm est.	N 10.75m E 12m SE 14m S 11.5m SW 10m W 11.75m	3.5m	S 1.5m	Veteran	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; culvert located directly adjacent to N side of trunk; buttress roots on N stilt like, to S notably radial; forks into multiple codominant stems at 3m; large stem dia. est. 600mm - 900mm; significant storm damage in upper canopy by tear out of E lateral limb; onset of epicormic growth around tear-out wounds; appears recent; large widespreading dominant canopy; no evidence of fungal fruiting bodies, swelling, bottle butt, rot pockets, cavities, or notable lower canopy formation consistent with 're-trenchment'; notably asymmetrical SE later limb; exposes an internal canopy void in E canopy quadrant; significant component of group in which it stands.	A (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
87		Various	15m	440mm	N 5m E 5m S 4m W 5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Three individuals forming one canopy, red oak, ash, sycamore; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; aerodynamic meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from road, but for a short distance; inessential component of the landscape; unremarkable tree/s of limited merit.	C (12)
88		Horse chestnut	9.5m	650mm est.	N 4m E 6m S 5.5m W 5m	2m	N 2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; squat form; slightly sparsely foliated; of only low-level screening value; inessential component of the landscape.	C (1)
89	T2 2059 / 2016	English oak	18m	1100mm est.	N 12m E 11.25m SE 11m S 10.75m SW 10.75m W 11.5m	3m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; prominent buttress roots; ditch 1m deep S side; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
90	G4 1927 / 2008	English oak	13.5m	470mm ivy	5.75m	4m	E 3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; field boundary indicator; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
91		English oak	15.5m	600mm est.	N 7.75m NE 7.5m E 6.5m SE 7m S 7m W 6m	4m	E 5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Full basal inspection prevented by dense ivy cover; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; readily visible in long views from E across open fields; in keeping with character of the area.	B (12)
92-94		Field maple	#T92 9.5m #T93 9.5m #T94 9.5m	#T92 400mm ivy #T93 320mm #T94 300mm	4.75m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; small self-seeded specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening with adjacent development and access road.	C (12)
95		Silver birch	9m	285mm est.	3m	1.75m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
96		Lawson cypress	11m	315mm est.	3.5m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree; not in keeping with the character of the area.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
97	T1 2057 / 2016	English oak	15m	615mm est.	N 9.25m NE 9.25m E 9.5m S 9.25m W 9m NW 8.5m	2.5m	N 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; single trunk; ditch to N 1.5m deep; slightly reduced shoot extension growths; slightly sparsely foliated; field boundary indicator; readily visible in long views from N across open fields.	B (12)
98		English oak	11m	455mm	5.25m	2m	S 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Sparsely foliated; field boundary indicator; inessential component of the wider landscape.	C (12)
99		Field maple	8m	4 stems @ 240mm est.	N 2m NE 4.25m S 2.25m W 5.75m	1m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Ditch to N; multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; historically topped; field boundary indicator; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape.	C (12)
100	G2 2059/ 2016	English oak	11.5m	1160mm est.	4.5m	3m	3m	Over-mature	Low	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered; twin-stemmed from 2m; above average deadwood; moribund; significant component of group in which it stands; inessential component of the wider landscape.	C (1)
201		English oak	16m	575mm est.	N 7.25m E 3m S 8m W 8m	1.75m	2.25m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; single trunk; tensile main unions; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; foliage of average size density and colour; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature but partially obscured by adjacent specimen; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
202		English oak	17m	500mm est.	N 3.5m E 8.75m S 7m W 4.75m	3m	S 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; situated at edge of culvert; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 150mm diameter in lower-crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; foliage of average size density and colour; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
203		English oak	14m	770mm ivy	N 9.25m E 8m S 4m W 8.5m	4.5m	W 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; tensile unions throughout crown; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; foliage of average size density and colour; of long-term potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
204	T1 2061 / 2016	English oak	17m	930mm ivy	N 7.5m E 9m S 9m W 9.5m	2.5m	W 2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; tensile main unions; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; of domed form; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; foliage of average size density and colour; of long-term potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; essential component of the group in which it stands.	B (12)
205		English oak	16m	525mm est.	N 6.25m E 6m S 2.5m W 5.75m	3m	N 4m W 2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; single trunk; established epicormic growth forms lower crown; tensile main unions; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimen; upper-crown shows phototrophic lean N; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in crown; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
206		English oak	15m	900mm est.	7m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
207	T2 2061 / 2016	English oak	18m	875mm est.	N 6.75m E 8m S 9m SW 11.75m W 8.5m	2.5m	W 2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; ivy-covered; single trunk; established epicormic growth forms lower-crown; tensile main unions; historic structural limb failure on N side of crown at 11m, resulting in 300mm diameter deadwood and asymmetrical crown; minor dieback at branch tips in upper-crown; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
208	T4 2061 / 2016	English oak	18m	775mm est.	N 5.5m E 9m S 8m W 7m	5m	W 4m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; single trunk; historic tear out wound on SE side of trunk from 1m to 4m, 400mm wide, internal heartwood exposed but no visible decay, significant reaction wood around periphery; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; slightly sparsely foliated; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
209		English oak	18m	715mm	N 4.25m E 8m S 6.75m W 5.75m	2m	W 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; single trunk; established epicormic growth forms lower-crown; tensile main unions; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; foliage of average size density and colour; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
210		Beech	15m	605mm 580mm	N 6m E 3m S 6.5m W 7.75m	4m	W 2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 0.5m showing acute union with bark to bark contact; significant photophic lean W; sub-dominant leader historically removed at 2m on E side, resulting in decaying stub extending into remaining trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; foliage of average size density and colour; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (2)
211	T5 2061/ 2016	English oak	18m	925mm est.	N 8.75m E 9m S 4.5m W 9m	3m	W 1.75m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; established epicormic growth forms lower-crown; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter throughout crown; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; sparse upper-crown; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
212	T6 2061/ 2016	English oak	17m	935mm	N 8.75m E 9m S 6m W 9.5m	3m	W 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; prominent buttress roots; no significant defects observed at base; tensile main unions; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; of form and habit typical of species; foliage of average size density and colour; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of long-term potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
213		English oak	17m	530mm	N 7.75m E 6.75m S 4m W 7.5m	5m	W 2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; single trunk; tensile main unions; minor phototropic lean N; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; foliage of average size density and colour; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
214		English oak	15.5m	450mm est.	N 6.25m E 6m S 1m W 7m	8m	W 8m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; single trunk; significant phototropic lean N; canopy entirely offset from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of short term potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
215		English oak	17m	775mm est.	N 7.75m E 8m S 7m W 8.75m	3m	W 3m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; tensile main unions; dense epicormic growth throughout structure; above average dead wood in crown; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; of moderate potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
216	T7 2061/ 2016	English oak	18m	1470mm	N 7.5m E 10m S 9m SW 11m W 8.5m	6m	W 8m	Veteran	Below average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; frass piles around lower-trunk, suggesting insect infestation; single trunk; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 250mm in lower-crown showing cracking and hollowing; above average epicormic growth on structural limbs; historic storm damage in crown extent of internal decay obscured from ground level; dieback at branch tips in upper-crown; tree shows ecological characteristics consistent with a veteran; of long-term potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; essential component of the group in which it stands.	A (23)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
217	T8 2061/ 2016	English oak	18m	1660mm	N 7.75m E 9m S 8m W 9.75m	6m	W 7m	Veteran	Average	Moderate	Part of group of boundary trees situated along Eastleigh Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; ivy-covered; cankering on lower trunk; tensile main unions; tear out wound from historically failed structural limb on W side of trunk at 5m, 500mm diameter; dense epicormic growth on structural limbs; deadwood showing cracking and hollowing throughout crown; foliage of average size density and colour; of form and habit typical of species; tree shows ecological features consistent with a veteran; of long-term potential; visible from Eastleigh Road and in narrow views from Bartons Road as part of wider green feature; essential component of the group in which it stands.	A (23)
218		English oak	15m	600mm est.	N 4m E 7m S 4m W 5m	4m	W 8m	Mature	Low	Poor	Top historically failed at 14m; significant dieback at branch tips; sparsely foliated.	U
219	A1 1068 / 1980	Silver birch	14m	375mm est.	N 5m E 6.5m S 4.75m W 4.25m	3m	S 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; inspection of base and unions impeded by dense vegetation; single trunk; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; foliage of average size density and colour; of moderate quality but minimal landscape value; obscured from public view.	C (1)
220	A1 1068 / 1980	English oak	18m	1200mm est.	N 8m E 7.5m S 8m W 10m	8m	S 7m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; inspection of base and trunk impeded by dense vegetation; tensile main unions; wounds up to 500mm diameter on S side of trunk from historic limb failures, visible decay extending into trunk; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; of form and habit typical of species; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; foliage of average size density and colour; notable specimen; displays ecological features consistent with a veteran tree; of long-term potential; obscured from public view.	B (12)
221	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	17m	1500mm est.	N 7m E 7m S 12.5m W 10.5m	2.5m	S 3m	Veteran	Low	Poor	Significant specimen with negligible living growth remaining; large diameter deadwood up to 600mm forms remaining structure; significant cracking and hollowing present; of sufficient size and shows ecological features consistent with a veteran; obscured from public view.	A (3)
222	A1 1068 / 1980	Ash	17m	2 stems @ 450mm est.	NE 6.75m SE 8.25m SW 7.75m NW 7m	2m	SE 1.75m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; situated at edge of dense wooded group; inspection of base and unions impeded by dense vegetation; twin stemmed from base; above average dead wood in crown; minor dieback at branch tips; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
223	W1 2055 / 2016	English oak	15m	500mm est.	N 7m E 9m S 7m W 7m	2.5m	E 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; situated within dense wooded area; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; single trunk; tensile main unions; of form and habit typical of species; no significant defects observed; foliage of average size density and colour; of long-term potential; upper-crown visible in narrow views from Eastleigh Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
224	A1 1068 / 1980	Ash	14m	400mm est.	N 6.75m E 10m S 7.25m W 5.25m	2.5m	E 2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site tree; situated at edge of dense wooded area; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; single trunk; tensile main unions; above average dead wood in crown; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential.	C (1)
225	T1 2055 / 2016	English oak	17m	1195mm	N 11.5m E 9.5m SE 12.25m S 12.5m W 7.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Part of group of large, mature specimens scattered throughout parkland; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; significant historic structural limb failures in lower-crown, leaving decaying deadwood stubs up to 600mm diameter; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; tear out wounds up to 1000mm x 400mm from historic limb failure in mid and upper-crown, all show significant reaction wood around periphery; of form and habit typical of species; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; foliage of average size density and colour; of long-term potential; obscured from public view but part of significant internal feature.	B (12)
226- 227	A1 1068 / 1980	Ash	14m	#T226 340mm #T226 325mm est. #T227 330mm	N 4.25m E 6.5m S 4m W 4m	1.5m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; inspection of bases impeded by dense vegetation; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; situated at edge of dense wooded area; above average dead wood in crown; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential.	C (1)
228		Ash	15m	400mm est.	N 5.75m E 5.75m S 7m W 3.5m	2m	E 1.75m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; situated at edge of dense wooded area; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; acute main unions with no bark to bark contact; minor dieback at branch tips; of short term potential; obscured from public view.	C (1)
229	W1 2055 / 2016	Scots pine	17m	400mm est.	NE 9m SE 5m SW 3m NW 5m	13m	E 13m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; situated at edge of dense wooded area; single trunk; inspection of base impeded by dense vegetation; high, windswept crown; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; of moderate potential; obscured from public view; incongruous with surrounding specimens.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
230	T2 2055 / 2016	English oak	15m	1395mm	N 16m E 14.5m S 15.25m W 13.5m	3m	2m	Veteran	Below average	Good	Part of group of large, mature specimens scattered throughout parkland; prominent buttress roots; surface wounding on N and S sides of base consistent with historic vehicle impact, internal heartwood decay exposed, suggesting internal column of decay; <i>Ganoderma spp.</i> bracket on N side of base, 200mm across, unable to penetrate heartwood with penetrometer; single trunk; tensile main unions; fully occluded wounds up to 300mm diameter on lower-trunk; deadwood up to 200mm diameter throughout crown; notably reduced shoot extension growths; of domed form; sparsely foliated; of moderate potential; obscured from public view but part of significant internal feature; crown shows early stages of uniform retrenchment.	A (13)
231	W2 2055 / 2016	English oak	15m	525mm est.	NE 5m SE 3m SW 8.25m NW 6.5m	5m	SW 1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; situated at edge of dense wooded area; single trunk; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; foliage of average size density and colour; obscured from public view; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
232	W2 2055 / 2016	Turkey oak	16.5m	650mm est.	N 8.75m E 10m S 10.75m W 7.5m	3m	S 1.75m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; situated at edge of dense wooded area; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; foliage of average size density and colour; of long-term potential; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
233	W2 2055 / 2016	English oak	15m	600mm est.	NE 5m SE 5m SW 8.5m NW 7m	2.5m	SW 1.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; situated at edge of dense wooded area; single trunk; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; foliage of average size density and colour; of long-term potential; glimpsed in narrow views from Horndean Road but mostly obscured by adjacent trees; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
234	T3 2055 / 2016	English oak	16m	1390mm	N 11.5m E 13m S 14.25m W 7.5m	3m	2m	Veteran	Average	Good	Part of group of large, mature specimens scattered throughout parkland; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tensile main unions; established epicormic growth forms lower-crown; minor deadwood throughout crown, consistent with age and species; of domed form; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; no significant defects observed; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; good example of species; of long-term potential; obscured from public view but part of significant internal feature.	A (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
251		Ash	10m	250mm est. 3 stems @ 200mm est.	N 4.5m E 3.5m S 5m W 4m	0m	SW 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; acute unions with bark to bark contact; upper-crown visible in glimpses from Southleigh Road; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
252		Weeping willow	10m	700mm ivy est.	N 7.8m NE 7.9m E 7.5m S 6m W 7.5m NW 8m	1.6m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; ivy covered cavity appears present at base, however lack of access prevents investigation to confirm; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens.	C (1)
253		European larch	11m	400mm est.	3.5m	2.5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Heavily ivy-covered; significant dieback at branch tips on N side.	U
254	G4 2055 / 2016	English oak	21.5m	1415mm	N 10.1m E 7.6m SE 15m S 14.8m W 11.4m NW 11.2m	2m	SE 0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; no significant defects observed at base; limb at 2m on S side has partially split but is still living but touching ground, split limb measures 600mm est.; tensile unions throughout crown; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter est.; generally showing characteristics typical of the species; notable tree; obscured from public view; essential component of the group in which it stands.	B (1)
255	G4 2055 / 2016	English oak	19m	965mm	N 9m E 5.1m S 11.5m W 8.6m	2.5m	S 1.6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; <i>Ganoderma spp.</i> fungal fruiting bodies at base; mechanical damage on SE side, 350 dia. max. exposed solid sapwood; tensile unions throughout crown; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter est.; slightly shorter than average shoot extensions; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
256	G4 2055 / 2016	English oak	18.5m	800mm	N 10m E 3.1m S 1.5m W 14.9m NW 15.8m	2m	NW 0.8m	Mature	Average	Poor	No significant defects observed at base; heavily leaning trunk and crown; asymmetrical crown; of poor form; canopy almost entirely offset from base; area of exposed solid sapwood 3m above ground, 300mm dia. est.; deadwood up to 100mm in diameter est.; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
257	T15 2055 / 2016	English oak	15m	1080mm	N 7m E 12.4m SE 11m S 8m W 9m	2m	S 1m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	<i>Ganoderma spp.</i> fungal fruiting body at base; prominent buttress roots; tensile main unions; oak leaf powdery mildew affecting foliage; slightly shorter than average shoot extensions; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
258	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	18m	1000mm est.	6.5m	4m	6m	Over-mature	Dead	Dead	Dead tree.	U
259	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	20m	885mm	4.5m	5m	N 1.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	<i>Fistulina hepatica</i> fungal fruiting body at base; over 50% of bark missing at base, revealing solid sapwood; missing bark area narrows, but reaches approx. 9m high, partially occluding; deadwood up to 200mm in diameter est.; obscured from public view but readily visible in internal views from N of woodland; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
260	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	20m	950mm est.	5m	4m	3m	Over-mature	Below average	Poor	Majority of bark at base is missing, approx. 20% remains, revealing exposed sapwood featuring incipient decay, tapering area of missing bark reaches approx. 8m high; significant dieback at branch tips on S side and at apical tip of upper-crown.	U
261	T14 2055 / 2016	English oak	23m	1105mm	N 9.8m E 5m S 5.3m W 7.6m NW 8.7m	3m	N 0.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; no significant defects observed at base; tensile main unions; oak leaf powdery mildew affecting foliage; obscured from public view; essential component of the group in which it stands.	B (12)
262	T12 2055 / 2016	English oak	19m	1135mm	N 8.9m E 8.6m S 6.8m W 4.9m	1.7m	S 0.3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; area of exposed heartwood at base, approx. 1m x 500mm dia. featuring incipient decay; can be probed horizontally for 400mm; no significant differences in tone were detected when tested with acoustic hammer; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter est.; oak leaf powdery mildew affecting foliage; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
263	T23 2055 / 2016	English oak	20m	1395mm	N 10.3m E 11.2m S 18.3m SW 13.2m W 9.5m	2m	S 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; no significant defects observed at base; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower-crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; obscured from public view but readily visible in internal views from S of woodland; essential component of the group in which it stands; notable tree.	B (1)
264	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	17m	750mm	N 5.8m E 5.7m S 7.3m W 10.4m	2m	NW 0.9m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; no significant defects observed at base; readily visible from internal views; woodland pasture parkland tree.	B (1)
265	A1 2123 / 2021	Ash	17m	500mm ivy est.	8m	3m	N 8m E 7m S 5m W 7m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Heavily ivy covered; base obscured by dense brambles; minor dieback at branch tips in upper-crown; readily visible from internal views to S of woodland "island" and Southleigh Road.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
266	T21 2055 / 2016	English oak	16m	500mm ivy est.	7m	2.5m	N 1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Base obscured from view; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; readily visible from internal views to S of woodland "island" and Southleigh Road.	B (12)
267	T19 2055 / 2016	English oak	15m	850mm est.	N 4m E 8m S 7m W 9m	4m	N 3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; base obscured from view; tensile unions; readily visible from internal views and Southleigh Road.	B (12)
268		English oak	20m	600mm est.	N 10m E 7m S 7m W 10.5m NW 11.5m	3m	N 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Base obscured from view; tensile main unions; asymmetrical crown; readily visible from internal views; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
269		Scots pine	11m	465mm	N 2.5m E 3.5m S 2m W 3m	8m	E 3.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Mechanical wounding at base; cavities on trunk; asymmetrical crown; inessential component of the landscape.	C (13)
270		English oak	16m	890mm	N 10m E 10.5m S 9.5m W 9m	2m	E 2.1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; tensile main unions; readily visible from internal views; upper-crown visible in glimpses from Southleigh Road when hedge is cut; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
271- 273		Hybrid black poplar	21m	#T271 1060mm #T272 950mm #T273 1130mm	N 10m E 3m S 9m W 6m	1m	N 3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	#273 trunk diameter measured at 1m; no significant defects observed at bases; #272 features tear out wound at 1m, 250mm dia. est.; #273 multi-stemmed from 1m; tensile main unions; non-native species out of character with the surrounding area; canopies readily visible from Southleigh Road in moderate distance views; significant components of the landscape.	B (2)
274		Ash	15m	440mm est. 370mm	N 8.5m E 4m S 4m W 5.6m	0m	N 2.2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Two trunks; limb tear out has left area of exposed heartwood, 1m x 200mm dia. est. at 2.5m above ground; tensile unions throughout crown; minor dieback at branch tips; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
275		Norway maple	11m	505mm	N 5.5m E 5m S 5m W 5m	1.6m	W 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Trunk diameter taken at 1m; no significant defects observed at base; tensile main unions; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
276-277		Box elder	#T276 4.5m #T277 3.5m	#T276 2 stems @ 150mm est. #T277 5 stems @ 100mm est.	3.6m	1m	NE 0.9m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; #276 multi-stemmed from 1m; #277 multi-stemmed from base; #277 slightly sparse.	C (1)
278		Lawson cypress	9.5m	2 stems @ 180mm est. 3 stems @ 200mm est.	2.5m	0m	NE 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; multi-stemmed from base; acute main unions with bark to bark contact	C (1)
279		Lawson cypress	9m	2 stems @ 200mm est.	3.6m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; base obscured from view; twin-stemmed from base; ivy covered stems.	C (1)
280		English oak	10m	400mm est.	N 6m E 6.25m SE 6.5m S 6m W 6m	1.6m	E 2.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Off-site tree; base obscured from view; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; oak leaf powdery mildew affecting foliage; readily visible in internal views and very long distance views from housing estate to NE; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
281		English oak	11m	675mm	N 6m E 6.8m S 7.6m W 3.9m	2m	NW 2.2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Cavity at base approx. 1m wide x 200mm high, depth 200mm; occluding; differences in tone when lower trunk on N side tapped with acoustic hammer suggest localised internal defects; slightly leaning trunk; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; readily visible in long distance views from housing estate to NE; significant component of the landscape.	C (1)
282		Ash	11.5m	250mm est. 2 stems @ 200mm est. 350mm est.	N 8.3m E 4.7m S 4.9m W 6.25m	0m	N 1.1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; minor dieback at branch tips; visible from housing estate to NE in long distance views.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
283	T5 2059 / 2016	English oak	16.5m	835mm	N 8.3m E 10.2m S 8.9m W 7.1m NW 10.3m	2m	0.8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; prominent buttress roots; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; visible from housing estate to NE in long distance views; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
284	T3 2058 / 2016	English oak	13.5m	860mm	N 8.1m NE 6.2m E 7m S 7m SW 5.6m W 8.3m	2.2m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; base partly in ditch; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower-crown; visible from housing estate to NE in long distance views; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
285	T2 2058 / 2016	English oak	14m	955mm ivy	N 5.1m NE 8.7m E 6.9m S 8m W 3.9m	2.5m	NW 3.5m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; minor decay in buttress root to SE in ditch; partially ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile main unions; shorter than average shoot extents; above average deadwood; visible from housing estate to NE in long distance views; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
286	T1 2058 / 2016	English oak	12m	770mm ivy	N 7.3m E 6.7m S 7m W 7.4m	1m	N 3.2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Trunk diameter measured at 1m; no significant defects observed at base; heavily ivy-covered; trunk bifurcation at approx. 1.4m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; visible from housing estate to NE in long distance views; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
287- 291		English oak	12m	#T287 300mm ivy est. #T288 450mm ivy est. #T289 510mm ivy #T290 400mm ivy est. #T291 350mm ivy est.	N 8.2m E 5.3m S 6m W 5.2m	1.5m	N 3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a screen; no significant defects observed at bases; ivy covered trunks and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crowns, where visible; visible from housing estate to NE in long distance views; collectively a significant component of the landscape.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
292		English oak	16m	600mm ivy est.	N 7.9m NE 8.2m E 7m S 8m W 7m NW 6.8m	2m	N 2.2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	No significant defects observed at base; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile main unions; deadwood up to 100mm diameter in lower crown; readily visible from Westbrook View to N; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
293		English oak	15.5m	500mm est.	N 8m E 8m S 5.1m SW 8.6m W 7.2m	2.3m	W 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree?; no significant defects observed on W side at base; ivy covered trunk; tensile main unions; multi-stemmed from 4m; a main stem has failed historically at crown break; canopy readily visible from Westbrook View to N; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
294		Holly	4m	200mm est. x 2 @ 100mm est. 90mm est.	N 1.5m E 2m S 1.5m W 2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; of low landscape value due to small size.	C (1)
401	W1 2061/ 2016	Common Ash	17m	450mm 340mm	N 8m E 9m S 8m W 4m	0m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin stemmed from base with tensile union; potentially weak acute union with bark to bark contact at 1.5m facing NE; no significant defects observed; obscured from public view; woodland edge tree.	C (1)
402	W1 2061/ 2016	Common Beech	14m	375mm	N 4m E 7.5m S 4m W 2m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; slightly leaning to E; no significant defects observed; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
403	W1 2061/ 2016	Common Beech	16m	710mm	N 4.5m E 9.5m S 4.5m W 2m	1.5m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Acute main unions with no bark to bark contact at 1.5m; tensile union throughout rest of crown; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; obscured from public view; woodland edge tree.	C (1)
404	W1 2061/ 2016	English oak	10.5m	540mm ivy est.	5m	2.5m	1m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Heavily ivy-covered at trunk; slightly sparsely foliated; minimal deadwood; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which it stands; tensile main unions at 2.5m.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
405	W1 2061/ 2016	Holm oak	20m	880mm ivy	N 5m E 5m S 5m SW 6.5m W 5.5m NW 6.5m	5m	W 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; partly ivy covered; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
406	W1 2061/ 2016	English oak	11m	380mm ivy est.	N 5m E 4.5m S 4m W 4m NW 4m	3.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; no significant defects observed; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
407	W1 2061/ 2016	Holm oak	13m	590mm	N 8.5m E 5m S 8m W 7.5m	3m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile main unions at 3m; tensile unions throughout crown; no significant defects observed; woodland edge tree; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
408	W1 2061/ 2016	Common Ash	14m	340mm	N 6.5m E 2m S 4m W 5.5m	1.5m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Tensile main unions at 1.5m; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; inessential component of the group in which it stands; woodland edge tree.	C (1)
409	W1 2061/ 2016	Horse chestnut	17m	680mm ivy est.	N 7m E 2.5m S 6m W 5.5m	17m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; woodland edge tree; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
410	W1 2061/ 2016	Holm oak	16m	490mm ivy	N 4m E 3.5m S 6m SW 8m W 8m	4m	5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk with partly ivy covered; ivy covered main scaffolds; slightly lean to W; woodland edge tree; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
411	W1 2061/ 2016	English oak	17.5m	815mm ivy	N 4m S 9m SW 9.5m W 10.5m NW 12m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Edge tree of woodland; single trunk; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
412		Plum	5m	140mm est. 3 stems @ 105mm est. 95mm est. 150mm est.	N 4m E 4m S 4m W 4.5m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; multi-stemmed from base; domestic fruit tree.	C (1)
413		Sycamore	8m	4 stems @ 250mm ivy est.	NE 5m SE 2.5m SW 5m NW 3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; ivy covered stems; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; inessential component of landscape.	C (1)
414	T30 2055 / 2016	English oak	18m	1110mm ivy	NE 9m SE 9m S 12m SW 9m NW 8m	4m	E 0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; multi-stemmed from 5m, showing tensile unions; broken branches hung up in crown; significant tear-out wound in upper crown; readily visible from road; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to green infrastructure.	B (1)
415	T31 2055 / 2016	English oak	17m	960mm ivy	N 8.5m NE 10.5m E 8.5m SE 11m S 11m W 9.5m	3m	E 0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile main unions at 3m; tensile unions throughout rest of crown; minimal deadwood; readily visible from road; significant component of group in which it stands; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds.	B (1)
416	G1 2055/ 2016	English oak	19m	1070mm	N 8m E 6.5m SE 9.5m S 6.5m W 5.5m	4m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Cavities at base, on E and W sides; dia. est. 90mm x 60mm with up to 100mm lateral penetration; single trunk; significant tear-out wound with exposed wood 3m long and 60mm width in crown facing W; tensile main unions at 4m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; inessential component of the group in which it stands; in keeping with character of parkland.	B (2)
417	G1 2055/ 2016	English oak	16m	1050mm	N 7.5m E 7.5m S 9.5m W 9m	3m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Cavity at base facing SE, penetration of 210mm achieved; single trunk; tensile main unions at 4m; significant tear-out wound in upper crown facing NW; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter, est; above average deadwood; significant component of group in which it stands.	U

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
418	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	19m	1345mm	N 12.5m E 7m S 7.5m W 8.5m	2.5m	0.5m	Veteran	Average	Indifferent	Prominent bole and buttress roots, emanating radially for approx. 1m -1.5m; historic wound from subdominant limb, emanating from trunk at approx. 3m; historically pruned and causing cambial bark wound for length of 4m to ground level on SW side of trunk; exposed area of internal heartwood approx. 750mm in width; notable areas of response wood on edges of wound; fungal fruiting body of <i>Ganoderma spp.</i> (suspected <i>pfeifferi</i>) located at base on W side of trunk; no significant differences of tone note when sounded with acoustic mallet; large subdominant lateral limb emanating at 3m and growing in E direction est. dia 800mm; historic pruning wound, 450mm dia. N side of trunk at 3m; significant occlusion wood present, internal cavity and weeping exudate visible; on N side further historic pruning wounds and storm damage in upper canopy with internal heartwood exposed; uniform canopy shape; readily visible from internal views; woodland pasture/ parkland tree; no evidence of lower canopy formation or 're-trenchment' though demonstrates features consistent with veteran status.	C (1)
419		Common Ash	17m	660mm	N 6m E 8.5m S 8m W 6m	3.5m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Poor	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; significant ash dieback at branch tips; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
420		English oak	11m	1180mm	N 7m E 6m S 6m W 6m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Historically topped trunk; potentially weak union at 1.5m; epicormic growth throughout structure; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
421	T28 2055/ 2016	English oak	17m	950mm est.	N 7.5m NE 8.5m E 6m S 5.5m W 4m	2m	3m	Mature	Low	Poor	Located on boundary line, ownership unclear; sparsely foliated; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter, est; decay and fungal fruiting bodies at trunk base of suspected <i>Ganoderma spp.</i> contributes to green infrastructure.	C (1)
422	T29 2055/ 2016	English oak	15m	980mm est.	N 12m NE 10.5m E 10.5m S 9m W 11m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from Southleigh Road.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
423	T32 2055/ 2016	English oak	21m	1340mm	N 14m E 11m SE 12.5m S 11m W 11m	3.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; no significant defects observed at base; tear-out wound in upper crown; significant component of group in which it stands; woodland pasture/ parkland tree.	A (23)
424	A1 2123 / 2021	English oak	9m	980mm	N 4.5m E 6.5m S 6.5m SW 8m W 6m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Large area of exposed deadwood from base, approximately 1/3 turnk dia; historically topped at 3m; sparely foliated; inessentail component of landscape.	C (13)
425	T11 2055 / 2016	English oak	17m	930mm	N 7.5m E 9.5m S 10.5m W 7m	2.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; deadwood up to 150mm in diameter, est; no significant defects observed; of moderate qulity; woodland pasture/ parkland tree.	B (12)
426	G3 2055 / 2016	English oak	17m	560mm	N 6.5m E 4.5m S 5m W 5.5m	2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands; of moderate potential.	B (1)
427	G3 2055 / 2016	English oak	12m	555mm	N 7.5m E 5m S 5m W 5m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Single trunk; significant dieback at branch tips; sparsely foliated; significant dieback at branch tips; of short term potential; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)
428	G3 2055 / 2016	English oak	14m	765mm	N 7m E 5.5m S 5m W 8m	2.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
429	G3 2055 / 2016	English oak	14m	650mm	N 8m E 6m S 3m W 8m	2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; of long-term potential.	B (1)
430	G3 2055 / 2016	English oak	16m	590mm	N 3m E 5m S 7.5m W 8m	3.5m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands; of long-term potential.	B (1)
431	G3 2055 / 2016	English oak	20m	885mm	NE 6m SE 7m SW 6m NW 7m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; no significant defects observed; of long-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
432		English oak	11m	665mm	NE 6m SE 9.5m SW 9m NW 6m	1.5m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Edge of copse tree; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slight phototropic lean to SE; of moderate potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
433		Corsican pine	15m	510mm	NE 2m SE 3m SW 3m NW 2m	9.5m	9m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; slightly sparsely foliated; no significant defects observed.	C (1)
434	W2 2055 / 2016	Common Ash	17m	440mm ivy	NE 6.5m SE 8m S 7m SW 6.5m W 7m NW 5.5m	3m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; ivy-covered.	C (1)
435	W2 2055 / 2016	Turkey oak	17m	730mm ivy est.	NE 7m SE 9m S 9.5m SW 8.5m NW 8m	2m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
436	W2 2055 / 2016	English oak	12m	600mm ivy	NE 7m SE 9m SW 11m W 11m NW 9.5m	3m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Fencing embedded in trunk; slight lean to W; ivy-covered; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
437	W2 2055 / 2016	English oak	16m	860mm ivy est.	N 4m E 4.5m S 5m W 6m	6m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
438		Scots pine	10m	660mm ivy est.	N 9m E 6.5m S 4m W 6.5m	1.5m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile main unions at 1.5m; slightly leaning trunk to N; inessential component of group in which it stands; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter.	C (1)
439	T4 2057 / 2016	English oak	15m	1180mm ivy	N 10m E 9.5m S 9.5m W 10m	2.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile main unions at 3m; slightly sparsely foliated; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible from road.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
440		Common Ash	14m	2 stems @ 280mm ivy est. 5 stems @ 250mm ivy est.	N 7m E 7.5m S 7m W 7m	0m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; multi-stemmed from base; ivy-covered; slightly sparsely foliated; minor dieback at branch tips; significant component of group in which it stands; visible from Road.	C (1)
441		Red oak	14m	610mm ivy	N 3m E 9m SE 9m S 8.5m W 7m	2m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; single trunk; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile main unions at 2m; slightly sparsely foliated; significant component of group in which it stands; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; visible from road.	C (1)
442		Flowering cherry	13m	410mm est.	N 6m E 6m S 7m W 6.5m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (1)
443-445		Common Ash	#T443 6m #T444 8m #T445 8m	#T443 250mm #T444 395mm ivy #T445 2 stems @ 205mm #T445 170mm #T445 215mm	N 5.5m E 5m S 6m W 5.5m	1.5m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; #443 acute union with bark to bark contact at 1.5m; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; significant components of the group in which they stand.	C (1)
446		English oak	9m	735mm	N 6m E 5.5m S 7.5m W 5.5m	1.5m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; tensile main unions at 1.5m; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; no significant defects observed; solitary field boundary tree; inessential component of wider landscape.	B (1)
447	T2 2057 / 2016	English oak	19m	1210mm ivy	N 10m NE 8m E 7.5m S 7.5m W 7.5m NW 8.5m	4m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; significant tear-out wound on trunk at 3.5m and 4.5m facing N; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible from surrounding area; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
448		English oak	11m	750mm ivy	N 7m NE 8m E 8m S 7m W 7m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Cavity at trunk base; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; epicormic growth throughout structure; slightly sparsely foliated; inessential component of wider landscape.	C (1)
449		Common Ash	16m	450mm 470mm 520mm	N 8.5m NE 11m E 8.5m S 7m W 8m	0m	3m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; slightly sparsely foliated; minor dieback at branch tips; significant component of group in which it stands; cavity on S trunk with multiple fungal fruiting bodies of <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> ; readily visible across open fields.	C (1)
450	T8 2059 / 2016	English oak	15m	675mm ivy	N 8m E 6m S 8m W 9m NW 9.5m	2m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; asymmetrical crown as overtopped and suppressed by adjacent specimen; minimal deadwood; minor epicormic growth throughout structure; significant component of the group in which it stands; readily visible across open fields.	C (1)
451	T6 2059 / 2016	English oak	11.5m	620mm	N 6m E 7.5m S 6m W 6m	2.5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; no significant defects observed; visible from flats from E; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
452		English oak	13.5m	1070mm ivy	N 9m NE 10m E 10m S 9m W 9m NW 10.5m	2m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; minimal deadwood; no significant defects observed; visible from house NW; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
456		English oak	14m	680mm ivy est.	N 8m NE 8.5m E 9m S 8m W 9m NW 8.5m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; small cavity on trunk facing N; significant tear-out wound in lower crown facing S; minimal deadwood; of long-term potential; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
457		English oak	14m	310mm ivy est.	N 6m E 6m S 5m W 6.5m	4m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy covered trunk and main scaffolds; minimal deadwood; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
458		English oak	20m	750mm ivy est.	N 9m E 9.5m S 9.5m W 10m NW 9.5m	4m	0.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Ivy-covered; slightly sparsely foliated; minor dieback at branch tips; obscured from public view; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (1)
501		English oak	9.5m	500mm	N 5m E 5m S 5.25m W 4m	2.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Ditch to E; prominent buttress roots; wounding on trunk; slightly sparsely foliated; field boundary indicator; squat form; inessential component of the wider landscape.	C (12)
502		English oak	12.5m	585mm	N 1m E 7m S 5m W 2.25m	2m	SE 4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Asymmetrical one-sided crown as overtopped and suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; field boundary indicator; notably reduced shoot extension growths; inessential component of group in which it stands; unremarkable tree of limited merit.	C (12)
503	T6 2058/ 2016	English oak	13.5m	1215mm	N 7.75m NE 10.75m E 9.25m S 8.5m W 7.5m NW 7m	3m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	1.5m deep ditch directly adjacent to S side of trunk; buttress roots stilt like on this side; prominent buttress root E side with cavity and decay; slight differences in tone when sounded with acoustic mallet up to 2m on E side of trunk for 0.4m width; however, tone muted suggestive of compartmentalized area of decay; forks into codominant stems at 4m; wide spreading canopy; slightly reduced shoot extension lengths; slight onset of lower epicormic growth beginning to form a lower canopy; however, not significantly advanced to indicate re-trenchment; historic occluded pruning wounds N side of trunk from crown lifting; field boundary indicator; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible in long views across open fields to N.	B (123)
504	T5 2058/ 2016	English oak	13.5m	910mm	N 7m NE 8m E 6.75m S 9.5m W 8.5m NW 6.25m	3.5m	N 4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; stilt like roots S side in ditch; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening.	B (123)
505	T4 2058/ 2016	English oak	15.5m	1170mm	N 7.5m NE 7.5m E 7.75m S 7.5m W 6.5m NW 6.75m	3m	N 4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; stilt like roots on S side with ditch; mechanical wounding on S trunk; cavity and decay present; slight differences in tone when lower trunk tapped with acoustic hammer suggest internal defects; however, muted suggesting compartmentalised; notably reduced shoot extension growths; significant component of group in which it stands; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; field boundary indicator; no evidence of: FFB, dysfunction, or retrenchment.	B (23)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
506		English oak	10.5m	800mm est.	N 7.75m NE 7.75m E 7.5m S 7m W 7m NW 7.5m	2m	N 3.25m	Mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; field boundary indicator; ditch on N side; heavily ivy-covered; lost top at approx. 3m; owl roost in tree.	C (123)
507		English oak	16.5m	1750mm est.	N 9.25m NE 10.5m E 10m S 11m W 10.5m NW 9.75m	3m	N 4m	Veteran	Average	Moderate	1.5m deep ditch directly adjacent to N side of trunk; inspection of base impeded by dense bramble understory; buttress roots stilt like on N side; historical mechanical wounding N side, likely from ditch maintenance; internal heartwood exposed; decayed fungal fruting bodies, unidentifiable, at base; muted differences in tone when lower N side of trunk sounded with acoustic mallet; large dia. (200mm est.) shallow surface roots running laterally with ditch E/W; forks into approx. 4 codominant stems at 3m; 2 stems est. at 500mm dia. and 2 at est. 800mm dia.; no evidence of individual being historically 'pollarded'; epicormic growth along internal structural limbs; notably reduced shoot extension lengths; no evidence of rot pockets or extensive lower canopy formation; field boundary tree; significant component of group in which it stands; readily visible in long views from N across open fields.	A (23)
508		English oak	9m	315mm est.	5m	2.75m	4m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; slightly sparsely foliated; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape.	C (12)
509		English oak	14m	600mm ivy est.	6m	2m	N 4.25m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent stilt like buttress roots N adjacent to ditch; notably reduced shoot extension growths; field boundary indicator; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
510		English oak	11.5m	400mm est.	N 6.5m NE 6.25m E 5.75m S 6m W 6.25m	2m	3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small self-seeded specimen; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
511		English oak	18.5m	850 mm ivyest.	N 5.5m NE 5m E 6.75m S 7m W 6.5m NW 7m	3m	N 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Located on S side of 1.5m deep ditch; inspection of base impeded by dense bramble understorey; prominent buttress roots, stilt like on N side; heavily ivy-covered; storm damage and tear-out on N side between 4m and 8m; historic co-dominant stem tear out at 8m; internal cavity present; penetration unknown; notably reduced shoot extension lengths; asymmetrical canopy; significant component of group in which it stands; field boundary indicator; readily visible in long views across open fields to N.	B (23)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
512		English oak	18m	650mm est.	N 10m NE 9m E 9.75m S 10m W 7m NW 7.25m	3.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; full basal inspection prevented by bramble understorey; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (12)
513		English oak	13.5m	400mm ivest.	N 4m E 6m S 5.5m W 7m	3m	W 3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (2)
514		Silver birch	14.5m	325mm est.	5m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; ornamental within private residence.	C (1)
G1		Various	8.5m	Max 135mm	3m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Area of scrubland including 1 asymmetrical field maple, and numerous moribund and dead elm; inessential component of the wider landscape; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
G2		Various	2.5m	Max 45mm	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Spp. Inc myrobalan plum, bramble; area of recent scrub and hitoric low level hedge; inessential component of wider landscape.	C (1)
G3		Various	Min 6m Max 13.5m	Max 375mm est.	5m	2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; spp. Inc ash, Bay, laurel, bramble, oak; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape as set against established tree belt to E.	C (12)
G4		Various	5.5m	Max 250mm est. Avg 120mm	2.5m	1m	1.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees; small ornamental trees; spp. Inc Leyland cypress, cockspur thorn, bramble, fig, goat willow, hawthorn and apple.	C (12)
G5		Various	6m	Max 120mm est.	3m	0.1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of field boundary trees; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; contributes to boundary screening; unremarkable trees of very limited merit; spp. Inc oak, bay, ash, goat willow, myrobalan plum, holm oak.	C (12)
G6		Various	4m	Max 85mm	4m	0.1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; crowns have been heavily reduced or "topped" in past; inessential component of the landscape; inc hazel, sycamore, dogwood, field maple, myrobalan plum, elder.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G7	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	Min 6m Max 14m	Min 75mm Max 3 stems @ 200mm est.	4m	0.5m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; trees displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; spp. Inc ash, hawthorn, field maple, myrobalan plum; evidence of ash dieback; contributes to boundary screening with road to S.	C (12)
G8		Beech	13.5m	Max 475mm ivy est.	7m	2.75m	N 3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
G9	W2 2055 / 2016	Various	Min 8m Max 18m	Min 75mm Max 450mm est.	7m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Belt of closely growing specimens; trees displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; notable landscape feature; significant to green infrastructure; spp. Inc English oak, beech, yew, Scots pine, Holm oak, Norway spruce, sycamore, field maple, hawthorn, laurel, Turkey oak, aspen.	B (12)
G10	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	Min 4.5m Max 13.5m	Min 75mm Max 375mm est.	4.5m	2.5m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; evidence of ash dieback; significant dieback at branch tips within ash; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; unremarkable trees of very limited merit; understorey hedgerow spp. Inc. Myrobalan plum, hawthorn, field maple, sycamore; trees displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location.	C (12)
G11	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	Min 9m Max 15m	Min 200mm Max 395mm est.	N 8.5m E 4m S 5m W 4m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; sparsely foliated; contributes to boundary screening; spp. Inc ash, English oak, understorey of hawthorn, plum; more significant component along boundary of parkland to N.	C (12)
G12	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	Min 18m Max 30m	Min 400mm est. Max 1000mm est. Avg 775mm est.	13.5m	5m	N 2m E 5m S 5m W 5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Loaded along southern boundary and adjacent to Southleigh Road; Spp. Inc Turkey oak, aspen, hybrid black poplar, horse chestnut, common lime; aspen and poplar dominant; approx. 15 individuals; trunks within 3m - 4m from road edge; detail inspection of bases impeded by dense understory of bramble and scrub; drawn up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical meshing canopies providing companion shelter; readily visible in long views from the south; significant component of local green infrastructure.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G13		Various	Min 16m Max 20m	Min 200mm Max 600mm est.	6.75m	1.5m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Locaed within SE corner of field boundary; spp. inc English oak, holm oak, Turkey oak, sycamore and ash; collection of semi-mature trees showing morphological and physiological features consistent with species age, size and form; meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; ash species demonstrating colonisation by 'ash-dieback'; contributes to green infrastructure of local area; readily visible from internal views.	B (2)
G14	W1 2057/2016	Various	Max 17.5m Avg 16m	Min 250mm Max 500mm est.	5.5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small area of derelict land colonised by self-seeded sycamore, ash, silver birch, Turkey oak and young English oak; Ash dominant; heavily ivy-covered; drawn up and mutually suppressed; no evidence of 'ash-dieback'; boundaries colonised by hawthorn and occasional 4m tall field maple; S half of group, less densely colonised than N half, which contains the larger more mature and established specimens; understorey comprised of dense nettle growth, bramble, myrobalan plum; trees demonstrating morphological and physiological features consistent with species, age size, form and location; meshing crowns forming aerodynamic group; contributes to boundary screening with Southleigh Road; readily visible in moderate views from S/SW across currently open fields.	B (2)
G15	G1 2055/2016	Hybrid black poplar	Min 19m Max 29m Avg 27m	Min 400mm est. Max 700mm est.	10.5m	3.5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; readily visible across open fields to S.	B (12)
G16		Various	10.5m	Max 295mm est.	4.5m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Spp. Inc x2 goat willow, x1 field maple, x1 English oak; oak, sparsely foliated, x1 goat willow partially collapsed; of only low-level screening value; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)
G17		Various	10m	Max 285mm est.	3.5m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Low	Poor	Spp. Inc. Ash, red oak, horse chestnut, elm; sparsely foliated; dead elm; small ornamental specimens; suppressed crowns by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands or the wider landscape; approx. 13 individuals.	C (1)
G18		Various	12m	Max 320mm est.	3.5m	2m	S 3.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; spp. Inc. Leyland cypress, Scots pine, English oak, Lawson cypress, ash, holm oak, Turkey oak; contributes to boundary screening with farm house; trees displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location; ditch on S side approx. 1m deep; of only low-level screening value.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G19	G4 1927 / 2008	Various	12m	Max 350mm est.	4.25m	0.2m	E 4m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; appears to be regularly managed; crown lifted to 4.5m E side; contributes to boundary screening; spp. Inc bay, hawthorn, field maple, elder.	B (2)
G20		Various	10m	Max 225mm	4m	1m	W 3m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; trees displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; spp. Hawthorn, elder, goat willow, bramble; ditch to E; field boundary indicator; of only low-level screening value.	C (12)
G21	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	15m	Max 400mm Avg 200mm	3m	1m	1m	Semi- mature	Below average	Indifferent	Group consisting of English oak, ash, yew, hawthorn, cypress and rhododendron; situated between site and Eastleigh Road; densely spaced with thick understory; scattered mature specimens; provides significant screening; of moderate potential; forms part of green character of Eastleigh Road.	C (2)
G22		Various	Max 12m Avg 4m	Max 300mm Avg 100mm	2m	1m	1m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Group consisting of English oak, hazel, hawthorn, beech and rhododendron; forms understory to row of mature trees along Eastleigh Road; low quality, suppressed specimens; provides significant screening; of short term potential; visible along Eastleigh Road but inessential component of green landscape.	C (12)
G23	W2 2055 / 2016	Various	Max 18m Avg 10m	Max 750mm Avg 300mm	6m	2m	SW 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Group consisting of mature English oak, Turkey oak, horse chestnut, Scots pine and yew with a dense understory of hazel and holly; closely spaced established mature trees with a dense understory; provides significant screening; visible along Hordean Road; of moderate potential.	B (12)
G25		Various	9m	Max 200mm est.	3m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Belt of young trees and scrub; species include ivy, blackthorn, bramble, English oak, ash, English elm and hawthorn; approx. 15 individuals; ash and English elm dominant.	C (2)
G26	W1 1928 / 2008	Various	12m	Max 360mm est.	5.5m	0m	0m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; group of semi-mature trees and scrub; species include ash, English elm, English oak and bramble; ash dominant; one dead elm; approx. 10 individual trees.	C (12)
G27		Various	12m	Max 225mm est.	5m	0m	0m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site belt of semi-mature trees on field boundary edge; species include ash, wild cherry, hazel, English elm, European lime, English oak, Italian alder, elder, dogwood and bramble; no single dominant species; 100 est. individuals present; contributes to boundary screening; component of local green infrastructure.	C (1)
G28		Various	9m	Max 100mm ivy est.	4m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Hedgerow providing low and mid-level screening between Southleigh Road and site; cluster of dead elms present in SW section adjacent to Southleigh Road; species include, blackthorn, English elm, field maple, privet and bramble; clump of three young English elms of average pysiology, situated approx. in middle of group; 25 est. individuals.; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G29		English oak	10m	Max 390mm est.	5m	1m	0.2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small area of closely planted specimens, designed to form a screen; ivy covered trunks; one individual has suffered co-dominant stem tear out; partly visible in narrow glimpse from Southleigh Road; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small sizes; six individuals.	C (1)
G30		Leyland cypress	3m	Max 100mm est.	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C (1)
G31		Various	12m	Max 250mm est.	4m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Hedgerow between Southleigh Road/public footpath and site; of screening value; species include hawthorn, hazel, English elm and bramble; dominant species ash; semi-mature ash present; dead elms beside footpath; approx. 20 trees; in keeping with the character of Southleigh Road.	C (12)
G32		Various	3.5m	Max 80mm est.	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Narrow belt of young trees and scrub providing screening between site and Southleigh Road; approx. 200 individuals; species include ash, sycamore, hawthorn and bramble; ash and hawthorn dominant.	C (2)
G33		Various	12m	Max 360mm ivy est.	6m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Short row of closely planted specimens, designed to form an internal screen; species include ash, field maple, bramble, hawthorn and sycamore; ash and hawthorn dominant; approx. 20 individuals; inessential components of the wider landscape; unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C (1)
G35		Various	3.5m	Max 250mm est.	2m	0m	0.2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees; group of small ornamental specimens; multi-stemmed from base providing boundary screening with adjacent residential dwellings.	C (1)
G36		Various	5m	Max 5 stems @ 50mm est.	3.5m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a boundary between fields; species include hawthorn, bramble, goat willow and dogrose; 11 individuals; hawthorn with significant dieback at branch tips at S end; hawthorns are only specimens present that have developed woody stems; obscured from public view; inessential components of the wider landscape.	C (1)
G41		Various	Max 15m Avg 13m	Max 560mm ivy est. Avg 290mm ivy est.	7.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include 2 ash and 5 English oak; bases inaccessible due to heavy ivy cover; ashes slightly sparsely foliated and dieback twigs at branch tips; minor dieback at branch tips on English oaks; obscured from public view; collection of small individuals forming small boundary; inessential component of the group in which they stand; set against taller, more mature and established specimens to E.	C (1)
G42	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	Max 6m Avg 5m	Max 240mm est. Avg 160mm est.	2m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; species include field maple, ash, hawthorn and blackthorn; approximately 11 individuals; of low landscape value, due to small size; contribute to Eastleigh Road to W.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G43	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	Max 6m Avg 5m	Max 190mm est. Avg 160mm est.	2.5m	0m	0m	Semi- mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include Hawthorn, ash; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; approximately 15 individuals; historic understorey hedgerow; unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C (1)
G44		Various	Max 7.5m Avg 6m	Max 240mm Avg 170mm	3m	0m	0m	Semi- mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; species include English oak, common alder, silver birch, hawthorn and goat willow; of low landscape value, due to small size; approximately 25 individuals; hidden in all direct public views.	C (1)
G45		Various	Max 7m Avg 4m	Max 210mm ivy est. Avg 160mm ivy est.	2.5m	0m	0m	Semi- mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site trees; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; of low landscape value, due to small size; inessential component of the group in which they stand; approximately 30 individuals; species include Hawthorn, goat willow, ash, english oak and field maple; contributes to boundary screening with allotment gardens.	C (1)
G46	G2 2059 / 2016	Various	7m	Max 370mm est. Avg 280mm est.	4.5m	0m	0m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include 9 English oak, 4 alder, 1 scots pine, 1 Hawthorn, 1 horse chestnut, 4 field maple; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; small individuals forming an aerodynamic group; of only low level screening.	C (1)
G47		Various	Max 13m Avg 11m	Max 400mm ivy est. Avg 380mm ivy est.	7.5m	0m	0m	Semi- mature	Below average	Indifferent	Species include 2 field maple, hawthorn, ash, 3 english oak; row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; obscured from public view; inessential component of the group in which they stand.	C (1)
G48		Various	14m	Max 250mm est.	4.5m	2m	1m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Belt of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; typical highways planting; trees displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; contributes to green infrastructure.	B (2)
H1		Cherry Laurel	3.5m	Max 200mm est.	2.5m	0m	0m	Semi- mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially off-site hedge; formally maintained and trimmed; obscured from public view; belt of closely planted specimens, designed to form a screen.	C (1)
H41		Privet	3m	Avg 50mm	1.5m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; of low landscape value, due to small size.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
H42		Various	1m	Avg 20mm	1m	0m	0m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; species include brambles and nettles; of low quality and limited arboricultural value.	C (1)
W1	W1 2061 / 2016	Various	Min 10m Max 25m	Min 325mm Max 1100mm	11m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Good	Spp. include Upper canopy of English oak, ash, beech, horsechestnut, holm oak; mid-canopy field maple, hazel, elm, yew, ash; ground canopy relatively open, young pioneers of ash and field maple on boundaries; significant areas/clumps of 'Butchers Broom' scattered throughout woodland understorey; most densley found in northern half of woodland; trees showing morphological features consistent with species, age and location; aerodynamic crowns providing companion shelter; evidence of man-made ditch on southern and eastern boundaries; E, S and W boundaries dominated by large mature uppcer canopy species; woodland understory density of approx. 45%, primarily butchers broom; throughout woodland for approximately 15% inorganic debriic and litter, primarily along E and W edges, with occasional spots internally; evidence of desire lines through woodland by pedestrian and fauna movement; Oak dominant along S and SE boudaries; Beech dominant within central and E portions; Horse chestnut at N apical extent; notable Holm oak on W boundary; early onset of colonisation by laurel and rhododendron within SE quarter of woodland and along S boundary; readily visible in long views from W,SW across open fields; significant component of green infrastrucutre within local area.	A (123)
W2	A1 2123 / 2021	Various	20m	Max 700mm est.	12m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	"The Spinney"; ground flora, nettle, bramble and sorrel; understorey is comprised of holly, sycamore, hawthorn and elder; overstorey English oak; English oak dominant; fallen English oak present on SE corner of woodland, trunk dia. at 1.5m, 750mm est.; significant component of woodland pasture / parkland; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium term-potential.	B (12)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.6.1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', BS 5837:2012. This is the minimum area which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. RPAs are portrayed initially as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be restrictions to root growth the circle is modified to reflect more accurately the likely distribution of roots.

