

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT	DBH	CANOPY SPREAD				LOW CANOPY HEIGHT	FIRST SIG. BRANCH	AGE CLASS	PHYSIOLOG. CONDITION	STRUCTURAL & CONDITION COMMENTS	PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT	RPA RADIUS	REMAIN. YEARS CONTRIB.	CATEGORY
				N	E	S	W							RPA M <sup>2</sup>		
1	Ash	13	30 0	4	5	5	3.5	3	6	E M	G	Off-site tree not fully inspected, ivy prevents full inspection, branch stubs suggest poor pruning history	-	3.6 41	30?	B
2	Chestnut	14	55 0	5	6	4	7	3	3	E M	G	Off-site tree not fully inspected. Appears to have historic bleeding canker wounds	-	6.6 137	20?	C
3	Sycamore	16	50 0 45 0	4	6.5	6.5	7	3	4.5	E M	G	Single stem divides into two at 1m, union stable, wound to west at 1m, 35x50cm occluding little apparent decay. Highways and footpath to east and south	If permission given Prune to clear street light by 2m	8.1 204	40	B
4	Sycamore	15	50 0	4	4	4.5	9	3	3	E M	G	Stem wound to south at 0.5m, 15x25cm, occluding little apparent decay. Branch removal wound at 1m 20x20cm occluding some socket decay	If permission given Prune to clear street light by 2m	6 113	40	B
5	Ash	13	45 0	5.5	3	6	9	2	2	E M	G	Structural branches and canopy weight biased to west	-	5.4 91	40	B
6	Sycamore	13	42 0	3.5	7	3.5	3	3	5	E M	G	Stem wounds to west at 0.2m, 19x5cm and at 0.7m, 40x25cm, occluding little apparent decay. Barbed wire constricting stem at 1m, occluding	-	5 79	30	C
7	Sycamore	14	34 0 30 0	3.5	3.5	4.5	6	2	3.5	E M	G	Single stem at base divides into two at 0.7m, union stable. Stem wounds to west and south at <1m, occluding little apparent decay, 44x20 cm and 30x30 cm, broken branch stub to west at 1m, socket decay	-	5.5 93	30	C
8	Sycamore	14	46 0	4	8.5	6	3	2	6	E M	G	Single stem weight bias to east, canopy weight biased to east, possible historic wire constricting/included at 1.8m to west	-	5.5 95	40	B
9	Sycamore	13	55 0	4	7.5	3.5	7.5	1	0.5	E M	G	Girdling root to west, branch stubs <2m long to west with maturing epicormic growth, bark wound on these	-	6.6 137	40	B
10	Cherry	4	13 0	0	2.5	4	0	1.5	1.5	E M	F	Poor, weight biased to south east, suppressed, possibly sucker growth from T11, decay at base	If permission given recommend removal and replacement	1.5 7.6	10	C
11	Cherry	12	47 0	1	4	6	6	2.5	2	M	G	Poor condition, wood decay fungi at base to west, strip of dead bark base to 2m to east	If permission given recommend removal and replacement	5.6 99	<10	U
12	Sycamore	14	45 0	5	7	6	5.5	2	2	E M	G	Stem wound to north at 1m, 15x15cm occluding little apparent decay	-	5.4 91	40	B
13	Sycamore	14	50 0	6.5	4	2.5	6	2	2.5	E M	G	Branch removal wound at 2m to west, upright stem, canopy weight biased to NNW	-	6 113	40	B
14	Group of Hawthorn, 1 x crab apple	<6	<2 00	4	4	4	4	0	0	M	G	Fair, approx. 17 stems/individual trees in a linier group	-	2.4 18	30	C
15	Hawthorn hedge	<5	30 0	3	3	3	3	0	0	M	F	Hedge previously topped, possibly flailed at 2m, 2/3m of regrowth	-	3.6 40	30	C

## Tree Data – Glossary

N, S, E, W = Compass direction

# = An estimated measurement.

1. Tree Number/ tags - Individual tree = T+ Number, Group of trees = G+ Number
2. Species - Common and or scientific names where appropriate
3. Height - Over all tree height, measured in M
4. Diameter at breast height - Measurement of stem @1.5m in mm
5. Canopy spread - Extent of tree branches taken at each compass point in m.
6. Low canopy height - Height of lowest branch above the ground.
7. Height of first significant branch and its direction of growth
8. Age Class / Life Stage - Y=Young, SM=Semi mature, EM=Early Mature, M= Mature, OM=Over Mature, V= Veteran.
9. Physiological condition - Good = Normal growth, Fair = Reduced twig extension, but other than that few signs of ill health, Poor = Small internodes, thinning canopy, Dead.
10. Structural Condition – Comment on defects or issues that could affect tree or tree part stability
11. Condition comments - Significance of physiological and structural condition
12. Preliminary management
13. Root Protection Area - As per section 4.6 of BS 5837(2012).
14. Estimated remaining contribution in years - More than 40 years, 20-40, 10-20, less than 10
15. U or A to C Category grading - See BS 5837(2012) Table 1 For details of each Category

## Tree Categorisation

Section 4.5.2 of BS 5837 states *‘The purpose of the tree categorisation method, which should be applied by an arboriculturist, is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring’.*

There are four retention category’s, U, A, B and C, with sub category’s 1, 2 & 3 to reflect arboricultural, landscape or cultural values respectively. The category colours as given below are represented on all maps and plans to aid removal/retention and site design.

- **Category U – Trees in such poor** condition that they cannot realistically be retained in the context of the current land use for greater than 10 years.
- **Category A – Trees of high quality** with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- **Category B – Trees of moderate** quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- **Category C – Trees of low** quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm.

Category U trees are those that should be removed in the short term and should not be considered further in the planning process unless there is ecological/habitat value. All other category trees are material considerations in the planning process.

## Root Protection Area

BS 5837 states a 'root protection area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority'.

For single stems the RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

The RPA is initially plotted on plans as a circle, but where pre-existing site conditions are considered to have altered the rooting area a polygon will be produced. On this site, any circular RPA found beyond 2m under the adjacent highways to the east and south has been removed and added on site forming an RPA accurate in m<sup>2</sup>.

The default position is that proposed structures should be located outside the RPA's of retained trees. If operations are proposed within the RPA, the arboriculturist should:

- Demonstrate that the tree can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA
- Propose a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth