Site Tree Appraisal

27 – 29 Middleton Road, Crumpsall M8 5DT

"BS 5837 2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations"



ROWBOTTOM'S TREE SERVICES LTD

INDEPENDENT ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

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27 – 29 Middleton Road, Crumpsall M8 5DT:

The following is a pre-development survey and appraisal of trees on and adjacent to the above site.

Its primary purpose being to categorize the trees according to BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, so that the Local Planning Authority may review the existing trees in association with the proposed development.

The report and associated plans have been produced for the sole purpose: - to accompany the above planning submission.

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1. Introduction:

1.1 This tree survey has been commissioned by Gold Sketch Studios.

1.2 I have undertaken this tree survey following the guidance and recommendations of; 'BS 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations'.

1.3 **Instruction:** I am instructed by Gold Sketch Studios to inspect the significant trees on and adjacent to the site that may be affected by the proposed development and to provide an arboricultural report to accompany a planning application. The relevant tree information that has been noted and prepared to accompany the planning application is.

- A schedule of the significant trees on and adjacent to the site, to include basic data and an assessment of their condition, (see appendix 3).
- An appraisal of the impact that the proposed development may have on the trees and as a result, the visual amenity of the locale.
- An initial arboricultural method statement (AMS) setting out basic protective requirements and management needs of the trees to be retained and tree works required to facilitate the proposed development.

1.4 **Documents and information provided:** Gold Sketch Studios provided me with the following documents:

- *GSS24118.1- 27-29 Middleton Road-002-existing plans.*
- *GSS24118.12 27-29 Middleton Road 003 Proposed Elevations.*
- *GSS24118.12 27-29 Middleton Road 004 Proposed Plans*
- *GSS24118.12 27-29 Middleton Road 005.2 Proposed Plans*
- *GSS24118.12 27-29 Middleton Road 502 – Site – Existing & Proposed*

1.5 **Qualification and experience:** I have based this report on my site observations and the provided information, and I have come to conclusions in light of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture and list the details in appendix 1.

1.6 **Report scope and limitations:** Construction work often exerts undesirable pressures on existing trees, as do changes in their environment following construction (see appendix 2). This report has been prepared to analyse the impact that the proposed development may have to the existing site trees. It further advises on protective requirements and appropriate management needs of the trees, should they be retained on the site. The primary purpose of the report is to provide sufficient tree information to allow the Local Planning Authority to review any tree issues associated with the development proposal.

1.6.1 It should be noted that this report takes no account of indirect structural damage that may arise to buildings as a result of tree induced soil volume changes. Such damage can occur to buildings built on shrinkable clay sub-soils and will be more prevalent during prolonged drought conditions. Also, buildings built on shrinkable soils following tree removal can suffer heave affects as the soil rehydrates. These issues should be addressed during the design of the proposed development (*National House Building Council-NHBC 2011-part 4.2 building near trees).* Also, this report does not take into account damage to drains and underground services that may be due to tree root activity. If damaged, drains can allow roots to penetrate them. If, however, they are in good repair tree roots have little capacity to access them. A drainage expert could give more advice.

2. Site visit and observations:

2.1 Site visit: Previously, I carried out an unaccompanied site visit on 27th November 2024. All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations, and all dimensions were measured using a diameter tape and laser measure, heights were measured using a clinometer. If access was restricted measurements were estimated. The weather at the time of inspection, although dry and overcast with average visibility, was acceptable to proceed with the tree survey. Given the passage of time, in order to further assess the trees, I undertook more recent site visits on 4th February 2026 and 24th April 2026. These latest site visits confirmed that there has been little change to the original collected tree data.

2.2 Brief site description: 27 and 29 Middleton Road is a pair of semi-detached, two storey Victorian properties. The building is sited on a corner plot of land measuring some 490 square metres, at the junctions of Middleton Road and Moxley Road. The building is divided into individual apartments and the grounds are all hardstanding tarmacadam or gravel surface. The main parking area for the property is at the rear and accessed from Moxley Road, there is also parking space at the front of the property for approximately 4 motorcars (photo 01).

2.2.1 Site Aspect and Topography:

- The front of the building is east facing.
- The grounds are broadly level with no significantly raised features.

2.2.2 Preliminary Geological Information:

Soil Texture:	Loamy Clay
Soil pH:	Acid
Drainage:	Impeded Drainage
Fertility:	Low
Carbon:	Medium
Drains to:	Stream Network.

(Land Information Systems, 2026)

2.2.3: Tree Protection Status: The property is located within the Crumpsall Lane Conservation Area of Manchester City Council.

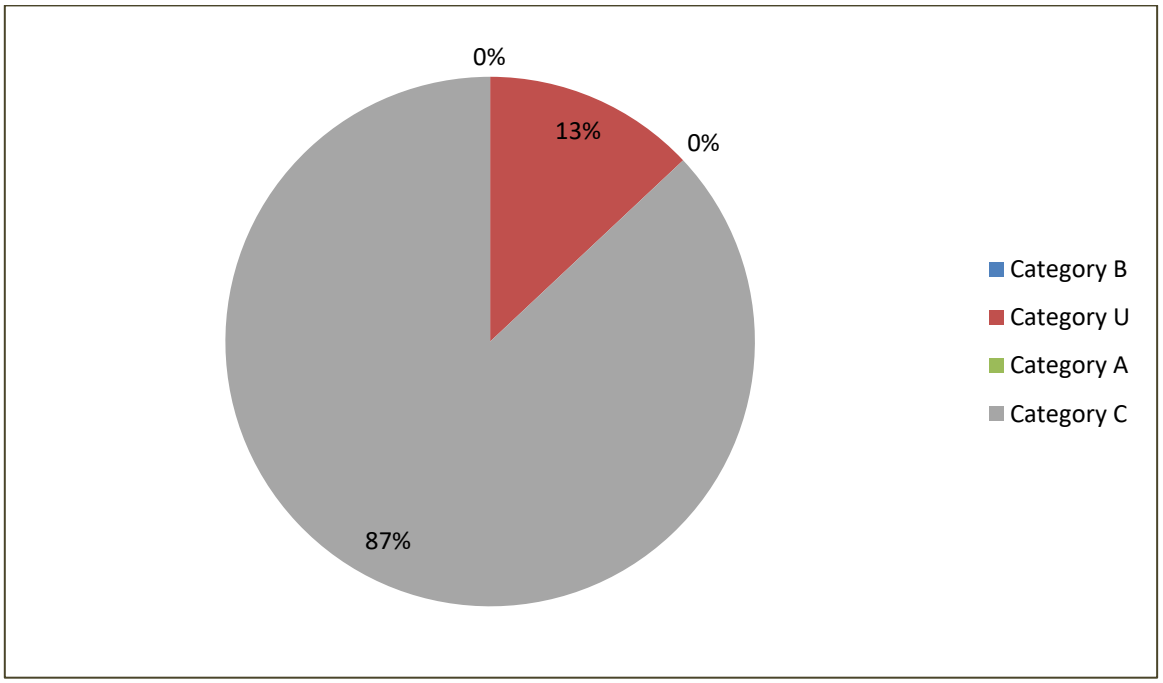
2.3 Identification and location of the trees: The locations of the significant trees are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan *RTS/04022026/TCP 001* included with this report. All the relevant information on the trees is contained within this report and the provided documents listed in 1.4 above.

2.4 Tree observations: The trees were not climbed; I visually inspected the significant trees from ground level in accordance with visual tree assessment (VTA) techniques and recorded the information on the schedule included at appendix 5. The assessment has been to a level one of the TRAQ assessment criteria.

2.5 Overview of the trees and other vegetation:

There is extensive hard standing around the building and there are no trees or shrubs located within the grounds, save one small privet hedgerow at the front (H16), see photo 01. All the significant trees that are in close proximity to the development area are located within the grounds of the neighbouring property to the north.

Existing Significant Trees; Percentage per Category.



3 APPRAISAL:

3.1 **Relevant references:** 'BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations'.

3.2 **Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA):** The current proposal is to demolish the existing building and replace it with a new two-storey building with an additional basement. At this stage I have not been made aware of any underground utility service requirements.

3.3 The significant trees, adjacent to the site, are all located in the neighbouring garden just beyond the north boundary wall. The majority of these trees are Leyland Cypress, which are planted linearly to form a hedgerow. Two mature ash trees (T8 and T15) are located within the Leyland Cypress hedge. The hedgerow is overgrown and has been poorly maintained (photo 02).

3.4 The proposed new building development, as shown on the arboricultural impact assessment drawing *RTS/04022026/AIA 007,* appears at first sight to significantly overlap the depicted tree root protection areas (RPA) of the existing trees. However, given the existing brick boundary wall, the location of the existing building and the hardstanding gravel area (currently used for vehicle parking at the rear of the building); the soil conditions within these southern segments of the RPAs will likely be unfavourable for root growth. The majority of the trees' root growth is likely to be in the more favourable soil conditions to the north (neighbour's side) of the brick boundary wall. Therefore, negative impact to the trees' root systems as a result of the proposed new build is not anticipated.

3.5 None of the significant trees adjacent to the build site will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed demolition and new building construction. Only the small privet hedgerow (H16) will require removal, see photo 01. All of the adjacent significant trees (and hedgerow H17) will need their branch overhang to be prune back to facilitate the proposed building works. The tree works required to facilitate the demolition and new building construction are noted in Table 1 at the recommendations, section 5 of the report.

3.6 Given the discussion at 3.4 above and the location of the existing north boundary garden wall, no tree protective fencing requirements will be needed around the full circumferences of the trees' RPAs. The trees are to the opposite side (neighbour's side) of the wall, and distant from the build area. However, due to the proposed building works being close to the garden boundary, a shuttering plyboard fence fixed against the north boundary wall is advisable to abate construction site nuisance to the neighbouring property. Such plyboard fencing would also protect the above ground parts of the trees from accidental damage during site demolition and construction. The shuttering plyboard location is noted on the Tree Protection Plan RTS/04022026/TPP 008.

Proposed Tree Removal

Category	Total	Tree Tag / Number
Cat A		
Cat B		
Cat C	1	H16 the small 2-metre-high hedgerow.
Cat U		

4 CONCLUSIONS:

4.1 The proposed development on this site, given the recommended shuttering plyboard fencing and minimal tree work requirements, will have a negligible effect on the existing trees of the site. No tree removals, save that of a small hedgerow will be required to facilitate the development proposal. Therefore, there will be no real arboricultural alteration to the visual amenity of the locale.

4.2 **Other Considerations:** Trees by their very nature have structures that allow bats to shelter or roost in them, more so with moribund and decayed trees. All species of bats are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (Natural Habitats) regulations 1994 and the Countryside Act and Rights of Way Act 2000. Also, it is an offence to disturb or destroy nesting birds. Appropriate ecological assessments should be undertaken to avoid contravention of the above.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS:
Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS);

5.1 Prior to any other activity on the site the following arboricultural works should be undertaken.
Table 1 Tree works:

Tree	Tree Work	Priority
T1, T2, T3, T4, T6, T7, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14 and H17	Trim back their southern branch and foliage overhang of the boundary wall to obtain a maximum southern crown spread of 1.5 metres.	Prior to any other site works
T8	Crown reduce the southern crown spread by approximately 1.5 metres to obtain a maximum southern spread of approximately 1.5 metres	Prior to any other site works
T15	Crown reduce the southern crown spread by approximately 4 metres to obtain a maximum southern spread of approximately 3 metres	Prior to any other site works
H16	Dig out the hedgerow	Prior to any other site works

5.1.1 All the recommended tree works should be of a standard that is in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree Work-Recommendations. All the arboricultural work on this site should be undertaken by an arboricultural contractor who is able to comply with the above BS standard. The arboricultural contractor should hold public liability insurance to a minimum of £5 million and employer's liability insurance as required by law. The arboricultural contractor should be able to show competency by means of relevant certification and health and safety policy. Suitable arboricultural contractors can be sourced from the Arboricultural Association approved contractor list or the Local Planning Authority occasionally has lists of competent contractors. Rowbottom's Tree Services Ltd (arboricultural consultancy) cannot accept any liability where the prescribed work is not carried out in a correct and professional manner in accordance with current good practice.

5.1.2 The advised tree works within this report are recommended in order to facilitate the proposed development. None of these tree works should be undertaken until there has been full approval from the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 After the above tree works have been completed, a temporary fence of 18 mm shuttering plyboard should be firmly fixed to the existing north boundary brick wall, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan RTS/04022026/TPP 008. It should be firmly fixed and strengthened with upright timber posts in such a fashion that it is able to withstand accidental bumps from plant machinery. The boarding should be erected to a height of at least 2.5 metres and there should be no gaps. Signs should then be attached to the plyboard fencing advising contractors that beyond it is a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) Keep Out.

5.3 Upon completion of the above arboricultural works and erection of the protective plyboard fencing site demolition followed by construction may proceed following the guidance of AMS. Only on completion of all building activity should the plyboard tree protective shuttering be removed.

5.4 Fires on the site should be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable, they should not be lit in a position where heat could affect tree foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and wind direction should be taken into account when determining its location and it should be attended at all times until safe enough to leave.

5.5 Any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree (e.g., oil, cement washing and vehicle washings etc.) should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of its RPA.

5.6 All operatives of machinery and heavy plant should be made aware of the construction exclusion zones (CEZ). The operatives are to respect these zones and ensure that no damage occurs to trees due to careless use of machinery.

5.7 Siting of cabins and storage of building materials should be outside of the CEZ. Any proposal to install cabins or store materials within a CEZ should be agreed with the appointed arboriculturist and the Local Planning Authority prior to such installation.

5.8 A project arboriculturist should be appointed to ensure that compliance with tree protection requirements is upheld. The appointed arboriculturist should be an individual acceptable to the local authority. They must have a good understanding of the project requirements and be suitably qualified to understand the hazards associated with development near trees. They should work closely with the site manager and have the authority to stop works until any major issues which could affect the retained trees have been resolved. They should keep the local authority updated at each stage of the project, including reporting of any unexpected issues which could affect the trees that are being retained. I can offer this service, or advice on the selection of a suitably qualified and experience individual.

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

6.1 BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations



Mr W. J. Rowbottom. HN Dip ARB M. Arbor. A

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Appendix 1

Brief qualifications and experience of Mr W. J. Rowbottom.

1. **Qualifications:**
   - Tree surgery craft certificate 1992
   - BTEC Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture 2000 (HN Dip Arb).

2. **International Society of Arboriculture (ISA):**
   - Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ).
     This is a systematic qualification of risks that may be posed by trees within their existing site setting over a given time frame.

3. **Continuing professional development:** Professional member of the Arboricultural Association. M Arbor A. Professional member of the Consulting Arborist Society (CAS).

4. **Experience:** Managed an arboricultural contracting company for 20 years. Practiced arboricultural consultancy since 2010.

Appendix 2

Trees and Construction Sites – General Issues

Trees that have good health and stability are well adapted to their surroundings. Any demolition or construction activity which affects the adaptation of trees to the site could be detrimental to their health, future growth and safety. Trees tend to become less tolerant of change after they have reached maturity or have suffered previous damage or physiological stress. Site design and subsequent management, therefore, should aim to minimize the effect of change.

The part of a tree most susceptible to damage on a construction site is the root system, which, because it is not immediately visible, is frequently ignored. Within a short distance of the trunk, the roots become highly branched, so as to form a network of small diameter woody roots, which can extend radially for a distance much greater than the canopy spread of the tree, except where impeded by unfavourable soil conditions. The growth and development of all roots is influenced by the availability of water, nutrients, oxygen and the penetrability of the soil. Given favourable conditions, the tree's root system tends to develop sufficient volume to provide physical stability for the tree. Typically, however, around 80% of a tree root system is concentrated in the upper 600mm of the soil profile. Due to this relatively shallow depth, the threat to a tree root system on a development site can arise from:

- Root severance or fracture during excavation works
- Compaction of the soil structure, which restricts moisture percolation through the soil profile and gaseous exchange between the surface air and soil atmosphere. Soil compaction can occur as a result of driving heavy plant machinery over the soil surface, repetitive pedestrian footfall and storage of building materials.
- Water logging due to land grade changes
- Toxic contamination due to chemical runoff from construction activities.

Damage to the tree trunk and branches can also occur on development sites if appropriate distances between tree and construction work is not maintained. Such damage, however, is not usually sufficient to kill a tree directly, but can make it unsafe by affecting the dynamics and growth of the tree, or by initiating long term decay. Such damage can also be disfiguring. The attachment of notice boards and cables etc. can all damage trees, as can the use of tree trunks as a winch anchor.

Damage to a tree on a construction site may not at first be noticeably obvious, the full effect of such damage usually taking 3 or 4 years to become evident, at which time the tree may die and/or become unsafe. A tree that has taken decades to reach maturity can be damaged irreparably in a few minutes by actions that might be unwitting, negligent or wilful. The early provision of physical protection of the tree from damage is therefore critical.

Appendix 3

Tree Data (Explanations of):

The data collected and recorded on each tree reflects the recommendations provided in section 4.4.2 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-recommendations.

Tree number: T (individual tree), G (group of stems or several trees planted together or self-seeded), S (stump of a tree that has been cut at or close to ground level), SH (shrub masses).

Species: Common tree name; *specific name recorded in italics.*

Height: Approximate height of the tree to the nearest metre.

DBH: Stem diameter (recorded in millimetres) measured in accordance with Annex C of the BS 5837:2012.

Crown Spread: A record (to the nearest half metre) of the radial distances between the tree trunk and the end of the further most branches, in the direction of the four cardinal compass points.

Height to Lowest Branch: This parameter estimates the lowest point of the crown above the ground. Minor and dead branches are ignored.

Age: Estimated maturity of the tree; Moribund (at the point of death), Mature (last one third of life expectancy), Early mature (one third to two thirds life expectancy), Young (at less than one third of life expectancy).

Condition: An assessment of tree physiological condition. Good (high vigour and strong growth), fair (average vigour and growth), Poor (low vigour and declining growth).

Category Rating: An assessment to identify the quality and value (in non-fiscal terms) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of a development occurring, (for categorisation criterion see appendix 6).

Observations and Comments: A preliminary observation of the tree's physiological condition, structural form and its suitability to the existing site setting. Basic tree management advice may be recommended.

Appendix 4

Explanatory notes

AIA:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment; an assessment that evaluates the effects that the proposed design may have on the existing site trees and any constraints that the trees pose to the design, and where necessary recommend mitigation measures.
AMS:	Arboricultural Method Statement.
CEZ:	Construction Exclusion Zone; a fenced off area around a tree or group of trees that should remain undisturbed and free from demolition and construction activity.
Crown:	The structural part of the tree above ground level that consists of branches, twigs and foliage.
Included Bark:	Bark that remains (trapped) between branch and trunk or co-dominant stems. Has potential to be a structurally weak union.
Measurements:	All dimensions are estimated unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a *. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a '?'.
R**PA:**	Root Protection Area; The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. The RPA increases with tree size and is calculated from a measurement of the trunk diameter.
Species:	The tree species identification is based on visual identification. The common English name of what the tree appeared to be is listed first followed by the botanical name in *italics*. In some instances, it may be difficult to quickly and accurately identify a particular tree without further detailed investigation. Where there is some doubt as to the precise species of the tree, the genus is followed by the abbreviation spp; in order to avoid delay in the production of the report. The species listed for groups and hedges represent the main component and there may be other minor species not listed.
TRAQ:	Tree Risk Assessment Qualification. A tree risk qualification methodology; Level one; is a basic visual assessment of an individual tree or a population of trees near to targets of concern, conducted from a specified perspective, to identify obvious defects or specified conditions. Only defects visible from the perspective from which the assessment is made are expected to be identified.
VTA:	Visual Tree Assessment; a non-invasive method of examining the health and structural condition of individual trees, as advised by Mattheck (1993) and Hazard Evaluation by Matheny and Clark (1993). Guidance is also taken from Lonsdale (1999) Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management.

Appendix 5

Tree Schedule

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T1	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	15.0 7.0	300	N – 3.0 S – 3.0 E – 4.0 W – 2.0	7.0 S	Mature	Fair to poor	3.6	40	C1	Neighbour's tree: overly crown lift pruned; the trunk is in close proximity to the boundary wall
T2	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	15.0 7.0	300	N – 3.0 S – 3.0 E – 2.0 W – 2.0	3.0 N	Mature	Fair to poor	3.6	40	C1	Neighbour's tree: overly crown lift pruned; the trunk is in close proximity to the boundary wall
T3	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	15.0 7.0	200	N – 3.0 S – 3.0 E – 2.0 W – 2.0	3.0 N	Mature	Fair to poor	2.4	18	C1	Neighbour's tree: overly crown lift pruned; the trunk is in close proximity to the boundary wall
T4	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	15.0 7.0	300	N – 2.0 S – 3.0 E – 2.0 W – 2.0	7.0 N	Mature	Fair to poor	3.6	40	C1	Neighbour's tree: overly crown lift pruned; the trunk is in close proximity to the boundary wall
T5	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	5.0 3.0	120	N – 2.0 S – 0.5 E – 0.5 W – 1.0	2.0 N	Mature	Poor	1.4	6	U	Neighbour's tree: topped and overly crown lift pruned; barbed wire embedded in the trunk
T6	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	7.0 3.0	120	N – 2.0 S – 2.0 E – 1.0 W – 2.0	3.0 S	Early mature	Poor	1.4	6	U	Overly crown lift pruned; barbed wire damage to the trunk

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T7	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	6.0 3.0	120	N – 2.5 S – 2.0 E – 1.0 W – 1.5	2.0 S	Early Mature	Fair	1.4	6	C1	Suppressed growth form
T8	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15.0 6.0	750	N – 5.0 S – 3.0 E – 2.5 W – 2.5	6.0 S	Mature	Poor	9.0	254	C1	Topped tree; low vigour
T9	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	6.5 2.5	120	N – 2.5 S – 2.0 E – 2.0 W – 1.0	2.0 N	Early Mature	Fair	1.4	6	C1	Suppressed growth form
T10	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	8.0 3.0	120	N – 2.5 S – 2.0 E – 1.0 W – 1.0	3.0 N	Early Mature	Fair	1.4	6	C1	Suppressed growth form
T11	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	13.0 3.0	300	N – 3.0 S – 4.0 E – 2.0 W – 2.0	3.0 N	Mature	Fair	3.6	40	C1	Overly crown lift pruned on the south side
T12	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	13.0 3.0	300	N – 4.0 S – 3.0 E – 3.0 W – 3.0	3.0 N	Mature	Fair	3.6	40	C1	Overly crown lift pruned on the south side

Tree No	Species	Height (M) * Crown Height above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M) Direction of Lowest Branch	Age Range	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T13	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	13.0 3.0	400	N – 3.0 S – 5.0 E – 2.0 W – 2.0	3.0 N	Mature	Fair	4.8	72	C1	Slight growth lean towards the south
T14	**Leyland Cypress** *X Cupressocyparis leylandii*	8.5 2.5	380	N – 5.0 S – 5.5 E – 2.0 W – 3.0	2.0 S	Mature	Fair	4.5	63	C1	Slight crown asymmetry
T15	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	16.0 8.0	850	N – 6.0 S – 7.0 E – 4.0 W – 5.0	4.0 S	Mature	Fair	10.2	326	C1	Topped tree

Appendix 6

Tree Quality Assessment and Categorization Criterion	**Identification on the plan**
Category U: Trees unsuitable for retention. Trees which are 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. These trees, however, can have existing or potential conservation value. They could, therefore, be up graded from a U category if issues concerning their safety can be appropriately managed.	**Dark Red**
Trees to be considered for retention. **Category A: trees of high quality** **Have an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.**	**Light Green**
Category B: **Trees of moderate quality** **Have an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.**	**Mid Blue**
Category C: Trees of low quality. **Have an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.**	**Grey**

For a tree to qualify under any given category, it should fall within the scope of that categories definition (U, A, B, C).
Trees in categories A to C should then qualify under one or more of three subcategories (1, 2, and 3). The subcategories 1, 2 and 3 are intended to reflect arboricultural and landscape qualities, and cultural values, respectively. These definitions are described below:

Arboricultural Qualities:
Sub-Category A1:
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).
Sub-Category B1: Trees that might be included in category A, but have been 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 beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.
Sub-Category C1: Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

Landscape Qualities:
Sub-Category A2: Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
Sub-Category B2: Trees present in numbers, usually growing 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.
Sub-Category C2: 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 benefits.

Cultural Values:
Sub-Category A3: Trees or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commercial or other value (e.g. veteran trees or woodland pasture).
Sub-Category B3: Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
Sub-category C3: Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Appendix 7: **Site Photos**

Photo 01:



Photo 02:

