

Site Tree Appraisal

***Hall Cleaning Services Ltd, Caddick Road, Knowsley Business
Park, Knowsley L34 9HP***

‘BS 5837 2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations’



ROWBOTTOM'S TREE SERVICES LTD

INDEPENDENT ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

Date: 22nd August 2023

Ref: RTS/22082023

Revision: 001

Head Office: Cheddleton Lodge, West Road, Prestwich, Manchester, M25 3FB.

T: 0161 773 2788

E: bill@rowbottoms-tree-services.co.uk

Web: www.rowbottoms.co.uk

Company Reg No: 4862189

VAT No 184 3636 88

Hall Cleaning Services Ltd, Caddick Road, Knowsley Business Park, Knowsley L34 9HP:

The following is a pre-development survey and appraisal of trees on and adjacent to the above site.

Its primary purpose being to categorize the trees according to BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, so that the Local Planning Authority may review the existing trees in association with the proposed development.

The report and associated plans have been produced for the sole purpose: - to accompany the above planning submission.

Table of Contents

	Page
1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. SITE SURVEY AND OBSERVATIONS	5
3. APPRAISAL	6
4. CONCLUSIONS	7
5. RECOMMENDATIONS	8
6. BIBLIOGRAPHY	10

Appendices

1. Qualifications and Experience	11
2. Trees and Construction Sites – General Issues	12
3. Tree Data	13
4. Explanatory Notes	14
5. Protective Fencing Specifications	15
6. Tree Schedule	17
7. Tree Quality Assessment and Categorization Criterion	20
8. Site Photographs	22

1. Introduction:

1.1 This tree survey has been commissioned by ALS Inspections.

1.2 I have undertaken this tree survey following the guidance and recommendations of; 'BS 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations'.

1.3 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Neil Pike Architects to inspect the significant trees on and adjacent to the site that may be affected by the proposed development and to provide an arboricultural report to accompany a planning application. The relevant tree information that has been noted and prepared to accompany the planning application is;

- A schedule of the significant trees on and adjacent to the site, to include basic data and an assessment of their condition, (see appendix 3).
- An appraisal of the impact that the proposed development may have on the trees and as a result, the visual amenity of the locale.
- An initial arboricultural method statement (AMS) setting out basic protective requirements and management needs of the trees to be retained and tree works required to facilitate the proposed development.

1.4 **Documents and information provided:** Neil Pike Architects provided me with the following documents:

- *Existing and Proposed AutoCad dwg drawing 'Tree Survey dwg' dated March 23*
- *Proposed Site Plan PL K 1086/01 dated 27/03/2023*

1.5 **Qualification and experience:** I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details in appendix 1.

1.6 **Report scope and limitations:** Construction work often exerts undesirable pressures on existing trees, as do changes in their environment following construction (see appendix 2). This report has been prepared to analyse the impact that the proposed development may have to the existing site trees. It further advises on protective requirements and appropriate management needs of the trees, should they be retained on the site. The primary purpose of the report is to provide sufficient tree information to allow the Local Planning Authority to review any tree issues associated with the development proposal.

1.6.1 It should be noted that this report takes no account of indirect structural damage that may arise to buildings as a result of tree induced soil volume changes. Such damage can occur to buildings built on shrinkable clay sub-soils and will be more prevalent during prolonged drought conditions. Also, buildings built on shrinkable soils following tree removal can suffer heave affects as the soil rehydrates. These issues should be addressed during the design of the proposed development (*National House Building Council-NHBC 2011-part 4.2 building near trees*). Also, this report does not take into account damage to drains and underground services that may be due to tree root activity. If damaged, drains can allow roots to penetrate them. If, however, they are in good repair tree roots have little capacity to access them. A drainage expert could give more advice.

2. Site visit and observations:

2.1 Site visit: I carried out an unaccompanied site visit on 22nd August 2023. All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations and all dimensions were measured using a diameter tape and laser measure, heights were measured using a clinometer. If access was restricted measurements were estimated. The weather at the time of inspection was dry and slightly overcast, visibility was acceptable.

2.2 Brief site description: The building is the former site of Hall Cleaning Services Ltd, located in the Knowsley Business Park. The site measures approximately 3000 square metres and is located between School Lane and Caddick Road in the Knowsley Business Park. The building is a single storey rectangular structure to the north east end of the site. The south west half of the site is mix of carpark hard standing and grassed lawn. There are 11 trees sporadically located about the front lawn areas and 4 trees on a small grassed area to the north east side of the building, adjacent to School Lane.

