



**Tree condition and hazard survey of trees on Parish land**  
**at**  
**Preston Candover & Nutley Parish Council**

*Surveyed by*  
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*Report date*  
24<sup>th</sup> February 2025

*Client*

Preston Candover & Nutley Parish Council  
Preston Candover Village Hall  
RG25 2DN

*Report reference*  
J1384\_03

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## 1. Instruction

- 1.1 I was instructed by W Simpson to carry out a tree condition survey of trees on parish land, 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 The client has raised concerns relating to the trees including their condition, proximity to the highway and dwellings.

## 2. Site details

2.1 Preston Candover and Nutley Parish Council relates to two village areas in the north of Hampshire. The four sites surveyed are:

- Land opposite the Purefoy Arms
- Land adjacent to the Purefoy Arms
- Play area at Moundsmere Close
- Land at the tennis club

2.2 The trees subject to the survey stand on parish council land.

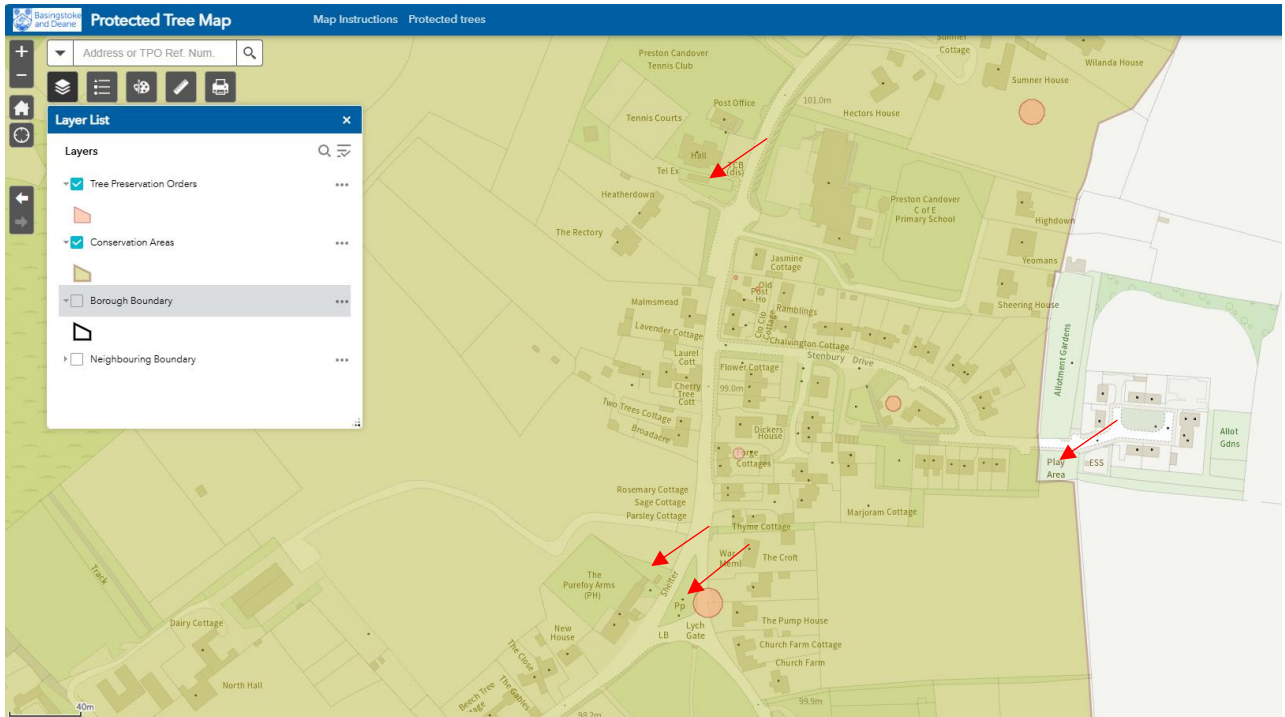
2.3 The local planning authority is Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/>

### 3. Statutory controls

- 3.1 The online mapping tool<sup>2</sup> provided by Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, accessed on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2024 identifies that the sites, other than the play area, are subject to Conservation Area controls. No Tree Preservation Order relates. See image SAL1 (red arrows indicate the four sites):



SAL1 Image from council website.

