



ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

17 CROSS ROAD
TADWORTH
SURREY KT20 5ST

Tel: (01737) 813058
E-mail: sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Principal: Simon R. M. Jones Dip. Arb. (RFS), F. Arbor. A.,
Arboricultural Association Registered Consultant
Frank P. S. Spooner BSc (Hons), MArborA, TechCert (ArborA)

Tree Survey Schedule

51a The Drive, Ickenham

March 2022

Ref: SJA tss 21251-01a

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

51a The Drive, Ickenham

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by James Bradford of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Monday the 24th May and by Nigel Kirby on Wednesday 9th March 2022. 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. TPO no.

Number assigned to tree in the Hillingdon Borough Council Tree Preservation Order no. 287/1981 & no. 741, as shown in the TPO schedule and plan.

3. Species.

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

4. Height.

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

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. Crown break.

Height above ground and direction of growth of first significant

8. Crown clearance.

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

9. 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.

10. Physiology.

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

11. 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 irreparable physiological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable physiological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

12. 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

13. 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, 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).
- 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

51a The Drive, Ickenham

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1	TPO: 741	English oak	12.5m	800mm est.	N 7.5m E 7.5m S 5m W 5.6m	4m	S 1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; established epicormic contributes to dense lower canopy; multiple fully and semi-occluded wounds on trunk S, indicating historic branch removal; established and dominant canopy; minor deadwood scattered throughout canopy, typical of species; of long term potential.	B (12)
2	TPO: 287/1 981	Hornbeam	12m	350mm	N 3.2m E 4m S 4.5m W 3.7m	4m	S 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Historic companion tree to W removed/failed - stump remains decayed in ground; prominent buttress roots; single trunk; established epicormic growth contributes to lower canopy; evidence of lower limb removal; feature of rear garden; of moderate potential; not visible in any public views.	B (12)
3	TPO: 287/1 981	English oak	24m	1350mm est.	N 9.5m E 9.5m S 10.5m W 10m	3m	3m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree in rear garden of adjacent property (no. 51 The Drive); potential veteran tree based on estimated trunk diameter; unable to access tree due to off-site location; of long term potential.	A (123)
4	TPO: 741	Common lime	14m	560mm est.	N 4m E 4m S 5.5m W 4m	3m	S 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree in front garden of 53 The Drive; single trunk; S canopy overhangs boundary line and garage roof; unable to gain access to tree to carry out thorough inspection; historically pollarded to 10m; visible from The Drive.	B (12)
5	TPO: 741	Common lime	19.5m	830mm est.	N 6.5m E 7m S 5m W 6m	4m	S 2m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site tree in front garden of 53 The Drive; single trunk divides into two co-dominant stems at 4.5m; established and well balanced canopy; deadwood scattered throughout canopy, typical of age and species; historically topped at 17m, with established and well attached re-growth at these points; prominent 'landmark' tree on The Drive as visible in long distance views.	B (2)
6		Ash	16m	2 stems @ 300mm est.	N 6m NE 6m E 3m S 0m W 3m	4m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Off-site tree; canopy entirely offset from base; inessential component of group in which it stands; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
H1		Various	2.5m	Avg 90mm est.	1m	0.2m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Boundary hedge in rear garden (S boundary); species include: pyracantha, horse chestnut, leyland cypress, elder, choisya and privet; managed as a hedge, but most species don't lend themselves to 'hedging'; sections of hedge appear more sparse than others; of limited quality and potential.	C (1)
G1		Leyland cypress	4m	Max 120mm est.	1m	0.2m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; appears to be regularly managed; of only low-level screening value.	C (1)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
G2		Various	2.75m	Max 80mm	1m	0.1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental shrubbery; spp. inc ash, bay, laurel; of only low-level screening value; some crowns has been heavily reduced or "topped" in past; and managed as a low level hedge; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
G3		Various	6m	Max 80mm	1.5m	0.1m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Row of closely growing self seeded specimens, forming a hedge or screen; spp. Inc ash and myrobalan plum; multi-stemmed from base; suppressed crowns by adjacent specimens; inessential components of the wider landscape.	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.

<i>Tree No.</i>	<i>Species</i>	<i>RPA</i>	<i>RPA Radius</i>
1	English oak	289.5m ²	9.6m
2	Hornbeam	55.4m ²	4.2m
3	English oak	706.9m ²	15.0m
4	Common lime	141.9m ²	6.7m
5	Common lime	311.7m ²	10.0m
6	Ash	81.4m ²	5.1m
H1	Various	3.7m ²	1.1m
G1	Various	6.5m ²	1.4m
G2	Various	2.9m ²	1.0m
G3	Various	2.9m ²	1.0m