



Tree condition survey of trees

at

Lime Tree Cottage, 6 Archery Rise, Alton, Hampshire, GU34 1PG

Surveyed by
Ben Abbatt

Dip. Arb. (RFS), BA (Hons), MICFor, MRICS, CEnv
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant

Report date
10th January 2024

Client
Hong Zhao
Lime Tree Cottage
6 Archery Rise
Alton
Hampshire
GU34 1PG

Report reference
J1512

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Institute of
Chartered Foresters



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1. Instruction

- 1.1 I was instructed by Hong Zhao to carry out a tree condition survey of 7 no. trees, paying particular attention to any features that may pose a significant hazard to persons or property, and to produce a tree survey report including the provision of management recommendations with priorities.
- 1.2 The tree condition assessment is to be carried out in relation to the landowner's duty under the Occupier's Liability Act 1984 and common law. Presumption for tree management will be in favour of retention of the tree(s) where appropriate.
- 1.3 The client has raised concerns relating to the trees including their condition, proximity to the highway and dwellings. Additional concerns relate to the relationship between the dwelling, garden, and circumstances.

2. Site details

- 2.1 Lime Tree Cottage, 6 Archery Rise is part of a small development of 7 houses accessed from Borovere Lane to the north with The Butts to the west. No. 6 is at the southern end of the development with access to the north, no. 7 to the east, a small area of open space from Lincoln Green with a pedestrian footpath to the south and to the west a retaining wall supporting the garden of 6 Archery Rise above the adjacent highway (footway and carriageway). The land has a north westerly aspect and has been subject to material movements to create a more level garden, although there remains a slope from the dwelling down to the highway.
- 2.2 The trees subject to the survey stand on the south and west side of 6 Archery Rise.

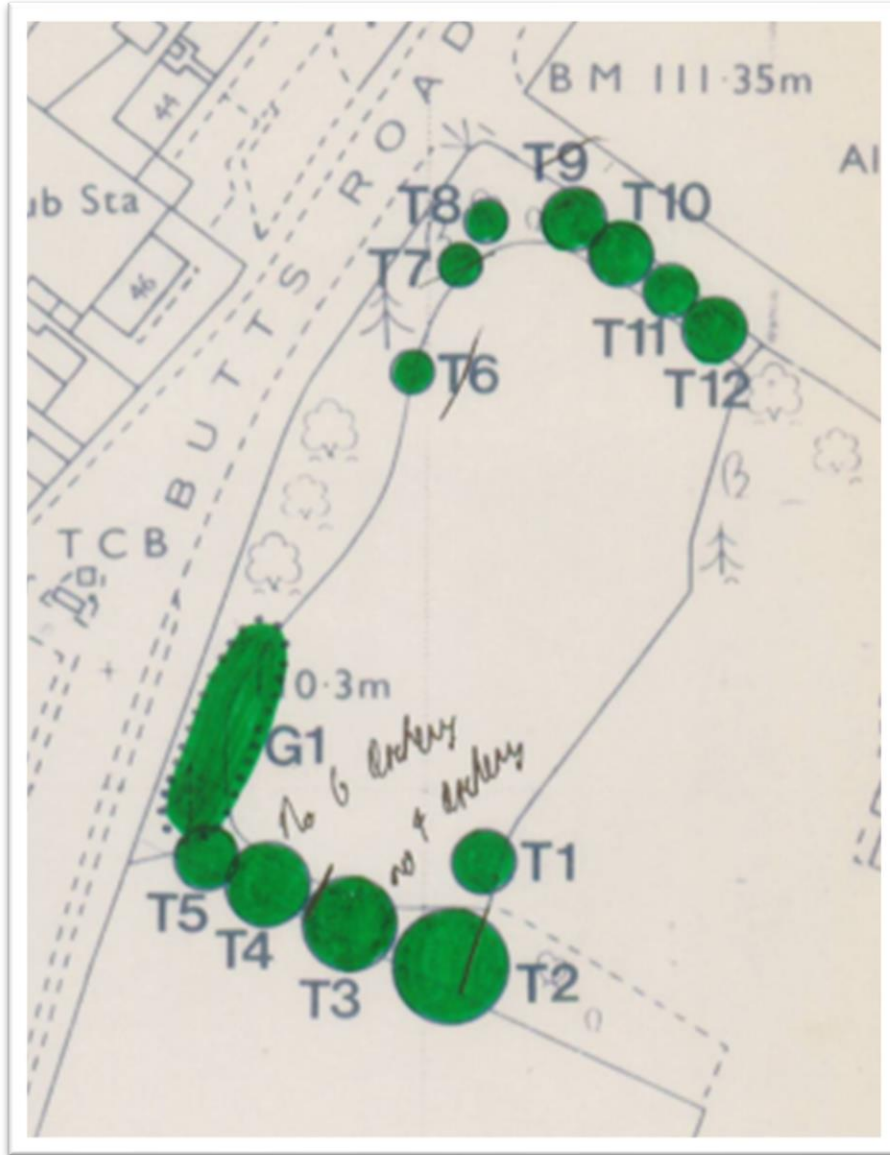
3. Statutory controls

- 3.1 The online mapping tool provided by East Hampshire District Council, accessed on 10th January 2024 identifies that the site is not subject to Conservation Area controls, although one is adjacent to the west. However, the site is subject to Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (EH102)81. See image SAL1, 2, and 3.



SAL1 Image from council website¹.

¹ <https://maps.easthants.gov.uk/easthampshire.aspx>



SAL2 Image from (EH102)81_plan

3.2 The image from (EH102)81_plan identifies that G1, T4, T5 relate to the site.

<u>FIRST SCHEDULE</u>		
<u>Trees Specified Individually</u> (encircled in black on the map attached hereto)		
<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
T1	Cherry	Land at Borovere Lane, The Butts
T2	Lime	" " "
T3	Lime	" " "
T4	Lime	" " "
T5	Lime	" " "
(c)		
<u>Groups of Trees</u> (within a broken black line on the map)		
<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
T6	Sycamore	Land at Borovere Lane, The Butts
T7	Holly	" " "
T8	Rowan - Ash	" " "
T9	Beech	" " "
T10	Beech	" " "
T11	Sycamore	" " "
T12	Beech	" " "
<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
G1	Group consisting of 2 Holly 1 Sycamore, 2 Horse Chestnut	Land at Borovere Lane, The Butts

SAL3 Image from (EH102)81

3.3 From the site visit and the approximate positions shown on the TPO map:

- G1 on the TPO plan appears to correlate to the position of trees T1 to T6 within this report,
- T4 on the TPO plan appears to correlate to the position of a previously removed tree, and
- T5 on the TPO plan appears to correlate to the position of tree T7 within this report.

3.4 Due to the species of G1 (TPO), it is reasonable that only T4 sycamore (within this report) can reasonably be justified, in my view, as being subject to TPO as there are no holly, or horse chestnut within the site.

3.5 The TPO identifies that T5 (TPO) as a lime *Tilia* whereas T7 in the tree survey is a beech *Fagus sylvatica*. In my view it is unreasonable for the planning authority to consider that T7 (within this report) is subject to TPO as lime and beech are different tree species and are easy to identify the difference between the tree species due to the leaf, bud (colour, shape, arrangement and size), form, structure and bark being significantly different.

3.6 Government guidance on old TPOs is that they ought to be subject to review and revocation². Specifically the current guidance states:

Why do local authorities vary or revoke Orders?

Authorities can vary or revoke confirmed Orders to help deliver appropriate tree protection. They may decide to vary or revoke Orders because, for example:

- land has been developed;
- trees standing when the Order was made have been removed (lawfully or otherwise);
- replacement trees have been planted;
- trees, for whatever reason, no longer merit protection by an Order;
- new trees meriting protection by an Order have been planted;
- the map included in the original Order is now unreliable;
- the Order includes classifications that no longer provide appropriate or effective tree protection; or
- errors in the Order's Schedule or map have come to light.

Paragraph: 050 Reference ID: 36-050-20140306

Revision date: 06 03 2014

SAL4 Image from current government guidance. Yellow highlighting is my emphasis.

3.7 The TPO made in 1981 is no longer fit for purpose and the planning authority has not yet followed current guidance to review and revoke the TPO to make a TPO fit for purpose and the site.