<i>Tree No.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>RPA</i>	<i>RPA Radius</i>
1	English oak	124.7m ²	6.3m
2	English oak	537.5m ²	13.1m
3	English oak	382.9m ²	11.0m
4	Beech	141.9m ²	6.7m
5	Beech	117.7m ²	6.1m
6	Beech	129.5m ²	6.4m
7	Beech	127.1m ²	6.4m
8	Ash	65.3m ²	4.6m
9	Horse chestnut	124.7m ²	6.3m
10	Horse chestnut	72.4m ²	4.8m
11	Ash	47.8m ²	3.9m
12	Ash	95.7m ²	5.5m
13	Ash	122.3m ²	6.2m
14	Ash	147.1m ²	6.8m
15	Sycamore	161.1m ²	7.2m
16	Sycamore	144.8m ²	6.8m
17	Ash	68.8m ²	4.7m
18	Field maple	113.1m ²	6.0m
19	English oak	577.7m ²	13.6m
20	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
21-24	English oak	191.1m ² 264.7m ² 268.2m ² 221.7m ²	7.8m 9.2m 9.2m 8.4m
25	English oak	152.2m ²	7.0m
26	English oak	234.5m ²	8.6m
27-28	Beech	52.3m ² 65.3m ²	4.1m 4.6m
29	English oak	635.3m ²	14.2m
30	Silver birch	72.4m ²	4.8m
31	English oak	136.8m ²	6.6m
32	Black walnut	122.3m ²	6.2m
33	Cider gum	162.9m ²	7.2m
34	Common walnut	87.0m ²	5.3m
35	English oak	667.8m ²	14.6m
36	English oak	522.8m ²	12.9m
37	English oak	382.9m ²	11.0m
38	Tulip tree	55.4m ²	4.2m
39	Silver birch	18.1m ²	2.4m
40	English oak	40.7m ²	3.6m
41	English oak	425.7m ²	11.6m
42	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
43	English oak	251.1m ²	8.9m
44	English oak	527.7m ²	13.0m

45	English oak	268.2m ²	9.2m
46	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
47	English oak	285.9m ²	9.5m
48	English oak	532.6m ²	13.0m
49	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
50	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
51	English oak	690.0m ²	14.8m
52	English oak	701.2m ²	14.9m
53	English oak	224.8m ²	8.5m
54	English oak	513.1m ²	12.8m
55	English oak	532.6m ²	13.0m
56	English oak	443.4m ²	11.9m
57	English oak	537.5m ²	13.1m
58	English oak	430.1m ²	11.7m
59-62	English oak	191.1m ² 191.1m ² 191.1m ² 191.1m ²	7.8m 7.8m 7.8m 7.8m
63	London plane	408.3m ²	11.4m
64	English oak	257.9m ²	9.1m
65	English oak	387.1m ²	11.1m
66-67	Holm oak	507.0m ² 688.2m ²	12.7m 14.8m
68	English oak	311.7m ²	10.0m
69	English oak	366.4m ²	10.8m
70	English oak	307.9m ²	9.9m
71-72	English oak	120.0m ² 89.6m ²	6.2m 5.3m
73	English oak	171.1m ²	7.4m
74	Holm oak	147.0m ²	6.8m
75	English oak	168.3m ²	7.3m
76	English oak	224.8m ²	8.5m
77	English oak	182.4m ²	7.6m
78	English oak	503.5m ²	12.7m
79	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
80	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
81-84	English oak	319.2m ² 209.2m ² 141.9m ² 149.6m ²	10.1m 8.2m 6.7m 6.9m
85	Turkey oak	115.4m ²	6.1m
86	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
87	Various	87.6m ²	5.3m
88	Horse chestnut	191.1m ²	7.8m
89	English oak	547.4m ²	13.2m
90	English oak	99.9m ²	5.6m
91	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
92-94	Field maple	72.4m ² 46.3m ² 40.7m ²	4.8m 3.8m 3.6m
95	Silver birch	36.7m ²	3.4m
96	Lawson cypress	44.9m ²	3.8m
97	English oak	171.1m ²	7.4m
98	English oak	93.7m ²	5.5m
99	Field maple	104.2m ²	5.8m
100	English oak	608.7m ²	13.9m
201	English oak	149.6m ²	6.9m

202	English oak	113.1m ²	6.0m
203	English oak	268.2m ²	9.2m
204	English oak	391.3m ²	11.2m
205	English oak	124.7m ²	6.3m
206	English oak	366.4m ²	10.8m
207	English oak	346.4m ²	10.5m
208	English oak	271.7m ²	9.3m
209	English oak	231.3m ²	8.6m
210	Beech	317.8m ²	10.1m
211	English oak	387.1m ²	11.1m
212	English oak	395.5m ²	11.2m
213	English oak	127.1m ²	6.4m
214	English oak	91.6m ²	5.4m
215	English oak	271.7m ²	9.3m
216	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
217	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
218	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
219	Silver birch	63.6m ²	4.5m
220	English oak	651.4m ²	14.4m
221	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
222	Ash	183.2m ²	7.6m
223	English oak	113.1m ²	6.0m
224	Ash	72.4m ²	4.8m
225	English oak	646.0m ²	14.3m
226-227	Ash	100.1m ²	5.6m
		49.3m ²	4.0m
228	Ash	72.4m ²	4.8m
229	Scots pine	72.4m ²	4.8m
230	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
231	English oak	124.7m ²	6.3m
232	Turkey oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
233	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
234	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
251	Ash	82.6m ²	5.1m
252	Weeping willow	221.7m ²	8.4m
253	European larch	72.4m ²	4.8m
254	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
255	English oak	421.3m ²	11.6m
256	English oak	289.5m ²	9.6m
257	English oak	527.7m ²	13.0m
258	English oak	452.4m ²	12.0m
259	English oak	354.3m ²	10.6m
260	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
261	English oak	552.4m ²	13.3m
262	English oak	582.8m ²	13.6m
263	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
264	English oak	254.5m ²	9.0m
265	Ash	113.1m ²	6.0m
266	English oak	113.1m ²	6.0m
267	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
268	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
269	Scots pine	97.8m ²	5.6m
270	English oak	358.3m ²	10.7m
271-273	Hybrid black poplar	508.3m ²	12.7m
		408.3m ²	11.4m
		577.7m ²	13.6m

274	Ash	149.5m ²	6.9m
275	Norway maple	115.4m ²	6.1m
276-277	Box elder	20.4m ²	2.5m
		22.6m ²	2.7m
278	Lawson cypress	83.6m ²	5.2m
279	Lawson cypress	36.2m ²	3.4m
280	English oak	72.4m ²	4.8m
281	English oak	206.1m ²	8.1m
282	Ash	119.9m ²	6.2m
283	English oak	315.4m ²	10.0m
284	English oak	334.6m ²	10.3m
285	English oak	412.6m ²	11.5m
286	English oak	268.2m ²	9.2m
287-291	English oak	40.7m ²	3.6m
		91.6m ²	5.4m
		117.7m ²	6.1m
		72.4m ²	4.8m
		55.4m ²	4.2m
292	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
293	English oak	113.1m ²	6.0m
294	Holly	30.8m ²	3.1m
401	Common Ash	143.9m ²	6.8m
402	Common Beech	63.6m ²	4.5m
403	Common Beech	228.0m ²	8.5m
404	English oak	131.9m ²	6.5m
405	Holm oak	350.3m ²	10.6m
406	English oak	65.3m ²	4.6m
407	Holm oak	157.5m ²	7.1m
408	Common Ash	52.3m ²	4.1m
409	Horse chestnut	209.2m ²	8.2m
410	Holm oak	108.6m ²	5.9m
411	English oak	300.5m ²	9.8m
412	Plum	36.9m ²	3.4m
413	Sycamore	113.1m ²	6.0m
414	English oak	557.4m ²	13.3m
415	English oak	416.9m ²	11.5m
416	English oak	517.9m ²	12.8m
417	English oak	498.8m ²	12.6m
418	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
419	Common Ash	197.1m ²	7.9m
420	English oak	629.9m ²	14.2m
421	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
422	English oak	434.5m ²	11.8m
423	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
424	English oak	434.5m ²	11.8m
425	English oak	391.3m ²	11.2m
426	English oak	141.9m ²	6.7m
427	English oak	139.3m ²	6.7m
428	English oak	264.7m ²	9.2m
429	English oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
430	English oak	157.5m ²	7.1m
431	English oak	354.3m ²	10.6m
432	English oak	200.1m ²	8.0m
433	Corsican pine	117.7m ²	6.1m
434	Common Ash	87.6m ²	5.3m
435	Turkey oak	241.1m ²	8.8m
436	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m

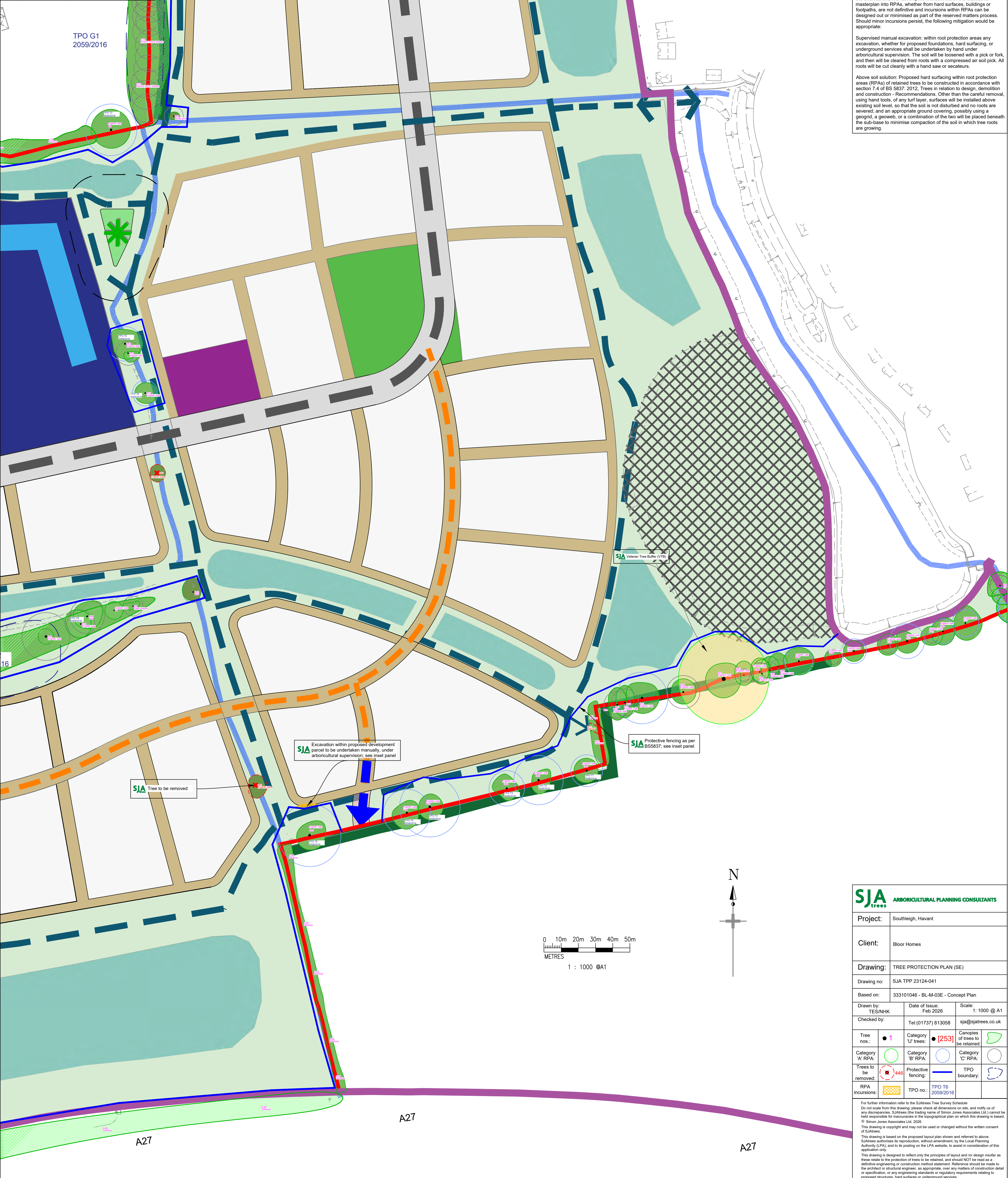
437	English oak	334.6m ²	10.3m
438	Scots pine	197.1m ²	7.9m
439	English oak	629.9m ²	14.2m
440	Common Ash	211.7m ²	8.2m
441	Red oak	168.3m ²	7.3m
442	Flowering cherry	76.0m ²	4.9m
443-445	Common Ash	28.3m ²	3.0m
		70.6m ²	4.7m
		72.0m ²	4.8m
446	English oak	244.4m ²	8.8m
447	English oak	662.3m ²	14.5m
448	English oak	254.5m ²	9.0m
449	Common Ash	313.9m ²	10.0m
450	English oak	206.1m ²	8.1m
451	English oak	173.9m ²	7.4m
452	English oak	517.9m ²	12.8m
456	English oak	209.2m ²	8.2m
457	English oak	43.5m ²	3.7m
458	English oak	254.5m ²	9.0m
501	English oak	113.1m ²	6.0m
502	English oak	154.8m ²	7.0m
503	English oak	667.8m ²	14.6m
504	English oak	374.6m ²	10.9m
505	English oak	619.3m ²	14.0m
506	English oak	289.5m ²	9.6m
507	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
508	English oak	44.9m ²	3.8m
509	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
510	English oak	72.4m ²	4.8m
511	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
512	English oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
513	English oak	72.4m ²	4.8m
514	Silver birch	47.8m ²	3.9m
G1	Various	8.2m ²	1.6m
G2	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
G3	Various	63.6m ²	4.5m
G4	Various	28.3m ²	3.0m
G5	Various	6.5m ²	1.4m
G6	Various	3.3m ²	1.0m
G7	Various	18.1m ²	2.4m
G8	Beech	102.1m ²	5.7m
G9	Various	91.6m ²	5.4m
G10	Various	63.6m ²	4.5m
G11	Various	70.6m ²	4.7m
G12	Various	452.4m ²	12.0m
G13	Various	162.9m ²	7.2m
G14	Various	168.3m ²	7.3m
G15	Hybrid black poplar	221.7m ²	8.4m
G16	Various	39.4m ²	3.5m
G17	Various	36.7m ²	3.4m
G18	Various	46.3m ²	3.8m
G19	Various	55.4m ²	4.2m
G20	Various	22.9m ²	2.7m
G21	Various	72.4m ²	4.8m
G22	Various	40.7m ²	3.6m
G23	Various	254.5m ²	9.0m

G25	Various	18.1m ²	2.4m
G26	Various	58.6m ²	4.3m
G27	Various	55.4m ²	4.2m
G28	Various	4.5m ²	1.2m
G29	English oak	68.8m ²	4.7m
G30	Leyland cypress	4.5m ²	1.2m
G31	Various	28.3m ²	3.0m
G32	Various	2.9m ²	1.0m
G33	Various	58.6m ²	4.3m
G35	Various	28.3m ²	3.0m
G36	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
G41	Various	141.9m ²	6.7m
G42	Various	26.1m ²	2.9m
G43	Various	16.3m ²	2.3m
G44	Various	26.1m ²	2.9m
G45	Various	20.0m ²	2.5m
G46	Various	61.9m ²	4.4m
G47	Various	91.6m ²	5.4m
G48	Various	28.3m ²	3.0m
H1	Cherry Laurel	18.1m ²	2.4m
H41	Privet	2.5m ²	0.9m
H42	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
W1	Various	547.4m ²	13.2m
W2	Various	221.7m ²	8.4m

APPENDIX 4

Tree Protection Plan

Arboricultural Impacts: Summary		
(For details, see below)		
Impact		No. of Trees
Trees to be removed		6
Groups of trees/hedges to be removed		1
Groups of trees/hedges to be partially removed		13
TPO trees to be removed		2
Trees to be pruned		0
Trees with incursions within RPAs		6
Trees to be Removed		
No	Species	Category
54	English oak	B (12)
92-93	Field maple	C (12)
281	English oak	C (1)
294	Holly	C (1)
446	English oak	B (1)
501	English oak	C (12)
Trees with encroachments within RPAs		
No.	Species	Type of structure
207	English oak	Proposed footpath
420	English oak	Proposed development parcel
502	English oak	Proposed development parcel
503	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
505	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
507	English oak	Proposed SUDs feature



Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2m high scaffolding framework, with uprights at maximum 3m spacings, every other one braced to the ground with 45 degree struts; supporting standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases pinned to the ground by scaffold uprights sunk to a minimum depth of 600mm; individual panels fixed to each other with at least 2 clamps and to scaffolding with heavy-duty cable ties. 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT' or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 2.

Encroachment into RPAs

As the detail of the proposals are appropriate to an outline application, the encroachment of development shown within the illustrative masterplan into RPAs, whether from hard surfaces, buildings or footpaths, are not definitive and incursions within RPAs can be designed out or minimised as part of the reserved matters process. Should minor incursions persist, the following mitigation would be appropriate:

Supervised manual excavation: within root protection areas any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air soil pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs.

Above soil solution: Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, so that the soil is not disturbed and no roots are severed; and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to minimise compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing.

ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Southleigh, Havant

Client: Bloor Homes

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN (SE)

Drawing no: SJA TPP 23124-041

Based on: 333101046 - BL-M-03E - Concept Plan

Drawn by: TES/NHK	Date of Issue: Feb 2026	Scale: 1: 1000 @ A1
Checked by:	Tel:(01737) 813058	sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.: 1	Category 'U' trees: [253]	
Category 'A' RPA:	Category 'B' RPA:	Category 'C' RPA:
Trees to be removed: 446	Protective fencing:	TPO boundary:
RPA incursions:	TPO no.: TPO T6 2059/2016	

For further information refer to the SJAtrees Tree Survey Schedule
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Arboricultural Impacts: Summary		
(For details, see below)		
Impact		No. of Trees
Trees to be removed		6
Groups of trees/hedges to be removed		1
Groups of trees/hedges to be partially removed		13
TPO trees to be removed		2
Trees to be pruned		0
Trees with incursions within RPAs		6
Trees to be Removed		
No	Species	Category
54	English oak	B (12)
92-93	Field maple	C (12)
281	English oak	C (1)
294	Holly	C (1)
446	English oak	B (1)
501	English oak	C (12)
Trees with encroachments within RPAs		
No.	Species	Type of structure
207	English oak	Proposed footpath
420	English oak	Proposed development parcel
502	English oak	Proposed development parcel
503	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
505	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
507	English oak	Proposed SUDs feature

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding, or a 2m high scaffolding framework, with uprights at maximum 3m spacings, every other one braced to the ground with 45 degree struts, supporting standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases pinned to the ground by scaffold uprights sunk to a minimum depth of 600mm; individual panels fixed to each other with at least 2 clamps and to scaffolding with heavy-duty cable ties. *TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT* or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 2.

Encroachment into RPAs

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SJA trees ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Southleigh, Havant

Client: Bloor Homes

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN (CE)

Drawing no: SJA TPP 23124-041

Based on: 333101046 - BL-M-03E - Concept Plan

Drawn by: TES/NHK	Date of Issue: Feb 2026	Scale: 1: 1000 @ A1
Checked by:	Tel: (01737) 813058	sjatrees@sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.: 1	Category 'U' trees: [253]	Canopies of trees to be retained:
Category 'A' RPA:	Category 'B' RPA:	Category 'C' RPA:
Trees to be removed: 446	Protective fencing:	TPO boundary:
RPA incursions:	TPO no.: TPO T6 2059/2016	

For further information refer to the SJA trees Tree Survey Schedule.

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Arboricultural Impacts: Summary

(For details, see below)

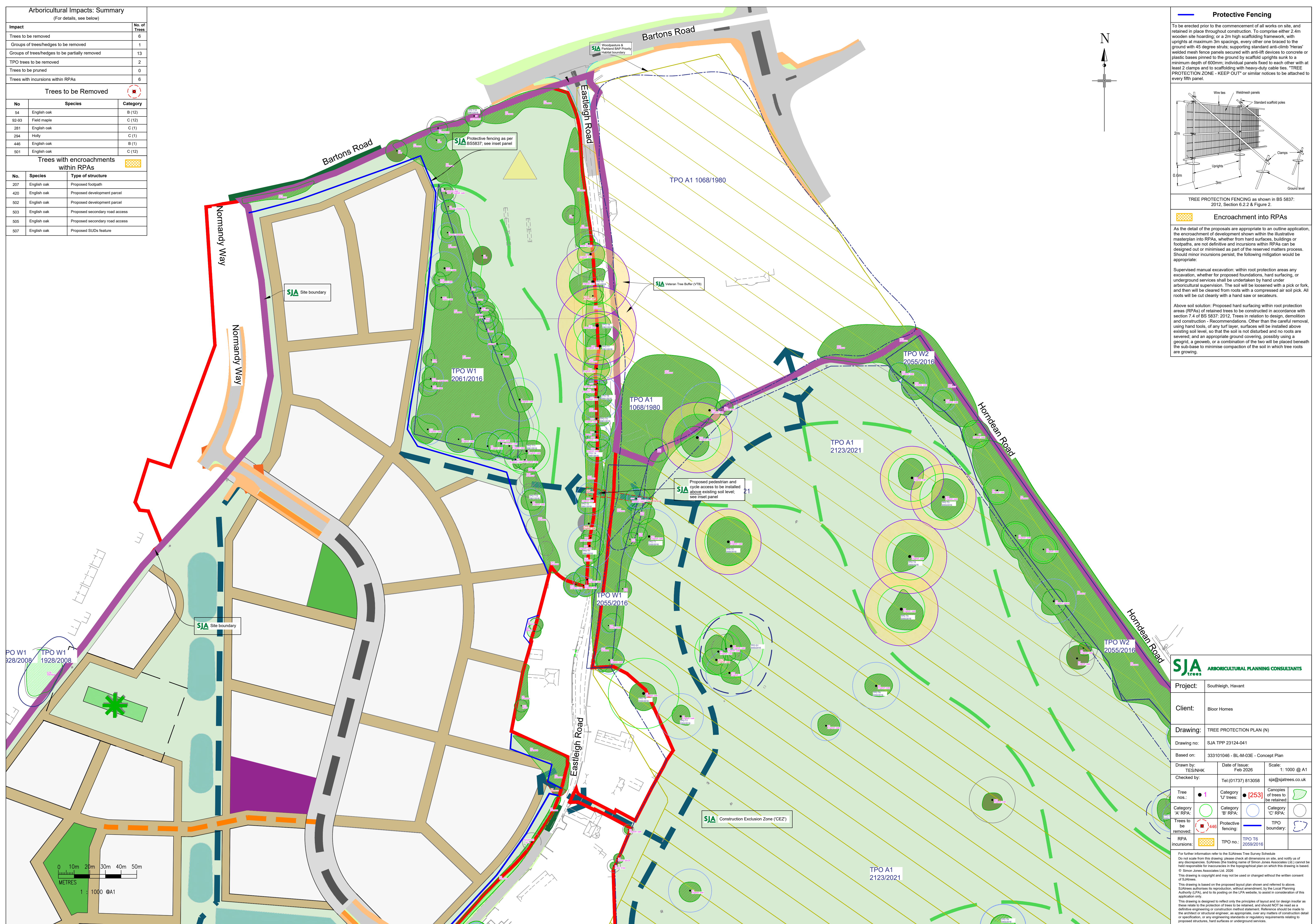
Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	6
Groups of trees/hedges to be removed	1
Groups of trees/hedges to be partially removed	13
TPO trees to be removed	2
Trees to be pruned	0
Trees with incursions within RPAs	6

Trees to be Removed

No	Species	Category
54	English oak	B (12)
92-93	Field maple	C (12)
281	English oak	C (1)
294	Holly	C (1)
446	English oak	B (1)
501	English oak	C (12)

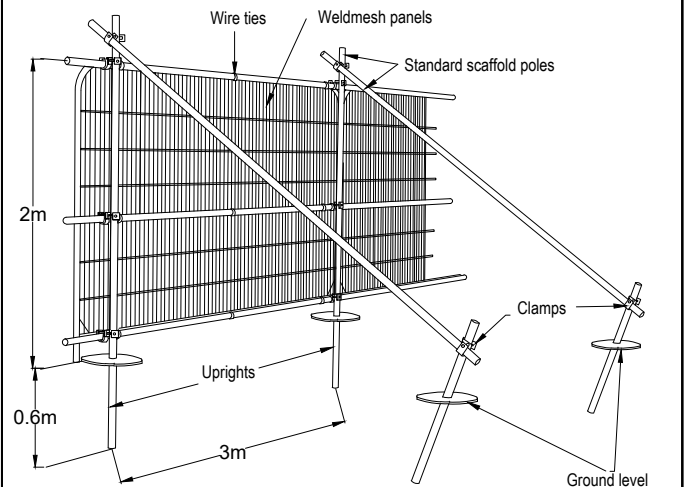
Trees with encroachments
within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
207	English oak	Proposed footpath
420	English oak	Proposed development parcel
502	English oak	Proposed development parcel
503	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
505	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
507	English oak	Proposed SUDs feature



Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding, or a 2m high scaffolding framework, with uprights at maximum 3m spacings, every other one braced to the ground with 45 degree struts; supporting standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases pinned to the ground by scaffold uprights sunk to a minimum depth of 600mm; individual panels fixed to each other with at least 2 clamps and to scaffolding with heavy-duty cable ties. "TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT" or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.



TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837
2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 2.

