

Tree condition survey

at

Kings Pond, Alton

for

Alton Town Council

sapling arboriculture ltd

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Instruction

The tree survey is to be carried out in relation to the landowner's duty under the Occupier's Liability Act 1984 and common law. The tree survey will be carried out from ground level, identifying significant tree features that may have significant bearing upon the condition and management of the tree and giving appropriate recommendations and priorities.

Typical significant defects that are to be identified can be referred to in "Hazards from Trees, a general guide" by David Lonsdale and "The body language of trees" by Claus Mattheck published by the Forestry Commission and the Department of the Environment respectively.

Tree Condition Survey Sheet

Site: Kings Pond, Alton

Date of survey: 5th December 2018

Weather: Clear with light wind.

Surveyed by: Ben Abbatt

No	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Condition (Physiological and structural)		Recommendations	Priority for works
0122	Oak	21	Mature	Good	Occasional moderate deadwood (25 – 100mm diameter). Low branches over access and footway.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	Low
						Crown lift to 5m over access.	Low
						Crown lift to 3m over footway.	Low
0120	Lime	21	Mature	Fair	Previously reduced to c17m with moderate regrowth. Close to adjacent lamp column. Epicormic growth impedes survey.	Remove epicormic growth to 2m.	Moderate
						Resurvey once base is clear.	Moderate
						Clear lamp by 2m.	Low
0056	Sycamore	25	Mature	Fair	Two stems from c2m obscured by Ivy.	Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove.	Moderate
						Resurvey once base is clear.	Moderate
0136	Sycamore	22	Mature	Fair	Suppressed form. Ivy impedes survey.	Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove.	Low
						Resurvey once base is clear.	Low
0992	Lime	31	Mature	Good	Frequently large deadwood (more than 100mm diameter), including over public bin.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	HIGH
0137	Lime	18	Mature	Fair	Frequently large deadwood (more than 100mm diameter) including over footpath. Epicormic growth impedes survey.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	HIGH
						Remove epicormic growth to 2m.	Low
						Resurvey once base is clear.	Low

A	Pond edge compartment	-	-	Poor	Numerous trees have fallen into the pond eroding integrity of pond edge. Numerous trees are leaning towards the pond. Ivy growth on numerous trees impedes survey.	Remove fallen trees and coppice stumps. Coppice all leaning trees to maintain integrity of pond edge. Sever Ivy at base and 2m and remove on all trees with a girth of more than 200mm at 1.5m height. Resurvey once bases are clear.	HIGH HIGH Low Low
0133	Willow	8	Mature	Good	Lean towards grassed area.	Allow branches to develop and layer into adjacent grassed area to become a self supporting arch.	Low
0132	Ash	20	Mature	Fair	Lean towards adjacent property.	Crown reduction to final height of 18m with 9m radial branch spread to reduce potential for root plate failure towards adjacent property.	Low
0138	Sycamore	c15	Mature	FAIR	Historic root plate failure with maturing regrowth.	Coppice at 1.5m.	Moderate
0139	Sycamore	>20	Mature	Good	Ivy impedes survey.	Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove. Resurvey once base is clear.	Moderate Moderate
0140	Ash	-	-	-	Occasional moderate deadwood (25 – 100mm diameter) including over footway. Ivy impedes survey.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter. Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove. Resurvey once base is clear.	Moderate Moderate Moderate
0141	Sycamore	c20	Mature	Fair	Four stems from c2.5m with union obscured by Ivy. Ivy severed.	Resurvey once Ivy has died back.	Low

B	High canopy Sycamore compartment	-	-	-	Ivy obscures survey of occasional trees – in particular those adjacent to Ashdell Road. Weld mesh guard on Field Maple (south of number 23).	Sever ivy at base and at 2m and remove. Resurvey once bases are clear. Remove weld mesh guard.	Moderate Moderate Low
0142	Horse Chestnut	>20	Mature	Fair	Overlong branches over adjacent carriageway. Adaptive growth ribs on branches over adjacent carriageway. Longitudinal wound on top side at 5m of branches over carriageway. Large deadwood (more than 100mm diameter) occasionally throughout and over carriageway and footway.	Reduce branches over carriageway to 15m final height. Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	HIGH HIGH
0143	Horse Chestnut	>20	Mature	Fair	Large deadwood (more than 100mm diameter) occasionally throughout and over carriageway and footway.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	HIGH
0144	Horse Chestnut	>20	Mature	Fair	Large deadwood (more than 100mm diameter) occasionally throughout and over carriageway and footway.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	HIGH
0145	Horse Chestnut	>20	Mature	Fair	Cavity at c13m.	Carry out a climbing inspection to determine extent of horizontal decay. If more than 50% of stem diameter at point of assessment, crown reduce to final height of 15m with 7m radial branch spread. Measurements and photographs of cavity are to be taken and issued to the Arboricultural Consultant for assessment.	Moderate Moderate
0146	Sycamore	c12	Young	Poor	Top damaged due to private tree failure from adjacent land.	Remove.	Moderate

