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Tree Condition Survey and Risk Assessment



Site: **Wolseley Trust, Community Building Childcare Nursery PL2 3BY**

Date: **17th October 2023**

Author: **Daniel Chew Dip Arb L4 (ABC)**



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Site Inspection History		
No.	Next Inspection Date	Last inspection Date
1	October 2024	July 2020
2		
3		



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Summary

- The assessment was carried out on **16th October 2023**, during fine weather conditions.
- 20 Arboricultural features have been assessed ranging from young to mature.
- There are **significant risks**.
- **The site has 10 group Tree Preservation Orders reference; 00/00298/TPO.**

1 Instruction, scope and limitations

I have been instructed by **Sharon Wood** (Client) of **Wolseley Trust Community Building** (the Site) to provide the following:

- I. To carry out a QTRA of trees in the areas where structural defects or reduced physiological condition may impact a target.
- II. Individual inspection (including minor invasive techniques including a handsaw, sharp knife and probe where required) of the trees which comprised of a visual inspection for preceding symptoms of defective trees;
- III. Recorded details of the trees on the site in a tabulated format and carried out a risk assessment of any trees with significant defects in relation to the most significant target;
- IV. Indicated the position of the trees within the site boundaries, on a plan; and
- V. To carry out a QTRA of trees in the areas where structural defects or reduced physiological condition may impact a target and provide recommendations where risks are calculated as crossing the 1/10,000 threshold, or lie between 1/10,000 and 1/1,000,000 and are not ALARP.

1.1 Documents associated with this report

- DTS23.11895.1.SCH
- DTS23.11895.1.PLAN

1.2 This assessment is limited in that it relies on the client to do the following:

- I. Check the allocation of target values and inform DTS if they disagree with our target allocations (see page **3**)
- II. Determine the tolerability of risk (ToR) threshold (see page **4**). DTS assumes this to be 1/10,000 unless the client informs us differently in writing.

1.3 Soil type has not been assessed; the influence of trees upon structures is not within the scope of this report and the locations of trees are approximate.

- 1.4 This report is relevant to the date of the next recommended site assessment, however as the condition of trees can change following severe weather conditions the client may need to reassess mature trees in close proximity to targets before the next assessment date.
- 1.5 A sounding hammer, pocket knife, pruning saw and binoculars may have been used where deemed necessary to facilitate the inspections.
- 1.6 Minor invasive techniques only were employed as part of the investigations and the estimated risk of harm posed by the trees remains relevant for twelve (12) months in the absence of environmental change (including but not limited to trenching works, major storms and unapproved pruning).
- 1.7 Please note that the visual inspections and risk assessments are made with the over-arching goal of assessing a trees' ability to withstand the range of normal weather events that might reasonably be expected to occur.
- 1.8 No estimated pedestrian or vehicular usage for any of the site requiring tree inspection has been provided. This information is used to determine the appropriate target range when assessing the risk of failure from trees. Therefore, an estimated pedestrian and vehicular usage has been calculated whilst carrying out the survey. Should the Client feel that the Site usage for pedestrians, vehicles or property values described in this report is or are inaccurate, then the Client must notify the same to us as soon as possible in order for this report to be amended.
- 1.9 This report has been prepared for, and may only be relied on by, the Customer.

2 Method

- 2.1 The system of risk assessment used is the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) V5/13. Details of this system can be found in the **QTRA Practice Note** attached.
- 2.2 A walkover of the trees is carried out. During the walkover, tree inspection entails viewing the tree bases, stems, main branch attachments, and overall health. Observations are from ground level only, by Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)¹.
- 2.3 Where trees contain structural defects (weaknesses) and can impact a target a QTRA will be carried out. Where the calculated risk crosses the 1/1,000,000 (broadly acceptable) threshold this will be recorded and identified on the plan.

¹ VTA: Mattheck & Breloer (1995) & Lonsdale (1999); diagnosis of potential defects through visual signs and the application of mechanical criteria.

2.4 Allocation of targets

2.4.1 The allocation of target value is an essential component of QTRA. The assessment of targets is carried out during the site visit.

2.4.2 It is the client's responsibility to inform DTS of any change in land use and / or any substantial increase in vehicle / pedestrian occupancy. Failure to notify DTS of any change in land use may render the risk assessment invalid. Targets are identified as:

Ref.	Target Range	Size	PoF
G005	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(4) 1/1K - 1/10K
G010	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(3) 1/100 - 1/1K
G011	Property(4) £2,000 - £200	Property	PoF(6) 1/100K - 1/1M
G012	Property(4) £2,000 - £200	Property	PoF(6) 1/100K - 1/1M
G016	Human(5) 2/day - 2/week	Size (3) 250mm - 110mm dia.	PoF(5) 1/10K - 1/100K
G017	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(4) 1/1K - 1/10K
G020	Property(4) £2,000 - £200	Property	PoF(6) 1/100K - 1/1M
T001	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(4) 1/1K - 1/10K
T002	Human(3) 7/hour - 2/hour	Size (2) 450mm - 260mm dia.	PoF(3) 1/100 - 1/1K
T003	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(5) 1/10K - 1/100K
T004	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(2) 1/10 - 1/100
T006	Vehicle(2) 4,700 - 480 @ 50kph (32mph)	Size (3) 250mm - 110mm dia.	PoF(5) 1/10K - 1/100K
T007	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(5) 1/10K - 1/100K
T008	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(5) 1/10K - 1/100K
T009	Property(4) £2,000 - £200	Property	PoF(1) 1/1 - 1/10
T013	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(3) 1/100 - 1/1K
T014	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(4) 1/1K - 1/10K
T015	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(4) 1/1K - 1/10K
T018	Property(3) £20,000 - £2,000	Property	PoF(2) 1/10 - 1/100
T019	Property(4) £2,000 - £200	Property	PoF(6) 1/100K - 1/1M

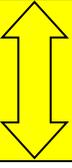
2.5 Tolerability of risk (ToR)

2.5.1 The Tolerability of Risk² (ToR) is a widely accepted approach for reaching decisions on whether risks are broadly acceptable, unacceptable or tolerable. ToR can be summarised as:

- I. A broadly acceptable region where the upper limit is an annual risk of death of 1/1,000,000.
- II. An unacceptable region of which the lower limit is 1/1,000.
- III. Between the above is a tolerable region within which the tolerability of a risk will be dependent upon the costs and benefits of further risk reduction.

² Health and Safety Executive. 2001. Reducing Risks: Protecting People. HSE Books, Sudbury, Suffolk. 80pp. Available for download at <http://www.hse.gov.uk/risk/theory/r2p2.pdf>

2.6 QTRA uses colour coding to illustrate advisory risk thresholds in relation to trees:

Threshold	Description	Action
	Unacceptable Risk will not be ordinarily tolerated	- Control the risk
1/1,000		
	Unacceptable Where imposed on others, risk will not be ordinarily tolerated	- Control the risk - Review the risk
	Tolerable by agreement: i) If accepted by those exposed to the risk ii) if the tree has exceptional value	- Control the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to tolerate it or the tree has exceptional value - Review the risk
1/10,000		
	Tolerable Where imposed on others if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	- Assess costs and benefits of risk control - Control of the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at a reasonable cost - Review the risk
1/1,000,000		
	Broadly acceptable Already ALARP	- No action required - Review the risk

2.7 According to the HSE, where a risk is less than 1/1,000,000 it is considered as broadly acceptable and there is no need to demonstrate it is ALARP. As a tree owner or manager, the client may choose to operate at a higher or lower level³.

2.8 The client is responsible for deciding the level of annualised risk that is acceptable for them to be imposed on the public. However, based on HSE guidance, DTS assumes this as 1/10,000 if the risk is 'As Low as Reasonably Practicable' (ALARP) unless the client communicates otherwise in writing.

³ "For members of the public who have a risk imposed on them 'in the wider interest' HSE (Health and Safety Executive) would set this limit at 1/10,000 per annum" (Health and Safety Executive 1996).

3 Site visit and description

3.1 I carried out a site visit on **17th October 2023** during **fine** weather conditions. The Site comprises of a business park with surrounding residential properties. The site has a large portion of parking bays of which are used throughout the working day. There are also foot paths across the site, and a 'meadow' area to the south east.

3.2 The Site Location



Figure 1 is an aerial image taken from Google, which illustrates the Site (red arrow) in relation to the wider local environment.

4 Observations

4.1 G005 is a group of: 1 Horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), 3 Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), 2 European lime (*Tilia x europaea*), 1 Common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and 1 European hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya carpinifolia*). The entirety of the avenue has historically been pollarded (see figure 4) with the exception of the Hornbeam at the western-most point of the avenue. The re-growth on all the trees now measures up to 5 metres. The ash (see figure 5) is suffering from severe Ash Dieback Disease (ADB) and has very limited leaf material left in the crown. The target area for these trees is predominantly the car parking bays beneath the trees.

4.2 G010 is a group consisting of two Common ash trees, with an average height of 13 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 480mm. Both trees are suffering from ADB, resulting in deadwood throughout the crown, and a lack of leaf material within the canopy. The target area includes the neighbouring residential gardens and the car parking area.

- 4.3 G011 is a group of two Common lime (*Tilia x vulgaris*), with an average height of 14 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 350mm. The crowns are full of leaf material, and there are no significant defects throughout the structure of the tree. The trees are beginning to encroach on the buildings to the north. Targets include buildings to the north and residential gardens to the south.
- 4.4 G012 is a group of 4 mature sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), with an average height of 12 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 400mm. Trees have a good leaf density within the canopy. Trees provide screening from the adjacent residential properties.
- 4.5 G016 is a group of 6 Leyland cypress (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*) with an average height of 12 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 380mm. Trees are growing as a cohesive group within the meadow area of the site. Trees have minor deadwood throughout the canopy typical of this species in a group such as this.
- 4.6 G017 is a group of 4 Black hybrid poplars (*Populus x canadensis*), with an average height of 22 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 700mm. All 4 trees have significant lean in an easterly direction towards target areas which include neighbouring properties and garden areas. There have been minor branch failures in all the tree's upper structure.
- 4.7 G020 is a group of 7 Common lime tree (*Tilia x vulgaris*) which have an average height of 9 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 320mm. The trees line the boundary on the eastern side of the business park, providing screening from adjacent properties. The trees have historically had a pollarding regime introduced, of which the re-growth has now exceeded 4 metres in height and width and as a result is encroaching on neighbouring properties out buildings and business park buildings. The trees are showing signs of good vigour and vitality with dense canopies throughout all 7 trees.
- 4.8 T001 is a black hybrid poplar with a height of 15 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 1310mm. This tree has historically been pollarded at *circa*. 8 metres from ground height, and has been managed in this way for some time. There are multiple large wounding areas on the structure of the tree, from historic failures and branches that have been pruned. These areas show signs of small fungal fruiting bodies of *Perenniporia fraxinea* (See figure 3). There are sounds of hollowing within the main trunk of the tree when tapped with an acoustic sounding mallet, the extent of which is unknown. T001 leans over car parking area to the east of the site. Targets included car parking area and public footpath to the north.
- 4.9 T002 is a Weeping ash (*Fraxinus excelsior 'pendula'*), with a height of 7 metres and stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 430mm. This tree shows severe signs of ADB throughout the crown resulting in deadwood and lack of leaf density. The tree is being suppressed by the neighbouring tree.

- 4.10 T003 is a Weeping beech (*Fagus sylvatica 'Pendula'*), it has a height of 10 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 610mm. The tree has large callous wood on the main stem, the significance of which is unknown and its appearance unique due to this. The tree has historically been pollarded; however, the tree has not been managed in this way for some time.
- 4.11 T004 is a Wild cherry (*Prunus avium*) with a height of 6 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 220mm. This tree has no leaf material and is considered dead, and its target area is the car park and footpath (see figure 6).
- 4.12 T007 and T008 are Common limes (*Tilia x vulgaris*), with a height of 14 metres and a stem diameter of 400mm. Trees displays good density of leaf material throughout the canopy. Trees have historically been crown reduced to reduce encroachment on neighbouring buildings. Targets include the footpath and neighbouring building.
- 4.13 T009 is a Common ash tree with a height of 9 metres and stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 400mm. This tree has not leaf material and is considered dead. Targets include the footpath and car parking area.
- 4.14 T013 is a black hybrid poplar, with a heigh of 15 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 metres of 1250mm. This tree has historically been pollarded at a mature stage, which has produced re-growth of approximately 2 metres. The tree has large fruiting bodies at its base of *Rigidoporus ulmarius*, which surround the basal flare of the tree. When tapped with an acoustic sounding mallet significant hollowing was heard throughout the main trunk of the tree. Target areas include a car parking area and neighbouring property garden areas.
- 4.15 T014 is Black hybrid poplar with a height of 14 metres and a stem diameter of at 1.5 metres of 1100mm. The tree has been pollarded during maturity, producing a large quantity of regrowth. The tree has 2 co-dominant stems with a bark included junction at 1 metre in height from ground level. There is no fungal fruiting bodies or symptoms that suggest this tree has decay from ground level.
- 4.16 T018 is a Common ash tree with a height of 15 metres and a stem diameter at 1.5 meters of 700mm. It has ADB throughout the crown shown in a reduction of leaf density and an increase in deadwood throughout the crown. This tree is also suffering from delamination of bark (See figure 8) on the eastern aspect of the main stem, the cause of which is unknown.

5 Conclusion

- 5.1 G005 is a group of trees that have had a cyclic pollard regime introduced. These trees have not been pollarded for a few years and the regrowth is at 5 metres on some trees. The ADB within the ash tree is relatively severe producing moderate deadwood within the canopy. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Tolerable' risk and recommendations have been made.

- 5.2 G010 is a group of two mature ash trees suffering from ADB and as a result a lack of vitality within the crowns. Neither tree is showing signs of resilience to the disease in the form of epicormic growth. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Tolerable' risk and recommendations have been made.
- 5.3 G011 is a group of 2 common lime trees. The trees appear to be in good physiological and structural condition. The trees provide important screening for the site, however, are in a narrow strip of land and are beginning to encroach on the buildings to the north and therefore recommendations have been made. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Broadly acceptable' risk.
- 5.4 G012 is a group of 4 mature sycamore trees. The trees appear in good physiological and structural condition, and no significant defects were observed at the time of inspection. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Broadly acceptable' risk.
- 5.5 G016 is a group of Leylandii cypress trees that appears to be in good physiological and structural condition. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Broadly acceptable' risk.
- 5.6 G017 is a group of 4 mature black hybrid poplars. These trees have a significant lean towards neighbouring properties to the east, I would suggest this is due to the planting of Leyland cypress trees which are promoting crown bias. I believe these trees have reached their maturity, and due to this they will continue to fail branches and potentially become host to fungal disease and pathogens such as T013. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Tolerable' risk and recommendations have been made.
- 5.7 G020 is a group of common lime trees. They have had a pollard cycle introduced as a management strategy and are thriving both in vitality and in amenity with this regime in place. The regrowth on these trees has now begun to encroach on buildings from both aspects. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Broadly acceptable' risk; however, recommendations have been made.
- 5.8 T001 is a black hybrid poplar which has historically been maintained as a pollard. The numerous wounding points on the main stem has fungal fruiting bodies of *Perenniporia fraxinea*, these currently appear to be localised. Tapping with an acoustic mallet detects sounds of decay surrounding the stem and despite sounding localised, the extent is unknown. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Tolerable' risk and recommendations have been made.
- 4.9 T002 is a weeping ash tree which is suffering from ADB throughout the crown which is showing in the form of lack leaf material throughout. As a result, the tree has minor deadwood throughout the crown. I would suggest that the ADB is at a stage where if the tree was resilient, we would see this in the crown by now. I foresee this tree declining further. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Tolerable' risk and recommendations have been made.

- 4.10 T003 is a weeping beech tree with an unusually formed main stem. The callous growth on the main stem may be due to historical pollarding which hasn't been cut for some time, and a thinning at the graft point at the base. The tree shows no signs of significant defects in the main structure of the tree and due to the large amount of leaf material in the canopy this suggests good physiological condition. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Broadly acceptable' risk.
- 4.11 T004 is a wild cherry that is considered dead. It is within falling distance of both the footpath and parked cars. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Unacceptable' risk and recommendations have been made.
- 4.12 T007 and T008 have had cyclical pruning introduced to their management historically. They are both now beginning to encroach on the neighbouring buildings to the north west. Both trees are in good condition and due to the age and species appear to be responding well to cyclical pruning. According to the QTRA template these trees are considered a 'Broadly acceptable' risk; however, recommendations have been made.
- 4.13 T009 is a dead Common ash tree which is being held up by ivy. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Unacceptable' risk and recommendations have been made.
- 4.14 T013 is a black hybrid poplar with poor vitality. It has historically been pollarded at a mature age more than likely due to the presence of decay. The decay throughout the base of the tree is due to *Rigidoporus ulmarius* (see figure 7) which is a fungus that produces brown rot in the heartwood of the tree. The decay has now become extensive and the structural integrity of the tree compromised. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Tolerable' risk and recommendations have been made.
- 4.15 T014 is black hybrid poplar that has historically been pollarded. The tree has a significant bark included junction at the base of the codominant stems 1 metre from ground level. Structurally T001 is considered fair. This is predominantly due to the poor bark included junctions just above ground level where the stems divide into an acute 'V' shape. When tree stems divide in such a way bark can become trapped between the stems preventing fusion of strengthening wood cells that normally occur in a wide 'U' shaped junction. These tight forks are called bark included junctions and can be prone to failure without mitigating factors. Despite the junctions being poor the chances of failure have been reduced due to the heavy reduction in height. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Tolerable' risk.
- 4.16 T018 is a Common ash suffering from ADB and significant bark delamination of the main trunk of the tree exposing the cambium and in area sapwood. The cause of the delamination is unknown, and my opinion is the tree is unlikely to recover from this. This opinion is based on the tree showing

no signs of response to this defect. According to the QTRA template this tree is considered a 'Unacceptable' risk and recommendations have been made.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1 A full specification of works can be found within the Tree Survey Schedules DTS23.11895.1.SCH with the corresponding Plan DTS23.11895.1.PLAN. This document can be used as the basis for any application to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) for works to protected trees.
- 6.2 I would recommend the following:
- 6.3 G005 – I recommend that the ash tree is removed and replaced with a Gingko biloba tree and that all other trees are re-pollarded back to the original pollard points in line with good tree management of cyclic pruning.
- 6.4 G010 – I recommend that both ash trees are removed to ground level due to the infection of ADB and replaced with 2 Small leaved Lime trees (*Tilia cordata* 'green-spire').
- 6.5 G011 – I recommend a crown reduction of both lime trees by 2-3 metres introducing a cyclic pruning regime to keep screening and provide at least 2 metres of clearance between the building and canopy.
- 6.6 G017 – I recommend removing all 4 trees due to their significant lean towards the neighbouring properties and exposure to prevailing winds. These trees have reached their maturity and invariably played their part on the wider landscape and environment, and are no longer suitable to the area. All 4 trees should be removed to ground level, and replacement trees put in their place. Replacement trees recommendations include; 2 Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) and 2 Tulip trees (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).
- 6.7 G020 – I recommend re-pollarding all 7 trees back to previous pollard points continuing with current management strategy, and reducing the affects on surrounding buildings.
- 6.8 T001 – I recommend carrying out a PiCUS test to gain better knowledge as to the extent of decay, to be able to monitor the speed at which decay is reducing the structural integrity of the tree. I also recommend re-pollarding the tree in line with its current pollard regime as re-growth is in excess of 7 metres.

- 6.9 T002 – I recommend felling this tree to ground level due to the physiological condition highly likely to decline further. I recommend a Ginkgo biloba tree as a replacement tree, as this is more conical and less likely to be suppressed by larger neighbouring trees.
- 6.10 T004 – I recommend felling this tree to ground level due to it being considered dead and within falling distance of target areas.
- 6.11 T007 & T008 – I recommend both trees require pruning on the north western aspect to give a 2-metre clearance from buildings.
- 6.12 T009 – Dead tree, dismantle and fell to ground level.
- 6.13 T013 – Monolith tree at 4 metres in height from ground level to reduce the risk of failure on to targets due to extensive basal decay.
- 6.14 T018 – Fell tree to ground level due to the poor structural and physiological condition as represented by wounding on the main stem and loss of leaf cover in the canopy. I recommend re-planting with a Dawn redwood (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*).

7 Other considerations

- 7.1 Implementation of works: All tree works should be carried out to BS 3998 Tree Work-Recommendations as modified by more recent research. For more information, please contact a contractor who is approved by the Arboricultural Association. Their website www.trees.org.uk
- 7.2 Statutory wildlife obligations: The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained by the tree owner or person responsible, before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.
- 7.3 Trees subject to statutory controls: These trees are protected by a tree preservation order, so it will be necessary to obtain consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) before any pruning works other than certain exceptions can be carried out.

Appendix I: Tree Survey Schedule - Key

REF:	Reference number- refers to plan or numbered tree tags as applicable.
SPECIES:	Common name with botanical name in brackets where applicable.
TARGETS:	Target for tree and brief description of its location.
HEIGHT:	Measured in metres from ground-level. Where many trees are inspected, 1 in 10 trees are measured with the remainder estimated against the measured trees.
DIAMETER:	Stem diameter in mm, measured at 1.3m above ground-level.
CROWN RADIUS:	Radial crown spread in metres.
LIFE STAGE:	Y = young tree; under one third life expectancy SM =semi mature tree; between one third and two thirds life expectancy, M =mature tree; two thirds life expectancy, OM =Over mature; over two thirds life expectancy.
LIFE EXPECTANCY:	Estimated life remaining for the tree in years considering its age and condition.
PHYS. CONDITION:	Physiological condition: G-Good = fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure F-Fair = fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure P-Poor = a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure D-Dead = dead
STR. CONDITION:	Structural Condition: G- Good - Tree without any significant structural defects. F- Fair Tree with minor defects that may be remedied with appropriate management. P- Poor Tree with significant defects that cannot be remedied
TARGET RANGE:	Ranges 1-6. 1 = High, 6 = Low value/occupancy. Highest value target potentially affected by failure of the part most likely to fail.
SIZE:	Size category of most significant part considered likely to fail. Range 1-4 and PROPERTY (PROP). 1 = Large, 4 = Small. Part identified in 'MOST SIGNIFICANT PART' column.
PoF:	Probability of failure within 12 months. Range 1-7. 1 = High, 7 = Low.
RISK INDEX:	E.G. Risk Index 20 = risk of significant harm 1 in 20,000. An additional figure in brackets may be suffixed 'T' representing the rate of multiple occupation over the year (e.g. 1(10T)/10,000 = risk of harm 1/10,000 to 10 occupants or equivalent monetary value
INSPECT PERIOD:	Years until a new inspection is needed for the tree (recommended).
RECOMMENDATIONS:	Works recommended to reduce the level of risk posed by the tree. Essential management works can be recommended here however, they should be prioritised by the Client in line with funds available.
PRIORITY:	1. Emergency - Undertake within 48hrs of being notified of works. 2. Urgent - Undertake within 30 days of being notified of works. 3. Normal - Undertake within 6 months of being notified of works. 4. Undertake within 3 years of being notified of works. M. Management - undertake if funds become available.

Appendix II: Photographs

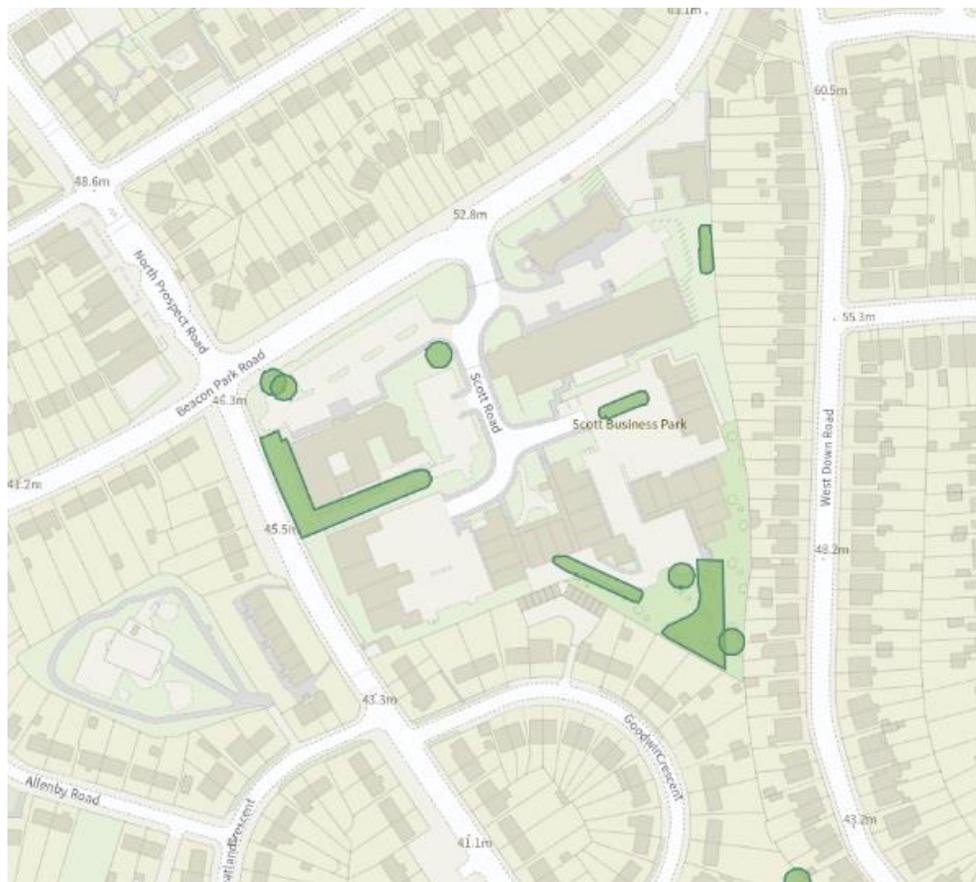


Figure 2 - Map showing group tree preservation orders.



Figure 3 - showing fungal brackets on T001.



Figure 4 – showing G005 an avenue of pollarded trees



Figure 5 - ash with poor vitality to remove in G005



Figure 6 - T004 dead tree to remove



Figure 7 - T013 with significant fruiting bodies at the base.



Figure 8 - T018 significant wounding and delamination of bark