



Est Pos	No.	Name	Age	Height	Crown Hgt	North	South	East	West	Condition	Life Exp	Category	Diameter	Stems	Comments	Recommendations	Risk	RPR Radius	RPA Area
	T1	Norway Maple	M	16	2.5	4.5	4	4.5	5	Fair	20+	B1	450	1	Located next to the boundary. Located close to Paving and a wooden fence/outbuilding. Damage Visible. Up to 40% of the dripline is hard-surfaced. Small deadwood can be seen in the outer canopy.			5.4	91.62
	T2	Norway Maple	M	16	2.5	2	3	3	4	Good	20+	B1	300	1	Located next to the boundary close to Paving and a wooden fence and outbuilding. Damage Visible. Up to 25% of the dripline is hard-surfaced. The tree has a slight lean though appears stable. An open union co-dominant stem is developing from the main stem. Clearly growing next to a tree which has been felled. The tree has a compact crown	Reshape crown to adjust for previous removal of nearby tree.		3.6	40.72
	T3	Flowering Cherry Tree	M	9	2	3	3	3	3	Fair	20+	B1	300	3	Located next to the boundary. Growing as part of an avenue. Growing within a lawn and a wooden fence/house.	Crown lift/reduce away from the roof by 1-1.5m in line with BS3998:2010 limiting wound size to 50mm		6.24	122.34
	S4	Holly	EM	1	0	1	1	1	1	Fair	10+	c3	100	1	A attractive trimmed hedge			1.2	4.52
	T5	Leyland Cypress	M	12	2.5	2	2	2	2	Good	20+	B2	400	1	A typical example of the species			4.8	72.39

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	T6	Leyland Cypress	M	12	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	B2	300	1	Located on neighbouring land. Growing as part of a group next to a wooden fence. Biforked close to ground level. Tightly biforked below the canopy tight unions. A tight union co-dominant stem is developing from the main stem.			3.6	40.72
	T7	Blue Lawson Cypress	M	10	2.5	2	2	2	2	Good	10+	B2	300	1	Located on neighbouring land as part of a group next to a wooden fence. Multiple obstacles made inspection very limited or not possible. Tightly biforked below the canopy tight unions.			3.6	40.72
	T8	Unknown	M	4.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Dead	<1	U	300	1	The tree is dead and has honeysuckle plant growing up.	Maintain as a habitat pole		3.6	40.72
	T9	Purple Cherry Plum	EM	7	2.5	2	2	2	2	Poor	<5	C1	150	3	Located on neighbouring land. Restricted by hard Surfacing. Growing next to main building and fence. Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. The canopy appears sparse	Low vigour, Monitor.		3.12	30.59
	T10	Norway Maple	EM	7	2.5	4	4	4	4	Fair	10+	C1	150	3	Located on neighbouring land. Restricted by hard Surfacing. Growing next to building and fence. Biforked below the canopy open union. Minor quantities of deadwood can be seen within the canopy. Canopy tips touching main building.	Crown reduce away from the roof by 1-1.5m in line with BS3998:2010 limiting wound size to 50mm		3.12	30.59



Est Pos	No.	Name	Age	Height	Crown Hgt	North	South	East	West	Condition	Life Exp	Category	Diameter	Stems	Comments	Recommendations	Risk	RPR Radius	RPA Area
	T11	Portugal Laurel	Y	2.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Good	40+	U	100	1	Newly Planted young tree.	Re-plant further from main building.		1.2	4.52

Est Pos	No.	Name	Age	Height	Crown Hgt	North	South	East	West	Condition	Life Exp	Category	Diameter	Stems	Tree Works Required for the Scheme	Arboricultural Impacts	RPR Radius
Est Pos	T1	Norway Maple	M	16	2.5	4.5	4	4.5	5	Fair	20+	B1	450	1	Lift Canopy to provide clearance of up to 2 meters.	Pruning will not adversely affect the shape or vitality of the tree.	5.4
Est Pos	T2	Norway Maple	M	16	2.5	2	3	3	4	Good	20+	B1	300	1	No works	None	3.6
Est Pos	T3	Flowering Cherry Tree	M	9	2	3	3	3	3	Fair	20+	B1	300	3	Lift Canopy to provide clearance of up to 2 meters	Pruning will not adversely affect the shape or vitality of the tree.	6.24
Est Pos	S4	Holly	EM	1	0	1	1	1	1	Fair	10+	c3	100	1	No works	None	1.2
Est Pos	T5	Leyland Cypress	M	12	2.5	2	2	2	2	Good	20+	B2	400	1	No works	None	4.8
Est Pos	T6	Leyland Cypress	M	12	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	B2	300	1	No works	None	3.6
Est Pos	T7	Blue Lawson Cypress	M	10	2.5	2	2	2	2	Good	10+	B2	300	1	No works	None	3.6
Est Pos	T8	Unknown	M	4.5	0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Dead	<1	U	300	1	Maintain as a habitat pole	None	3.6
Est Pos	T9	Purple Cherry Plum	EM	7	2.5	2	2	2	2	Poor	<5	C1	150	3	No works	None	3.12
Est Pos	T10	Norway Maple	EM	7	2.5	4	4	4	4	Fair	10+	C1	150	3	No works	None	3.12
Est Pos	T11	Portugal Laurel	Y	2.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Good	40+	U	100	1	No works	None	1.2

The following survey has been prepared from a visual assessment taken from ground level without any detailed investigation. Observations are based upon the body language of the trees and any visual indicators present at the time of inspection. This survey should be regarded as a preliminary overview; ongoing inspections will be required as specified individually. In most situations the health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a cyclic basis, alternating between early and late seasons to ensure a full picture of tree health is established. Inspections should only be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist.

Similarly, numerous potential defects may not be detectable dependent upon timing of inspection, in particular, wood decay fungi, which may only occasionally produce external fructifications annually (rather than perennially), or may not provide external symptoms until an advanced state is achieved.

Reasonable risk management generally aims to provide a tree that can be regarded stable in a normal / foreseeable, regularly experienced storm events i.e. force 10 storms. The level of risk offered by the tree will be significantly greater as the wind speed that the tree is exposed to increases beyond this level. Additionally the threat from aerial parts i.e. Tight unions may remain even following works, although failures of such parts are likely to be limited to small diameter branches and to periods of extreme weather.

As an arborist, I am a tree specialist and use my knowledge, education, training and experience to examine trees, recommend measures to enhance their beauty and health, and attempt to reduce the risk of living near trees. As a client, you may choose to accept or disregard these recommendations, or seek additional advice.

As an arborist I cannot detect every condition that could possibly lead to a tree or limb failure. Trees are living organisms that may fail in many ways, some of which we do not fully understand.

Conditions are often hidden within the tree and below the ground. As arborists, we cannot guarantee that a tree will be healthy or safe under all circumstances, or for a specified period of time. Sometimes trees may appear "healthy," but may be structurally unsound. Likewise remedial treatment, like any medicine, cannot be guaranteed.

Treatment, pruning and removal of trees may involve considerations beyond the arboricultural perspective, such as property boundaries and ownership, disputes between neighbours, planning issues, sight lines, landlord-tenant matters etc. Arborists cannot take such issues into account unless complete and accurate information is given to them. Likewise, as an arborist I cannot accept any responsibility for the authorization or non-authorization of any recommended treatment or remedial measure.

Furthermore, certain trees are borderline cases as to whether they should remain or be removed. If conditions change a tree may need further monitoring in the future to determine its health and structure. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled, and to live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk.

Mathematical abbreviations: > = Greater than, < = Less than.

Measurements / estimates: All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a '#'. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a '?'.

Tree number: Numbered Tag attached to each stem usually on the inside face of the stem at roughly 2.5 metres. Where the number is followed by a C or G this denotes that the tag refers to a Compartment or Group.

Name: Tree species are detailed by their common name- Latin can be provided upon request.

Age: I record the age as an estimate of the tree likely span for guidance only i.e.:

Y Young	Recently established/planted tree.
SM Semi Mature	Fully established and growing with high vigour
EM Early Mature	The first third of its likely expected life span
M Mature	The middle one third of its likely expected life span

EOM Early Over Mature	Clear reduction in vitality, typically small deadwood early canopy retrenchment.
OM Over Mature	The later one third of its likely expected life span with sign of canopy retrenchment.
V Veteran	An aged example of the species, typically with defects & conservation value
S Senescent	Beyond its expected Life span possible of historical interest or in a state of decline

Height: I estimate height to the nearest metre to the mean height.

Height to underside: I estimate height to the nearest half metre to the mean underside of the canopy.

Diameter: These figures relate to a measurement of the stem at 1.5m above ground level recorded in millimetres, measured with a rounded down diameter tape. Figures prefixed with MS denote trees or shrubs with multiple stems.

Canopy (N S E W): I estimate the distance of the canopy radius to the nearest metre to provide a mean distance of separation between the stem and the outer canopy.

Vitality: Is a personal assessment of the tree's growth rate in the current season, in comparison to other trees within the locality, region and an indicator of the tree likely response to site change.

Dead	A dead or very low vitality tree	Low / Declining	A tree in noticeable poor state	Normal	A tree of typical vitality
Poor	A tree of low vitality	Fair	A tree of lower vitality	Good	A tree of high vitality

Safe Life: Is a personal assessment of the trees likely expected remaining safe life span in years, assuming the site management continues as it is at present or the tree is protected from significant environmental change. Trees can reverse even enter into serious decline with site changes, likewise the expected safe life can be significantly improved following changes / improvements to site management and following remedial works.

40+	Good vitality a tree a tree with high potential.	10+	Early reduction in vitality / reducing foliage cover.	<5	Serious decline or very low vitality tree
20+	Normal vitality a tree in good health.	<10	Marked decline / reduced foliage cover.	<1	A dead or almost dead, unstable tree with very low vitality.

Category: I included a method-adopted from BS5837 to enable rapid assessment of a trees quality detailed below.

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Colour Code
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Trees that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	Trees that have a serious, irreparable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and are not expected to respond to pruning. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline or infected with pathogens of significance to the health <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value, which it might be desirable to preserve though canopy reduction or removal.</i>			Red on Plan
Trees to be considered for retention	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups.	Trees, <u>groups</u> or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green on Plan
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees downgraded because of impaired condition, or having remediable defects, such as unsympathetic past management or damage.	Usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Blue on Plan
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands,	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey on Plan

Comments / Observations: General comments referring to tree health, structure and condition.

Management Options: Comments detailing remedial works required improving immediate safety or improve the management of the tree.

Priority: Guidance for the time scale in which works should be completed, from the date of the report.

Tree Risk Assessment: The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) takes a qualitative rather than quantitative approach to risk assessment. It uses matrices to compare the likelihood of failure of a tree or tree part, the likelihood that it will impact the target and the potential consequences of failure. **Unless stated otherwise the risk assessment assumes the risk offered Over the next year.**

