BCSKYTREES
arboricultural consultancy

Netheravon Estate

Tree Risk Assessment 2023



On behalf of

Netheravon Estate Management Company Ltd
Cormayles
Lower Road
Netehravon
Wiltshire
SP4 9SY

Inspected and prepared by

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background information

The trees considered in this report are adjacent to the road and driveway at the Netheravon Estate. The site is co-owned by several residential properties and managed by the Netheravon Management Company Ltd. There is a belt of trees along the northern and western edge of the property which are within falling distance of the road.

As managers of the site the Netheravon Management Company Ltd have a duty to ensure that site users and members of the public are not put at risk because of any failure to take all reasonable precautions to ensure their safety. Accordingly, there is a need to inspect trees in or near public places, or adjacent to buildings or working areas to assess whether they represent a risk to people or property, and to take remedial action as appropriate.

A check of the Wiltshire Council online mapping service confirms that none of the trees at the property are protected by a tree preservation order (TPO), and that most of the site is situated within the Netheravon Conservation Area.

1.2 The assignment

The objective for the tree survey is to assess the condition of the trees, carry out risk assessments and to recommend suitable arboricultural management. The following information is provided to accompany this report:

- A numbered plan showing the locations of the trees surveyed.
- A schedule listing the details of each tree and tree group surveyed and management recommendations.
- A prioritised tree schedule listing trees with recommended work in their prioritised order.

1.3 Limitations

No account has been taken of the effects of leaves, fruit, exudation and insect activity associated with trees that may impact people or property. Furthermore, this report does not consider any aspect of tree-related building subsidence or any other tree-related nuisances.

The risk assessment has considered current site usage. New facilities or activities may change the patterns of site usage and hence necessitate a re-assessment of the trees.

Aerial tree inspection, invasive procedures and sub-soil investigations are outside the scope of the survey. Should further assessment involving any of these be required it will be highlighted in the report.

Some of the trees at this site are covered with ivy and this hinders the visual inspection of a tree. The survey is time-limited and so, whilst efforts were made to look through the ivy, there is a chance that some defects could have been obscured by ivy growth.

2 THE TREE ASSESSMENTS

2.1 Site visit and tree assessment methodology

I visited the site and carried out the tree survey on 19th June 2023. The weather was fine and did not present any constraints.

The inspection took place from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method[1]. The survey considered all trees with a trunk diameter greater than 15cm within the site boundary. Trees growing close together and with similar characteristics were grouped if it was considered that they would benefit from management as a group. All of the trees in the tree-groups were surveyed but only particularly large trees and trees with structural faults were recorded as individuals. Details of 46 trees and 10 groups of trees were recorded. All of the individual trees identified in the survey were tagged but the tree-groups were not tagged. The majority of the tags from the previous survey in 2021 have been removed so new tags have been added to the trees. The tag numbers now run consecutively from 901–946.

2.2 The tree plan

An A3 plan of the trees has been produced, this is provided at the rear of the document (TP-1). The map shows the location of the trees and tree-groups included in the survey and the numbers that they have been allocated.

2.3 The approach to risk assessment

During tree risk assessments features within the falling distance of the tree (targets) can be people, property or road traffic. When considering the risks posed by the tree the inspection considered the usage of the target zone, the size of the part that could impact the target, and the likelihood of that part failing.

Any trees of safety concern were surveyed using the VALID Tree Risk-Benefit Assessment Method[2]. VALID has a simple traffic light system based around the Tolerability of Risk Framework (ToR) which is an internationally recognised approach to making risk management decisions. The outcome of the VALID assessment has been used as the risk rating tool that has informed the work priorities that are recommended in this report (see table 1).

In some situations, works are recommended in the interests of good management, but it is not essential for risk management that these works are carried out; such works are listed as 'advisory'. In some situations, works have been recommended for practical reasons or to enable a more detailed inspection, these works have been listed as ‘pragmatic’. In other situations, works have been recommended for good arboricultural management, such works are listed as 'advisory'. Due to the functional nature of pragmatic works they should be considered as a higher priority for attention than advisory works, but neither pragmatic nor advisory works are essential for risk management purposes.

[1] Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO, London.

[2] Evans, D. (2020). *VALID in a nutshell*. [online] Available at (https://www.validtreerisk.com/resources/Documents/What%20is%20VALID.pdf)

Table 1: The system for prioritising recommended tree works.

Level of Risk	Priority	Suggested Timescale
Not Acceptable	Urgent	As soon as reasonably practicable
Not Tolerable	Non-urgent	Within the next 12 months
Tolerable or acceptable	N/A	N/A
Acceptable	Pragmatic	Within the next 12 months
Acceptable	Advisory	N/A

2.4 The management of ash trees with Chalara dieback

The previous tree survey in 2021 identified a large number of ash trees near the road which were affected by Chalara ash dieback. The majority of the affected trees have now been removed and the remaining ash tree population is generally in a healthy state.

During this recent survey, only five additional ash trees located near the road have been identified for removal because they have symptoms of the disease. One further tree is still scheduled for removal because it hasn't been removed since the previous survey.

3 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Recommended tree work

Two of the trees have been specified non-urgent works (tag numbers 908 and 943). I advise that arrangements are made to carry out these works within the next 12 months.

Ten trees have been prescribed 'pragmatic' works. These works have been recommended for practical considerations and so it is recommended that they are carried out within 12 months. Where basal shoots have been recommended for removal around lime trees, it would be best if these were removed shortly before the next inspection to allow the surveyor to see between root buttresses.

Four trees (tag numbers 909, 944, 945 & 946) have been prescribed 'advisory' recommendations. All of these trees are ash with early symtoms of Chalara ash dieback, it would be sensible to fell these trees whilst contractors are on site and whilst they can still be climbed.

The priority for works assigned to these trees is summarised in Table 2 and a prioritised list of works is provided at the rear of this report.

Table 2: A summary of the works recommended.

Works Priority	No. of Trees	Suggested Timescale
Urgent	-	As soon as reasonably practicable
Non-urgent	2	Within the next 12 months
Pragmatic	10	Within the next 12 months
Advisory	4	N/A
Total	**16**	

3.2 Ivy control

There is ivy throughout the site and most of the trees have some degree of covering. Ivy is not a plant which directly causes harm to trees but where ivy has grown high into the crown it may affect tree stability. The natural balance of the crown, stem and roots may be adversely affected by dense ivy growth and the tree may be liable to blow over in high winds, particularly when accompanied by rain or snow. Dense ivy growth in the tree canopy is often associated with trees already weakened by disease or old age (because they have thin canopies). It can also take away light from the bark of the tree, so preventing dormant buds from sprouting and renewing foliar coverage.

The removal of all ivy from trees would be excessive, but in some cases it has been recommended because it is smothering or constricting tree stems. Also, the dense covering of ivy prevents a thorough visual inspection of a tree and so for some trees the removal of ivy has been recommended to improve the access to the base during future tree inspections. Such works have been listed as 'pragmatic'.

The most effective way of controlling ivy is to cut it near to the base of the tree. When doing this, it is necessary to remove a section of all the stems around the entire circumference of the tree's trunk. Once severed from its roots the ivy can be left to die on the tree.

3.3 Nature conservation and tree works

Any arborist working at the site must comply with all statutory requirements concerning flora, fauna and habitat in accordance with relevant nature conservation legislation. The arborist should make sure that they are familiar with current best working practices to minimize disturbance to flora and fauna.

The arborist must consider the risk of impacting protected species prior to carrying out arboricultural works, especially when dealing with trees that have veteran characteristics. Natural England must be notified if there is reason to believe that arboricultural operations may disturb bats because a licence for the works may be required. If nesting birds are found to be present, the tree work must not commence. If the tree surgery has already started and nesting birds are then discovered, the work must stop immediately and be re-scheduled for later in the year. The responsibility for protecting wildlife will be held by the contractor but the need to protect wildlife may result in some works being delayed, and this requirement may also result in increased costs for tree management.

3.4 General advice

Trees form a dynamic biological resource subject to the vagaries of pests and diseases, extremes of weather and the influence of human activities. Furthermore, as trees grow they may develop dead wood, cavities or other potential defects through the natural course of their life. Site managers must understand that all trees will drop branches during their lifetime and that no tree is 100% safe.

Trees can be damaged during high winds and so it would be sensible to check them after severe storms. A formal re-survey of the trees may be excessive following a storm, but I advise that a designated person walks around the site to look for any obvious damage that may need addressing.

