

**THE GREEN, POULSHOT, WILSTHIRE**

**TREE SURVEY AND SAFETY REPORT  
FOR  
POULSHOT PARISH COUNCIL**

**December 2017**

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**REF: 17.611**

**REV:**

**Landscape  
Institute  
Registered  
Practice**

WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd  
Sandcliffe House  
Northgate Street  
Devizes  
Wilts  
SN10 1JT

**t: 01380 727539**

**e: [info@whlandscape.co.uk](mailto:info@whlandscape.co.uk)**

# APPOINTMENT

WH Landscape Consultancy Ltd (**WHLandscape**) has been appointed by Poulshot Parish Council to undertake a Tree Survey and Safety Report on trees at The Green, Poulshot.

**WHLandscape** has an established track record of carrying out tree condition surveys to evaluate potential risks in trees and to identify the appropriate treatment needed in line with the current guidance provided by the Health and Safety Executive in respect of the management of the risk from falling trees or branches. Further industry-relevant information has also been obtained from other pertinent sources, which have been referenced accordingly.

**This report has been prepared by:** Simon Turner DET, Tech Cert (ArborA) ND Arb Lantra PTI

**Checked by:** Will Harley BSc (Hons) CMLI

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

**1.1.** This report has been prepared by Simon Turner DET, Tech Cert (Arbor A), National Diploma in Arboriculture, Lantra PTI. He has 16 years' experience working as a local authority planning related arboricultural officer, as well as several years' experience as a lecturer at Sparsholt Agricultural College. He works for **WHLandscape** on arboricultural matters, including trees in relation to development.

**1.2** This tree survey has been commissioned by Poulshot Parish Council to undertake a Tree Survey and Safety Report on trees at The Green, Poulshot

**1.3** The village of Poulshot lies approximately 3.21 kilometres south-west of the town of Devizes and can be accessed via the A361 towards the northern end, or the unnamed village road between the villages of Worton and Seend from the south. The village is largely linear in shape with cottages, larger properties and associated village buildings located either side of the central Poulshot Road. The village is characterised by its generously sized village green, which not only provides a tranquil rural setting to many of the village properties, but is also seen as a valuable village asset

**1.4** The trees located on the Village Green comprise a mix of young and mature native and non-native species, all of which are visible from the adjacent roads and various properties.

**1.5** A site visit was undertaken on 17<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> November 2017 by Simon Turner.

## **2. DESIGNATIONS**

**2.1** The Green falls within the administrative control of Wiltshire Council, with the land identified as 'The Green' owned and managed by Poulshot Parish Council. The trees, which are the subject of this report and located on The Green, are not known to be the subject of a Tree Preservation Order, but are located within the Poulshot Conservation Area and, as such, are automatically protected by virtue of their location therein. This legislation will be fully considered in the management and enhancement proposals.

**2.2** A 6-week Conservation Area Notification must be submitted to the Local Planning Authority prior to undertaking any pruning or felling works to any tree with a stem diameter more than of 7.5 centimetres (cm) in diameter, or more than 10cm in diameter if reducing the number of trees to benefit the growth of other trees, subject to a number of exemptions, where only 5-days' notification is required. The proposed works detailed within the notice can be undertaken as described, unless a Tree Preservation Order is served to counteract it.

**2.3** The Tree Survey Schedule and Plan contained within this report can be submitted as a 6-week notification if desired.

### **3.NATURE CONSERVATION ISSUES**

**3.1** The Green does not contain any statutory, or non-statutory nature conservation designations. However, the potential exists for bat and nesting bird habitats within the trees, with holes, cavities and ivy being the most suitable sites. Under the terms of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, it is an offence to disturb any protected species, including their habitat or resting place. It may, therefore, be necessary to obtain expert advice in this area prior to the commencement of any works. Contractors must be reminded of their responsibilities and should contact the relevant authorities if any signs of bats are found. The nesting season for most birds runs from 1<sup>st</sup> March to 31<sup>st</sup> July. However, this can vary depending on the species and location. During these months, careful inspection must be made before any work commences and works must be postponed if active nests are found.

**3.2** Enhancement proposals should include native species of local provenance which provide a good wildlife habitat, particularly for insects upon which many bird species and bats feed.

## **4. SURVEY LIMITATIONS**

**4.1** Whilst every effort has been made to detect defects within the trees, no guarantee can be given as to their absolute safety, as trees are dynamic living organisms whose health and condition can be subject to rapid change depending on external and internal factors. All recommendations contained within this report relate to the trees at the time of inspection, with emphasis placed on their current condition, site suitability and any corrective works necessary.

**4.2** The report was produced following a ground level survey only, with the use of binoculars, sounding hammer and metal probe, based on the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). No soil samples were taken, and this report does not consider the potential influence that the tree may have on adjacent structures. The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available. The author of this report will not be held responsible for any recommendations made where essential data has not been made available or is inaccurate.

**4.3** All dimensions are measured as far as reasonably practicable at the time of inspection. The survey methodology follows that prescribed by the Health and Safety Executive in respect of the management of the risk from falling trees or branches

**4.4** The report is valid for a period of 1 year from the date of inspection, but will become invalid if any works on, or close to, the trees, including the changing of soil levels, is undertaken.

## 5. TREE SURVEY SCOPE AND DETAILS

**5.1** The Green has full public access, and is regularly used by many of the villagers walking their dogs, village events and sporting activities, including regular cricket matches throughout the cricketing season.

### 5.2 RISK EVALUATION, INSPECTION FREQUENCY & TREE SURGERY RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey was undertaken to assess and record the condition of the trees located on The Green. It was undertaken in accordance with arboricultural best practice and in line with the current guidance provided by the Health and Safety Executive in respect of the management of the risk from falling trees or branches. The survey seeks to fulfil Poulshot Parish Council's obligation of reasonable safety, as land/tree owner, which is owed to visitors and adjacent landowners under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 and 1984.