3.8 Where trees are subject to TPO, a Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 s16 Tree Works Application³ will need to be issued to the planning authority and 'Consent' received prior to tree works commencing. Such tree works identified within any Consent will normally need to be complete before a 2 year period from the date of the Consent. Additional information on the process can be found at the government website⁴. This tree condition survey can be used to inform such a Tree Works Application.

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#varying-and-revoking-tree-preservation-orders>

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/605/regulation/16/made>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#making-applications-tpo>

- 3.9 Alternatively, works may be exempt from notice as detailed in The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012 sections 14 (exceptions)⁵. Such exceptions are given as a s14 'Notice of Intent' and a 5 working day period for the planning authority to consider the matter and relate to the imminent threat of harm or damage. This tree condition survey can be used to inform such a s14 (5 day) Notice of Intent. On this occasion, the condition of T4 merits a Notice of Intent.
- 3.10 Works in accordance with the Highways Act 1980, section 154⁶, overrides the Town and Country Planning Act and can be implemented without reference to the planning authority. However, it is appropriate to inform the planning authority to avoid unnecessary waste of officer time investigating whether the works are exempt. Due to the condition of T4, the works are within the current exemptions.
- 3.11 The Forestry Act 1967 does not apply as the tree grows within a residential garden.
- 3.12 This document does not consider specific covenants.

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/regulation/14/made>

⁶ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1980/66/section/154>

4. Limitations

- 4.1 The tree survey was carried out from ground level, with the aid of binoculars where appropriate, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) process. The VTA process is used to identify significant tree features that may have significant bearing upon the condition (physiological and structural) and management of the tree.
- 4.2 Typical significant defects that are identified are referred to in Lonsdale, D., "Hazards from Trees, a general guide" (FCPG13) published in 2000 by the Forestry Commission, Lonsdale, D., "Principles of tree hazard assessment and management" published in 1999 and 2001 and reprinted in 2013 by the Forestry Commission, and Mattheck, C., "The body language of trees" published in 1994 by the Department of the Environment and 2015 by Karlsruhe Institute of Technology.
- 4.3 Reasonable access around the base of the tree is required to carry out a tree survey. Where this is not feasible, these parts of the tree may not be fully assessed. If a view of the entire structure of the tree(s) is limited, for instance by the properties in private ownership or obscured by vegetation, this is a limitation to the tree survey and some parts of the tree may not be able to be fully surveyed. In this instance access was available with views from the highway, public footpaths and access road, with the benefit of binoculars, to provide a reasonable view of the trees.
- 4.4 Trees are dynamic structures and as such their condition and health may change in a short period of time, particularly in relation to changes in their immediate environment and circumstances, and as such the survey relates only to the visible condition found on the day of the survey. Tree(s) should be re-surveyed on a regular basis so that the change in condition can be identified. An appropriate time period between surveys may be up to 5 years depending upon the species, condition of the trees, their maturity / size and the context within which the tree(s) grow. Recommendations for the period between surveys are given.
- 4.6 No soil investigations have been carried out.

5. Tree survey findings

- 5.1 The survey was carried out on 4th January 2024. Hong Zhao accompanied me during the site visit. The weather on the day of the site visit was clear, dry with low wind speeds.
- 5.2 The table of findings of the tree survey can be found in Appendix 1.
- 5.3 I have plotted the approximate tree position on Ordnance Survey data, Ordnance Survey data (licence AC0000849896), to correlate between the tree condition survey (Appendix 1), the tree survey plan (Appendix 2), and the specific trees surveyed on site. Position of the trees plotted is approximate on the tree survey plan and the specific trees will need to be identified through their approximate position shown on the tree survey plan, condition notes given in the tree survey text and the photographs in Appendix 3.

6. Discussion

- 6.1 An asymmetrical canopy predisposes the tree to fail in the direction of the asymmetrical canopy. The greater the asymmetry, the greater the potential for failure. Remedial works to rebalance and reshape the form of the tree to a more even canopy shape and balance will reduce concerns of an unbalanced canopy. Such rebalancing or crown reduction works may also improve the aesthetic form of the tree and aid the retention of the tree in the landscape for longer. Such works are in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree works, Table B.1 Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options (To protect people or property from / tree failure) – see Appendix 6. This relates to T1 and other trees. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.2 Decay at the base of the tree affects the structure of the tree and can lead to an increased potential for failure. In this instance T4 is adjacent to the highway and therefore there is a reasonable potential that the safe use of the highway may be affected. In this instance removal of the tree is appropriate. Such works are in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree works, Table B.1 Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options (To protect people or property from / tree failure) – see Appendix 6. This relates to T4. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1. Replacement tree planting can be agreed with the planning authority at a later date.
- 6.3 Dead branches or stems (deadwood) deteriorate over time. The longer such wood is within the trees, the greater the potential for it to fall from the tree canopy. Additionally, the larger the deadwood, the greater the potential outcome if the failure falls on to an individual, vehicle or structure. It is appropriate to remove deadwood where such outcomes are likely and / or foreseeable. Remedial works to help control the risks that these trees present are given in Appendix 1. Such works are in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree works, Table B.1 Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options (To protect people or property from / tree failure) – see Appendix 6. This relates to T6. It is also appropriate to retain deadwood in the canopy where there is a low risk of harm or damage as such deadwood can provide habitat. On this occasion, due to the use of the site, it is not reasonable to retain deadwood for habitat.
- 6.4 Typically branches normally develop strong ‘u’ shaped tensile unions between the branches and the stem. Sometimes, due to circumstances and species, weaker ‘v’ shaped included bark / compression unions are formed between branches and stem or competing stems which have a higher likelihood of failure. To aid consideration of these features I have quantify them as minor, moderate or severe. Minor included unions are less likely to fail compared to severe included bark unions and this is derived from the extent of adaptive growth around the union. Minor included unions rarely merit remedial tree works. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1. Such works are in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree works, Table B.1 Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options (To protect people or property from / tree failure) – see Appendix 6. This relates to T7.
- 6.5 Bends in the stem increase the loading on the structure of the tree and the greater the bend, the greater the potential for failure. In this instance the two bends are significant and have bark loss on the underside and decay on the top side further exacerbating the impact upon the tree structure. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1. Such works are in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree works, Table B.1

Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options (To protect people or property from / tree failure) – see Appendix 6. This relates to T7.

- 6.6 Due to the condition of T4 and T7, these trees ought not to be subject to TPO as they would not merit the special protections offered by the Town and Country Planning Act 1990⁷ and The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order) (England) Regulations 2012⁸⁹.
- 6.7 The greater the amount of pruning work carried out, the greater the potential for undesirable physiological and structural impacts upon the retained trees (refer to British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendation for tree works paragraph 7.2.4 extent of pruning works). Therefore, works recommendations given seek to reasonably control the risks identified whilst minimising the potential impact upon retained trees to aid their retention in the landscape for as long as reasonably practicable. Additionally, tree works recommendations are kept to a minimum to minimise the potential aesthetic impacts that can occur through excessive tree works.
- 6.8 To conclude, in my consideration of the site, its location, use, frequency of occupation, the potential hazards that the trees present, the condition of the trees and potential for failure, and the potential size of the failure parts, I have provided tree works recommendations with priorities to aid the retention of the trees in the landscape where feasible and these works are detailed in section 7 and Appendix 1.

⁷ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/section/198>

⁸ [The Town and Country Planning \(Tree Preservation\)\(England\) Regulations 2012 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/10/section/1)

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#tree-preservation-orders--general>

7. Recommendations

- 7.1 I have considered the findings of the tree survey within the context of the health and vitality of the trees and the circumstances within which they are located.
- 7.2 Recommended works are detailed in Appendix 1 for each tree or group with associated priorities. The priorities mean that the recommended works should be carried out within specified timescales detailed in Appendix 3 key to tree survey data.
- 7.3 Works are considered a 'High' priority and should be complete within 1 month from the date of this survey. The priority is considered based on the condition of the tree and its position and context. One tree was identified as being subject to a high priority.
- 7.4 Works are considered a 'Moderate' priority and should be complete within 3 months from the date of this survey. The priority is considered based on the condition of the tree and its position and context. One tree was identified as being subject to a moderate priority.
- 7.5 Works are considered a 'Low' priority and should be complete within 12 months from the date of this survey. The priority is considered based on the condition of the tree and its position and context. The remaining trees were identified as being subject to a low priority.
- 7.6 Tree works should be carried out in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Works and in particular biosecurity / avoidance of transmission of disease and pathogens (4.3), extent of pruning works (7.2.4), and natural target pruning (7.2.5). A tree contractor ought to carry out works in accordance with this British Standard and be aware of these specific elements.
- 7.7 Tree works, except high priority and felling works, ideally to be carried out ideally in the late summer (September) or mid winter (December to February) to aid the trees to respond to the pruning wounds in the most effective manner. The worst times to implement tree works to retained trees is particularly in spring and secondly around leaf fall and, therefore, these time periods (spring and leaf fall) ought to be avoided where possible to reduce the physiological impact upon retained trees.
- 7.8 Resurvey of the trees ought to be complete by 1st July 2027. Resurvey is important as the condition of trees alters over time. Resurvey assumes the entirety of tree works recommended to be complete within the timescales given.

Appendices

Appendix 1: tree survey data

Tree Condition Survey

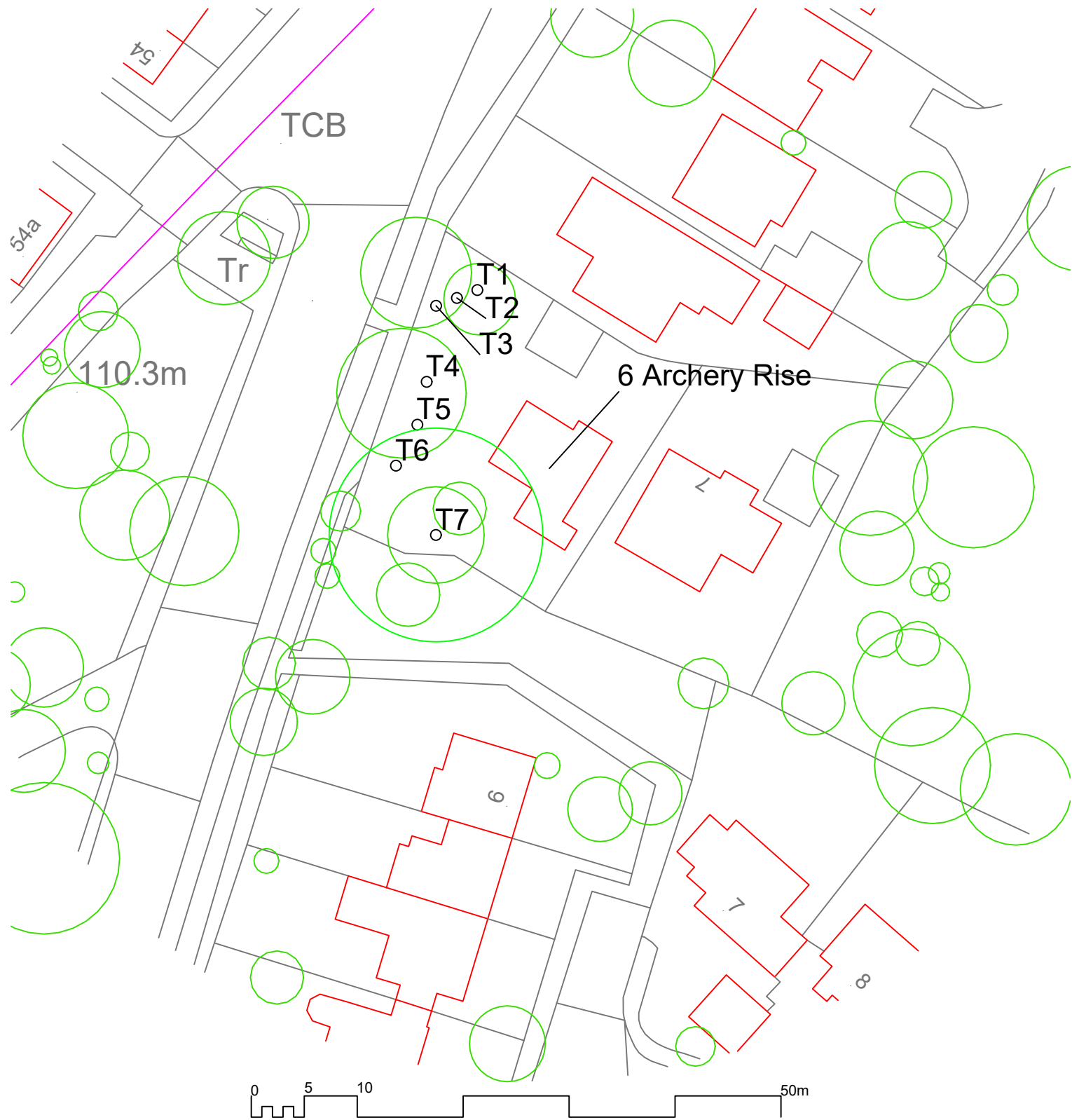
Site Lime Tree Cottage, 6 Archery Rise, Alton, Hampshire, GU34 1PG
 Date of survey 4th January 2023
 Job reference J1512
 Surveyor Ben Abbatt
 Resurvey To be complete by the 1st July 2027



Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	13	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy. Overhanging branches over the fence to adjacent garden.	Crown reduction to a final height of 9m with a horizontal radial canopy spread of 5.5m.	Low
T	2	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	13	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy. Rubbing branch on adjacent tree.	Crown reduction to a final height of 9m with a horizontal radial canopy spread of 5.5m. Remove rubbing branch.	Low
T	3	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Slight asymmetrical canopy towards highway.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	4	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	17	Mature	Good	Poor	Extensive decay at the base.	Remove.	High
T	5	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	13	Middle aged	Good	Good	~	Crown reduction to a final height of 9m with a horizontal radial canopy spread of 5.5m.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	6	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	Mature	Good	Good	Occasional moderate deadwood.	Remove deadwood more than 25 mm diameter.	Low
T	7	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	24	Mature	Good	Poor	Asymmetrical canopy towards the north. Partial moderate included bark union at 8m. Bend in lower stem with bark loss on the underside with potential decay. Cavity on the top side with decay.	Remove.	Moderate

Appendix 2: tree survey plan



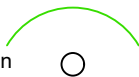
©Bluesky National Tree Map (NTM) data

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General / Key:

NTM data canopy

Indicative tree position



Site: 6 Archery Rise, Alton, GU34 1PG

Data: Ordnance survey data provided under licence ©Crown Copyright and database rights 2022 OS Licence no. AC0000849896.

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Drawing title:

Tree survey plan

Drawing reference: J1512

Revision: -

Date: 10th January 2024

Scale: 1 to 500 on A4

Sheet: 1 of 1

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Appendix 3: photographs



SAL5 T4 sycamore with extensive decay at the base.



SAL6 T7 beech with included bark union (identified by red arrow), bends in lower stem, exposed bark (identified by yellow arrow) on underside of bend, and cavity on the tension / upper side of the bend (identified by blue arrow).



SAL7 T7 beech with exposed bark.



SAL6 T7 beech with cavity on the tension / upper side of the bend.

Appendix 4: general notes

The tree survey can only be an assessment of the tree at the time of the survey and the tree(s) should be re-surveyed on a regular basis. An appropriate time period between surveys may be up to 5 years depending upon the condition of the trees, their maturity and the target(s). Recommendations for the period between surveys will be given.

As trees are dynamic structures their condition and health may change in a short period of time, particularly in relation to changes in their immediate environment and circumstances. Therefore, the survey is an assessment of the trees at the time of the survey only. If there is a significant change in the immediate environment and circumstances, then this should be brought to the attention of the arboriculturalist so that they may advise accordingly.

