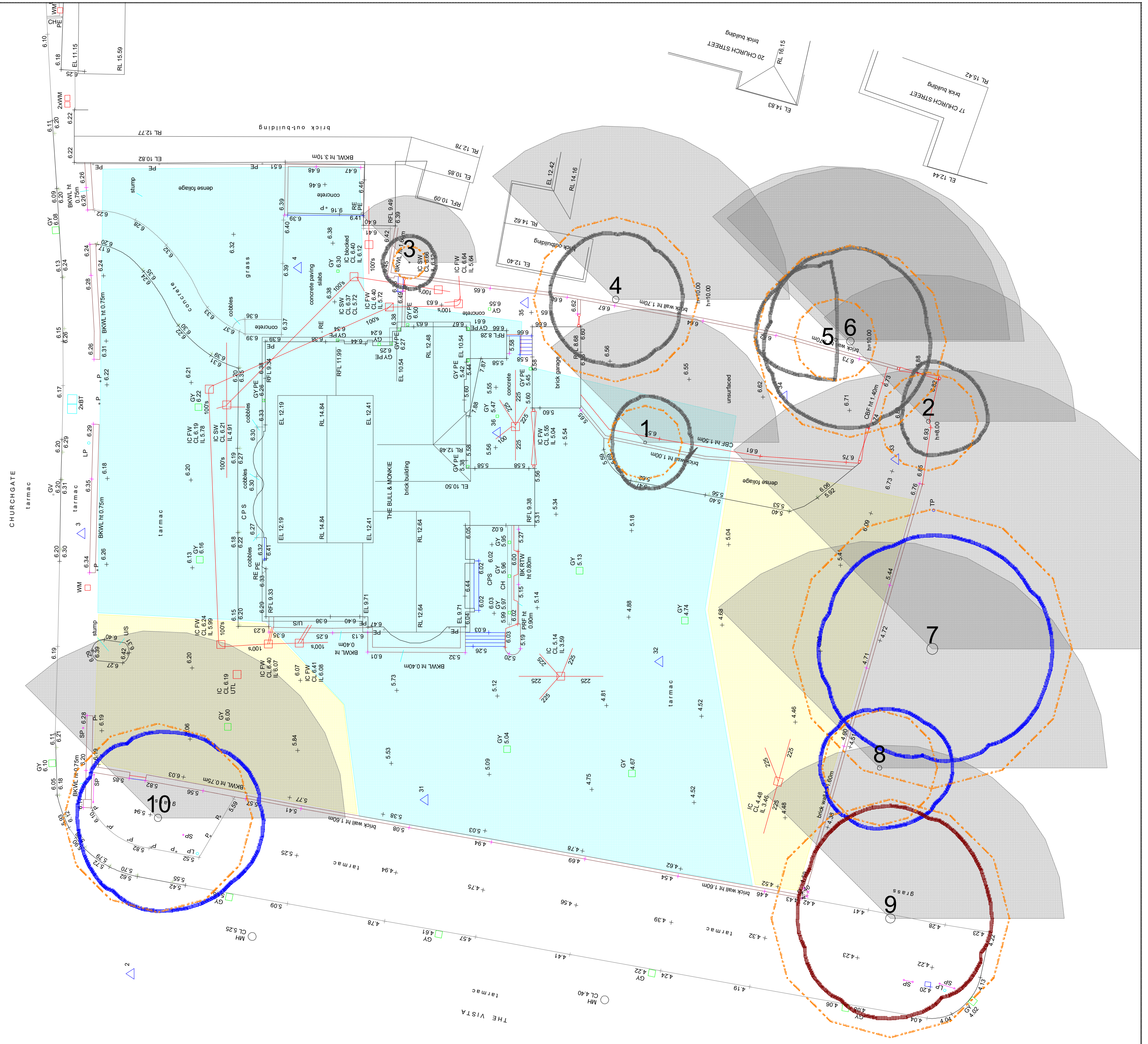




LEGEND TO TREE SURVEY FORM

Tree number/Tag	Number on tag fixed to tree or given number on plan where no tag has been used. Given number for groups (G), hedges (H) or shrubs (S). Individual trees will have no tag if located on adjoining land or inaccessible Note: Tags are only used occasionally, to draw attention to a particular tree or trees when they might otherwise be difficult to locate on the ground without a number physically attached to them
Species	Tree species - Common name or botanical name if no common name is in common use
Tree height	Height in metres where measurement is possible using a laser clinometer. Estimated where tree is inaccessible or where it is not possible to see the top and bottom of the tree simultaneously to take a measurement
Stem Dia(s)	Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (on the side of the tree where the ground is highest). Where there are multiple stems, measurements are made for each stem
RPA radius	Root Protection Area radius in metres (linear) measured from centre of tree trunk. Formulae apply to multiple stemmed trees with up to 5 stems and trees with more than 5 stems. NOTE: For single stemmed trees the RPA is 12 x trunk diameter up to a maximum of 15 metres. For 'veteran' trees the RPA can be greater than 15 metres
RPA m²	Root Protection Area in square metres. Formulae apply to multiple stemmed trees with up to 5 stems and trees with more than 5 stems. NOTE: For single stemmed trees the RPA is 12 x trunk diameter up to a maximum of 707 metres ² . For 'veteran' trees the RPA can be greater than 707 metres ²
Crown spread	Spread of tree crown (branches) in metres at each cardinal point (NESW) measured from tree trunk using a laser rangefinder. Estimated where inaccessible
1st large branch height above ground	The height in metres on the tree of the lowest major branch and its direction (where relevant)
Canopy height above ground	Headroom - The height above ground in metres of the lowest part of the tree crown / branch ends (where relevant)
Life stage	The estimated stage of life of the tree in relation to its species. e.g. A Silver Birch may be considered 'mature' at 40 years, but Oak may be considered to be in early maturity at the same chronological age.
Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	The condition of the tree in relation to the presence of any notable structural defects or ill-health and any recommendations that may be relevant to good arboricultural management or in relation to a proposed development Note: Sometimes defects in trees such as cavities and splits can be viewed as beneficial because of their ecological value, especially on 'veteran' trees
Estimated remaining contribution	An estimated range of the minimum number of years a tree may make a positive contribution before it falls into decline (senescence). This is recorded as <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years
Category & Sub-category	A qualitative grading. See Table 1 (page 9) of BS5837:2012

Date of survey: 13th April 2022
Conditions: Clear / dry / still



Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category &Sub category
				RPA m2							
1	Sycamore	10	100 100 100 100 100	2.68 23	N 3.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 2.5		0	Mature	Sprouted stump. Growing on top of a crumbling retaining wall Physiological condition - Poor Fell	10+	C1
2	Sycamore	11	300	3.60 41	N 4.5 E 4.5 S 2.5 W 2		2.5	Mature	Large wound on trunk at southwest side from 1 metre to 2.5 metres with exposed sapwood and internal decay. Low vigour. Interfering with telephone line Physiological condition - Poor No action	10+	C1
3 (off site)	Maidenhair Tree	5	100	1.20 5	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2			Young	Growing on much higher land behind retaining wall Physiological condition - Good No action	40+	C1
4 (off site)	Sycamore	13	500	6.00 113	N 5 E 5 S 5 W 5		8	Mature	Heavily crown-lifted. Low vigour. Trunk bifurcates into a pair of co-dominantstems at 3 metres above ground level. Ivy on trunk. Growing on slightly higher land behind brick retaining wall which it is pushing over Physiological condition - Poor No action	20+	C1
5 (off site)	Sycamore	13	250	3.00 28	N 6 E 0.1 S 3 W 6		4	Mature	Self-set. Heavily suppressed by tree 6 Physiological condition - Moderate No action	20+	C2
6 (off site)	Sycamore	13	400 300 300	7.00 154	N 7 E 6 S 6.5 W 6.5		5	Mature	Trunk divides into three stems close to ground level. Dense Ivy on trunk and branches up to mid crown. Behind retaining wall which looks recently repaired Physiological condition - Moderate No action	20+	C1
7 (off site)	Common Beech	21	850	10.20 327	N 8.5 E 9 S 8.5 W 8.5		2	Mature	Trunk divides into three co-dominant stems at 3 metres above ground level with bark included union Physiological condition - Good No action	40+	B1

Site name: Former Bull & Monkie PH, Churchgate, Spalding
Surveyor: Ian Lorman

Date of survey: 13th April 2022
Conditions: Clear / dry / still



Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category &Sub category
				RPA m2							
8 (off site)	Silver Birch	17	350	4.20	N 4.5 E 5.5		5	Mature	No notable defects Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B1
				55	S 4.5 W 4.5						
9 (off site)	Common Horse Chestnut	13	725	8.70	N 8.5 E 7.5			Mature	Severe chronic bleeding canker disease and advanced decay in major branches Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	<10	U
				238	S 7.5 W 7						
10 (off site)	Common Horse Chestnut	14	575	6.90	N 6.5 E 8		2	Mature	Chronic but non-severe bleeding canker disease Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	B1
				150	S 7 W 6						