Encroachment into RPAs

As the detail of the proposals are appropriate to an outline application, the encroachment of development shown within the illustrative masterplan into RPAs, whether from hard surfaces, buildings or footpaths, are not definitive and incursions within RPAs can be designed out or minimised as part of the reserved matters process. Should minor incursions persist, the following mitigation would be appropriate:

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SJA ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project:	Southleigh, Havant
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Client:	Bloor Homes
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Drawing:	TREE PROTECTION PLAN (N)
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Drawing no:	SJA TPP 23124-041
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Based on:	333101046 - BL-M-03E - Concept Plan
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Drawn by:	Date of Issue:	Scale:
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Checked by:	Tel: (01727) 812058	sja@slatrees.co.uk
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Tree		Category		Canopies	
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nos.:		0 trees:		be retained:	
					

'A' RPA:		'B' RPA:		'C' RPA:	
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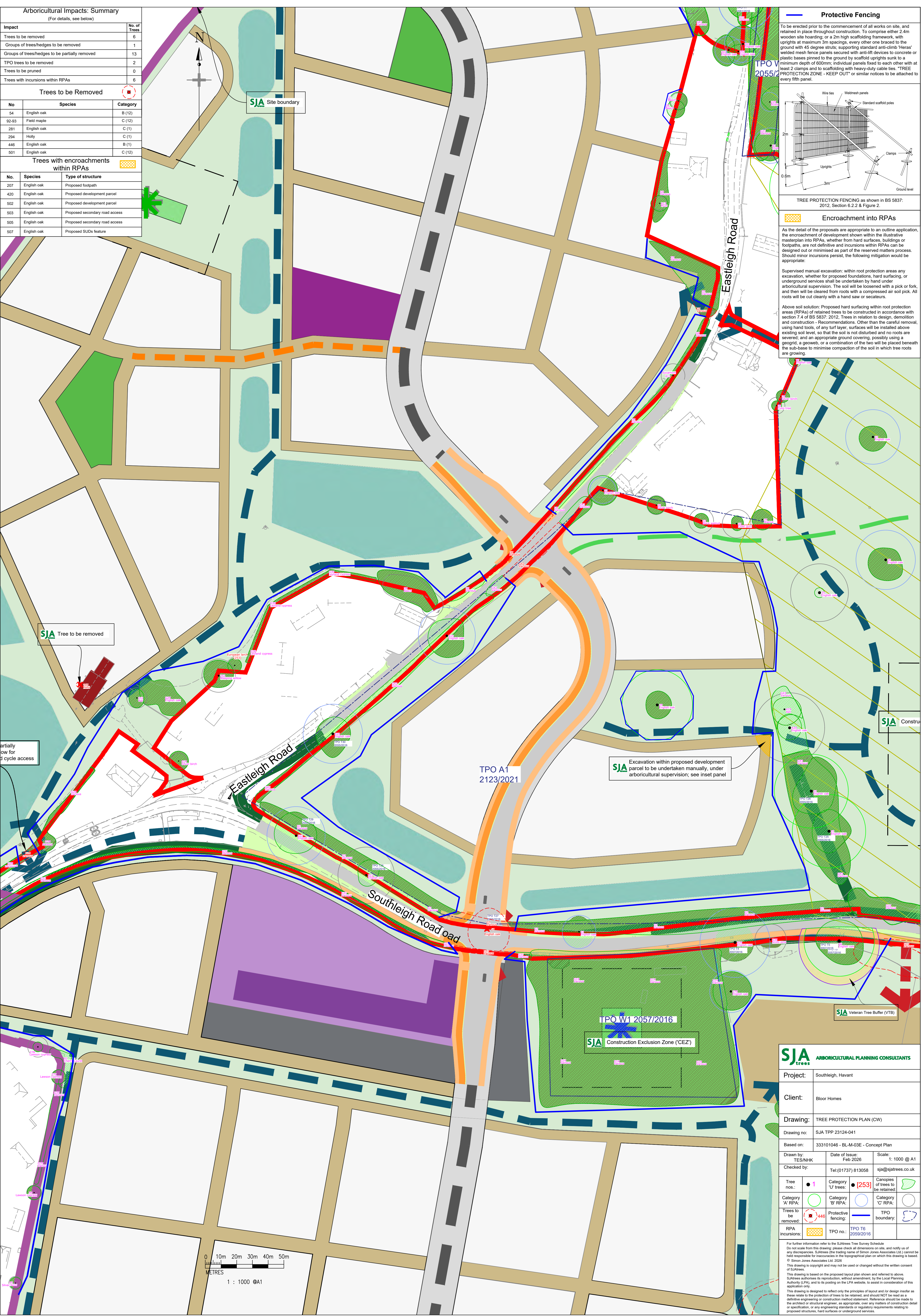
be removed:		Protective fencing:		HO boundary:	
-------------	---	---------------------	---	--------------	---

For further information refer to the SJAtrees Tree Survey Schedule
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Arboricultural Impacts: Summary		
(For details, see below)		
Impact		No. of Trees
Trees to be removed		6
Groups of trees/hedges to be removed		1
Groups of trees/hedges to be partially removed		13
TPO trees to be removed		2
Trees to be pruned		0
Trees with incursions within RPAs		6
Trees to be Removed		
No	Species	Category
54	English oak	B (12)
92-93	Field maple	C (12)
281	English oak	C (1)
294	Holly	C (1)
446	English oak	B (1)
501	English oak	C (12)
Trees with encroachments within RPAs		
No.	Species	Type of structure
207	English oak	Proposed footpath
420	English oak	Proposed development parcel
502	English oak	Proposed development parcel
503	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
505	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
507	English oak	Proposed SUDs feature



Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2m high scaffolding framework, with uprights at maximum 3m spacings, every other one braced to the ground with 45 degree struts; supporting standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases pinned to the ground by scaffold uprights sunk to a minimum depth of 600mm; individual panels fixed to each other with at least 2 clamps and to scaffolding with heavy-duty cable ties. 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT' or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 2.

Encroachment into RPAs

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ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project: Southleigh, Havant

Client: Bloor Homes

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN (CW)

Drawing no: SJA TPP 23124-041

Based on: 333101046 - BL-M-03E - Concept Plan

Drawn by: TES/NHK	Date of Issue: Feb 2026	Scale: 1: 1000 @ A1
Checked by:	Tel: 01737 813058	sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.: ● 1	Category 'U' trees: ● [253]	Canopies of trees to be retained:
Category 'A' RPA: 	Category 'B' RPA: 	Category 'C' RPA:
Trees to be removed: 	Protective fencing: 	TPO boundary:
RPA incursions: 	TPO no.: TPO T6 2059/2016	

For further information refer to the SJAtrees Tree Survey Schedule

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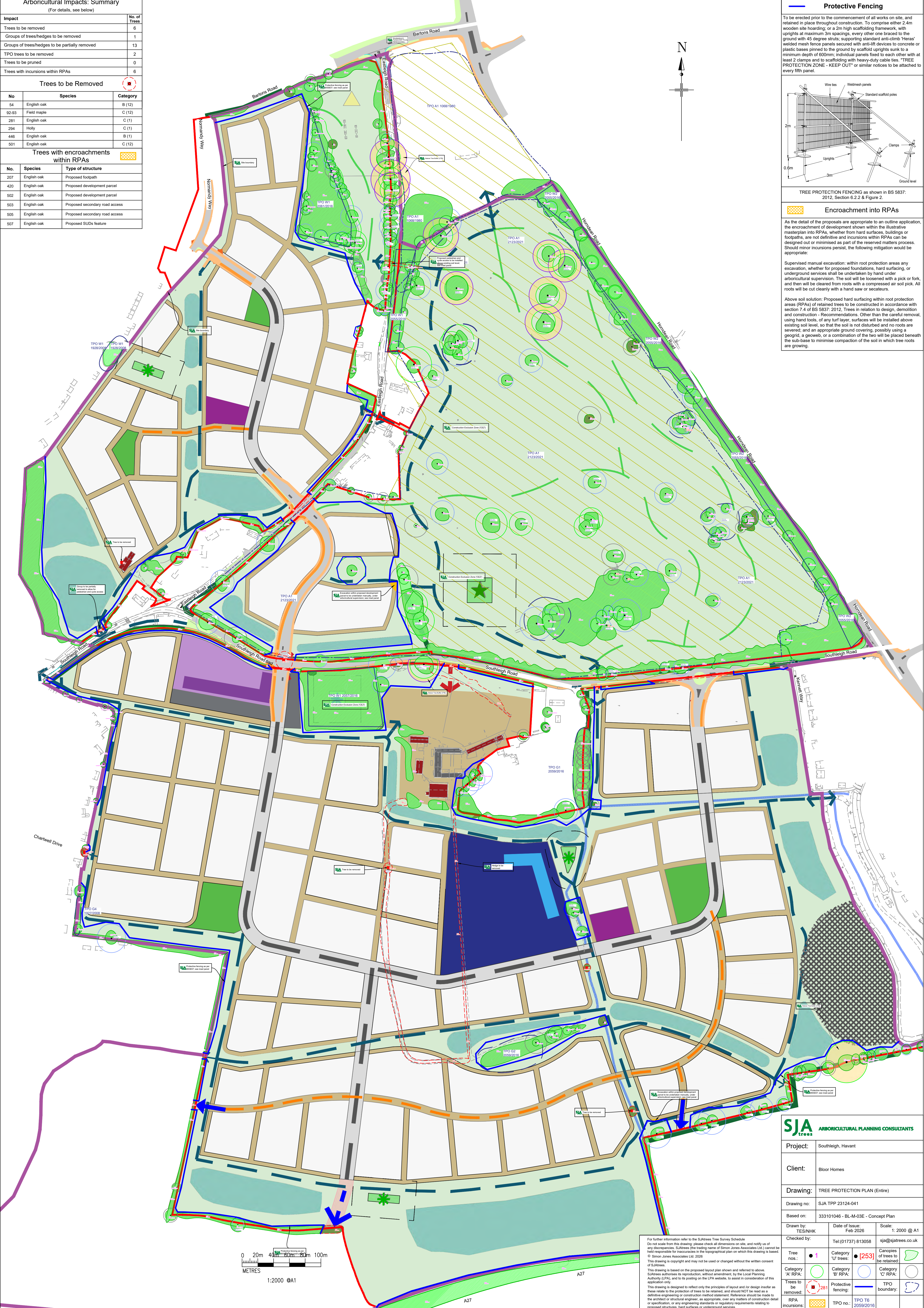
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Trees with incursions within RPAs		6
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No	Species	Category
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294	Holly	C (1)
446	English oak	B (1)
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No.	Species	Type of structure
207	English oak	Proposed footpath
420	English oak	Proposed development parcel
502	English oak	Proposed development parcel
503	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
505	English oak	Proposed secondary road access
507	English oak	Proposed SUDs feature



Protective Fencing

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TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 2.

Encroachment into RPAs

As the detail of the proposals are appropriate to an outline application, the encroachment of development shown within the illustrative masterplan into RPAs, whether from hard surfaces, buildings or footpaths, are not definitive and incursions within RPAs can be designed out or minimised as part of the reserved matters process. Should minor incursions persist, the following mitigation would be appropriate:

Supervised manual excavation: within root protection areas any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs.

Above soil solution: Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, so that the soil is not disturbed and no roots are severed; and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to minimise compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing.

SJA trees ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS		
Project:	Southleigh, Havant	
Client:	Bloor Homes	
Drawing:	TREE PROTECTION PLAN (Entire)	
Drawing no:	SJA TPP 23124-041	
Based on:	333101046 - BL-M-03E - Concept Plan	
Drawn by:	TESJNKH	Date of Issue: Feb 2026
Checked by:	Tel: (01737) 813058	Scale: 1: 2000 @ A1
Tree nos.:	● 1	Tree nos.:
Category 'A' RPA:	● [253]	Canopies of trees to be retained:
Trees to be removed:	● [253]	Category 'B' RPA:
RPA incursions:	● [253]	Category 'C' RPA:
		Protective fencing:
		TPO boundary:
		TPO no.:
		TPO T6 2059/2016

For further information refer to the SJA Trees Tree Survey Schedule. Do not scale from this drawing: please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Simon Jones Associates Ltd. 2026. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA Trees.

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This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and for design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained, and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.

