

reside.

Land south of Funtley Road, Funtley

Arboricultural Implications Report

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SUMMARY

S1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of negligible magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 1** of this report.

S2. Our assessment of the impacts on trees concludes that no mature, veteran or ancient trees, no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value, no trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order and no individually-surveyed category 'A' or 'B' trees are to be removed. None of the main arboricultural features of the site are to be removed. The proposed removal of one Leyland cypress (no. 28) and six groups of trees and a hedge, either fully or partially, will represent no alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, a minor and insignificant alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site and would not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

S3. Proposed pruning is confined to the crown lifting and lateral reduction of the northern canopy extents adjacent to Funtley Road of the boundary group G1: this is minor in extent, will not detract from the health or appearance of these trees, and complies with current British Standard. If some additional pruning is necessary at the reserved matters stage to provide clearance above proposed footpaths or cycleways within the site, this will be minor, will not detract from the health or appearance of these trees, and can be specified to comply with current British Standards.

S4. The incursions into the Root Protection Areas of trees to be retained are minor, and in all cases could be designed out at the reserved matters stage. Subject to this, and to implementation of the measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at **Appendix 1**, no significant or long-term damage to root systems or rooting environments will occur.

S5. Subject to detailed design, no proposed dwellings with the development parcels 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. There are no incursions into the adjacent ancient woodland, or into the associated 15m buffer zone; and consequently, the proposals will not result in any loss of ancient woodland, will avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland, and comply with current UK Planning and development guidance.

S7. As all the main arboricultural features of the site will be retained, and the proposed development will not result in the removal of any significant trees whose removal might have an unacceptable impact on the amenity of residents or a detrimental impact on the character or landscape of the surrounding area, it complies with Policy DSP6 of 'Part 2 Development Sites & Policies' of the Fareham Local Plan.

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APPENDICES

- 1. Outline arboricultural method statement**
- 2. Tree survey schedule (SJA tss 20324-01)**
- 3. Tree protection plan (SJA TPP 20324-041)**

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1. Instructions

1.1.1. SJAtrees has been instructed by Reside Developments Ltd to visit land south of Funtley Road, Funtley 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 demolition and 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 an outline planning application (with all matters reserved except for access) and a change of use application to be submitted to Fareham Borough Council, and complies with local validation requirements, and with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837:2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* ('BS 5837').

1.2.2. The proposals comprise:

1) Outline Application

To provide up to 125 one, two, three and four-bedroom dwellings and 6 Self/Custom build plots (Use Class C3), Community Building incorporating a local shop (Use Class A1, A3, D1 & D2) with associated infrastructure, new country park, landscaping and access.

2) Change of Use

Change of use of land from equestrian/grazing to community park following demolition of existing buildings.

1.2.3. 'Site' is used throughout this report to refer the combined area subject to the above planning applications.

1.2.4. The report summarises and sets out the main conclusions of the baseline data collected during the tree survey, and identifies those trees or groups of trees 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 trees, including those to be removed (Section 4), those to be pruned (Section 5), and those which might incur root damage that might threaten their viability (Section 6). The report also considers whether the proposed development could result in pressure to remove trees in the future as a result of them causing unreasonable apprehension or excessive shading (Section 7). The impacts of the proposals on Ancient Woodland and the required 15m buffer zone are assessed in Section 8. A summary and conclusion, with regard to local planning policy, are presented in Section 9.

1.3. Site inspection

A site visit and tree inspection were undertaken by Nigel Kirby of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Thursday the 21st December 2017, a follow up visit was undertaken by Simon Jones on Thursday 6th August 2020. Weather conditions in 2017 were overcast with scattered showers, and deciduous trees were not in leaf. In 2020 it was clear, dry and bright and trees were in full leaf.

1.3.1. The site is located on the south side of Funtley Road, on the northern outskirts of Fareham. The east boundary adjoins the Fareham to Eastleigh railway line, the south boundary abuts the M27 motorway, and the west boundary adjoins Honey Lane.

1.3.2. The proposed residential site is 6.09 hectares in area, while the proposed community park is 9.89 ha, and is on ground that rises from north to south, and currently is comprised of open fields used for grazing of horses, two stables, and discrete areas of woodland and mature tree belts.

1.4. Statutory controls

1.4.1. Two tree belts and two areas of woodland are covered by a tree preservation order (TPO). This is TPO no. 437 2002 made by Fareham Borough Council. This Order

was confirmed on the 10th July 2002. The belts and woodlands protected by this TPO are identified within the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 1** and on the accompanying tree protection plan.

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

1.4.3. Some of the hedgerows on the site could meet the criteria to be deemed “Important” in the context of the landscape and wildlife criteria of the Hedgerows Regulations, 1997¹. Subject to certain exceptions, the removal of a hedgerow to which these Regulations apply is prohibited unless the local planning authority (‘LPA’) has given a written response to a hedgerow removal notice stating that the hedgerow may be removed.

1.5. Non-statutory designations

1.5.1. The woodland located in the north-eastern part of the site (“Great Beamond Coppice”) is on an area of former ancient woodland, termed as a ‘Plantation on ancient woodland site’, or ‘PAWS’. A ‘PAWS’ is an area of ancient woodland where the former native tree cover has been felled and replaced by planted trees, often of species not native to the site. These sites often retain ancient woodland features such as soils, ground flora, fungi, and woodland archaeology, and are considered an important and irreplaceable habitat.

1.5.2. Current UK Planning and development guidance in relation to the development of sites adjacent to ancient woodland² is that to avoid negative effects on ancient woodland an appropriate buffer zone of semi-natural habitat of at least 15m should be left between the development and the woodland.

1.5.3. The requirement for a 15m semi-natural buffer for Great Beamond Coppice was confirmed in a letter to Fareham Borough Council from the Senior Hampshire County Council Ecologist Maral Miri, dated the 4th January 2018.

¹ The Hedgerows Regulations 1997; STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS 1997 No. 1160.

² Ancient woodland and veteran trees: protecting them from development (04 January 2018). www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. National policy context

2.1.1. 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.

2.1.2. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (June 2019), 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."**

2.1.3. In paragraph 127, within Section 12 "Achieving well-designed places" the NPPF states: **"Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments:**

2.1.4. **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;**

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

2.1.6. **c) are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities);**

2.1.7. **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;**

2.1.8. **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**

2.1.9. **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.”**

2.1.10. In paragraph 170, 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:**

2.1.11. **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);**

2.1.12. **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...”**

2.1.13. In paragraph 175 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....”

2.2. Local policy context

2.2.1. Local planning policies are contained within the Fareham Borough Local Plan, which comprises Part 1: Core Strategy (adopted 4th August 2011), and Part 2: Development Sites & Policies (adopted 8th June 2015).

2.2.2. **‘Policy CS4 Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation’** of the core strategy states:

“Habitats important to the biodiversity of the Borough, including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, areas of woodland, the coast and trees will be protected in accordance with the following hierarchy of nature conservation designations:

- (i) International - Special Protection Areas (SPA), Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and RAMSAR;**
- (ii) National - Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and National Nature Reserves;**
- (iii) Local - Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), Local Nature Reserves (LNR), other Ancient Woodland not identified in (ii) above;**
- (iv) Sites of Nature Conservation Value.”**

2.2.3. **Policy DSP6:** New Residential Development Outside of the Defined Urban Settlement Boundaries of the Development Sites & policies section of the Local Plan states:

“Proposals should have particular regard to the requirements of Core Strategy Policy CS14: Development Outside Settlements, and Core Strategy Policy CS6: The Development Strategy. They should avoid the loss of significant trees, should not have an unacceptable impact on the amenity of residents, and should not result in unacceptable environmental or ecological impacts, or detrimental impact on the character or landscape of the surrounding area.”

2.3. Tree survey and baseline information

2.3.1. We surveyed individual trees with trunk diameters of 75mm and above³, trees of individual significance with trunk diameters of 150mm and above growing in groups or woodlands, and shrub masses, hedges and hedgerows⁴ 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.

2.3.2. We attached numbered plastic tags to the trunks of all on-site trees surveyed as individuals. The numbers on these tags correspond with the numbers in our tree survey schedule and on our tree protection plan (at **Appendix 3**). In practical terms, this aids identification of trees on the ground, allows them to be cross-referenced with our survey schedule, and ensures that if and when it comes to site clearance or felling, the potential for mistakes to occur is limited, and the correct trees are retained.

³ 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.

⁴ Ibid, 4.4.2.7

2.3.3. The baseline information collected during our 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 2**. The numbers assigned to the trees in the tree survey schedule correspond with those shown on the appended tree locations and protection plans.

2.3.4. We surveyed trees as groups where we considered that they had grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically (trees that provide companion shelter), visually (e.g. avenues or screens) or culturally⁵. However, where we considered that it might be necessary to differentiate between specific trees within these groups, we also surveyed these individually.

2.3.5. 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.

2.3.6. We have categorised the trees in accordance with BS 5837, and details of the criteria used for this process can be found in the notes that accompany the tree survey schedule.

2.3.7. We have applied this methodology in line with the thrust of 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.

2.4. Tree constraints

2.4.1. In line with the NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development, we assessed whether any trees should be retained in the context of a proposed development. To do this, we identified the main arboricultural features within or immediately adjacent to the site, whose removal we considered could have an adverse

⁵ Ibid, 4.4.2.3

impact on the character and appearance of the local landscape, on amenity or on biodiversity.

2.4.2. Whilst BS 5837 states that trees in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are all a material consideration in the development process, 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.

2.4.3. 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"**⁶.

2.4.4. 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"**⁷.

2.4.5. The 'Root Protection Areas' (RPAs)⁸ 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 RPAs (although not their areas) were modified as a result of these considerations, so that they reflect more accurately the likely root distribution of the relevant trees.

2.4.6. To assess whether the trees identified for retention would be in harmony 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

⁶ Ibid. 4.5.10.

⁷ Ibid. 5.1.1.

⁸ 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." BS 5837, paragraph 3.7.

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 day⁹.

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

2.4.8. As a design tool, the TCP showed 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.

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

2.5. Arboricultural impact assessment and tree protection plan

2.5.1. Once finalised, we assessed the arboricultural impacts of the masterplan, by overlaying it onto our TCP, and produced the tree protection plan (TPP) presented at **Appendix 3**. This is based on the Illustrative parameters plan, drawing no. RD1731-F3-200924_parameters plan_ L107A.

2.5.2. The TPP identifies the trees which will be removed to accommodate the proposed development, either because they are situated within the footprints of proposed structures or surfaces, or because in our judgment they are too close to

⁹ BS 5837, paragraph 5.2.2 Note 1.

these structures or surfaces to enable them to be retained. These are shown by means of **red crosses** on the TPP.

2.5.3. The TPP also shows how trees to be retained will be protected from damage during development, and the measures identified are set out and described at **Appendix 1** to this report. The implementation of, and adherence to, these measures can readily be secured by the imposition of appropriate planning conditions.

2.5.4. For the trees shown to be retained, all measurements for pruning specifications, percentage estimates of RPA incursions and shading issues have been calculated using AutoCAD software.

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

2.5.6. On the basis of these findings, we have assessed the magnitude of the overall arboricultural impact of the proposals according to the categories defined in **Table 1** below.

Category	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 1: Magnitude of impacts¹⁰

¹⁰ Determination of magnitude based on DETR (2000) Guidance on the Methodology for Multi-Modal Studies, as modified and extended.

3. THE TREES

3.1. Survey findings

3.1.1. We surveyed a total of 55 individual trees, and fifteen groups of trees, two hedges and one area of woodland growing within or immediately adjacent to the site. Their details are found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 2**. A summary of this information can be found at **Table 2** below.

		No.	% of total
No. of individual trees		55	n/a
No. of groups of trees		15	n/a
No. of different species		7	n/a
Broadleaved specimens		54	98%
Conifers		1	2%
Most common	English oak	43	78%
2nd	Ash	7	13%
3rd	Common alder	2	7%
No. over 20m in height		9	21%
No. over 15m in height		36	84%
No. over 10m in height		55	100%
No. over 1000mm trunk diameter		3	7%
No. over 500mm trunk diameter		33	77%
No. over 250mm trunk diameter		42	98%
Age: Veteran		0	0%
Age: Over Mature		0	0%
Age: Mature		37	67%
Age: Semi-mature		16	33%
Age: Young		0	0%

Table 2: Summary of information in tree survey schedule

3.1.2. The trees on site are a mixture of woodlands, wooded belts and individual trees located within and around open fields used by the two stables. The arboricultural character is predominantly native and broad-leafed, with English oak (*Quercus robur*) being the dominant species.

3.1.3. Within the north-east quarter of the site is an area of established planted ancient woodland, also established and comprising of predominantly native English oak and common ash; this forms the densest wooded area of the site and is in keeping with the similar character and nature of the local landscape, which is also formed of rows and belts of native English oak with some common ash.

3.2. Assessment of suitability for retention

3.2.1. The main arboricultural features within or immediately adjacent to the site, whose removal we consider could have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the local landscape, on amenity or on biodiversity, are as follows:

- the row of trees (group G1) growing alongside the southern edge of Funtley Road and abutting the northern boundary of the site, which is readily visible from the road and provides some screening of the site;
- the planted ancient woodland (W1) known as Great Beamond Coppice, growing in the north-eastern quarter of the site;
- the row of oak trees (G4 and comprised of trees nos. 46 - 55) running south from Funtley Road, which forms a readily visible feature within the site and in views from the west along Funtley Road;
- the row of broad-leaved trees (nos. 38-45, G5, G10 and G11) forming the west boundary of the site, directly adjacent to Honey Lane and extending the full length of the boundary to the south, towards the M27;
- the collection of individuals and groups (nos. 1-5, 31-33 and groups G6-G9 and G12) which form a small wooded area including a belt of planted trees (G6) in the south-west quarter of the site and located on a higher elevation, which contributes to the wooded character of the local area;
- the group (G13) of eleven mature English oak which forms a landscape feature within the site and is visible from the M27; and
- the group of off-site trees including established individuals (nos. 7-9) directly adjacent to the east boundary of the site, which forms a wooded buffer between the site and the railway and contains a veteran tree (no. 9).

3.2.2. Two individual trees (ash no. 12 & English oak no. 41) have been assessed as category 'U'. These trees are unsuitable for retention, on the basis of them being in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as a living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. On-site trees that need removing

solely to accommodate the proposed development are not placed in this category. Category 'U' trees are indicated on the accompanying tree locations and protection plans by **bracketed red** numbers.

3.2.3. One tree (ash no. 37) which was surveyed in 2017 was no longer present when the site was re-surveyed in August 2020.

3.2.4. There are four category 'A' trees (English oaks nos. 6, 9, 33 and 36) and 27 category 'B' specimens. The other 21 existing 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 young trees with trunk diameters below 150mm; or a combination of these.

3.2.5. Of the groups of trees, three have been assessed as category 'A' (G1, G5 & G13), five as category 'B' (G4, G6 & G8 – G10), and the remaining seven (G2 – G3, G7, G11-G12, G14 and G15) as category 'C'

3.2.6. Of the hedges and woodlands, one has been assessed as category 'A' (W1), none as category 'B', and the remaining two hedges (H1 & H2) as category 'C'.

4. TREES TO BE REMOVED

4.1. Details

4.1.1. To accommodate the proposed development, as shown on the proposed layout plan, one individual tree (Leyland cypress no. 28) is to be removed, because it is situated too close to a proposed development parcel to enable it to be retained.

4.1.2. This specimen has been assessed as a category 'C' tree. It is not covered by a TPO (see 2.2.1 above).

4.1.3. As shown at **Table 3** below, six groups of trees (G1-G3 and G14-G15) and one hedge (H1) are to be partially or fully removed as part of the proposals. None of these groups are covered by a TPO.

Tree no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Age class	BS category
G1	Various (partial)	Up to 16m	Up to est. 475mm (over ivy)	Semi-mature	A (2)
G2	Leyland cypress (full)	Up to 10m	Up to est. 275mm	Semi-mature	C (1)
G3	Various (full)	Up to 12m	Up to 475mm (over ivy)	Semi-mature	C (1)
G4	English oak (partial – understory)	Up to 20m	Up to 600mm	Mature	B (2)
G14	Goat willow (full)	Up to 11m	Up to 175mm	Young	C (123)
G15	Leyland cypress (full)	17m-18m	est. 200mm to est. 390mm	Semi-mature	C (2)
H1	Various (partial)	Up to 3.5m	Up to 60mm	Young	C (1)

Table 3: Groups and hedges to be partially or fully removed

4.2. Assessment

4.2.1. 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.

4.2.2. However, one oak tree is to be removed from the category 'A' group G1 at its furthest western extent. This is the western-most individual, and whilst this is a semi-mature specimen, it is visually separate from the main row of trees lining the road and

is currently visible from a short stretch of Funtley Road. As such, it is not prominent in the street scene or an essential feature in the landscape. The effect of its removal will be to shorten this row of trees, but the tree is not visible in views from the east (as it is screened by the row of trees G1); and in views from the west it is only seen against the backdrop of Great Beamond Coppice, which is on higher ground. Accordingly, the impact of its removal on the character and appearance of the local landscape will be negligible. Furthermore, the individual has demonstrated to be historically of below average physiological condition as seen in the snippets from 'Google – street view' below.



Images #1 & #2: Google street view (L) – April 2016; (R) – May 2011.

4.2.3. No ancient or veteran trees (English oak no. 9) are to be removed.

4.2.4. All category 'A' and 'B' trees surveyed as individuals are to be retained.

4.2.5. Twenty of the twenty-one category 'C' trees on site are to be retained; one category 'C' tree, Leyland cypress no. 28, is to be removed. This is a semi-mature specimen, but is quite tall (18m). It is of poor structure as it has been 'drawn up' as a result of suppression by other trees and displays many tight compression forks at branch unions within its asymmetric canopy. It is not a native species and appears out of character with the remainder of the English oak-dominated arboricultural landscape, of which it is not a major feature as it is screened in public views by other trees. For these reasons, its removal will not have a significant impact on the character or appearance of the area.

Leyland cypress no. 28.



Image #3: Leyland cypress no. 28 to be removed

4.2.6. No individual trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order are to be removed.

4.2.7. A small section of the deciduous tree belt (G1) adjacent to Funtley Road is to be removed: but this is a small section at its western end, where it turns southwards into the site, and meets the row of Leyland cypress (G2). The section to be removed is outside the TPO boundary, does not contain any large or mature trees, or has a significant impact in views from Funtley Road.

4.2.8. A highway sight line from the main site access runs through the northern edge of this belt of trees (G1), but no trunks are within its footprint, and therefore no specimens will need removal for its creation; only some light pruning might be necessary.

4.2.9. Two small sections of the hedgerow (H1) along Funtley Road are to be removed to allow for installation of pedestrian and cycleway access to the site. This will create gaps in the hedge of approximately 3m and 6m in width, and these will be noticeable only in views from directly opposite. Subject to detailed design, this will be of little significance, as if desired, low-level views into the site from Honey Lane can be prevented by new planting within the site, to the south of the hedgerow (H1).

4.2.10. Furthermore, the Illustrative Masterplan indicates the opportunity for considerable replacement tree planting and a new open space and community park. This will mitigate the proposed removals, improve the age class balance of the trees

on site, enhance the local landscape, and re-establish a framework for the ongoing and long-term wooded character of the site.

4.2.11. 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 Leyland cypress tree and the groups identified for removal will represent only a very minor alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site.

5. TREES TO BE PRUNED

5.1. Details

5.1.1. One group of trees to be retained (the roadside belt G1) is to be pruned to provide sight lines for the main site access onto Funtley Road.

5.2. Assessment

5.2.1. The extent of pruning required to the trees within the group (G1) is minor and will be restricted to the crown lifting of those specimens on the northern edge, where low foliage grows into the highway sight line, or reduction of the northern extents of the lower understorey. Branches to be removed will be small in size and should result in a maximum wound size no greater than 100mm in diameter; this will have an insignificant effect on the health and physiological condition of these trees, and complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 3998:2010, *Tree work – Recommendations*.

5.2.2. In terms of impact upon the landscape, the proposed pruning is minor in extent, and will have a negligible effect on the appearance of the trees when viewed from both inside and outside the site, and accordingly will not detract from its character or appearance.

5.2.3. Within the proposal including the community parks located towards the south of the site there are proposed footpaths and cycleways. Many of these already follow existing well-worn and currently used tracks and subject to details at the reserved matters stage may require some crown lifting of the lower pendulous branches.

5.2.4. However, the extent of pruning which would be proposed to these trees is likely to be minor and little more than is needed even if the site is not developed and details can be secured at the reserved matters stage.

6. ROOT PROTECTION AREA INCURSIONS

6.1. Details

6.1.1. Parts of the proposed layout and surface drainage strategy (“SuDS”) features will encroach within the RPAs of four individuals and one group of trees, to be retained. These are shown in **Table 4** below.

Tree no.	Species	Description
29 - 30	English oak	Proposed SuDS feature & pedestrian/cycle access
35	English oak	Proposed SuDS feature
47	Various	Proposed SuDS feature
G4	English oak	Proposed SuDS feature

Table 4: Proposed incursions within RPAs

6.2. Assessment

6.2.1. The proposed SuDS features shown on the parameters plan are indicative at present, and as there is space adjacent to all these locations it should be possible to design out these incursions at the reserved matters stage.

6.2.2. The indicative root protection area (RPA) incursions are all, except one, below 1.3% of individual RPAs. In the case of English oak no. 30, the indicative incursion is 26% for the SuDS feature, and though appearing relatively large, the extent of the incursion by the SuDS feature will be able to be reduced or designed out at the detailed reserved matters stage to allow this tree’s retention.

6.2.3. Furthermore, the proposed pedestrian and cycleway access within the RPA of the English oak no. 30, which includes a lightweight bridge crossing the SuDs feature is also indicative and as there is room on either side of the tree in which this particular access can be located outside of its RPA, this can be designed out at the reserved matters stage.

6.2.4. The proposed footpath/cycleway that runs through Great Beamond Coppice, it is part of the proposed community park links and follows the existing and recently re-surfaced (summer 2020) track which runs through this ‘PAWs’. As this work was being

completed in August 2020, no additional impacts on the trees within the woodland are expected.

6.2.5. Implementation of measures 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, as shown on the TPP at **Appendix 3**.

6.2.6. Accordingly, subject to detailed design, and to implementation of the above measures, no significant or long-term damage to the root systems or rooting environments of retained trees will occur as a result of the proposed development.

7. RELATIONSHIP OF RETAINED TREES TO NEW DWELLINGS

7.1. Details

7.1.1. The seven residential parcels all lie to the north of the site, and apart from the two most westerly, are clear of any woodlands or tree belts that could cause unreasonable shading.

7.2. Assessment

7.2.1. The westerly parcels abut the row of trees alongside Honey Lane, and as these trees are to the south-west of these parcels, some shading of proposed dwellings could occur in the afternoons. However, at the reserved matters stage proposed dwellings can be designed so that their main living rooms do not directly face trees if they are closer to those specimens than their current heights. Housing can be situated centrally within these parcels, orientated away from trees; and structures that do not require minimum levels of sunlight and daylight, such as access roads, parking spaces, garages and bin and cycle stores can be located close to the peripheries of the areas, close to the surrounding trees.

7.2.2. Consequently, none of the proposed development parcels, nor the proposed dwellings within them, need be shaded to the extent that this will interfere with incoming occupiers' reasonable use or enjoyment of these properties, or would inevitably lead to pressure to fell or severely prune these trees.

7.2.3. In the same way, proposed gardens need not be unduly shaded, and should receive reasonable sunlight and daylight. Their occupation and use are thus unlikely to lead to demands for felling or severe pruning of trees that the Local Authority would find difficult to resist.

8. IMPACTS ON ANCIENT WOODLAND

8.1. Details

8.1.1. The proposed residential development does not encroach into Great Beamond Coppice, the area of planted ancient woodland within the site.

8.1.2. No parts of the proposed residential parcels, or areas of hard surfacing encroach into the 15m ancient woodland buffer.

8.2. Assessment

8.2.1. Consequently, there will be no loss of ancient woodland, and no direct damage to it as a result of construction or occupation. Moreover, the proposed development is only close to a small proportion of the periphery of the woodland: no development is proposed adjacent to its east, south and much of its western edge, so there will be no changes to the current situation on these sides.

8.2.2. As there are no incursions into the 15m buffer zone, the proposals comply with current UK Planning and development guidance on ancient woodland, and should avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland in terms of pollution or trampling.

8.2.3. Currently there is a large area of hard standing surrounding a large barn on the north side of Great Beamond Coppice, and much of this is within the 15m buffer. Removal of the barn and the hard surfacing, as proposed, will return an area of approximately 1340m² to a semi-natural soft landscape. This represents a significant enhancement of the environment surrounding the ancient woodland, and will give greater protection to its northern edge.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1. Summary

9.1.1. Our assessment of the impacts on trees concludes that no mature, veteran or ancient trees, no trees of high landscape or biodiversity value, no trees subject to a Tree Preservation Order and no individually-surveyed category 'A' or 'B' trees are to be removed. None of the main arboricultural features of the site are to be removed. The proposed removal of one Leyland cypress individual (no. 28) and six groups of trees and a hedge, either fully or partially, will represent no alteration to the main arboricultural features of the site, a minor and insignificant alteration to the overall arboricultural character of the site and would not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape.

9.1.2. Proposed pruning is confined to the crown lifting and lateral reduction of the northern canopy extents adjacent to Funtley Road of the boundary group G1: this is minor in extent, will not detract from the health or appearance of these trees, and complies with current British Standard. If some additional pruning is necessary at the reserved matters stage to provide clearance above proposed footpaths or cycleways within the site, this will be minor, will not detract from the health or appearance of these trees, and can be specified to comply with current British Standards.

9.1.3. The incursions into the Root Protection Areas of trees to be retained are minor, and in all cases can be designed out at the reserved matters stage. Subject to this, and to implementation of the measures recommended on the Tree Protection Plan and set out at **Appendix 1**, no significant or long-term damage to root systems or rooting environments will occur.

9.1.4. Subject to detailed design, no proposed dwellings within the development parcels will need 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.

9.1.5. There are no incursions into the adjacent ancient woodland, or into the associated 15m buffer zone; and consequently, the proposals will not result in any loss of ancient woodland, will avoid any potentially harmful effects on the woodland, and comply with current UK Planning and development guidance.

9.2. Compliance with national planning guidance

9.2.1. As the proposals will not involve the removal of any ancient, veteran or “aged” trees, they comply with paragraph 118 of the NPPF.

9.2.2. As the proposed development will maintain all the main arboricultural features of the site, and thereby will not have a significant adverse impact on the arboricultural character and appearance of the local landscape, or on trees of significant amenity or biodiversity value, it complies with national planning guidance.

9.3. Compliance with local planning policies

9.3.1. As there will be no incursions into Great Beamond Copse, or its associated 15m buffer, this area of ancient woodland will be protected from harm, thereby complying with **Policy CS4** Green Infrastructure, Biodiversity and Geological Conservation’ of ‘Part 1: Core Strategy’ of the Fareham Local Plan.

9.3.2. As all the main arboricultural features of the site will be retained, and the proposed development will not result in the removal of any significant trees whose removal might have an unacceptable impact on the amenity of residents or a detrimental impact on the character or landscape of the surrounding area, it complies with Policy DSP6 of ‘Part 2 Development Sites & Policies’ of the Fareham Local Plan.

9.4. Conclusion

9.4.1. On the basis of our assessment, we conclude that the arboricultural impact of this scheme is of negligible magnitude, as defined according to the categories set out in **Table 1** of this report.

APPENDIX 1

Outline Arboricultural Method Statement

A1.1. Outline arboricultural method statement

A1.1.1. The TPP at **Appendix 3** 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.

A1.2. Pre-start meeting

A1.2.1. Prior to the commencement of any site clearance 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 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.

A1.3. Protective fencing

A1.3.1. Construction exclusion zones (CEZs) will be formed by erecting protective fencing around the ancient woodland buffer zone and 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.

A1.3.2. 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.

A1.3.3. 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.

A1.3.4. 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.

A1.4. Manual excavation within RPAs

A1.4.1. If necessary, excavations required within the RPAs of trees to be retained (as shown by **bold orange lines** on the TPP) will be dug by hand, under on-site arboricultural supervision, to avoid 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.

A1.5. Proposed hard surfaces within RPAs

A1.5.1. 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 2
Tree survey schedule



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Tree Survey Schedule

Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley

August 2020

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Nigel Kirby of SJATrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Thursday the 21st December 2017, and then updated by Simon Jones of SJATrees on Thursday the 6th August 2020. Weather conditions in 2017 were overcast with scattered showers, and deciduous trees were not in leaf. In 2020 it was clear dry and bright and 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 group of trees or woodland in the Fareham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order no. FTPO 437:2002, 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: Age less than 1/3 life expectancy

Semi-mature: 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy

Mature: Over 2/3 life expectancy

Over-mature: Mature, and in a state of decline

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

Ancient: Beyond the typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing; and a crown that has undergone retrenchment and has 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.

Very good: No significant physiological or structural defects, an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure; a particularly good example of its species.

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

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

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

Poor: Significant and irremediable physiological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irremediable physiological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

11. 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

12. Category.

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012, Table 1, adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to 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, irremediable, 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.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Land South of Funtley Road, Funtley

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1		English oak	19m	780mm	9m N 10m NE 11.5m E 10.5m SE 7m S 5.75m W	5m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes towards the tree-skyline particularly in views from N and located on higher ground; tree or group of moderate visual importance; of material conservation or other cultural value; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
2		English oak	18.5m	670mm	6.5m N 6.5m E 3.5m S 6m W	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Located within a dog running free space; many surface roots, damaged on upper sides; prominent buttress roots, with mechanical wounding; single trunk; much epicormic growth on trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; above average deadwood in canopy from 4m up into entirety of crown; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
3		English oak	20.5m	740mm	8.5m N 7.75m NE 9.5m E 8.25m SE 6.75m S 6.5m W	3m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; wide-spreading canopy; located on higher ground; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes towards the tree-skyline of the site; tree or group of moderate visual importance; storm damage in crown; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
4		English oak	19m	455mm	3m N 8.75m E 4.75m S 3.5m W	5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up and mutually suppressed; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of group in which it stands; tree or group of moderate visual importance; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of long-term potential.	C (123)
5		English oak	16.5m	710mm	3.5m N 8.5m NE 8m E 8m SE 8m S 5m W	3m	2.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; much epicormic growth on trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands; tree or group of moderate visual importance; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
6		English oak	18m	1080mm (over ivy)	10.5m N 10m NE 10m E 10m S 10m W	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Adjacent to S boundary; dense bramble and ivy undergrowth prevents inspection of base; heavily ivy covered up to approx. 10m into the canopy; single trunk; wide-spreading canopy; located on higher ground; likely readily visible in long views from M27 approx. 40m to W; contributes towards the tree-skyline of the site; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
7		English oak	14m	est. 480mm	5m N 8m E 8m S 7.5m SW 7.5m W 6m NW	5m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; adjacent to E boundary, on a decreasing level from NW to SE; edge of woodland individual; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent individuals; drawn-up and suppressed; meshing canopies forming an aerodynamic group; hidden in long views by adjacent trees, however in keeping with the character of the local area; significant component of group in which it stands; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
8		Ash	20m	560mm (over ivy)	6m N 6m E 8m S 8m SW 9m W 7m NW	6m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; adjacent to field along E boundary; ivy-covered from ground level up to approx. 15m of main stem; ivy-cover impedes inspection of upper canopy unions; tall, drawn-up and suppressed by adjacent individuals; significant component of group in which it stands; asymmetric crown towards W; contributes towards local character; hidden in all direct long public views; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
9		English oak	13.5m	1560mm @750mm	2m N 6m E 8m S 9.5m SW 10m W 7m NW	4m	2m	Veteran	Average	Hazardous	Off-site tree; adjacent to field boundary; large, prominent buttress roots with abnormal swelling; trunk trifurcated historically at 2m; appears two stems have failed with large internal cavity; hollow trunk and hollow remaining dominant stem which leans heavily to W over field; evidence of historic fire damage within main cavity; significant differences in tone when struck with an acoustic hammer; could be considered a veteran due to characteristics present; however, western leaning stem at risk of collapse into field; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	A (3)
10	TPO 437: W1	Ash	25m	est. 950mm (over ivy)	11m N 10m E 10m SE 9.5m S 11m SW 10m W	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Located on edge of ancient woodland; self-sown; prominent buttress roots; barbed wire fence embedded on W and E sides of trunk; forks into three codominant stems at 2m; evidence of reaction ribs of growth on bottom 2m of trunk; tall, drawn-up and mutually suppressed by adjacent individuals; essential component of group in which it stands; meshing canopies forming an aerodynamic group; in keeping with the character of the local area; hidden in all direct public views by adjacent trees, however may be glimpsed as part of a high tree line from W and M27, although not individually distinguishable; of low quality but high landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
11	TPO 437: W1	Ash	24m	660mm	10m N 10m E 2m SE 2m S 6m SW 7m W	8m	8m	Mature	Average	Poor	Located at edge of ancient woodland; self-sown; prominent buttress roots; barbed wire fence embedded on W and E; tall, drawn-up single stem; aerodynamic canopy as suppressed by adjacent individuals; meshing canopy forming an aerodynamic group; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in all direct public views by adjacent trees; of low quality but high landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
12	TPO 437: W1	Ash	22m	est. 660mm	0m N 0m E 12.5m SE 12.5m S 11m SW 7.5m W	4m	1m	Mature	Average	Hazardous	Located at edge of ancient woodland; self-sown; prominent buttress roots; barbed wire fence embedded on W and E; large bulbous swelling and decay at base; cavity at base; significant differences in tone when struck with an acoustic hammer; hollow trunk up to approx. 1.5m; forks into multiple codominant stems; tall, drawn-up and mutually suppressed; notable asymmetric crown to S; one-sided canopy; inessential component of group in which it stands; hidden in all direct public views; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of little potential.	U
13	TPO 437: W1	Ash	19.5m	805mm	12m N 2m E 0m SE 4m S 9.5m SW 6m W	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Located at edge of ancient woodland; self-sown; mammal damage to trunk from ground level up to 0.5m with internal heart wood exposed; barbed wire fence embedded on W and E; significant occlusion wood present on S side; single trunk; drawn-up; slight lean to N; one-sided asymmetric crown; meshing canopies with adjacent individuals forming an aerodynamic group; significant component of group in which it stands; heavily ivy-covered from ground level up to approx. 15m on main trunk; hidden in all direct views by adjacent trees; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
14	TPO 437: W1	English oak	17m	725mm	7m N 0m E 3m SE 3m S 11m SW 10.5m W 10.5m NW	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Located at edge of ancient woodland; inessential component of group in which it stands; barbed wire fence embedded on W and E; single trunk; drawn-up and suppressed by adjacent individuals; one-sided canopy; asymmetric crown towards N/NW; heavily ivy-covered into upper canopy; hidden in all direct public views by adjacent trees; contributes towards character of local area; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	C (2)
15		Field maple	12m	est. 280mm	1m N 0.5m E 3m S 3m W	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Recent vehicle traffic approx. 2m SE of trunk; much epicormic growth on trunk and in upper canopy; tall, drawn-up and historically suppressed by individual adjacent, now no longer present; one-sided canopy; stag-heading in upper canopy; heavily ivy-covered; hidden in all direct views by adjacent trees; of low quality and landscape value; of short-term potential.	C (123)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
16	TPO 437: W1	English oak	14.5m	est. 600mm	8m N 8m E 8.5m S 7.5m W	4m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Adjacent to tarmac drive in SE quarter of site; approx. 3m E of drive; basal wound from ground up to 1.5m on W side of trunk; penetration of 150mm achieved in a 45-degree downward angle; significant occlusion wood seen on N edge of wound, however lack of occlusion wood seen on S edge and evidence of necrotic bark extending from ground level up to approx. 2m; single stem until it forks into two codominant stems at 2m; W stem shows cavity at approx. 3m; internal heart wood exposed, cavity and decay present; asymmetric crown towards W; inessential component of group in which it stands; hidden in all direct public views; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
17	TPO 437: W1	Ash	18.5m	780mm	12.5m N 11m E 9.5m S 8m W	4m	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Adjacent to tarmac drive running through ancient woodland; essential component of group in which it stands; prominent buttress roots; forks into two codominant stems at 4m; 'V-fork' formation, however no evidence of included bark or onset of 'elephant ear' reaction wood; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent individuals; hidden in all direct public views; of moderate quality and landscape value; of medium-term potential.	B (12)
18	TPO 437: W1	Common alder	19m	445mm (over ivy)	5.5m N 4m E 4.5m S 8.5m W	4m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Adjacent to tarmac access drive; much epicormic growth at base; prominent buttress roots; subdominant sucker on N; heavily ivy-covered; drawn-up and suppressed; asymmetric crown to NW overhanging access drive; main stem; failed sucker on S side at 1m; cavity and decay present; 100mm penetration achieved; significant differences in tone when sounded with an acoustic hammer suggesting internal decay; tall, drawn-up and suppressed by adjacent individuals; animal cavity holes at 8m with evidence of activity suggesting internal decay and dysfunction at this point; appears to have historically lost its top at approx. 12m; regrowth forms two codominant stems with tight compression fork and bark to bark contact; hidden in all direct public views by adjacent trees; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
19	TPO 437: W1	Common alder	19m	x2 stems est. 550mm (over ivy)	6.75m N 7m E 8m SE 7m S 6m W	6m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from ground level; 2m S of tarmac drive; much epicormic growth from ground level to 2m; S stem forks into codominant stems at 1.5m with tight compression fork; tall, drawn-up and mutually suppressed; heavily ivy-covered; N stem tall, drawn-up and suppressed by adjacent individuals; heavily ivy-covered; significant component of group in which it stands; hidden in all direct views by adjacent trees; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
20	TPO 437: W1	English oak	21m	725mm	5m N 4m E 8.25m S 9.5m W	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; tall, drawn-up and suppressed by adjacent individuals; forks into multiple codominant stems at approx. 8m; heavily ivy-covered into upper extremities; asymmetric crown to N overhangs existing access drive; hidden in all direct public views by adjacent trees; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
21	TPO 437: W1	English oak	19m	710mm	7.5m N 5m E 6m S 8.5m W	4m	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Significant component of group in which it stands; approx. 6m E of access drive through woodland; prominent buttress roots; single trunk bifurcates at 6m into two codominant stems; asymmetric crown towards N; slight helical twist at approx. 1m up to 4m; hidden in all direct public views by adjacent trees; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
22	TPO 437: W2	English oak	19m	605mm (over ivy)	7m N 7.25m NE 6.75m E 7m S 6.75m W	8m	8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; tall, drawn-up; ivy-covered from ground level up to approx. 15m; asymmetric canopy as suppressed by adjacent individuals; significant component of group in which it stands within ancient woodland; hidden in all direct public views; but upper 2m may be visible in views from NW, contributing to a tree-skyline along Funtley Road; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
23	TPO 437: W2	English oak	19m	535mm	4.5m E 2m S 3m W	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; heavily ivy-covered into upper extremities; asymmetric crown towards NE/E; inessential component of group in which it stands although upper 2m likely contributes towards tree-skyline, particularly in views from NW/W; approx. 8m of tarmac drive; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
24	TPO 437: W1	English oak	19m	660mm	6.5m N 6m E 6m S 7.5m W	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Located along boundary edge of NE field and within ancient woodland; significant component of group in which it stands; single trunk; prominent buttress roots; drawn-up; asymmetric crown towards W as suppressed by adjacent individuals; ivy-covered from ground level into upper extremities; meshing canopies forming an aerodynamic group; glimpsed in views between trees along NE boundary and Funtley Road, however, when these trees are in leaf, individual is unlikely to be readily visible; contributes towards character of local area; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
25	TPO 437: W1	English oak	14.5m	330mm	4m N 4m E 6.5m S 5.5m SW 5.5m W	6m	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-sown individual located along field boundary edge and within ancient woodland; single trunk; tall, drawn-up and suppressed by adjacent individuals; ivy-covered from ground level up to approx. 14m; asymmetric crown towards SW; aerodynamic crown with meshing canopies; inessential component of group in which it stands; contributes towards character of local area; hidden in direct public views by adjacent trees; particularly from Funtley Road to N when the row of trees along boundary edge are in leaf; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (12)
26	TPO 437: W1	English oak	18m	700mm (over ivy)	9.6m N 8m E 7m S 7.5m SW 9.25m W 7.75m NW	8m	4.5m	Mature	Average	Good	Located at edge of field boundary and within ancient woodland; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up; ivy-covered from ground level to approx. 15m; wide-spreading canopy; asymmetric crown towards W; essential component of group in which it stands; glimpsed in views between trees from Funtley Road to N however, hidden in all other direct public views by adjacent trees; of high quality and moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
27		English oak	16m	760mm	9.5m N 10m E 9.5m S 9m W	4m	3m	Mature	Average	Good	Adjacent to N boundary; readily visible for a narrow glimpsed view along Funtley Road travelling E to W; however, may become much more readily visible following potential removals of group G3; portacabin and concrete blocks directly adjacent to trunk and buttress roots; no evidence of mechanical damage to trunk or buttress roots; wide-spreading canopy; asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent individuals; essential component of group in which it stands; contributes towards high tree-lined character of Funtley Road; hidden in all direct public views from SE round to W by adjacent trees; of high quality and moderate landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (1)
28		Leyland cypress	18m	est. 375mm	6m N 3m E 6m S 7m W	2.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Located at end of row of group G15, designed to form a screen; single trunk; tall, drawn-up and mutually suppressed; many tight compression forks at branch unions within upper canopy; wide-spreading canopy; asymmetric crown towards SW round to N; readily visible from southern half of site and access road; glimpsed in views from N and visible from Funtley Road; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (12)
29		English oak	17m	675mm	6m N 5m E 9m S 8.5m W	5m	4.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Adjacent to drainage ditch and Funtley Road on N boundary; prominent buttress roots; single straight trunk; ivy-covered from ground level up to approx. 9m; wide-spreading canopy; asymmetric crown to S/SW; readily visible along Funtley Road for approx. 250m to W and approx. 100m to E; in keeping with character of local area; contributes towards boundary screening; hidden in long direct views from S; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
30		English oak	13.5m	575mm	4.75m N 4.5m E 4.5m SE 5.5m S 6m SW 5.25m W	4m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Located adjacent to N boundary and Funtley Road; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetric crown towards S; readily visible in long views along Funtley Road for approx. 300m to E and approx. 150m to W; hidden in long direct public views from S and N by adjacent trees and dwellings; in keeping with character of area; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
31	TPO 437: W3	English oak	18m	875mm	9m N 8.5m E 4m S 7m W	3m	6m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Trunk located within a depression in the ground suggestive of soil raising in the past; evidence of animal compaction at base; mechanical damage to N side of trunk at ground level up to 0.25m; some occlusion wood seen but internal heart wood exposed; many non-occluded pruning wounds indicative of crown-lifting; significant occlusion wood seen, however internal heart wood exposed; average diameter of wound: 150-200mm diameter; drawn-up asymmetric crown towards N as suppressed by adjacent individuals; slightly sparsely foliated suggestive of root dysfunction caused by ground raising, compaction and water logging; readily visible in long views from Funtley Road to N between existing trees and hedge boundary; however hidden in all other direct public views from E to W; of moderate quality and landscape value; 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
32	TPO 437: W3	English oak	21m	est. 490mm (over ivy)	6.5m N 8m E 4m S 6m W	8m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Located within a slight depression within the land; field boundary fencing abutting N side of trunk; barbed wire included on N side at 1.25m; prominent buttress roots; abnormal swelling at base; on sounding with an acoustic hammer, no significant changes in tone noted; heavily ivy-covered from ground level up to upper extremities obscuring inspection of unions; significant component of group in which it stands; aerodynamic crown with meshing canopies forming an aerodynamic group; readily visible in long views from Funtley Road to N, but only as part of a collective tree-line; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
33	TPO 437: W3	English oak	21.5m	1250mm	10m N 11m NE 12m E 12m S 12m W 11m NW	4m	8m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; adjacent to historical ditch; large individual, wide spreading crown; ivy covered from ground level into upper extremities of canopy; essential component of group in which it stands; readily visible in long views from Funtley Road to the N and throughout the SW half of the site; of high quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
34		English oak	15m	680mm	4m N 5m E 6m S 4m W	3m	2m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Within central field; many surface roots and prominent buttress roots with damage on upper surfaces; exposed buttress roots with internal heart wood and decay present; evidence of historic fire damage around rooting base; compacted soil around base from sheltering animals; historic mechanical damage from 0.5m up to 1m on trunk with some occlusion wood seen, however internal heart wood exposed; beginning to stag-head in upper canopy; sparsely foliated, reduced shoot extension lengths; hidden in direct views from NE round to NW by adjacent trees; glimpsed from Funtley Road; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (123)
35		Hawthorn	11m	240mm 220mm	2.5m N 4m E 4m S 4.5m W	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Poor	Many surface roots damaged on upper surfaces with internal heart wood exposed and decay present; twin-stemmed from ground level with a tight compression fork and bark to bark contact; drawn up and mutually suppressed; rubbing and crossing branches; asymmetric crown towards S as suppressed by adjacent individuals; historic stem removed at 1m on N side diameter approx. 100mm; appears to be necrotic bark on N side at approx. 2m to 2.5m; glimpsed in views from Funtley Road, however hidden in all other direct views by adjacent trees and dwellings; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
36		English oak	21.5m	940mm	11m N 10.5m E 13.4m S 14m W	6m	2m	Mature	Average	Good	Prominent buttress roots with animal grazing damage: bark removal at base with internal heartwood exposed; single trunk leans to S; wide-spreading canopy; dominant tree along field boundary; historic wound on S at ground level indicative of mammal damage; exposed heart wood with evidence of some occlusion wood; readily visible in long views from N in between hedges and trees on Funtley Road; essential component of group in which it stands; of high quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
37		Ash	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Tree no longer present in August 2020.	n/a
38		English oak	17m	520mm	8m N 8m E 4m S 6m W	6m	8m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; directly adjacent to ditch; slight abnormal swelling at base; barbed wire embedded in W side of trunk; however, on sounding with an acoustic hammer, no significant differences in tone noted; some epicormic growth in upper canopy; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
39		English oak	18m	590mm	2.5m N 1.5m NE 3m E 8m S 8m W	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk, ivy cover; one sided crown as cut back from overhead cable. Significant component of boundary tree line; contributes to the character of the local area. Of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
40		English oak	17m	600mm	7m N 5m E 6m S 7m W	4m	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; large boundary individual adjacent to Honey Lane and W boundary; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up; heavily ivy-covered; many historic pruning wounds indicative of crown-lifting work for power lines; contribute towards boundary screening along Honey Lane; in keeping with character of local area; sparsely foliated, above average dead wood in canopy, notably reduced shoot extension growth; much epicormic growth in upper canopy, appears to be recovering from previous trauma; of moderate quality; of moderate landscape value and of long-term potential.	B (2)
41		English oak	17m	550mm	6m N 5m E 6m S 7m W	4m	6m	Mature	Dead	Indifferent	Off-site tree; large boundary individual adjacent to Honey Lane and W boundary; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; drawn-up; heavily ivy-covered; many historic pruning wounds indicative of crown-lifting work for power lines; now dead, of some biodiversity value only. Of no potential.	U (2)
42		English oak	18m	675mm @500m m	6.5m N 7m E 6m S 5.5m W	4m	6m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Off-site tree; essential component of group in which it stands; adjacent to ditch on W; prominent buttress roots; tall, drawn-up single trunk; barbed wire embedded on W side at 0.5m; wide-spreading canopy; storm damage and pruning wounds in upper canopy, indicative of crown-lifting; lack of occlusion wood seen; crown very sparsely foliated; readily visible in long views from NE from Funtley Road; hidden in all other direct views by adjacent trees; of low quality but moderate landscape value; may not recover and thus may not be of long-term potential.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
43		English oak	16m	x4 stems est. 340mm	4m N 5m E 5.25m S 4.5m W	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off-site tree; multi-stemmed from 2m; tight compression forks with bark to bark contact; weeping exudate (appears to be water) at tight compression forks; tall, drawn-up limbs; notable epicormic growth within upper scaffold limbs; asymmetric crown towards NE; historic pruning wounds and cut backs from power cables adjacent to E; contributes towards boundary screening along Honey Lane; in keeping with the character of the local area; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
44		English oak	18m	830mm	10m N 6.5m NE 11m E 8m S 8m W	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; trunk directly adjacent to historic ditch; field boundary indicator; contributes to the character of the local area; some epicormic growth in upper canopy; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
45		English oak	18m	850mm	4m N 8m NE 7.5m E 5.5m S 5.5m W	3m	5m NE	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk, then 3-stemmed from 3m, apparently sound unions; spreading crown. Major component of boundary tree line. Of moderate quality and value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
46		English oak	14m	650mm 650mm est.	5.5m N 5.75m E 5.5m S 5.75m SW 5.5m W	3m	6m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from base, stems then fused together at 1.6m before separating again above. Moderate ivy cover. Of no more than moderate quality; of moderate landscape value as readily visible from Funtley Road. Of long-term potential.	B (12)
47		English oak	15.5m	540mm	5m N 5m E 6.5m S 6.6m W 5.5m NW	5m	3.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk, dominant crown; essential component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value, readily visible in views from Funtley Road; of long-term potential.	B (12)
48		English oak	13m	415mm	6m N 6m E 6m S 7m W 6.75m NW	5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk, dominant crown; becoming a significant component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; 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
49		English oak	15.5m	470mm	5m N 5m E 6m S 5.5m W 5.75m NW	6m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk, dominant crown; significant component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
50		English oak	17m	700mm	4.5m N 4.5m E 5m S 6m W 5m NW	6m	5m NE	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk, dominant crown; essential component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
51		English oak	14m	540mm	3m N 2.5m E 2.5m S 3.5m W 5m NW	7m	6.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk, twin-stemmed from 3.5m; inessential component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
52		English oak	15.5m	540mm 525mm	7m N 8.5m E 6m S 9.3m W 7.5m NW	5.5m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from ground level; essential component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
53		English oak	17m	675mm	3m N 6.5m E 6.5m 7.5m W 4m NW	7m	3m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; crown suppressed by trees on either side; inessential component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
54		English oak	18m	545mm	8m N 8.5m E 6.5m S 8.5m W 6.75m NW	2.5m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk leans slightly to W over field; crown slightly suppressed by tree on S side; essential component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
55		English oak	17m	610mm 725mm	3m N 6.75m E 7m S 7.5m W 2.5m NW	4m	4m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Ivy-covered trunk, twin-stemmed from 1m, union appears sound; N side of crown suppressed by tree to N; nevertheless an essential component of group G4. Of moderate quality and value; 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
G1	TPO 437: W1	Various	Up to 16m	Up to est. 475mm (over ivy)	8m N	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Belt of trees growing alongside Funtley Road between boundary fence and road from railway line to main entrance of site; mixed species include oak (dominant), ash, hazel, some gorse, bramble and ivy understorey, field maple approx. 40 dominant specimens in all; one individual of particular note is the only mature tree along 14.25m from bus stop on this side of road to W, an oak standing 1m from chain-link fence at back of footpath; ivy-covered trunk and within crown; large wound on E/SE from base to at least 4m above ground level width at base approx. 400mm; trunk diameter approx. 800mm; large rolls of wound wood around, particularly on S but not so much on N/NE until above 2.5m; ivy-cover in crown provides high wind-resistance and trunk leans towards road and crown weight is above road, at risk of collapse; highways authority should be informed; of moderate quality and cultural value; of high landscape value and of long-term potential.	A (2)
G2		Leyland cypress	Up to 10m	Up to est. 275mm	6m	0.2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Row planted as hedge or screen, alongside E of entrance road; no evidence of reduction in height; species out of character with local area; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G3		Various	Up to 12m	Up to 475mm (over ivy)	6m	0.2m	0m N	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of mainly self-seeded individuals growing on land between road and stables; broad-leaved mainly, except for some Leyland cypress on S boundary remnants of a row planted to provide screen around stables but not maintained; species include myrobalan plum, white willow, hazel, goat willow, ash, hawthorn, some larger willows and an oak on N boundary adjacent to road that lean heavily towards road as are growing out of bank; two large willows in particular have dead wood at top of crowns which could fall into road; provides screening of site in views from road and contribute to rural character of road, but scrubby in appearance and if management was introduced, their contribution to the character could be enhanced; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G4		English oak	Up to 20m	Up to 600mm	9m W	2m	1.5m W	Mature	Average	Moderate	Row of ten oaks (nos. 46 to 55), semi-mature and mature growing S from main road; significant feature within site; readily visible in views from W on road as you approach site; two reasonable oak trees at the NW corner both readily visible from road and contribute to character of site, both worthy of retention; significant contribution to character of area and screens existing stables in views from road; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G5		Various	Up to 17m	Up to 1100mm @250m m	10m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site group of trees; field boundary hedgerow containing a number of mature oaks, other species include holly, field maple, blackthorn, ash and hazel; no evidence of regular maintenance, although some has been undertaken in past; up to 7m in height; penultimate oak at S end of row is largest with a trunk diameter approx. 1.1m; all other oaks smaller, up to 800mm diameter; together row forms significant landscape feature, in character with area and makes a strong contribution to the character; of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (12)
G6	TPO 437: W3	English oak	Up to 17m	Up to 675mm	8m	0.5m	1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of ten oaks, growing alongside track; many damaged where they have been hit by vehicles in the past on lower trunks; growing with understorey including ash, field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, holly, bramble; several trees cut back on N sides to clear them from overhead cables and are one-sided asymmetric crowns; screened in views from N by copse to S; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G7		Various	Up to 16m	Up to 550mm (over ivy)	4.75m	2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Group of seven trees, one hawthorn, two field maples, four ash; bot field maples have significant cavities at bases, largest ash also has a large cavity at base and is twin-stemmed from 2.5m; three other ash are all tall and drawn-up; very close to cables so are likely to be cut back in future; hawthorn small and ivy-infested; not of particular landscape value as, although readily visible on brow of hill in views from NW, only against backdrop of better quality group of oaks to S; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
G8		English oak	16m to 21m	est. 700mm to est. 850mm	7m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Collection of English oak located on higher ground at S side of site; currently comprises a dog exercise area and approx. 15-20 English oak; many tall, drawn-up and mutually suppressed by adjacent individuals; meshing canopies forming and aerodynamic group; some show many surface roots and prominent buttress roots; along with occasional buttress root damage with internal heart wood exposed; a couple of individuals within group show reduced shoot-extension growth and epicormic growth in upper canopies; collectively form a group on higher ground and contributes towards the tree-skyline; particularly in views from N and NE and also from W and likely glimpsed in views from M27 to S; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G9		English oak	Up to 16m	Up to 650mm	6m N 8.75m W	3m	1.5m W	Mature	Average	Moderate	Row of seven oak trees growing in grounds of water tank but overhanging in the site; readily visible in views across site, but not of high landscape value as not readily visible in views from elsewhere; do provide screening of water tank; three subdominant and suppressed by larger specimens; S-most some distance off-site but could potentially have a root protection area extending into site; of moderate quality and landscape value; 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
G10		English oak	Up to 15m	Up to 850mm	8m NE 8m E	2m	0.5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site group of trees; approx. 20 trees in total running all the way down the W boundary behind group of self-seeded scrub (G11) includes some field maple, some with ivy-covered stems, some oak; mutually suppressed crowns but together form a significant feature in SW corner; not of particular height probably due to wind exposure to SW due to elevated location; almost certainly comprise skyline in long-range views from N and in particular, large development there; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
G11		Various	Up to 11m	Up to est. 250mm	6m E	1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of self-seeded specimens, mostly pioneer species including poplar, hazel, goat willow, ash, birch; growing on abandoned land at W edge of field; of low quality, very dense so most specimens are drawn-up and suppressed; very heavy understorey of bramble and bracken up to 2.5m tall in places; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G12	TPO 437: W3	Various	Up to 12m	Up to est. 125mm	5m	0.25m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Area of very recent secondary woodland; all trees within are young species including ash, poplar, hazel, birch, goat willow; all drawn-up and mutually suppressed; planting stakes show that ash on outside of depression in which they grow, have been planted; trees inside likely to be self-seeded; low-lying, probably wet ground; contains two large oaks, on particularly large in NW corner; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
G13	TPO 437: G1	English oak	Up to 18m	Up to 950mm	9m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of 11 mature oaks, standing on field boundary; most have decay at bases in most cases minor, but in the case of N-most tree, quite severe however good wound wood growth around them and appear to be dealing with defects; very prominent buttress roots; evidence of past branch and stem failures, some ivy-cover; compacted soil at bases; if animals were fenced out of here, their future would be improved; much dead wood in crowns, possibly more than expected for trees of this age which may be on account of compaction of soil; individually, S-most significant feature and very close to M27 where there are strong views; rest of group probably only of moderate quality but together they form a group of high value in landscape; trees at either end both have 950mm trunk diameters, as does the central tree (sixth from either end); of moderate quality and high landscape value; of long-term potential.	A (2)
G14		Goat willow	Up to 11m	Up to 175mm	4.5m	0.25m	0m	Young	Average	Poor	Drawn-up specimen with Height/Diameter ratio greater than 50: at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; clump of probably self-seeded goat willows, some may have been chopped down in past but grown up again; very dense and mutually suppressed multi-stemmed; a short-lived species of only short-term potential; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G15		Leyland cypress	17m to 18m	est. 200mm to est. 390mm	5.5m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of Leyland cypress; designed to form a screen; tall, drawn-up and mutually suppressed; at risk of failure if companion shelter removed; asymmetric crowns with meshing canopies forming an aerodynamic group; many tight compression forks in upper canopy; some showing historic storm damage and tear-outs; glimpsed in views from NE for a short stretch along Funtley Road; upper canopies likely to be seen in further distances from N on Funtley Road; however hidden in all other direct views by adjacent trees; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
H1		Various	Up to 3.5m	Up to 60mm	1.5m	0.2m	0m	Young	Average	Moderate	Hedgerow growing along N boundary, adjacent to road; mixed species field maple, English oak, hazel, blackthorn, rose with bramble beneath; reasonable quality, sides appear regularly trimmed but top not so, so there is a height variation along row; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H2		Various	Up to 2.75m	Up to 50mm	0.75m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Moderate	Hedge growing on W boundary, adjacent to track; species include blackthorn which is possibly dominant; holly, rose, ivy growing up several of stems; regularly trimmed both in height and on edges;; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
W1	TPO 437: W1 & W2	Various	Up to 22m	Up to 800mm	10m	0.25m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Area of woodland, designated a planted ancient woodland (PAWS); dominant overstorey species in terms of size and potential are English oak, but dominant over-size species in terms of number in terms of number is silver birch; other species include hazel, holly, white willow, common lime, field maple, hawthorn, blackthorn, wild cherry, ash; a lot of the area is covered in ground ivy, other areas with brambles; a high proportion has no ground cover growth and just covered in dead leaves; numerically, the woodland is dominated by self-seeded pioneer species, such as birch in particular, but also willow but with large oaks scattered throughout, all consistent with the woodland having been cleared within the last 40-50 years, except for the oaks and then allowed to regrow; no sign of new planting, trees are not planted in straight lines or signs of decaying planting stakes etc; no evidence of any veteran or ancient trees; in the N portion there are one or two tree failures and prominent buttress roots on some trees, suggesting a shallow soil, but also other ground cover plants suggest wet soil here which may have led to these collapses; the lowest point is in N corner adjacent to road and railway line; area of recovering woodland, following a significant cleaning in the last half-century but absence of large tree stumps, suggest they were dug out or that when it was mostly cleared, it was young and semi-mature species that were removed; no signs of regular or recent management work, there is an opportunity to enhance this by thinning out pioneer species where they are at their thickest to encourage the growth of regenerating hard woods of long-term potential; of moderate quality and high landscape and conservation/cultural value due to its size, visibility from the road, railway line and surrounding areas, due to the elevation at S and being ancient woodland; of long-term potential. Section to W of existing access road running through woodland is of similar character but has far fewer large oak overstorey trees, there are a couple in SE corner and a couple more in centre; this area would benefit from management; also has denser understorey with much bramble in contrast to E section; also contains goat willow	A (23)

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.

Tree No.	Species	RPA	RPA Radius
1	English oak	275.2m ²	9.36m
2	English oak	203.1m ²	8.04m
3	English oak	247.7m ²	8.88m
4	English oak	93.7m ²	5.46m
5	English oak	228.0m ²	8.52m
6	English oak	452.4m ²	12.0m
7	English oak	104.2m ²	5.76m
8	Ash	141.9m ²	6.72m
9	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
10	Ash	408.3m ²	11.4m
11	Ash	197.1m ²	7.92m
12	Ash	197.1m ²	7.92m
13	Ash	293.2m ²	9.66m
14	English oak	237.8m ²	8.7m
15	Field maple	35.5m ²	3.36m
16	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
17	Ash	268.2m ²	9.24m
18	Common alder	89.6m ²	5.34m
19	Common alder	273.7m ²	9.33m
20	English oak	231.3m ²	8.58m
21	English oak	200.1m ²	7.98m
22	English oak	179.6m ²	7.56m
23	English oak	127.1m ²	6.36m
24	English oak	197.1m ²	7.92m
25	English oak	38.0m ²	3.48m
26	English oak	221.7m ²	8.4m
27	English oak	251.1m ²	8.94m
28	Leyland cypress	63.6m ²	4.5m
29	English oak	122.3m ²	6.24m
30	English oak	93.7m ²	5.46m
31	English oak	370.5m ²	10.86m
32	English oak	108.6m ²	5.88m
33	English oak	547.4m ²	13.2m
34	English oak	209.2m ²	8.16m
35	Hawthorn	48.0m ²	3.91m
36	English oak	382.9m ²	11.04m
37	Ash	n/a	n/a
38	English oak	122.3m ²	6.24m
39	English oak	311.7m ²	9.96m
40	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
41	English oak	136.8m ²	6.6m

42	English oak	206.1m ²	8.1m
43	English oak	209.2m ²	8.16m
44	English oak	311.7m ²	9.96m
45	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
46	English oak	366.5m ²	10.8m
47	English oak	131.9m ²	6.5m
48	English oak	77.92m ²	5m
49	English oak	99.95m ²	5.6m
50	English oak	221.7m ²	8.4m
51	English oak	131.9m ²	6.5m
52	English oak	366.5m ²	10.8m
53	English oak	206.2m ²	8.1m
54	English oak	134.4m ²	6.5m
55	English oak	168.4m ²	7.3m
G1	Various	102.1m ²	5.7m
G2	Leyland cypress	34.2m ²	3.3m
G3	Various	102.1m ²	5.7m
G4	English oak	162.9m ²	7.2m
G5	Various	547.4m ²	13.2m
G6	English oak	206.1m ²	8.1m
G7	Various	136.8m ²	6.6m
G8	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
G9	English oak	191.1m ²	7.8m
G10	English oak	326.9m ²	10.2m
G11	Various	28.3m ²	3.0m
G12	Various	7.1m ²	1.5m
G13	English oak	408.3m ²	11.4m
G14	Goat willow	13.9m ²	2.1m
G15	Leyland cypress	68.8m ²	4.68m
H1	Various	7.1m ²	1.5m
H2	Various	7.1m ²	1.5m
W1	Various	289.5m ²	9.6m

**APPENDIX 3
TREE PROTECTION PLAN**

Arboricultural Impacts: Summary
(For details, see below)

Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	1
Groups of trees to be removed	4
Groups of trees or hedges to be partially removed	2
TPO trees to be removed	0
Trees or groups to be pruned	1
Trees where manual excavation needed within RPAs	4
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs	1
Trees with proposed underground services within RPAs	1

Trees & Groups to be Removed

No	Species	Category
28	Leyland cypress	C (12)
G2	Leyland cypress	C (1)
G3	Various	C (1)
G14	Goat willow	C (123)
G15	Leyland cypress	C (2)

Total numbers of trees to be removed

Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	0
C	1	U	0

Trees that require manual excavation within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
29	English oak	Proposed SuDs features
30	English oak	Proposed SuDs features
35	Hawthorn	Proposed SuDs features
47	English oak	Proposed SuDs features

Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
30	English oak	Pedestrian/Cycle Track access

Trees to be pruned

No.	Species	Works (Outline only)
G1	Various	Crown lift and reduce north extents of understorey to provide clearance for visibility sight to east of proposed access.

Pruning is to be undertaken in accordance with the British Standard Recommendations for Tree work, BS3998: 2010.
Climbing irons or spikes are not to be used whilst pruning trees.



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.

Manual Excavation

Within root protection areas the first 750mm depth of 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. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered withessian sacking to prevent drying out, and if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled; and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.

Above Soil Surfacing

Any 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, or no deeper than the base of any existing surfacing if it is replacing, 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. Edge supports will also be installed above existing soil level.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will directly supervise all construction works that have to be undertaken within root protection areas. These include:

1. Location of protective fencing.
2. All excavations, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services.

SJA trees ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

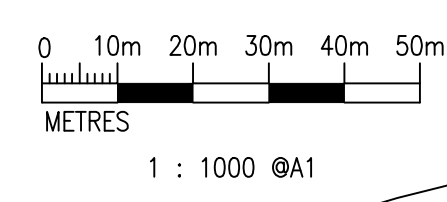
Project: Land South of Funtley Road
Client: Reside Developments
Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN
Drawing no: SJA TPP 20324-041
Based on: RD1731-F3-200924_parameters plan_L 107A
Drawn by: NHK **Date of Issue:** Sept 2020 **Scale:** 1:1000@ A1
Checked by: Tel: (01737) 813058 **sja@sjatrees.co.uk**

Tree nos.: ● 44 **Category 'U' trees:** ● [41] **Canopies of trees to be retained:** [Green circle]

Category 'A' RPA: [Green circle] **Category 'B' RPA:** [Blue circle] **Category 'C' RPA:** [Red circle]

Trees to be removed: [Red circle with X] 28 **Protective fencing:** [Blue line] **Manual excavation:** [Yellow hatched box]

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. 2020. This drawing is copyright and may not be used or changed without the written consent of SJA Trees. This drawing is based on the proposed layout plan shown and referred to above. SJA Trees authorises its reproduction, without amendment, by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), and to its posting on the LPA website, to assist in consideration of this application only. This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or 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.



Report presented by

SJA
trees

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