TREE CONSULTANTS

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

& Impact Assessment

to **BS 5837:2012** at:

Land at Carr Green Lane,
Mapplewell,
Barnsley
S75 6DY

Prepared for: *White Agus*

Report Date: *September 2025*

Reference: AWA*6949*

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Registered in England & Wales.

Executive Summary

This report provides independent arboricultural advice in accordance with BS 5837:2012, regarding trees at the site in the context of a proposed residential development.

All recorded trees, groups, and hedges are of low arboricultural value (Category C). These features are not considered a significant constraint to development. Their removal, accompanied by appropriate new planting, would offer an opportunity to enhance the site with higher quality and more sustainable tree cover.

The proposed development will require the removal of 6 low-value trees and groups. No high or moderate value trees are proposed for removal. This will result in a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

The layout of the development has been designed to minimise encroachment into Root Protection Areas (RPAs). Mitigation measures, including protective fencing and `no-dig' construction methods, are recommended where necessary.

The scheme presents an opportunity for new tree planting as part of a landscape strategy, offering mitigation for the removals and long-term enhancement of the site's tree cover.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

1.1.1 We have been instructed by White Agus 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 June 2025.

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 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 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 Joe Thomas: MSci Biology, Diploma L4 Arboriculture, TechArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered, 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** and for detail of the impacts of the new development refer to the Tree Impacts Plan at **Appendix 6**.

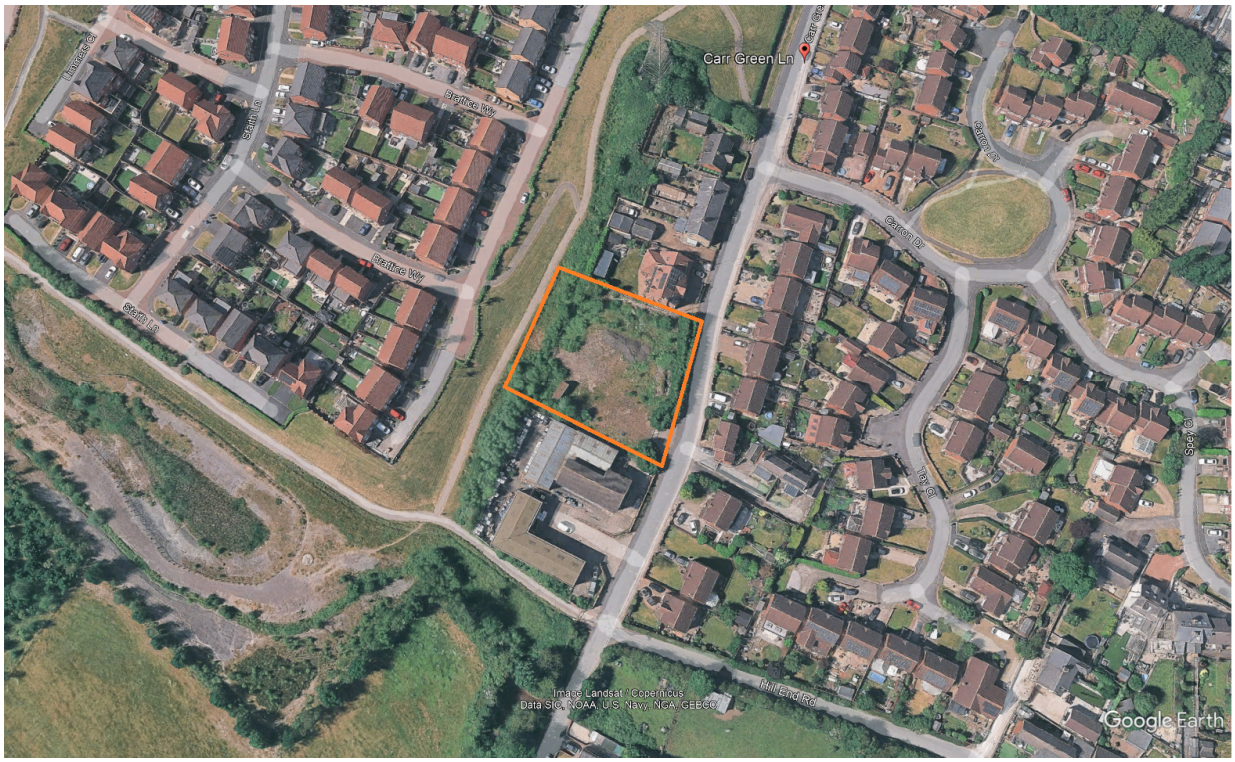
2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