It is likely that more of the ash trees at the site will decline due to Chalara dieback over the forthcoming years. Therefore, regular tree risk management surveys should be carried out at this site. In this case, given the site use and the nature of the tree cover, I advise that a qualified arboriculturist is employed to carry out a tree risk assessment at least every 2 years.

4 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

4.1 Implementation of the recommended works

The most important requirement is that the prescribed remedial tree works are implemented within the recommended timescales. Advisory works may be carried out at any time, and it is not necessary for them to be carried out at all.

All tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work[3]. Only qualified and insured tree surgeons should be employed.

Since all of the trees that have been recommended pruning works are located in a Conservation Area it will be necessary to inform the local authority prior to carrying them out. Therefore, I advise that an application for works to protected trees is made to Wiltshire Council, and that it is accompanied by a copy of this report. The council will respond within six weeks of receiving the application.

[3] British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.

Appendix 1 - Glossary of Terms

Apply woodchip mulch: The mulch should be a mixture of composted woodchip and leaf mould. The mulched area should extend to the drip line and to a depth of 5–10cm around the tree; deeper layers should be avoided because excessive use of mulch can induce fermentation, immobilize nutrients, cut off the oxygen supply, and lead to tree death. The mulch layer should not be laid in direct contact with the base of the stem as the above harmful effects may cause bark death and leave the tree susceptible to colonization by pathogenic organisms. If the tree is showing signs of stress the incorporation of much into the soil profile can be carried out with an air spade.

Branch: A limb extending from the main trunk or crown stem.

Buttress zone: The basal part of a tree, where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper sides of the junctions.

Cable bracing: When cables or ropes are used for bracing, the system is usually designed to prevent the braced parts from causing damage in the event of failure.

Canker: A lesion in which bark and cambium have been killed, sometimes exposing the wood and often showing a swollen appearance owing to the encircling growth of new tissues.

Canopy: The extent of the tree's crown. It can also be used to describe the topmost layer of twigs and foliage in a woodland or group of trees.

Chalara dieback: A highly destructive disease of ash trees (*Fraxinus* species) caused by a fungus named *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*.

Co-dominant: In trees, a similarity between two or more stems or branches with regard to their size and their position within the canopy.

Coppice: A coppiced tree is one cut near ground level and then allowed to produce new shoots from the stool. The shoots from a woodland coppice are regularly cut to produce useful sticks or poles. A range of tree species produce coppice growth, some more readily than others.

Crown: That part of a tree where the greater mass of foliar bearing growth is present and is composed of limbs, branches and foliage.

Crown clean: The removal of dead, diseased, damaged, rubbing, detached, broken, hanging, crossing branches, sub-dominant leaders, subordinate branches with a tight fork, and foreign objects. The aim of crown cleaning is to encourage the crown to develop that will be free from any major physical weaknesses. It reduces the risk of dead or damaged tree parts falling on objects of value, improves tree appearance, and may improve tree health.

Crown reduction: Crown reduction alleviates biomechanical stress by reducing both the leverage and the soil area of the tree. It involves pruning growth to an appropriately sized lateral branch, twig or bud to leave well distributed weight balance as feasible. The general principle is that, following reduction, there should still be a strong framework of healthy small-diameter branches and twigs capable of producing dense leaf cover during the following growing season. The crown should normally be reduced in proportion to its original shape unless the reduction is necessary to reduce the loading experienced by a structural fault.

Crown stems: The limbs that grow vertically and develop from the main trunk.

Dieback: The death of part of a plant, usually starting from a distal point and often progressing proximally in stages.

Drip-line: The outermost extent of the tree's crown.

Exudation: A flow of viscous liquid (cf. bleeding from bark) exuded onto the surface of the bark from the underlying tissues.

Group: Trees that form a cohesive arboricultural feature (visually, culturally or aerodynamically) have been assessed as a group.

Included bark: Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forked stems, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact; i.e. without a woody connection. Such a structure lacks inherent strength but is in many instances strongly reinforced by a surrounding "shell" of wood.

Lateral limbs: Crown limbs that grow horizontally away from the trunk.

Limbs: The main branches that make up the framework of the crown. In these specifications 'branches' are smaller and originate on crown limbs.

