Woodland and Tree Report
Daffern’s Wood
New Arley

Prepared for:

North Warwickshire Borough Council

January 2013
PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This report was commissioned to enable TPO consent to be obtained for:

- Woodland restoration work, as proposed by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust, to be undertaken
- Remedial works to be carried out following a Tree Safety Inspection to consider:
  - Safety and abatement of nuisance on trees adjoining neighbouring properties, but particularly those in Morgan Close, Fourfields Way and St Michael's Close
  - Management of trees within the woodland which has public access.

The purpose of the Tree Safety Report is to offer guidance on the management of trees that have the potential to impact members of the public. In doing so, it provides the landowner with a defensible risk management system that shows:

- A clear audit trail
- A tree risk assessment
- A clear management system to detail what action will be taken to reduce the risk and remove the hazard.

The general principles of the tree risk survey have been defined by the National Tree Safety Guidelines document ‘Common Sense Risk Management for Trees’ (2011).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The woodland was inspected and a review concluded that the woodland restoration work as proposed by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust will allow effective management of the woodland and begin the restoration of the woodland according to sound woodland management techniques.

The full appraisal of the tree safety inspection is found in Appendix 2. A total of 18 trees were identified as requiring remedial work or annual monitoring. One tree was identified to be felled within 3 months, two trees were identified to be felled within 6 months, one within 24 months and four within 5 years.
# Table of Contents

1. WOODLAND RESTORATION 5
   1.1 Woodland Description 5
   1.2 Management Proposals 5
   1.3 Review of Management 5
   1.4 Action Required 6

2. TREE SAFETY REPORT 7
   2.1 Site Description 7
   2.2 Tree Inspection 7
   2.3 Tree locations 7

3. ARBORICULTURAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT 8
   3.1 The Trees 8
   3.2 Appraisal of the trees 8

4. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION 9
   4.1 Instruction 9
   4.2 Provided Documents / Records 9
   4.3 Site Survey 9
   4.4 Technical References 9
   4.5 Caveats and Limitations 10
   4.6 Wildlife and Statutory information 11
   4.7 Conservation Area / Tree Preservation Orders 11
   4.8 Contractors 11

5. SIGN-OFF AND RE-INSPECTION 13

6. APPENDICES 14
   6.1 Appendix 1 – Schedule and Map of Woodland Restoration and Work 2012 – 2022 proposed by Warwickshire Wildlife Trust. 14
   6.2 Appendix 2 - Tree Safety Inspection Schedule of work 17
   6.3 Appendix 3 - Tree Safety Inspection Tree Location Map 20
   6.4 Appendix 4 – Daffern’s Wood Ownership Boundary – TPO area shown in blue (not to scale) 22
1 WOODLAND RESTORATION

Woodland Description

The main block of woodland in Daffern’s Wood is categorised as Ancient Woodland (ASNW) (see Map in Appendix 1).

The overstorey is a mixed canopy of birch with ash and oak principally in the eastern end, sycamore in the middle section and to the west and an area of alder in the south western corner of the woodland.

The understorey is principally hazel, with some holly, and natural regeneration of birch, sycamore, ash and oak.

Management Proposals

The Warwickshire Wildlife Trust has developed a schedule of Woodland Restoration Work to be carried out from 2012 to 2022. This is shown in detail in Appendix 1 and these work proposals can be summarised as follows:

- Coppicing of small groups of over mature hazel stool;
- Cutting back holly where it overhangs the boundary fence;
- Felling of 40-50 year sycamores;
- Removal of sycamore saplings of 3 - 20 years on one side of brook and in groups throughout the woodland in small groups;
- Re-pollarding of 2No sycamores;
- Lopping or felling of mature sycamores in several groups to prevent shading and seeding - 80 year old trees at the rate of 2 trees/year/group;
- Retention and monitoring of Elm tree, medium age; to be coppiced only if it starts to show signs of die back from Dutch Elm disease beetle impact.

Review of Management

The inspection of the woodland, and the review of these proposals by the author, concludes that the following objectives will be achieved by the proposed work:

- Rejuvenation of over mature hazel stools;
- Gradual removal of mature sycamore and regenerated sycamore to favour locally native timber species;
- Removal of larger holly from over shadowing adjoining residential properties.

The work as proposed will allow effective management of the woodland and begin the restoration of the woodland according to sound woodland management techniques.
In the short to medium term, consideration may be required to afford protection from rabbit and deer browsing to favoured natural regeneration and to hazel coppice re-growth.

**Action Required**

The schedule and map of Woodland Restoration and Work, as detailed in Appendix 1, should be included in, and submitted to, the Forestry Commission in an Application for a Licence to Fell Growing Trees, including details of the TPO. This will give permission to fell trees


In the longer term, it is suggested that, in addition to WWT recommendations, the following areas of management are included in a long term management plan.

- Enrichment with oak by planting or fencing off small enclosures to exclude pests, people and dogs, ground scarification to allow natural regeneration of direct tree seeding. Planting could be carried out as a local project using acorns collected from the wood;

- Opening up the mature and over mature overstorey of birch and ash by selective felling to allow planting of oak or natural regeneration of birch, ash and oak; for example, the removal of T2964 (Ash) would create a significant sky light window;

- Management of the area of even-aged alder in the south western corner of the woodland; such as gradually opening up using selective felling to allow natural regeneration, or group felling;

- Layering or planting of hazel to increase the density of the understorey.
2 TREE SAFETY REPORT

This report should be read in conjunction with the attached tree safety schedule in Appendix 3. A detailed record of the survey with full recommendations and priority for action can be seen in Appendix 2.

Site Description

A walk-through survey was carried out which included trees along the main paths within the public access areas, as shown on the Daffern’s Wood boundary Map in Appendix 4, and trees adjoining garden boundaries to the north and east.

Tree Inspection

The survey was undertaken using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) devised by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). It was carried out entirely from ground level and involved a visual assessment of the crown conditions as well as the base and stem of the trees. The trees were inspected (where possible) from two sides and in most cases from walking around the entire tree.

No invasive tools were used during the course of this inspection. If further investigation is deemed necessary that will require the use of either invasive or non-invasive tools, or a climbed inspection, this will be noted in the Schedule. Where necessary probe, rubber mallet or binoculars were used as additional tools to assist in the assessment of identified defects in the trees.

Only trees that require attention have been recorded in this survey. This may involve noting trees that need remedial works for safety or trees that need regular assessment and inspections. It is however noted that all trees are inherently dangerous in any given situation and the exclusion of any tree from this survey does not mean it is “safe”.

Tree locations

All trees noted in the schedule were identified using a numbered aluminium tree tag which cross references to the tree plan in Appendix 3. The location of the trees on the plan is approximate only.
3 ARBORICULTURAL HAZARD ASSESSMENT

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.

Risk is defined as the potential of something happening. In the case of trees, the danger is not that a tree is hazardous, but the likelihood that the hazard will cause damage. The greater the likelihood, the higher the risk. This likelihood has to be balanced in relation to the potential consequence of the hazard failing.

Risk assessment is an assessment of the balance in the relationship between the likelihood of a hazard event occurring, and the potential consequence of that failure. An event with a high likelihood of failure, but a low potential consequence can be defined as low risk. An event with a high likelihood of failure and a high potential consequence can be defined as high risk.

A detailed record of the survey with full recommendations and time line for action can be seen in the attached Schedule of Trees.

The Trees

The trees were principally ash, oak and birch, with rowan and sycamore.

Appraisal of the trees

The full appraisal of trees is found in Appendix 2, and summarised below

A total of 18No trees were identified as requiring remedial work or annual monitoring.

One rowan tree was identified to be felled within 3 months (T2966).

Two trees were identified to be felled within 6 months (T2960 and T2966), and two trees or groups require cutting or removal of deadwood (G2967 and T2955).

One tree was identified to be felled within 24 months (T2961).

Four trees were identified requiring felling within 5 years, to allow for future work programming. (T2956, T2957, T2959 and T2964)

Three trees were identified as requiring ivy to be cut at the base to allow future re-inspection. It is further recommended that ivy should be cut at the base on all trees adjacent to boundaries and on all mature trees as part of planned annual maintenance.
4 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Instruction

Instruction was received North Warwickshire Borough Council to carry out a survey of the trees at Daffern’s Wood.

The report was to include:

- A schedule of the relevant trees to include basic data and condition assessment
- An appraisal of the risks that these trees may pose to members of the public on publically accessible areas and along boundaries with neighbouring properties.
- Recommendations for remedial actions where required and a time frame for these works.

This inspection and report has been carried out in line with the guidance provided in the National Tree Safety Group recommendations, *Common Sense Risk Management for Trees*.

Provided Documents / Records

A 1:2,500 scale map was provided showing the woodland boundaries.

Site Survey

4.1.1 Qualifications and Experience

The tree surveyor and principal author of this report is

- Paul J Billin; B.Sc.(Hons.) For., M.I.C.For., Lantra’s Professional Tree Surveyors qualification; and with over thirty years experience of woodland management and tree safety inspections.

4.1.2 Details of Site Visit

The inspection was carried out on 29th December 2012

The weather conditions were bright with good visibility.

Technical References

The tree risk assessment and recommendations for remedial action are based on the following technical references:


**Caveats and Limitations**

The inspection was carried out with the canopies in various stages of autumnal leaf cover. It was not possible to undertake a full inspection of the tops of the trees in some cases. Where necessary this was noted in the report and a recommendation for further inspection made.

It was not possible to access the base of some trees for inspection due to either the thickness of shrub around the base or due to ivy. This was noted in the report and remedial action to alleviate this problem recommended.

The inspection was undertaken from ground level; no climbed inspections took place.

No advanced decay detection equipment was used during this survey.

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

This is an arboricultural report and as such no comments were made relating to buildings, engineering or soil.

This is a preliminary arboricultural health and safety survey of trees which were identified as exhibiting structural or physiological defects.

Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst reasonable effort has been made to detect defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change quickly and without warning. Therefore, the contents of this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of this survey. As such, it would be prudent for the trees discussed in this report to be inspected by a competent person on an annual basis.

On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist/tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the tree/s in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the relevant manager or landowner to enable the appropriate remedial action.
Wildlife and Statutory information

4.1.3 Disturbance to Wildlife
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.

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.

In general, autumn tree work, in September, October and November is least disruptive to bats and birds.

4.1.4 Bats
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)
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts

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.

There were no possible location of bat roosts noted in the schedule of trees.

Conservation Area / Tree Preservation Orders

There is a Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) in force on trees within this site.

The woodland is not located within a conservation area.

Any contractor employed to undertake the remedial works recommended in the schedule should carry out their own checks to satisfy themselves that there are no statutory requirements that need to be fulfilled prior to works commencing.

Contractors

4.1.5 Work specification
Off ground works - All off ground tree work and sectional felling should be done by a tree surgeon with the required certificates of competence, including aerial chainsaw use and rescue (NPTC CS30, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41) and working to BS3998:2010.
4.1.6 Insurance

The contractor employed for these works should be able to present current certificates of insurance for employers liability and for public liability insurance which is recommended to be at a minimum of £5 million.
5 SIGN-OFF AND RE-INSPECTION

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are limited to those trees listed in the tree survey schedule and, assuming its recommendations are observed, the report is valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey.

It is recommended that the woodland and boundary trees are professionally re-inspected at a regular interval reflecting the different levels of risk:

- Adjacent to roads – inspection every 12 months
- Adjacent to public rights of way and permissive access – inspection every 24 months

Details within this report are considered to be correct at the time of writing but changes may be required if circumstances on the site change or more information becomes available.

Signed

Date: 30th January 2013
APPENDICES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AREA</th>
<th>OPERATIONAL WORK</th>
<th>YEAR OF OPERATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Coppice over mature hazel stool, 15-20 stems, 3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 3 stools/year of 4-8 stem/stool, 2-3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Cut back holly where overhanging boundary fence; coppice 3 stems along boundary/year</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Fell South west side of 40-50 year sycamores, 3 trees per year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 3 stools of 3-6 stems, 2-3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 2-3 stools of 3-6 stems, 2-3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Remove sycamore saplings of 3-20 years on one side of brook</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 1-2 stooks of 3-8 stems, 2-3 metre stems beside brook/pool area</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>Remove sycamore saplings of 3-20 years across area</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 3 stooks of 3-8 stems, 2-3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 3 stooks of 3-8 stems, 2-3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 3 stooks of 3-8 stems, 2-3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 3 stooks of 3-8 stems, 2-3 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Re pollard 1 sycamore, 5-8 stems, 2-4 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Remove sycamore saplings of 3-20 years across area</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Re pollard 1 sycamore, 5-8 stems, 2-4 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>Lop or fell mature sycamores to prevent shading and seeding, 80 year old trees, 2 trees/year</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Fell 30-40 year old sycamores to prevent shading and seeding, 2 trees/year</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Fell 30-40 year old sycamores to prevent shading and seeding, 2 trees/year</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Fell 30-40 year old sycamores to prevent shading and seeding, 2 trees/year</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Rejuvenate over mature hazel coppice stools, 3 stooks of 3-8 stems, 3-4 metre stems</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>Elm tree, medium age, retain and check condition; coppice only if signs of die back from beetle impact.</td>
<td>✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2 - Tree Safety Inspection Schedule of work
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tag No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>DBH Class (cm)</th>
<th>HT Class (m)</th>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Risk Rating</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>Work Priority</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2953</td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>&lt;1 Good condition. Large, full crown. Signs of recent and old limb removal with good wound occlusion. Minor hazard beam, West 9/0m</td>
<td>1 2 2 Monitor annually</td>
<td>ANNUAL</td>
<td>429006.5</td>
<td>289634.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2954</td>
<td>Silver birch</td>
<td>Co-dominant stems</td>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>O/mat</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2-5 Good condition. Ivy partially obscuring stems.</td>
<td>1 2 2 Cut ivy at base to allow re-inspection; within 12 months</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>428976.2</td>
<td>289601.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2955</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>6-10 Good condition. Deadwood &lt;125mm NE over garden. Ivy partially obscuring stem and main limbs</td>
<td>2 2 4 Remove deadwood; within 6 months</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
<td>428969.0</td>
<td>289609.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2956</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>11-15 Fair condition. Dieback evident in crown. Deadwood &lt;15mm above brackets of Daldinia concentrica (NE 9.0m)</td>
<td>1 2 2 Fell within 5 years</td>
<td>VERY LOW</td>
<td>428956.2</td>
<td>289607.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2957</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Co-dominant stems</td>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>O/mat</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>6-10 Fair condition. Co-dominant stems (4No) from coppice stool; decay in stool, cavity in base of NE stem</td>
<td>2 2 4 Fell northern 2 stems within 5 years</td>
<td>VERY LOW</td>
<td>428956.1</td>
<td>289621.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2958</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>O/mat</td>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>&lt;1 Poor. Cavity in main stem; 1.2 - 2.7m. Previously pollarded at 4m</td>
<td>1 1 1 Monitor annually</td>
<td>ANNUAL</td>
<td>428946.0</td>
<td>289626.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2959</td>
<td>Ash</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>O/mat</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2-5 Good condition. Tall tree with lollipop crown. Ivy partially obscuring stems.</td>
<td>1 3 3 Monitor annually. Cut ivy at base to allow re-inspection; within 12 months</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>428942.8</td>
<td>289634.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2960</td>
<td>Silver birch</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>21-40</td>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>2-5 Dead stem covered in ivy</td>
<td>3 2 6 Fell within 6 months</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
<td>428931.8</td>
<td>289645.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2961</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>O/mat</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>6-10 Very poor, crown 70-80% dead. Dead top, bark missing on south side of stem, dead cambium.</td>
<td>3 2 6 Fell within 24 months</td>
<td>VERY LOW</td>
<td>428912.2</td>
<td>289652.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2994</td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>6-10 Fair condition. Poor crown shape. All co-dominant stems from union at 6.5m</td>
<td>2 2 4 Monitor annually</td>
<td>ANNUAL</td>
<td>428895.9</td>
<td>289674.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tag No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>DBH Class (cm)</td>
<td>Ht Class (m)</td>
<td>Age Class</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Likelihood</td>
<td>Severity</td>
<td>Risk Rating</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
<td>Work Priority</td>
<td>Easting</td>
<td>Northing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2962</td>
<td>Quercus robur Pedunculate oak</td>
<td>Co-dominant stems</td>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Good condition. Co-dominant stems (5No) from coppice stool. Northern 2 stems leaning over gardens. Union shows no visual defect.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Monitor annually. No action required due to any visual defect, but felling may be required due to nuisance</td>
<td>ANNUAL</td>
<td>428884.1</td>
<td>289684.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2963</td>
<td>Quercus robur Pedunculate oak</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>61-80</td>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>0/mat</td>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>Fair condition. Bark missing on 30% circumference from ground to top of stem; good side columnar occlusion. Minor deadwood &lt;70mm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Monitor annually</td>
<td>ANNUAL</td>
<td>428869.9</td>
<td>289765.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2964</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior Ash</td>
<td>Co-dominant stems</td>
<td>81-10</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>0/mat</td>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>Good condition, full crown. Co-dominant stems are conjoined from 0.4 - 2.7m with self-grafting and included bark; point of possible failure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fell within 5 years</td>
<td>VERY LOW</td>
<td>428830.4</td>
<td>289679.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2965</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior Ash</td>
<td>Natural Totem</td>
<td>81-100</td>
<td>&lt;6</td>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>Top failed and fallen out, hung up in neighbouring hazel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cut up tops which are hung up; within 12 months</td>
<td>LOW</td>
<td>428860.4</td>
<td>289599.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2966</td>
<td>Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</td>
<td>Single stem</td>
<td>21-40</td>
<td>11-15</td>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Residential</td>
<td>Dead, fallen, hanging over garden fence</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fell within 3 months</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
<td>428907.5</td>
<td>289507.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2967</td>
<td>Betula pendula, Ilex aquifolium</td>
<td>Group</td>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>21-40</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Residential &amp; carpark</td>
<td>Birch and holly overhanging fence and car turning area</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cut back overhanging branches back to inside woodland boundary; within 6 months</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
<td>428979.9</td>
<td>289561.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2968</td>
<td>Quercus robur Pedunculate oak</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>&gt;100</td>
<td>26-30</td>
<td>Veteran</td>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>Good condition for age and species. Full crown, very minor deadwood &lt;25mm</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Monitor annually. No action required due to any visual defect</td>
<td>ANNUAL</td>
<td>428935.6</td>
<td>289567.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2969</td>
<td>Sorbus aucuparia Rowan</td>
<td>Single</td>
<td>41-60</td>
<td>21-25</td>
<td>Mature</td>
<td>Public open space</td>
<td>Fair condition. Co-dominant stems from union at 2.3m with Mattheck ears with decay, included bark, vertical crack below union on west side</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fell within 6 months</td>
<td>MODERATE</td>
<td>428900.9</td>
<td>289627.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.3 Appendix 3 - Tree Safety Inspection Tree Location Map
6.4 Appendix 4 - Daffern's Wood Ownership Boundary - TPO area shown in blue (not to scale)