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Tree Risk Assessment

Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund

Garendon Estate

Ref: 22-2665

Version: 1

Date: June 2023

Author: Freddy McCreery FdSc Arb MArborA

Position: Arboricultural Consultant

Northamptonshire Office

7-8 Melbourne House
Corbygate Business Park
Weldon
Northamptonshire
NN17 5JG
01536 408 840
contact@nicholsonsgb.com

Oxfordshire Office

The Park
North Aston
Oxfordshire
OX25 6HL
01869 340342
contact@nicholsonsgb.com

www.nicholsonsgb.com



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DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Arboriculture Project Team	
Ian Dudley BSc (Hons) MICFor CEnv CMLI	Associate Professional Services Manager
Bob Staig ND Arb Chort	Senior Arboricultural Consultant
Freddy McCreery FdSc Arb MArborA	Arboricultural Consultant
Ben Jones BSc (Hons) MSc DipArb TechArborA	Arboricultural Consultant
Tom Smith BA (Hons)	Trainee Tree Surveyor
Alex Cannon	Trainee Tree Surveyor
Marie Allcoat	Project Administrator

REVISION HISTORY

Rev	Description of change	Date	Initials
1	Original report	02.06.2023	FM

ATTACHMENTS

Description	Reference	Version
Tree Schedule	22-2666	1
Tree Location Plan	22-2667	1

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DISCLAIMER

While all reasonable efforts have been made to identify abnormalities in the subject trees, the statements made in this report do not take into account the effects of extreme weather events, vandalism or accidents, or changes to the site that may affect trees that have taken place since the date of the survey. Nicholsons do not accept any responsibility in connection with these factors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The next formal inspection of trees within falling distance of the M1, A512, A6, A447, B591, Nanpantan Road and properties is due in 15 month's time (August 2024).

The next formal inspection of trees within falling distance of unclassified roads (excluding Nanpantan Road) is due in 27 month's time (August 2025).

The next formal inspection of trees within falling distance of PRow is due in 57 month's time (February 2028).

A total of 53 individual trees and groups of trees have been identified with actionable abnormalities, 12 of which have been assessed as having a high risk rating, 27 as moderate risk and 14 with a low risk rating.

Many trees within the Estate had ivy obscuring their stems and branches. Ivy has the potential to hide pests, diseases and abnormalities. I recommend that all trees with a stem diameter >150mm that are within failing distance of roads and properties have the ivy stripped from their stems at chest height to ground level three months prior to the next formal inspection.

Residents of one property at Pear Tree Lane stated during the survey that their land was no longer within the ownership of the Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund therefore, trees within this ownership boundary were not inspected.

There was no access to the rear of the residential property at Cow Hill off Ashby Rd East therefore, the trees to the rear of this property were not inspected.

Access to Charnwood Quarry was restricted therefore, trees within Charnwood Quarry were not inspected.

I recommend that responsibility for ensuring the inspection trees within the restricted areas is ascertained and trees within the restricted areas are formally inspected as soon as practicable unless they already have been inspected within a suitable timeframe.

The necessary checks for TPOs, Conservation Areas and Felling Licences should be undertaken as part of the tree works tender process. Contractors should check for protected species prior to undertaking any tree works.

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PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

Duty holders have a statutory duty of care¹ to do all that is reasonably practicable to ensure that people are not exposed to a risk to their health and safety. This duty can be fulfilled by having a system in place to control the risk from trees.

The purpose of this report is to offer guidance on the management of trees that have the potential to impact targets. In doing so, it provides the duty holder with a system that identifies, evaluates and manages significant risks arising from trees.

The sum of these elements will provide the duty holder with a defensible risk management system through the provision of:

- A clear audit trail;
- A tree risk assessment; and
- A clear management system to detail what action will be taken to reduce the risk through mitigation of hazards.

This document will assist Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund in demonstrating compliance with their statutory obligations as a duty holder in the management of tree related risk. It will also provide a detailed analysis of any works that may be required to mitigate or reduce a risk.

¹ Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984

1. INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 Nicholson's has been instructed to undertake a formal inspection of trees that are growing on land under the control of Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund (hereafter referred to as 'the Estate') and are within falling distance of roads, properties and Public Rights of Way (PRoW).
- 1.2 The report should be read in conjunction with the attached Tree Location Plan which shows the location of trees identified during the assessment.
- 1.3 A detailed record of the assessment in the form of a Tree Schedule is attached to this report.

Site Description

- 1.4 The Estate is a rural Leicestershire Estate with parcels of land at Shepshed, Hathern and Osbaston.
- 1.5 The M1 runs north to south adjacent to land at Shepshed. The A512 runs east to west adjacent to land at Shepshed, the A6 runs north to south adjacent to land at Hathern and the A447 runs north to south adjacent to land at Osbaston. The B591 runs north to south adjacent to land at Shepshed. There are a number of unclassified roads and PRoWs throughout the Estate.
- 1.6 The Estate comprises arable and pasture land, woodland, and agricultural, commercial and residential properties.
- 1.7 The majority of the trees within the Estate comprise of ash, oak, sycamore, beech and Elm.

2. METHODS, CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

- 2.1 The formal inspection has been undertaken in accordance with industry best practice guidelines and in particular, following the recommendation of the Visual Tree Assessment methodology (VTA) proposed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994) (refer to **Appendix 1** for full methodology details).
- 2.2 VTA is a ground-based system of assessment and does not include any advanced techniques or technology.
- 2.3 The tree risk assessment process identifies all potential targets that could be impacted by the failure of a hazard. It then identifies all potential hazards relating to the tree. Each hazard is then assessed to consider the likelihood of failure, the likelihood of the target being impacted in the event of a failure, and the consequence of that impact taking into consideration protection factors (e.g. other trees/structures between the identified tree and the target). A risk rating is then derived from the combination of these factors.
- 2.4 The general principles behind this tree risk assessment have been defined by the National Tree Safety Groups' guidance document Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011).
- 2.5 Any tools used in the assessment have been limited to sounding hammers, probes, and binoculars. No advanced technologies have been used during this assessment.

- 2.6 No excavation or other invasive methodologies have been used during this assessment. The soil around the base of the tree was not removed and no root collars have been exposed except where, and to the extent that they are already. No soil samples or other testing has been done, and no samples have been taken from the tree, roots or leaves for any form of testing.
- 2.7 The trees were assessed during four site visits conducted on 22nd – 25th May 2023. The information gathered during the survey pertains to that moment of time. Any changes to the site or local environment following the inspection may have an impact on the trees. This report cannot consider events which have occurred without the authors knowledge. Trees are self-optimising, mechanical structures that grow in and react to the environment in which they are located. They are living organisms that live and die, and are capable of being wounded or infected by other organisms. This means that even a mechanically perfect tree could be damaged or caused to fail by extreme events (e.g. weather) that overload specific areas (break points).
- 2.8 The survey has been undertaken on a negative basis. This means that while every tree has been inspected, only those trees with actionable abnormalities have been recorded. An actionable abnormality is defined as something that is or has the potential to be a hazard. It is not always necessary for remedial works to be undertaken to such an abnormality although some form of action will be required. The details of such actions will be noted. The lack of inclusion in the tree schedule does not mean that a tree is safe. It only means that no actionable abnormality was noted at the time of inspection. Should conditions change for any reason (including extreme weather events) it would be prudent to advise the author in order for an updated assessment to be made.
- 2.9 Residents of one property (**Figure 1**) stated during the survey that their land was no longer within the ownership of the Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund therefore, trees within this ownership boundary were not inspected.

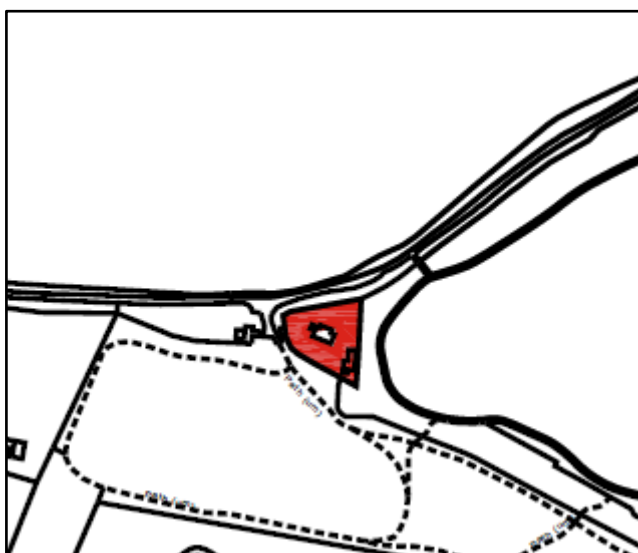


Figure 1: Screenshot of residential property at Pear Tree Lane shown on Ownership Plan (Source: Savills).

- 2.10 Access to Charnwood Quarry was restricted therefore, trees within the area marked up in blue within **Figure 2** were not inspected.

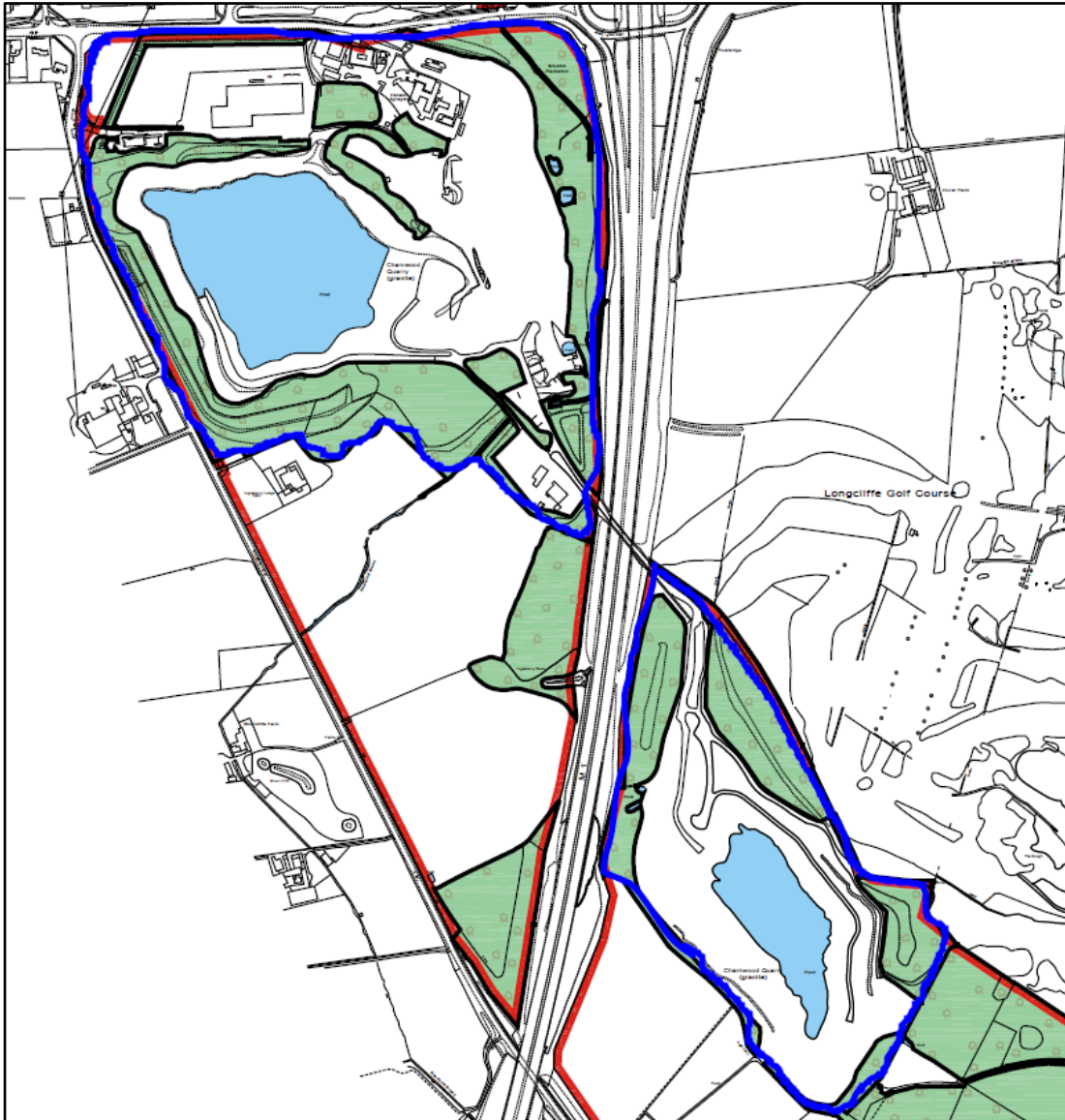


Figure 2: Screenshot of Charnwood Quarry shown on Ownership Plan with restricted area marked in blue (Source: Savills).

- 2.11 There was no access to the rear of the residential property (**Figure 3**) at Cow Hill off Ashby Rd East therefore, the trees to the rear of this property were not inspected.

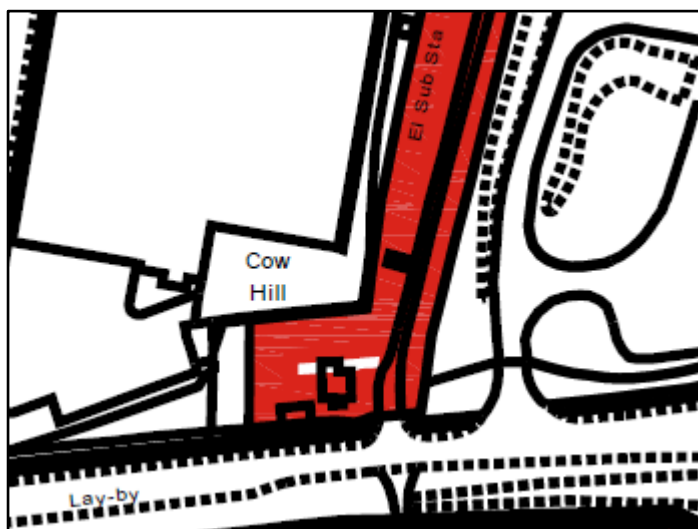


Figure 3: Screenshot of residential property at Cow Hill shown on Ownership Plan (Source: Savills).

- 2.12 Many trees within the Estate had ivy obscuring their stems and branches. Ivy has the potential to hide pests, diseases and abnormalities.

3. TIMEFRAME AND ASSESSMENT

- 3.1 The tree risk assessment survey at the Estate was undertaken on the basis of a 12-month timeframe of assessment. This means the assessment of risk has been determined by considering the likelihood of a noted hazard failing within 12-months of the date of the assessment.
- 3.2 Any actions arising from the tree risk assessment is noted in the schedule, with a timeframe for completion of that action.
- 3.3 The duty holder should have the actions completed within the timeframe specified by the inspector unless a Cost Benefit Analysis² (CBA) undertaken by the duty holder determines that the risk reduction measures recommended are not reasonably practicable.
- 3.4 The next formal inspection of trees within falling distance of the M1, A512, A6, A447, B591, Nanpantan Road and properties is due in 15 month's time (August 2024).
- 3.5 The next formal inspection of trees within falling distance of unclassified roads (excluding Nanpantan Road [see paragraph 3.4]) is due in 27 month's time (August 2025).
- 3.6 The next formal inspection of trees within falling distance of PRoW is due in 57 month's time (February 2028).

² <https://www.hse.gov.uk/managing/theory/alarpcba.htm>

4. RISK MANAGEMENT AND THRESHOLD

4.1 The HSE has published guidelines relating to the management of risk from falling trees or branches (SIM 01/2007/05)³. This document follows the principles defined in the HSE document Risk Assessment – A brief guide to controlling risks in the workplace. This establishes the principle that the objective of a risk assessment system is to reduce a risk to “as low as reasonably practicable” (ALARP)⁴.

4.2 The risk system for The Estate will provide four levels of risk rating:

Table 1: Risk Assessment Ratings

Rating	Description
Extreme	Hazards that are given an extreme risk rating are very likely to fail and impact a target with severe consequences. Remedial action is a matter of the highest priority and some situations may require immediate remedial action.
High	Hazards that are given a high risk rating are either: • Very likely or likely to fail and impact a target with significant consequences; or • Likely to fail and impact a target with severe consequences. Remedial action is likely to be required in a short time frame.
Moderate	Hazards that are given a Moderate risk rating are either: • Very likely or likely to fail and impact a target with minor consequences; or • Somewhat likely to fail and impact a target with significant or severe consequences. Remedial action will be required but the timeframe will be determined by the inspector based on known factors specific to the site and tree.
Low	Hazards that are given a low risk rating are either: • Very likely or likely to fail and impact a target with negligible consequences; or • Somewhat likely to fail and impact a target with negligible or minor consequences; or • Unlikely to fail and impact a target regardless of the consequences. The inspector will determine the required course of action and recommend any timeframe in which it should be completed. This may include proactive works in line with best practice.

4.3 The principle that has been adopted for The Estate has been to ensure that mitigation is proposed to reduce all risks to as low as is reasonably practicable.

4.4 Further details of the risk assessment system used can be found in **Appendix 1**.

³ https://www.hse.gov.uk/foi/internalops/sims/ag_food/010705.htm

⁴ <https://www.hse.gov.uk/managing/theory/alarpglance.htm>

5. TREE SURVEY AND OBSERVATIONS

5.1 A detailed schedule of the noted trees is attached to this report. This document contains:

- Details of the tree including species, height, stem diameter, condition and approximate age class;
- Identification of the observed hazards;
- Identification of the potential targets;
- An assessment of the potential of each hazard to fail and impact each identified target;
- An assessment of the potential consequence of such an impact;
- A risk rating;
- A recommendation for works to either reduce the risk or for good management practice; and
- A timeframe in which any recommended works should be completed.

5.2 All trees in the schedule have been given a number that cross references to the attached TLP. The location of the trees on the plan is approximate only. The trees have been recorded using a handheld GPS device. The tree positions will remain indicative, but the GPS system, in the right environment, can plot to within 0.5-1m accuracy. We do not make any guarantees as to this accuracy.

5.3 Those trees that require attention have been marked with either an aluminium tag or an orange sprayed on dot at an easily identifiable location on the tree.

5.4 Where access to the trees was not possible trees have not been tagged or marked and this is noted in the attached Tree Schedule.

General Observations

5.5 A total of 53 individual trees and groups of trees have been identified with actionable abnormalities, 12 of which have been assessed as having a high risk rating, 27 as moderate risk and 14 with a low risk rating.

5.6 Many trees within the Estate had ivy obscuring their stems and branches. Ivy has the potential to hide pests, diseases and abnormalities. I recommend that all trees with a stem diameter >150mm that are within failing distance of roads and properties have the ivy stripped from their stems at chest height to ground level three months prior to the next formal inspection.

5.7 Access was restricted to several areas of the Estate. I recommend that responsibility for ensuring the inspection trees within the restricted areas is ascertained and trees within the restricted areas are formally inspected as soon as practicable unless they already have been inspected within a suitable timeframe.

5.8 A Glossary of Terms has been included in **Appendix 2**.

6. STATUTORY CONSIDERATIONS

Wildlife

- 6.1 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (amended by the Countryside and Right of Way Act 2000) provides statutory protection to birds and other protected species that may inhabit trees.
- 6.2 It is essential to check for nesting birds, bat roosts, badgers and hibernating animals such as hedgehogs under trees before pruning or removing trees as negligent disturbance is an offence under the EC Habitat Directive 1992 and CROW Act 2000.
- 6.3 In general, autumn tree work (September, October and November) is least disruptive to bats and birds.
- 6.4 All bats are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (Schedule 5). They are also included in Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) Regulations 1994, and The Countryside and Right of Way (CROW) Act 2000. The Acts and Regulations include provisions making it illegal to:
- Deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats;
 - Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not); and
 - Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.
- 6.5 A Bat roost is interpreted as “any structure or place which is used for shelter or protection”, whether or not bats are present at the time. If proposed work is likely to destroy or disturb bats or their roosts the appropriate Statutory Nature Conservation Organisation (SNCO – in this case Natural England) must be notified and allowed a reasonable time to advise on whether the proposed work should be carried out and, if so, the method to be used.
- 6.6 Tree work contractors should check for protected species prior to undertaking any tree works.

Tree Protection

- 6.7 Part VII of The Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (the Act) provides protection to trees in specified circumstances, through the use of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), or by a tree being located within a Conservation Area.
- 6.8 The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation Order)(England) Regulations 2012 prohibits any works to trees that are subject to a TPO without the written consent of the local planning authority. There are exemptions to the regulations relating to planning and the conditions of the trees. No works can be undertaken on a protected tree until the authority has granted consent in writing.
- 6.9 Section 198 of the Act also provides protection to trees that are located within a Conservation Area. Prior to any works being undertaken on such trees the local planning authority must be informed. Once notice has been given, the authority has up to six weeks to consider whether it wishes to object to the works.
- 6.10 The necessary checks for TPOs and Conservation Areas should be undertaken as part of the tree works tender process.

Felling Licence

- 6.11 The felling of trees that are growing outside of private gardens may be subject to the Forestry Act (1967). This requires that a felling licence be obtained from the Forestry Commission prior to works commencing. There are exemptions to this requirement, including an exemption for the felling of a low volume of timber (under 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter) or trees that need to be removed on health and safety grounds.
- 6.12 It is essential to check if a felling licence is required for the felling of trees or if any exemptions are applicable. Exemptions for felling licences can be found on Gov.uk website⁵ under 'Tree felling licence: when you need to apply'.
- 6.13 The necessary checks for the requirement for Felling Licences should be undertaken as part of the tree works tender process.

⁵ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply#exemptions>

7. REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Poll v Bartholomew (2006)
- Selwyn-Smith v Gompels (2009)
- Stagecoach South Western Trains Ltd v Hind & Steel (EWHC) 2014
- Tree felling licence: when you need to apply. (<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply#exemptions>)
- The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.
- The Highways Act 1980
- The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976
- The National Tree Safety Groups' Common Sense Risk Management of Trees 2011
(<https://ntsgroup.org.uk/guidance-publications/>)
- The Occupiers Liability Act 1957 and 1984.
- Tree Risk Assessment Manual 2013 International Society of Arboriculture
- The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 containing the Country Planning (Tree Preservations) (England) Regulations 2012
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010

8. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Tree Risk Assessment Methodology

In order for risk to exist, there needs to be a hazard. A hazard is defined as something that has the potential to cause harm. In relation to trees, any part of a tree that could fail has the potential to be a hazard. Therefore, all trees are potentially hazardous.

Definitions as given in the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999) and Approved Code of Practice (1992) are used throughout this document.

- A hazard is something with the potential to cause harm.
- Risk is the likelihood of potential harm from that hazard being realised. The extent of the risk will depend on:
 - (i) the likelihood of that harm occurring;
 - (ii) the potential severity of that harm, i.e. of any resultant injury or adverse health effect; and
 - (iii) the target (person, property or infrastructure) which might be affected by the hazard.

The system of assessing tree related risk uses two matrices to consider the likelihood of failure, the likelihood of a failed part impacting a target and the severity of that impact. The resulting output of the matrices provides an assessed risk rating (Extreme, High, Moderate & Low), but the management of that risk is retained with the landowner or risk management.

Every person or organisation will have a different attitude to risk and therefore the risk threshold will differ. The Risk Assessment does not seek to set a threshold but instead to provide a reference point for the risk manager to base any decision upon.

In order to assist in determining the level of risk associated with a hazard, the risk assessor needs to follow several stages:

1. Assessment of the potential target: The assessor must consider everything, whether inanimate or animate, which could be impacted by a hazard. Having considered what each target is, the assessor must then provide an occupancy rating based on the criteria in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Occupancy Rates

<u>Occupancy Rates</u>	
Constant	A target is present at all time, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week
Frequent	A target is occupied for a large portion of the day or week
Occasional	The target zone is occupied by people or targets infrequently or irregularly
Rare	The target zone is not commonly occupied by people

2. Having considered the potential target/s, the risk assessor must then consider the likelihood of each specified hazard failing. **Table 3** provides details of the likely failure definitions.

Table 3: Likelihood of failure

<u>Likelihood of Failure</u>	
Imminent	Failure has started or is most likely to occur in the near future, even if there is no significant wind or increased load
Probable	Failure may be expected under normal weather conditions within the specified time period
Possible	Failure could occur, but is unlikely during normal weather conditions within the specified period
Improbable	The tree or part is not likely to fail during normal weather conditions and may not fail in many severe weather conditions, within the specified period.

3. Once the likelihood of failure has been determined, the assessor must then consider the likelihood of the hazard impacting on the target (on the assumption that the hazard has failed). **Table 4** provide a summary of the likelihood of impact definitions.

Table 4: Likelihood of impact

<u>Likelihood of Impact</u>	
High	Failed tree or tree part is likely impact the target. This is the case when there is a constant target, there are no protection factors and the direction of fall is towards the target.
Medium	The failed tree or part could impact the target but is not expected to do so
Low	There is a slight chance that the failed tree or part will impact the target
Very Low	The likelihood of the felled tree or tree part impacting the target is remote .

4. Having assessed the potential for failure and the potential of a hazard impacting the target, the assessor needs to consider the consequence of the hazard impacting the target. **Table 5** provides details of the consequence definitions.

Table 5: Consequence of failure

Consequence of Failure	
Severe	Serious personal injury or death, damage to high-value property or disruption of important activities
Significant	Personal injury, property damage of moderate to high-value or considerable disruption
Minor	Very minor personal injury, property damage of low to moderate-value, or small disruptions to traffic
Negligible	No personal injury, low value property damage, or disruption that can be mitigated or repaired.

5. Once all of the likely or potential outcomes have been considered, the risk assessor is able to reach a conclusion as to the risk rating, using the matrices provided in **Table 6** - Likelihood of Failure vs Likelihood of Impact **Table 6** and **Table 7**.

Table 6: Likelihood of Failure vs Likelihood of Impact

		Likelihood of Impact			
		Very low	Low	Medium	High
Likelihood of failure	Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely	Very Likely
	Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely	Likely
	Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat Likely
	Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

Table 7: Risk Rating

		Severity of Impact			
		Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Results of Table 1	Very Likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
	Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
	Somewhat Likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

Appendix 2: Tree Glossary of Terms

Abnormality. In relation to tree hazards, any feature of a tree which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment

Bark. A term usually applied to all the tissues of a woody plant lying outside the vascular cambium, thus including the phloem, cortex and periderm; occasionally applied only to the periderm or the phellem

Condition. An indication of the physiological vitality of the tree. Where the term 'condition' is used in a report, it should not be taken as an indication of the stability of the tree

Crown/Canopy. The main foliage bearing section of the tree

Deadwood. Branch or stem wood bearing no live tissues. Retention of deadwood provides valuable habitat for a wide range of species and seldom represents a threat to the health of the tree. Removal of deadwood can result in the ingress of decay to otherwise sound tissues and climbing operations to access deadwood can cause significant damage to a tree. Removal of deadwood is generally recommended only where it represents an unacceptable level of hazard

Dieback. The death of parts of a woody plant, starting at shoot-tips or root-tips

DBH (Diameter at Breast Height). Stem diameter measured at a height of 1.5 metres (UK) or the nearest measurable point. Where measurement at a height of 1.5 metres is not possible, another height may be specified

Felling licence. In the UK, a permit to fell trees in excess of a stipulated number of stems or volume of timber

Minor deadwood. Deadwood of a diameter less than 25mm and or unlikely to cause significant harm or damage upon impact with a target beneath the tree

Pruning. The removal or cutting back of twigs or branches, sometimes applied to twigs or small branches only, but often used to describe most activities involving the cutting of trees or shrubs

Removal of dead wood. Unless otherwise specified, this refers to the removal of all accessible dead, dying and diseased branchwood and broken snags

Removal of major dead wood. The removal of, dead, dying and diseased branchwood above a specified size

Snag. A forest ecology term for a standing dead tree.

Stem/s. The main supporting structure/s, from ground level up to the first major division into branches

Targets. In tree risk assessment (with slight misuse of normal meaning) persons or property or other things of value which might be harmed by mechanical failure of the tree or by objects falling from it

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Oxfordshire: The Park, North Aston, OX25 6HL | 01869 340342

Northamptonshire: 7-8 Melbourne House, Corbygate Business Park, Weldon, NN17 5JG | 01536 408840

contact@nicholsonsgb.com | www.nicholsonsgb.com



Tree Schedule

Ref: 22-2666
Version: 1
Client: Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund
Site: Garendon Estate
Surveyor: Freddy McCreery FdSc Arb MA(ARB)
Position: Arboricultural Consultant
Survey Date: 22nd-25th May 2023

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Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T001	N/A	Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442116.09	304987.48	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T002	N/A	Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442152.21	304987.75	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T003	N/A	Larch (<i>Larix</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442244.40	304988.90	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T004	N/A	Pine (<i>Pinus</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442319.28	305000.76	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T005	N/A	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near frequent occupancy A Road.		442023.25	304966.31	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Large wound on base of stem. Signs of decay within lower stem.	Poor	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
G006	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	Woodland trees near frequent occupancy A Road.		442035.22	304944.21	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 15 Trees: 5 Life Stage: Dead	Access restricted, only one tree within group marked with orange dot. Group of approximately five standing dead and declining elm trees.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crowns leaving snags less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	

Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T007	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)	Hedgerow tree near frequent occupancy A Road.		442035.39	304925.45	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
G008	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	Shelterbelt trees near frequent occupancy A Road.		442106.04	304700.38	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 20 Trees: 3 Life Stage: Dead	Access restricted, only one tree within group marked with orange dot. Group of approximately three standing dead trees.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crowns leaving snags less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T009	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)	Shelterbelt tree near frequent occupancy A Road.		442100.89	304683.68	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Majority of crown dead. Tree in terminal decline.	Poor	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
G010	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	Shelterbelt trees near frequent occupancy A Road.		442109.35	304653.37	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 20 Trees: 6 Life Stage: Dead	Trees marked with orange dots. Group of approximately six standing dead trees.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crowns leaving snags less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T011	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near frequent occupancy A Road.		442124.56	304553.68	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T012	N/A	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442154.97	304549.86	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 15 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T013	N/A	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442221.60	304487.63	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Access restricted, vegetation north of tree marked with orange dot. Wound on stem at approximately 8m. Shaggy bracket fungi on stem at wound on stem at approximately 8m. Woodpecker hole within stem at wound on stem at approximately 8m. Symptoms of advanced ash dieback throughout crown. Sparse crown.	Poor	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	

Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T014	N/A	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442257.75	304463.85	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T015	N/A	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Woodland tree near constant occupancy property.		442246.64	304401.19	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Large wound on stem at approximately 3m from previous major branch failure. Decay within stem at large wound at approximately 3m.	Poor	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the property in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T016	18502	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally <4m wide.		442672.52	304501.98	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Major deadwood within crown.	Fair	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove major deadwood within failing distance of road from crown. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T017	N/A	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRoW.		447105.20	318353.95	Height (m): 8 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree. Cavity within stem at approximately 1m with evidence of wildlife use.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Significant	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the PRoW in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T018	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRoW.		447105.53	318388.35	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the PRoW in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T019	17869	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRoW.		447095.07	318413.28	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T020	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRoW.		447088.63	318437.32	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T021	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRoW.		447096.80	318447.14	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the PRoW in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	

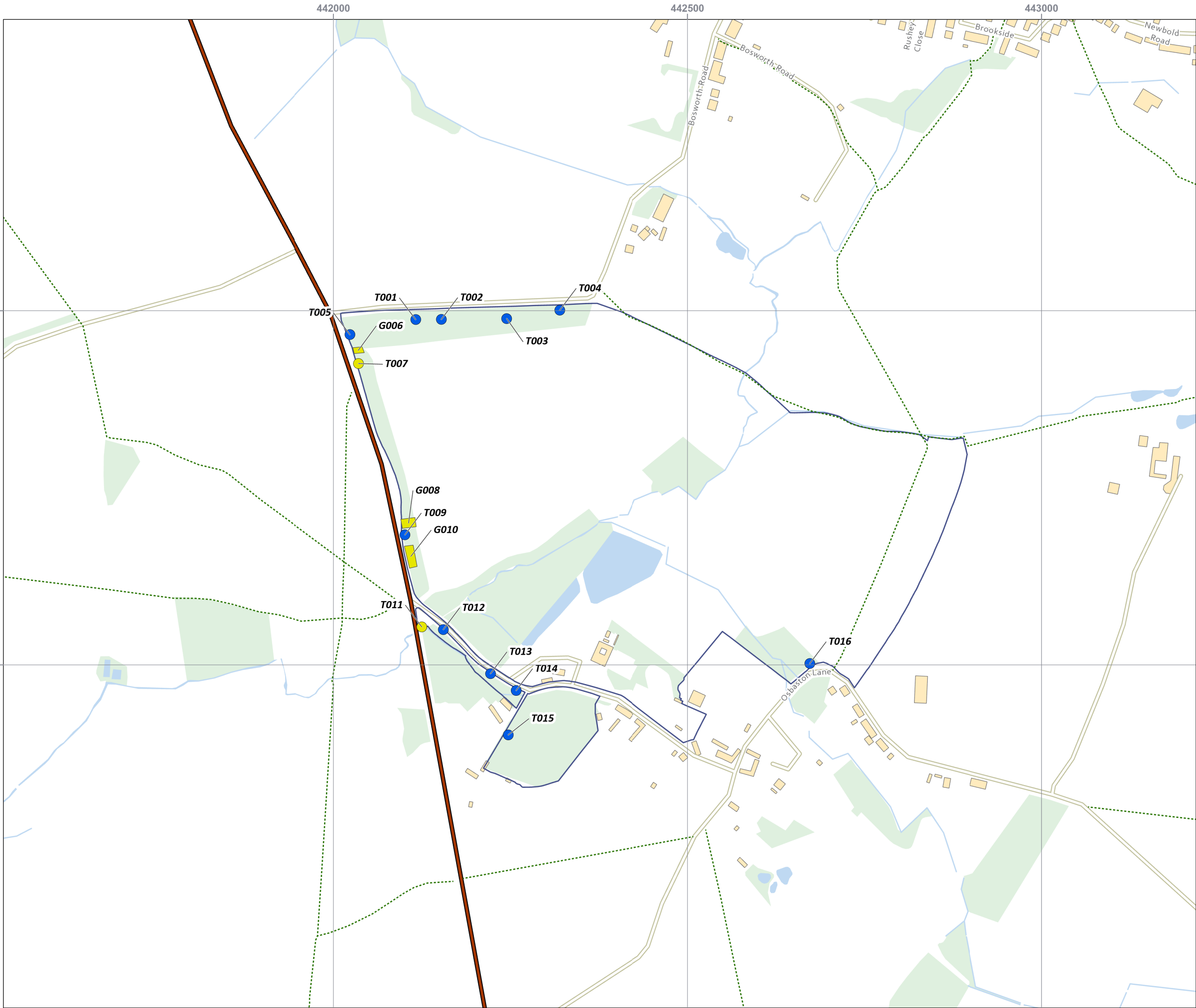
Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T022	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRow.		447085.29	318455.89	Height (m): 12 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Previously failed and hung up dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T023	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRow.		447092.51	318478.07	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 90 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Brittle cinder fungal fruiting bodies throughout base of stem. Stem branches into two at approximately 1m, cup union with bark dieback within union.. Sooty bark disease throughout stem. 50% crown dead.	Poor	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T024	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRow.		447088.61	318505.56	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Previously failed and hung up dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T025	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRow.		447090.33	318542.11	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 1 DBH (cm): 15 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Significant	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T026	N/A	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Woodland tree near frequent occupancy A Road.		445941.08	318414.86	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Ganoderma sp. fungal fruiting bodies on base of stem. Bleeding crust fungal fruiting bodies throughout stem. Majority of crown dead.	Poor	Probable	High	Likely	Significant	High	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T027	N/A	Alder (<i>Alnus</i> sp.)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy PRow.		445857.26	318682.50	Height (m): 15 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the PRow in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T028	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)	Hedgerow tree near frequent occupancy A Road.		445312.88	318454.21	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T029	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)	Hedgerow tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally >4m wide.		445115.85	318560.72	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Twin stemmed close to ground level, bramble obscures union. Majority of upper crown dead. Epicormic growth throughout stem. Tree in terminal decline.	Poor	Possible	Medium	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	

Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T030	N/A	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Woodland tree near occasional occupancy unclassified road generally >4m wide.		446286.86	318655.12	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
G031	N/A	Willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.)	Woodland trees near rare occupancy ProW.		446846.78	319747.09	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 30 Trees: 4 Life Stage: Dead	Access restricted, one tree within group marked with orange dot. Ivy on stems to approximately 6m. Group of approximately four standing dead trees leaning over ProW.	Dead	Probable	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crowns leaving snags less than the distance to the ProW in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T032	N/A	Norway Maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Woodland tree near rare occupancy access track.		448677.79	319316.52	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Tree marked with orange dot. Twin stemmed near ground level, compression union.	Poor	Possible	Low	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the access track in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
G033	N/A	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Woodland trees near occasional occupancy residential gardens.		448709.69	319170.33	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Trees: 10 Life Stage: Dead	Trees marked with orange dots. Group of ten standing dead trees.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crowns leaving snags less than the distance to the gardens in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T034	N/A	Scots Pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	Woodland tree near constant occupancy residential property.		448718.73	319124.66	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. 50% of crown dead. Tree in terminal decline.	Poor	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the property in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T035	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near constant occupancy telecommunications mast.		448968.82	318616.53	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Large wound on stem from ground level to approximately 3m spanning approximately 50% of circumference of stem. Decay within stem at large wound.	Poor	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the telecommunications mast in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T036	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near constant occupancy communications mast.		448970.97	318622.85	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Large wound on stem from ground level to approximately 3m. Decay within stem at large wound. Brittle cinder fungal fruiting bodies on base of stem.	Poor	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the communications mast in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	

Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T037	N/A	Common Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Woodland tree near constant occupancy residential property.		449525.73	319945.42	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 6 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Over Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Floor around base of stem littered with old shaggy bracket fungal fruiting bodies. Large wound on stem from ground level to approximately 3m. Decay within stem at large wound. Woodpecker hole within stem at approximately 10m. Stem branches into three at approximately 3m, tensile unions. One major branch at approximately 10m dead. Crown dying back.	Poor	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the property in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T038	N/A	Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	Garden tree near occasional occupancy residential garden.		449503.65	319930.80	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T039	N/A	Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	Garden tree near occasional occupancy residential garden.		449492.27	319937.45	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 35 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T040	N/A	Leyland Cypress (<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> X)	Garden tree near occasional occupancy residential garden and constant occupancy overhead powerlines.		449522.22	319972.16	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
G041	N/A	Spruce (<i>Picea</i> spp.)	Shelterbelt trees near occasional occupancy residential garden.		451200.92	321345.09	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 30 Trees: 4 Life Stage: Dead	Trees marked with orange dots. Group of four standing dead trees.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crowns leaving snags 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T042	N/A	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra italica</i>)	Garden tree near constant occupancy residential property.		451237.96	321336.21	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 4 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Cavity within base of stem. Majority of stem sounds hollow. Woodpecker hole within stem at approximately 3m.	Poor	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T043	1036	Black Pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	Field boundary tree near occasional occupancy footpath and frequent occupancy A Road.		451308.12	321133.89	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Major deadwood within crown.	Fair	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove major deadwood within falling distance of footpath from crown. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	

Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T044	1037	Black Pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	Field boundary tree near occasional occupancy footpath and frequent occupancy A Road.		451273.37	321148.12	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Major deadwood within crown.	Fair	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove major deadwood within falling distance of footpath from crown. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T045	1038	Black Pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	Field boundary tree near occasional occupancy footpath and frequent occupancy A Road.		451265.18	321151.17	Height (m): 15 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 80 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Major deadwood within crown.	Fair	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove major deadwood within falling distance of footpath from crown. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T046	N/A	Birch (<i>Betula</i> sp.)	Garden tree near occasional occupancy parking area.		448892.30	318310.22	Height (m): 6 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 20 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T047	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Garden tree near occasional occupancy parking area.		448894.35	318316.93	Height (m): 12 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
G048	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland trees near constant occupancy industrial property.		448891.36	318365.64	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 35 Trees: 6 Life Stage: Dead	Trees marked with orange dots. Group of six standing dead trees.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Severe	High	Remove crowns leaving snags less than the distance to the property boundary in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T049	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Woodland tree near constant occupancy industrial property.		448895.79	318394.98	Height (m): 10 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Dead	Tree marked with orange dot. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	High	Likely	Significant	High	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the property boundary in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Jun-2023 (1 Month)	
T050	N/A	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Woodland tree near constant occupancy residential property.		448461.88	317645.26	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 3 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Tree marked with orange dot. Majority of crown dead	Poor	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Significant	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag 2m tall from ground level; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
T051	N/A	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	Hedgerow tree near frequent occupancy B Road.		448493.85	317580.30	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 45 Life Stage: Dead	Access restricted, tree not marked or tagged. Standing dead tree.	Dead	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove crown leaving a snag less than the distance to the road in height; or Remove to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	

Ref	Tag	Species	Description	Photo	Easting	Northing	Measurements	Survey Notes	Condition	Likelihood of Failure	Likelihood of Impact	Failure x Impact	Consequences	Risk Rating	Recommendations	Date Works Completed
T052	1039	Oak (<i>Quercus</i> sp.)	Hedgerow tree near frequent occupancy B Road.		449308.16	316327.07	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 8 DBH (cm): 100 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Major deadwood within crown.	Good	Possible	Medium	Unlikely	Severe	Low	Remove major deadwood within falling distance of road from crown. Timescale: May-2024 (1 Year)	
T053	N/A	Elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.)	Hedgerow tree near frequent occupancy B Road.		449251.91	316376.23	Height (m): 8 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Semi Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Two stems marked with orange dots. Multi-stemmed at ground level. Two dead stems towards road.	Fair	Probable	Medium	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	Remove two dead stems to ground level; or Remove whole tree to ground level. Timescale: Aug-2023 (3 Months)	
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Strip ivy at chest height to ground level from all trees with a stem diameter >150mm that are within falling distance of roads and properties. Timescale: 3 month prior to next inspection.	



