

Negative return tree condition survey

at

**Gregory Drive (Area D), Nugent Close (Area F) and Channer Close
(Area J)**

for

Church Crookham Parish Council

sapling arboriculture ltd

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 Institute of
Chartered Foresters



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Instruction To carry out a negative return tree condition survey of trees within the site identified by the client. Production of survey report and provision of management recommendations with priorities as appropriate. A negative return tree survey is where only trees requiring works are recorded.

The tree condition survey 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.

Limitations The tree condition survey was carried out from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment process, identifying significant tree features that may have significant bearing upon the condition and management of the tree and giving appropriate recommendations and priorities. Trees were not 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.

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.

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 target(s). Recommendations for the period between surveys will be given.

No soil investigations have been carried out.

Tree positions have been plotted approximately on the GIS data held by Church Crookham Parish Council to correlate between the tree condition survey and the individual trees on the site. Some trees have numbered tags to further aid identification on site between the survey and the specific trees.

Tree Condition Survey Data

Site Negative return survey of Gregory Drive Area D, Nugent Close Area F, and Channer Close Area J
 Date of survey 26th April and 3rd May 2022
 Job reference J925.10 Q3
 Surveyor Ben Abbatt
 Resurvey To be complete by the 1st June 2025

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
							Gregory Drive - Area D		
W	Area D	Oak, birch, ash, willow, hawthorn, holly		Mature	Good	Good	Principally even aged oak with occasional birch, ash, and willow. Understorey of hawthorn and holly. Ash with early stage indications of ash dieback. Informal path through the woodland on the southwest side. Bramble impedes access and survey to interior of woodland.	No works required at the time of the survey.	
T	3451	Dead	12	Mature	Dead			Remove.	Moderate
T	3452	Oak Quercus robur	9	Mature	Poor	Fair	Sparse canopy. Moderate deadwood over footway. Lean to north.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	Moderate
T	3453	Willow Salix	17	Mature	Good	Fair	Multiple stems from the base. Species susceptibility to structural failure.	Coppice.	Low
T	3454	Oak Quercus robur		Mature	Good	Poor	Included bark union at 2.5m to base. Ivy impedes survey.	Install cable bracing to reduce potential for included bark union failure. Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Low
T	3455	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Good	Poor	Recent minor stem failure. Decay at base. Adjacent to informal path.	Coppice.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
Nugent Close - Area F									
W	Area F	Oak, ash, birch, willow, alder, holly, hawthorn	15+	Mature	Good	Good	High canopy oak with intermediate ash, alder, birch. Willow on the perimeter of the copse. Numerous failed birch and willow within the woodland. Hawthorn and holly throughout as understorey and on the perimeter. Holly impedes colonisation by bluebells and other herbaceous layer plants due to excessive shade. Ditch runs through middle of woodland. Access impeded by fence and understorey limiting risks.	Remove holly and treat to prevent regrowth.	Low
T	3456	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Good	Fair	Lean towards footway.	Remove.	Low
T	3457	Birch Betula pendula	15+	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Lean towards footway.	Remove.	Low
T	3458	Birch Betula pendula	15+	Mature	Good	Poor	Excessive lean towards footway.	Remove.	Moderate
T	3459	Alder Alnus glutinosa	15+	Mature	Fair	Fair	Defoliation by beetle. Multiple stems from the base.	Coppice.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
Channer Close Copse - Area J									
W	Area J	Oak, ash, willow, hawthorn, hazel, lime		Mature	Good	Good	High canopy oak and ash. Occasional other high canopy tree species. Willow self set with typical poor structure, failure and lean. Hawthorn and hazel understorey. Wildlife habitat throughout. Forest school within.		
							Forest school within copse.	Define extent of forest school and survey trees within falling distance of the forest school on an annual basis. Exclude access to copse during high winds (Beaufort scale 6 or higher / wind speed more than 25 mph / 40 KMh).	Moderate
							Leaning trees.	Remove trees with a lean more than 15 degrees from vertical towards open space / forest school / pedestrian and vehicular access when within falling distance.	Low
							Early to advanced stages of ash dieback throughout.	Remove all ash. Treat stumps to prevent regrowth.	Low
							Access to survey mature trees impeded by vegetation and ivy.	Clear access and vegetation to all trees more than 400 mm diameter at 1.3 m and sever ivy at base using handtools and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. Maintain access and ivy clearance on an annual basis.	Low
							Mature structurally weak willow.	Coppice all willow over 300 mm diameter at 1.3 m.	Low
							Overmature hazel coppice.	Coppice 1/10th of hazel within the copse once every 2 years. Install temporary chestnut pale fencing around each cut coppice to allow regeneration without deer browsing (deer do not like enclosed areas).	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	226	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Fair	Advanced ash dieback. See earlier survey J925 10 TCS Q2 Church Crookham PC 20220419	Remove.	High
T	227	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Fair	Advanced ash dieback. See earlier survey J925 10 TCS Q2 Church Crookham PC 20220419	Remove.	High
T	3471	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3472	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3473	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3474	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3475	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3476	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3477	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3478	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3479	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	3480	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3481	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3482	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Dead		Habitat features.	Remove. Leave cut wood in situ.	Low
T	3483	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Dead		Habitat features.	Remove. Leave cut wood in situ.	Low
T	3484	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3485	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Good	Poor	Lean to the south. Anticipated altered exposure. Habitat features. Adjacent to forest school.	Coppice.	Low
T	3486	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Good	Poor	Lean to the south. Anticipated altered exposure. Habitat features. Adjacent to forest school.	Coppice.	Low
T	3487	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Good	Poor	Lean to the west. Anticipated altered exposure. Probably decay at the base.	Coppice.	Low
T	3488	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Good	Poor	Lean to the north. Anticipated altered exposure.	Coppice.	Low
T	3489	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3490	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	3491	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3492	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3493	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback. Adjacent to forest school area.	Remove.	Low
T	3494	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Dead		Advanced stages of ash dieback. Adjacent to forest school area.	Remove.	Low
T	3495	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback. Adjacent to forest school area.	Remove.	Low
T	3496	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback. Adjacent to forest school area.	Remove.	Moderate
T	3497	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback. Adjacent to forest school area.	Remove.	Moderate
T	3498	Willow Salix	15+	Mature	Fair	Poor	Main live stem leans towards forest school. Third minor stem dead. Decay at base.	Remove.	Moderate
T	3499	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3500	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	1082	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1083	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	1084	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback. West of access road and within falling distance. 5 stems.	Remove.	Low
T	1085	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback. West of access road and within falling distance. 2 stems.	Remove.	Low
T	No tag	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback. West of access road and within falling distance. Inaccessible.	Remove.	Low
T	1086	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Mature	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	1087	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	15+	Middle aged	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low

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 Arboricultural Consultant so that they may advise accordingly.

I have not checked specifically with the planning authority 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 planning authority. If the trees stand within a Conservation Area designated under the Town and Country Planning Act the planning authority 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 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.

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.

Where nesting birds are found, further information should be sought from DEFRA 08459 33 55 77 or helpline@defra.gsi.gov.uk.

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. BS8596 Micro guide to surveying for bats in trees and woodland <https://shop.bsigroup.com/upload/273444/BSI-Bat-Microguide-UK-EN.pdf>

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.

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.	
Canopy spread	Canopy spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.	
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.
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.	

Site plan

Geographical position shown on Parish Online database held by the Parish Council.



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