



Tree condition survey of four Scots pine

at

Birdworld, Holt Pound, Farnham, GU10 4LD

Surveyed by
Ben Abbatt

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

Client
Birdworld Limited
Holt Pound
Farnham
GU10 4LD

Report date
29th January 2024

Report reference
J612.09

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CEnv
Chartered
Environmentalist

Sapling Arboriculture Ltd
Market House, 21, Lenten St, Alton GU34 1HG



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1. Instruction

- 1.1 I was instructed by Mr D Lloyd, Admin and Facilities Manager, to carry out a tree condition survey of the four Scots pine following the recent pro-active tree survey 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 and proximity to the use of the car parking area where these four trees stand on the northern side.

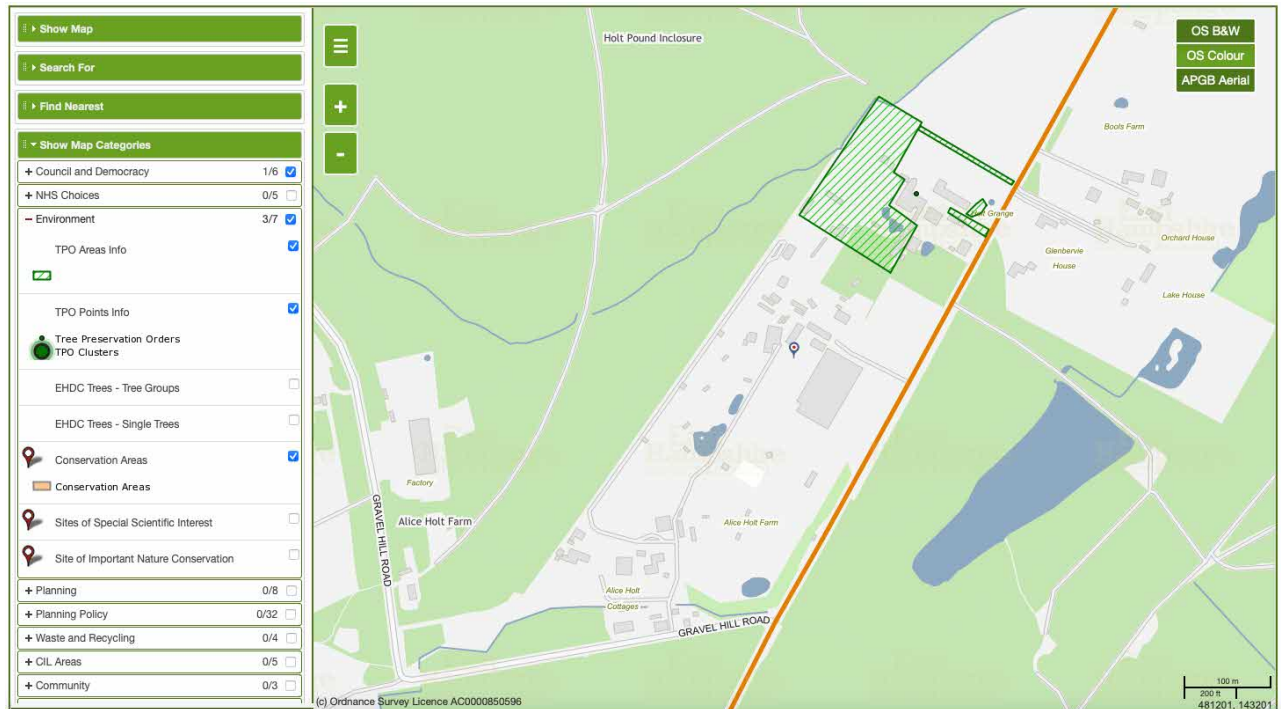
2. Site details

- 2.1 Birdworld is to the south of Farnham and on the west side of the A325 with the main entrance at [///diplomas.chefs.fond](https://www.diplomas.chefs.fond.com/)¹. The 26 acre site is an area adjacent to Forestry Commission woodland to the west and Gravel Hill Road to the south. The site is relatively flat with the main site areas being on the higher ground relative to the land to the north and south.

¹ <https://what3words.com/>

3. Statutory controls

- 3.1 The online mapping tool provided by East Hampshire District Council, accessed on 29th January 2024 identifies that the site is not subject to Conservation Area controls. However, Tree Preservation Order (472)70 does relate to the northern parts of the site including the car parking area. See image SAL1:



SAL1 Image provided by council website².

- 3.2 Trees subject to TPO, a Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 will require consent for tree works from the planning authority prior to implementation. Therefore a s16 Tree Works Application³ will need to be issued to the planning authority for works where live wood is to be cut. 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.
- 3.3 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, it may be appropriate for the trees to be subject to a 5 day notice.

² <https://maps.easthants.gov.uk/easthampshire.aspx>

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>

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

- 3.4 Due to the distance from the highway, the Highways Act 1980⁶ does not relate.
- 3.5 The Forestry Act 1967⁷ is unlikely to apply as the trees are to be felled due to their condition.
- 3.6 This document does not consider specific covenants.

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

⁷ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/10/section/9>

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. Additionally, the use of decay detection equipment was used to assess the base of the for Scots pine trees.
- 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 not always available due to buildings, land ownership, vegetation, etc., although views with the benefit of binoculars, provided 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 29th January 2024. Mr Lloyd accompanied me for only parts of 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 relied on the topographical survey for the positions of the trees surveyed. Where applicable I have annotated the topographical survey with the tree reference / aluminium numbers tags to correlate between the tree condition survey (Appendix 1), the tree survey plans (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 relevant tag number.

6. Discussion

- 6.1 As part of the proactive survey the use of a nylon hammer identified aberrant sounds on the four trees which could relate to the decay of the stem(s). To aid assessment of the structure of the tree stems I have used the IML Resi F300.
- 6.2 The IML Resi F300 (Resi) is a mechanical drill which has a 3mm wide needle that measures the resistance as it progresses into the tree. The data is recorded on a paper strip and electronically. This data is measured at a 1:1 scale and are metric units. The Resi data output is per drill and in the top left details measurement / object data including measurement number, drilling depth, wood species (drill set to either soft (1) or hard (2)), identification number, date, time, rate of advance of the drill, diameter of the tree at the point of drilling, level (height above ground level), direction from which the drill progresses in relation to the centre of the tree stem, specific species of the tree and site location. The central section is a graph to be read from right to left. The graph shows the drilling depth (in cm) and the resistance Amplitude. If desired, this graph can have annotation added with specific colouring shown above and below the graph. This interpretation colouring then also relates to a box in the bottom left which details the colour coding of the annotation and provides specific measurements. In the bottom right there is a comments box to aid understanding of the data recorded and additional field notes where applicable. This device is used to help provide additional data on the potential decay within a tree.
- 6.3 Gross defects are simpler to identify, for instance advanced decay where resistance is minimal the Amplitude drops to near zero. Complex or early stage decay requires a specialist consideration and an understanding of wood structure and types of decay that may occur.
- 6.4 In this instance, readings from the Resi F300 identify that the decay is present and partial at various points of assessment with insufficient supporting wood using the criteria set out by Mattheck and Breloer in *The Body Language of Trees* a handbook for failure analysis, Department of the Environment, HMSO, 1994.
- 6.5 For tree 1220, the decay is obvious from 17cm inwards to the east, 17cm inwards to the south, and 16cm inwards to the west. With the extent of decay present it is likely that the failure of the tree will occur. I recommend the removal of this tree on a moderate priority.
- 6.6 For tree 1221, the decay is partial to the north from 13.5cm, obvious from 23cm to the east, 17cm to the south, partial from 14cm and obvious from 23cm. With the extent of decay present it is likely that the failure of the tree will occur. I recommend the removal of this tree on a moderate priority.
- 6.7 For tree 1222, the decay is partial from 11cm to the north, 11cm from the east, 8cm from the south, and 12cm from the west. This partial decay implies a probable failure over time. Therefore, due to the other tree works recommended, I also recommend the removal of this tree on a lower priority.
- 6.8 For tree 1223, the decay is partial from 16cm to the north, 15cm from the east, obvious decay from 8cm from the south, and 20cm from the west. With the extent of decay present it is likely that the failure of the tree will occur. I recommend the removal of this tree on a moderate priority.

