



TREE CONDITION SURVEY SCHEDULE
for
Cedar Croft

April 2026

Tree Survey Report

Tree Inspector Name: **Tom Theed**

All significant trees at this site have been inspected on the date stated. Preliminary investigation of health physiological and structural condition in relation to the health and safety of the inspection zone risk level.

Exception reporting: Only trees requiring attention are recorded. Report to be viewed in conjunction with Tree Survey Maps.

Signed:

Date(s) of Inspection: **Completed 02/04/26**



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CLIENT / ESTATE NAME / ADDRESS:		Mr Peter Davidson	SURVEY LEVEL:		Comprehensive	RISK ZONE LEVEL:	High to Low.	DATE DUE: (If applicable)	
Cedar Croft, Low Rd			SITE DESCRIPTION:					N/A	
Little Cheverell			Private garden, roadside and private property boundaries					DATE OF REPORT/MAPS:	
Wilts		SN10 4JZ	KNOWN DESIGNATIONS: (SSSI, Conservation Area, TPO etc.)		Little Cheverell Conservation Area, TPOs – see details below.			23/04/2026	

Tree No.	Location description	Location	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations	Recommendations	Health & Safety Risk Priority Category
See notes below:	Location description if required. Road/place name, etc..	Grid Ref, GPS co-ordinates / What3Word address, etc. In all cases refer to appended map.	Common tree name or scientific name.	See notes below:	Visual observations of the tree structure, including main stem, limbs, crown and any exposed roots, assessing health, vigour and structural stability. Hazards and risks to local targets is identified and described.	Remedial action to reduce or remove the identified risk.	Critical: Immediate action required A: React within 1 month B: React within 6 months C: React within 12 months unless otherwise specified.

Tree Numbering:

Where practical, trees are physically tagged using numbered aluminium disc and/or coloured forestry marker paint.

“u/t” = untagged due to size, condition, inaccessibility or prescription (ie: fell).

Trees may not necessarily be recorded in numerical order.

Age Class Key:

Y	Young	First quarter of natural lifespan.
SM	Semi-Mature	Second quarter of natural lifespan.
M	Mature	Third quarter of natural lifespan.
OM	Over-Mature	Last quarter of natural lifespan.
D	Dead	

Natural lifespan is the expected lifespan for the species, assuming normal growing conditions without adverse factors including damage and disease.

Tree No.	Location description	Location	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations	Recommendations	Health & Safety Risk Priority Category
T001	Drive/ entrance	See map	Ash	SM	Ash Dieback Stage 2. Growing on top of culvert pipe/bridge. Limited rootplate to south and east, no rootplate to north due to stream and culvert. Leaning away from road, over stream and driveway - potentially unstable.	Fell	B
Group 002	Stream bank, garden side	“	Ash	Y-SM	Ash Dieback Stage 2 - 3. Group of 3x growing on stream bank. Rootplates compromised by stream. All leaning towards road, with deadwood present in crown. Unstable.	Fell	B
T003	Drive/ next to shed	“	Ash	M	ADB Stage 3. Significant ivy cladding, obscuring main stem and branch unions. Poor, declining condition with unstable deadwood throughout crown.	Fell	B
T004	Drive/ next to garage	“	Ash	M	ADB Stage 2-3. Bifurcated at base, poor union with compression. Rootplate compromised by proximity to garage. Leaning.	Fell	B
T005	Drive	“	Ash	Y	ADB Stage 3-4. Very poor condition. Unstable due to growing on edge of tarmac driveway.	Fell	B
T006	Bank in front of house	“	Ash	SM	ADB Stage 3. Twin stem with poor compression union at base. Unstable deadwood throughout.	Fell	B
T007	Bank in front of house	“	Ash	SM	ADB Stage 3. Multi-stem x5, plus 1x sub-dominant young tree. Poor stem unions with compression and suspected internal decay. Unstable deadwood throughout crown. On bank, with potential to collapse onto road.	Fell	B

Tree No.	Location description	Location	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations	Recommendations	Health & Safety Risk Priority Category
T008	Corner front of house	See map	Walnut	SM	Overall fair condition. Supporting fallen Lawson Cypress stem.	Remove LC stem and prune damage as necessary.	B
T009	Corner back of house	"	Lawson Cypress	OM	Close to corner of house. Large stem diameter up to approx. 2.4m where multiple co-dominant stems emerge from old storm damage and pruning sites. Evidence of numerous failed stems, including recent stem failure into T008. Poor unions and internal decay c	Fell	B
T010	North side of house	"	Birch	D	Large standing dead/moribund stem. Numerous fallen limbs. Advanced decay in main stem, with Birch Polypore fungal fruiting bodies. Ivy clad.	Fell	B
T011	Boundary fence, north side of house	"	Red Oak	M	TPO "T1" Large tree with fork above 2.5m. Asymmetric crown, leaning with bias eastwards. Lateral limb over-extension as a result. Some deadwood present in crown, and exposed deadwood area on lowest lateral limb - possible squirrel damage. Crown vital	Re-assess for vitality in summer. Sever ivy. Remove damaged limb.	B
T012	Boundary fence, north side of house	"	Sweet Chestnut	M	Large tree on boundary line. Forked above 1.7m. Stable deadwood throughout crown. Crown vitality undetermined as not in leaf at time of survey.	Re-assess for vitality in summer.	C
T013	North side of house	"	Lawson Cypress	OM	Large co-dominant twin stem from base. Stem on east-side has split at 3m down to 1.5m and fallen into T010 (Birch). Still attached. Remaining stem is poor in form with increased risk of failure due to exposure to wind.	Fell all stems	B

Tree No.	Location description	Location	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations	Recommendations	Health & Safety Risk Priority Category
T014	Bank at back of house	See map	Walnut	SM	Overall fair condition. Some deadwood in crown, including dead limbs hung up from fallen adjacent tree T024 which is believed to be TPO "T2" now dead. See notes below	Remove deadwood hangers.	C
T015	Inside greenhouse on bank at back of house	"	Walnut	Y	Growing in tumble-down greenhouse. Poor form due to contorted growth through greenhouse frame. Roots assumed to be poorly formed. Access to base difficult.	Fell	B
T016	Bank at back of house	"	Copper Beech	OM	TPO "T3". Large tree established on steep bank, with 1 main stem and 2x sweeping sub-dominant limbs on north/west side. Overall condition appears good for age. Vitality undertermined as not in leaf at time of survey, however, no obvious signs of decli	Consider removing the small Holly to avoid future issues.	C
T017	Bank at back of house	"	Norway Spruce	OM	Large maiden stem, possibly former Xmas Tree. Overall condition fair, slight asymmetry due to position close to T016.	No work required	
T018	Corner of house (south)	"	Ash	Y/SM	ADB Stage 3-4. Poor form and condition, growing on top of bank next to house. Forked with poor union.	Fell	B
T019	Corner back of house	"	Ash	Y/SM	ADB Stage 2-3. Twin stem from base, growing close to house. Has dropped limbs.	Fell	B
T020	Bank south of house	"	Sweet Chestnut	M	TPO "T4". Overall condition fair, with minor stable deadwood throughout. Vitality of crown undetermined as not in leaf at time of survey.	Re-assess for vitality in summer.	B

Tree No.	Location description	Location	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations	Recommendations	Health & Safety Risk Priority Category
Group 021	Bank south of house	See map	Mixed Conifer	SM/M	Group of 5 trees including 4x Norway Spruce and 1x Yew. Some ivy cladding.	Sever ivy	C
T022	Boundary fence south	"	Ash	M	ADB Stage 3-4. On boundary line, with majority of crown bias overhanging boundary. Significant ivy cladding obscuring main stem and branch unions. Poor condition, but low risk.	Minimum: sever ivy to reduce weight and windsail burden. Consider felling as part of other works.	B
Group 023	Corner back of house, north side	"	Lawson Cypress	SM	Next to T009. Overgrown hedge - 3x trees previously pruned at approx. 2m, now regrown with numerous unstable upright stems, several failures and evidence of decay and weakness.	Fell all	B
T024	Bank at back of house	"	Walnut (Dead)	D	TPO "T2". Fallen dead. Partially hung up in T014.	No work required	

