ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

Abbey Primary School

REF: 12-1525/3614/D01/R V6
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Prepared For
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Northampton Schools – Wave 2

Arboricultural Implications and Tree Protection Scheme

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This report must be read in conjunction with the relevant tree plans and schedules for each school.

A generic arboricultural method statement is provided in Appendix 1 to address the process of tree protection on all sites covered by this report.

Attachments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Tree Schedule</th>
<th>Tree Protection Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Primary School</td>
<td>D12-1525 261012 v1</td>
<td>D12-1579 110213 TPP v2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BS5837:2012 Cascade Chart
1 Abbey Primary School

This section should be read in conjunction with the relevant tree protection plan (D12-1579 TPP v2)

1.1 Arboricultural Implications

Abbey School has very few arboricultural features. The two most prominent areas are at the entrance to the school, where a group of three mature plum trees are located on the northern side of the drive, and on the western boundary. The former area poses a constraint to the plan with regard to access for site traffic and as such, protection will be required. The proposed site layout will require the removal of one of the trees from this group.

The remaining trees in this group have the potential to be impacted by the widening of the existing grass edge. These trees can be protected by the implementation of a no-dig construction method in the removal of the existing tarmac surface, and the construction of the extended grass.

The second area with a prominent tree is on the western boundary where a single mature apple tree is located. This tree is not within close proximity to the construction site and therefore does not pose a constraint to the proposed plan. However, protection around this tree will be required to ensure that no construction traffic or contractors have access within the root protection area.

The boundary of the school on the eastern and western side is defined by a hedge with a several early mature broadleaf trees. The proposed new parking area is in close proximity to this boundary line and consideration must be given the protection of trees and shrubs in this area.

The main entrance to the school has a group of four young trees (G1) that have been planted to provide future cover. Two of the trees in this group will be transplanted to the new turning circle in the centre of the pupile drop-off/parent waiting area. The third tree will be transplanted from its current position to a new positions adjacent to the remaining tree in the group, behind the weld mesh fence. The removal of these trees from this area will allow the creation of a new hardstanding play area.

A draft drainage plan has been provided as part of this assessment in order to enable an assessment to be undertaken on the constraints any trees may pose to this plan. No new drains are proposed within or in close proximity to any retained trees on this site.

1.2 Tree Protection Scheme

Written confirmation has been provided that the proposed site works will take place within a secure compound in order to exclude pupils and staff at the school from the areas of construction. These areas have been defined on the attached plan by a red dotted line. All construction activity will take place within these areas and as such, the compounds will form the tree protective fence line. The specific details of the compound fencing as a means of tree protection will be addressed within the Construction Management Plan, but where (for
any reason) compound fencing is not erected, the attached tree protection plan identifies the minimum area for tree protective fencing.

On this basis, the areas that will require tree protection is the group of plum trees at the entrance, and the apple tree on the western boundary.

The protection at the entrance can be achieved through the erection of heras fencing along the existing kerb edge. This will create a physical barrier to the grass area during the construction of the extended grass area below these trees. No machinery will be allowed to operate from within the fenced area. It will be located on the existing hard surface which already acts as a barrier and protective screen to the roots of these trees. There will be no excavation below the existing hard standing during the removal of this surface. New topsoil imported to this area for turfing will be tamped down to create a firm bed, but will not be compacted.
Appendices

2 Appendix 1 - Generic Arboricultural Method Statement

2.1 Overview

The following explanations relate generically across all the sites covered in Wave 2 of the Northampton School development programme. This AMS should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for each school.

A copy of this report must be kept on site and be permanently available for the duration of the development. It can be:

- Included in the tender documents to identify and quantify the tree protection and management requirements;
- Used to plan the timing of site operations to minimise the impact on trees, and;
- Referenced on site for practical guidance on how to protect trees.

2.2 Arboricultural Supervision

An arboricultural consultant will be appointed by the developer to advise on the tree management for each site where tree protection is required. The consultant will attend:

- The pre-commencement meeting before any works start;
- Regular supervision as agreed; and
- As needed to oversee specific works that could affect trees

Additionally the consultant may have a supervisory input into the following operations:

- Site preparation, including tree works
- Installation, maintenance and removal of barriers
- Installation, maintenance and removal of ground protection
- Installation of new surfaces
- Installation of new structures
- Installation of new landscaping

2.3 Sequencing and timing

Effective tree protection relies upon following a logical sequence of events and arboricultural inspection/supervision.

The retained arboricultural consultant’s initial role is to liaise with the developer and LPA to ensure the tree protection measures are fit for purpose and in place before any works commence on the site. Once the site is working that role will switch to monitoring compliance with arboricultural planning conditions and advising on any tree problems that arise or modifications that become necessary.

