Positive and negative return tree condition survey

at

Allmand Close (Area E), addition to Channer Gardens, Thapa Couryard (Area G), and negative return survey of the perimeter of the Athletics Track

for

Church Crookham Parish Council

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Contents

Instruction To carry out a positive and 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 positive return survey collects data on each tree surveyed. 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 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

Site Allamand Close, Athapaskan Courtyard, Channer Gardens (addition)
Date of survey 9th May wp22
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
Allamnd Close (Area E)									
T	771	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Poor	Fair	Distal twig dieback. Foliage yellow in colour. Gaps between branch units. Recent deadwood removal.	Crown reduction to a final height of 14m with a horizontal radial canopy spread of 6m.	Low
T	770 /3427	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Fair	Fair	Foliage light green in colour. Gaps between branch units. Moderate deadwood throughout.	Remove deadwood more than 25 mm diameter.	Low
T	769 /8840	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Good	Good	Typical moderate deadwood throughout.	Remove deadwood more than 25 mm diameter.	Low
T	768 / 8839	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Good	Good	Typical moderate deadwood throughout.	Remove deadwood more than 25 mm diameter.	Low
T	767 / 8837	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Fair	Good	Foliage yellow in colour. Gaps between branch units. Recent deadwood removal.	Crown reduction to a final height of 16m with a horizontal radial canopy spread of 7 m.	Low
T	766 / 8836	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Good	Fair	Overlong lateral branches on north side. Lamp placed within canopy spread. Mechanical damage to buttress roots.	Tip reduction of lateral branches on north side to a horizontal radial canopy spread of 7 m. Clear lamp by 2m.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	8835	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Good	Good	Typical moderate deadwood throughout. Overlong lateral branches. Woodpecker hole on underside of lower branch to south.	Remove deadwood more than 25 mm diameter. Tip reduction of lateral branches to a horizontal radial branch length of 7.5 m.	Low
T	764 / 8834	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Good	Good	Storm damage on north side at 6 m. Occasional moderate deadwood.	Remove deadwood more than 25 mm.	Low
T	763	Oak Quercus robur	16	Mature	Good	Fair	Overlong lateral branches. Occasional moderate deadwood. Large branch tear out in central mid canopy. Lamp installed within canopy spread. Dwelling constructed within canopy spread.	Tip reduction of lateral branches on north side to a horizontal radial canopy spread of 9 m. Remove deadwood more than 25 mm. Clear lamp by 2m. Clear dwelling by 2 m retaining overhanging branches outside this distance.	Moderate
T	8831	Oak Quercus robur	10	Mature	Fair	Fair	Distal twig dieback in upper canopy. Top lost at c10 m. Patch of dark exudate on west side at 1 m.	No works required at the time of the survey.	~
T	7759 / 8830	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Good	Good	Dwellings constructed within canopy spread. Cavity at base on east side.	No works required at the time of the survey.	
T	3428 / 8828	Oak Quercus robur	20	Mature	Good	Poor	Typical moderate deadwood throughout. Cable bracing between two stems. Top lost from northern stem with mature regrowth. Two stems from 1.8m with included bark. Dwellings and garden constructed within canopy spread.	Crown reduction to a final height of 18 m with a horizontal radial canopy spread of 9 m. Install additional cable bracing to supplement existing cable bracing and to act as fall arrest system in event of existing metal flexible bracing failure. Remove deadwood more than 25 mm diameter. Clear dwellings by 3 m retaining overhanging branches outside this distance.	Moderate

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	757	Oak Quercus robur	18	Mature	Poor	Fair	Distal twig dieback. Gaps between branch units. Overlong lateral branches.	Crown reduction to a final height of 14m with a horizontal radial canopy spread of 6m.	Low
Addition to Channer Gardens									
T	3429	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	6	Young	Fair	Good	Early stages of ash dieback.	Remove.	Low
T	3430	Birch Betula pendula	8	Middle aged	Good	Fair	Lean towards footway/ north.	Crown lift to 3 m.	Low
T	3431	Oak Quercus robur	6	Young	Good	Good	Low branches.	Crown lift to 3 m.	Low
T	3432	Rowan Sorbus aucuparia	3	Young	Good	Good		Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
T	3433	Cherry Prunus	3	Young	Good	Good		Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
G	3434	Ash, oak, birch	8	Young	Fair	Good	Self set along north side of concrete hardstanding and south of metal fence remains. Ash have early stages of ash dieback. Low branches.	Remove ash and treat to prevent regrowth. Crown lift to 3 m.	Low
Thapa Courtyard									
T	3435	Copper beech Fagus sylvatica purpurea	17	Mature	Good	Good	Low branches.	Crown lift to 3m.	Low
T	3436	Oak Quercus robur	3	Young	Fair	Fair		Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
T	3437	Hornbeam Carpinus betulus	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Mechanical damage to stem.	Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
T	3438	Hornbeam Carpinus betulus	3	Young	Fair	Fair		Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	3439	Hornbeam Carpinus betulus	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Lower canopy dieback.	Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
T	3440	Norway maple Acer platanoides	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Sparse canopy. Mechanical damage to lower stem.	Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
T	3441	Hornbeam Carpinus betulus	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Mechanical damage to stem.	Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
T	3442	Birch Betula pendula	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Mechanical damage to stem.	Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	3443	Oak Quercus robur	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Mechanical damage to stem.	Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
T	3444	Norway maple Acer platanoides	3	Young	Fair	Fair	Mechanical damage to stem.	Install 4 posts 1m distant from the tree to prevent mower access. Remove turf within 1m of the base of the tree to 50mm depth and replace with wood chip to a settled depth of 75mm within 1m of the tree taking care to ensure the mulch is not touching the base of the tree. Top up mulch every 6 months.	Low
Athletics Track perimeter									
W		Oak, Ash, Holly, Hazel					High canopy oak with occassional ash. Understorey of holly and hazel. Occassional informal footpath.	Remove ash with moderate (75% or less live canopy) and advanced (50% or less live canopy) ash dieback.	Low
								Use arisings from tree works to disuade use of informal footpaths.	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 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.