

Reference No.	Reference number of the tree or group as it appears on the plan and schedule. Circular aluminium disks have been fixed to all formally surveyed trees. A suffix (eg: 748A) is given to trees which have not been tagged due to restricted access or small size. Where still present, oval tags fixed to the trees in previous surveys are also recorded on the schedule in red font
Species	Common name followed by <i>botanical name</i> in italics
Stem diameter (mm)	Approximate diameter of single or multiple stems. Measurements estimated at 1.5 metres above ground level unless specified otherwise.
Age Class	An estimation of the life stage or age class of the tree. Y Young Less than 10 years old SM Semi-mature Less than 1/3rd of the normal time period for the species to reach ultimate crown proportions in its setting EM Early-mature Between 1/3rd to 2/3rds of the normal time period for the species to reach ultimate crown proportions in its setting M Mature Between 2/3rds to 3/3rds of the normal time period for the species to reach ultimate crown proportions in its setting V Veteran tree A tree, by virtue of its great age, size or condition, is of exceptional cultural, landscape or wildlife value
Physiological Condition	Visual assessment of the tree's ability to carry out physiological functions based on crown development, foliage/bud density, shoot extension, and wound-wood development. G Good A full and healthy crown F Fair Generally healthy with slightly impaired growth and/or crown development P Poor Significantly reduced vitality D Dead/Moribund Little to no signs of life
Structural Condition / Comments	Records significant features or defects, and the effect these have on the health, stability and safe retention of the tree. Includes general observations of tree form and the surroundings which may have a bearing on management. Reference to appended photographs may be provided for purposes of identification, clarification, monitoring or to provide guidance for pruning.
Target	An assessment of the occupancy or usage of the area in proximity to the tree which may be struck following failure of a potentially hazardous part (or the whole tree). The assessment is made based on the appearance and understanding of the site at the time of survey and dialogue with the land owner. Target rating may increase in some areas where seasonal events take place. Conversely, for many sites, the pedestrian occupancy of land decreases significantly during times of high wind and rain when most tree failures occur. The 'target rating' is the primary consideration when assessing risk of harm. Examples of representative site types are provided but are not exhaustive. 1 Negligible e.g. Woodland and amenity areas away from paths, fields and rural open spaces with no structures and negligible usage by people, some areas restricted from access by fences, water courses and vegetation 2 Low e.g. Rural lanes, footpaths, bridleways and desire lines of low pedestrian or vehicular use. Peripheral areas of playing fields and infrequently visited areas of open space 3 Moderate e.g. Residential and rural roads of low or slow traffic volume and low volume of on-street parking, large residential gardens with boundaries distant from dwellings. Pedestrian routes and footpaths of intermittent or moderate use. Rural car parks of low use. Trees over low value or unoccupied structures. Allotments. 4 High e.g. Highways of moderate use under 60 mph speed limits. Car parks of regular use. Footpaths and pedestrian routes of high use. Main access and assembly areas. Play areas. High occupancy buildings. 5 Very High e.g. Areas where tree failure is likely to result in serious injury or damage. (e.g. trunk roads (>60mph), railway lines. City / town highways of near constant use, highways in busy town centres. Any area with near constant use. Trees near vulnerable, permanently occupied structures.
Size of Part (Hazard)	Relating to the approximate diameter of the trunk or branch where a potential hazard has been identified. Stem diameter is normally, but not exclusively proportionate to length. The larger the part causing a greater potential for harm/injury. 1 None/Negligible - No defects / features of any significance noted or less than <50mm diameter 2 Moderate 50mm - 150mm diameter 3 Significant 150mm – 300mm diameter 4 Large 300mm – 600mm 5 Very Large >600mm
Probability of Failure	An assessment of 'probability of failure' is based on factors such as: condition of its defective part, tree health, species characteristics, site disturbance, exposure and rooting environment. In light of the variables, the 'probability of failure' rating is the hardest to assess with any degree of accuracy. The following categories offer <u>guidance</u> based on observations at the time of survey and knowledge of 'normal' weather conditions to be expected for the region. The time scales provided are thus indicative. In many cases, trees of good physiological health will lay down sufficient adaptive growth to address structural defects/features, which can lower the 'probability of failure' as the tree continues to grow. Unless the 'probability of failure' is considered to be rated 4 or 5 during the preliminary survey, a recommendation for a further detailed inspection may be made within a specified timescale. The rating may then be re-categorised based on the findings. 1 Low No defects/features of any significance noted OR defect (where present) is deemed stable or improving and deterioration is highly unlikely in the foreseeable future (e.g. within 5 years or more) 2 Developing Failure is foreseeable in the long-term OR tree has potential for structural improvement (adaptive growth) and unlikely to occur soon. (e.g. within 3-5 years) 3 Moderate Failure is moderately likely to occur (e.g. within 3-5 years) 4 Probable Failure is considered probable (e.g. within 1 year) 5 Imminent Failure is likely to occur at any time
Management Recommendations	Details of appropriate remedial / preventative works or target management required to reduce the risk to within acceptable levels or prevent a potential hazard from propagating. Details of on-going monitoring or the need for more detailed inspection where required. Dependent on the objectives of the survey, additional works may be specified for matters other than the management of risk. e.g. longevity, health, habitat, establishment and cosmetics.
Work Priority	The 'risk' and subsequent work priority is based on consideration of the (1) Target, (2) Hazard and (3) Probability of Failure. - None No works currently required / recommended M Monitor Structural or physiological characteristics which do not currently require any tree works. However, particular and regular attention should be paid to specific features or changes in subsequent observations and surveys DI Detailed Inspection Further detailed inspection advised (e.g. soil excavation, decay mapping or climbing inspection) in which to assess significance of potential defect T Tree Benefit Works that would significantly benefit the health, structural condition and longevity of the tree, regardless of risk to people and property. Relevant to newly planted trees, veteran trees and trees of high amenity D Discretionary Where the risk to people and property is considered too low to necessitate positive action but recommended nonetheless should resources permit 1 Low priority It is recommended that all works rated 1 to 3 are actioned at the earliest reasonable opportunity but where there are funding constraints, works should be prioritised accordingly. 2 Medium Priority It is recommended that all works rated 1 to 3 are actioned at the earliest reasonable opportunity but where there are funding constraints, works should be prioritised accordingly. 3 High Priority It is recommended that all works rated 1 to 3 are actioned at the earliest reasonable opportunity but where there are funding constraints, works should be prioritised accordingly. 4 Urgent High risk of harm or injury - Action required without delay. The site owner will be notified immediately or the same day and advised of action that should be taken
Bat Habitat Potential	Assigned only for trees or parts of trees requiring pruning / removal. Classification taken from BS8596 – <i>Surveying for bats in trees and woodland - Scoping survey</i> . PRF (Potential Roost Features). N Negligible Trees with low on no potential to support bats. No further assessment is required unless new evidence is found to upgrade the category L Low Trees of sufficient size to contain bat roosts but with no obvious PRF or features with limited potential only (e.g. small amounts of ivy) No further assessment is required unless new evidence is found. H/M High/Medium Trees with a suitable PRF or with several features with some bat potential. Secondary non-specialist assessment to examine PRF prior to works. Bat specialist required if roosts cannot be reasonably ruled out. C Confirmed Known or confirmed roosts. Initially consider if work to tree(s) can be avoided. If not, a specialist assessment should be undertaken to establish bat species, numbers and nature of the roost.

Ref. No.	Species	Approx. Stem diam.	Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Structural Condition & Comments	Photographs	Management Recommendations			Work Priority	Bat Habitat Potential	
							Target Rating	Size of Hazard	Prob. of Failure			
559 1700	Tibetan Cherry <i>Prunus serrula</i>	210	EM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Basal shoot obstructing access from gate 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prune off basal shoots and low branches to 1.5 metres above ground level to improve access from gate 	D	N
560	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	350	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Drawn-up small, high crown Occasional minor deadwood and pegs 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
561 0038	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	700	M	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Light, natural lean and crown asymmetry the east Minor overhang of neighbouring garden at No.21 Regular moderate and major deadwood but none of significance over neighbour's garden 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
562 1703	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	530	EM/ M	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Drawn-up small, high crown Occasional minor deadwood and pegs Light, natural crown asymmetry to south-east 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
563	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	700	M	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Light natural lean to east and crown asymmetry to south-east Regular moderate and major deadwood 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
564 1714	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	650	M	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Shapely crown which overhangs neighbour's garden Previously dead-wooded 		4	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
565 1712	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	350	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Drawn-up, small, high crown Occasional minor deadwood and snags 		4	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
566	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	550	EM/ M	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal or trunk features of significance Pinched crown. Very slight thinning Regular moderate and minor deadwood 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
567 1704	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	450	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Drawn-up high crown with natural moderate asymmetry to the north Occasional moderate deadwood 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
568	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	450	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Irregular crown with some history of light storm damage Regular moderate and major deadwood (over usable area) 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce deadwood in length (dead branches over 1.5 metres in length and/or 50mm diameter) 	1	M
569	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	550	EM/ M	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Top of crown with natural asymmetry to south-east Regular minor deadwood only 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
570 1706	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	450	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance High, upright, shapely crown Negligible deadwood 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
571 1705	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	500	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Crown with moderately strong natural asymmetry to the north-east over the highway Pendulous branching habit. Minor deadwood stubs only 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-

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571a	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	100	Y/SM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small shapely tree growing adjacent to boundary fence 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
572 1717	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	550	EM/M	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal or trunk features of significance Lowest 4 metres of trunk heavily fluted. Gentle undulations and no seams; indicative of internal radial cracking early in tree's life which has long ago occluded - no concern Symmetrical crown Moderate deadwood stubs only 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
573 1716	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	550	EM/M	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal features of significance Light fluting in lower trunk. Small old wound on east side of lower trunk. Normal woundwood and no decay of exposed xylem Occasional moderate deadwood stubs only 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
573a	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	150	Y/SM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small tree, suppressed by dominant Pine (573) with natural lean to west No basal, trunk or crown features of significance 		2	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
574	Snowy Mespilus <i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	150 150	EM/M	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small multistemmed, ornamental tree Entwined stems No basal, trunk or crown features of significance 		2	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
575	Rowan <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	250 250	EM/M	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Twin-stemmed tree No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Light crown overhang of neighbouring land Slightly thin crown 		4	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
576 1731	Snake Bark Maple <i>Acer davidii</i> or <i>Acer rufrinerve</i>	400 350 300	M	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Divides into 3 stems at 1 metre above ground level with normal unions. Entwined stems Crown lifted and selectively reduced in lateral spread (in part) over neighbour's land 		4	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
577	Snake Bark Maple <i>Acer davidii</i> or <i>Acer rufrinerve</i>	4 x 150	SM/EM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multistemmed tree partially overhanging neighbour's land No basal, trunk or crown features of significance 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
578 1729	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	400	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Balanced crown with light branch structure Regular minor deadwood only 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
579 1730	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	650	M	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal or trunk features of significance Broad crown with light asymmetry to south and west Regular moderate and major deadwood in lower crown over highway 		3 2	1 2	1 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce deadwood in length (dead branches over 1.5 metres in length and/or 50mm diameter) 	1	M
580 1727	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	300	SM/EM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Natural lean and crow asymmetry t the south-east 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
