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Preliminary Tree Survey Schedule

Victoria House, Ennerdale Road, Kew

SJA tss 24295-01

July 2024

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Victoria House, Ennerdale Road, Kew

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Tom Southgate of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Wednesday the 17th of July 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, and a crown showing retrenchment and 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.

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 irreparable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable 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, irreparable, 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

Victoria House, Ennerdale Road, Kew

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1	Common lime	13m	475mm	N 3.3m E 3.8m S 3.4m W 3.3m	2.3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; epicormic basal growth; maintained as a pollard; readily visible from Ennerdale Road.	B (2)
2	Common lime	11m	345mm	N 4.2m E 3.3m S 3.2m W 3.8m	1.9m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; no significant defects observed at base; pruning wound at 2m on SE side of trunk, 160mm dia., occluding; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; maintained as a pollard; readily visible from Ennerdale Road.	B (2)
3	Common lime	12.3m	590mm	N 4.2m E 3.3m S 3.5m W 3.5m	2.5m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; epicormic basal growth; buttress root growing 400mm to N; maintained as a pollard; readily visible from Ennerdale Road.	B (2)
4	Tree of Heaven	15m	380mm 400mm both est.	N 7m E 7m SE 7.5m S 7m SW 7.5m W 7m	1m	S 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; tensile unions throughout crown, where visible; twin-stemmed from 1m est.; base and main bifurcation obscured from view by boundary wall and vegetation; upper-canopy visible in narrow views from Ennerdale Road; canopy extent over site partially estimated, due to off-site vegetation blocking measurement.	B (2)
5	Himalayan tree-cotoneaster	4m	4 stems @ 50mm 2 stems @ 100mm all est.	4.5m	1m	E 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (2)
6	False acacia	14m	450mm est.	N 6m E 4m S 6m W 6.5m	2m	S 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; main unions obscured from view; canopy extents estimated due to lack of access; trunk obscured from view; upper-canopy visible in narrow views from Ennerdale Road.	B (2)
7	Maidenhair	14m	500mm est.	4m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; base, trunk and main unions obscured from view by boundary wall and dense vegetation; upper-crown visible in narrow views from Ennerdale Road.	B (2)

No.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
8	White willow	10m	210mm	N 3m E 3.4m S 3.2m W 2.8m	2m	1.4m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Multi-stemmed from 2m, displaying tensile unions; of moderate quality, but currently of low value due to small size; readily visible from Ennerdale Road.	C (1)
G1	Various	10m	Max 180mm est.	5m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site group of shrubs and small trees, located within private garden to NW of site; species include red robin, bay, silver birch and false acacia; most silver birch specimens are dead or dying; approx. six individuals.	C (2)
G2	Various	10m	Max 320mm est.	3m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees located within private garden to N of site; species include apple, pear, dogwood and exotic shrubs; approx. five individuals.	C (12)
G3	Various	3m	Max 75mm est.	2m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group of unmaintained young shrubs and trees; species include magnolia, New Zealand privet, tree of heaven, yew, cotoneaster, fuchsia, lilac and pittosporum; approx. ten individuals.	C (2)
G4	Various	2.5m	Max 80mm est.	1m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group of unmaintained shrubs; species include privet, lilac and buddleia; three individuals.	C (2)
G5	Various	3m	Max 110mm	1m	0m	0m	Young	Below average	Indifferent	Group of unmaintained shrubs and young trees; species include white willow, false acacia and an exotic shrub; willow of below average physiology; three individuals.	C (2)
G6	Various	11m	Max 300mm est.	4m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group within private gardens to N of site; species include sycamore and hornbeam; approx. eight individuals.	C (2)
G7	Various	10m	Max 200mm est.	1m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of small young to semi-mature shrubs/trees and a mature cordyline individual; shrubs species include, rose, elder, yew, cordyline, and exotic shrubs; approx. 15 individuals.	C (2)
G8	Various	2.5m	Max 70mm est.	1.5m	0m	0m	Young	Average	Indifferent	Group of shrubs and small trees in central rear garden area; species include, Japanese acer, paper plant, and exotic shrub species; approx. five individuals.	C (2)
H1	Various	2m	Max 70mm est.	1m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Hedge forming boundary between site and Ennerdale Road in SW area of site; species include privet and exotic species; approx. 20 individuals.	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	Common lime	102.1m ²	5.7m
2	Common lime	53.8m ²	4.1m
3	Common lime	157.5m ²	7.1m
4	Tree of Heaven	137.7m ²	6.6m
5	Himalayan tree-cotoneaster	12.1m ²	2.0m
6	False acacia	91.6m ²	5.4m
7	Maidenhair	113.1m ²	6.0m
8	White willow	20.0m ²	2.5m
G1	Various	14.7m ²	2.2m
G2	Various	46.3m ²	3.8m
G3	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
G4	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
G5	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
G6	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
G7	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
G8	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m
H1	Various	2.5m ²	0.9m