



ARTEMIS  
TREE  
SERVICES



**Site**

Springwell Lane Carpark,  
Springwell Lane,  
Rickmansworth,  
WD3 8UU

**Prepared for**  
Alex Yerby

**Prepared by**  
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FdSc Arb, DipHE Arb Level 5

22<sup>nd</sup> September 2025

## Preliminary Tree Condition Survey PTCS-36115

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## 1. **Brief**

- 1.1 Artemis Tree Services Ltd has been instructed by Alex Yerby to undertake a Preliminary Tree Condition Survey of trees at Springwell Lane Carpark.
- 1.2 The tree condition survey is primarily concerned with the structural and physiological condition and safety of the trees surveyed.
- 1.3 Recommended management actions are provided for any issues identified by the tree survey.

## 2. **Report limitations**

- 2.1 Climbing inspections have not been carried out as part of the preliminary survey. If the preliminary inspection identifies a need for further investigation of specific trees (such as decay detection or aerial inspection), this will be detailed within our recommendations.
- 2.2 Conclusions and recommendations relate to the condition of the site and tree at the time of the inspection only. Comments valid for a period of 1-year from the date of this report. Within this period, trees should be inspected for damage following storms or other severe weather events.
- 2.3 Trees are dynamic, living organisms and can never be entirely free of risk. The forces of nature dictate a failure rate, even among intact trees with no apparent defects. The recommendations in this report cannot guarantee the elimination of all risk.
- 2.4 The survey and report does not include risk assessment of trees in relation to subsidence.

## 3. **Methodology of Survey**

- 3.1 I carried out the tree condition survey from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck, C and Breloer, H, 1994), using basic inspection tools (mallet, probe, and binoculars).
- 3.2 For the purposes of this report, tree heights and stem diameter measurements are estimated with the aid of a Haglofs digital clinometer and a laser distance measurement device.

## 4. **Documents provided**

- 4.1 A tree location plan has been included in Appendix 2 of this report.

## 5. Introduction

### 5.1 Qualifications

5.1.1 I hold an FdSc in Arboriculture from Northampton University and Level 5 HE Diploma in Arboriculture from Moulton College. I also hold Lantra Professional Tree Inspection certification (PTI).

### 5.2 Site visit

5.2.1 I visited the site on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of September 2025 to undertake the Preliminary Tree Condition Survey.

### 5.3 Site Description

5.3.1 The site is a privately owned area of land, formerly a carpark with trees located predominantly along the boundary with the river.

## 6. Findings and Recommendations

6.1 Appendix 1 contains the findings and recommendations for the trees surveyed. A key for the table information can be found at the end of the survey schedule.

6.2 Summary of recommended work

Priority		No. of Trees/Groups
U	Within 2 weeks	-
A	Within 3 months	2x
B	Within 1 year	15x
C	Within 2 years	9x

## 7. Re-inspection frequency

7.1 I recommend that all trees recorded in this report are re-inspected every two years, unless otherwise specified in appendix 1.

7.2 In the period between programmed surveys, trees should be inspected for damage following storms or other severe weather events.

## 8. Trees Subject to Statutory Controls

8.1 Hillingdon Council's online mapping service show the presence of trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) and that the site is covered by Conservation Area (CA) status at the time of publication. Any works will require written approval from the local authority which can take 6-8 weeks to receive a decision.

## 9. Arboricultural Standards

9.1 All tree works recommended in this report should be carried out in accordance with: *British Standard BS 3998:2010. Tree Work – Recommendations* and undertaken by a suitably qualified contracting company (preferably approved by the Arboricultural Association).

## Appendix 1

Tree no. (Tag no.)	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Observations	Recommended management actions	Priority	Re-inspect (months)
<b>T1</b>	Hornbeam ( <i>Carpinus betulus</i> )	6	15	4	Y	G	P	2x stems from base with included bark union formed between. Crossing limbs in lower crown.	Remove as close to trees current ground level as possible, leaving the stump in the ground. To prevent failure at weak union as tree grows.	C	-
<b>G2</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	15 to 20	4 to 6	EM	G	F	Group of 5x stems near boundary of site. All previously crown lifted with some dead ivy on lower stems present. Dead branches within inner crowns, likely due to competition for light.	Remove major deadwood over 40mm diameter and/or over 1m length	B	24
<b>T3</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	17	33	7	EM	G	F	Stem bifurcated from around 2.2m with small area of bark inclusion starting to form between larger limb and main central leader. Dead ivy hanging in crown.	Remove limb at 2.2m to eliminate risk of failure at weak union over road as tree grows, leaving single central dominant leader. Remove dead, hanging ivy from stem.	C	24
<b>T4</b>	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	15	20	4	Y	G	G	Historically crown lifted. Small area of epicormic growth at base of stem, not unusual for species. Slight suppression of upper crown from T3.	None.	-	24
<b>T5</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	17	35	9	EM	F	F	Dead ivy on stem. Crown appears a little sparse with minor deadwood throughout, possible stress response to recent hot/dry summer. Branch tips starting to become low over road to S.	Lift crown to give around 5m ground clearance over road. Monitor with regular (annual) inspections for decline.	B	12
<b>T6</b>	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	15	21	5	Y	G	G	Dead ivy on stem. Slight crown suppression from T5.	None.	-	24
<b>T7</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	10	15	5	Y	G	G	Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species.	None.	-	24
<b>T8</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	17	34	9	EM	G	F	Broken, hung up branch in crown at 8m to SW. lower stem has slight lean to E, corrected from around 3m.	Remove broken, hung up branch.	A	24

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<b>T9</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	19	110	16	M	G	F	Deadwood in lower crown, likely due to competition for light. Stem bifurcated from around 1.7m with tight union forming and possible ribs of compression wood either side. Limbs becoming long and end weighted with species known for brittle wood, prone to fracture.	Remove major deadwood over 40mm diameter and/or over 1m length. Reduce height by around 3m and longer lateral growth (particularly to S and SW) by 2m to reduce end weight on long limbs.	B	24
<b>T10</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	19	41, 50	12	M	G	F	2x stems from around 0.2m with area of possible bark inclusion up to around 1m. Branches in upper crown becoming leggy and end weighted, likely due to competition for light.	Reduce height by around 3m to reduce wind sail and lever action on weaker union.	B	24
<b>T11</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	17	70	8	EM	G	F	Slight crown bias to W due to competition. Stem bifurcated from around 1.6m with included union forming.	Remove smaller diameter (eastern) stem at around 1.7m with weak union forming to leave single dominant (western) stem.	B	24
<b>T12</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	15	50	14	EM	G	F	Base of stem partially obscured by woodchip ground cover. Main stem leans to NE with central leader correcting from around 3m. Low branch at 2.5m to N rubbing against T13, causing bark damage to stem. Deadwood in lower crown, likely due to competition for light.	Remove major deadwood over 40mm diameter and/or over 1m length. Remove low limb at 2.5m to N (in contact with adjacent tree)	B	24
<b>T13</b>	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	15	24	5	Y	G	F	Bark damage on stem at around 3m from adjacent tree branch, shows typical wound wood development. Slight crown bias to W due to competition for light.	None.	-	24
<b>T14</b>	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	15	40	5	EM	G	G	Crown bias to NW due to competition. Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species.	None.	-	24

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<b>T15</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	17	30, 49	12	M	G	F	2x stems from base. Crown bias to NW. Historically crown lifted to maintain reasonable clearance over river adjacent.	None.	-	24
<b>T16</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	17	37	10	M	G	F	Historically twin stemmed with recent failure of NW stem towards river (stem removed with 1m stub remaining), possibly due to weak union between. Small area of split bark at base of standing stem to E, appears to be localised crack, likely caused by recent stem failure. Remaining stem is weighted towards river (low target area).	None.	-	24
<b>T17</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	17	23	5	Y	G	F	Partially exposed roots on E side, within around 0.5m of stem though no evidence of movement at time of inspection. Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species.	None.	-	24
<b>T18</b>	Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	14	33	5	EM	G	P	Stem has slight lean to NE (approx. 20 degrees from vertical). Surface roots on SW side exposed and possibly lifted/heaved. Bark damage to upper side of exposed roots, possibly from previous vehicle movement in carpark.	Remove as close to trees current ground level as possible, leaving the stump in the ground.	<span style="background-color: #90EE90;">B</span>	
<b>T19</b>	Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	10	21	4	Y	F	P	Cavity at base of stem to W probed horizontally to around 16cm. Tree is weighted and leaning to E.	Remove as close to trees current ground level as possible, leaving the stump in the ground.	<span style="background-color: #FFD700;">A</span>	
<b>T20</b>	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	14	33	3	Y	G	F	Ivy partially obscures stem. Slight upper crown suppression from T21.	Sever and clear a 1m section of Ivy from the circumference of the stem.	<span style="background-color: #90EE90;">C</span>	24
<b>T21</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	17	48, 57, 63	16	M	G	F	3x stems with bases partially obscured by woodchip ground cover. Dead ivy on 2x stems. Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species.	Ensure woodchip is not piled against stems.	<span style="background-color: #90EE90;">C</span>	24

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Tree no. (Tag no.)	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Observations	Recommended management actions	Priority	Re-inspect (months)
<b>T22</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	17	32	5	Y	G	F	No significant branches until around 9m likely due to previous ivy cover and lifting to maintain reasonable clearance over carpark. Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species.	None.	-	24
<b>T23</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	18	52	9	EM	G	G	Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species. Base of stem partially obscured by woodchip.	Ensure woodchip is not piled against stems.	C	24
<b>T24</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	8	15 to 20	8	EM	G	F	Dense cluster of approx. 12x stems. Heavy ivy cover starting to cause stems to become pendulous. Cavity formation at base of stem to N probed 20cm down. Stem to S has cavity formation at 1m probed to around 10cm horizontally.	Fell 2x stems with cavity formations. Sever and clear a 1m section of ivy from the circumference of the stem.	B	24
<b>T25</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	6	16	6	Y	G	F/P	Young tree suppressed, leaning and heavily weighted over river. Visible root damage around the base, possible from previous area use as carpark.	Remove as close to trees current ground level as possible, leaving the stump in the ground.	B	
<b>T26</b>	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	10	27, 28	6	Y	G	G	2x stems from base. Partial ivy cover to stems.	Sever and clear a 1m section of ivy from the circumference of the stems.	C	24
<b>T27</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	19	74	17	M	G	F	Stem bifurcated from around 3m with tight union and ribs of compression wood either side. 2x stubs in lower crown from recent branch failures. Dead branch at 5m to S likely from competition for light. Lateral limbs becoming long, end weighted and slightly pendulous.	Reduce height by around 3m and longer lateral growth by around 2.5m. To reduce wind sail and lever action on weaker union and to reduce likelihood of further branch failures.	B	24
<b>T28</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	10	16	5	Y	G	G	Ivy recently severed from stem.	None.	-	24

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<b>T29</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	11	26	5	EM	G	G	Stem bifurcated from around 2m with well formed union. Crown bias to SE due to competition. Historically crown lifted over endurance to maintain reasonable clearance.	None.	-	24
<b>T30</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	9	17	4	Y	G	G	Young tree, No significant defects noted.	None.	-	24
<b>T31</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	17	45	12	EM	G	F	Stem and inner crown partially obscured by ivy. Slight lean and crown bias to W due to competition.	Sever and clear a 1m section of ivy from the circumference of the stem.	B	24
<b>T32</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	18	41	10	EM	G	G	Stem and inner crown partially obscured by ivy, recently severed.	None.	-	24
<b>T33</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	18	42	10	EM	G	G	Stem and inner crown partially obscured by ivy, recently severed.	None.	-	24
<b>T34</b>	Willow ( <i>Salix alba</i> )	18	38	7	EM	G	F	Area of bark/cambium layer necrosis on SE side of stem from ground up to around 2.5m, no visible significant decay of exposed sapwood noted. Historic wound at 8m to SE has possible cavity formation within, not possible to assess from ground level. Wound from possible branch loss at 11m to E has typical wound wood development.	Climber to inspect possible cavity at 8m to SE for excessive decay and provide further management recommendations if required. Monitor with regular (annual) inspections for decline.	B	12
<b>T35</b>	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	6	20	6	Y	F	F	Broken hung up branch at 2m. Heavy ivy cover with lean over river.	Sever and clear a 1m section of ivy from the circumference of the stem. Remove hung up branch.	B	24
<b>T36</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	15	-	7	EM	G	F	Ivy obscures stem and inner crown. Crown bias to W due to competition.	Sever and clear a 1m section of ivy from the circumference of the stem.	B	24

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Tree no. (Tag no.)	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (cm)	Crown Spread (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Observations	Recommended management actions	Priority	Re-inspect (months)
<b>T37</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	15	21	6	Y	G	F	Ivy partially obscures stem.	Sever and clear a 1m section of Ivy from the circumference of the stem.	C	24
<b>T38</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	26	6	EM	G	G	Ivy decently severed. Historic bark wound to stem at 1m to E shows typical wound wood development and no visible decay of exposed sapwood. Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species.	None.	--	24
<b>T39</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	16	34	6	EM	G	G	Ivy partially obscures stem.	Sever and clear a 1m section of Ivy from the circumference of the stem.	C	24
<b>T40</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	9	29	6	Y	G	F	Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species.	None.	-	24
<b>T41</b>	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	17	15 to 30	16	EM	G	F	8x stems growing in a circular form. Ivy has been severed with dead stems present in crown. Base of stems partially obscured by ground cover woodchip. Minor deadwood in crown, typical of species. Branch tips starting to become low over roadside.	Lift crown to give around 5m ground clearance over road.	C	24
<b>G42</b>	Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	5 to 6	-	4 to 5	EM	G	F	4x multi-stemmed coppices with tight/included unions forming at base of stems, typical of species.	Re-coppice at around 0.3m to prevent stem failures at weaker unions as trees grow.	B	24

## Appendix 1

### Key for column information

**Height** – Tree height measured in metres

**Stem Diameter** - Stem diameter in centimetres measured at 1.5m above ground level

**Age Class** – Relative to species

**NP**-Newly Planted (trees within 3-years of being planted)

**Y**-Young (first third of life, height and growth)

**EM**-Early Mature (second third of life, height and growth)

**M**-Mature (last third of life, ultimate height yet still increasing in girth)

**OM**-Over Mature/ancient (older than last third of life and tree starting to decline/retrench in height and girth starting to reduce. An old example of that species)

**V**-Veteran (trees of interest biologically, aesthetically, or culturally in their ancient stage of life relative to others of same species)

### Physiological condition

**Good** - Tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems

**Fair** - Tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated

**Poor** - Tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated

**Dead** - Tree without sufficient live material to sustain life

### Structural condition

**Good** - Tree in a safe condition with no significant defects

**Fair** - Tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated

**Poor** - Tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

**Priority** – Advised time frame for management recommendations to be undertaken from publication date of this report (for tree work only)

Priority	
	<b>U</b>
	Within 2 weeks (urgent) Where possible, the hazard should be fenced off until work can be carried out.
	<b>A</b>
	Within 3 months
	<b>B</b>
	Within 1 year
	<b>C</b>
	Within 2 years

**Re-inspect** – Advised re-inspection frequency

### Deadwood classification

Minor deadwood – Below 40mm in diameter or less than 1m in length

Major deadwood – Over 40mm in diameter and 1m in length

## Appendix 2



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### Springwell Lane – Tree Location Plan



## Appendix 3



### Document Record

Document	Editor	Publication date
PTCS-36115	Oliver Coleman	23/09/2025