2.2.1 Site Aspect and Topography:

- The site entrance is off Caddick Road at the west corner of the site.
- The site is broadly level with no significantly raised features.

2.2.2 Preliminary Geological Information:

Soil Texture:	Sandy Loam
Soil pH:	Acid
Drainage:	Naturally Wet
Fertility:	Very Low
Carbon:	Medium
Drains to:	Shallow Groundwater

(Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute; Land Information Systems, 2023)

2.2.3: Tree Protection Status: According to the Knowsley Council online maps, at the time of checking (30/08/2023), there are no trees on the site that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and the property is not in a Conservation area.

2.3 Identification and location of the trees: The locations of the significant trees are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan *RTS/22082023/TCP 001* included with this report. All the relevant information on the trees is contained within this report and the provided documents listed in 1.4 above.

2.4 Tree observations: The trees were not climbed; I visually inspected the significant trees from ground level in accordance with visual tree assessment (VTA) techniques and recorded the information on the schedule included at appendix 6. The assessment has been to a level one of the TRAQ assessment criteria.

3 APPRAISAL:

- 3.1 Relevant references:** ‘BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations’.
- 3.2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA):** The proposal is to undertake internal alterations to the building (the building footprint to remain the same), increase the number of carparking bays in the south west half of the grounds (from 31 bays to 59 bays) and install boundary fencing. At this stage I have not been made aware of the need to alter or install new underground drains or other utility services.
- 3.3** No tree works will be required to affect the internal building renovations. To facilitate the proposed increase in parking bay numbers, however, 11 of the site trees will require removal.
- 3.4** Given the location of trees to be retained and their branch height clearance above ground level, I do not envisage the need to prune these trees to facilitate the boundary fence installation.

Proposed Tree Removal

Category	Total	Tree Tag / Number
Cat A		
Cat B	3	T2, T3 & T9
Cat C	7	T1, T5, T6, T7, T8, T10 & T11
Cat U	1	T4

- 3.5** Trees T12 to T16, at the rear north east of the existing building, will be unaffected by the development proposal. Cutting back or removal, however, of the north east Berberis hedgerow (photo 01) may be required to facilitate installation of the new boundary fence. All contractor access to the site is to be via the existing site entrance off Caddick Road. However, to avoid the temptation for contractors to access the small north east area (adjacent to T12, T13, T14, T15 & T16), temporary protective tree fencing is recommended. The protective fence specifications are noted in the Recommendations at section 5 of the report.
- 3.6** Installation of the proposed boundary fencing, adjacent to trees T12 to T16, should follow the work method noted in the Recommendations at section 5 of the report.

4 CONCLUSIONS:

- 4.1** This is an industrial business park and there is limited parking for employees of the businesses, which has resulted in employees parking their cars on the access roads. The increased density of road side parking is now causing difficulties for large vehicle manoeuvrability during deliveries. Hence the need to increase the number of off-road parking spaces. The development proposal will require removal of 11 trees. The trees proposed to be removed are sporadic about the front grassed area and are on average of moderate quality (photo 02). There will be some loss of arboricultural amenity as a result, however there is scope for mitigation tree planting, as infill adjacent to trees T12 to T14 and individual tree planting between the parking bays of the proposed larger carpark.
- 4.2 Other Considerations:** Trees by their very nature have structures that allow bats to shelter or roost in them, more so with moribund and decayed trees. All species of bats are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats) regulations 1994 and the Countryside Act and Rights of Way Act 2000. Also, it is an offence to disturb or destroy nesting birds. Appropriate ecological assessments should be undertaken to avoid contravention of the above.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS: Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS);

5.1 Prior to any other activity on the site the following arboricultural works should be undertaken.

Table 1 Tree works:

Tree	Tree Work	Priority
T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10 and T11	Fell to ground level and grind out the remaining stumps.	Prior to any other site works
Berberis hedgerow adjacent to School Lane (at the north east boundary)	Remove or cut back as required to facilitate the new boundary fence installation.	Prior to any other site works

- 5.1.1** All the recommended tree works should be of a standard that is in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree Work-Recommendations. All the arboricultural work on this site should be undertaken by an arboricultural contractor who is able to comply with the above BS standard. The arboricultural contractor should hold public liability insurance to a minimum of £5 million and employer's liability insurance as required by law. The arboricultural contractor should be able to show competency by means of relevant certification and health and safety policy. Suitable arboricultural contractors can be sourced from the Arboricultural Association approved contractor list or the Local Planning Authority occasionally has lists of competent contractors. Rowbottom's Tree Services Ltd (arboricultural consultancy) cannot accept any liability where the prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.
- 5.1.2** The advised tree works within this report are recommended in order to facilitate the proposed property development. None of these tree works should be undertaken until there has been full approval from the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.2** After the above tree works have been completed, protective fencing should be erected at the locations indicated on the Tree Protection RTS/22082023/TPP 002; the protective fencing should be: - 2 metre tall herras fencing on rubber or concrete feet. The fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers. The vertical distance between the couplers should be at least 1 metre and uniform throughout the fence. The herras fence should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts attached to rubber base feet and secured to the ground, as illustrated at appendix 5 (B). Signs should be attached to the fencing advising the contractors that this is a construction exclusion zone (CEZ); keep out.
- 5.3** Upon completion of the above arboricultural works and erection of the protective fencing site construction may proceed following the guidance of this AMS. Only on completion of all building activity should the tree protective fencing be removed.
- 5.4** Installation of the new boundary fencing, along the north east boundary close to trees T12 to T16, should ideally be undertaken from the adjacent pavement to avoid unnecessary compaction of the soil structure within the RPA of trees T12 to T16. Digging of holes for the fence posts should be undertaken using hand held tools only. Given that the proposed fence line will be on the very outer edge of the tree RPAs it is unlikely that major tree roots will be encountered. Prior to pouring concrete, however, the post holes should be lined with a visqueen membrane to avoid the toxic effect of uncured concrete contaminating the surrounding soil.

- 5.5 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect tree foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and wind direction should be taken into account when determining its location and it should be attended at all times until safe enough to leave.
- 5.5 Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree (e.g., oil, cement washing and vehicle washings etc.) should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.
- 5.6 All operatives of machinery and heavy plant should be made aware of the construction exclusion zones (CEZ). The operatives are to respect these zones and ensure that no damage occurs to trees due to careless use of machinery.
- 5.7 Siting of cabins and storage of building materials should be outside of the CEZ. Any proposal to install cabins or store materials within a CEZ should be agreed with the appointed arboriculturist and the Local Planning Authority prior to such installation.
- 5.8 A project arboriculturist should be appointed to ensure that compliance with tree protection requirements is upheld. The appointed arboriculturist should be an individual acceptable to the local authority. They must have a good understanding of the project requirements and be suitably qualified to understand the hazards associated with development near trees. They should work closely with the site manager, and have the authority to stop works until any major issues which could affect the retained trees have been resolved. They should keep the local authority updated at each stage of the project, including reporting of any unexpected issues which could affect the trees that are being retained. I can offer this service, or advice on the selection of a suitably qualified and experience individual.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations



Mr W. J. Rowbottom. HN Dip ARB

M. Arbor. A

Copyright: All rights to this report are reserved. It may only be used by the addresses for the purpose described in point 1.6 above. No part may be reproduced or transmitted in any form, or by any means, electronic, mechanical, by photocopying, recording or otherwise, or stored in any retrieval system of any nature, without the written consent of Rowbottom's Tree Services Ltd. Until all fees rendered by the consultant to the client have been paid in full, the copyright of any documents, forms, statements, maps, plans and other such material will remain vested in Rowbottom's Tree Services Ltd. No unauthorised use of such material may be made by the client, or any other person purporting to be acting on their behalf. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved with this site without the written consent of Rowbottom's Tree Services Ltd.

Appendix 1

Brief qualifications and experience of Mr W. J. Rowbottom.

1. Qualifications:

- Tree surgery craft certificate 1992
- BTEC Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture 2000 (HN Dip Arb).

2. International Society of Arboriculture (ISA):

- Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ).
This is a systematic qualification of risks that may be posed by trees within their existing site setting over a given time frame.

3. Continuing professional development: Professional member of the Arboricultural Association.
M Arbor A. Professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society (CAS).

4. Experience: Managed an arboricultural contracting company for 20 years. Practiced arboricultural consultancy since 2010.

Appendix 2

Trees and Construction Sites – General Issues

Trees that have good health and stability are well adapted to their surroundings. Any demolition or construction activity which affects the adaptation of trees to the site could be detrimental to their health, future growth and safety. Trees tend to become less tolerant of change after they have reached maturity or have suffered previous damage or physiological stress. Site design and subsequent management, therefore, should aim to minimize the effect of change.

The part of a tree most susceptible to damage on a construction site is the root system, which, because it is not immediately visible, is frequently ignored. Within a short distance of the trunk, the roots become highly branched, so as to form a network of small diameter woody roots, which can extend radially for a distance much greater than the canopy spread of the tree, except where impeded by unfavourable soil conditions. The growth and development of all roots is influenced by the availability of water, nutrients, oxygen and the penetrability of the soil. Given favourable conditions, the tree's root system tends to develop sufficient volume to provide physical stability for the tree. Typically, however, around 80% of a tree root system is concentrated in the upper 600mm of the soil profile. Due to this relatively shallow depth, the threat to a tree root system on a development site can arise from:

- Root severance or fracture during excavation works
- Compaction of the soil structure, which restricts moisture percolation through the soil profile and gaseous exchange between the surface air and soil atmosphere. Soil compaction can occur as a result of driving heavy plant machinery over the soil surface, repetitive pedestrian footfall and storage of building materials.
- Water logging due to land grade changes
- Toxic contamination due to chemical runoff from construction activities.

Damage to the tree trunk and branches can also occur on development sites if appropriate distances between tree and construction work is not maintained. Such damage, however, is not usually sufficient to kill a tree directly, but can make it unsafe by affecting the dynamics and growth of the tree, or by initiating long term decay. Such damage can also be disfiguring. The attachment of notice boards and cables etc. can all damage trees, as can the use of tree trunks as a winch anchor.

Damage to a tree on a construction site may not at first be noticeably obvious, the full effect of such damage usually taking 3 or 4 years to become evident, at which time the tree may die and/or become unsafe. A tree that has taken decades to reach maturity can be damaged irreparably in a few minutes by actions that might be unwitting, negligent or wilful. The early provision of physical protection of the tree from damage is therefore critical.

Appendix 3

Tree Data (Explanations of):

The data collected and recorded on each tree reflects the recommendations provided in section 4.4.2 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-recommendations.

Tree number: T (individual tree), G (group of stems or several trees planted together or self-seeded), S (stump of a tree that has been cut at or close to ground level), SH (shrub masses).

Species: Common tree name; *specific name recorded in italics*.

Height: Approximate height of the tree to the nearest metre.

DBH: Stem diameter (recorded in millimetres) measured in accordance with Annex C of the BS 5837:2012.

Crown Spread: A record (to the nearest half metre) of the radial distances between the tree trunk and the end of the further most branches, in the direction of the four cardinal compass points.

Height to Lowest Branch: This parameter estimates the lowest point of the crown above the ground. Minor and dead branches are ignored.

Age: Estimated maturity of the tree; Moribund (at the point of death), Mature (last one third of life expectancy), Early mature (one third to two thirds life expectancy), Young (at less than one third of life expectancy).

Condition: An assessment of tree physiological condition. Good (high vigour and strong growth), fair (average vigour and growth), Poor (low vigour and declining growth).

Category Rating: An assessment to identify the quality and value (in non-fiscal terms) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of a development occurring, (for categorisation criterion see appendix 6).

Observations and Comments: A preliminary observation of the tree's physiological condition, structural form and its suitability to the existing site setting. Basic tree management advice may be recommended.

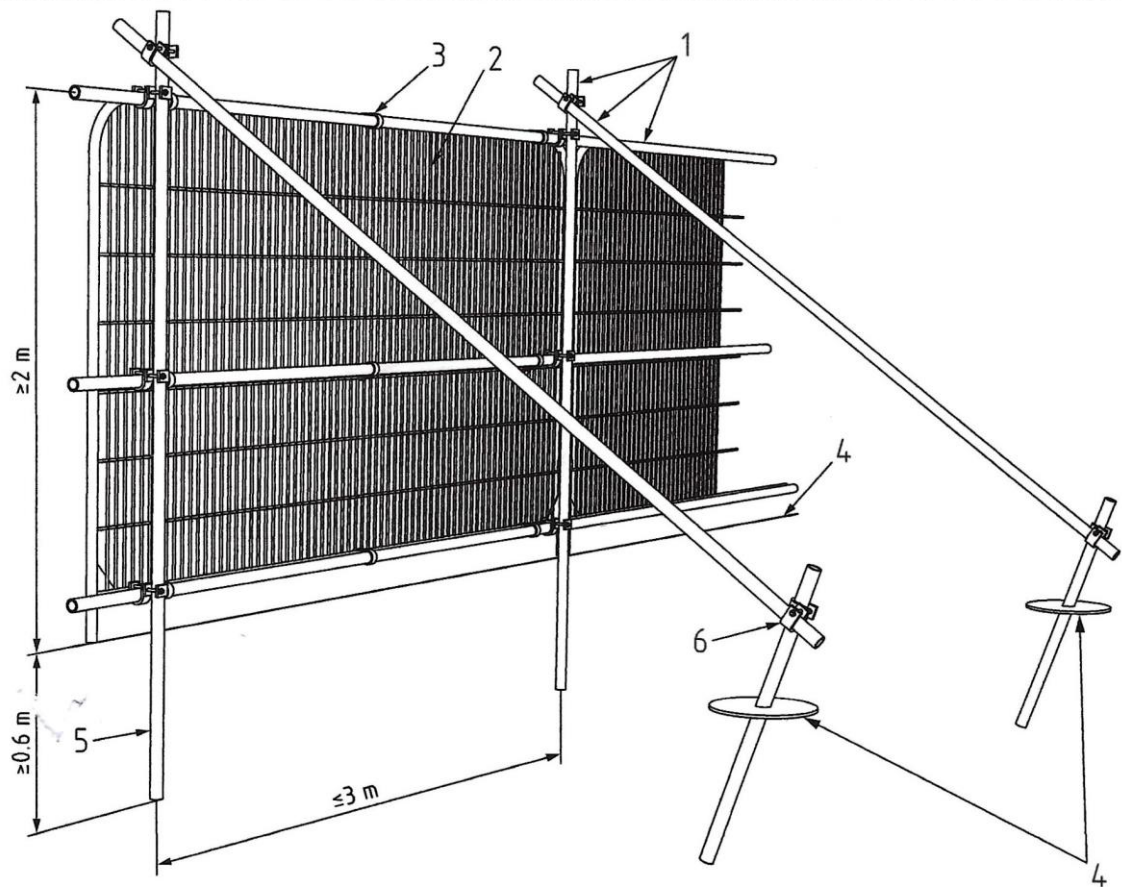
Appendix 4

Explanatory notes

AIA:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment; an assessment that evaluates the effects that the proposed design may have on the existing site trees and any constraints that the trees pose to the design, and where necessary recommend mitigation measures.
AMS:	Arboricultural Method Statement.
CEZ:	Construction Exclusion Zone; a fenced off area around a tree or group of trees that should remain undisturbed and free from demolition and construction activity.
Crown:	The structural part of the tree above ground level that consists of branches, twigs and foliage.
Included Bark:	Bark that remains (trapped) between branch and trunk or co-dominant stems. Has potential to be a structurally weak union.
Measurements:	All dimensions are estimated unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a *. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a ‘?’.
RPA:	Root Protection Area; The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. The RPA increases with tree size and is calculated from a measurement of the trunk diameter.
Species:	The tree species identification is based on visual identification. The common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first followed by the botanical name in <i>italics</i> . In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigation. Where there is some doubt as to the precise species of the tree, the genus is followed by the abbreviation spp; in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the main component and there may be other minor species not listed.
TRAQ:	Tree Risk Assessment Qualification. A tree risk qualification methodology; Level one; is a basic visual assessment of an individual tree or a population of trees near to targets of concern, conducted from a specified perspective, to identify obvious defects or specified conditions. Only defects visible from the perspective from which the assessment is made are expected to be identified.
VTA:	Visual Tree Assessment; a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of individual trees, as advised by Mattheck (1993) and Hazard Evaluation by Matheny and Clark (1993). Guidance is also taken from Lonsdale (1999) Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management.

Appendix 5 (A)

Protective Fencing Specification

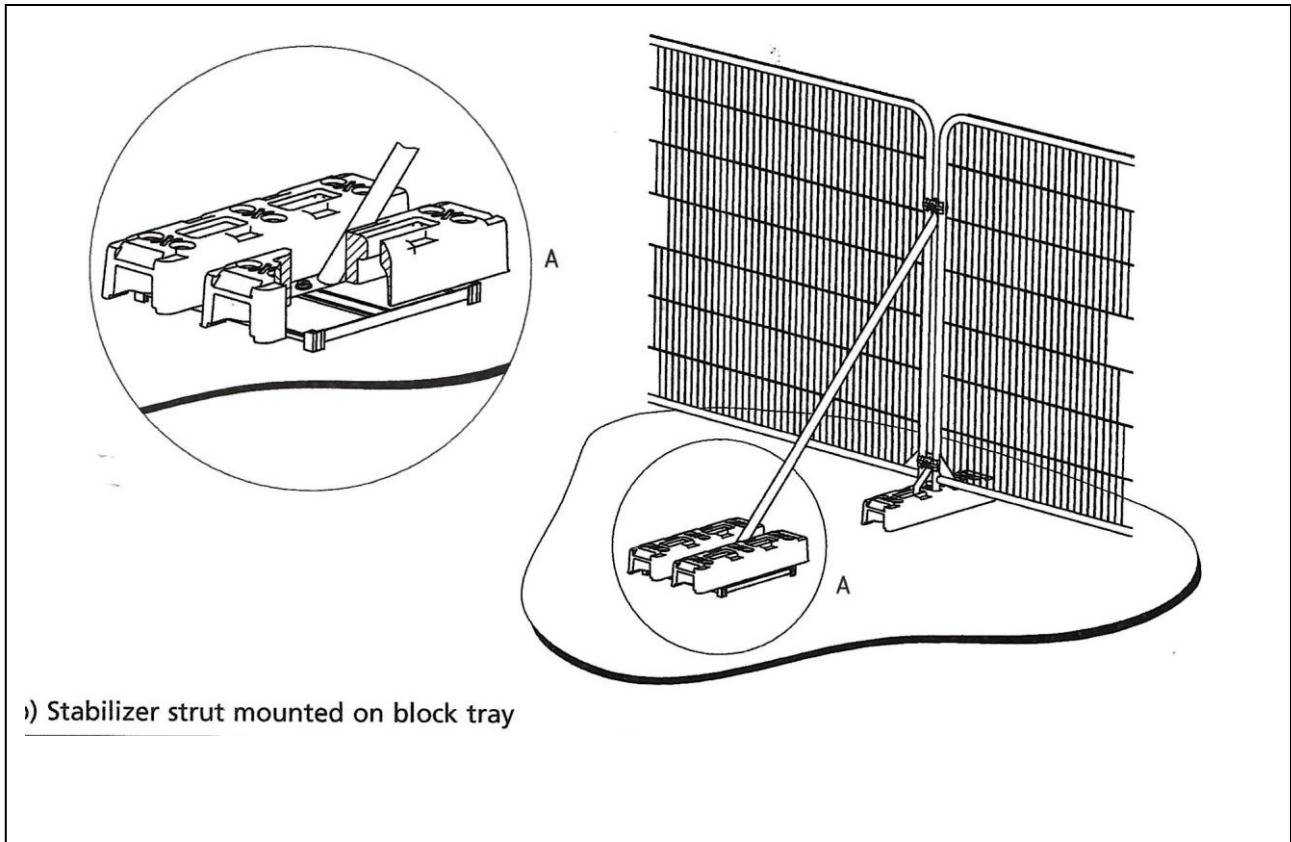


Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Appendix 5 (B)

Protective Fencing Specification



Appendix 6
Tree Schedule

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T1	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>7.0</u> 2.0	165	N – 1.0 S – 4.0 E – 4.0 W – 2.0	<u>1.0</u> E	Early Mature	Fair	1.9	11	C1	A small tree; suppressed growth form due to adjacent larger tree.
T2	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>14.0</u> 2.0	480	N – 4.0 S – 6.0 E – 7.5 W – 5.5	<u>1.5</u> W	Mature	Good	5.7	102	B1	Sizable tree at the site entrance.
T3	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>12.0</u> 2.0	340	N – 5.0 S – 4.0 E – 5.5 W – 4.0	<u>3.0</u> W	Mature	Good	4.0	50	B1	Growing within the main lawn area.
T4	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	<u>5.5</u> 3.0	395	N – 4.0 S – 6.0 E – 3.5 W – 3.5	<u>1.0</u> E	Mature	Poor	4.7	69	U	Some crown die-back; Silver leaf fungus noted on the foliage
T5	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	<u>6.0</u> 2.0	345	N – 5.0 S – 6.5 E – 3.0 W – 3.5	<u>1.0</u> E	Mature	Fair	4.1	52	C1	Slight crown asymmetry; Bark damage to the lower 1 metre of trunk to the south side.
T6	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	<u>6.0</u> 2.5	480	N – 5.0 S – 6.0 E – 7.5 W – 3.0	<u>1.0</u> E	Mature	Fair	5.7	102	C1	Slight crown asymmetry; large surface root to the north east side buttresses.

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T7	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>7.0</u> 4.0	150	N – 1.0 S – 2.0 E – 2.5 W – 2.0	<u>3.5</u> E	Early Mature	Fair	1.8	10	C1	Low vigour.
T8	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>6.5</u> 2.0	190	N – 3.0 S – 3.0 E – 3.5 W – 2.0	<u>3.0</u> E	Early Mature	Fair	2.2	15	C1	Low vigour.
T9	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>6.0</u> 1.5	245	N – 3.0 S – 4.0 E – 4.0 W – 3.0	<u>1.5</u> W	Early Mature	Good	2.9	26	B1	Slight crown asymmetry.
T10	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	<u>5.5</u> 1.5	150	N – 1.0 S – 3.0 E – 3.0 W – 2.0	<u>1.0</u> W	Early Mature	Fair	1.8	10	C1	Small tree; Slight crown asymmetry.
T11	Flowering Cherry <i>Prunus 'Kanzan'</i>	<u>8.0</u> 2.0	610	N – 7.0 S – 7.5 E – 8.5 W – 7.0	<u>1.0</u> W	Mature	Fair	7.3	167	C1	Dense tree crown; Large surface roots close to the adjacent drain covers.
T12	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<u>12.0</u> 2.5	375	N – 6.5 S – 6.5 E – 6.0 W – 6.0	<u>3.0</u> S	Mature	Good	4.5	63	A1	Good structural form; Minor dead branches in the crown.

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T13	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<u>12.0</u> 2.5	455	N – 6.0 S – 6.5 E – 6.0 W – 7.0	<u>3.0</u> S	Mature	Good	5.4	91	A1	Good structural form; Minor dead branches in the crown; Some branch contact with the adjacent street lamp.
T14	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<u>12.5</u> 2.0	495	N – 6.5 S – 6.5 E – 7.0 W – 6.5	<u>3.0</u> W	Mature	Good	5.9	109	A1	Good structural form; Minor dead branches in the crown; Some branch contact with the adjacent street lamp; Ivy beginning to ascend the trunk.
T15	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<u>8.0</u> 2.0	160	N – 2.0 S – 3.5 E – 2.0 W – 3.0	<u>2.0</u> W	Early Mature	Fair	1.9	11	C1	A likely self-seeded tree; Suppressed growth form; Ivy ascending the trunk.
T16	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	<u>8.0</u> 3.5	170	N – 2.0 S – 3.0 E – 1.0 W – 3.5	<u>3.5</u> S	Early Mature	Fair	2.0	12	C1	A likely self-seeded tree; Suppressed growth form; Ivy ascending the trunk.

Appendix 7

Tree Quality Assessment and Categorization Criterion

Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention;

Trees which are 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. These trees, however, can have existing or potential conservation value. They could, therefore, be up graded from a U category if issues concerning their safety can be appropriately managed.

Trees to be considered for retention;

Category A: trees of high quality

Have an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality

Have an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C: Trees of low quality.

Have an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

For a tree to qualify under any given category, it should fall within the scope of that categories definition (U, A, B, C).

Trees in categories A to C should then qualify under one or more of three subcategories (1, 2, and 3). The subcategories 1, 2 and 3 are intended to reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively. These definitions are described below:

Identification on the plan

Dark Red

Light Green

Mid Blue

Grey

Arboricultural Qualities:**Sub-Category A1:**

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).

Sub-Category B1: Trees that might be included in category A, but have been 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 beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.

Sub-Category C1: Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

Landscape Qualities:

Sub-Category A2: Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.

Sub-Category B2: Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.

Sub-Category C2: 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 benefits.

Cultural Values:

Sub-Category A3: Trees or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commercial or other value (e.g., veteran trees or woodland pasture).

Sub-Category B3: Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Sub-category C3: Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Photo 01:



Photo 02:

