



PRELIMINARY TREE SURVEY

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

AT

WRENGATE HOUSE
PALATINE ROAD
MANCHESTER

Author: P Murray
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Professional Details

1.1.1 My name is Peter Murray and I have been working and studying in the Arboricultural Industry since 1989. I have many years practical and consulting experience as a Local Authority arboriculturalist and more recently as a private sector practitioner.

1.1.2 I so far hold the Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture and am a professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I regularly attend numerous conferences and seminars keeping up to date with latest research and best practices.

1.2 Tree Survey

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to carry out a site visit at Wrengate House, Palatine Road, Manchester and survey all significant trees that may be affected by development proposals in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.2.2 The survey on which the findings of this report are based was undertaken on 7th October 2013.

1.2.3 This report should be read in conjunction with the attached location plan of Appendix Two.

1.2.4 The trees were inspected from ground level only and all comments and recommendations made have taken into account their location, surroundings and likely impact on persons or property.

1.2.5 The limitations of this report are restricted to the persons, time, information made available and purpose for which this report has been prepared.

2.0 FINDINGS

2.1 Trees Surveyed

A total of seventy-two individual trees, two groups and two woodlands were surveyed and plotted in order to assess their health and dimensions. To give assistance in reading the findings the following glossary has been produced.

2.2 Arboricultural Glossary of Terms

The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Dbh: Diameter at Breast Height is measured at 1.5m and recorded in millimetres. Where a tree becomes multi-stemmed below 1.5m the diameter of each stem is measured at 1.5m and added together. Where a tree has low branching or has swelling the stem is measured at the narrowest point below.

Height: Height was estimated and recorded in metres.

Age Range: Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown.
Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown.
Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown.
Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown.
Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size.
Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.

Crown Spread: Measured in metres at four cardinal points (N, E, S & W).

Crown Clearance: Measured in metres from the ground to the first branch tip on development side only.

Condition - Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

- A - Tree needing little, if any attention
- B - Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress
- C - Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed
- D - Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous

Desirability To Retain – As Outlined in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, construction and demolition – Recommendations (see Appendix One).

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers (target or tumorous) - A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by woundwood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Coppicing - Is an ancient form of woodland management that involves repetitive felling on the same stump, near to ground level, and allowing the shoots to re-grow from that main stump. (Also known as the coppice stool).

Crack - Longitudinal spilt in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances it may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

End Weight - The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.

Girdling Root - Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard Beam - An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).

Included Bark Union - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.

Ivy Growth - Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.

Live Crown Ratio - The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.

Reaction Wood - Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.

Root Plate Lift - The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

Suppressed - Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.

Topping - A highly disfiguring practise, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

White Rot - Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Woundwood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."

Woodland Structure - The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co-dominant trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed trees that have been overgrown and occupy an under storey position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.

Note: The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.

2.3 Arboricultural Data Tables

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Wrengate House, Palatine Road, Manchester										Date of Survey: 07/10/13		Surveyor: PM	
Tree No.	Species	Dbh (mm)	Height (m)	Age	Crown Spread (m)				Crown clearance (m)	Condition rating	Comments and preliminary management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Tree quality category rating
					N	E	S	W					
T1	Beech	800	19.0	FM	9.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	B	A large edge of woodland tree with reasonable form. Cavity at 3m with no clear view of extent. – Inspection of cavity recommended.	20+	B2
T2	Sycamore	1100	20.0	FM	10.0	9.0	11.0	10.0	5.0	B	A large woodland tree with reasonable form. Forks into co-dominant limbs higher up. Minor deadwood and cavities present.	20+	B2
T3	Horse Chestnut	660	20.0+	M	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	C	Woodland tree with reasonable form but significant bleeding canker present on stem. – Fell.	5-10	U
T4	Sycamore	550	20.0+	M	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	B/C	A woodland tree with poor form. Minor deadwood present.	10+	C2
T5	Horse Chestnut	1000	20.0+	FM	8.0	11.0	7.0	8.0	1.0	B/C	A large dominant woodland tree with major cavity in main fork and heavy limbs. – Reduce and re-shape by approximately 30%.	10+	C2
T6	Sycamore	530	20.0+	M	6.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	8.0	B/C	A woodland tree with poor form.	10+	C2
T7	Sycamore	680	20.0+	M	8.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	6.0	B	A woodland specimen with minor asymmetry.	20+	B2
T8	London Plane	1200	20.0+	FM	10.0	7.0	8.0	7.0	9.0	B	A large co-dominant specimen with reasonable form on edge of woodland.	30+	A2
T9	Yew	470	12.0	M	7.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	B	An edge of woodland tree with major asymmetry.	20+	B2

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					N	E	S	W					
T10	Holly	450	12.0	M	4.0	9.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	B/C	An edge of woodland tree with poor form and major stem cavity. Low potential. – Fell .	10+	C2
T11	Larch	410	11.0	EM	6.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	1.8	B	An individual specimen located within shrub area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T12	Beech	810	20.0+	M	8.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	4.0	B	A large dominant specimen on edge of copse with reasonable form. Minor asymmetry.	30+	A2
T13	Red Horse Chestnut	850	14.0	M	3.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	C/D	A poor specimen full of bacterial canker indicative of the species. – Fell .	5-10	U
T14	Sycamore	650	14.0	M	7.0	8.0	9.0	3.0	1.8	B	An edge tree with major asymmetry.	10+	C2
T15	Sycamore	530	16.0	M	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	B	A woodland specimen with minor asymmetry.	20+	B2
T16	Beech	610	20.0+	M	3.0	4.0	7.0	10.0	9.0	B	A woodland specimen with minor asymmetry.	20+	B2
T17	Sycamore	600	20.0+	M	3.0	5.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	B	A woodland specimen with minor asymmetry. Swamped in Ivy.	20+	B2
T18	Holly	760 comb	12.0	M	2.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	C	A co-dominant specimen forked at base with some decay present.	10+	C2
T19	Pine	440	13.0	EM	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form. High crown.	20+	B2
T20	Sycamore	420	12.0	EM	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	B	A poorly formed specimen on edge of group with low potential. – Fell to improve access.	10+	C2

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					N	E	S	W					
T21	Sycamore	570	16.0	M	5.0	3.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with major symmetry due to group.	20+	B2
T22	Yew	430	12.0	EM	3.0	2.0	4.0	6.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T23	Beech	890	20.0+	FM	11.0	6.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	B	A large co-dominant woodland specimen with reasonable form. Located on boundary.	30+	A2
T24	Yew	500 comb	8.0	EM	3.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	B	A multi-stemmed understory specimen located on boundary.	20+	B2
T25	Beech	850	20.0+	FM	10.0	8.0	11.0	9.0	2.0	B	A large co-dominant woodland specimen with good form.	30+	A2
T26	Beech	1200	20.0+	FM	9.0	10.0	12.0	10.0	7.0	B	A large co-dominant woodland specimen with good form. Previous limb failure on woodland side.	30+	A2
T27	Yew	650	12.0	M	4.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form, minor crown asymmetry.	20+	B2
T28	Lime	640	640	M	7.0	7.0	3.0	6.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form, minor deadwood present.	20+	B2
T29	Sycamore	660	20.0+	M	7.0	9.0	6.0	5.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form, minor deadwood present.	20+	B2
T30	Sycamore	210	13.0	EM	4.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	B/C	A minor specimen with poor form and major asymmetry.	10+	C2

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					N	E	S	W					
T31	Sycamore	200	13.0	EM	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	2.0	B/C	A minor specimen with poor form and major asymmetry.	10+	C2
T32	Sycamore	190	12.0	EM	2.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	B/C	A minor specimen with poor form and major asymmetry.	10+	C2
T33	Holly	310	11.0	M	3.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with major symmetry due to group.	10+	C2
T34	Sycamore	580	20.0	M	5.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	C	A woodland specimen in decline with bark disease present. – Fell.	5-10	U
T35	Sycamore	490	20.0	EM	3.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	10.0	B	A woodland specimen with reasonable form and minor deadwood present.	20+	B2
T36	Sycamore	510	20.0+	M	6.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	10.0	B/C	A suppressed specimen with major asymmetry.	10+	C2
T37	Beech	980	20.0+	FM	10.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	B	A large co-dominant woodland specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T38	Oak	310	12.0	EM	8.0	3.0	0.0	7.0	7.0	C	A heavily suppressed specimen with poor form.	10+	C2
T39	Sycamore	820	20.0+	M	9.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	B	A co-dominant woodland specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T40	Horse Chestnut	590	19.0	M	9.0	8.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	B/C	A co-dominant woodland specimen with major asymmetry.	10+	C2
T41	Sycamore	710	20.0	M	5.0	6.0	8.0	4.0	7.0	B/C	A co-dominant woodland specimen with major asymmetry. Some decline present in crown.	10+	C2

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					N	E	S	W					
T42	Sycamore	650	15.0	M	4.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	7.0	B/C	A suppressed specimen with poor form.	10+	C2
T43	Cypress	320	11.0	EM	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	B/C	A poor specimen on the edge of the woodland.	10+	C2
T44	Cypress	320	12.0	EM	4.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	B/C	A co-dominant ornamental specimen on edge of woodland.	10+	C2
T45	Yew	640	10.0	EM	3.0	4.0	3.0	5.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland.	20+	B2
T46	Cypress	580 comb	12.0	EM	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	C	A co-dominant ornamental specimen on edge of woodland.	10+	C2
T47	Yew	600 comb	10.0	EM	4.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T48	Yew	440	10.0	EM	5.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T49	Yew	600	10.0	EM	6.0	5.0	7.0	4.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T50	Yew	460	10.0	EM	5.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T51	Yew	360	10.0	EM	3.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.5	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T52	Yew	400	10.0	EM	6.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T53	Beech	960	20.0+	FM	9.0	10.0	11.0	10.0	3.0	B	A large co-dominant woodland specimen with good form.	20+	B2
T54	Holly	480	13.0	M	5.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	1.5	B	A co-dominant specimen with major asymmetry.	10+	C2
T55	Yew	400	6.0	EM	5.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	0.0	B	An edge tree with major asymmetry.	20+	B2

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					N	E	S	W					
T56	Yew	600	11.0	M	6.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T57	Sycamore	540	11.0	EM	5.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	1.8	C	On the edge of the copse with poor form and some decline present in crown.	10+	C2
T58	Sycamore	460	9.0	EM	1.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	1.5	B	A suppressed specimen with poor form.	10+	C2
T59	Sycamore	500	12.0	EM	5.0	5.0	6.0	3.0	4.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form. Squirrel damage present.	10+	C2
T60	Beech	640	15.0	EM	4.0	3.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	B	A suppressed specimen within woodland area.	20+	B2
T61	Sycamore	720	20.0+	FM	8.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	7.0	B	A large co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T62	Sycamore	700	20.0+	FM	8.0	3.0	9.0	6.0	2.0	B	A large co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with minor asymmetry.	20+	B2
T63	Sycamore	870	19.0	FM	9.0	5.0	8.0	5.0	0.0	B	A large co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T64	Sycamore	690	19.0	FM	6.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	B	A co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T65	Sycamore	620	18.0	M	2.0	0.0	6.0	5.0	0.0	C	A poor specimen with major stem decay. – Fell.	5-10	U
T66	Sycamore	860	19.0	FM	11.0	7.0	10.0	8.0	3.0	B	A large co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with reasonable form.	20+	B2

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					N	E	S	W					
T67	Sycamore	590	17.0	M	6.0	4.0	7.0	5.0	3.0	B	A co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T68	Sycamore	720	19.0	FM	8.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	3.0	B	A co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T69	Sycamore	880	19.0	FM	7.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen on edge of woodland area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T70	Sycamore	480	17.0	M	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	10.0	B/C	A minor suppressed specimen.	10+	C2
T71	Sycamore	510	17.0	M	3.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	B/C	A minor specimen close to existing property.	10+	C2
T72	Atlas Cedar	1200 comb	13.0	M	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with minor deadwood and broken branches present.	20+	B2
T73	Atlas Cedar	820	13.0	M	7.0	5.0	7.0	8.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant specimen with minor deadwood present.	20+	B2
G1	Group – Beech, Yew, Holly & Sycamore	<800	<20.0+	Y-FM	-	-	-	-	0.0	B	A linear copse of trees with several mature specimens as identified. Good understory of Yew & Holly. Some management of Sycamore would be beneficial.	30+	A2
G2	Group – 5 Sycamore, 6 Yew & 4 Holly	<600	<13.0	EM	-	-	-	-	0.0	B	A dense group of pre-dominantly evergreen species invaded by Sycamore.	20+	B2

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					N	E	S	W					
W1	Woodland – Sycamore, Beech, Lime, Holly, Yew, Horse Chestnut, Hornbeam, Norway Maple, Oak, White Poplar & Elm	<800	<20.0+	Y-M	-	-	-	-	0.0	B	A mixed woodland surrounding a large pond area. Sycamore not to invasive at present. The woodland slopes down toward the main road. Some Sycamore control maybe beneficial and regular maintenance adjacent to the highway is required. Some tree removal around the pond maybe required for improvement works.	30+	A2
W2	Woodland – Beech, Oak, Sycamore, Lime, Holly, Yew	<800	<20.0+	Y-M	-	-	-	-	0.0	B	A pre-dominantly Beech woodland several storm damaged specimens present. Sycamore not to invasive at present. Located on steep slope, management only required if paths are to be put in.	30+	A2

Recommended works should be carried out to the British Standard Recommendations for Tree Work, BS 3998: 2010

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Tree Assessment

In general the trees were found to be in reasonable condition for their age and species. The quality rating for the trees on or affecting this site can be summarised as follows:

U – 4 trees/groups

C – 25 trees/groups

B – 40 trees/groups

A – 8 trees/groups

3.2 Development

The above data table clearly details the condition of the trees and identifies their worthiness for retention. In addition the Tree Constraints Plan of Appendix Two illustrates their Root Protection Area's (RPA's) in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. This is an area that should be left undisturbed in order to provide adequate rooting area for retained trees (see table below). This can be then used within the design process for development and an Arboricultural Implications Assessment and Method Statement can then be produced to fully assess development impact on each tree, proposed tree works and tree protective measures.

3.3 Implications Table

Tree No.	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Circle Radius (m)
T1	289.53	9.60
T2	547.39	13.20
T3	197.06	7.92
T4	136.85	6.60
T5	452.39	12.00
T6	127.08	6.36
T7	209.18	8.16
T8	651.44	14.40
T9	99.93	5.64
T10	91.61	5.40
T11	76.05	4.92
T12	296.81	9.72
T13	326.85	10.20
T14	191.13	7.80
T15	127.08	6.36
T16	168.33	7.32
T17	162.86	7.20

Tree No.	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Circle Radius (m)
T18	261.30	9.12
T19	87.58	5.28
T20	79.80	5.04
T21	146.98	6.84
T22	83.65	5.16
T23	358.34	10.68
T24	113.10	6.00
T25	326.85	10.20
T26	651.44	14.40
T27	191.13	7.80
T28	185.30	7.68
T29	197.06	7.92
T30	19.95	2.52
T31	18.10	2.40
T32	16.33	2.28
T33	43.47	3.72
T34	152.18	6.96
T35	108.62	5.88
T36	117.67	6.12
T37	434.47	11.76
T38	43.47	3.72
T39	304.19	9.84
T40	157.48	7.08
T41	228.05	8.52
T42	191.13	7.80
T43	46.32	3.84
T44	46.32	3.84
T45	185.30	7.68
T46	152.18	6.96
T47	162.86	7.20
T48	87.58	5.28
T49	162.86	7.20
T50	95.73	5.52
T51	58.63	4.32
T52	72.38	4.80
T53	416.92	11.52
T54	104.23	5.76
T55	72.38	4.80

Tree No.	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Circle Radius (m)
T56	162.86	7.20
T57	131.92	6.48
T58	95.73	5.52
T59	113.10	6.00
T60	185.30	7.68
T61	234.52	8.64
T62	221.67	8.40
T63	342.41	10.44
T64	215.38	8.28
T65	173.90	7.44
T66	334.59	10.32
T67	157.48	7.08
T68	234.52	8.64
T69	350.33	10.56
T70	104.23	5.76
T71	117.67	6.12
T72	651.44	14.40
T73	304.19	9.84

3.3 Standard of Work

All tree work undertaken should be done in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 and by competent contractors insured with public liability cover of at least two million pounds.

3.4 Statutory Controls

If the trees on site are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or are encompassed within a Conservation Area then statutory permission from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be required before any tree works take place.

3.5 Wildlife

All operations should take account of wildlife needs and be planned to take advantage of weather conditions and time of year for minimum damage and disturbance. If any protected species or nesting birds are present or discovered while the works are taking place all work should cease until contact has been made with Natural England for further advice. Natural England can be contacted on 0845 600 3078 or by e-mail to: enquiries@naturalengland.org.uk. Specific consideration should be given to the possible presence of roosting bats, which are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (schedule 5) and included in schedule 2 of the Conservation Regulations 1994. Ideally, a survey should be carried out to identify any potential roost sites and if bats are found to be present advice

should be sought from a person qualified and experienced in handling such matters and fully conversant with the implications of the Act.

APPENDIX

ONE

Table 1 of BS 5837

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition		Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
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 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 R category trees (i.e. 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, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality Note – <i>Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>		
	1 Mainly arboriculture qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
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 arboriculture 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 trees or wood pasture)	
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 are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and minor 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 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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	
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	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	Tree with no material conservation or other cultural value	

APPENDIX

TWO

Tree Constraints Plan