Planning Application Submission – February 2014

Arboriculture Development Report

Consultant: tree: fabrik

Latchmere House – Scheme 1

Berkeley Homes (Central London) Ltd

Berkeley
Designed for life

© *tree*:fabrik

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report is submitted on behalf of the Berkeley Homes (Central London) Ltd in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of Latchmere House, Church Road, Richmond, TW10 5HN.

1.2 The planning application proposes the demolition of the existing prison buildings, excluding Latchmere House. Provision of 73 residential units comprising of 66 single family dwelling houses and 7 apartments within Latchmere House. Ground floor extension to Latchmere House. Alterations to the existing access via Church Road. Associated landscaping, site roads and car parking.

1.3 The proposal is informed by a tree survey with regard given to guidance and recommendations within BS 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'. In particular, Section 5 – Proposals: conception and design.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

2.1 This report provides an analysis of the potential impact of the proposals on existing trees, based on tree protection measures recommended within British Standards 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction', government guidance and current good practice.

2.2 The following documents were provided prior to carrying out the tree survey and subsequent impact assessment;

- Topographical Survey drg. L5526/4 dated August 2012 by Laser Surveys
- Arboricultural Survey [tf/ts/913] dated July 2013 by *tree*:fabrik
- Proposed Site Layout [BKH04] by MAA Architects

2.3 A Tree Removal and Preliminary Protection Plan [tf913s1/tpp/200] is attached within Appendix 4. A Tree Protection Strategy and Heads of Terms for an Arboricultural Method Statement outlines the practical tree protection and precautionary measures to be observed during the proposed demolition and construction process.

2.4 This enables a review by the Council in context of other material considerations submitted in support of a planning application and a basis for issuing planning permission.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 The site is located to the south of Richmond and formed by a former remand prison, hard standing and soft landscaping. Outside of the boundary walls are open amenity areas to the north-west, west and south.

3.2 The site, irregular in shape, is bounded to the north by a woodland belt located adjacent to Church Road with Latchmere Lane to the east and residential properties to the south. The west boundary is formed by residential gardens fronting Latchmere Close. The prison complex is enclosed by a boundary wall and security fencing.

3.3 The site is currently unoccupied and is fairly flat in topography with vehicle and pedestrian access from Church Road.

3.4 Located within Richmond and Kingston, the surrounding area is sylvan in character with Ham Common directly to the north forming the principal arboricultural feature within the local and wider landscape. Where Ham Common adjoins Church Road the local landscape is heavily wooded in appearance with mature Oak and Lime. To the south of the site, the local area is residential in appearance with occasional mature trees within grass verges of the adopted highway and trees of ubiquitous species and ornamental forms within front and rear gardens.

4.0 STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS

4.1 The site lies within the boroughs of Richmond upon Thames and Kingston upon Thames. It is understood from enquiries with both councils that selected trees located within the respective boroughs are subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

4.2 To the southern part of the site, beyond the boundary wall of the prison complex, selected trees are subject to TPO 447 of 1995 and TPO 20 of 1994 administered by London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (LBRT) and the Royal Borough of Kingston upon Thames (RBKT) respectively.

4.3 Written consent must therefore be obtained from the appropriate Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to carrying out any tree works to trees subject to the TPO.

4.4 At the time of the assessment, T4 (False Acacia) of TPO 20 administered by RBKT could not be positively identified. This tree may have been subsequently removed and it is recommended that the location of this tree be clarified with the appropriate council and the TPO updated accordingly.

4.5 All tree works should be carried out by a competent person experienced in arboriculture and in accordance with British Standards 3998 (2010) Tree work - Recommendations.

4.6 Similarly, the clients' attention is drawn to the responsibilities under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. This may place additional constraints on trees above that considered within this report.

5.0 TREE STOCK

5.1 General

5.1.1 A copy of the tree survey methodology, schedule and tree survey reference plan [tf913/TS/100] forms Appendix 1. Preliminary root protection area calculations are included within Appendix 2. A photographic record of the general tree stock forms Appendix 3.

5.1.2 The assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidance and recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) and good arboricultural practice.

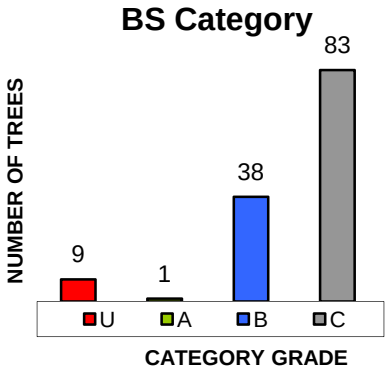
5.1.3 Trees identified within this assessment were visually inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture. The tree's common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with their age, physiological, structural condition and a category code.

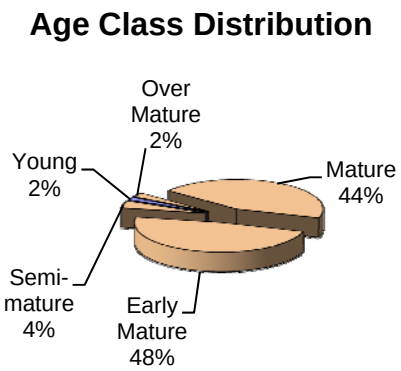
5.1.4 At the time of the site visit, 1 additional individual tree and 1 additional group were included within the site assessment. These additional tree(s) were omitted from the land survey but have been included within this assessment as they may have potential to influence the site. Additional trees include T65 and G78. Whilst care has been taken to position these trees on the drawing, they should be accurately re-surveyed and plotted if considered appropriate. The tree positions do not however, affect the condition or their grading within this report.

5.2 Observations

5.2.1 A total of 115 individual trees and 16 groups were assessed within the survey schedule including 1 'A' category tree, 38 category 'B' trees, 83 category 'C' trees and 9 category 'U' trees in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.

5.2.2 Trees assessed as category 'U' are considered to be of such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.





5.2.3 In general, the tree stock is early mature to mature including; Ash, Cherry, Corsican Pine, Cypress, False Acacia, Eucalyptus, Holm Oak, Lime, Lombardy Poplar, Norway Maple, Scots Pine, Silver Birch and Sycamore.

5.2.4 The tree stock is fairly evenly distributed throughout the site, however, with the exception of Horse Chestnut (T3 to T7), Pine (T9 and T28) located within the prison complex, the majority of mature trees are located to the north and south boundaries within open space.

5.2.5 To the north of the prison complex, a mixed broadleaf group (T39 to T70) are located within the grassed area on the approach to Latchmere House. The trees are of collective merit and given their maturity are likely to be associated with former landscaping to the House. However, trees within the group are of varying condition, in particular; the Sweet Chestnut (T58) displays significant crown die-back within the upper crown; Holm Oak (T60), Lime (T64a) and Sycamore (T65) display trunk defects/decay. Similarly, amongst others, the Holm Oak are asymmetrical and could benefit from some remedial tree surgery to minimise potential for failure of heavy lateral branches. Other trees display major deadwood.

5.2.6 Within the prison complex, the tree stock is generally of poor quality with mature trees and ornamental trees incorporated within soft ground and areas of hard standing. With the exception of the Horse Chestnut (T3 to T7), Scots Pine (T9) and Corsican Pine (T27) these trees are of domestic scale or ubiquitous Cypress forming screening to the former prison buildings. These trees are therefore of limited visual amenity within the local landscape. Located to the west boundary, the linear group of Horse Chestnut are located at a raised level to the road and whilst providing some screening and amenity

to off-site residential gardens, they are of varied condition with trees T3 to T5 of poor structural form. The two Pine (T9 & T27) are of fair health, however, both trees are located in close proximity to existing buildings. These two trees are of some visual amenity within the local and wider landscape, however, the trees have been significantly influenced by the existing buildings and are likely to display constrained and asymmetrical root patterns.

5.2.7 To the south of the prison complex wall, mature trees are located within an open grass area fronting Latchmere Lane. In general, these trees are of fair health and given their location adjacent to a residential area they accrue visual amenity. As such, selected trees are subject to a Tree Preservation Order. However, the tree stock within this area is varied in quality and condition, with the mature Sycamore (T81), Norway Maple (T84) and False Acacia (G98 and T107) displaying trunk defects and crown die-back or multi-stemmed including Sycamore (T85) and Norway Maple (T87). To the south west of this area a mature Cedar (T99) forms a prominent feature within the local and wider landscape.

5.2.8 For a detailed assessment of each individual tree please refer to the tree survey schedule (Appendix 1).

6.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The principal arboricultural features that contribute to the site have been considered throughout the design process with regard given to guidance and recommendations within BS 5837 (2012) ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction’. In particular, *Section 5 (2012) – Proposals: conception and design.*

6.1.2 Whilst this assessment considers the potential impact of only those existing trees located in close proximity to the proposed development, this impact should be considered in context of the site and local landscape.

6.1.3 The proposed layout retains the principal arboricultural features. This includes all trees subject to TPO 447 of 1995 and TPO 20 of 1994 and the mature mixed broadleaf group located to the site entrance to the north. The majority of these trees have been retained within public open space and as such, the sylvan framework and appearance of the area is safeguarded together with a soft transition to the site from Ham Common.

6.1.4 Where principal trees have been selected for retention, they have been integrated within the site layout to minimise pressure during the development process and future occupancy.

6.1.5 Whilst some tree loss will occur to facilitate development, trees identified for removal are of domestic scale, poor condition and quality or are directly influenced by existing structures to be demolished.

6.1.6 In mitigation, significant tree planting is proposed as part of the landscape strategy resulting in a net public gain. This will increase the distribution of tree cover within the site and contribute positively to the appearance and character of the local and wider landscape in both the medium and long-term.

6.1.7 A summary of the potential impact on the tree stock can be found below within Table 1 and is illustrated within the accompanying Tree Removal & Preliminary Protection Plan [tf913s1/TPP/200] Appendix 4.

Summary	Category Code			
	U	A	B	C
Tree removal required to facilitate proposed residential development.	3, 8, 95 G98		7, 13, 14, 15, 28, 66	1, G2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, G22, G23, G24, 25, G26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 39, 40, 41, G97, 100, 101, 102, 105, 106, G108, 110, 111, G124, 127

Table 1: Summary of trees that may be affected by development.

6.2 Tree Retention and Removal

6.2.1 The proposed site layout retains the principal trees within the site, including those trees subject to the two TPOs, trees within the existing open space and the mature broadleaf group located to the site entrance.

6.2.2 This maintains the soft transition from Ham Common to the residential fringe, the street scene along Latchmere Lane and the majority of trees that form skyline features within the local and wider landscape.

6.2.3 The proposal will result in the loss of 39 individual trees and 9 groups including; 3 trees and 1 group assessed as category ‘U’, 6 trees assessed as ‘B’ category and 30 trees and 8 groups assessed as ‘C’ category.

6.2.4 Category ‘U’ trees are 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 and would be removed as part of good arboricultural practice regardless of future development.

6.2.5 Category ‘C’ trees are those trees identified as low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

6.2.6 Of the ‘C’ category trees identified for removal, a mature Holm Oak (T40) is located to the north of the site. This Holm Oak is heavily asymmetrical with end loaded lateral branches and inclined to the south due to group pressure. The tree displays trunk defects and whilst it accrues some visual amenity, there is a better quality Holm Oak (T42) directly to the north-west together with other trees in close proximity. The tree is therefore duplicated to some extent and with other trees forming a closed canopy directly adjacent, its removal would not have a detrimental impact on the appearance of the area.

6.2.7 The three Horse Chestnut (T4 to T6) to the west boundary form part of a linear group, together with a ‘U’ category and ‘B’ category Horse Chestnut (T3, T7) respectively. Two of these trees are located 1m from a low retaining wall with the remaining trees displaying girdled roots, trunk defects, bleeding canker and poor crown architecture. As a collective group, they have a limited useful life expectancy and it is therefore proposed to remove these trees to enable efficient land use with mitigation proposed to strengthen the boundary planting.

6.2.8 To the west corner of the site, a mature Pine (T9), also ‘C’ category, displays a significant bark wound on its western side extending 1.8m above ground level. Inclined and located 2.5m from an existing building, the tree is considered to have a limited safe life expectancy.

6.2.9 Within Garth Road, the proposed pedestrian link and drive will result in the loss of a False Acacia (T127) and Cypress (G124) assessed as ‘C’ category. The False Acacia displays dysfunctional wood extending 3m at 2m a.g.l. and terminating in a decay cavity from previous trunk loss, with a major dog-legged lateral forming a principal spire over Garth Road. The tree therefore has a limited safe life expectancy, however, located outside of the prison complex walls within a narrow soft ground strip, the tree owner’s permission will be required prior to removal.

6.2.10 Remaining ‘C’ category trees are set well within the prison complex, of domestic scale or ubiquitous species with limited visual amenity within the local or wider landscape.

6.2.11 Located within the prison complex, a mature Pine (T28) is located centrally within the site. This tree is of fair health and visible from public viewpoints, as such it is assessed as 'B' category accordingly. However, the tree is located within a narrow area of hard standing with buildings on three sides approximately 1.5m distance. Drainage runs and manhole covers are also located in close proximity indicating previous ground disturbance. As previously discussed, the buildings are likely to have influenced and constrained its natural root form and together with demolition in close proximity on three sides its practical retention and future stability is likely to be adversely compromised.

6.2.12 To the north of the site, the removal of a 'B' category Red Oak (T66) is required to directly facilitate the bell mouth of the proposed drive. Whilst this tree is of fair health it is early mature and subservient to the Holm Oak (T67). Its loss could therefore be reasonably mitigated through replacement planting within the retained open space.

6.2.13 The remaining 'B' category trees are of domestic scale and located within the prison complex are of limited visual amenity.

6.2.14 Subject to replacement tree planting in mitigation as part of a comprehensive landscape scheme, the removal of these trees would not have a detrimental impact on the appearance or character of the area.

6.3 Dwellings, infrastructure and Utility Services

6.3.1 The layout has been adopted in order to respect the RPA of retained trees with the proposed residential houses and associated garages set outside of the RPA as illustrated.

6.3.2 In order to provide link routes through the site, new footpaths will be required. These occasionally encroach within the RPA of retained trees due to the number of retained trees and their overlapping of RPA's. As light structures, the proposed footpaths would not have an adverse impact on the health of the trees subject to precautionary measures during installation. These areas are discussed further below.

6.3.3 To the north of the site, a new pavement is proposed to link the site with Church Road. Whilst an existing road provides a link to the existing site, there is currently no footpath. Careful consideration has therefore been given to its location to the north side of the existing road margin in order to minimise disturbance to the mature broadleaf group (T42 to T70). The proposed route is relatively flat and subject to a 'no dig' construction using a cellular confinement system, in accordance with manufacturers

recommendations and the principles and recommendations within BS5837 (2012), the footway could be reasonably achieved and root disturbance minimised.

6.3.4 Similarly, the proposed bell mouth of the road to the north of the site slightly clips the RPA of Holm Oak (T67) to achieve the required vehicle tracking. Whilst a traditional road construction would be required to tie into the existing road at grade, this encroachment is marginal with the remaining existing rooting environment maintained. Subject to precautionary measures during installation, the marginal encroachment would not have an adverse impact on the health of the tree and located beyond the trees crown, would not result in additional management above that already required for the existing road.

6.3.5 To the east of the site, footpaths are proposed to link with Latchmere Lane. These can also be achieved by localised routing and, as discussed above, a ‘no dig’ construction could be reasonably adopted retaining the amenity value of the trees within the open space.

6.3.6 To the frontage of Latchmere House, a ha-ha is proposed. This landscape feature is to provide physical separation from the House to the public open space beyond. The ha-ha marginally encroaches within the RPA of the Lombardy Poplar, however, this area is subject to existing hard standing forming a tarmac car park and therefore its past use is likely to have had some influence on the root environment. Subject to arboricultural supervision and assessment during excavation, the frequency of any significant roots can be assessed and the impact of this proposed feature, if any, evaluated in agreement with the LPA representative.

6.3.7 With regards to the potential impact of trees on the amenities of future occupiers, the orientation and site layout has been carefully considered to minimise future pressure on the principal trees and those located off-site to the north. It is therefore considered that a reasonable expectation of light will be received by future occupiers for at least part of the day.

6.3.8 Given the existing site use, it is reasonable that incoming and out-going services can be accommodated without an adverse impact on the health or stability of retained trees. However, any new services should be located outside of the RPA of retained trees and installation shall accord with National Joint Utility Guidelines Vol 4.

6.4 Tree Management and Pruning

6.4.1 Remedial tree surgery will be required to facilitate construction, maintain clearance and on grounds of health and safety. In particular, Norway Maple (T92, T94 & T96) will require minor tip reduction to maintain clearance from the proposed dwelling and garages. Whilst some pruning to maintain clearance will continue to be required periodically to T92 & T94, the garages do not form habitable accommodation and following construction, future maintenance to T96 would therefore be limited. Similarly, some lifting of lower crowns will be required over access drives and amenity gardens.

6.4.2 Subject to tree work being carried out in accordance with BS3998 'Tree Work - Recommendations' (2010) by an experienced and qualified tree contractor the proposed tree works would not have an adverse impact on the trees health or visual amenity.

6.5 Tree Protection

6.5.1 Trees retained within the site and off-site can be adequately protected in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). A Tree Removal & Preliminary Tree Protection Plan [tf 913s1/TPP/200] is included within Appendix 4 of this document to demonstrate that those trees indicated for retention can be adequately protected and successfully integrated within the proposed development.

6.5.2 A suitable vehicle to deliver appropriate protection of retained trees during future construction is through a Tree Protection Plan and detailed Arboricultural Method Statement in accordance with BS5837 (2012). The primary purpose of the Arboricultural Method Statement is to aid the preservation of retained trees through setting out the appropriate working practices, construction techniques and tree protection measures that are to be adopted when construction is undertaken in the proximity of trees. The contents of this Method Statement are based upon documents submitted in respect of the *Approved Plans*, tree protection measures recommended in British Standards 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction', government guidance and current good practice.

6.5.3 In particular, provision within a detailed Method Statement must be made for, but not exclusively, the following;

- Schedule of Tree Works – to include tree removal and pruning works.
- Installation and specification for temporary ground protection and tree protection barriers during demolition and construction.

- Precautionary measures to be adopted within close proximity to the RPA or crown spread.
- Details of proposed levels.
- Details of installation of hard surfacing, foundations or walls.
- Details of service routes.
- Precautionary measures during installation of boundary fences and/or landscaping.
- Provision for Arboricultural Supervision and monitoring at key stages or works within the RPA of a retained tree.

7.0 LANDSCAPE MITIGATION

7.1 Adequate provision for soft ground is made within the proposed site layout for landscape mitigation including tree planting. This will enhance the distribution of tree cover within the site and result in a net public gain.

7.2 During landscape operations precautionary measures must be adopted to ensure that roots disturbance does not occur within the RPA. In particular, where demolition and existing hard standing are to be removed, precautionary measures will therefore need to be adopted to ensure that excavation does not extend into the soft ground below.

7.3 For further details of the proposed landscape scheme and tree planting details please refer to the Landscape Master Plan by Murdoch Wickham Landscape Architects.

8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 The layout respects the principal arboricultural features including those trees subject to the TPOs, the mature broadleaf group to the north of the site and trees within the open space to the south. This maintains the soft transition from Ham Common, the streetscene and principal trees within the local and wider landscape.

8.2 Whilst some tree loss will occur, this loss is limited in context of the tree stock and enables efficient land use. Adequate provision for soft landscaping, including tree planting, is proposed in mitigation and therefore the loss would not have a significant impact on the local or wider landscape in the medium to long term.

8.3 The site layout has been carefully considered to minimise future pressure on retained trees, particularly with regards to development and amenities of future occupiers.

8.4 It is considered that existing trees shown for retention can be adequately protected throughout development process in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012) and as demonstrated within the Tree Removal & Preliminary Tree Protection Plan [tf 913s1/TPP/200].

8.5 In our opinion, the provision for adequate protection and precautionary measures could therefore be satisfactorily addressed through an appropriately worded condition by the Local Planning Authority.

APPENDIX 1

Schedule of Trees and Tree Survey Reference Plan

Tree Assessment Methodology

The assessment was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) '' and good arboricultural practice. This is a basic data collection exercise and a record of the trees condition at the time of surveying. This assessment does not form a high level inspection (full hazard or risk assessment) and no guarantee, either expressed or implied can therefore be given with regards to safety, stability or internal condition.

Trees identified within this assessment were visually inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture. Site security fencing prevented access to some areas and dense ivy/ground vegetation hampered detailed inspection of some trees. It is recommended that this be cleared and trees re-inspected. We did not have access to trees within neighbouring properties and therefore all observations are confined to what was visible from the site and areas of public access.

All tree works should be carried out by a competent person experienced in arboriculture and in accordance with British Standards 3998 (2010) Recommendations for tree work.

For the purpose of clarity, trees are identified by a reference number within the Tree Survey Schedule which corresponds with the tree no. recorded within the Tree Survey & Tree Protection Plan. Copies of these documents are appended to this report.

The tree's common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with their age, physiological, structural condition and a category code in accordance with the guidelines set out in British Standard 5837: (2012) ''.

Where a tree's crown is heavily asymmetrical, the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given. Together with the height, clearance between ground level and the crown, this provides a good guide to the size and outline form of the tree.

The estimated life expectancy in context of the species is provided as guidance only.

The quality and value of each tree is assessed, grading the tree to one of four categories. The purpose of the tree categorization method is to allow informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

Details of the preliminary root protection area (RPA) around each individual tree are provided within Appendix 2 and illustrated on the Tree Survey & Tree Protection Plan to assist in assessment of site layout and the likely impact of construction works proposed within the vicinity of trees to be retained. For higher grade trees, ie. trees assessed as category 'A' and 'B', the RPA has been adjusted in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). Where the morphology of the root system is likely to have been influenced by existing site conditions. This may have changed the shape of the RPA but not reduced its area.

KEY TO TREE SCHEDULE

Tree No: Relates to individual trees identified within the Tree Survey Schedule and Plan

Species: Common name

Height: Estimated height expressed in metres

Stem diameter: Diameter of main trunk taken at 1.5m above ground level. Where the stem diameter is affixed by a '*' this measurement indicates a multi-stemmed tree.

Abbreviations: E: Estimated Ave: Average A.G.L: Above ground level
G.L: Ground Level DED: Dutch Elm Disease

Branch Spread: Estimated crown radius expressed in metres. Where a trees crown is heavily asymmetrical the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given.

Age Class:

Y Young	Less than one third of optimum life expectancy for species in this location
SM Semi-mature	Established ne w planting that falls between Young and Middle aged.
EM Early mature	Between one to two thirds of optimum life expectancy for species in this location
M Mature	Between two thirds and optimum life expectancy for species in this location
OM Over mature	In excess of optimum life expectance for species in this location and entering a period of decline

Physiological Condition:

N Normal	Leaf colour, crown/bud density and shoot extension normal for species in this location
P Poor	Discoloured, chlorotic/necrotic margins or leaves, crown/bud low density and deadwood poor for the species in this location
D Dead	Dead

Category	Definition		Identification on plan
Trees for removal	U	Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	DARK RED
Trees to be considered for retention	A	Trees of high quality and value.	LIGHT GREEN
	B	Trees of moderate quality and value	MID BLUE
	C	Trees of low quality and value	GREY

Sub-categories	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation

Root Protection area

This is the minimum Root Protection Area (RPA) recommended within British Standards 5837 2012. The RPA is an area (m2) equivalent to a circle with a specified radius. This is the minimum area in m2 which should be left undisturbed. All measurements are rounded to the nearest 0.5m.

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T1	Corsican Pine	5	170	2	2	2	2	0		Y	N	Fair form and condition, domestic scale.	20+	C1
G2	Leyland Cypress	8	160ave	4	4	4	4	0		EM	N	Linear group of x9 trees, previously maintained at 2m a.g.l.	20+	C2
T3	Horse Chestnut	10	290, 370	5	5	5	5	3		EM	P	Twin stemmed from 1.5m a.g.l, bark wounds, necrosis and loose bark, bleeding canker, poor condition.	<10	U
T4	Horse Chestnut	10	440	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3		EM	N	Located 1m from low (0.5m) retaining wall to SE, congested crown break at 1.8m a.g.l. forming x6 co-dominant spires.	10+	C1
T5	Red Horse Chest	9	260, 280	4	4	4	4	3		EM	N	Located 1m from retaining wall to E and 2m from raised manhole to S, twin stemmed from 1.3m a.g.l. forming co-dominant spires.	20+	C1
T6	Horse Chestnut	13	410, 340, 360, 260	6.5	6.5	6	6	3		EM	N	Lower trunk bark wounds, weak fork formations with included bark, bleeding canker on lower trunk.	10+	C1
T7	Horse Chestnut	13	600	6	7	5.5	6	3		EM	N	Girdled root, crown break at 2m a.g.l. forming x6 spires, cup shaped fork, weak fork formations	20+	B1
T8	Cabbage tree	3	170	1	1	1	1	2		M	N	Fallen.	<10	U
T9	Scots Pine	15	610	5.5	6.5	5	5.5	6		M	N	Located 2.5m from building to SE, lower bark wound extending 1.8m from g.l. on W side, inclined to E, downgraded due to location and structural condition.	10+	C1
T10	Corsican Pine	4	140	2	2	2	2	0		Y	N	T10 to T20 located within central courtyard, all of domestic scale and majority of ornamental species with limited potential to accrue further public visual amenity.	20+	C1
T11	Eucalyptus	6	380	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1		EM	N	Triple stemmed from 1.5m a.g.l., included bark, ornamental tree of domestic scale.	20+	C1
T12	Eucalyptus	11	210	3	3	2.5	2.5	3		SM	N	Twin stemmed from 3m a.g.l. forming tight fork formation, ornamental tree.	10+	C1
T13	Japanese Cherry	5	430	6	6	6	5.5	2		M	N	Ornamental tree of domestic scale.	20+	B1
T14	Norway Maple	6	170	4	4	4	4	1		SM	N	Fair form and condition, domestic scale .	40+	B1

© *tree*:fabrik

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T15	False Acacia	6	150, 160	4	4	4	4	1		SM	N	Fair form and condition, twin stemmed from 1m a.g.l., tight fork formation typically characteristic of species.	20+	B1
T16	Cabbage tree	4	140	1	1	1	1	3		EM	N	Ornamental tree of domestic scale.	10+	C1
T17	Hawthorn	4	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2		SM	N	Fastigiate form, domestic scale.	20+	C1
T18	Whitebeam	5	270	4.5	4.5	4	4.5	2		EM	N	Twin stemmed from 1.5m a.g.l. tight fork formation, inclined to E, domestic scale.	10+	C1
T19	Whitebeam	6	200	3	3	3	3	2		EM	N	Triple stemmed from 1.3m a.g.l., weak fork formation, domestic scale.	10+	C1
T20	Whitebeam	6	300	4	3	3	3	2		EM	N	Located 3m from building to SE, domestic scale.	10+	C1
T21	Leyland Cypress	10	320	4	4	3	3	0		EM	N	Located 2.6m from building to W	20+	C1
G22	Lawson Cypress	13	380ave	3	3	3	3	1		M	N	Group of x4 trees, x2 trees twin stemmed from 1m a.g.l., unified crown form, previously topped at 2.5m a.g.l. forming multiple stems.	20+	C2
G23	Leyland Cypress	13	370ave	3	3	3	3	1		M	N	Located 3.6m from building to W and NE, south tree twin stemmed from g.l., previously topped at 2.5m a.g.l. forming multiple stems.	20+	C2
G24	Lawson Cypress	13	410ave	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1		M	N	Located 2m from building to NW, previously topped at 2m a.g.l. forming multiple stems.	10+	C2
T25	Lawson Cypress	4	150	0.5	0.5	2	2	0		EM	N	Located 0.5m from building, suppressed form due to G26, ornamental form.	20+	C1
G26	Lawson Cypress	10	320ave	3	3	3	3	1		M	N	Group of x5 trees , located 3.2m from building to NW, previously topped at 2m a.g.l. forming multiple stems.	20+	C2
T27	Silver Birch	12	320	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2		M	N	Located 2.5m from building and 2m from manhole, swept lower trunk, twin stemmed and dog-legged branch.	10+	C1
T27a	Corsican Pine	28	1000	9	10	13	7	6	6(S)	M	N	Located within tarmac area of hard standing, 1.5m from building to NE and building to SW forming restricted root environment, manhole cover and visible trenching within 1m of trunk, fair form, prominent feature.	20+	B1

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T29	Norway Maple	6	270	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2		EM	N		20+	C1
T30	Apple	4	150	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	2		EM	N	Fruit tree, domestic scale.	20+	C1
T31	Sycamore	7	340	5	4.5	4.5	5	3		EM	N	0.5m from building to N, twin stemmed from 2m a.g.l.	20+	C1
T32	Sycamore	15	560	5	6	7	7	2	3(S)	M	N	Located within tarmac car park, 1.5m from boundary wall, woodland directly to NW.	20+	C1
T33	Sycamore	16	480	7	7	7	3	3		M	N	Located 0.3m from boundary wall, twin stemmed from 3m a.g.l. with tight fork formation, included bark, 1m from adjacent tree T34.	20+	C1
T34	Sycamore	16	490	8	3	6	7	2		M	N	Located 0.3m from boundary wall, twin stemmed from 2m a.g.l., included bark, 1m from adjacent tree T33.	20+	C1
T35	Sycamore	15	320	3	3	3	3	3		EM	N	High pruned and of attenuated form.	10+	C1
T36	Sycamore	14	240	3	3	3	3	3		EM	N	Surface roots displaying mechanical damage, asymmetrical crown due to group pressure, attenuated form, poor quality.	10+	C1
T37	Lombardy Poplar	26	860	4	4	4	4	3		M	N	Located 3.2m from car park and 4m from boundary wall, lower stem defects and vertical wet fissure indicating possible internal decay. Inspection recommended.	20+	B1
G38	Lawson Cypress	6	190, 140ave	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0		EM	N	Ornamental trees of domestic scale.	10+	C2
T39	Sycamore	17	460	6	5	5	5	2		M	N	Twin stemmed from 3m a.g.l. co-dominant stems.	20+	C1
T40	Holm Oak	17	800	6	6	10	10	3	6(S)	M	N	Lower stem defect decay from g.l. to 3m on S side, vertical wound wood extending from g.l. to 2m N side, asymmetrical crown form end loaded to S, cavity and staining within crown.	20+	C1
T41	Holly	13	260, 310	7	3	0	5	1		EM	N	Twin stemmed from g.l., heavily inclined to N.	10+	C1
T42	Holm Oak	17	710	4	10	11	10	3	6(S)	M	N	Asymmetrical crown and end-loaded to S, lower stubs, deadwood.	40+	A1
T43	Lime	16	500	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1		M	N	Manhole 1m to NW, distorted trunk, major deadwood	20+	B1

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T44	Horse Chestnut	16	690	5	7	8	5	3		M	N	Boundary tree, lower stem defect, major branch loss N side, twin stemmed from 4m a.g.l.	20+	B1
T45	Lime	18	480	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	4(N)	M	N	Dog-legged leader, upper crown damage, branch decay mid crown on W side.	20+	B1
T46	Lime	17	540	6	6	6	6	2	5(NE)	M	N	Boundary tree, major deadwood.	20+	B1
T47	Oak	17	670	6	6	6	6	3		M	N	Boundary tree, inclined to NE, horizontal scaring on lower trunk NE side, major deadwood.	20+	B1
T48	Horse Chestnut	16	590	0	7	7	7.5	2	4(W)	M	N	Asymmetrical crown, inclined to S due to group pressure, trunk defect and decay extending from g.l. to 5m, storm damaged crown, upper crown decay, woodpecker holes, hanging branch, major deadwood.	<10	U
T49	Lime	20	770	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	2	6(NE)	M	N	Extended heavy laterals, major deadwood.	20+	B1
T50	Lime	18	540	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	2		M	N	Major deadwood.	20+	B1
T51	Hornbeam	16	310	7	5	3	5	3		EM	N	Boundary tree, inclined due to group pressure, major deadwood, minor hanging branch.	10+	C1
T52	Hornbeam	17	390	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	2		EM	N	Boundary tree, twin stemmed from 3m a.g.l. tight fork formation.	20+	C1
T53	Lime	19	630	6	6	6	6	3		M	N	Major deadwood.	20+	B1
T54	Holly	12	220	4	4	4	4	2		EM	N	Understorey tree.	20+	C1
T55	Lime	18	560	6	5	5	5	3		M	N	Boundary tree, major deadwood, hanging branch.	20+	B1
T56	Lime	17	380	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2		EM	N	Attenuated form due to group pressure, deadwood.	20+	C1
T57	Sweet Chestnut	15	900	6	4	5	5	3		M	P	Boundary tree, major branch removal NE side at 3m, dysfunctional wood and decay column to wound, major split branch and deadwood roadside, apical die-back within upper crown.	10+	C1
T58	Sweet Chestnut	14	980	8	7	6	7	4	6(N)	M	P	Boundary tree, 1m from road, x3 manhole covers 1m to W, significant die back of crown, major deadwood, woodpecker holes.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
G59	Horse Chestnut	17	510ave	6	6	6	6	3	6(W)	EM	N	X2 trees 0.5m apart, attenuated form, southern tree dominant, wound with slime flux 2m a.g.l. side, crown break and fork at 7m a.g.l. forming co-dominant stems, poor structural form.	20+	C2
T60	Holm Oak	16	500	5	7	8	8.5	3		M	N	Basal trunk decay forming hollow trunk, heavily inclined to W over road, asymmetrical crown.	10+	C1
T61	Lime	20	700	6	6	6	6	2	5(S)	M	N	Dead spire within upper crown, scattered deadwood and die back.	20+	B1
T62	Scots Pine	18	520	3	3	5	5	1000		M	N	Vertical bark wounds extending to 6m a.g.l., dysfunctional wood, high crown, possibly reliance on mutual shelter.	10+	C1
T63	Holly	12	360	4	4	4	4	2		M	N	Lower trunk defect and column of dysfunctional wood.	10+	C1
T64	English Oak	19	920	7	7	9	7	6		M	N	Crown reduced forming truncated scaffold branches, decay at end points, woodpecker holes, defects within upper crown.	20+	B1
T64a	Lime	18	660	6	6	6	6	2	6(S)	M	P	Lower trunk cavity extending from g.l to 2m a.g.l., hollow trunk, upper crown die back, scattered deadwood, hanging branches.	<10	U
T65	Sycamore	16	580	7	8	7	7	3	3(SW)	M	N	Fungal brackets (Kretzschmaria deusta) at g.l. on trunk, lower trunk distortion, upper crown die back, branch loss, squirrel damage on laterals.	<10	U
T65a	Holly	14	480	5	5	5.5	5.5	1		M	N	Fair form and condition, understorey tree.	10+	C1
T66	Red Oak	9	340	5	8	6	5	1	2(E)	EM	N	Fair form and condition, x1 lower lateral extended beyond tracery, subservient to adjacent Holm Oak.	40+	B1
T67	Holm Oak	16	500, 530, 590	8.5	9	10	10	1	2(SW)	M	N	Four diverging trunks from g.l. and 0.5m a.g.l., E stem decay cavity above fork forming extended heavy lateral, northern most stem dog legged at 1.5m a.g.l., forming near horizontal extended heavy lateral, defects and dysfunctional wood at dog leg, crown reduction recommended.	20+	B1
T68	Ash	16	400	5	5	5	5	2		EM	N	Asymmetrical crown due to group pressure, subservient tree to Holm Oak.	20+	C1

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T69	Sycamore	16	480, 520	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	2	4(N)	M	N	Twin stemmed from 1m a.g.l., scattered deadwood, thinning crown, subservient to Holm Oak.	20+	C1
T70	English Oak	17	1100	6.5	5	4	9.5	3	6(NW)	OM	N	Historic pollard at 3m a.g.l. with significant knuckle formation, three spires from pollard point, possible internal decay at pollard points, x1 spire broken out, central dead spire truncated with woodpecker holes, south spire distorted, scattered deadwood.	20+	B1
T71	Lime	7	160	3	3	3	3	2		EM	N	Fair form and condition, subservient and distorted due to Lombardy Poplar, future potential to mature.	40+	B1
T72	Lombardy Poplar	23	960	5	3	4	4	3		M	N	Hanging branch, appearance and condition typically characteristic of species and age.	20+	B1
T73	Leyland Cypress	15	370	4	2	4	4	0		M	N	Asymmetrical crown due adjacent tree , significant brown wood on E side, poor visual amenity.	10+	C1
T74	Leyland Cypress	13	270	2	2	2	2	5		EM	P	High pruned, browning foliage.	<10	U
T75	Silver Birch	18	320	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	2		M	N	Located 4m from telegraph pole, twin stemmed from 7m a.g.l. forming co dominant stems, fair form and condition.	20+	B1
G76	Cypress	5	120e;ave	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0		EM	N	Linear group of x4 trees, height range 2m to 5m due to proximity of trees to Silver Birch, domestic scale.	20+	C1
G60a	Holly	6	220ave	4	4	4	4	1		EM	N	Scattered trees forming understorey, single and multiple stems from g.l., (height range 4m to 6m, dbh range 140mm to 220mm)	20+	C2
G77	Lime (LBRT TPO Group 1)	16	480ave	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	2		M	N	Group of x3 trees, scattered major deadwood, previously pollarded at 6m a.g.l.	20+	B2
T78	Yew (LBRT TPO Group 1)	14	600	6	6	8.5	7	2		M	N	Inclined trunk on mound.	40+	B1
T79	Lime	16	620	5	5	5	5	3		M	N	Located within footway, lower trunk defect, previously pollarded at 6m a.g.l., upper crown die back, scattered major deadwood.	20+	C1

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T80	Red Oak (LBRT TPO 5)	13	450	6	7	8.5	7	2	2(E)	EM	N	Located adjacent brick wall, asymmetrical crown to N due to woodland.	40+	B1
T81	Sycamore (LBRT TPO 4)	15	710	9	9	8	8	2	3(SW)	M	N	Located on mound, upper crown die back, cavities, woodpecker holes.	10+	C1
T82	Sycamore	16	590	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	4		M	N	Twin stemmed from 4m a.g.l., hanging branch, scattered deadwood.	20+	B1
T83	Sycamore	15	500	6	6	6	6	3		M	N	Located within footway.	20+	B1
T84	Norway Maple	13	920	5.5	6	6.5	6.5	4		M	P	Triple stemmed from 3m a.g.l., decay cavity N stem, partially within footway, previously reduced and dying back.	10+	C1
T85	Sycamore	14	470, 430	8	8	8	8	2		EM	N	Twin stemmed from g.l. forming diverging trunks, E stem decay cavity extending from g.l. to 2m.	10+	C1
T86	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 7)	12	400	4	6.5	6.5	6.5	3		EM	N	Twin stemmed from 2m a.g.l., included bark.	20+	B1
T87	Norway Maple	10	240, 230	5	5	5	5	2		EM	N	Twin stemmed from 1m a.g.l.	10+	C1
T88	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 8)	13	370	6	6	6	6	2		EM	N	Twin stemmed from 4 a.g.l., significant squirrel damage within upper crown, dead leader.	20+	C1
T89	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 6)		260							EM	D	Fallen, storm damaged	<10	U
T90	Sycamore	15	650	9	8	6	9.5	2		M	N	Scattered major deadwood, minor crown die back, previously topped at 10m a.g.l.	20+	B1
T91	Sycamore	15	650	6	6.5	6.5	6.5	2		M	N	Fair condition, previously topped at 10m a.g.l.	20+	B1
T92	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 9)	13	430	6	7	6	6.5	2		EM	N	Twin stemmed from 3m a.g.l.	20+	B1
T93	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 10)	13	360	5	5	5	5	2		EM	N	Twin stemmed from 3m a.g.l.	20+	B1
T95	Standing trunk (LBRT TPO 1)	4	870	0	0	0	0	0		M	D	Dead/standing trunk.	<10	U
T94	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 11)	12	370	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	2		EM	N	Triple stemmed from 2m a.g.l.,	20+	B1
T96	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 12)	15	560	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	2		M	N	Crown break at 3m a.g.l., central spire forked at 3.5m forming tight weak fork with included bark.	10+	C1

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
G97	Lawson Cypress	10	160ave	2	2	2	2	0		EM	N	Poor form, ubiquitous species.	10+	C2
G98	False Acacia	16	680	7	7	7	7	3		OM	N	Two trees, both trees display basal cavity on facing profiles extending from g.l. to 2m a.g.l., upper crown defects, major deadwood.	<10	U
T99	Lebanon Cedar (RBK TPO 3)	22	1110	8	9	8	9	3	6(E)	M	N	Boundary wall 2m to NW, twin stemmed from 6m a.g.l., upper crown defects and branch loss, mounded soil around basal area, possible active badger/fox set adjacent.	20+	B1
T100	False Acacia	15	390	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3		EM	N	Located 1.5m from wall, upper crown die back.	20+	C1
T101	False Acacia	15	280	2	3.5	3.5	5	4		EM	N	Attenuated and asymmetrical crown due to group pressure.	20+	C1
T102	False Acacia	15	320	3	3.5	3.5	4.5	4		EM	N	Trunk wound at 4m S side, minor crown die back.	20+	C1
T103	Norway Maple	12	240, 150	2	2	3	3	4		EM	N	Self-sown tree, twin stemmed from g.l., poor quality and form.	10+	C1
T104	Norway Maple	12	270	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3		EM	N	Asymmetrical crown due to group pressure.	10+	C1
T105	False Acacia	17	520, 510	4	6	6	6	3	6(S)	M	N	Twin stemmed from 1m a.g.l., included bark, lower branch removal on S side over garden, major deadwood, crown die back.	10+	C1
T106	Sycamore	11	250, 250, 220, 170	5	5	5	5	2		EM	N	Multiple stems from g.l., poor quality and form.	10+	C1
T107	False Acacia (RBK TPO 5)	16	670, 620	7.5	9	7	7.5	3		OM	N	Twin stemmed from 0.5m a.g.l. forming co dominant stems, significant apical die back, woodpecker holes.	10+	C1
G108	Lawson Cypress	11	240ave	2	2	2	2	0		EM	N	Group of x2 trees.	10+	C2
T109	Norway Maple (RBK TPO 2)	12	390	6.5	6	6	6	2		EM	N	Inclined to E, twin stemmed from 4m a.g.l.	20+	C1
T110	False Acacia	9	150	4	4	1	0	4		EM	N	Attenuated form, poor quality due to group pressure.	10+	C1
T111	Holly	6	260e	3	3	3	3	2		EM	N	Previously topped at 2m a.g.l.	10+	C1
T112	Lawson Cypress	10	230ave	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1		EM	N	Swept lower stem, twin stemmed from 3m a.g.l., tight fork formation, ubiquitous species	10+	C1

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T113	Cherry	4	160	3	3	2	2	2		EM	N	Domestic scale.	10+	C1
T114	Norway Maple (RBK TPO 1)	13	410	6	6	6	6	2		EM	N	Twin stemmed from 5m a.g.l. forming u shaped fork with co dominant stems .	20+	B1
T115	Sycamore	13	210	2	3	6	5	3		EM	N	Off-site tree forming part of treebelt, ivy clad trunk, invasive within crown, asymmetrical crown due to group pressure.	20+	C2
T116	Elm	12	220	2	2	4.5	4.5	2		EM	N	Off-site tree forming part of treebelt, ivy clad trunk, invasive within crown, 1m from boundary wall, dog-legged upper leader, asymmetrical crown due to group pressure.	10+	C2
T117	Sycamore	11	160	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4		SM	N	Off-site tree forming part of treebelt, 1m from boundary wall, attenuated form.	20+	C2
T118	Sycamore	11	220	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4		EM	N	Off-site tree forming part of treebelt, 1m from building, asymmetrical and attenuated form due to group pressure.	20+	C2
T119	Holly	10	440e	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1		M	N	Off-site tree forming screening.	20+	C1
T120	False Acacia	15	400, 400e	5	5	5	5	4		M	N	Off-site tree, die-back of distal twigs, scattered deadwood.	20+	B1
T121	Sycamore	15	600e	4	4	4	4	3		M	N	Off-site tree, no access to site.	20+	B1
G122	Ash	11	250ave:e	4	4	4	4	2		EM	N	Off-site tree, no access to site.	20+	C2
T123	Cypress	9	300e	3	3	3	3	1		EM	N	Off-site tree, no access to site.	20+	C1
G124	Cypress	11	180ave; e	3	3	3	3	0		EM	N	Linear group of Cypress within narrow soft gorund strip terminating Garth Road and within garden of residential property.	20+	C2
T125	False Acacia	14	200e	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4		EM	N	Located within residential property, within area of block paving.	20+	C2
G126	False Acacia	15	210ave	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2		EM	N	Attenuated trees within Cypress group located within soft ground strip terminating Garth Road, possibly sucker growth from T127.	20+	C2

Tree No.	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)				Height of crown clr (m)	First Significant Branch	Age Class	Phys. Condition	Structural Condition	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading
				N	E	S	W							
T127	False Acacia	16	650	6	6.5	6.5	6	3		M	N	Located within soft ground strip terminating Garth Road, dysfunctional wood extending 3m from 2m a.g.l. terminating in decay cavity from previous trunk loss, significant dog-legged lateral forming spire to Garth Road.	10+	C1
T128	Sycamore	13	410	4.5	4	4.5	4.5	3		EM	N	Off-site tree located within residential property directly adjacent to sectional wall, concrete footpath to E forming pedestrian access to Latchmere House.	20+	C1

NOTES

This drawing is the property of *tree:* fabrik ltd. It must not be copied or reproduced without written consent. The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Only figured dimensions are to be taken from this drawing. This is a basic data collection exercise for the sole use of identifying site constraints in context of the planning process and a record of the trees condition at the time of surveying. This is not a vegetation assessment for NHBC guidance or a higher level inspection (full hazard or risk assessment) and no guarantee, either expressed or implied can therefore be given with regards to identification, safety, stability or internal condition.

General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design. The assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidance and recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' and good arboricultural practice. Trees identified within this assessment were visually inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture. The tree's common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with their age, physiological, structural condition and a category code. All observations are confined to that which was visible from the site and areas of public access. Where dense ivy/ground vegetation hampered visual assessment of trees its quality and condition was assessed from that which was visible from the point of inspection. This preliminary assessment may therefore be subject to amendment following additional detailed inspection.

At the time of the site visit, 1 additional individual tree and 1 group were included within the site assessment. These additional tree(s) were omitted from the land survey but have been included within this assessment as they may have potential to influence the site. Additional trees include T65 and G78. Whilst care has been taken to position these trees on the drawing they should be accurately re-surveyed and plotted if considered appropriate. The tree positions do not however, affect the condition or their grading within this report.

Site Boundary

Indicative site boundary

Tree Survey

1	Tree No.		Trunk diameter
Ash	Common name	T94 (LBRT TPO 11) Norway Maple	Tree Preservation Order (RBK and LBRT)

Statutory Designations (trees)

Selected trees within the site are subject to **Tree Preservation Order 20 of 1994** administered by Royal Borough of Kensington (RBK) **and Tree Preservation Order 447 of 1995 administered by London Borough of Richmond Upon Thames**(LBRT). At the time of the assessment RBK TPO 4 could not be positively identified on site. This tree may have been removed and it is recomended that clarification be sought from RBK. Written consent must be obtained from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to carrying out any tree works to trees subject to the TPO.

Quality & value of existing tree stock

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'. The purpose of the tree categorization method is to allow informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

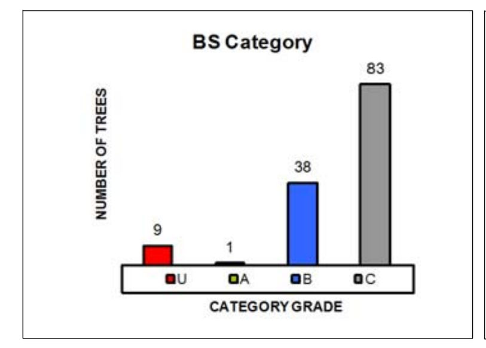
U Category tree
Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years

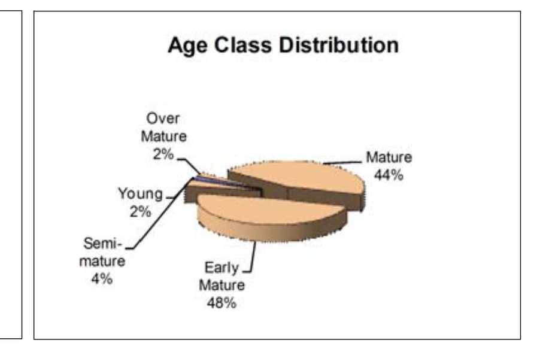
B Category tree
Trees of moderate quality and value

A Category tree
Trees of high quality and value

C Category tree
Trees of low quality and value

Young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.





Above and Below Ground Constraints

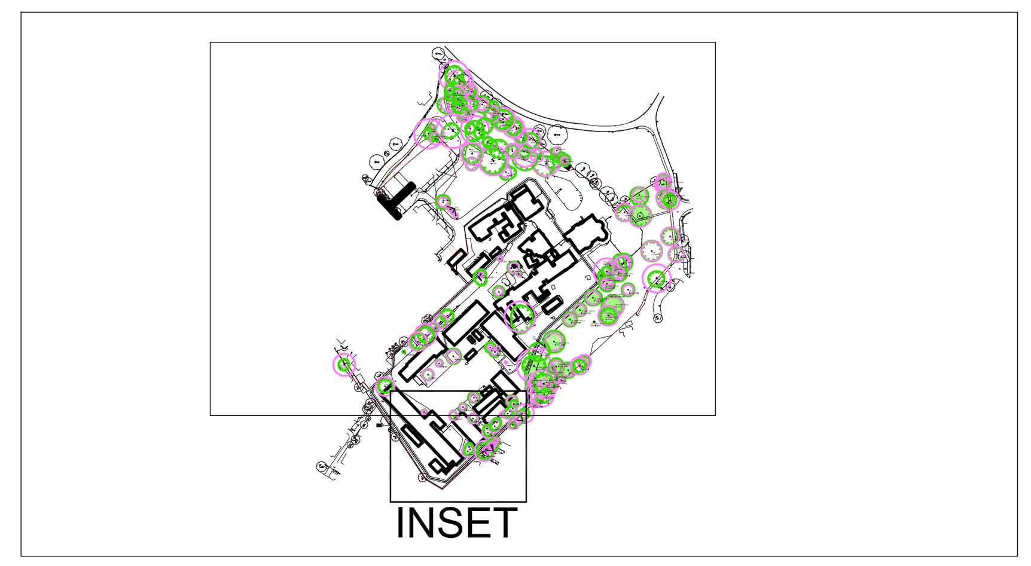
In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

Crown spread

Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle. The root protection area (RPA) is a design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability, and where the protection of the tree roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

Design Considerations

The retention of key arboricultural features are desirable to maintain the appearance and character of the area. Additional consideration must therefore be given to the retention of a suitable buffer and the constraints formed by the root protection area and crown spread. Where changes in land-use or potential intensity of activity occurs within close proximity to retained trees, it is recommended that a detailed H&S assessment be carried out on H&S grounds and were appropriate remedial works carried out.



tree:fabrik
38a High Street
Alton
Hampshire
GU34 1BD
T : 01420 593250
F : 01420 544243
E : alan@treefabrik.com

Project
LATCHMERE HOUSE
RICHMOND

Drawing
TREE SURVEY REFERENCE PLAN

Scale	Date	Drawn
1:500	FEB '13	AR

Drawing No.	Revision
tf 913/TS/100	B

- [ ] Preliminary
- [ ] Issued for Planning Approval
- [ ] Issued for Construction
- [x] Issued for Design/Information
- [ ] Issued for Tender
- [ ] As Built

Drawing sheet size - A1

APPENDIX 2

Root Protection Area

(Calculations)

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	Age Class	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading	Root protection	
						Radius (m)	M^2
T1	Corsican Pine	170	Y	20+	C1	2	13.1
G2	Leyland Cypress	160ave	EM	20+	C2	1.9	11.6
T3	Horse Chestnut	290, 370	EM	<10	U	5.6	99.9
T4	Horse Chestnut	440	EM	10+	C1	5.3	87.6
T5	Red Horse Chest	260, 280	EM	20+	C1	4.6	65.9
T6	Horse Chestnut	410, 340, 360, 260	EM	10+	C1	8.3	217.5
T7	Horse Chestnut	600	EM	20+	B1	7.2	162.9
T8	Cabbage tree	170	M	<10	U	2	13.1
T9	Scots Pine	610	M	10+	C1	7.3	168.4
T10	Corsican Pine	140	Y	20+	C1	1.7	8.9
T11	Eucalyptus	380	EM	20+	C1	4.6	65.3
T12	Eucalyptus	210	SM	10+	C1	2.5	20
T13	Japanese Cherry	430	M	20+	B1	5.2	83.7
T14	Norway Maple	170	SM	40+	B1	2	13.1
T15	False Acacia	150, 160	SM	20+	B1	2.63	21.7
T16	Cabbage tree	140	EM	10+	C1	1.7	8.9
T17	Hawthorn	70	SM	20+	C1	0.8	2.2
T18	Whitebeam	270	EM	10+	C1	3.2	33
T19	Whitebeam	200	EM	10+	C1	2.4	18.1
T20	Whitebeam	300	EM	10+	C1	3.6	40.7
T21	Leyland Cypress	320	EM	20+	C1	3.8	46.3
G22	Lawson Cypress	380ave	M	20+	C2	4.6	65.3
G23	Leyland Cypress	370ave	M	20+	C2	4.4	61.9
G24	Lawson Cypress	410ave	M	10+	C2	4.9	76.1
T25	Lawson Cypress	150	EM	20+	C1	1.8	10.2
G26	Lawson Cypress	320ave	M	20+	C2	3.8	46.3
T27	Silver Birch	320	M	10+	C1	3.8	46.3
T27a	Corsican Pine	1000	M	20+	B1	12	452.4
T29	Norway Maple	270	EM	20+	C1	3.2	33
T30	Apple	150	EM	20+	C1	1.8	10.2
T31	Sycamore	340	EM	20+	C1	4.1	52.3
T32	Sycamore	560	M	20+	C1	6.7	141.9
T33	Sycamore	480	M	20+	C1	5.8	104.2
T34	Sycamore	490	M	20+	C1	5.9	108.6
T35	Sycamore	320	EM	10+	C1	3.8	46.3
T36	Sycamore	240	EM	10+	C1	2.9	26.1
T37	Lombardy Poplar	860	M	20+	B1	10.3	334.6
G38	Lawson Cypress	190, 140ave	EM	10+	C2	2.8	25.2
T39	Sycamore	460	M	20+	C1	5.5	95.7
T40	Holm Oak	800	M	20+	C1	9.6	289.6
T41	Holly	260, 310	EM	10+	C1	4.9	74.2
T42	Holm Oak	710	M	40+	A1	8.5	228.1
T43	Lime	500	M	20+	B1	6	113.1
T44	Horse Chestnut	690	M	20+	B1	8.3	215.4
T45	Lime	480	M	20+	B1	5.8	104.2
T46	Lime	540	M	20+	B1	6.5	131.9
T47	Oak	670	M	20+	B1	8	203.1

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	Age Class	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading	Root protection	
						Radius (m)	M^2
T48	Horse Chestnut	590	M	<10	U	7.1	157.5
T49	Lime	770	M	20+	B1	9.2	268.3
T50	Lime	540	M	20+	B1	6.5	131.9
T51	Hornbeam	310	EM	10+	C1	3.7	43.5
T52	Hornbeam	390	EM	20+	C1	4.7	68.8
T53	Lime	630	M	20+	B1	7.6	179.6
T54	Holly	220	EM	20+	C1	2.6	21.9
T55	Lime	560	M	20+	B1	6.7	141.9
T56	Lime	380	EM	20+	C1	4.6	65.3
T57	Sweet Chestnut	900	M	10+	C1	10.8	366.5
T58	Sweet Chestnut	980	M	10+	C1	11.8	434.5
G59	Horse Chestnut	510ave	EM	20+	C2	6.1	117.7
T60	Holm Oak	500	M	10+	C1	6	113.1
T61	Lime	700	M	20+	B1	8.4	221.7
T62	Scots Pine	520	M	10+	C1	6.2	122.3
T63	Holly	360	M	10+	C1	4.3	58.6
T64	English Oak	920	M	20+	B1	11	383
T64a	Lime	660	M	<10	U	7.9	197.1
T65	Sycamore	580	M	<10	U	7	152.2
T65a	Holly	480	M	10+	C1	5.8	104.2
T66	Red Oak	340	EM	40+	B1	4.1	52.3
T67	Holm Oak	500, 530, 590	M	20+	B1	11.3	398.3
T68	Ash	400	EM	20+	C1	4.8	72.4
T69	Sycamore	480, 520	M	20+	C1	8.5	227
T70	English Oak	1100	OM	20+	B1	13.2	547.5
T71	Lime	160	EM	40+	B1	1.9	11.6
T72	Lombardy Poplar	960	M	20+	B1	11.5	417
T73	Leyland Cypress	370	M	10+	C1	4.4	61.9
T74	Leyland Cypress	270	EM	<10	U	3.2	33
T75	Silver Birch	320	M	20+	B1	3.8	46.3
G76	Cypress	120e;ave	EM	20+	C1	1.4	6.5
G60a	Holly	220ave	EM	20+	C2	2.6	21.9
G77	Lime (LBRT TPO Group 1)	480ave	M	20+	B2	5.8	104.2
T78	Yew (LBRT TPO Group 1)	600	M	40+	B1	7.2	162.9
T79	Lime	620	M	20+	C1	7.4	173.9
T80	Red Oak (LBRT TPO 5)	450	EM	40+	B1	5.4	91.6
T81	Sycamore (LBRT TPO 4)	710	M	10+	C1	8.5	228.1
T82	Sycamore	590	M	20+	B1	7.1	157.5
T83	Sycamore	500	M	20+	B1	6	113.1
T84	Norway Maple	920	M	10+	C1	11	383
T85	Sycamore	470, 430	EM	10+	C1	7.6	183.4
T86	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 7)	400	EM	20+	B1	4.8	72.4
T87	Norway Maple	240, 230	EM	10+	C1	4	49.8
T88	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 8)	370	EM	20+	C1	4.4	61.9
T89	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 6)	260	EM	<10	U		
T90	Sycamore	650	M	20+	B1	7.8	191.2

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	Age Class	Remaining contribution (est. years)	Category grading	Root protection	
						Radius (m)	M^2
T91	Sycamore	650	M	20+	B1	7.8	191.2
T92	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 9)	430	EM	20+	B1	5.2	83.7
T93	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 10)	360	EM	20+	B1	4.3	58.6
T95	Standing trunk (LBRT TPO 1)	870	M	<10	U	10.4	342.5
T94	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 11)	370	EM	20+	B1	4.4	61.9
T96	Norway Maple (LBRT TPO 12)	560	M	10+	C1	6.7	141.9
G97	Lawson Cypress	160ave	EM	10+	C2	1.9	11.6
G98	False Acacia	680	OM	<10	U	8.2	209.2
T99	Lebanon Cedar (RBK TPO 3)	1110	M	20+	B1	13.3	557.5
T100	False Acacia	390	EM	20+	C1	4.7	68.8
T101	False Acacia	280	EM	20+	C1	3.4	35.5
T102	False Acacia	320	EM	20+	C1	3.8	46.3
T103	Norway Maple	240, 150	EM	10+	C1	3.4	36.3
T104	Norway Maple	270	EM	10+	C1	3.2	33
T105	False Acacia	520, 510	M	10+	C1	8.7	240
T106	Sycamore	250, 250, 220, 170	EM	10+	C1	5.4	91.6
T107	False Acacia (RBK TPO 5)	670, 620	OM	10+	C1	11	377.4
G108	Lawson Cypress	240ave	EM	10+	C2	2.9	26.1
T109	Norway Maple (RBK TPO 2)	390	EM	20+	C1	4.7	68.8
T110	False Acacia	150	EM	10+	C1	1.8	10.2
T111	Holly	260e	EM	10+	C1	3.1	30.6
T112	Lawson Cypress	230ave	EM	10+	C1	2.8	23.9
T113	Cherry	160	EM	10+	C1	1.9	11.6
T114	Norway Maple (RBK TPO 1)	410	EM	20+	B1	4.9	76.1
T115	Sycamore	210	EM	20+	C2	2.5	20
T116	Elm	220	EM	10+	C2	2.6	21.9
T117	Sycamore	160	SM	20+	C2	1.9	11.6
T118	Sycamore	220	EM	20+	C2	2.6	21.9
T119	Holly	440e	M	20+	C1	5.3	87.6
T120	False Acacia	400, 400e	M	20+	B1	6.9	152
T121	Sycamore	600e	M	20+	B1	7.2	162.9
G122	Ash	250ave:e	EM	20+	C2	3	28.3
T123	Cypress	300e	EM	20+	C1	3.6	40.7
G124	Cypress	180ave; e	EM	20+	C2	2.2	14.7
T125	False Acacia	200e	EM	20+	C2	2.4	18.1
G126	False Acacia	210ave	EM	20+	C2	2.5	20
T127	False Acacia	650	M	10+	C1	7.8	191.2
T128	Sycamore	410	EM	20+	C1	4.9	76.1

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Record

1. General view of group of ubiquitous Cypress forming screen adjacent prison security fence.

2. General view of linear group of Horse Chestnut T3 to T7. Whilst of visual amenity, with the exception of T7, the trees are of poor structural form.

3. General view of Scots Pine (T9) located in close proximity to building.

4. Detail view of lower trunk of Scots Pine (T9) displaying lower stem defect.

5. General view of internal trees within prison grounds of ornamental and domestic scale.

6. General view of Cypress groups forming screening to existing buildings.

7. General view of Corsican Pine (T27) forming prominent tree within the site and wider landscape.

8. Detail view of Corsican Pine (T27) located between buildings with visual evidence of trenching within the rooting area.

9. General view of trees to south of Latchmere House including Lombardy Poplar (T37) right of photo .

10. General view of Holm Oak to north of site on approach to Latchmere House.

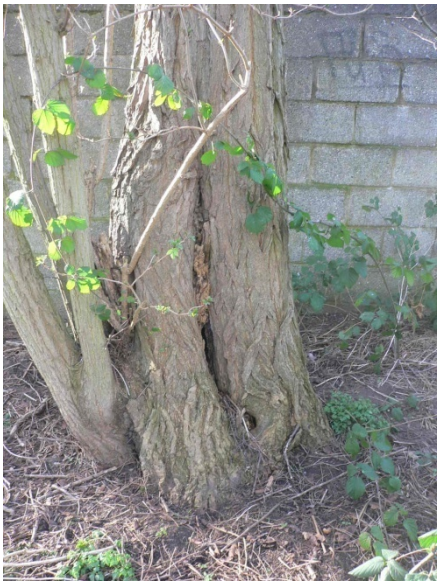
11. Detail view of basal trunk of Oak (T 70) partially within access road.

12. General view of Sycamore (T32) located to east of Latchmere House within area of hard standing .

13. General view of Norway Maple (T92 to T94) located along boundary wall.

14. General view of Sycamore (T85) displaying twin-stems and of poor form.

15. General view of Cedar (T99) forming a prominent feature within local and wider landscape.



16. Detail view of lower trunk of False Acacia (G98) displaying basal cavity.

APPENDIX 4

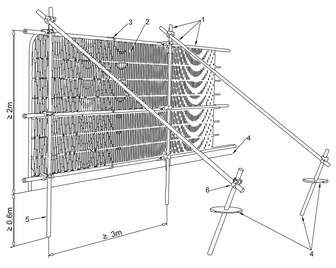
Tree Removal &

Preliminary Tree Protection Plan

INSET

INSET

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



1. Standard Scaffold Pole
2. Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps

North

NOTES

This drawing is the property of *tree:* fabrik ltd. It must not be copied or reproduced without written consent. The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Only figured dimensions are to be taken from this drawing.

General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform the preliminary location of protective barriers, other relevant physical protection and highlight precautionary areas for retained trees. This plan should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Arboricultural Development Report. Prior to commencement of demolition a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan must be drafted in accordance with BS5837 (2012) and agreed with the Local Planning Authority. The approved Method Statement should be incorporated into the CMP and subsequent drawings and method statements used for the design purposes or issued for use on site, to ensure that all parties are fully aware of the areas in which access and works may and may not take place.

Site Boundary

Application boundary

Tree Preservation Order (RBK and LBRT)

Tree Survey

Tree No. to be retained

Tree No. to be removed

Demolition

Existing security wall or fence to be demolished within RPA

Tree Protection Measures

Crown spread

Tree Protection Barriers

Preliminary root protection area

Temporary Ground Protection

Precautionary Area 1 (new footpath - 'no dig' construction)

Precautionary Area 2 (existing road retained)

Precautionary Area 3 (Excavation required under Arboricultural supervsion)

Notes

Tree Works - All tree works are to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Works (2010). Trees identified for removal within this plan are to be removed prior to commencement of demolition and ground works. Prior to commencement of tree works all responsibilities under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981), as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 must be observed.

Tree Protection Barriers - All barriers are to be erected prior to commencement of any works on site and are to be retained throughout the appropriate phase of development process. All barriers are to be fit for purpose and constructed in accordance with BS 5837 (2012) Figure 2 - Default Specification for Protective barriers. Where appropriate site hoarding will be aligned with the tree protection barriers to provide secure areas. The area between the tree and the protection barriers forms the **Construction Exclusion Zone**. The construction exclusion zone is to remain sacrosanct with storage of materials, machinery or equipment prohibited. No excavation or changes in land levels are to occur within this area unless agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. All damage to protective barriers or accidental damage to trees must be reported to the Site Manager immediately. Works occurring within the vicinity will cease immediately until adequate tree protection measures are rectified. A record of the damage will be made by the Site Manager and, in consultation with the appointed project arboricultural consultant, remediation measures carried out.

Ground Protection - Within the area **hatched (sand)** the protection barrier is to be erected at the edge of the work zone with the soil structure beyond the barrier to the edge of the RPA protected with additional ground protection. For **pedestrian access** ground protection must be in the form of a single thickness of scaffold board or similar on top of a compressible layer (ie 100mm bark chippings or sand) laid onto a geotextile.
For **light vehicles upto a gross weight of 2 tonnes**, ground protection must be in the form of proprietry interlinked ground protection boards placed on a compression resistant layer (eg 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane or alternative system to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accomodate the likley loading to which it will be subjected.

Existing roads - All existing roads and hard surfacing used as haul routes are to be retained to provide ground protection during the demolition phase. The existing roads and hard surfacing will be monitored and any deterioration or soft areas treated immediately to provide a load bearing surface as specified by an engineer and In consultation with the Project Arboriculturalist to protect the underlying roots.

Security Wall or Fence - demolition Within the area hatched precautionary measures and care must be observed to minimise potential disturbance of tree roots and conflict with upper crown constraints. Where **demolition of existing structures** is required within the RPA, the tree protection barriers will be temporarily set back to the edge of the work zone, all plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works must operate outside of the RPA, where tracking is required temporary ground protection will be installed prior to commencement. All overburden will be pulled back away from the RPA. All vehicles will be appropriate to the demolition in hand and site constraints in order to minimise damage/disturbance to trees and their roots. Immediately following completion tree protection barriers will be erected in the original position illustrated.

Precautionary Area 1 - Within the area hatched (honeycomb) precautionary measures and care must be observed to minimise potential disturbance of tree roots and the crown. **Installation of the footpath will be of 'no dig' construction** at or above ground level using a three dimensional cellular confinement system, such as Cellweb (www.geosys.co.uk) or similar and accord with the principles set out within BS5837 (2012) Permanent hard surfacing within the RPA.

Precautionary Area 2 - Within the area hatched (single lines) precautionary measures must be observed to minimise potential root disturbance. **Existing hard surfacing will remain in place to provide ground protection to vehicular traffic during the development process or until such time otherwise agreed with the Project Arboriculturist.** During re-surfacing, precautionary measures must be observed within the RPA of retained trees. All works will be carried out under a watching brief by the Project Arboriculturist. Appropriate machinery will be used to break-up and remove the existing surface ensuring that excavation does not encroach within the soft ground below the sub-base. Re-surfacing or improvement of the sub-base must not encroach below the existing level. Should roots be found to be present, the extent of surface roots will be recorded and the proposed design and levels will be reviewed by an engineer having regard to the recommendations of the BS 5837:2012 and in consultation with the Project Arboriculturist. **Tracking by vehicles is prohibited wthin the RPA until Installation of the road is complete. During Installation, all vehicles will operate outside of the RPA and the road constructed so that machinery moves forward on the road and not directly on unmade ground.** If tracking by vehicles is required, a temporary load bearing surface such as Evetrakway (www.everackway.co.uk), or similar shall be installed as specified by an engineer.

Precautionary Area 3 - Within the area hatched (cross) precautionary measures and care must be observed during excavation to form the bellmouth within the RPA of Holm Oak T67 and Ha Ha within the RPA of Lombardy Poplar T137 formed by the existing car park. Excavation will be carried out under an arboricultural watching brief to ascertain the presence and frequency of roots. Where significant roots are present re-evaluation is to be made in agreement with the LPA representative.

Removal of hard surfacing - Where hard surfacing remains within the RPA of a retained tree precautionary measures and care must be observed to minimise potential disturbance of tree roots and the crown. Excavation shall not exceed into the soft ground immediately adjacent or below the hard surfacing.

Site Hoarding - Posts within the RPA of a retained tree shall be installed using hand tools only in order to minimise root severance/disturbance. The pit shall be positioned to avoid root disturbance/severance of major roots and be a maximum of 300mm in diameter and 600mm depth. The resultant hole shall be lined with a non porous membrane to protect the soil from potential toxic effects of concrete prior to setting of the post and pouring.

Excavation and Utilities - Utility or drainage runs should be designed not to encroach within the RPA of retained trees. In the event that excavation is required within the RPA as part of agreed utility and drainage plans, hand tools or appropriate machinery must be used in accordance with National Joint Utility Guidelines Vol. 4 issue 2 Nov' 07 and under arboricultural supervision.

Landscaping Works - All landscaping works, soft and hard, should be carried out as the last process of development. All landscaping operations within the RPA of any retained tree will accord with the principles set out above. In particular, tracking of vehicles within the RPA will be prohibited to prevent soil compaction unless adequate ground protection is installed. Similarly the use of rotovators within the RPA is prohibited. Any agreed soil re-profiling required to acheive the finished levels around trees will be carried out using hand held tools with good quality topsoil (General Purpose Grade) accorded to BS 3882.

tree:fabrik
38a High Street
Alton
Hampshire
GU34 1BD
T : 01420 593250
F : 01420 544243
E : alan@treefabrik.com

Project

LATCHMERE HOUSE
RICHMOND - SCHEME 1

Drawing

TREE REMOVAL &
PRELIMINARY TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Scale	Date	Drawn
1:500	NOV '13	AR

Drawing No. — Revision

tf 913s1/TPP/200 — .

- [ ] Preliminary
- [x] Issued for Planning Approval
- [ ] Issued for Construction
- [ ] Issued for Design/Information
- [ ] Issued for Tender
- [ ] As Built

Drawing sheet size - A1

Scale 1:500 — m 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

APPENDIX 5

Qualifications and Experience

Brief qualifications and experience of Alan Richardson

Qualifications: I hold the National Diploma in Arboriculture and I am a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.

Career experience: I started my career at the grass roots of the industry working in Britain and West Germany, obtaining experience in all aspects of practical tree care. In 1989 I joined Westminster City Council as an Arboricultural Officer, dealing with municipal tree management. This provided me with a comprehensive insight into the social, safety and contract management issues of urban tree management.

In 1991 I joined English Heritage as the Trees and Woodlands Advisor providing specialist advice on all aspects of trees, woodlands and forestry within the historic environment. During the next nine years, I developed and established national policy and strategy for tree management on the 420 historic properties under guardianship including the co-ordination, inspection and monitoring of the annual H&S inspection programme, contracts and standards and represented English Heritage on policy matters relating to trees, including liaison with other government departments on joint projects such as the Veteran Tree Initiative and the Parklands & Wood Pasture Habitat Action Plan.

As a Director of ***tree* : fabrik**, I draw on the wide range of experience obtained and specialise in supplying bespoke arboricultural planning services to Local Planning Authorities and the private sector. This includes advising on a full range of tree issues within the planning environment, providing site surveys to BS5837 (2012), arboricultural implication reports, method statements and supervision, development control advice to Local Planning Authorities, successful enforcement and prosecution, appeal statements and attendance at hearings, liaison with and on behalf of Local Planning Authorities, developers, architects and town planners.

This comprehensive experience and current working knowledge of Local Authorities and the private sector encourages a pragmatic approach that has been found to be of benefit to all parties.

Continuing professional development**:** I keep current on arboricultural issues and best practice through membership of the Arboricultural Association and attendance at short courses.

tree : fabrik
38a High Street
Alton
Hampshire
GU34 1BD

T : 01420 593250
F : 01420 544243
E : office@treefabrik.com