

Tree Condition Assessment

For:
Fitzmaurice Primary School
Palladian Academy Trust

Inspected and Prepared by:
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CPS Grounds Ltd

Date: 27th November 2025

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1.0 Instructions/Scope

- 1.1 I Elliott Bowerman of CPS Grounds Ltd, have been instructed to conduct an Arboricultural survey of the trees situated within the site boundaries of Fitzmaurice Primary School.
- 1.2 We have been asked to assess the health and condition of the trees. An assessment of the risk presented by any identified defects or by tree health issues that through failure could cause injury or damage. Management recommendations appropriate to mitigate an identified risk or in the interest of good arboricultural management.
- 1.3 This report is based on a ground level assessment of the trees. Except where stated, all dimensions are estimated. We are not presented with any soil types, and no soil samples are taken. The site was visited on the 27th November 2025.

2.0 Survey Methodology

- 2.1 The survey includes tree and shrubs with a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m in height, located with the area shown on the plan included in the report.
- 2.2 All inspections were made from ground level using the visual tree inspection method (Mattheck & Breloer 1994). The presence and condition of bark and stem wounds, cavities, decay fungal fruiting bodies and any structural integrity of the trees have been noted. Should a more detailed inspection be required this will be highlighted within the survey recommendations.
- 2.3 Tree requiring remedial works are numbered which corresponded with the numbers on survey schedule sheets and the approximate tree locations plotted on the site plan.

3.0 Survey Limitations

- 3.1 This tree condition survey is a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations have been made solely from visual inspection with the use of non-invasive hand tools. No decay detection equipment has been used in assessing tree condition.
- 3.2 The assessment findings, conclusions and work recommendations contained within this report relate to the conditions found at the time of inspection. The trees will need to be re-assessed if there are any significant changes to the site that may affect the trees such as building works, changes in ground level, excavations within the crown spread of the tree or extreme weather events.
- 3.3 Trees have been assessed considering their health and condition, no assessment has been made regarding the potential of trees on the site to cause subsidence or below ground damage to structures on or adjacent to the site.

4.0 Legal Duty

- 4.1 It is the responsibility of the tree owner to ensure that their tree(s) is in a safe and stable condition, including the effects of root activity, through duty of care in the Occupiers Liability Act (1957 & 1984).

- 4.2 The wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 makes it an offence to disturb a nesting bird or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Professional advice should be sought, where relevant, before undertaking recommended works.
- 4.3 We were not made aware of any Tree Preservations Orders or other statutory constraints covering the trees on site.

5.0 Data Collection

When assessing any potential hazards the tree may pose, the tree position in relation to the positions of internal roads, areas of public access and adjacent public highways and footpaths were considered.

- 5.1 All trees were visually assessed from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994). Data for all trees on site has been recorded in the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix A) and the location of the trees has been marked on the Tree Location Plan (Appendix B).
- 5.2 Target areas: The target area of a tree is the adjacent area that will be impacted by the partial or total failure of that tree, it is the material value and/or the frequency of use by person(s) of the target area that informs the requirement for tree risk evaluation, if the target area has no material value and no frequency of use (such as a woodland interior with no public access) then there is no risk despite the tree having a defect that could potentially lead to failure. Identifying and managing the risk presented by trees requires a reasonable and balanced approach in accordance with industry guidance produced by the National Tree Safety Group (NTSG 2011).
- 5.3 **Risk assessment system:** The level of risk presented by a tree recorded in the assessment has been quantified using the Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA)³ method for which I am a licenced user. QTRA applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management in accordance with ISO 31000:2009, Risk management – Principles and guidelines, which is published by the National Standards Agencies. QTRA outputs are presented in Table 1, more information on the QTRA system of risk assessment can be found at Appendix C.
- 5.4 The risk of harm output should be used to prioritise the order of tree works, actioning the trees with the highest risk of causing harm first. Works to trees with risks identified as being in the Tolerable risk range must be considered by the trees manager balancing the benefits of the trees in terms of amenity and ecological value against the cost of risk reduction measures. Where risk reduction comes at a disproportionately high cost, the risk control measure can be said to be unreasonable or disproportionate.

THRESHOLD	DESCRIPTION	ACTION
>1/1 000	UNACCEPTABLE Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated	Control the risk
1/1 000		
1/1 000 To 1/10 000	UNACCEPTABLE Risks will not ordinarily be tolerated where imposed on others	- Control the risk - Review the risk
	TOLERABLE Risks may be tolerated if those exposed to the risk agree to accept it, or 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		
1/10 000 To 1/1 000 000	TOLERABLE Risks are tolerable (where imposed on others) if as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP)	- Assess costs and benefits of risk control - Control the risk only where a significant benefit might be achieved at reasonable cost - Review the risk
1/1 000 000		
<1/1000 000	BROADLY ACCEPTABLE Risk is already ALARP	- No action currently required - Review the risk

Table 1: QTRA advisory risk of harm thresholds

6.0 Inspection Notes

The removal of major dead wood (over 5cm diameter) has been recommended only where it is of potential risk to the safety of site users. In general, dead wood is beneficial to wildlife and should be retained where practical. In most cases the dead wood may be reduced as far as necessary to ensure stability.

Ivy provides valuable wildlife habitat and does not directly impact on tree health. However, when extensive it can lead to increased wind loading/leverage on the tree or individual limbs. Ivy may also obscure defects such as cavities, cracks, or decay fungi. In certain cases, it is therefore appropriate to remove or sever it.

Attention is drawn to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These acts and regulations provide statutory protection for listed species of flora and fauna. Of particular relevance to tree work is the comprehensive protection afforded to birds and bats. This has implications for timing of works as well as the requirement for surveys and licences in certain cases.

Bird nesting season is generally considered to extend from March until September. If work is required to trees within this period that has the potential to disturb nesting birds, then a qualified ecologist should be consulted, and surveys may be necessary.

All bats are protected by law in the UK, and it is an offence to disturb, kill or injure a bat as well as damage, destroy or obstruct a roost. All UK bats may use trees as roosts for summer breeding, winter

hibernation or for transitory purposes. Prior to works commencing, all trees should be inspected for evidence of bats or potential roost features by someone with suitable knowledge and experience. Inspection of confirmed roosts and/or invasive surveys must be carried out by a licensed bat worker. Tree works that are likely to disturb a roost will require a bat licence from Natural England.

A number of trees are subject to Tree Preservation Orders; therefore, permission from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) must be obtained before carrying out any work to these trees.

Tree owners have a statutory obligation (section 154 of the Highways Act 1980) to maintain sufficient clearance over a public highway. This is accepted as 2.4m over footpaths and 5.2m over roads and is exempt from the requirement to obtain LPA consent. All trees, shrubs and hedges overhanging boundaries should be inspected regularly to ensure that adequate clearance is maintained.

For the purposes of this report, it is understood that the trees on site will be reinspected annually. It is also recommended that a walkover inspection is undertaken after periods of extreme weather.

This report and the recommendations within it are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey.

8.0 Risk Management

The overall risk to human safety from tree failure is extremely low. Each year between five and six people in the UK are killed by trees, which equates to a risk of about one in ten million.

The HSE's tolerability of risk framework recommends that risks above 1/10,000 per annum are generally considered unacceptable when placed on the public. Risks between 1/10,000 and 1/1,000,000 per annum are tolerable, but consideration should be given to managing them 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP), where it is cost effective to do so. Risks below 1/1,000,000 are considered broadly acceptable and are comparable to those that people regard as insignificant within their daily lives (HSE 2001).

In 2011, following extensive industry and government consultation, The National Tree Safety Group (NTSG) produced its guide to tree risk management - Common Sense Risk Management of Trees. Its overall approach is that the evaluation of what is considered reasonable tree management should be based on a balance between the benefits and risks from trees. This position is underpinned by a set of five key principles:

- Trees provide a wide variety of benefits to society
- Trees are living organisms that naturally lose branches or fall
- The overall risk to human safety is extremely low
- Tree owners have a legal duty of care
- Tree owners should take a balanced and proportionate approach to tree safety management.

Landowners, together with any party who has control over a tree's management, have a legal duty to take reasonable care for the safety of those who may come within the vicinity of a tree. Trees are dynamic, living organisms that may shed branches or fail as part of their natural processes. Although the risk of harm from failure is clearly very low, no tree can be considered entirely risk free. It would be unacceptable to attempt to remove all risk from trees, both in terms of loss of the many benefits that they provide, as well as the huge cost implications. A tree owner is not, therefore, expected to guarantee that their trees are safe. They should take only reasonable care such as could be expected from a reasonable and prudent landowner, to consider the risks posed by their trees (NTSG 2011).

Trees that have not been identified for remedial works should not be deemed to be free of defects or the risk of failure. They have been omitted because, in our opinion, the risk of harm in the event of failure is considered to be either ALARP or broadly acceptable in accordance with the HSE's Tolerability of Risk Framework (HSE 2001).

In line with current guidance, this survey aims to provide a reasonable assessment of risk that balances the benefits that these trees provide with the duty of care owed by the land and tree owner.

9.0 Appendices

- Survey Schedule Sheets
- Site Plans

Arboricultural Survey Fitzmaurice Primary School

Ref.	Species	Description	Measurements	Survey Notes	RoH	Control Measures 1
T001	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 70 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years	Compression fork at 1.8 meters with bark inclusion. Secondary stem over playground has secondary compression fork with bark inclusion. Previous non-invasive bracing installed. (3 way) Root plate is causing heave in the lower playground with root plate becoming exposed lifting tarmac creating a trip hazard. Previous bracing installed is beginning to look worn and stretched.	1/40K	Re place 3-way non-invasive bracing and reduce canopy by 3m.
T002	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Minor deadwood in canopy.	1/1B	No action required.
T003	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 10 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Up sweeping limb if left will become and issue in maturity.	1/6B	Formative prune tree.
T004	Box elder maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Tree heavily reduced in 2023.	1/50M	Reduce tree to previous points.
T005	Purple norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King')	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years	Compression fork at 1 meter with competing leaders and bark inclusion.	1/1M	Reduce secondary leader to reduce competition.
T006	Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.

T007	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Compression fork at 1 meter with competing leaders and bark inclusion.	1/3M	Reduce secondary leader to reduce competition.
T008	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target # - building Target - footpath.	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years	Previous pruning away from building.	1/3M	No action required.
T009	Eucalyptus cider gum (<i>Eucalyptus gunnii</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1(2T)/5M	No action required.
T010	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 5 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	1/100M	No action required.
T011	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Owned by neighbour.	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Canopy encroaching on playground.	1/100M	Localised pruning away from playground.
T012	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 7 DBH (cm): 69 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Moderate amounts of epicormic growth throughout out canopy. Minor deadwood present. Typical signs of early ADB. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	1/4M	Monitor tree annually.
T013	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years		1/50M	No action required.
T014	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years		1/50M	No action required.

T015	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years		1/50M	No action required.
T016	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - footpath.	Height (m): 14 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Maim Crown break at 2m. Minor deadwood within canopy.	1(2T)/5M	No action required.
T017	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Moderate amounts of epicormic growth within canopy. Typical of ADB. Pests and Diseases: Ash Health Class 1 - 100%-75% remaining canopy	1/3M	Monitor tree annually.
T018	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 10 Stems: 15 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/6B	No action required.
T019	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T020	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	Localised pruning to give clearance.
T021	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - footpath.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 60 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Ivy growth hindering inspection of base of the tree. Major deadwood greater than 25mm within canopy.	1/50M	No action required.
T022	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - footpath.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/50M	No action required.

T023	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - footpath.	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 90 Stems: 3 Life Stage: Mature	Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	1/5M	Monitor tree annually.
T024	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - footpath.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 92 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Large cavity at base, heart wood decay present. Good reaction wood. If failure occurs tree fails towards woodland away from, school, good ecological value within tree. Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	1/40M	Monitor tree annually.
T025	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - footpath.	Height (m): 17 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 70 Stems: 2 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	1/50M	Monitor tree annually.
T026	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/50B	No action required.
T029	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica ssp. insititia</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target # - playground.	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 30+ Years	Previous branch failure at branch union. Fracturing extends back into multiple attachment point. Good amount of viable canopy remaining.	1/500K	Remove two lowest limbs and reduce end weight of lateral limbs to the NW side of the canopy.
T030	Whitebeam (<i>Aria edulis</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T031	Whitebeam (<i>Aria edulis</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.

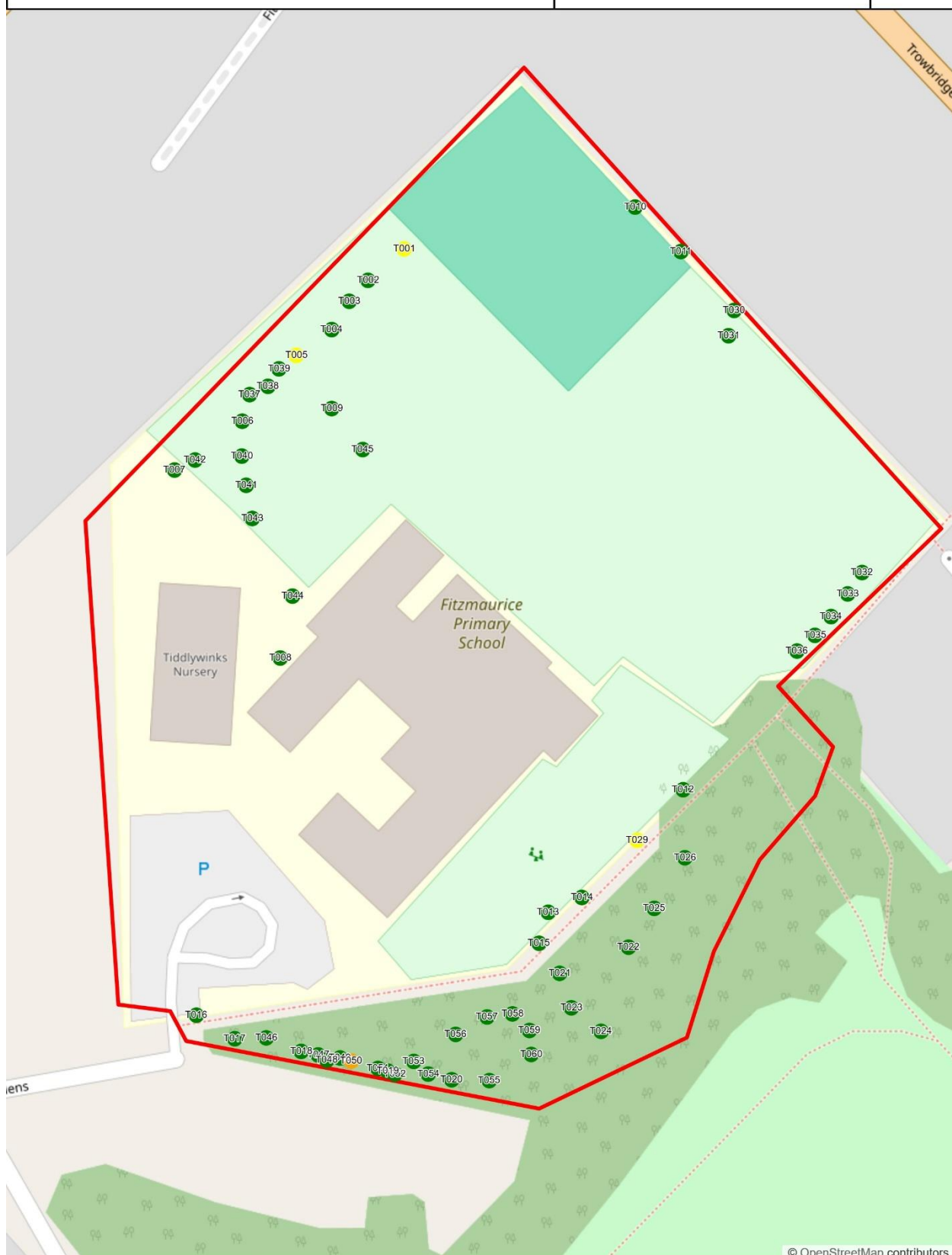
T032	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T033	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T034	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T035	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T036	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T037	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T038	Cockspur hawthorn (<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T039	Cockspur hawthorn (<i>Crataegus crus-galli</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.

T040	Damson (<i>Prunus domestica ssp. insititia</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T041	Walnut (<i>Juglans sp.</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T042	Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T043	Broad-leaved cockspur hawthorn (<i>Crataegus persimilis</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 5 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T044	Crab apple (<i>Malus sylvestris</i>)	Owned by the estate. Target - playground.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T045	Robinia (<i>Robinia sp.</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Compression fork and and competing leaders at 2m.	1/600M	Formative prune secondary leader to reduce competition.
T046	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 36 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T047	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.

T048	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T049	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T050	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 13 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Dead wood.	1/5K	Remove deadwood - greater than 25 mm.
T051	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 4 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 10 Stems: 15 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/6B	No action required.
T052	European lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T053	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 50 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T054	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 9 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	No action required.
T055	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Two large up sweeping limbs over car park.	1/5M	No action required.

T056	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	Localised pruning to give clearance.
T057	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	Localised pruning to give clearance.
T058	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	Localised pruning to give clearance.
T059	Field maple (<i>Acer campestre</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	Localised pruning to give clearance.
T060	European lime (<i>Tilia x europaea</i>)	Owned by the estate.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years		1/100M	Localised pruning to give clearance.

All trees within the boundaries were inspected. Trees requiring remedial works, to address issues identified during the inspection, are recorded on the survey sheet. The remaining trees had no significant defects identified at the time of inspection.



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Survey schedule Heading	Definition
Tree Number	Tree numbers as they appear in the Tree Schedule and are marked on the Tree Location Plan.
Species	The common name of the tree.
Height (m)	Measured in metres with a laser clinometer.
Stem diameter (mm)	Estimated in millimetres @1.5 metres above ground level and categorised as follows: 0-100mm 100-200mm 200-300mm 300-400mm 400-500mm 500-600mm 600-750mm 750-1000mm 1000+mm
Age class	Y = Young tree Sm = Semi mature tree EM = Early mature tree M= Mature tree OM = Over mature tree Vet = Veteran tree
Location description	A description of the location of the tree.
Condition notes	Specific notes relating to the condition of the tree
Recommendations	Recommendations for tree surgery based on any physical defects found or for further investigation of defects that require a more detailed assessment
Risk Rating	Result of the QTRA (Quantified Tree Risk Assessment) quantification
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY	

QTRA – Quantified Tree Risk Assessment Non-Technical Summary

Tree safety management is about limiting the risk of harm from tree failure while maintaining the benefits conferred by trees. Although it may seem counter-intuitive, the condition of trees should not necessarily be the first consideration. Instead, tree managers should first take account of the usage of the land on and around which the trees stand, and this in turn will inform the process of assessing the trees.

The Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) method applies established and accepted risk management principles to tree safety management. Firstly, the targets (people and property) onto which trees could fail are assessed and quantified, thus enabling tree managers to determine whether they need to assess trees and to what degree of rigour an assessment or inspection of the trees is required. Where necessary, a tree or branch is then considered in terms of both its size (potential impact) and probability of failure. Values derived from the assessment of these three components (target, size and probability of failure) are combined to calculate a risk of harm within the coming year. The year is simply a convenient timeframe over which to measure the risk and does not in itself infer that the risk should be re-assessed annually; rather the frequency of re-assessment should be informed by the level of risk and the characteristics of the tree population and land-use.

The quantification of risk is not the only consideration when managing tree safety. The financial cost of reducing the risk and the potential loss of the many benefits from trees should be accounted for when making risk management decisions. By quantifying the risks, we can more readily assess this balance. The method moves the management of tree safety away from labelling trees as either 'safe' or 'unsafe' and requiring definitive statements of tree safety from either tree surveyors or tree managers.

Instead, QTRA quantifies the risk of harm from tree failure in a way that enables tree managers to account for the various costs and benefits of risk reduction and operate to pre-determined risk

thresholds. Using a traffic light system of colour coding the risk from trees, we have simplified the decision-making process for tree owners and tree managers.

For more information on the QTRA method and the decision-making process, download the QTRA Practice Note, which is available in eight languages and seventeen country-specific versions.

Green	Broadly Acceptable	Do nothing.
Yellow	Tolerable	Do nothing, unless you expect the risk to increase significantly before the next assessment. The benefits conferred by the tree will usually outweigh the risk.
Amber	Tolerable	Reduce the risk unless there is broad stakeholder agreement to retain it.
Red	Unacceptable	Reduce the risk.