



**TECHNICAL APPENDIX 7.8**  
**ARBORICULTURAL REPORT**  
to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Land off Lound Low Road,  
Sutton cum Lound,  
DN22 8SB***

Prepared for:  
Date: *December 2022*  
***Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd***

Reference: AWA4613



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Arcus Consultancy Services Ltd to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

## 1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during November 2022.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 The tree positions were plotted on an Ordnance Survey map base-layer using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

## 2. The Site

### 2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located off Lound Low Road, Sutton cum Lound, Retford.

2.1.2 The site comprises multiple land uses. The northern areas of the site generally comprise agricultural lands, surrounded by other agricultural lands. The southern areas of the site also comprises agricultural land with some wooded areas and a concrete production plant, generally surrounded by agricultural land.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2022 Google Earth) image below:



## 3. The Trees

### 3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.
- 3.1.3 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.4 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.5 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

### 3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 78 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 30 individual trees and 48 tree groups or hedges.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 5 trees are retention category 'A', 7 trees and tree groups are retention category 'B' and 66 trees, tree groups and hedges are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention categories are included at Appendix 3).
- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 The significant tree cover within the site consists mainly of large low value

woodland type groups stretching along the boundaries, some of which are a part of larger woodland groups. Within these groups is a species mix of varying age categories, but mostly they are semi-mature. The occasional larger tree is situated throughout these groups. The majority of the site's trees are planted semi-mature shelter belt groups, following the sites boundaries and dividing agricultural fields. The central areas of the agricultural fields contain little of arboricultural significance.

- 3.2.5 Species diversity at the site is relatively good. The dominant species are Black Poplar, Aspen, Field Maple, Cherry and Willow species, and Birch, with several Oak, Hawthorn, Hazel, and Alder, with the occasional Scots Pine, Elder, Cypress, Rowan, Cedar, and Holly. The hedgerows are generally comprised of Hawthorn and Elder.
- 3.2.6 Most of the trees are young or semi-mature with only occasional early mature to mature trees.
- 3.2.7 The sites most significant tree is T72, a mature Oak. Situated to the south of the site. This tree is prominent throughout the southern area of the site and surrounding area and provides a moderate level of amenity value.
- 3.2.8 The trees situated at the southern western side of the site G51, G52, T53, T54, T55, G57, T58, G59, G61, T62, G63, T64, T66, G67, and G68 have suffered poor pruning practices, which is a result from recent cutting back from the power lines. However, they still provide adequate screening and therefore have a moderate amenity value.
- 3.2.9 Trees T22, T23, T24, and T25 are situated on the Northern boundary of the site. Their ownership is unclear, however they are of good value either retention category 'A' or 'B'. They form part of an avenue following Lound Low Road.
- 3.2.10 The other higher value trees are generally situated in the southern areas of the site. G67 is the group of most arboricultural significance on site; a group of early-mature Scots Pines in good condition and providing moderate amenity value. Other trees of arboricultural significance include T56, T64, T66, T70, T72, T75, and T78, generally situated along the site's boundaries and in good condition.
- 3.2.11 The remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.12 Many of the Ash trees in the local area show symptoms consistent with Chalara or Ash dieback disease. (OR) Many Ash trees in the wider region are being impacted by Chalara or Ash dieback disease. Once a tree is

infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long-term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash dieback.

- 3.2.13 Some trees were covered in dense Ivy or were inaccessible (as detailed in Appendix 4). In such cases measurements were estimated and the condition values are indicative only.
- 3.2.14 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.
- 3.2.15 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.



### 3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: G8 and G30 looking south



Photo 2: G33-G41 looking south



Photo 3: G59 and G60 looking south



Photo 4: T53-T55, G57, and G59 looking north



Photo 5: G67-T72 looking north west



Photo 6: G76, T77, and T78 looking west



### 3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 3.4.1 The higher value retention category 'A' and 'B' trees and tree groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 3.4.2 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges with reasonable future prospects should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.
- 3.4.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.4.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 3.4.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/ micro pile and suspended beam foundations or cantilevered foundations.
- 3.4.6 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.
- 3.4.7 The design of the new development should consider tree crown positions in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. Whilst either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 3.4.8 The retained trees may require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012, during the development phase.
- 3.4.9 If required by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees can be provided.

## 4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



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**Adam Winson**, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, ACIEEM

**16<sup>th</sup> December 2022**

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# Appendices

**Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience**

**Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations**

**Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions**

**Appendix 4: Tree Data**

**Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan**

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

### **Mr Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, ACIEEM, QTRA Registered**

Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 20 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major multimillion pound housing developments and infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam has also undertaken locum Tree Officer work for several local authorities.

### **Mr James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered**

James has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has several years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

### **Dr Felicity Stout, PhD, MA, BA (Hons), Cert Ed Forestry, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra)**

Felicity has worked in the tree care profession for the last 10 years. She has a Certificate in Higher Education in Forestry, with a focus on Urban Forestry. She has practical arboricultural contractor experience and is a qualified and experienced social forestry practitioner. Felicity has a PhD in History, with a particular interest in the history of woodland and tree management and she has work published in The Arboricultural Journal on this subject. As well as working at AWA Felicity is the Tree Conservation Officer for the Peak District National Park Authority.

### **Mr James Godfrey, BA (Hons), Dip Forestry and Arboriculture Level 4, Cert Arb L3, TechArborA, QTRA Registered**

James has extensive arboricultural experience working as a team leader within the public and private sector. By achieving a Distinction Star in the Extended Diploma in Forestry and Arboriculture, James was able to use his knowledge to inform and carry out appropriate maintenance that ensured the long term wellbeing of trees across the UK. During his time at Darlington Borough Council, James provided on site assessment and the management of the remedial works required to ensure safe and suitable retention of trees that provide a multitude of benefits to the urban environment. Currently, James is completing a Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Tree Management, while working at AWA.

### **Mr Joe Thomas, MSci Biology, Award L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, QTRA Registered**

Joe achieved a first class degree in biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Award in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

### **Mr James Boyle, HND Level 5 Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA, QTRA Registered**

Jim joined AWA after having worked within the tree care profession for several years, alongside studying at college and university. During this time, he gained a wealth of experience and several professional and practical NPTC qualifications in the tree care industry. Jim has studied Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Merrist Wood College in Surrey, Plumpton College in Sussex and University of Highlands and Islands in the Scottish Highlands, where he achieved a distinction in the Higher National Diploma Level 5.

### **Miss Lucy Garbutt, MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM**

Lucy recently graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species' surveys with a large environmental consulting company, including surveys of bats, reptiles, and dormice.



## Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations*'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

## Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

**HEIGHT** of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

**CROWN HEIGHT** is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

**STEM DIAMETER** is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

**CROWN SPREAD** is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

**AGE CLASS** of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION** is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

**STRUCTURAL CONDITION** is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

**LIFE EXPECTANCY** is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

### Retention Categories

**A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable.** These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

**B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable.** These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

**C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained.** These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

**U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention.** These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

Tree Species		Measurements						Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T1	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Young	4	1	170	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood	Adjacent young Oak. Canopy slightly overhanging into site.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G2	Willow, Hawthorn, Oak, and Birch	<i>Salix sp., Crataegus sp., Quercus sp., Betula sp.</i>	Semi-mature	13	10	150	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Young to semi-mature mixed species tree group. Situated on banking which falls away from site. Largest trees are Willows at 30cm diameter, most are below 20cm. Occasional dead standing and failed stems. Access prevented detailed inspection. Lots of snapped stems	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G3	Birch, Poplar, Hazel, Hawthorn, and Blackthorn	<i>Betula sp., Populus sp., Corylus sp., Crataegus., Prunus sp.</i>	Young	10	10	150	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Dense young tree group. Crowns overhang fence by 1m, stems 1m from the fence. Tallest at 13m average at 10m. Largest stem 25cm with average of 15cm. Outer edge formed of Hazel and Hawthorn shrubs. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G4	Poplar, Oak, and Hazel	<i>Populus sp.</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Corylus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	16	10	200	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Young to semi-mature tree group beyond fence. Average height 12m with tallest at 16m, largest stem at 25cm diameter, average of 20cm. Predominantly Aspen with shrubby edge and occasional Oak. Tree guards still present. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G5	Poplar, Willow, Birch, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Alder, and Oak	<i>Populus sp.</i> , <i>Salix sp.</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Prunus sp.</i> , <i>Alnus sp.</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	14	10	250	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed woodland type group. Predominantly Aspen. Tallest at 16m with average at 14m, largest stem diameter at 40cm with average at 25cm. Stems 1m from fence, crown overhangs fence by 1m. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G6	Crack Willow and Goat Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i>	Semi-mature	5	10	100	No	0	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Adjacent Willow group. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required



Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G7	Crack Willow and Goat Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i> , <i>Salix caprea</i>	Semi-mature	5	10	100	No	0	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Adjacent Willow group. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G8	Poplar, Willow, Birch, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Alder, and Oak	<i>Populus sp.</i> , <i>Salix sp.</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Prunus sp.</i> , <i>Alnus sp.</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	14	10	250	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species shelter group. Tallest at 16m with average at 14m, largest stem diameter at 40cm with average at 25cm. Stems 1m from fence, crown overhangs fence by 1m. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T9	Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Semi-mature	6	10	100	No	0	3	4.5	3	4.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage. Tight union	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Crack Willow. Multiple failed stems propagating outwards	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T10	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Semi-mature	7	3	260, 50, 50	No	0.5	4	4	4	4.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Stubs. Bark damage	Normal	Situated on banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T11	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Early-mature	10	2	400, 350	No	0	6	4.5	4	4.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at base. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting. Bark damage	Minor deadwood	Situated on banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T12	Apple	<i>Malus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	4	1	90	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Normal	Situated on banking	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G13	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Young	3	10	100	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Young sparse group of Oaks situated on banking. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G14	Cherry, Birch, Oak, Hawthorn, Rowan, and Field Maple	<i>Prunus sp., Betula sp., Quercus sp., Crataegus sp., Sorbus sp., Acer sp.</i>	Semi-mature	8	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species planted group. Evenly spaced, tree guards still present. Tallest at 11m with an average of 8m. Largest stem diameter at 25cm with an average of 20cm. Predominantly Cherry and Birch. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T15	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	6	4	150, 150, 100, 50	No	0.5	3.5	3.5	4	4	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Tight union	Normal	On banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T16	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Young	4	2	100	No	0.5	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 0.5m. Vertical	Normal	On banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G17	Cherry, Birch, Oak, Hawthorn, Rowan, and Field Maple	<i>Prunus sp.</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Sorbus sp.</i> , <i>Acer sp.</i>	Semi-mature	8	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species planted group. Evenly spaced, tree guards still present. Tallest at 11m with an average of 8m. Largest stem diameter at 25cm with an average of 20cm. Predominantly Cherry and Birch. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T18	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	9	2	200, 150	No	0.5	3.5	4.4	5.5	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Adjacent Oak. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
G19	Oak, Birch, and Hawthorn	<i>Quercus sp., Betula sp., Crataegus sp.</i>	Young	4	10	80	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Young sparse tree group following fence. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G20	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Semi-mature	1.5	10	100	No	0	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Boundary managed Hawthorn hedge	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G21	Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Semi-mature	13	10	350	No	0.5	See plan				Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Group of Scots Pines situated on banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T22	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	14	1	840	No	4	7.5	9.5	7	5.5	Damage to buttress roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities. Decay fungi	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Unclear of ownership. Minor road situated to the north west. Old <i>Laetiporus sulphureus</i> fruiting body on an old pruning wound on stem	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required



Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T23	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	8	1	290	No	1.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood	Unclear if adjacent. Situated on banking. Drain cover situated to the south west	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T24	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	13	1	510	No	4	3.5	5	6.5	4	Damage to buttress roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Unclear if adjacent	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required
T25	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	13	2	630, 380	No	2.5	5.5	7	8	8.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Old pruning wounds. Bark damage	Moderate deadwood	Unclear if adjacent. Minor road situated to the north. Northern crown overhanging road	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required
G26	Field Maple, Rowan, Hazel, Hawthorn, Oak, Italian Alder, Cherry, Birch, and Willow	<i>Acer sp., Sorbus sp., Corylus sp., Crataegus sp., Quercus sp., Alnus sp., Prunus sp., Betula sp., Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species shelter belt group. Tallest at 18m, average of 10m. Largest stem diameter at 35cm, average of 20cm. Evenly spaced planted group dividing two fields. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
G27	Oak, Birch, Poplar, Hawthorn, Hazel, Field Maple, Alder and Ash	<i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Populus sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i> , <i>Corylus sp.</i> , <i>Acer sp.</i> , <i>Alnus sp.</i> , <i>Fraxinus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	250	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species shelter belt group. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G28	Oak, Poplar, Cherry, Willow, and Hawthorn	<i>Quercus sp.</i> , <i>Populus sp.</i> , <i>Prunus sp.</i> , <i>Salix sp.</i> , <i>Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	13	10	250	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species planted group. Tallest at 16m, average at 13m. Largest stem diameters are Poplars at 35cm, with an average of 25cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T29	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Young	6	1	150	Yes	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Stubs	Normal	On banking	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G30	Willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	13	10	250	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed Willow group on banking. Adjacent and next to pond	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G31	Aspen, Field Maple, Rowan, Hazel, Hawthorn, Oak, Italian Alder, Cherry, Birch, and Willow	<i>Populus sp., Acer sp., Sorbus sp., Corylus sp., Crataegus sp., Quercus sp., Alnus sp., Prunus sp., Betula sp., Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species shelter belt group. Tallest at 18m, average of 10m. Largest stem diameter at 35cm, average of 20cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G32	Field Maple, Rowan, Hazel, Hawthorn, Oak, Italian Alder, Cherry, Birch, and Willow	<i>Acer sp., Sorbus sp., Corylus sp., Crataegus sp., Quercus sp., Alnus sp., Prunus sp., Betula sp., Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species shelter belt group. Tallest at 18m, with an average of 10m. Largest stem diameter at 35cm, with an average of 20cm. Evenly spaced planted group dividing two fields. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G33	Oak, Birch, Poplar, Hawthorn, Hazel, Field Maple, Alder and Ash	<i>Quercus sp., Betula sp., Crataegus sp., Corylus sp., Acer sp., Alnus sp., Fraxinus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	250	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species group shelter belt. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G34	Poplar, Willow, Alder, Birch, Cherry, and Oak	<i>Populus sp., Salix sp., Alnus sp., Betula sp., Prunus sp., Quercus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	200	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species group. Tallest are Poplars at 15m, with an average of 10m. Largest stem diameters are poplars at 30 cm, with an average of 20cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G35	Oak, Cherry, Hawthorn, Field Maple, and Aspen	<i>Quercus sp., Prunus sp., Crataegus sp., Acer sp., Populus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	10	100	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed shrubby group. Tallest at 10m, with an average of 6m. Largest stem diameter at 15cm, with an average at 10cm. Largest trees are Oaks. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G36	Oak, Cherry, Hawthorn, Field Maple, and Aspen	<i>Quercus sp., Prunus sp., Crataegus sp., Acer sp., Populus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	10	100	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed shrubby group forming understory below scattered groups of Poplars. Tallest at 10m, with an average of 6m. Largest stem diameter at 15cm, with an average at 10cm. Largest trees are Oaks. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G37	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Semi-mature	16	10	250	No	3	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Dense group of Aspen. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G38	Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var betulifolia</i>	Semi-mature	20	10	350	No	3	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Poplar group forming patches of taller canopy. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G39	Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var betulifolia</i>	Semi-mature	20	10	350	No	3	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Poplar group forming patches of taller canopy. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G40	Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var betulifolia</i>	Semi-mature	20	10	350	No	3	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Poplar group forming patches of taller canopy. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G41	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Semi-mature	16	10	250	No	3	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Dense group of Aspen. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G42	Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var betulifolia</i>	Semi-mature	20	10	350	No	3	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Poplar group forming patches of taller canopy. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required



Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
G43	Field Maple, Scots Pine, Birch, Poplar, Willow, and Hawthorn	<i>Acer sp., Pinus sp., Betula sp., Populus sp., Salix sp., Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	200	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed open group situated on banking. Tallest at 16m, with an average of 10m. Largest stem diameter at 35cm, with an average of 20cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G44	Willow, Birch, and Hawthorn	<i>Salix sp., Betula sp., Crataegus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	200	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed open group situated on banking. Tallest at 16m, with an average of 10m. Largest stem diameter at 35cm, with an average of 20cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G45	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	4	10	100	No	0	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Semi-managed Hawthorn hedge group. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G46	Scots Pine, Cherry, Elder, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Birch, and Ash	<i>Pinus sp., Prunus sp., Sambucus sp., Crataegus sp., Acer sp., Betula sp., Fraxinus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	10	250	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species group. Tallest at 15m, with an average of 12m. Largest stem diameter at 35cm, with an average at 25cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G47	Cherry, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Alder, Aspen, and Poplar	<i>Prunus sp., Acer sp., Crataegus sp., Alnus sp., Populus sp., Populus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	10	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species boundary group. Tallest at 15m with an average of 10m. Largest stem diameter at 30cm with an average of 20cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G48	Aspen, Hawthorn, Cherry	<i>Populus sp., Crataegus sp., Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	10	150	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Boundary shelter belt group. Mainly Aspen with some Hawthorn and Cherry. Tallest at 15m with an average of 12m. Largest stem diameter at 20cm, with an average of 15cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Value		Management	
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown				Comments	Amenity		Category
G49	Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>	Semi-mature	3	10	50	No	0	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Young suckering Aspen. Occasional Grey Alder and Beech saplings. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G50	Aspen, Hawthorn, Alder, Oak, Rowan, and Willow	<i>Populus sp., Crataegus sp., Alnus sp., Quercus sp., Sorbus., Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species group of mainly Aspen. Tallest trees at 16m, with an average of 12m. Largest stem diameter at 25cm, with an average at 20cm. Aspen are situated mainly at top of bank following fence line , with species diversity increasing down the bank. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G51	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Semi-mature	17	10	350	No	4	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Small group of planted Scots Pine on banking. Some failed	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G52	Willow, Hazel, Alder, and Elder	<i>Salix sp., Corylus sp., Alnus sp., Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	10	200	No	1	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species edge group, Elder forming the understory. Was connected recently connected to G51 but powerline clearance has separated it	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T53	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early-mature	14	1	610	No	1	4	0.5	4.5	5.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	50% dead / absent. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	Stem leans slightly to the north. Heavily pruned back on east side due to clearance	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T54	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early-mature	9	1	630	No	1	0.5	0.5	2	5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	50% dead / absent. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	Stem leans slightly to the north. Heavily pruned back on east side and topped due to clearance	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T55	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early-mature	8.5	1	480	No	1	0.5	0.5	2	5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	50% dead / absent. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	Stem leans slightly to the north. Heavily pruned back on east side and topped due to clearance	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T56	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early-mature	11	1	740	No	2	5	5	5	6	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Boundary Pine tree	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	B	No works required
G57	Hazel and Willow	<i>Corylus sp., Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	6	10	100	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed boundary group, likely adjacent. Powerline clearance has recently separated group from G59. Mainly Hazel with occasional Willow. Tallest at 10m with an average of 6m. Largest stem diameter at 20cm, with an average of 10cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T58	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early-mature	9	1	650	No	4	1	0.5	6	5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Old pruning wounds. 50% dead / absent. Minor deadwood	Stem leans slightly to the north. Heavily pruned back on east side and topped due to clearance	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G59	Aspen, Hawthorn, Alder, Oak, Rowan, and Willow	<i>Populus sp., Crataegus sp., Alnus sp., Quercus sp., Sorbus sp., Salix sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	10	200	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species group, Mainly aspen with occasional other species. Tallest at 16m, with an average of 12m. Largest at stem diameter at 25cm, with an average at 20cm. Aspen mainly at top of bank following fence line. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G60	Black Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var betulifolia</i>	Early-mature	20	10	500	No	4	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Two adjacent rows of poplar following boundary. Adjacent woodland type group immediately to south of them. Two rows evenly spaced and all trees are the same height and size. Hawthorn and Willow form the understory. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
G61	Birch, Willow, Hawthorn, and Poplar	<i>Betula sp., Salix sp., Crataegus sp., Populus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	15	10	350	No	0	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species woodland type group. Recently cleared back on west side for powerline clearance. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T62	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early-mature	12	1	520	No	3	3	6.5	5	0.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting	Old pruning wounds. 50% dead / absent. Minor deadwood	Stem leans slightly to the east. Topped and reduced from west side. Green waste piled at base	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required



Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G63	Hazel, Elder, Alder, Willow, Birch, and Holly	<i>Corylus sp.</i> , <i>Sambucus sp.</i> , <i>Alnus sp.</i> , <i>Salix sp.</i> , <i>Betula sp.</i> , <i>Ilex sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	10	100	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Hazel and Elder boundary group with occasional Alder, Willow, Birch and Holly. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T64	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	11	1	930	No	3	5	7	7	5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Pruning wounds from crown lifting. Minor decay. Minor cavity	Old pruning wounds. 25% dead / absent. Minor deadwood. Slightly unbalanced	Stem leans slightly to the east. Harshly pruned back from power line leaving large wounds. Multiple stemmed at 3m	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
T65	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	11	1	490	No	2	4				No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Western canopy underdeveloped as was previously shaded by recently felled Pines	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T66	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	18	1	590	No	1.5	11	13	2	3	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Normal. Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Oak situated on the edge of a Pine group	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	B	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management				
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
G67	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Early-mature	17	10	490	No	4	See plan				Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Planted Scots Pine group. Eastern trees situated on banking. Most of similar height and stem diameter. Some leaning. Dead Elder understory	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required
G68	Birch, Willow, Hawthorn, Alder, and Poplar	<i>Betula sp., Salix sp., Crataegus sp., Alnus sp., Populus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	10	250	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Mixed species woodland type group continuing of site. Tallest at are Aspen at 20m, with and average at 12m. Largest stem diameter at 40cm, with an average of 25cm. Access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T69	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	10	4	290, 250, 230, 170	No	3	4	6	7	3.5	Soil erosion. Exposed roots. Increase in soil level. Ground level changes	Multiple stemmed at base. Slight lean. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Stem leans slightly to the south east. Showing early symptoms of Ash dieback disease. Ground level changes with dumped soil and refuse at base	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T70	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	13	1	780	No	1	7	8	5	5	Decay. Damage to buttress roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Moderate deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Decay to southern base of tree	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	B	No works required

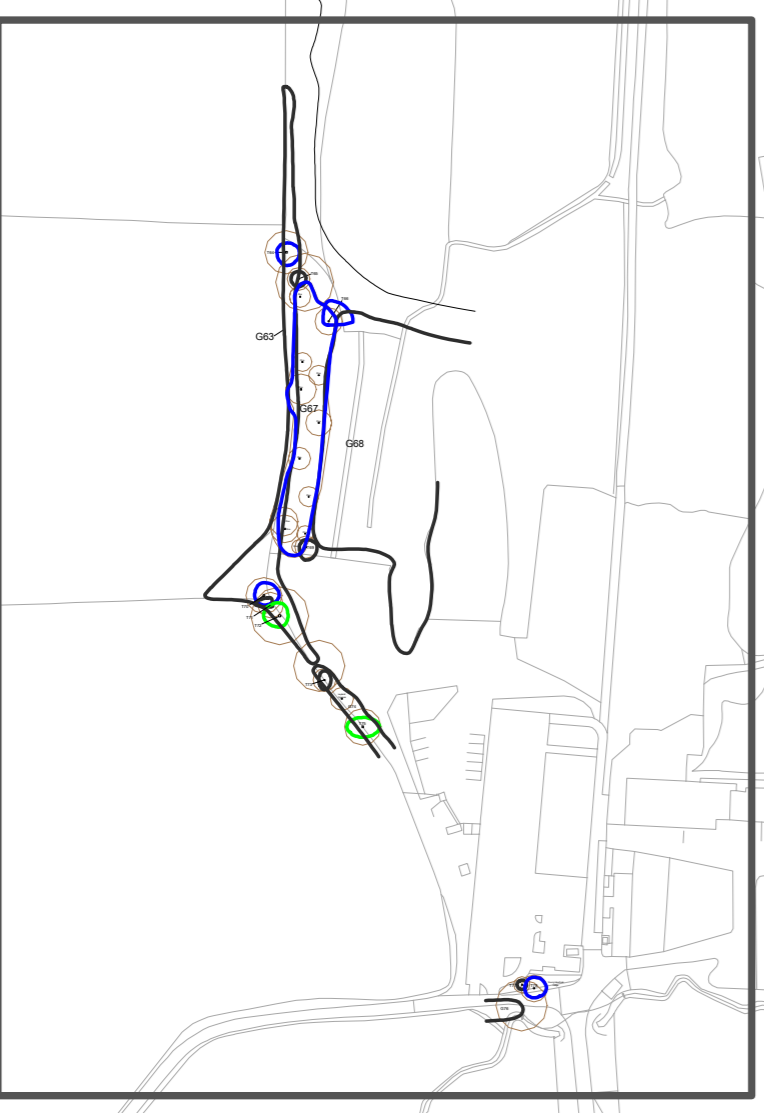
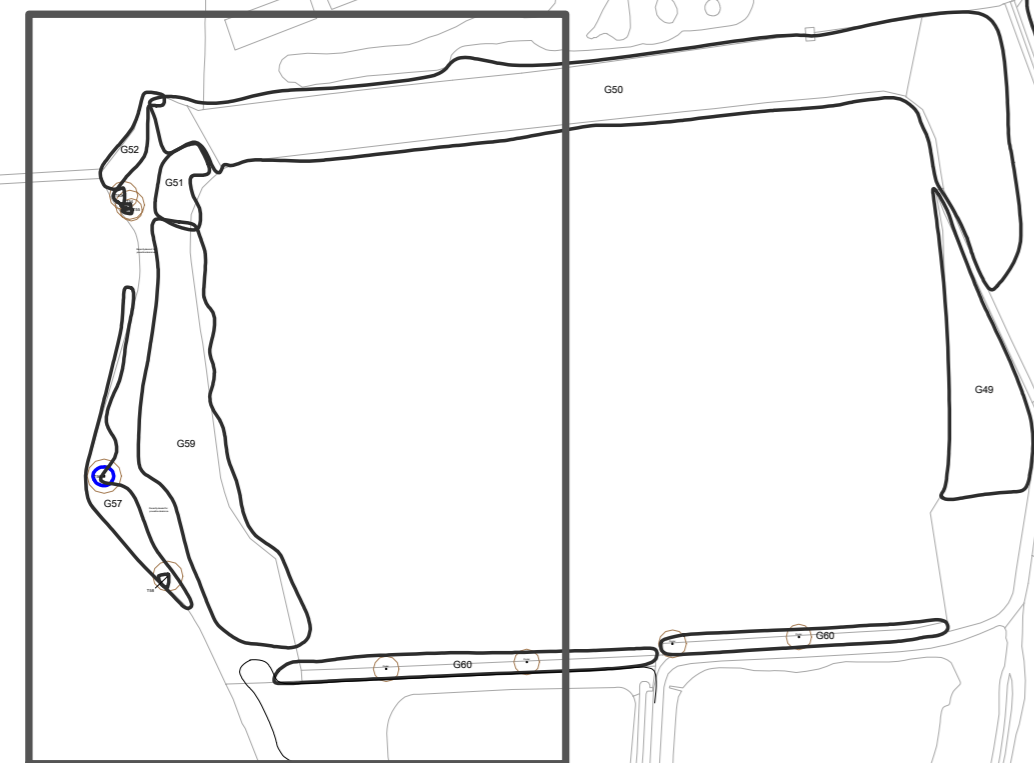
Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T71	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	8.5	1	550	No	1	4	1	1	8	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Slight lean. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Unbalanced. Minor deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Unbalanced, leaning to the west. Ivy covered stem prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T72	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Mature	17	1	1310	No	2	7	4.5	6	8.5	Limited access around base. Increase in soil level. Ground level changes	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	25% dead / absent. Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Moderate deadwood. Overhanging adjacent land	Most significant tree on site. Increases in soil level around base and some failed limbs to east and west	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required
T73	Common Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Mature	7	3	350, 260, 230	No	1	5	3.5	5	3	Limited access around base. Increase in soil level	Multiple stemmed at base. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage. Tight union	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Old boundary Hawthorn	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G74	Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Early-mature	22	10	350	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Cypress boundary group. Some gaps and occasional individual tree interspersed. Next to road and following fence line. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Maturity	Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name		Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Average Height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Amenity	Category	Works
T75	Common Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Early-mature	12	1	790	No	1	5	9	5.5	8.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Bark damage	Old pruning wounds. Minor deadwood	Boundary Oak situated in gap in Cypress group	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	A	No works required
G76	Leyland Cypress	<i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Early-mature	20	10	350	No	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base. Exposed roots. Damage to buttress roots	Epicormic growths. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Snapped / hanging branches. Minor deadwood. Minor dieback. Minor decay. Minor cavities	Cypress boundary group. Some gaps and occasional individual tree interspersed. Next to road and following fence line. Access prevented detailed inspection	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	Moderate	C	No works required
T77	Common Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Semi-mature	8	2	260, 230	No	0.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Normal	Access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
T78	Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Early-mature	12	1	580	No	1.5	6	6.5	5	5	No visual defects. Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Stubs. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood	Good visual amenity. Overhangs road to south. Ivy prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurement	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Moderate	B	No works required



View 2

View 3



View 4

**AWA**  
TREE CONSULTANTS

**Appendix 5:  
Tree Constraints Plan**  
Land off Lound Low Road, Sutton cum Lound  
Ref: AWA4613

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
RETENTION CATEGORIES  
Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

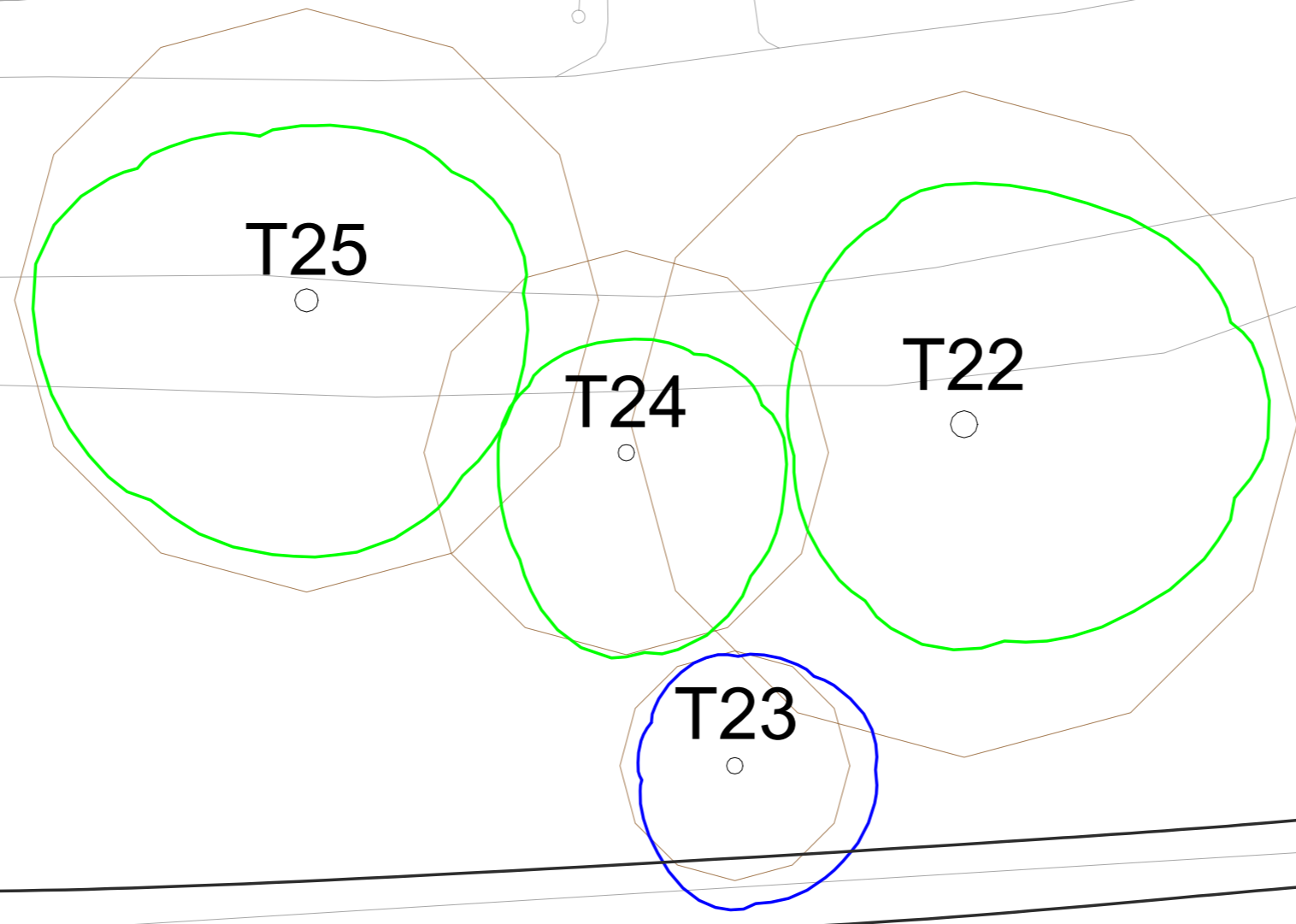
SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A1

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM

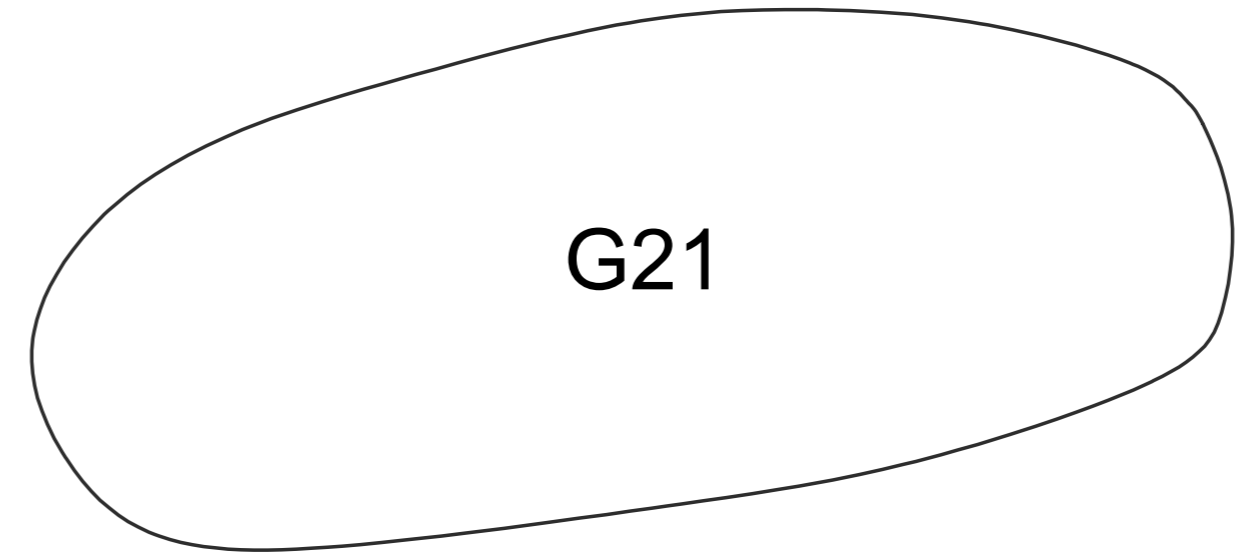




# View 2



G20



**AWA**  
TREE CONSULTANTS

**Appendix 5:**  
**Tree Constraints Plan**  
Land off Lound Low Road, Sutton cum Lound  
Ref: AWA4613

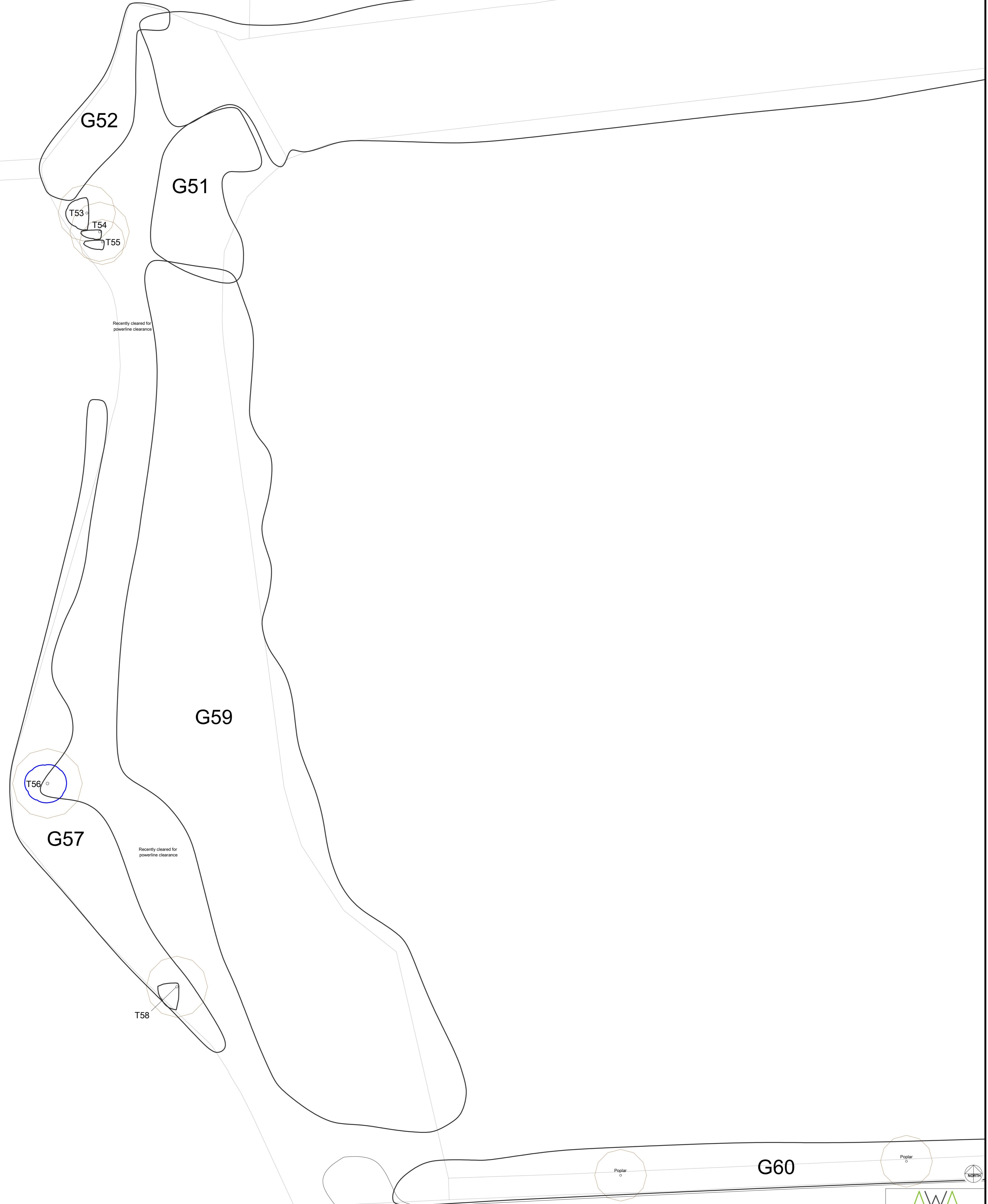
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
RETENTION CATEGORIES  
Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM



# View 3



**AWA**  
TREE CONSULTANTS

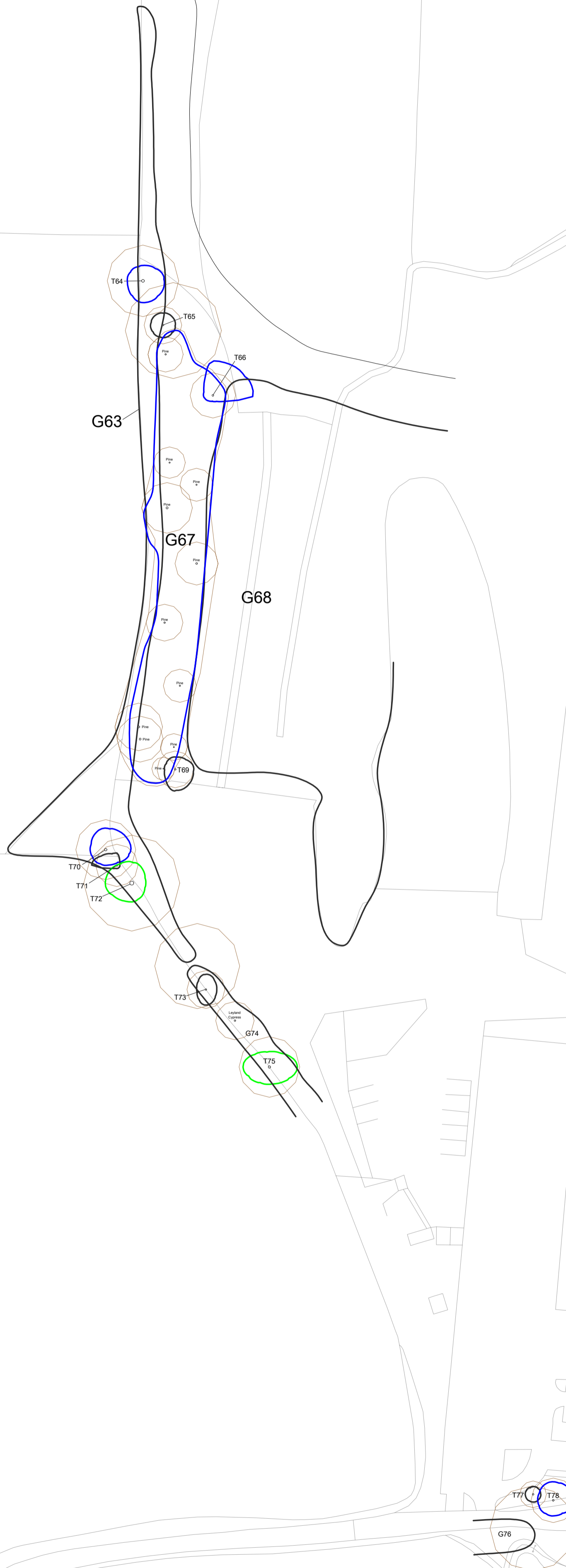
**Appendix 5:**  
**Tree Constraints Plan**  
Lands off Lound Low Road, Sutton cum Lound  
Ref: AWA4613

BRITISH STANDARD BS37:2012  
RETENTION CATEGORIES  
Distinctions of these categories can be  
found in Appendix 2 of the report

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A1

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM

# View 4



**AWA**  
TREE CONSULTANTS

**Appendix 5:**  
**Tree Constraints Plan**  
Land off Lound Low Road, Sutton cum Lound  
Ref: AWA4613

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012  
RETENTION CATEGORIES  
Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:1000 PAPER: A2

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM