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Tree Survey Schedule

Chapel Lane, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5DE

August 2018

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Chapel Lane, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5DE

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Matt Jones and Tony Harte of SJAtrees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Thursday 30th and Friday 31st August 2018. Weather conditions at the time ranged from clear, dry and bright to overcast but dry. Deciduous trees were in full leaf. An additional two trees were surveyed during the course of a survey on Thursday 13th June 2019. 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". Numbers correspond with numbering on topographical survey plan.

2. TPO no.

Number assigned to tree in the Surrey Heath Borough Council Tree Preservation Order no. 6/00, 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. Botanical names are shown in italics.

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 live branch.

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 irremediable physiological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of early collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irremediable 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, 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
Chapel Lane, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5DE

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
8	G5 6/00	English oak	13m	960mm ivy	N 6.4m E 3m S 9.2m W 9.5m	S 4.5m	S 1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Trunk and stems heavily ivy-covered to 6m from ground. Suppressed to E by adjacent oak tree resulting in asymmetric canopy to W; remnants of large historic torn out limb to S, located 4m from ground showing three individual tear out points with epicormic regrowth, remnant of torn out limb is 4m in length and 320mm diameter at limb base; multiple historic pruning wounds on trunk and main stem to N and S, unoccluded up to diameter of 300mm. No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies. Leaf size and density appear average. Contributes to screening of N site boundary. Readily visible from Chapel Lane to N; significant boundary tree.	B (2)
9	G5 6/00	English oak	21m	1200mm est.	N 9.4m E 8.5m S 10.9m W 9m	W 4.5m	S 2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Two unoccluded pruning wounds on main trunk, between 4m to 6m from ground, to a diameter of 300mm. No evidence of fungal fruiting bodies. Canopy showing sparser than average foliage with main limbs noticeably bare of leaves resulting in canopy being confined to outer edges of crown and branches appearing end-weighted; unions appear structurally healthy and tensile; deadwood, up to 100mm diameter, scattered throughout canopy. Contributes to screening of N site boundary. Readily visible from Chapel Lane to N; noticeably taller than immediate surrounding trees. Of moderate quality but high value.	B (2)
16	G2 6/00	English oak	17m	910mm ivy est.	N 6.5m E 1.5m S 10.5m W 9m	S 3.5m	S 2m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Trunk and stem heavily ivy-covered to 15m from ground; wound on trunk base to SE, 500mm in length and 80mm in width, with exposed wood showing signs of degradation by fungal decay, evidenced by discoloured wood and crumbly wood at wound base; no evidence of fungal fruit bodies; wound boarded by thick rim of woundwood; trunk base showing evidence of subtle bottling; ivy has been historically severed at trunk base suggesting current management. Crown showing sparser than average foliage with sparse epicormic growth along main limbs; mutually suppressed to E by adjacent oak tree resulting in asymmetric crown to W; deadwood, up to 75mm diameter, scattered sparsely throughout crown. Prominent specimen with broad, spreading crown. Contributes to screening of N site boundary. Readily visible from Chapel Lane to N.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
17	G2 6/00	English oak	17.5m	1100mm est.	N 12.6m E 9m S 12.8m W 3m	N 3.5m	S 2m	Mature	Below average	Moderate	Trunk base showing subtle bottling; no evidence of fungal fruit bodies; patch of missing bark on lower trunk, 2m from ground to the SE, 350mm in length and 200mm width; ivy historically severed at lower trunk suggesting tree is being managed; multiple unoccluded pruning wounds throughout tree structure, up to 200mm diameter; unions appear healthy and tensile. Crown showing sparser than average foliage with main limbs noticeably bare of leaves resulting in canopy being confined to outer edges of crown and branches appearing end-weighted; mutually suppressed to W by adjacent oak tree resulting in asymmetric canopy to E; deadwood, up to 100mm diameter, scattered sparsely throughout canopy. Contributes to screening of N site boundary. Prominent specimen with a broad, spreading crown; readily visible from Chapel Lane to N; essential boundary tree.	B (2)
G3	G1 6/00	Western red cedar	Min 5m Max 14m Avg 13m	Min 275mm Max 635mm Avg 350mm est.	N 2m E 2m S 2m W 2m	S 0.5m	0m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site group. Group of 15 western red cedars planted in a line along the NE site boundary. Tall and drawn up; the largest stem diameter trees are found at the N end of the group; the youngest and smallest trees are found at either end of the group; no significant structural defects observed in most of the trees with the exception of one of the larger stem diameter trees which has a large wound, 2.5m in length, located on the lower stem to the N and originating at ground level, 230mm width, bordered by large thick rings of woundwood which appear to be rolling inwards, the exposed wood appears reasonably sound; lower stem is showing significant bottling extending for the length of the wound; most of the trees are showing dieback of the upper 2m of their central stems with browning foliage. Group readily visible from adjacent footpath to the NE; provides screening of NE site boundary, however species not in keeping with rural character of surrounding area.	C (2)