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ENVIRONMENT

Avant Homes
Land off Moorthorpe Way
Owlthorpe
Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Scheme B

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Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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Notice

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APPENDICES

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction and Background

1.1 This report contains an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in support of an application for development on land off Moorthorpe Rise, Owlthorpe, Sheffield (hereafter referred to as 'the site').

1.2 This report has been produced to provide supporting information to the application for residential development of the site which will include the erection of up to 72 residential dwellings, structural landscaping, open space provision and road access.

1.3 The proposed development plan is shown in the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) at Appendix 2.

1.4 A tree survey of the site in accordance with BS5837:2012 was carried out in February and May 2019, and updated in November and December 2020 with the results outlined in the following report;

1.5 Owlthorpe, Sheffield, Arboricultural Survey Report.

1.6 This report was produced to support the design of the proposed development. As part of this survey the relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development. Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

Objectives

1.7 The objectives of the report are:-

- The Arboricultural Impact Assessment will provide information and advice on potential conflicts between the existing trees on site and the proposed development. The information contained in this assessment has been drawn from the current design layout.

Trees Within the Site

1.8 The trees included within this survey comprised of 49 individual trees and 51 tree groups.

- 2 tree groups were classified as Category A trees.
- 1 individual tree was classified as Category A.
- 5 individual trees were classified as Category B trees.
- 8 tree groups were classified as Category B trees.
- 43 individual trees were classified as Category C trees.
- 41 tree groups were classified as Category C trees.
- There were no Category U trees.

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

2.1 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment will outline the potential impact this development will have on the trees which are to be retained. The implications will be discussed in terms of below ground constraints and above ground constraints. Possible remedial actions will be discussed where the development may have an impact uponretained trees.

Development Proposal

2.2 The proposal is for the development of the site into residential use with the erection of up to 72 residential units, along with associated landscaping, construction of access roads and open spaces, surface water attenuation provision and sports and leisure provision.

Trees to be Removed

2.3 To facilitate the development in the central areas of the site trees T1-T10, G1-G6, G7c-f, G8a-e, G9b, G10a-b, G13a, G14 and 14a and G30 will require full removal. Part removal of G7a-b, G13b, G13c, G13d and G28 will also be required (see TPP at Appendix 2). All of the above trees are considered to be Category C trees and are either young trees or exhibit poor growth form with potential for failure due to poor base unions. All these trees are pioneer species which generally have short life spans. The nature of the designs does not allow for the retention of singular trees within these groups as they would not be suitable for the developed environment. The majority of multi stemmed trees exhibit poor condition and form that is not suitable for retention close to developed areas. Mitigation for the loss of these trees through suitable replacement planting across the whole site will provide a better quality of tree stock and with the selection of suitable long-lived species will improve the longevity of healthy future mature canopy within the surrounding landscape.

2.4 Part removal of G9a will be required to facilitate the construction of parking bays and also to facilitate ground works to raise levels in order to regrade the ground levels in this location. These are young to semi mature trees which provide a continuation of the canopy from the adjacent woodland and as such are considered to be Category B trees as a whole. Any removal will require mitigation through replacement planting. A band of trees along the fence line can be retained and this will provide a connecting link of canopy between the woodland of G15 and new tree planting as part of the proposed landscaping plan.

2.5 The removal of all trees within groups/sub groups of G7, G8 and G9 is proposed to allow a replacement planting/landscaping scheme which will provide an improved woodland structure along the buffer zone between the development and woodland. At present these groups are over grown, densely stocked groups, above ideal stocking densities and with a limited species mix. The proposed landscaping plan will provide an improved woodland mix with greater species mix of both woodland edge species, understorey species and larger woodland species. A mix of planting stock will provide an age diverse canopy and allow the development of woodland layers, improving the biodiversity of the groups.

2.6 The removal of T27 – T29 and 5 trees within G19 will be required in order to construct the surface water attenuation. The trees are a mix of low quality, self-sown willow, which show signs of damage and poor form and young ash with evidence of ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxinea)*. Replacement planting will be required to mitigate tree removal.

2.7 The removal of H1 along the boundary of G13 will require removal to facilitate construction of a retaining wall structure along the rear of plots 52-66. This a Category C hedge, which is not continuous.

2.8 The removal of T12 and T13 will be required for drainage easement. These are low quality Category C trees and it is not considered that their removal will have a significant impact, following appropriate replanting.

Below Ground Constraints

Incursion into RPA

2.9 Prior to construction an arboriculturist must attend site to mark the trees required for removal and measure the extent of the RPA of the retained trees within groups requiring part removal only. This can be carried out during the pre-commencement site meeting which will be detailed in a subsequent method statement.

2.10 It is possible to reduce the need for tree removal within these groups through specialist construction methods which can occur within the RPA of retained trees. This will prevent the need to remove trees to the extent that moves an adjusted RPA out of construction proposals completely.

2.11 The construction of a low impact woodland path is proposed to run along the northern boundary and follow the unofficial worn in path, presently exhibited on site. Construction of the path must be carried out through no dig operations utilising a load spreader sub base and permeable surfacing option such as bark chip. Wooden edge supports may also be required. The construction of the path following the above methods will reduce the compaction of soils and damage to soils that are presently exhibited where footfall occurs on the bare earth representing an improvement in the current baseline scenario.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

2.12 The proposed scheme will not affect any recorded ancient or veteran trees within the site or in the woodland to the north.

Soil Compaction within the RPA

2.13 Access to the site for construction traffic is likely to be via the existing road of Moorthorpe Gate and the access road for the existing medical centre. Following tree removal, it is not envisaged that there will be significant encroachment and movement required through the RPA of retained trees.

2.14 Barrier fencing will need to be erected to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) to ensure no compaction of soil occurs within any retained trees RPA.

2.15 Where construction of hard surfaces is to occur within the RPA of retained trees, barrier fencing must remain in place at the extent of the RPA until the hard surface construction is to begin. A rolling out method of construction will then need to occur to enable machinery and workers to pass over already installed protective surfacing and not on exposed ground.

2.16 Where construction for foundations will need to occur within the RPA of retained trees, suitable ground protection must be installed to prevent machinery passing over exposed ground.

2.17 Compaction of soil reduces oxygen and water movement through the soil which can lead to the suffocation and the eventual death of roots.

Ground Level Changes within the RPA

2.18 Raising of the ground levels will be required along the northern boundary of the site to provide a gentle gradient from new levels following the construction of the road. The grading is proposed to return to existing levels outside of all retained tree RPAs.

2.19 Should any regrading in the form of raising levels be identified as required within an RPA of a retained tree, consultation with a supervising arboriculturist and the LPA must be sought and the following guidelines followed.

2.20 Raising the ground level in the RPA upto 100-150mm is not likely to have a significant effect on the trees. However, any addition of fill to the RPA must not be compacted and should be of coarse textured soils with a higher sand content to allow good aeration and water movement through the soil.

2.21 Should the addition of fill be greater than 150mm within the RPA then the installation of an aeration system such as perforated piping should be installed within the fill to allow air and water movement through the whole depth.

2.22 Where the raising of ground level is for a permanent hard surface or above 1m depth, 3D cellular confinement systems will be required utilising layers of geoweb cells to build the levels up. This will provide a stable subbase without compaction and allow the movement of water and oxygen through the new soil levels.

Changes to Soil Condition

2.23 It is vital that current soil condition is maintained within the RPA. Effects on bulk density of the soil from construction activity and the quality of the soil can impact on the trees severely as the roots have adapted to the current conditions of the soil.

Underground Utility/Service Provision Installation

2.24 At present the exact location of new underground services is unknown. However, in the event that trenches are required they will be constructed in accordance with the guidance provided in the National Joint Utilities Guidance document NJUG 4. No service shall be positioned within 1 m of the tree stem.

2.25 Where possible, it should be proposed to use the existing services into the site and keep all services outside the RPA. Where this is not possible, trenchless installation should be the preferred option for service installation. However, if this is not feasible, any excavation must be carried out by hand in accordance with the guidance provided in the National Joint Utilities Guidance document NJUG 4.

Above Ground Constraints

Access Pruning

2.26 Retained trees within G11c will be located along the rear boundary of plots 32-35. Some overhang of crowns is likely to occur over the proposed boundary fences. Where this is considered to be significant incursion into the rear gardens, lateral reduction pruning will be required to reduce canopies back to the boundary.

2.27 All pruning works must be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

Fallen Leaves and Associated Trip Hazards.

2.28 Proposed dwellings which may be located close to retained trees within G11a and G13d (see TPP at Appendix 2) may potentially be impacted by fallen leaves. This can lead to the blocking of guttering and drains which may result in future pressures to carry out further works to trees. The installation of guards over gutters and drains on dwellings in close proximity to trees will help to reduce future pressures for further tree pruning and removal.

2.29 Fallen leaves can cause slip hazards on smooth tarmac surfaces. The proposed footpaths, access driveways and parking bays adjacent to G7a-d, G7f, G8a, G8d-e, G9a and G15 (see TPP at Appendix 2) are likely to be affected by falling leaves from retained trees. Risk of slips can be reduced by utilising rough or textured surfacing options.

Shading from Retained Trees

2.30 Significant tree cover is located along the northern boundary in G15 and G16. These trees will not cast any shade across proposed dwellings in the northern parts of the site due to the orientation of the plots and distance to the plots.

2.31 Shading is therefore not considered a significant impact upon the development.

Construction Access and Activities

2.32 Details on exact construction access arrangements have not yet been provided, however, the impacts associated with potential access arrangements have been discussed in detail in 2.15.

2.33 Consideration should be included within an Arboricultural Method Statement for the storage of materials as accidental spillage may cause damage to the surrounding trees. Spillage kits and neutral emergency bunding aggregate should be appropriate to the amount of material stored on site i.e. fuel oil or liquid chemicals.

2.34 All storage areas, cement mixing and washing points must be outside RPAs unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

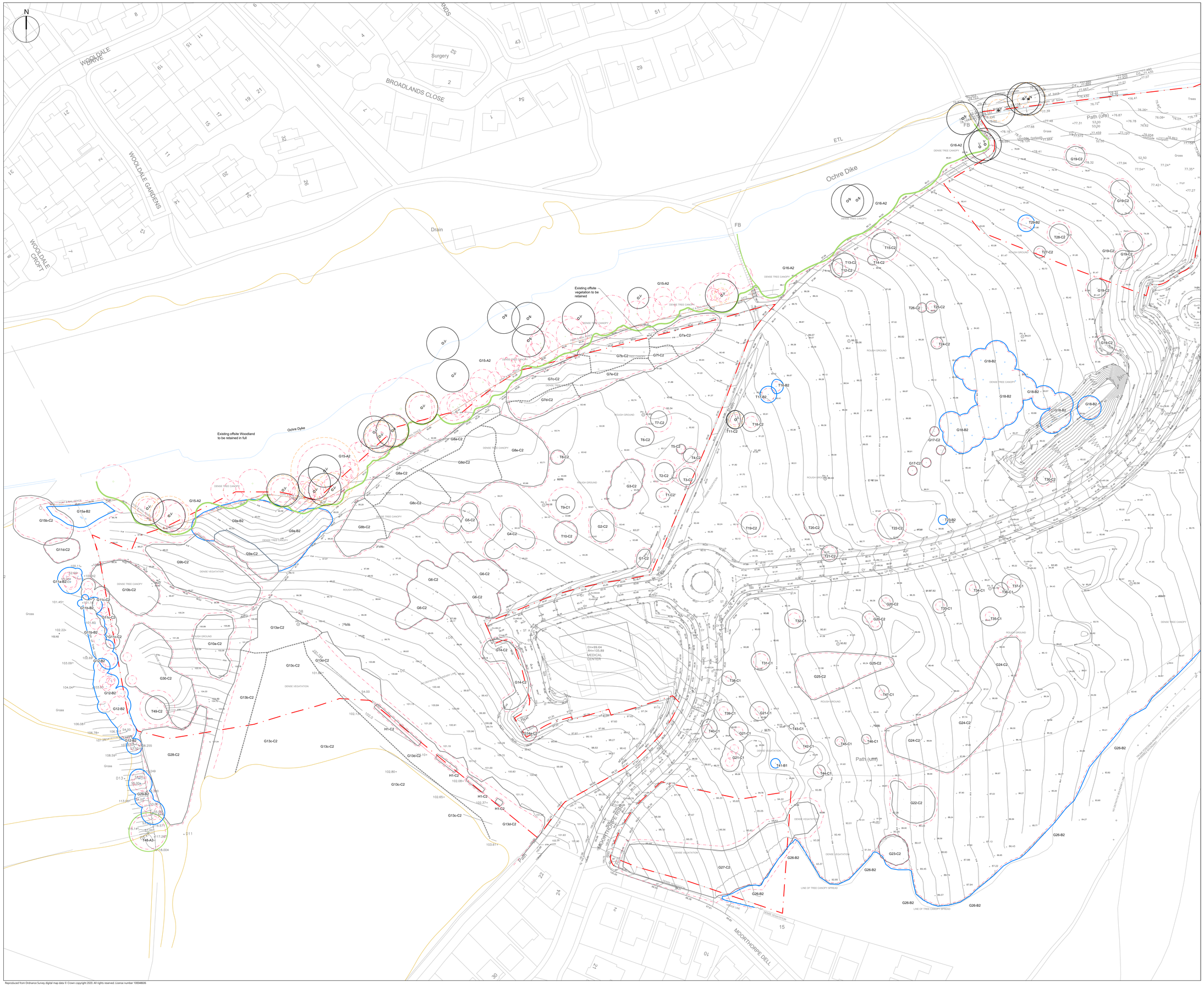
Post Development Pressures

2.35 The discussed impacts and mitigation methods have been provided to allow an acceptable relationship between the development and existing trees that will not cause future conflict and reduce future pressures on retained trees.

2.36 The processes of construction are unlikely to have a detrimental effect upon the health of the retained trees assuming recommendations made within this Arboricultural Impact Assessment and the subsequent Method Statement are adhered to at all times by the contractor for example:the positioning of a suitable fence between the retained trees and construction activities prior to commencement of works and that the fence remains intact and in position throughout the duration of the project.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan



KEY

- Site Boundary
- **Category A tree as defined by BS5837:2012** HIGH Quality/ value
- **Category B tree as defined by BS5837:2012** MODERATE Quality/ value
- **Category C tree as defined by BS5837:2012** LOW Quality/ value
- **UNCATERGORISED VEGETATION** As defined by topographical survey or estimated on site
- **RPA** (Root protection area)
- Existing Ancient-Veteran trees to be Retained
- 15m x stem diameter of ancient/veteran trees
- Existing Boundary Fence

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50m

SCALE 1:500

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Project: Owlthorpe, Sheffield.

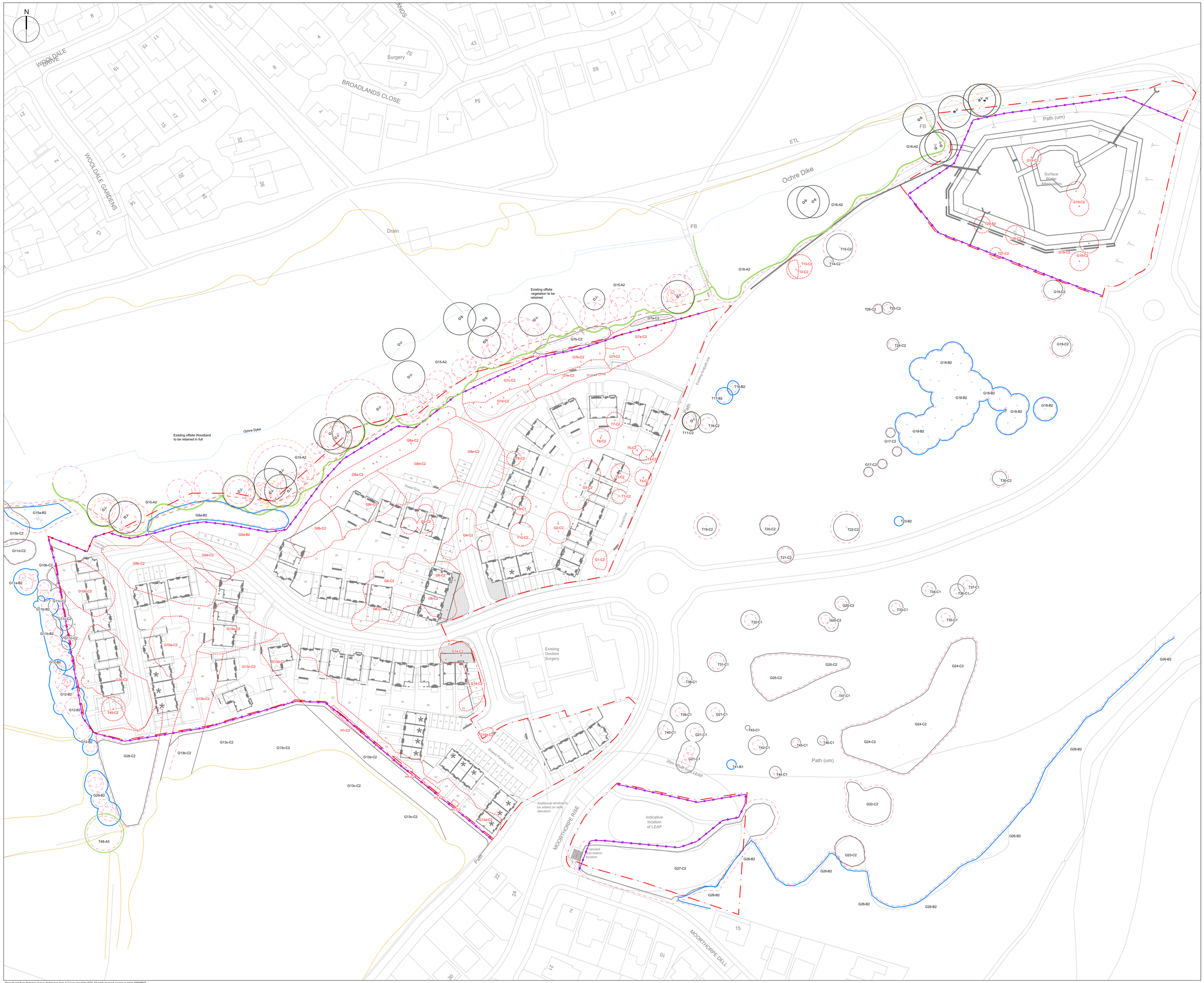
Drawing Title: Tree Constraints Plan

Scale	Date	DB	CB
1:500 A0	Dec 2020	CS	JS

Drawing Number: 050_BWB_tcp_6_aaa

Rev: 7

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Plan



KEY

- Site Boundary
- **Category A tree as defined by BS5837:2012** HIGH Quality/ value
- **Category B tree as defined by BS5837:2012** MODERATE Quality/ value
- **Category C tree as defined by BS5837:2012** LOW Quality/ value
- Existing Vegetation to be Removed
- **UNCATERGORISED VEGETATION** As defined by topographical survey or estimated on site
- **RPA** (Root protection area)
- Location of Veteran, Ancient, Notable trees
- 15m x stem diameter of ancient/veteran trees
- Existing Boundary Fence
- Tree Protection Fence

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Client
Avant Homes

Project
Owlthorpe, Sheffield.

Drawing Title
Tree Protection Plan
(Plan B)

Scale	Date	DB	CB
1:500 A0	Dec 2020	CS	JS

Drawing Number
050-BWB-TPP

Rev
8b

Appendix 3: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
INDIVIDUAL TREES																
T1	Birch	SM	6	3	3	3	3	0.4	140	G	G	20+	Self set birch, no concerns, slight lean to East, no damage. Small tree.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	1.68
T2	willow	M	10	4	4	4	4	0.5	4 stems 220, 240, 220, 200	F	F	10+	Multi stem self sown willow, various damage to stems throughout, multi stem from base,	Remove to facilitate development	C2	4.4
T3	willow	M	8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	3 stems 180, 220, 230	F	F	10+	Multi stem self sown willow, various damage to stems throughout, multi stem from base, poor form	Remove to facilitate development	C2	3.7
T4	willow	SM	7	3	3	3	3	0.2	4 stems 150	F	F	20+	Small multi stem self sown willow from base. various damage and poor firm	Remove to facilitate development	C2	2.6

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T5	birch	SM	8	2	2	2	2	0.3	140	G	G	20+	Self sown birch, twin stem from 0.3, tall narrow crown. No concerns	Remove to facilitate development	C2	1.68
T6	willow	M	8	4	4	4	4	1	4 stems 170	F	F	10+	Multi stem from base, self sown, multiple inclusions in base.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	3.4
T7	willow	M	10	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.1	4 stems 300, 200, 200, 170	F	F	10+	Large multi stemmed from base, self sown, various damage and cankerous lesions. Poor form	Remove to facilitate development	C2	4.5
T8	birch	SM	9	3	3	3	3	0.2	2 stems 150, 150	G	G	20+	Self sown birch, twin stem from base, no obvious defects	Remove to facilitate development	C2	2.1
T9	willow	M	10	4	4	4	4	0.5	2 stems	F	F	10+	2 self sown multi stem willow trees, poor form, multiple	Remove to facilitate development	C1	6

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
									440, 410 @ base				inclusions at base. various damage throughout.			
T10	willow	M	10	5	5	5	5	0.3	4 stems 190	F	F	10+	Multi stem self sown willow, wide spread between stems, multiple inclusions in base, unions will weaken as tree grows. Poor form.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	3.8
T11	Cherry	SM	9	4	4	4	2	1.5	2 stems 130	F	F	20+	Juvenile cherry adjacent to footpath. Twin stemmed from base with inclusion at union. Potential for failure of weaker stem kerb path as tree grows.	Retain.	C2	1.8
T12	goat Willow	SM	9	4	4	4	1	1	200	F	P	10+	Small self sown willow, multiple damaged section S on main stem, inclusions in unions throughout crown.	Retain	C2	2.4

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T13	goat Willow	M	10	5	5	5	5	1.5	4 stems 320, 230, 240, 230	F	F	20+	Mature multi stemmed willow from base. Inclusion in main base union. Self sown tree with dense crown and dense understorey, unmanaged.	Retain	C2	5.2
T14	goat Willow	Y	5	2	2	2	2	0.5	2 stems 130, 120	F	F	20+	Young self sown willow, twin stemmed from base with poor growth form in an attempt to reach light. Result of unmanaged ground.	Retain	C2	1.8
T15	goat willow	M	8.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	1	580 basal	F	F	20+	Multi stemmed willow with large wide crown. Dense growth and very dense understory. Self sown tree as a result of unmanaged land.	Retain	C2	5.8
T16	Ash	Y	7.5	2	3	3	3	1	170	G	G	40+	Young ash with no obvious defects or signs of ill health. Good form with only 1 minor inclusion.	Retain	B2	2.04

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T17	Maple	Y	7.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	220	G	G	40+	Young maple with no obvious defects. Low hanging crown with dense foliage. Good quality tree.	Retain	B2	2.64
T18	Hawthorn	M	6	4	4	4	4	0.3	200	F	F	30+	Self sown hawthorn growing adjacent to T11. Dense growth and low crown and very dense understorey.	Retain	C2	2.4
T19	Willow	M	10	4	4	4	4	0.2	460 basal	F	F	20+	Self sown mature multi stemmed willow. Inclusions identified in main unions. Habit of multi stemmed growth and species likely to lead to future failure of unions. Result of lack of land management.	Retain	C2	4.6
T20	willow	M	7	4	4	4	4	0.5	350 basal	F	P	10+	Multi stemmed from base with dense crown. Failed union at base due to inclusion where movement has opened union causing cracking to base, Weakened union will fail as	Retain	C2	3.5

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													weight in crown increases. a poor unions with inclusions throughout, typical of self sown nature of species.			
T21	willow	SM	6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	240 basal	F	F	20+	Young self sown multi stemmed tree. Inclusion in lower base union. Dense crown.	Retain	C2	2.4
T22	willow	M	9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.3	560 basal	F	F	20+	Self sown mature multi stemmed willow. Inclusions identified in main unions. Habit of multi stemmed growth and species likely to lead to future failure of unions. Result of lack of land management.	Retain	C2	5.6
T23	oak	Y	6	2	2	2	2	1.5	160	G	G	40+	Young oak tree with good form and habit of growth.	Retain	B2	1.92
T24	Hawthorn	M	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.3	150	G	G	40+	Small mature hawthorn. Self sown tree with very dense crown.	Retain	C2	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T25	ash	Y	5.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	130	G	G	40+	Young ash with good form and shape to crown. No obvious defects identified.	Retain	C2	1.56
T26	ash	Y	6.5	2	2	2	2	0.5	130	G	G	40+	Young ash with tall narrow form. Some minor dieback in outer crown and low epicormic growth.	Retain	C2	1.56
T27	Hawthorn	M	6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.2	130	G	G	30+	Self sown mature hawthorn, no obvious defects identified.	Remove to facilitate surface water attenuation	C2	1.56
T28	willow	M	6.5	4	4	4	4	0.3	420 basal	F	F	20+	Mature multi stemmed willow with wide crown. Self sown tree in unmanaged landscape. Multiple unions with minor inclusions.	Remove to facilitate surface water attenuation	C2	4.2
T29	ash	Y	7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1	190	G	G	40+	Young ash with good form and growth habit, No obvious defects identified.	Remove to facilitate surface water attenuation	B2	2.28
T30	Willow	M	8	3	3	3	3	0.3	320 basal	F	F	20+	Mature willow, with narrow crown. Multi stemmed from base with multiple inclusions.	Retain	C2	3.2

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T31	Goat willow	M	11.5	4	4	4	4	0	250	G	G	20+	Willow standing alone close to path. Multi stemmed from approx 0.5m. No obvious defects.	Retain	C1	3
T32	Goat willow	M	7.5	4	4	4	4	0.5	200	G	G	20+	Willow standing alone close to path. Multi stemmed from approx. 1m. No obvious defects.	Retain	C1	2.4
T33	Goat willow	Y	5	3	3	3	3	0.3	150	G	G	20+	1 small willow near road. Multi stemmed from low down with bark inclusion. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.8
T34	Goat willow	Y	8	3	3	3	3	0.5	120	G	G	20+	2 trees grown close together, multi stemmed from 0.5m. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.44
T35	Goat willow	Y	8	4	4	4	4	0.3	150	G	F	20+	Willow multi stemmed from 0.3m. Bark inclusion low down would inevitably lead	Retain	C1	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													to breakage. Minimal landscape contribution.			
T36	Goat willow	Y	8	3	3	3	3	0.5	100	G	G	20+	Willow multi stemmed from low down. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.2
T37	Goat willow	SM	9	4	4	4	4	0.5	150	G	F	20+	Willow multi stemmed from low down. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.8
T38	Goat willow	Y	5.5	3	3	3	3	0.5	100	G	G	20+	Willow, multi stemmed from low down. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.2
T39	Goat willow	SM	8	4	4	4	4	0	150	G	G	20+	Willow, multi stemmed from low down. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.8
T40	Goat willow	SM	7.5	2.5	4	4	4	0.5	150	G	G	10-20	Willow, multi stemmed from low down. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution. Roots causing cracking to adjacent path.	Retain	C1	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T41	Oak	SM	6	2	2	2	2	0.3	175	G	G	40+	Young oak standing alone and is well established. Exhibiting good health, form & vitality and with significant future contribution as a native tree species.	Retain	B1	2.1
T42	Goat willow	SM	8	4	4	4	4	0	180	G	F	20+	Willow, multi stemmed from low down. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	2.16
T43	Ash	Y	6	1	1	1	1	1	80	G	G	30+	Young ash with good form, health and condition. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	0.96
T44	Goat willow	Y	7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5	80	G	G	20+	Young willow, multi stemmed from base. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	0.96
T45	Hawthorn	SM	5	2	2	2	2	0	100	G	G	30+	Small hawthorn with good berry crop. Native. Wildlife. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.2

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T46	Hawthorn	SM	4.5	2	2	2	2	0.3	80	G	G	30+	Small hawthorn with good berry crop. Native. Wildlife. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	0.96
T47	Willow	SM	7	3	3	3	3	0	100	G	G	20+	Willow, multi stemmed from base with small hawthorn growing close to east of main stem. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C1	1.2
T48	Oak	M	14	5	7	10	9	2.5	600	F	F	30+	Large oak in top of bank, potential veteran tree	Retain	A3	7.2
T49	willow	EM	10	6	6	6	6	0	610	P	P	10+	Multi stemmed willow from base, stems have failed due to poor unions.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	7.3
GROUPS OF TREES																
G1	Willow	EM	6	3	3	3	3	0.3	190	G	G	20+	Small group of young willow, all self sown and multi stemmed	Remove to facilitate development	C2	2.28

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
G2	willow	M	12	5	5	5	5	0.5	480 @ base	F	F	10+	Group of 2 multi stemmed willow, various damage through out stems to bark. Multi stemmed from base. Self sown trees.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	5.76
G3	willow	M	9	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.7	490	F	F	10+	Group of self sown willow, all multi stem from base, various damage to bark throughout.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	5.88
G4	willow, alder	M	8-10	4	4	4	4	0.2	300-500	P	P	10+	Group of mixed species, all self sown trees with multiple stems, multiple inclusions in unions throughout. The weakened unions exhibit potential for multiple failures.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	4.8
G5	willow	M	10	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.3	200-500	P	P	10+	Multi stemmed self sown willow group. Various damage, all have poor unions with multiple inclusions, damage to bark throughout, potential for failure. Poor conditions and form.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	4.2

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
G6	willow, alder	M	10-12	5	5	5	5	0.4	200-500	P	P	10+	Mixed self sown multi stemmed, poor unions with multiple inclusions, damage to stems throughout, poor form and condition throughout, potential for failures.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	4.2
G7a	Birch, oak, willow, hawthorn, hazel	Y-SM	2-8	2	2	2	2	0.3	50-100	G	G	20+	Eastern end of G7. Predominantly young oak and multi stemmed willow, with sporadic birch, hawthorn. Willow in poor condition, with damage to bark and multi stemmed from base.	Retain	C2	1.2
G7b	Willow	M	10-12	3	3	3	3	0.5	500 basal	G	F	10-20	Row of predominantly 3 x willow coppice stools with other smaller willow, ash and hawthorn saplings between. Forms boundary to footpath.	Retain	C2	5
G7c	Willow, hawthorn,	Y-M	10-12	2	2	2	2	0.5	80-150	G	F	20+	Area of mixed species with multi stemmed willows and	Retain.	C2	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
	ash, birch, alder												smaller, young mixed species undergrowth.			
G7d	Willow, oak, hawthorn, birch	Y-SM	5-10	2	2	2	2	0.5	80-120	G	F	10-20	South west section of G7. Dominated by willow, then birch and alder with understory of younger oak, hawthorn and ash. Willows are multi stemmed and not in particularly good condition.	Part removal required to facilitate development	C2	1.44
G7e	Willow, oak, alder, hawthorn	Y-SM	5-8	1	1	1	1	0.5	75	G	F	10-20	South-central section of G7. Predominantly young oak, willow and hawthorn. Some specimens better than others.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	0.9
G7f	Willow, oak, hawthorn	Y-SM	2-8	1	1	1	1	0.5	75-120	G	F	10-20	A continuation of previous group G7e. Little to distinguish between them. Willows carry defects and all other trees are young.	Retain	C2	1.44
G8a	Alder, willow	SM	10-12	3	3	3	3	0.5	100-180	F	F	10-20	Area of predominantly alder & willow. Most is multi	Part removal required to facilitate development	C2	2.16

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													stemmed from base. Base is obscured by dense ground vegetation. Product of past coppice management. Forms boundary to path and woodland edge. Management required.			
G8b	Willow, oak, hawthorn, alder	Y-M	8-12	3	3	3	3	0.5	80-200	F	F	10-20	Area of predominantly willow at west end of G8. Multi stemmed from base and multiple defects throughout. Unlikely to have significant future contribution.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	2.4
G8c	Ash, alder, willow	Y	5-8	2	2	2	2	0.5	100	F	G	20+	Area along southern edge of G8. Mostly young ash within very dense ground vegetation.	Retain	C2	1.2
G8d	Willow, alder, hawthorn	M	10-12	4	4	4	4	0.5	100-180	F	P	10+	Area of willow, all multi stemmed from base. Many in poor condition and lacking management. Some have collapsed, some have	Part removal required to facilitate development	C2	2.16

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													decay and bark missing. Minimal contribution to surroundings. Management required.			
G8e	Willow, alder, ash, hawthorn	Y-M	5-10	3	3	3	3	0.5	80-150	F	F	10-20	Area of trees at eastern end of G8. Predominantly willow and alder, which is multi stemmed and requires management. Small, young ash and hawthorn along edge of group.	Part removal required to facilitate development	C2	1.8
G9a	alder, oak, willow, hazel,	SM-M	10-12	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.5	200	F	F	20+	Mixed group of trees, dense growth with very dense undergrowth, mostly small narrow trees as pioneer species, some damage found throughout willow trees.	Remove to facilitate regrading of ground levels.	B2	2.4
G9b	Oak, ash, hazel,	Y	max 6	3	3	3	3	0	Max 90	G	G	20+	All young trees which are self sown and in very high stem density, heavy competition creating poor growth form in places. Oaks	Remove to facilitate development	C2	1.08

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													beginning to dominate. Ash exhibit signs of ash die back, hazel is creating very dense understorey intertwined with bramble.			
G10a	3 goat willow, 3 oak	SM	Max 8.5	4	2	4	3	0	max basal 350	F	F	20+	Group of self sown tree with willow and oak. Willow are multi stemmed all with tight included unions which are likely to fail as stem size increases. Oak are young only small canopies, very dense ground vegetation making access difficult.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	3.5
G10b	Goat willow, alder	SM	max 10.5	3	3.5	3.5	2.5	0	max 150	F	F	20+	Dense group of Alder and willow, high stem density leading to tall slender growth with narrow high crowns. Multi stemmed in places and all exhibit poor tight included unions, with potential for future failure as temp develop.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
G11a	3 oak, 1 ash, 1 hawthorn	Y - SM	max 9	4.5	4.5	4.5	5	1	max 250 ranging from 90	G	G	30+	Group of mostly oak which are dominant trees, 2 sm and one young, with understorey and saplings of hawthorn and ash. Oaks exhibit good form with no obvious defects or signs of ill health identified. Add to linking canopy which will develop into good future mature canopy.	Part removal required to facilitate development	B2	3
G11b	5 Oak, 4 ash	SM	10 ranging from 7	4.5	3	3	4	0	Max 280 ranging from 90	G	G	30+	Group of young to semi mature oak and ash, all exhibit good condition with no obvious defects or signs of ill health identified. Most are in good growth form, having dominated their space. Provides an a good link of developing future canopy between 2 woodland areas.	Remove to facilitate development	B2	3.36
G11c	8 hawthorn	SM	max 6	2.5	2	2	3	0	max 150	F	F	20+	Group of self sown hawthorn, all multi stemmed	Remove to facilitate development	C2	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
									ranging from 100				from base and intertwine growth, generally poor growth form due to light competition, adjacent to larger oaks which area suppressing height growth. All located along a ridge line, possible old disused boundary.			
G11d	1 alder 4 ash, 1 hawthorn	SM	max 8.5	2.5	2	4	3.5	0.5	max 140 ranging from 50	F	F	20+	Group of self sown trees, alder is largest dominant tree, though is faster growing. Ash saplings all exhibit signs of ash dieback with tip ends dying.	Remove infected ash.	C2	1.6
G12	16 trees 9 Oak, 5 ash, 2 hawthorn	SM	Max 8	Max 4	Max 4	Max 4	Max 4	1	Max 310, ranging from 100	G	G	40+	Group of young trees with very dense understorey shrub growth. Forms a band of young canopy which will develop to provide a canopy link from the woodland in the North to a belt of mature canopy in the South. All exhibit good	Part removal required to facilitate development	B2	3.7

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													condition, no obvious defects identified. There area a number of smaller trees (5) with the canopies of larger neighbours which are suppressed and exhibit poor growth due to trophic influences.			
G13a	Willow, oak, hawthorn	Y-SM	2-8	3	3	3	3	0.5	75-200	G	F	20+	North corner of G13. Edge of woodland group and dense canopy, which is inaccessible on foot.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	2.4
G13b	Willow, ash, sycamore, elder, oak, birch, hawthorn,	Y-SM	2-10	3	3	3	3	0.5	75-200	G	G	20+	West boundary of very dense woodland group of mixed species. Most are relatively young but form a dense area of canopy cover with some slightly bigger multi stemmed willow towards the top of the bank.	Part removal required to facilitate development.	C2	2.4
G13c	Willow, ash, sycamore, elder, oak,	Y-SM	2-12	3	3	3	3	0.5	75-200	G	G	20+	Area of dense, young woodland canopy in centre of group. Unable to access	Part removal required to facilitate development	C2	2.4

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
	birch, hawthorn,												due to very dense ground vegetation but similar species, size and age range to outer edges.			
G13d	Willow, hawthorn, ash, oak, hazel, elder	Y-SM	3-8	2	2	2	2	0.5	75-200	G	G	20+	Area of very dense ground vegetation with overgrown hedging and trees beyond, which are inaccessible on foot. Forms the western most boundary to T13.	Part removal required to facilitate development	C2	2.4
G14	willow	SM-M	8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.3	150-200	F	F	10+	Group of small willow, all multi stemmed from base with multiple inclusions. All self sown trees with generally poor form due to lack if management.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	2.1
G14a	Goat willow	M	7	3	3	3	3.5	0	basal 300	F	F	10+	Stand alone willow, adjacent to G14 near turning head, multi stemmed fro base with multiple tight inclusions. Self sown tree with very dense understorey	Remove to facilitate development	C2	3

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													ground vegetation. Low quality tree.			
G15	oak	M	15-20	9	9	9	9	2	500	F	F	40+	Woodland group of large mature trees, mostly oak, provide a large area of mature tree canopy cover, high value landscape and habitat value. provides screen from neighbouring land use and large power line. woodland is on bank on adjacent side of fence in most part.	Retain	A2	6
G15a	Alder, oak,	SM	max 15	4	1	3.5	3.5	0	max 240 ranging from <75 mm	F	F	30+	Woodland edge self sown trees all are in juvenile state, predominantly alder throughout group which are short lived species, all talk, slender trees due to high stem density. Small area of hawthorn understorey with oak interspersed Difficult to access due to dense ground vegetation.	Retain as screen	B2	2.9

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
G15b	6 oak, 6 ash, 14 alder	SM	max 10	3	3.5	3.5	4	0	220 ranging from <75	F	F	30+	Group of mix species consisting of oak, alder and ash predominantly alder. All self sown woodland edge trees with high stem density leading to mostly tall slender growth. All oaks exhibit dead upper stems from bark stripping and are in poor for, remaining trees are all short lived, ash exhibit signs of ash dieback.	Remove damaged and diseased trees	C2	2.6
G16	Oak, hawthorn	M	14	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	1.5	450-500	G	G	40+	Woodland group of trees located on bank as ground falls away from site levels on North of public footpath. No obvious defects. Forms a continuation of mature canopy cover along the Northern boundary from G15. Valuable woodland feature within the local landscape.	Retain	A2	6

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
G17	ash	Y	6	2	2	2	2	0.5	150	G	G	40+	Young trees, self sown and twin stemmed. No obvious defects or signs of ill health identified.	Retain	C2	1.8
G18	Willow	M	6-9	5	5	5	5	0.3	380 basal	F	F	20+	Dense group of mature willow, all are multi stemmed from base and exhibit multiple inclusion in lower unions throughout group. Dense area of mature canopy. Though short lived species with potential for multiple failures as trees increase in size and weight.	Retain or remove as per development plans.	B2	3.8
G19	Willow, hawthorn	M	6-8	4	4	4	4	0.5	200-400	F	F	20+	Multiple groups of mixed species, predominantly willow. All self sown trees which are multi stemmed and exhibit dense crowns. Multiple inclusion throughout all trees.	Retain	C2	4.8
G20	Willow	Y	5-7.5	3	3	3	3	0.3	150	G	G	20+	3 x small willows, all multi stemmed from low down.	Retain	C2	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													Little contribution to landscape.			
G21	Goat willow	SM	9	4	4	4	4	0	150	G	F	10-20	Group of willows. Multi stemmed from low down. Unlikely to have significant future contribution.	Retain	C1	1.8
G22	Hazel, willow	SM	4	2	2	2	2	0	80	G	G	20+	Area of mostly coppiced hazel in generally good condition. Wildlife/ habitat value. Minimal landscape contribution.	Part removal required to facilitate development of MUGA and LEAP	C2	0.96
G23	Hazel, willow, oak, holly	SM	4-7	2	2	2	2	0	150	G	G	20+	Area of mostly coppiced hazel in generally good condition. Wildlife/ habitat value. Minimal landscape contribution. Valuable woodland edge.	Retain	C2	1.8
G24	Willow, hawthorn, ash, oak	Y-SM	4-9	3	3	3	3	0.5	150	G	G	20+	Area of mostly multi stemmed willow with some small oak, ash and hawthorn spaced between. Good health & condition. No	Retain	C2	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.			
G25	Hawthorn, willow, ash	SM	2-8	2	2	2	2	0.3	120	G	G	20+	Area of sparsely growing trees. Predominantly hawthorn and willow. Mostly small. No obvious defects. Minimal landscape contribution.	Retain	C2	1.44
G26	Hawthorn, ash, hazel, willow, oak	Y-SM	2-10	3	3	3	3	0.5	75-200	G	G	20+	Area of trees along boundary. Inaccessible due to dense ground vegetation but generally good condition. Forms a green boundary between site and adjacent housing estate and also a continuation of canopy cover from mature woodland to the east. Wildlife & habitat value.	Retain	B2	2.4
G27	Oak, hazel, willow, holly	Y	10	3	3	3	3	0	150	F	F	20+	Dense area of young trees, mixed species, many showing signs of damage. All have tall slender growth	Retain and thin out group to improve,	C2	1.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													due to dense stocking. High competition.			
G28	Ash, oak	Y	max 10	3	3	3	3	0	max 150	F	F	10+	Area of Sporadic self sown ash trees with smaller oak self sets interspersed. Very dense bramble scrub throughout ground.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	1.8
G29	Oak	EM	max 10	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	250	G	G	30+	Young oak trees along fence line boundary to wildlife site.	Retain	B2	3
G30	Ash, oak	Y	max 10	3	3	3	3	0	max 150	F	F	10+	Area of Sporadic self sown ash trees with smaller oak self sets interspersed. Very dense bramble scrub throughout ground.	Remove to facilitate development	C2	1.8
H1	hazel, holly, hawthorn, elder	M	max 6	m ax 4				0	max 200	F	F		Gappy hedgerow which has not been managed. Evidence of former laying works but no management since. Very overgrown with bramble dominating	Remove to facilitate development	C2	2.4

Key

- No. – Tree/group reference number, to be recorded on tree survey plan where necessary.
- Species – Common Names.
- Age Class – Young (Y), Young Mature (YM), Middle Mature (MM), Mature (M), Over Mature (OM).
- Height – Overall height of tree in metres.
- Crown Spread – In meters taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown (to be recorded on the tree survey plan where necessary).
- Crown Clearance – in meters above adjacent ground level to inform on ground clearance, crown stem ratio and shading.
- Stem Diameter – In millimetres at 1.5m above adjacent ground level (on sloping ground to the taken on the upslope of the tree base) or immediately above the roof flare for multi-stemmed trees.
- Physiological Condition – e.g. Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P) and Dead (D).
- Structural Condition – e.g. collapsing, the presence of decay and any physical defect.
- Estimated remaining contribution – in years e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40.
- Recommendations – Including further investigations of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential wildlife habitat. All tree work is based on current tree condition and the existing land use and will include work such as hazard abatement, encroachment pruning, thinning of groups/woods and good arboricultural practice.
- Retention Category (Sub Category) – U or A to C, to be recorded in plan on the tree survey plan where possible.
- RPA – Root Protection Area calculated from BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, in sqm. Where indicated, dimensions of radius of circle or sides of square based around centre point of trunk calculated for design purposes.

Appendix 4: Classification Descriptions

Cascade Chart for the Quality Assessment (Taken from BS5837:2012 Table 1, Page 9)				
Category and Definition	**Criteria (Including Subcategories Where Appropriate)**			**Identification on Plan**
	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	**2 Mainly Landscape Qualities**	**3 Mainly Cultural Values, Including Conservation**	
TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low-quality trees supressing adjacent trees of better quality. *Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*			See Appendix 3
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultual and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran or trees or wood pasture).	See Appendix 3

Cascade Chart for the Quality Assessment (Taken from BS5837:2012 Table 1, Page 9)				
Category and Definition	**Criteria (Including Subcategories Where Appropriate)**			**Identification on Plan**
	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	**2 Mainly Landscape Qualities**	**3 Mainly Cultural Values, Including Conservation**	
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in Category A, but were downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might attract as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.	See Appendix 3
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of <150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	See Appendix 3

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