

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Site: 57 Mears Ashby Road, Earls Barton

Date: 02 February 2022



TREES

Tree ID	Species	Height	Stem dia	Spread									Crown clearance height				Life stage	General observations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius	RPA area	
				Est	N	Est	S	Est	E	Est	W	Est	1st branch	Est	1st branch direction	Canopy height									Est
T1	Apple (edible)	4	180	-	2	-	2.5	-	2.0	-	2	-	0.5	-	E	2	-	EM	Small Apple tree close to dwelling, pruned in past. Typical form.	Good	Good	10+	C1	2.2	15
T2	Spruce	7	150	-	1	-	2	-	1.0	-	2	-	2	-	S	2	-	EM	Dead standing tree.	Dead	Dead	-	U	1.8	10
T3	Cypress (Lawson)	7	450	-	3	-	2	-	3.0	-	2	-	2	-	E	2	-	EM	Tri-stemmed tree located within planted bed. Typical form.	Good	Good	10+	C1	5.4	92
T4	Plum (domestic)	3.5	150	-	1	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	2	-	1.5	-	W	2	-	EM	Tree located on boundary fence, pruned in past.	Good	Good	10+	C1	1.8	10
T5	Apple (edible)	4	200	-	3	-	2.5	-	2.5	-	3	-	1	-	N	1.5	-	EM	Tree located within lawn area, prune in past, typical fruit tree.	Good	Good	10+	C1	2.4	18
T6	Plum (domestic)	5	320	-	3	-	3.5	-	2.5	-	4	-	1.5	-	N	2	-	M	Tree located within lawn area, fruiting body to stem, historic pruning within upper canopy.	Fair	Fair	10+	C1	3.8	46
T7	Plum (domestic)	3.5	170	-	2	-	1	-	1.0	-	1	-	0.3	-	S	2	-	EM	Tree located beneath canopy of adjacent tree. Pruned in past.	Good	Fair	10+	C1	2.0	13
T8	Apple (edible)	4	210	-	2	-	2	-	2.0	-	2	-	2	-	N	2	-	EM	Managed fruit tree located within lawn area. Squat form.	Good	Good	10+	C1	2.5	20
T9	Cypress (Lawson)	6.5	400	-	2	-	2	-	2.0	-	2	-	0	-	W	1	-	EM	Multi-stemmed tree located adjacent to driveway. Dbh measured at base, subsiding canopy.	Fair	Good	10+	C1	4.8	72
T10	Oak (English)	13.0	610	-	5	-	6.5	-	5.0	-	6	-	2	-	S	2	-	EM	Tree located on boundary to highway verge at front of dwelling. Good form.	Good	Good	40+	B1	7.3	168
T11	Plum (cultivar)	5	420	-	3	-	3	-	3.5	-	4	-	1	-	S	2	-	M	Twin-stemmed tree located adjacent to lawn area, canopy reduced in past.	Good	Good	10+	C1	5.0	80
T12	Apple (edible)	5.5	350	-	4	-	4	-	4.0	-	4	-	1	-	E	2	-	M	Good open grown tree, historic canopy reduction in past. Typical form.	Good	Good	10+	B2	4.2	55
T13	Pear (domestic)	2.5	140	-	2	-	2.5	-	2.0	-	2	-	1	-	W	1.5	-	EM	Tree located within lawn area. Typical form.	Good	Good	10+	C1	1.7	9
T14	Walnut (common)	13.5	310	-	4	-	3.5	-	5.0	-	4	-	1.5	-	W	2	-	EM	Individual tree located on edge of lawn area. Co-dominant stem at 2m. Good form.	Good	Good	20+	B2	3.7	43
T15	Walnut (common)	14.5	520	-	6	-	5	-	7.0	-	5	-	2.5	-	W	2.5	-	M	Specimen tree located within lawn area. Good form, minor hung up limbs, minor cavities to stem.	Good	Good	20+	B1	6.2	122
T16	Oak (English)	14.5	600	-	4	-	5	-	4.0	-	4	#	2.5	-	W	3	-	M	Large tree on site boundary. Recent pollard with minimal regrowth.	Good	Good	40+	B2	7.2	163
T17	Apple (edible)	3.5	170	-	2	-	1	-	2.0	-	2	-	1	-	E	1.5	-	EM	Small tree located within lawn area. Typical form.	Good	Fair	10+	C1	2.0	13

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				Est	N	Est	S	Est	E	Est	W	Est	1st branch	Est	1st branch direction	Canopy height									Est
T18	Walnut (common)	14	550	-	6	-	5	-	6.0	-	4	-	2	-	S	2.5	-	M	Tree located within lawn area, high past pollard. Some regrowth retaining form of tree.	Good	Good	20+	B2	6.6	137
T19	Oak (English)	13.5	630	-	4	-	4.5	-	4.0	-	4	-	2.5	-	NW	4	-	M	Tree located close to site boundary, recent high pollard with minor regrowth. Good form.	Good	Good	40+	B2	7.6	180
T20	Plum (domestic)	4	220	-	1	-	2.5	-	2.5	-	1	-	1.5	-	S	2	-	EM	Suppressed tree beneath canopy of larger oak tree. Poor form.	Fair	Good	10+	C2	2.6	22
T21	Apple (edible)	2.5	210	-	2	-	2	-	2.0	-	2	-	1.5	-	E	1.5	-	EM	Individual tree located within lawn area, prune in past, typical form.	Good	Fair	10+	C1	2.5	20
T22	Oak (English)	11.5	400	-	4	-	4	#	4.0	-	4	-	2.5	-	E	2.5	-	EM	Tree located close to boundary, pollarded in recent past with some regrowth, some dieback/dead stubs within canopy but should recover.	Good	Fair	20+	B2	4.8	72
T23	Apple (edible)	4	300	-	3	-	3	-	3.0	-	2	-	1.5	-	N	2	-	EM	Tree located on edge of patio area. Typical form.	Good	Fair	10+	C1	3.6	41

GROUPS

Group ID	Species	Height range	Est	Stem numbers	Maximum Stem diameter	Average radius	Average canopy height	Life stage	General observations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius	RPA area
G1	Cypress (Lawson), Cotoneaster	4-7	-	14	200	2.5	2	EM	Small group of planted trees. Mostly cypress. Multi-stemmed form.	Good	Good	10+	C2	2.4	18
G2	Sumach	2-3	-	2	75	1	1	EM	Two small trees, low value.	Good	Good	10+	C2	0.9	3
G3	Plum, Lilac	3-4	-	15	110	2	2	EM/M	Area of scrubby vegetation. Low value.	Good	Good	10+	C2	1.3	5
G4	Plum (domestic), Apple (edible)	4-5	-	3	270	3	2	EM/M	Small group of similar sized trees, pruned in past. Typical form. Better collectively.	Good	Good	10+	B2	3.2	33
G5	Plum (domestic)	2-4	-	10	100	2	1	SM	Scrubby group of trees located around shed. Suckering.	Good	Good	10+	C2	1.2	5
G6	Plum (domestic), Apple (edible)	3-6	-	10	180	2	2	EM/M	Linear group of similar sized trees. One dead stump contained within. Good collectively.	Good	Fair	10+	C2	2.2	15
G7	Plum (domestic), Apple (edible)	4-5	-	3	190	2	2	EM	Small linear group. Typical form, pruned in past.	Good	Fair	10+	C2	2.3	16

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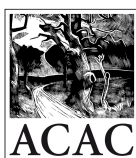
Group ID	Species	Height range	Est	Stem numbers	Maximum Stem diameter	Average radius	Average canopy height	Life stage	General observations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius	RPA area
G8	Plum (domestic)	5-7	-	4	200	2.5	2	EM	Linear group close to site boundary, drawn up in form.	Good	Good	10+	C2	2.4	18
G9	Plum (domestic)	5-6	-	2	150	2.5	1.5	EM	Two similar sized trees located close to site boundary, drawn up form.	Good	Good	10+	C2	1.8	10
G10	Beech, Sycamore	17	#	6	800	7.5	2.5	M	Group of off-site trees close to northern boundary, no access so measurements estimated. Good collectively with cohesive canopies. Prominent form. Ivy obscuring stems.	Good	Good	20+	B2	9.6	290
G11	Cypress, Cherry laurel, Beech, Privet, plum	4-15	#	20	400	4	2	M	Linear off-site group. Provides good screen to neighbouring property. Measurements estimated due to limited access.	Good	Good	20+	B2	4.8	72
G12	Poplar (aspen)	15	-	2	430	6	2	EM/M	Two tree located adjacent to cypress group and on site boundary. Suppressed form due to neighbouring trees.	Good	Good	20+	B2	5.2	84
G13	Cypress (Lawson)	15	-	6	490	4	1.5	EM/M	Linear tree group. Some trees suppressed in form. Better collectively.	Fair	Good	10+	C2	5.9	109

HEDGEROWS

Hedge ID	Species	Height	Hedge Width	Maximum Stem diameter	Est	Life stage	General observations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius	RPA area
H1	Cypress, Hawthorn, Beech, Elm, Sycamore	3-6	3	175	-	EM	Partially managed boundary hedgerow. Cypress been topped in past, now with dead sections. Provides good screen from highway. Beech better but young in age.	Good	Fair	10+	C2	2.1	14
H2	Cypress (Lawson)	3	1.5	200	-	EM	Managed hedgerow located adjacent to driveway. Good screen.	Good	Good	10+	C2	2.4	18
H3	Cotoneaster, Lonicera, Cherry laurel	2	1	75	-	EM	Managed boundary hedgerow.	Good	Good	10+	C2	0.9	3

TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

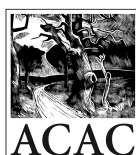
- The tree survey was carried out with reference to methodology set out in *BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'*.
- Trees were surveyed (from ground level) individually or as groups where it was considered that they had grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features. However, where it was considered that there was an arboricultural need to differentiate between attributes trees within groups/woodlands were also surveyed as individuals
- Within the tree survey schedule, each surveyed tree (T), group (G) or woodland (W) on or adjacent to the site is given a *reference number* which refers to its position on the tree survey constraints plan.
- Also shown on the tree constraints plan are root protection areas (RPA).
- **Tree species** are listed by common name only.
- Heights are measured in metres. They are recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.
- **Trunk diameters** are measured in millimetres and are rounded to the nearest 10mm. Single stemmed tree diameters are measured at 1.5m above ground level or, where a fork or swelling makes this impractical, at the narrowest point beneath. Diameters of multi-stemmed trees are calculated as 'combined stem diameters' (as per guidance set out within BS5837:2012).
- **Branch spreads** are taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the tree crown. They are recorded up to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and to up the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.
- **Crown clearance** is expressed both as existing height above ground level of first significant branch along with its direction of growth, and also in terms of the overall canopy.
- **Canopy radius** is an average measurement of the radius of the tree canopies within the group.
- **Hedge width** is an average measurement of the overall width of the hedge along its length.
- Estimates. Where any other measurement has had to be estimated, due to inaccessibility for example, this is indicated by a “#” suffix to the measurement as shown in the tree survey schedule.
- **Life stage** is defined as Y – young (stake dependent), SM - Semi-Mature (still capable of being transplanted without preparation, up to 30cm girth and not yet sexually mature), EM – Early Mature (not yet having reached 75% of expected mature size), M – Mature (anything else up to



normal life expectancy for the species), OM – Over Mature (anything beyond mature and in natural decline), V – Veteran.

- **General observations** are recorded in relation to a tree’s structural and/or physiological condition (i.e. the presence of any decay and physical defect) and /or any preliminary management recommendations that may be appropriate.
- **Physiological condition** is described as Good (no indications of impaired physiological function and in optimum condition for age and species), Fair (with indicators of reduced vitality. Some intervention may be required), Poor (with significantly impaired physiological function for age and species).
- **Structural condition** is described as Good (without any observable significant biomechanical structural weaknesses), Fair (with minor biomechanical structural flaws. Some remedial action may be required), Poor (with significant biomechanical weaknesses requiring intervention particularly where risk management is required).
- **Useful life expectancy (ULE)**, or the length of time a tree’s is estimated to be able to make a useful contribution, is expressed in years as: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+
- **Quality** of individual trees, groups of trees and woodlands is assessed in terms of quality and benefit within the context of proposed development and graded into one of four categories (A, B, C and U) which are differentiated on the tree survey constraints plan by the colours highlighted below:

Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years. Retention is desirable.
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Retention is desirable.



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. Trees could be retained but are not considered a significant constraint to the development.
Category U	Unsuitable for retention. Trees in such a poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. These trees may have high conservation value.

- A, B and C trees have also been given a sub-category of 1, 2 or 3 which reflects their arboricultural, landscape or cultural and conservation values. Each sub-category has an equal weight, for example a B1 tree has the same retention priority as a B3 tree.
- The tree survey schedule also describes each tree's root protection area (RPA) in terms of radius (metres) and overall area (sq metres).
- This survey is for planning purposes only and is not intended as a tree condition survey. However, the base line data may be used as a guide for future detailed tree surveys if required.

