

An aerial photograph of a city street scene. On the left, a large building with a flat roof and several solar panels is visible. A street runs vertically through the center, with a bus stop marked 'BUS STOP' and 'CLEAR' on the road. To the right of the street is a parking lot with several cars parked. Further right is a row of residential buildings with various roof colors and styles. A large tree is in the foreground, casting a shadow over the parking lot. The overall scene is a mix of urban development and greenery.

tree:fabrik

HURDWICK HOUSE
Arboricultural Survey

09 December 2022

ISSUE SHEET

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1.0

INTRODUCTION

1.1

Scope

- 1.1.1
- Instructions were received from Salboy (Mornington Crescent) Limited to carry out an assessment of trees located within land at Hurdwick House, Camden.
- 1.1.2
- The following land survey was provided prior to carrying out this assessment;
- Topographical Survey DOMI-R636-01 dated 17/11/22 by Gridpoint Surveys
- 1.1.3
- The following information informed the extent of off-site vegetation and woodlands and is therefore indicative only;
- Aerial Photograph.

1.2

Purpose Of This Report

- 1.2.1
- The purpose of this report is to present the results of the tree survey assessment based on the condition, quality and value of the existing tree stock and provide the design team with sufficient information to identify conflicts, design constraints and opportunities during the design evolution process. This enables an informed approach to tree retention or removal and ensures a considered approach to maintaining a sustainable landscape through properly considered development.
- 1.2.2
- The assessment has been carried out in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations (BS5837). BS5837 provides recommendations and guidance on the relationship between design, demolition and construction processes and sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures.
- 1.2.3
- The Standard follows a logical sequence of events that has tree care at the heart of the process. The sequence starts at the Feasibility and Planning Phase (RIBA Stage 2 ‘Concept Design’) with a tree survey (included within this report) to qualify and quantify the trees on site and establish the arboricultural constraints that will inform the design. This sequence continues with a review of potential trees for retention and removal, an assessment of the arboricultural impacts of the design and measures to mitigate such impacts should they be negative. Once planning permission is granted, Detailed Technical Design for mitigation and protection measures are specified (RIBA Stage 3-4 ‘Developed Design and Technical design’), with the implementation of those measures guided by Arboricultural Method Statements (RIBA Stage 4-5, ‘Technical Design and Construction’). The sequence ends with the Implementation and Aftercare Phase (RIBA Stages 5-7 construction/Handover & Close Out) and recommendations for post-completion management where appropriate.
- 1.2.4
- A copy of the limitations, methodology and tree survey schedule form Appendix A. An illustrative tree survey reference plan to assist in interpretation forms Appendix B. The Root Protection Area (calculations) forms Appendix C and a photographic record of the general tree stock forms Appendix D.

2.0

SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1** The site is located within the borough of Camden and is formed by land adjacent to Hurdwick Place . The site consists of car parking area to accompany Hurdwick House.
- 2.2** The site is typically cover in hard surfacing throughout the site, with the exception of a few grassed and panted areas. The site is access through a security gate and only accessible to residents. The topography of the site is relatively level with walled boundaries connecting to adjacent properties.

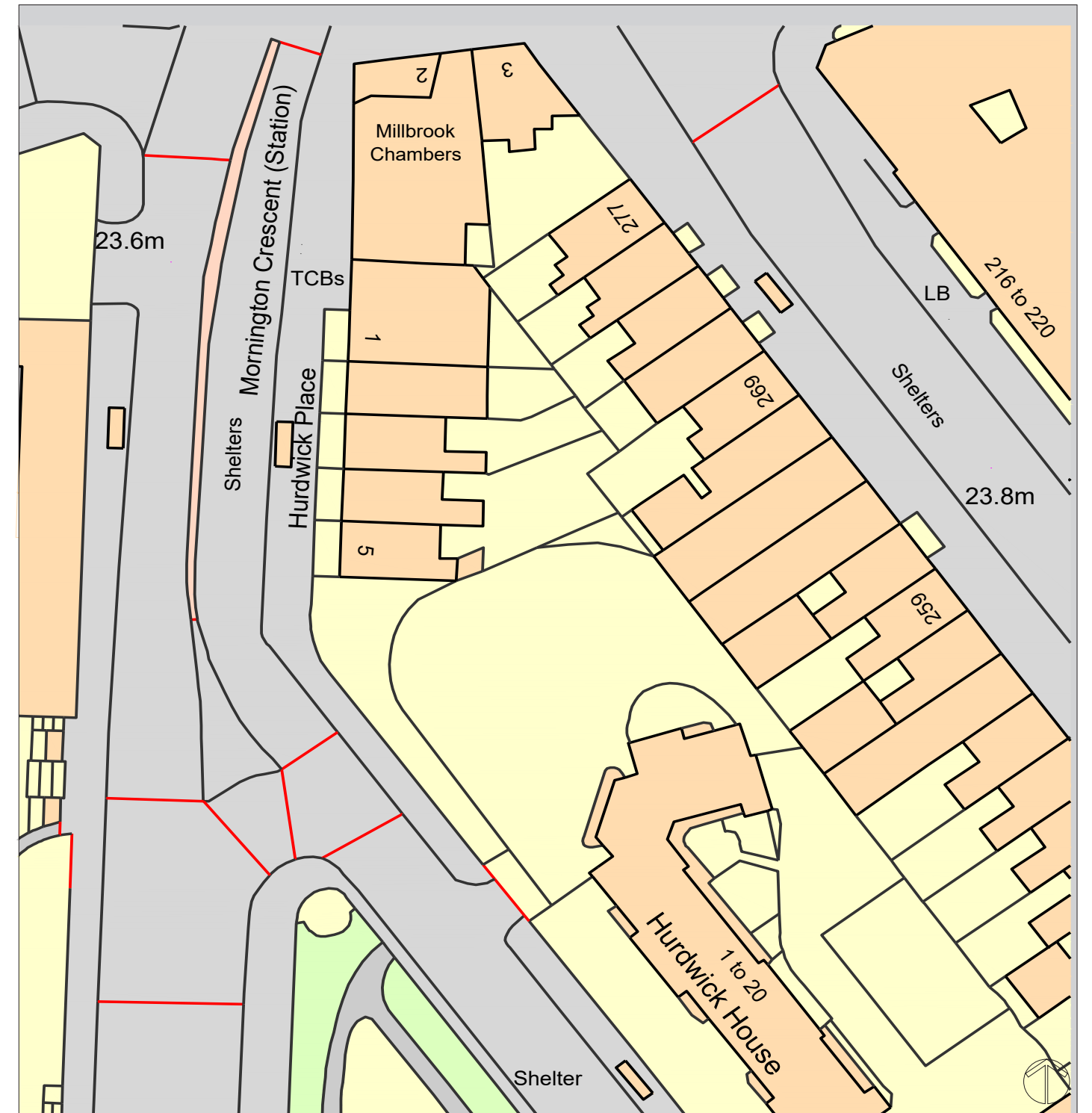


FIGURE 1 - AERIAL OF SITE - (PROMAP)

3.0

STATUTORY DESIGNATION (TREES)

3.3 Tree Preservation Orders

3.3.1 At the time of the assessment, Camden Council (CC) does not provide online mapping for identification of TPO locations. A search for trees subject to a TPO has not therefore been carried out as part of this assessment. It is recommended that Camden Council therefore be contacted and the statutory designation of trees be established.

3.3.2 Trees are a material consideration within the planning process, whether or not afforded statutory protection by a Tree Preservation Order or located within a Conservation Area.

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

3.4 Conservation Area

3.4.1 After a search of Camden Councils interactive planning maps, it is clear that the site is within the Camden Town Conservation area.

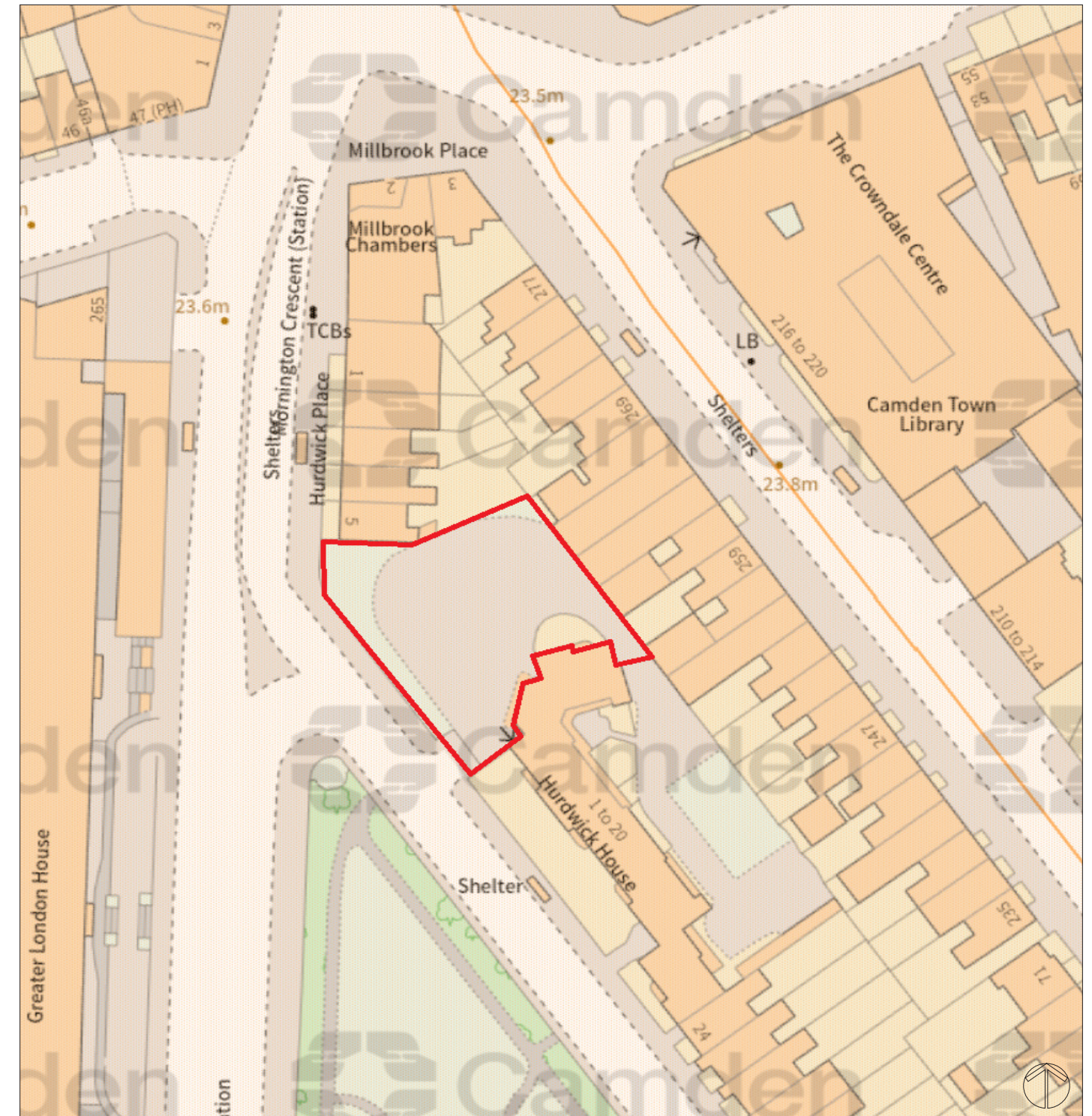


FIGURE 2 - CONSERVATION AREA - CAMDEN COUNCIL

4.0

NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS & OTHER HABITATS (TREES)

4.1 Priority Habitat Inventory - Mixed Deciduous Woodland

- 4.1.1** Lowland mixed deciduous woodland includes woodland growing on the full range of soil conditions, from very acidic to base-rich, and takes in most semi-natural woodland in southern and eastern England, and in parts of lowland Wales and Scotland.
- 4.1.2** It thus complements the ranges of upland oak and upland ash types. It occurs largely within enclosed landscapes, usually on sites with well-defined boundaries, at relatively low altitudes, although altitude is not a defining feature.
- 4.1.3** Many are ancient woods and they include the classic examples of ancient woodland studied by Rackham (1980) and Peterken (1981) in East Anglia and the East Midlands.
- 4.1.4** The woods tend to be small, less than 20ha. Often there is evidence of past coppicing, particularly on moderately acid to base-rich soils; on very acid sands the type may be represented by former wood-pastures of oak and birch.

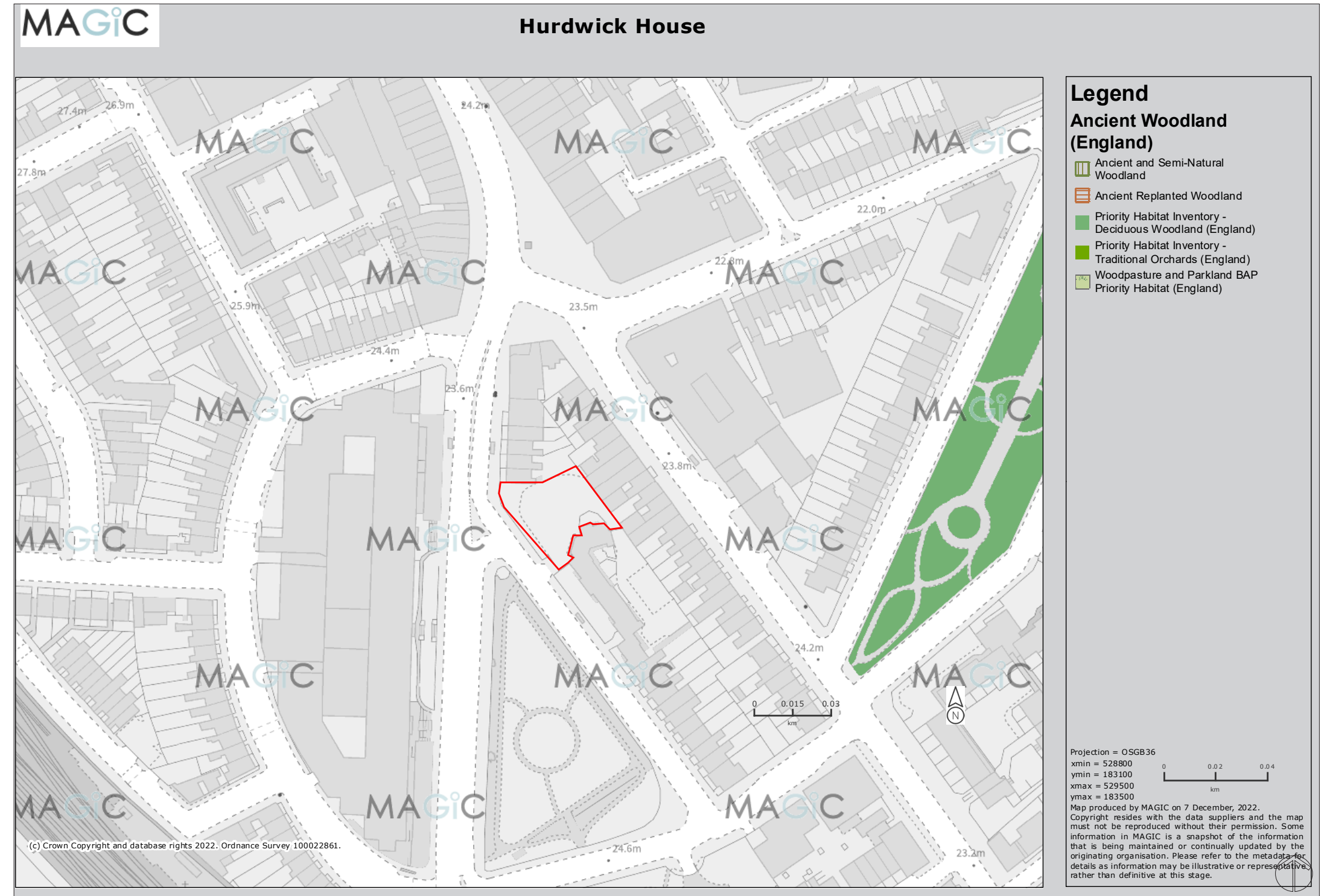


FIGURE 3 - MAGIC MAP - WOODLAND DESIGNATIONS

5.0

TREE SURVEY

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 This assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidance and recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction' and good arboricultural practice.
- 5.1.2 Trees identified within this assessment were visually inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture. The tree's common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with their age, physiological, structural condition and a category code.
- 5.1.3 At the time of the site visit, all trees and groups were included within the site assessment. The location or centre line of these tree(s) were omitted from the land survey but have been included within this assessment as they may have potential to influence the site. all trees have been manually plotted via the use of laser distance measurement devices, however no accuracy is guaranteed due to the omission of the trees on and off site within the topographical survey
- 5.1.4 Whilst care has been taken to position the trees location on the drawing they should be accurately re-surveyed and plotted if considered appropriate. The tree positions do not however, affect the condition or their grading within this report.

5.2 Observations

- 5.2.1 A total of 8 individual trees, 1 groups and 2 hedgerows were assessed within the survey schedule including 1 category 'A' trees (High quality) and 10 category 'C' trees, groups and hedgerows (Low quality) in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- 5.2.2 Trees assessed as category 'U' are considered to be of such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 5.2.3 The site is relatively missing significant arboricultural features with the only features on site are identified as trees H1, T2 and T3. All other trees and vegetation are off site trees.
- 5.2.4 The most significant local feature tree (T7) is located off site within Harrington Square.

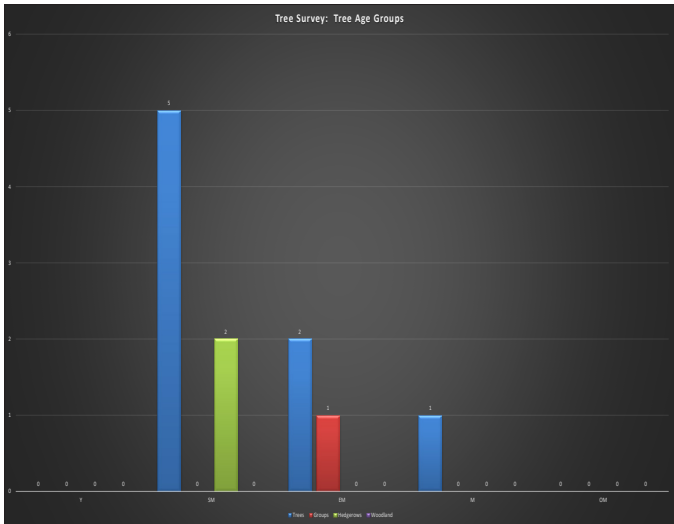


FIGURE 5 - AGE CLASS DISTRIBUTION

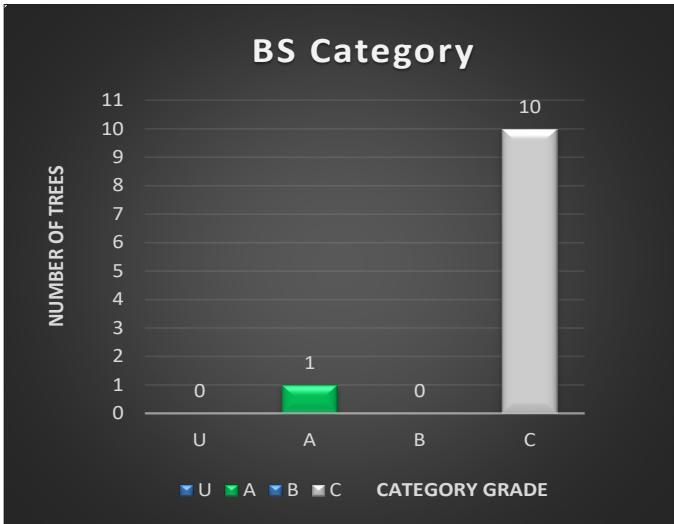


FIGURE 4 - BS CATEGORY

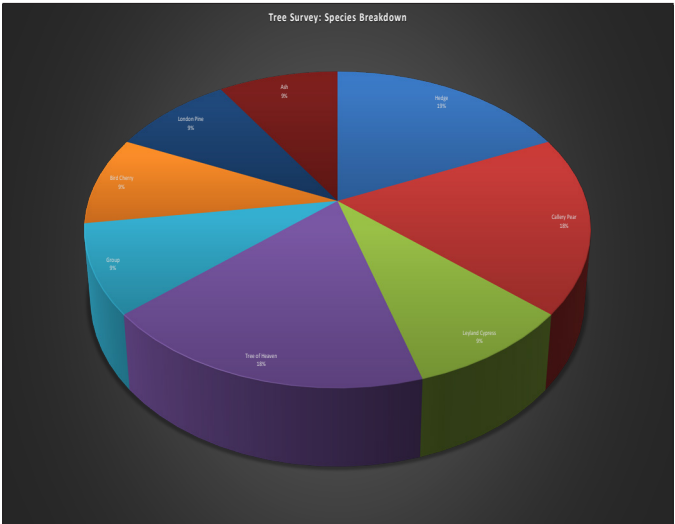


FIGURE 6 - SPECIES DISTRIBUTION

6.0

ARBORICULTURAL DESIGN GUIDANCE

6.1 General

- 6.1.1** In general, consideration should be given to the contribution of trees to the appearance and character of the area together with the physical and biological constraints presented by both the above (crown) and below ground (roots) features of each tree, group or feature.
- 6.1.2** The above ground and below ground constraints formed by trees, together with their dimensions and the trees quality, are illustrated within the Tree Survey Reference Plan (Constraints Plan) and included within Appendix B of this report to assist in interpretation.
- 6.1.3** The Tree Survey Reference Plan should be overlaid onto the site layout to allow the proposal to be developed in full consideration of the existing trees and to minimise the potential impact of development on retained trees through the inherent design.
- 6.1.4** Tree retention and removal should be based on the recommendations and guidance contained within BS5837 (2012) with priority for retention of 'A' (High quality) and 'B' (Moderate quality) categories or where 'C' (Low quality) category trees may help provide privacy or screening.
- 6.1.5** Trees assessed as category 'U' are considered to be of such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

6.2 Below Ground Considerations

- 6.2.1** The root protection area (RPA) is a design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting area to ensure survival of the tree in m2.
- 6.2.2** BS5837 (2012) recommends that the default position should be that structures are located outside of the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to trees. Where appropriate, particular attention should be given to existing levels, proposed finish levels and cross-sectional details within these areas.
- 6.2.3** Where the root morphology is likely to have been influenced by existing site features ie. roads or buildings forming areas of restrictive root growth, the RPA is plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem and potential areas identified. Further modification to the shape of the RPA, following discussion with an engineer may therefore be required to reflect the likely root distribution. Provision for modification to the shape of the RPA is made within BS5837 (2012). This enables deviation from the initial circular RPA in order to reflect pre-existing site conditions whilst maintaining an equivalent area.
- 6.2.4** The cumulative effects of incursions into the RPA should be avoided. Where existing substantial structures are located within the RPA of a tree, these indicative areas are identified within the Tree Reference Plan. Tree root growth may have been restricted as a result of compaction and reduced nutrient, moisture or gaseous exchange within these areas and therefore, whilst not reducing their area, the shape of the RPA may be modified accordingly. Where existing lighter structures and hard surfacing are present, roots may well be present and a precautionary approach adopted within these areas.
- 6.2.5** Services should be designed to be outside of the RPA. Where this is unavoidable, working measures should be adopted to minimise disturbance or root severance such as described within NJUG Volume 4. Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees.

6.3 Above Ground Considerations

- 6.3.1** The above ground constraints formed by the trees size and characteristics such as; height, crown spread and its location should be considered to maintain a harmonious relationship between trees and structures and to minimise future conflict. This may include direct or indirect damage, shading, over-dominance or minimising seasonal inconveniences and may influence site use, orientation and proximity of structures.
- 6.3.2** Equally, consideration should also be given to practical construction and the provision of adequate working space beyond the trees constraints during demolition, construction and access in order to minimise compaction, root disturbance or contact with existing tree crowns.

6.4 Mitigation

- 6.4.1** Where tree loss is unavoidable, adequate provision should be made to maintain or enhance future tree cover through replacement tree planting as part of the landscape strategy.

APPENDIX A

Tree Survey Schedule

A1 Limitations

- A1.1 Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The validity of this report and conclusions or recommendations cease at the prescribed period of two years from the site inspection or if the site conditions change due to unspecified works or storm events that affect the subject tree(s) whichever is the sooner.
- A1.2 This tree survey assessment is a basic data collection exercise for the sole use of identifying site constraints in context of the planning process and a record of the trees condition at the time of assessment. This is not a vegetation assessment for NHBC guidance or a higher level inspection (full hazard or risk assessment) and no guarantee, either expressed or implied can therefore be given with regards to identification, safety, stability or internal condition.
- A1.3 All observations are confined to that which was visible from the site. Where dense ivy/ground vegetation hampered visual assessment of trees assessed its quality and condition was assessed from that which was visible from the point of inspection. This preliminary assessment may therefore be subject to amendment following additional detailed inspection.

A2 Tree Assessment Methodology

- A2.1 The assessment was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction and good arboricultural practice.
- A2.2 Trees identified within this assessment were inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture using the Visual Tree Assessment Method (VTA). Visual assessment, in accordance with accepted arboricultural practice, was based on visual observation of vitality (leaf cover, extension growth), presence of deadwood and die back, fractured and detached limbs, structural form or external indications of stem and basal decay likely to affect the structural condition of the tree. No decay detection equipment either invasive or non-invasive was employed.
- A2.3 For the purpose of clarity, trees are identified by a reference number within the Tree Survey Schedule which corresponds with the tree no. recorded within the Tree Survey Reference Plan. The tree’s common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with its age, physiological, structural condition and a category grade in accordance with the guidelines set out in British Standard 5837: (2012)’.
- A2.4 Trees have been assessed as individuals, groups, woodlands or hedgerows where it has been determined appropriate. The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or of similar species including biodiversity or habitat potential. An assessment of individual trees within the groups or woodlands has been made where there has been a clear need to differentiate between them, for example; in order to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.
- A2.5 Where a tree’s crown is heavily asymmetrical, the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given. Together with the height, clearance between ground level and the crown, this provides a good guide to the size and outline form of the tree. The estimated life expectancy in context of the species is provided as guidance only.

- A2.6 The quality and value of each tree is assessed, grading the tree to one of four categories. The purpose of the tree categorization method is to allow informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.
- A2.7 Details of the preliminary root protection area (RPA) around each individual tree are provided and illustrated within the Tree Survey Reference Plan to assist in assessment of site layout and the likely impact of construction works proposed within the vicinity of trees to be retained.
- A2.8 Where the trees root morphology within the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features, these areas of restrictive growth may be illustrated within the Tree Survey Reference Plan for higher grade trees ie category ‘A’ & ‘B’. The preliminary root protection area may therefore require adjustment; this may change its shape but not reduce its area (m2) in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). It is recommended that tree:fabrik be consulted and additional detailed evaluation and guidance be considered within the emerging site layout.

A3 Key to Tree Schedule

- No: Relates to individual trees identified within the Tree Survey Reference Plan:
T = Individual Tree,
G = Group,
W = Woodland,
H = Hedgerow
- Species: Common name
- Height: Estimated height expressed in metres
- Stem Diameter:
Diameter of main trunk taken at 1.5m above ground level.
- Stem Count:
The number of stems present below 1.5m for individual trees forming the stem diameter.
- Abbreviations:
E: Estimated
Ave: Average
G.L: Ground Level
A.G.L: Above ground level
- Branch Spread:
Estimated crown radius expressed in metres. Where a trees crown is heavily asymmetrical the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given. Within woodlands or groups where closed canopy is attained, the average crown radius is provided.
- Height of Lower Crown:
Estimated lower crown above ground level expressed in metres
- First Significant Branch:
First significant major scaffold branch above ground level expressed in metres

| Age Class | |
|-----------|--|
| Y | Young - A recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted |
| SM | Semi Mature – An establishing tree which is still exhibiting apical dominance and has significant growth potential |
| EM | Early Mature - A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height and losing apical dominance but has potential to increase in height, girth and crown extents |
| M | Mature - A tree which has lost apical dominance with limited potential for any increase in overall size |
| OM | Over mature - A senescent or moribund specimen |
| V | Veteran - a tree that by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristics of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. These trees usually exhibit retrenchment. |

| Physiological | |
|---------------|--------|
| N | Normal |
| P | Poor |
| D | Dead |

Condition:

| CATEGORY | DEFINITION | | IDENTIFICATION ON PLAN |
|--------------------------------------|------------|---|------------------------|
| TREES FOR REMOVAL | U | TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION THAT THEY CANNOT REALISTICALLY BE RETAINED AS LIVING TREES IN CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT LAND USE FOR LONGER THAN 10 YEARS. | DARK RED |
| TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION | A | TREES OF HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE. TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION AS TO BE ABLE TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION (A MINIMUM OF 40 YEARS IS SUGGESTED). | LIGHT GREEN |
| | B | TREES OF MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION AS TO MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION (A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS IS SUGGESTED). | MID BLUE |
| | C | TREES OF LOW QUALITY AND VALUE TREES 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 BELOW 150MM. | GREY |

| SUB-CATEGORIES | 1. MAINLY ARBORICULTURAL VALUES | 2. MAINLY LANDSCAPE VALUES | 3. MAINLY CULTURAL VALUES, INCLUDING CONSERVATION |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---|

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

| Tag ID | Tag No | Common Name | Height (m) | 1 Stem Dia (mm) | 2 Stem Dia (mm) | 3 Stem Dia (mm) | 4 Stem Dia (mm) | 5 Stem Dia (mm) | Stem Count | Radius (m) - N | Radius (m) - E | Radius (m) - S | Radius (m) - W | Height Crown (m) | Age Class | Phys. Cond | Remaining Years | Category | Sub Category | Notes 1 |
|--------|--------|--|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|----------|--------------|---|
| H | 1 | Privet | 3 | 100 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | SM | Fair | 20+ | C | 2 | Boundary Hedge. Lapsed Maintenance |
| T | 2 | Pyrus Calleryana (Callery Pear) | 8 | 160 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2.0 | SM | Fair | 20+ | C | 1 | |
| T | 3 | Pyrus Calleryana (Callery Pear) | 8 | 140 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2.0 | SM | Fair | 20+ | C | 1 | Planted in grass verge adjacent to parking area |
| T | 4 | X Cuprocyparis Leylandii (Leyland Cypress) | 11 | 375 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 1.0 | EM | Fair | 10+ | C | 2 | |
| T | 5 | Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven) | 10 | 200 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 3.0 | SM | Fair | 20+ | C | 1 | |
| G | 6 | Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) | 12 | 250 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3.0 | EM | Fair | 20+ | C | 2 | |
| H | 7 | Privet | 3 | 100 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 | SM | Fair | 20+ | C | 2 | Boundary Hedge. Lapsed Maintenance |
| T | 8 | Prunus padus (Bird Cherry) | 8 | 100 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2.0 | SM | Fair | 20+ | C | 1 | |
| T | 9 | Platanus x Hispanica (London Pine) | 26 | 1320 | | | | | 1 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 4.0 | M | Good | 40+ | A | 1 | |
| T | 10 | Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven) | 12 | 430 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 5.0 | EM | Fair | 10+ | C | 2 | Historic limb removal |
| T | 11 | Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) | 11 | 350 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3.0 | SM | Fair | 10+ | C | 2 | |

APPENDIX B

Tree Survey Reference Plan




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General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

Site Boundary

 Indicative site boundary


Tree Survey


 Tree No.  Trunk diameter


 Common name


Quality & value of existing tree stock

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

 **R Category tree**
Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

 **B Category tree**
Trees of moderate quality and value


 **A Category tree**
Trees of high quality and value


 **C Category tree**
Trees of low quality and value


Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.


Above and Below Ground Constraints


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


 Crown spread
A Category Tree

 Crown spread
B Category Tree

 Crown spread
C Category Tree

 Crown spread
U Category Tree

 Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle.

 Preliminary root protection area (restricted root growth)
Area within preliminary RPA where root morphology is likely to have been influenced by existing site features thereby forming an area of restrictive root growth (see Arboricultural Survey Report, Appendix 1: *Tree Inspection Methodology*).

Notes

The provision of adequate working space, utility or drainage runs and allowance for future growth or overshadowing by trees may indicate distances between existing trees and proposed structures should be increased above that of the crown spread or root protection area. This may influence site use, location and orientation of dwellings or infrastructure.

Where the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features that change its shape but may not reduce its area or where encroachment through development may occur, it is recommended that **tree:fabrik** be contacted and evaluation of these arboricultural implications on the emerging site layout be considered at the earliest opportunity.

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Project: Hurdwick House, Camden Client: Salboy (Morningson Crescent) Limited
Drawing Title: Arboreal Survey Reference Plan - Sheet 1 of 1
Purpose of Issue: DESIGN INFORMATION ONLY Drawn By: rd Checked By: rd Drawn Scale: 1:200 @ A2 Date of First Issue: dec | 2022

| Project Number | Origin | Zone | Level | File Type | Role | Number | Revision |
|----------------|--------|------|-------|-----------|------|--------|----------|
| TF1228 | FAB | 00 | XX | DR | G | 8201 | P01 |

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| Revision | Date | Reason | RD | RD |
|----------|----------|---------------|-------|---------|
| P01 | 13/12/22 | Initial Issue | RD | RD |
| | | | Drawn | Checked |

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External References:
• TF1228-FAB-00-XX-M2-G-7000

APPENDIX C

Root Protection Area

| TREE NO. | SPECIES | COMBINED STEM DIA (MM) | STEM COUNT | AGE CLASS | REMAINING CONTRIBUTION | CATEGORY GRADE | ROOT PROTECTION AREA | |
|----------|--|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | RADIUS (M) | AREA (M2) |
| H1 | PRIVET | 100 | 1 | SM | 20+ | C2 | 1.2 | 4.5 |
| T2 | PYRUS CALLERYANA (CALLERY PEAR) | 160 | 1 | SM | 20+ | C1 | 1.9 | 11.6 |
| T3 | PYRUS CALLERYANA (CALLERY PEAR) | 140 | 1 | SM | 20+ | C1 | 1.7 | 8.9 |
| T4 | X CUPROCYPARIS LEYLANDII (LEYLAND CYPRESS) | 375 | 1 | EM | 10+ | C2 | 4.5 | 63.6 |
| T5 | AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA (TREE OF HEAVEN) | 200 | 1 | SM | 20+ | C1 | 2.4 | 18.1 |
| G6 | ACER PSEUDOPLATANUS (SYCAMORE) | 250 | 1 | EM | 20+ | C2 | 3.00 | 28.3 |
| H7 | PRIVET | 100 | 1 | SM | 20+ | C2 | 1.20 | 4.5 |
| T8 | PRUNUS PADUS (BIRD CHERRY) | 100 | 1 | SM | 20+ | C1 | 1.20 | 4.5 |
| T9 | PLATANUS X HISPANICA (LONDON PINE) | 1320 | 1 | M | 40+ | A1 | 15 | 707.0 |
| T10 | AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA (TREE OF HEAVEN) | 430 | 1 | EM | 10+ | C2 | 5.20 | 83.6 |
| T11 | FRAXINUS EXCELSIOR (ASH) | 350 | 1 | SM | 10+ | C2 | 4.20 | 55.4 |

APPENDIX D

Photographic Record

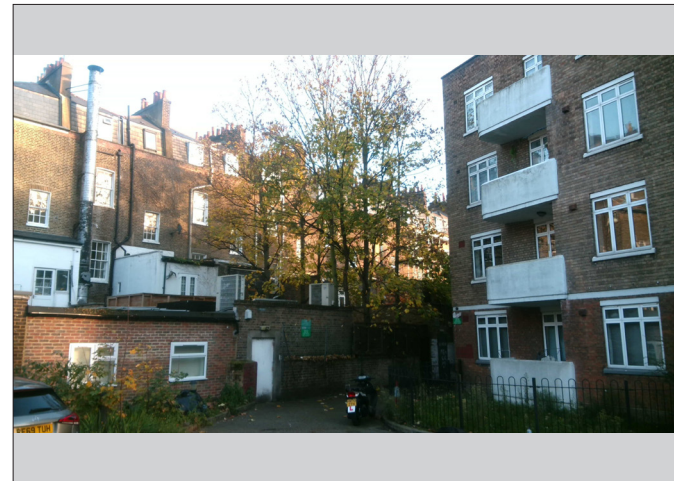
- 1 Photograph showing trees T2 and T3 adjacent to Hurdwick place. Trees shown are identified as Callery Pear. Below H1 is identified also.



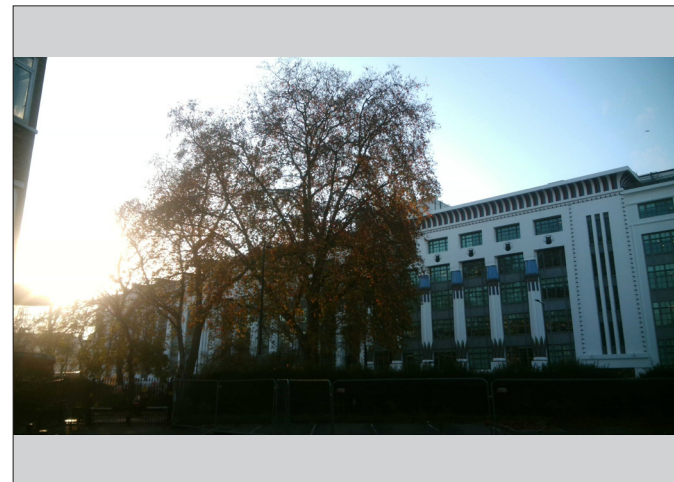
- 2 Photograph showing trees T4, T5 and T8 (Cypress, Tree of Heaven and Bird Cherry respectively) all tree located off site and behind boundary wall footings of wall may restrict root growth of trees



- 3 Photograph showing G6 identified as Sycamore. All trees located offsite and behind rear garden and boundary wall, also potentially restricting root growth into the site



- 4 Photograph showing off site feature tree located in Harrington Square Gardens



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