

Appendix 2 Definitions for Tree Survey Schedule

Term	Definition	
Ref No.	Unique identification number given to each tree or group. Corresponding number on plan – T = Tree / H = Hedge / G = Group / W = Woodland (*symbol indicates a tree thought to be protected by TPO)	
Common Name/ <i>Scientific Name</i>	Common name followed by italicised scientific name using binomial nomenclature.	
Tree Height	Height of the tree, measured in metres and recorded to the nearest half metre dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m.	
Stem diameter	Diameter of stem measured in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level (MS = Multi-stem tree measured in accordance with BS5837)	
Canopy Spread	Extent of the tree canopy spread, measured in metres at the four compass points (north, east, south and west) and recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m.	
Height of First Significant Branch and Direction	The height of the first significant branch in metres and its direction of growth (north, south east or west).	
Canopy Clearance Height	The height to the lowest part of the crown, measured in metres and recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10 m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10 m.	
Life Stage	Classification given in relation to the life expectancy of the specific species.	
	Young (Y)	A recently planted or self seeded tree with a stem diameter less than 150mm at 1.5m height.
	Semi Mature (SM)	Tree in the first third of its normal life expectancy for the species (significant potential for future growth in size).
	Early Mature (EM)	Tree in the second third of its normal life expectancy for the species (some potential for future growth in size).
	Mature(M)	Tree in the final third of its normal life expectancy for the species (having typically reached its approximate ultimate size).
	Ancient (A)	Tree that has survived beyond the typical age range for the species and may have acquired rare qualities such as a large stem diameter, hollowing and significant habitat features.
Observations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition. (E.g., the presence of any decay and physical defect).	
Physiological Condition	The condition of the canopy and photosynthetic parts of the tree. Good – good health and vitality with sufficient leaf cover and size appropriate to the species and age. Tree will likely have minor deadwood. Fair – tree showing some signs of stress such as minor thinning, dieback of branches, discolouration of leaves, smaller leaves than usual or typical leaf pests or diseases. Tree may recover in time or with remedial work.	

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	Poor – tree showing strong signs physiological stress. This can include extensive crown dieback, stag heading, sparse foliage and pest infestation. Tree is unlikely to recover.
Structural Condition	The biomechanical integrity of the stem and woody parts of the tree. Good = no or few minor defects of little significance or easily rectifiable such as damaged or suppressed branches. No adverse risk of failure. Fair = presence of one or more moderate defects. This could include large deadwood, bark included unions, weak branch attachments, storm damaged limbs, cavities and decay. Work may self-optimize over time or work may be required to remedy the defect. Poor = a tree with major structural defects such as advanced decay or root damage. Works to the tree can be expected.
Estimated remaining contribution	In years based on the condition and species of the tree. <10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years and 40+ years.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	An area which defines the theoretical minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. Measured as the radius of a circle in metres, and total area in square metres.
Root Protection Area radius	In metres, the radius of the circle around the tree defining the Root Protection Area.
BS5837:2012 Quality Category	As per Table 1 in BS5837:2012. Category A = trees of high quality with at least 40 years life expectancy Category B = trees of moderate quality with at least 20 years life expectancy Category C = trees of low quality with at least 10 years life expectancy OR young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm at 1.5 height. Category U = trees of very low quality with less than 10 years life expectancy. 1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities 2 = Mainly landscape qualities 3 = Mainly cultural values including conservation
#	Dimension estimated due to tree(s), hedgerow(s) etc. not being accessible and preventing accurate measuring.
Veteran tree	A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
*	Trees protected by TPO