

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

TREE NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER. REFER TO PLAN OR NUMBERED TAGS WHERE APPLICABLE
SPECIES:	COMMON NAME (LATIN NAMES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)
AGE RANGE/LIFE STAGE:	Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE
HEIGHT:	ESTIMATED AND RECORDED IN METRES. APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED USING A CLINOMETER AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES
CROWN SPREAD:	MAXIMUM CROWN RADIUS MEASURED TO THE FOUR CARDINAL COMPASS POINTS FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS ONLY (MEASUREMENT FOR TREE GROUPS - MAXIMUM RADIUS OF THE GROUP)
CROWN CLEARANCE &DIRECTION OF GROWTH:	HEIGHT IN METERS OF CROWN CLEARANCE ABOVE ADJACENT GROUND LEVEL (TO INFORM ON GROUND CLEARANCE, CROWN/STEM RATIO AND SHADING)
STEM DIA/MULTI-STEM DIA:	STEM DIAMETER - MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES ABOVE GROUND LEVEL OR A COMBINATION OF STEMS FOR MULTI-STEMMED TREES
VITALITY:	A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, G = GOOD
ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION:	RELATIVE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)
BS 5837CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING:	A = HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE, B = MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE, C = LOW QUALITY AND VALUE, U = UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION: SUB-CATEGORY REFERS TO ARBORICULTURAL (1), LANDSCAPE (2) & CULTURAL/CONSERVATION VALUES (3).
BS 5837 RPA:	ROOT PROTECTION AREA - BS 5837 (2012) ANNEX D (THE RECOMMENDATIONS STATE THAT THE RPA SHOULD BE CAPPED AT 707 M ²)
BS 5837 RADIUS:	PROTECTIVE DISTANCE - RADIUS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE STEM TO THE LINE OF TREE PROTECTION (CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - CEZ) AND PROTECTIVE BARRIER

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE
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SITE:	137 DUCKS HILL ROAD NORTHWOOD HA6 2SQ
CLIENT:	Gavacan Homes Ltd.
BRIEF:	CARRY OUT A PHASE II ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT THE ABOVE SITE.

SURVEYOR:	R. BALL
ASSESSMENT DATE:	24/11/2017
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	SUNNY – CLEAR
JOB REFERENCE:	101 159

PAGE: 1 of 2

TREE HEDGE GROUP NO.	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	AGE RANGE/ LIFE STAGE	HEIGHT (m)	RADIAL CROWN SPREAD (m)				CROWN CLEARANCE & DIRECTION OF GROWTH (m)	STEM/ MULTI- STEM* DIA. (mm)	VITALITY	COMMENTS/STRUCTURAL MORPHOLOGY	PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT	CATEGORY & SUB- CATEGORY GRADING BS 5837	BS 5837 RPA RADIUS (m)	BS 5837 RPA (m ²)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Beech	EM	19+	5	5	5	5	4.0	698	G	Good well-balanced crown form and prominent in the street scene (<i>T7 as listed on LBH TPO No. 516</i>)	None at time of survey (NATS)	A2	8.3	220.4
T2	Holly	EM	5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	235	G	Topped in past – average crown form	NATS	C2	2.8	24.9
T3	Holly	SM	3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	80	G	Insignificant topped tree	NATS	C2	0.9	2.9
T4	English Oak	EM	18+	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	7.0	640 (448)	G	Heavily lopped & topped – average crown form. The RPA has been correspondingly reduce by 30% (see figs. in brackets and supporting text appended at end of survey)	NATS	C2	7.6 (5.3)	185.3 (90.8)
T5	Lawson Cypress	EM	14+	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	-	285	G	Well-balanced crown form	NATS	B2	3.4	36.7
T6	Lawson Cypress	SM	6.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	185	G	Suppressed by T8	NATS	C2	2.2	15.4
T7	Silver Birch	SM	4.5	0.2	4.0	0.2	0.2	1.8	124	G	Highly suppressed by T6 and T8	NATS	C2	1.4	6.9
T8	English Oak	EM	16+	4	4	5	5	4.0	604 (424)	G	Heavily lopped & topped – average crown form. The RPA has been correspondingly reduce by 30% (see figs. in brackets and supporting text appended at end of survey) (<i>T8 as listed on LBH TPO No. 516</i>)	NATS	C2	7.2 (5.1)	165.1 (81.3)
T9	English Oak <i>Off-site tree with no access to fully survey</i>	EM	15+	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	? See access	Est. 350	G	Lopped in past: average crown form	NATS	C2(?) See access	4.2	55.4
T10	Wild Cherry	Y	4.0	1.5	3	1.5	0.2	1.9	80	G	Suppressed by T8	NATS	C2	0.96	2.9

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				N	E	S	W								
T11	English Oak	EM	16+	7	5	7	7	6.0	640	G	• Good well-balanced crown form and a feature street tree	NATS	B2	7.6	185.3
T12	Holly	SM	9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	4.0	180	G	• Low and mid crowns suppressed by Rhododendron under-storey and adjacent oak & cherry saplings	NATS	C2	2.1	14.6
T13	Atlas Cedar	SM	11+	3	3.5	3.5	2.5	1.9	305	G	• Unbalanced crown	NATS	C2	3.6	42.1
T14	Lawson Cypress	SM	3.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.2	145	G	• Suppressed by T13	NATS	C2	1.7	9.5
T15	Ash	EM	11+	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.5	165	G	• Suppressed by adjacent trees	NATS	C2	1.9	12.3
T16	Lawson Cypress	SM	9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	* 80; 90; 40; 40	G	• Insignificant tree	NATS	C2	1.6	12.3
T17	Holly	EM	12	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.5	225	G	• Suppressed crown form	NATS	C2	2.7	22.9
T18	English Oak	EM	14	2.5	4	4	3	3.5	325	G	• Unbalanced crown due to competition from adjacent trees	NATS	C2	3.9	47.7
G1	Holly x 3	SM	3.5-4.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	Est. Av. 110	G	• Suppressed tree group	NATS	C2	1.32	5.4

When a tree has been lopped and/or topped by heavily 'pruning' back the primary scaffold limbs within the crown framework that is subsequently replaced by secondary epicormic re-growth, the former crown size will unlikely be replaced when compared to a maiden tree that not been lopped and/or topped. *In this way the former crown structure of the affected tree has been permanently disrupted.* See corresponding text below that relates to the RPA reduction of affected trees. This can also occur when a tree is in decline where the outer crown - and sometimes the mid crown- begins to dieback. As above secondary epicormic re-growth will often be produced lower in the crown of the affected tree. See also below the corresponding text that relates to RPA reduction.

(1) Growing plants maintain a balance between the size of the shoot and the root system. This ensures a functional equilibrium between the demand for resources by above and below-ground plant organs and the capacity for supply (Brouwer, 1983). Balance between the shoot and root systems ensure that resources supplied by each can meet demand by the other (Kramer and Kozlowski, 1979).

Ref: J. Roberts, N. Jackson & M. Smith. (2006) "Trees Roots in the Built Environment", Research for Amenity Trees No. 8. Dept. for Communities and Local Government. London, TSO.

(2) The overall size of the root system depends on the shoots and vice versa (root to shoot ratio). Although the ratio varies through the life of a tree and can be influenced by a change in conditions, for any individual it is a very fundamental value which is under tight control in the allocation of carbon resources. If the ratio is upset for any reason, for instance by damage or pruning either the root or shoots, the tree will seek to readjust back to the original relationship, either by enhanced growth if this can be achieved, or the dieback of tissue which is in surplus.

Ref: P.G. Biddle (1998) "Tree Root Damage to Buildings: Vol. 1 causes, diagnosis and remedy" Willowmead Publishing Ltd.