Notes

A Tree Preservation Order is recorded on the property, dating from 16th July 2003 (confirmed 12th December 2004), covering four trees:

T1 – Red Oak

T2 – Walnut

T3 – Copper Beech

T4 – Sweet Chestnut

Wiltshire Council Ref: E/418 (formerly ordered by Kennet District Council)

T2 Walnut has subsequently died and collapsed/ fallen within the property, approximately 10 years ago.

Property is wholly within the Little Cheverell Conservation Area.

TPO works require approval from Wiltshire Council.

All other related tree works require minimum 6 weeks prior notification to Wiltshire Council.

General observations regarding Ash and Ash Dieback (ADB) within the limits of this survey.

Ash Dieback is now endemic across the UK, causing the rapid decline in condition of this species and is predicted to result in the eventual loss of at least 80% of the UK Ash tree population.

Not all Ash trees surveyed are affected to the same degree: some may appear in better physiological condition than others, but it is assumed that all are infected.

Symptomatic crown dieback severely compromises the structural integrity of the tree and increases its susceptibility to secondary infections and wind damage, resulting in limb drop and ultimately whole tree failure.

The reduction in crown vigour and density allows the advantageous development of Ivy; as well as hindering visual inspection of the tree, this increases the weight and wind-loading on weakened trees further increasing the likelihood of failure.

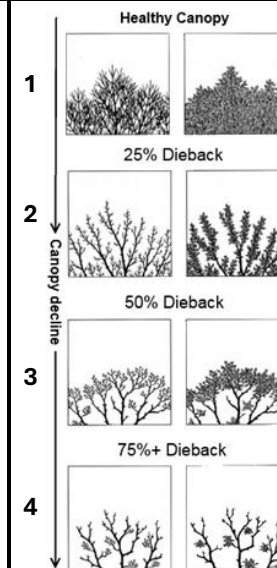
A policy of increased frequency informal or basic-level surveys is recommended to monitor the decline of Ash trees.

Felling of infected trees is recommended, prioritising the removal of affected trees before they become severely destabilised. This is particularly relating to roadside trees.

Trees showing resistance to infection should be retained where possible.

Ivy should be severed at the base of all Ash trees to reduce weight and wind load effect.

The stage of Ash Dieback is categorised using the following vitality scale:



END OF SURVEY

Survey level competence and qualification:

Basic Level: Routine Inspections carried out by competent persons (not necessarily arboricultural specialists). To be competent, a working knowledge of trees and their defects is required. A competent person should also have received suitable basic training: ie: LANTRA Award for Basic Tree Inspections.

Comprehensive Level: Detailed inspections may only be carried out by qualified arboricultural practitioners holding at least one of the following qualifications:

Level 5-6 QCF in Arboriculture (Qualifications and Credits Framework)
Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture
Higher National Certificate in Arboriculture (NQF Level 4)
Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture (NQF Level 5)

Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (FDSc) (NQF Level 5)
RFS Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (NQF Level 6)
Honours Degree (BSc Hons) in Arboriculture
LANTRA Award Professional Tree Inspection Certificate

Limitation of survey:

Ground-based survey, undertaken on foot, using binoculars and hand tools where appropriate. No decay detection or ground penetration equipment was used.

It is the Client's responsibility to adhere to all current legislation relating to the protection of wildlife, Tree Protection Orders and Conservation Areas.

This survey is valid for 12 months but will be compromised within that time period by extreme weather events such as drought, high winds, heavy snow fall, etc. or external physical impacts such as root compaction, deep ploughing or trenching nearby.

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