



Tree condition survey of woodland
at

Lincolns Copse, Boyatt Lane, Allbrook, Hampshire
<https://what3words.com/event.forgot.minds>

Surveyed by
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Report date
16th January 2024

Client
Cranbury Estate
Estate Office
Cranbury Park
Winchester
SO21 2HL

Report reference
J139.34

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Table of Contents

1. INSTRUCTION3

2. SITE DETAILS.....4

3. STATUTORY CONTROLS5

4. LIMITATIONS.....7

5. TREE SURVEY FINDINGS8

6. DISCUSSION.....9

7. RECOMMENDATIONS11

APPENDICES12

Appendix 1: tree survey data.....13

Appendix 2: tree survey plan16

Appendix 3: general notes.....18

Appendix 4: key to tree survey data19

Appendix 5: BS3998:2010, Table B.1.....20

Appendix 6: surveyor qualifications and experience.....22

1. Instruction

- 1.1 I was instructed by the Estate Manager to carry out a (negative return) tree condition survey of trees at Lincolns Copse, 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. Negative return surveys only record trees and features requiring works.
- 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 adjacent residential gardens and properties.

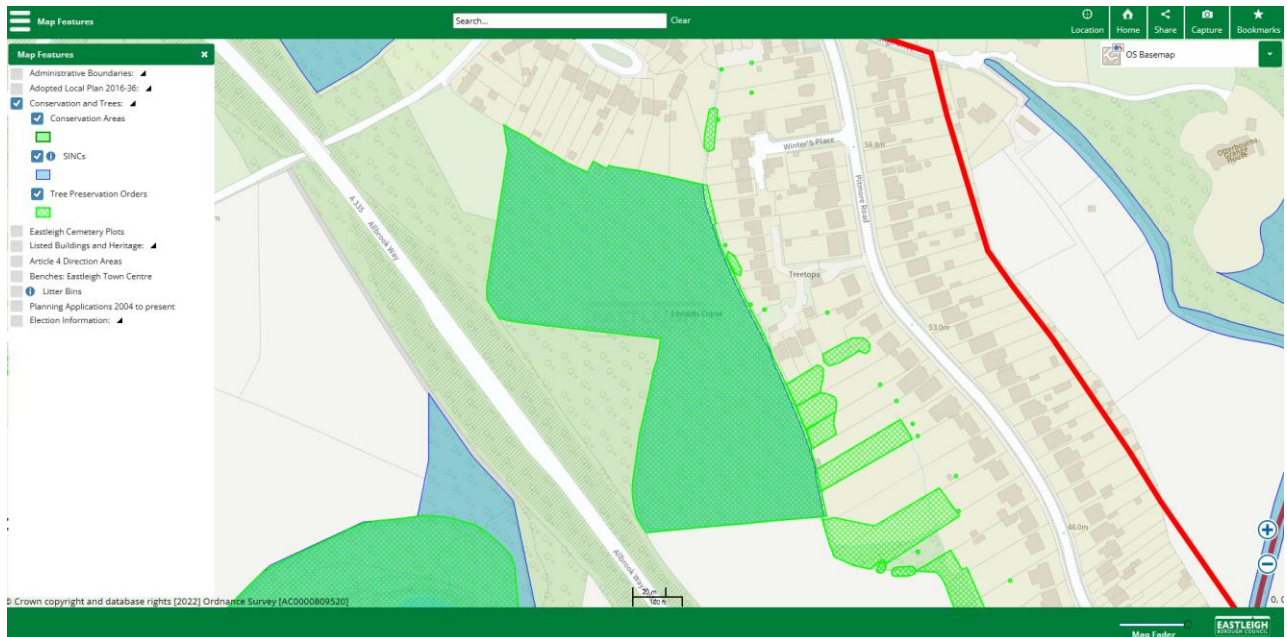
2. Site details

- 2.1 Lincolns Copse is accessed from the north via Boyatt Lane¹. To the north is Boyatt Lane and residential properties within Maypole Villas, to the east are residential properties on Winters Place, Treetops and Pitmore Road, to the south is a field and to the west is Allbrook Way with a post and rail fence forming the boundary with the highway. The site has a southeastern aspect with a ditch forming the eastern and southern boundary.
- 2.2 The woodland is mature high canopy predominantly oak woodland with majority hazel and holly understorey to the north and east, mature hazel coppice to the south, middle aged oak and hazel planting to the west commensurate with highway infrastructure to the west. Occasional collapsing tree due to decay. Occasional collapsed / wind blown trees.
- 2.3 There is an unauthorised informal pedestrian route within the woodland around the perimeter.
- 2.4 Recent residential developments to the east has brought an increased intensity of use of the land and increased risk of harm or damage closer to the woodland.
- 2.5 There is possible encroachment and loose tipping of material along the northern boundary by 3rd parties.

¹ <https://what3words.com/event.forgot.minds>

3. Statutory controls

- 3.1 The online mapping tool provided by Eastleigh Borough Council, accessed on 16th January 2024, identifies that the site is not subject to Conservation Area controls. However, Tree Preservation Order (TPO) 421-E relates to the site with the description of “All Tree Species” presumably indicating all tree being subject to TPO. See image SAL1:



SAL1 Image from council website².

- 3.2 Where trees are subject to TPO, a Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 s16 Tree Works Application³ will need to be issued to the planning authority and ‘Consent’ received prior to tree works commencing. 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 website⁴. This tree condition survey can be used to inform such a Tree Works Application.
- 3.3 Alternatively, works may be exempt from notice as detailed in The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation)(England) Regulations 2012 sections 14 (exceptions)⁵. 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.
- 3.4 Works in accordance with the Highways Act 1980, section 154⁶, 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

² <https://emaps.eastleigh.gov.uk/webmaps/Map.aspx?MapName=WebMaps>

³ <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/regulation/16/made>

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

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

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

officer time investigating whether the works are exempt. On this occasion no such imminent works were identified.

- 3.3 The Forestry Act 1967⁷ also applies. Depending upon the extent of works, a Felling Licence may be required. In this instance, as the remedial works recommended within this report relate to the condition of the trees (s9(4)(a) and (b)) or can be implemented in accordance with the limitations relating to the volume of timber to be felled in any specific forestry quarter (s9(3)(b)(i) and (ii)). It is helpful to inform the Felling Licence Authority (FLA) prior to works implementation to avoid unnecessary resources being spent by the FLA in investigating such works and the exceptions that relate. A Felling Licence can override the need for a Tree Works Application.
- 3.4 This document does not consider specific covenants.

⁷ <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 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 was not fully available from private properties or within the site due to the woodland nature obscuring the view of 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 9th January and 16th January 2024. I was unaccompanied 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 positions on Ordnance Survey data, Ordnance Survey data (licence 10001998), and used the National Tree Map data 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 tree plotted is 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 tags which have been attached to the trees to aid correlation between the tree survey and the trees.
- 5.4 The tree survey starts at the northern part of the site and then progressed around the perimeter of the site in a clockwise direction surveying trees within falling distance of the perimeter of the site and the informal footpath.
- 5.5 The tree survey was carried out on a negative return basis recording only trees requiring remedial works.

6. Discussion

- 6.1 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. In this instance there are failures of trees falling within the site. Remedial works to help control these risks are given in Appendix 1, particularly along the boundaries to the north and east.
- 6.2 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.
- 6.3 Bark death leads to the death of the tree when the entire circumference of the tree is affected. For tree 1131, the extent is c50% of the circumference which is likely to lead to further deterioration of the tree. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.4 Decay is often identified by loose bark, cavity formation, fungal fruiting bodies, attachment marks, loose / dead bark, etc. Such decay, for instance *Pseudoinonotus dryadeus*, *Ganoderma resinaceum*, *Armillaria mellea*, *Fistulina hepatica*, *Inonotus hispidus*, etc. can affect the structure of the tree causing branch, stem, or root-plate failure depending upon the type of decay organism, in this instance tree 1131 and other trees. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.5 Where trees are showing significant decline (reduced leaf density, yellowing foliage, small sized foliage, reduced foliage volume), for instance tree 1133, then this is an indication that the physiology of the tree is 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. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.6 Altered exposure can affect tree stability once the sheltering influence of an adjacent tree is removed exposing the tree to wind loading that the tree has not previously adapted to, for instance tree 1135. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.7 Included bark unions / compression unions are 'v' shaped unions that are weaker than the normal 'u' shaped tensile unions. These 'v' shaped unions, for instance tree 1136 and others, are more prone to failure. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.

- 6.8 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. Remedial works to help control the risks are given in Appendix 1.
- 6.9 Such works recommended are in accordance with BS3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree works, Table B.1 Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options (To protect people or property from / tree failure) – see Appendix 5.
- 6.10 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.
- 6.11 Extent of works needs to be balanced by the adjacent land use, frequency of use, size of anticipated failure part, and consequence of failure.
- 6.12 To conclude, in my consideration of the sites, their 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.

⁸ <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 or woodland 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. Four 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 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 and secondly around leaf fall and, therefore, these time periods (spring and leaf fall) ought to be avoided where possible to reduce the physiological impact upon retained trees.
- 7.8 Resurvey of the trees ought to be complete by the 1st July 2027. 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.

Appendices

Appendix 1: tree survey data

Tree Condition Survey

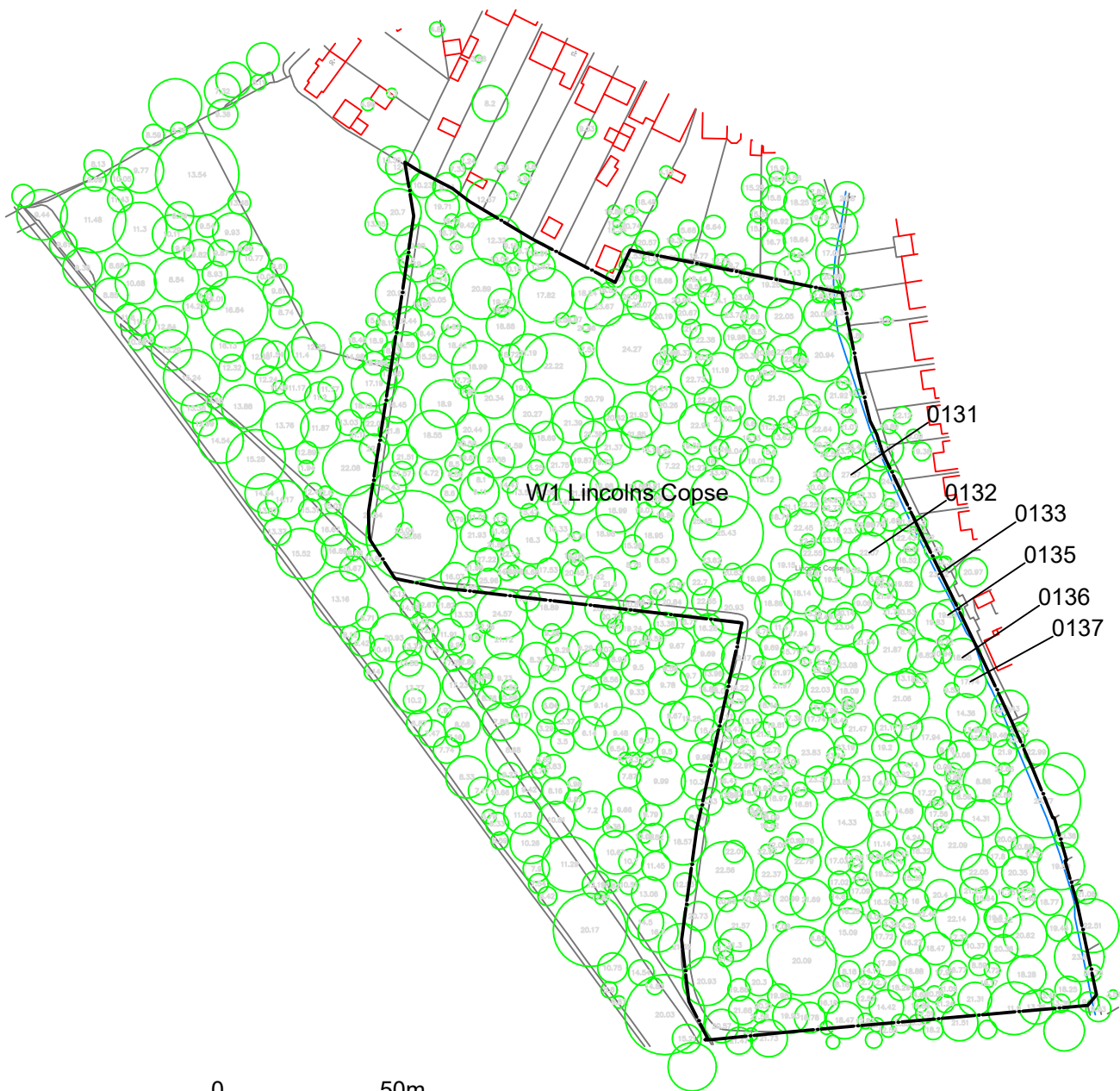
Site Lincolns Copse, Albrook
Date of survey 9th and 16th January 2024
Job reference J139.24
Surveyor Ben Abbatt
Resurvey To be complete by the 1st July 2027



Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
W	1	Oak, ash, cherry, field maple, western red cedar, hazel, holly, hawthorn	20+	Mature	Good	Good	Mature high canopy predominantly oak woodland with majority hazel and holly understorey to the north and east. Mature hazel coppice to the south. Middle aged oak and hazel planting to the west commensurate with highway infrastructure to the west. High ground to the north and west. Ditch along the eastern boundary. Ditch, bank, ditch along the southern boundary. Residential gardens to the north and east. Possible land encroachment along the northern boundary. Recent residential developments to the east closer to the woodland. Pasture field to the south. Highways embankment down to Allbrook Way on the west side with typical highways post and rail fence. Post and rail fence to the north west. Occasional collapsed / wind blown trees. Occasional collapsing tree due to decay. Informal footpath around the perimeter of the woodland.	Reduce overhanging branches beyond the boundary of the land ownership back to the boundary of the woodland to the north and east. Remove trees over 300mm diameter at 1.3m height within 5m of the northern and eastern boundary. Plant hawthorn at 2m centres between 1.5m to 5m of the northern and eastern boundaries to provide understory screening along the boundary. Hawthorn planting to be protected from predation by cane, spiral and 1.2m high biodegradeable mesh. Maintain access along the northern and eastern boundaries for perimeter inspection. Sever ivy at the base of the trees within 8m of the boundary taking care to avoid damage to the bark beneath. Reinstate boundary fence to the north along the line of the land ownership or seek agreement by 3rd parties for use of land. Limit access to the woodland preventing unauthorised informal access.	Low
T	1131	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		Mature	Fair	Poor	East side. Recent crown reduction. Bark death on west side c50% of circumference with decay. Habitat features.	Remove.	Moderate

Designation	Reference number	Species	Height (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Condition notes	Condition related tree works	Priority
T	1132	Ash		Mature	Fair	Poor	Series of historic branch failures. Inonotus hispidus on principal branches. Woodpecker holes. Habitat features.	Remove.	Moderate
T	1133	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		Mature	Fair	Fair	Gaps between branch units. Slightly sparse canopy. Moderate and large deadwood throughout. Within 2m of boundary with recent development.	Remove.	Moderate
T	1135	Ash		Mature	Good	Fair	Altered exposure following recent tree failure to the north. Recent branch removal over garden to east. Within 2m of boundary to recent residential development.	Remove.	Moderate
T	1136	Western red cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>		Middle aged	Good	Poor	Included bark union at 6m. Within 4m of boundary of residential grounds of recent development.	Remove.	Low
T	1137	Western Red cedar		Middle aged	Good	Poor	Included bark union at 4m. Within 4m of boundary of residential grounds of recent development.	Remove.	Low

Appendix 2: tree survey plan



0 50m

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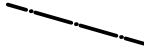
?Bluesky National Tree Map (NTM) data

General / Key:

Indicative canopy



Area surveyed



Site: Lincolns Copse, Albrook

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

Drawing reference: J139.34

Revision: -

Date: 9th January 2024

Scale: 1 to 2000 on A4

Sheet: 1 of 1

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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 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 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: BS3998:2010, Table B.1

Table B.1 Management objectives and commonly applied pruning options

Management objectives		Pruning options and related subclauses/annexes									Habitat enhancement/ maintenance (Annex C)
		Pruning of selected branches or stems				General pruning of the tree					
		Reducing leverage (7.3.2/7.8/C.2)	Removing individual dead, defective or diseased parts (7.3.2/7.5/7.8)	Removing/shortening obstructive branches ^{A)} (7.4/7.6/7.8/7.9)	Formative pruning (7.4)	Crown thinning (7.5)	Crown lifting (7.4/7.6)	Cyclic cutting of established trees (7.5/7.7/7.9 to 7.11/12.3.2)	Crown reduction/reshaping/pollarding (7.7/7.9/7.10/C.1/C.4.1)	Phased retrenchment) pruning of lapsed pollards/orchard trees (7.7/C.1/C.2)	
To maintain health or longevity by means of:	good structural integrity	***	***	—	**	X	X	***	***	***	X
	disease or pest control	—	**	—	—	**	**	**	—	—	—
To protect people or property from:	tree failure	***	***	—	***	**	X	***	***	**	X
	storm-damaged branches	*	***	—	—	X	X	X	**	X	—
	subsidence of land	—	—	—	**	X	X	***	***	X	—
To prevent interference between trees and infrastructure, in particular:	roads, paths, railways, waterways and signage	—	—	***	***	X	***	***	**	X	—
	aircraft flight paths	—	—	—	***	—	—	***	***	—	—
	overhead cables and supporting structures	—	—	***	***	X	***	***	**	X	—
	aerials and signals ^{B)}	—	—	***	***	**	**	***	***	X	—
	buildings	—	—	***	***	X	**	***	*	—	—
To conserve:	deadwood habitats ^{C)}	*	*	—	*	—	—	**	**	***	**
	other habitats	—	*	—	*	**	**	**	*	**	—
To manage:	light and shade	—	—	***	***	***	***	***	***	—	—
	visual amenity	—	—	**	***	**	**	**	*	—	*
To produce:	fruit	—	*	*	***	**	*	**	***	*	—
	wood or other products	*	*	*	***	X	***	**	*	X	X

Key

***	Often appropriate	X	Inappropriate
**	Occasionally appropriate	—	Not applicable
*	Done mainly for other reasons but of indirect value		

^{A)} Including branches that are shedding unwanted fruit or foliage, etc.

^{B)} There is no legal right to a telecommunications signal over a third party's land.

^{C)} The objective of conserving deadwood habitats can apply at any site. It is particularly relevant at sites where such habitats have existed continuously by virtue of the presence of ancient veteran trees (see *Ancient and other veteran trees: Further guidance on management* [36], which is in preparation at the time of publication of this British Standard).

Appendix 6: 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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