2.1.1 The site is located on Carr Green Lane in Mapplewell, Barnsley.

2.1.2 The site comprises an unused parcel of land. The site is bounded to the east by Carr Green Lane. To the south are commercial properties. To the west, north and east are residential properties.

2.1.3 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2024 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 Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 17/09/25 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 2025), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2025).

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, badgers 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 7 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 2 individual trees and 5 tree groups or hedges.

3.2.2 All seven surveyed features (individual trees, 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 groups stretching along the boundaries. The majority of the trees on site are naturalised pioneer species that have established since the site was abandoned.

3.2.5 The central areas of the site contain little of arboricultural significance, generally consisting of young Willow.

3.2.6 Species diversity at the site is relatively low. The dominant species is Willow, with several Cypress and the occasional Birch, Hawthorn and Cherry Laurel. The hedgerows are generally comprised of Cypress.

3.2.7 All of the trees are young or semi-mature.

3.2.8 G1 and G2 are semi mature Lawson Cypress hedges stretching along the eastern boundary of site. These groups have been historically topped leaving pruning wounds and dead stems throughout. G2 is set within a raised planting bed at street level. G1 and G2 provide good screening for the site but are of lower overall arboricultural value.

3.2.9 T3 is a semi mature Willow in the northeast of site. T3 has been historically topped at one-and-a-half meters leaving pruning wounds with decay that limits its value. T3 is in fair overall condition and provides a low level of arboricultural value.

3.2.10 G5 is a group of semi mature Hawthorn trees in the northwest corner of site. There is rubble piled in and around the group as well as evidence of minor groundworks/level changes. G5 is in good overall condition and provides a low level of arboricultural value.

3.2.11 G6 is a self-set group of young to semi mature Birch and Willow in the west corner of site. The most significant tree with this group is T7 a semi mature Crack Willow. These trees are in good condition overall but have only a low level of arboricultural value.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 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

