



L I Z A R D

Landscape Design and Ecology

RJCA ARCHITECTS

LANGOUSTINE COTTAGE, EMSWORTH HAMPSHIRE

LLD2043-ARB-SCH-001

Existing Tree Schedule and Schedule of Tree Works

Planning Issue

Prepared by	LB / JJ
Checked by	JJ
Date	24 August 2020
Project Reference	LLD2043
Revision	01

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter @1.5m height	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx)	Age	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 01	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English Oak) (12.30 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 475.00 m²).	1020 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem 4.0 m	N – 9.0 m E – 9.0 m S – 9.0 m W–11.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + years	• Mature, tall, upright and spreading oak tree with signs of recession and internal decay; • Major cavity and central rot to the base of the tree through to the centre of the tree; • Tree set within an embanked edge to the eastern boundary of the garden area; • Existing shed structure located beneath the tree on concrete pad foundations; • Burr growth to the western aspect of the tree bole; • Suckering lower limbs; • Signs of previous tree surgery works within the mid-tree trunk and canopy; • Major signs of dead wood within the tree canopy. Tree Protective Measures; • Tree Protective Fencing; • Tree Surgery Works: Reduction of western aspect of crown of 4.0 m; • Ground Protection Zone; • Manual Excavation and No-Dig Construction.	A 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter @1.5m height	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx)	Age	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 02	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Common Elder); <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Common Hawthorn) (3.60 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 41.00 m²).	282 mm	6.0 – 7.0 m Clear Stem 2.0 m	N – 3.0 m E – 3.0 m S – 3.0 m W – 3.0 m	Semi-mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + years	- Elder and hawthorn scrub vegetation beneath oak tree T01. Tree Protective Measures; Tree Protective Fencing;	C 1	Retain
TG 03	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Common Hawthorn) (3.00 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28.00 m²).	240 mm	6.0 – 7.0 m Clear Stem 2.0 m	N – 3.0 m E – 3.0 m S – 3.0 m W – 3.0 m	Semi-mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + years	- Hawthorn scrub vegetation beneath oak tree T04. Tree Protective Measures; Tree Protective Fencing;	C 1	Retain

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter @1.5m height	Height (approx.)	Spread (approx)	Age	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 04	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>(English Oak)</i> (9.60 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 290.00 m²).	800 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem 5.0 – 6.0 m	N – 6.0 m E – 6.0 m S – 6.0 m W– 9.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10 + years	• Located just behind the existing property fence line; • Mature, tall, and upright oak tree; • Suckering to branch structure within central tree canopy showing some signs of recession; • Minor signs of dead wood within the tree canopy; • No signs of rot to the base. Tree Protective Measures; • Tree Protective Fencing; • Ground Protection Zone.	A 1, 2	Retain
T05	<i>Quercus robur</i> <i>(English Oak)</i> (7.80 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191.00 m²).	636 mm	16.0 m Clear Stem 2.0	N – 5.0 m E – 9.0 m S – 5.0 m W– 9.0 m	Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution 10+ years	• Slight lean on the tree to the south; • Tree canopy accentuated to the south and west; • Tall, upright with leaning leader to the south; • Signs of minor dead wood within the tree canopy; • Tall, upright and leaning; • No signs of rot to the base. Tree Protective Measures; • Tree Protective Fencing;	A 1, 2	Retain

CATEGORY DIVISION - BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations'

Trees to be considered for retention

Category A

- Trees whose retention is most desirable to include; trees of high quality having an estimated longevity of over 40 years;

Category B

- Trees where retention is desirable to include; trees of moderate quality having an estimated longevity of over 20 years;

Category C

- Trees of low quality having an estimated longevity of over 10 year, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm;

1. Mainly Arboricultural Qualities

- Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual

- Trees that might be included in the higher category, but because of significant impaired but remediable condition are downgraded

- Trees in adequate or impaired condition, or those which can be retained with minimal tree surgery, but not worthy for inclusion in the high or moderate category

2. Mainly Landscape Qualities

- Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features

- Trees present in numbers offering a higher collective categorisation than as individually rated; trees occurring in groups but due to situation, offering little contribution in the context of the wider locality

- Trees present in numbers without having significant landscape value

3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation

- Trees of significant historical, commemorative or other value, or good specimens of rare or unusual species

- Trees having some material conservation or cultural value

- Trees having no material conservation or other cultural value

Trees unsuitable for retention

Category U - Trees not for retention within the context of existing land use;

- Trees that are unviable due to serious, irremediable structural defect; early loss is expected due to collapse;
 - Trees that are dead or showing signs of significant, immediate, irreversible decline;
 - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to health and subsequent safety, and threat thereof to trees nearby;
 - Trees of very low quality suppressing the development of those of greater quality;
 - Trees that will become unviable after the removal of other trees for reasons above.
-

CSD – Combined Stem Diameter;

- Root Protection Areas calculated for multiple stemmed trees based upon a combined stem diameter in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*.

- The location and constraints of existing trees and vegetation within the survey site are illustrated within drawing; *LLD2043 -ARB-DWG-002 – Tree Retention and Protection Plan*;
- Tree retention and protection measures are illustrated in; *LLD2043 -ARB-DWG-002 – Tree Retention and Protection Plan*;
- For guidance of the retention and protection of trees refer to; *LLD2043-ARB-REP-001 Arboricultural Impact Assessment*.

Tree Inspection – Explanation Key

Tree Ref No. – A unique number identifying each tree on an accompanying site plan.

Species – Tree Species – Recorded as a common and Latin name for species.

Height – Approximate tree height above ground level expressed in metres.

(Groups of trees will be surveyed with the average height given. Where accurate heights are required these can be obtained with optical instruments.)

SD – Stem Diameter

The tree trunk stem diameter measured at 1.5 m above ground level in millimetres.

(On sloping ground this is 1.5 m above ground level. Where two or more stems are present below 1.5 m the tree will be surveyed immediately above the root flare.)

Crown Spread

The approximate extent of the spread of branches in the crown taken from the tree trunk to outer edge of general crown of individual trees or the canopy spread of the multiple trees and groups.

Measured along the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the dimensions.

(The figure is the distance of the general crown line. In certain cases, an exceptional or etiolated branch may extend beyond the stand figure.)

Life Stage

	Life Stage	Definitions
Y	Young	Recently planted or established tree that could be transplanted with the correct equipment
E/M	Early-mature	An established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of life span.
S/M	Semi-mature	A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in its second third of life span.
M	Mature	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final third of life span.

O/M	Over-mature	A senescent (<i>declining/degradation</i>) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of expected life span. Possibly containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.
V	Veteran	Specimen exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individual surviving beyond the typical age range for the specimen concerned.
D	Dead	The tree is dead and cannot be clarified as a veteran tree. Its age up till death is of no significance.

Physiological Condition

	Condition	Definition
G	Good	Generally, in good health typical of the species needing little, if any attention. Few minor defects of little overall significance such as physical damage or suppressed branches. Showing no adverse risk of failure/defects.
F	Fair	A tree or trees of minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. Showing minor signs of deterioration. This could include a major defect in its early life stage, or multiple minor defects. A tree that may require work to remove or improve a defect.
P	Poor	A tree or trees with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be a risk to retain in its current or future known situation. Unlikely to return to a good condition given time or remedial work.
D	Dead	A tree or trees no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover or are becoming or have become dangerous.

Structural Condition

The structural condition is defined by the presence of any decay pathogens and/or physical defects and problems following inspection of the root and buttress area, trunk, branches, both primary and secondary and crown including twigs, leaves and buds.

Recommendations (*Remedial Action*)

In order to identify priorities and assist in tree management recommended works are categorized according to the perceived level of urgency that the recommended treatment requires.

Prioritisation considers:

- Significance of any identified defect such as the presence of any decay and/or physical defect based on root and buttress area, trunk, scaffold limbs and crown
- Tree size, or tree part considered likely to fail.
- Nature of target area vulnerable to direct impact for tree or part, considered likely to fail and apparent frequency of target area usage.
- Apparent imminence of failure of the identified tree or part

Included are any recommendations for further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment, decay defection, Ivy removal and other obstruction or potential for wildlife habitat.

Arboricultural works are specified and should be carried out in accordance within the guidelines of the British Standard ***BS3998: 2010 'Recommendations for Tree Works'***

Work Priority

Based on the collection of data above, the management recommendations are categorised by priority in accordance with the below table.

Category	Priority	Response
A	Urgent	Within 24 hours
B	Very High	Within 30 days
C	High	Within 6 months
D	Moderate	Within 12 months
E	Low	Work to be carried out as and when at the owners/managers discretion

Inspection Frequency

A period of time specified in months and/or years that this tree should undergo a full and detailed inspection as could also be determined in the above recommendations and work priority.

Dead Wood

Dead Wood		Definition / Size
Minor		Material up to 2.5 cm in diameter.
Moderate		Dead wood 2.5 cm to 10 cm in diameter.
Major		Dead wood 10 cm in diameter and above.



L I Z A R D

Landscape Design and Ecology

The Old Bank, 34 South Street, Tarring, Worthing, West Sussex, BN14 7LH
T. 01903 216033 E. lizard.landscape@btconnect.com W. lizardlandscapeecology.com