

Tree no. on plan	Species	Ht (M)	Crown spread (M) N E S W	Stem dia. @1.5m (mm) RPA radius(m) RPA area (m2)	Life stage	Estimated remaining contribution in years	General observations Physiological condition- P Structural condition - S	Preliminary management recommendations	Category of retention and sub category
1	<i>Betula pendula</i>	12	4 6 4 5	480 5.8 106	M	>20	P- Fair S- Fair Poorly pruned historically, but useful screening tree from highway.	Erect TPF as per TPP.	B2
2	<i>Betula pendula</i>	10	4 2 3 3	170 2 12.6	M	>20	P- Fair S- Fair Useful screening tree from highway.	Erect TPF as per TPP.	B2
3	<i>Betula pendula</i>	11	3 2 3 1	220 2.6 21	M	>20	P- Fair S- Fair Poorly pruned historically, but useful screening tree from highway.	Erect TPF as per TPP.	B2
4	<i>Betula pendula</i>	11	4 3 5 4	380 4.6 66	M	>20	P- Fair S- Fair Poorly pruned historically, but useful screening tree from highway. Incompatible with proposals.	Fell	B2

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5	<i>Betula pendula</i>	10	3 2 2 3	170 2 12.6	YM	>20	P- Good S- Good	Erect TPF as per TPP. Driveway access to bisect RPA using no dig solution : advise 100mm Cellweb®.	C1
6	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsonia</i>	8	1 1 1 1	160 1.9 11.3	Y	>40	P- Good S- Good	Erect TPF as per TPP.	C1
7	<i>Betula pendula</i>	9	3 4 3 5	250 3 28	M	>20	P- Fair S- Fair Poorly pruned historically, but useful screening tree from highway.	Erect TPF as per TPP.	B2

Survey schedule key

1. Tree ID: Refers to numbers as shown in the plan of the tree constraints.
2. Species: common name and scientific name
3. Height (measured in meters)
4. Crown spread (measured in meters at the points of North, South, East and West). Where “#” is used as a suffix, the measurements are approximate.
5. Stem diameter measured at 1.5m height in mm. RPA calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012.
6. Life stage: Young (Y) (small trees at a very early stage of their growth), young mature (YM)(larger trees at an early life stage with the potential to still grow considerably larger), Mature (MA)(trees which have reached their maximum size and are self sustaining at the point), Over mature (OM)(trees that are beginning to decline and starting to die back from the tips), Veteran (V)(trees that are rapidly in decline and steadily losing canopy spread), Dead (D)
7. Estimated remaining contribution in years: Until such a time as any residual amenity is lost.
8. General observations - a visual assessment of the physiological and structural condition of the tree, classed as :Poor, fair, good, dead, decline. Physiologically refers to the vitality and vigour of the tree; Structural refers to the presence of physical defects within the tree’s structural makeup. For example, a multi stemmed tree from a lapsed pollard with multiple defects in those unions, but with good vitality and good leaf cover would be classed as physiologically good, but structurally poor.

9. Preliminary management recommendations - recommendations to maintain the tree as part of the proposals, or assessing whether its retention is viable, whether it be the suggestion of aerial inspections, remedial pruning, or detailed decay inspections.

10. Categories and sub-categories of retention: See figure 1 below.

BS5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see [BS5837:2012] 4.5.7.</i>			
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	

Fig.1