



Abbots Lodge, Rustington West Sussex

EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE AND SCHEDULE OF TREE WORKS

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Signed:
Position: Principal
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LLD978 Abbots Lodge Existing Tree Schedule Rev00.07.04.16

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LLD978 – ABBOTS LODGE, RUSTINGTON
EXISTING TREE SCHEDULE – DRAFT PLANNING ISSUE – Rev 00 – 07th April 2016

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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>Quercus ilex</i> (Holm Oak); (8.1 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 206 m ²)	652 mm	9.0 m Clear Stem Height 2.0 m	N – 2.5 m E – 5.0 m S – 4.0 m W – 4.5 m	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 20 Years	TPO Ref: TPO/R/6/63 & TPO/R/2/85. Within a Conservation Area. A prominent tree along the site frontage. Growing in a raised position resulting in prop root formation to the west. Minor deadwood to the lower crown although the tree appears to be in good health throughout. Some epicormic growth to the lower 2m of the bole. Evidence of crown lifting over the road. Despite growth being impeded by its position the tree appears to be in good health.	B 1 2	
T 02	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (Holm Oak); (4.2 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 55 m ²)	321 mm	8.0 m Clear Stem Height 3.0 m	N – 4.0 m E – 2.0 m S – 2.5 m W – 2.0 m	Life Stage: Semi-Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 10 Years	TPO Ref: TPO/R/6/63 & TPO/R/2/85. Within a Conservation Area. Self-seeded tree to the site frontage. Spread of the crown to the east and west is limited by the proximity of surrounding vegetation. Pruning wounds evident to the east. Tree is growing within a small shrub bed immediately surrounded by hard standing.	C 2	
TG 03	<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew); i)(3.6 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 41 m ²) ii)(3.6 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 41 m ²)	i) 297 mm ii) 286 mm CSD	To 7.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.5 m	N E S W i) 3 1 3 3 ii) 1 2 3 1	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 10 Years	TPO Ref: TPO/R/6/63 & TPO/R/2/85. Within a Conservation Area. A group of 2 no. yew trees to the site frontage. Spread limited by surrounding vegetation. Minor deadwood throughout, particularly to the north where hanging deadwood is present within the crown. Dense ivy covering to both trees. The stems appear to divide by compression unions which appear stable, however the trees pose a high risk should these become unstable.	C 2	

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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 04	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly); (6.3 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 124 m ²)	521 mm	6.0 m Clear Stem Height 1.0 m	N – 2.0 m E – 2.5 m S – 2.0 m W – 1.5 m	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: +10 Years	TPO Ref: TPO/R/6/63 & TPO/R/2/85. Within a Conservation Area. Heavy ivy colonisation throughout. Minor deadwood throughout lower crown with evidence of crown reduction to the north over footpath. Tree is considered to be in fair condition as part of a group however would offer little value as a standalone tree.	C 2	
TL 05	<i>Tilia</i> sp. (Lime); i) (7.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 177 m ²) ii) (7.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 177 m ²) iii) (6.0 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 113 m ²) iv) (7.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191 m ²) v) (6.6 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 137 m ²) vi) (7.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 177 m ²) vii) (6.0 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 113 m ²) viii) (7.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191 m ²) ix) (7.8 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 191 m ²) x) (7.2 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 163 m ²) xi) (7.5 m Radius of nominal circle; RPA 177 m ²)	i) 611 mm ii) 617 mm iii) 493 mm iv) 646 mm v) 541 mm vi) 617 mm vii) 496 mm viii) 636 mm ix) 630 mm x) 582 mm xi) 623 mm	To 14.0 m Clear Stem Height 4.5 m	N – 4.0 m E – 4.0 m S – 4.0 m W – 4.0 m (Average)	Life Stage: Mature Estimated Remaining Contribution: + 20 Years	TPO Ref: TPO/R/6/63 & TPO/R/2/85. Within a Conservation Area. A dominant tree line within the landscape. All show evidence of tree works with various areas of crown reduction/limb removal; no major defects or structural issues noted. Some suckering present to base. Knot holes present however trees still show vigorous growth. Some trees leaning slightly to the east, particularly trees 2, 6, 7 & 9. Ribs present to the west, likely caused by shear cracks, tree 8 in particular has a sharp-nosed rib which may be indicative of recent damage. Trees 1-5 growing within a flower bed and show minor mechanical damage to exposed surface roots. Bord boxes present to trees 6 & 7. Tree 10 shows historic fully occluded bark damage and some rot to heartwood at approx. 1.0 height to the southern aspect. The trees appear to be well managed; given the high risk they pose to property this management regime should be continued.	B 2	

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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;

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		2. Mainly Landscape Qualities		3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
- Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual		- Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features		- Trees of significant historical, commemorative or other value, or good specimens of rare or unusual species	
- 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	
- 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; LLD939/01 – Tree Constraints Plan.
- Tree retention and protection measures are illustrated in; LLD939/02 Tree Retention and Protection Plan.
- For guidance of the retention and protection of trees refer to; LLD939 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)