

Tree no. on plan	Species	Ht (M)	Crown spread (M) W N E S	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>Pinus sylvestris</i>	19	3 4 5 1	560	M	>40	P- Good S- Good Suppressed by adjacent tree. Major deadwood at 7, 8 and 10m.	Remove deadwood.	Moderate
2	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	21	10 10 12 13	1800	M	>40	P- Good S- Good Major dead/torn limbs at 5m S aspect and 12m S aspect. Major deadwood throughout canopy. Limbs hang too low on SW aspect over driveway access.	Remove torn limbs and major deadwood. Crown raise to 5.3m.	High
3	<i>Quercus robur</i>	14	10 10 10 10	520	M	>40	P- Good S- Good Major deadwood throughout canopy. Limbs hang too low over car park S aspect.	Remove deadwood. Crown lift to 4m S aspect.	Low
G4	<i>Cupressus x leylandii group</i>	20	8m radius	200-400	M	<20	P- Good S- Fair Making contact with adjacent structures. Trees have been previously reduced leading to future failure from weak attachment points. Excessive shading of both properties.	Fell or Reduce away from Vanbrugh house by 4m to allow a 3m clearance.	High

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5	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	9 10 9 10	1120	M	<5	P- Fair S- Poor Early signs and symptoms of ADB. Cavity at 2m N aspect 200mm x 200mm, 450mm deep. Strong canopy bias towards structure.	Fell	High
G6	<i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	/	/	/	YM	>40	P- Good S- Good	None	Low
7	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	16	9 8 9 7	480	YM	>40	P- Good S- Good Canopy making contact with structure S aspect.	Reduce away from building to leave a 2m clearance.	High
G8	<i>Salix caprea</i> , <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	/	/	/	YM	>40	P- Good S- Good	None	Low

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9	<i>Betula pendula</i>	17	5 7 9 4	420 550	M	<5	P- Fair S- Poor Multi stemmed. Significant bark delamination on N aspect stem at 3 - 7 m. Significant internal decay. Significant cavity S aspect stem at ground level 200mm x 150mm x 600mm deep.	Fell	High
10	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	16	4 5 8 7	630	M	<5	P- Fair S- Poor Multi stemmed. Included bark union at 0.5m with strong canopy bias towards structure. Species is notorious for shedding large limbs.	Pollard to 6m.	High

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WG11	<i>Corrulus avellana</i> , <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> , <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> , <i>Quercus robur</i> , <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> , <i>Prunus avium</i>	/	/	/	YM-M	>40	P- Good S- Good Well managed woodland group with good amenity and ecological function. No major points of concern within woodland, although some species diversity could be encouraged to build longer term resilience.	Thin close grown cherry species and holly to create some niches within woodland area and allow sunlight penetration to woodland floor. Sow open areas with mustard seed and rye grass to encourage natural regeneration. Remove deadwood from car park trees and crown lift to 5.3m.	Low.
G12	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> x 3	16	3m radius	200-250	YM	>40	P- Good S- Good	None	Low

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G13	<i>Salix fragilis</i> x 6, <i>Quercus robur</i> x 11 <i>Betula pendula</i> x 2, <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> x 2	16-18	9m radius	/	YM	>40	P- Good S- Fair Useful screening group of trees that provides moderate shading to car park. Some major deadwood in the oak trees over hanging the car park, and the canopies hang too low over the car park to allow high sided vehicles to access. The crack willows are lapsed coppice stools, and are notorious for failing at the attachment points.	Crown raise oaks, alders and birch to 5.3m N aspect. Pollard crack willows to a height of 6m.	Moderate
G14	<i>Betula utilis</i> x 3	7	3m radius	150-200	YM	>40	P- Good S- Good	None	Low

Survey schedule key

- Tree ID: Refers to numbers as shown in the tree location plan.
- Species: 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 and within 5 years (green canopy spread), 1 year (blue canopy spread), 6 months (red canopy spread). Trees to be felled with have the canopy spread denoted in a red dotted line.