

Appendix A - Tree Schedule

Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	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.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	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 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy 	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead

Root Protection Area (RPA)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition & Work Recommendations	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
G28(T1)	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	15	650	N - 5 S - 5 E - 8 W - 2	M	F	Typical condition for age and species Bark wouunds noted Suppressed crown to west Ganoderma applanatum to base	191	7.8	B (ii)
G28(T2)	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	15	400 250 200 200	5	M	F	Multi stemmed form, possible old coppice Epicormic growth Included unions to base	137	6.6	B (ii)
G28(T3)	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	15	Avg 300 300 300 300	6	M	F	Multi stemmed form, possible old coppice Epicormic growth Included unions to base Bark wounds with open cavities	163	7.2	B (ii)
G28(T4)	Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	15	750	6	M	F	Typical condition for age and species Bark wouunds noted Multi leadered form, possible lapsed pollard	254	9.0	B (ii)
G28(T5)	Field Maple Acer campestre	10	est 300 250 200	5	M	F	Multi stemmed form, possible old coppice Epicormic growth Delaminting bark Bark wounds with open cavities	87	5.3	C (ii)

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G28(T6)	Field Maple Acer campestre	7	est 250	3	EM	F	Typical condition for age and species Base obscured by elder, hawthorn and scrub	28	3.0	C (ii)
G28(T7)	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 150	2	SM	F	Typical crown form and condition for age and species Branch stubs	10	1.8	C (ii)
G28(T8)	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	4	est 150	2	SM	F	Typical crown form and condition for age and species Branch stubs	10	1.8	C (ii)