



TREE SURVEY

The Manor House

SP4 6NQ

August 2026

Tree Survey Report

Tree Inspector Name: Jez Cock

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: **15.08.2026**



CLIENT / ESTATE NAME / ADDRESS:	Tim Moulding	SURVEY LEVEL:	Comprehensive	RISK ZONE LEVEL:	High to Low	DATE DUE: (If applicable)	
The Manor House, Lower Woodford, Salisbury		SITE DESCRIPTION:	Roadside trees along curtilage of property.			N/A	
Wiltshire	SP4 6NQ	KNOWN DESIGNATIONS: (SSSI, Conservation Area, TPO etc.)	Unknown.			DATE COMPLETED:	19/08/2026

Tree No.	Location W3W	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations			Recommendations
See notes below:	Location description if required. ///what3words locators used. (what3words.com) 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. All individual recorded trees requiring action marked with aluminium tag.
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.	Natural lifespan is the expected lifespan for the species, assuming normal growing conditions without adverse factors including damage and disease.
				SM	Semi-Mature	Second quarter of natural lifespan.	
				M	Mature	Second quarter of natural lifespan.	
				OM	Mature	Third quarter of natural lifespan.	
				D	Over-Mature Dead	Third quarter of natural lifespan. Last quarter of natural lifespan.	

Tree No.	Location W3W	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations	Recommendations
467	///obliging.deals.beakers	Beech	Mature	Good condition- no evidence of dysfunction or disease.	Crown raise lower canopy by 2 metres and reduce over extending branches over fruit trees and remove suckers. (Photo 1).
463	///such.windmill.covenants	Beech	I/M	Branch furcation at 2 metres- presence of pathogen fruiting body. Included bark and natural bracing occurring throughout canopy (Photos 2-4).	• Further investigation required to determine extent of decay. Crown reduce canopy to lessen load on branch union • Consider use of decay detection Picus test.
468	///scratches.name.withdrew	Cherry	M	Sparse upper canopy- tree in moribund state.	Fell tree.
469	///crest.deferring.greyhound	Walnut	M	<i>Ganoderma adspersum</i> bracket present at base (Photo 5) with a small girdling root. Deadwood present within canopy.	Crown raise canopy by 3 metres and remove deadwood (Photo 6).
470	///upwardly.binds.longer	Walnut	M	Good condition.	Crown raise Crown raise canopy by 3 metres and remove deadwood.
471	///budgeted.talents.loser	Ash	M	Showing signs of Ash die back ADB (S2) central stem has woodpecker hole at 7m AGL (Photo 7) suggesting internal decay.	Fell tree.
472	///teardrop.discussed.swanky	Ash	M	Asymmetrical shape leaning into neighbouring paddock and showing signs of ADB (S2).	Fell tree.
473	///increases.masterful.swift	WRC	M	Good condition, close proximity to Summer house.	Fell tree.

Tree No.	Location W3W	Species	Age Class:	Condition/Observations	Recommendations
602	///pushing.reshaping.patching	Willow	M	Crown canopy over boundary fence and rear access.	Pollard to 8ft. (Photo 9).
625	///waters.scavenger.plenty	Norway maple	M	Bi furcates at 4m (AGL) good vigour-characteristic deadwood in canopy.	Crown thin by 20% including crossing tertiary branches and remove deadwood.
464	///snacks.wins.dares	Horse chestnut	M	Asymmetrical shape- with biased lean into neighbouring large Oak tree (Photo 10).	Fell to mitigate risk of limb or whole tree failure and create halo around Oak tree.

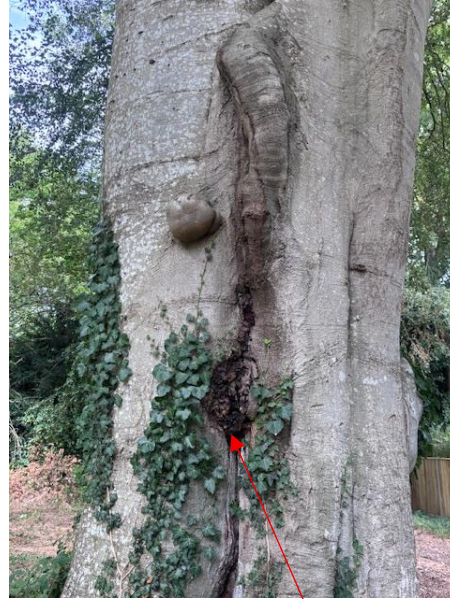
Photographs.

Photograph 1

467 ///obliging.deals.beakers Beech

Photograph 2-4

463 ///such.windmill.covenants Beech



Branch furcation at 2 metres- presence of pathogen fruiting body. Included bark and natural bracing occurring throughout canopy.

Photograph 5-6

469 [///crest.deferring.greyhound](#) Walnut

Photograph 7

471 [///budgeted.talents.loser](#) Ash



Ganoderma adspersum bracket present at base (Photo 5) with a small girdling root.



Crown raise canopy by 3 metres and remove deadwood.



Showing signs of Ash die back ADB (S2) central stem has woodpecker hole at 7m AGL suggesting internal decay.

Photograph 8
475 ///mixer.trouser.reset Holm Oak

Photograph 9
602 ///pushing.reshaping.patching Willow

Photograph 10
464 ///snacks.wins.dares Horse chestnut



Numerous bracing systems installed, both invasive and non-invasive.

Bracing systems appear taught and historic ones have failed, suggesting movement between stems.



Crown canopy over boundary fence and rear access.

Pollard to 8ft.



Asymmetrical shape- with biased lean into neighbouring large Oak tree.

Conclusion

The implementation of an appropriate, adaptive management programme will help to manage the associated risks while supporting the long-term viability and resilience of the remaining tree population.											
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:	Healthy Canopy 1 25% Dieback 2 50% Dieback 3 75%+ Dieback 4 Canopy decline								
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: <table><tr><td>Level 5-6 QCF in Arboriculture (Qualifications and Credits Framework)</td><td>Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (FDSc) (NQF Level 5)</td></tr><tr><td>Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture</td><td>RFS Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (NQF Level 6)</td></tr><tr><td>Higher National Certificate in Arboriculture (NQF Level 4)</td><td>Honours Degree (BSc Hons) in Arboriculture</td></tr><tr><td>Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture (NQF Level 5)</td><td>LANTRA Award Professional Tree Inspection Certificate</td></tr></table>				Level 5-6 QCF in Arboriculture (Qualifications and Credits Framework)	Foundation Degree in Arboriculture (FDSc) (NQF Level 5)	Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture	RFS Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (NQF Level 6)	Higher National Certificate in Arboriculture (NQF Level 4)	Honours Degree (BSc Hons) in Arboriculture	Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture (NQF Level 5)	LANTRA Award Professional Tree Inspection Certificate
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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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