0020	Sycamore	>20	Mature	Fair	Occasionally moderate deadwood (25 – 100mm diameter) including over adjacent footway. Five stems from base to 1m.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	Moderate
C	Willow coppice compartment	-	-	Fair	Willow collapsing in to pond.	Coppice all Willow within 4m of pond edge.	Moderate
D	Sycamore high canopy compartment	-	-	Fair	Leaning trees with likely failure towards pond leading to erosion of pond edge. Ivy impedes survey of trees.	Coppice all trees leaning towards pond. Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove. Resurvey once bases are clear.	Moderate Moderate Moderate
0131	Ash	>20	Mature	Poor	Overlong branches over footway and pond. Three stems from base.	Coppice.	Moderate
0147	Poplar	>15	Mature	Poor	Pollarded at 4m. Ivy obscures dead bark and colonisation by decay fungi. Lean over footway.	Fell. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	High Low
0664	Ash	>20	Mature	Fair	Overlong branches towards pond. Ivy obscures survey.	Reduce branches growing towards pond to horizontal length of 9m. Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove. Resurvey once base is clear.	Moderate Low Low
0148	Ash	>20	Mature	Fair	Overlong branches towards pond. Ivy obscures survey.	Reduce branches growing towards pond to horizontal length of 8m. Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove. Resurvey once base is clear.	Moderate Low Low

E	Edge of Pond compartment	-	-	-	Species include Willow, Ash, Alder, Bamboo. Historic failure of trees into pond eroding integrity of pond edge.	Coppice all vegetation over 200mm diameter on a 5 yearly cycle. Remove invasive bamboo species. Treat to prevent regrowth of bamboo.	Moderate Moderate Moderate
0127	Alder	>15	Mature	Fair	Lean towards adjacent building.	Coppice.	Low
0149	Cherry	c12	Middle Aged	Poor	Growing towards adjacent building. Canker on lower stem.	Fell.	Low
0123 - 0150	Poplar	c20	Mature	Poor	Three stems pollarded at c6m. Dead falling bark reveals decayed wood.	Fell all three stems. Treat stump to prevent regrowth.	Moderate Moderate
F	Edge of pond compartment	-	Mature	Fair	Species include Ash, Horse Chestnut, Sycamore, with Willow understory. Willow encroaching on pond. Low branches. Ivy obscures survey.	Coppice all Willow and trees leaning towards pond. Sever Ivy at base and at 2m and remove. Resurvey once bases are clear. Crown lift to 3m all round. Crown lift to 5m over access road.	Moderate Low Low Low Low

Tree survey carried out as a 'negative return' walked survey only identifying trees which require remedial works.

Resurvey to be complete by July 2020

General notes:

The tree survey has been carried out in relation to the landowner's duty under the Occupier's Liability Act 1984 and common law. The tree survey was carried out from ground level, identifying significant tree features that may have significant bearing upon the condition and management of the tree and giving appropriate recommendations and priorities. All dimensions are estimated. No soil investigations will be carried out.

To carry out the tree survey reasonable access around the base of the tree is required. Where this is not feasible, these parts of the tree may not be able to be inspected. If view of the entire structure of the tree(s) is limited, for instance by the properties in private ownership, this is a limitation to the tree survey and some parts of the tree may not be able to be fully surveyed. The tree survey will be carried out from the ground with the aid of binoculars if necessary. The tree will not be climbed as part of this survey.

Typical significant defects that are to be identified can be referred to in "Hazards from Trees, a general guide" by David Lonsdale and "The body language of trees" by Claus Mattheck published by the Forestry Commission and the Department of the Environment respectively.

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 checked whether the site is within a Conservation Area or whether the trees are under Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Prior to any tree works confirmation of whether these legal restrictions apply to the site or trees ought to be sought from the Local Planning Authority (LPA). 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 LPA 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 LPA 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.

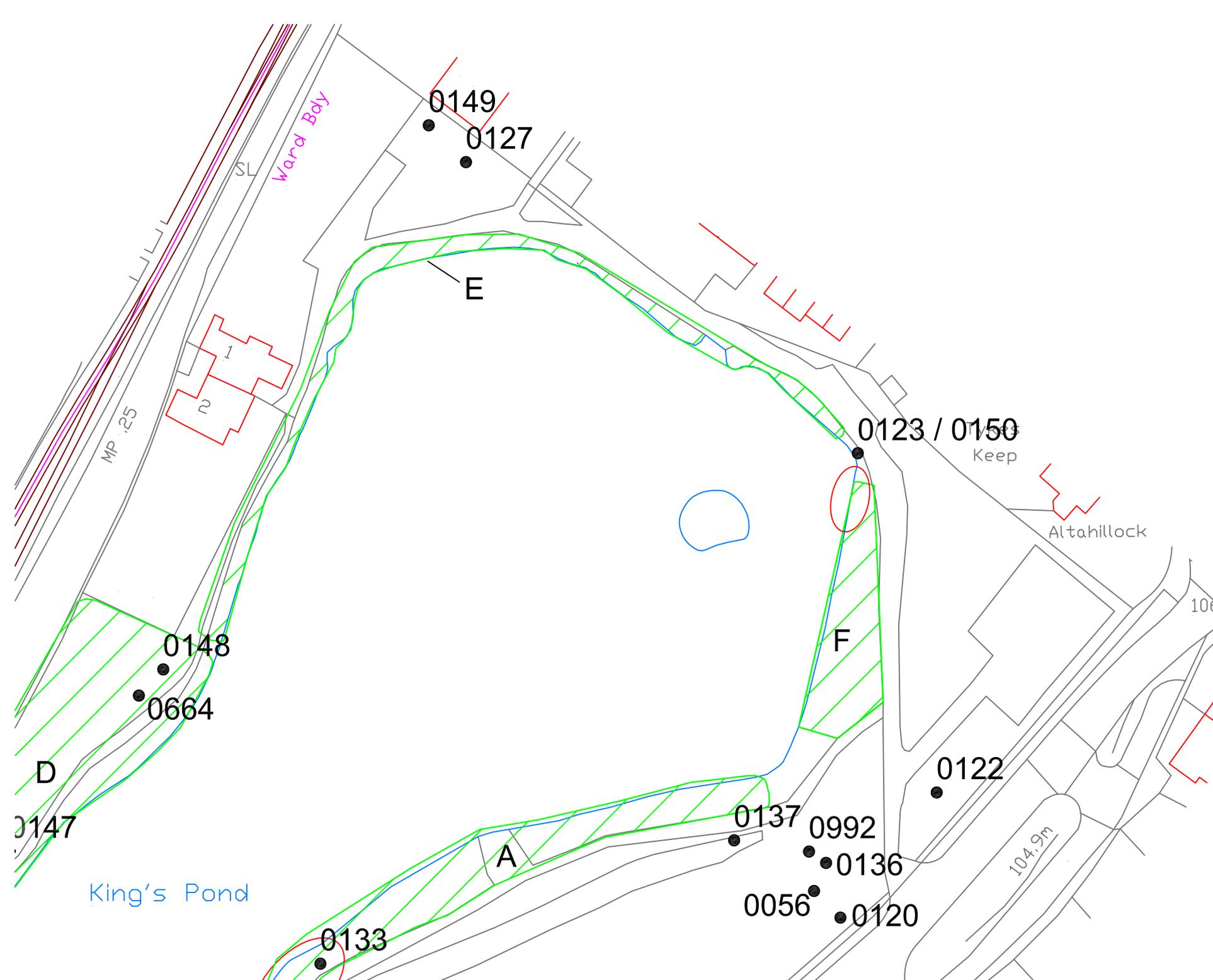
In this instance, considering the size of the trees, their location and features I believe that there is a low to medium potential of bats using the mature trees as a roost site. A bat survey prior to tree works is not recommended as it would be difficult to determine the location of any exit point from the roost within the tree by a bat survey and also confusion may also arise from bats travelling from other roosts. Any such exit could more easily be identified by a competent tree worker. 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, which a competent tree contractor should be familiar with.

Biosecurity measures: To minimise the 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 Propellor 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.

Key to condition survey sheet

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.	
Height of crown	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.	
Age Class (Age)	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.
	Veteran	A tree of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age and is old relative to others of the same species. See Natural England definition.
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 2 months.
	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 6 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 24 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.	

Site plan



General / Key:

- Compartments
- Tree position
- Tree position (removed)
- Proposed vista

Client:
Alton Town Council

Site:
Kings Pond, Alton

Data:
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Drawing title:
Tree survey plan

Drawing reference:
J064 / 15

Revision:
-

Date:
December 2018

Scale:
Scale not given.

Sheet:
2 of 3

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Notes:

Positions of trees and groups have been located approximateley and their exact position is not accurately shown by this drawing. The position of the trees and groups on this drawing is an indication only.



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