

Tree Survey Report

Site Address

Will Hall Meadow
Opp 39 Basingstoke Road
Alton
GU34 1QH

Report No.

G&TS/SR/0359

Site Surveyed by

Steven Lamb

Report Prepared by

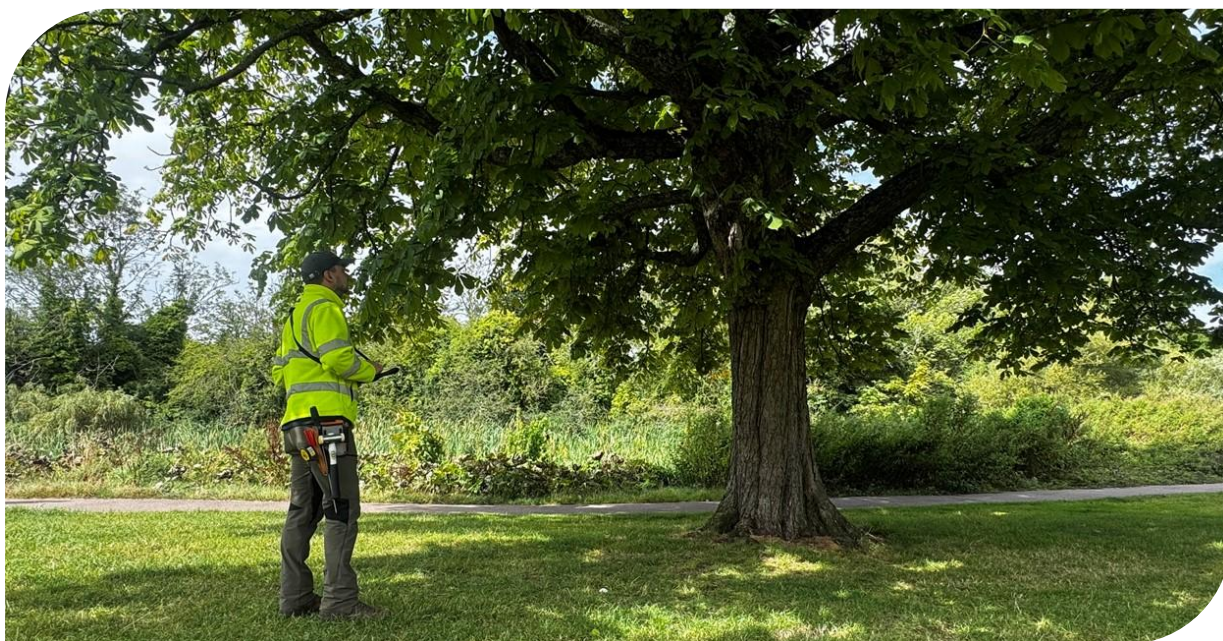
Simon Rogers

Approved by

Stuart Campbell FdSc (Arb) MArborA

Date

21st July 2026



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Assignment	3
1.2 Documents and Information Provided	3
1.3 Scope of This Report	3
1.4 Limitations of Use	3
2. Site Visit Observations	3
3. Identification and Location of Trees	3
4. Observations	4
5. Works Priority	4
6. Recommendations	5
7. Future Considerations	6
8. Other Considerations	6
8.1 Trees subject to statutory controls	6
9. Reference Material	6
10. Survey Certification	7
11. Appendix 1: Glossary of Arboricultural Terminology	8
12. Appendices 2 & 3:	13
• Tree Schedule – Priority Works	13
• Tree Location Plan	13



1. Introduction

1.1 Assignment

Gristwood & Toms (a Nurture Group Company) has been instructed by Alton Town Council to carry out a survey of the trees within the grounds of **Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH**. Where appropriate, we are to make recommendations on the immediate and future management in the interest of safety.

1.2 Documents and Information Provided

No documents or information was provided

1.3 Scope of This Report

This report solely relates to the trees that Steven Lamb surveyed on 1st June 2026.

1.4 Limitations of Use

The content and format of this report are for the exclusive use of the addressee in dealing with this site. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this site without the written consent of Gristwood & Toms.

2. Site Visit Observations

An unaccompanied site visit of Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH was carried out by Steven Lamb on 1st June 2026. The trees were inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology described by Claus Mattheck and Helge Breloer in *The Body Language of Trees* (1994). Stationery Office Books (TSO) and endorsed by the Arboricultural Association (LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, 2007).

All observations were from ground level without detailed investigations. All dimensions were estimated unless otherwise indicated. The weather at the time of the survey was warm and sunny with good visibility.

3. Identification and Location of Trees

The survey schedule lists the species, based on visual observation, giving the scientific and common names of the tree. The tree survey schedule is included in the appendices of this report.



4. Observations

There were **42 trees** in total inspected on the site. **1 tree** was identified to be in a good condition. **30 trees** were identified to be in a fair condition. **11 trees** were identified to be in a poor condition.

5. Works Priority

Urgent – Public Safety

Works are urgently required to make safe a tree that has been identified as dead/structurally unsound and is putting public safety at risk.

These works are recommended to be completed within **1 month**.

High Priority

Works may be required for the following reasons:

To keep the highways infrastructure (e.g., streetlights and road signs) clear of obstructions and maintain sight lines for vehicles or pedestrians.

To abate an actionable nuisance (e.g., branches damaging windows and gutters).

When an inspection has identified visible decay, fungal brackets, or other structural defects.

To reduce a significant overhang of tree branches into an adjacent property.

When previous maintenance regimes have determined that future works are of the same specification for that specimen (e.g., pollarding and crown reduction).

These works are recommended to be completed within **12 months**.

Low Priority

Works may be carried out on a cyclic pruning regime to provide long term health and safety benefits to the tree.

These works are recommended to be completed within **24 months**.

No Action Required

Where a tree's health and condition indicate no works are required at the time of inspection.

The presence of any defect will increase the chances of failure. Each species has its own profile of defects. Some factors that must be considered include the species growth habit, tree

condition, branch attachments, resistance to decay, condition of anchoring roots, cultural or maintenance history and previous damage.



Failure Potential	Urgent – Public Safety	High Priority	Low Priority	No Action Required
Works Within 1 Month	0			
Works Within 12 Months		5		
Works Within 24 Months			1	
No Action Required				36

6. Recommendations

Recommendations have been made for tree works in line with sound Arboricultural management and it is recommended that the works are undertaken within the suggested timescales.

There are **0 trees**, or **tree groups** identified that require **Urgent – Public Safety** tree work. It is recommended that the works should be completed within the next **1 month**.

There are **5 trees** identified that require **High Priority** tree work. It is recommended that the works should be completed within the next **12 months**.

There is **1 tree** identified that requires **Low Priority** tree work. It is recommended that the works should be completed within the next **24 months**.

There are **36 trees** were identified as **No Action Required**.

All recommended tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work Recommendations.

Nesting Birds: Any recommended tree works should be undertaken outside the bird nesting season (1st March to 31st August); however, it should be assumed that birds will nest before and after this period. A wildlife assessment should be carried out immediately prior to the commencement of works. This will inform on whether there are nesting birds and if works on a specific tree can proceed without harming any birds.

Bats: Prior to commencing aerial works or felling, the arborists should carry out a visual assessment for the potential for bat habitation. If there is a possibility of bats using a tree for roosting, the Commissioning Officer (Agent) should be contacted and works to the tree suspended until an ecologist has visited the site to provide advice on whether works can proceed without any risk of harm to bats.



7. Future Considerations

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly; therefore, the health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a regular basis.

When the recommended tree work has been carried out, it is suggested that an inspection regime is introduced so that the subject trees are inspected on a **24-monthly cycle**, unless otherwise indicated within Appendix 2: Tree Schedule – Priority Works of this report.