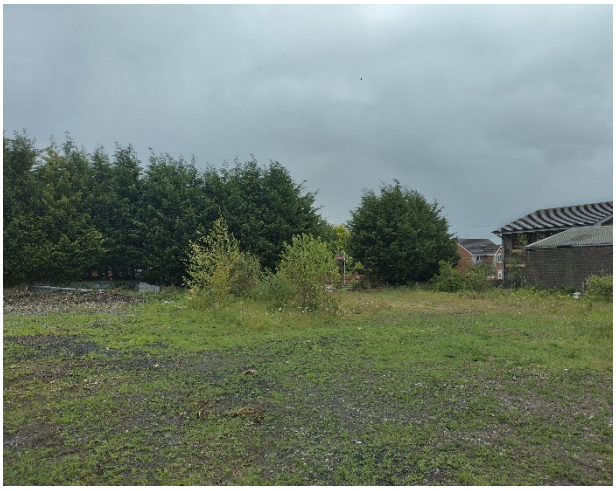


Photo 1: G1 and G2 from northwest

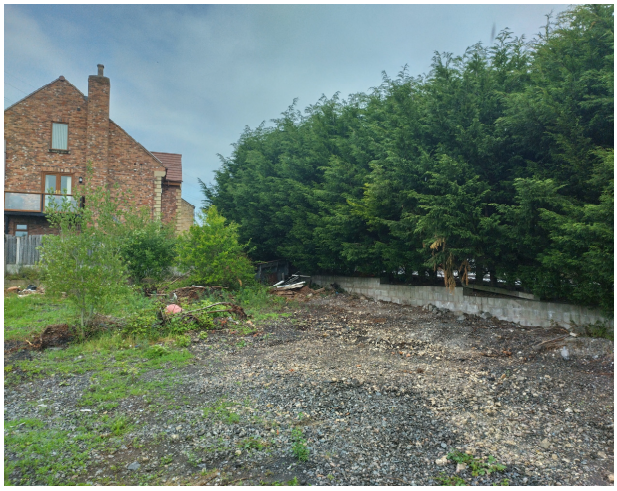


Photo 2: G2 and T3 from southwest

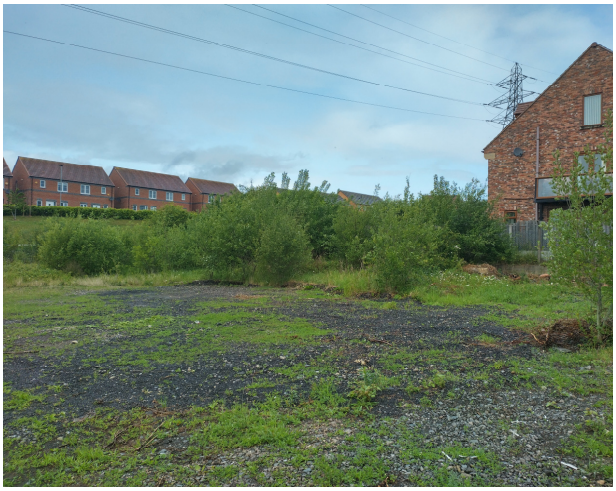


Photo 3: G4 and G5 from southeast

Photo 4: G5 and G6 from east

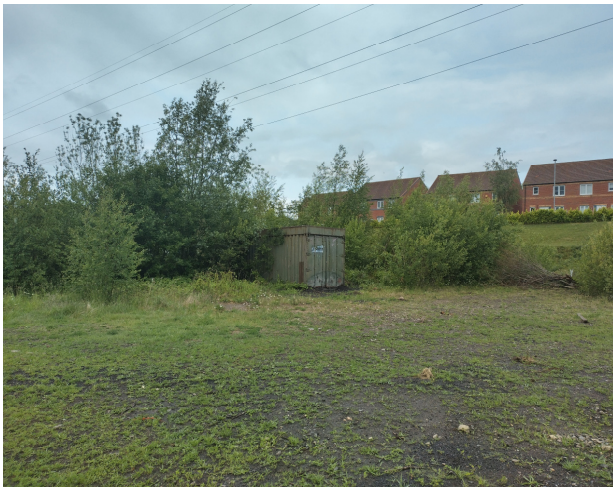


Photo 5: G6 and T7 from northwest

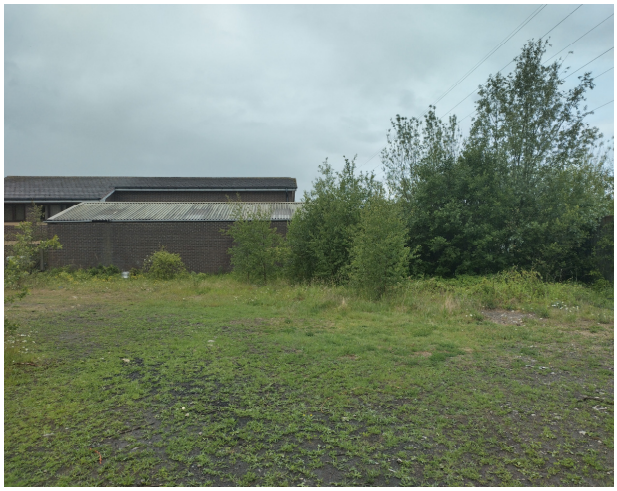


Photo 6: G6 and T7 from north

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Proposed New Development

4.1.1 It is proposed to build new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping and facilities. 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, 2 trees and 4 tree groups 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 tree that requires removal to facilitate the development is T3.

4.2.3 The tree groups that require removal to facilitate the development are G1, G2 and G6.

4.2.4 The trees to be removed are all lower value, retention category 'C'. G1 and G2 are Leyland Cypress boundary groups with significant pruning wounds and several dead stems throughout, which limits the value of the groups. T3 is a semi mature Willow that has pruning wounds with decay that limit its long-term value and prospects. G6 is a dense self-set group of semi-mature Birch and Willow.

4.2.5 All surveyed trees are of low arboricultural value, consisting mainly of shrubby or self-set species with limited long-term potential. Consequently, they should not be viewed as a constraint to development of the site. Their removal would allow a more efficient site layout and reduce the risk of retaining poor-quality vegetation that may generate management pressures in the future. Replacement planting can be incorporated to deliver improved landscape structure and more sustainable tree cover.

4.2.6 Due to the low value of the trees to be removed the removals will have only a negligible negative arboricultural impact.

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. As such, no significant negative indirect impacts have been identified.

4.3.2 All the retained trees have been assessed as suitable for retention in terms of BS5837 (2012) section 5 "Proximity of structures to trees." The retained trees will not cause unreasonable inconvenience or nuisance issues to future occupiers, leading to associated pressures for felling or excessive pruning. The layout allows sufficient space to enable the retained trees to grow to maturity without significantly adversely affecting the amenity of the dwelling or amenity space.

4.3.3 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 To ensure the successful retention of trees during the development process, all trees identified for retention must be physically protected from the outset of site preparation through to final landscaping. This protection should be in accordance with section 6.1 of BS:5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

4.5.2 The primary method of protection will be the installation of tree protection fencing, constructed in line with the specification shown in BS 5837:2012.

4.5.3 This fencing must be installed prior to the commencement of any site clearance, demolition, or construction activity and remain in place for the duration of all potentially damaging operations.

4.5.4 The protected areas must be treated as construction exclusion zones. No materials, spoil, or equipment should be stored within these zones, and no access should be permitted.

4.5.5 Ground levels within the RPAs should be left unaltered, and care must be taken to avoid compaction of the soil structure, which could have long-term impacts on tree health.

4.5.6 If conditioned by the Local Planning Authority, an associated Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) detailing protective fencing locations and specifications, construction methods

close to the retained trees, and any required site monitoring, can be provided.

4.5.7 The AMS and TPP explain how and when the protection measures will be installed and maintained throughout the development. They are designed to be referenced for practical guidance on how to protect the retained trees at the site to ensure contractors do not accidentally damage trees during construction.

5. Summary of Tree Impacts

Tree/ Group Ref	***Value***	***Impact Type***	***Description of Impact***	***Impact Level***	***Mitigation / Solution***
G1, G2 and T3	C (Low)	Direct - Removal	Within footprint of development area	Minor	Mitigation planting
G6, G5, and T6	C (Low)	Direct - Removal	Within footprint of development area and Unsuitable for retention within new site context	Minor	Mitigation planting

6. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed

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

17th September 2025

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Our Charity Partner: Kids Plant Trees

At AWA Tree Consultants, we are proud to partner with the local charity, Kids Plant Trees. This collaboration allows us to support a cause that reflects our commitment to trees and the environment while making a positive impact on local communities.

Kids Plant Trees is a grassroots charity dedicated to improving tree equity by planting trees in underserved areas with limited green spaces, often in communities facing higher levels of deprivation.

We are proud to support their mission to create greener, healthier environments for future generations.

Appendices

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, PTI (Lantra), 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, PGCert, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered***
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, PTI (Lantra), TechArborA, QTRA Registered***
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.

Ross Lane: ***FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, MArborA, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered***
Ross has a diverse background spanning horticulture, arboriculture, and ecology. Ross has extensive experience conducting surveys throughout the UK and has worked on projects of all sizes, including major infrastructure projects such as HS2. In his previous role as a Tree Inspector at Derbyshire County Council, projects involved managing the county wide tree stock in relation to the ash dieback response and contributing to ambitious County Council targets of planting a million trees. Possessing professional-level membership with the Arboricultural Association, coupled with a comprehensive range of qualifications from tree risk assessment to habitat management, underscores Ross' dedication in professional arboriculture.

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*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G1	Leyland Cypress	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Semi-mature	6.5	10+	150 avg.	No	0	See plan				Boundary Cypress hedge. Topped at 2.5 meters with many dead stems and large wounds. Crown reformed from epicormic growth. Good screening value. Overhanging adjacent land to southwest.				Good	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G2	Leyland Cypress	*X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	Semi-mature	6.5	10+	150 avg.	No	0	See plan				Boundary Cypress hedge. Topped at 2.5 meters with many dead stems and large wounds. Crown reformed from epicormic growth. Good screening value. Overhanging adjacent land to northeast. Lamppost within hedge on northern edge. In raise retaining wall planting area. Ground works to west. Severed roots.				Good	Poor	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T3	Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	3.5	6	90 avg.	No	1	2	2	2	2	No visual defects, Adjacent ground works	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m, Old pruning wounds, Stubs, Tight union, Minor decay, Epicormic growths	Old pruning wounds, Minor deadwood	Topped at 1.5 meters leaving old pruning wounds with decay	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
G4	Cherry Laurel	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Semi-mature	5.5	10+	80 avg.	Yes	1	See plan				Adjacent Laurel group on boundary, access prevented detailed inspection. Overhanging into site.				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	No works required
G5	Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*	Semi-mature	5.5	10+	100 avg.	Yes	0.5	See plan				Hawthorns within mixed species scrub area which limited access and prevented detailed inspection. Rubble piles in southeast of group. Adjacent ground works. Good vitality in crowns.				Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition				Value		Management
Tree ID	*Common Name*	*Latin Name*	*Maturity*	*Height (m)*	*Stems*	*Stem Diameter (mm)*	*Estimated*	*Crown height*	*N*	*E*	*S*	*W*	*Roots*	*Stem*	*Crown*	*Comments*	*Physiological*	*Structural*	*Life Expectancy*	*Amenity*	*Category*	*Works*
G6	Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*	Semi-mature	6	10+	80 avg.	Yes	0	See plan				Dense, self-set group of semi mature Birch and Willow. Many stem less than 80 mm. Several stems at 100mm. Filling southwest corner of site. Much of group inaccessible preventing detailed inspection.				Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development
T7	Crack Willow	*Salix fragilis*	Semi-mature	8	3	170, 140, 100	No	1	4	2	1.5	2.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base, Vertical, Tight union, Epicormic growths	Normal	Larger self set Willow within G6. Tight unions at base.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	Low	C	Removal required to facilitate development

G4

G5

Young Ash

Young Willow

Willow shrubs

Young Willow

T3

Willow shrubs

Willow shrub

Young Hawthorn

Young Willow

Young Willow

G2

G6

T7

Young Birch

Young Willow, Birch and Buddleja

G1

NORTH

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Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Land at Carr Green Lane, Mapplewell, Barnsley
Ref: AWA6949

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

G4

G5

T3

G2

G6

T7

G1

NORTH

AWA TREE CONSULTANTS

Appendix 6:
Tree Impacts Plan

Land at Carr Green Lane, Mapplewell, Barnsley
Ref: AWA6949

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012

SCALE: 1:200 PAPER: A2

	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE/ TREE GROUP/ HEDGE TO BE REMOVED
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM