

ENVIRONMENT

Avant Homes Ltd

Land off Calver Lane
Dodworth

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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Dodworth

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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1. INTRODUCTION

Introduction and Background

- 1.1 This report contains an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in support of an application for development on land off Calver Lane, Dodworth, Barnsley, S75 3QW Land off Calver (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.2 This report has been produced to provide supporting information to the application for residential development of the site which will include the erection of up to 198 residential dwellings, along with structural landscaping, open space provision and road access.
- 1.3 The proposed development plan is shown in the Tree Assessment Plan (TAP) at **Appendix 2**.
- 1.4 A tree survey of the site in accordance with BS5837:2012 was carried out in November 2021 with the results outlined in the following report:

Land off Calver Lane, Dodworth, Arboricultural Survey Report dated November 2021.

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

Objectives

- 1.6 The objectives of Arboricultural Impact Assessment is to provide information and advice on potential conflicts between the existing trees on Site and the proposed development. The information contained in this assessment has been drawn from the current design layout.

Trees Within the Site

- 1.7 Trees included within this survey comprised of 21 individual trees, seven tree groups and one woodland group, details of which are included in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 3** and the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) at **Appendix 1**.
- 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.

2. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Introduction

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

Development Proposal

- 2.2 The proposal is for the development of the site into residential use with the erection of up to 198 residential dwellings, along with associated landscaping, construction of access roads and open spaces.

Trees to be Removed

- 2.3 A section of G7 will require removal to facilitate the construction of the access junction to the north western parcel of land. (see TAP at **Appendix 2**).
- 2.4 The construction of the pump house will be located within the RPA of T9. This is an ash tree with early indicators of ash dieback disease *Hymenoscyphus fraxinea*. It is not considered that tree will tolerate works within the RPA and due to the existing presence of ash dieback, it is not considered appropriate to retain a tree, where failure of significant parts is likely, adjacent to proposed development. Therefore, the tree will require removal to facilitate construction of the pump house.
- 2.5 Both T8 and T14 are large mature trees with significant concerns identified with regard to structural condition. Both are considered to be Category U trees due to presence of disease and decay. It is not considered suitable to retain these trees adjacent proposed development. Retention of these trees would present significant future risk of failure over infrastructure and areas of increased pedestrian presence.
- 2.6 Removal of trees to facilitate development will require mitigation through replacement planting. An appropriate landscape design will be required with appropriate tree planting, suitable for replacing lost canopy.

Below Ground Constraints

Incursion into RPA

- 2.7 The proposed garages for plots 3 and 4 will encroach marginally within the RPA of T17. The encroachment is approximately 8% of the indicated RPA. This is considered an acceptable level of encroachment due to unobstructed soft ground around the tree beyond the RPA, allowing suitable compensation of any loss of rooting in this area of encroachment.

- 2.8 However, due to the localised presence of fungal brackets on north side of the stem, an inspection of the tree using decay detection will be required to determine the structural integrity of the tree prior to any construction. Strict restrictions within the remaining RPA areas must be adhered to, to protect the retained soft ground within the RPA.
- 2.9 Hand digging along the edge of the foundation will be required to allow identification of any roots. These must then be assessed and appropriate pruning must occur under supervision prior to any mechanical excavation. This will prevent damage to roots further into the RPA associated with the ripping and tearing damage that can occur through mechanical excavation.

Soil Compaction within the RPA

- 2.10 Access to the Site will likely be from Calver Close. It is not envisaged that access to the site will impact upon remaining retained trees.
- 2.11 All construction machinery and traffic must remain outside of retained trees RPAs and must not pass over unprotected soils within these areas. Compaction of soil reduces oxygen and water movement through the soil which can lead to the suffocation and the eventual death of roots
- 2.12 Barrier fencing will need to be erected to create a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) to ensure no compaction of soil occurs within any unprotected retained trees RPA.
- 2.13 Ground protection will be required within the RPA of trees where construction working space is required. Ground protection must be suitable for the intended traffic that will pass over it.
- 2.14 Compaction of soil reduces oxygen and water movement through the soil which can lead to the suffocation and the eventual death of roots.

Ground Level Changes within the RPA

- 2.15 The construction of gardens will occur within the RPAs of T10, T11, T12, T13, T15, T17 and T18.
- 2.16 Under no circumstances must the ground level be altered within the RPA of these trees. Gardens and soft landscaping must be carried out at existing ground level.
- 2.17 Lowering of the ground will result in the loss of roots and must not occur.

Changes to Soil Condition

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

Underground Utility/Service Provision Installation

- 2.19 At present the exact location of new underground services is unknown. It is likely that installation of underground services will be required along the bridleway track between the two parcels of land. Where this requires installation within the RPA of retained trees, suitable installation methods must be utilised, such as trenchless solutions.
- 2.20 In the event that trenches are required they must be constructed in accordance with the guidance provided in the National Joint Utilities Guidance document NJUG 4. No service shall be positioned within 1 m of the tree stem.
- 2.21 Where possible, it should be proposed to use the existing services into the site and keep all services outside the RPA. Where this is not possible, trenchless installation should be the preferred option for service installation. However, if this is not feasible, any excavation must be carried out by hand in accordance with the guidance provided in the National Joint Utilities Guidance document NJUG 4.

Above Ground Constraints

Access Facilitation Pruning

- 2.22 The crown of T17 is located over the proposed garages of plots 3 and 4. It is likely that minor pruning in the form of crown lifting will be required to facilitate construction access and provide suitable clearance over the structures.
- 2.23 All pruning works must be in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree Work Recommendations.

Construction Access and Activities

- 2.24 Details on exact construction access arrangements have not yet been provided, however, the impacts associated with potential access arrangements have been discussed in detail in 2.9.
- 2.25 Consideration should be included within an Arboricultural Method Statement for the storage of materials as accidental spillage may cause damage to the surrounding trees. Spillage kits and neutral emergency bunding aggregate should be appropriate to the amount of material stored on site i.e. fuel oil or liquid chemicals.
- 2.26 All storage areas, cement mixing and washing points must be outside RPAs unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

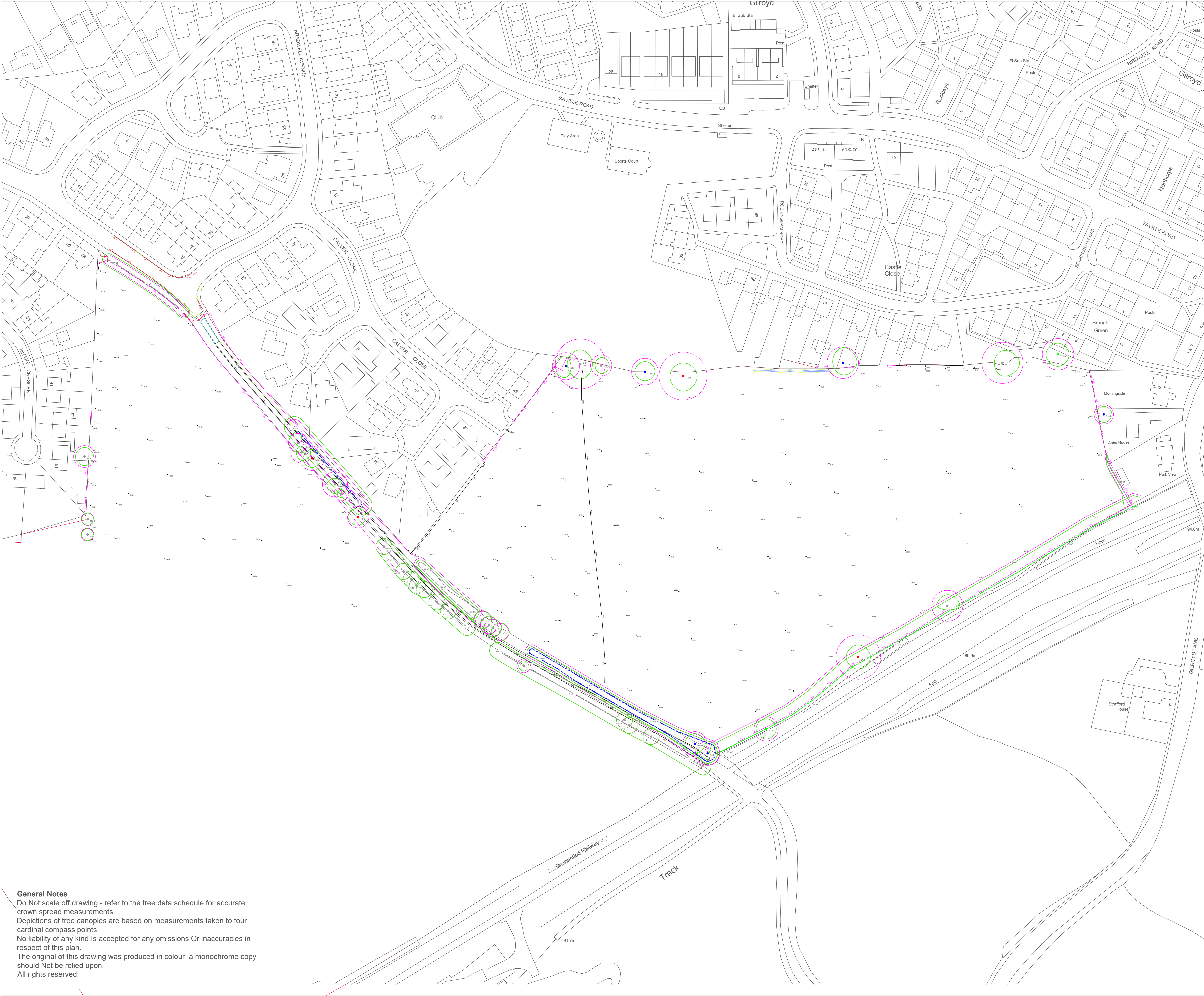
Post Development Pressures

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

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Tree Constraints Plan



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.

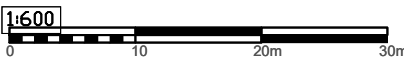
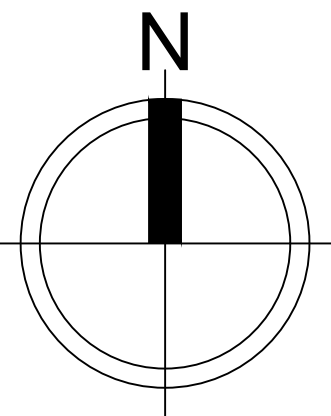
Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

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

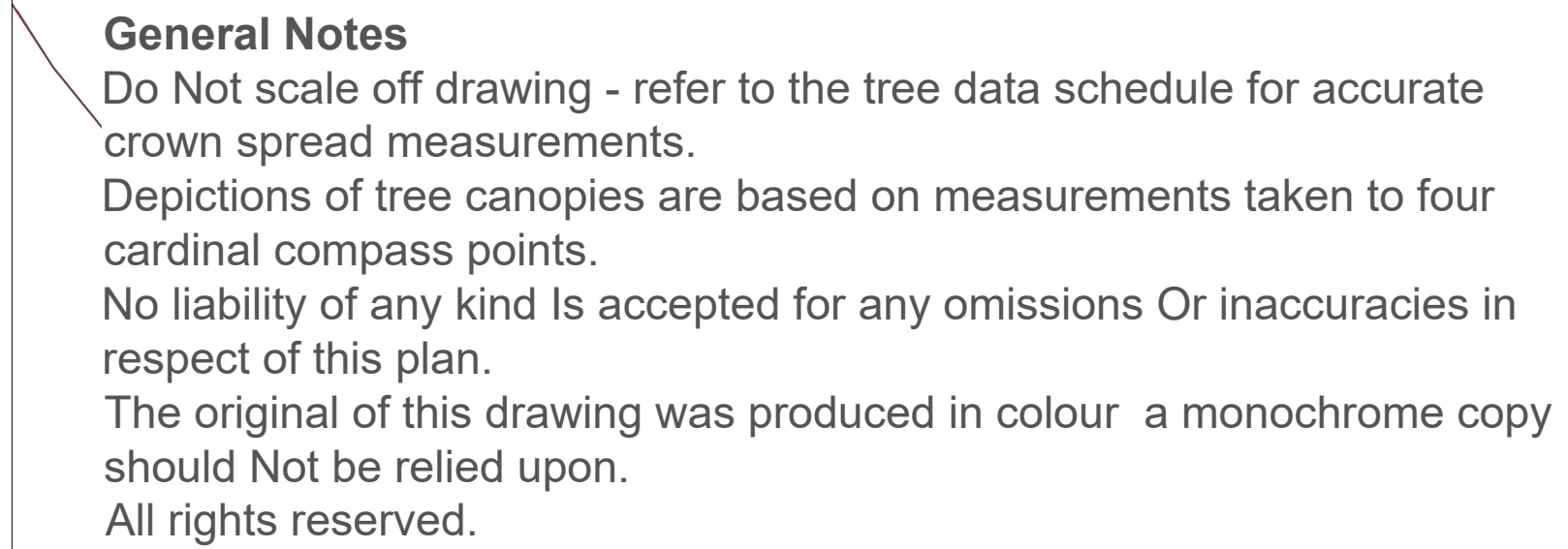
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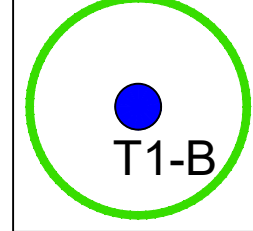
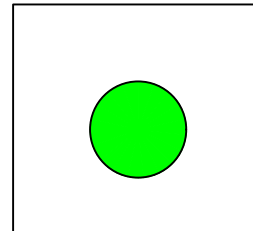
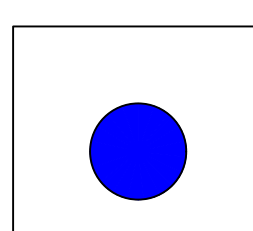
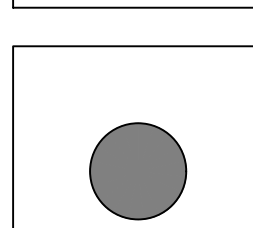
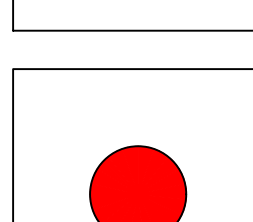
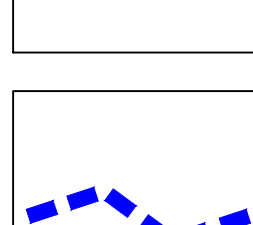
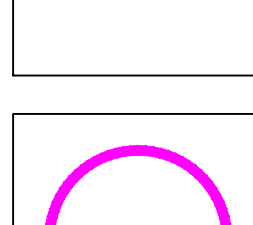
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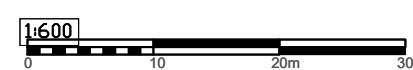
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APPENDIX 2: Tree Assessment Plan



	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 Assessment Plan			
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Land off Calver Close, Dodworth			
Scale/Sheet		Date	
1:600 - A0		8/11/2021	
Drawing No	Rev	Drawn By	Chk'd By
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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	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	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	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	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	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 attached, limb on South	Remove due to poor condition	U	11.04

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													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.	Remove to facilitate construction of pump house	C1	7.68
T10	Black pine	M	9	4	4	4	4	2	400*	G	G	20+	3rd party tree in private garden, No obvious defects	Retain	B1	4.8

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.			
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 or signs of ill health identified. Minor deadwood throughout.	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									
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.	Remove due to poor condition	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 colonisation, low quality tree.	Retain	C1	5.28
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,	Recommend monitoring of base to identify any fresh fungal growth to	C1	12.3 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									
													appear to be located around old wound and associated with exposed dead heart wood only,	determine spread. Recommend decay detection if retained near to development.		
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	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, damage and decay in lower stem sections.	Retain	C1	3.1
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	C1	5.4

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									
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	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 understorey. All trees exhibit varying degrees of dieback indicative of ash dieback disease.	Retain	C1	2.4
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.	Retain	C1	4.2

No.	Species (Common Name)	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category (Sub Category)	RPA (m)
				W	S	N	E									
													Significant dieback of North Western edge ash tree. Remaining exhibit fair condition			
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	C1	1.2
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.	Removal of section required to facilitate construction of access junction	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									
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 roof 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

