



Seaward Properties Ltd

Langstone Gate, Solent Road, Havant, Hampshire

EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE AND SCHEDULE OF TREE WORKS

Approved By: Joe Jackson

Signed:

Position: Principal

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Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx)	Spread m (approx)	Age	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 01	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> (Silver Maple); (9.0 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 255 m²)	733 mm CSD	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m	N – 6.0 m E – 7.0 m S - 4.0 m W – 8.0 m	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 20 Years	Large sliver maple growing to the northern edge of the site. The multi-stem specimen has epicormic growth from the base with compression unions throughout. Old tree tie is included in the bark at approx. 1.2m height. Minor rot noted to pruning wound to base. Minor pruning wound and bark damage to east. Tree maintains vigorous growth and is considered to be in good condition. Tree Protection Measures: 'No-dig' construction required for the proposed pedestrian access route and expanded car parking within the RPA of T 01.	B 1	Retain
T 02	<i>Acer saccharinum</i> (Silver Maple); (13.2 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 547 m²)	1093 mm CSD	11.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m	N – 6.0 m E – 7.0 m S – 8.0 m W - 10.0 m	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 40 Years	Large silver maple growing to the north-eastern edge of the site. The eastern leader and primary scaffold of the western leader have cross-welded. Epicormic growth from the base. Light ivy coverage. Occluded minor pruning wounds to the east over the highway. Tree maintains vigorous growth and is considered to be in good condition providing a dominant feature along the highway. Tree Removal Works: Tree requires removal to accommodate construction of proposed commercial premises and associated pedestrian and vehicular access routes.	A 1	Remove

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx)	Spread m (approx)	Age	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
T 03	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder); (7.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191 m²)	649 mm	12.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.8 m	N - 4.0 m E - 4.0 m S - 4.0 m W - 4.0 m	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 20 Years	A tall alder tree which dominates the area. Long straight bowl holds high symmetrical crown. Semi-occluded minor pruning wounds to the west. Minor deadwood to the south of the crown. The tree is in good condition.	B 1	Retain
T 04	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder); (1.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 7 m²)	101 mm	5.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N – 2.0 m E - 2.0 m S - 2.0 m W - 2.0 m	Life Stage: Semi- Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: +20 Years	Small self-seeded alder to the edge of the stream. Tree is of nice form with evenly spaced lateral branches. The tree is showing good levels of growth however is yet to reach a size to offer a significant amenity value.	C 2	Retain
TL 05	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple); i) (3.0 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28 m²) ii) (1.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 7 m²) iii) (3.3 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34 m²) iv) (1.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 7 m²) v) (4.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 64 m²) vi) (2.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18 m²) vii) (1.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 10 m²) viii) (3.0 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 28 m²) ix) (3.3 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 34 m²)	i) 235 mm ii) 125 mm iii) 264 mm iv) 109 mm v) 359 mm vi) 199 mm vii) 135 mm viii) 229 mm ix) 267 mm	To 7.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N - 2.0 m E - 2.0 m S – 2.0 m W - 2.0 m (Average)	Life Stage: Early-Mature/ Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 10 Years	Tree line of 9 no. field maple trees with a hawthorn understory. The trees form a good visual barrier along the eastern edge of the carpark. Light ivy covering present to a height of approx. 4.0m. Minor pruning wounds to the west while tree ix shows a small amount of bark damage. The trees are considered to be in fair condition although the density of planting will limit their eventual spread.	C 2	Retain

Tree No.	Species.	Diameter mm @1.5m height	Height m (approx)	Spread m (approx)	Age	Condition / Preliminary Recommendations	Category	Status
TG 06	<i>Salix sp.</i> (Willow); i) (5.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 92 m²) ii) (6.0 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 113 m²)	i) 432 mm ii) 487 mm	7.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N E S W i) 4 4 2 5 ii) 2 4 5 6	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 10 Years	2 no. willow trees which have been pollarded to approx. 5.0m height and are showing extensive re-growth. The northern leader of tree ii has rot stemming from a knot hole with extensive cracks in the bark. The condition of this limb should be checked annually and removed if necessary.	C 2	Retain
T 07	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple); (2.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18 m²)	181 mm	6.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N - 4.0 m E - 3.0 m S - 3.0 m W - 2.0 m	Life Stage: Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: +20 Years	Single stem maple tree growing with a tree grate. Single stem divides to 3 leaders at approx. 1.5m height. The tree is considered to be in good condition.	B 1	Retain
TL 08	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (Common Alder); (1.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 10 m²)	127 mm	To 7.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N – 2.0 m E - 3.0 m S – 2.0 m W - 1.0 m	Life Stage: Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: <10 Years	A line of self-seeded alder growing to the base of the eastern bank of the stream. Growth is held to the east. Group is a mixture of single and multi-stem specimens which are yet to reach any great size.	C 2	Retain
T 09	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple); (2.4 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 18 m²)	i) 249 mm ii) 117 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 0.3 m	N E S W i) 2 2 2 1 ii) 2 2 1 1	Life Stage: Early-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 10 Years	Group of 2 no. maple growing within ornamental planting. Tree i) is formed of co-dominant stems from a compression union with minor included bark. Trees are in fair condition but add little value to the site.	C 2	Retain

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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;

1. Mainly Arboricultural Qualities

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

2. Mainly Landscape Qualities

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

3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation

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

Category B

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

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

- 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 having some material conservation or cultural value

Category C

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

- 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

- Trees present in numbers without having significant landscape 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; LLD970/01 – Tree Constraints Plan.
- Tree retention and protection measures are illustrated in; LLD970/02 Tree Retention and Protection Plan.
- For guidance of the retention and protection of trees refer to; LLD970 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
S/M	Semi-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.
E/M	Early-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 from 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 deflection, 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.

Target - (Definition of risk (Target either people, vehicles and/or property))

Risk	People	Property	Vehicular
Very High	36 per hour - Constant	£200,000 > or inhabited	Major trunk roads, built up area
High	10 – 100 per hour	£50,000 - £200,000	Principle rd, non built up area
Medium	1 – 10 per hour	£10,000 - £50,000	Minor road moderate use
Low	< 1 per hour	£2,000 - £10,000	Minor road low use
Very Low	< 1 per day	£100 - £2,000	Private roads and tracks
Unlikely	< 1 per week	£10 - £100	None

(Risks can alter depending on variables which need to be taken into consideration at the time of inspection)