Merewood
Arboricultural Consultancy Services

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION
Professional Member
No. PRO 1047

Arboricultural Implications Assessment for a proposed development at Land adjacent to Green End 17 Dene Road Northwood HA6 2BS Rev B

Client: AJA Taylor and Co Ltd
1a Eastbury Road
Northwood
Middx
HA6 3BG

Prepared by
Simon Hawkins Dip Arb L6 (ABC) N.D Arbor M. Arbor. A.

Date
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Merewood.
Gregory Road, Hedgerley, Bucks. SL2 3XW
M. 07784 915944 T. 01753 647236
E. s_imon.hawkins@hotmail.co.uk
VAT No: 990 9313 9

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 I am instructed by AJA Taylor and Co Ltd to undertake an Arboricultural Survey at Land adjacent to Green End, 17 Dene Road, Northwood. I am also instructed to assess the likely impact of development proposals and produce an Arboricultural Method Statement detailing how trees shall be protected from the proposed construction activity.

1.1.2 The proposals are for a residential development of the site including parking and landscaping.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 Green End, 17 Dene Road, Northwood is a detached property served by a single entrance off Dene Road leading to a detached garage and to a turning/parking area in front of the house. The property has a front/side garden and a larger rear garden.

1.2.2 The shape of the site is more or less rectangular and it is bordered by Dene Road to the north by Foxdell to the west, and by other residential properties on all other sides. The site is located to the north of Northwood village centre, to the north of Uxbridge. The surrounding area has a suburban feel about it and is typified by medium low density housing, shops and offices.

1.2.3 The topography of the site is irregular across the whole site, with a general trend of sloping down from north to south.

1.2.4 It has been established at the time of the survey that the trees on the site are not covered by a Tree Preservation Order nor are they located within a designated Conservation Area (search conducted on the Hillingdon Council website 28/06/22).

1.3 Survey date

1.3.1 The trees at Green End, 17 Dene Road, Northwood were surveyed on Thursday, June 2nd, 2022.

1.4 Scope and Purpose of the report

1.4.1 The tree survey and assessment of existing trees has been carried out in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard B.S. 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations’ (hereafter referred to as B.S. 5837). The guidelines set out a structured assessment methodology to assist in determining which trees would be deemed either as being suitable or unsuitable for retention.

1.4.2 The purpose of this report therefore is therefore to firstly, present the results of an assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the development of the site.

1.4.3 The report is designed to support a planning application for development proposals at the above site. The survey has therefore focused on any trees present within or bordering the site that may potentially be affected by the future proposals or will pose a constraint to any proposed development

1.5 Documents referred to

1.5.1 The tree survey and this report have been prepared with reference to the following documents:
The existing site plan
The proposed site layout plan
The schedule of tree constraints (appendix 2)
The plan of tree constraints (appendix 3)
The arboricultural method statement (AMS) dated 30/06/22

2.0 Results

2.1 Results summary

2.1.1 Appendix 1 presents details of the individual trees and groups found during the assessment including heights, stem diameters and rpa's, crown spread (normally measured to cardinal points unless otherwise indicated), an indication of physiological and structural condition, age class, any appropriate management recommendations, estimated life expectancy and a BS5837 category of quality.

2.1.2 The survey has revealed that that of the 131 trees and 3 groups of trees surveyed, 1 is category 'A'; 50 are category 'B'; 75 are category 'C' plus three category 'C' groups and 5 are category 'U' trees.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 Overview of typical impacts arising from construction

Development activity	Potential impact	Consequence	Mitigation
Delivery of materials to the site Plant machinery accessing the site	Soil compaction and erosion	Root damage and die back limiting the ability of the tree to take up water and nutrients	Create construction exclusion zones (CEZ's) by the erection of barrier fencing
Storage of materials on the site	Leachate from chemical based products contaminating soil	Roots die back and soil becomes contaminated inhibiting future root recovery	Provide a dedicated area for the storage of materials following delivery away from root protection areas.

Distribution of materials about the site	Damage to branches or bark due to careless handling	Wounding of the bark can lead to infection from wood decay pathogens	Erect barrier fencing that takes account of branch spread as well as roots
Mixing of cement, plaster, etc.	Leachate from chemical based products contaminating soil	Roots die back and soil becomes contaminated inhibiting future root recovery	Provide a dedicated area for mortar mixing (etc.) with a suitably thick plastic (impermeable) membrane to prevent chemicals leaching. Provide a spare reservoir of water close by to wash away spillages
Contractor parking	Soil compaction and erosion	Root damage and die back limiting the ability of the tree to take up water and nutrients	Provide dedicated area for contractor parking away from RPA's

3.2 Proposed tree works

3.2.1 The proposed development has been set out in order to optimise tree retention as far as possible, whilst adhering to other planning restrictions. The scheme would include the removal of twenty one trees and (part of) one group of trees in order to facilitate the development. All trees to be removed are category 'C' trees. Category 'U' trees would be removed anyway in the interests of good arboricultural management.

3.2.2 The trees to be removed are

Tree number	Species	Category
T64 – 67	Apple	Category C
T71 – 73	Apple	
T76 & 77	Apple	
T78	Plum	
T84	Horse chestnut	
T95 – 97	Silver birch*	
T101 – 103	Apple	
T117 – 119	Holly	
T126	Willow	
G1 (in part)	Lawson cypress	

*It may be possible to transplant the silver birch trees

3.2.3 The yew tree (T99) is to be pruned back (the tree is currently one sided) in order to provide a suitable clearance between the crown of the tree and the new building. The branches are to be reduced by 3m on the east side and by 1m on the north side. Since yew is a species highly tolerant of pruning, it is not anticipated this will have any adverse effect on the tree.

3.3 Changes to soil levels

3.3.1 There are no changes to soil levels proposed within the RPA's of trees to be retained.

3.3.2 Soil stripping (the removal of the topsoil layer) is a pre-commencement activity that has the potential to impact on retained trees. Topsoil within RPA's is to remain undisturbed to maintain the health of the trees. Removed topsoil is to be held temporarily near to the entrance of the site where it can be collected and removed. No topsoil is to be allowed within the construction exclusion zones.

3.4 The Impact of Accessing the Site

3.4.1 Site access is unencumbered by overhanging branches and therefore no facilitation pruning will be required.

3.4.2 The movement of machinery (and pedestrians) around a site has the potential to impact on soil.

3.4.3 Healthy soil is made up of different sized particles with air spaces between those particles. It is these air spaces that help with drainage of rainwater through the soil, removing carbon dioxide and replenishing oxygen thereby allowing roots to breathe. Fine roots are able to grow into these voids, gradually expanding over time as they grow larger, but where soil has become compacted growth is inhibited and roots can die.

3.4.4 Vehicles accessing the site will compact soil and destroy the layered structure, especially of topsoil. Other site activities including the movement of plant machinery (dumper trucks, excavators, cranes, forklifts and pedestrian movements) also contribute to soil erosion and compaction.

3.4.5 In order to ensure that trees which are to be retained maintain enough volume of soil around their roots to stay healthy (the calculated RPA), protective fence barriers must be erected.

3.4.6 The fenced off areas will create Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ's) which should be considered sacrosanct. Activity within the CEZ is to be forbidden unless previously agreed with the Consulting Arboriculturist and in agreement with the Local Planning Authority.

3.4.7 The tree protection plan (see method statement) shows where fencing is to be erected prior to the commencement of works on the site.

The installation of protective fencing shall be addressed by the Arboricultural Method Statement section 3.2

3.5 The Impact of Excavations

3.5.1 The footprint of the proposed buildings are generally distal to the RPA's of trees to be retained. There will therefore be no impact arising from the excavation of most of the footings.

3.5.2 There are a couple of exceptions where the footing of the new buildings will encroach marginally onto RPA's, For example Plot 1 encroaches very slightly onto the RPA of the western red cedar (T88) by an insignificant amount.

3.5.3 Plot 2 encroaches very slightly onto the RPA of the dawn redwood (T81), whilst units 3-5 encroach a little onto the RPA of the beech (T121). These are very small encroachments that will not harm the trees in question.

3.5.4 The excavations are expected to include traditional strip foundations.

3.5.5 Although the routing of services has not yet been detailed, it is expected that services and drains will be routed beneath the parking area, as would be expected. This will not affect any trees.

3.6 The Impact of Construction Site Activities

3.6.1 The site working area will be established on the hard surfaced car parking areas at the front of the clubhouse, including the parking spaces.

3.6.2 Deliveries will be made by means of the existing road. Materials are to be set down at the front of the clubhouse where they can either remain in situ until needed, moved to a more appropriate area or be brought under cover if necessary.

3.6.3 The hard standing area at the front of the clubhouse is to be used for the storage of cement and plaster bags hazardous chemicals and petrochemical products and will also provide a suitable area for mortar mixing in line with COSHH regulations to ensure there is no detrimental effect on trees.

The mixing of cement and cleaning of tools shall be addressed by the Arboricultural Method Statement at section 3.6

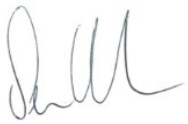
3.7 Issues to be addressed by the Method Statement

3.7.1 The Method Statement will address the following issues

- Tree removal
- Installation of protective fencing
- Installation of no-dig driveway sections and ground protection
- Building site activities
- Cement mixing

3.8 Summary

3.8.1 The proposed new building does not affect any trees and can be built with minimal impact to the surrounds. Full provision can be made for the protection of all trees to remain in order to ensure their continued viability following the completion of construction.



Simon Hawkins Dip Arb L6 (ABC), ND Arb, MArborA

Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Methodology

1. The ground level survey of the trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of B.S 5837. The survey has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence on the proposals.
2. The purpose of this report is to modify the recommendation found in the tree constraints schedule for the future use of this site. Where applicable, trees with significant defects have been highlighted and appropriate remedial works have been recommended. However, this report should not be seen as a substitute for a full *Safety Survey* or *Management Plan* which are specifically designed to minimise risk and liability associated with the responsibility for trees. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken.
3. Evaluation of tree condition within the assessment applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It may be necessary to review these within 12 months in accordance with sound arboricultural practice as recommended by the National Trees Safety Group guidance 'Common Sense Risk Management for Trees'.
4. Trees have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of B.S.5837, '*Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'*. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition.

Category U - Red	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.
Category A - Green	**Those trees of the highest quality and value**: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested).
Category B - Blue	**Trees of moderate to high quality and value**: in such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested).
Category C - Grey	**Trees of low quality and value**: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter of below 150mm
Subcategory 1 concerns mainly arboricultural values, how good a specimen is in terms of form and physiological condition; the value of a tree as a component in a group or in a formal or semi-formal arboricultural feature such as an avenue.	
Subcategory 2 concerns mainly landscape values and considers the importance of a tree or group of trees as an arboricultural or landscape feature. Trees present in larger numbers, such as woodlands for example may attract a higher rating than they would as individuals because of their collective value.	
Subcategory 3 concerns mainly cultural values including conservation, historical, commemorative, or other value such as veteran or wood pasture.	

5. RPA's of single stemmed trees are calculated according to the following formula:
   RPA radius = 12 x stem diameter (measured at 1.5m above ground level)
6. Where a tree has more than one stem, the equivalent single stem diameter is usually recorded. This is calculated by adding the squares of the stems and then finding the square root of the total. The radius of the RPA is then calculated by multiplying the equivalent stem diameter by 12 (ref B.S. 5837:2012 para 4.6.1). Where access is restricted an estimate of the stem diameter is provided and this is indicated in the appropriate column.

Appendix 2
Schedule of Tree Constraints

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Height to1st main branch	Height of canopy	Age	General observations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T1	Horse chestnut	14	500	5	5	2	3	F	F	M		20 - 40	B2
T2	Common lime	17	420	5	3	3	3	G	F	M		40+	B2
T3	Horse chestnut	15	390	1	5	3	2	F	F	M		20 - 40	B2
T4	Common lime	17	420 200	3	4	3	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T5	Horse chestnut	18	450	6	6	3	3	F	G	M		20 - 40	B2
T6	Horse chestnut	18	550	1	5	3	2	F	F	M	Cavity on main stem	20 - 40	B2
T7	Common lime	18	440	4	4	3	3	P	F	M	Dead/dying	<10	U
T8	Silver birch	19	210	1	3	1	4	G	F	M		10 - 20	C
T9	Silver birch	15	180	1	3	2	1	G	F	M		10 - 20	C
T10	Silver birch	18	220	2	2	3	2	G	G	M		10 - 20	C
T11	Silver birch	17	390	2	4	3	5	G	G	M		20 - 40	B2
T12	Silver birch	17	330	2	3	2	4	G	G	M		20 - 40	B2

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Height to1st main branch	Height of canopy	Age	General observations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T13	Silver birch	11	160 130	2	4	5	2	G	F	M		20 - 40	C
T14	Silver birch	14	200	1	1	2	1	F	F	M		10 - 20	C
T15	Silver birch	13	130 100	1	2	0.5	1	F	F	M		10 - 20	C
T16	Silver birch	13	140	2	1	1	1	G	G	M		20 - 40	C
T17	Silver birch	13	150	1	2	1	2	F	F	M		10 - 20	C
T18	Silver birch	16	340	2	3	5	1	G	G	M		20 - 40	B2
T19	Silver birch	14	170	2	1	1	1	F	F	M		10 - 20	C
T20	Silver birch	16	260	2	5	4	2	G	G	M		20 - 40	B2
T21	Silver birch	17	290	0	5	1	1	G	G	M		20 - 40	B2
T22	Silver birch	7	130	0.5	4	1	2	G	F	M		20 - 40	C
T23	Apple	3	150	0.5	2	2	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T24	Apple	4	110	0.5	2	1	1	G	G	M		40+	C

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T25	Common lime	18	540	4	7	3	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T26	Oak	21	960	7	11	5	5	G	G	M		40+	A1 + A2
T27	Common lime	20	570	4	3	4	2	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T28	Common lime	18	530	4	4	4	3	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T29	Red horse chestnut	17	420	4	1	3	3	F	P	M	Canker on stem has led to decay and structural weakness	<10	U
T30	Common lime	5	330	2	2	2	1	F	P	M	Lopped tree leaving only a stump	10 - 20	C
T31	Yew	7	160	1	1	1	1	G	G	M/A		40+	C
T32	Red horse chestnut	17	450	2	5	3	5	P	F	M	Significant upper crown dieback	<10	U
T33	Red horse chestnut	12	400	2	4	4	4	P	F	M	Significant upper crown dieback	<10	U
T34	Horse chestnut	18	560	4	4	5	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T35	Horse chestnut	21	570	5	3	7	8	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T36	Horse chestnut	17	390	3	1	6	8	G	F	M		20 - 40	B2

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T37	Horse chestnut	22	450	3	3	7	2	G	F	M		40+	B2
T38	Horse chestnut	18	500	5	4	6	0	F	F	M		20 - 40	B2
T39	Horse chestnut	15	400	0	6	5	1	F	F	M		20 - 40	B2
T40	Horse chestnut	22	620	5	5	4	6	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T41	Apple	5	240	2	1	0.5	2	F	P	M	Hollow tree with failed main stem	10 - 20	C
T42	Apple	4	130	1	1	0	2	F	F	M		20 - 40	C
T43	Horse chestnut	21	690	3	6	2	7	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T44	Yew	5	230	2	2	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T45	Yew	5	310	2	3	4	5	G	G	M		40+	C
T46	Silver birch	7	230	1	3	0.5	4	G	F	M		20 - 40	C
T47	Silver birch	3	120	1	2	0	3	G	F			20 - 40	C
T48	Horse chestnut	19	850	5	4	5	6	G	F		Tree has been pollarded in the past	20 - 40	B1 + B2

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T49	Horse chestnut	19	580	4	6	5	6	G	G			40+	B1 + B2
T50	Sycamore	19	460 190	5	5	5	6	G	F			40+	C
T51	Myrobalan plum	4	200	5	0	0	5	F	P		Decay developing on main stem	10 - 20	C
T52	Horse chestnut	20	830	7	4	7	7	G	G			40+	B1 + B2
T53	Horse chestnut	12	370	2	3	3	4	G	G			40+	C
T54	Apple	4	320	4	4	1	3	G	G			20 - 40	C
T55	Tree of Heaven	10	310	5	1	5	5	G	G	M		40+	B2
T56	Silver birch	12	290	4	0	5	4	G	G	M		20 - 40	C
T57	Red horse chestnut	12	700	6	3	6	4	F	P	M	Canker on stem @ 5m west side could be a potential weakness	20 - 40	B2
T58	Red horse chestnut	10	690	3	4	5	5	F	F	M	Suspect decay in fork @ 6m, not fully visible from ground level	20 - 40	B2
T59	Hawthorn	7	160 190	3	1	2	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T60	Myrobalan plum	7	190	3	1	1	4	F	P	M		40+	C

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T61	Sycamore	10	470	3	5	4	4	G	G	M		40+	B1
T62	Myrobalan plum	7	390	1	1	4	4	F	F	M	Upper crown dying back	10 - 20	C
T63	Hawthorn	6	70 110	0.5	2	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T64	Apple	3	120	2	1	1	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T65	Apple	4	140	2	1	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T66	Apple	3	130	1	0	1	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T67	Apple	3	150	0	3	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T68	Apple	4	320	3	2	3	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T69	Fig	2	110	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	G	F	M	Recently pruned	40+	C
T70	Apple	5	170	0	3	1	2	G	G	M		20 - 40	C
T71	Apple	4	170	2	2	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T72	Apple	4	190	3	2	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T73	Apple	4	350	3	3	3	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T74	Myrobalan plum	7	290	0.5	2	4	1	F	F	M		20 - 40	C
T75	Goat willow	8	320	3	3	3	1	F	F	M		20 - 40	C
T76	Apple	4	300	3	3	1	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T77	Apple	4	160	2	2	1	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T78	Plum	3	90	2	1	2	2	F	G	M		40+	C
T79	Fastigiate yew	6	280	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	G	G	M		40+	C
T80	Fastigiate yew	6	280	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	G	G	M		40+	C
T81	Dawn redwood	20	540 520	5	4	5	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T82	Deodar cedar	15	340	2	3	2	1	F	G	M		40+	C
T83	Western red cedar	16	200	3	4	3	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T84	Horse chestnut	9	290	2	3	3	4	F	F	M		20 - 40	C

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T85	Yew	6	130	2	2	2	3	G	G	Y		40+	C
T86	European lime	9	280 150 410 250	2	1	1	1	G	G	M	Tree recently lopped	40+	C
T87	Hawthorn	9	260	0.5	2	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T88	Western red cedar	18	480	1	2	2	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T89	Silver birch	18	440	3	4	4	2	G	G	M		20 - 40	B1 + B2
T90	Silver birch	18	370	2	3	3	2	G	G	M		20 - 40	B1 + B2
T91	Yew	8	280 260	3	6	7	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T92	Oak	18	590	5	7	8	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T93	Myrobalan plum	12	310	4	3	2	4	F	F	M		10 - 20	C
T94	Deodar	18	720*	5	5	5	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T95	Silver birch	14	170	2	2	2	1	G	G	M/A		40+	C
T96	Silver birch	14	130	2	1	1	2	G	G	M/A		40+	C

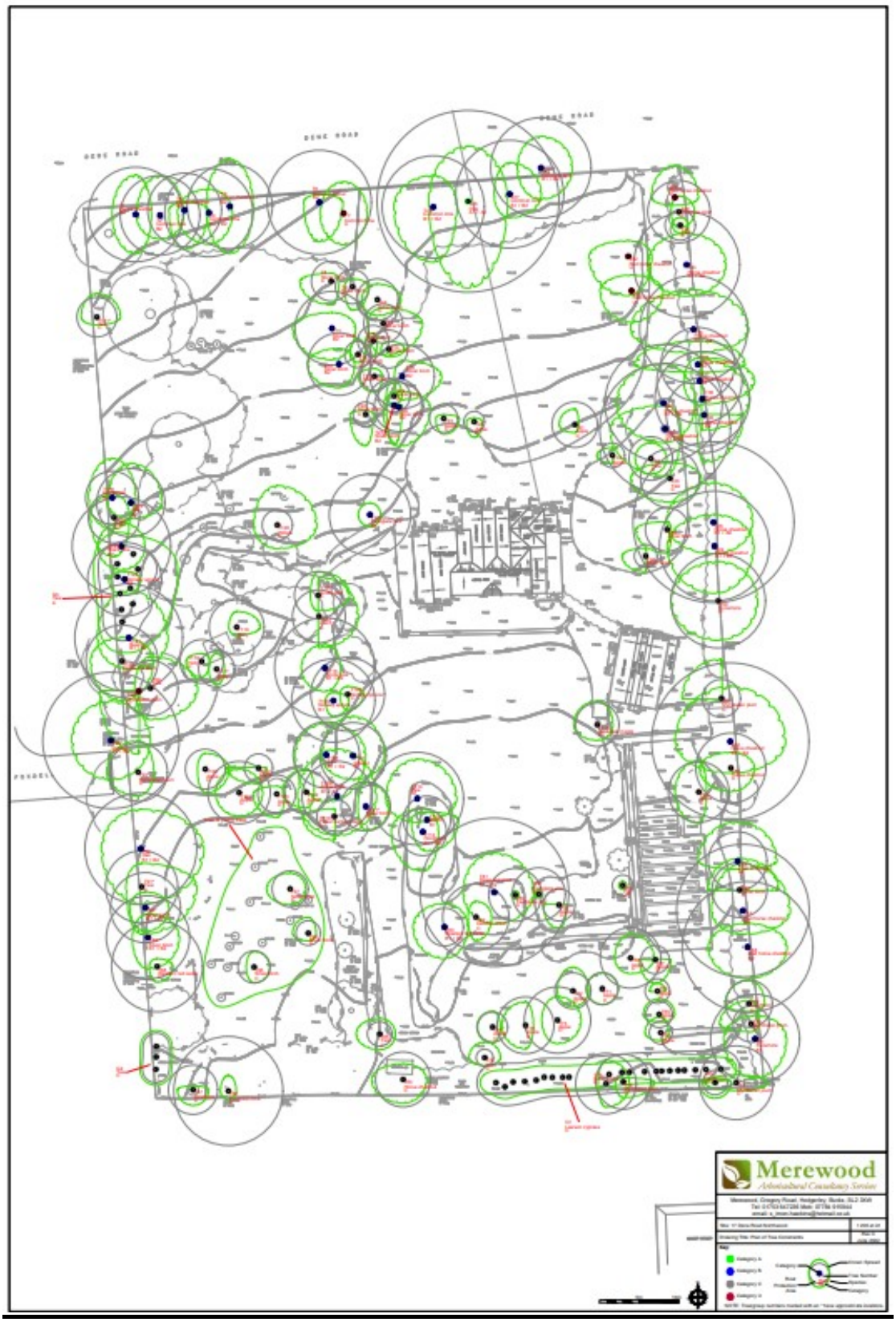
Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T97	Silver birch	15	190	2	2	2	3	G	G	M/A		40+	C
T98	Myrobalan plum	7	410	0	8	0	5	P	P	M	Extensive cubical rot has caused the stem to split	<10	U
T99	Yew	10	290	4	4	6	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T100	Apple	4	210	2	3	3	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T101	Apple	4	330	3	3	3	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T102	Apple	4	120 90	0	2	1	4	G	G	M		40+	C
T103	Apple	4	200	1	3	1	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T104	Apple	4	230	3	2	1	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T105	Norway spruce	19	390	1	2	2	1	F	G	M		40+	B1
T106	Norway spruce	19	440	1	2	2	1	F	G	M		40+	C
T107	Walnut	12	350	5	3	4	4	G	G	M		40+	B1
T108	Yew	14	350	4	6	5	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T109	Silver birch	18	370	6	5	5	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T110	Paper barked maple	5	130 130	1	3	0	4	F	F	M		40+	C
T111	Silver birch	16	260	3	3	3	1	G	G	M		40+	B1
T112	Hornbeam	12	250	3	5	2	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T113	Beech	14	250	1	4	4	2	G	G	M		40+	B1
T114	Yew	10	470 130	5	3	5	4	G	G	M		40+	B1
T115	Japanese maple	6	230	3	2	2	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T116	Scots pine	19	530	3	3	2	3	G	G	M		20 - 40	B1 + B2
T117	Holly	10	190	2	2	1	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T118	Holly	10	230	1	2	1	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T119	Holly	9	290	2	1	3	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T120	Horse chestnut	14	380	3	5	4	4	F	F	M		20 - 40	C

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T121	Beech	17	570	6	4	5	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T122	Larch	6	280	5	4	5	0	F	F	M		20 - 40	C
T123	Scots pine	11	250	3	2	4	1	F	F	M		40+	C
T124	Norway spruce	18	390	1	2	2	2	G	F	M		40+	B2
T125	Black pine	18	520	3	3	3	3	F	G	M		40+	B2
T126	Willow	10	80 80 70 90	5	3	5	3	F	F	M		20 - 40	C
T127	Fastigiate yew	12	430	1.5	1.5	1.35	1.5	G	G	M		40+	B2
T128	Oak	160	270	3	5	2	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T129	Oak	17	360	5	2	4	3	G	G			40+	B2
T130	Hornbeam	15	280	5	4	3	3	G	G			40+	B2
T131	Yew	10	210	3	1	3	2	F	F			40+	C
G1	Lawson cypress	7	200	1.5	1.5	2	2	F	F	M	Hedge screening	20 - 40	C

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
G2	Yew	7	140	2	2	2	2	F	G	M		40+	C
G3	Yew	11	200	4	4	5	3	F	G	M		40+	C

Appendix 3
Plan of Tree Constraints



Appendix 4
Impact Assessment Plan

Appendix 5
Qualifications and experience

- I am Simon Hawkins, proprietor of Merewood Arboricultural Consultancy Services.

- I hold the Level 6 Professional Diploma in Arboriculture. This is the highest level of award in the industry.

- I hold the National Diploma in Arboriculture which I attained in 1987. I have studied and practised Arboriculture for over 30 years, during which time I have been involved with both the private and public sector.

- I hold the LANTRA award for professional tree inspections

- I hold professional member status of the Arboricultural Association (M. Arbor A.), recognised as a higher vocational level within the industry.

- I have undertaken an intensive course in the principles and application of VTA Visual Tree Assessment. I have been assessed and found to have attained the advanced level of technical competence of a VTA Practitioner with Elite Training.

- I have over 18 years' experience working in the public sector, during which time I have dealt with all aspects of trees and development in the town planning context, within the inner city; in a greater London Borough; and in the Green Belt. Typically, I have worked with planners, developers, architects and other professionals in the construction industry in which I provide advice and assistance in dealing with arboricultural matters.

- I have appeared at numerous appeals, informal hearings and public enquiries to make formal representations. I have also appeared as an expert witness in court with regard to breaches of a Tree Preservations Order.