

### Arboricultural Report Planning & Development

British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Construction & Demolition – Recommendations'

44 Queens Grove London NW8 6HH



Prepared for Client Ref MWA Ref MWA Consultant Report Date Schneider Designers 44 Queens Grove NW171214.01TW Tom Wawman (Tech Cert Arb)

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MWA Arboriculture Limited Bloxham Mill Barford Road, Bloxham Banbury OX15 4FF T: 0844 243 7899 E:office@mwaarboriculture.co.uk



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#### 1.0 Introduction, Proposals & Survey Methodology

#### 1.1 Introduction and Scope

- 1.2 MWA Arboriculture has been instructed by Schneider Designers to visit 44 Queens Grove, London. N8
   6HH to survey the trees growing on or immediately adjacent to this site.
- 1.3 The site was visited and the tree survey undertaken on 18<sup>th</sup> December 2014. Weather conditions were overcast and dry. Deciduous trees were not in leaf.
- 1.4 We are instructed to record the trees' locations, species, dimensions, ages, and condition and visual importance and categorise them in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction Recommendations'
- 1.5 The purpose of this document is the supply of a pre development tree condition survey and tree protection plan in accordance with BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction Recommendations' to support the planning application.
- 1.6 The proposed development comprises an extension and landscaping works to the rear of the property.
- 1.7 The tree numbers used in this report refer to the tree numbers used in the tree survey data table and shown on the tree location plan and tree protection plan.
- 1.8 This report is not a Tree Risk Management Report or a Hazard Analysis Report and its use as such is invalid.
- 1.9 The trees have been assessed from ground level only. Assessment of condition is based on a Visual Tree Assessment (VTA). No detailed inspection of the upper crown has been carried out. No decay detection equipment (destructive or non-destructive) has been used to further assess the condition of the trees, which is beyond the scope of the survey. Any trees requiring further assessment on safety grounds are identified.
- 1.10 A lack of recommended tree work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise it should not be implied that tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.
- 1.11 Any alteration or deletion from this report shall invalidate it as a whole.



#### 1.12 Development Proposals & Site Description

- 1.12.1 The proposed development comprises an extension and landscaping works to the rear of the existing property.
- 1.12.2 The site is on level ground, and currently comprises a semi-detached 3 storey residential property.

#### 1.13 Documents provided and Planning History

The development proposals relevant to this report are detailed in plans supplied by Schneider Designers and these are listed below:

- Existing site lay-out
- Proposed site lay-out

#### 1.14 Survey Methodology

- 1.15 The assessment of the trees has been carried out in accordance with the guidance provided in Annexe C of BS5837. A copy of the schedule of trees can be found in Table 1. The locations of the trees have been plotted on the attached Tree Constraints Plan (TPP).
- 1.16 Stem diameter measurements were taken using a girthing tape and are recorded to the nearest full unit or in accordance with the requirements of BS5837. Where access to the base of the tree was not possible for any reason, the diameter has been estimated. Height measurements are recorded using a Laser-Ace Hypsometer and recorded to the nearest full metre. Crown spread dimensions are recorded to the nearest full metre.
- 1.17 The trees are categorised in an order defined in Table 1 of BS5837, a copy of which can be seen in table 2, but which can be summarised as:

**U** Category Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural or forestry management.

A Category Trees of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years

**B** Category Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition as to make a significant contribution for a minimum 20 years

**C** Category Trees of low quality and value currently in adequate condition able to remain until new planting can be established. These trees are expected to remain for a minimum of 10 years. It also includes young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm measured at 1.5 metres above ground level.



#### 2.0 Technical Summary

#### 2.1 Overview of Tree Stock

#### British Standard 5837 Tree Category

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	T5, T13	T1, T2, T3, T4, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T14, T15, T16, G1	None

#### 2.2 Summary of Arboricultural Implications

Implication	Justification	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal	To facilitate proposed development development	None	None	T3, T4, T15	None
Encroachment into RPA	Remove trees to facilitate proposed development	None	None	T3, T4, T15	None
Tree Pruning	N/A	None	None	None	None

#### 2.3 Summary of Mitigation Measures

Tree protection measures apply throughout the site; please refer to the TPP.

Protective fencing measures are specified for T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T16 & G1 in order to protect the RPAs of these trees during the construction process.

#### 2.4 Species Age Class and Diversity

The site comprises a number of trees ranging from small recently planted specimens to mature larger trees. The key arboricultural features of the site are the off-site London plane tree located in the rear garden of 43 Queens Grove and the off-site False acacia tree located in the rear garden of 45 Queens Grove.



#### 3.0 Arboricultural Implication Assessment

BS5837 (2012) requires that the root protection area is calculated for each of the retained trees on the development. The root protection area is the minimum area in  $m^2$  which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. The standard calculated RPA's and the protection zone radii are detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule (Table 1) above.

For single stem trees, the RPA has been calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter. For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods below has been used.

For trees with multiple stems the following rules apply.

a) For trees with two to five stems, the combined stem diameter has been calculated as follows:

 $\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2)^2}$ 

b) For trees with more than five stems, the combined stem diameter is calculated as follows:

 $\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$ 

The RPA for each tree is plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem.

Where modifications to the shape of the RPA have been specified they reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution. Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot takes account of the following factors whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

#### 3.1 Underground Implications

Whilst the development itself does not encroach into any of the RPAs of the trees to be retained in the rear garden and the off-site trees in the rear gardens of 43 & 45 Queens Grove, it will still be necessary to protect the rooting environment of these trees during the development process to ensure the long term future health of these specimens. It is proposed that protective fencing will be erected around the RPAs of these trees linking up with existing boundary fences to form a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)



#### 3.2 Above Ground Implications

It is proposed that T4, T3 and T15 are removed to facilitate the development of the proposed extension and landscaping works as the proposal encroaches into the RPAs of these trees. It is considered that these trees are of low value and as such their retention and protection would impose unnecessary constraints to the development.

#### 3.3 Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

Construction exclusion zones (CEZs) will be formed by erecting protective fencing around the RPAs of T5, T11, T12 & T14 and linking up with the existing site boundary fences. This will also act as protection for the reaming trees to be retained towards the rear of the back garden. The fencing should consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum intervals of 3.5m. Onto this welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as shown in figure 2 of BS 5837: 2012. The protective fencing shall be in place before any on site development works commence and should remain in place until completion of the project.

#### 3.4 Site Monitoring

To ensure that the construction process is undertaken with minimal disturbance to the retained tree stock, we recommend that an experienced Arboricultural Supervisor be appointed to undertake regular inspections of the site. Listed below are the key activities for arboricultural supervision:

- Installation of ground protection
- Erection of protective fencing
- Enabling Works/tree surgery
- Dismantling of Tree Protection Barriers
- Landscaping within RPA
- Practical completion

It is our experience that a mix of scheduled and unannounced site visits are appropriate which identify any damage to the Tree Protection Fencing, poor working practices, potential problems and points of conflict between the construction process and the health of the trees. These reports will include recommendations for remedial action.

During these visits any changes to the proposed works will be discussed, their impact assessed and recommendations for best practice will be outlined. After each of these visits a copy of the report should be sent to the Site Agent, Local Authority Tree Officer and Client. The remedial action undertaken will be recorded on the next visit.



#### 3.5 Pre-Commencement Site Meeting

Prior to commencement of the works an onsite meeting will be held with all relevant parties including the site manager and appointed arboricultural Supervisor. The purpose of this meeting is to record site features including tree condition, agree the location of tree protection measures, and discuss the construction programme, the temporary works and site set up.

#### 3.6 Tree Surgery Works

The presence and relevance of any statutory protection of the vegetation including Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), Conservation Area status, Planning Conditions or Felling License requirements must be determined prior to any tree works being implemented, failure to do so can result in prosecution.

All Tree surgery works should be carried out by competent contractors with the necessary insurance and competency certifications and according to British Standard 3998 (2010) *Recommendations for Tree Work*.

Particular care is needed in dealing with legally protected species such as nesting birds, and roosting bats which are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)* from intentional harm and killing and applies to roosting and hibernating bats and active bird nests. We can advise further on this matter if required.

#### 3.7 Tree Protection Measures

Subject to planning the Tree Protection Measures outlined in this report will be revisited in detail based on the working drawings, construction programme and method statement to be prepared. This matter can be addressed by use of a standard planning condition.

To prevent the proposals impacting on the health, stability or longevity of the retained trees the main requirement is the installation of suitable protective fencing around the RPAs of retained trees within the development area to prevent damage to the trees occurring both below and above ground.

Protective fencing will be installed to protect the rooting environment within the RPAs as well as the trunks and crowns of the trees.

The following rules will apply within the protected zone:

- No storage of plant or materials or fires are permitted
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings are permitted
- No Pedestrian, Machinery or Vehicular Access is permitted
- No level changes + or is permitted
- Underground service routes will be located outside of the RPAs



Clear notices are to be fixed close to the tree protection zones with words such as 'TREE PROTECTION AREA – NO ACCESS OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA'. See Appendix 3.

A copy of the Tree Protection Plan will be displayed on site at all times during construction.

Prior to commencing any enabling or construction works, the tree protection measures should be inspected by the appointed arboricultural consultant.

During all works only the front access will be in use. Any plant or vehicles engaged in the works will operate outside the Tree Protection Areas.

The location of the site office, welfare facilities, storage area needs to be confirmed ideally this should be located outside the Root Protection Area (RPA). If this encroaches into the RPA then temporary ground protection will be required.

Temporary ground protection. The Ground Protection Area shall be left undisturbed and covered by a semi-permeable geotextile membrane which shall, in turn, be covered by a compressible layer consisting of a material such as woodchip. Side-butting scaffold boards of 17mm in thickness shall then be fitted to cover the Ground Protection Area. The Temporary Ground Protection shall remain in place until completion of the project.

Tree protection fencing. This should consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum intervals of 3.5m. Onto this welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as shown in figure 2 BS 5836: 2012, section 6.2. As illustrated in 4.3 of this report.

#### 3.8 Demolition / Removal of existing surfaces

Where it is intended to undertake demolition or construction operations within the root protection area, precautions should be taken to maintain the condition and health of the root system and in particular to:

- a) Prevent physical damage to the roots during demolition or construction (such as by soil compaction or severing);
- b) Make provision for water and oxygen to reach the roots;
- c) Allow for the future growth of the root system;
- d) Preserve the soil structure at a suitable bulk density for root growth and function (in particular for soils of a high fines content).



Throughout the process of demolition or construction, the soil structure within the root protection area should be protected. The methods of protecting trees from damage during all phases of demolition and construction and work will conform to the specifications laid down in the BS 5837: 2012.

All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition works will either operate outside the RPA, or will run on a temporary surface designed to protect the underlying soil structure. Where such ground protection is required, it will be installed prior to commencement of operations.

Any excavations which have to be undertaken within the root protection area will be carried out carefully using airspade technology, avoiding damage to the protective bark covering larger roots. Roots, whilst exposed, will be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sacking to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes. Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side branch, using a proprietary cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or handsaws. Roots larger than 25 mm will only be severed following consultation with an arboriculturist, as they may be essential to the tree's health and stability. Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping will be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand (builders' sand will not be used because of its high salt content which is toxic to tree roots), or other loose granular fill, before soil or other material is replaced. This material will be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.

The areas of existing hard surfacing within the site which are within the root protection areas are protecting the soil and roots below. They therefore should be left in place throughout the construction period, and only be removed once construction of the proposed development has been completed. If their removal prior to completion of construction is unavoidable, this will be undertaken under arboricultural supervision, as follows:

The surfacing shall be broken up carefully using hand-held breakers, and shall be lifted using hand tools and barrows, or the bucket of an excavator stationed either outside the tree's RPA, or on an unbroken section of the existing surface. At the discretion of the supervising arboriculturist, the broken-up surfacing material may be lifted using an excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, provided that this is stationed and working from outside the RPA or from an unbroken section of the existing surface.



#### 3.9 Scaffolding within the RPA

Scaffolding which is to be erected within the RPA shall be done in accordance with the Standard as detailed below.



#### 3.10 Installation of Services (Underground and above ground services)

Wherever possible the route of underground services should pass outside of the RPA. Where this is not possible services should be routed together in common ducts with the inspection chambers located outside of the RPA. Where routing through the RPA is unavoidable then trenchless methods should be used if possible. If this is not possible then, excavation can be carried out manually under arboricultural supervision, with the careful retention and protection of all roots of a diameter greater than 25mm. The excavation will be undertaken using hand held tools only. All roots of less than 25mm diameter will be cut cleanly. Retained roots shall be wrapped in hessian in a layer not less than 50mm in thickness around the root circumference. Work should be carried out in accordance with NJUG Volume 4 (see appendix 2)

Above ground services should be routed to avoid detrimental tree pruning with the current and future crown size being taken into account. Tree branches can be pruned back if necessary however the need for significant and repetitive tree work should be avoided at the route planning stage. All tree works should be carried out in accordance with BS. 3998: 2010 Tree work. Recommendations



#### 4.0 Mitigation Measures

#### 4.1 Protective fencing

4.2 Construction exclusion zones (CEZs) will be formed by erecting protective fencing around the RPAs of retained trees within the development area, linking up with the existing site boundary fences (see TPP appendix 1). The protective fencing shall be erected to a specification recommended in BS5837: 2012, section 6.2 prior to the commencement of construction. This should consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum intervals of 3.5m. Onto this welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as illustrated below. The protective fencing shall remain in place until completion of the project. The position of protective fencing is shown on the tree protection plan. "TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT" or similar notices should be attached. (See appendix 5)

#### 4.3 Fencing diagram



#### 4.4 Ground protection

4.5 Ground protection should not be necessary as access into the RPA is not required in order to facilitate the proposed development.

#### 4.6 Tree Surgery – enabling works

4.7 It is proposed that T3, T4 & T15 are felled in order to facilitate the proposed development.



4.8 All tree works are to be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 'Tree Works'.

#### 5.0 Conclusions

- 5.1 With reference to the above mitigation considerations we consider the arboricultural impact of this proposed scheme to be of a minimal magnitude despite the tree removals that have been proposed.
- 5.2 The tree protection plan indicates the provisions to be undertaken during the construction of the proposed development, to ensure that no unacceptable damage is caused to the rooting system, trunks or crowns of the trees that have been identified as being retained.
- 5.3 The LPA is able to ensure that the protection measures outlined in this report are implemented and adhered to through the use of appropriate planning conditions.
- 5.4 We therefore conclude that, with regard to the contribution that the trees offer to the character and appearance to the local landscape, the proposed development of the site would not have a significant or adverse impact.



## Table 1 – Survey Data



No	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Branch & Canopy Clearance	Age Class	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations Proposed works	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
1	Holly	7	80 est	N         1.5           S         1.5           E         1.5           W         1.5	3	Y	G	Young trees located outside of the development area	None required	40+	С	.96	2.9
2	Holly	7	80 est	N         1.5           S         1.5           E         1.5           W         1.5	2.5	Y	G	Young trees located outside of the development area	None required	40+	С	.96	2.9
3	Lilac	5.5	105 100 120	N 3 S 3 E 2 W 2	2.5	Y	G	Multi stemmed from base, not readily visible from outside of the site	Remove to facilitate development	20-40	С	2.27	16.2
4	Wisteria	3	80	N 1.5 S 1.5 E 3.5 W 2	1	Y	G	Climber growing against rear wall of house	Remove to facilitate development	40+	С	.96	2.9
5	False acacia	19	680	N 6 S 8 E 6 W 7	6.5	М	G	Off-site tree, twin stemmed from 3m with evidence of included bark, tear out wound on Eastern stem at 5m, access to base of tree restricted.	Protect with protective fencing	40+	В	8.16	209.2
6	Cherry	6	170	N 2.5 S 1 E 2 W 2	2.5	Y	G	Asymmetric crown as supressed by adjacent specimen	Protect with protective fencing	40+	С	2.04	13.1
7	Sycamore	11.5	175 190	N 3.5 S 3 E 2.5 W 2.5	2	Y	G	Twin stemmed from base	Protect with protective fencing	40+	С	3.1	30.2



No	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Branch & Canopy Clearance	Age Class	РС	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations Proposed works	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
8	Hornbeam	8.5	120	N 2 S 3.5 E 3 W 2	2	Y	G	Multi stemmed from 2m	Protect with protective fencing	40+	С	1.44	6.5
9	Sycamore	11.5	200	N 3.5 S 3.5 E 1.5 W 3.5	2	Y	G	Asymmetric crown as suppressed by adjacent specimen	Protect with protective fencing	40+	С	2.4	18.1
10	False acacia	17.5	235 200 90	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 2	4	SM	G	3 stemmed from base with evidence of included bark	Protect with protective fencing	40+	С	1.24	4.8
11	Cherry	13.5	255	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 4	4	SM	G	Originally twin stemmed, stem to the west has previously been removed, drawn up specimen	Protect with protective fencing	20-40	с	3.06	29.4
12	Cherry	6	210	N ( S 3 E 1.5 W 1.5	3	SM	Р	Previously lopped at 5m	Protect with protective fencing	10-20	С	2.52	20
13	London plane	24.5	800 est	N 9 S 8 E 7.5 W 7.5	3.5	м	G	Off-site tree, Large tree readily visible from outside of the site	Protect with protective fencing	40+	В	9.6	289.5
14	Sycamore	13	280	N 4 S 4 E 3.5 W 3.5	5	м	G	Off-site tree, recently reduced	Protect with protective fencing	40+	С	3.36	119.2



No	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia (mm)	Br sp	anch oread (m)	Branch & Canopy Clearance	Age Class	PC	General Observations and Comments	Management Recommendations Proposed works	ERC	Cat. Grade	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
15	Cherry	9	505	N S E W	3.5 4 3 3	2.5	Μ	F	Extensive decay on main limb to the South extending from 2m to 6m, multiple old pruning wounds throughout crown some with decay.	Remove to facilitate development	10-20	С	6.06	115.4
16	Plum	4.5	150 est	N S E W	3 3 2 2.5	2	SM	F	Off-site tree, Ivy covered trunk and crown, reduced in the past, suppressed by adjacent specimen	Protect with protective fencing	10-20	С	1.8	10.2
G1	Rhododendro n, Magnolia	3.5	60	N S E W	2 2 2 2	2	Y	G	Young trees forming a visual group, easily replaceable.	Protect with protective fencing	40+	С	0.72	1.6



#### Images



View of decay on T15 Cherry



View of T16 London plane



View of T5 False acacia



# Appendix 1 –

# Tree Protection Plan & Tree Constraints Plan



### Appendix 2 – NJUG Vol 4



### Appendix 3 – Glossary



### <u>Appendix 3 – Glossary</u>

#### Arboricultural Impact Assessment:

An assessment of the impacts of the proposed development of the trees on and immediately adjacent to the site.

#### Arboricultural Method Statement:

A detail of actions to be taken to prevent the proposed development causing any unacceptable damage to the trees to be retained.

#### Construction Exclusion Zone:

A fenced off area designed to protect the RPAs of the retained trees no access of pedestrians, plant and machinery or storage of equipment and materials is not permitted.

#### No-dig construction:

The construction of above soil structures such as driveways requiring no excavation of the soil

#### Root Protection Area (RPA):

The rooting area of a tree defined in BS 5837: 2012 that is required to be protected.

#### Services:

The services provided by utility companies including electric, gas, telephone and cable TV.

#### Tree Constraints Plan (TCP):

A plan showing the location of the root protection areas on the development site.

#### Tree Protection Plan (TPP):

A plan showing the location of protective measures to be taken including protective fencing and ground protection.

#### Height:

The height of tree in meters.

#### Crown Clearance:

Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

#### Stem Diameter:

Stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5m above adjacent ground level (on sloping ground to be taken on the upslope side of the tree base)

#### Physiological Condition (PC):

Graded as: G (good), Fair (F), Poor (P) or dead (D).



### Appendix 4 – Cascade Chart



Category and definition

Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where a	appropriate)		Identification on plan							
Trees unsuitable for retention	(see Note)										
<b>Category U</b> Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically	<ul> <li>Trees that have a 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)</li> </ul>										
be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> </ul>										
	<ul> <li>Trees infected with pathogens of sig quality trees suppressing adjacent tr</li> </ul>	nificance to the health and/or safety of other ees of better quality	trees nearby, or very low								
	NOTE Category U trees can have existin see 4.5.7.	g or potential conservation value which it mig	is expected due to collapse, (e.g. where, for whatever e overall decline trees nearby, or very low the be desirable to preserve; 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value								
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation								
Trees to be considered for rete	ention										
Category A	Trees that are particularly good	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular	Trees, groups or woodlands	See Table 2							
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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)	visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)								
Category B	Trees that might be included in	Trees present in numbers, usually growing	Trees with material	See Table 2							
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	category A, but are 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	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	conservation or other cultural value								
Category C	Unremarkable trees of very limited	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but	Trees with no material	See Table 2							
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	conservation or other cultural value								



# Appendix 5 – Tree protection Sign



### **TREE PROTECTION AREA**



### Tree Protection Area PLEASE KEEP OUT