Occlusion: The process whereby a wound in a tree is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.

Pollarding: The complete or partial removal of the crown from approximately 2–3m. The resulting tree develops numerous branches from this point and the new shoot growth is protected by being beyond the reach of browsing animals; also, further cutting to maintain this growth pattern.

Pruning: The removal or cutting back of twigs, branches or roots; in some contexts applying only to twigs or small branches, but more often used to describe all kinds of work involving cutting.

Remove/Reduce deadwood: Deadwood is valued for the range of habitats that it supports and so, wherever possible, it should be retained within the crown. Nevertheless it should be removed (or reduced to a stable size) where its presence poses an unacceptable level of risk to the public. When carrying out deadwood removal arborists must avoid injury to living bark or sapwood as this could lead to the development of further dysfunction and colonisation by decay fungi or pathogens.

Remove limb: The removal of whole limb or branch by pruning back to the branch collar. The specific limb should be identified in the management schedule.

Sever ivy: Remove a 5–10cm section of all the stems around the entire circumference of the tree's trunk. This should be carried out as close to ground level as possible.

Stem: The principal portion of the woody structure (i.e. the trunk), or one of a number of such portions with similar size and status.

Targets: In tree hazard assessment (and with somewhat incorrect use of English), persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it.

Trunk: The main stem of the tree (see stem above).

Tree Survey Schedule

Site: Netheravon Estate

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 19th June 2023

Tag Number	Tree Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Crown dieback	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
901	Beech	98	27	M	G	None	Asymmetric crown due to loss of adjacent tree. No obvious significant defects. Overhanging a low-use play area. Old tag no 1101.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
902	Beech	56	19	M	F	<25%	Leaning towards the road. Patches of crown dieback. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1102	-	No action required at present.	N/A
903	Beech	85	28	M	F	<25%	Upper crown dieback. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1103	-	No action required at present.	N/A
904	Beech	71	5	M	D	None	Recently felled to a 5m monolith and now beyond falling distance of the road. Old tag no. 1104	-	No action required at present.	N/A
905	Beech	92	28	M	F	<25%	Upper crown dieback. Growing immediately adjacent to a similar tree. No obvious significant defects. Overhanging a low-use play area. Old tag no 1105.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
906	Beech	78	28	M	F	<25%	Upper crown dieback. Growing immediately adjacent to a similar tree. Deadwood over the park. Overhanging a low-use play area. Old tag no 1106.	Acceptable	No action required at present.	N/A
907	Beech	60	16	M	G	None	Slight lean towards the road. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1107	-	No action required at present.	N/A
908	Ash	30	14	EM	P	50-75%	Crown leans towards the road. Advanced symptoms of Chalara dieback.	Not Tolerable	Fell.	Non-urgent
909	Ash	46	16	M	F	<25%	Secondary stem originating at 0.6m. Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. Minor deadwood over the drive. Old tag no. 1109	Acceptable	Fell whilst it can still be climbed.	Advisory
910	Beech	58	18	M	G	None	Minor basal wound. Narrow trunk cavity from 1m to 2m with strong reaction wood either side. Healthy crown. Old tag no. 1111	Acceptable	No action required at present.	N/A
911	Beech	89	24	FM	G	None	Trunk lean away from the road. The crown overhangs the drive. Past crown reduction. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1112	-	No action required at present.	N/A

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tag Number	Tree Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Crown dieback	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
912	Beech	46	19	M	G	None	Situated at the top of a roadside bank. Slight lean towards the road. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1113	-	No action required at present.	N/A
913	Beech	23	15	EM	G	None	Situated at the top of a roadside bank. Suppressed by two larger adjacent trees. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1114	-	No action required at present.	N/A
914	Hornbeam	75	24	M	G	None	Situated at the top of a roadside bank. Slight lean away from the road. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1115	-	No action required at present.	N/A
915	Beech	100	26	FM	G	None	Old wound at base to south with two small Ganoderma australe brackets growing out from it (this is normal for a beech tree of this size). Good reaction wood around the wound. Tall tree, leaning away from the road. Old tag no. 1116	-	No action required at present.	N/A
916	Sycamore	74	22	FM	G	None	The trunk is heavily ivy clad. Slight lean away from the road. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1117	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
917	Horse chestnut	102	22	FM	G	None	The trunk is heavily ivy clad. Slight lean away from the road. Two large trunks from 4m. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1118	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
918	Sycamore	84	23	FM	G	None	Basal shoot growth. The trunk is heavily ivy clad. The crown overhangs the drive. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1119	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
919	Sycamore	88	25	FM	G	None	Basal shoot growth. The trunk is heavily ivy clad. The crown overhangs a small building. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1120	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
920	Beech	63	29	M	G	None	Tall woodland tree. Leaning away from the garden and dwelling. Ivy severed. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1121	-	No action required at present.	N/A
921	Beech	76	29	M	G	None	Tall woodland tree. Pronounced root buttressing. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1122	-	No action required at present.	N/A
922	Sycamore	65	26	M	G	None	Tall woodland tree. Pronounced root buttressing. Basal shoot growth. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1123	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tag Number	Tree Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Crown dieback	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
923	Beech	69	26	M	G	None	Tall woodland tree, and most of the crown extends to the west. Pronounced root buttressing. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1124	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
924	Yew	70	11	M	F	None	The trunk is heavily ivy clad and the crown is close to getting smothered. Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1125	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
925	Common lime	58	21	FM	G	None	Two stems from ground level. Basal shoot growth. Small and narrow scar on southern stem at 2m. Minor deadwood in the crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1126	-	Remove the basal shoot growth shortly before the next survey.	Pragmatic
926	Common lime	85	22	FM	F	None	Dense basal shoot growth preventing access to the base. Minor deadwood in the crown. Upper crown dieback. Old tag no. 1127	-	Remove the basal shoot growth shortly before the next survey.	Pragmatic
927	Common lime	80	21	FM	G	None	Dense basal shoot growth preventing access to the base. Minor deadwood in the crown. Upper crown dieback. Old tag no. 1128	-	Remove the basal shoot growth shortly before the next survey.	Pragmatic
928	Ash	40	14	EM	F	None	Small trunk cavity at 2m. Cavities in crown stems that lean towards the field. Old tag no. 1129	-	No action required at present.	N/A
929	Sycamore	45	15	M	G	None	No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1130	-	No action required at present.	N/A
930	Ash	28	15	M	F	None	The tree is intertwined with the adjacent sycamore. Small trunk cavity at 2.5m where it rubs against the sycamore. Old tag no. 1131	-	No action required at present.	N/A
931	Ash	31	13	M	F	<25%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. Old tag no. 1132	-	No action required at present.	N/A
932	Ash	75	15	M	G	None	Growing beside a pond. Full crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1133	-	No action required at present.	N/A
933	Ash	35	12	M	P	<25%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. Low-use area. Old tag no. 1134	-	No action required at present.	N/A
934	Ash	34	10	M	P	25-50%	Advanced symptoms of Chalara dieback. Low-use area. Old tag no. 1135	-	No action required at present.	N/A

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tag Number	Tree Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Crown dieback	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
935	English oak	57	17	M	G	None	Old bark wound from ground level up to 2m. Lean to south. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1136	-	No action required at present.	N/A
936	Sycamore	39	16	M	G	None	No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1137	-	No action required at present.	N/A
937	Ash	43	17	M	G	None	Epicormic growth on the trunk. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1138	-	No action required at present.	N/A
938	Ash	50	18	M	G	None	Healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1139	-	No action required at present.	N/A
939	Ash	47	17	M	G	None	Healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1140	-	No action required at present.	N/A
940	Ash	29	15	M	G	None	Healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1141	-	No action required at present.	N/A
941	Sycamore	35	15	M	G	None	Three stems from 0.3m. Small basal cavity, surrounded by positive reaction wood. Old tag no. 1142	-	No action required at present.	N/A
942	Sycamore	38	16	M	G	None	Some shoot growth on the lower trunk. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1143	-	No action required at present.	N/A
943	Ash	30	14	EM	P	50-75%	Crown leans towards the road. Advanced symptoms of Chalara dieback. The level of risk is the same as 908.	Not Tolerable	Fell.	Non-urgent
944	Ash	25	14	EM	F	25-50%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. In falling distance of the road. It would be sensible to fell this tree whilst contractors are on site removing 908 & 943.	Acceptable	Fell.	Advisory
945	Ash	25	14	EM	F	25-50%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. In falling distance of the road. It would be sensible to fell this tree whilst contractors are on site removing 908 & 943.	Acceptable	Fell.	Advisory
946	Ash	25	14	EM	F	25-50%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. In falling distance of the road. It would be sensible to fell this tree whilst contractors are on site removing 908 & 943.	Acceptable	Fell.	Advisory

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Group Survey Schedule

Site: Netheravon Estate

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 19th June 2023

Group Number	Tree Species	No. of Trees	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
G1	Ash, beech, sycamore, elm and yew	40+	25	14	EM	G	This is a belt of trees between the playing fields and the roadside ditch. No obvious significant defects. Some of the ash trees are showing very early stages of Chalara dieback but none need management at present.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G2	Ash, beech, sycamore, elm, horse chestnut, yew and hawthorn	40+	35	19	M	F	This is a belt of trees between the playing fields and the roadside ditch. No obvious significant defects. Some of the ash trees are showing very early stages of Chalara dieback but none need management at present.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G3	Ash, yew, field maple and sycamore	25	25	22	M	G	This is a belt of trees between the drive and the road. It is mostly ash. Several of the trees are ivy clad. No obvious significant defects. Cherry laurel in the understorey. Few of the ash trees are showing symptoms of Chalara dieback at present.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G4	Ash, sycamore, yew, fiel maple, goat willow and hawthorn	40+	25	16	EM	G	This is a belt of trees between the drive and the road. It is mostly ash. Several of the trees are ivy clad. No obvious significant defects. Cherry laurel in the understorey. Few of the ash trees are showing symptoms of Chalara dieback at present.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G5	Ash, beech, yew, sycamore, elm, hornbeam and goat willow	80+	50-40	16	EM	F	This is a belt of trees adjacent to the road. All of the elm and ash have recently been removed from this group. No obvious significant defects.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G6	Sycamore, ash, yew and elm.	18	28	17	FM	G	This is a belt of trees between the drive and the fence. No obvious significant defects. Some of the ash trees are showing very early stages of Chalara dieback but none need management at present.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G7	Ash, yew and sycamore	40	5-40	16	EM	F	This is a belt of trees just inside the fenceline. All of the ash have symptoms of Chalara ash dieback but all the trees I falling distance of the road have now been removed. I do not expect the remaining trees to reach the road if they fell.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G8	Beech, ash, sycamore and yew	60+	5-70	25	M	G	This is a small woodland in a low-use part of the property. It contains some tall beech trees. There are lots of ash in the group with advanced symptoms of Chalara ash dieback but they are in a low-use area so they don't need management at the present time.	-	No action required at present.	N/A

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Group Number	Tree Species	No. of Trees	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
G9	Yew	5	65	17	FM	G	Five trees growing at the top of a bank and beside the drive. All have a small degree of ivy coverage but no obvious significant defects.	-	No action required at present.	N/A
G10	Ash, wych elm, sycamore and hawthorn	19	20	17	EM	G	Small group of trees to the east of the drive. Some of the ash trees are showing very early stages of Chalara dieback but none need management at present.	-	No action required at present.	N/A

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Schedule - KEY

Tree/Group Number
Trees have been tagged for the purpose of this survey. Tree groups have not been tagged.

Trees protected by a tree preservation order (TPO) are highlighted by grey colouration in the tree schedule.

Species
Common names are listed.

No. in Group
The number of trees in each group is provided in the group schedule.

Height (m)
All heights are estimated.

DBH (cm)
Single stem diameters are measured at 1.5m with a diameter tape. For multi-stemmed trees (MS) the largest trunk is measured. All measurements in bold are estimates due to restricted access to the tree trunk.

Age Class
(Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early-Mature (M) Mature, (FM) Fully-Mature, or (V) Veteran.

Overall Health
An overall assessment of the physiological condition of the tree recorded as (G) Good, (F) Fair, (P) Poor, or (D) Dead.

Tree Structural Condition and Site Notes
Observations on the form and condition of the tree.

An assessment of a tree's physiological condition and the environment around the tree gives an impression of the vitality of the tree and of its expected tolerance to stress, wounding, pathogenic attack or competition.

