

Tree Survey Schedule	
Client: Joel Figov and Annabell Mears, 5 Alder Road, Andover, SP11 6YZ	
Location: Land to the East of The Green, Great Cheverell, Wiltshire, SN10 5XN	
Surveyor: Stuart Roberts	

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
01	S	Ash	19	871	3	2	6	11	9	7	M	F	F	Off-site tree on Network Rail land, twin stem from base from a narrow union with bark inclusion, north stem bifurcates at 1m from good union, major dead wood in lower crown, minor dieback in upper crown to east likely due to early stage impact of ash dieback disease, crown is currently class 1 (75%-100% remaining crown), low extended subsiding limb to the south extended from crown form.	Reduce end weight of low south limb by 3m.	<10	C2	10.5
02	S	Goat willow	9	330	1	1	5	2	7	2	M	G	F	Off-site tree on Network Rail land, pronounced non-progressive lean to the east, twin stem from 1.5 metres from good union, suppressed crown form.	None.	20+	C1	4.0
03	S	Hawthorn	5	150	1	1	1	2	2	2	Y	G	G	Off-site tree on Network Rail land, single-stem young hawthorn with prolific climbing plants established in crown.	None.	40+	C3	1.8
04	G	Goat willow x 9	12	550	1	0	See tree constraints plan.				M	G	G	Group of 8 x goat willow stems off-site on Network Rail land in a wetland area, positions not well represented on topographical survey, crown bias to the east.	None.	20+	C3	6.6
05	S	Hawthorn	8	294	6	1	4	3	4	3	Sm	G	G	Off-site hawthorn on Network Rail land, good condition, multi stem from base.	None.	20+	C1	3.5

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							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
06	G	Hawthorn	8	200	1	1	6	2	1	4	Sm	P	P	Group of 3 x hawthorn off-site tree hawthorn on Network Rail land, the largest stem to the north has failed to the north from the base but continues to grow, the two remaining upright stems to the south are sparse with minor dieback.	None.	<10	C3	2.4
07	S	Hawthorn	8	318	6	1	3	2	3	3	Sm	F	F	Off-site multi stem hawthorn, sparse crown with minor dieback.	None.	20+	C1	3.8
08	S	Walnut	11	700	1	1	9	9	7	7	M	G	G	Off-site mature walnut, low spreading crown form, minor dead wood, good condition.	None.	40+	A2	8.4

Table Heading	Definition
Tree Number	Tree numbers as they appear in the Tree Schedule and are marked on the Tree Protection Plan drawings.
Single or group	S for a single tree, G for a group of trees and H for a hedge
Species	The common name of the tree
Height (m)	In meters measured with a laser clinometer
Calculated stem diameter (mm)	Calculated diameter of the stem(s) measured in millimetres at 1.5 meters from ground level
Number of stems	Indicates the number of stems measured to inform the Root Protection Area
Crown clearance (m)	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level
Crown spread (m)	The spread of the crown measured in metres, taken at the four cardinal points from the trunk
Age class	(Np) Newly planted, (Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early mature, (M) Mature, (A) Ancient or (V) Veteran
Physiological condition	Good – tree has good health and vitality. Fair- tree has minor health and vitality problems. Poor- tree has low vitality and significant health problems. Dead- dead tree.
Structural condition	G-good P- poor F- Fair D-dead
Condition notes	Specific notes relating to the condition of the tree
Recommendations	Recommendations for tree surgery based on any physical defects found or for further investigation of defects that require a more detailed assessment
Estimated remaining contribution	In years <10, 10+, 20+ or 40+
RPA (Root Protection Area) Radius (m):	The radius of the area in square metres that will need to be protected during construction with a protective fence and/or load bearing surface
Category grading Category	Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter <150mm Category U: Trees 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
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY	

Tree survey methodology

A site visit was undertaken by qualified arboriculturalist Stuart Roberts. The inspection took place from ground level and employed the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994).

Category ratings: In accordance with the BS5837:2012 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment, a rating of A, B, C or U is allocated based on the condition of a tree or group of trees in its/their current surroundings. No consideration is given to any specific development proposal when allocating category ratings, category definitions are detailed below:

Category & colour	Criteria
A	<i>Those trees or groups which have high quality and value, are in good structural and physiological condition and are expected to have a useful life expectancy of at least another 40 years- indicated in green on the associated plans</i>
B	<i>Those trees or groups which would be considered as category A trees but which are of lower value, poorer structural condition, or which are expected to have a useful life expectancy of a minimum of 20 years- indicated in blue on the associated plans</i>
C	<i>Those trees or groups which are of low quality and value, trees currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting is established or are young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm. Category C trees are expected to have a life expectancy of a minimum of 10 years- indicated in grey on the associated plans</i>
U	<i>Trees or groups in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within ten years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management- indicated in red on the associated plans</i>

BS5837:2012 Tree categorisation criteria

Sub categories are awarded in accordance with the following criteria:

Sub category	Inclusion criteria
1	<i>Trees with arboricultural value</i>
2	<i>Trees with landscape value</i>
3	<i>Trees with cultural or conservation (ecological) value</i>

BS5837:2012 Tree sub-category criteria

Root protection areas (RPAs)

Below ground constraints or Root Protection Areas (**RPAs**) for all trees included in the site survey are calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 4.6.1. The 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 should be treated as a priority. The RPAs have been plotted onto the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times the trees stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level.

The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the tree(s). If operations within the RPA are proposed, the project arboriculturist should:

- demonstrate that the tree(s) 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.