



The Former Stag Brewery, Mortlake

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

March 2023

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Client Name: Reselton Properties Limited

Document Reference: WIE18671-102-R-6-4-2-AIA

Project Number: WIE18671-102

Quality Assurance - Approval Status

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

Issue Draft	Date January 2022	Prepared by Richard Harris Associate Director	Checked by Tom Hurlstone Associate Director	Approved by Tom Hurlstone Associate Director
Second	March 2022	Richard Harris Associate Director	Tom Hurlstone Associate Director	Tom Hurlstone Associate Director
Third	July 2022	Richard Harris Associate Director (Arboriculture)	Stephen Brindle Associate Director	Stephen Brindle Associate Director
Final	March 2023	Richard Harris Associate Director (Arboriculture)	Tom Hurlstone Associate Director	Tom Hurlstone Associate Director

Comments

Second – Clients comments adopted and updated Proposed Site Wide Landscape Masterplan added

Third – Text in paragraph 8.13 changed from "Tree protection should generally accord with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012" to "Tree protection will generally accord with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012" at request of LBRuT's Tree Officer.

Final -Proposed tree numbers increased from 404 to 428 in paragraph 8.6



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1. Introduction

1.1. This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure and Environment Ltd ("Waterman IE") on behalf of Reselton Properties Limited ("the Applicant") in support of two linked planning applications ("the Applications") for the comprehensive redevelopment of the former Stag Brewery Site in Mortlake ("the Site") within the London Borough of Richmond upon Thames (LBRuT).

Proposals

1.2. The Applications seek planning permission for:

Application A:

"Hybrid application to include the demolition of existing buildings to allow for comprehensive phased redevelopment of the site:

Planning permission is sought in detail for works to the east side of Ship Lane which comprise:

- a) Demolition of existing buildings (except the Maltings and the façade of the Bottling Plant and former Hotel), walls, associated structures, site clearance and groundworks
- b) Alterations and extensions to existing buildings and erection of buildings varying in height from 3 to 9 storeys plus a basement of one to two storeys below ground
- c) Residential apartments
- d) Flexible use floorspace for:
 - i. Retail, financial and professional services, café/restaurant and drinking establishment uses
 - ii. Offices
 - iii. Non-residential institutions and community use
 - iv. Boathouse
- e) Hotel / public house with accommodation
- f) Cinema
- g) Offices
- h) New pedestrian, vehicle and cycle accesses and internal routes, and associated highway works
- i) Provision of on-site cycle, vehicle and servicing parking at surface and basement level



- j) Provision of public open space, amenity and play space and landscaping
- k) Flood defence and towpath works
- I) Installation of plant and energy equipment

Planning permission is also sought in outline with all matters reserved for works to the west of Ship Lane which comprise:

- a) The erection of a single storey basement and buildings varying in height from 3 to 8 storeys
- b) Residential development
- c) Provision of on-site cycle, vehicle and servicing parking
- d) Provision of public open space, amenity and play space and landscaping
- e) New pedestrian, vehicle and cycle accesses and internal routes, and associated highways works"

Application B:

"Detailed planning permission for the erection of a three-storey building to provide a new secondary school with sixth form; sports pitch with floodlighting, external MUGA and play space; and associated external works including landscaping, car and cycle parking, new access routes and all other associated works"

1.3. Together Applications A and B described above are the 'Proposed Development'.

Background to Submission

- 1.4. The current applications follow the refusal of earlier planning applications which were refused by the Greater London Authority and the GLA. The refused applications were for:
 - a) Application A hybrid planning application for comprehensive mixed-use redevelopment of the former Stag Brewery site consisting of:
 - i. Land to the east of Ship Lane applied for in detail (referred to as 'Development Area 1' throughout); and
 - ii. Land to the west of Ship Lane (excluding the school) applied for in outline (referred to as 'Development Area 2' throughout).
 - b) Application B detailed planning application for the school (on land to the west of Ship Lane).
 - c) Application C detailed planning application for highways and landscape works at Chalkers Corner.
- 1.5. The London Borough of Richmond (the Council) resolved to grant planning permission planning permission for Applications A and B but refuse Application C.
- 1.6. Following the LBRuT's resolution to approve the Applications, the Mayor called-in the Applications



- and became the determining authority. The Mayor's reasons for calling in the Applications were set out in his Stage II letter (dated 4 May 2020) but specifically related to concerns regarding what he considered was a low percentage of affordable housing being proposed for the Site and the need to secure a highways solution for the scheme following the LBRuT's refusal of Application C.
- 1.7. Working with the Mayor's team, the Applicant sought to meaningfully respond to the Mayor's concerns on the Applications. A summary of the revisions to the scheme made and submitted to the GLA in July 2020 is as follows:
 - i. Increase in residential unit provision from up to 813 units to up to 1,250 units;
 - ii. Increase in affordable housing provision from (up to) 17%, to 30%;
 - iii. Increase in height for some buildings of up to three storeys;
 - iv. Change to the layout of Blocks 18 and 19, conversion of Block 20 from a terrace row of housing to two four storey buildings;
 - v. Reduction in the size of the western basement, resulting in an overall car parking spaces reduction of 186 spaces and introduction of an additional basement storey under Block 1;
 - vi. Internal layout changes and removal of the nursing home and assisted living in Development Area 2;
 - vii. Landscaping amendments, including canopy removal of four trees on the north west corner of the Site; and
 - viii. Alternative options to Chalkers Corner in order to mitigate traffic impacts through works to highway land only and allow the withdrawal of Application C.
- 1.8. The application was amended to reflect these changes.
- 1.9. Notwithstanding this, and despite GLA officers recommending approval, the Mayor refused the applications in August 2021.
- 1.10. The Mayor's reasons for refusal in respect of Application A were:
 - height, bulk and mass, which would result in an unduly obtrusive and discordant form
 of development in this 'arcadian' setting which would be harmful to the townscape,
 character and appearance of the surrounding area;
 - (ii) heritage impact. The proposals, by reason of its height, scale, bulk and massing would result in less than substantial harm to the significance of several listed buildings and conservation areas in the vicinity. The Mayor considered that the less than substantial harm was not clearly and convincingly outweighed by the public benefits, including Affordable Housing, that the proposals would deliver;
 - (iii) neighbouring amenity issues. The proposal, by reason of the excessive bulk, scale and siting of Building 20 and 21 in close proximity to the rear of neighbouring residential properties in Parliament Mews and the rear gardens of properties on Thames Bank, would result in an unacceptable overbearing and unneighbourly impact, including direct overlooking of private amenity spaces. The measures in the Design Code would not sufficiently mitigate these impacts; and



- (iv) no section 106 agreement in place.
- 1.11. Application B was also refused because it is intrinsically linked with Application A and therefore could not be bought forward in isolation without Application A.

The Proposed New Scheme

- 1.12. This 3rd iteration of the scheme seeks to respond directly to the Mayor's reasons for refusal, and in doing so also addresses a number of the concerns raised by the LBRuT.
- 1.13. The amendments can be summarised as follows:
 - i. A revised energy strategy is proposed in order to address the London Plan (2021) requirements;
 - ii. Several residential blocks have been reduced in height to better respond to the listed buildings along the Thames riverfront and to respect the setting of the Maltings building, identified as a Building of Townscape Merit (BTM) by the LBRuT;
 - iii. Reconfiguration of layout of Buildings 20 and 21 has been undertaken to provide lower rise buildings to better respond to the listed buildings along the Thames riverfront; and
 - iv. Chalkers Corner light highways mitigation works.
- 1.14. Following the submission of the two planning applications in March 2022, on 27 May 2022 the Applicant received statutory consultee comments in particular from LBRuT officers, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), Environment Agency (EA), Thames Water and Sports England. The Applicant has sought to respond to statutory consultee comments which has necessitated some minor scheme changes to the hybrid planning application. The proposed amendments include a reduction in 14 residential units (to 1,071) and minor reduction in office (79 sqm GIA) and flexible use (55 sqm GIA) at the ground floor. Two buildings (B01- the cinema and B10) have reduced by no more than one storey each, and another building (B02) facing the riverside has undergone further development of the proposed architectural treatment. Some minor changes have also been made to the drainage, landscape, fire, waste, energy and lighting strategies. The text in paragraph 8.13 has changed from "Tree protection should generally accord with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012" to "Tree protection will generally accord with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012" at request of LBRuT's Tree Officer. The Landscape Masterplan (Drawing 4) has also been updated in response to consultee comments.
- 1.15. The school proposals (submitted under 'Application B') are unchanged. The Applicant acknowledges LBRuT's identified need for a secondary school at the Site and the applications continue to support the delivery of a school. It is expected that the principles to be agreed under the draft Community Use Agreement (CUA) will be the same as those associated with the refused school application (LBRuT ref: 18/0548/FUL, GLA ref: GLA/4172a/07).
- 1.16. Overall, it is considered that together, the Applications respond successfully to the concerns raised and feedback provided by stakeholders in respect of the previous schemes and during preapplication discussions on the revised Proposed Development, whilst also retaining elements of the previous scheme which were supported by stakeholders, including third parties and decision makers. As a result, the Applicant is confident that the Proposed Development presents a scheme that can be truly supported and brought to fruition at the Site.
- 1.17. The purpose of this AIA is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the tree stock present both on and adjacent to the Site. It includes recommendations for an appropriate



level of mitigation and/or compensation where necessary.

- 1.18. The assessment documents the findings of a baseline survey of the arboricultural features on and immediately adjacent to the Site. The above and below ground constraints posed by the canopy shape and subterranean rooting area of the surveyed trees are described.
- 1.19. This report should be read in conjunction with the other documents, plans and technical studies submitted to support the proposed development of the Site.
- 1.20. Trees are a material consideration in the planning process and as such, the information within this report has been aligned where possible with the general policies and development objectives of the relevant planning policies outlined within **Appendix A** and the principles set out in BS5837.



2. Site Description

- 2.1. The Site is located at National Grid Reference 520360, 175990, in Mortlake, south-west London. The Site comprises two adjacent land plots bisected by Ship Lane, an 'East Zone and a 'West Zone. The East Zone is entirely occupied by brewery buildings, with the West Zone occupied by further brewery buildings in the north and east, and a playing field in the south-west.
- 2.2. The Site comprises both the Stag Brewery and the adjacent Lower Richmond Road and Mortlake High Street to the south and west, and Sheen Lane to the south. The Site boundary plan is included in **Figure 1**. A pre-demolition building layout plan for the Stag Brewery area of the Site is in **Figure 2**.

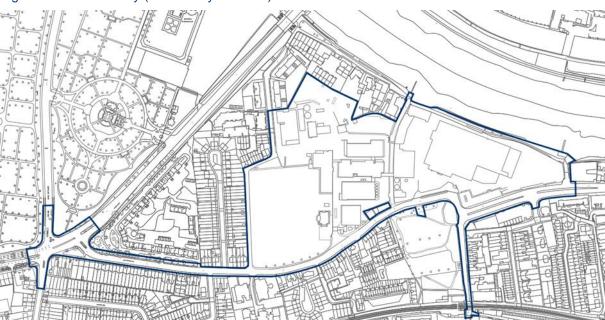


Figure 1: Site Boundary (denoted by blue line)

Source: Project Boundary Plan 2022



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Figure 2: Stag Brewery Existing Site Layout

Source: 2016 Site Plan



3. Tree Survey Methodology

- 3.1. A tree survey of the Site was carried out in December 2021. The tree survey methodology followed the recommendations set out in BS5837.
- 3.2. The survey involved collecting the following information on all trees (both on and off-site) with a stem diameter over 75mm which have the potential to influence the proposed Development.

Tree Numbers¹

3.3. Individual trees surveyed were given the prefix 'T'. Trees have been grouped where they form cohesive aerodynamic (i.e. companion shelter), visual (i.e. screening) or cultural (i.e. parkland) arboreal features of similar quality, as identified by the prefix 'G'. Hedges and Woodland groups were given the prefixes 'H' and 'W' respectively.

Species

3.4. Species are listed by both their common name and Latin name in the schedule in **Appendix B** and by their common name in the body of the report.

Height

3.5. Tree heights are approximate and estimated in metres.

Stem Diameter

3.6. The stem diameter of single stemmed trees is measured at 1.5m above ground level and given in millimetres. The diameter measurement of multi-stemmed trees is shown as a measurement of each major stem present. Where stems fork or swell, the measurement is taken at the narrowest point below the fork or swelling. Where access to the trunk of a tree is not available, an estimation of the stem diameter is made and identified by '*' on the accompanying tree survey table.

Crown Spread

3.7. Radial crown spread is measured in metres to the nearest 0.5m (rounded up). These are recorded for each of the four cardinal points where access allows. Where access is not available the crown spread is a visual estimate derived from site-based observations and identified by '*' on the accompanying tree survey table. As such, the canopy shape for surveyed trees depicted on the accompanying plans accurately represents the canopy spread as measured on Site.

Height of Crown Clearance and Canopy

3.8. The height of crown clearance is the height above ground in metres of the first significant branch and the direction of growth. The height of canopy is the average height above ground in metres of

¹ Previous tree surveys of the Site were undertaken in February 2016 and April 2017. Due to the age of those surveys, it was decided to undertake a new survey for the current application. For reasons of consistency the numbering system from the old survey has been utilised where possible. However, in some instances individual trees that were present in the earlier surveys no longer exist, or trees are no longer considered to be relevant to this application (usually because they are outside the application boundary) and therefore the reference numbers used in this survey are not sequential. Furthermore, some trees that were surveyed as groups in the previous surveys have now been recorded as individuals (usually because a number of trees in the original groups no longer exist and therefore it is considered more appropriate to record the trees as individuals). Where these extra trees have been recorded they have been given a new reference number starting from 300.



the main canopy. These are measured to the nearest half metre (rounded up) for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m.

Age Class

3.9. The age of each tree is defined as follows:

Young (Y): Within the first 1/4 of useful life expectancy.

Semi-mature (SM): Within the second 1/4 of useful life expectancy.

Early Mature (EM): Within the third 1/4 of useful life expectancy.

Mature (M): Within the fourth 1/4 of useful life expectancy.

Over Mature (OM): Tree has exceeded normal life expectancy.

Veteran (V): Tree displaying veteran characteristics 2.

Physiological and Structural Condition

- 3.10. The physiological or structural condition of each tree, tree group, hedgerow and woodland is described, highlighting specific features. The survey involved ground level examination of the external features of the trees. The structural condition for each tree is described as being Good, Fair or Poor and the physiological condition is described as Good, Fair, Poor, Moribund or Dead.
- 3.11. Where appropriate, notes on the structural integrity are provided on form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay, fungi, pests, etc. Where identified, signs of substantial defects or debility have been recorded. Where access to a tree was not possible, an estimation of physiological and structural condition has been made.

Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) in Years

3.12. The Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) for each tree is based on species and the existing physiological and structural condition of the tree. The ERC may affect proposed development layout because the longer the tree is likely to live, the greater the contribution it will make and the greater the need for retention.

Category Grading

3.13. Each individual tree was given a Category Grading in accordance with BS5837 to reflect their overall quality and value. Further details of the tree categorisation method can be found in Appendix C and Section 7 of this report.

Preliminary Management Recommendations

3.14. Any recommendations made for management of the trees (for example, tree surgery) prior to development are not a 'specification' for tree work. These recommendations are proposed on the basis that they are undertaken by a qualified arboricultural contractor, such as those listed in the Arboricultural Association's Approved Contractors Directory (www.trees.org.uk). Any work undertaken by the contractor should be in accordance with best practice, such as the European

² http://www.ancienttreeforum.co.uk/ancient-trees/what-are-ancient-veteran-trees/



Tree Pruning Guide³, or required by BS3998: 2010 'Tree work – recommendations'⁴. Where management recommendations are made, they are accompanied by a recommended timeframe in which they should be undertaken.

³ European Tree Pruning Guide, 2001, Arboricultural Association

 $^{^4\,\}mathrm{BS3998:2010}$ 'Tree work - recommendations', 2010, BSI



4. Root Protection Area

4.1. The Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree is defined in BS5837 as a "layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority". For single stemmed trees it is equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter when measured at 1.5m above ground level. BS5837 outlines the calculation of RPA as follows:

$$\mathrm{RPA}(\mathrm{m}^2) = \left(\frac{\mathrm{stem\ diameter\ (mm)}\ @\ 1.5\ m \times 12}{1\ 000}\right)^2 \times \quad \pi\ \text{(3.142)}$$

- 4.2. Trees with more than one stem originating below 1.5m above ground level are given an aggregate stem diameter using either of the following two calculations as outlined in BS5837. This diameter is then used in the above calculation to estimate RPA:
 - a) For trees with two to five stems:

$$\sqrt{\text{(stem diameter 1)}^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2)}^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter 5)}^2}$$

b) For trees with more than five stems:

$$\sqrt{\text{(mean stem diameter)}^2 \text{ x number of stems}}$$

- 4.3. The RPA of existing tree stock is an important material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities.
- 4.4. Unless there is an overriding justification for them, construction activities, materials storage or changes in level should be avoided within the RPA of a retained tree. This is because these operations have the potential to damage or kill the tree, the safe retention of which may be a condition of planning permission. If operations are proposed within the RPA of a retained tree, it may be necessary to prove to the relevant Local Planning Authority that:
 - All other alternative solutions have been explored and proven unviable;
 - That the tree can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA;
 - That mitigation measures can be put in place to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree (if necessary).



5. Limitations

- 5.1. This report is intended to assist with the planning and management of construction, refurbishment and/or demolition operations under current best practice guidance. It focuses on measures which will need to be implemented to ensure the protection of retained trees. It is the responsibility of the design team and site manager to ensure that any recommendations made also comply with all relevant health, safety and construction guidance and legislation.
- 5.2. This report is concerned with the arboricultural features of the Site only. Ground condition/history information has not been consulted as part of this assessment (such as history of ground disturbance, root damage, changes in soil levels, previous utility installations or changes in site conditions) unless otherwise stated.
- 5.3. All trees were visually inspected from ground level with no climbing, boring or core sampling undertaken. All measurements are metric and approximate. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection.
- 5.4. Trees that were not directly accessible at the time of survey have been denoted with a '*' and detailed in the comments section within **Appendix B**.
- 5.5. The tree survey was based upon existing topographical information relating to the Site, produced by APR services (Job no. 915213, dated July 2015 and 916061, dated February 2017) and provided by the Applicant. For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that the detail of the topographical survey is accurate and correct.
- 5.6. The design and construction of foundations on Site should be informed by appropriate soil sampling and laboratory testing in accordance with Chapter 4.2 of 'Building Near Trees' of the National House Building Council's Standards 2019. This report does not specifically relate to risks associated with subsidence, heave or other forms of disturbance associated with tree root growth or tree removal.
- 5.7. This report is not intended to confirm the safety (or otherwise) of surveyed trees or tree groups. References to defects or potential safety issues are not exhaustive and are intended as a guide only to inform the provision of further resources / more detailed investigations. The persons(s) responsible for the management of trees surveyed as part of this report are recommended to commission a separate Tree Condition Survey by a suitably qualified and experienced person in order to manage the health and safety aspects of trees under their control and discharge their reasonable 'Duty of Care' owed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984⁵.
- 5.8. Owing to the changing nature of trees as living, dynamic features and other Site circumstances, the baseline survey results are representative of the arboricultural features on the date of survey only and are subject to change. The impact assessment is based on development proposals as provided to Waterman IE and contained in **Drawings 4 and 5** Any alteration to the application Site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.
- 5.9. Unless otherwise stated, trees should be inspected regularly to satisfy the 'Duty of Care' owed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 19846, or directly after heavy storms (i.e. force 6-7 and above on the Beaufort scale). It is recommended that advice from an ecologist is sought prior to carrying out

⁵ Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 and 1984. HMSO

⁶ Occupiers' Liability Acts 1957 and 1984. HMSO



any works to trees, in order to ensure these are carried out in accordance with (in particular) the protection afforded to wild birds and bats under The Wildlife and Countryside Act⁷ and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations⁸.

⁷ The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), OPSI

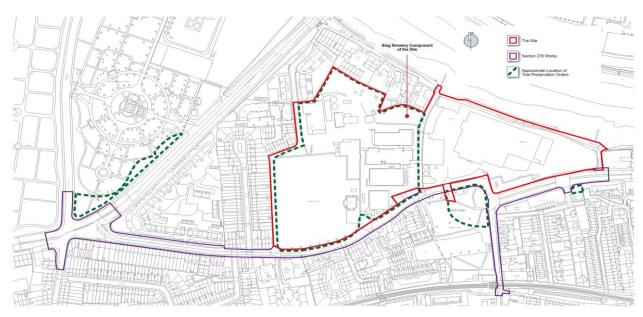
 $^{^{8}\,}$ The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, OPSI



6. Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

- 6.1. Under Part VII of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* and as amended in the *Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012*, local planning authorities are given the powers to protect trees, groups of trees and woodlands through the provisions of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). TPOs prohibit:
 - cutting down;
 - topping;
 - lopping;
 - uprooting;
 - wilful damage; and
 - wilful destruction without the local planning authority's written consent.
- 6.2. All trees with a stem diameter above 75mm in diameter when measured at 1.5m above ground level are also afforded protection if they are located within a Conservation Area.
- 6.3. The western portion of the Site (i.e. to the west of Ship Lane) is covered by an area Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (ref. T0880 dated March 2016). 29 trees / tree groups (G58a-w inclusive, T59, T60, T145, G146, G147 and T152) are also afforded protection due to their location within Mortlake Conservation Area. The location of the TPOs within the Site and surrounding area are shown in **Figure 3** and detailed in **Table 1**.

Figure 3: Tree Preservation Orders within the Site and Surrounding Area





7. Existing Tree Stock

- 7.1. The tree surveys detailed in Section 3. identified a total of 149 individual trees and 3 tree groups within the Survey Area.
- 7.2. Surveyed trees are located both adjacent to its boundaries and within internal areas of the Site (Photographs 1 and 2). Trees present at Chalkers Corner are located adjacent to carriageways (Photograph 3). Off-Site trees surveyed include those located around the perimeter of Chertsey Court adjacent to Chalkers Corner, trees within a portion of Mortlake Green (Photograph 4), trees located along Mortlake High Street and a group bounding the north-eastern boundary of Development Area 2 (G101). The tree stock present within the Survey Area comprises a high proportion of amenity species with London Plane (*Platanus x hispanica*) being common. This species is well-suited to the challenging urban growing conditions including those locally found within the Survey Area.

Photograph 1 (T67-T82)



Photograph 2 (T8-T11)



Photograph 3 (T103 - T105)



- 7.3. The majority of trees within the Site are broadly similar in age and are considered likely to date from the construction of the brewing facilities (circa late 19th and early 20th centuries). Trees at Chalkers Corner are also broadly similar in age and are considered likely to date from the development of this road junction.
- 7.4. Further details relating to the existing tree stock on or adjacent to the Site can be found in **Appendix B** and on **Drawing 1**.



Quality Category Grading

- 7.5. Each arboricultural feature was given a Category Grading in accordance with the principles of BS5837. The Category Gradings are defined according to the following criteria, which are further divided into sub-categories based on arboriculture, landscape and/or historic/cultural value, as defined within BS5837 and contained at **Appendix A**. Table 1 summarises the arboricultural features by category.
 - Category Grading A: Trees of high quality and value (with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years) (coloured green on Drawing 1).
 - Category Grading B: Trees of moderate quality and value (with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years) (coloured blue on **Drawing 1**).
 - Category Grading C: Trees of low quality and value (with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm) (coloured grey on **Drawing 1**).
 - Category Grading U: Trees which are 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 (coloured
 red on Drawing 1).

