

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

PROJECT: RHS, THE AVENUE
CLIENT: URBAN VISION PARTNERSHIP LTD
REF: CW/9816-SS-1

SURVEYED BY: M J ELLISON
DATE: 15/11/2019
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REVISIONS:

No.	Species	Age Range	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Vitality	Comments	Management	Visual	Retention Value Existing	Retention Value Proposed	BS5837 RPA Radius (m)
G1	Beech Hawthorn Sycamore Elder Snowberry Holly Cherry	Y-M	<22	<20 (EST)	<950	N,R&D	- Low overhang to the avenue generally down to 4m, but along the road edge there is low overgrowth to the road reducing the road width - Overhang by more than 1m with accumulated debris now supporting young vegetation - There is extensive natural colonisation of predominantly sycamore of up to 200mm diameter between the mature trees and the road edge - The stems of several trees were shrouded with ivy restricting the assessment - At the southern end of the group is a substantial area of cherry laurel which has grown out over the road and will require pruning to obtain vertical clearances from the road edge. - Occasional standing dead trees - The group contains some B and C category trees	- Remove all woody vegetation, including snowberry within 2m of the final road edge - Selectively thin natural colonisation that is located between the mature trees and the road edge - Prune cherry laurel at southern end of group to provide a vertical clearance of not less than 1m back from the road edge - Prune to provide an overall 3-4m ground clearance over proposed road - Retain remainder during development	3	A	A/U	<11.4

Data in this schedule are time limited and subject to limitations described elsewhere.

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

Age Range Y = young SM = semi-mature EM = early-mature M = mature PM = post-mature V = veteran
Stem Dia Stem diameter (measured in accordance with Figure C.1 of BS5837: 2012) (MS = multi-stemmed EST = estimated)
Crown Spread Maximum crown spread (EST = estimated)
Vitality A measure of physiological condition. N = normal range for the species and age R = reduced, P = poor, MD = moribund, D = dead
Visual (Visual Prominence) Broad indication of prominence in the landscape (1 = low up to 4 = very high) (G = contributes to a wider group)
Retention Category Existing Broadly in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837: 2012 (considers the merits of the tree or group in the context of the existing land-use)
Retention Category Proposed Broadly in accordance with Table 1 of BS5837: 2012 (considers the merits of the tree or group in the context of a development proposal)
BS5837 RPA Radius Calculated in accordance with Table D.1 of BS5837: 2012
Common Plant names For scientific names refer to Mitchell, A. 2001. *Collins Field Guide – Trees of Britain & Northern Europe*. Harper Collins, London. pp. 420.

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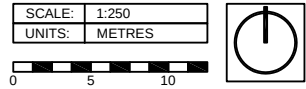
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G/1	Beech	EM	22	20 (EST)	675	R	- Stem leaning towards the property to the east within 1m of existing footpath - Crown mostly biased to north and east - Exhibits slightly reduced vitality	Retain during development	3	B	B	8.1
G/2	Beech	M	22	(20) EST	900	N	- Bleeding lesions, bark wounds and old <i>Ganoderma sp.</i> sporophores to the base of the stem - Stem leaning to the east over the entrance to the woodland track adjacent to Delaford Avenue. The lean is on the compression side, where the decay is located - The tree is 11m distance from the corner property of Delaford Avenue and 11m from the dwelling. Risk assessment of whole tree failure onto neighbouring driveway is within tolerable limits	- Option a) retain and monitor decay - Option b) dismantle to 6m stump	3	B	B/U	10.8
G1/3	Beech	M	21	18 (EST)	950	N	- The stem bifurcates at a height of approximately 2m below which is a large open cavity. The decayed cavity extends up to the base of the branch union and if the tree is to be retained in the long term, it will require regular monitoring - The tree is located 16m from a neighbouring boundary wall on the opposite side of the avenue - The tree has a significant lean towards the avenue - Good structurally adaptive growth around the cavity with the only significant concern being the structural state of the co-dominant stem union - Risk assessment of tree failure onto road/wall – broadly acceptable risk	Monitor co-dominant stem union	2	C	C	11.4
G1/4	Lime	M	20 (EST)	20 (EST)	700 (EST)	N	Lime tree G1/4 is wholly shrouded by ivy to the stem and lower crown, along with dense epicormic shoots - could not be assessed	- Retain during development - Sever a 1m section of ivy on stem and remove epicormic shoots	2	B	B	8.4 (EST)

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G1/5	Lime	M	21	11	750	N	- Hollowing of the lower 3-4m of the main stem with a vertical opening between ground level and 2m on the south side of the stem - Large open cavity on the west side of the stem at a height of 2m - Signs of good ongoing structurally adaptive growth to the lower stem - Risk assessment of tree failure onto road – broadly acceptable risk	Monitor cavity for progressive decay	2	C	C	9.0
G2	Lime Sycamore Holly Cherry laurel	Y-EM	18	13	675 (MS)	N & R	- Several multi-stemmed early-mature lime trees with dense natural colonisation of sycamore and lime, and an understorey of holly and cherry laurel - Dense epicormics shoots on a handful of lime trees	Remove for development	2	B	U	N/A



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