

ENVIRONMENT

Avant Homes Ltd

Calver Lane, Dodworth

Arboricultural Survey

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Avant Homes Ltd

Land off Calver Lane, Dodworth

Arboricultural Survey

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1. INTRODUCTION

Instruction

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Survey has been undertaken on behalf of Avant Homes Ltd in respect of the Site on land off Calver Close, Dodworth, Barnsley, S75 3QW. The scope of work comprised a survey of all trees >75mm on Site undertaken on 4th November 2021.

Site Description

- 1.2 The Site is located on the southern outskirts of the Residential area of Dodworth. The Site is located approximately 2 miles to the south west of the city centre of Barnsley. The Site comprises of two parcels of land which are former agricultural land of arable use which have been left to fallow. Trees are located around the periphery of the site with a mixture of tree and woodland groups and individual large mature open grown trees along the northern boundary. The Trans Pennine Trail borders the Site to the south. To the north and west of the Site, the land is primarily residential. Land to the south of the Site is a mixture of open agricultural land and woodland compartments of varying size. The Site is approximately 5.4 hectares (ha) in extent and is centred on grid reference SE32338 04379. The land is relatively flat and situated at approximately 95 metres above ordnance datum (m AOD).

Objectives

- 1.3 The objectives of this report are to complete an Arboricultural Survey of the Site to inform design and mitigation recommendations for the development.
- 1.4 Where required, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and associated Tree Protection/Removal Plans would be produced at a later date, once development plans for the Site have been finalised.

2. METHOD

- 2.1 The arboricultural survey covers those trees or groups of trees which are considered relevant for the brief. During the survey, all relevant individual trees and groups of trees located within and close to the boundary of the Site were assessed. Trees with an estimated stem diameter of 75mm or more that overhang the Site or are located within a distance of up to 12 times their estimated stem diameter were included in the survey.
- 2.2 The objective of the survey was to collect tree data relevant to the proposed works at the Site and to categorise individual trees or tree groups in accordance with British Standard (BS 5837:2012): 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'¹, based on their condition, quality and future potential.
- 2.3 As per BS 5837:2012, Section 4.5.2 'The purpose of the tree categorisation method, which should be applied by the arboriculturist, is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of the development occurring'.
- 2.4 This survey should therefore be regarded as an initial appraisal with observations recorded for trees within and adjacent to the study area. Remedial tree works, foundation design and material specification are not covered within this report.
- 2.5 The locations for the trees on the Site are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan included as Error! Reference source not found. and are based on the supplied topographical survey drawing. Where trees have been identified that have not been picked up on the topographical survey, these have been added indicatively. Site photographs are also included as Error! Reference source not found.. To maintain good practice, it is recommended that all measurements be checked on Site prior to any works commencing. A detailed inspection of the trees with respect to decay, defects and hazard is not included with this report.
- 2.6 The Site survey was conducted by James Stacey M.Arbor.A (FdSc Arb) who has been working in the arboricultural industry for over 16 years as an arborist, surveyor, contract manager and consultant and is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association.
- 2.7 Information collected during the survey included species, height, stem diameter, branch spread, height of crown clearance, age class, physiological condition, structural condition, estimated remaining contribution and category grade.
- 2.8 The survey was undertaken from ground level using visual assessment of the tree canopy and stem. No removal of vegetation, digging or drilling was undertaken during the survey and parts of the stems of some trees remained partly obscured by fencing or vegetation. The weather conditions at the time of the survey were acceptable. All parts of the Site were fully accessed and there were no significant survey limitations.

¹ British Standard (BS 5837:2012): 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations', British Standards Institute, April 2012

- 2.9 No liability can be accepted in respect of the trees or for events which happen after the time of the survey.

3. RESULTS

- 3.1 The tree survey results are shown in the Tree Survey Schedule included as Error! Reference source not found., which provides details of canopy spreads and Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of the trees included within the survey. The associated tree classification descriptions are shown in the 'Cascade Chart for the Quality Assessment' included as Error! Reference source not found..
- 3.2 The RPAs have been calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 of BS 5837:2012. Although the RPA attempts to identify the area of each tree's root system which should be protected, the simplistic circles do not take account of constraints such as buildings, landform, walls etc., which may have restricted or influenced root development. Circular RPAs are considered to provide a reasonable guide to the extent of the likely rooting areas which should ideally be protected.
- 3.3 A Tree Protection Order (TPO) check was carried out through Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council on 6th November 2021. There were no Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas or other statutory designations identified for the Site at this time.
- 3.4 The trees included within this survey comprised of 21 individual trees, seven tree groups and one woodland group as follows:
- One individual tree was classified as a Category A tree.
 - One woodland group was classified as Category A trees
 - Four individual trees were classified as Category B trees.
 - Two tree groups were classified as Category B trees.
 - 12 individual trees were classified as Category C trees.
 - Five tree groups were classified as Category C trees.
 - Four Individual trees were classified as Category U.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

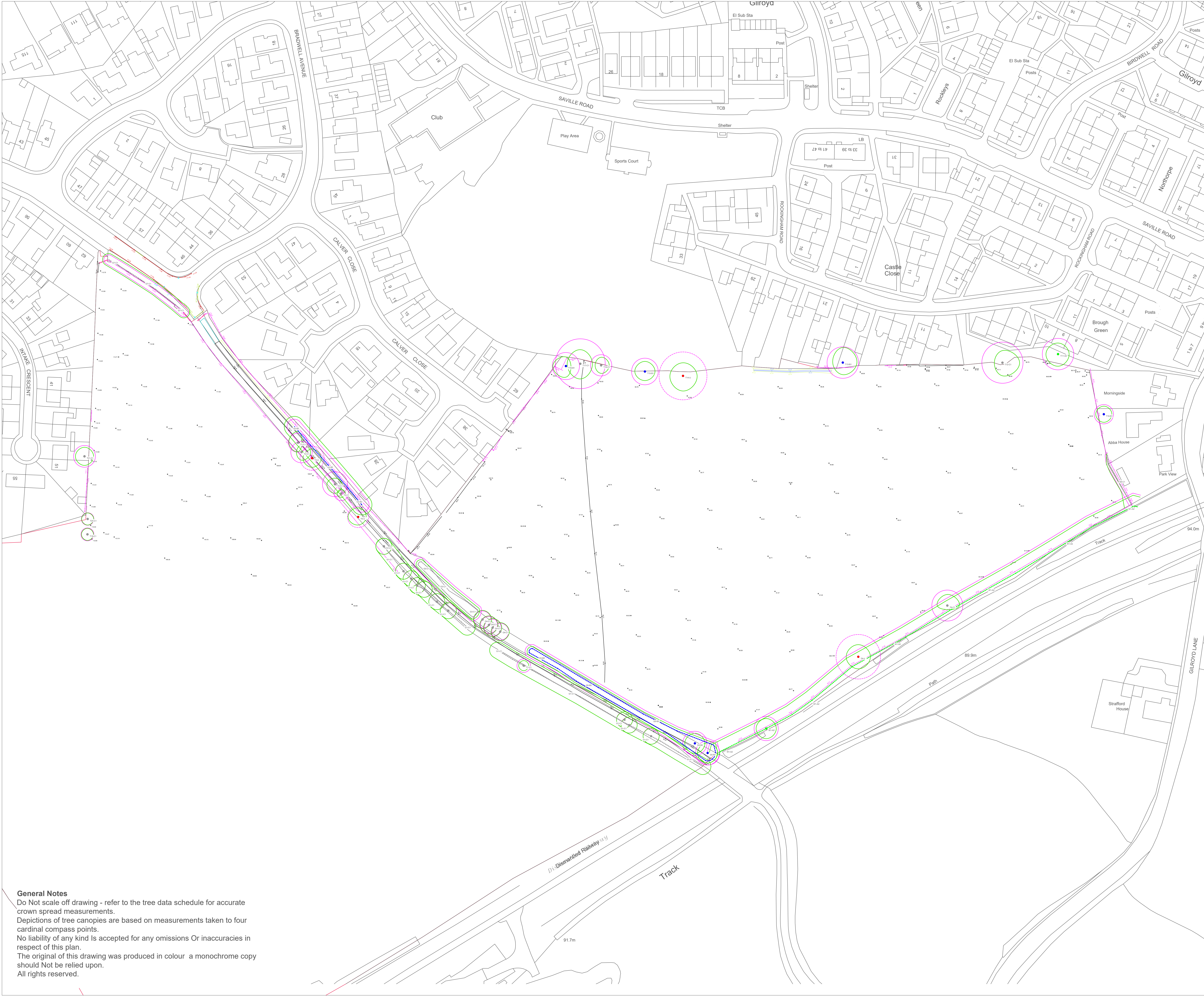
- 4.1 Trees are located around the periphery of the site. The Site's former agricultural arable use has restricted tree growth to the periphery with no trees being present within the centre of the Site. Species identified within the survey include ash *Fraxinus excelsior*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, oak *Quercus robur*, hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna* and field maple *Acer campestre*.
- 4.2 The most notable arboricultural feature identified as part of the survey are trees within W1. These form part of the woodland group which is located along the southern boundary and is part of the Trans Pennine Trail. These trees provide a valuable area of continuous mature canopy and are considered to be Category A. It is not likely these trees will present a significant constraint upon development due to the location beyond the site boundary. RPA encroachment will occur into the Site and this will require protection during development.
- 4.3 T11 is a large mature oak *Quercus robur* located on the northern boundary. This is an open grown tree with good form and good condition and is therefore considered to be Category A. It is not considered that the tree will present a significant constraint upon development due to its location on the boundary. RPA encroachment will require protection during development.
- 4.4 Four individual trees are considered to be Category B. These are T10, T13, T15 and T18. All are moderately sized trees and are located along the boundary of the site. T10 is a black pine *Pinus nigra* and is located within a private neighbouring garden. T13, T15 and T18 are all oak and present fair to good condition. All have minor encroachment of RPAs into the Site and it is not anticipated that this will have a significant constraint upon development.
- 4.5 Two tree groups are considered to be Category B trees. Both groups are located along the south western boundary along the bridleway track. Only minor encroachment of RPAs enters the Site and it is not considered this will present a constraint upon development.
- 4.6 Two large mature trees are considered to be Category U.
- 4.7 T8 is a large mature ash *Fraxinus excelsior* which is in a poor condition. Previously failed large limbs, the presence of *Inonotus hispidus* fungal brackets and significant decline of the crown indicate that the tree is not in a safe condition to retain in close proximity to any new development.
- 4.8 T14 is a large mature oak *Quercus robur*. Fungal brackets of *Fistulina hepatica* were identified at the base of the stem in all directions indicating significant colonisation of the stem and base. Significant flaring of the stem was identified indicating significant decay has occurred through the stem. As this is a fungus known to cause stem failure, removal of the tree would be required where development will be located in close proximity to the tree. To retain the tree, decay detection would be required resulting in

a suitable safety factor rating, however, this monitoring would be required regularly going forward to manage the decline of the trees structural integrity.

- 4.9 T17 is a large mature oak, with a small wound at the base of the north of the stem. Small localised fungal brackets of *Fistulina hepatica* were identified around the wound, indicating colonisation of the exposed heartwood. No other fungal growth was identified and no growth patterns in relation to significant internal decay were identified, indicating the fungal growth is localised. The tree will require monitoring and it is recommended that decay detection is carried out to determine any level of decay and identify a suitable safety factor rating.
- 4.10 All remaining trees and tree groups were considered to be Category C and do not present a significant constraint upon development.
- 4.11 It is not considered that development of the site will have a detrimental impact upon trees. A suitable landscaping scheme which provides tree planting within the site will improve the quality of and longevity of mature canopy cover within the site.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Tree Constraints Plan



General Notes
Do Not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
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Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

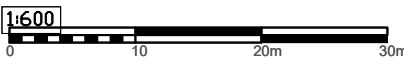
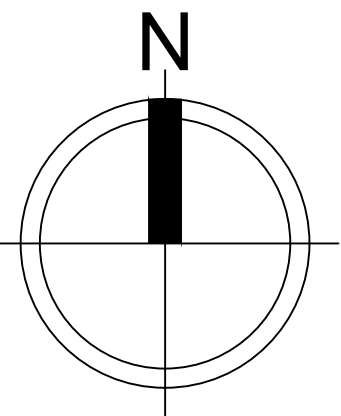
Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
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.

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Tree Groups
Shown as dashed centre/boundary line.
Colour represents category (see above)

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area



Drawing Title

Tree Constraints Plan

Client

Avant Homes

Site/Project

Land off Calver Close, Dodworth

Scale/Sheet

1:600 - A0

Date

8/11/2021

Drawing No

297/TCP

Rev

1

Drawn By

JS

Chkd By

JM

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APPENDIX 2: Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Woodland along southern boundary, W1



Photograph 2: T8 in poor condition



Photograph 3: Trees along bridleway track – G1-G5



Photograph 4: T12



Photograph 5: T14 with decay fungi and flaring of stem



Photograph 6: T16 – T18



Photograph 7: T1-T3 adjacent bridleway



Photograph 8: G7

APPENDIX 3: Tree Survey Schedule

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
INDIVIDUAL TREES																
T1	Ash	M	13	4.5	5.5	4.5	2	3	3 stems 270, 220, 180	F	F	10+	Self sown tree in field edge, multi stemmed from base, 2 stems fused together through crossing branch. Uneven crown due to neighbouring tree. No significant structural concerns early stages of dieback disease.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	4.7
T2	Sycamore	M	12	2.5	3.5	4	4.5	1	4 stems 250, 230, 180, 210	F	F	10+	Multi stemmed tree on field boundary, self sown tree. Minor dieback of upper canopy. No structural concerns at this time	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	5.3
T3	Ash	M	14	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	4 stems 230, 260, 270, 250	P	F	<10	Mature self sown ash, multi stemmed from base, tree is in decline with dieback and significant deadwood	Remove	U	6

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T4	Ash	M	11	4	3	4.5	3.5	1.5	4 stems 250, 320, 200, 250	F	F	10+	Multi stemmed field edge tree, previously been pollarded, fair condition of regenerative growth.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	6.2
T5	Hawthorn	M	6	2	2	2	2	0	300	F	F	10+	Small tree on edge of path and field. No obvious defects or signs of ill health identified.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	3.6
T6	Ash	M	9	5	4.5	4	4	1.5	440	P	F	<10	Dieback of upper crown, indicative of ash dieback disease.	Remove	U	5.28
T7	Hawthorn	M	7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	280	F	F	10+	Tree located on edge of footpath, suppressed by line of adjacent ash, dead wood lower crown and damage on stem and main limbs.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	3.36
T8	Ash	OM	20	6	6	6	6	4	920	P	P	<10	Large mature ash, failed limb at 8m which is	Remove if located in close proximity to development.	U	11.0 4

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													attached, limb on South over woodland has fungal bracket of <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> . Old pruning wound cavities on stem at crown break. Significant dead wood in central crown, dieback of outer canopy but not attributed to retrenchment, rather decline. Some veteran features and large stem diameter but condition is poor and not suitable for retention in close proximity to development.			
T9	Ash	M	19	5	5.5	2	6	3	640	F	F	10+	Mature ash on edge of woodland. Heavy ivy colonisation of stem making inspection difficult. Deadwood throughout and evidence of dieback of crown, likely ash dieback.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	7.68

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
T10	Black pine	M	9	4	4	4	4	2	400*	G	G	20+	3rd party tree in private garden, No obvious defects or signs of ill health identified.	Retain	B1	4.8
T11	Oak	M	12	6	5.5	6	5.5	3	650*	G	G	30+	Mature oak on boundary, stem covered in dense ivy, makes inspection difficult. No obvious defects or signs of ill health identified. Good even formed canopy.	Retain	A2	7.8
T12	Ash	M	20	4	6	6.5	8.5	4	850*	F	F	10+	Large mature ash, upper canopy appears in decline difficult to confirm decline due to time of year and leaf fall, epicormic growth in central crown indicates response to stresses such as ash dieback disease, deadwood throughout crown.	Needs to be monitored during summer months. Remove if significant dieback identified where tree is close to planned development.	C1	10.2
T13	Oak	M	17	5	7.5	6	7	3	650*	F	G	20+	Mature oak with private garden. No obvious defects	Retain	B1	7.8

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													or signs of ill health identified. Minor deadwood throughout.			
T14	Oak	M	17	6.5	6.5	7.5	7	2.5	990	F	P	<10	Large mature oak located on boundary. Fungal brackets of <i>fistulina hepatica</i> at base of tree in all directions around stem indicating significant colonisation of fungus. Reaction wood growth around base of stem is identified with flaring of stem base.	Recommend decay detection if tree is to be retained. Removal required otherwise where tree is in close proximity to development.	U	11.8 8
T15	Oak	M	15	5	5	4.5	5	2	2 stems 350, 420	G	G	20+	Mature twin stemmed tree, stem bifurcates at 1m. No obvious defects or signs of ill health identified.	Retain	B1	6.6
T16	Ash	M	15	3	4	4	4	3	440	F	F	10+	Moderate sized tree, suppressed to west by larger oak tree, heavy ivy	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	5.28

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													colonisation, low quality tree.			
T17	Oak	M	18	6.5	7	7.5	6	3	1030	G	P	10+	Large mature oak, large stem diameter, fungal brackets at base of tree, appear to be located around old wound and associated with exposed dead heart wood only,	Recommend monitoring of base to identify any fresh fungal growth to determine spread. Recommend decay detection if retained near to development.	C1	12.3 6
T18	Oak	M	14	6.5	4.5	5.5	2.5	1.5	560	G	G	20+	Mature oak, heavily suppressed by larger neighbour and leaning to west. No obvious defects or signs of ill health identified.	Retain	B1	6.72
T19	Field maple	M	11	3	3	3	3	2	2 stems 200, 180	F	F	10+	Self sown field boundary tree, regularly flailed on lower crown. Multi stemmed.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	3.2
T20	Ash	EM	11	3	3	3	3	2.5	3 stems 150	F	F	10+	Self sown field boundary tree, poor growth form, multi stemmed from base,	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	3.1

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													damage and decay in lower stem sections.			
T21	Ash	M	11	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	450*	P	P	10+	3rd party tree, little leaf coverage remaining, potentially due to dieback	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	5.4
GROUPS OF TREES																
G1	Ash	M	10	4	4	4	4	1.5	avg basal 400	F	F	10+	Line of ash located along edge of path and field. All multi stemmed from base. All show varying degree of dieback symptoms.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	4
G2	Oak, laurel, sycamore	EM	10	5	5	5	5	2	Avg 300	F	F	20+	3rd party vegetation, mix of trees and shrubs located along boundary of dwellings and footpath.	Retain	B2	3.6
G3	Ash, blackthorn	EM	10	4	4	4	4	2	200	F	F	10+	Hedge line boundary group, multi stemmed ash with dense blackthorn	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	2.4

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													understorey. All trees exhibit varying degrees of dieback indicative of ash dieback disease.			
G4	Ash, hawthorn	EM	10	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	350	F	F	10+	Group of 3x ash and 1x hawthorn in field edge. Significant dieback of North Western edge ash tree. Remaining exhibit fair condition	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	4.2
G5	Ash, oak, hazel, field maple	M	11	5	5	5	5	2	500	F	F	20+	Mixed species group along field edge, numerous ash within the group with varying degrees of dieback. Overall group forms a good area of mixed canopy along boundary.	Remove significantly affected trees.	B2	6
G6	Blackthorn	M	7	2	2	2	2	0	100	F	F	10+	Group of blackthorn on boundary, all small stems, low value/quality	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	1.2

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
G7	Ash, hazel,	EM	6-8	3	3	3	3	2	200	F	F	10+	Boundary hedgerow of predominantly hazel with ash on either end of group all multi stemmed trees with small diameter stems. No obvious defects.	Retain or remove as per development plan	C1	2.4
W1	Ash, oak, hawthorn, field maple	M	20	5	5	5	5	3	500	F	F	20+	Woodland group on boundary of site. Mixed species group. Provides continuous area of mature canopy and good visual feature.	Retain	A2	6

Key

- No. – Tree/group reference number, to be recorded on tree survey plan where necessary.
- Species – Common Names.
- Age Class – Young (Y), Young Mature (YM), Middle Mature (MM), Mature (M), Over Mature (OM).
- Height – Overall height of tree in metres.
- Crown Spread – In meters taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the crown (to be recorded on the tree survey plan where necessary).

- Crown Clearance – in meters above adjacent ground level to inform on ground clearance, crown stem ratio and shading.
- Stem Diameter – In millimetres at 1.5m above adjacent ground level (on sloping ground to be taken on the upslope of the tree base) or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees. * Denotes estimated measurement where access to stem was restricted.
- Physiological Condition – e.g. Good (G), Fair (F), Poor (P) and Dead (D).
- Structural Condition – e.g. collapsing, the presence of decay and any physical defect.
- Estimated remaining contribution – in years e.g. less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, more than 40.
- Recommendations – Including further investigations of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential wildlife habitat. All tree work is based on current tree condition and the existing land use and will include work such as hazard abatement, encroachment pruning, thinning of groups/woods and good arboricultural practice.
- Retention Category (Sub Category) – U or A to C, to be recorded in plan on the tree survey plan where possible.
- RPA – Root Protection Area calculated from BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, in sqm. Where indicated, dimensions of radius of circle or sides of square based around centre point of trunk calculated for design purposes.

APPENDIX 4: Classifications Description

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. <i>Note: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i>			See Appendix 3
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran or trees or wood pasture).	See Appendix 3

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

