

Wood's

Tree Consultancy Ltd

APPENDIX 4 KEY



Tree No:

Relates to individual tree numbers on a plan or, where used, tags on trees or groups of trees. The prefix indicates whether the tree or trees are an individual, a group, woodland or a hedge (T, G, W or H).

Species and maturity:

Common name and Latin names are given, along with a maturity class. These are given as:

Young – usually a recently planted specimen of small stature and early stages of life.

Early Mature - 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy.

Mature - over 2/3 life expectancy.

Over-mature - fully mature, past peak condition and beginning to decline.

Veteran - trees of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of significant age.

Likely Bat habitat:

Relates to whether a tree has features which may attribute to the presence of bats

Crown height:

Ground clearance of lowest part of canopy, given in meters

Height and direction of the first branch:

Compass point and height above ground level of the first significant branch.

Number of stems:

The number of stems of an individual tree.

Stem 1 -5:

Diameter of each stem. Measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level.

Crown Spread:

Crown radius measured from the stem, using laser measure (where possible), from cardinal points of North, South, East and West.

Crown, stem and root condition:

An assessment of the condition of the tree, categorised into crown condition, stem condition and root condition.

These are categorised using the following terms:

- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Or if a part of the tree cannot be assessed due to dense ivy, this will be categorised as “Ivy” condition.

B.S. Category:

A qualitative assessment of the tree based on criteria detailed in BS5837:2012 Table 1 (See appendix 1a)

- A category assigned of A, B, C, or U, based on the quality of the tree and its life expectancy.
- A category: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- B category: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- C category: Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

These categories are sub categorised with a number 1, 2, or 3, based upon their arboricultural, landscape or cultural value.

- Category 1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities
- Category 2 – mainly landscape qualities.
- Category 3 – Mainly cultural values.

Furthermore, a tree can be classed as a U category tree (no subcategory required) if they are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Life expectancy:

An estimate of the future life expectancy of the tree(s) in the present setting given normal circumstances, given in years (< = less than > = greater than).

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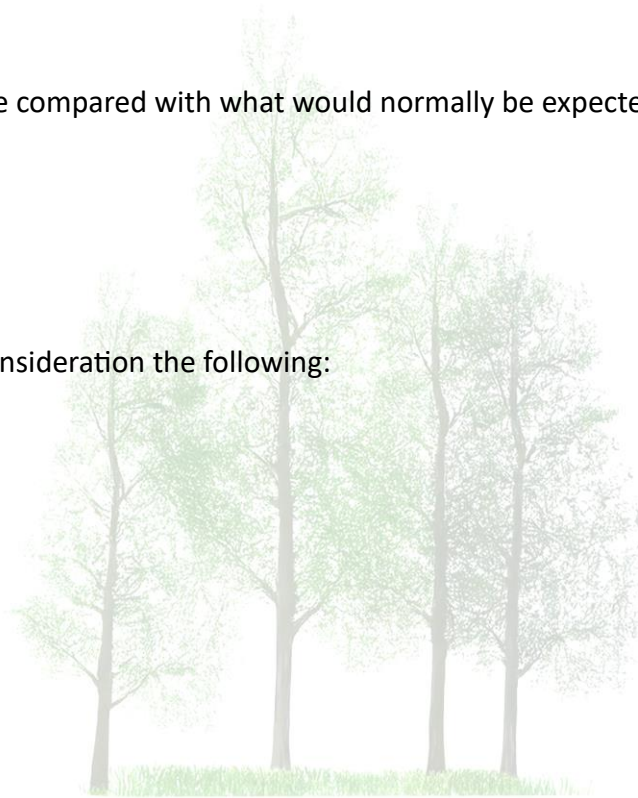
Physical condition:

An assessment of the health and vigour of the tree compared with what would normally be expected of the species. These are categorised as:

- Good
- Fair
- Poor
- Dead

Assessment of the tree category also takes into consideration the following:

- Structural defects/safety
- Aesthetics
- Future potential
- Relationship to other trees or features
- Extent of ivy growth, if present
- Any other relevant details



Build stage:

The build stage at which the tree assessment has been made.

- Pre-construction
- Construction
- Post-construction

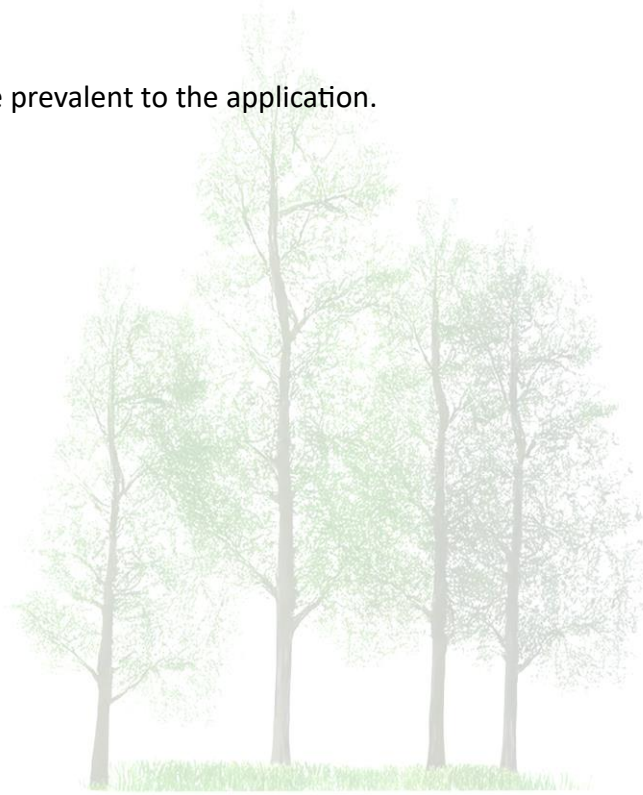
Recommended action:

Preliminary management recommendations in relation to the proposed development are made where appropriate. These may include remedial tree works that are deemed necessary to improve the quality of the tree or for safety reasons. Recommended tree works will be required to be in accord with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Works [BS3998] or whenever superseded.

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Comments:

Any additional information required which may be prevalent to the application.



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