

MWA Tree Survey Schedule

Alton STW, ST10 4BY



	Species	Ht. (m)	Stem (mm)	Dia. (mm)	CS N (m)	CS E (m)	CS S (m)	CS W (m)	Crown Ht. (m)	Age Class	General Observations	ERC (Y)	RPA Radius (m)	BS Cat.
T1	Alder	14.0	460*		5.80	4.50	7.00	3.0	4.0 N	M	Riverside (Churnet) tree in rural setting. Basal area on immediate edge of northern bank. B Category due to collective landscape value and relevance to setting. No obvious defects.	20+	5.50	B1
T2	Alder	15.0	350;350		2.00	1.00	3.00	3.00	2.0 N	M	Riverside (Churnet) tree in rural setting. Basal area on immediate edge of northern bank. B Category due to collective landscape value and relevance to setting. Twin stem.	20+	4.90	B1
T3	Alder, Sycamore	13.0	170;170;350;300		5.70	4.00	6.00	4.00	2.0 N	M	Riverside (Churnet) tree in rural setting. Basal area on immediate edge of northern bank. B Category due to collective landscape value and relevance to setting. No obvious defects. Multi-stemmed form.	20+	4.90	B2
T4	Alder	18.0	310;350;360		4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	<3.0 N	M	Riverside (Churnet) tree in rural setting. Basal area on immediate edge of northern bank. B Category due to collective landscape value and relevance to setting. No obvious defects. Multi-stemmed form.	20+	5.90	B2
T5	Alder	16.0	350;350;350;350		6.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	<4.0 N	M	Riverside (Churnet) tree in rural setting. Basal area on immediate edge of northern bank. B Category due to collective landscape value and relevance to setting. No obvious defects. Multi-stemmed form.	20+	7.00	B1
TG1	Cherry, Field maple, Hazel	5.0-15.0	M/S <100-250		5.00	5.00	6.00	5.00	<2.0 S	EM	Broadly linear feature (group) dominated by southern cherry. Recent pruning to field maple with understorey hazel coppice below. Remove all trees to facilitate development proposed. BNG (Biodiversity Net Gain) to be considered by the client in respect of tree losses.	20	3.00	C2
G1	Hazel & occasional prunus	5.0-8.0	M/S <80+						< 2.0 S	EM	Linear feature dominated by small diameter hazel coppice hence four cardinal point crown spreads not applicable. G1 located to south of shallow bank (bund). All trees require removal to facilitate development. NESW dimensions omitted due to merger of crowns. BNG to be considered by the client in respect of tree losses.	20	<2.0	C2

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G2	Hazel & occasional prunus	6.0-13.0	M/S <80+			7.00		<2.0 S	EM	Linear feature dominated by small diameter hazel coppice hence four cardinal point crown spreads not applicable. G1 located to north of shallow bank (bund). The retention of the majority of G2 appears feasible although some extended lateral growth to the south may require enabling pruning. Hazel would benefit from re-coppicing to ensure it does not become excessively large and protect its sustainability. Some boundary trees may be better removed to mitigate the threat of direct damage to the fence.	20	<2.0	C2
W1	Alder, Ash, Sycamore	15.0-21.0	M/S 350+			5.00		6.0 S	M	Southern edge of established woodland block dominated by mature etiolated alder on its southern edge. Further north ash and sycamore were also noted. Telecom cables within the STW site below southern overhang with recent pruning to clear lines evident. The radial RPA off-set into the site is located c.2.0m to the south of the perimeter fence suggesting limited constraints in respect of proposals to the south of the main access road.	20+	4.20	B2

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Headings and Abbreviations:

No.	Allocated sequential reference number - Tree ('T'), Group ('G'), Woodland ('W') or Hedge ('H') reference number - refer to plan and to numbered tags where applicable
Species:	Common name
Height:	In metres, to half nearest metre – where possible approximately 80% are measured using an electronic clinometer and the remainder estimated against the measured trees. In the case of Groups and Woodlands the measurement listed is that of the highest tree
Stem Diam.:	Stem diameter in millimetres, to nearest 10mm - measured and calculated as per Annex C of BS5837:2012. MS = multi-stemmed, TS = twin-stemmed
Branch Spread:	Crown radius measured (or estimated where considered appropriate) from the four cardinal points (north, east, south and west) to give an accurate visual representation of the crown
Crown Height:	Existing height above ground level, in metres, of first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.5-N) and of canopy at lowest point – to inform on crown to height ratio, potential for shading, etc.
Age Class:	Estimated age class - Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, PM = post-mature
ERCY:	Estimated Remaining Contribution - in years as per BS5837:2012 (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+, 40+)
BS Cat.:	Category Grading - tree retention value listed as U, A, B or C - in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1
RPA Radius (m):	Root Protection Area Radius - in metres measured from the centre of the stem to the line of tree protection
* (Estimated Dimensions):	Where trees are located off-site, or are inaccessible for any other reason, and accurate measurements or other information cannot be taken then the information provided is estimated and is duly suffixed with a "*" symbol
† (Protected Tree)	Where trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) the Tree No. will have a "+" symbol as a suffix.

List of Common & Scientific Names

Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix sp.</i>

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Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (BS 5937:2012)

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the contact of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees supressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve</i>		
Trees to be considered for retention	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees groups of woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage) such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value