



**Tree condition survey of
59 trees**

at

**1 Snode Hill, Beech, Hampshire, GU34 4AX
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Surveyed by
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Client
K Saville
1 Snode Hill
Beech
Hampshire
GU34 4AX

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J1461

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Institute of
Chartered Foresters



CEnv
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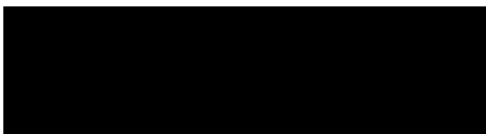


Table of Contents

1. INSTRUCTION	3
2. INTRODUCTION	4
3. STATUTORY CONTROLS	5
4. LIMITATIONS	7
5. TREE SURVEY FINDINGS	8
6. DISCUSSION / CONSIDERATION	9
7. RECOMMENDATIONS	13
APPENDICES	14
<i>Appendix 1: tree survey data</i>	15
<i>Appendix 2: tree survey plan</i>	26
<i>Appendix 3: general notes</i>	29
<i>Appendix 4: key to tree survey data</i>	30
<i>Appendix 5: surveyor qualifications and experience</i>	31

1. Instruction

- 1.1 I was instructed by K Saville to carry out a tree condition survey of 59 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 K Saville has raised concerns relating to the trees including their condition, proximity to the highway and residential garden.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 1 Snode Hill is to the south of Snode Hill and north of Medstead Road and forms a triangular area of land with the junction of Snode Hill and Medstead Road being the eastern extent of the site. The site has a general southerly aspect with a series of man made material movements. The main dwelling is close to Snode Hill within the middle of the northern boundary. There are two vehicular access points with the main access being from the north west and the less used access is to the east, at the junction with Snode Hill and Medstead Road. Along the southern boundary there is an embankment down to the highway / Medstead Road. To the southwest corner is an outbuilding. To the west is a cut and fill area of lawn.
- 2.2 The trees subject to the survey are throughout out the site. The survey starts from the northwest vehicular entrance and proceeds in approximately a clockwise direction.

3. Statutory controls

- 3.1 The online mapping tool provided by East Hampshire District Council, accessed on 22nd December 2022 identifies that the site is not subject to Conservation Area controls but Tree Preservation Order (TPO) EH1192 of 2022 1 Snode Hill relates. See image SAL1.



SAL1 Data provided by planning authority website¹.

- 3.2 Due to the position of the two defined areas of green hatch, I believe that T1801, T1802, T1803, and T1804 are subject to Tree Preservation Order EH1192 of 2022. The PDF copy of the TPO document and plan were not available from the council website on the day of accessing the data.
- 3.3 As these four trees are subject to TPO, a Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 s16 Tree Works Application² will need to be issued to the planning authority and 'Consent' received prior to tree works commencing relating to these trees. 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 website³. This tree condition survey can be used to inform such a Tree Works Application.
- 3.4 Alternatively, works may be exempt from notice as detailed in The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012 sections 14 (exceptions)⁴. 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, no imminent threats were found.
- 3.5 The Forestry Act 1967 does not apply as the trees grow within the residential garden⁵.

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

² <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/605/regulation/16/made>

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#making-applications-tpo>

⁴ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/605/regulation/14/made>

⁵ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/10/section/9> specifically s9(2)(b)

3.7 This document does not consider specific covenants.

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(s).
- 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 trees 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 several trees were obscured by ivy.
- 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 in Appendix 1.
- 4.6 No soil investigations have been carried out.

5. Tree survey findings

- 5.1 The survey was carried out on 19th and 20th December 2022. K Saville of 1 Snode Hill accompanied me during the first day of the site visit. The weather on the days of the site visits was heavy rain on the 19th, and clear, dry with low wind speeds on the 20th.
- 5.2 The table of findings of the tree survey can be found in Appendix 1.
- 5.3 Trees surveyed have been tagged with a sequentially number aluminium tag to aid identification. Tags are typically on the side of the tree where views are less frequent and typically at c1.5m. Occasionally the tags are lower if access to the stem at 1.5m is not available. The tag for T1842 is on the adjacent fence post.
- 5.4 I have plotted the approximate tree positions 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 tree 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 tag on the tree.

6. Discussion / consideration

- 6.1 Low branches impede vehicular and pedestrian access. Removal of low branches is appropriate where access required. Removal of low branches impeding the safe use of the highway is a requirement under the Highways Act⁶ and therefore can be considered exempt from the need to seek Consent where the tree is subject to Tree Preservation Order⁷ or Conservation Area. This relates to trees T1802, T1803, and 1804 where they overhang the highway.
- 6.2 Where branches are close to buildings and structures it is likely that damage caused by the impact of branches moving in the wind is likely to cause damage. Therefore, removing branches within 2m of the structure whilst retaining overhanging branches outside this distance is reasonable. This relates in particular to T1804. As the tree is subject to TPO, consent from the planning authority will be necessary prior to the implementation of the tree works.
- 6.3 Deadwood is likely to arise regularly from the trees over time and can cause harm or damage when it falls from a tree. The larger the section, the greater the potential harm. It is appropriate to remove the deadwood on a cyclic basis. This cycle could be divided into thirds for implementation over a three year period. It would be appropriate, due to the size of the deadwood present at this time for the deadwood to be removed within the time period recommended and then start implementation of the 1st phase of cyclic works in 2 years time. Retained deadwood can also be a unique habitat, particularly when over 150mm diameter. Therefore, where the risk of harm or damage is particularly low, it is appropriate to retain large deadwood as habitat.
- 6.4 The outgrown hedge has lapsed management with growth towards the highway. It would be appropriate to reinstate the management of the hedge through traditional hedge laying to create a dense framework of vegetative material. Benefits would be the management of growth towards the highway, effective boundary, and wildlife habitat.
- 6.5 Recent pests and diseases are having an impact upon the condition of the trees, for instance ash dieback⁸ amongst others. Ash dieback disease may lead to the death of the ash trees and their subsequent failure. Therefore, monitoring the condition of the ash trees is appropriate and their removal ought to be carried out prior to their structural condition deteriorating to a point where the failure of the trees increases.
- 6.6 A number of trees have suppressed canopies and / or lean. This is where the tree has grown from beneath a more mature or larger tree and the suppressed tree has grown towards the available light (phototropism). This often can lead to a tree development which is unbalanced and has an increased potential for stem or root-plate failure. The greater the development away from the point of seed germination, the greater the probability of failure. Remedial works to help control these risks are given in Appendix 1.

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

⁷ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/605/regulation/14/made> specifically s14 (1)(a)(ii) and (iv)

⁸ <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/pest-and-disease-resources/ash-dieback-hymenocyphus-fraxineus/>

- 6.7 Garden fires close to trees can cause the bark to heat to temperatures whereby cell death occurs. The death of the bark and wood beneath may not be apparent for some time. The greater the extent of damage to the bark and wood, the greater the impact upon the tree. Fires can also set the tree canopy on fire. To avoid damage to tree bark and the canopy for only small fires to be used and more than 3m from the drip line of the canopy.
- 6.8 Asymmetrical canopies are unbalanced and can lead to failure of branch attachment to the stem or stem torsional fibre separation / failure. The greater the asymmetry and exposure, the greater the potential for failure. Such asymmetrical canopies develop as group or woodland edge trees where they benefit from shelter by adjacent trees. When the shelter is reduced or removed, the potential for failure increases. Remedial works to help control these risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.9 The failure of branches allows for decay to enter into the branches / stem / heartwood, for instance the branch failures on T1837. Such branch loss is to be avoided where feasible. To reduce the incidence of such failures it is appropriate to shorten the branch length. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.10 Monoliths (standing dead stems) are useful for habitat. However, where such structures have the capacity to fall and cause harm or damage, their retention is not recommended. This relates to T1822. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.11 Woodpecker holes are indicators of branch or stem decay. Extent of decay is not known without a climbing inspection but may be significant and lead to branch or stem failure. This relates to trees T1833 and T1834. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.12 Decay fungi, for instance *Ganoderma*, can affect the structure of the tree causing branch, stem, or root-plate failure. In this instance, the *Ganoderma* appears to relate to the area of dead bark at the base of T1834. In the specific instance of T1834, tree works have been carried out to reduce the weight and leverage on the remaining functioning parts of the tree and, if the tree were to fail, it would fall within the orchard area of the garden. At this time, the risk of the tree is identified. If removal is considered appropriate this would be reasonable. However, I believe that the tree may be able to be retained for the foreseeable future, accepting the low risk that the tree presents.
- 6.13 Ivy and climbing plants obscure the view of trees and impedes the tree condition survey. It is appropriate to cut the ivy, using hand tools, at the base and remove to 2m taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. The ivy will then die off over time to allow survey of the tree. It is recognised that ivy presents habitat and food for wildlife, however, where tree survey of specific trees is necessary, retention of ivy and climbing plants is not recommended. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.14 Epicormic growth is growth from axillary buds in the bark which are triggered by increase light levels. These increased light levels are typically as a result of either tree condition decline or tree works. In this instance I believe that the trees with epicormic growth on the lower stems is due to crown lifting works and adjacent tree removals and therefore are not an indicator of declining tree condition.

- 6.15 Canker (T1842) is shown by bark cracks on the stem and main branches and dark exudate from the bark on the lower stem. In this instance, it is likely that the cause of the bark cracks is *Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi*⁹. No exudate was visible at the time of the survey (obscured by ivy and may have been washed off by rain). Exudate identifies an area of bark where the death of the living tissue is occurring / has occurred. When this bacterial canker causes the envelopment of the entire girth of the tree, there is no longer a pathway via the xylem water conduction vessels and the phloem / energy and nutrient conducting vessels and this leads to the death of the tree. Some trees are more tolerant of the canker than others of the same species and therefore it is appropriate to assess each tree on its merits. On this occasion, whilst bark cracks are present, exudate is not obvious and therefore it is likely that the tree has a measure of tolerance for the disease. Removal of the ivy on the lower stem will allow a more thorough survey. Forest Research does not have treatment recommendations to manage this disorder of the specific individual other than cutting out of specific infected branches and normal hygiene requirements when implementing the works.
- 6.16 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 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. This relates to T1843. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.17 Trees that have been 'topped' have the upper part of the tree canopy removed and regrowth typically redevelops the lost canopy. This regrowth is likely to have a weaker attachment than the original tree form. Additionally, 'top rots' (decay of the tree in the canopy) can occur degrading the structural integrity of the tree where regrowth has developed from axillary buds. This relates to T1844, T1845, and T1849. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.18 Where trees are showing decline (reduced leaf and twig density, yellowing foliage, small sized foliage, reduced foliage volume) then this is an indication that the physiology of the tree is deteriorating / in decline. Causes for such decline is numerous. Diminished physiology means that there is less energy available for defence of the tree system which means secondary colonisers (for instance insects, decay fungi, etc.) are more able to colonise the tree and have further influence upon tree physiology and structure. Canopy deterioration / decline may also be an indicator that the structure of the tree may be compromised and there is an increase potential for root-plate failure, stem failure, and branch failure. This relates to T1851 and T1852. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.

⁹ <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/pest-and-disease-resources/bleeding-canker-of-horse-chestnut-pseudomonas-syringae-pv-aesculi/>

- 6.19 Some tree species have a disposition for certain types of failure. For instance T1854 blue Atlas cedar develops included bark unions and overlong branches which are more prone to failure. Therefore, active formative pruning can help manage the disposition of the tree from a developing poor structure to a managed reasonable structure. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.19 Some tree species have a disposition for certain types of failure. For instance T1856 mulberry has collapsed. This is normal for such a tree species and its retention can allow for adaptive growth leading to a sprawling tree structure across the ground. In this instance, no remedial works are necessary as the tree has already collapsed.
- 6.20 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 the 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.
- 6.21 Extent of works needs to be balanced by the adjacent land use, frequency of use, size of anticipated failure part, and consequence of failure.
- 6.22 The highway to the north and south is used at all times of day. The garden areas are likely to be typically used during daylight hours although the occupation increases during weekends.
- 6.23 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 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 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.
- 7.4 Due to the presence of a TPO, it is necessary to seek Consent for the tree works from the planning authority prior to implementation for trees T1801 to T1804.
- 7.5 Works ideally to be carried out in the late summer (September) or, to a lesser extent, mid-winter (December through to February) to aid the trees to respond to the pruning wounds in the most effective manner. The worst time to implement tree works to retained trees is in spring / bud burst and secondly around autumn / leaf fall. Therefore, this time period (spring bud burst and autumn / leaf fall) ought to be avoided where possible to reduce the physiological impact upon retained trees.
- 7.6 Works are considered a 'High' priority and should be complete within 1 months from the date of this survey. The priority is considered based on the condition of the tree and its position and context. This relates to T1822.
- 7.7 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. This relates to T1814, T1830, and T1833.
- 7.8 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.
- 7.9 Resurvey of the tree ought to be complete by the 1st November 2025. Resurvey is important as the condition of trees alters over time.

Appendices

Appendix 1: tree survey data

Tree Condition Survey

Site 1 Snode Hill, Beech
 Date of survey 20th December 2022
 Job reference J1461
 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	1801	Beech Fagus sylvatica	23	Mature	Good	Good	Low branches.	Crown lift to 5m.	Low
T	1802	Beech Fagus sylvatica	22	Mature	Good	Fair	Previously topped at 4m with three main stems arising. Low branches.	Crown lift to 5m.	Low
T	1803	Beech Fagus sylvatica	23	Mature	Good	Good	Low branches.	Crown lift to 5m.	Low
T	1804	Field maple Acer campestre	14	Mature	Good	Good	Close to building. Low branches.	Clear building by 2m retaining overhanging branches outside this distance. Crown lift to 5m over carriageway and 3m over the remainder.	Low
T	1805	Oak Quercus robur	24	Mature	Good	Good	Occasional moderate (25mm to 100mm diameter) deadwood throughout. Low branches over the carriageway.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm. Crown lift to 5m over the carriageway.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1806	Field maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	14	Mature	Good	Good	Low branches over the carriageway. Three stems from 1m.	Crown lift to 5m over the carriageway.	Low
T	1807	Lawson cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	17	Mature	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	~
H	1	Hazel, hawthorn, cherry, sycamore	8	Mature	Good	Fair	Over mature hazel. Branches growing towards the highway.	Phased hedge laying to reinstate original field hedge. Remove self set sycamore and treat stumps to prevent regrowth.	Low
T	1808	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	24	Mature	Good	Good	Typical moderate deadwood throughout.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1809	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	24	Mature	Good	Good	Species susceptibility to ash dieback.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1810	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	14	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Suppressed canopy. Large (more than 100mm diameter) deadwood.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm. Crown lift to 5m over the carriageway.	Low
T	1811	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	24	Mature	Good	Fair	Bark loss at the base commensurate with historic fire damage.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1812	Oak Quercus robur	24	Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed canopy to the west. Overlong branches to the west.	Reduce horizontal canopy spread to west from 12m to 9m.	Low
T	1813	Field maple Acer campestre	14	Mature	Good	Fair	Previously suppressed canopy. Ivy impedes survey.	Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	1814	Oak Quercus robur	14	Mature	Good	Fair	Previously reduced. Asymmetrical canopy and overlong lateral branches to southeast over the carriageway. On embankment edge. Ivy impedes survey.	Crown reduction of the horizontal lateral branches from 10m to 7m. Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. Resurvey once base of the tree is clear of ivy.	Moderate
T	1815	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	24	Mature	Good	Good	Species susceptibility to ash dieback.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1816	Oak Quercus robur	24	Mature	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1817	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	24	Mature	Good	Good	Species susceptibility to ash dieback. Occasional branch failure in upper canopy.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1818	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	Middle aged	Good	Poor	Previously topped at 10m. Suppressed canopy towards southeast / carriageway. Species susceptibility to ash dieback.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1819	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	24	Mature	Good	Fair	Species susceptibility to ash dieback. Ivy obscures survey.	Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	1820	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	14	Middle aged	Good	Poor	Suppressed canopy towards the southeast/ carriageway. Species susceptibility to ash dieback.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
T	1821	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	5	Mature		Poor	Topped at 5m. Decay at base. Adjacent to carriageway.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
T	1822	Oak Quercus robur	8	Mature		Poor	Monolith on embankment above carriageway. Significant decay at the base.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	High
T	1823	Oak Quercus robur	24	Mature	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1824	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	24	Mature	Good	Good	Species susceptibility to ash dieback. Ivy impedes survey.	Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	1825	Oak Quercus robur	24	Mature	Fair	Fair	Slightly sparse canopy. Asymmetrical canopy towards the southeast / carriageway. Ivy impedes survey.	Crown reduction to a final height of 18m with 8m horizontal radial canopy spread. Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. Resurvey once base of tree is clear of ivy.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1826	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Good	Good	Asymmetrical canopy towards the west. Typical moderate deadwood throughout. Ivy impedes survey.	Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	1827	Oak Quercus robur	28	Mature	Good	Good	Adjacent recent tree loss. Ivy impedes survey.	Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	1828	Oak Quercus robur	24	Mature	Good	Good	Typical moderate deadwood throughout.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1829	Oak Quercus robur	24	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy obscures survey.	Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	1830	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	9	Middle aged	Good	Poor	Suppressed canopy towards the southeast carriageway.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Moderate
T	1831	Yew Taxus baccata	10	Middle aged	Good	Good	Two main stems from 1.5m.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1832	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	24	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy, suppressed canopy and lean towards the southeast/ carriageway. Species susceptibility to ash dieback.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1833	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	30	Mature	Good	Fair	Overlong branches to southeast. Minor included bark union at 8m. Woodpecker hole at 5m on south side with subsequent decay.	Branch reduction to create a horizontal canopy spread of 10m. Climbing inspection to determine extent of horizontal decay within woodpecker hole and stem diameter at height of woodpecker hole. Both dimensions to be forwarded to Arboricultural Consultant for their consideration.	Moderate
T	1834	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	14	Mature	Good	Poor	Suppressed canopy to the west. Topped at c12m. Pruning wounds and woodpecker hole at at 8 to 10m with subsequent decay. Woodpecker hole at 4m on south side. Field identification of <i>Ganoderma</i> species at 0.5m on west side. Area of dead bark from base to 0.5m on west side.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1835	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	20	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy and overlong lateral branches to west. Branch failures in upper canopy.	Branch reduction to create a horizontal canopy spread of 9m.	Low
T	1836	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	24	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy on lower stem.	Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	1837	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	26	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy and overlong lateral branches to west. Branch failures in upper canopy.	Branch reduction to create a horizontal canopy spread of 9m.	Low
T	1838	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	26	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy and overlong lateral branches to west. Branch failures in upper canopy. Epicormic growth on lower stem.	Branch reduction to create a horizontal canopy spread of 9m.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1839	Oak Quercus robur	28	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy and overlong lateral branches to west. Branch failures in upper canopy. Epicormic growth on lower stem.	Branch reduction to create a horizontal canopy spread of 9m.	Low
T	1840	Oak Quercus robur	28	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy and overlong lateral branches to west. Branch failures in upper canopy. Epicormic growth on lower stem.	Branch reduction to create a horizontal canopy spread of 10m.	Low
T	1841	Oak Quercus robur	28	Mature	Good	Good	Epicormic growth on lower stem.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1842	Horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	26	Mature	Good	Good	Overlong branch to northwest with minor included bark union. Low branches over the carriageway. Ivy impedes survey. Bark cracks visible between ivy growth.	Crown lift to 5m over the carriageway. Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. Resurvey once lower 2m of stem clear of ivy.	Low
T	1843	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	25	Mature	Good	Fair	Species susceptibility to ash dieback. Occasional moderate deadwood throughout. Four stems from 1.5m with minor included 'v' shaped bark unions (weaker attachment than normal 'u' shaped tension union).	Crown lift to 3m.	Low
T	1844	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	18	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Previously topped at 14m with moderate regrowth. Species susceptibility to ash dieback.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1845	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	16	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Previously topped at 12m with moderate regrowth. Species susceptibility to ash dieback.	Remove to allow 1846 to develop. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
T	1846	Oak Quercus robur	15	Middle aged	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1847	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	13	Mature	Good	Fair	Species susceptibility to ash dieback. Swept lower stem (phototropic) lean to the south / poor form.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1848	Hazel Corylus avellana	6	Mature	Good	Poor	Collapsing over mature coppice.	Coppice.	Low
T	1849	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	12	Mature	Good	Fair	Species susceptibility to ash dieback. Previously topped with moderate regrowth. Three stems from 2m.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1850	Black pine Pinus nigra	27	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy and (phototropic) lean towards the south. Typical moderate deadwood throughout. Occasional branch failure. Two main stems from 6m with good 'u' shaped tensile union.	Branch reduction to create a horizontal canopy spread of 10m.	Low
T	1851	Cherry Prunus	4	Middle aged	Dead			Remove.	Low

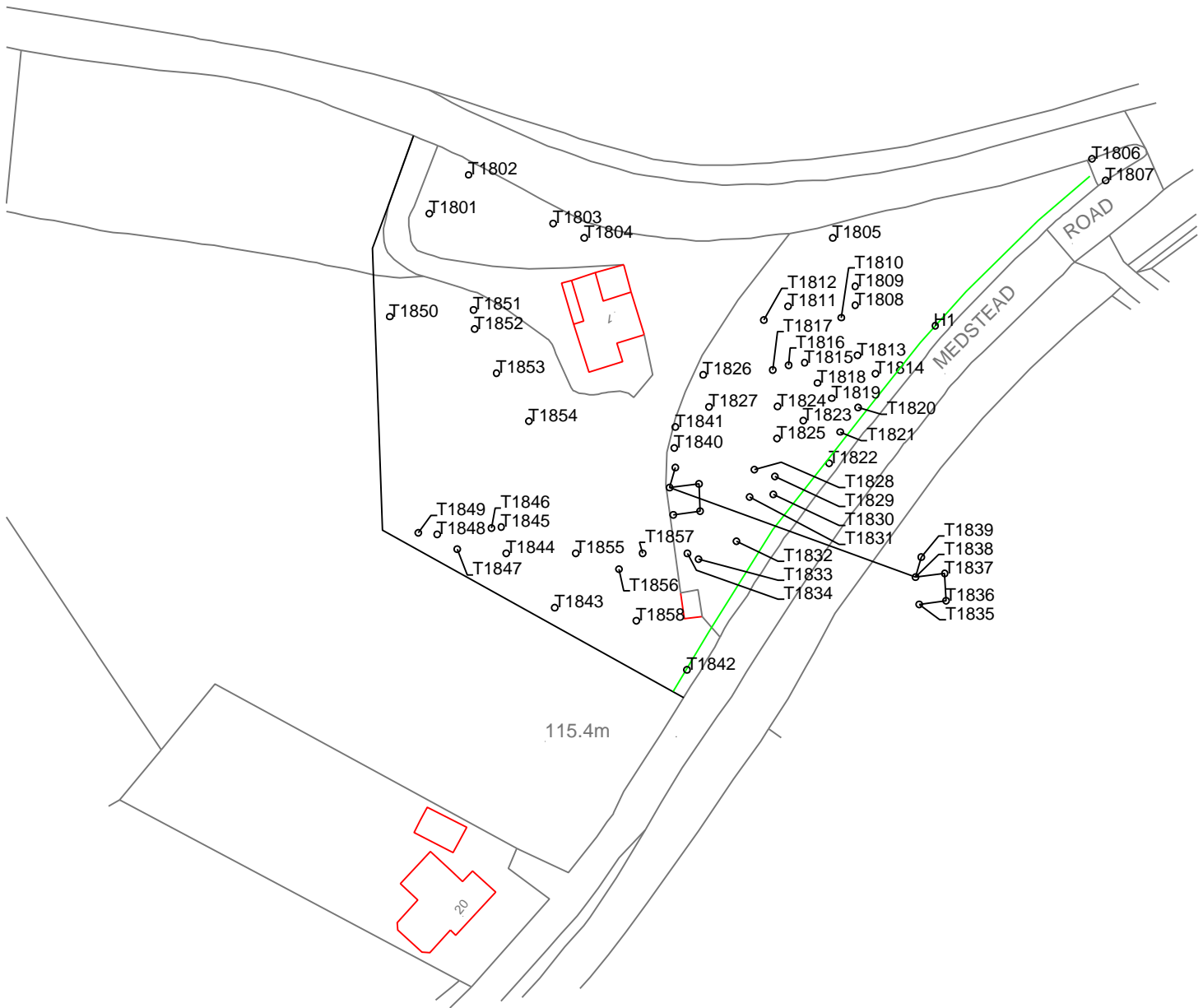
Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1852	Purple plum <i>Prunus cerasifera pissardii</i>	6	Middle aged	Fair	Fair	Sparse canopy with numerous dead twigs. Three stems from 0.3m.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
T	1853	Cherry Prunus	4	Middle aged	Poor	Poor	Declining canopy. Decay of the lower stem.	Remove. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Low
T	1854	Atlas cedar <i>Cedrus Atlantica glauca</i>	10	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Two main stems from 1.5m.	Formative pruning to remove included bark unions and limit overlong branch development.	Low
T	1855	Apple <i>Malus</i>	5	Mature	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1856	Mulberry <i>Morus nigra</i>	4	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Typical collapsed form.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1857	Apple <i>Malus</i>	5	Mature	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	1858	Apple <i>Malus</i>	6	Mature	Good	Good		No works required at the time of the survey.	~

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
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Height assessments are approximate.

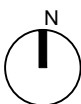
Arisings can be left in wooded area to create deadwood habitat. Stacked debris to be between fence posts 1m apart and 1m high for length required. Stacked debris to be kept 1m from the base of retained trees.

Appendix 2: tree survey plan



General / Key:

Indicative tree position ○



Site: 1 Snode Hill, Beech

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 - OS data

Drawing reference: J1461

Revision: -

Date: December 2022

Scale: 1 to 500 on A4

Sheet: 1 of 1

Property line to the west is indicative.

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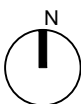
Ben Abbatt

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



General / Key:

Indicative tree position ○



Site: 1 Snode Hill, Beech

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Drawing title:

Tree survey plan - aerial data

Drawing reference: J1461

Revision: -

Date: December 2022

Scale: 1 to 500 on A4

Sheet: 1 of 1

Property line to the west is indicative.

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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: 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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