



Fulford-Dobson Associates Ltd
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

TREE HAZARD SURVEY

White Hill Woods
Remenham Church Lane
Nr Henley-on-Thames

June 2026

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Our ref.	FDA1540
Client	Mr and Mrs Scarlett
Surveyor	Jasper Fulford-Dobson
Survey dates	19 th & 22 nd June 2026
Report issue date	26 th June 2026



1. Introduction

1.1 Instruction and background

I have been instructed by the client to undertake a tree hazard survey of White Hill Woods and provide recommendations for risk mitigation in the interests of the duty of care. The areas of focus are the two public highway-facing boundaries - White Hill (south) and Remenham Church Lane (east). I have been informed by the client that they undertake basic visual inspections and the last professional risk assessment and action plan was carried out in 2021 (Heritage Tree Services), which led to some remedial work.

1.2 Limitations

The copyright of this document resides with Fulford-Dobson Associates unless assigned in writing by the company. It is for the sole use of the named client and relates only to the defined scope, survey area and trees therein.

The authority of this report ceases when any site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in the report are carried out to, or affecting the subject tree(s), whichever is the sooner.

The statements made in this report do not take account of the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire. I cannot therefore accept any liability in connection with these factors, nor where prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.

1.3 The author

I am a Fellow and Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association and a Chartered Environmentalist with 35 years' experience. I hold the Arboricultural Association's Technician's Certificate, National Diploma in Arboriculture and the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate. I am also a trained and licenced user of Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) and a Cardiff University (Bond Solon) certified expert witness.

I have worked in principal roles for local government tree/forestry departments and arboricultural contracting firms in London, the Thames Valley and San Jose, California USA. Between 2008 – 2023 I was English Heritage's appointed tree and woodland inspector covering over 100 historic properties across the Eastern, London and Southern regions.

I specialise in tree hazard surveys & risk assessments, wood decay mapping (using acoustic tomography & resistance microdrilling), Tree Preservation Orders, arboricultural impact assessments for planning applications, tree root damage claims and the strategic management of trees and small woodlands for private, corporate and public sector landowners.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The survey was carried out as a basic visual inspection from ground level with the aid of a monocular, nylon sounding hammer and 60cm long steel probe. No trees were climbed, no samples were analysed and no detailed wood decay assessments were undertaken (such as ultrasound tomography or resistance microdrilling). Where reasonably practical, ivy and undergrowth was pushed aside to enable close-up inspection of trunk bases.
- 2.2.2 Whilst all trees within falling distance of the public highway-facing boundaries were inspected, only those that were considered to present an elevated risk were plotted and recorded. During the survey, it was considered prudent to inspect trees along the public footpath and within falling distance of neighbouring residential dwelling (currently under re-development) to the north.
- 2.2.3 All tree dimensions have been estimated and are for guidance only.
- 2.2.4 The survey information was recorded via a GPS enabled handheld device operating OTISS software. This subscription-based software provides users with licenced access to UK Ordnance Survey and Google maps.
- 2.2.5 Trees were plotted, whether individually or as groups and where a sufficient level of risk was identified mitigation measures were prescribed.
- 2.2.6 Most recorded trees have been identified with small round aluminium numbered tags. These are recorded in the "Survey notes" column of the survey table and are different to the tree number marked on the tree plan. Additionally, pink spray was used to mark trees where it was considered helpful for further identification purposes.
- 2.2.7 It was not possible to view all trees from all angles and where access was obstructed by dense undergrowth (nettles and brambles) it was not possible to undertake a closeup inspection of the trunk base or buttresses. In all cases judgements have been made according to what could be seen of the tree(s) at the time.
- 2.2.8 Deadwood provides a valuable niche habitat for a host for fungi, epiphytes, invertebrates, birds and mammals and is a typical feature of veteran trees. However, it can also be a hazard where there is a target present. In the interests of being selective with regards to risk assessment it has been loosely categorised as follows: -

Deadwood classification	Size range (approximate guide only)	Consequence / impact
Minor	<50mm diameter and/or <1m long	Insignificant injury or damage
Moderate	50-100mm diameter and/or 1-3m long	Recoverable injury or damage
Major	>100mm diameter and/or >3m long	Significant injury or damage

- 2.2.9 I have used THREATS - *Tree Hazard Risk Evaluation and Treatment System* (Forbes-Laird 2010) for the purposes of this survey (see key on the following page and appendix 1 for more detail). This offers a structured and quantified approach to the risk assessment process and categorises risks from falling trees and branches into broad ranges. Where a greater degree of accuracy is required for more detailed assessments of individual trees I use Quantified Tree Risk Assessment TM.

2.3 Key to tree survey and work schedule

Ref.	Unique identification number for each tree, group or wooded area, matches the tree location plan.
Species	Tree species: common name (followed by botanical name in brackets and italics).
Measurements	Estimated height in metres Estimated average crown radius in metres Estimated trunk diameter in centimetres (measured at 1.5m above ground level) Life stage listed as one of the following: - young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, late-mature, (veteran*), ancient. Life Expectancy listed as one of the following: - Dead, <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 30+ years, 40+years, 50+ years *All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. A veteran tree may not be very old, but it has decay features, such as branch death and hollowing. These features contribute to its biodiversity, cultural and heritage value (NPPF Nov 2018).
Vigour	Vigour (closely related to physiological health) categorised as follows: - Good, Fair, Poor, Declining, Dead.
Survey notes	Only relevant notes are taken in relation to significant safety concerns, actionable defects or reasons for future monitoring, risk control and/or tree work. May also contain a separate tree tag number if different from the tree number on the plan.
THREATS category	Categories of risk, as calculated using <i>Tree Hazard - risk evaluation and treatment system</i> (THREATS), Forbes-Laird 2010 (as amended). Categorised as follows: - 1 (insignificant), 2 (minimal), 3 (slight), 4 (moderate), 5 (significant), 6 (serious), 7 (extreme). See appendix 1.
Recommendations	Self-explanatory. Work is generally only recommended to address significant hazards (risk management), statutory requirements (e.g. height clearances over public highways) or legal nuisance (damage to neighbouring property). Where this cell is blank assume no work is recommended or required.
Timescale	Work priority: - recommended timescales are for general guidance only and relate to the completion of tree work. They are driven primarily by urgency in relation to public safety but also to help with budgeting and site practicalities: -     Overdue or urgent (within 1 month). Within 90 days (high priority work for reasons of significant personal/public safety). Within 6 months (medium priority work for reasons of moderate personal/public safety). Within 1-2 years (medium-low priority work). NOTE: it may be more cost effective to have all this work undertaken at the same time (irrespective of recommended timescale/priorities) to avoid associated costs from multiple visits from the contractor.

2.4 The woodland

White Hill Woods is a mixed broadleaf and conifer plantation of approximately 3.5 hectares, forming the south-eastern section of the wider Remenham Wood. The central conifer plantation compartment appears to be mature western hemlock and douglas fir; the broadleaf areas are predominantly (and typically) Chiltern native beech with pedunculate oak, sycamore, ash, some wild cherry, Scots pine and occasional hornbeam. Understory includes hawthorn, holly and laurel. Natural regeneration is variable and generally limited by the uncontrolled local deer population. Ash dieback is present but not currently a significant problem in terms of public safety. The woodland is managed by way of a light-touch for leisure and conservation and protected by Tree Preservation Order number 2 of 1951 (W1), administered by Wokingham Borough Council.

It is not designated as Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland but is included on the Priority Habitat Inventory – Deciduous Woodland (England), identified in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan and listed as being of principal importance for the purpose of conserving or enhancing biodiversity, under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006).

According to Natural England's MAGIC website (Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside), the woodland is under an English Woodland Grant Scheme but there are no Felling Licence agreements currently in place.

2.5 Hazard trees

The trees that have been recorded in this survey are listed in the survey table on page 10. Their locations can be found in the plan on page 12.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Tree work recommendations are detailed in the schedule on page 11.

3.2 Tree work operations

3.2.1 Tree work operations should generally be carried out in accordance with BS:3998 (2010) *Tree work – Recommendations* by suitably competent and insured contractors.

3.2.2 The recommended work in the main survey table is generally the minimum required to reduce the risk of failure of the defective part of the subject trees. Where this might leave the tree visually unbalanced, further work may be suggested to address this. Where hazards have been identified in relatively unremarkable and low value trees, felling may have been suggested as a more pragmatic and cost-effective approach than pruning.

3.2.3 Prudent landscape husbandry involves sustainable preservation and conservation principles. In the case of trees and wooded landscapes, this means looking ahead many years into the future to ensure continuity and succession of the canopy coverage and its associated biodiversity and wildlife habitat. Therefore, where trees are felled and natural regeneration can occur, it should ideally be protected from deer browsing.

3.2.4 Ivy growing on trees provides useful shelter and food source for a host of wildlife. However, it can also hide structural defects and add loading and wind-sail to the trees that support it. Where ivy control or removal is identified as being necessary, it should be done in such a way as to avoid cutting into the bark of the supporting tree. As a general rule, ivy should be controlled and/or removed on high risk trees or in frequently visited zones to ensure it does not obscure significant defects on buttresses, main trunks, forks, large branches and critical branch unions.

3.3 Legal tree protection and permissions

As the trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order, Wokingham Borough Council's written consent will be required before undertaking the recommended work (exceptions apply to the removal of dead branches and dangerous trees as follows: -

Where a tree presents an immediate risk of serious harm and work is urgently needed to remove that risk, tree owners or their agents must give written notice to the authority as soon as practicable after that work becomes necessary. Work should only be carried out to the extent that it is necessary to remove the risk. In deciding whether work to a tree or branch is urgently necessary because it presents an immediate risk of serious harm, the Secretary of State's view is that there must be a present serious safety risk. This need not be limited to that brought about by disease or damage to the tree. It is sufficient to find that, by virtue of the state of a tree, its size, its position and such effect as any of those factors have, the tree presents an immediate risk of serious harm that must be dealt with urgently. One consideration would be to look at what is likely to happen, such as injury to a passing pedestrian. If the danger is not immediate the tree does not come within the meaning of the exception.

Ref. [Tree Preservation Orders and trees in conservation areas - GOV.UK](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas)

3.4 Wildlife habitat

None of the work recommended in this report is likely to affect protected wildlife, however, the appointed tree surgeons must carry out their own pre-start wildlife assessments (most notably for nesting birds, bats, dormice and badgers) and comply with current legislation and the standing advice from Natural England.

4. Tree risk management and future inspections

- 4.1 The HSE SIM 01/2007/05 *Management of risk from falling trees* advises that landowners have a duty to do all that is reasonably practicable to ensure that people are not exposed to risk to their health and safety. This does not mean that all trees must be individually examined every year. The level of risk is largely influenced by the nature of the target and tree risk assessment systems are driven by zoning targets and their frequency of use. It is therefore reasonable that trees in high risk or frequently visited zones should be inspected more regularly than those in low risk or rarely visited zones.
- 4.2 A balanced and proportionate approach to managing trees considers the significant contribution they make to the environment, biodiversity, human health and the quality of our surroundings. In addition to rural woodlands, copses and hedgerows trees that provide shading from high summer temperatures, filter pollutants and reduce stormwater run-off in villages, towns and cities are especially important for adaptation to our changing climate.
- 4.3 Responses to tree risk must therefore give due regard to these values and benefits in the widest sense. The knowledge and competence of an experienced and qualified arboriculturist will determine what mitigation measures are most suitable and whether the overall cost of risk control is proportionate. Good advice can therefore help avoid wholesale tree removal (which depletes our environment), inappropriate and damaging pruning (which causes high maintenance and potentially more dangerous trees) and the unnecessary costs associated with such work.
- 4.4 Risk zoning and formal inspections – as a general guide: -
- High risk trees and/or frequently visited areas should be inspected annually
 - Medium risk trees and/or moderately visited areas should be inspected every three years
 - Low risk trees and/or rarely visited areas should be inspected every six years
- 4.5 I recommend that White Hill Woods is formally inspected by a suitably qualified, experienced and insured arboricultural consultant every 3 years. In the meantime, they should continue to be informally checked by the landowner, especially after gale force storms (Beaufort Scale Force 8+), extreme heat, drought and unusually heavy and persistence spells of rain and heavy snowfall.

Reports of concerns from neighbours and/or members of the public are an important element of informal observations and should be acted upon. If there is any doubt as to the condition of the trees at White Hill Woods please do not hesitate to contact the author of this report.

Further clarification of the most appropriate tree risk strategy can be found pages 94-95 of the National Tree Safety Group's *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees* (2024 revised edition).

TABLE 1

Tree survey data

Tree Survey Data

Client: Michael Scarlett
 Site: Whitehill Woods
 Inspection date: 19-Jun-2026

Ref.	Common	Measurements	Overall Condition	Failure Indicators	Threat Category	Control Measures 1	Timescale	Photo
T001	Common ash	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Poor	Pink spot (tag 0179). Roadside, ash dieback 90% defoliated with moderate deadwood over road.	4: Moderate	Fell to 1m stump.	3 Months	
T002	Sweet chestnut	Height (m): 25 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 185 Life Stage: Veteran Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Fair	Very large notable veteran.	2: Minimal			
T003	Pedunculate oak	Height (m): 18.5 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 180 Life Stage: Ancient Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Fair/poor	Large ancient boundary oak opposite entrance to White Hill Farm Copas. Ganoderma applanatum brackets on lower trunk (roadside). Manual sounding suggests some basal decay and strips of cambial dysfunction and bark delamination around trunk base. Handful of moderate sized dead branches over road.	3: Slight	Detailed inspection required (decay mapping and QTRA)	6 Months	
T004	European larch	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 2.5 DBH (cm): 38 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Poor	Pink X. Primary failure has occurred and the trunk is significantly decaying and splitting from the tension side. Tree leans towards road and appears partially lodged in neighbouring trees. Wasps active in this area.	5: Significant	Fell.	1 Month	
T005	Common ash	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Fair/poor	Pink spot (tag 0180). Basal cavity between buttress. Arches out over road. Sheltered by surrounding trees and unlikely to free-fall to ground (branches of neighbouring trees likely to break or obstruct fall) .	2: Minimal	Fell.	2 Years	

Ref.	Common	Measurements	Overall Condition	Failure Indicators	Threat Category	Control Measures 1	Timescale	Photo
T006	European larch	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Early Mature	Poor	Dead standing tree within falling distance of road. Surrounded by neighbouring canopy and unlikely to free-fall to road but should ultimately be felled for safety reasons.	2: Minimal	Fell.	2 Years	
T007	Common beech	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 7.5 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Fair	Tag 0182. Fungal fruiting bracket on trunk at 4m north side. Well sheltered by surrounding woodland canopy & crown incline and weight bias is very slightly north, away from road. Close to caravan and sheds. Outward vigour appears normal.	3: Slight	More detailed inspection by way of manual sounding around bracket from ladder to assess extent of decay/hollowing.	6 Months	
T008	Horse chestnut	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Poor	Tag 0183. Trunk is extensively decayed and hollowing. Owner is aware and a notice is present to warn site users/visitors to keep away.	2: Minimal	Maintain warning notice fit for purpose.	1 Year	
T009	Common beech	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 5.5 DBH (cm): 38 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Fair/poor	Tag 0184. Old trunk wound at 2.5m on north side with good rib formation either side. Tree is within falling distance of road and could swivel in any direction in the event of failure but most likely to fall northwards away from road. Outwardly normal vigour and well sheltered by surrounding woodland canopy.	3: Slight			
T010	Pedunculate oak	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Fair	Tag 0185. Large mature boundary oak near Remenham Hill. Ivy recently cut. Telegaph & power wires running under canopy. Outwardly normal vigour.	2: Minimal			
T011	Sycamore	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 8.5 DBH (cm): 40 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Fair/poor	Tag 0186. Edge of PROW footpath. Basal decay and hollowing. Partially sheltered by woodland canopy and outwardly normal vigour.	2: Minimal			

Ref.	Common	Measurements	Overall Condition	Failure Indicators	Threat Category	Control Measures 1	Timescale	Photo
T012	Common beech	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 75 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Fair	Tag 0187. Large mature boundary beech, overhanging neighbouring residential property that is currently undergoing redevelopment. Tree is within falling distance of garden area currently being used for construction materials strage. Temporary Herras fencing appears to define a 15m tree (woodland) protection buffer zone.	2: Minimal			
T013	Sweet chestnut	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 11 DBH (cm): 85 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Fair	Tag 0188. Large mature tree, overhanging neighbouring residential property that is currently undergoing redevelopment. Tree is within falling distance of garden area currently being used for construction materials strage. Temporary Herras fencing appears to define a 15m tree (woodland) protection buffer zone.	2: Minimal			
T014	Common beech	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 62 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 20+ Years	Fair	Tag 0189. Large mature boundary beech, overhanging neighbouring residential property that is currently undergoing redevelopment. Tree is within falling distance of garden area currently being used for construction materials strage. Temporary Herras fencing appears to define a 15m tree (woodland) protection buffer zone.	2: Minimal			

TABLE 2

Tree work schedule

Tree Survey Recommendations

Client: Michael Scarlett

Site: Whitehill Woods



**Fulford-Dobson
Associates Ltd**
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Timescale	No. Recommendations
1 Month	1
3 Months	1
6 Months	2
1 Year	1
2 Years	2

Total	7
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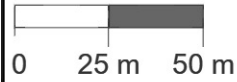
Ref.	Species	Failure Indicators	Measurements	Overall Condition	Control Measures 1	Threat Category	Timescale	Photo
T004	European larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Pink X. Primary failure has occurred and the trunk is significantly decaying and splitting from the tension side. Tree leans towards road and appears partially lodged in neighbouring trees. Wasps active in this area.	Height (m): 20 Crown Radius (m): 2.5 DBH (cm): 38 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Poor	Fell.	5: Significant	1 Month	
T001	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Pink spot (tag 0179). Roadside, ash dieback 90% defoliated with moderate deadwood over road.	Height (m): 11 Crown Radius (m): 3.5 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Poor	Fell to 1m stump.	4: Moderate	3 Months	

Ref.	Species	Failure Indicators	Measurements	Overall Condition	Control Measures 1	Threat Category	Timescale	Photo	
T003	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Large ancient boundary oak opposite entrance to White Hill Farm Copas. Ganoderma applanatum brackets on lower trunk (roadside). Manual sounding suggests some basal decay and strips of cambial dysfunction and bark delamination around trunk base. Handful of moderate sized dead branches over road.	Height (m): 18.5 Crown Radius (m): 10 DBH (cm): 180 Life Stage: Ancient Life Exp.: 40+ Years	Fair/poor	Detailed inspection required (decay mapping and QTRA)	3: Slight	6 Months		
T007	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tag 0182. Fungal fruiting bracket on trunk at 4m north side. Well sheltered by surrounding woodland canopy & crown incline and weight bias is very slightly north, away from road. Close to caravan and sheds. Outward vigour appears normal.	Height (m): 21 Crown Radius (m): 7.5 DBH (cm): 55 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Fair	More detailed inspection by way of manual sounding around bracket from ladder to assess extent of decay/hollowing.	3: Slight	6 Months		
T008	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tag 0183. Trunk is extensively decayed and hollowing. Owner is aware and a notice is present to warn site users/visitors to keep away.	Height (m): 19 Crown Radius (m): 9 DBH (cm): 70 Life Stage: Mature Life Exp.: 10+ Years	Poor	Maintain warning notice fit for purpose.	2: Minimal	1 Year		

Ref.	Species	Failure Indicators	Measurements	Overall Condition	Control Measures 1	Threat Category	Timescale	Photo	
T005	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Pink spot (tag 0180). Basal cavity between buttress. Arches out over road. Sheltered by surrounding trees and unlikely to free-fall to ground (branches of neighbouring trees likely to break or obstruct fall) .	Height (m): 16 Crown Radius (m): 5 DBH (cm): 30 Life Stage: Early Mature Life Exp.: <10 years	Fair/poor	Fell.	2: Minimal	2 Years		
T006	European larch (<i>Larix decidua</i>)	Dead standing tree within falling distance of road. Surrounded by neighbouring canopy and unlikely to free-fall to road but should ultimately be felled for safety reasons.	Height (m): 18 Crown Radius (m): 2 DBH (cm): 25 Life Stage: Early Mature	Poor	Fell.	2: Minimal	2 Years		

PLAN 1

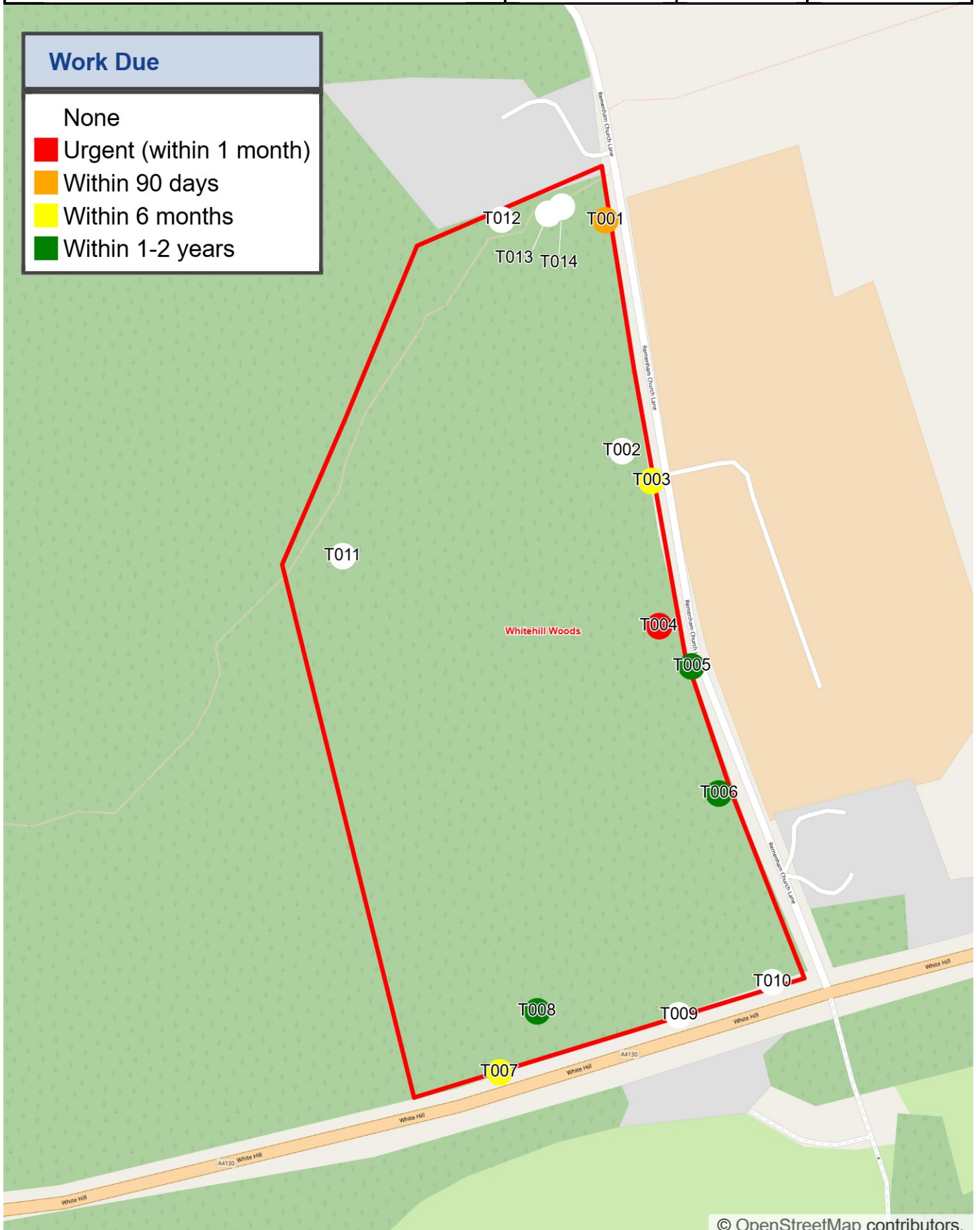
Tree location plan



Work Due

None

- Urgent (within 1 month)
- Within 90 days
- Within 6 months
- Within 1-2 years



APPENDIX 1

Tree Hazard – Risk Evaluation and Treatment System

TREE HAZARD: RISK EVALUATION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM - THREATS

All examples given are neither prescriptive nor exclusive

Failure Score

Consider identified defects in relation to species/clone history, established failure criteria & time of year

Score	✓	Likelihood of failure	Example indicators
50		Imminent/Immediate	Uprooting; Extreme root loss; Collapsing structure
8		Probable/Soon	Altered exposure; Primary decay fungus; Severe inclusive bark/root loss; Fragile dead wood
2		Likely, foreseeable	Lapsed pollard; Overweight/subsiding limbs; Poor stem taper; Dieback
.8		Potentially with time	Early development of inclusive bark; Robust dead wood
0		None apparent	No significant defects observed

Target Score

Consider impact radius of identified defect against potential targets. Consider forward visibility available to drivers (Poor Forward Visibility / Good Forward Visibility) & whether vehicles are likely to be stationary, e.g. at junctions. If targets liable to include unsupervised children &/or the elderly or infirm, **upgrade target value by one category**. For railway targets use *THREATS NR*

Score	✓	Value	Static target examples	Target occupancy examples
40		Very high	Building 24 hour use	Constant vehicular traffic/busy playground
25		High	Building 12 hour use, ≥11Kv power lines	Frequent vehicular traffic/constant pedestrian use
20		Medium	Building/structure occasional use, <11Kv lines	Peak times traffic/intermittent use, PFV, e.g. commuter run
15		Low	Garage, Summer house, Listed wall	Occasional traffic/sporadic use, GFV e.g. quiet rural road
7		Very low	Unlisted wall, paving, garden features	Infrequently used access/public right of way/bridleway
0		None	Grass	Hardly ever used, e.g. remote path

Impact Score

Consider height of fall/momentum & whether e.g. lower branches would impede agent's descent

Score	✓	Degree of harm and consequences (examples)	Agent: trees, mm, or branches, kg (NB size/weight for guidance only)		
10		Severe structural damage, vehicles crushed – passenger fatalities very probable	VL	> 750mm	> 500kg
6		Moderate structural/ severe vehicle damage – fatal/disabling injuries likely	L	350-750mm	50-500kg
4		Minor damage/probable disabling/hospitalising injury to pedestrians	M	100-350mm	10-50kg
1		Fragile objects destroyed, superficial/recoverable injury to pedestrians	S	< 100mm	< 10kg

Risk Evaluation

FAILURE SCORE _____ X TARGET SCORE _____ X IMPACT SCORE _____ =

Appropriate Response

The use below of the word 'within' should not be taken to mean that delay is necessarily acceptable

Score range	✓	Threat Category	Recommended action & Completion deadline	Code
4000+		7- Extreme	Evacuate/prevent access to impact site, emergency call-out of contractors	E
2001-3999		6- Serious	Close site if practical; arrange for work to be completed within 7 days	7D
1000-2000		5- Significant	Arrange for work to be completed within four weeks maximum	4W
330-999		4- Moderate	Remediate within 13 weeks, reinspect after SWE meantime (inc. gales to Force 7+)	13W
160-329		3- Slight	Reinspect annually /after storms (Force 10+), expect to schedule work within 2 yrs	A
50-159		2- Minimal	Reinspect within 3 yrs if public access, schedule work as required	3Y
0-49		1- Insignificant	Reinspect within 5 yrs if general public access or 3 yrs if child-specific access & TS ≥20	3/5Y