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PRELIMINARY TREE REPORT (BS 5837:2012)

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (Amended August 2015)

AT

MILLTOWN
GLOSSOP
HIGH PEAK
DERBYSHIRE

Author: P Murray
Date: 31st August 2015
Ref: PM/08/06/14

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Disclaimer

The tree(s) referred to in this report are living entities and are therefore subject to natural processes. They will also be subject to changes to their environment caused by human's activities and to exceptional weather conditions. The inspection undertaken by our qualified staff relies on visual attributes of tree health and structure which can be assessed from a ground based inspection. Hidden defects which are not readily visible may not be detected. We therefore cannot wholly guarantee the condition and safety of the trees inspected beyond what can be reasonably assessed from the procedure used. We would recommend that the trees are regularly inspected and our staff will advise on the suitable frequency of these inspections.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Professional Details

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

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

1.2 Tree Survey

1.2.1 I was recently instructed by Barnes Walker to carry out a site at Milltown, Glossop, High Peak and survey all significant trees and hedges that may be affected by development proposals in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

1.2.2 The survey on which the findings of this report are based was undertaken on Tuesday 3rd June 2014 and the weather was dry and overcast. A further survey was carried out on 30th August 2015.

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

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

1.2.5 The limitations of this report are restricted to the persons, time, information made available and purpose for which this report has been prepared. This report does not deal with tree root/building conflicts and no information has been provided regarding soil type and no analysis undertaken by this company.

2.0 FINDINGS

2.1 Trees Surveyed

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

2.2 Arboricultural Glossary of Terms

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

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

Height: Height was estimated and recorded in metres.

Age Range: Age is site specific and categorised:

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

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

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

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

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

Desirability To Retain – As Outlined in Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Construction – Recommendations (see Appendix One).

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

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

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

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

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

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

2.3 Arboricultural Data Tables

Arboricultural Data Sheet: Milltown, Glossop, High Peak, Derbyshire											**Date of Survey:** 03/06/14 & 30/08/15	**Surveyor:** PM
Tree No.	**Species**	**Dbh (mm)**	**Height (m)**	**Age**	**Crown Spread (m)**				**Crown clearance (m)**	**Condition rating**	**Comments and preliminary management recommendations**	**Estimated remaining contribution**	**Tree quality category rating**
					N	**E**	**S**	**W**					
T1	Goat Willow	800 comb	6.0	EM	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	B/C	A multi-stemmed scrub specimen located on bank area. Previous pruned back from site.	10+	C1
T2	Goat Willow	700 comb	6.0	EM	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	B/C	A co-dominant multi-stemmed scrub specimen located on bank area. Previous pruned back from site.	10+	C2
T3	Goat Willow	650 comb	7.0	EM	4.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	0.0	B/C	A co-dominant multi-stemmed scrub specimen located on bank area. Previous pruned back from site.	10+	C2
T4	Goat Willow	450	7.0	EM	4.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	1.8	B/C	A co-dominant scrub specimen located on bank area. Previous pruned back from site.	10+	C2
T5	Goat Willow	700 comb	7.0	EM	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	B/C	An individual scrub specimen with reasonable form.	10+	C1
G1	Group – Ash & Willow	<300	<11.0	SM-EM	3.0 av				0.0	C	As elf seeded group between buildings with poor form and low potential.	10+	C2
G2	Group – 2 Sycamore, 1 Alder, 4 Goat Willow & 3 Birch	200-600	<12.0	SM-M	5.0 av				1.8	B	A group of mostly multi-stemmed specimens adjacent the brook. Some previous excavation in bank area adjacent semi-mature specimens. The Birch are poorly formed specimens. The three larger specimens (Sycamore & Alder) are right on edge of brook.	20+	B2
G2a	Group – 2 Alder & 1 Sycamore	<150	<6.0	SM	2.0 av				0.0	B	Young self sown multi-stemmed specimens.	10+	C2

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					N	**E**	**S**	**W**					
G3	Group – Goat Willow, Ash & Birch	<300	<10.0	SM-EM	4.0 av				0.0	B	A linear group of self sown specimens on bank of brook. Pre-dominantly multi-stemmed Goat Willow.	20+	B2
G3a	Group – Goat Willow & Ash	<250	<8.0	SM	4.0 av				0.0	B	A linear group of self sown specimens on bank of brook.	20+	B2
G4	Group – Goat Willow, Sycamore & Alder	<400	<13.0	SM-EM	3.0 av				0.0	B/C	A scattered group of scrub specimens adjacent and within a stone wall. The trees within the wall are mainly Goat Willow, which will require removal.	10+	C2
G5	Group – 1 Alder & 4 Sycamore	<400	<13.0	EM	5.0 av				0.0	B/C	Self seeded co-dominant multi-stemmed specimens located on bank of brook adjacent existing building.	20+	B2
G6	Group – Ash, Sycamore & Goat Willow	<300	<8.0	SM	3.0 av				0.0	C	A group of self sown specimens adjacent stone retaining walls. Poor location.	5-10	U
G7	Group – Crack Willow, Sycamore, Ash, Goat Willow & Elderberry	<600	<16.0	SM-M	7.0 av				0.0	B/C	A copse of trees; pre-dominantly Crack Willow with self seeded Ash & Sycamore now growing right up to the building. Some Crack Willow stems are more or less touching the adjacent residential property. Low potential within residential development. – **Clear stems from property.**	10+	C2
G8	Group – Sycamore & Goat Willow	<300	<11.0	EM	4.0 av				1.8	B/C	A self seeded co-dominant group. Several stems too close to existing stone walls; future risk of damage.	10+	C2

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G9	Group – Alder, Sycamore & Willow	<500	<16.0	EM-M	6.0 av				0.0	B	Group located on bank of brook; the Alder and Sycamore are the dominant specimens.	20+	B2
G10	Group – Ash, Willow & Alder	<400	<14.0	SM-EM	4.0 av				0.0	B	A mixed group located on bank of brook; several young stems compromising the wall. One large Sycamore present. – **Clear stems touching the wall.**	20+	B2
G11	Group – Sycamore, Goat Willow, Alder & Ash	<400	<12.0	SM-EM	4.0 av				0.0	B	A mixed group located on bank of brook with several dominant specimens present. Several young stems compromising the wall. – **Clear stems touching the wall.**	20+	B2
G12	Group – 1 Alder & 1 Sycamore	<600	<13.0	EM	5.0 av				0.0	B	Co-dominant multi-stemmed specimens located on bank of brook with reasonable form.	20+	B2
G13	Group – 3 Ash	<300	<11.0	EM	5.0 av				0.0	B	Co-dominant young multi-stemmed specimens located on bank of brook one stem leaning toward highway. – **Remove stem.**	20+	B2
T6	Sycamore	320	12.0	EM	4.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	1.8	B	A co-dominant specimen located within corner of cut grass area with reasonable form.	20+	B2
G14	Group – 1 Norway Maple & 1 Cherry	<380	<11.0	EM	5.0 av				1.8	B	Co-dominant specimens located within cut grass area with reasonable overall form. – **Crown lift Maple over highway to clear by approx 5m.**	20+	B2

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T7	Lombardy Poplar	700	13.0	M	5.0	5.0	7.0	6.0	4.0	B	An individual specimen located within shrub area with reasonable form but has previously had a large limb removed on northern side. Low potential due to species and location.	10+	C1
G15	Group – 2 Horse Chestnut & 1 Sycamore	<800	<15.0	EM-M	9.0 av				1.0	B	A group containing two mature co-dominant Horse Chestnut with minor decay on the stems and several large limbs with some stress ribs present. The Sycamore is early-mature with reasonable form. – **Crown lift Horse Chestnut over highway.**	20+	B2
G16	Group – Sycamore, Willow & Birch	<400	<13.0	SM-EM	5.0 av				0.0	B/C	A linear strip of self seeded specimens adjacent boundary wall. Low potential due to location and level changes.	10+	C2
G17	Group – 2 Alder	<600	<12.0	M	8.0 av				0.0	B	Co-dominant stems with good overall form. Located adjacent to brook.	20+	B2
T8	Alder	400	12.0	EM	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	B	Co-dominant specimen with good form located adjacent to brook.	20+	B2
G18	Group – Crack Willow, Alder & Goat Willow	<700	<14.0	Y-M	-	-	-	-	0.0	B	A large group of mostly scrub Alder & Goat Willow on a raised bank area with a dominant Crack Willow in the centre.	20+	B2
G19	Group – Willow & Alder	<280	<11.0	Y-SM	-	-	-	-	0.0	C	Self seeded young scrub growing adjacent to wall.	10+	C2

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					N	**E**	**S**	**W**					
T9	Laburnum	200	5.0	EM	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	C	An individual specimen within formal grass area with poor form and decay on stem and within forks. Low potential.	10+	C1
T10	Cherry	400 comb	5.0	EM	4.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	B/C	An individual specimen forked at base within formal grass area. Poor form and braches affecting building. Low potential.	10+	C1
G20	Group – 4 Sycamore, 1 Beech & 1 Lime	<450	<14.0	EM	5.0 av				2.0	B/C	A co-dominant group of fairly poor specimens. The Beech has an acute lean toward the highway but the Sycamore to its rear is reasonable. The other Sycamore are mostly multi-stemmed self seeded specimens and the smaller one is in decline. The Lime is too close to the wall. – **Fell and treat stump of Lime.**	10+	C2
G21	Group – 2 Horse Chestnut, 2 Lime & 1 Thorn	<650	<15.0	EM-M	6.0 av				1.0	B/C	The Horse Chestnut exhibit reasonable form. The Lime are very close to the wall and the Thorn is in decline with significant stem decay. – **Fell Thorn and crown lift the 2 Lime and 1 Chestnut to approximately 5m.**	20+	B2
G22	Group – 1 Sycamore & 1 Horse Chestnut	<700	<13.0	EM-M	6.0 av				2.0	B/C	The Sycamore is the dominant specimen with low branches over wall affecting highway. – **Crown lift Sycamore to approximately 5m.**	20+	B2
T11	Ash	680	16.0	M	7.0	11.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	C	A poor specimen with an acute lean over the retaining wall and dieback within the crown. – **Fell and treat stump.**	5-10	U

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					N	**E**	**S**	**W**					
T12	Sycamore	740	17.0	M	6.0	3.0	6.0	8.0	5.0	B	A dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T13	Sycamore	540	15.0	M	4.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	C/D	A poor specimen pushing on retaining wall. – **Fell and treat stump.**	0-5	U
T14	Lime	420	12.0	EM	5.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	2.0	B	A co-dominant reasonable specimen. – **Remove hanging branches.**	20+	B2
T15	Elm	460	11.0	EM	4.0	8.0	5.0	2.0	2.0	B/C	A poor specimen with an acute lean over retaining wall. Low potential.	10+	C2
T16	Ash	450	15.0	EM	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	2.5	B	A co-dominant specimen with reasonable form.	20+	B2
T17	Ash	920	17.0	M	7.0	9.0	2.0	6.0	4.0	C	A large specimen located very close to retaining wall with poor form and previous major limb loss. – **Fell and treat stump.**	10+	C2
T18	Sycamore	940	17.0	M	7.0	10.0	6.0	7.0	3.0	B	A large specimen close to the retaining wall with reasonable form, forked at 2m. Potential risk to the wall but no obvious signs at present.	20+	B2
T19	Birch	900 comb	11.0	EM	5.0	6.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	B/C	A multi-stemmed individual specimen with poor form and in a poor location.	10+	C1
G23	Group – 8 Sycamore, 1 Horse Chestnut, 1 Lime & 1 Norway Maple	<700	<14.0	EM-M	6.0 av				1.5	B	A co-dominant group located in slightly raised walled area. Good overall form but approximately 3 stems are very close to retaining wall. – Consider removal of 3 stems close to wall.	20+	B2

