BWB
A CAF GROUP COMPANY

ENVIRONMENT

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Lundhill Road, Wombwell

Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan

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CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction and Background

1.1 This report contains an Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan to guide a development on land northeast of Lundhill Road, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S73 0RJ (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'). The Site is an active construction site centred on grid reference SE 4030 0244 and is located near the centre of the town of Wombwell.

1.2 The Site has planning permission from Barnsley Metropolitan District Council to construct 235 new dwellings with the formation of a new access, car parking, landscaping and public open space (planning application reference: 2019/0089). As part of that application, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement (Rev. E) dated February 2019 and carried out by Weddle Landscape Design was submitted and approved. Three Tree Protection Plans (Rev. E) were also submitted and listed as approved documents on the planning permission.

1.3 A planning application to vary the previously approved tree removals to accommodate a woodland footpath, a batter adjacent to an internal road and works next to plots 211 and 235 was submitted on 26th May 2023 (planning application reference: 2023/0523). This updated Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) was requested to reflect the updated plans.

1.4 This AMS and TPP therefore updates and supersedes the previous AMS and TPPs by Weddle Landscape Design, incorporating the changes in planning application 2023/0523. It details the requirements that must be followed on Site during construction to ensure trees are safeguarded appropriately.

Trees Within the Site

1.5 The Site (as shown in **Appendix 1**) was surveyed in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' by Weddle Landscape Design in December 2018. A total of 92 individual trees, 18 tree groups and six woodlands were recorded. The results of the survey have been summarised from Weddle Landscape Design's Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Arboricultural Method Statement (Rev. E). No updated BS5837:2012 tree survey has been undertaken by BWB to date.

1.6 BWB reviewed Barnsley Metropolitan District Council's website on 8th March 2023 and no trees on or immediately adjacent to the Site were found to be protected with a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area designation.

1.7 The tree cover comprises a variety of native and some non-native tree species. The majority are described in the approved AIA as semi and early-mature trees likely planted in the 1990s as part of the school and playing field. Many trees are planted in shelter

belts and there is a planted woodland (W60) in the north-east corner of the Site. There is also a line of mature trees at the southern end of the eastern boundary.

Objectives

1.8 The objectives of the report are:

- This Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan has been produced in order to provide the information required to protect the retained trees on Site. The method statement has been produced in accordance with BS 5837:2012.
- It seeks to update the previous Arboricultural Method Statement to incorporate the changes described in planning application 2023/0523 namely: the woodland path, a batter to accommodate the construction of road access and works around plots 211 and 235.
- A copy of this method statement along with the Tree Protection Plan must be made available to all contractors on Site during the development stage to ensure all parties comply with protection measures outlined within.
- This method statement has been produced specifically for this Site and therefore cannot be used for any other site.

2. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Introduction

2.1 The following Method Statement details the procedures and requirements needed to protect the retained trees on Site and complete the development without detrimental effect on retained trees.

Sequence of Events

2.2 For the purposes of protection for the retained trees, the development works on Site will be completed in line with the following sequence of events;

- Pre-commencement tree works
- Installation of tree protection measures
- Construction phase including installation of woodland path and batter for road
- Landscaping phase
- Removal of tree protection measures

Tree Works

Tree Removal

2.3 As per Weddle Landscape's AIA, the following trees require removal for either arboricultural reasons or because they conflict with the development. Trees to remove are shown with a cross symbol on Weddle Landscape's original Tree Protection Plans:

- Category B trees: T26 and T111 (2 total);
- Category C trees: T10, T11, T12, T23, T24, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T34, T35, T36, T44, T46, T50, T51, T55, T80, T84, T85, T86, T87, T89, T91, T93, T94, T95, T96, T97, T98, T100, T106, T107, G14, G15, G17, G39, G52, G59, G81, G83, G90, G92, G99, G104, W13, W16, W33, W37, W82 (34 individual trees, 12 tree groups and five woodlands in total); and
- Category U trees: T8, T38, T43, T88, T101, T102, T103, T109, T110, T113 (10 trees in total).

2.4 To facilitate the woodland path, batter and work around plots 211 and 235, the following additional trees will also require removal as per **Appendix 2**:

- Category B trees: W60 (blue (15 trees), orange and yellow shaded areas shown in **Appendix 2**).
- Category C trees: T41, T42, T62, seven trees within G17.

2.5 Trees removed in woodland W60 will be chipped and those chippings kept covered in a materials storage area outside of RPAs for use at a later date to create the woodland footpath.

2.6 BWB assumes that given the Site is under active construction, most of the above tree removal work will have already taken place. Tree removals required for the woodland

path, batter and near plots 211 and 235 will be undertaken prior to relevant construction works happening near those trees and with due regard to ecological mitigation requirements regarding the potential for nesting birds and roosting bats. These trees must be marked up on Site by the project Arboriculturist to ensure the correct trees are removed.

Tree Pruning

2.7 No specific tree pruning work was included in the previous approved Arboricultural Method Statement. Nevertheless, the previous approved Tree Protection Plans show pruning works being required to the following trees:

- 'OSA' lateral reduction of southern canopy spread by up to 2m, possible crown lifting to achieve a vertical clearance height of 2m from ground level may be required to create usable garden space; and
- G52, minor lateral reductions of eastern and western canopy spreads to provide garden space. Possible crown lifting to all trees in G52 that overhang gardens to achieve a vertical clearance height of 2m from ground level.

2.8 To facilitate the construction of plot 235, trees within G67 and W60 may also require minor facilitative pruning to create the retaining wall next to plot 235.

2.9 **Under no circumstances must construction workers carry out pruning to retained trees.**

2.10 All tree works must be completed in accordance with BS3998:2010 'Tree Work Recommendations' and be completed by appropriately qualified, experienced, and insured arboricultural contractors. Tree pruning works must be the minimum amount required to achieve construction, pruning of larger branches at the stem must be avoided in favour of small cuts to secondary or tertiary branches.

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

2.11 Root Protection Areas are shown on the Tree Protection Plan in **Appendix 1**. The radius of the RPA from the tree's stem is calculated by multiplying the stem diameter of the tree (measured at 1.5m height) by 12 as per BS5837:2012. The RPA is designed to protect, at least, a functional minimum of tree root mass to ensure that the trees survive the construction process. During construction, RPAs must be considered sacrosanct and protected from construction activities and vehicular movements.

2.12 It is recommended that the RPAs and therefore the location of the Protective Fencing is measured on Site during installation. Tree protection fencing must be located so that RPAs are completely fenced off. Any deviation from the location of the proposed Protective Fencing will be confirmed with the project arboriculturist and tree officer at the Local Planning Authority.

2.13 It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

Tree Protection Fencing

Standard Fencing

2.14 Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) will be installed across the Site in accordance with the default BS5837:2012 specification (see Figure 1) prior to any construction vehicles entering and the commencement of any construction works on Site.

2.15 The Tree Protection Plan (TPP), shown in **Appendix 1**, detail the positions of required tree protection fencing.

2.16 Once erected, all TPF must be considered as sacrosanct, and must not be removed or altered without prior agreement of an Arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority. TPF will only be removed once all construction and landscaping work is complete.

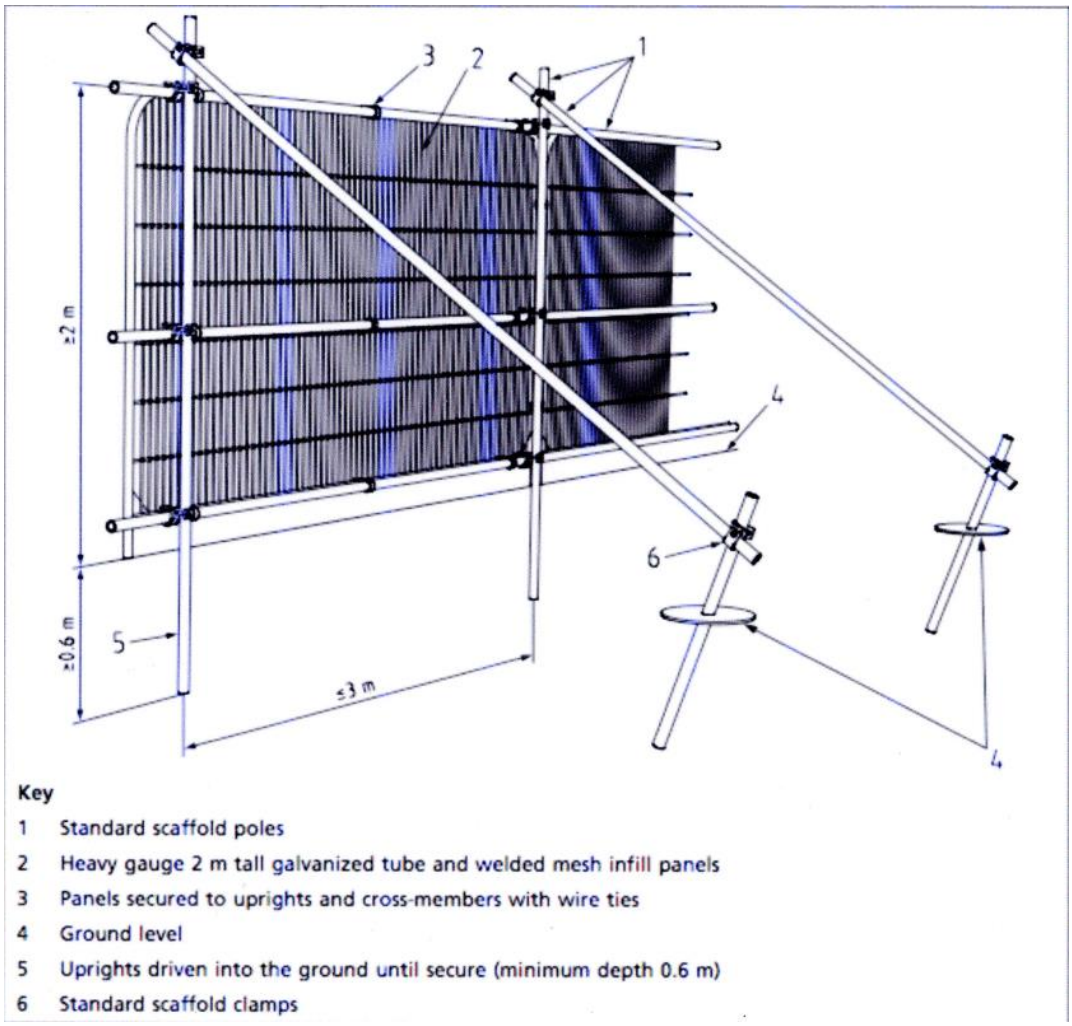
2.17 Once erected, an Arboriculturist must attend Site and check the barriers and provide sign off on the TPF suitability.

2.18 Barriers must be fit for the purpose of excluding constructive activity, and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees. Special attention will be paid to ensuring that barriers remain rigid and complete. Once the barrier fencing has been installed, construction work can commence. All-weather notices will be erected on the barrier with words such as: "Construction Exclusion Zone – Keep Out".

2.19 TPF will be as per **Figure 1** below, namely a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, braced to resist impacts. The vertical poles are driven securely into the ground with horizontal poles connected securely to the vertical sections. Bracing bars must then be securely attached to prevent movement of the structure if struck by machinery. Welded mesh panels are then securely attached to the scaffold framework. During installation it is important to consider the position of below ground services and structural roots, which must not be damaged.

2.20 It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them. In the event of any panel or support becoming damaged, this must be immediately reinforced by adding panels with the designs below as appropriate.

2.21 **Figure 1**. Default Specification for Protective Barrier (Tree Protection Fencing – TPF) (Taken from Figure 2 of Section 6 BS5837:2012)



Fencing for Batter Works

2.22 Before commencing works on the batter adjacent to woodland W60, tree protection fencing will be removed from the position shown in **Appendix 1** to facilitate tree removals as shown in **Appendix 2**. Once tree removals have been undertaken, tree protection fencing in accordance with **Figure 1** will be re-positioned on the inner edge of the orange and yellow areas shown in **Appendix 2**. "Construction Exclusion Zone – Keep Out" signs will be reaffixed to the fencing and works for the batter will only commence once the fence position has been signed off by an Arboriculturist who will attend Site to check the fencing after its repositioning.

Fencing Around G17

2.23 Fencing around G17 will need to be temporarily removed to allow the seven individual trees shown in **Appendix 2** to be felled. Once these trees have been felled, tree protection fencing will be immediately repositioned around the remaining trees in G17. To calculate the offset required for the tree protection fencing, the diameter of the stem

of the largest remaining tree in G17 will be measured at a height of 1.5m. The diameter will be multiplied by 12 to provide the offset from each tree's stem within G17 for the tree protection fencing. For example: if the stem diameter of the largest tree in G17 is 0.5m, then tree protection fencing will be offset from stems of all trees in G17 by a minimum of 6m. Works to plot 211 may proceed once an Arboriculturist has attended Site to check the realigned tree protection fencing and provided sign off.

Restrictions within Tree Protection Areas

2.24 Inside the exclusion area of the Tree Protective Fencing (TPF), the following shall apply:

2.25 No mechanical excavation and no excavation by any other means without prior agreement and stipulation on ground protection requirements from the LPA.

2.26 No ground level changes whatsoever, no storage of plant or materials and no vehicular access. No storage or handling of any chemicals. Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund. All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

2.27 Prior to and during all construction works on Site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the Site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees.

2.28 Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.

Batter Construction

2.29 Prior to constructing the batter, the tree removals detailed in section 2.4 will have taken place and tree protection fencing will have been realigned as per section 2.22 and be signed off by an Arboriculturist.

2.30 Tree protection fencing will be maintained in situ throughout construction of the batter and must not be moved at any time without prior consultation with the project Arboriculturist.

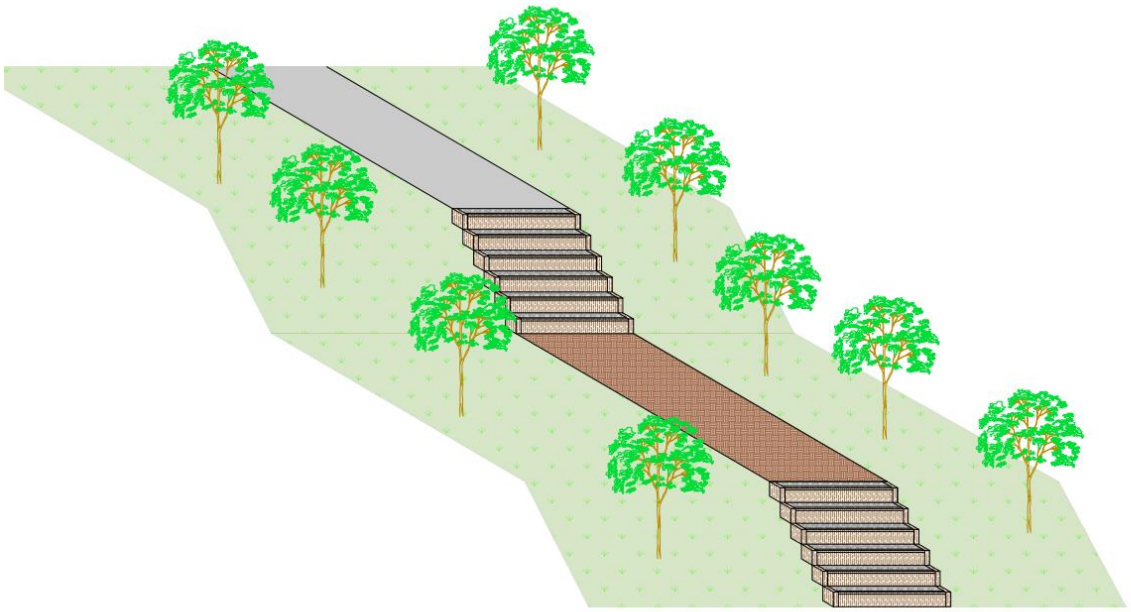
2.31 All machinery will work outside of the tree protection fencing and spoil will not be piled up against the tree protection fencing at any time.

2.32 Excavation into the ground will be avoided at all times. It is not anticipated that excavation near W60 will be required given that the batter will involve soil infill up to the level of the road.

Woodland Path Construction

2.33 The woodland path within W60 will be comprised of wood chippings held within timber edging. There will also be steps down into the woodland as per **Figure 2** below and Option 1 in **Appendix 3** (provided by the client) which will be constructed using crushed stone and timber edging.

Figure 2. Woodland Steps (Excerpt of **Appendix 3**)



2.34 The location of the footpath is shown in **Appendix 2** and has been determined by an Arboriculturist picking out the route which minimises tree felling or only overlaps with trees in poor, dead or dying condition. This route has been marked out on Site by spraying trees along the route with red spray paint and requires 15 trees to be removed.

2.35 Prior to commencing works on the footpath and stems, all trees marked with red spray paint in the woodland and shown in **Appendix 2** will be removed with wood chippings retained for construction of the path.

2.36 No tracked or wheeled machinery will be used in W60 to construct the steps or the footpath in order to avoid soil compaction within the woodland and damage to the roots of retained trees.

2.37 Minimal excavation will be required for the construction of the steps. Excavation for the timber edging to the steps will be undertaken using hand tools only. Any roots encountered when digging will be severed cleanly to the edge of the excavation using

secateurs. Roots are likely to belong to trees that have been felled around the steps and therefore are unlikely to belong to retained trees that require them for structural stability and absorption functions.

2.38 Timber edging will be used for the steps and involve timber boards being set at ground level and secured using timber pegs driven into the ground. Edged steps will then be infilled with crushed aggregate.

2.39 Crushed aggregate, soil and other materials will be stored outside of the woodland and RPAs during construction of the steps. If some material storage inside the woodland is required then materials will be placed on wooden boards to prevent compaction of the woodland soil underneath.

2.40 For construction of the footpath, hand tools will be used to carry out minor excavation required to clear ground vegetation. The footpath route must not be levelled as any dips or bumps can be evened out when filling the route with wood chippings. Timber edging will be installed above ground level (not dug in) and held in place with timber pegs that driven into the ground on the outside of the boards. The footpath will then be filled with wood chippings create an even surface. Works will start at one end of the woodland and proceed into the woodland with pedestrian and materials traffic using the footpath sections already installed to avoid soil compaction elsewhere in W60.

Avoiding Crown and Stem Damage

2.41 Great care must be exercised when working close to retained trees. Plant and machinery with booms, jibs and counterweights and the passage of tall or wide loads will be controlled by a banksman to maintain adequate clearance.

2.42 **Under no circumstance shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.**

Installation of Underground Services

2.43 The default position is that the installation of underground services will avoid the RPA of retained trees.

2.44 If, for whatever reason, installation within RPA is required, the developers Arboriculturist and local authority must be notified prior to any tree protection barrier removal and the following details adhered to.

2.45 The preferable method for installing services within the RPA is through trenchless methods, utilising entry and retrieval pits that are excavated outside of the RPA and protection areas. The depth required for drainage installation is often at significant depth and trenchless methods will allow the service to be installed beneath the rooting depth of the tree without the need for excavation of a trench. Appropriate trenchless solutions are outlined in Table 3 of Section 7.7 in BS5837:2012

2.46 Trenching for the installation of underground services severs any roots present and may change the local soil hydrology in a way that adversely affected the health of the tree.

For this reason, particular care will be taken in the routeing and methods of excavation used. At all times where services are to pass within the Root Protection Area, detailed plans showing the proposed routeing must be drawn up in conjunction with an Arboriculturist. Such plans will also show the levels and access space needed for installing the services.

2.47 The preferable method for trenching within RPAs to avoid damage is via excavation using 'air- spade' or similar. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage. This approach will be utilised whenever possible.

2.48 Reference can be made to National Joint Utilities Group Volume 4, Issue 2 for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the developers arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority.

Landscaping

2.49 Landscaping requirements are likely to be required within the RPAs of the retained trees.

2.50 Ground level changes within the RPAs of retained trees will not occur. All landscaping work including turfing, vegetation scrapes and seeding will be undertaken using hand tools only within the RPAs of retained trees.

2.51 Tree protection fencing must remain in place at all times during the construction phase and may only be removed for the landscaping phase with the authority of the LPA tree officer and the supervising Arboriculturist.

Location of Site Buildings/Compounds

2.52 The site compound and storage areas will be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

2.53 Under no circumstances must any material or debris be stored within the RPAs of retained trees and stems must remain clear of any material.

2.54 Covering of tree stems with materials or debris can block lenticels and prevent gaseous exchanges, killing the living cambium beneath the bark and leading to the eventual death of trees.

2.55 All storage areas, cement mixing and washing points must be located outside of the tree canopy and RPAs unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

2.56 The storage of oils, fuels or chemicals within the compound shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental

damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund. All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

New Tree Planting

2.57 All trees are to be procured, planted and receive aftercare in accordance with British Standards BS 8545:2014 'Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations'.

2.58 Great care must be taken to prevent any damage to trees during handling and transportation. The contractor(s) charged with supplying the trees shall ensure that the trees are handled in accordance with the Plant Handling Code, from selection at the nursery to planting on site. The trees will be well packed and secured onto the vehicle during transit, so as to avoid any damage.

2.59 The contractor shall replace any trees that are damaged on Site or during transportation from the nursery to the Site.

2.60 The planting pits shall be twice the diameter and depth of the tree roots. Care will be taken to ensure the tree is planted at an appropriate depth so that the root collar is just below ground level. The soil removed from the planting pit shall be well broken before backfilling, and an appropriate slow-release fertiliser will be mixed into the backfill soil in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The trees will be well firmed with the ball of the foot.

2.61 It is advisable that any tree planting takes place from November to March inclusive but not when the ground is frozen. This will allow for the development of sufficient fibrous roots ready for the subsequent growing season.

2.62 Should winter planting not be achievable, it is recommended that root balled or containerised trees are planted and are watered sufficiently at the time of planting. Subsequent watering regimes will be required throughout the remaining growing season to ensure successful establishment.

2.63 If within a period of five years from the date of planting of any tree, that tree, or any tree planted in replacement for it, is removed, uprooted, destroyed or dies, (or becomes in the opinion of the LPA, seriously damaged or defective), another tree of the same species and size originally planted shall be planted at the same place within 12 months, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the LPA.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Tree Protection Plan

KEY:-

- Green denotes Canopy extents.
- BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Existing Fencing
- Post & Heras

Rev.	Description	Drawn	Date

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Project Title
Lundhill Road
Wombwell
Barnsley

Drawing Title
Tree Protection Fencing

Scale	Drawn By	Checked By	Authorised By
1:500	JB Date 11.01.24	Date	Date

Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision
811174	TPF(S73)	-

Original Sheet Size A0

APPENDIX 2: 'Additional Tree Removal S73 Application' by Miller Homes Drawing No. TR-73 Rev G.

KEY:-

Proposed area of removal of trees to accommodate plots:- (yellow)

7 no tree's to be removed from G17-C2.
T62-C2 to be removed.
Parts of W60-B2 and G67-C2 to be pruned/trimmed back to accommodate retaining wall to Plot 235.

Circa 173m2 of trees to be removed.

2nd phase of Tree Protection Fencing to be agreed with Arboriculturist following approval of removal.

Proposed area of removal of trees to accommodate batter of road/visitor parking:- (orange)

T41-C2 & T42-C2 to be removed to allow batter.
85no Tree's within W60-B2 to be removed to allow batter.

2nd phase of Tree Protection Fencing to be agreed with Arboriculturist following approval of removal.

Proposed area of removal of trees to accommodate woodland path:- (cyan)

15no Trees within W60-B2 to be removed to accommodate woodland path.

Separate arb method statement required for Footpath within Woodland. See Arb Statement Ver 6 for further information.

2nd phase of Tree Protection Fencing to be agreed with Arboriculturist following approval of removal.

To be read in conjunction with the following plans:-

Arboricultural Statement Ver 6 Oct 2023
R-2678-MU Landscape Masterplan Mark Up
Woodland 3D Sketch of Steps

Green denotes Canopy extents.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

Tree Protection Fencing

Tree Protection Fencing to be removed as no longer required.

Proposed location of Tree Protection Fencing following tree removal.

Rev.	Description	Drawn	Date
G	Drawing updated to add ramped access to the Eastern entrance and steps shown to the Western entrance. Tree removal amount for batter now denoted within key. Technical Statement reference superseded	JB	10.10.23
F	Footpath within Woodland updated to reflect walked survey to remove lesser quality trees.	JB	02.10.23
E	Changes to Plots 179-182 shown. 7no tree's from G54-C2 and T55-C2 have been withdrawn from the removals - circa 178m2 of tree's saved.	JB	10.08.23
D	References added to trees. Area of tree removal shown on key.	JB	24.07.23
C	Previously approved tree's which have been removed have been taken off the plan.	JB	11.07.23
B	Further info on the removal/trimming/pruning added to the key for clarity of each area.	JB	28.06.23
A	Additional trees (T62-C2, W60-B2 & G54-C2) added for removal to accommodate boundaries. Previously approved tree's added for clarity and key updated to suit.	JB	14.06.23

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Project Title

Lundhill Road
Wombwell
Barnsley

Drawing Title

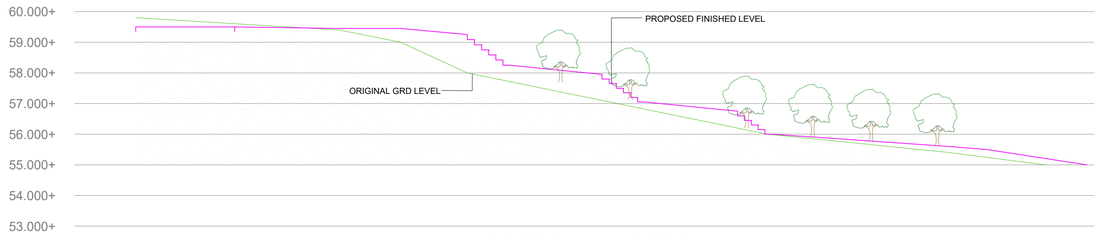
Additional Tree Removal
S73 Application

Scale	Drawn By	Checked By	Authorised By
1:500	JB		
	Date 04.05.23	Date	Date

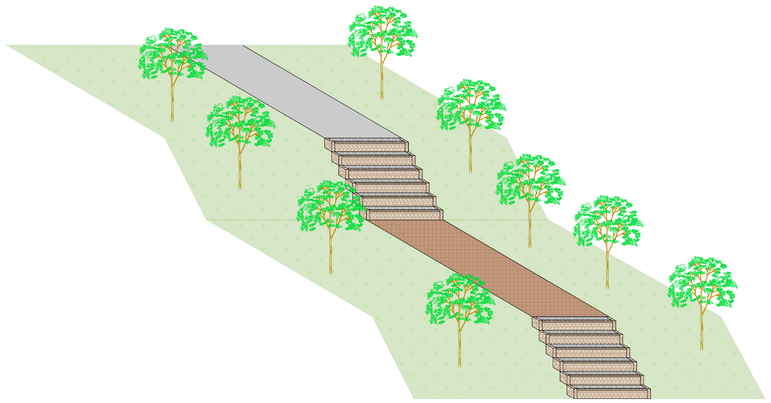
Job No.	Drawing No.	Revision
811174	TR-73	G

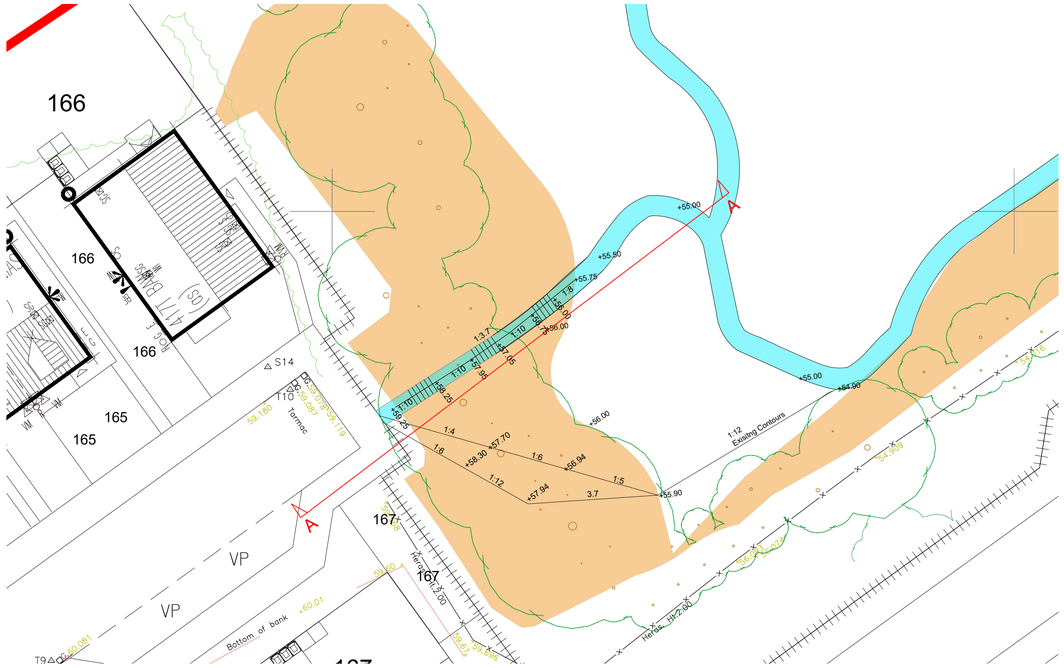
Original Sheet Size A0

Appendix 3. Proposed 3D Stair Sketch of Woodland Entrance



SECTION A-A OPTION 1



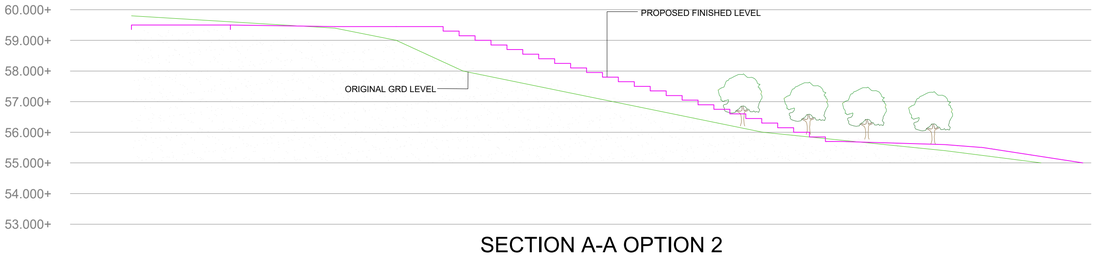


SITE LAYOUT @ NTS

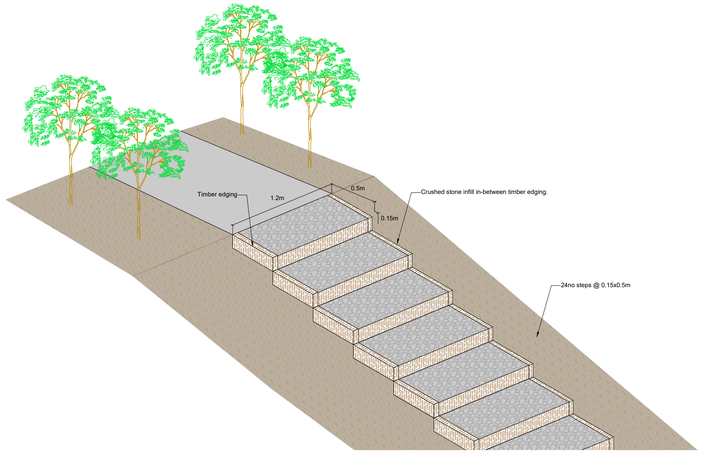
KEY:-

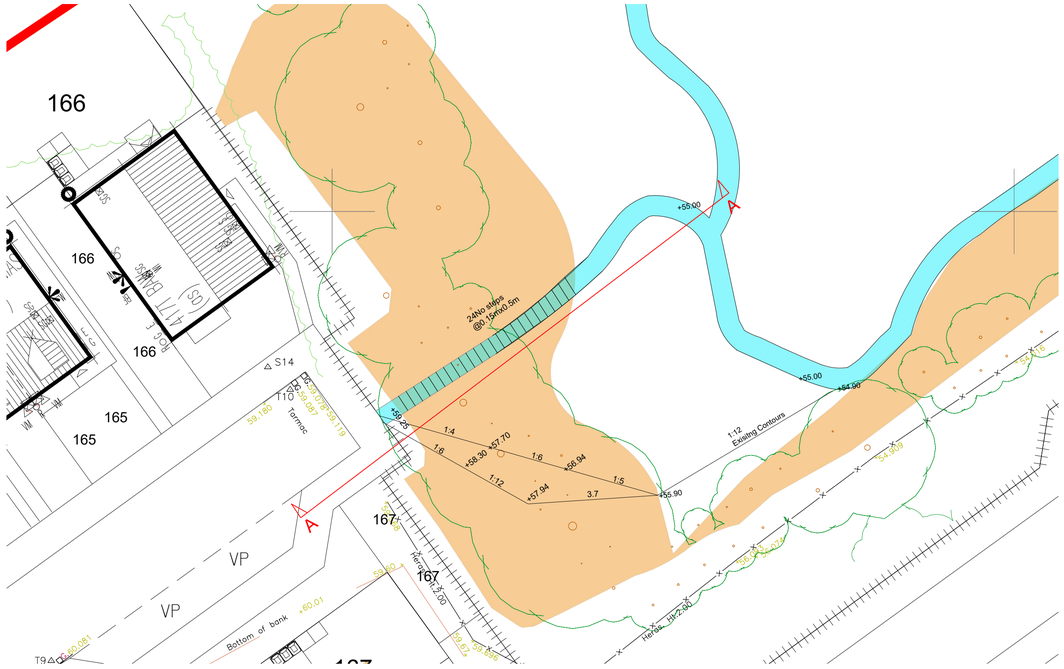
EXTENT OF PROPOSED BATTER INTO WOODLANDS / AREA OF TREE REMOVAL.

PROPOSED LOCATION OF FOOTPATH COMPARED TO PREVIOUSLY SHOWN FOOTPATH.



SECTION A-A OPTION 2





Rev.	Description	Drawn	Date

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Project Title
THE FAIRWAYS
WOMBWELL

Drawing Title
PROPOSED 3D STAIR SKETCH OF WOODLAND ENTRANCE

Scale	Drawn By	Checked By	Authorised By
NTS	JB		
	Date 09.10.23	Date	Date

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811174	3D-WS	-

Original Sheet Size A1

Key

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 1
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 1

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 1
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 1

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