

LOUGHBOROUGH TRAINING COLLEGE

Tree Survey undertaken in association with Loughborough Civic Trust.

The basis of the survey will be the 1:2500 OS map, Grid Series. The Loughborough sheets are published in the double form, that is in two 1Km. squares. Each Km. square will be subdivided into quadrants or smaller units, according to whether there are many or few trees, and many or few reference points. It is probable that for some areas an enlargement of the section will need to be made.

Recording Key

Please indicate the type and position of a tree by the appropriate letter, and give further information by the addition of the appropriate symbol. The following list contains most of the trees likely to be encountered. Any tree not in the list should be indicated by a number and a note recorded on the back of the map.

Notes.

a	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	
A	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	
b	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	
b+	Copper Beech		
B	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	
C	Cedar	<i>Cedrus</i>	Incl. Lebanon (<i>C. libani</i>) Indian (<i>C. deodara</i>) <i>C. atlantica glauca</i>
d	Poplar	<i>Populus</i>	Incl. white, grey, black, Balsam (<i>P. candicans</i>) Aspen (<i>P. tremula</i>)
D	Lombardy Poplar	<i>F. italica</i>	
e	Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>	
E	Elm	<i>Ulmus</i>	Incl. all species. The common ones are Smooth leaved (<i>carpinifolia</i>) Wych E. (<i>U. glabra</i>) Plots E. (<i>U. Plotii</i>) English E. (<i>U. procera</i>) Incl. Stone P. (<i>P. pinea</i>) Scots P. (<i>P. sylvestris</i>) Austrian P. (<i>P. nigra</i>)
f	Pine	<i>Pinus</i>	Incl. Silver, Spruce and Douglas
F	Fir	<i>Abies</i>	Incl. Bird Cherry (<i>P. padus</i>)
G	Gean (Wild Cherry)	<i>Prunus avium</i>	
h	Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	
H	Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanus</i>	
K	Oak	<i>Quercus</i>	Incl. all species except <i>Q. ilex</i>
K+	Holm Oak	<i>Quercus ilex</i>	
L	Lime	<i>Tilia</i>	Incl. all species
m	Tulip tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	
M	Field Maple and Sycamore	<i>Acer campestre</i> and <i>A. pseudoplatanus</i>	For small ornamental maples see t
n	Locust tree or False acacia	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	
N	Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	
P	Plane	<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	
r	Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>	Incl. Wild service tree (<i>S. torminalis</i>)
R	Rowan or Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Incl. True service tree (<i>S. domestica</i>)
S	Willow	<i>Salix</i>	Incl. all the many species

T	Cypress	Cupressus	Incl. all species
U	Unidentified		
V		Hazel. Corylus avellana	
W	Walnut	Juglans regia	
Y	Yew	Taxus	
Z	Hornbeam	Carpinus betulus	

Symbols

above the letter

- " needs pruning for height, or thinning.
- dying back or diseased
- x mutilated
- very poor form, straggling and unsightly.
- ➔ might as well be removed. (*beneath the letter*)

around the letter

a small circle indicates a good visually important tree which should be retained.

a double circle indicates an exceptionally important tree.

Note. Where it is a group of trees which is important a red line should be drawn round the group.

Examples

- \overline{M} a mutilated sycamore
- \overline{D} a Lombardy poplar dying back
- \overline{f} a Scots pine of very straggling appearance. Many of them do look like this and are very effective in groups in certain landscapes.
- \overline{x} a mutilated plane which might as well be removed
- \textcircled{K} a visually important oak; should be retained.
- \textcircled{C} a very fine cedar; should be retained at all costs.