- 6.9 Due to the proximity of the decay to the structural roots, it is likely that the decay identified in the trees has degraded the structure and support the structural roots provide.
- 6.10 Tree defects and features have been identified and remedial works specified. Such defects and features include pests and diseases, vitality assessments, structural assessment, form, prior management, proximal relationships, and species characteristics. These defects and features have been considered with respect the reasonable safe use of the site.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 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. 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. No trees were 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. Three trees were 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 Works recommended are in accordance with BS5837:2010 Recommendations for Tree Works, Table B.1 (Appendix 6) where the works are "*To protect people or property from*" "*tree failure*" and "*storm damaged branches*".
- 7.7 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.
- 7.8 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.
- 7.9 Resurvey of the trees ought to be complete by the 1st November 2025. 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

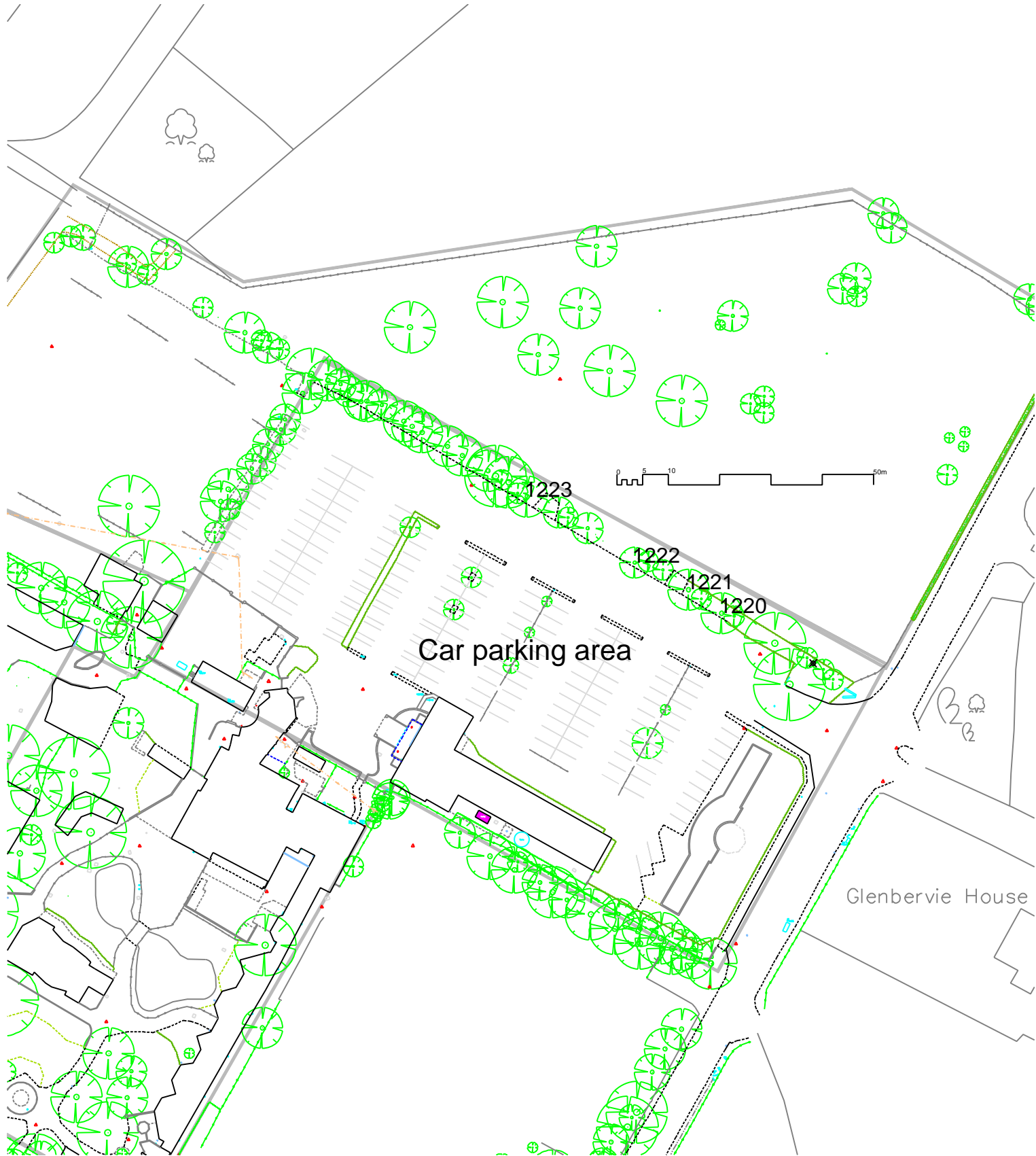
Tree Condition Survey

Site Birdworld, Holt Pound, Farnham, GU10 4LD
 Date of survey 29th January 2024
 Job reference J612.09
 Surveyor Ben Abbatt
 Resurvey To be complete by the 1st November 2025



Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1220 / 3349	Scots pine Pinus sylvestris	17	Mature	Good	Poor	Aberrant sound of lower stem when previously tested with nylon hammer. Significant decay at the base.	Remove. Plant replacement tree.	Moderate
T	1221 / 3348	Scots pine	15	Mature	Good	Poor	Aberrant sound of lower stem when previously tested with nylon hammer. Significant decay at the base.	Remove. Plant replacement tree.	Moderate
T	1220 / 0139	Scots pine	15	Mature	Good	Poor	Decay at the base.	Remove. Plant replacement tree.	Low
T	1223	Scots pine	15	Mature	Good	Poor	Significant decay at the base.	Remove. Plant replacement tree.	Moderate

Appendix 2: tree survey plan



General / Key:

Site:
Birdworld, Farnham

Data:
Site survey data provided by Birdworld.
Data provided under license 100019980.
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Drawing title:
Tree survey plan

Drawing reference:
J612 / 09

Revision: -

Date:
29th January 2024

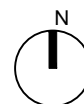
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1 to 1000 on A4

Page:
1 of 1

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



Appendix 3: 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/infd-9fjd2d> for disinfectant information.

Appendix 4: 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.	

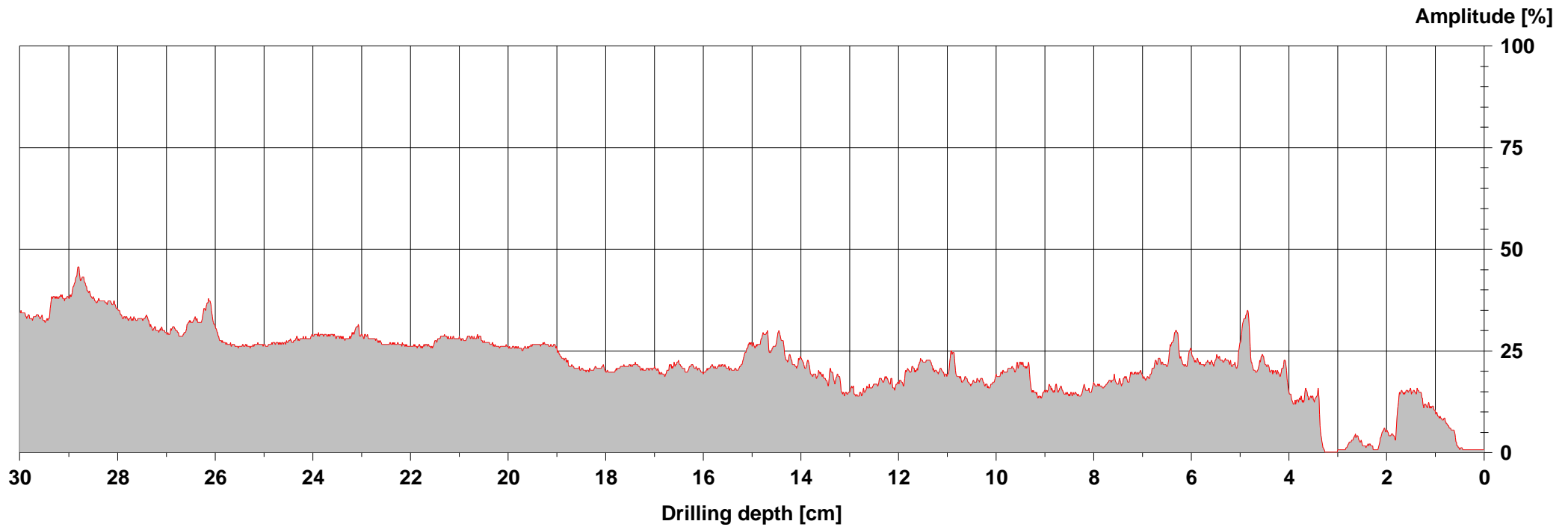
Appendix 5: IML Resi F300 data

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	1	Tilt :	---	Name :	Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth :	30,08 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Soft (1)	Diameter :	69,0 cm		
ID number :	1220	Level :	15,0 cm		
Date :	29.01.2024	Direction :	North		
Time :	09:52:51	Object species :	Pinus sylvestris		
Advance :	72 cm/min	Location :	Birdworld		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level :	---
Maximum start depth :	---
Mode :	---
Level / width :	---
Start / stop :	---
Resulting length :	---
Cavity :	---



Assessment

<input type="checkbox"/>	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
<input type="checkbox"/>	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:

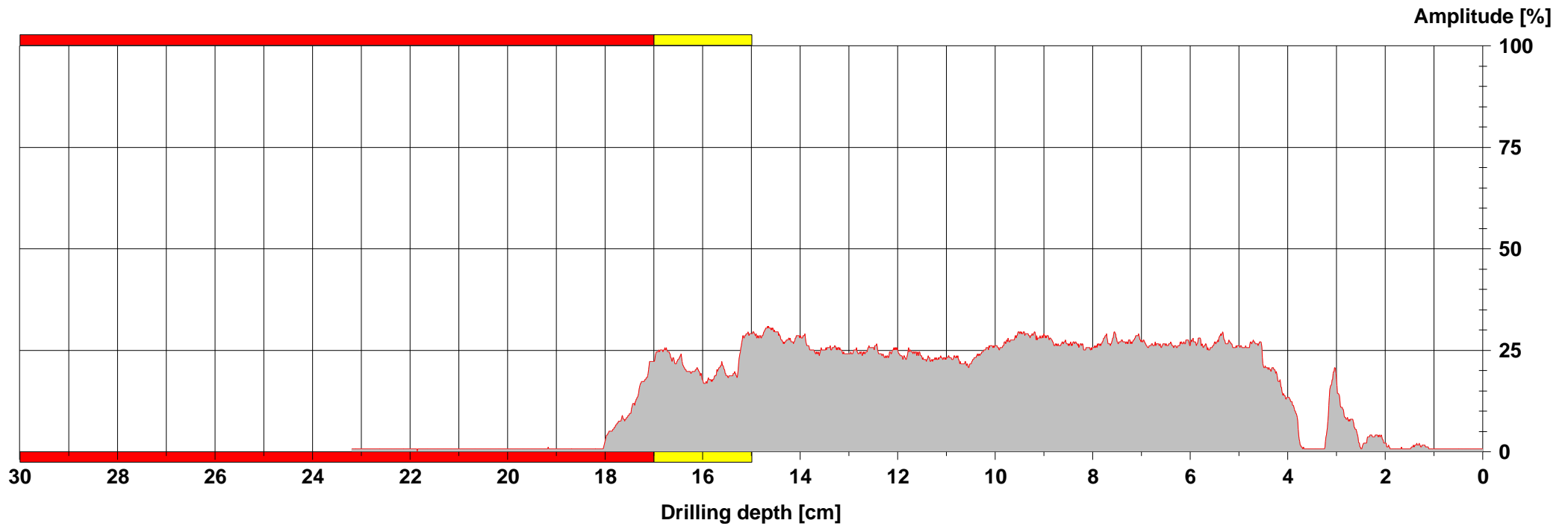
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 2	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 23,19 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 69,0 cm	
ID number : 1220	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : East	
Time : 09:53:55	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 72 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

	From 15,0 cm to 17,0 cm : Partial decay
	From 17,0 cm to 30,0 cm : Decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

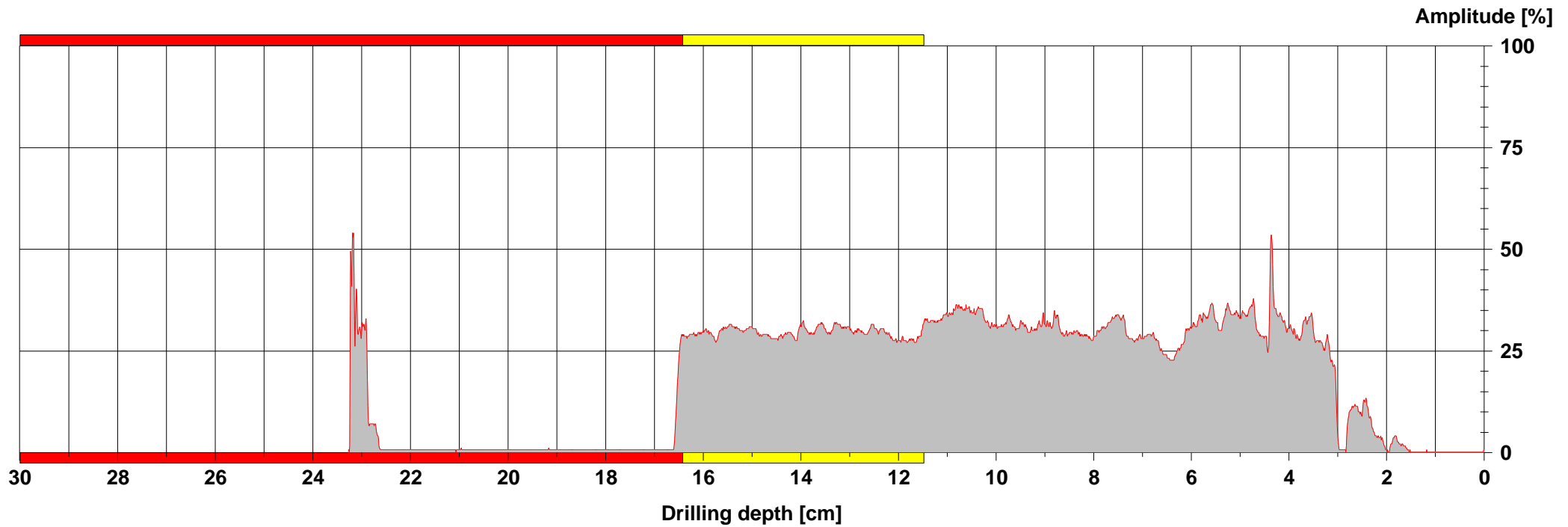
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	3	Tilt :	---	Name :	Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth :	23,27 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Soft (1)	Diameter :	69,0 cm		
ID number :	1220	Level :	15,0 cm		
Date :	29.01.2024	Direction :	South		
Time :	09:55:02	Object species :	Pinus sylvestris		
Advance :	72 cm/min	Location :	Birdworld		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level :	---
Maximum start depth :	---
Mode :	---
Level / width :	---
Start / stop :	---
Resulting length :	---
Cavity :	---



Assessment

	From	11,5 cm	to	16,4 cm	:	Partial decay
	From	16,4 cm	to	30,0 cm	:	Decay
	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	

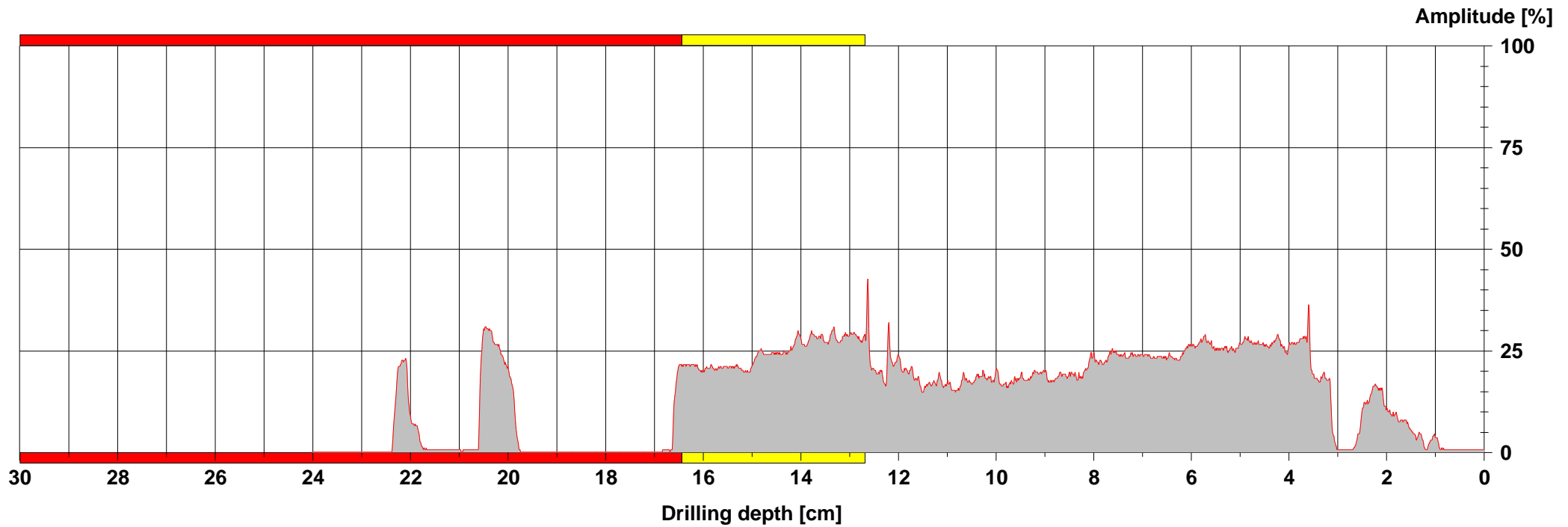
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	4	Tilt :	---	Name :	Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth :	24,02 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Soft (1)	Diameter :	69,0 cm		
ID number :	1220	Level :	15,0 cm		
Date :	29.01.2024	Direction :	West		
Time :	09:55:59	Object species :	Pinus sylvestris		
Advance :	72 cm/min	Location :	Birdworld		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level :	---
Maximum start depth :	---
Mode :	---
Level / width :	---
Start / stop :	---
Resulting length :	---
Cavity :	---



Assessment

Yellow bar	From	12,7 cm	to	16,4 cm	:	Partial decay
Red bar	From	16,4 cm	to	30,0 cm	:	Decay
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	

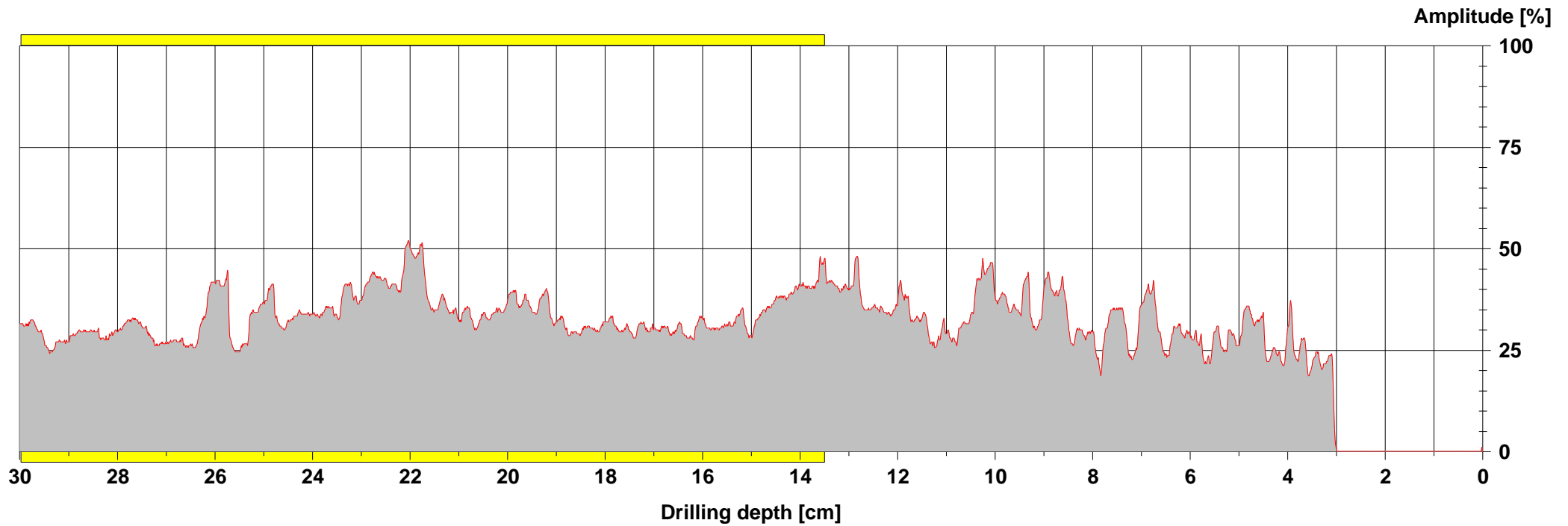
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 5	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 30,08 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 78,0 cm	
ID number : 1221	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : North	
Time : 09:57:22	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 76 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

	From 13,5 cm to 30,0 cm : Partial decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

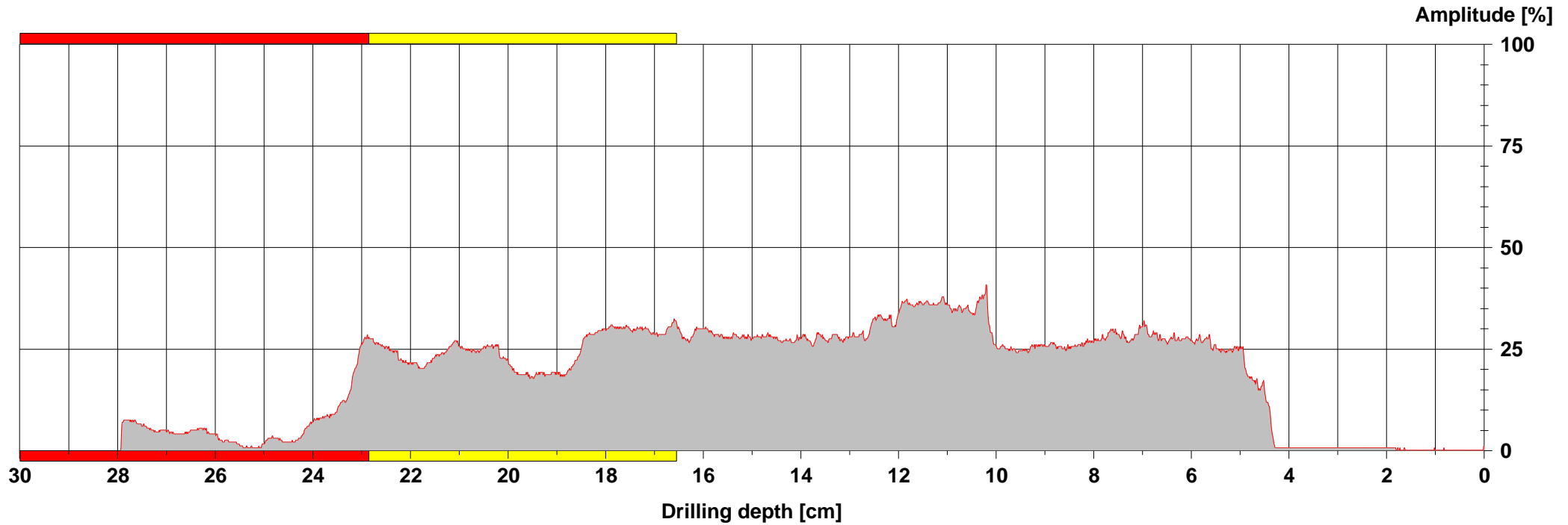
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 6	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 27,94 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 78,0 cm	
ID number : 1221	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : East	
Time : 09:58:33	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 74 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

	From 16,5 cm to 22,8 cm : Partial decay
	From 22,8 cm to 30,0 cm : Decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

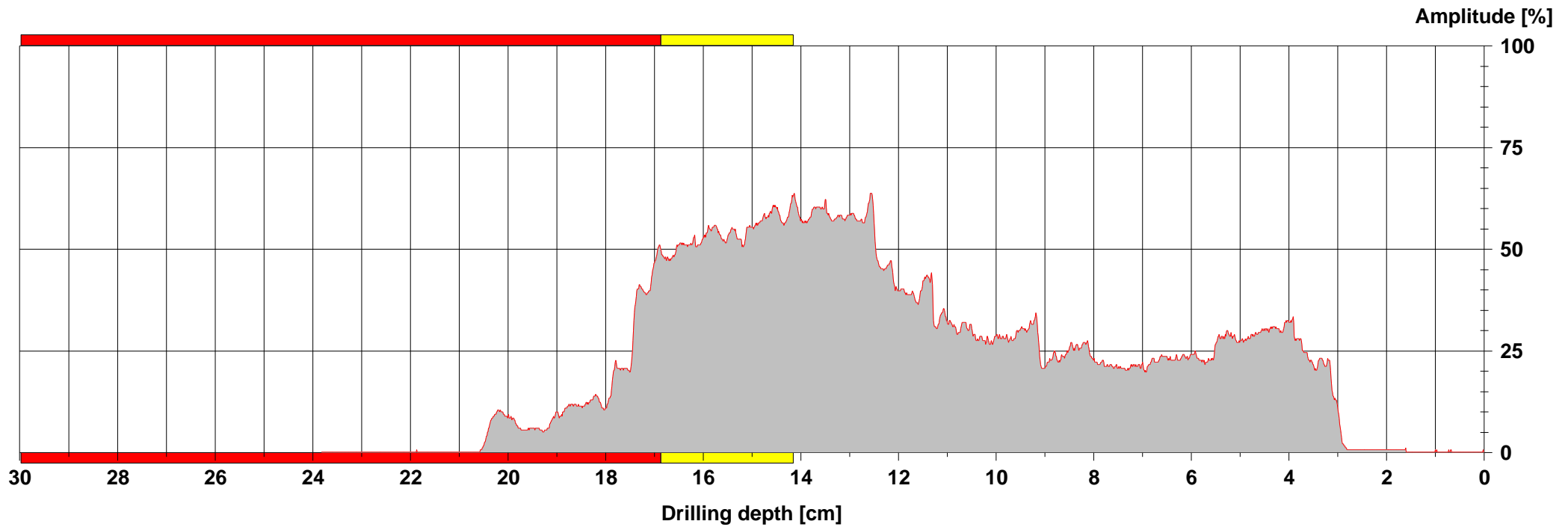
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	7	Tilt :	---	Name :	Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth :	23,82 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Soft (1)	Diameter :	78,0 cm		
ID number :	1221	Level :	15,0 cm		
Date :	29.01.2024	Direction :	South		
Time :	09:59:34	Object species :	Pinus sylvestris		
Advance :	76 cm/min	Location :	Birdworld		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level :	---
Maximum start depth :	---
Mode :	---
Level / width :	---
Start / stop :	---
Resulting length :	---
Cavity :	---



Assessment

Yellow bar	From	14,2 cm	to	16,9 cm	:	Partial decay
Red bar	From	16,9 cm	to	30,0 cm	:	Decay
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	

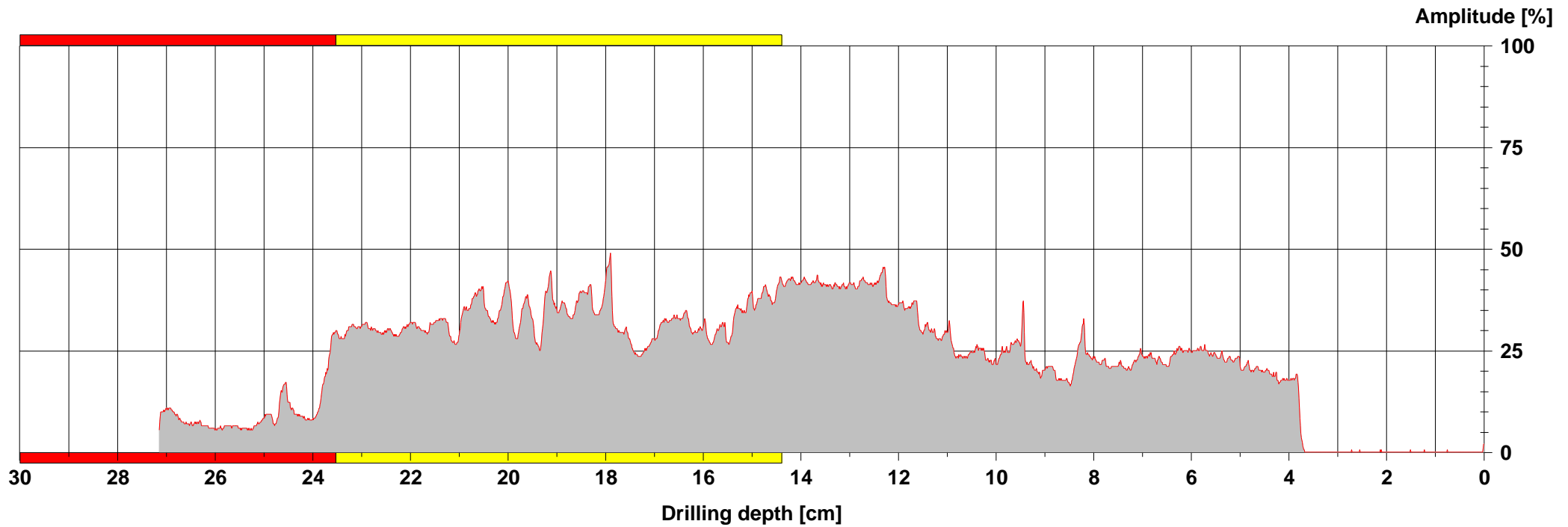
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no.	: 8	Tilt	: ---	Name	: Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth	: 27,14 cm	Avg. curve	: off		
Wood species	: Soft (1)	Diameter	: 78,0 cm		
ID number	: 1221	Level	: 15,0 cm		
Date	: 29.01.2024	Direction	: West		
Time	: 10:00:40	Object species	: Pinus sylvestris		
Advance	: 76 cm/min	Location	: Birdworld		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level	: ---
Maximum start depth	: ---
Mode	: ---
Level / width	: ---
Start / stop	: ---
Resulting length	: ---
Cavity	: ---



Assessment

Yellow bar	From	14,4 cm	to	23,5 cm	: Partial decay
Red bar	From	23,5 cm	to	30,0 cm	: Decay
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:
White bar	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:

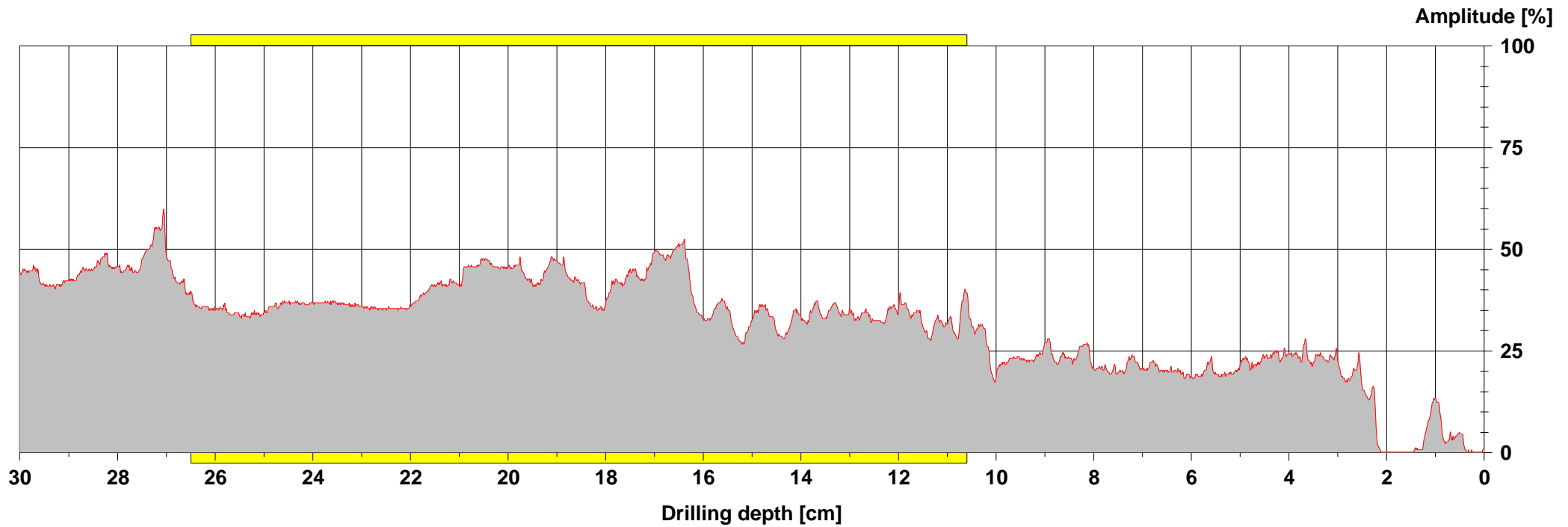
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 9	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 30,16 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 53,0 cm	
ID number : 1222 /0139	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : North	
Time : 10:04:27	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 79 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

	From 10,6 cm to 26,5 cm : Partial decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

Comment

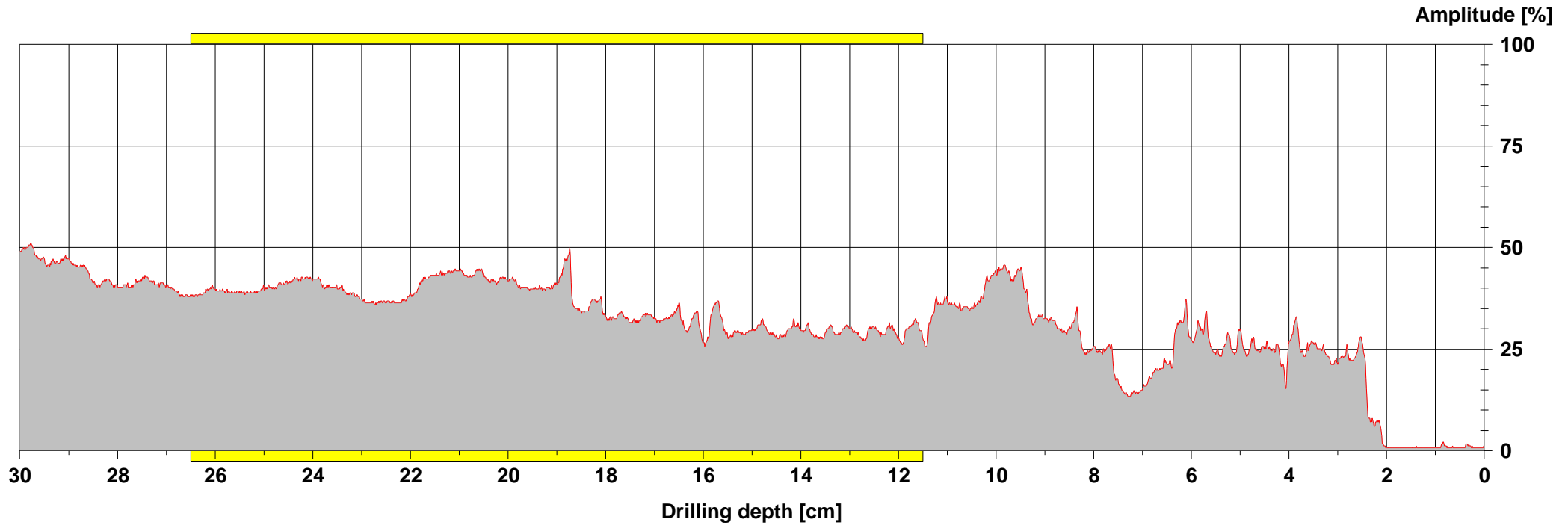
Centre of the tree is at 26.5cm and therefore the assessment is limited to the first 26.5cm.

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 10	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 30,02 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 53,0 cm	
ID number : 1222 /0139	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : East	
Time : 10:05:35	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 77 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

	From 11,5 cm to 26,5 cm : Partial decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

Comment

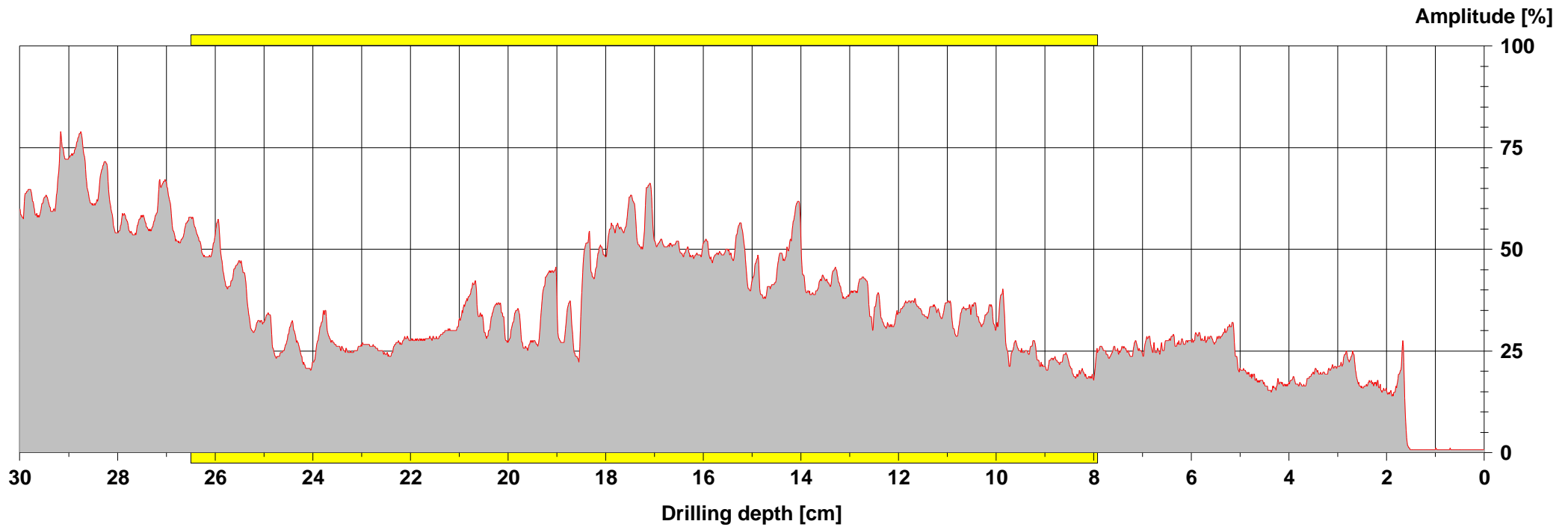
Centre of the tree is at 26.5cm and therefore the assessment is limited to the first 26.5cm.

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 11	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 30,20 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 53,0 cm	
ID number : 1222 /0139	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : South	
Time : 10:06:47	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 76 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

 From 7,9 cm to 26,5 cm : Partial decay
 From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
 From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
 From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
 From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
 From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

Comment

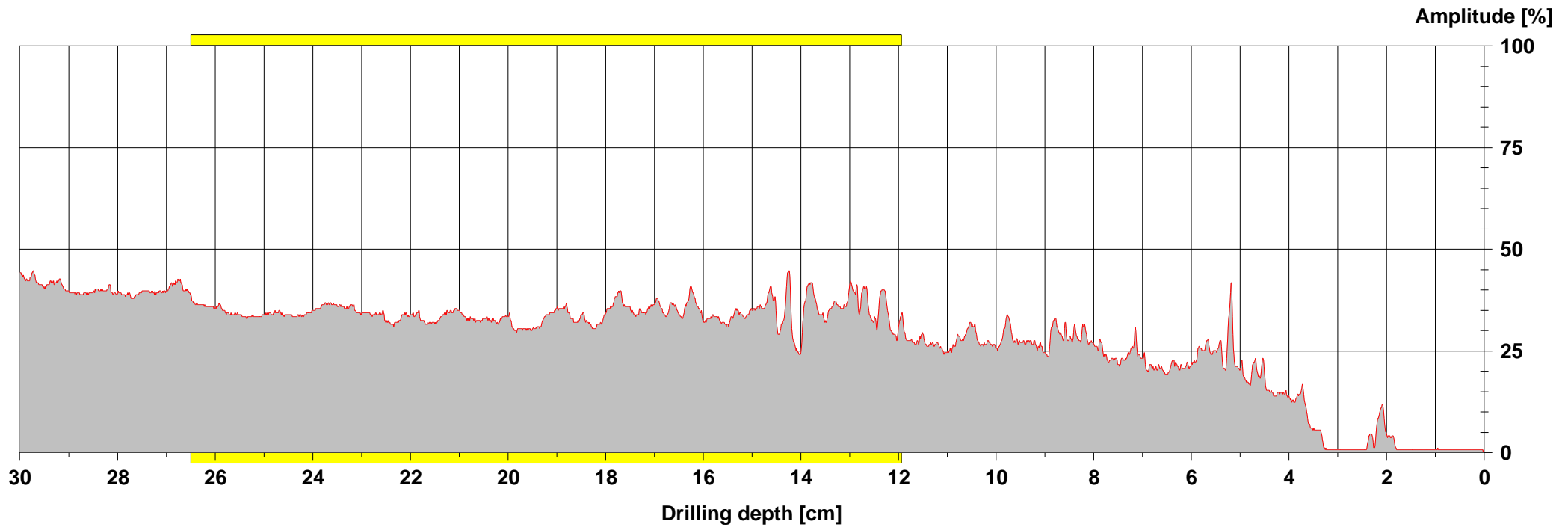
Centre of the tree is at 26.5cm and therefore the assessment is limited to the first 26.5cm.

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 12	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 30,18 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 53,0 cm	
ID number : 1222 /0139	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : West	
Time : 10:09:55	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 78 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

	From 11,9 cm to 26,5 cm : Partial decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

Comment

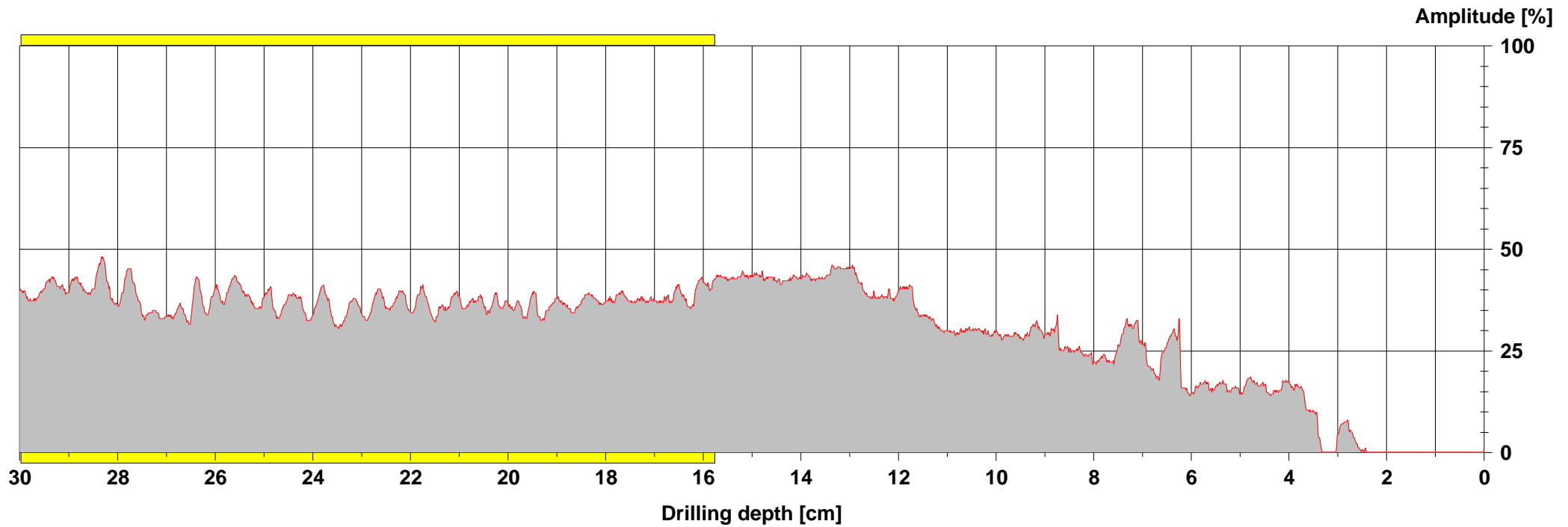
Centre of the tree is at 26.5cm and therefore the assessment is limited to the first 26.5cm.

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 13	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 30,13 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 74,0 cm	
ID number : 1223	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : North	
Time : 10:11:44	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 77 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

	From 15,8 cm to 30,0 cm : Partial decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

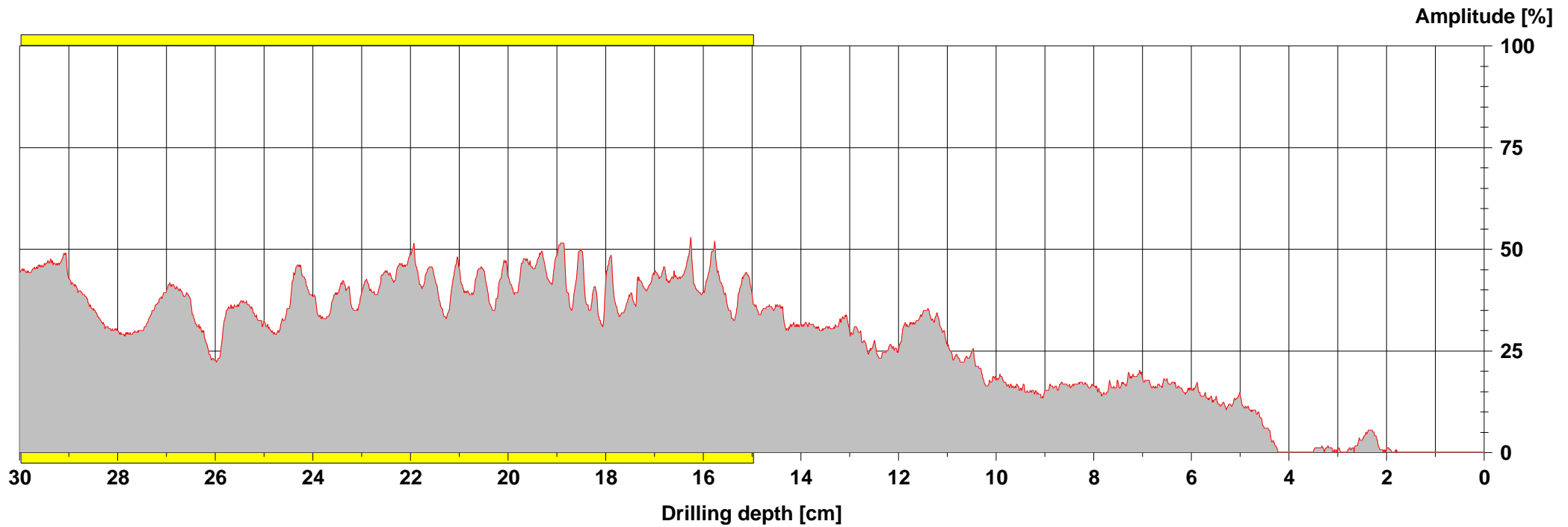
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. :	14	Tilt :	---	Name :	Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth :	30,13 cm	Avg. curve :	off		
Wood species :	Soft (1)	Diameter :	74,0 cm		
ID number :	1223	Level :	15,0 cm		
Date :	29.01.2024	Direction :	East		
Time :	10:20:38	Object species :	Pinus sylvestris		
Advance :	76 cm/min	Location :	Birdworld		

Cavity detector

Start / stop level :	---
Maximum start depth :	---
Mode :	---
Level / width :	---
Start / stop :	---
Resulting length :	---
Cavity :	---



Assessment

■	From	15,0 cm	to	30,0 cm	:	Partial decay
□	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
□	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
□	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
□	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	
□	From	0,0 cm	to	0,0 cm	:	

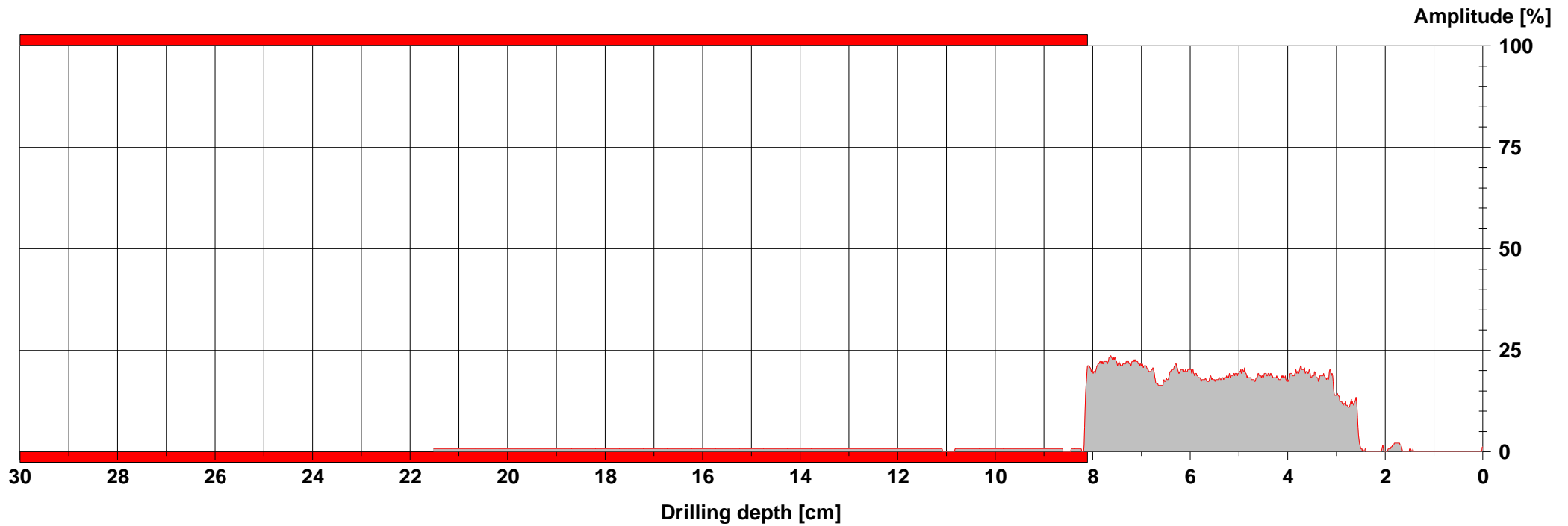
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 15	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 21,52 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 74,0 cm	
ID number : 1223	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : South	
Time : 10:21:59	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 73 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

■	From 8,1 cm to 30,0 cm : Decay
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

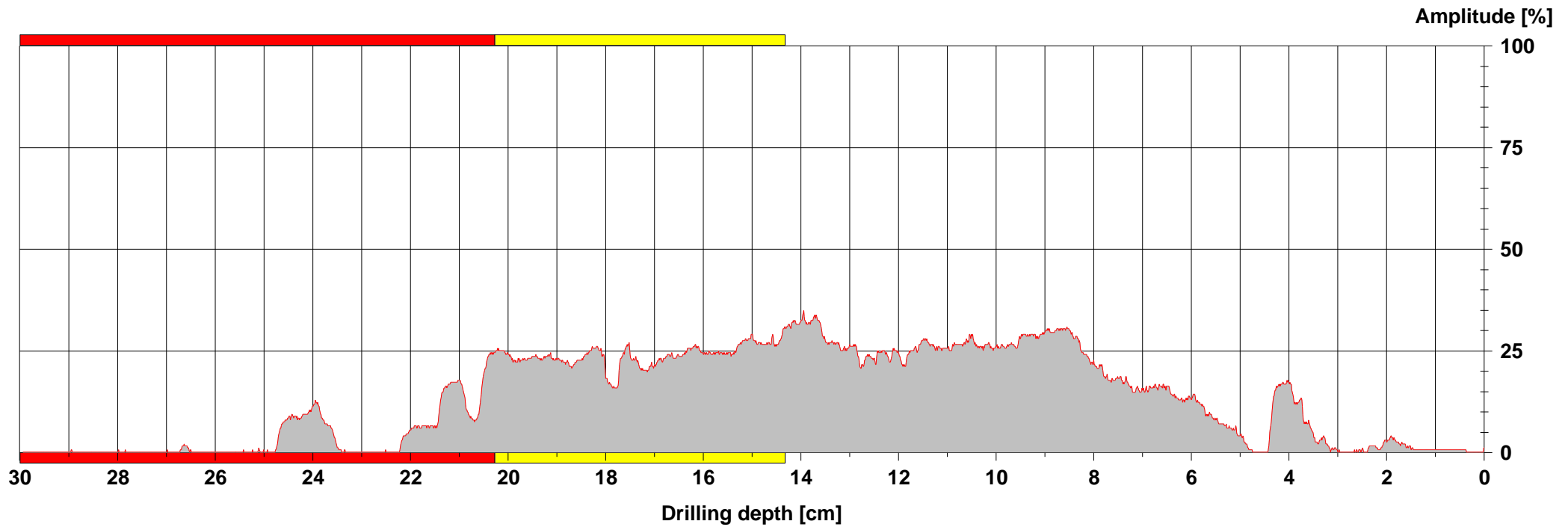
Comment

Measuring / object data

Measurement no. : 16	Tilt : ---	Name : Ben Abbatt
Drilling depth : 29,94 cm	Avg. curve : off	
Wood species : Soft (1)	Diameter : 74,0 cm	
ID number : 1223	Level : 15,0 cm	
Date : 29.01.2024	Direction : West	
Time : 10:23:00	Object species : Pinus sylvestris	
Advance : 72 cm/min	Location : Birdworld	

Cavity detector

Start / stop level : ---
Maximum start depth : ---
Mode : ---
Level / width : ---
Start / stop : ---
Resulting length : ---
Cavity : ---



Assessment

■	From 14,3 cm to 20,3 cm : Partial decay
■	From 20,3 cm to 30,0 cm : Decay
□	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
□	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
□	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :
□	From 0,0 cm to 0,0 cm :

Comment

Appendix 6: Table B.1

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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