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S (Tree) W
Consultancy
Ltd

30th September 2019

Dear Councillors,

Further to our recent site visit on 27th September 2019, please find detailed below our tree report as requested.

Site Address:

Evans Memorial Grounds
Salisbury Lane
Over Wallop
Stockbridge
SO20 8JH

Location:

Peripheral woodland around the sports field.

We were instructed by the Parish Council to carry out a walkthrough health and safety tree survey on the woodland surrounding the Wallop sports field.

Comments.

Our last inspection carried out in February 2018 highlighted a number of trees to be removed and various remedial actions to be carried out. We are pleased to report that the vast majority of these recommendations have been carried out which is a

very positive and responsible actions and a continuation of the increasing safety aspect of the woodland areas around the playing fields.

For this year's walkthrough survey, 13 new trees have been added this is shown in the survey schedule and continues from the past inspection with T34 and ends at T46.

Recommendations.

Due to the increased decline rate of the trees, it is highly recommended that a health & safety tree survey is carried out at this site every 18 months. The benefits are with such an analysis it provides a high level of legal protection and can generate a budget assessment for the future tree works over the period which the report relates too. This is in line with the latest high court ruling where trees have been assessed to have defects which may affect their stability and such monitoring will assess any deterioration and allow action to be taken in advance of any possible failures.

During this inspection it was again impossible to see the basal areas and stems of some trees due to the amount of ivy coverage. It is imperative that this is severed and removed up to a height of 3m from ground level. This will allow a full inspection to be carried out, as in this zone there can be many defects which cannot be assessed with such vegetation density. Between September and March is the ideal time to carry this out due to animal nesting season.

Basal sucker growth is also a major issue when assessing the trees lower stem area as there are many types of fungal activity which through decay can result in trees instability. This mainly relates to most of the Lime trees (*Tilia x Europea*), which have dense sucker growth around their bases making access and visibility to the base of the trees impossible. It is recommended that this is removed and annually maintained. Some trees have had this carried out but the standard needs to be improved where the growth must to cut back to the trees main stem and not as present leaving small stobs/stems which then regenerate at a greater density.

Most of the trees within the woodland have major deadwood in them. Ideally these would benefit from an individual inspection, this would be costly as there would be approximately another 50 trees to inspect. If the decision is made to carry out a full health & safety assessment of the trees on this site, then the deadwood can be commented upon on an individual tree or small group basis. This would again provide a more accurate safety record of the woodland.

In the meantime, due to the nature of a woodland environment, it is only recommended that deadwood over 100mm in diameter and in high access areas (within 5m of all footpaths) is removed at present. As an alternative to removal where possible, the deadwood could be shortened to alleviate the loading and potential failure but the retained section providing valuable wildlife habitat.

Ideally, the woodland areas that are not part of the public footpath should have their access restricted. This relates to the large number of 'Desire line' footpaths which run through the woodlands, their access restriction should not have any significant adverse impact but substantially lower the hazard responsibility. This is a decision that we would advise the P.C. strongly to discuss.

After our discussion on Friday we do understand the importance of free access to the public, but there are a number of these footpaths which could be restricted without any detrimental reduction of access.

Another general work recommendation not shown in the survey schedule, is to raise the crowns over all footpaths to 2.5m and over the highway to 5.5m.

Mainly along Salisbury Lane, there are some service cables which branches are in close proximity or touching. Technically this is the responsibility of the utility companies to maintain adequate clearance normally 1.5m, but the Parish Council may deem it an action to implement. We have not made any remedial action to provide this, the decision is down to the Parish Council to determine.

An observation which is unfortunately affecting most of the country, is the increasingly effect of Ash dieback disease. All the Ash trees on the site are now infected at various levels. If as nationally expected, the rate of infection increases annually, then it is highly probable that the ash trees will decline and die and thus strongly advisable inspected every 18 months in accordance with the other trees. This may be an issue which budgets should be established to cover this future work.

The woodland understorey vegetation provides a highly valuable wildlife habitat and should be encouraged to continue to develop, this again would be supported by the restriction of access of the desire line footpaths. We should reiterate that this does not include the public footpaths which should be encouraged to be used as the main source of woodland access.

There have been recently some legal changes which apply to the guidance of inspection frequency of trees. This was highlighted by the high court case of Witley P.C. V Andrew Cavanagh where a tree failure resulted in significant injury to the vehicle driver and the conclusion was that where trees have been identified as a high hazard the frequency of inspection should be no greater than 18 months and dependent on the time scale assessed by the professional inspector. We can send a copy of the case file if required. The action of the Parish Council to have the inspections carried out every 18 months fully complies with this latest recommendation.

All trees requiring removal which have not been individually assessed in the survey schedule have been marked with Yellow paint. There may be more trees than identified, if so, the Tree Contractor should remove them where they are considered a safety concern.

Trees which have been removed through previous recommendations are shown on the site map as a 'greyed out' number reference.

Prior to carrying out any of the above works a check must be made to the Local Authority to ascertain if there are any restrictive orders on the trees, if so, an application must be made to which this report should be included.

We hope this report meets with your approval. If any further information is required, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke at the end.

For and on behalf of

SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd
O.N.D. ARB. M.Arbor A

SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd

Age Classification

1/ YOUNG:	Under 5 years old.
2/ SEMI MATURE:	Between 5 and 15 years old.
3/ EARLY MATURE;	within one third of life expectancy.
4/ MATURE:	Between second and third stages of life expectancy.
5/ OVER MATURE:	Tree in good health but may have signs of early deterioration but not affecting structural integrity.
6/ VETERAN:	Tree of significant aesthetic and historic value, may require frequent monitoring.

Height Classification

1/ SMALL:	Under 5m.
2/ MEDIUM:	Between 5 and 10m.
3/ LARGE:	Between 15 and 25m.
4/ EXTRA LARGE:	Over 25m.

Site Photographs



T29, Beech with old wounds with decay. No advancement observed



Stags Horn fungal brackets around the base of T17



Recent works along Salisbury Lane



T41 Horse Chestnut, remove large limb to the point indicated by the red line.

GLOSSARY OF ARBORICULTURAL TERMS

Abscission. The shedding of a leaf or other short-lived part of a woody plant, involving the formation of a corky layer across its base; in some tree species twigs can be shed in this way

Abiotic. Pertaining to non-living agents; e.g. environmental factors

Absorptive roots. Non-woody, short-lived roots, generally having a diameter of less than one millimetre, the primary function of which is uptake of water and nutrients

Adaptive growth. In tree biomechanics, the process whereby the rate of wood formation in the cambial zone, as well as wood quality, responds to gravity and other forces acting on the cambium this helps to maintain a uniform distribution of mechanical stress

Adaptive roots. The adaptive growth of existing roots; or the production of new roots in response to damage, decay or altered mechanical loading

Adventitious shoots. Shoots that develop other than from apical, axillary or dormant buds; see also 'epicormic'

Anchorage. The system whereby a tree is fixed within the soil, involving cohesion between roots and soil and the development of a branched system of roots which withstands wind and gravitational forces transmitted from the aerial parts of the tree

Architecture. In a tree, a term describing the pattern of branching of the crown or root system

Axil. The place where a bud is borne between a leaf and its parent shoot

Bacteria. Microscopic single-celled organisms, many species of which break down dead organic matter, and some of which cause diseases in other organisms

Bark. A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and periderm; occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem

Basidiomycotina (Basidiomycetes). One of the major taxonomic groups of fungi; their spores are borne on microscopic peg-like structures (basidia), which in many types are in turn borne on or within conspicuous fruit bodies, such as brackets or toadstools. Most of the principal decay fungi in standing trees are basidiomycetes

Bolling. A term sometimes used to describe pollard heads

Bottle-butt. A broadening of the stem base and buttresses of a tree, in excess of normal and sometimes denoting a growth response to weakening in that region, especially due to decay involving selective delignification

Bracing. The use of rods or cables to restrain the movement between parts of a tree

Branch:

- **Primary.** A first order branch arising from a stem
- **Lateral.** A second order branch, subordinate to a primary branch or stem and bearing sub-lateral branches
- **Sub-lateral.** A third order branch, subordinate to a lateral or primary branch, or stem and usually bearing only twigs

Branch bark ridge. The raised arc of bark tissues that forms within the acute angle between a branch and its parent stem

Branch collar. A visible swelling formed at the base of a branch whose diameter growth has been disproportionately slow compared to that of the parent stem; a term sometimes applied also to the pattern of growth of the cells of the parent stem around the branch base

Brown-rot. A type of wood decay in which cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified

Buckling. An irreversible deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load

Buttress zone. The region at the base of a tree where the major lateral roots join the stem, with buttress-like formations on the upper side of the junctions

Cambium. Layer of dividing cells producing xylem (woody) tissue internally and phloem (bark) tissue externally

Canker. A persistent lesion formed by the death of bark and cambium due to colonisation by fungi or bacteria

Canopy species. Tree species that mature to form a closed woodland canopy

Cleaning out. The removal of dead, crossing, weak, and damaged branches, where this will not damage or spoil the overall appearance of the tree

Compartmentalization. The confinement of disease, decay or other dysfunction within an anatomically discrete region of plant tissue, due to passive and/or active defences operating at the boundaries of the affected region

Compression strength. The ability of a material or structure to resist failure when subjected to compressive loading; measurable in trees with special drilling devices

Compressive loading. Mechanical loading which exerts a positive pressure; the opposite to tensile loading

Condition. An indication of the physiological vitality of the tree. Where the term ‘condition’ is used in a report, it should not be taken as an indication of the stability of the tree

Construction exclusion zone. Area based on the Root Protection Area (in square metres) to be protected during development, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection

Crown/Canopy. The main foliage bearing section of the tree

Crown lifting. The removal of limbs and small branches to a specified height above ground level

Crown thinning. The removal of a proportion of secondary branch growth throughout the crown to produce an even density of foliage around a well-balanced branch structure

Crown reduction/shaping. A specified reduction in crown size whilst preserving, as far as possible, the natural tree shape

Crown reduction/thinning. Reduction of the canopy volume by thinning to remove dominant branches whilst preserving, as far as possible the natural tree shape

Deadwood. Dead branch wood

Decurrent. In trees, a system of branching in which there is a well-defined central main stem, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter and secondary branching (cf. excurrent) In fungi with toadstools as fruit bodies, the description of gills which run some distance down the stem, rather than terminating abruptly

Defect. In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment

Delamination. The separation of wood layers along their length, visible as longitudinal splitting

Dieback. The death of parts of a woody plant, starting at shoot-tips or root-tips

Disease. A malfunction in or destruction of tissues within a living organism, usually excluding mechanical damage; in trees, usually caused by pathogenic micro-organisms

Distal. In the direction away from the main body of a tree or subject organism (cf. proximal)

Dominance. In trees, the tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster or more vigorously than the lateral shoots; also the tendency of a tree to maintain a taller crown than its neighbours

Dormant bud. An axial bud which does not develop into a shoot until after the formation of two or more annual wood increments; many such buds persist through the life of a tree and develop only if stimulated to do so

Dysfunction. In woody tissues, the loss of physiological function, especially water conduction, in sapwood

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height). Stem diameter measured at a height of 1.5 metres (UK) or the nearest measurable point. Where measurement at a height of 1.5 metres is not possible, another height may be specified

Deadwood. Branch or stem wood bearing no live tissues. Retention of deadwood provides valuable habitat for a wide range of species and seldom represents a threat to the health of the tree. Removal of deadwood can result in the ingress of decay to otherwise sound tissues and climbing operations to access deadwood can cause significant damage to a tree. Removal of deadwood is generally recommended only where it represents an unacceptable level of hazard

Endophytes. Micro-organisms which live inside plant tissues without causing overt disease, but in some cases capable of causing disease if the tissues become physiologically stressed, for example

by lack of moisture

Epicormic shoot. A shoot having developed from a dormant or adventitious bud and not having developed from a first year shoot

Excrescence. Any abnormal outgrowth on the surface of tree or other organism

Excurrent. In trees, a system of branching in which the crown is borne on a number of major widely-spreading and secondarily branched limbs (cf. excurrent)

Felling licence. In the UK, a permit to fell trees in excess of a stipulated number of stems or volume of timber

Flush-cut. A pruning cut which removes part of the branch bark ridge and or branch-collar

Girdling root. A root which circles and constricts the stem or roots possibly causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue

Guying a form of artificial support with cables for trees with a temporarily inadequate anchorage

Habit. The overall growth characteristics, shape of the tree and branch structure

Hazard beam. An upwardly curved part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting

Heartwood/false-heartwood/ripewood. Sapwood that has become dysfunctional as part of the natural aging processes

Heave. A term mainly applicable to a shrinkable clay soil which expands due to re-wetting after the felling of a tree which was previously extracting moisture from the deeper layers; also the lifting of pavements and other structures by root diameter expansion; also the lifting of one side of a wind-rocked root-plate

High canopy tree species. Tree species having potential to contribute to the closed canopy of a mature woodland or forest

Incipient failure. In wood tissues, a mechanical failure which results only in deformation or cracking, and not in the fall or detachment of the affected part

Included bark (ingrown bark). Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact

Increment borer. A hollow auger, which can be used for the extraction of wood cores for counting or measuring wood increments or for inspecting the condition of the wood

Infection. The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism

Internode. The part of a stem between two nodes; not to be confused with a length of stem which bear nodes but no branches

Lever arm. A mechanical term denoting the length of the lever represented by a structure that is free to move at one end, such as a tree or an individual branch

Lignin. The hard, cement-like constituent of wood cells; deposition of lignin within the matrix of cellulose microfibrils in the cell wall is termed Lignification

Lions tailing. A term applied to a branch of a tree that has few if any side-branches except at its end, and is thus liable to snap due to end-loading

Loading. A mechanical term describing the force acting on a structure from a particular source; e.g. the weight of the structure itself or wind pressure

Longitudinal. Along the length (of a stem, root or branch)

Lopping. A term often used to describe the removal of large branches from a tree, but also used to describe other forms of cutting

Mature Heights (approximate):

- **Low maturing** – less than 8 metres high
- **Moderately high maturing** – 8 – 12 metres high
- **High maturing** – greater than 12 metres high

Microdrill. An electronic rotating steel probe, which when inserted into woody tissue provides a measure of tissue density

Minor deadwood. Deadwood of a diameter less than 25mm and or unlikely to cause significant harm or damage upon impact with a target beneath the tree

Mulch. Material laid down over the rooting area of a tree or other plant to help conserve moisture; mulch may consist of organic matter or a sheet of plastic or other artificial material

Mycelium. The body of a fungus, consisting of branched filaments (hyphae)

Occluding tissues. A general term for the roll of wood, cambium and bark that forms around a wound on a woody plant (cf. woundwood)

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

Pathogen. A micro-organism which causes disease in another organism

Photosynthesis. The process whereby plants use light energy to split hydrogen from water molecules, and combine it with carbon dioxide to form the molecular building blocks for synthesizing carbohydrates and other biochemical products.

Phytotoxic. Toxic to plants

Pollarding. The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches. Pollarding may involve the removal of the entire canopy in one operation, or may be phased over several years. The period of safe retention of trees having been pollarded varies with species and individuals. It is usually necessary to re-pollard on a regular basis, annually in the case of some species.

Primary branch. A major branch, generally having a basal diameter greater than 0.25 x stem diameter

Primary root zone. The soil volume most likely to contain roots that is critical to the health and stability of the tree and normally defined by reference to Table 1 of BS5837 (1991) Guide for Trees in Relation to Construction.

Priority. Works may be prioritised, 1. = high, 5. = low

Probability. A statistical measure of the likelihood that a particular event might occur

Proximal. In the direction towards from the main body of a tree or other living organism (cf. distal)

Pruning. The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches, sometimes applied to twigs or small branches only, but often used to describe most activities involving the cutting of trees or shrubs

Radial. In the plane or direction of the radius of a circular object such as a tree stem

Rams-horn. In connection with wounds on trees, a roll of occluding tissues which has a spiral structure as seen in cross-section

Rays. Strips of radially elongated parenchyma cells within wood and bark. The functions of rays include food storage, radial translocation and contributing to the strength of wood

Red-rot. A form of decay in which reddish pigments are present but which is biochemically a white-rot; not to be confused with brown-rots which sometimes also have a reddish-brown colour

Reactive Growth/Reaction Wood. Production of woody tissue in response to altered mechanical loading; often in response to internal defect or decay and associated strength loss (cf. adaptive growth)

Removal of dead wood. Unless otherwise specified, this refers to the removal of all accessible dead, dying and diseased branchwood and broken snags

Removal of major dead wood. The removal of, dead, dying and diseased branchwood above a specified size

Respacing. Selective removal of trees from a group or woodland to provide space and resources for the development of retained trees.

Residual wall. The wall of non-decayed wood remaining following decay of internal stem, branch or root tissues

Root-collar. The transitional area between the stem/s and roots

Root-collar examination. Excavation of surfacing and soils around the root-collar to assess the structural integrity of roots and/or stem

Root protection area. An area of ground surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the tree's survival. Calculated with reference to Table 2 of BS5837 (2005) and shown in plan form in square metres

Root zone. Area of soils containing absorptive roots of the tree/s described

microscopic and dispersed in air or water. The **Primary** root zone is that which we consider of primary importance to the physiological well-being of the tree

Sapwood. Living xylem tissues

Secondary branch. A branch, generally having a basal diameter of less than 0.25 x stem diameter

Selective delignification. A kind of wood decay (white-rot) in which lignin is degraded faster than cellulose

Shedding. In woody plants, the normal abscission, rotting off or sloughing of leaves, floral parts, twigs, fine roots and bark scales

Silvicultural thinning. Removal of selected trees to favour the development of retained specimens to achieve a management objective

Simultaneous white-rot. A kind of wood decay in which lignin and cellulose are degraded at about the same rate

Snag. In woody plants, a portion of a cut or broken stem, branch or root which extends beyond any growing-point or dormant bud; a snag usually tends to die back to the nearest growing point

Soft-rot. A kind of wood decay in which a fungus degrades cellulose within the cell walls, without any general degradation of the wall as a whole

Spores. Propagules of fungi and many other life-forms; most spores are **Shrub species.** Woody perennial species forming the lowest level of woody plants in a woodland and not normally considered to be trees

Sporophore. The spore bearing structure of fungi

Sprouts. Adventitious shoot growth erupting from beneath the bark

Stem/s. The main supporting structure/s, from ground level up to the first major division into branches

Stress. In plant physiology, a condition under which one or more physiological functions are not operating within their optimum range, for example due to lack of water, inadequate nutrition or extremes of temperature

Stress. In mechanics, the application of a force to an object

Stringy white-rot. The kind of wood decay produced by selective delignification

Storm. A layer of tissue which supports the fruit bodies of some types of fungi, mainly ascomycetes

Structural roots. Roots, generally having a diameter greater than ten millimetres, and contributing significantly to the structural support and stability of the tree

Subsidence. In relation to soil or structures resting in or on soil, a sinking due to shrinkage when certain types of clay soil dry out, sometimes due to extraction of moisture by tree roots

Subsidence. In relation to branches of trees, a term that can be used to describe a progressive downward bending due to increasing weight

Taper. In stems and branches, the degree of change in girth along a given length

Target canker. A kind of perennial canker, containing concentric rings of dead occluding tissues

Targets. In tree risk assessment (with slight misuse of normal meaning) persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it

Topping. In arboriculture, the removal of the crown of a tree, or of a major proportion of it

Torsional stress. Mechanical stress applied by a twisting force

Translocation. In plant physiology, the movement of water and dissolved materials through the body of the plant

Transpiration. The evaporation of moisture from the surface of a plant, especially via the stomata of leaves; it exerts a suction which draws water up from the roots and through the intervening xylem cells

Understorey. A layer of vegetation beneath the main canopy of woodland or forest or plants forming this

Understorey tree species. Tree species not having potential to attain a size at which they can contribute to the closed high canopy of a woodland

Vascular wilt. A type of plant disease in which water-conducting cells become dysfunctional

Vessels. Water-conducting cells in plants, usually wide and long for hydraulic efficiency; generally not present in coniferous trees

Veteran tree. A loosely defined term for an old specimen that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition and which has usually lived longer than the typical upper age range for the species concerned

White-rot. A range of kinds of wood decay in which lignin, usually together with cellulose and other wood constituents, is degraded

Wind exposure. The degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, both in terms of duration and velocity

Wind pressure. The force exerted by a wind on a particular object

Windthrow. The blowing over of a tree at its roots

Wound dressing. A general term for sealants and other materials used to cover wounds in the hope of protecting them against desiccation and infection; only of proven value against fresh wound parasites

Woundwood. Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound'

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Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T1	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Low Branches over road; Ivy preventing full inspection; Dense crown; Biased Crown; Damaged Branches; Hanging branches, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Ivy preventing full inspection, Roots - Restricted root development area; Located on a bank	Average	Remove Major deadwood; Crown lift to 5.5m; Sever Ivy. Remove to 2m above ground level; Remove damaged branches	Within 1 year	Located in woodland close to highway. Salisbury Lane. Opposite 4 Moyles Place. Crown is heavily biased over the highway and also covered with dense ivy.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T2	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T3	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Biased Crown; Dense crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Weak Bifurcation; Bark Wounds, Roots - Root Decay	Good	Review every 18 months	18 months	Located in woodland, close to footpath, opposite salvage yard. Old wound on lower stem occluding with decay. Slight change in decay extent good reaction growth percentage around.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T4	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed.		27.09.19	Parish Council
T5	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Weak Forks; Biased Crown, Stem - Decaying Cavities; Single stemmed tree; Bark Wounds, Roots - Located on a bank	Average	Review every 18 months	18 months	Located in woodland close to boundary heavily biased over field, old wound on lower stem occluding with decay. Hammer test revealed reasonably strong sound good wood structure.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

RED CELLS
BLUE CELLS
GREEN CELLS
PURPLE CELLS
ORANGE CELLS
GREY CELLS

COMPLETED WITHIN 3 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN 6 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN ONE YEAR
COMPLETED WITHIN 18 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T6	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Weak Forks; Rubbing branches; Biased Crown, Stem - Weak Bifurcation; Single stemmed tree; Acute Lean; Bark Wounds, Roots - Located on a bank	Average	Review every 18 months	18 months	Located in woodland close to boundary heavily biased over field decay areas around root buttresses main stems touch at 4m. Increase of decay from hammer test low hazard overfi	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T7	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T8	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	SYC							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T9	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Biased Crown; Dense crown, Stem - Cavities; Single stemmed tree; Weak Bifurcation, Roots - No visual damage	Average	Climbing Inspection	Within 3 months	Located in woodland by desire line footpath and sports field. Several woodpecker holes at 18m need inspection, no results received.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T10	Lime (Tilia X europea)	LI							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T11	Ash (Common) (Fraxinus excelsior)	ASH							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T12	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council

RED CELLS
BLUE CELLS
GREEN CELLS
PURPLE CELLS
ORANGE CELLS
GREY CELLS

COMPLETED WITHIN 3 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN 6 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN ONE YEAR
COMPLETED WITHIN 18 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T13	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Dense crown, Stem - Weak Bifurcation; Included Bark fork; Single stemmed tree, Roots - Fungal Bracket; Located on a bank	Average	Review every 18 months for stability	18 months	Located in woodland close to footpath possibly largest tree in the woodland. Tree has been veteranised at 6m. Presents a very low hazard level at present.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T14	Ash (Common) (Fraxinus excelsior)	ASH							Tree has been removed in accordance with our last reports recommendations.		27.09.19	Parish Council
T15	Turkey Oak (Quercus cerris)	TOA	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Dense crown; Rubbing branches; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Slight Lean; Bark Wounds; Ivy preventing full inspection, Roots - Located on a bank; Root Decay	Average	Fell / dismantle	Within 6 months	Located in woodland close to Salisbury Lane, crown heavily biased over highway. Hammer sound test revealed basal decay rendering the tree unsafe to retain due to severe hazard.	One year	27.09.19	Parish Council
T16	Ash (Common) (Fraxinus excelsior)	ASH							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T17	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - Dead, Branches - Major deadwood; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Fungal bracket, Roots - Soil erosion; Root Decay; Located on a slope	Dead	Review every 18 months	18 months	Located in woodland close to highway. Salisbury Lane opposite Cranford. Tree has been veteranised at 6m will need inspecting annually to assess it's stability.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

RED CELLS
BLUE CELLS
GREEN CELLS
PURPLE CELLS
ORANGE CELLS
GREY CELLS

COMPLETED WITHIN 3 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN 6 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN ONE YEAR
COMPLETED WITHIN 18 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T18	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T19	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T20	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T21	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE							Tree has been removed		27.09.19	Parish Council
T22	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Dense crown; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Weak Bifurcation; Slight Lean; Old pruning wounds; Bark Wounds, Roots - Fungal Bracket; Located on a bank	Good	None		Located in woodland close to highway. Salisbury Lane. Tree has apparently failed at some point leaving residual root structure.	Five Years	27.09.19	Parish Council
T23	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	FM							Tree has been removed as per the recommendations from our previous report		27.09.19	Parish Council
T24	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	SYC							Tree has been removed as per our recommendations from the previous report.		27.09.19	Parish Council

RED CELLS
BLUE CELLS
GREEN CELLS
PURPLE CELLS
ORANGE CELLS
GREY CELLS

COMPLETED WITHIN 3 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN 6 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN ONE YEAR
COMPLETED WITHIN 18 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T25	Lime (Tilia X europea)	LI	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - 50% coverage, Branches - Previously reduced crown; Dense crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Epicormic growth, Roots - Sucker growth; Dense vegetation preventing full inspection	Declining	Remove sucker growth	Within 6 months	Located in woodland towards salvage yard. Work from previous report has been carried out apart from sucker growth removal.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T26	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - 50% coverage, Branches - Weak Forks; Biased Crown, Stem - Cavities; Single stemmed tree; Slight Lean, Roots - No visual damage	Average	None		Tree has been reduced to a height of 3m as per our previous report recommendations.	Five Years	27.09.19	Parish Council
T27	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Bark Wounds; Acute Lean, Roots - Located on a bank; Restricted root development area	Dead	Review every 18 months	18 months	Located at wooden Edge to salvage yard/field. Remaining stem appears stable with a low hazard impact over the field area.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T28	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	SYC							Tree has been removed in accordance with our previous inspections recommendations.		27.09.19	Parish Council

RED CELLS
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COMPLETED WITHIN 3 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN 6 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN ONE YEAR
COMPLETED WITHIN 18 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T29	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Biased Crown; Major deadwood, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Slight Lean; Cavities; Old pruning wounds, Roots - Located on a bank; Sucker growth; Root Decay	Average	Review every 18 months	18 months	Located in woodland adjacent to Salisbury Lane. Tree has slight bias towards the highway with several old wounds on a lower stem with minor decay needs to be monitored on a sesquiennial basis.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T30	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Biased Crown, Stem - Decaying Cavities; Cavities; Single stemmed tree; Bark Wounds; Old pruning wounds, Roots - No visual damage	Average	Remove Major deadwood; Shorten the branches by 25%; Climbing Inspection	Within 1 year	Located in woodland opposite Rose Cottage. Defect on main stem at 3m needs inspection and shorten branches over highway by 5m up to 15m in height.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T31	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Biased Crown; Damaged Branches, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Old pruning wounds, Roots - Located on a bank; Restricted root development area	Average	Remove damaged branches	Within 1 year	Located in woodland opposite Rose Cottage crown biased over the highway with large dead section and suspended, damaged branch which needs removing.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

RED CELLS
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COMPLETED WITHIN ONE YEAR
COMPLETED WITHIN 18 MONTHS
COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T32	Ash (Common) (Fraxinus excelsior)	ASH	Early Mature	Medium	Leaf Condition - Ash dieback disease, Branches - Close to building; Ivy preventing full inspection; Dense crown; Biased Crown, Stem - Multi Stemmed Tree; Slight Lean; Ivy preventing full inspection, Roots - No visual damage	Average	Fell / dismantle	Within 1 year	Small group of trees by pavilion. All are in advanced stages of Ash dieback disease with limited life expectancy, our advice is to remove these trees.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T33	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	SYC							Tree has been removed as per our recommendations in our last report.		27.09.19	Parish Council
T34	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - Dead, Branches - Major deadwood; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Acute Lean; Ivy preventing full inspection, Roots - Root Decay	Dead	Fell / dismantle	Within 3 months	Located in woodlands off Salisbury Lane, opposite older property and telegraph pole. Main stem forks at 5m with acute lean towards playing fields. Tree has died and in an unstable condition.	One year	27.09.19	Parish Council
T35	Elm (Ulmus procera)	ELM	Early Mature	Medium	Leaf Condition - Dead, Branches - Major deadwood, Stem - Multi Stemmed Tree; Bark Wounds, Roots - Root Decay	Dead	Fell / dismantle	Within 3 months	Located at edge of woodland at junction of southern farm industrial site and Salisbury Road. Group of 15 stems all have died and are in an unstable condition and need to be removed.	One year	27.09.19	Parish Council
T36	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Slight Lean; Old pruning wounds, Roots - Root Decay; Fungal Bracket	Average	Review every 18 months	18 months	Opposite industrial area previous removal of largest stem at 1m, resulting in decay and fungal activity. Hammer sound test indicated remaining stem is acceptable for retention at present.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

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COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T37	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Dense crown; Biased Crown; Weak Forks; Major deadwood; Apical dieback, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Weak Bifurcation; Slight Lean; Old pruning wounds; Bark Wounds; Previously removed stem, Roots - Restricted root development area	Average	Sever Ivy. Remove to 2m above ground level; Remove understory vegetation for re inspection	Within 1 year	Opposite industrial area. Large secondary stem previous removed at 2m with audible decay from hammer test. Remaining stem appears stable at present.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T38	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Low Branches over footpath; Weak Forks; Decaying Old Pruning wounds; Cavities; Major deadwood; Biased Crown; Damaged Branches, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Decaying old pruning wounds; Decaying Cavities; Weak Bifurcation; Bark Wounds; Old pruning wounds, Roots - Sucker growth	Average	Remove Major deadwood; Remove sucker growth; Remove damaged stem; Remove damaged branches	Within 6 months	Located in woodlands just passed industrial estate. Main stem forks at 5m and 8m. Stem over footpath has a large decaying wound at 6m, this needs removing, plus other branches with defects.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

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COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T39	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Dense crown; Biased Crown; Rubbing branches; Low branches over vegetation, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Weak Bifurcation; Slight Lean, Roots - No visual damage	Average	Remove Major deadwood	Within 1 year	In woodland area. Main stem forks into triple stems at 1m. Crown heavily biased towards sports pitch. Lower crown has a high percentage of major deadwood which needs removing.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T40	Lime (Tilia X europea)	LI	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - No Defects, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Old pruning wounds; Epicormic growth; Decaying Cavities; Decaying old pruning wounds, Roots - Root Decay	Declining	Fell / dismantle	Within 1 year	In woodlands by desire line footpath. Tree has advancing decay on north-west side, rendering it unstable. Decay now visible after sucker growth removal.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T41	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	HC	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - 75% coverage; Horse chestnut leaf miner infection, Branches - Weak Forks; Major deadwood; Damaged Branches; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Weak Bifurcation; Bark Wounds, Roots - Soil Compaction	Declining	Remove Major deadwood; Remove damaged branches; See comments	Within 1 year	Woodland tree near church yard. Remove large damaged limb over footpath zone towards adjacent Beech, see photographs.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

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TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T42	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Low Branches over road; Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Dense crown; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Bark Wounds; Old pruning wounds, Roots - Located on a slope	Good	Remove Major deadwood; Crown lift to 5.5m	Within 1 year	Located at edge of woodland by Salisbury Lane. Tree has a large dead branch over desire line footpath and low canopy over the road.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T43	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Early Mature	Medium	Leaf Condition - Dead, Branches - Major deadwood, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Slight Lean; Old pruning wounds, Roots - Located on a slope	Dead	Fell / dismantle	Within 6 months	Located at edge of woodland near Salisbury Lane and desire line footpath. Tree has died and is a high safety hazard.	Five Years	27.09.19	Parish Council
T44	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Over Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Biased Crown; Damaged Branches, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Cavities; Old pruning wounds; Bark Wounds; Ivy preventing full inspection; Phytopthera infection, Roots - Located on a bank	Good	Remove Major deadwood; Climbing Inspection	Within 1 year	Located on sloping area to Salisbury Lane. Tree has cavities on the main stem which need to have a climb inspection carried out and results forward to ourselves for assessment.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

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COMPLETED WITHIN TWO YEARS
TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tree ID	Species	Abbreviation Formula	Age	Height	General Condition	Overall Condition	Action	Priority	Comments	Inspection Frequency	Date	Ownership
T45	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Extra Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Slight Lean; Bark Wounds; Cavities, Roots - Located on a slope	Average	Remove Major deadwood; Climbing Inspection	Within 1 year	Located in woodland adjacent to Salisbury Lane. Crown has a bias towards main road and large sections of deadwood throughout the crown over the highway. There is a cavity on the main stem which needs a climbing inspection carried out and results forwarded to ourselves.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council
T46	Beech (Fagus sylvatica)	BE	Mature	Large	Leaf Condition - normal, Branches - Major deadwood; Weak Forks; Biased Crown, Stem - Single stemmed tree; Slight Lean; Bark Wounds; Old pruning wounds, Roots - Located on a slope	Average	Remove Major deadwood	Within 1 year	Located in woodlands by Salisbury Lane. Stem and crown have a bias over the highway with large amounts of major deadwood present, which need to be removed.	18 months	27.09.19	Parish Council

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TREE HAS BEEN REMOVED

Tel: 01276 385 65



E: info@smwconsultancy.co.uk

SMW (Tree) Consultancy Ltd

Health & Safety Survey for Over Wallop
Parish Council at
The Wallop sports field, Salisbury Lane,
Over Wallop, Stockbridge, SO20 8JH

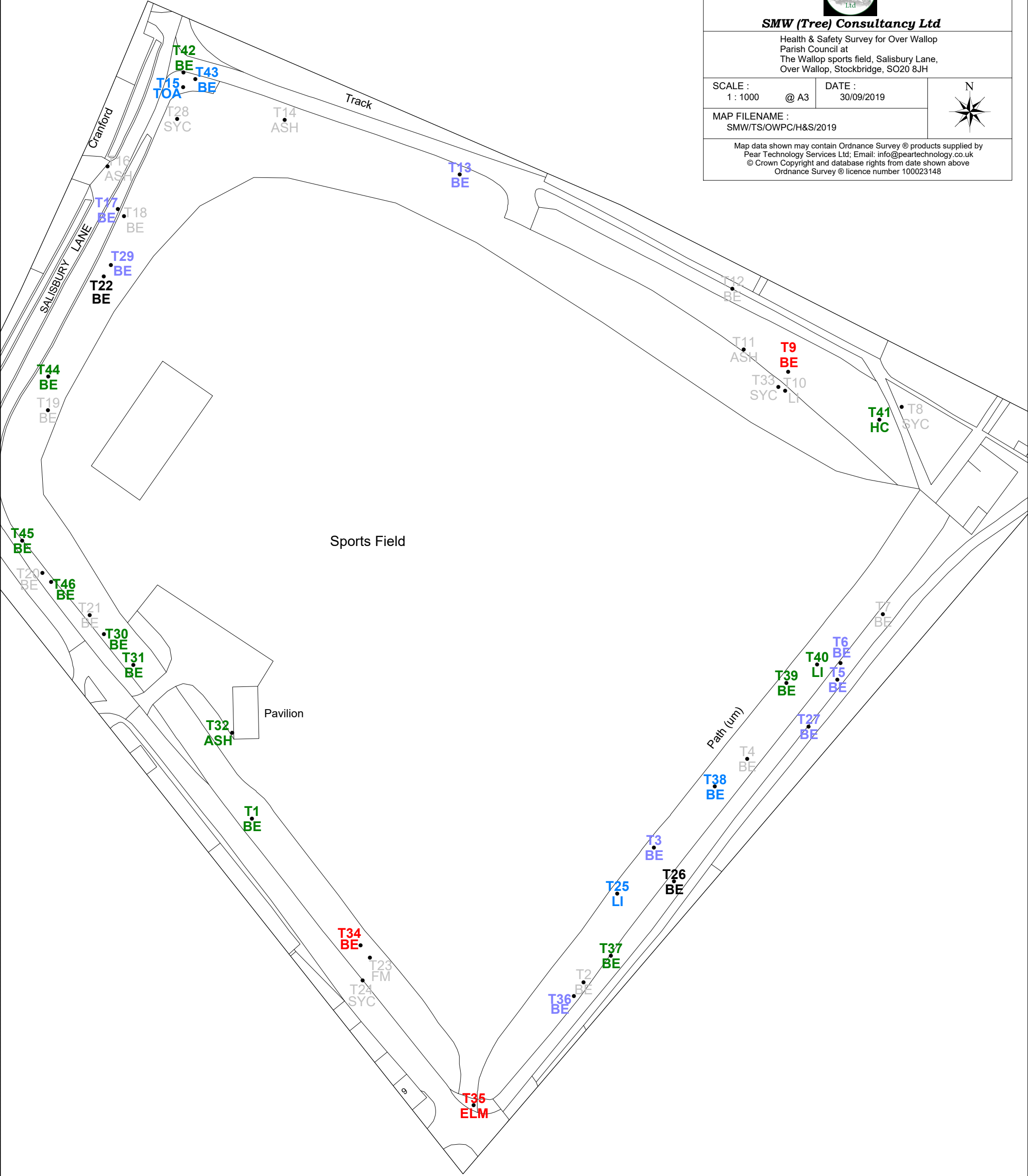
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KEY

No action required

Work to be completed within 3 months

Work to be completed within 6 months

Work to be completed within 1 year

Work to be completed within 18 months

Tree has been removed