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G24	Group – Sycamore, Ash, Goat Willow & Birch	<600	<14.0	SM-M	5.0				0.0	B	A linear group of self sown specimens on bank of brook, which is quite steep at the western end.	20+	B2
G25	Group – Goat Willow & Ash	<500	<14.0	EM	5.0 av				0.0	B/C	Scrub specimens located on boundary of the site with several stem wounds present from previous site activities.	10+	C2
G26	Group – Goat Willow & Ash	<200	<11.0	Y-EM	3.0 av				0.0	B/C	Young scrub specimens located on boundary of the site.	10+	C2
T20	Ash	1000 comb	15.0	M	8.0	7.0	9.0	6.0	2.0	B	An individual multi-stemmed specimen with reasonable form. Some scarring on stems over site due to previous activities.	20+	B2
G27	Group – Thorn, Goat Willow, Alder, Whitebeam & Field Maple	<400	<14.0	Y-EM	4.0 av				0.0	B	A linear dense group of trees adjacent brook exhibiting good health and form. The Willow are mainly multi-stemmed. Some future works to keep footpath clear maybe required.	20+	B2
G28	Group – Goat Willow	400 av	<12.0	SM-EM	5.0 av				0.0	B	A fairly dense scrub area pre-dominantly multi-stemmed Goat Willow of a young age. Minor deadwood present.	20+	B2
G29	Group – 1 Ash, 1 Sycamore & 1 Willow	200 av	<8.0	SM	3.0 av				0.0	B	Self sown scrub trees within narrow verge adjacent brook and path.	10+	C2

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G30	Group – 1 Alder & 1 Goat Willow	200 av	<8.0	SM	3.0 av				0.0	B	Self sown scrub trees within narrow verge adjacent brook and path.	10+	C2
G31	Group – 2 Alder & 1 Goat Willow	<250	<8.0	SM	4.0 av				0.0	B	A linear group of self sown specimens on bank of brook.	10+	C2
T21	Alder	180	6.0	SM	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.0	B	A self sown specimen on bank of brook.	10+	C1
T22	Sycamore	150	5.0	SM	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	B	A self sown specimen on bank of brook.	10+	C1

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

2.4 Digital Photographs

T1 to T4 Goat Willow

G5 Multi-stemmed Sycamore

G7 Pre-dominantly Crack Willow

G7 Crack Willow affecting adjacent property

Alder in G9

G10 Young Ash, Willow & Alder

G15 Horse Chestnuts

T11 Ash acute lean over wall

T12 Sycamore affecting wall

T17 Ash with major limb loss

T18 Sycamore forked at 2m

G23 Sycamore stems close to wall

T20 Ash

G25 & G26

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Tree Assessment

In general the trees of the site were found to be in moderate to reasonable condition for their age and species and comprise of mostly self sown scrub, which may not be particularly appropriate for residential development. The quality rating for the trees on or affecting this site can be summarised as follows:

U – 3 trees/groups
C – 26 trees/groups
B – 26 trees/groups
A – 0 trees/groups

3.2 Development

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

3.3 Implications Table

Tree No.	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Circle Radius (m)
T1	289.53	9.60
T2	221.67	8.40
T3	191.13	7.80
T4	91.61	5.40
T5	221.67	8.40
G1	<40.72	<3.60
G2	18.10 to 162.86	2.40 to 7.20
G2a	<10.18	<1.80
G3	<40.72	<3.60
G3a	<28.27	<3.00
G4	<72.38	<4.80
G5	<72.38	<4.80
G6	<40.72	<3.60
G7	<162.86	<7.20
G8	<40.72	<3.60
G9	<113.10	<6.00

Tree No.	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Circle Radius (m)
G10	<72.38	<4.80
G11	<72.38	<4.80
G12	<162.86	<7.20
G13	<40.72	<3.60
T6	46.32	3.84
G14	<65.33	<4.56
T7	221.67	8.40
G15	<289.53	<9.60
G16	<72.38	<4.80
G17	<162.86	<7.20
T8	72.38	4.80
G18	<221.67	<8.40
G19	<35.47	<3.36
T9	18.10	2.40
T10	72.38	4.80
G20	<91.61	<5.40
G21	<191.13	<7.80
G22	<221.67	<8.40
T11	209.18	8.16
T12	247.73	8.88
T13	131.92	6.48
T14	79.80	5.04
T15	95.73	5.52
T16	91.61	5.40
T17	382.90	11.04
T18	399.73	11.28
T19	366.44	10.80
G23	<221.67	<8.40
G24	<162.86	<7.20
G25	<113.10	<6.00
G26	<18.10	<2.40
T20	452.39	12.00
G27	<72.38	<4.80
G28	72.38 av	4.80 av
G29	18.10 av	2.40 av
G30	18.10 av	2.40 av
G31	<28.27	<3.00
T21	14.66	2.16

Tree No.	Root Protection Area (m^2)	Circle Radius (m)
T22	10.18	1.80

3.4 Standard of Work

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

3.5 Statutory Controls

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

3.6 Wildlife

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

APPENDIX ONE

Table 1 of BS 5837

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	**Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)**		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)			
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality **Note** – *Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.*		
	1 Mainly arboriculture qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboriculture features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pasture)
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Tree with no material conservation or other cultural value

APPENDIX

TWO

Tree Constraints Plan

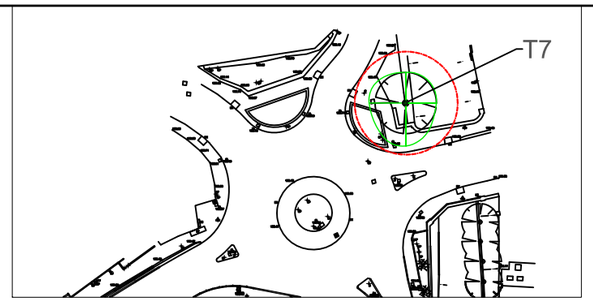
KEY

TREE LOCATION AND CONDITION

RPA

GROUP LOCATION AND CONDITION

CROWN SPREADS



NORTH EAST ROUNDABOUT

T7 T8 T9 T10 T11 T12 T13 T14 T15 T16 T17 T18 T19 T20 T21 T22

G1 G2 G2a G3 G3a G4 G5 G6 G7 G8 G9 G10 G11 G12 G13 G14 G15 G16 G17 G18 G19 G20 G21 G22 G23 G24 G25 G26 G27 G28 G29 G30 G31

Leisure Centre

SYCAMORE
HORSE CHESTNUTS
MAPLE
BEECH
SYCAMORE
CHERRY
ALDER
LIME
NORWAY MAPLE
HORSE CHESTNUT
WILLOW
SYCAMORE
WILLOW
SYCAMORE
CRACK WILLOW
SYCAMORE
SYCAMORE
SYCAMORE
WILLOW
WILLOW
ALDER
Alder
Sycamore
Alder
Goat Willow (em)
Sycamore (m)
Goat Willow & Birch (sm)
Alder (em)
Sycamore (m)
Ash (m)
Sycamore (m)
Ash
Sycamore (m)
Sycamore
Predominately Sycamore/ Ash
Goat Willow in Wall
Sycamore in adjacent Wall
Alder
Alder
Alder
Alder
Alder
Goat Willow

Tree Quality Assessment

Red – Trees of poor quality

Blue – Trees of moderate quality

Green – Trees of high quality

Grey – Trees of low quality

MILLTOWN, GLOSSOP

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

SCALE: 1/1000 @A3 | **DATE:** SEPT 15

DRAWING: MY413/MG/TREE/01A

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