As part of the condition assessment the surveyor looks for signs of mechanical weakness in the tree that could lead to windthrow, trunk failure or branch shedding.

Site notes are detailed when relevant to the risk assessment.

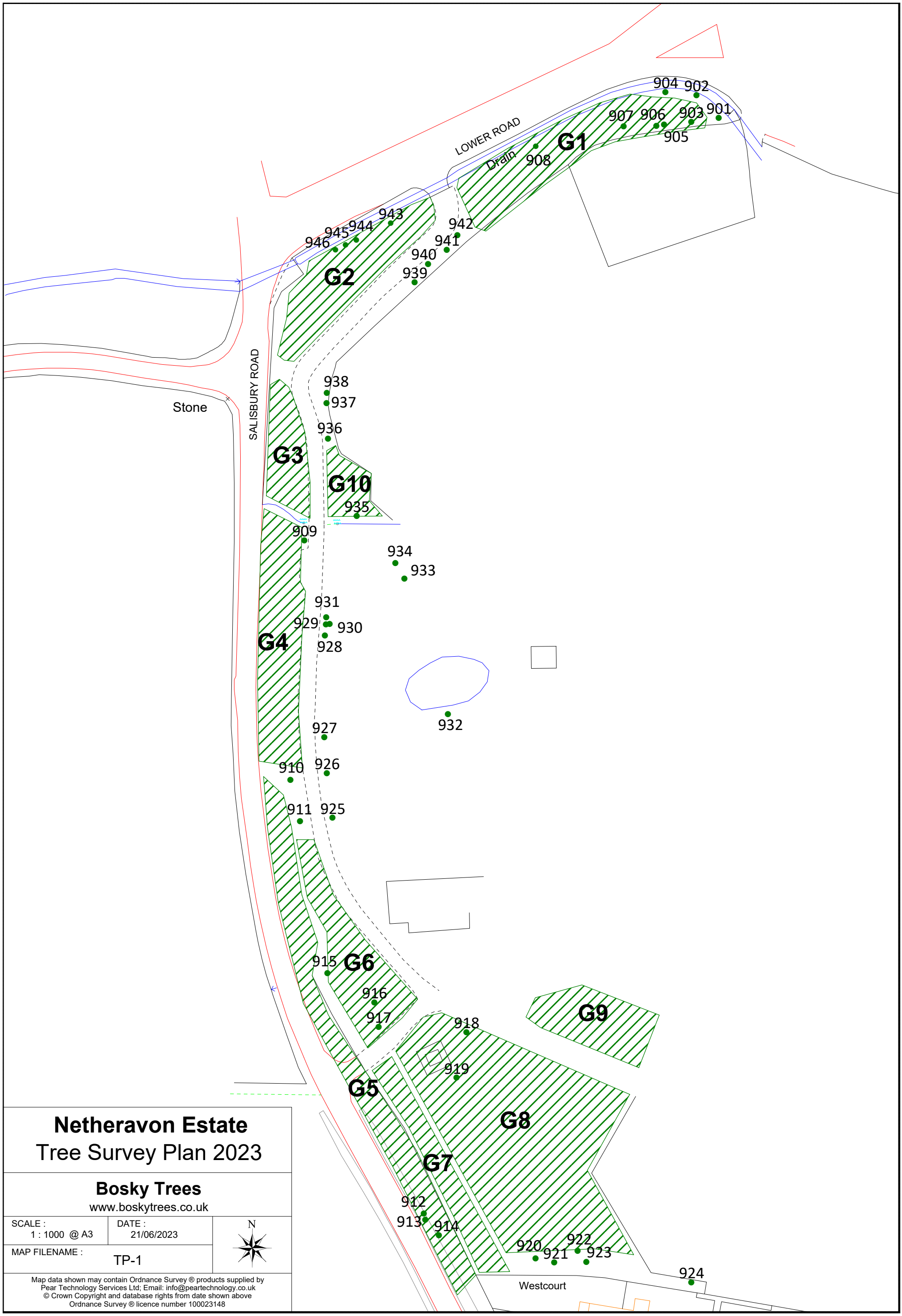
Risk Level
The risk is listed in accordance with the Tolerability of Risk (ToR) principles. **VALID** has rationalised ToR into the following categories for tree risk-benefit management:

Unacceptable - Risks that need to be reduced; for example, by pruning or felling the tree, or managing the level of occupation beneath it.
Tolerable if As Low as Reasonably Practical (ALARP) - Risks will also need to be reduced when they are *not* ALARP. These risks will not be reduced when they *are* ALARP.
Acceptable - Risks that do not need to be reduced.

Recommended Management
Recommended arboricultural works.
Terminology used is based on guidance detailed in BS3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work[1].

Works Priority
Urgent - As soon as reasonably practicable.
Non-urgent - Within the next 12 months.
Pragmatic - Within the next 12 months.
Advisory - No time frame.
N/A - No works required at the present time.

[1] British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 - Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.



Netheravon Estate
Tree Survey Plan 2023

Bosky Trees
www.boskytrees.co.uk

SCALE :	DATE :
1 : 1000 @ A3	21/06/2023

MAP FILENAME : TP-1

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Prioritised Tree Schedule

Site: Netheravon Estate

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 19th July 2023

Tag Number	Tree Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Crown dieback	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
908	Ash	30	14	EM	P	50-75%	Crown leans towards the road. Advanced symptoms of Chalara dieback.	Not Tolerable	Fell.	Non-urgent
943	Ash	30	14	EM	P	50-75%	Crown leans towards the road. Advanced symptoms of Chalara dieback. The level of risk is the same as 908.	Not Tolerable	Fell.	Non-urgent
916	Sycamore	74	22	FM	G	None	The trunk is heavily ivy clad. Slight lean away from the road. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1117	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
917	Horse chestnut	102	22	FM	G	None	The trunk is heavily ivy clad. Slight lean away from the road. Two large trunks from 4m. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1118	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
918	Sycamore	84	23	FM	G	None	Basal shoot growth. The trunk is heavily ivy clad. The crown overhangs the drive. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1119	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
919	Sycamore	88	25	FM	G	None	Basal shoot growth. The trunk is heavily ivy clad. The crown overhangs a small building. Full and healthy crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1120	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
922	Sycamore	65	26	M	G	None	Tall woodland tree. Pronounced root buttressing. Basal shoot growth. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1123	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
923	Beech	69	26	M	G	None	Tall woodland tree, and most of the crown extends to the west. Pronounced root buttressing. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1124	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
924	Yew	70	11	M	F	None	The trunk is heavily ivy clad and the crown is close to getting smothered. Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1125	-	Sever the ivy at the base before the next survey.	Pragmatic
925	Common lime	58	21	FM	G	None	Two stems from ground level. Basal shoot growth. Small and narrow scar on southern stem at 2m. Minor deadwood in the crown. No obvious significant defects. Old tag no. 1126	-	Remove the basal shoot growth shortly before the next survey.	Pragmatic

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule.

Tag Number	Tree Species	dbh (cm)	Height (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	Crown dieback	Notes on Structural Condition and Local Environment	Risk Level	Recommended Management	Works Priority
926	Common lime	85	22	FM	F	None	Dense basal shoot growth preventing access to the base. Minor deadwood in the crown. Upper crown dieback. Old tag no. 1127	-	Remove the basal shoot growth shortly before the next survey.	Pragmatic
927	Common lime	80	21	FM	G	None	Dense basal shoot growth preventing access to the base. Minor deadwood in the crown. Upper crown dieback. Old tag no. 1128	-	Remove the basal shoot growth shortly before the next survey.	Pragmatic
909	Ash	46	16	M	F	<25%	Secondary stem originating at 0.6m. Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. Minor deadwood over the drive. Old tag no. 1109	Acceptable	Fell whilst it can still be climbed.	Advisory
944	Ash	25	14	EM	F	25-50%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. In falling distance of the road. It would be sensible to fell this tree whilst contractors are on site removing 908 & 943.	Acceptable	Fell.	Advisory
945	Ash	25	14	EM	F	25-50%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. In falling distance of the road. It would be sensible to fell this tree whilst contractors are on site removing 908 & 943.	Acceptable	Fell.	Advisory
946	Ash	25	14	EM	F	25-50%	Early symptoms of Chalara dieback. In falling distance of the road. It would be sensible to fell this tree whilst contractors are on site removing 908 & 943.	Acceptable	Fell.	Advisory

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Tree Schedule - KEY

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[1] British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 - Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.