8. Other Considerations

8.1 Trees subject to statutory controls

If any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or located in a conservation area it will be necessary to consult the local authority before any tree work can be carried out. The works specified above are necessary for reasonable management and should be acceptable to the local authority.

9. Reference Material

Wilson, P. (n.d.). *Tree Terms - Arboricultural definitions*. [online] A-Z of tree terms: A companion to British arboriculture. Available at: <http://www.treeterms.co.uk/>.

Johnson, O. and More, D. (2006). *Collins tree guide*. London: Collins.

C Mattheck (2007). *Updated field guide for visual tree assessment*. Karlsruhe: Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe.

Claus Mattheck, Helge Breloer and Britain., G. (1994). *The Body Language of Trees*. Stationery Office Books (TSO).

Lonsdale, D. (1999). *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. Stationery Office Books (TSO).

Strouts, R.G., Winter, T.G. and Great Britain. Forestry Commission (2004). *Diagnosis of ill-health in trees*. Norwich: TSO.

Guy, W. (2014). *Tree pests and diseases: an arborists' field guide*. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire: Arboricultural Association.

Watson, G., Green, T. and Arboricultural Association (2011). *Fungi on trees: an arborists' field guide*. Stonehouse, Gloucestershire: Arboricultural Association, Cop.

British Standards Institution (2010). *BS 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations*. London: BSI.



10. Survey Certification

Site Surveyed By:

Steve Lamb

Report Completed By:

Simon Rogers

Report Approved By:

Stuart Campbell FdSc (Arb) MArborA.

Date:

21st July 2026



11. Appendix 1: Glossary of Arboricultural Terminology

Ash Dieback	Ash dieback is a disease that affects ash trees (<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>), caused by a fungus called <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> . The fungus blocks water transportation within the tree, leading to bark lesions, leaf loss and dieback of the crown.
Asymmetrical Crown	Unbalanced crown often resulting from storm damage, uneven pruning work or the proximity of neighbouring trees.
Bark exudate	A flow of viscous liquid (bleeding from bark) exuded onto the surface of the bark from the underlying tissues consisting of largely of <i>gum</i> , <i>resin kino</i> or <i>latex</i> depending on the species of tree. Bark exudate indicates the inner bark is dead, dying, or injured owing to disease, physical injury, root damage etc.
Branch Stub	That part of a decapitated or broken branch protruding beyond the branch collar, sometimes called a snag. It is considered not good pruning practice to leave stubs. Branch stubs may give rise to unwanted epicormic shoots or may lack vigour and subsequently die back, making them prone to decay.
Brown rot	Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.
Buttress root	Roots that emerge from the base of the tree stem, normally large and well developed and rapidly forming the connection between the stem and the transport roots.
Cambium	A thin layer of actively growing and dividing cells, located between the xylem (sapwood) and the bark of a plant, the part responsible for radial growth of a tree stem or branch.
Canker	A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by wound wood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.
Co-dominant stem/ trunk	Forked branches or trunks of nearly the same size in diameter and lacking a normal branch union.
Compartmentalisation	The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.
Conservation area	Designated areas of architectural or historical interest, in which there are special procedures for planning applications. Additionally, tree works cannot generally, be undertaken without prior notification to the relevant local planning authority.



Crown lifting	Crown lift the removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduction	The reduction of a tree's height or spread while preserving the tree's natural shape.
Crown thinning	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-25% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. It may be an indication of ill health; however, it may also indicate growth processes. If a target beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc), also, the removal of dead branches from a tree's canopy, usually of a specified size (in diameter).
Decay	Progressive deterioration of organic tissues, usually caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, resulting in loss of cell structure, strength, and function. In wood, the loss of structural strength.
Epicormic growth	Fast growing, weakly attached shoots/branches that often grow as a response to stress factors upon a tree or branch removal.
Formative pruning	The trimming of a tree to remove weaknesses and irregularities which may lead to problems. The formative pruning operation is aimed at reducing the potential for future weaknesses or problems within the tree's crown.
Girdling Root	In woody plants, a root that grows across the buttress, or across other roots, eventually causing constriction of the radial growth.
Hazard Beam	An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).
Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker	Formally attributed to <i>Phytophthora</i> spp. thought to be responsible for 5-10% of cases but following an upsurge of the disease it is now mostly attributed to the bacterium ' <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>Aesculi</i> '. Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker kills the bark, resulting in conspicuous bleeding that dries into a black bark exudate. Branches and trees, including young trees, can be completely girdled resulting in the death of the tree.
Included Bark	Bark that becomes embedded in a crotch between branch and trunk or between co-dominant stems, found in narrow or tight crotches, and causes a weak structure.
Massaria	<i>Massaria</i> (<i>Splanchnonema platani</i>) is a disease of London Plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i> , also known as <i>Platanus x acerifolia</i>) which causes large lesions on the upper surfaces of major branches and branch dieback and can cause branches to break off the tree and fall.



Monolith	Retaining a standing stem for wildlife habitat or conservation purposes at any given height. The height a monolith is left at is often determined by the proximity to any given target to be less than the falling distance to that target.
Oak Processionary Moth	A cause of defoliation, especially of oaks and trees of other species growing next to defoliated oaks. Eggs are laid within the outer crown of the host tree in late summer and hatch the following spring. The larvae feed on the leaves and often move head-to-tail in a procession, hence their common name. They make communal nests (sometimes called tents) out of silken thread in which they shelter when not feeding. Nests may be spun on the underside of a branch or on the trunk. The hairs of (later stage) larvae are a serious irritant and may provoke an allergic reaction. They easily break off, or are shed when the caterpillars are disturbed, to be dispersed in the air, as well as their abandoned nests, should be treated with extreme caution. Every year oaks in public places are surveyed for OPM and treated with insecticide. Private tree owners may be responsible for their own survey and control, potentially enforced by a plant health notice or the powers of the local authority.
Occluding tissue	The general term of wood, cambium and bark that develop around the site of a wound on a woody plant.
Phytophthora spp.	Phytophthora is a genus of water molds that cause devastating diseases in trees, affecting roots, stems, and foliage. Several species, like <i>Phytophthora ramorum</i> (which causes Ramorum disease), <i>Phytophthora lateralis</i> , and <i>Phytophthora kernoviae</i> , are known to be highly destructive. These pathogens can lead to root rot, stem cankers, dieback, and ultimately, death of the host tree.
Picus Tomography	PiCUS testing is a non-invasive method of determining the extent of decay in trees. The PiCUS Sonic Tomograph is an instrument that can detect decay in trees by taking readings of the velocity of soundwaves through the trunk/stem from several sensors, installed with small nails around the trunk, which are each struck to pass sound through the trunk/stem. These readings are used to create a tomogram, which shows the consistency of the wood within the tree and identifies area/s of decay.
Pollard/Re-Pollard	The complete or partial removal of the crown of a young tree so as to encourage the development of numerous branches either for amenity or historically as fodder, repeated management is required cyclically to maintain the feature.
Resistograph	The Resistograph equipment is a drill-based tool using a stainless-steel drill bit that is approx. 1/16 inch in diameter and about 20 inches in length and is used to establish the strength of wood, without the need for destructive testing. As the subject tree is drilled, sound wood being denser than decayed wood offers greater resistance to the drill bit as it passes through the wood. This resistance is recorded electronically across the radius of the section being tested. The depth of drilling is dependent on the drill length and dimension of the tree part



being tested. The measurement depth is recorded in centimetres while the amplitude (resistance) reading is given as a percentage across a range of 0 to 100%. The readings allow the Arboriculturalist to assess the internal condition of the subject tree.

Root collar	The basal area of the tree; transition zone from trunk to root. Also sometimes called trunk flare.
Scaffold limbs / scaffold branches	The branches that form the main network framework of the crown of a tree.
Sever ivy and re-inspect	Cut or sever a band of ivy from ground level to a defined height, usually 1.5m above ground level to allow for the inspection and reporting of the base of the tree. Severing ivy also allows the ivy above to die back over a period of time to facilitate future inspections.
Slime Flux	Relating to a toxic condition from the spreading of bacteria or their products from a source of infection: characterised by malodorous gases, or salt deposits upon the bark. Should these enter the sap stream, localised vessel necrosis can result.
Soft rot	A kind of wood decay, where a fungi degrades cellulose within the cell wall, without causing overall degradation.
Sooty Bark Disease	Cryptostroma corticale (Sooty bark disease) is a species of fungus that causes sooty bark disease of maples, particularly sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>). The spores grow in large amounts under the bark of affected trees or stacked allergenic and cause a debilitating pneumonitis (inflammation of the lungs) in humans.
Stag-head/heading	The outer branches of a tree that have died and now tend to protrude beyond the present extent of the crown.
Subsidence	In relation to vegetation, the removal of water by plant growth resulting in localised shrinkage in the soil volume.
Suppressed	Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.
Tight Union / Tight Crotch	A crotch with a narrow angle between branches, often having included bark.
Tree Preservation Order	An order made by the local planning authority, where consent must be gained before undertaking all but exempt works to a tree.
Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)	An assessment of the mechanical condition of trees based upon their 'body language'. Trees are dynamic and respond to faults / decay / environmental factors in various ways, these responses can be indicative of structural integrity.



Wetwood

An infection caused by bacteria living inside the plant tissues. The bacteria ferment the plant fluids, resulting in death of nearby cells, and often causing exudations of fluid from the bark, often referred to as a Slime Flux.

White Rot

A type of wood decay where fungi attacks the lignin within the wood matrix.



12. Appendices 2 & 3:

- **Tree Schedule – Priority Works**
- **Tree Location Plan**



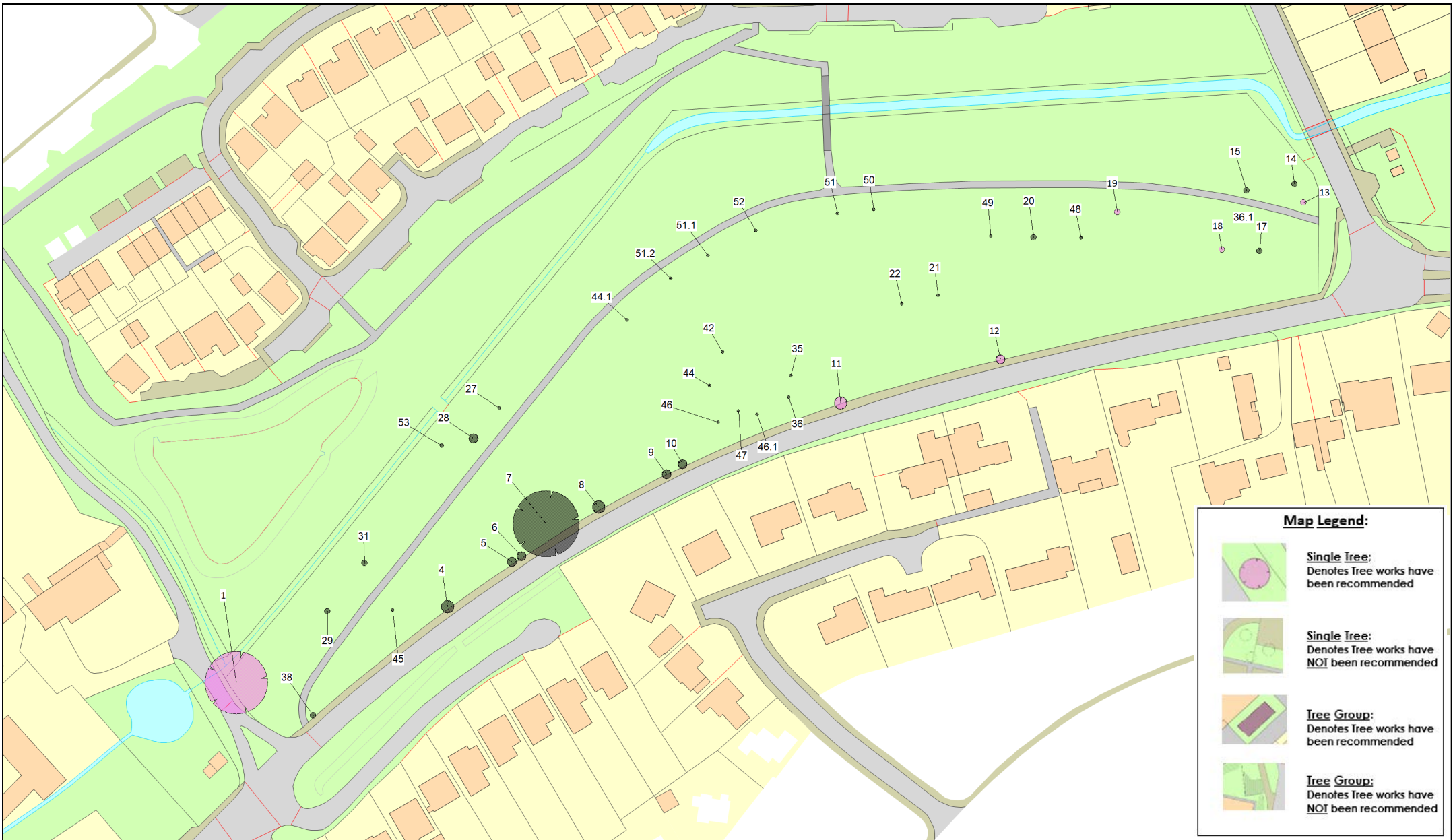
Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Feature Type / Tree Code	Tree Seq.no	Store code & name/Location	Tree Location within site	Tree tag number	Geo-location Data			Site features	Tree species (Common Name)	No. of stems	Tree Dimensions			Tree defects	Condition	Recommendations	Priority	Date of inspection	Date of next inspection
					O/g Grid Reference	Latitude - Longitude	What3Words				Height (m) (Approx.)	Crown spread (m) (Approx.)	Stem diameter at breast height (cm) (measured)						
Sgl/457820	1	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Brick Kiln Lane	No tag found	470652-139215	51.1478453 - 0.9913095	stiff.sniff.squabbles	* Grass * Public access: high * Telephone wires in canopy	Platanus x hispanica (London Plane)	1	25.0m	19.0m	170cm	* Cracked & lifting bark - Southern aspect @ 5m agl, around 40% of circumference, extent vertically unknown due to ivy cover. * Decay - major basal * Ivy or climbing plants - Main stem * Ivy restricting full inspection - Main stem * Low branches * Metal & other objects within tree - Nails * Possible wildlife - Shrews	Fair	* Picus/Resistograph Test Required	High Priority	01/06/2026	June 2027
Sgl/457844	4	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470715-139238	51.1480406 - 0.9904056	freely.amused.recorder	* Grass * Public access: high	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	5.0m	4.0m	14cm	* Multi-stemmed * Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457824	5	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470734-139251	51.1481579 - 0.9901299	jukebox.ooze.nagging	* Grass * Public access: high	Quercus robur (English Oak)	1	3.0m	3.0m	12cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457828	6	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470737-139253	51.1481724 - 0.9900886	magma.showrooms.political	* Grass * Public access: high	Quercus robur (English Oak)	1	4.0m	3.0m	15cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457832	7	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470744-139262	51.1482587 - 0.9899828	munched.drill.defences	* Grass * Public access: high	Quercus robur (English Oak)	1	13.0m	20.0m	190cm	* Ivy or climbing plants - Main stem * Ivy restricting full inspection - Main stem * Major dead wood >50mm - Low target occupancy * Minor dead wood <50mm * Raised roots/buttressing * Typical of species and age - Veteran oak * Possible wildlife	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457888	8	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470760-139267	51.1483018 - 0.9897568	latches.trophy.treating	* Grass * Public access: high	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	2	5.0m	4.0m	14cm	* Multi-stemmed * Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457836	9	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470780-139277	51.1483876 - 0.9894677	written.situates.cycled	* Grass * Public access: high	Quercus robur (English Oak)	1	4.0m	3.0m	15cm	* Low branches * Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457840	10	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470785-139280	51.1484123 - 0.9893991	haven.fearfully.masterful	* Grass * Public access: high	Unknown broadleaf (Unknown - Broadleaf)	1	3.0m	3.0m	9cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457892	11	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470832-139298	51.1485706 - 0.9887228	functions.guests.label	* Grass * Public access: high	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	1	5.0m	4.0m	14cm	* Multi-stemmed * Typical of species and age	Fair	* Crown lift to 3 metres - Over footpath	High Priority	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457896	12	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470879-139311	51.1486816 - 0.9880406	take.feasted.dashes	* Grass * Public access: high	Unknown broadleaf (Unknown - Broadleaf)	1	3.0m	3.0m	9cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* Crown lift to 3 metres - Lift buddleia over footpath	High Priority	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457848	13	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470970-139358	51.1490393 - 0.9867428	refutes.hears.president	* Grass * Public access: high	Quercus spp. (Oak species)	1	4.5m	2.0m	12cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* Young tree maintenance - Remove stake and ties	Low Priority	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457852	14	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470967-139363	51.1491406 - 0.9867810	motoring.strictly.office	* Grass * Public access: high	Salix alba (White Willow)	1	4.0m	2.0m	12cm	* Multi-stemmed * Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457856	15	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470953-139361	51.1491244 - 0.9869835	anchovies.agents.according	* Grass * Public access: high	Salix alba (White Willow)	1	3.0m	2.0m	9cm	* Bark wound on trunk (Minor) * Leaning tree	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457864	17	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470956-139343	51.1489619 - 0.9869332	interrupt.sigh.spaceship	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	3.0m	2.0m	9cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457868	18	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470945-139344	51.1489676 - 0.9870919	costumed.sals.needed	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	4.0m	2.0m	12cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* Young tree maintenance - Remove stake and ties	High Priority	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457872	19	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470914-139355	51.1490713 - 0.9875355	dined.tramps.youths	* Grass * Public access: high	Crataegus spp. (Thorn species)	1	3.0m	2.0m	9cm	* Sparse crown	Poor	* Young tree maintenance - Remove stake and ties	High Priority	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457876	20	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470889-139347	51.1490070 - 0.9878931	love.ultra.fully	* Grass * Public access: high	Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum)	1	5.0m	2.0m	18cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457880	21	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470861-139330	51.1488551 - 0.9883021	melts.scrambles.untrained	* Grass * Public access: high	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	1	3.5m	1.0m	8cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457884	22	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470850-139328	51.1488329 - 0.9884570	captures.uniforms.appealing	* Grass * Public access: high	Tilia spp. (Lime species)	1	3.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457904	27	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470730-139297	51.1485700 - 0.9901741	receiving.scrambles.crossings	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer spp. (Maple species)	1	4.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457908	28	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470723-139288	51.1484896 - 0.9902858	womanly.expressed.sculpting	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	4.0m	3.0m	12cm	* Stressed	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457912	29	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470679-139236	51.1480324 - 0.9909171	funds.stuck.attaching	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	3.0m	2.0m	8cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/457920	31	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470690-139231	51.1481605 - 0.9907564	sleepers.elite.donation	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	3.0m	2.0m	7cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/507084	35	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470817-139306	51.1486459 - 0.9889324	branched.spenders.results	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	4.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Typical of species and age	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/507088	36	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470816-139300	51.1485878 - 0.9889432	spell.silent.reassured	* Grass * Public access: high	Amelanchier arborea 'Robin hill' (Amelanchier Robin hill)	1	3.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Die back whole crown	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/880000	36.1	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470952-139353	51.1490520 - 0.9869987	reputable payout.recipient	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	3.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Staked tree	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/507096	38	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470675-139205	51.1477541 - 0.9909834	stunner.reissued.prawn	* Grass * Public access: high	Unknown broadleaf (Unknown - Broadleaf)	1	2.0m	2.0m	9cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/507140	42	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470797-139313	51.1487121 - 0.9892216	levels.tangling.pine	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	3.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Die back isolated * Staked tree	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/507148	44	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470793-139303	51.1486226 - 0.9892794	foiled.fluid.dispenser	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	3.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Die back isolated	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/880004	44.1	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470768-139323	51.1488014 - 0.9896248	thudding.pegged.templing	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	3.0m	1.0m	7cm	* Die back isolated	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/880008	45	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470699-139236	51.1480331 - 0.9906393	bungalows.deaf.plunge	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	3.5m	1.0m	6cm	* Staked tree	Good	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sgl/880012	46	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Allon GU34 1QH	Adjacent to Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470795-139292	51.1485235 - 0.9892436	passwords.sneezed.quits	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	4.0m	0.5m	8cm	* Staked tree	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029

Sg/880016	46.1	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent to Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470807-139295	S1.1485432 - 0.9890796	anchors.dishing.twit	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	4.0m	0.5m	8cm	* Staked free	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880020	47	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent to Basingstoke Road	No tag found	470801-139296	S1.1485524 - 0.9891574	grow.emporium.form	* Grass * Public access: high	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	4.0m	0.5m	8cm	* Staked free	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880024	48	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470903-139347	S1.1490041 - 0.9876914	fine.opts.different	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	3.5m	1.0m	8cm	* Staked free	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880028	49	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470877-139348	S1.1490112 - 0.9880738	ambillions.idealst.spent	* Grass * Public access: high	Betula pubescens (Downy Birch)	1	3.0m	1.0m	6cm	* Staked free	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880032	50	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470842-139356	S1.1490879 - 0.9885701	quench.knocking.revamped	* Grass * Public access: high	Ulmus spp. (Elm species)	1	1.5m	0.5m	2cm	* Staked free	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880036	51	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470831-139355	S1.1490783 - 0.9887245	shrub.proof.taskbar	* Grass * Public access: high	Ulmus spp. (Elm species)	1	1.5m	0.5m	2cm	* Staked free	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880040	51.1	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470792-139342	S1.1489703 - 0.9892784	translated.unique.increment	* Grass * Public access: high	Ulmus spp. (Elm species)	1	1.5m	0.5m	2cm	* Staked free	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880044	51.2	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470781-139335	S1.1489099 - 0.9894387	ignites.autumn.grunt	* Grass * Public access: high	Unknown broadleaf (Unknown - Broadleaf)	1	1.5m	0.5m	2cm	* Die back whole crown * Staked free	Poor	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880048	52	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470807-139349	S1.1490352 - 0.9890735	mills.hungry.feel	* Grass * Public access: high	Ulmus spp. (Elm species)	1	1.5m	0.5m	2cm	* Staked free	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029
Sg/880052	53	Will Hall Meadow, Opp 39 Basingstoke Road, Alton GU34 1QH	Adjacent Way Walk Footpath	No tag found	470713-139285	S1.1484712 - 0.9904203	lecturers.breeding.spit	* Grass * Public access: high	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	1	2.5m	1.5m	8cm	* Typical of species and age	Fair	* No work required	No action required	01/06/2026	June 2029

Priority	Priority Key (incl timescale) Colour	Timescale
No action required		No Timescale
Low Priority		24 Months
High Priority		12 Months
Urgent- Public safety		1 Month

Appendix 2: Tree Location Plans





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