581 1726	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	600	M	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal features of significance Light fluting on lower trunk Some minor storm damage in upper crown Regular moderate and major deadwood but none over highway 		3 2	1 2	1 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce deadwood in length (dead branches over 1.5 metres in length and/or 50mm diameter) 	1	M
581 a	Tree Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster frigidus</i>	150 150 150	EM/M	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small triple stemmed tree Low, broad-spreading crown extending over soft verge to west 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crown lift to 2 metres on the north side over the proposed access path into the site from Roman Road 	D	-
581 b	Cotoneaster (shrub)	MS <50	Y	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small suppressed shrub growing on bund 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove shrub to create access path into site. 	D	-

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582 1719	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	250	SM	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small tree No basal, trunk or crown features of significance 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
583	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	500	EM/ M	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Light natural lean to the east Regular minor and moderate deadwood but none of significance over highway to north 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
583a	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	50	Y	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young tree of good form growing adjacent to highway 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
584	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	450	EM	F/G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Laterally suppressed by dominant pine (585) with light natural crown asymmetry to the west over soft verge Regular minor and moderate deadwood but none of significance over highway 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
584a	Strawberry Tree <i>Arbutus unedo</i>	170	SM/ EM	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal or trunk features of significance Suppressed by Pines 584 & 585 with natural crown asymmetry to the north Some minor dead branches 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
585	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	550	EM/ M	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Light natural lean to the north Occasional moderate deadwood only 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
585a	Tree Cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster frigidus</i>	75 50 50	EM	F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Small multistemmed understory tree Crown asymmetry to the north-west over soft verge 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
586	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	750	M	G	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visually prominent tree with dominant stature growing on corner No basal, trunk or crown features of significance Occasional short moderate and major snags only 		3	1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No tree works currently recommended 	-	-
S1	Boundary vegetation Rhododendron - <i>Rhododendron sp.</i> Photinia - <i>Photinia davidiana</i> , Cotoneaster - <i>Cotoneaster sp.</i> Cherry Laurel - <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Laurustinus - <i>Viburnum tinus</i> Azelea - <i>Azelea sp.</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular belts of established evergreen shrubs growing along the southern and western boundaries of the site providing seclusion from neighbouring property to south at 53 Roman Road and highway to west (Roman Road). Small group on soft verge by Roman Road (west side of chain-link fence) includes a small young Yew and Sweet Chestnut. 		-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With exception to 581b (previous page), all the evergreen shrubs marked as S1 on the south and west boundaries are to be retained for seclusion. Trim back lateral spread into the site by up to 1.5 metres every two years to reduce encroachment if desired. 	D	-
	Tree Saplings Scots Pine - <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> Hawthorn - <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Holly - <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> Silver Birch - <i>Betula pendula</i> Rowan - <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Pedunculate Oak - <i>Quercus robur</i> Beech - <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> Hornbeam - <i>Carpinus betulus</i> Sweet Chestnut — <i>Castanea sativa</i> Holm Oak - <i>Quercus ilex</i> Strawberry Tree – <i>Arbutus unedo</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally regenerating tree seedlings / saplings throughout the site following clearance of ground vegetation by previous owner 3-4 years ago. Almost all saplings are one to three years old Density of regeneration is irregular dependent of proliferation of suppressing Bracken and Bramble 		-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transplant all desirable tree seedlings / saplings species growing <u>within the proposed glades and paths</u> (dashed red lines on plan) and immediately relocate to alternative areas within the site. Carefully pull and remove undesirable tree seedlings / saplings within the site and compost / dispose off-site. 	D	-
	Shrub saplings Rhododendron - <i>Rhododendron sp.</i> Photinia - <i>Photinia davidiana</i> , Cotoneaster - <i>Cotoneaster sp.</i> Cherry Laurel - <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> Laurustinus - <i>Viburnum tinus</i> Azelea - <i>Azelea sp.</i> Himalayan Honeysuckle – <i>Leycesteria formosa</i> Common Heather - <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> Gorse - <i>Ulex europeus</i> Broom – <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naturally regenerating shrubs (native and exotic) throughout the site. With exception to the belts of evergreen shrubs growing adjacent to the south and west boundaries which affording useful screening and seclusion to the site, the exotic, shrub saplings elsewhere within the site have the potential to dominate and suppress establishment of the native seedlings / saplings. 		-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all desirable shrub saplings <u>within the proposed glades and paths only</u> (dashed red lines on plan) and immediately relocate to alternative areas within the site. Carefully pull and remove undesirable shrub saplings within the site and compost / dispose off-site (<u>but not from S1 boundary vegetation</u>) 	D	-

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	Other dominant ground cover vegetation Bracken – <i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> Bramble – <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> Pendulous Sedge – <i>Carex pendula</i> Periwinkle – <i>Vinca sp.</i>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ground layer vegetation throughout woodland block 		-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bramble and bracken to be carefully controlled (not eradicated) as per Section 5.8 and 5.9 of the management plan, to encourage natural regeneration and establishment of desirable trees and shrubs 	D	-