LEGEND

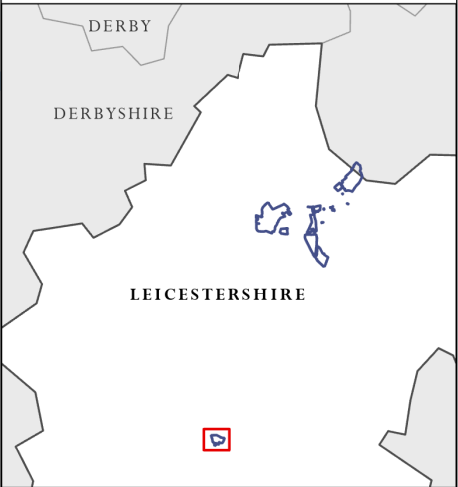
Extreme

High

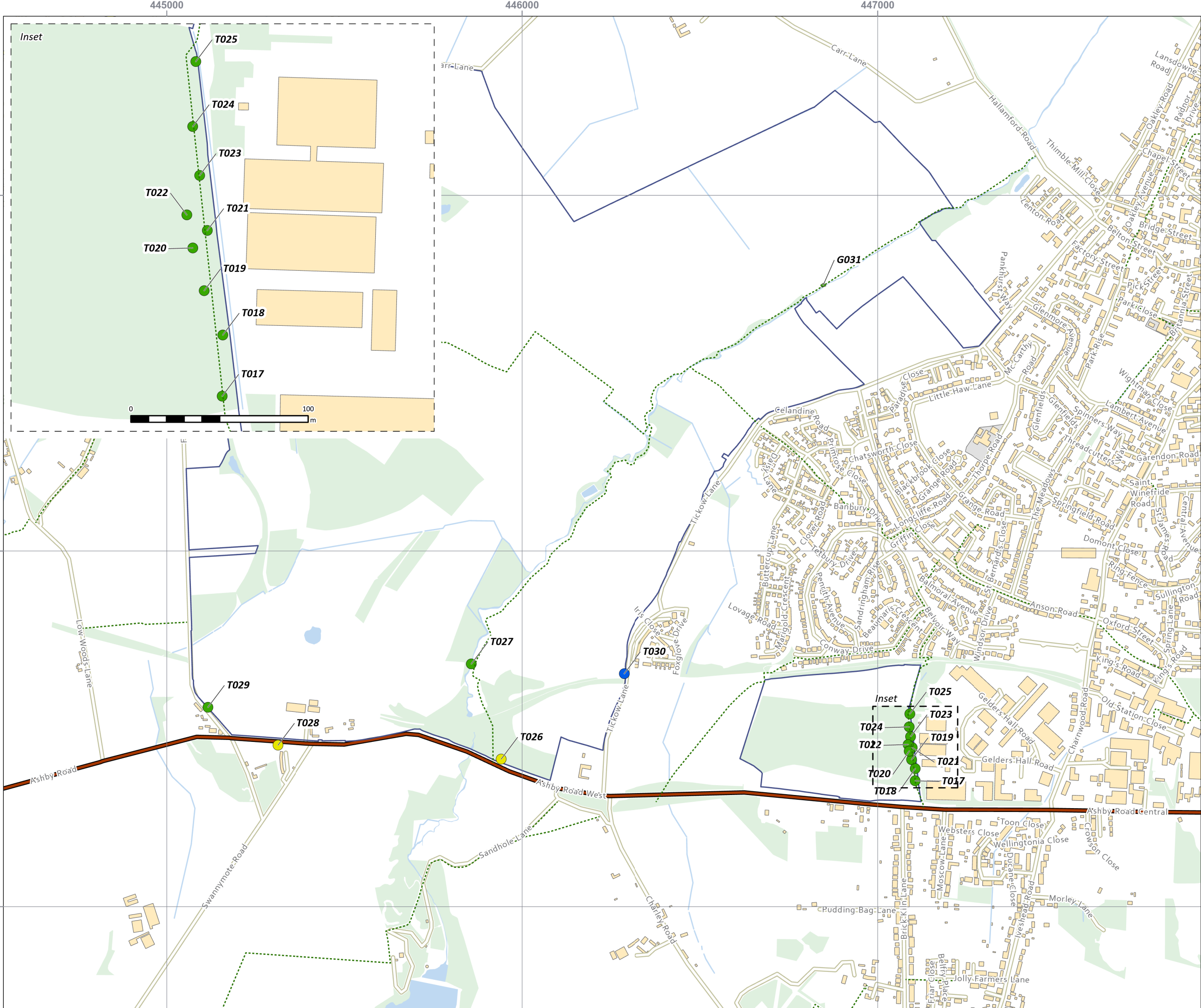
Moderate

Low

Ownership Boundary



NICHOLSONS <i>Leading solutions for the natural environment</i>	
TITLE: Tree Location Plan	
PROJECT/SITE: Garendon Estate	
CLIENT: Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund	
MAP REF: 22-2667	
VERSION: v1	FIGURE NUMBER: 1/5
DATE: 02/06/2023	SCALE: 1:5,000 @ A3
APPROVED BY: FM	PRODUCED BY: SF
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LEGEND

Risk Rating

- Extreme
- High
- Moderate
- Low

Ownership Boundary

0 500 m

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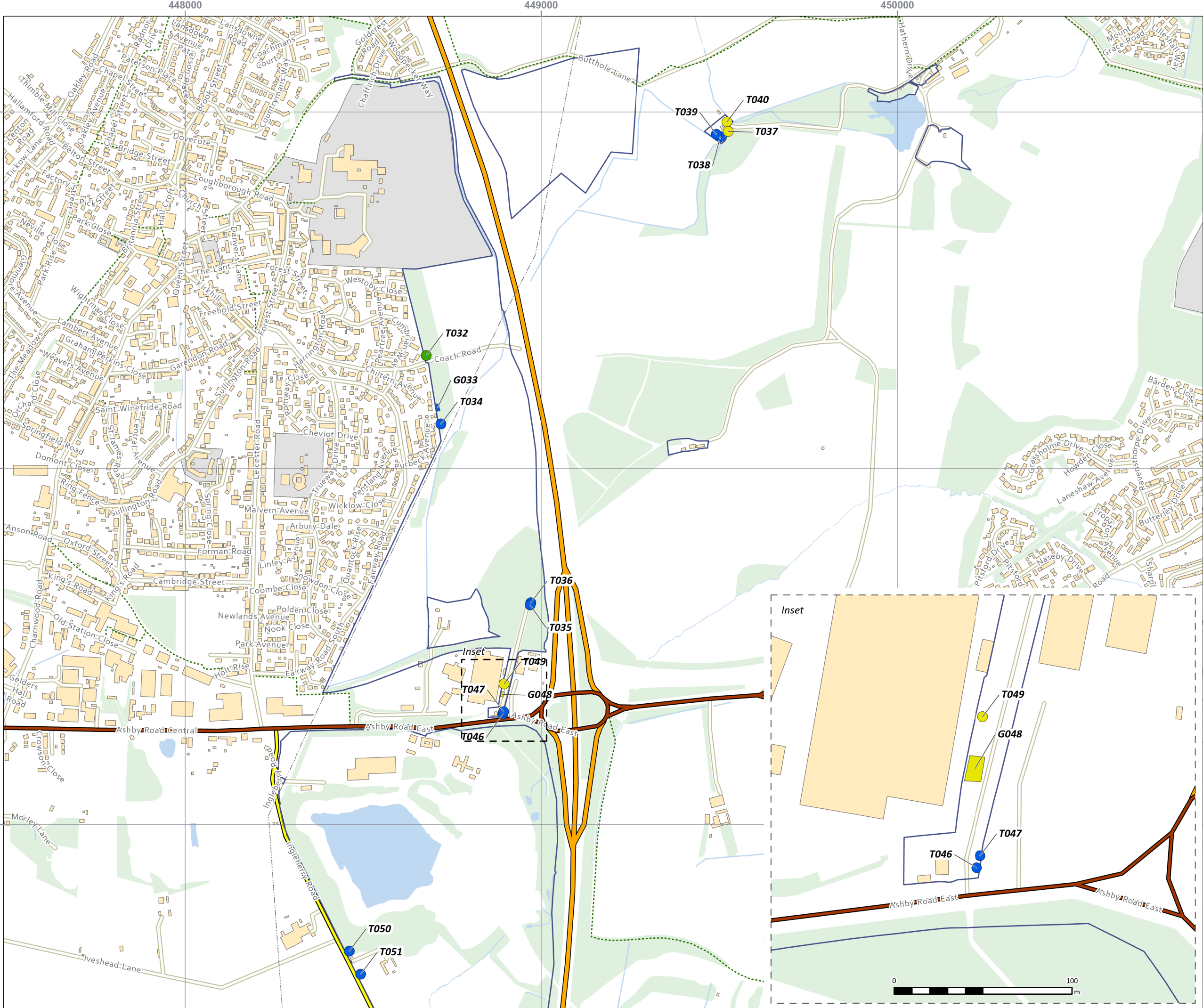
Leading solutions for the natural environment

TITLE:	Tree Location Plan
PROJECT/SITE:	Garendon Estate
CLIENT:	Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund
MAP REF:	22-2667
VERSION:	v1
FIGURE NUMBER:	2/5
DATE:	02/06/2023
SCALE:	1:10,000 @ A3
APPROVED BY:	FM
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LEGEND

Risk Rating

- Extreme
- High
- Moderate
- Low

Ownership Boundary

0 500 m

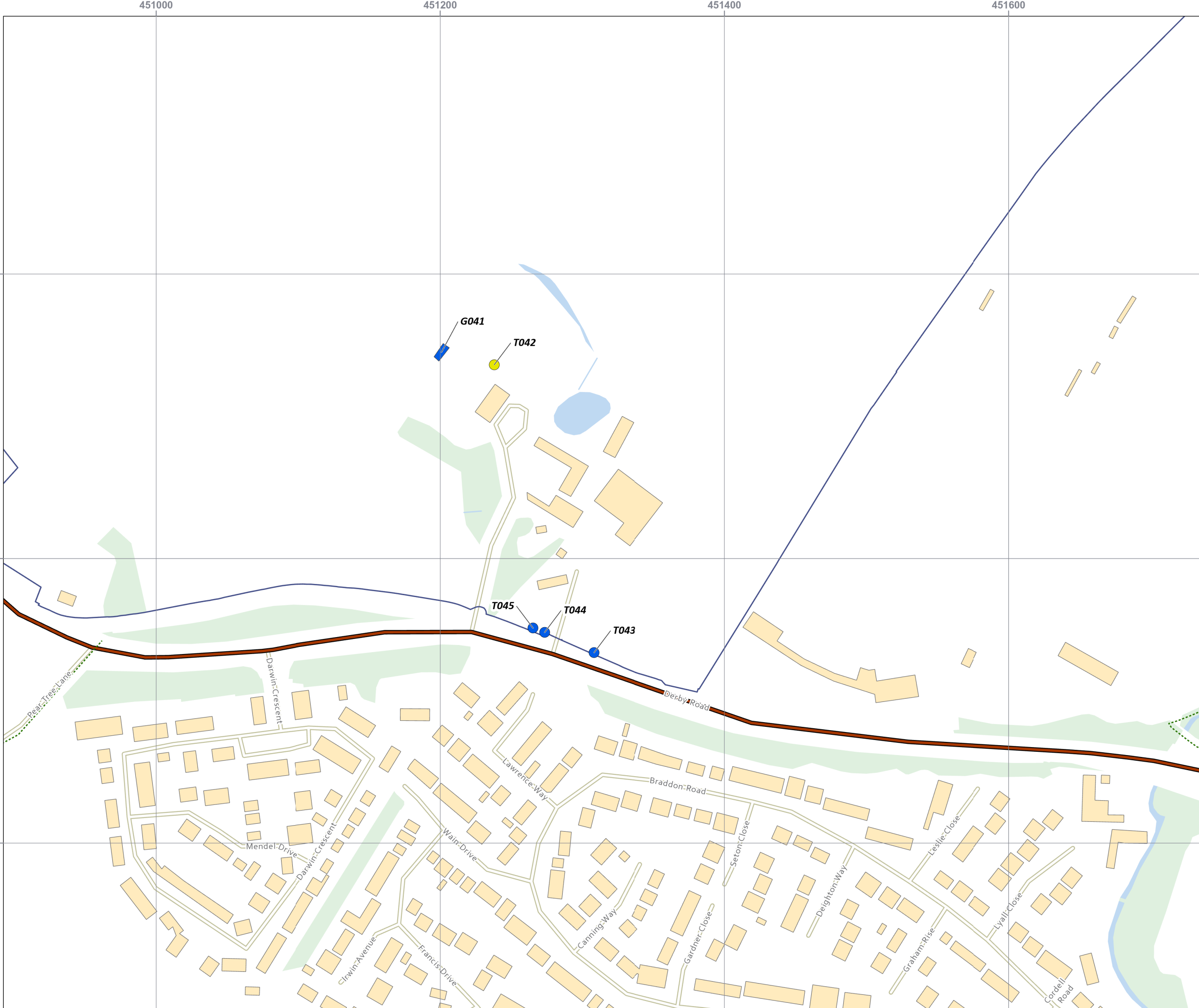
NICHOLSONS
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TITLE:		Tree Location Plan	
PROJECT/SITE:		Garendon Estate	
CLIENT:		Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund	
MAP REF:		22-2667	
VERSION:	v1	FIGURE NUMBER:	3/5
DATE:	02/06/2023	SCALE:	1:10,000 @ A3
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LEGEND

Risk Rating

- Extreme
- High
- Moderate
- Low

Ownership Boundary

NICHOLSONS

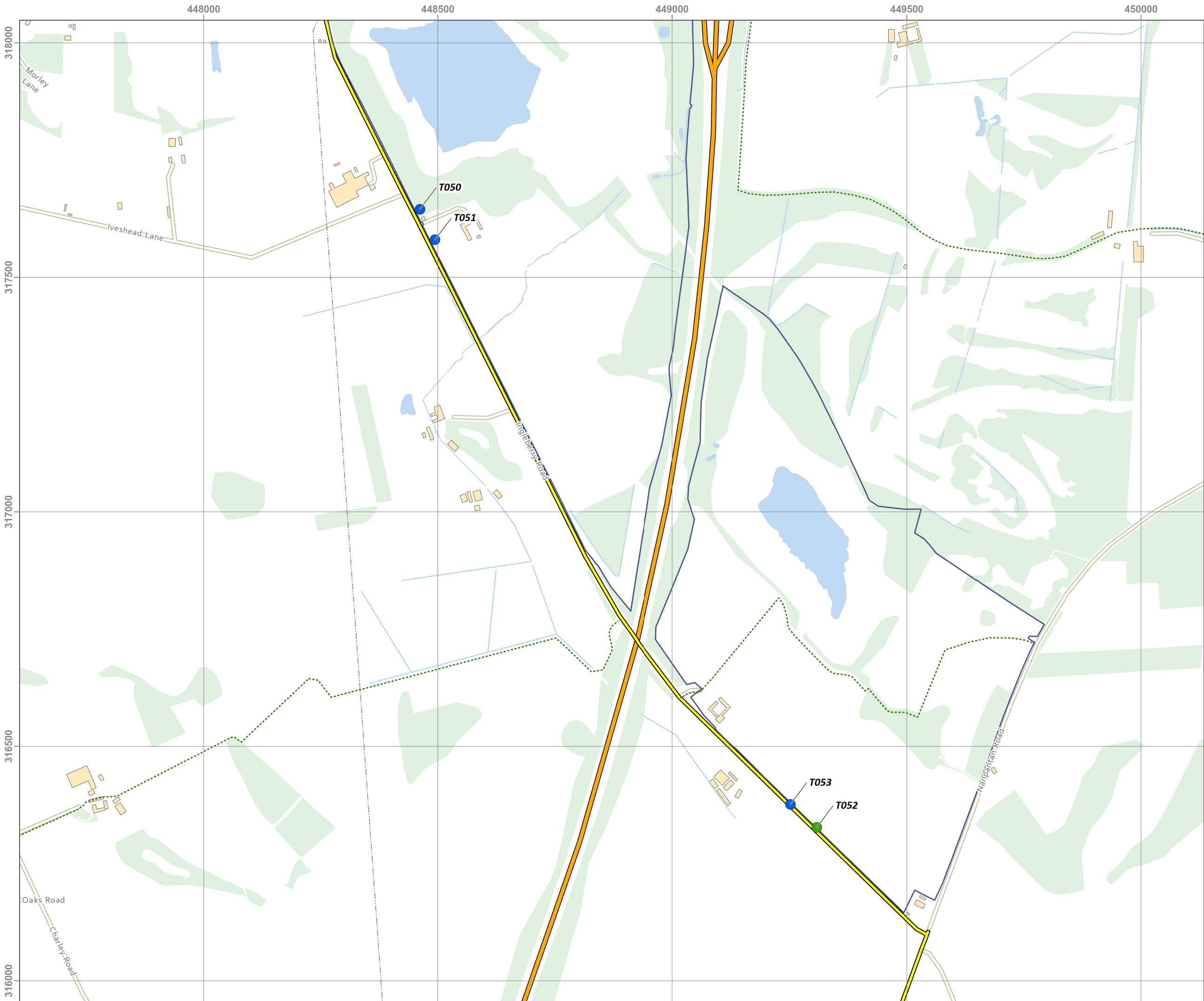
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TITLE:	
Tree Location Plan	
PROJECT/SITE:	
Garendon Estate	
CLIENT:	
Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund	
MAP REF:	
22-2667	
VERSION:	FIGURE NUMBER:
v1	4/5
DATE:	SCALE:
02/06/2023	1:2,500 @ A3
APPROVED BY:	PRODUCED BY:
FM	SF

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LEGEND

Risk Rating

- Extreme
- High
- Moderate
- Low

Ownership Boundary

0 350 m

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TITLE: Tree Location Plan	
PROJECT/SITE: Garendon Estate	
CLIENT: Trustees of the De Lisle Family Fund	
MAP REF: 22-2667	
VERSION: v1	FIGURE NUMBER: 5/5
DATE: 02/06/2023	SCALE: 1:7,500 @ A3
APPROVED BY: FM	PRODUCED BY: SF

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North Aston
Oxfordshire
OX25 6HL
01869 340342

7 - 8 Melbourne House
Corbygate Business Park
Weldon, Corby
Northamptonshire NN17 5JG
01536 408840

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