It is the developer’s responsibility to ensure that details of this AMS and any agreed amendments are known and understood by all site personnel.
The final details of supervision and the frequency of inspection visits will be agreed at the pre-commencement meeting. The supervision arrangement will be sufficiently flexible to allow the supervision of all sensitive works as they occur.

The arboricultural consultant will make a record of the visits and these will be attached to the site copy of the AMS for inspection. A further copy will be sent to the LPA. The purpose of these written records is firstly to provide proof of compliance that will allow the developer to robustly demonstrate adherence to best practice in the event of any dispute. Secondly it will help the LPA efficiently discharge the relevant planning conditions.

Table 1 - Sequencing and Supervision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Arboricultural Input Required</th>
<th>Report Section</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pre-commencement meeting</td>
<td>Attend</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tree Works</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tree Protective Fencing</td>
<td>Inspect</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Construction of special surfaces</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Specific tree protection measures</td>
<td>Inspect</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Demolition</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Development Phase</td>
<td>Supervise</td>
<td>2.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Remove temporary surfaces</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2.11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Remove tree protective fencing</td>
<td>Supervise</td>
<td>2.11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Landscaping &amp; replacement planting</td>
<td>Discuss with landscape architect</td>
<td>2.11.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Pre-commencement meeting

A pre-commencement site meeting involving the land owner, architect, arboricultural consultant, contractors and engineers (as appropriate), and relevant LPA officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the tree protection processes are understood and agreed.

The meeting is where the details of the programme of tree protection will be agreed and finalised, which will then form the basis of any supervision arrangements between the arboricultural consultant and the developer.

The arboricultural consultant will send a record of the meeting to all parties.

2.5 Tree Removal and Works

The day to day running of the site will take full account of the tree protection measures set out in this document. All site personnel will be briefed on the tree protection requirements as part of the site induction procedure.

The tree management has been specifically designed towards doing the minimum work necessary to accommodate the development structures, establish acceptable levels of safety and reduce the destructive impact of existing trees on adjacent, better trees.

All tree works will be carried out by a suitably qualified contractor, and in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Tree Works – Recommendations* and industry best practice.
2.5.1 Tree Removal
Any trees to be removed are highlighted on each tree protection plan by a red, dashed circle around each tree and a red number.

2.5.2 Tree works
No tree works are required, but minor pruning may be necessary to address unanticipated local problems with individual branches. Any additional works will be assessed and authorised as necessary by the retained arboricultural consultant who will liaise as required with the county council senior environmental planner.

2.6 Barriers and Ground Protection

2.6.1 The Construction Exclusion Zone
The primary means of protecting the Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees is through the use of barriers formed by protective fencing. The enclosed area is the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

The CEZs are to be afforded protection at all times and will be protected by fencing. The type of fencing is detailed in section 2.6.2, below.

No works will be undertaken within any CEZ that causes compaction to the soil or severance of tree roots.

2.6.2 Tree Protective Fencing
A protective fence will be erected around the trees, prior to the commencement of any site works e.g. before any materials or machinery are brought on site, development or the stripping of soil commences.

The fence will have signs attached to it stating that this is a CEZ and that no works are permitted within the fence (see Appendix 4). No notice boards, cables or other services will be attached to any tree.

The fence is to be sited in accordance with the TPP provided for each site. This is shown as a pink line with diagonal orange hatching indicating the enclosed CEZ (where necessary).

For a project of this nature, it has been determined that Heras fencing will provide the necessary level of protection to the trees, where circumstances require. Details of this type of fencing are provided in Appendix 2, and a method of bracing this type of fence is detailed in Appendix 3.

After the protective fencing and temporary ground protection has been erected, the retained arboricultural consultant will visit the site. The purpose of the visit will be to check that the fencing has been correctly installed so as to provide protection to the trees.

The retained arboricultural consultant will provide a written report confirming satisfactory completion of this task. A copy of this report will be sent to the local planning authority.

The protective fence may only be removed following completion of all construction works.
2.7 Construction of special surfaces

2.7.1 Temporary Ground Protection
If temporary access is required to a CEZ then access may only be gained after consultation with the Local Planning Authority and following placement of materials that will spread the weight of any vehicular load and prevent compaction to the soil.

For pedestrian movements within any CEZ then a single thickness scaffold board on top of a compressible layer (eg wood chip mulch) laid onto a geotextile fabric may be acceptable.

2.7.2 Permanent hard surfaces within the RPA
No permanent hard surfaces are required within the RPA of any tree retained at any site.

2.7.3 Additional precautions outside the exclusion zone
Any risk from activities outside RPAs but close enough to have an impact will be assessed during the day-to-day running of the site, and appropriate precautions put in place to reduce that risk.

It is a presumption of this report that all RPAs that have been identified for protection but which lie outside of the protective fencing, will be protected from soil degradation at all times during construction activity.

2.8 Specific tree protection measures

2.8.1 Inspection
After the protective fencing and temporary ground protection has been erected, the retained arboricultural consultant will visit the site. The purpose of the visit will be to check that the fencing has been correctly installed so as to provide protection to the trees. The county council senior environmental planner will also be invited to inspect the tree protection measures prior to any works commencing.

The retained arboricultural consultant will provide a written report confirming satisfactory completion of this task. A copy of this report will be sent to the local planning authority.

2.9 Demolition
Although no demolition works are scheduled for this site, the removal of part of the existing access has the potential to damage the root system of the trees in this location. This has been marked on the attached plan with a purple cross hatch.

Removing existing surfacing/structures presents a very high risk for damage to root adjacent to the work area, and the following guidelines must be followed:

i. Appropriate tools for manually removing debris may include a pneumatic breaker, crow bar, sledgehammer, pick, mattock, shovel, spade, trowel, fork and wheelbarrow. Secateurs and a handsaw must all be available to deal with any roots that are exposed.

ii. Machines with a long reach may be used if they can work from outside the RPA or from protected areas within the RPA. They must not encroach unprotected soil in the RPA.
iii. Debris may be removed by the RPA manually, but it must be moved across the hard surface or temporary ground protection in a way that prevents compaction of the soil. Alternatively it can be lifted out by machines provided this does not disturb the RPA.

iv. Great care must be taken throughout these operations to ensure that there is no damage to the root system.

2.10 Development

Once all trees works and protective fencing have been completed, the developer can commence the on-site preparation works and construction can begin.

2.10.1 Site Storage, Cement Mixing and Washing Points

No storage of materials will take place within a CEZ.

No mixing or storage of materials will take place up a slope where they may leak into a CEZ. Where contours of the site create a risk of polluted water running into RPAs, precautionary measures of using heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags with the ability to contain accidental spillage will be put in place to prevent contamination.

2.10.2 Contractors Parking

Contractors parking will be off-site and will not be within or in close proximity to a CEZ.

2.10.3 Utility Services

All utility services will connect internally to the property. There is no requirement for any service to be installed within a CEZ.

2.10.4 Fires

No fires will be lit on this site.

2.10.5 Site Gradient

There will be no changes to any levels on this site.

2.10.6 Use of Herbicides

There is no requirement for any herbicide to be used on this site.

2.10.7 Use of Sub-contractors

The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on site.

2.10.8 Contingency planning

Water will be kept readily available on site and will be used to flush spilt materials through the soil and avoid contamination to tree roots.

At the time of any spillage the main contractor will contact the retained arboricultural consultant for advice.
2.11 Post Development

2.11.1 Removal of temporary surfaces
All temporary surfaces will remain in place until all construction activity is finished and there is no realistic risk of damage.

Any ground protective measures will be removed progressively, starting at the furthest point from the temporary access road, and working backwards. All operations will take place from on top of the existing temporary surface. This will need to be done carefully to ensure that there is no excavation in the original surface level and there will be no damage to trees.

Once this material has been removed there will be no vehicular access to the site by this route.

2.11.2 Removal of protective fencing
When the development is complete, all drainage and service runs are in place and the main site machinery has been removed, the CEZ protective fencing will be dismantled.

This will be supervised by the retained arboricultural consultant to ensure that no damage is done to the protected areas during this process.

2.11.3 Landscaping within the RPA.
The final tidying up and reinstatement can only be carried out when all the protective measures have been removed. This means great care is required by the contractors to observe tree protection measures.

No machines can be used within the RPAs, which specifically excludes rotavators.

All new planting and soil level variations must be agreed and supervised by the retained arboricultural consultant.

2.11.4 Replacement planting and transplanting of existing trees
All replacement planting will be undertaken in accordance with the detailed recommendations laid down in Section 7 (Amenity Tree Planting) of BS4428 (1989) – *Code of practice for general landscape operations (excluding hard surfaces).*

2.12 Responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime in regards to tree protection is adopted on site.

The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the Local Planning Authority at any time issues are raised related to the trees on site.

If at any time pruning works are required permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority first and then carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Tree Works – Recommendations* and industry best practice.
The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes. Protective fences will remain in position until completion of ALL construction works on the site.

The fencing and signs must be maintained in position at all times and checked on a regular basis by an on-site person designated that responsibility.

2.13 Completion meeting

Upon completion of all works specified above and all procedures detailed, the Arboricultural Consultant will invite the county council senior environmental planner to meet on site to discuss the process and agree any final remedial works which may be required.

2.14 Contacts

Shows a list of all relevant contacts for this development:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact No.</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Landowner/Developer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agent/Architect</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Case Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPA Tree Officer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Manager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arboricultural Consultant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological Consultant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscape Designer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Surgeon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THIS AMS IS NOT A CONTRACT. THE RETENTION OF A QUALIFIED ARBORICULTURIST FOR SUPERVISION AND MONITORING MUST BE AGREED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.
heras® 151 and 151 steadfast system

round top panel with anti-climb mesh
high visibility orange blocks
steadfast strut
anti-tamper coupler
fully tested and certificated
health and safety compliant (HSG 151)

151 system

The key components of the Heras 151 system are as listed:

Round Top Panel with Anti-Climb Mesh

- 50mm deep “anti-climb” top channel, designed to support the top 600mm of the fence
- 3mm)
- 50mm a top channel with a 100mm anti-climbing feature, designed to support the top 600mm of the fence

High Visibility Orange Block

- Permanently colour coated with a durable “press-to-relume” coating and certified with high-visibility colours
- Reflective highlights for maximum visibility
- Frame of sharp, pointed tips, painted coating will slip and peel

Heras® Anti-Tamper Coupler

- Further security. These couplers can only be removed with the key for the special tool

151 steadfast system

The Heras® 151 steadfast system incorporates all the benefits of the 151 system, with the addition of the steadfast strut.

Heras® Steadfast Strut

- The unique design of the steadfast strut enhances the security of the product
- The steadfast strut is made from high visibility blocks that are robust and compact
- A fully integrated anti-tamper device
- Additional flanges can be incorporated on the design to suit specific installations or to comply with ground conditions

Optional Extras

- Heras® Steadfast Safety Steps with reflective striping can be added to the products to highlight the dangers
- Further improvements in performance on softer ground conditions and high-quality and high-visibility blocks

Our latest solution for securing site perimeters and protecting the public has been phenomenally successful since its launch, and offers the ultimate market leading temporary fencing system.
4 Appendix 3 - Fencing Stabilisation

Figure 3  Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray
Appendix 4 - Fencing Signs

PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Height (m)</th>
<th>Stem Dia (mm)</th>
<th>Branch Spread (N / E / S / W)</th>
<th>C.C. (m)</th>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Physiological Condition</th>
<th>Structural Condition</th>
<th>Comment &amp; Preliminary recommendations</th>
<th>U.L.E.</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>RPA (m²)</th>
<th>Radial Distance (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G1</td>
<td>Mixed species</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Japanese Maple, lime, silver birch &amp; Norway Maple.</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>4.52</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2</td>
<td>Cypress</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>3 small shrubs</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>1.63</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>55.42</td>
<td>4.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4</td>
<td>Purple leafed plum</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>28.27</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hedge</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boundary hedge line</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Sycamore</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>28.27</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table 1  Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category and definition</th>
<th>Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)</th>
<th>Identification on plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Category U</strong></td>
<td>- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those in such a condition</td>
<td>including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that they cannot realistically</td>
<td>reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be retained as living trees in the context of</td>
<td>- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the current land use for longer than 10 years</td>
<td>- Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NOTE</strong></td>
<td>Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees to be considered for retention</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>See Table 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Category A**                                  | **Mainly arboricultural qualities**  
   Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential |                        |
| **Trees of high quality with an estimated      |   components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees      |                        |
| remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years  |   within an avenue)                                                                                                       |                        |
|                                                | **Mainly landscape qualities**  
   Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features |                        |
|                                                | **3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**  
   Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture) |                        |
| **Category B**                                  | **Mainly arboricultural qualities**  
   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 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 | See Table 2            |
| **Trees of moderate quality with an estimated   | **Mainly landscape qualities**  
   remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years                                                                 |                        |
| remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years  | **3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**  
   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 |                        |
|                                                | **Trees with material conservation or other cultural value**  
   Trees with material conservation or other cultural value                                                                 |                        |
| **Category C**                                  | **Mainly arboricultural qualities**  
   Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories | See Table 2            |
| **Trees of low quality with an estimated        | **Mainly landscape qualities**  
   remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm |                        |
| remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years  | **3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**  
   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**  
   Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value                                                                 |                        |