

Tree no. on plan	Species	Ht (M)	Crown spread (M) N E S W	Stem dia. @1.5m (mm)	Life stage	Estimated remaining contribution in years	General observations Physiological condition- P Structural condition - S	Preliminary management recommendations	Likelihood of causing damage/harm
1	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	19	5 5 4 6	1070	M	<5	- Protected by TPO 247:E - Tree has lost two large limbs on Saturday 16th September, with no abnormal weather event or high winds (see pictures). - This has left two large split wounds at 9m and 14m 200mm diameter. - Upper canopy is in retrenchment: significant dieback from tips, low vitality and considerably more deadwood than the neighbouring tree. - Exploration around the base exposed a fungal fruiting body, positively identified as <i>Armillaria mellea</i>. This is confirmed by the Tim Moya Associates app. - Tree overhangs high target area (Overhangs Coultas road), which falls into target range value 3, using QTRA mechanism.	Fell and replace with a 8-10 standard sweet chestnut in as close to the same spot as possible. In the short term, cordon off area and do not park underneath the defective tree.	Critical: action as soon as reasonably practicable.

Survey schedule key

- Tree ID: Refers to numbers as shown in the plan of the tree constraints.
- Species: common name and scientific name
- Height (measured in meters)
- Crown spread (measured in meters at the points of North, South, East and West). Where “#” is used as a suffix, the measurements are approximate.
- Stem diameter measured at 1.5m height in mm.
- Life stage: Young (Y) (small trees at a very early stage of their growth), young mature (YM)(larger trees at an early life stage with the potential to still grow considerably larger), Mature (MA)(trees which have reached their maximum size and are self sustaining at the point), Over mature (OM)(trees that are beginning to decline and starting to die back from the tips), Veteran (V)(trees that are rapidly in decline and steadily losing canopy spread), Dead (D)
- Estimated remaining contribution in years: Until such a time as any residual amenity is lost.
- General observations - a visual assessment of the physiological and structural condition of the tree, classed as :Poor, fair, good, dead, decline. Physiologically refers to the vitality and vigour of the tree; Structural refers to the presence of physical defects within the tree's structural makeup. For example, a multi stemmed tree from a lapsed pollard with multiple defects in those unions, but with good vitality and good leaf cover would be classed as physiologically good, but structurally poor.

- Preliminary management recommendations - recommendations to maintain the tree as part of the proposals, or assessing whether its retention is viable, whether it be the suggestion of aerial inspections, remedial pruning, or detailed decay inspections.
- Likelihood of causing damage/ harm: None, low, moderate, high and critical. These mean that respectively, the recommendations are to be actioned with no time scale, within 5 years, 1 year, 6 months, or as soon as reasonably practicable.