I have not specifically checked with the planning authority whether the site is within a Conservation Area or whether the trees are under Tree Preservation Order (TPO), but I have relied upon their published map information. Prior to any tree works confirmation of whether these legal restrictions apply to the site or trees ought to be sought from the planning authority. If the trees stand within a Conservation Area designated under the Town and Country Planning Act the LPA will normally require 6 weeks notice of intention to carry out any tree works as detailed in the survey. If the trees are under TPO then the planning authority will normally require an application for any tree works. Some tree works are exempt, for instance if the trees are dead or dangerous, and certain works can be carried out without application. It is necessary to give the planning authority at least five days notice prior to carrying out any of these tree works under these exemptions. This survey, with recommendations, can be used to support any such application or notice.

Wildlife issues are of significant concern to the general public. A balance has to be found between the protection of wildlife and the need for safety when managing trees. The Wildlife and Countryside Act (1980) and Countryside Rights of Way Act (2000) give statutory protection to wild birds, bats, mammals, some invertebrates and plants. It is important to ensure that this legislation is properly considered when carrying out any works to trees.

Bird nests were not identified whilst on site. However, any Arborist carrying out the tree works should ensure that there is no disturbance to nesting birds prior to the works being carried out. Further guidance upon the appropriate timing of the works can be sought from DEFRA, if necessary. Where nesting birds are found, further information should be sought from DEFRA 08459 33 55 77 or helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk. Prior to any works being implemented the tree contractor must identify whether there are any bats or birds using the tree as roost or nest. If such habitation is identified, then the tree contractor must obtain the necessary licence from Natural England (0845 601 4523 www.naturalengland.org.uk) to carry out the works.

A bat survey prior to tree works is not recommended, except where there is a high potential for habitat. During the tree works, the contractor should carry out the tree works with bats as an active consideration and follow the current industry best practice, e.g. Arboricultural Association Guidance Note 1 Bats in the context of tree work operations 2011, BS8596 Micro guide to surveying for bats in trees and woodland <https://shop.bsigroup.com/upload/273444/BSI-Bat-Microguide-UK-EN.pdf> which a competent tree contractor should be familiar with.

Biosecurity measures: To minimise to potential for contamination of the tree from other tree works it is appropriate to sterilise tools to be used before and after the works are implemented. Appropriate disinfectant includes Propellar or Cleankill Sanitizing spray. Loose debris is to be brushed off prior to treating with disinfectant to ensure appropriate application. See [http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCMS028-guidance.pdf/\\$file/FCMS028-guidance.pdf](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/pdf/FCMS028-guidance.pdf/$file/FCMS028-guidance.pdf) for further information on Biosecurity and <http://www.forestry.gov.uk/forestry/inf-d-9fjd2d> for disinfectant information.

Appendix 5: key to tree survey data

Desig	Designation (T is Tree, G is Group, H is Hedge, W is woodland, S is Stump)	
No	Tree number.	
Species	Species of tree.	
Height	Height measured in metres.	
Canopy spread	Canopy spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.	
Height of crown	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.	
Age Class	Young	A tree considered to be less than approximately 20 years old.
	Middle aged	A tree in approximately the first 1/5th of its normal life span with apical dominance (rapidly growing with a clear main leader) and not yet fully at its environmental potential full height.
	Mature	A tree in its 2/5ths to 5/5ths of its normal life span with apical dominance lost and at its environmental potential full height.
Condition (Physiological and Structural)	Good	A tree of typical physiological and structural condition that requires only general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape.
	Fair	A tree of impaired physiological and / or structural condition that may require remedial and general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape.
	Poor	A tree of significantly impaired physiological and / or structural condition that will require remedial and general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape if feasible.
Recommendations	As per BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for Tree Works.	
Priority	Immediate	Works should be carried out immediately as the probability of harm or damage occurring is likely.
	High	These works are important to carry out as soon as reasonably possible and any budget available for tree management should be spent upon these trees before the moderate and low categories. Works in this category usually will relate to abatement of risk for harm and or damage to occur. Ideally works in this category are anticipated to be carried out within 1 month.
	Moderate	These works are important to carry out as soon as reasonably possible and any budget available for tree management should be spent upon these trees before the low categories. Works in this category usually will relate to abatement of risk for harm and or damage to occur and for the good arboricultural management of the trees. Ideally works in this category are anticipated to be carried out within 3 months.
	Low	Works in this category usually will relate to the good arboricultural management of the trees. Ideally works in this category are anticipated to be carried out within 12 months.
Re-survey	This is the time period in which it is recommended that the tree is surveyed again. This is based upon the condition of the tree, its location, previous, current and future management. It is normally expressed at a time period from the date of the report / survey, whichever is the sooner. If no time period is noted then the default period is one year.	

Appendix 6: Table B.1 Management objectives

Table B.1 Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options

Management objectives		Pruning options and related subclauses/annexes									Habitat enhancement/maintenance (Annex C)
		Pruning of selected branches or stems				General pruning of the tree					
		Reducing leverage (7.3.2/7.8/C.2)	Removing individual dead, defective or diseased parts (7.3.2/7.5/7.8)	Removing/shortening obstructive branches ^{A)} (7.4/7.6/7.8/7.9)	Formative pruning (7.4)	Crown thinning (7.5)	Crown lifting (7.4/7.6)	Cyclic cutting of established trees (7.5/7.7/7.9 to 7.11/12.3.2)	Crown reduction/reshaping/pollarding (7.7/7.9/7.10/C.1/C.A.1)	Phased retrenchment/pruning of lapsed pollards/orchard trees (7.7/C.1/C.2)	
To maintain health or longevity by means of:	good structural integrity	***	***	—	**	X	X	***	***	***	X
	disease or pest control	—	**	—	—	**	**	**	—	—	—
To protect people or property from:	tree failure	***	***	—	***	**	X	***	***	**	X
	storm-damaged branches	*	***	—	—	X	X	X	**	X	—
	subsidence of land	—	—	—	**	X	X	***	***	X	—
To prevent interference between trees and infrastructure, in particular:	roads, paths, railways, waterways and signage	—	—	***	***	X	***	***	**	X	—
	aircraft flight paths	—	—	—	***	—	—	***	***	—	—
	overhead cables and supporting structures	—	—	***	***	X	***	***	**	X	—
	aerials and signals ^{B)}	—	—	***	***	**	**	***	***	X	—
To conserve:	buildings	—	—	***	***	X	**	***	*	—	—
	deadwood habitats ^{C)}	*	*	—	*	—	—	**	**	***	**
To manage:	other habitats	—	*	—	*	**	**	**	*	**	—
	light and shade	—	—	***	***	***	***	***	***	—	—
To produce:	visual amenity	—	—	**	***	**	**	**	*	—	*
	fruit	—	*	*	***	**	*	**	***	*	—
	wood or other products	*	*	*	***	X	***	**	*	X	X

Key

- *** Often appropriate
- ** Occasionally appropriate
- * Done mainly for other reasons but of indirect value
- X Inappropriate
- Not applicable

A) Including branches that are shedding unwanted fruit or foliage, etc.

B) There is no legal right to a telecommunications signal over a third party's land.

C) The objective of conserving deadwood habitats can apply at any site. It is particularly relevant at sites where such habitats have existed continuously by virtue of the presence of ancient veteran trees (see *Ancient and other veteran trees: Further guidance on management* [36], which is in preparation at the time of publication of this British Standard).

Appendix 7: surveyor qualifications and experience

Ben Abbatt has been involved in the arboricultural industry since the mid 1990s and has worked in a variety of roles within the industry, starting as a forestry contractor, progressing to the surveying and management of forestry and arboricultural contracts for a national forestry company and running the arboricultural section of a horticultural business overseas. Additionally, Ben has worked in local Government at Borough and County levels, providing planning related advice and managing Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas, as well as managing highways trees and contracts.

Since 2006, Ben has been the Director and Principal Consultant of Sapling Arboriculture Ltd.

Ben is a qualified member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters (ICF), Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS), Society for the Environment (SocEnv) and the Arboricultural Association (AA), having been an Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant since 2006. He is also a member of the International Society of Arboriculture and the Royal Forestry Society.

He holds many arboricultural and forestry qualifications including the Professional Diploma in Arboriculture awarded by the Royal Forestry Society, the Technicians' Certificate awarded by the Arboricultural Association and an HNC in Forestry.

Ben is also a freelance trainer for LANTRA, delivering courses in Basic Tree Survey and Inspection and Professional Tree Inspection.



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