

**Arboricultural Implications
Assessment
for a proposed development
at
Land south of Turnpike Lane
Ickleford
Hitchin
Rev A**

**Client: Hawridge Strategic Land Ltd.
Hawridge Place
Hawridge Common
Hawridge
Chesham
Buckinghamshire
HP7 2ZD**

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

Date
14/08/2025



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

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 I am instructed by Hawridge Strategic Land Ltd. to undertake an Arboricultural Survey at Land south of Turnpike Lane, Ickleford, Hitchin. 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 an outline planning application for residential development including 50% affordable housing, with means of access from Turnpike Lane for consideration (all other matters reserved for subsequent approval), drainage, landscaping, car parking and all other ancillary and enabling works.

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Land south of Turnpike Lane, Ickleford includes series of (connected) open fields surrounded by hedgerows and other vegetation, including woodland along the southern and northern boundaries. The site is currently accessed from Ickleford Manor to the east.

1.2.2 The site is located to the southwest of Ickleford village centre, north of Hitchin town centre. The site is bordered by Turnpike Lane to the north, Bedford Road to the west, the River Oughton to the south, a disused mill to the southeast and by new residential development to the east. The surrounding area is urban fringe, characterized by medium density residential properties, farmland and woods.

1.2.3 The topography of the site is more or less level with a small drop in level in the vicinity of the river to the south.

1.2.4 It has been established at the time of the survey that the trees along Turnpike Lane on the site are covered by a Tree Preservation Order (1971 – Ickleford Manor). If any works to protected trees are proposed, other than the removal of dead wood or the implementation of operations agreed as part of a formal planning consent, a formal application must be submitted and approved by the Local Planning Authority before such works can be carried out.

1.3 Survey date

1.3.1 The trees at Land at Land south of Turnpike Lane, Ickleford were surveyed on Tuesday, April 8, 2025.

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 firstly to 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 topographical survey

The Illustrative Masterplan

The schedule of tree constraints (appendix 1)

The plan of tree constraints

The Arboricultural Method Statement (rev A) prepared by MACS dated 14/08/25 (see separate document)

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 root protection areas (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 of the 149 trees and 5 groups of trees surveyed, 3 are category 'A' plus 1 category 'A' group; 56 are category 'B' plus 3 category 'B' groups; 60 are category 'C' and 30 are category 'U' plus 1 category 'U' group.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 Overview of typical construction site activity

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
Foundation excavation for the walls	Severing of roots	Root damage and die back limiting the ability of the tree to take up water and nutrients. Crown die back Death of the tree	Where excavation is within the root protection areas (RPA's), use a lintel to bridge over roots if possible. Limit incursion as far as possible.
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 access for the development off Turnpike Lane would include the removal of 1 category 'B' tree (the common lime T63) and 4 category 'C' trees (the yew trees T64-67 inc.). The removal of category U trees including the dead elm (T68) and the dead/dying elms (group G4) is recommended anyway as part of the ongoing management of the site.
- 3.2.2 The remainder of the proposed development as shown on the illustrative masterplan would include the further removal of 2 category 'B' trees (the hawthorn trees T15 and T16) and one category 'C' tree (sycamore T17 in order to facilitate the development.
- 3.2.3 There would also be some limited removal of smaller trees within group G5 to provide the cycle path out onto Bedford Road.

- 3.2.4 Some moderate pruning back of the hedgerow along the northeast corner of the site including the myrobalan plums (T18 and T19) will also likely be required.

3.3 Changes to soil levels

- 3.3.1 There are no other changes to soil levels proposed that would affect retained trees.

3.4 The Impact of Movement around the Site

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

The erection of protective fencing barriers and the recommended type of barrier is addressed in the Arboricultural Method Statement – section 3.2.

3.5 The Impact of Services

- 3.5.1 The proposals have not yet detailed any routing of services such as electricity cables, gas and telecommunications. In line with normal practice and for reasons of needing future access for maintenance, these can be expected to run beneath driveways out onto service roads and onto the main road by way of the main entrance. In this instance there would be no impact on trees from the provision of these services.

3.6 The Impact of Drainage Provision

- 3.6.1 The Impact Assessment Plan (appendix 5) shows illustratively an overlay of the indicative positioning of the SUDS drainage for the site. This demonstrates that the positioning of the SUDS attenuation basin will remain outside any RPA's and will therefore not impact on the retained trees.
- 3.6.2 The Impact Assessment Plan also shows that the illustrative drainage routes associated with the development can be installed without impacting on the trees. This includes partly using existing drainage infrastructure.

3.7 The Impact of Excavations

- 3.7.1 The excavation of the proposed foundations for the new houses would remain outside the RPA's of any of the retained trees and will therefore have no effect on the wellbeing of those trees.
- 3.7.2 Similarly the proposed roads and driveways associated with the development will not impact on any trees other than the proposed entrance off Turnpike Lane, already considered at 3.2.1.

3.8 The Impact of Construction Site Activities

- 3.8.1 The site working areas will be established to the front of the various properties away from the RPA's of the retained trees. There is clearly enough space about the site for this to be possible.
- 3.8.2 Deliveries will be made by means of the proposed entrance to the various parts of the site according to need. Materials are to be set down at the front of the houses around the site where they can remain in situ until needed or moved to a more appropriate areas or be brought under cover if necessary.
- 3.8.3 Specified areas away from any RPA's will be used for the storage of cement and plaster bags, hazardous chemicals and petrochemical products along with a suitable site for a mortar tower in line with COSHH regulations to ensure there is no detrimental effect on trees.

The mixing of cement and cleaning of tools is addressed in the Arboricultural Method Statement – section 3.4.

3.9 Issues to be addressed by the Method Statement

- 3.9.1 The Method Statement will address the following issues

- Installation of protective fencing
- Building site activities
- Cement mixing

3.10 Summary

- 3.10.1 The proposed construction works can be undertaken with minimal impact to the retained trees. Provided the trees are fenced off in accordance with the tree protection plan (see method statement) there is no reason the proposals would affect the trees.
- 3.10.2 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				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T1	European lime	26	700	4	4	4	4	G	G	M	Ivy recently severed at base. Minor deadwood	40+	A2 + B1
T2	Yew	8	220	2	1	3	0	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree	40+	C
T3	Horse chestnut	16	570	6	6	4	6	F	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree. Minor deadwood	40+	B2
T4	Yew	7	300	3	2	1	1	F	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree	40+	C
T5	Yew	8	280	4	1	2	2	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree	40+	C
T6	Yew	8	300 190	4	2	2	1	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree	40+	C
T7	Yew	13	390	2	4	4	4	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree	40+	C
T8	Sycamore	20	520 220 260 250	7	7	7	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T9	English elm	11	250	1	0.5	0.5	1	F	F	M/A	Ivy smothering the tree	<10	U
T10	English elm	12	250	1	1	1	1	F	F	M/A	Deadwood appearing in the upper crown	<10	U
T11	English elm	16	300	5	3	4	1	G	G	M/A	Likely to succumb to Dutch elm disease	<10	U
T12	English elm	15	350 260	0	5	5	1	G	G	M/A	Ivy smothering the tree. Likely to succumb to Dutch elm disease	<10	U

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T13	Sycamore	12	420	5	6	5	4	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree	40+	C
T14	Horse chestnut	16	710	4	6	5	5	G	F	M	Tree leans to the north	40+	B2
T15	Hawthorn	5	310	3	3	4	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T16	Hawthorn	6	450	3	4	5	3	F	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree	20 - 40	B2
T17	Sycamore	7	170	2	2	2	2	G	G	Y		40+	C
T18	Myrobalan	6	250	1	6	2	2	F	P	M	Main stem has collapsed	10 - 20	C
T19	Myrobalan	8	330 330	3	6	3	5	G	G	M		20 - 40	C
T20	English elm	16	230	0.5	2	2	1	G	G	M/A	Ivy smothering the tree. Likely to succumb to Dutch elm disease	<10	U
T21	Myrobalan	8	240	1	3	2	4	G	G	M		20 - 40	C
T22	English elm	14	280	1	2	2	1	G	F	M/A	Ivy smothering the tree. Likely to succumb to Dutch elm disease	<10	U
T23	Myrobalan	5	180 240 200	2	6	5	2	F	F	M	A collapsed tree that has resprouted and spread to form a broad low crown	10 - 20	C
T24	English elm	12	260	1	1	2	2	G	F	M/A	Ivy smothering the tree. Likely to succumb to Dutch elm disease	<10	U

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T25	English elm	16	320	2	2	3	3	G	F	M/A	Ivy smothering the tree. Likely to succumb to Dutch elm disease	<10	U
T26	Myrobalan	4	280 310	0	13	6	4	F	P	M	A collapsed tree that has resprouted and spread to form a broad low crown	10 - 20	C
T27	Yew	11	490	3	5	5	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T28	Horse chestnut	10	440	5	4	4	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T29	Norway maple	10	420	5	5	5	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T30	Scots pine	14	440	5	3	4	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T31	Scots pine	14	530	3	3	3	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T32	Poplar	23	870	8	6	8	8	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T33	Sycamore	9	250	3	4	1	3	G	F	M	Leading stem has died back	40+	C
T34	Ash	13	250	3	2	3	1	G	F	M/A		40+	C
T35	Oak	13	280	4	1	2	4	G	G	M/A		40+	C
T36	Oak	12	250	2	1	2	5	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						
T37	Hawthorn	4	320	3	3	3	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T38	Silver birch	19	620	4	4	7	0	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree.	20 - 40	B1 + B2
T39	Sycamore	20	540 460 460	6	0	8	8	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T40	Sycamore	21	660 610 290	3	8	7	7	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T41	European lime	17	380	5	2	3	4	G	G	M		40+	B2
T42	European lime	18	360	2	1	3	2	G	G	M		40+	B2
T43	Sycamore	25	1320	12	5	9	7	G	G	M	Ivy smothering the tree.	40+	A2 + B1
T44	Sycamore	16	580	6	5	5	6	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T45	Hawthorn	12	490	4	6	4	3	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree.	40+	B2
T46	Walnut	17	760	7	6	8	6	G	G	M		40+	A1 + A2
T47	Sycamore	15	420	5	5	4	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T48	Hawthorn	9	380	4	4	5	2	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						
T49	Horse chestnut	12	350	5	2	4	5	G	P	M	Tree leans heavily to the north	20 - 40	C
T50	Sycamore	12	290	4	3	3	4	G	F	M		40+	C
T51	Norway maple	12	370	4	4	4	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T52	Sycamore	13	440	5	4	4	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T53	Willow	14	790	1	6	5	5	G	F	M	Ivy smothering the tree.	20 - 40	C
T54	Sycamore	14	350	4	4	4	3	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T55	European lime	25	880	4	4	4	4	F	F	M	Large deadwood in upper crown	40+	B1 + B2
T56	Horse chestnut	22	1090	7	6	6	6	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T57	European lime	19	520	6	6	4	4	F	F	M	Minor deadwood in the crown	40+	B1 + B2
T58	English elm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	-	U
T59	Horse chestnut	19	1080	7	7	6	7	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T60	European lime	19	750	5	4	3	3	G	G	M	Minor deadwood in the crown	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						
T61	Yew	9	220 160	2	3	5	2	G	F	M	Leaning	20 - 40	C
T62	Yew	8	340	4	0	3	1	G	F	M	Leaning out towards the road	20 - 40	C
T63	European lime	17	540	4	4	4	4	G	F	M	Prolific epicormic growth around base	40+	B1 + B2
T64	Yew	8	260	3	2	2	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T65	Yew	11	400	3	3	4	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T66	Yew	9	230	4	0	2	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T67	Yew	8	230	3	1	2	1	G	G	M		40+	C
T68	English elm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	-	U
T69	Yew	9	250 250	2	3	2	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T70	English elm	16	270	2	4	3	3	G	G	M/A	Expected to succumb to Dutch elm disease	<10	U
T71	Yew	11	530	3	3	4	3	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	B2
T72	Sycamore	18	540	6	6	6	3	G	F	M		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						
T73	Sycamore	17	370	3	6	3	2	F	F	M	Smothered by ivy	20 - 40	C
T74	Sycamore	15	320	2	3	3	4	G	F	M		40+	C
T75	Sycamore	14	330	0	4	1	3	G	F	M		40+	C
T76	Yew	22	970	4	6	4	5	F	F	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	B2
T77	Yew	16	370 180 180	3	6	6	4	F	G	M		40+	B2
T78	Sycamore	23	520 590	8	8	4	7	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T79	Sycamore	17	430	5	5	2	5	G	F	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	C
T80	Yew	19	510	5	4	4	3	G	G	M		40+	B2
T81	Beech	24	890	6	7	6	7	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	B1 + B2
T82	Yew	12	380	5	4	3	4	G	G	M		40+	B1
T83	Sycamore	17	690	2	6	2	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T84	Oak	22	610	5	2	3	5	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						
T85	Sycamore	20	610 620	8	1	2	8	G	F	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	B1 + B2
T86	Sycamore	14	410	4	4	5	4	G	G	M		40+	C
T87	Oak	19	810	8	9	7	8	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T88	Sycamore	11	420	6	4	3	6	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T89	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	-	U
T90	Hawthorn	8	340	3	3	3	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T91	Sycamore	18	640 500	7	7	8	6	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T92	Sycamore	15	540	7	6	4	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T93	Sycamore	18	570	1	9	7	3	G	G	M		40+	B2
T94	Sycamore	12	460	2	5	6	4	G	G	M		40+	C
T95	Hawthorn	8	250	2	4	3	2	F	F	M	Smothered by ivy	20 - 40	C
T96	Willow	7	410	0	12	5	4	F	P	M	Tree has fallen over. Branches now rooting into the soil	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						
T97	Walnut	7	320	0	9	4	3	F	P	M	Tree has fallen over	10 - 20	C
T98	Willow	16	670 620	5	9	4	4	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T99	Horse chestnut	20	690	8	7	6	6	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T100	Ash	14	300	4	3	3	4	F	F	M	Showing early signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T101	Hawthorn	9	170 170	3	1	2	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T102	Yew	12	280	4	3	4	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T103	Sycamore	21	850	8	6	5	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T104	Yew	10	310 250	4	4	4	4	G	G	M		40+	C
T105	Oak	23	820	7	7	6	5	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	B1 + B2
T106	Yew	11	210	3	4	3	2	G	G	M		40+	C
T107	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	-	U
T108	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	-	U

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T109	Alder	18	380	3	1	2	0	F	F	M	Originally twin stemmed: one stem has since failed	20 - 40	C
T110	Yew	16	640	3	4	3	4	G	G	M		40+	C
T111	Ash	19	320	3	3	3	2	F	F	M	Showing early signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T112	Yew	17	710	2	4	4	3	F	F	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	C
T113	Sycamore	16	280	2	1	2	2	G	G	M/A		40+	C
T114	Ash	15	360	0	4	3	1	F	F	M	A leaning tree with an offset crown. Showing early signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T115	European lime	23	650	2	4	3	3	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	B2
T116	Beech	24	1020	8	8	8	5	F	P	M	Basal decay (<i>Ganoderma</i>) noted. Tree becoming unstable	<10	U
T117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	-	U
T118	Horse chestnut	16	860	8	0	3	5	G	F	M		40+	B2
T119	Ash	20	460	2	5	3	4	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T120	Ash	20	330	1	2	1	2	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U

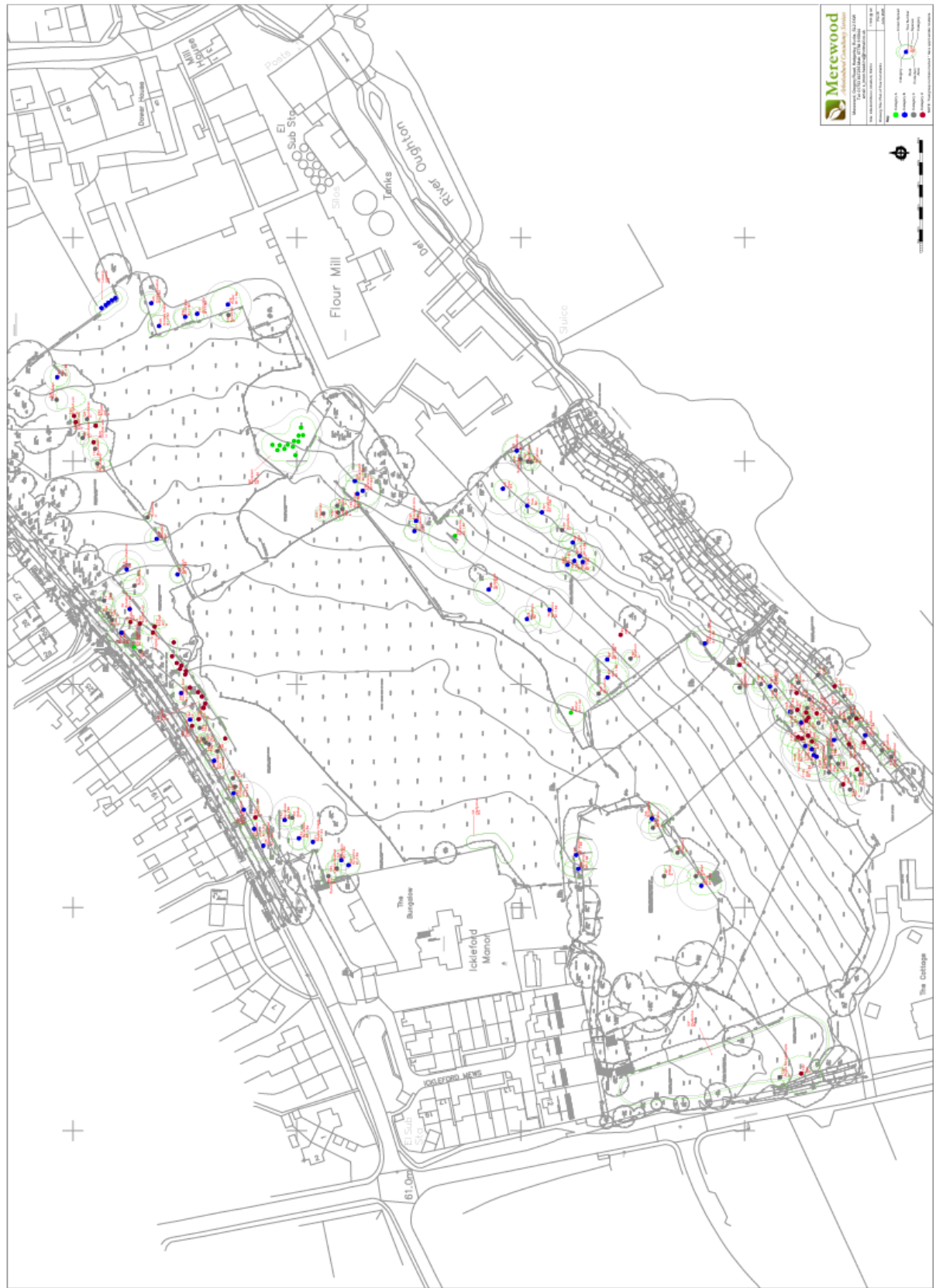
Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T121	Alder	19	570 390	2	4	2	3	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	20 - 40	C
T122	Ash	17	240	0	1	2	0	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T123	Ash	16	270	0	2	2	1	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T124	Ash	17	280	0	2	2	2	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T125	Alder	22	450	2	4	4	2	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	20 - 40	C
T126	Alder	20	460	2	3	3	3	F	F	M	Smothered by ivy	20 - 40	C
T127	Ash	21	520	2	3	1	3	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T128	Yew	8	160 140	2	3	2	2	F	F	M		40+	C
T129	Alder	20	520	4	2	2	3	F	F	M		20 - 40	C
T130	Alder	19	520	4	3	3	3	G	G	M		20 - 40	C
T131	European lime	18	470 460	3	4	3	5	G	G	M		40+	B1
T132	Horse chestnut	19	1160	9	8	5	6	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						
T133	Scots pine	19	440	2	1	2	2	F	F	M		20 - 40	B2
T134	Oak	19	920	10	3	4	8	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T135	Yew	15	450	1	4	1	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T136	Yew	14	340	3	4	4	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T137	Yew	16	330	0	4	3	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T138	Ash	17	190	1	1	2	1	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T139	Sycamore	17	340	3	2	2	3	G	F	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	C
T140	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	-	U
T141	Horse chestnut	21	520	6	6	5	5	G	G	M		40+	B1 + B2
T142	Horse chestnut	19	290	5	4	3	5	G	G	M		40+	C
T143	Sycamore	18	350	3	3	2	2	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	C
T144	Ash	21	340 330	3	3	2	3	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U

Tree no	Species	Height	Stem diameter	Crown spread				Physiological condition	Structural condition	Age	Observations/ Management recommendations	Life expectancy	Category
				North	South	East	West						
T145	Sycamore	18	240	3	4	2	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T146	Ash	20	750	6	6	6	5	P	P	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T147	Yew	12	560	5	4	4	3	G	G	M		40+	C
T148	Ash	18	480 480 460 510	9	9	8	9	F	F	M	Showing signs of Chalara die back.	<10	U
T149	Purple Norway maple	15	250 260	4	4	4	4	G	G	M	Smothered by ivy	40+	C
G1	Lawson cypress	13	460	3	3	3	3	G	G	M	Screen planting	40+	B2
G2	European lime	25	690	5	6	5	5	G	G	M	A group feature of mature trees	40+	A2 + B1
G3	Hedgerow	7	250	3	3	3	3	G	G	M	Mixed species including hawthorn, myrobalan, holly and elder	40+	B2
G4	English elm	11	220	2	2	2	2	F	F	M	A linear group of trees starting to show early signs of Dutch elm disease	<10	U
G5	Hedgerow	7	250	4	4	4	4	G	G	M	Mixed species including hawthorn, sloe, elder and myrobalan.	40+	B2

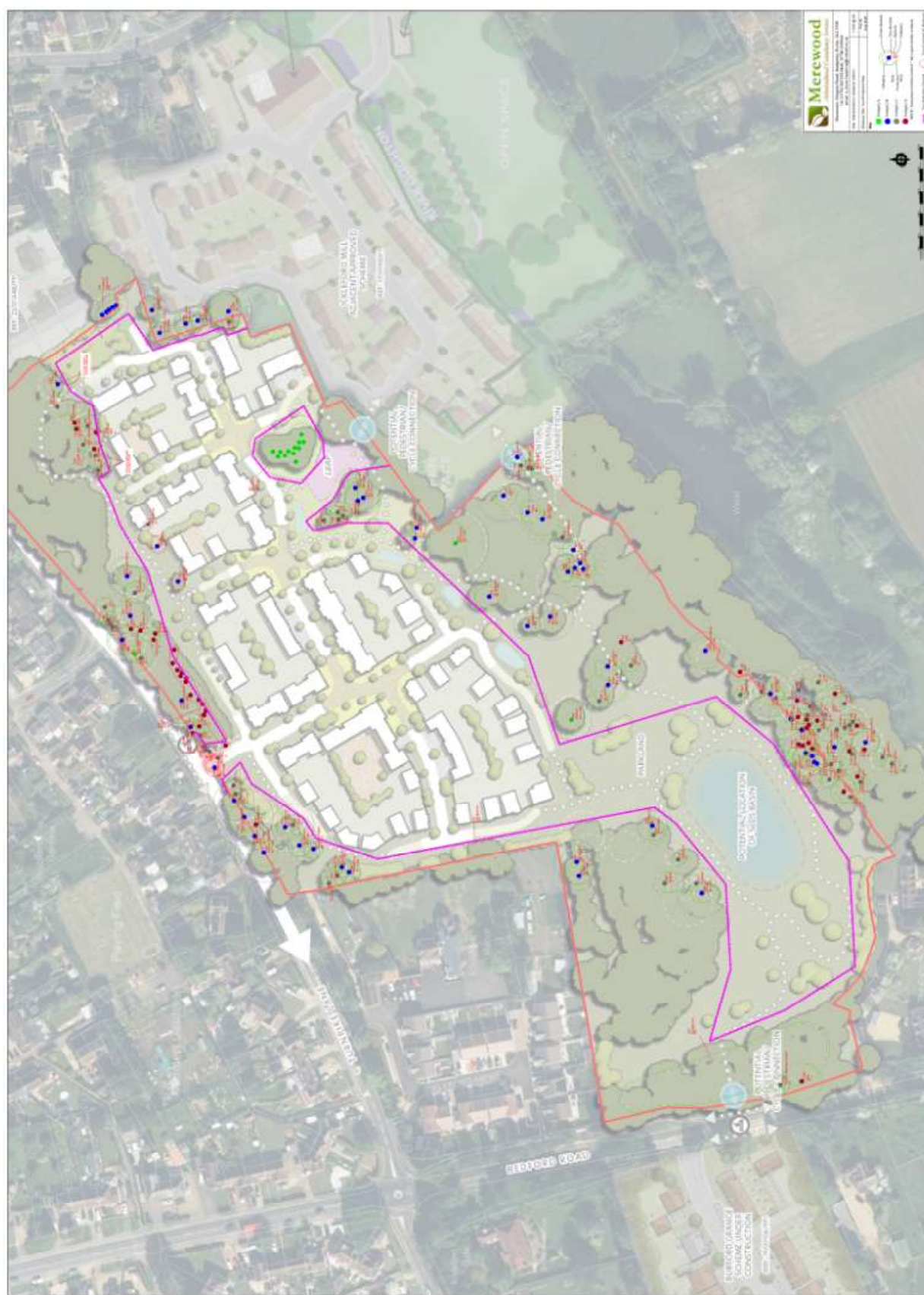
Appendix 3

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 40 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.