Table 7-1: Summary of tree features by category

Category	Quantity	Description
A	22	T3, T29, T48, T49, T50, T51, T52, T53, T54, T55, T56, T57, T64, T74, T75, T77, T78, T82, T106, T107, T155, T321
В	56	T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T14, T15, T25, T26, T27, T31, T34, G58 ⁹ , T59, T84, T85, T86, T88, T89, T90, T93, T94, T95, T97, T98, T99, T100, T133, T134, T136, T137, T140, T145, T149, T154, T157, T163, T165, T166, T312-319, T320, T327, T329, T330, T331, T340
С	58	T2, T12, T16, T17, T19, T20, T24, T30, T33, T37, T38, T39, T40, T41, G42, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T60, T61, T62, T67, T70, T71, T73, T79, T81, T83, T96, T120, T144, T152, T158, G162, T171, T172, T300, T303, T304, T305, T306, T309, T310, T322, T323, T324, T325, T326, T332, T333, T334, T335, T336, T337, T338, T339
U	16	T22, T28, T32, T35, T68, T72, T76, T121, T139, T142, T143, T302, T307, T308, T311, T328

⁹ G58 has been awarded a category B overall due to its value as a landscape feature (as prescribed in BS5837), however on Drawing 1 the individual trees within the group are identified as being within different categories in order to identify any trees whose individual merit may be lower.



8. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 8.1. The Development proposals as shown on the Tree Protection and Removal Plans (TPRP) which are contained as **Drawings 2 and 3** comprise the works described in Section 1.
- 8.2. The proposed layout shown on **Drawing 2** was taken from the Proposed Site Wide Landscape Masterplan (Drawing ref. P10736-00-004-GIL-0101) which is contained as **Drawing 4** and the layout shown on **Drawing 3** was taken from the Proposed Highway Works Lower Richmond Road and Mortlake High Street drawing (Drawing ref. 38262/5514/033 and 034) which is contained as **Drawing 5**.
- 8.3. The relationship between the proposed Development and the existing tree stock has been assessed taking into account existing site-specific factors such as topography, waterbodies and existing built form.

Trees to be Removed

8.4. Based on the Development layout shown in **Drawings 4 and 5**, a number of trees will need to be removed, as set out within **Drawings 2 and 3** and detailed within **Table 8-1**. These trees require removal to facilitate construction of the Development layout and / or proposed hard and soft landscape design. The design team has actively sought to restrict tree removals to lower quality trees wherever possible and protect the vast majority of high quality and value 'A' grade trees.

Table 8-1: Trees to be Removed

Category Grading	Tree/Group		Total no. trees or tree groups by Category Grading (all applications)	
	Application A	Application B		
А	T29	T64	2	
В	T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T14, T15, T25, T26, T27, T31, T34, T59	T89, T90, T93, T94, T95, T97, T98, T99, T100	24	
С	T12, T16, T17, T24, T33, T37, T38, T39, T40, T45, T46, T60, T61, T62, T303, T304	T67, T96	18	
U	T22, T28, T30, T32, T35	T68	6	
Total	37	13		

8.5. A further three trees will be removed as a result of the potential S278 works. T107 (category A) will be removed as it is within the footprint of the realignment works at Chalkers Corner, and T152 and T333 (both category C) will be removed as they would impact the proposed zebra crossing on Mortlake High Street.

Proposed New Tree Planting

- 8.6. Up to 428 new trees will be provided as an integrated part of the Development as shown within the Site Wide Landscape Plan in **Drawing 4**.
- 8.7. The proposed planting can be broken down into the following landscape types:



- Large feature trees underpin pedestrian avenues and squares, framing the urban sphere by creating a soft backdrop and creating a shaded threshold to any main spaces; Clusters of small feature trees are informally scattered in large green area to provide shade and define more intimate spaces within.
- The Courtyards: mainly small trees will be chosen for their hardiness in these conditions, light weight and light dappled canopy to ensure their suitability for the conditions encountered.
- Structural Street Tree Planting: along the streets, tree planting is to be predominantly species with columnar canopies, allowing the trees to be situated in close proximity to the building massing & thereby providing shade and shelter from wind and giving seasonal interest in leaves, bark and form. Interspersed softscape bays and corners are populated with clusters that unify the street scene and define their own character.
- Augmented tree planting in softscape areas throughout the wider masterplan: these are predominantly of a smaller habit, native species and mixed forms with some multi-stem species that have good seasonal qualities, suited to the spaces and anticipated light levels.
- Specimen trees: will be interspersed throughout the development in selected parts of pedestrianised areas and in locations which present a good opportunity to host and display trees of particular merit. 7. Native small trees will be located in a grove in the pocket park below the school, providing community access and educational opportunities for students.
- 8.8. The selection will conform to the Borough's Greenscape Guidance being a varied palette of predominantly native trees, with a sourcing preference for UK stock with adaptability to climate change.

Trees to be Retained

- All remaining trees can be retained and integrated within the landscape masterplan as part of the Development. This includes the retention of several significant features, including the linear avenue of London Plane trees along Ship Lane (T48-T58), the avenue of trees along Lower Richmond Road (T67-T82), the off-Site trees bordering the River Thames (G58) and a number of those along the north-western boundary of the Stag Brewery component of the Site, as discussed below.
- 8.10. T48-T58 along Ship Lane potentially have a long-life expectancy in this location (perhaps 50-100 years+) and their retention within the Development will maintain the amenity, landscape and screening value these trees offer to this location. The Development will also provide the opportunity to improve both the growing conditions and public amenity value of these trees. This is likely to include the careful removal of some / all of the concrete hardstanding surrounding them and carefully demolishing and removing the existing boundary wall to the east of this line of trees, controlled via the implementation of a Site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement (see below).
- 8.11. The retention of trees along Lower Richmond Road (T70-T82) will filter views of the proposed built form within the Stag Brewery component of the Site. These trees would benefit from ongoing management including a gradual programme of replacement planting to ensure the integrity of this tree line is maintained.

Protection of Existing Trees to be Retained

- 8.12. Where existing trees are retained in proximity to construction work, tree protection will be required to mitigate for potential above and below ground impacts, and to ensure these trees are retained successfully. The factors which most commonly result in below ground damage affecting oxygen diffusion and availability of water, and which therefore must be avoided, include:
 - Compaction of the ground;



- Any change in soil levels (even if temporary), including ground excavation and soil stripping;
- · Covering the root zone with impervious surfaces;
- A rise in the water table level or ground saturation; and
- Damage by the direct toxicity of some materials (e.g. petrol, oil and lime in cement can kill underlying roots).
- 8.13. Tree protection will generally accord with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012. The area occupied by the canopy spread or RPA, (whichever is the greater) will be secured as a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) where no unauthorised access or construction operations (including Site compounds / facilities / storage of materials) are permitted in order to protect the ground from compaction or excavation and canopies from physical damage. This will be secured by means of temporary protective fencing as shown in **Drawings 2 and 3** with weatherproof signage as per the examples provided within **Appendices C and D**. Given the urbanised nature of the Site, traditional tree protection fencing will not be a practical solution with regards to certain trees. Instead, temporary tree protection boxes would be installed with weatherproof signage as per the examples provided within **Appendix E** and as shown on **Drawings 2 and 3**.
- 8.14. Where construction or soft landscape works are required within the RPA of retained trees, the area within the canopy spread and / or RPA of these trees (whichever is the greater) would become a Construction Working Area (CWA). All demolition and construction works affecting the CWA (which may include removal of existing hard surfacing, construction of new soft/hard landscape, access for piling activities and / or remediation activities (see paragraph 3.25 below)) would be carefully planned and executed via a Site specific Arboricultural Method Statement, secured via Planning Condition, to manage and minimise damage to the retained trees. Most tree roots can be expected to be found within the upper soil horizons (usually the top 600mm of field soil) and soft landscape operations within the CWA will have regard to the potential presence and protection of tree roots within this location.
- 8.15. Tree protection systems as shown on the **Drawings 2 and 3** are indicative and will be confirmed at the next detailed design stage.
- 8.16. The location / extent of individual CWAs will be identified and marked on Site prior to the commencement of any construction operations. In addition to the principles outlined within BS5837:2012, the Works within the CWAs will be planned and developed using the following method statement:
 - Select site access routes and construction plant that can safely access the Site given the physical constraints imposed by the height of the existing retained tree canopies;
 - For construction purposes, systems for the control and suppression of dust, hydrocarbons, cementitious and other phytotoxic elements will be employed to prevent damage to the adjacent trees:
 - Do not store materials or construction plant within the canopy spread or RPA of trees to be retained;
 - In order to minimise damage to shallow tree roots, excavation work within the CWA will be minimised to avoid significant harm to retained tree. No-dig systems would be used where possible with regards to required finished levels;
 - Where existing surface within the CWA is removed, this area will be protected from excessive compaction from people/plant. This will include the use of temporary ground protection and selection of light, tracked plant over heavier, wheeled alternatives;



- Where paving and surfacing systems are proposed within the RPAs of retained trees, consideration has been given to the use of permeable paving/surfacing systems (including resin-bound gravel) in order to assist with the long-term passive infiltration of air and water into the rootzone. Specialist pavement treatments have been designed within the RPAs of retained trees as detailed within the Design and Access statement submitted with the application. With regards to outline application areas, the use of Cellweb TRP systems or similar 3D cellular confinement systems is recommended;
- Where piling activities are required in proximity to retained trees (i.e. for the construction of basement structures to the west of the canopy spreads/RPAs of T48-57 inclusive along Ship Lane), above and below ground arboreal constraints will be considered and managed within CWAs. This will include careful equipment selection, use of existing hard surfacing for piling mats and / or load-bearing ground protection systems, and consideration to above ground constraints posed by canopy spreads (which may include localised lateral canopy reduction works where required) in accordance with Section 7.5 of BS5837:2012. As detailed above, all works required within CWAs will be carefully planned and executed via Site specific Arboricultural Method Statements, secured via Planning Condition.
- Where new underground services cannot be routed outside the CWA, excavation for these would be undertaken in line with the principles of Section 7.7 of BS5837:2012, including the use of hand or air-spade to prevent damage to retained tree roots;
- Where tree roots are encountered during essential ground intrusive works, roots exceeding 25mm diameter should remain undamaged, intact and protected by damp hessian/straw to prevent desiccation prior to backfilling with arisings from the original excavation; and
- Where tree roots below 25mm diameter are encountered, and cannot be retained, these can be
 cut with a single, sharp saw to minimise the cut area and potential for ingress of pathogens or
 diseases. Any torn/damaged roots should similarly be cut back to sound wood with a clean cut.
- 8.17. All ground contamination remediation activities will be carefully managed and considered within proximity to retained trees. As detailed within the Framework Construction Management Plan, the intention is to remove contaminated soils as required in all areas apart from RPAs of retained trees. Whilst a detailed remediation strategy is yet to be produced, a range of remediation strategies will be carefully considered where identified as required within RPAs. This will focus on minimising the impact upon existing trees and will be assessed on a tree-by-tree basis by the project Arboriculturalist. It is considered that minor increases in soil levels are unlikely to result in significant harm to retained trees where such trees currently exist within impermeable hard surfaces (i.e. whilst an increase in soil level may result, access to air, water and nutrients in these locations will likely be improved due to the removal of hard surfacing and replacement with permeable soft landscape).
- 8.18. Should any tree surgery be proposed to retained trees to facilitate construction access, this would be undertaken by an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor with works compliant with BS3998:2010 and BS5837:2012. Trees to be felled or vegetation to be removed should be clearly marked. Tree work should be timed to avoid the bird nesting season and other potential ecological constraints (e.g. bats), subject to consultation with an ecologist. If required, tree surgery work on trees with deadwood, cavities, split / lifted bark and dense ivy should be carried out under an Ecological Watching Brief. Care should be taken not to damage any surrounding vegetation to be retained.
- 8.19. The tree protection measures recommended above should be managed through an Arboricultural Method Statement (MS), conditioned as part of Planning Approval, that is bespoke to the Site/each application and activities concerned, including detailed construction proposals and final position of fencing / construction working areas as agreed with the Main Contractor.

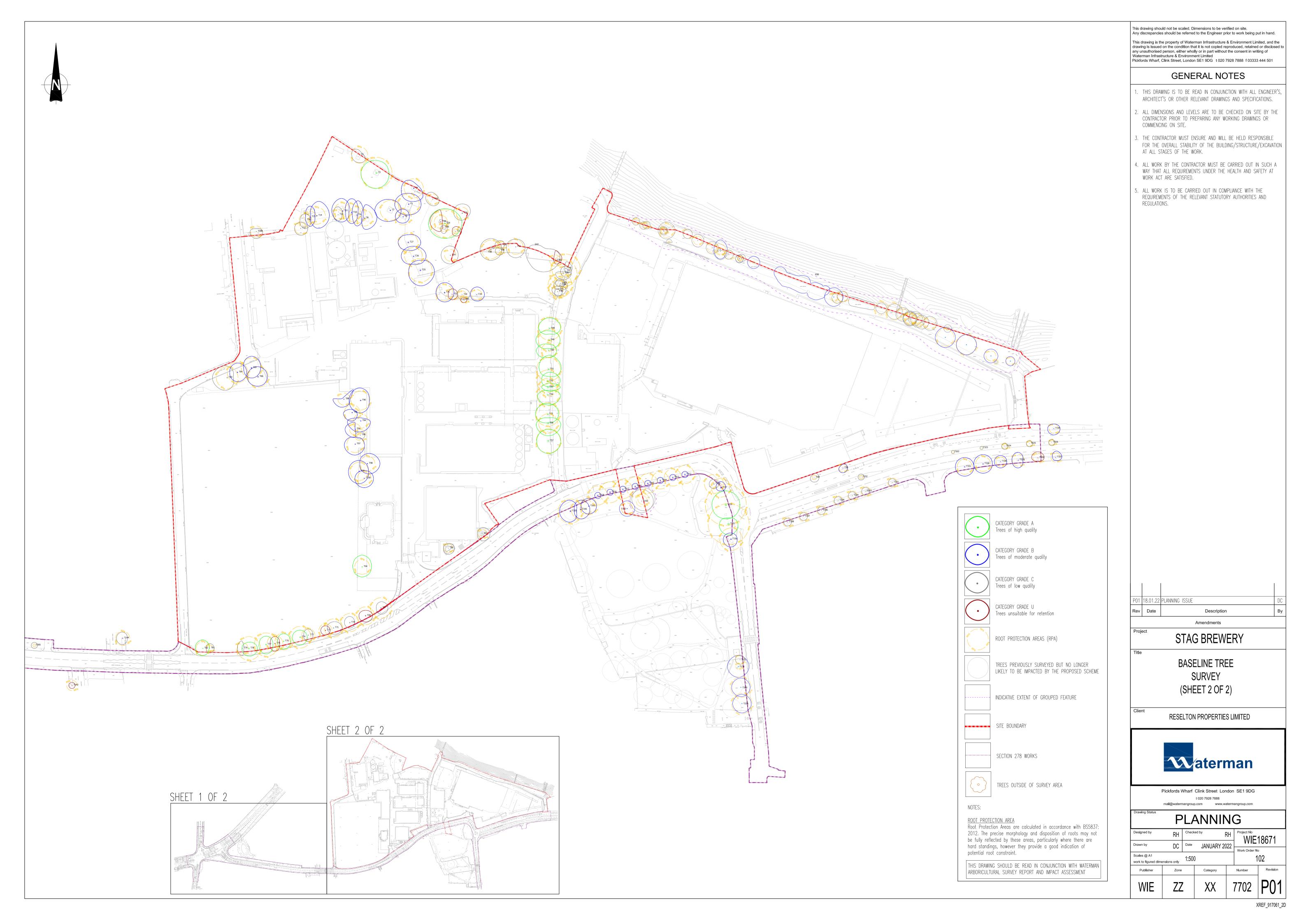




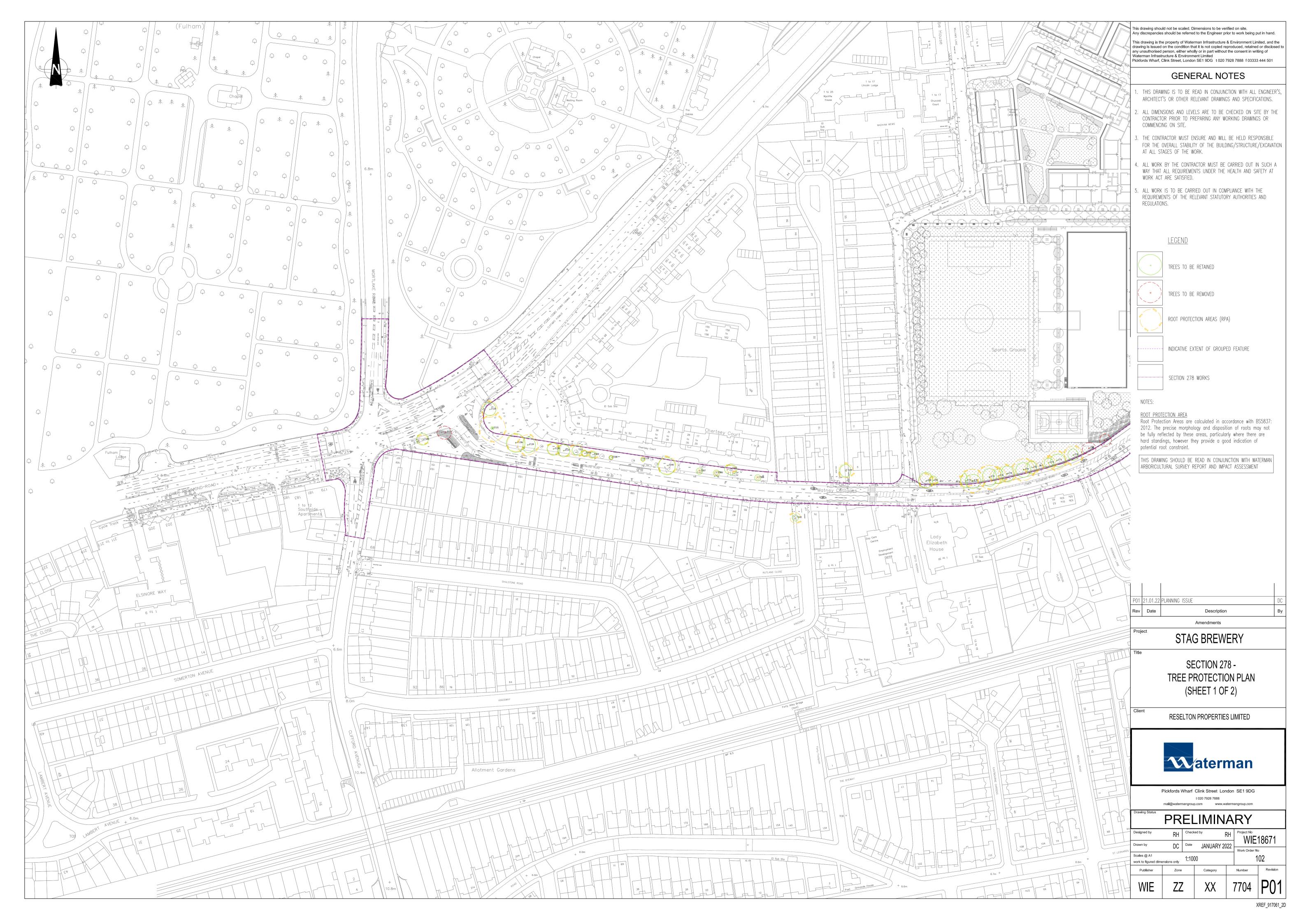
DRAWINGS

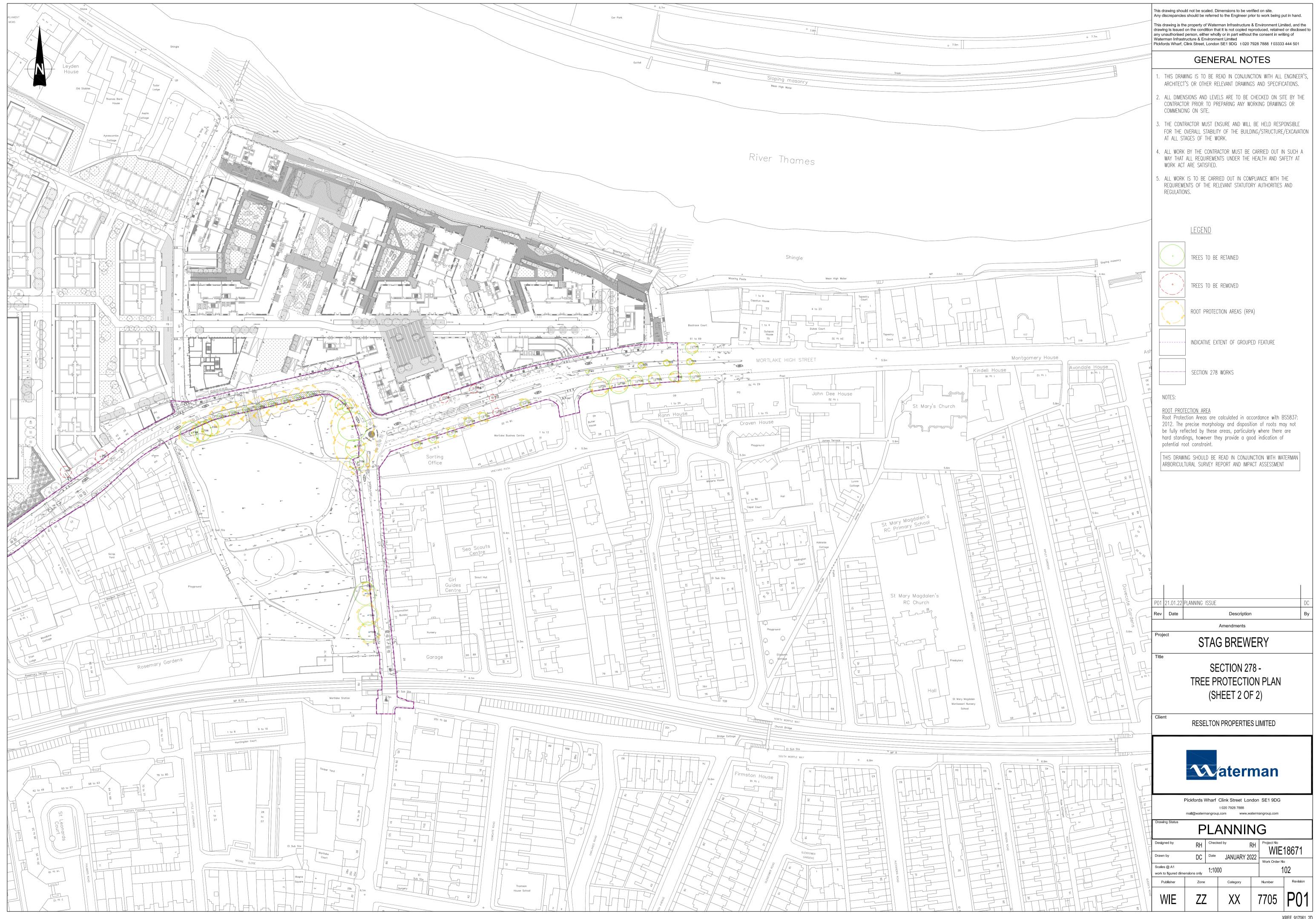
- Drawing 1: Tree Survey Plan (Drawing ref. 18671-102-WIE-ZZ-XX-DR_L_7701 and 7702)
- Drawing 2: Tree Retention and Protection Plan Applications A and B (Drawing ref. 18671-102-WIE-ZZ-XX-DR_L_7703)
- Drawing 3: Tree Retention and Protection Plan S278 Works (Drawing ref. 18671-102-WIE-ZZ-XX-DR_L_7704 and 7705)
- Drawing 4: Proposed Site Wide Landscape Rendered Masterplan (Drawing ref. P10736-00-004-GIL-0101)
- Drawing 5: Proposed Highway Works Lower Richmond Road and Mortlake High Street drawing (Drawing ref. 38262/5514/033 and 034).

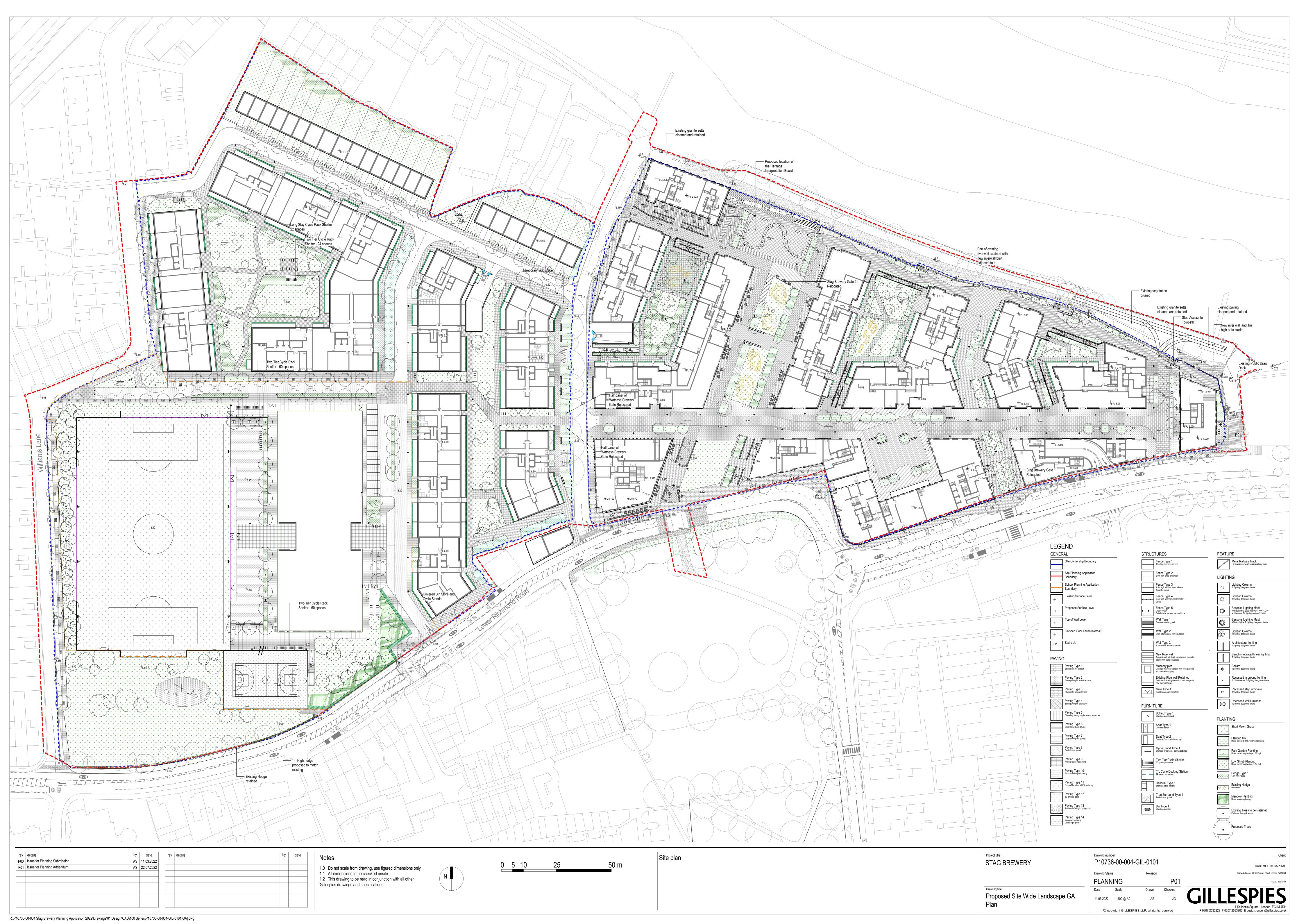


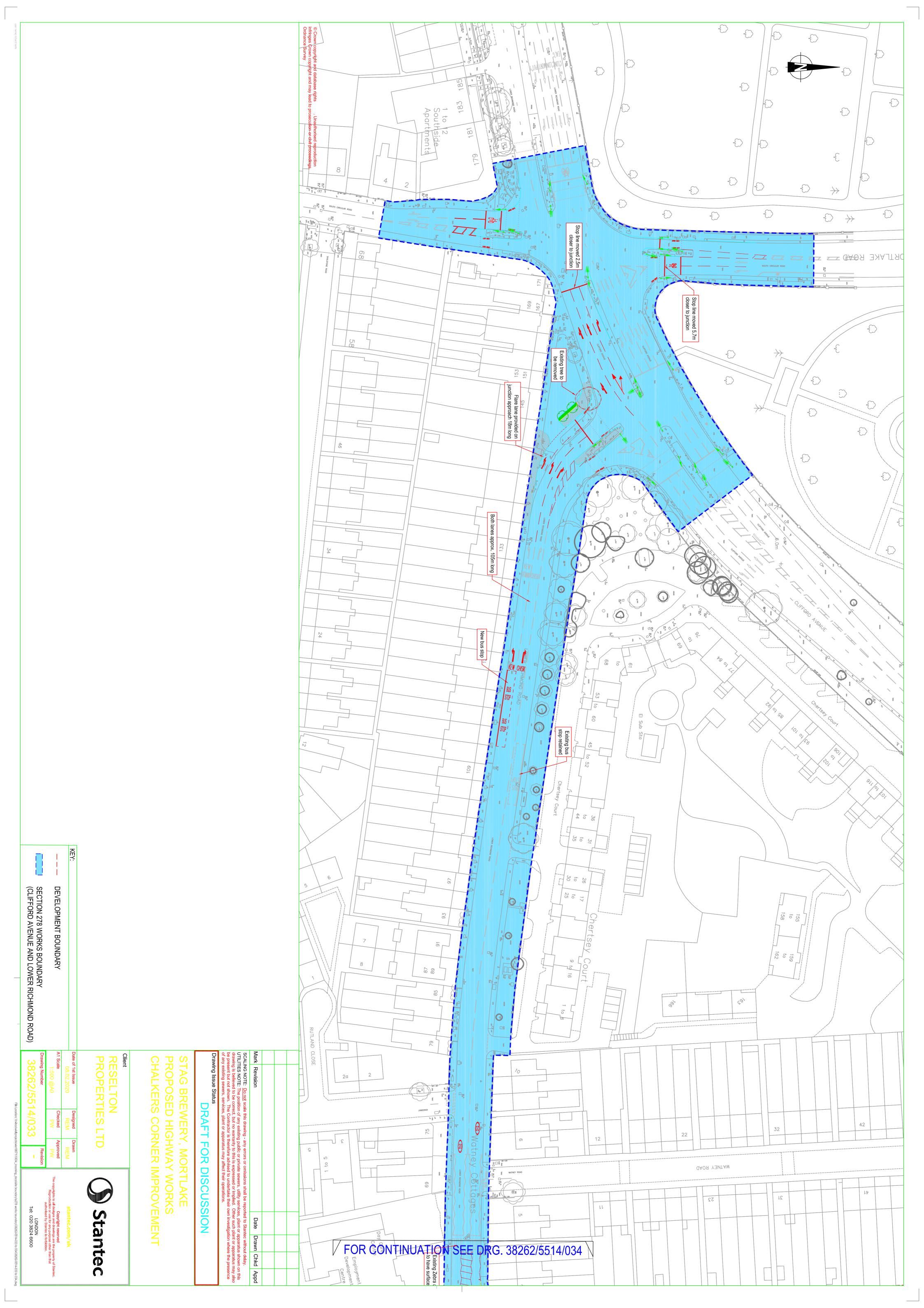


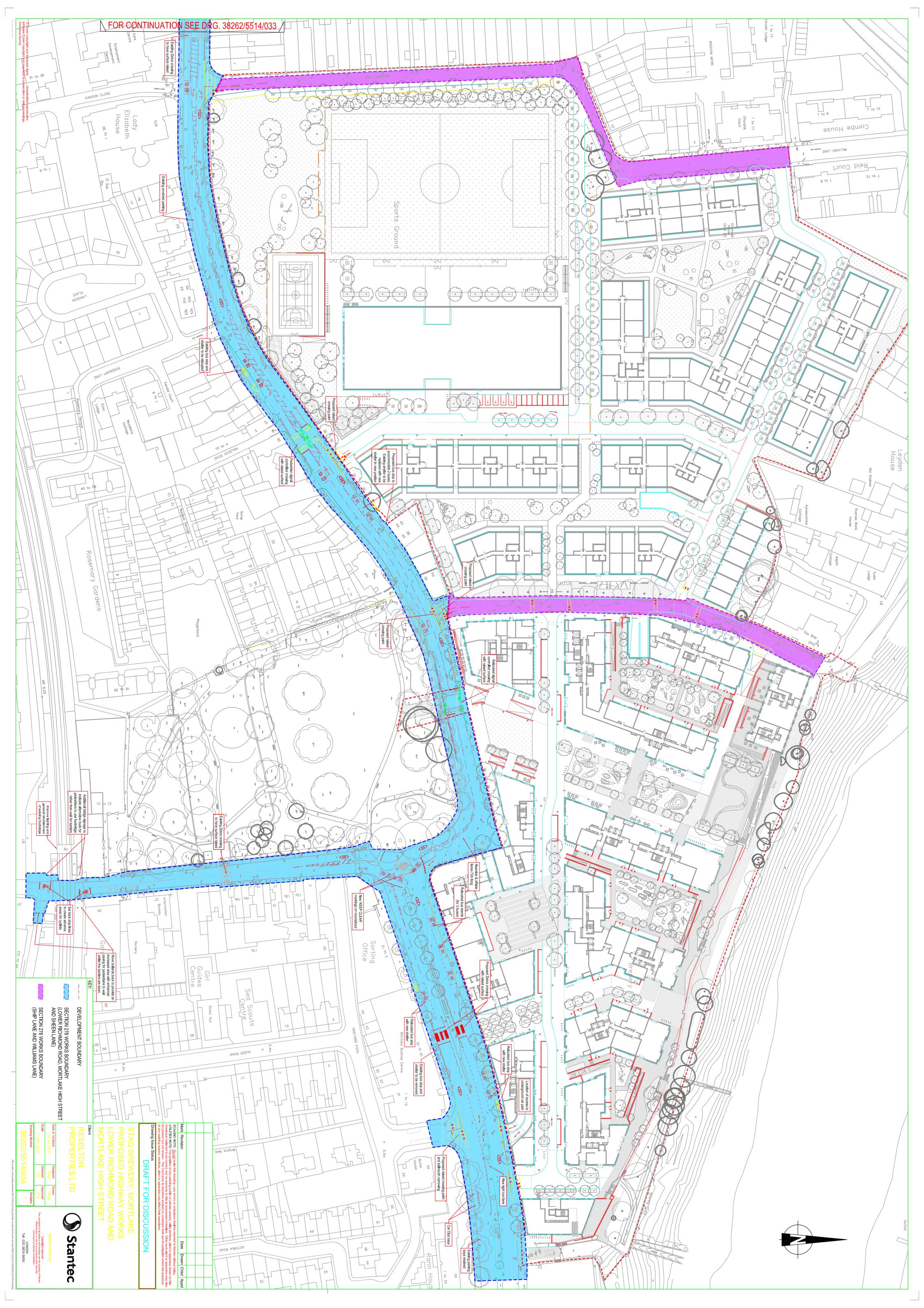














APPENDICES

A. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (extract from BS5837)

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	Criteria			Identification on Drawing Within Tree Schedule
Category U Those 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, su unviable after removal of other category trees (i.e. where, for Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, imme Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health a of better quality. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservations.	whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot ediate, and irreversible overall decline; and and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality tre	t be mitigated by pruning);	DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	Criteria - Subcategories 1 Mainly Arboricultural Values	2 Mainly Landscape Values	3 Mainly Cultural Values, including Conservation	Identification on Drawing / Within Tree Schedule
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy minimum of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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 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	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY



B. Schedule of Existing Trees

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T2	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus)	7m	2 stems @ 230mm 190mm 220mm	NE2m SE5m SW5m NW5m	2m	2m SW	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Boundary tree; of some boundary screening value; multi-stemmed from base; unbalanced crown biased to the S due to previous pruning; hard surfacing within RPA.	C (1)	5.2m	86.1m²
Т3	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	830mm	N8m E8m S10m W10m	1.5m	4m NW	М	Good	Good	40+	Large buttress roots; hard surfacing within RPA; twin-stemmed from 3m; broad dominant crown with no significant defects.	A (1)	10.0m	311.7m²
T4	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	10m	510mm	NE3m SE8m SW9m NW7m	2.5m	2m SW	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Boundary tree; large buttress roots; hard surfacing within RPA; unbalanced crown biased to the S due to previous pruning; bark wounds in crown.	B (1)	6.1m	117.7m²
T5	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	12m	560mm	N7m E8m S7m W9m	2m	2m S	SM	Good	Good	40+	Large buttress roots; hard surfacing within RPA; part of group.	B (1)	6.7m	141.9m²
Т6	Fastigiate hornbeam (Carpinus betulus 'Fastigiata')	10m	430mm	N5m E4m S4m W5m	3.5m	2m NE	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of group; hard surfacing within RPA; minor deadwood.	B (1)	5.2m	83.6m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
Т7	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	12m	540mm	N7m E7m S7m W10m	2.5m	4m E	SM	Good	Good	40+	Part of group; trunk leans slightly to E; hard surfacing within RPA.	B (1)	6.5m	131.9m²
Т8	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	8m	420mm	N8m E8m S7m W2m	2m	2.5m S	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; hard surfacing within RPA; large buttress roots, with wounding.	B (2)	5.0m	79.8m²
Т9	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	12m	440mm	N9m E4m S7m W3m	2.5m	4m W	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; hard surfacing within RPA; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded.	B (2)	5.3m	87.6m²
T10	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	470mm	N9m E4m S7m W4m	3m	4m E	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; hard surfacing within RPA; trunk leans slightly to W; multiple pruning wounds on trunk now occluded.	B (2)	5.6m	99.9m²
T11	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	440mm	N8mE4m S7mW7 m	2m	4m S	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; hard surfacing within RPA.	B(1)	5.3m	87.6m²
T12	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus)	6m	260mm	N5m E2.5m S4m W3m	2m	1m NE	SM	Fair	Fair	10+	Large buttress roots, with wounding; small suppressed tree; of low value; of limited potential.	C (1)	3.1m	30.6m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T14	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	450mm	N9m E8m S8m W4m	2m	3m	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; broad dominant crown of trees in group; crown has been previously topped at 3m; multistemmed from 3m.	B (2)	5.4m	91.6m²
T15	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	13m	320mm	N7m E3m S6m W3m	2.5m	2.5m SE	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; temporary building below crown; branches in contact with adjacent structure.	B (2)	3.8m	46.3m²
T16	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus)	8m	220mm 260mm	N4m E3m S5.5m W3.5m	2m	2m W	SM	Fair	Fair	40+	Part of group; twin-stemmed from 0.5m; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	C (2)	4.1m	52.5m²
T17	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus)	8m	310mm	N4m E4.5m S4.5m W4m	2m	2m S	SM	Fair	Poor	10+	Branches in contact with adjacent structure; bark wound with exposed heartwood; of low value.	C (1)	3.7m	43.5m²
T19	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus)	7m	280mm	NE3.5m SE4.5m SW4m NW5m	2.5m	2.5m S	SM	Good		40+	Boundary tree; of low level screening value only.	C (1)	3.4m	35.5m²
T20	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	10m	320mm	NE6m SE4m SW5m NW6m	1.5m	3m W	EM	Good	Good	20+	Boundary tree; low hanging branches.	C (1)	3.8m	46.3m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T22	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	6m	130mm	N3m E4m S3m W2m	1m	2.5m SE	SM		Poor	<10	Small, recently planted tree.	U	1.6m	7.6m²
T24	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	10m	310mm	N6mE5m S5.5mW 6m	1m	2m	EM	Good	Fair	20+	Surface roots with damage on upper sides; multi-stemmed from 2.5m.	C(1)	3.7m	43.5m²
T25	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	630mm	N6.5m E9m S10m W7.5m	1m	3m S	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of group; building below crown; branches in contact with adjacent structure; lower branches pruned clear of building.	B (1)	7.6m	179.6m²
T26	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	13m	480mm	N6.5m E8m S5m W8m	1.5m	3m S	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; hard surfacing within RPA; crown has been previously topped at 5m above ground level.	B (1)	5.8m	104.2m²
T27	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	510mm	N5m E8m S5m W6.5m	3m	5m S	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; large buttress roots; trunk leans slightly to E; crown has been previously topped at 5m above ground level; multiple pruning wounds on trunk now occluded.	B (1)	6.1m	117.7m²
T28	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20m	350mm	N7m E1m S6m W7m	5m	4m N	SM	Fair	Fair	<10	Dieback at branch ends; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent tree; suspected early ash dieback disease.	U	4.2m	55.4m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T29	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	20m	740mm	N9.5m E11m S9.5m W10.5m	1.5m	4m SW	М	Good	Good	40+	Grows in low planter; hard surfacing within RPA; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; large buttress roots; broad dominant crown.	A (1)	8.9m	247.7m²
T30	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	6m	220mm	N1m E2m S4m W2m	2m	4m S	SM	Fair	Fair	10+	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent tree; of low value.	C (1)	2.6m	21.9m²
T31	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	11m	440mm	N6.5m E6m S6m W5.5m	2.5m	3m N	SM	Good	Good	40+	Hard surfacing within RPA; building below crown; branches in contact with adjacent structure; of good form.	B (1)	5.3m	87.6m²
T32	Swedish whitebeam (Sorbus intermedia)	6m	290mm	N3.5m E3.5m S3.5m W2.5m	3m	2m N	SM	Poor	Fair	<10	Suppressed as overtopped by adjacent tree; of low value.	U	3.5m	38.0m²
Т33	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	9m	210mm	N4mE5m S3mW3 m	2m	3m NE	Y	Fair	Fair	40+	Hard surfacing within RPA; trunk leans heavily to E.	C(1)	2.5m	20.0m²
T34	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	10m	280mm	N5m E5m S4m W4m	2m	3m N	Y	Good	Good	40+	Hard surfacing within RPA; of good form.	B (1)	3.4m	35.5m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T35	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8m	185mm	N1m E2m S2m W2m	5m	3m S	Y	Poor	Poor	<10	Hard surfacing within RPA; large buttress roots, with wounding; sparse leaf coverage; suppressed; of low value.	C	2.2m	15.5m²
Т37	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus)	15m	500mm est	N7m E7m S7m W7m	3m	4m S	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Boundary tree; twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression forks; dense vegetation limits survey; some dimensions estimated.	C (1)	6.0m	113.1m²
T38	Apple (Malus sp.)	6m					SM	Fair	Fair	10+	Suppressed as overtopped by adjacent tree; of low value; dense vegetation limits survey.	C (1)		
T39	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	8m	200mm est	N3m E2m S2m W4m	3m	2.5m	EM	Fair	Fair	10+	Dense vegetation limits survey; all dimensions estimated; of low value.	C (1)	2.4m	18.1m²
T40	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7m	210mm est	N2m E3m S3m W2.5m	2m	2.5m	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Dense vegetation limits survey; all dimensions estimated; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent tree.	C (1)	2.5m	20.0m²
T41	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	12m	4 stems @ 200mm est	N5m E6m S7m W6m	2m	1m	M	Good	Poor	10+	Multi-stemmed coppice.	C (1)	4.8m	72.4m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G42	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	18m	Avg 400mm				EM	Good	Fair	20+	Drawn-up, mutually suppressed trees; ash showing signs of ash dieback disease; dense vegetation limits survey.	C (2)	4.8m	72.4m²
T43	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	16m	760mm	N4m E4m S3m W1m	7m	7m NE	М	Fair	Poor	20+	Crown has been previously topped; of some boundary screening value.	C (1)	9.1m	261.3m²
T44	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	16m	400mm est600m m est	N1mE5m S4mW5 m	10m	10m N	М	Fair	Fair	40+	Crown has been previously topped; of some boundary screening value; some dimensions estimated; twin-stemmed from 1m; tight compression fork with included bark.	C(1)	8.7m	235.2m²
T45	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	16m	200mm est 450mm est	N2m E5m S4m W4m	6m	6m E	М	Fair	Fair	20+	Crown has been previously topped; some dimensions estimated; dense vegetation limits survey; twin stemmed from base; of some boundary screening value.	C (1)	5.9m	109.7m²
T46	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	11m	300mm est	N2m E3m S3m W2m	2.5m	4m	EM	Good	Good	20+	Some dimensions estimated; of some boundary screening value.	C (1)	3.6m	40.7m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T47	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	5m	2 stems @ 190mm	N3m E4m S4m W3m	2.5m	4m	SM	Fair	Fair	10+	Small suppressed tree; twin stemmed from base.	C (1)	3.2m	32.7m²
T48	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	16m	620mm	N7m E7m S3.5m W7m	3m	6m E	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Of high amenity value; part of linear boundary group; bark wound on trunk; hard surfacing within RPA; unbalanced crown biased to the N; building below crown; branches in contact with adjacent structure.	A (2)	7.4m	173.9m²
T49	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	16m	580mm	N6m E7m S5.5m W8.5m	4m	3m E	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of linear boundary group; of high amenity value; crown has been previously topped at 3m; hard surfacing within RPA; large buttress roots.	A (2)	7.0m	152.2m²
T50	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	16m	390mm	N4m E5m S4.5m W8m	3m	5m SW	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear boundary group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; hard surfacing within RPA; bark wound on trunk; of high amenity value.	A (2)	4.7m	68.8m²
T51	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	17m	640mm	N9m E8m S4.5m W6m	5m	4m NE	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of linear boundary group; of high amenity value; hard surfacing within RPA; western side of crown previously reduced; large buttress roots.	A (2)	7.7m	185.3m²
T52	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	16m	600mm	N5.5m E8m S3.5m W4m	5m	3m E	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of linear boundary group; of high amenity value; hard surfacing within RPA; western side of canopy previously reduced; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	A (2)	7.2m	162.9m²

Appendices



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T53	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	16m	480mm	N2.5mE8 mS2.5m W4m	5m	3m S	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of linear boundary group; of high amenity value; western side of canopy previously reduced; unbalanced crown biased to the E; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; hard surfacing within RPA.	A(2)	5.8m	104.2m²
T54	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	18m	590mm	N3m E8m S6.5m W6.5m	7m	4m E	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of linear boundary group; lower branches on western side of crown previously reduced; hard surfacing within RPA; of high amenity value; building below crown; branches in contact with adjacent structure; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	A (2)	7.1m	157.5m²
T55	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	18m	630mm	N7m E7m S5.5m W8m	6m	6m E	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear boundary group; of high amenity value; building below crown; branches in contact with adjacent structure; twin-stemmed from 4m; hard surfacing within RPA.	A (2)	7.6m	179.6m²
T56	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	17m	510mm	N3.5m E8m S8m W7.5m	3.5m	2.5m N	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of linear boundary group; three- stemmed from 2.5m; hard surfacing within RPA; underground services within 1m of base; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; temporary building below crown.	A (2)	6.1m	117.7m²
T57	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	15m	650mm	N7.5m E8m S8m W7.5m	3m	4m NE	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear boundary group; of high amenity value; temporary building below crown; large buttress roots; hard surfacing within RPA.	A (2)	7.8m	191.1m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G58	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	Max 15m	Various		N/A		SM	Good	Good	40+	Group of trees growing on riverbank; some deadwood and stubs; category grading based on overall group merit, but group shown as smaller groups and individual trees on Constraint's plan in order to identify trees of lower quality within group. Individual RPAs also plotted	B2	Vari	ous
T59	English oak (Quercus robur)	9m	210mm	NE3m SE3m SW3m NW2m	3m	2.5m S	SM	Good	Good	40+	Crown shape distorted due to proximity of adjacent structure.	B (1)	2.5m	20.0m²
T60	Norway maple (Acer platanoide s)	7m	120mm	NE3m SE3m SW3m NW2m	3m	2m S	Y	Fair	Fair	20+	Crown shape distorted due to proximity of adjacent structure.	C (1)	1.4m	6.5m²
T61	Himalayan birch (Betula utilis)	12m	240mm	N4m E5m S4.5m W3m	1.8m	2m E	SM	Fair	Fair	10+	Roadside tree growing in raised planter within pavement; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded.	C (1)	2.9m	26.1m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T62	Himalayan birch (Betula utilis)	9m	230mm @1.25m	N3m E4m S4m W3m	0.5m	1.4m	SM	Fair	Fair	10+	Grows in raised planter in pavement; low hanging branches.	C (1)	2.8m	23.9m²
T64	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	12m	400mm	N7.5mE6 mS6.5m W6m	1.5m	2.5m W	SM	Good	Good	40+	Of good form.	A(1)	4.8m	72.4m²
T67	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	7m	550mm	N4m E4.5m S4m W3m	3m	3.5m N	EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Part of linear feature along busy road; old pruning wounds forming pocket cavities in trunk; some bark necrosis and suspected stem decay; epicormic growth on trunk.	C (12)	6.6m	136.8m²
T68	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	7m	480mm	N3.5m E4.5m S4m W4.3m	3m	4m	EM	Poor	Poor	<10	Fungal fruiting bodies at base; ganoderma adspersum; basal decay; old pruning wounds forming pocket cavities throughout; twin-stemmed from 2.5m.	U	5.8m	104.2m²
T70	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	8.5 m	490mm	N4m E3m S3.5m W3.5m	3m	4m	EM	Fair	Poor	10+	Part of linear feature along busy road; bark wound on trunk; decaying heartwood in trunk; old pruning wounds forming pocket cavities in trunk; twin-stemmed from 2.5m.	C (12)	5.9m	108.6m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T71	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	7m	490mm	N4m E5.5m S4m W4m	1.5m	2m W	EM	Fair	Poor	10+	Part of linear feature along busy road; old pruning wounds forming pocket cavities in trunk; fungal fruiting bodies on trunk; inonotus dryadeus.	C (12)	5.9m	108.6m²
T72	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5m	350mm @1m	3m	1.5m	2m	М	Fair	Poor	<10	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m; crown has been previously heavily reduced; significant dieback at branch ends; of limited potential.	U	4.2m	55.4m²
T73	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	5m	350mm	N4m E3m S4m W3m	1.5m	1.5m	М	Fair	Fair	10+	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m; significant dieback at branch ends; trunk leans slightly to E.	C (1)	4.2m	55.4m²
T74	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	8m	580mm	N4.5m E4.5m S5m W5m	2m	4m	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear feature along busy road; of high amenity value.	A (2)	7.0m	152.2m²
T75	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	10m	460mm	N5mE4.5 mS5mW 4m	2m	4.5m	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear feature along busy road; of high amenity value; old pruning wounds forming pocket cavities in trunk.	A(2)	5.5m	95.7m²
T76	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	7m	420mm @1m	N4.5m E3m S5m W3m	1m	1.5m	EM	Fair	Poor	<10	Crown shape distorted due to group pressure; twin-stemmed from 1.5m; main union has begun to fail.	U	5.0m	79.8m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T77	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	11m	630mm	N5.5m E4.5m S6m W4.5m	2m	2.5m NW	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear feature along busy road; of high amenity value.	A (2)	7.6m	179.6m²
T78	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')		630mm	N4m E5.5m S5m W4.5m	2m	4m	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear feature along busy road; of high amenity value; twin-stemmed from 3m; old pruning wounds forming pocket cavities in trunk.	A (2)	7.6m	179.6m²
T79	Cockspur thorn (Crataegus crus-galli)	4.5 m	310mm	N4.5m E1m S4.5m W3m	1.5m	2m S	EM	Fair	Fair	10+	One-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent tree; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded.	C (1)	3.7m	43.5m²
T81	Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	3.5 m	180mm	N3m E3m S3m W2m	0.5m	0.5m	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Suppressed as overtopped by adjacent tree.	C (1)	2.2m	14.7m²
T82	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	9m	370mm	N5.5m E4m S4.5m W5m	N1m S2.5m	2.5m NE	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of linear feature along busy road; of high amenity value; of good form.	A (2)	4.4m	61.9m²
Т83	Box elder (Acer negundo)	8m	580mm	N7.5m E4m S8m W9.5m	2.5m	2.5m S	M	Fair	Poor	10+	Part of group; crown has been previously topped at 5m; wounds on trunk with decay; polyporus squamosus (Dryad's Saddle) emerging from wound.	C (2)	7.0m	152.2m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T84	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	12m	550mm	N6mE6m S6mW5 m	3m	2m N	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; of moderate amenity value; crown has been previously topped at 3m; roots growing between kerb stones.	B(2)	6.6m	136.8m²
T85	Box elder (Acer negundo)	9m	540mm	N7.5m E6m S6.5m W5m	4m	2.5m SW	M	Fair	Fair	20+	Crown has been previously heavily reduced; part of group; of moderate amenity value.	B (2)	6.5m	131.9m²
T86	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	13m	550mm	N6.5m E6m S6m W7m	2.5m	3m SE	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Large buttress roots; roots causing pavement deflection; branches in contact with adjacent boundary wall; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	B (2)	6.6m	136.8m²
T88	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	370mm	N5m E6m S5m W4m	2m	3m N	Y	Good	Good	40+	Part of group.	B (2)	4.4m	61.9m²
Т89	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	10m	320mm	NE8.5m E4m S5m W7m NW1m	2m	3m W	SM	Good	Fair	20+	Part of group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; minor deadwood.	B (2)	3.8m	46.3m²
Т90	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	15m	510mm	N8m E5.5m S8m W7.5m	2m	3m S	SM	Good	Good	40+	Trunk leans slightly to W; branches in contact with adjacent structure; crown has been previously topped at 4.5m; part of group; surface roots with damage on upper sides.	B (2)	6.1m	117.7m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
Т93	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	12m	420mm	N2m E3m S5.5m W5.5m	2.5m	3m S	EM	Good	Fair	20+	Unbalanced crown biased to the W; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; part of group; minor deadwood.	B (2)	5.0m	79.8m²
T94	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	13m	390mm	N2m E6m S7m W8.5m	2m	3m W	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; strimmer damage.	B (2)	4.7m	68.8m²
T95	Manna ash (Fraxinus ornus)	11m	300mm	N4m E0m S5m W6.5m	2.5m	3m W	Y	Good	Fair	20+	Part of group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; bark wound on trunk; unbalanced crown biased to the W.	B (2)	3.6m	40.7m²
T96	Manna ash (Fraxinus ornus)	10m	300mm	N2mE3m S2.5mW 3m	3m	3.5m N	SM	Fair	Fair	20+	Part of group; crown has been previously heavily reduced.	C(2)	3.6m	40.7m²
T97	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	10m	450mm	N4.5m E6m S7m W7m	3.5m	2.5m S	М	Good	Good	40+	Part of group; bark wound on trunk; temporary building below crown.	B (2)	5.4m	91.6m²
Т98	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	11m	400mm	N6.5m E8m S6.5m W5m	2m	2m SW	SM	Good	Good	40+	Part of group of three trees; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; branches in contact with adjacent structure.	B (2)	4.8m	72.4m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
Т99	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	10m	490mm	N7m E6m S8m W7m	2.5m	2m W	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group of three trees; grows around adjacent fence; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	B (2)	5.9m	108.6m²
T100	Manna ash (Fraxinus ornus)	10m	370mm	N5m E6m S6m W6m	1.5m	2m SW	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Part of group of three trees; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; trunk leans slightly to S.	B (2)	4.4m	61.9m²
T106	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	7m	260mm	N4m E3.5m S3.5m W4m	2.5m	2.5m W	Y	Good	Good	40+	Street tree; of good form.	A (12)	3.1m	30.6m²
T107	Small- leafed lime (Tilia cordata)	6m	370mm	N4m E4m S4.5m W5m	3m	3m	SM	Good	Good	40+	Street tree; multi-stemmed from 2m.	A (12)	4.4m	61.9m²
T120	Norway maple (Acer platanoide s)	12m	420mm	N4.5m E4m S4m W4m	3.5m	2m S	SM	Fair	Fair	20+	Minor deadwood; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded.	C (2)	5.0m	79.8m²
T121	Wild cherry (Prunus avium)	4m	700mm	1m			ОМ		Poor	Dead	Dead stump.	U	8.4m	221.7m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T133	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	15m	460mm	6m	2m	1.5m N	SM	Fair	Fair	20+	Multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded; surface roots with damage on upper sides; crown shape distorted due to group pressure; twisted trunk.	B (2)	5.5m	95.7m²
T134	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	15m	535mm	N5mE5m S5mW3 m	2m	3m W	EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Trunk leans slightly to SE; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	B(2)	6.4m	129.5m²
T136	Red Horse chestnut (Aesculus X carnea 'Briottii')	15m	300mm	4m	2.5m	3m E				20+	Swollen base of trunk; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded.	B (2)	3.6m	40.7m²
T137	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	15m	330mm	N4m E4m S4m W3.5m	2.5m	3m E	SM	Fair	Fair	20+	Trunk leans slightly to S.	B (2)	4.0m	49.3m²
T139	Unkno <i>wn</i>	5m	110mm	N0.5m E1.5m S1.5m W1m	2.5m	2m E	Y		Poor	Dead	Dead tree.	U	1.3m	5.5m²
T140	Common Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocasta num)	8m	460mm @1m	N5m E5m S6m W6m	2m	2.5m	SM	Good	Fair	40+	Three-stemmed from 2m; tight compression forks with included bark; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded.	B (12)	5.5m	95.7m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T142	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5m	6 stems @ 90mm est	N2m E4m S4m W4m	2m	1.5m	M	Fair	Poor	<10	Stems growing around gas cabinet resulting in extensive cankers.	U	2.6m	22.0m²
T143	Chanticleer pear (Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer	6m	280mm	2m	4m	4m	EM	Poor	Poor	<10	Fungal fruiting bodies at base; ganoderma adspersum; crown has been previously heavily reduced; unlikely to last more than ten years due to poor condition.	U	3.4m	35.5m²
T144	Norway maple (Acer platanoide s)	11m	380mm	N4m E3m S4m W4m	3m	2.5m N	EM	Fair	Fair	10+	Twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression forks with included bark; roots causing significant pavement damage; eastern side of crown reduced to clear building.	C (1)	4.6m	65.3m²
T145	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10m	250mm	N3m E4m S4m W4m	2m	2m E	SM	Good	Poor	20+	Street tree; crown biased to south due to presence of building to north.	B (1)	3.0m	28.3m²
T149	Raywood ash (Fraxinus angustifolia 'Raywood')	12m	250mm	4m	4m	2.5m S	EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Street tree; multiple pruning wounds on trunk not yet occluded.	B(1)	3.0m	28.3m²
T152	Norway maple (Acer platanoide s)	4m	100mm	2m	0.5m	1m	Y	Good	Good	20+	Young tree (stem diameter less than 150mm).	C (1)	1.2m	4.5m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T154	Common Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocasta num)	11m	600mm @1m	N4m E4m S5m W5m	3m	4m E	EM	Fair	Fair	40+	Crown shape distorted due to group pressure; twin-stemmed from 1.5m; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent tree.	B (1)	7.2m	162.9m²
T155	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	20m	1100mm @1m	9m	4m	5m SE	М	Good	Good	40+	Three-stemmed from 1.5m.	A (1)	13.2m	547.4m²
T157	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	500mm	N4m E3m S2m W3m	7m	2m N	EM	Fair	Fair	40+	Crown has been previously heavily reduced.	B (1)	6.0m	113.1m²
T158	Common Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocasta num)	12m	2 stems @ 360mm	3m	1.5m	2m N	SM	Good	Fair	20+	Suppressed as overtopped by adjacent tree; twin stemmed from base.	C (1)	6.1m	117.3m²
G162	2x False Acacia (Robinia pseudoaca cia)	15m	Avg. 550mm	7.5m	4m	3m W	M	Fair	Fair	10+	Sparse leaf coverage; crossing branches; minor deadwood	C (1)	6.6m	136.8m ²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T163	Common Horse Chestnut (Aesculus hippocasta num)	15m	370mm	Avg. 5m	1.5m	2.0m W	E	Fair	Fair	20+	Within area of mown grass; exposed shallow surface roots with mower damage noted. Linear cracks to bark. Signs consistent with Bleeding Canker of Horse Chestnut (BCHC) (Pseudomonas syringae pv aesculi).	B (1)	4.4m	60.8m ²
T165	Norway maple (Acer platanoide s)	12m	450mm	5m	1.5m	3m S	SM	Fair	Fair	40+	Part of group of three trees in park; unbalanced crown biased to the E; multi-stemmed from approx. 3m.	B (1)	5.4m	91.6m²
T166	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	14m	500mm	N6m E6m S6m W4m	3m	4m E	SM	Good	Good	40+	Part of group of three trees in park; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	B (1)	6.0m	113.1m²
T171	Apple (Malus sp.)	8m	250mm @1m	N4m E3m S3m W3m	2m	1.5m	EM	Good	Good	20+	Grows in grass area above low retaining wall; multi-stemmed from 1.5m above ground level.	C (2)	3.0m	28.3m²
T172	English oak (Quercus robur)	6m	150mm	2.5m	1m	1.5m E	Y	Good	Good	40+	Small tree within park setting.	C (1)	1.8m	10.2m²
T300	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplat anus)	15m	300mm est	N2mE4m S4.5mW 4m	4m	4m S	SM	Fair	Fair	10+	Off-site tree; crown shape distorted due to proximity of adjacent structure; all dimensions estimated; unable to view lower trunk due to boundary fence.	C(1)	3.6m	40.7m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T302	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	16m	300mm est	N6m E4m S2m W1m	4m	4m N	SM	Fair	Fair	<10	Grows against wall with limited space for future development; etiolated specimen.	U	3.6m	40.7m²
T303	Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	6m	350mm est	N3m E3m S2m W3m	0m	1m	EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Small suppressed tree; crown has been previously topped.	C (1)	4.2m	55.4m²
T304	Golden rain tree (Koelreuter ia paniculata)	16m	500mm est 400mm est	N3m E5m S3m W4m	6m	5m W	М	Fair	Fair	20+	Crown has been previously topped; dense vegetation limits survey; some dimensions estimated; twin stemmed from base; of some boundary screening value.	C (1)	7.7m	185.5m²
T305	Sweet chestnut (Castanea sativa)	3m	80mm	2m	1.5m	1m	Y	Fair	Fair	40+	Young tree (stem diameter less than 150mm).	C (1)	1.0m	2.9m²
T306	Sweet chestnut (Castanea sativa)	4m	110mm	2m	1.5m	2m	Υ	Fair	Fair	40+	Young tree (stem diameter less than 150mm).	C (1)	1.3m	5.5m²
T307	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	4m	80mm	2m	1.5m	2m	Y	Poor	Poor	<10	Young tree (stem diameter less than 150mm); significant dieback at branch ends; bark wound on trunk; unlikely to last more than ten years due to poor condition.	U	1.0m	2.9m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T308	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	4m	100mm	1m	2m	2m E	Υ	Poor	Poor	<10	Young tree (stem diameter less than 150mm); extensive bark wounds on trunk; dieback at top of crown; unlikely to last more than ten years due to poor condition.	U	1.2m	4.5m²
T309	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	6m	210mm	2m	2.5m	2m E	Y	Fair	Poor	10+	Bark wounds with exposed heartwood; minor deadwood.	C (12)	2.5m	20.0m²
T310	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	6m	150mm	2m	2.5m	2m E	Y	Fair	Poor	10+	Bark wound with exposed heartwood; minor deadwood.	C (12)	1.8m	10.2m²
T311	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	7m	320mm	3m	3.5m	23m	SM	Poor	Poor	<10	Bark wound with exposed heartwood; major deadwood; dieback at top of crown; unlikely to last more than ten years due to poor condition.	U	3.8m	46.3m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T312- 319	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	#T3 12 8m# T31 3 8m# T31 4 7m# T31 5 11m #T3 16 12m #T3 17 10m #T3 18 11m #T3 19	#T312 490mm# T313 460mm# T314 460mm# T315 520mm# T316 510mm# T317 500mm# T318 560mm# T319 510mm	2m	4m	4m	EM	Good	Fair	40+	Row of street trees growing in small pavement planting pits; managed dense epicormic growth t base; all trees heavily reduced;#315 bark wound on trunk;#316 exudations on trunk;#317 longitudinal crack at base.	B(2)	5.9m5.5 m5.5m6. 2m6.1m 6.0m6.7 m6.1m	108.6m ² 95.7m ² 9 5.7m ² 12 2.3m ² 11 7.7m ² 11 3.1m ² 14 1.9m ² 11 7.7m ²
T320	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	16m	650mm	N7m E4m S7m W7m	3m	2m W	EM	Good	Good	40+	Part of group of three trees in park; large dominant tree in group; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	B (1)	7.8m	191.1m²



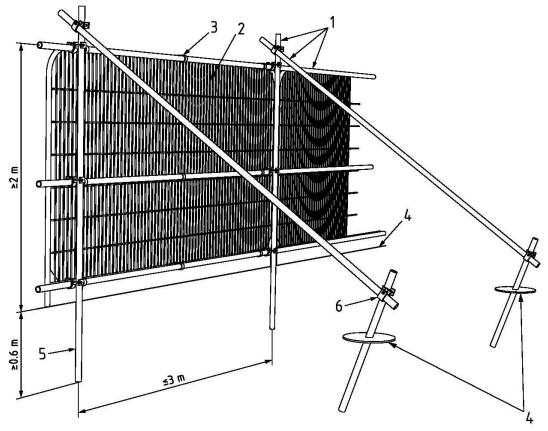
No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T321	London plane (Platanus X acerifolia)	20m	1100mm	N4m E6m S7m W6m	4m	3m	M	Good	Good	40+	Three-stemmed from 3m; crown shape distorted due to group pressure.	A (1)	13.2m	547.4m²
T322	Norway maple (Acer platanoide s)	4m	90mm	1m	1.5m	1.5m W	Y	Good	Good	20+	Young tree (stem diameter less than 150mm).	C (1)	1.1m	3.7m²
T323	Pear (Pyrus communis)	3m	80mm	1m	1.5m	1m NE	Y	Good	Good	20+	Young tree (stem diameter less than 150mm).	C (1)	1.0m	2.9m²
T324- 326	Pear (Pyrus communis)	#T3 24 6m #T3 25 6m #T3 26 5m	#T324 140mm #T325 140mm #T326 140mm	2m	2m	1.5m	Υ	Fair	Fair	20+	#326 sparse leaf coverage; young trees (stem diameter less than 150mm).	C (1)	1.7m 1.7m 1.7m	8.9m² 8.9m² 8.9m²
T327	Apple (Malus sp.)	8m	250mm	N4m E4m S2m W2m	3.5m	2m W	EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Street tree; unbalanced crown biased to the N due to presence of building to south.	B (2)	3.0m	28.3m²



No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear- ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi- ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate- gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T328	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	7m	250mm	N4mE4m S2mW4 m	4m	2m S	EM	Poor	Poor	Dead	Leaf buds 90% dead.	C	3.0m	28.3m²
T329	Raywood ash (Fraxinus angustifolia 'Raywood')	10m	320mm	N5m E3m S5m W4m	3m	2m S	EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Street tree; unbalanced crown biased to the N due to S; twin-stemmed from 4m.	B (1)	3.8m	46.3m²
T330- 331	English oak (Quercus robur)	12m	#T330 400mm #T331 400mm	6m	2.5m	3m	SM	Good	Good	40+	Two large street trees of generally good form.	B (1)	4.8m 4.8m	72.4m² 72.4m²
T332- 338	Pear (Pyrus communis)	10m	250mm	2.5m	4m	2.5m	Y	Good	Good	40+	Some trees with sparse canopies.	C (2)	3.0m	28.3m²
T339	False acacia (Robinia pseudoaca cia)	10m	6 stems @ 150mm	N5m E5m S5m W4m	2m	2m N	SM	Good	Fair	20+	Multi-stemmed coppice; low retaining wall approximately 1m to east.	C (1)	4.4m	61.1m²
T340	Common lime (Tilia x europaea)	10m	400mm est	4m	1.5m	2m E	EM	Fair	Fair	40+	Grows above low retaining wall; epicormic growth at base limits survey; some insignificant dieback.	B (1)	4.8m	72.4m²



C. Example Specification for Tree Protection Barrier.

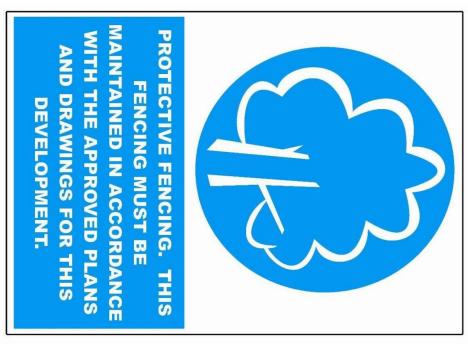


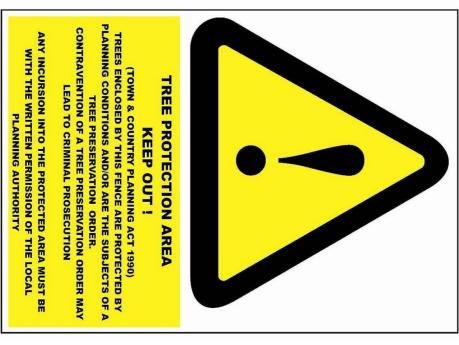
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 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



D. Tree Protection Signage (Example)



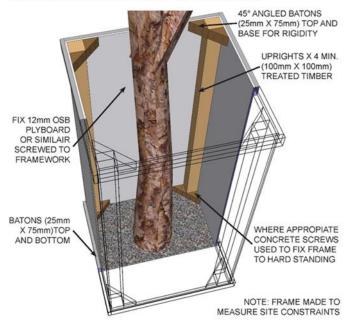




E. Tree Protection Box Specification



TREE PROTECTION BOX FRAME SPECIFICATION





UK and Ireland Office Locations

