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Tree Data Schedule

For

Haydon Drive, Pinner

HA5 2PW

Prepared for Philip Pank Partnership LLP

Prepared by **Trevor Heaps** BSc, MICFor, M. Arbor.A.

Date: 15th June 2023

Ref: TH 4042

Tree data schedule

Ref	Name	Age	DBH (mm)	Hgt. (m)	Can. hgt. (m)	Can N (m)	Can E (m)	Can S (m)	Can W (m)	Physio cond.	Struct cond.	Life Exp.	Ret. Cat.	Comments	Rec's (Proposed works are highlighted)
T1	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	EM	500	10	3.5	3	3	7	7	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
T2	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	EM	500	10	3.5	5	5	5	5	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
T3	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	EM	500	10	3.5	5	5	5	5	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
T4	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	EM	450	10	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
T5	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	EM	500	10	3.5	5	5	5	5	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
T6	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	EM	500	10	3.5	5	5	5	5	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
T7	Prunus padus (Bird Cherry)	EM	400	8	5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Normal	Fair	20+	B2	Crown reduced in past.	
T8	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	450	6	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Normal	Normal	20+	B2		
G9	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	450	10	2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		
T10	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam)	EM	500	8	2	6	6	6	6	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
G11	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	EM	250	6	1.5	2	2	2	2	Normal	Normal	40+	B2	Outgrown boundary hedge.	
T12	Malus (Apple)	EM	200	4	2	2	2	2	2	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		
T13	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	M	350	12	1.5	3	3	3	3	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		
T14	Malus (Apple)	EM	300	5	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		

Ref	Name	Age	DBH (mm)	Hgt. (m)	Can. hgt. (m)	Can N (m)	Can E (m)	Can S (m)	Can W (m)	Physio cond.	Struct cond.	Life Exp.	Ret. Cat.	Comments	Rec's (Proposed works are highlighted)
T15	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	SM	100	5	2	3	3	3	3	Normal	Normal	40+	C2		
T16	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	SM	100	3	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Normal	Normal	40+	C2		
T17	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	350	5	3	3	3	3	3	Normal	Normal	20+	B2		
T18	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	M	350	5	3	3	3	3	3	Normal	Normal	20+	B2		
T19	Salix matsudana 'Tortuosa' (Corkscrew Willow)	EM	450	6	2	4	4	4	4	Fair	Fair	20+	C2	Sparse. Die-back in crown.	
T20	Prunus serrulata 'Kanzan' (Kanzan Cherry)	M	450	6	2.5	5	5	5	5	Fair	Normal	20+	B2	Sparse.	
T21	Prunus sps. (Flowering Cherry)	SM	150	5	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	Normal	40+	B2		
G22	Ulmus procera (English Elm),Sambucus nigra (Elder),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	SM	150	5	0	2	2	2	2	Normal	Normal	40+	C2		
T23	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	250	10	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		
T24	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	750	16	3	8	8	8	8	Normal	Normal	40+	A2		
T25	Taxus baccata (Yew)	SM	150	6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		
T26	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	600	6	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Fair	Fair	20+	C2	Managed by topping. Sparse. Deadwood noted.	
T27	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	450	6	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Fair	Fair	20+	C2	Managed by topping. Sparse. Deadwood noted.	
T28	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	EM	600	8	3	4	4	4	4	Fair	Fair	20+	C2	Managed by topping. Sparse. Deadwood noted.	

Ref	Name	Age	DBH (mm)	Hgt. (m)	Can. hgt. (m)	Can N (m)	Can E (m)	Can S (m)	Can W (m)	Physio cond.	Struct cond.	Life Exp.	Ret. Cat.	Comments	Rec's (Proposed works are highlighted)
G29	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),Prunus avium (Wild Cherry),Quercus rubra (Red Oak),X Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Castlewellan' (Leyland Cypress 'Castlewellan')	EM	450	12	2	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		
T30	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	300	8	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Normal	Normal	40+	B2		
T31	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	250	8	3	3	3	3	3	Fair	Normal	40+	B2		
T32	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	SM	100	5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	Normal	40+	C2		
T33	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	750	12	2	7	7	5	5	Normal	Fair	40+	B2	Stem formed from multiple stems	
T34	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	EM	150	8	3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Normal	Fair	40+	B2		
T35	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	M	750	16	2	6	6	6	6	Normal	Fair	40+	B2	Pollarded in the past.	

Tree data schedule explanatory notes

This section explains the terms used in the **Tree data schedule** (Appendix 2).

Ref: Each item of vegetation has its own unique number, prefixed by a letter such that:

T1=Tree   **S2**=Shrub or stump   **G3**=Group   **H4**=Hedge   **W5**=Woodland

Species: Latin (and common names in brackets) are given.

Age:

- **Y - Young** - Usually less than 10 years' old
- **SM - Semi-mature** - Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy)
- **EM - Early-mature** - Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy)
- **M - Mature** - Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy)
- **V - Veteran** - A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition
- **OM – Over-mature** - As for veteran except management is not considered worthwhile

DBH (mm): Stem diameter, measured in mm, taken at 1.5m above ground level where possible.

Hgt. (m): Height: Measured from ground level to the top of the crown in metres.

Can Hgt. (m): Crown height: Measured from ground level to the lowest tips of the main crown begins in metres. Where the crown is unbalanced it is measured on the side deemed to be most relevant. This is usually the side facing the area of anticipated development.

Can N, S, E, W: - Canopy extents
Approximate radial crown spread measured to the four cardinal points (for individual trees only)

Physio cond.: Indicates the physiological condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - Healthy tree with no symptoms of significant disease
- **Fair** - Tree with early signs of disease, small defects, decreased life expectancy, or evidence of less-than-average vigour for the species
- **Poor** - Significant disease present, limited life expectancy, or with very low vigour for the species and evidence of physiological stress
- **Very poor** - Tree is in advanced stages of physiological failure and is dying
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

Struct cond.: Indicates the structural condition of the tree as one of the following categories:

- **Normal** - No significant structural defects noted
- **Fair** - Some structural defects noted but remedial action not required at present
- **Poor** - Significant defects noted resulting in a tree that requires regular monitoring or remedial action
- **Very poor** - Major defects noted that compromise the safety of the tree. Remedial works or tree removal is likely to be required.
- **Dead** - No leaves or signs of life

Life Exp.: The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal (<10), (10 – 20), (20 – 40), or (40+).

Ret. Cat.: - Retention category: BS5837:2012 Category where:

- **U = Trees unsuitable for retention**. Trees in such a condition that cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with red centres.

- **A = Trees of high quality**. Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with green centres.

- **B = Trees of moderate quality**. Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. These trees are shown on the tree plans with blue centres.

- **C = Trees of low quality.** Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. These trees are shown on the tree plans with grey centres.

Trees of notable quality are graded as Category A or Category B. These trees are sometimes divided further into sub-categories:

- Sub-category 1 is allocated where it has been assessed that the tree has mainly arboricultural qualities.
- Sub-category 2 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly landscape qualities.
- Subcategory 3 is allocated where it is assessed that the tree has mainly cultural qualities, including conservation.

Trees may be allocated more than one sub-category. All sub-categories carry equal weight, with for example an A3 tree being of the same importance and priority as an A1 tree.

Comments: Tree form and pruning history are also recorded along with an account of any significant defects.

Rec's - Recommendations: Usually based on any defects observed and intended to ensure that the tree is in an acceptable condition.