SJA trees
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Tree Survey Schedule

2 Daleham Gardens, London

April 2024

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Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

2 Daleham Gardens, London

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Anthony Harte of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Tuesday the 16th April 2024. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were in full leaf.

The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We did not have access to the trees from any adjacent properties; observations are thus confined to what was visible from within the site and from surrounding public areas.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given.

Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.
Given in sequential order, commencing at "1".

2. Species.
'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe.

3. Height.
Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres.

4. Trunk diameter.
Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or where the trunk forks into separate stems between ground level and 1.5m, measured at the narrowest point beneath the fork. Given in millimetres.

5. Radial crown spread.
The linear extent of branches from the base of the trunk to the main cardinal points, rounded up to the closest half metre, unless shown otherwise. For small trees with reasonably symmetrical crowns, a single averaged figure is quoted.

6. Crown break.
Height above ground and direction of growth of first significant live branch.

7. Crown clearance.
Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres.

8. Age class.
Young: Seedling, sapling or recently planted tree; not yet producing flowers or seeds; strong apical dominance.
Semi-mature: Trunk often still smooth-barked; producing flowers and/or seeds; strong apical dominance, not yet achieved ultimate height.
Mature: Apical dominance lost, tree close to ultimate height.
Over-mature: Mature, but in decline, no crown retrenchment
Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for species; but showing signs of veteranisation, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, a crown showing retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.
Ancient: Beyond typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing, a crown that has undergone retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

9. Physiology.
Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

10. Structure.
Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.
Good: No significant morphological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.
Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired morphological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.
Indifferent: Significant morphological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.
Poor: Significant and irremediable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.
Hazardous: Significant and irremediable morphological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

11. Comments.
Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:
-Health and condition
-Safety, particularly close to areas of public access
-Structure and form
-Estimated life expectancy or potential
-Visibility and impact in the local landscape

12. Category.
Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012; adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to arboricultural biodiversity.

Category U: Trees 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.
(1) 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).
(2) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.
(3) Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
(1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.
(2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.
(3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
(1) 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 minor 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.
(2) Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees present in numbers but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
(3) 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.
(1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
(2) 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 landscape benefits.
(3) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

2 Daleham Gardens, London

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clear-ance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
1	Monterey cypress	5m	130mm 165mm 110mm 200mm	N 4m E 3m S 4m W 2.5m	1.75m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from base: stems emerge from ground separately; N stem sub-dominant; main stem trifurcates from 1m with tensile unions; stems reduced at 4m height; lowest 3.5m of crown shows routine pruning with hedge trimmers giving crown an ornamental, 'hedge-like' appearance; contributes to boundary screening; entire tree visible from Belsize Gardens to W but heavy pruning significantly reduces amenity value; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (2)
2	Persian ironwood	9m	235mm	N 4m E 5.5m S 5.5m W 5m	S 2.5m	N 2m E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Tensile main branch unions save for acute branch union at 1.5m S; crossing and rubbing branches at 2.75m SE; previously crown reduced at 6m: upper crown reformed of epicormic growth of average 60mm diameter; crown visible from Belsize Gardens to W; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
3	Hazel	9.5m	4 stems @ 80mm 4 stems @ 110mm all est.	N 4.5m E 3m S 3.5m W 4.5m	W 3m	N 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Purple-leaved variety of hazel; multi-stemmed from base with tight compression forks; crown weighted W over footway; crown visible from Belsize gardens to W; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
4	Hazel	9m	2 stems @ 100mm 60mm est. 120mm all est.	N 3.75m E 4m S 3m W 4.5m	2.5m	N 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi-stemmed from base with tight compression forks; mutually suppressed to N by tree no. 3; crown visible from Belsize gardens to W; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
5	Indian bean	10m	245mm	N 0m E 4m S 7m W 5.5m	S 3m	SE 2.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Trunk shows significant phototrophic lean to S; twin-stemmed from 3m with acute 'V-shaped' union; suppressed to S by tree no. 4; buds beginning to weakly flush at time of survey; crown visible from Belsize gardens to W; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (2)
6	Purple plum	9.5m	540mm	N 6m E 6m S 5m W 6m	SW 3m	N 2m W 2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Trunk base grows against adjacent boundary wall; fungal fruitbody consistent with wood decay fungus *Ganoderma spp*. on trunk base N; sounded lower trunk and base with acoustic mallet: no significant variations in tone; trunk divides into four main stems from 2.5m with tight compression forks; crossing and rubbing stems at 3m within crown centre; full, dominant crown visible from Daleham gardens to E; significant component of group in which it stands but likely to be of short-term potential only.	U

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clear-ance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
7	London plane	17m	835mm	N 7.5m E 7m S 7m W 7.5m	SW 3.5m	W 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; twin, co-dominant stems from 3m with tensile union; heavily reduced (pollarded) at 17m height; crown comprises young regrowth of average 20mm diameter arising from pruning points; essential feature of the landscape.	B (2)
G1	Various	7m	Max 150mm est.	3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group comprising mix of young and semi mature trees growing along boundary walls; species include purple hazel, eucalyptus, palm, blackthorn and various ornamental shrubs; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (2)
H1	Yew	3.75m	Max 80mm est.	1m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Hedge; shows regular maintenance; contributes to boundary screening; of limited amenity value; inessential feature of the landscape.	C (2)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.6.1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', BS 5837:2012. This is the minimum area which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. RPAs are portrayed initially as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be restrictions to root growth the circle is modified to reflect more accurately the likely distribution of roots.

Tree No.	***Species***	***RPA***	***RPA Radius***
1	Monterey cypress	43.5m²	3.7m
2	Persian ironwood	25.0m²	2.8m
3	Hazel	32.7m²	3.2m
4	Hazel	17.2m²	2.3m
5	Indian bean	27.2m²	2.9m
6	Purple plum	131.9m²	6.5m
7	London plane	315.4m²	10.0m
G1	Various	10.2m²	1.8m
H1	Yew	2.9m²	1.0m