Site Tree Appraisal

Vasa Club, 282 White Moss Road, Manchester M9 6NZ

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



ROWBOTTOM'S TREE SERVICES LTD

INDEPENDENT ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

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Vasa Club, 282 White Moss Road, Manchester M9 6NZ:

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 Chapter WBL Ltd and Jigsaw Homes Group Ltd.

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 Chapter WBL Ltd 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:** Chapter WBL Ltd provided me with the following documents:

- *85841MCLS-01 1:200-A0 Survey Solutions Existing Topographical Site Plan*
- *25-041 0001 26:08:25 Bowker Sadler Proposed Site Plan Option 1*
- *25-041 0013 26:08:25 B Street Elevation Rochdale Road*
- *25-041 0014 26:08:25 D Street Elevation White Moss Road*

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: I carried out an unaccompanied site visit on 12th May 2026. 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 was overcast and damp, visibility was acceptable.

2.2 Brief site description: The Vasa Club (built circa 1960s) is a former night club and function hall, now derelict and unmaintained. It is located at the junction of White Moss Road and Rochdale Road, vehicle access to the property being via White Moss Road onto a large tarmacked parking area to the west side of the building. There is a small grassed area to the east side of the building and a small housing complex and newly built / refurbished fire station to the north side of the site.

2.2.1 Site Aspect and Topography:

- The main car park entrance to the site is south facing.
- The site is broadly level with no significantly raised features. There is an extensive hard standing car park area to the west side of the main building.

2.2.2 Preliminary Geological Information:

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

(Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute; Land Information Systems, 2026)

2.2.3: Tree Protection Status: The Manchester City Council has little information on their website regarding trees that are protected by a Tree Preservation Order. The property is not within a Conservation Area.

2.3 Identification and location of the trees: The locations of the significant trees are illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan *RTS/12052026/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 6. The assessment has been to a level one of the TRAQ assessment criteria.

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 proposal is to demolish the existing Vasa Club building and re-develop the whole site by way of constructing an 'L' shaped 3-storey apartment block consisting of 42 self-contained units. The apartment block would be sited towards the south and west sides of the site, adjacent to the White Moss Road and Rochdale Road frontages. The north portion of the site would provide space for the apartment's access driveway and associated carparking bays. Final pedestrian and vehicular access to the grounds would be via the eastern boundary off White Moss Road, space is also allocated here to include a formal communal garden area. At this stage I have not been made aware of proposed routes to install new underground drains or other utility services. Although advice would be to locate these beneath the access driveway and to avoid them having to pass through the calculated root protection areas (RPA) of the existing trees on the site and the locations of proposed planting sites.

3.3 All the existing trees are located along the north boundary of the site, the majority of them being on neighbouring land. To facilitate the proposed development, it will be necessary to remove trees: - G1, T5, T7 and T11. The small group of trees noted as G1 (photo 01) will require removal because they would have limited space to grow between the fire station and the gable end of the proposed apartment block, they would effectively become a practical nuisance to the apartments and the fire station. T5 and T7 have a significant overhang of the existing building and the proposed carpark areas (photo 02). Their removal is recommended irrespective of the proposed development. T11 is a multi-stemmed Goat willow tree with weak included bark unions (photo 03). T11 is in a sheltered location at present, however, its exposure following the development's build would pose an unacceptable risk to parked vehicles and residents.

Proposed Tree Removal

Category	Total	Tree Tag / Number
Cat A		
Cat B		
Cat C	2	G1 & T7
Cat U	2	T5 & T11

3.4 Following the above tree removals, a minor amount of crown lift and crown reduction pruning would be required to some of the other trees along the northern boundary. The tree pruning specifications are noted in the Recommendations, section 5 of the report.

3.5 There will be no requirement to excavate building foundation footings within a trees' RPA, see the accompanying Tree Protection Plan *RTS/12052026/TPP 002*. The proposed carpark surface, however, will slightly overlap the RPAs of trees T6 and T10. The percentage overlap of their RPAs will be 11% and 15% respectively. Given that this overlap area is at the location of the existing building (which would be an unfavourable location for root growth), together with the fact that all the remaining sections of the RPAs and contiguous areas will remain undisturbed, the potential loss or damage to roots is considered insignificant and would not be expected to cause any significant harm to the long term health and viability of the trees.

3.6 To deter building contractors from entering on to or storing building materials within the soft ground areas of a retained trees' RPA, temporary protective tree fencing is recommended. The protective fencing specifications are noted in the Recommendations, section 5 of the report.

4 CONCLUSIONS:

4.1 Minimal tree works will be required to facilitate the proposed development, the majority of which is considered to be good arboricultural practice, given the state of the existing building. A negative impact on the current visual amenity of the area as a result of the development, therefore, is not anticipated.

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
G1	Fell to ground level and dig out the remaining stumps.	Prior to any other site works
T5 & T7	Fell to ground level.	Prior to any other site works

Following removal of the above trees the existing building may be demolished in a top-down method. Working backwards into the site the demolition machinery should pull the demolished arisings onto the site and away from the trees along the northern boundary. Care should be taken to avoid damage to tree branches. Once the building has been demolished the remaining tree works in Table 2 can be affected.

Table 2 Tree works:

Tree	Tree Work
T11	Fell to ground level.
T6 & T10	Crown lift prune the southern side of the trees' crowns to obtain a branch height clearance above ground level of approximately 5 metres.
T13	Reduce the southern spread of the tree's crown by approximately 2.5 metres to obtain a final southern branch spread of approximately 5.5 metres.
Small sapling growth	Fell and cut back any small sapling and shrub growth which overhangs the north boundary of the site.

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 and products 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 building demolition and site development. None of these tree works should be undertaken until there has been full approval from the Local Planning Authority.

5.2 After all the above tree works have been completed, protective fencing should be erected at the locations indicated on the Tree Protection *RTS/12052026/TPP 002*; the protective fencing should be: - 2 metre tall herras fencing on rubber or concrete feet. The fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers. The vertical distance between the couplers should be at least 1 metre and uniform throughout the fence. The herras fence should be supported on the inner side (tree side) by stabiliser struts attached to rubber base feet and secured to the ground, as illustrated at appendix 5 (B). Signs should be attached to the fencing advising the contractors that this is a construction exclusion zone (CEZ); keep out.

5.3 Following installation of the protective fencing, site construction may proceed following the guidance of this AMS. Only on completion of all building activity should the tree protective fencing 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 are 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.
- Waterlogging 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.

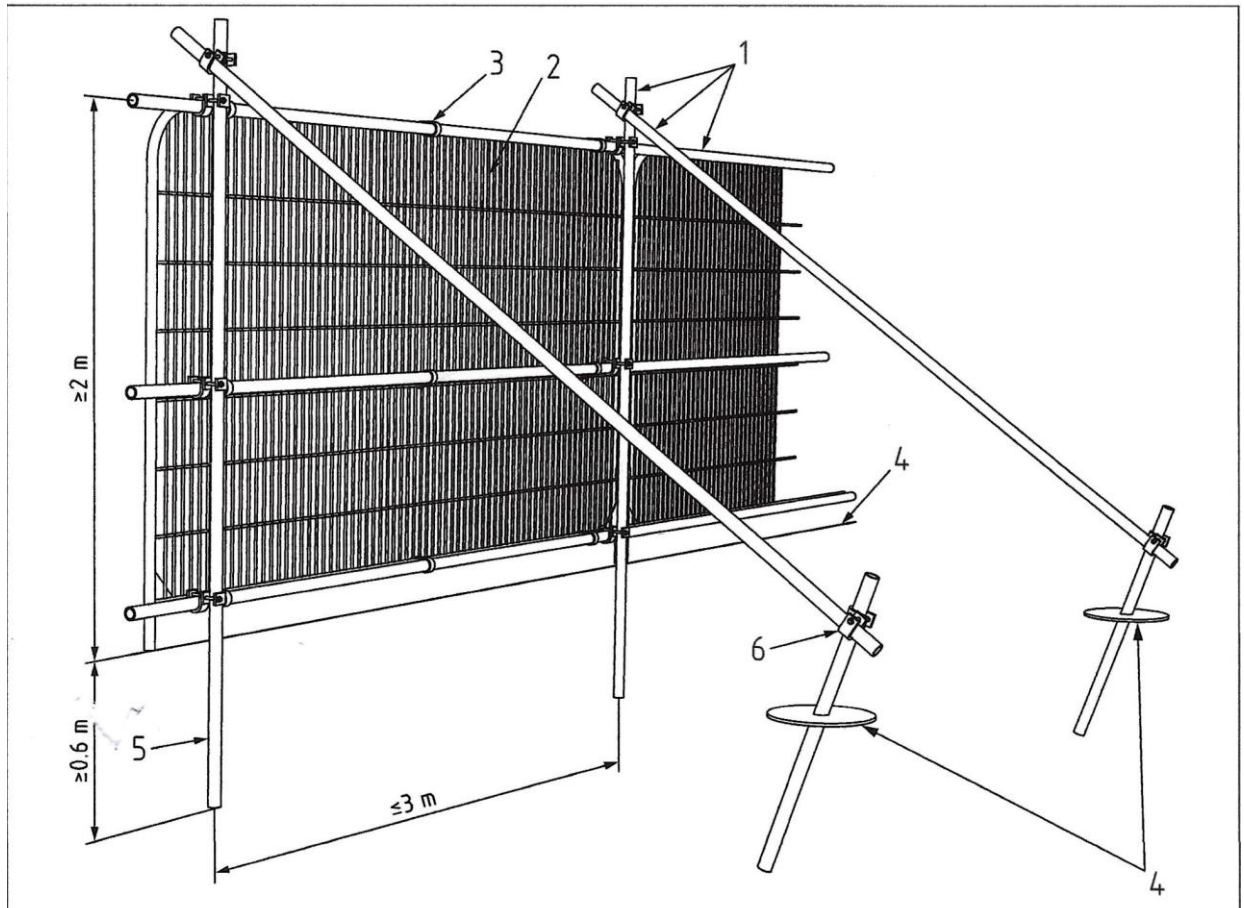
Appendix 4

Explanatory notes

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).
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 measurements are taken using a diameter tape and laser measure, tree heights are measured using a clinometer. If access is restricted measurements are estimated.
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 the 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 (A)

Protective Fencing Specification

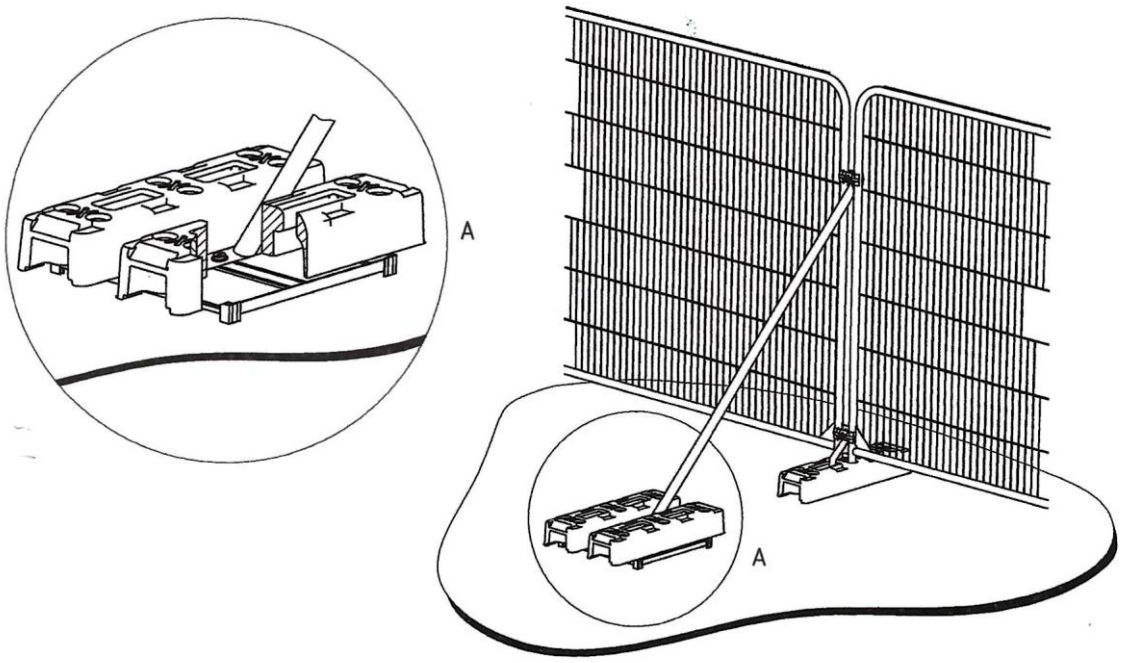


Key

1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
4 Ground level
5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
6 Standard scaffold clamps

Appendix 5 (B)

Protective Fencing Specification



) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Appendix 6

Tree Schedule

Tree No	Species	Tree Height (M) * Crown Height Above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M)	Age	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
G1	**Cherry, Silver Birch, Oak & Willow**	14.0 0.5	400 aver	N – 7.5 S – 6.0 E – 12.0 W – 9.0	1.0	Early mature	Fair	4.8 Per tree	72 Per tree	C2	A mixed species group of trees, many possibly self-seeded; ivy and ground scrub growth around the tree bases; tree crown contact with the adjacent neighbouring fire station building
T5	**White poplar** *Populus alba*	11.0 4.0	200	N – 0.0 S – 8.0 E – 3.0 W – 3.0	5.0	Early Mature	Poor	2.4	18	U	Neighbour's tree; asymmetric lean over the existing building
T6	**Silver Birch** *Betula pendula*	12.0 4.0	360	N – 1.0 S – 4.0 E – 3.0 W – 3.0	4.0	Mature	Good	4.3	58	C1	Neighbour' tree; slight asymmetry

Tree No	Species	Tree Height (M) * Crown Height Above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M)	Age	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T7	**White poplar** *Populus alba*	17.0 6.0	435	N – 1.0 S – 8.0 E – 1.0 W – 2.0	4.0	Mature	Fair	5.2	84	C1	Neighbour' tree; slight asymmetry; woodland edge tree; overhang of existing building
G8	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	9.0 4.0	120	N – 3.0 S – 2.5 E – 3.0 W – 2.0	4.0	Young	Good	1.4	6	C2	Small group of self-seeded ash saplings
T9	**Silver Birch** *Betula pendula*	6.0 3.0	210	N – 0.5 S – 2.0 E – 1.0 W – 1.0	2.0	Young	Fair	2.5	19	C1	Slight asymmetry
T10	**White poplar** *Populus alba*	17.0 5.0	450	N – 1.0 S – 4.0 E – 3.0 W – 2.0	4.0	Mature	Fair	5.4	91	C1	Slight asymmetry
T11	**Goat Willow** *Salix caprea*	13.0 2.0	822 combined	N – 5.0 S – 5.0 E – 6.0 W – 4.0	2.0	Mature	Poor	9.8	301	U	Neighbour's tree; Multi-stemmed coppice growth; weak included bark unions at scaffold coppice unions.
G12	**Ash & Cherry**	7.0 4.0	180 aver	N – 3.0 S – 3.0 E – 6.0 W – 8.0	4.0	Young	Good	2.1	13	U	Self-seeded saplings close to the existing building

Tree No	Species	Tree Height (M) * Crown Height Above GL	DBH (mm) *	Crown Spread (M) *	Height to Lowest Branch (M)	Age	Condition	RPA Radius (M)	RPA Square metres	BS 5837 Category Rating	Observations and Comments
T13	**Ash** *Fraxinus excelsior*	15.0 2.0	543	N – 5.0 S – 8.0 E – 5.0 W – 7.0	2.5	Mature	Good	6.5	133	B1	Tree on neighbouring land; slight asymmetry; minor dead branches in the crown
T14	**Cherry** *Prunus avium*	15.0 2.5	350	N – 6.0 S – 4.5 E – 4.0 W – 4.0	2.5	Mature	Fair	4.2	55	C1	Tree on neighbouring land; gummosis exudation from trunk wound, west side 2 metres above ground level.
T15	**Scarlet Oak** *Quercus coccinea*	15.0 5.0	350	N – 3.0 S – 6.0 E – 4.0 W – 4.0	3.0	Early Mature	Good	4.2	55	B1	Tree on neighbouring land; asymmetry; minor dead branches in the crown
T16	**Swedish Whitebeam** *Sorbus intermedia*	11.0 1.8	375	N – 3.0 S – 5.0 E – 4.0 W – 5.0	2.0	Mature	Good	4.5	63	B1	Tree on neighbouring land; suppressed asymmetry

Appendix 7

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 8: **Site Photos**

Photo 01:



Photo 02:



Photo 03:

