LEGEND TO TREE SURVEY FORM

Tree number/Tag	Numbered tag fixed to tree or given number on plan where no tag has been used. Given number for groups (G), hedges (H) or shrubs (S). Individual trees will have no tag if located on adjoining land or inaccessible Note: Tags are only used occasionally, to draw attention to a particular tree or trees when they might otherwise be difficult to locate on the ground without a number physically attached to them
Species	Tree species - Common name or botanical name if no common name is in common use
Tree height	Height in metres where measurement is possible using a laser clinometer. Estimated where tree is inaccessible or where it is not possible to see the top and bottom of the tree simultaneously to take a measurement
Stem Dia(s)	Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (on the side of the tree where the ground is highest). Where there are multiple stems, measurements are made for each stem
RPA radius	Root Protection Area radius in metres (linear) measured from centre of tree trunk. Formulae apply to multiple stemmed trees with up to 5 stems and trees with more than 5 stems. NOTE: For single stemmed trees the RPA is 12 x trunk diameter up to a maximum of 15 metres. For 'veteran' trees the RPA can be greater than 15 metres
RPA m^2	Root Protection Area in square metres. Formulae apply to multiple stemmed trees with up to 5 stems and trees with more than 5 stems. NOTE: For single stemmed trees the RPA is 12 x trunk diameter up to a maximum of 707 $metres^2$. For 'veteran' trees the RPA can be greater than 707 $metres^2$
Crown spread	Spread of tree crown (branches) in metres at each cardinal point (NESW) measured from tree trunk using a laser rangefinder. Estimated where inaccessible
1st large branch height above ground	The height in metres on the tree of the lowest major branch and its direction (where relevant)
Canopy height above ground	Headroom - The height above ground in metres of the lowest part of the tree crown / branch ends (where relevant)
Life stage	The estimated stage of life of the tree in relation to its species. e.g. A Silver Birch may be considered 'mature' at 40 years, but Oak may be considered to be in early maturity at the same chronological age.
Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	The condition of the tree in relation to the presence of any notable structural defects or ill-health and any recommendations that may be relevant to good arboricultural management or in relation to a proposed development Note: Sometimes defects in trees such as cavities and splits can be viewed as beneficial because of their ecological value, especially on 'veteran' trees
Estimated remaining contribution	An estimated range of the minimum number of years a tree may make a positive contribution before it falls into decline (senescence). This is recorded as <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years
Category & Sub-category	A qualitative grading. See Table 1 (page 9) of BS5837:2012

Site name: Holme Cottage, Wyton, Huntingdon Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 4th April 2025 Conditions: Clear / dry / still					ARGENTA TREE SURVEYS			
Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius RPA m2	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category &Sub category
1	Common Horse Chestnut	17	1525	15.00 707	N 9 E 9 S 9 W 9		5	Mature	Previously pollarded at 12 metres. Chronic Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker Disease (probably bacterium Pseudomonas syringae pv. Aesculi). History of major branch shedding prior to pollarding. Numerous rot holes in large stubs (very old), typical of the species at this age and given the past management regime Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	B1

British Standard BS5837:2012