



# **ARBORICULTURAL REPORT**

## **& Impact Assessment**

### **to BS 5837:2012 at:**

***Enright Lodge,  
Enright Close,  
Newark,  
NG24 4EB***

Prepared for:  
***Ivolve***

Date: *December 2023*

Reference: *AWA5779*



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We have been instructed by Ivolve 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 December 2023.
- 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 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted 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.
- 1.2.6 The tree survey data collection was carried out by Miss Lucy Garbutt, MSc, BSc (Hons), Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.7 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 and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

## 2. The Site

### 2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site is located just off Boundary Road in Newark, on Enright Close.
- 2.1.2 The site comprises four detached buildings within a boundary fence collectively forming a residential care home. Boundary Road runs along the sites southern border. Newark Hospital borders the site along the eastern and northern boundary, with residential dwellings bordering to the west.
- 2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2020 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 An online search was undertaken with Newark and Sherwood Council on 12/12/23 to check whether any trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are located within a Conservation Area. As of this date no trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area.
- 3.1.3 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a further check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to confirm if any trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place (unless such work is approved as part of full planning permission).
- 3.1.4 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021).
- 3.1.5 It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.
- 3.1.6 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, [REDACTED] and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.7 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.8 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 24 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 23 individual trees and 1 tree group.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 2 trees are retention category 'B', and 21 trees and tree groups 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 Species diversity at the site is relatively good. The dominant species is Lime, with several Norway Maple and Beech. There is also the occasional Silver Birch, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Holly and Cypress. Most of the trees are semi-mature to early mature with only occasional mature trees.
- 3.2.5 Many of the trees within the site have been heavily pruned in the past, resulting in stubby crowns with epicormic regrowth at the pruning wounds. These historical works have negatively impacted the long-term amenity potential of these trees, including Lime T7, T19 and T22, Norway Maple T12 and T21, and Beech T13 and T23. As a result of these past management works these trees are low value overall.
- 3.2.6 Lime T1 and T2 are adjacent street trees growing beyond the site's southern boundary, forming part of an avenue of other street trees along Boundary Road. T1 and T2 are in good condition with decent long-term prospects and are moderate value.
- 3.2.7 Dense Ivy on the stem and growing within the crown of adjacent Silver Birch T6 prevented detailed inspection. Cypress group G24 is in good condition and provides effective screening of the site from the adjacent hospital. T6 and G24 are low value retention category 'C'.
- 3.2.8 T9 is an early-mature Beech which has also been heavily pruned as part of past management works. Numerous fungal brackets, likely to be Turkey Tail (*Trametes versicolor*) were present on the stem at the time of survey. The presence of this fungal pathogen can indicate vascular dysfunction and physiological decline and suggests that T9 has limited future prospects. As such it is recommended that T9 is removed regardless of development at the site.
- 3.2.9 Remaining trees within the site are of particularly low value and should not pose any significant constraint on the development potential of the site.
- 3.2.10 T9 was found to have defects and requires felling regardless of any new

development at the site (as detailed in Appendix 4).

- 3.2.11 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.
- 3.2.12 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.
- 3.2.13 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: Fungal bracket on T9.



Photo 2: T12 from northeast.



Photo 3: T13 from northeast.



Photo 4: T16 from north.



Photo 5: T23 from west.



Photo 6: G24 from southwest.



## 4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### 4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to split the existing site into two with the addition of a new car park, bin storage and fencing to the site entrance. The development proposals have been provided by my client and inform this arboricultural impact assessment and the Tree Impacts Plan at Appendix 6.

### 4.2 Direct Impacts

4.2.1 From assessing the new development proposals, 5 trees will require removal to facilitate the development as they are situated in the footprint of the development or their retention and protection throughout the development is not suitable.

4.2.2 The trees that require removal to facilitate the development are T5, T17, T19, T20 and T21.

4.2.3 The trees to be removed are all lower value, retention category 'C'. These trees have been heavily pruned as part of past tree management which has reduced their long-term amenity potential. Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

4.2.4 In addition to the required removals, T9 is recommended for removal regardless of development due to its poor overall condition.

### 4.3 Indirect Impacts

4.3.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) detailed on the Tree Plans at Appendices 5 and 6, has been 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.

4.3.2 Potentially damaging activities are proposed in the vicinity of retained trees.

4.3.3 New hard standing encroaches close to and into the edge of the RPA of T6 and T16. The construction of hard surfaces within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots, however the encroachment is very minor, and as such it is unlikely that significant roots will be within these areas.

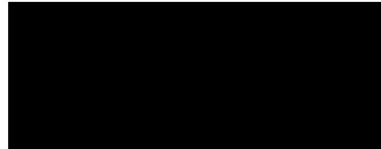
4.3.4 A proposed footpath encroaches into the RPA of T2. The construction of hard surfaces within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, potential negative impacts can be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.

- 4.3.5 New boundary fencing is to be installed within the RPAs of retained trees T2, T6 and T15, however the encroachment into the trees' RPAs should not significantly adversely impact on the health or future condition of the trees provided posts and panels type footings are used as opposed to strip footings, with the holes for the posts dug by hand, avoiding significant tree roots where possible.
- 4.3.6 The design of the new development has considered the trees crown position in relation to the development. Some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. However, the design proposals avoid excessive shading, and give adequate provision for future tree growth.
- 4.3.7 The buildability of the proposed development has been assessed in terms of access, adequate working space and provision for the storage of materials, including topsoil, in relation to the trees.
- 4.4 Suitable Mitigation
  - 4.4.1 The development of the site provides an excellent opportunity to undertake new tree planting throughout the site as part of a soft landscaping scheme. As such, suitable new tree planting has the potential to mitigate for the required tree removals and, in the longer term, has the potential to improve the sites tree cover.
- 4.5 Protection of the Retained Trees
  - 4.5.1 The retained trees will require protection by fencing in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, during the development phase.
  - 4.5.2 An associated Arboricultural Method Statement, detailing protective fencing specifications and construction methods close to the retained trees has been provided.

## 5. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

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

**20<sup>th</sup> December 2023**

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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 6: Tree Impacts Plan

## Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

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 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 also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown, *BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*  
James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He 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 many 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.

James Godfrey, *BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered*  
James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

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.

Lucy Garbutt, *MSc Animal Behaviour, BSc (Hons) Biology, CIEEM membership*  
Lucy 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 has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Sophie Beckerman, *BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, TechArborA*  
Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

## 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 ID	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name	DBH	Height	Canopy Area	Canopy Density	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Health	Age	Value	Works		
T1	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	1	470	No	5	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Planted street tree. Tarmac cracking at base. Pruned away from phone lines to south	Good	Good	>40 yrs	B	No works required
T2	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	1	420	No	5	4	4	4	4	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Planted street tree. Tarmac cracking at base. Pruned away from phone lines to south	Good	Good	>40 yrs	B	No works required
T3	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	14	1	230	No	3	3	3	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Planted street tree	Good	Good	>40 yrs	C	No works required
T4	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	12	1	150	No	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood	Planted street tree with moderate dieback and significant amount of minor deadwood	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required
T5	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	13	1	300	Yes	2	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth. Limited access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T6	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	13	1	300	Yes	2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth. Limited access prevented detailed inspection. Crown slightly unbalanced over the site	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required

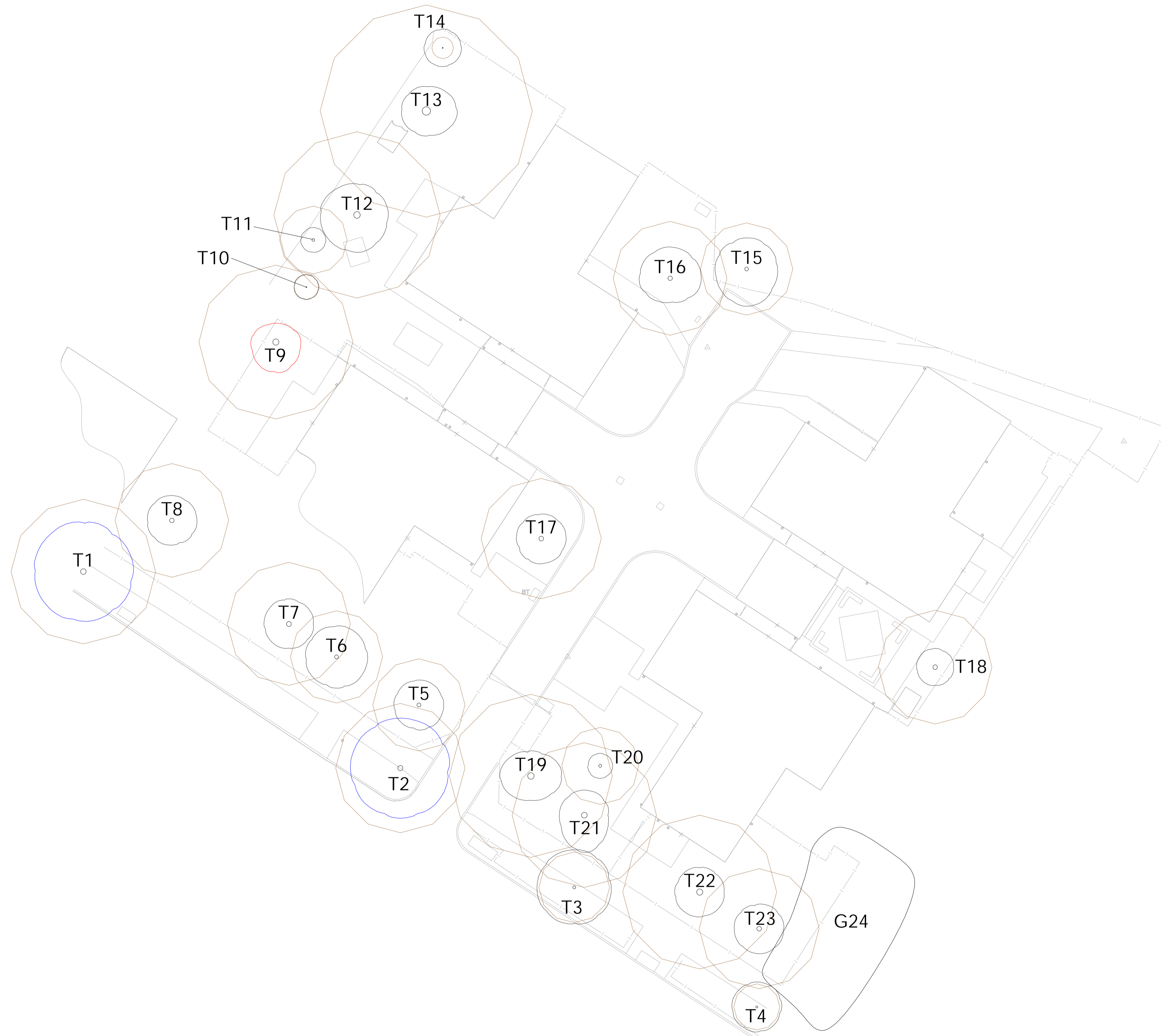




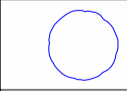
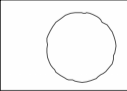

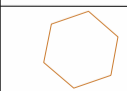
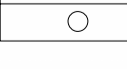
Tree Species		Measurements						Crown (m)				Tree Condition						Value	Management
Common Name	Latin Name	DBH	Height	Spread	Canopy Density	Canopy Cover	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Health	Structure	Age	Value	Works
T7	Lime <i>Tilia x europaea</i>	15	1	400	Yes	2	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth. Limited access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required
T8	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	15	1	370	Yes	2	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth. Limited access prevented detailed inspection	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required
T9	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	1	500	No	3	1.5	2	2.5	2	Fungus	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth. Fungus on stem with signs of decay - likely Turkey Tail ( <i>Trametes versicolor</i> ). Indicative of vascular dysfunction and physiological decline	Poor	Fair	>10 yrs	U	Recommended for removal regardless of development
T10	Apple <i>Malus sp.</i>	3	1	80	No	1	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required
T11	Pear <i>Pyrus sp.</i>	9	1	220	No	2	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Significant lean. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth. Leaning south east.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name	DBH	Height	Spread	Canopy Density	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Health	Structure	Works			
T12	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	17	1	540	No	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required
T13	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	17	1	690	No	2.5	2	2.5	2	2	Exposed roots	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required
T14	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	5	1	70	No	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood		Good	Good	>40 yrs	C	No works required
T15	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	10	1	300	Yes	1	2.5	2.5	3	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. at base. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Slight lean. Ivy covered	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Adjacent tree beyond boundary fence, access preventing detailed inspection. Slight lean to south east. Dense Ivy covered stem and crown	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	C	No works required
T16	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	10	1	370	No	1.5	2.5	2.5	2	2.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Stubs. Old pruning wounds	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management			
	Common Name	Latin Name	Height (m)	DBH (cm)	Canopy Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Canopy Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	Canopy Density	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Health	Age	Works		
T17	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	4	250 200 200 100	No	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed. at 0.5m. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T18	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	10	1	370	No	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required
T19	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	17	1	530	No	2	2	2.5	2	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Old pruning wounds. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Good	>40 yrs	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T20	Pear	<i>Pyrus sp.</i>	8	1	250	No	2	1	1	1	1	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T21	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	16	1	470	No	3	2	2	3	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T22	Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>	14	1	500	No	1.5	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required

Tree ID	Tree Species		Measurements					Crown (m)				Tree Condition				Value		Management		
	Common Name	Latin Name	DBH	Height	Canopy Area	Canopy Density	Canopy Shape	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Health	Structure	Age	Value	Works
T23	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	15	1	390	No	2	2	2	2	2	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds. Epicormic growths. Stubs	Old pruning wounds. Minor dieback. Minor deadwood	Heavily pruned resulting in stubs with epicormic regrowth	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required
G24	Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp.</i>	17	10+	150 avg	Yes	1.5	See Plan				Cypress screening group growing within adjacent property, access prevented detailed inspection and accurate stem measurements. Group crown lifted over boundary fence.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	C	No works required



 TREE CONSULTANTS	
<b>Appendix 2:</b> <b>Tree Constraints Plan</b> Enright Lodge, Enright Close, Newark, NG24 4EB Ref: AW2319	
BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 RETENTION CATEGORIES <small>Definitions of these categories can be found in Appendix 2 of the report.</small>	
SCALE: 1:200	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



NORTH

**AWA**  
TREE CONSULTANTS

**Appendix 6:  
Tree Impact Plan**

Enlight Lodge, Enright Close, Newark, NG24 4EB  
Ref: AWA2373

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200      PAPER: A1

	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL REGARDLESS OF DEVELOPMENT
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM