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Tree Survey Schedule

4 Highfields Grove, London. N6

November 2016

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

4 Highfields Grove, London. N6

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Tom Wawman of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Friday the 11th November 2016. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were in partial 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: Age less than 1/3 life expectancy
Semi-mature: 1/3 to 2/3 life expectancy
Mature: Over 2/3 life expectancy
Over-mature: Mature, and in a state of decline
Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for the species; but showing signs of ancientness, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, and a crown that has undergone some retrenchment and has a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.
Ancient: Beyond the typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing; and a crown that has undergone retrenchment and has 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.
Very good: No significant physiological or structural defects, an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure; a particularly good example of its species.
Good: No significant physiological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.
Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired physiological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.
Indifferent: Significant physiological 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 physiological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of early or premature collapse.
Hazardous: Significant and irremediable physiological 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

12. Category.
Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012, Table 1, adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to 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.
• 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 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

4 Highfields Grove, London. N6

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clear-ance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
1	Sycamore	18m	660mm @1m	6m N 5m E 3.9m S 6.25m W	5m N	3.5m N 6.5m S 4.5m W	Mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m with a tight compression fork and evidence of included bark with "elephant ears" measuring around 150mm in length; this indicates that a weak union is present at this point which will be liable to failure in the future; the stems immediately above the tight compression fork are similar in diameter at around 300mm; if stems were to fail they would currently fall onto the lawned area of the garden; previously crown lifted; visible from other residential properties in the area to N and E; view from public areas is obscured by other trees; of low quality; of moderate landscape value and of short-term potential only.	C (2)
2-7	Silver birch	16m to 18m	240mm 320mm 250mm 250mm 200mm 195mm	4m N 4.5m E 8.25m SE 7.3m S 3.9m SW 4.2m W from #2	5m NW	2.5m 2.5m NE	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Group of closely planted specimens; drawn-up; mutually supressed; also supressed by oak to SW of group; T3 has fungal fruiting bodies at base on S consistent with honey fungus; also clump of honey fungus growing 2.5m to E; area of decay at base of tree adjacent to honey fungus, probed to a depth of 100mm; exudations and dark staining present on trunk on S to height of 1m; area around decay fungus sounded with an acoustic mallet and indicated an area of dead bark on this side extending to a height of 1m; trees 4-7 all have exudations with dark staining on trunks from ground level to 1.5m; leaf colour, size and density all appear normal for the time of year with no evidence of dieback which may have been expected given the presence of honey fungus at the base; visible from residential property to NE; largely obscured in views from elsewhere by other trees; given the close proximity of these trees, it is likely the honey fungus has spread to the other trees within the group although no fruiting bodies were present at the base of any of the other trees at the time of inspection; T4 has an area of missing bark on S extending to height of 1m measuring 90mm across; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
8	English oak	20m	950mm	7.6m N 10m E 10.8m S 13m SW 8m W	4m E	8m N 3m E 2m SE	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; area of decay at base of tree on W measuring 500mm x 300mm; good amounts of reaction wood around opening of decay; exposed heartwood appears sound; second small area of decay located at the base of tree on SE measuring 400x100mm; area of exposed heartwood appears sound; these areas sounded with an acoustic mallet; variations in tone denoted around the vicinity of the larger pocket of decay, however no distinct variations in tone were noted in the smaller area; crown has previously been lifted and reduced; storm damage wound on trunk at 6m on E; above average epicormic growth in crown; dead limb at 6.5m on NW measuring approx. 180mm in diameter and extending for approx. 7m; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clear-ance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
9-10	Ash	8m	100mm 135mm	2m	2m E	2.5m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Single trunks; young trees with stem diameters below 150mm; of moderate quality and of long-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
11-13	Beech	21m 22m 22m	525mm 450mm 305mm	7.6m N 7.5m E 8.2m SE 7m S 7m SW 6.4m W from #11	3.5m NE	3.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunks; group of drawn-up, mutually suppressed specimens; view from outside of the site largely obscured by other trees; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
14	Sycamore	17.5m	470mm 430mm	2m N 4.9m E 7.1m S 7.4m W	5m SW	7m	Mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 1m with tight compression fork; evidence of included bark; exposed roots to NW; canopy has previously been lifted and thinned; view from outside of the site largely obscured by other trees; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)
15	Sycamore	17m	220mm 225mm 275mm	2.3m N 2.6m E 4.6m S 5.2m W	6m S	6m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Three-stemmed from base with included bark unions; SW stem previously failed with area of decay at base of tree; exposed wood at this point appears sound and unable to probe; previously crown lifted; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; of low quality, of low landscape value, but of medium-term potential.	C (123)
16	English oak	24m	410mm	6m N 7.8m E 3.8m S 2.6m W	6m N	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; view from outside of the site largely obscured by other trees; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly leaning trunk; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
17-18	Sycamore	20m	445mm 365mm	4.8m N 2.5m E 6m S 5.2m W from #17	6m S	6m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunks; buttress root extends into gravel footpath to E; view from outside of the site largely obscured by other trees; of moderate quality and landscape value; of long-term potential.	B (12)
19	Silver birch	18m	160mm 380mm	2m N 5m E 6m S 2.8m W	10m NE	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Slightly leaning trunk; stem to N has been removed; view from outside of the site largely obscured by other trees; twin stemmed from base; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
20	Sycamore	20m	550mm 400mm 395mm 525mm	6m N 5.8m E 7.9m S 3.5m W	7m E	7.5m	Mature	Average	Poor	Four-stemmed from base with evidence of included bark unions; previously crown lifted; visible in views from residential properties to W; of low quality; of moderate landscape value; of medium-term potential.	C (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clear-ance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Cate gory
21-22	Silver birch	15m 14m	#21 200mm #21 240mm #22 220mm	2.9m N 6.2m E 4.1m S 2.1m W from #21	6m S	4.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Trunks leaning SE; areas of fungal fruiting bodies on ground close to these trees consistent with honey fungus extending from 0.5m from base of tree 21 to 4m from base in W and NW direction; of low quality, of low landscape value, and of short-term potential only.	C (123)
23	Hazel	7m	est. 150mm	3m N 4m E 4.5m S 3.5m W	3m W	4m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; ornamental tree; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H1	Laurel	Up to 3m	Up to est. 30mm	.5m	.5m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Boundary hedge; regularly maintained; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)
H2	Leyland cypress	Up to 6m	Up to est. 60mm	2m	1m	3m S	Young	Average	Indifferent	Off-site hedge; growing adjacent to H1 on neighbouring property to N; of moderate quality and of medium-term potential; but of low landscape value.	C (1)

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	Sycamore	197.1m^2	7.92m
2-7	Silver birch	26.1m^2 46.3m^2 28.3m^2 28.3m^2 18.1m^2 17.2m^2	2.88m 3.84m 3.0m 3.0m 2.4m 2.34m
8	English oak	408.3m^2	11.4m
9-10	Ash	7.1m^2 8.2m^2	1.5m 1.62m
11-13	Beech	124.7m^2 91.6m^2 42.1m^2	6.3m 5.4m 3.66m
14	Sycamore	183.6m^2	7.64m
15	Sycamore	79.0m^2	5.01m
16	English oak	76.0m^2	4.92m
17-18	Sycamore	89.6m^2 60.3m^2	5.34m 4.38m
19	Silver birch	76.9m^2	4.95m
20	Sycamore	404.5m^2	11.35m
21-22	Silver birch	44.2m^2 21.9m^2	3.75m 2.64m
23	Hazel	10.2m^2	1.8m
H1	Laurel	7.1m^2	1.5m
H2	Leyland cypress	7.1m^2	1.5m