**5.3** In order to fulfil the obligation of reasonable safety, a detailed inspection of the trees was undertaken with an emphasis placed on their current condition, potential defects, corrective works and inspection frequency incorporating a risk rating system adapted from Lantra Awards Professional Tree Inspection Workbook 2006. This highlights the urgency of those works identified in the tree survey. An inspection frequency has also been categorised to assist in future management of the trees on site.

### 5.4 WORK URGENCY

1.	Urgent	Works required immediately to make safe
2.	Very High	Works required within 3 months of date of report
3.	High	Works required within 6 months of date of report
4.	Moderate	Works required within 12 months of date of report
5.	Low	Works required within 3 years
6.	None	No works required, no target exists or excluded tree

### 5.5 INSPECTION FREQUENCY

1.	Urgent	Carry out a detailed inspection of the aerial parts and/or with the use of decay detection equipment as soon as possible
2.	Very High	6 monthly inspection
3.	High	12 monthly inspection



<b>4.</b>	Moderate	18 monthly inspection
<b>5.</b>	Low	3 year inspection
<b>6.</b>	Very Low	5 year inspection
<b>7.</b>	None	No target or excluded trees

**5.6** Arboricultural works and Inspection Frequency taken from Lantra Awards Workbook (2006) are denoted as follows:

Work Urgency = WU Inspection Frequency = IF

**5.7** Full details of the risk assessment and tree surgery recommendations are detailed in tree survey sheets attached as Appendix 1 to this report, with a summary on each tree detailed under section 6.

## 6. TREE SURVEY FINDINGS

**6.1** Trees T1 and T2 are two early mature red flowered horse chestnut trees (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), potentially *A. x carnea*, or *A. hippocastanum* 'Briotii' standing 6.4 metres (m) and 7.0m tall respectively. The trees stand within a small grassed island with drainage ditches to the north-east and south-west. The private gravel access serving Green Farm and adjacent properties is located to the south. The trees have cracked bark and partly callused exposed wounds on their stems and main limbs, which is typical of bleeding canker (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv *aesculi*). The trees have been historically crown lifted to a height of around 2.0m with the drooping branch tips now around 1.8m in height.

**Recommendation:** low pendulous branches crown lifted to a height of 2.0m by removing whole, or part branches back to suitable growth points, with both trees being regularly monitored.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.2** Tree T3 is a young common oak (*Quercus robur*) standing around 7.0m tall and located in close proximity to trees T1 and T2. The tree has been crown lifted to around 1.8m in the past with low pendulous limbs now at around 1.7m in height.

**Recommendation:** crown lift to a height of 2.0m by removing whole, or part branches.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.3** Tree T4 is a mature Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) standing around 16.8m tall and located approximately 11.0m from T3. This appears to have been historically pollarded at around 3.0m in height with relatively recent tree works having been undertaken to thin and lift branches. The wound wood development around some of the pruning wounds is poor, which can be typical of the species.

**Recommendation:** clear ivy from the lower stem, with no further works recommended at this time.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.4.** Tree T5 is a mature lime species (*Tilia* spp) standing 2.0m from the edge of the drainage ditch to the north-east and approximately 6.4m from T4. The tree stands 15.5m tall with a tight stem union at approximately 3.0m in height, and is partly suppressed by T4 on the western side with small epicormic growth at the base. Lower limbs hang low over the informal footpath.

**Recommendation:** remove epicormic growth and crown lift low branches to a height of 2.0m by removing whole, or part limbs back to suitable growth points.

WU = 5 IF = 3.

**6.5** Tree T6 is a mature horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) located in the corner of The Green adjacent to 14 The Green. The tree stands 10.6m tall and is showing signs of cracking and splitting bark along with small resin spots on the south-western side, which is typical of bleeding canker (*Pseudomonas syringae* pv *aesculi*). The branches on the south-western side hang close to ground level with branches on the western side overhanging the common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) garden boundary hedge and power lines.

**Recommendation:** remove 100millimetre (mm) diameter limb above the cable and lower 75mm diameter portion of the southern branch, which touches the cable, back to suitable growth points. All smaller diameter branches should also be pruned back to suitable growth points to clear the cable by 0.5m. Lower branches should also be crown lifted to 2.0m in height by removing whole, or part branches back to suitable growth points. WU= 3 IF = 3.

**6.6** Tree T7 is a mature weeping willow (*Salix × sepulcralis* 'Chrysocoma') located on the eastern side of the village pond. The tree stands 16.8m tall with part of the higher crown overhanging the adjacent access track to the north-west. It has a low canopy close to ground level on all sides. The tree appears to be showing signs of the leaf and shoot disease Anthracnose of weeping willow (*Marssonina salicicola*), which can result in early leaf loss and minor twig distortion. This does not appear to be a significant issue at this time, but it should be noted that the tree's size and location adjacent to the pond prohibits any chemical treatment. The tree has minor dead wood throughout with a hanging dead branch in canopy on the western side.

**Recommendation:** hanging branch be removed and the lower crown lifted to a height of 2.0m, removing whole or part branches back to suitable growth points.

WU= 4 IF = 3.

**6.7** Tree T8 is 1 of 3 veteran horse chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) located on the western edge of The Green and 3.7m from the adjacent garden fence. The tree stands 16.4m tall with several lower level limbs having previously been removed on the south-eastern side at around 3.0m – 4.0m in height, a number of which have decayed back to create small cavities at the point of pruning. More

recent tree surgery has also been undertaken to reduce the height and weight of the extending larger limbs to create a more open crown. Historic torn limbs are also evident within parts of the higher crown.

**Recommendation:** remove dead wood over 100mm in diameter, regularly monitor and restrict access beneath the tree with permanent or temporary fencing.

WU = 3 IF = 2.

**6.8** Tree T9 is the middle of the 3 veteran horse chestnut trees (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) and is located on the western edge of The Green. It is 3.9m from the adjacent garden fence. The tree stands around 17.4m tall and has been historically pruned to control its size and shape, with more recent works also having been undertaken to meet this objective. A number of ripped out limbs and cavities are also evident within the tree.

**Recommendation:** Regularly monitor, with access beneath the tree restricted by means of permanent or temporary fencing.

WU = 6 IF = 2.

**6.9** Tree T10 is the most southerly veteran horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) of the 3 trees and is located 11.0m from T9. The tree stands 12.8m tall with the crown breaking at around 3.0m in height. Significant burring is evident of the main stem and lower limbs, which may be due to viral or fungal infection of the wood cells. This does not seem to be a significant problem for the tree at this time. There are 2 large spreading and subsiding limbs stretching towards the south and east, and recent tree surgery has been undertaken to reduce the weight of these limbs. However, further action is recommended to reduce the pendulous weight and risk of limb failure.

**Recommendation:** reduce the southern tips of the south-eastern limb back to suitable growth points by approximately 2.0m – 3.0m with both extended limbs either propped or fitted with a non-invasive bracing system as a precautionary measure. The fencing off of the area underneath the crown is also recommended with permanent or temporary fencing.

WU = 6 IF = 2

**6.10** Tree T11 is an early mature dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*), located on the eastern end of the southern pond and adjacent to the access drive and bridleway. The tree stands

9.8m tall and has a tight fork at 4.5m on the southern side. Lower branches have been clipped back to clear the adjacent track

**Recommendation:** crown lift to a height of 2.0m, removing whole or part branches back to suitable growth points.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.11** T12 is a twin stem ivy clad pollarded crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), located on the western side of the pond and adjacent to the bridleway/farm track. The tree has been historically pollarded at around 5.0m in height and now currently stands at around 7.0m tall. A clear inspection of the tree was not possible due to the abundant ivy, and it is possible that both stems have a degree of decay in them as they had a resinous sound when struck with a hammer. As the trees are set back from the track and they are not large specimens, with the ivy having a high wildlife value, it may be possible to leave the majority of the ivy intact.

**Recommendation:** pollard back to the established pollarded points, removing ivy to 1.0m below the pollard points.

WU = 5 IF = 3.

**6.12** Trees T12 to T19 comprises 7 lime species (*Tilia* spp), all of which are located on the northern edge of The Green adjacent to the southern access track. The trees range in height from 8.5m to 10.6m, with trees T13, T14 and T15 showing tight forks on the main stem unions and, within T15, also the higher limbs. Although these unions do not pose a problem at this point in time, the V-shaped unions will almost certainly become problematic as the trees age, with a risk of possible limb failure due to the stems' incremental development pushing them apart, and the unbalanced weight and natural effects of gravity pulling the stems down and outwards. All seven trees have been crown lifted in the past with trees T14, T16 and T20 showing poor wound wood response following pruning. Many of the trees also have pendulous limbs under 2.0m in height.

**Recommendation:** crown lift to a height of 2.0m removing whole or part branches. Consideration should also be given to the removal of T13, T14 and T15 and replacement with problem-free stock.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.13** Trees T20, T21, T22 comprise 3 early mature Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) located on the southern boundary, west of the phone box and bordering 72 The Green and the adjacent property. The trees stand 9.0m, 11.0m and 11.8m in height respectively, with all showing tight compression forks at their crown breaks. Although not a significant problem at this time, they are likely to become problematic in the future.

**Recommendation:** either pollard at crown break and maintain as pollards thereafter, or fell and replant with less problematic specimens. Minor crown lifting in the interim to 3.0 in height.

WU = 5 IF = 3.

**6.14** Tree T23 is a lapsed hazel (*Corylus avellana*) coppice stool located 4.0m from T22 and in close proximity to a residential garage and services pole. The tree stands 8.0m – 9.0m tall with spreading limbs, some of which are close to the garage.

**Recommendation:** coppice to around 150mm in height and coppice thereafter on a 5 to 7-year cycle.

WU = 3 IF = 3.

**6.15** Tree T24 is a mature lime species (*Tilia spp*) located on the narrow section of green 15.0m south-west of the village hall fence and 3.0m from the footpath. The tree stands 14.9m tall and has a good overall shape with low pendulous limbs. However, electricity and phones cables run through the eastern side of the crown with several branches resting on the cable.

**Recommendation:** prune back 2 small diameter limbs resting on the wires, removing remaining whole or part small diameter branches to clear the wires by 0.5 metres. Crown lift the lower crown by removing 2 x 100mm diameter branches above the path back to suitable growth points, along with the removal of the remaining whole or part branches to a height of 2.0m to balance the lower crown.

WU = 3 IF = 3.

**6.16** Tree T25 is an early mature common oak (*Quercus robur*) located 1.0m from the south-western corner of the fenced boundary of the village hall. The single stem develops into the crown at around 3.0m with a current height of 12.9m. The tree has an unbalanced crown due to competition with a larger off-site oak to the east. Light pruning has been undertaken in the past to clear the corner of the village hall courtyard/children's play area and, as a result, there is minor damage on a smaller diameter branch on the western side.

**Recommendation:** reduce in height to around 5.0m and prune to produce an aesthetic shape for the species, with regular works undertaken in successive years to maintain the size and shape. Crown lifting to a height of 3.0m over The Green and courtyard is also recommended. Alternatively, crown lift to 3.0m in height and prune back from the play area.

WU = 5 IF = 3.

**6.17** Trees T26 and T27 comprise 2 ornamental cherry species (*Prunus* spp) located either side of the village hall central footpath. The trees stand 6.0m and 4.8m tall respectively, and have messy and congested crowns.

**Recommendation:** thin crowns by 10%, including the removal of crossing/rubbing branches along with adventitious shoots (vertical small diameter shoots).

WU = 5 IF = 3.

**6.18** Tree T28 is a mature lime located 1.0m from the north-western corner of the fenced boundary of the village hall. The tree stands 11.5m in height with part of the crown overhanging the village hall courtyard/children's play area. The tree has low pendulous limbs on all sides, with branch tips close to the adjacent electric cable on the eastern side.

**Recommendation:** crown lift branches to a height of 3.0m, removing whole and part branches up to diameters of 100mm – 150mm back to suitable growth points, with branches also pruned to clear the electric cable by 1.0m.

WU = 3 IF = 3

**6.19** Trees T29 to T33 comprise a closely planted group of 4 silver birch (*Betula pendula*) and 1 common walnut (*Julans regia*) located in the corner of The Green adjacent to Dukes Farm. The birch range in height from 13.8m to 18.9m and appear to have been reduced in height in the past. All 4 trees are competing for light and space and, as such, should be treated collectively in respect of any future works. The walnut stands 10.3m tall and leans to the east at around 30 degrees towards the adjacent single-story building, with recent crown lifting having been undertaken to clear the building's roof. All 5 trees have ivy covering their lower stems, which impedes inspection. It was, however, noted that T32 has a fluted stem on the northern side, which may have developed around an old stake, since removed.

**Recommendation:** sever ivy from all trees and re-inspect following its decline. The pruned branches could be tidied on the walnut with regular pruning undertaken to clear the roof by 1.5m. Consideration should be given to its removal and replacement with another tree in a more appropriate location.

WU = 4 IF = 3

**6.20** Tree T34 is a mature Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*) located to the south of The Green Garden and approximately 20.0m east of the main road. The tree stands 12.1m tall and has been crown lifted to around 3.0m in the past with low pendulous branches around 1.7m above ground level. The tree has lost its central leader in the past, but retains a good overall shape.

**Recommendation:** crown lift to a height of 2.5m to clear the adjacent drive access and bridleway sign.

WU = 4 IF = 3

**6.21** Tree T35 is a mature Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) located 7.0m from the main road and 5.0m from the adjacent track to the south. The tree stands 10.2m in height and has a good overall shape with a tight fork developing at 5.0m in height.

**Recommendation:** crown lift whole, or part branches back to suitable growth points to a height of 2.0m above ground level.

WU= 4 IF = 3

**6.22** Trees T36 and T37 are 2 mature Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*) standing 5.0m apart and located to the east of The Green Garden, and around 25.0m and 28.0m respectively from the main road. The trees stand around 11.9m in height with T37 the more dominant of the trees, as well as being a better shaped specimen. Both trees have large sweeping boughs which do not appear to be problematic at this time.

**Recommendation:** crown lift whole, or part branches back to suitable growth points of 2.0m in height.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.23** Tree T38 is a mature lime species (*Tilia* spp) located 4.0m from Corn Close and 7.0m from the private access to the pub. The tree stands around 11.9m in height with the crown breaking at 2.0m in



height into a multi-branched crown structure. The tree contains dead wood under 75mm in diameter with past pruning having been undertaken to clear branches back from the edge of Corn Close.

**Recommendation:** crown lift whole, or part branches to a height of 2.5m – 3.0m, with tips reduced back to clear Corn Close road.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.24** Tree T39 is another mature lime species (*Tilia* spp) located on the southern side of Corn Close and 4.5m from the main road. The tree stands 15.2m tall and has a tight low branch union at 2.0m on the southern side, and a tight stem union at around 5.0m – 6.0m. There is evident bulging on the north-western side of the stem, which may suggest internal cracking. A surface girdling root was also visible on the northern side with signs of minor mower damage.

**Recommendation:** crown lift whole, or part branches back to suitable growth points to a height of 2.0m.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

**6.25** Tree T40 is an early mature common oak (*Quercus robur*) located on the western edge of the green near the builder's yard and 20.0m from the main road. The tree stands 8.7m tall with the crown developing at 1.8m in height. The tree has an open spreading crown with a tight central stem union at 3.0m, with the central stem leaning in a westerly direction. Minor dead wood under 100mm in diameter exists throughout the tree.

**Recommendation:** crown lift to 2.0m in height, removing whole and part branches back to suitable growth points.

WU = 4 IF = 3

**6.26** Tree T41 is a small bullace/damson (*Prunus domestica* subsp *insititia*) located to the west of 72 The Green, adjacent to the southern access track. The tree stands around 5.6m tall and has been reduced in the past to control its size and spread.

**Recommendation:** the tree should be pollard at 2.5m to manage and control its size.

WU = 5 IF = 3.

**6.27** Tree T42 is a mature blue atlas cedar (*Cedrus atlantica* 'Glauca') located 26.0m from the main road and 5.0m from the boundary wall to the south. The tree stands around 16.8m tall and has an

unbalanced crown, which is weighted to the east due to competition with the early mature common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) located within the adjacent garden and storm damage.

**Recommendation:** reduce height by approximately 2.0m – 3.0m with branches reduced to produce an even, domed-shaped tree for the species. Alternatively, the tree could be felled in favour of a replacement tree in a more appropriate location, with consideration given to potential subsidence issues, shade on the adjacent properties, views and sight lines for road users.

WU = 4 IF = 3.

## 7. TREE SURVEY CONCLUSION

**7.1** The surveyed trees are generally of reasonable quality with all making a positive contribution to the rural setting of the village. The past active management on certain trees also appears to have been beneficial by reducing crown weight, or by reducing clear encroachment of branches into roads and over buildings.

The following points are of particular significance:

- I. Trees identified as T1, T2, T13, T14, T15, T20, T21, T22, T33 and T42 are noted for the presence of disease, poor structural form and poor location. Although pruning works could be undertaken as outlined in the survey details. It is recommended that consideration be given to the removal of these trees following the planting and establishment of suitably-sized and located replacement trees.
- II. Trees T6, T22, T23, T24, T28 have limbs resting on, or growing close to, overhead cables and, as such, appropriate pruning should be undertaken to provide adequate clearance from the wires.
- III. The veteran horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) trees identified as T8 and T9 are extremely prominent and important sylvan features of The Green, which have been well managed to control their overall size, shape and weight. However, regular inspections of the trees is recommended focusing on hollowing limbs/old pruning wounds, with further ongoing maintenance required to control their size and keep their crowns free from excessive weight. It is also recommended that the crown spreads of all 3 trees be fenced off with temporary or permanent fencing to exclude access and reduce the risk of injury from falling material. Incorporating an area of longer grass/wild flowers under the trees is also likely to help discourage access in this area.
- IV. Tree T10 is another prominent horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), which appears to have a more intact crown than T8 and T9, but it has 2 large extended subsiding limbs, which would benefit from the following works to improve safety:
  - i. reduction of the south-eastern limb by 2.0m – 3.0m.
  - ii. install props or non-invasive bracing system to both limbs as a precautionary measure.
- V. Several trees have ivy covering their lower stems, notably the silver birch (*Betula pendula*) identified as T29 to T32, which are shrouded in ivy into their mid-crowns. This ivy prohibits a clear inspection of the trees and it is recommended that it be severed, and the trees re-inspected following its decline. However, this does not apply to the crack willow (*Salix fragilis*),

identified as T12 which is in a more isolated location and is likely to provide an essential habitat adjacent to the pond.

- VI. Many of the trees have low pendulous limbs, with minor encroachment over paths roads and buildings, with all ideally crown lifted to clear footpaths, roads and properties, and to aid the mowing regime of The Green.

## 8. MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

**8.1** The age structure of the inspected tree stock can be seen in the pie-chart attached as Appendix 2. This demonstrates that a reasonable age structure exists within the existing trees with relatively recent planting having been undertaken approximately 10 – 15 years ago to produce the next generation of tree cover. However, as trees T1 and T2 are showing disease, and trees T13, T14, T15, T20, T21 and T22 are of poor structural form, this equates to 61% of the younger trees being of poor-quality. It is therefore conceivable that these trees will need to be removed prematurely, or significantly reduced to compensate for the identified defects. Likewise, trees T33 and T42 are potentially poorly sited and likely to continue to become increasingly problematic with age. It should also be noted that the veteran trees T8, T9, T10 and T12 are at the upper end of their safe useful life expectancy, and their loss is likely to have a significant effect on the setting of The Green. It is therefore recommended that the Parish Council consider a programme of tree planting to maintain viable tree cover across The Green with consideration given to the following:

- I. Newly planted trees should be allowed to establish prior to the removal of the original tree, unless removal is deemed necessary on the grounds of safety.
- II. New trees should be of good structural form, disease free and, where desirable, be of native species of local provenance.
- III. Prior to planting, the location of each tree should be carefully considered with due consideration given to overhead and underground services, potential restriction of views, shading of properties, encroachment over boundaries, paths road and restriction of vehicle sight lines.

## 9. REFERENCES

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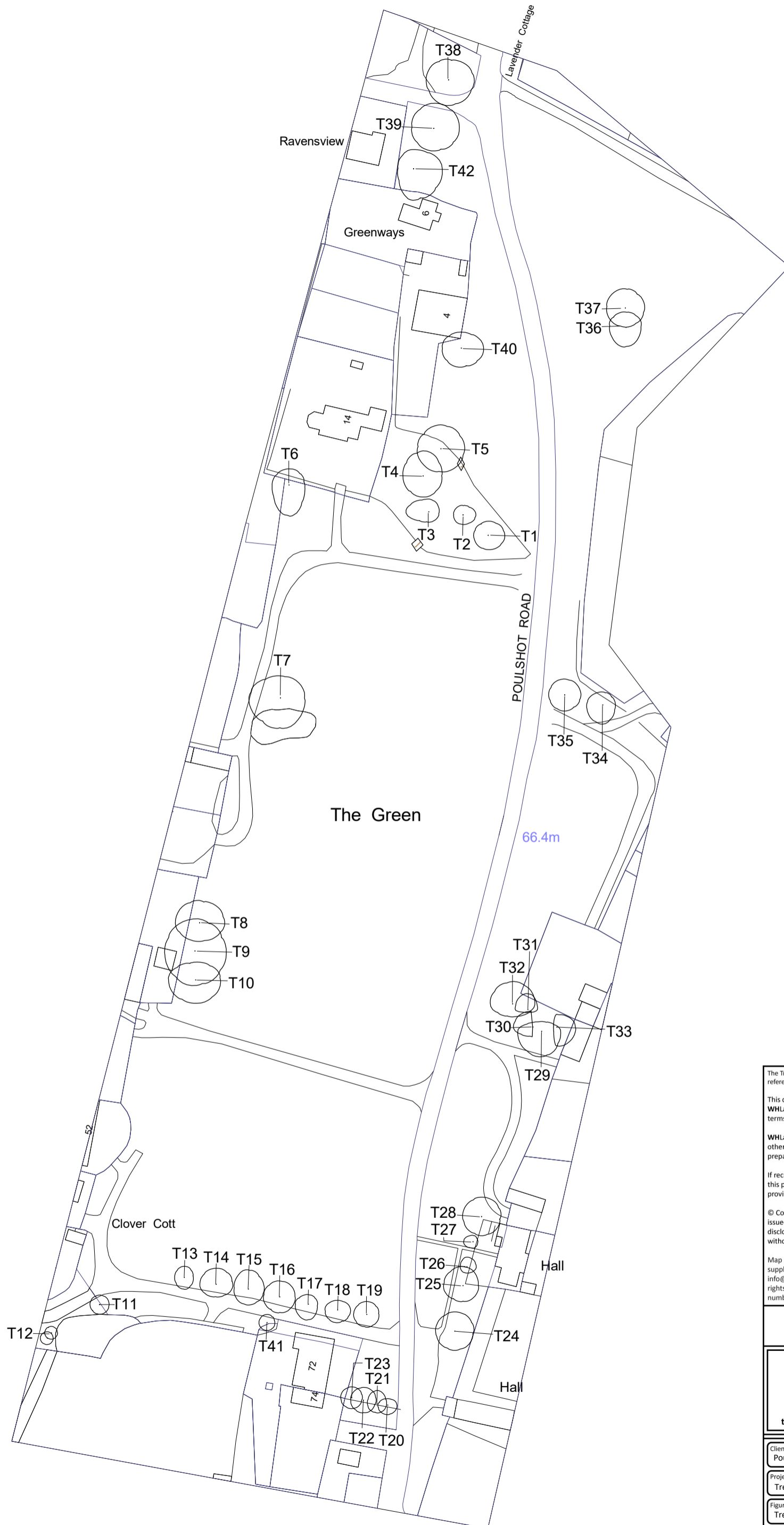
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The Tree Retention Categories symbols shown in the key are for reference and may not always be present on the plan.

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**WHLandscape**  
 landscape architecture & arboriculture  
 Sandcliffe House, Northgate Street,  
 Devizes, Wiltshire SN10 1JT  
 t: 01380 727539 e: info@whlandscape.co.uk

Client: Poulshot Parish Council	
Project: Tree Survey and Safety Report	
Figure title: Tree Survey Plan	
Figure number: Fig. 1	Scale: Not to scale
DB: ST	CB: WH
Date: Nov 17	Rev:

# **APPENDICES**

## **APPENDIX 1**

### **TREE SURVEY KEY AND TREE SURVEY RESULTS TABLES**



## TREE SURVEY KEY

**Tree No.**- each tree has been allocated a number which refers to the plan.

**Species** - referred to by Common and Latin name.

**Height** - height is measured in metres using a clinometer unless denoted otherwise by\*.

**Number of stems** - identified as S for single or MS for multi-stemmed.

**Stem diameter** - measurement of stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, unless denoted otherwise by\*.

**Age Class** - Y - a young tree up to 1/3 of its usual lifespan.

EM - a tree up to 66% of its usual lifespan.

M - a tree up to 100% of its usual lifespan.

OM - a tree passed its usual lifespan.

**Crown Spread** - measured in metres using a standard tape, unless denoted otherwise by\*.

**Vigour** - a measure of the tree's vigour expressed as: N = Normal, or L = Low.

**Physiological condition** - an assessment of the trees physiological condition defined as:

Good – (G) fully functioning biological system showing average vitality;

Fair – (F) fully functioning biological condition showing below average vitality;

Poor – (P) a biological system with limited functionality showing significant below average vitality;

Dead – (D) a non-functioning tree.

**Structural condition** - an assessment of the trees structural condition is defined as:

Good – (G) no significant structural defects.

Fair – (F) structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices;

Poor – (P) structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery management or practices;

Dead – (D) a non-functioning tree.

**Comments and management recommendations** - observations and recommendations which may address problems raised in the assessment of the tree's structural condition.

### Work Urgency (WU)

1	Urgent	Works required immediately to make safe
2	Very High	Works required within 3 months of date of report
3	High	Works required within 6 months of date of report
4	Moderate	Works required within 12 months of date of report
5	Low	Works required within 3 years
6	None	No works required, no target exists or excluded tree

### Inspection Frequency (IF)

1	Urgent	Carry out a detailed inspection of the aerial parts and/or with the use of decay detection equipment as soon as possible
2	Very High	6 monthly inspection
3	High	12 monthly inspection
4	Moderate	18 monthly inspection
5	Low	3 year inspection
6	Very Low	5 year inspection
7	None	No target or excluded trees

**APPENDIX 1 - TREE SURVEY SHEETS**

RISK ASSESSMENT SURVEY SHEETS:					Weather: Sunny, Cold light breeze.				Location: The Green, Poulshot, Wiltshire						
Surveyor: ST		Date: 17 & 21 <sup>ST</sup> November 2017													
Tree No & Tag Number	Location	Species Common & Latin name	Height (m) & Size (S, M, L, VL)	Stem Diam. at 1.5m	Branch Spread				Age Class (Y, M, EM, M, OM, V)	Physiological Condition Good/Fair/Poor/Dead	Structural Condition Good/Fair/Poor/Dead	Defects	Work Urgency (WU)	Control Measures	Inspection Frequency (IF)
					N	E	S	W							
<b>T1 0001</b>	Green close to ditches	<i>Horse chestnut possibly A. x carnea, or A. hippocastanum 'Briotii'</i>	6.4	330	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.5	Em	F	P	Forks at 2.0m into 3 main limbs. Bark loss north and south side of stem. Low crown. Possibly <i>Phytophthora</i>	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T2 0002</b>	9.2m from T1.	<i>Horse chestnut possibly A. x carnea, or A. hippocastanum 'Briotii'</i>	7	340	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.2	Em	F	P	Signs of <i>Phytophthora</i> evident on stem with bark splitting, staining and old wounds. Low crown.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T3 0003</b>	11.6m from T2 & 15m off Rd	Common oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	7.1	150	4.0	3.4	3.2	3.7	Y	G	F	Callused wound south side at ground level. Low crown.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 1.7m	3
<b>T4 0004</b>	11.6m from T3 & 14m off property to north	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	16.8	520	7.9	6.0	6.6	6.3	M	F	F	Possible former pollard at 3.5m. Crown thinned with poor wound wood response. Minor dead wood.	5	Sever ivy.	3

<b>T5 0005</b>	6.4m from T4 & 2.0m of ditch.	Lime species ( <i>Tilia</i> spp)	15.5	530	7.9	5.1	7.2	7.4	M	G	F	Tight union at 3.0m with 2 main stems. Suppressed by T4. Low crown over path	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T6 0006</b>	17.6 from boundary to north-east & 13m of drive to south	Horse chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )	10.6	600	5.0	5.0	9.9	5.3	M	G	F	Signs of <i>Phytophthora</i> on stem and main limbs with rib response. Limbs touching power cable.	3	Remove 100mm diameter limb above the cable and lower 75mm diameter portion of the branch touching the cable back to suitable growth points. All smaller diameter branches pruned back to suitable growth points to clear cable by 0.5m. Crown lift lower branches to 2.0m in height, by removing whole, or part branches back to suitable growth points.	3
<b>T7 0007</b>	5.8m from track & 3.9m off pond	Weeping willow ( <i>Salix × sepulcralis</i> 'Chrysocoma')	16.8	690	6.9	7.8	9.6	9.8	M	G	G	Ivy on low stem forking at 4.0m. Signs of anthracnose of willow. Dead wood under 75mm-100mm and small hanging branch west side.	4	Remove hanging branch and minor dead wood. Crown lift whole or part branch to 2.0m.	3
<b>T8 0008</b>	37m from fence	Horse chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )	16.4	970	7.0	7.8	5.8	7.6	V	F	F	Large tree with heavy past pruning and pockets of decay. Recent reduction works to control size and weight.	3	Remove dead wood over 100mm diameter. Monitor formal - 12months Informal 6months. Restrict access.	2
<b>T9 0009</b>	8.5m from fence	Horse chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )	17.4	1310	9.9	9.8	10.9	9.5	V	F	F	Forks at 3.0m with historic limb removal and broken limbs. Cavities on main limbs in mid and high crown.	6	Regularly monitored, Monitor formal - 12months Informal 6months.	2

												Moderate wound wood response to more recent works.		Restrict access.	
<b>T10 0010</b>	11m from T9	Horse chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )	12.8	680	5.6	8.0	7.3	8.4	V	F	P	Forks at 3.0m with significant burring on stem and large limbs. Large subsiding limbs to south-east and west	3	Reduce the southern tips of the south-east limb back to suitable growth points by approximately 2.0m/3.0m. Prop or brace limb with non-invasive bracing system. Brace limb to west. Restrict access	2
<b>T11 0011</b>	Edge of pond	Dawn redwood ( <i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i> )	9.8	280	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	EM	G	F	Tight fork at 4.5m on pond side with low branches.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T12 0012</b>	Edge of pond to west	Crack willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> )	7.0	590 770	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	V	F	?	Ivy clad pollarded stems	5	Pollard to pollard points.	3
<b>T13 0013</b>	Edge of green 2.5m from track	Lime species ( <i>Tilia spp</i> )	8.4	370	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.0	SM	G	P	Fork at 1.8m into 3 stems with tight unions	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T14 0014</b>	10m from T13	Lime species ( <i>Tilia spp</i> )	9.9	510	5.1	5.4	4.0	5.0	SM	G	P	Multi-trunked at 2.0m with tight unions	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T15 0015</b>	10m from T14	Lime species ( <i>Tilia spp</i> )	10.6	440	6.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	SM	G	P	Tight union. Limb removed on south side at 1.8m with poor wound wood response.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T16 0016</b>	9.0m from T15	Lime species ( <i>Tilia spp</i> )	9.7	390	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	SM	G	F	Lifted to 3.0m with pendulous limbs and epicormic growth at base.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to	3

														2.0m. Remove epicormic growth.	
<b>T17 0017</b>	9.0m from T16	Lime species ( <i>Tilia</i> spp)	9.7	300	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	SM	G	F	Lifted to 3.0m with poor wound wood response and low pendulous limbs. mixed wound wood response.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T18 0018</b>	10m from T17	Lime species ( <i>Tilia</i> spp)	8.6	380	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	G	F	Poor wound wood response to low crown lifting with exposed old wound on west side at 1.6m 100mm diameter.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T19 0019</b>	9.0m from T18	Lime species ( <i>Tilia</i> spp)	8.5	330	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	G	F	Crown break at 3.0m with low tips and minor epicormic growth.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m. Remove epicormic growth.	3
<b>T20 0020</b>	3.0m from Road	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	9.0	210	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	G	P	Forks at 3.5m with tight stem unions	5	Either pollarded at crown break and maintain as pollard thereafter, or fell and replant. Minor crown lifting in interim to 3.0 in height.	3
<b>T21 0021</b>	3.0m from T20	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	11	210	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	SM	G	P	Forks at 3.5m with tight unions.	5	Either pollarded at crown break and maintain as pollard thereafter, or fell and replant. Minor crown lifting in interim to 3.0 in height.	3
<b>T22 0022</b>	3.0m from T21	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	11.8	280	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	SM	G	P	Forks at 3.5m with tight unions. Close to electric pole.	5	Either pollarded at crown break and maintain as pollard thereafter, or fell and replant. Minor crown	3

															lifting in interim to 3.0 in height.	
<b>T23 0023</b>	4.0m from T22m	Common hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	8.0/ 9.0	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	M	G	P	Ivy clad. Close to adjacent garage.	3	Coppice to 150mm in height.	3	
<b>T24 0024</b>	3.0m from path and 15m of railings	Limes species ( <i>Tilia</i> spp)	14.9	610	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	M	G	G	Low limbs over path and limbs touching wires.	3	Prune back 2 small diameter limbs resting on the wires, removing whole of part small diameter branches to clear wires by 0.5m. Crown lift the lower crown by removing 2 approximately 100mm diameter branches above the path back to suitable growth points and whole or part branches to a height of 2.0m to balance.	3	
<b>T25 0025</b>	1.0m from corner of railings	Common oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	12.9	420	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	EM	G	F	Crown break at 3.0m with minor small diameter wound on west side at 3.0m. Suppressed by larger off-site oak	5	Reduce in height to around 5.0m in height and shape to produce an aesthetic shape for the species, with regular works undertaken in successive years to maintain the size and shape. Crown lifting to a height of 3.0 over The Green and courtyard. Alternatively, crown lift to 3.0m in height and reduce back from pay area.	3	
<b>T26 0026</b>	6.0m from T25	Cherry species ( <i>Prunus</i> spp)	6.0	150	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	SM	G	F	Partly suppressed by adjacent oak. Congested crown.	5	Crown thin by 10%.	3	

<b>T27 0027</b>	8.0m from T26.	Cherry species ( <i>Prunus</i> spp)	4.8	110	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	SM	G	F	Partly suppressed by T28	5	Crown thin by 10%.	3
<b>T28 0028</b>	1.0m from corner of railings	Lime species ( <i>Tilia</i> spp)	11.5	790	7.0	8.0	6.0	7.0	M	G	G	Low limbs over path, courtyards and play area.	3	Crown lift branches to a height of 3.0m removing whole and part branches up to 100-150mm diameter back to suitable growth points, with branches also pruned to clear the electric cable by 1.0m.	3
<b>T29 0029</b>	8.2m from barn and 7.2m of fence	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	15.7	580	3.0	6.0	8.0	7.5	M	F	F	Ivy clad into mid crown with signs of past reduction.	4	Sever ivy and reinspect following its decline	3
<b>T30 0030</b>	3.0m from T29 & 8.0m off fence.	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	14.1	410	5.0	0.0	3.0	6.0	M	F	F	Ivy clad into mid crown with signs of past reduction.	4	Sever ivy and reinspect following its decline	3
<b>T31 0031</b>	5.2 off T30 & 3.5m from fence	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	13.8	320	5.0	3.0	1.0	4.0	M	F	F	Ivy clad into mid crown with signs of past reduction.	4	Sever ivy and reinspect following its decline	3
<b>T32 0032</b>	4.0m from fence	Silver birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	18.9	580	7.0	7.0	4.0	7.0	M	F	F	Ivy clad into mid crown with signs of past reduction.	4	Sever ivy and reinspect following its decline	3
<b>T33 0033</b>	4.3m from barn & 3.0 off fence	Common walnut ( <i>Juglans regia</i> )	10.3	410	1.0	6.0	6.0	1.0	M	F	P	Ivy clad with lean to west (building) by approximately 30%.	4	Sever ivy and reinspect following its decline. Tidy previously pruned branches. Consider removal and replacement	3
<b>T34 0034</b>	20m from road & 5.0m off track	Deodar cedar ( <i>Cedrus deodara</i> )	12.1	520	4.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	M	G	F	Crown lifted to around 3.0m with low drooping branches. Historic damage to leader.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.5m	3

<b>T35 0035</b>	7.0m from road	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	10.2	370	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.5	M	G	G	Crown break to 2.0m with low branches around 1.7m. Good shape, but has possible tight fork at 5.0m. Low branches	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T36 0036</b>	25m from road & 50m off track	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	11.9	450	4.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	M	G	F	Crown break at 3.0m with large sweeping limbs to east and south-west. Suppressed by T37.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T37 0037</b>	5.0m from T36 & 28m off road.	Norway maple ( <i>Acer platanoides</i> )	11.9	470	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	M	G	F	Crown break at 3.0 and dominant over T36. Large limbs to north, south, east and west. Girdling root north side.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T38 0038</b>	4.0m from Corn Close & 7.0m off road.	Lime species ( <i>Tilia spp</i> )	11.9	630	6.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	M	G	G	Crown break at 2.0m with multi-branches low crown. Previous trimming back from Corn Close. Minor dead wood under 75mm in diameter	4	Crown lift whole or part branches to a height of 2.5m/3.0m, with tips reduced back to clear Corn Close road.	3
<b>T39 0039</b>	4.5m from Corn Close & 14m off road	Lime species ( <i>Tilia spp</i> )	15.2	530	6.0	5.0	6.0	5.0	M	G	F	Tight union on lower limb at 2.0m south side and union of twin stem at 5/6m. stem bulging on north-west side from ground level up to 3.5m. large surface roots to north.	4	Crown lift whole or part branches to a height of 2.5m/3.0m, with tips reduced back to clear Corn Close road.	3
<b>T40 0040</b>	20m from road & 3.1 off ditch to west.	Common oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	8.7	420	5.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	EM	G	F	Low spreading crown with tight union and bent leader to west	4	Crown lift whole or part branches back to suitable growth points to 2.0m	3
<b>T41 0041</b>	2.0m from track and 3.0m off fence	Bullace/Damson ( <i>Prunus domestica</i> subsp insititia)	5.6	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	M	G	P	Previously topped and pruned with poor shape.	5	Pollard at 2.5m	3
<b>T42 0042</b>	5.0m from wall to south &	Blue atlas cedar ( <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> 'Glauca')	16.8	690	6.0	9.0	10	5.0	M	G	P	Suppressed by adjacent beech. Historic leader and secondary limbs lost. Poor	5	Reduce height by approximately 2.0m-3.0m in diameter with branches reduced to	3



	26m off road.											overall shape. subsidence is a possible concern.		produce a domed even shaped tree. Alternatively, the tree could be felled in favour of a replacement tree.	
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## APPENDIX 2.

Pie-chart showing the age range of trees on The Green.