- 3.2 The mapping tool shows that a Conservation Area relates to three of the sites. Therefore, prior to tree works being carried out within the site, a Town and Country Planning Act 1990 s211(3) Notice of Intent<sup>3</sup> will need to be issued to the planning authority and 'No objection' received or the expiration of the 6 week notice period. Such tree works identified within the s211 Notice will normally need to be complete before a 2 year period from the date of the Notice. Additional information on the process can be found at the Government website<sup>4</sup>. This tree condition survey can be used to inform such a s211 Notice of Intent.
- 3.3 Alternatively, works may be exempt from notice as detailed in The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012 sections 14 and 15 (exceptions).<sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup> Such exceptions are given as a 'Notice of Intent' and a 5 working day period for the planning authority to consider the matter. In this instance, no tree works recommendations detailed in the tree condition survey for either tree surveyed would fall within these criteria.

<sup>2</sup> <https://bdbc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=1de51929eac74af2916cf43da11b46ba>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/section/211>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas#making-applications-tpo>

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

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/regulation/15/made>

- 3.4 Works in accordance with the Highways Act 1980, section 154<sup>7</sup>, overrides the town and Country Planning Act and can be implemented without reference to the planning authority. However, it is appropriate to inform the planning authority to avoid unnecessary waste of officer time investigating whether the works are exempt. In this instance, works to remove the branches obstructing the safe use of the highway should be implemented.
- 3.5 The Forestry Act 1967<sup>8</sup> does not apply as the trees grow within public open space.
- 3.6 This document does not consider specific covenants.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1980/66/section/154>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1967/10/section/9>

## 4. Limitations

- 4.1 The tree survey was carried out from ground level, with the aid of binoculars where appropriate, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) process. The VTA process is used to identify significant tree features that may have significant bearing upon the condition (physiological and structural) and management of the tree.
- 4.2 Typical significant defects that are identified are referred to in Lonsdale, D., "Hazards from Trees, a general guide" (FCPG13) published in 2000 by the Forestry Commission, Lonsdale, D., "Principles of tree hazard assessment and management" published in 1999 and 2001 and reprinted in 2013 by the Forestry Commission, and Mattheck, C., "The body language of trees" published in 1994 by the Department of the Environment and 2015 by Karlsruhe Institute of Technology.
- 4.3 Reasonable access around the base of the tree is required to carry out a tree survey. Where this is not feasible, these parts of the tree may not be fully assessed. If a view of the entire structure of the tree(s) is limited, for instance by the properties in private ownership or obscured by vegetation, this is a limitation to the tree survey and some parts of the tree may not be able to be fully surveyed. In this instance access was not available on the immediate north side of the land adjacent to Purefoy Arms and the north side of the trees at the paly area, although views from, with the benefit of binoculars, provided a reasonable view of the trees.
- 4.4 Trees are dynamic structures and as such their condition and health may change in a short period of time, particularly in relation to changes in their immediate environment and circumstances, and as such the survey relates only to the visible condition found on the day of the survey. Tree(s) should be re-surveyed on a regular basis so that the change in condition can be identified. An appropriate time period between surveys may be up to 5 years depending upon the species, condition of the trees, their maturity / size and the context within which the tree(s) grow. Recommendations for the period between surveys are given.
- 4.6 No soil investigations have been carried out.

## 5. Tree survey findings

- 5.1 The survey was carried out on 18<sup>th</sup> February 2025. I was unaccompanied me during the site visit. The weather on the day of the site visit was clear, dry with low wind speeds.
- 5.2 The table of findings of the tree survey can be found in Appendix 1.
- 5.3 I have plotted the approximate tree position on Ordnance Survey data, Ordnance Survey data (licence 100019980), to correlate between the tree condition and hazard survey (Appendix 1), the tree survey plan (Appendix 2), and the specific trees surveyed on site. Position of the trees plotted are approximate on the tree survey plan and the specific trees will need to be identified through their approximate position shown on the tree survey plan, condition notes given in the tree survey text and the aluminium sequentially numbered tags attached to the trees.



## 6. Discussion

- 6.1 This tree survey is a continuation from the prior survey carried out October 2021. This survey has identified a number of features requiring remedial works. To aid consideration of the features identified I have provided below additional information on the features in order of the first occasion of their occurrence.
- 6.2 Dead branches or stems (deadwood) deteriorates over time. The longer such wood is within the trees, the greater the potential for it to fall from the tree canopy. Additionally, the larger the deadwood, the greater the potential outcome if the failure falls on to an individual, vehicle or structure. It is appropriate to remove deadwood where such outcomes are likely and / or foreseeable. It is also appropriate to retain deadwood in the canopy where there is a low risk of harm or damage as such deadwood can provide habitat. Due to the public open space nature of the sites, retention of deadwood is not recommended.
- 6.3 The low branches of trees over the carriageway may lead to direct damage to the vehicles and should be removed in accordance with the Highways Act.
- 6.4 Ivy obscures the survey of trees limiting the ability to observe and quantify potential features. Such ivy should be cut near the base and removed to 2m using hand tools to allow the ivy to die off over time so future surveys can be carried out competently.
- 6.5 Epicormic growth at the base of the tree can prevent the survey of the base of the tree. Such material can be removed to within 1cm of the parent material so future surveys can be carried out competently.
- 6.6 Branches can cause impact damage to structures, for instance roof tiles. Such branches can be tip reduced to clear the structures to avoid or reduce the potential for damage.
- 6.7 Some tree species have a disposition for certain types of failure; for instance, cherry, lime, beech, oak can develop included bark unions. These 'v' shaped unions are weaker than normal 'u' shaped tensile unions which are more prone to failure as there is less material connecting the two (or more) competing stems (and branches). The less material to support the union, the more likely the failure of the union is.
- 6.8 Where trees are showing significant decline (reduced leaf density, yellowing foliage, small sized foliage, reduced foliage volume, gaps between branch units) then this is an indication that the physiology of the tree may be 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 decline is an indicator that the structure of the tree is more likely to be compromised and there is an increase potential for root-plate failure, stem failure, and branch failure.
- 6.9 Overlong branches standing outside the main canopy spread can have an increased potential for failure as the wind loading is focused on those branches and there is a lack of support from adjacent branches and twigs. Additionally, the longer the branch, the longer the mechanical lever, the more likely that failure may occur through the weight and leverage of the branch. Remedial works to reduce the weight and leverage is likely to reduce the potential for failure and avoid unnecessary large wounds forming from uncontrolled branch failure.

- 6.10 An asymmetrical canopy predisposes the tree to fail in the direction of the asymmetrical canopy. The greater the asymmetry, the greater the potential for failure. Remedial works to rebalance and reshape the form of the tree to a more even canopy shape and balance will reduce concerns of an unbalanced canopy. Such rebalancing or crown reduction works may also improve the aesthetic form of the tree and aid the retention of the tree in the landscape for longer.
- 6.11 Ash dieback<sup>9</sup> is a fungi airborne disease affecting ash trees and can lead to decline and death of the trees affected. Some ash are able to tolerate the disease.
- 6.12 ‘Topped’ refers to the upper part of the tree being removed. This can allow ‘top rots’ to decay the cut surface and extend downwards. Regrowth can often occur from ‘topping’ with the axillary buds forming new foliage, twigs, branches over time. Often such regrowth has a weaker attachment than a naturally formed branch.
- 6.13 Dead trees deteriorate over time, particularly at the base due to the access of air, water and resource for decay fungi. This means that the failure of a dead tree or tree stump is increasingly likely over time. Where in proximity to a highway or structure, it is appropriate to reduce or remove the dead tree or stump to a point where it is unable to fall upon the highway or structure.
- 6.14 The greater the amount of pruning work carried out, the greater the potential for undesirable physiological and structural impacts upon the retained trees (refer to British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendation for tree works paragraph 7.2.4 extent of pruning works). Therefore, works recommendations given seek to reasonably control the risks identified whilst minimising the potential impact upon retained trees to aid their retention in the landscape for as long as reasonably practicable. Additionally, tree works recommendations are kept to a minimum to minimise the potential aesthetic impacts that can occur through excessive tree works.
- 6.15 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.

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/fthr/pest-and-disease-resources/ash-dieback-hymenoscyphus-fraxineus/>

## 7. Recommendations

- 7.1 I have considered the findings of the tree survey within the context of the health and vitality of the trees and the circumstances within which they are located.
- 7.2 Recommended works are detailed in Appendix 1 for each tree or group with associated priorities. The priorities mean that the recommended works should be carried out within specified timescales detailed in Appendix 3 key to tree survey data.
- 7.3 Works are considered a 'High' priority and should be complete within 1 month from the date of this survey. The priority is considered based on the condition of the tree and its position and context. No trees were identified as being subject to a high priority.
- 7.4 Works are considered a 'Moderate' priority and should be complete within 3 months from the date of this survey. The priority is considered based on the condition of the tree and its position and context. Twelve trees were identified as being subject to a moderate priority.
- 7.5 Works are considered a 'Low' priority and should be complete within 12 months from the date of this survey. The priority is considered based on the condition of the tree and its position and context. The remaining trees were identified as being subject to a low priority.
- 7.6 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.
- 7.7 Works recommended are in accordance with BS3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Works, Table B.1 where the works are "*To protect people or property from*" "*tree failure*" and "*storm damaged branches*" and "*To maintain health or longevity by means of*" "*good structural integrity*" and "*disease or pest control*".
- 7.8 Tree works, except high priority and felling works, ideally to be carried out ideally in the late summer (September) or mid winter (December to February) to aid the trees to respond to the pruning wounds in the most effective manner. The worst times to implement tree works to retained trees is particularly in spring (bud burst) and secondly autumn (around leaf fall) and, therefore, these time periods (bud burst and leaf fall) ought to be avoided where possible to reduce the physiological impact upon retained trees.
- 7.9 Resurvey of the trees ought to be complete by the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2028. Resurvey dates assume implementation of the tree works recommended within the timescales given. Resurvey is important as the condition of trees alters over time. Resurvey assumes the entirety of tree works recommended to be complete within the timescales given.
- 7.10 If the condition of the trees alters from their current recorded condition, this should be brought to the attention of an Arboricultural Consultant.

## Appendices

## Appendix 1: tree survey data

**Tree Condition Survey**

Site Preston Candover, various sites  
 Date of survey 17th February 2025  
 Job reference J1384-03  
 Surveyor Ben Abbatt  
 Resurvey To be complete by the 1st March 2028



Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
<b>Land opposite the Purefoy Arms</b>									
T	3966	Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	16	Mature	Good	Good	Typical occasional large (more than 100mm diameter) and frequent moderate (25 to 100mm diameter) deadwood throughout. Low branches over the highway with impact damage and open space. Ivy impedes survey. Epicormic growth impedes survey.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter. Crown lift to 5m all round. Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. Remove epicormic growth from base to 3m to within 1cm of parent material using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3967	Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	17	Mature	Good	Good	Typical occasional large (more than 100mm diameter) and frequent moderate (25 to 100mm diameter) deadwood throughout. Low branches over the highway with impact damage and open space. Ivy impedes survey. Epicormic growth impedes survey.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter. Crown lift to 5m all round. Sever ivy at base and remove to 2m using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. Remove epicormic growth from base to 3m to within 1cm of parent material using hand tools only and taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3968	Lime <i>Tilia cordata</i>	10	Middle aged	Good	Good	Low branches.	Crown lift to 5m over the carriageway and 3m over the remainder.	Low to be complete by 31st January 2026

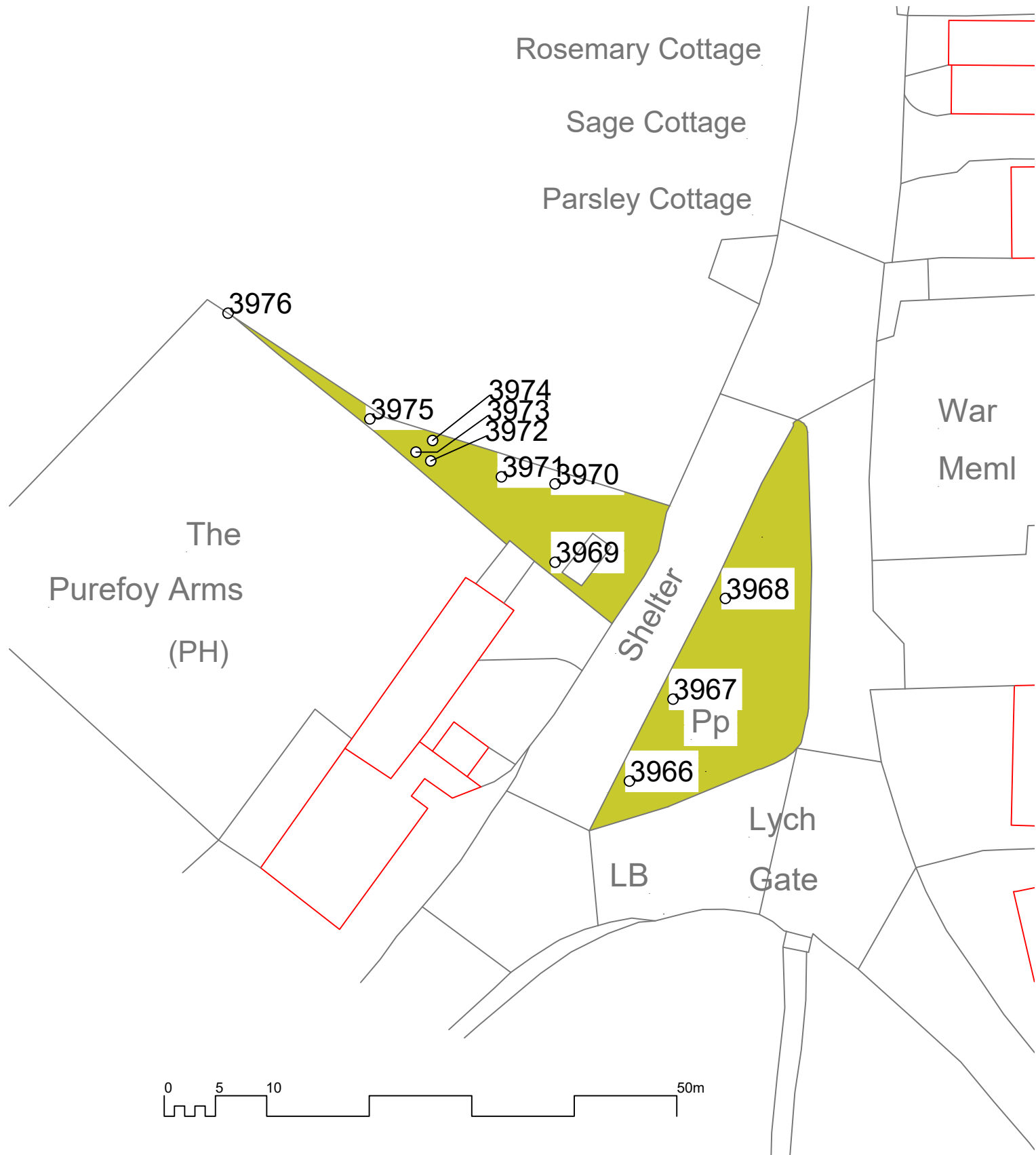
Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
<b>Land adjacent to the Purefoy Arms</b>									
T	3969	Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	13	Mature	Good	Good	Branches in close proximity to adjacent structures.	Clear structures by 1.5m retaining overhanging branches outside this distance.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3970	Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	14	Mature	Good	Good	Two stems from 7m with minor included bark union. Low branches. Ivy impedes survey.	Crown lift to 4m.	Low to be complete by 31st January 2026
T	3971	Douglas fir <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	23	Mature	Fair	Fair	Declining canopy. Gaps between branch units. Overlong branches for the species. Series of branch failures throughout typical for the species.	Remove.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3972	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	Mature	Fair	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy towards the east. Minor ash dieback. Ivy impedes survey.	Remove due to anticipated loss of 3973 and altered exposure increasing potential for windthrow.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3973	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	17	Mature	Poor	Fair	Significant ash dieback. Three stems form base / 1.5m.	Remove due to ash dieback.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3974	Dead					Collapsed into 3973.	Remove.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	3975	Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	14	Mature	Good	Good	Low branches.	Crown lift to 4m.	Low to be complete by 31st January 2026
T	3976	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	22	Mature	Good	Fair	Ownership unclear. Low branches. Ivy impedes survey. Two stems from the base.	Identify ownership. If PCPC, crown lift to 4m. If PCPC, 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.	Low to be complete by 31st January 2026
<b>Moundsmere Close play area</b>									
T	3977	Black pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	18	Mature	Good	Good	Typical moderate deadwood throughout. Recent twig dieback.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3978	Black pine <i>Pinus nigra</i>	21	Mature	Good	Good	Typical moderate deadwood throughout. Three main stems from 7m with minor included bark union.	Remove deadwood more than 25mm diameter.	Low to be complete by 31st January 2026
<b>Land adjacent to the tennis courts</b>									
T	3979	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	Mature	Fair	Fair	Minor ash dieback. Previously topped at 9.5m with mature regrowth. Low branches close to structures. Two stems from c1m with moderate included bark union.	Reduce to 3m and maintain as a pollard on a 5 year cycle of pollarding	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025



Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	3980	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	Mature	Fair	Fair	Minor ash dieback. Previously topped at 9.5m with mature regrowth. Low branches close to structures.	Reduce to 3m and maintain as a pollard on a 5 year cycle of pollarding	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3981	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	Mature	Fair	Fair	Minor ash dieback. Previously topped at 9.5m with mature regrowth. Low branches close to structures.	Reduce to 3m and maintain as a pollard on a 5 year cycle of pollarding	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3982	Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	20	Mature	Good	Good	On south side of access outside of fenced garden; ownership unclear. Intermediate canopy. Hanging branch over the access road. Low branches over access.	Identify ownership. If PCPC, crown lift to 5m and remove hanging branch.	Moderate to be complete by 31st May 2025
T	3983	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	20	Mature	Good	Fair	Asymmetrical canopy towards the north with overlong branches (12m). Slight canopy decline commensurate with ash dieback. Occasional moderate deadwood.	Remove. Plant replacement tree.	Low to be complete by 31st January 2026
<b>Resurvey to be complete by the 1st March 2028</b>									

## Appendix 2: tree survey plan



**General / Key:**

Indicative tree position ○

**Site:** Preston Candover, various sites

**Data:** Ordnance survey data provided under licence 100019980. Crown copyright. All rights reserved.

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Tree survey plan

**Drawing reference:** J1384-03

**Revision:** -

**Date:** 24th February 2025

**Scale:** 1 to 500 on A4

**Sheet:** 1 of 3

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**General / Key:**

Indicative tree position ○

**Site:** Preston Candover, various sites

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**Revision:** -

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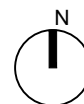
**Sheet:** 2 of 3

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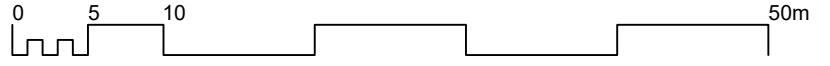
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# Tennis Club



Tennis Courts

Post Office

Hall

TCB

3983

Tel Ex

3982

3981

3980

3979

Heatherdown

## General / Key:

Indicative tree position



**Site:** Preston Candover, various sites

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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](mailto: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](http://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

<b>Desig</b>	Designation (T is Tree, G is Group, H is Hedge, W is woodland, S is Stump)	
<b>No</b>	Tree number.	
<b>Species</b>	Species of tree.	
<b>Height</b>	Height measured in metres.	
<b>Canopy spread</b>	Canopy spread in metres is taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown.	
<b>Height of crown</b>	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.	
<b>Age Class</b>	<b>Young</b>	A tree considered to be less than approximately 20 years old.
	<b>Middle aged</b>	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.
	<b>Mature</b>	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.
<b>Condition</b> (Physiological and Structural)	<b>Good</b>	A tree of typical physiological and structural condition that requires only general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape.
	<b>Fair</b>	A tree of impaired physiological and / or structural condition that may require remedial and general tree works to facilitate its retention in the landscape.
	<b>Poor</b>	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.
<b>Recommendations</b>	As per BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for Tree Works.	
<b>Priority</b>	<b>Immediate</b>	Works should be carried out immediately as the probability of harm or damage occurring is likely.
	<b>High</b>	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.
	<b>Moderate</b>	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.
	<b>Low</b>	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.
<b>Re-survey</b>	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), and Society for the Environment (SocEnv).

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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