

RJ TREE SERVICES



ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

**Brocklesby Ox Public House, Ulceby
Lincolnshire**

**Produced for:
MF Strawson Ltd
Pyewipe Farm
Aylesby Road
Great Coates
Grimsby, DN37 9NU**

**Produced by:
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Survey Date: 14 April 2010

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Summary

This survey appraises seven trees and two groups in accordance with the guiding principles of the British Standard 5837 (2005) Trees in Relation to Construction as shown in the survey schedule (Appendix 1). Each tree is identified by its common and botanical name and their dimensions including stem diameter at 1.5m from ground level, estimated height, crown radius at the four cardinal points and crown height are given in millimetres and meters accordingly. They are also given a condition category and a retention classification (see section 3. Inspection Details). One tree and one group are recommended for removal and three trees and one group are shown as a Low (C). Three further trees are shown as a Moderate (B) Classification.

1. Introduction

1.1 Written instructions were received from Mr J Steedman Planning Consultant on behalf of MF Strawson Ltd (the client) on the 09 April 2010 to survey the trees shown on the attached topographical Survey plan at the Brocklesby Ox Public House, Ulceby in Lincolnshire (The site).

2. Brief

2.1 The purpose of the survey is to make an assessment of the trees shown on the associated plan and to provide details of their Root Protection Areas (RPA) to aid and inform your proposed site layout.

2.2 A scheme to provide new residential dwellings is proposed at the site.

3. Inspection Details

3.1 An assessment of the subject trees was undertaken from ground level on the 14 April 2010 using current Visual Tree Assessment information and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837 (2005) Trees in Relation to Construction. The trees are recorded in the survey sheets in Appendix 1. The site visit was unaccompanied and no digging or drilling was undertaken.

3.2 No comment on the condition of any trees other than those recorded herein is attempted or inferred unless clearly stated.

3.3 In the case of groups of trees, only a general assessment has been made and the recorded condition and retention categories awarded are on the basis of what is typical of the group.

3.4 The weather conditions were generally clear with adequate visibility for surveying trees.

3.5 This survey is based on a topographical survey plan provided by the client. Each tree is shown on the plan thus: Tree1, Group 1 and so on.

4. Data Collection

4.1 The trees are identified by their common and botanical names. The identification is based on visual observations and the common name is listed first, with the botanical name in brackets. In some instances, it may be difficult to identify a particular tree without further detailed investigations. Where there is some doubt of the precise species of tree, a sp is shown after the genus. The species shown for groups represents the main constituent and there may be other minor species not listed. Common names are sometimes regional and may, therefore, vary in terms of the locality.

4.2 BS5837 (2005) suggests the following age classifications which have been supplemented to assist the reader:

Yng- Young tree/s of less than 1/3 life expectancy

Mid- Middle aged tree/s of 1/3-2/3 life expectancy

Mat- Mature tree/s of more or less full height, but with potential to increase in girth

O/M- Over Mature tree/s declining in health & stature

Vet- Veteran tree/s of significant & identifiable historical, ecological & conservation value

4.3 A retention category (Ret Cat) is given as follows to correspond with table 1 of BS5837 2005. See Appendix 7 for more detail:

A- Trees of a high quality and value and which are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of the suggested 40 years

B- Trees of moderate quality and value and which are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of the suggested 20 years

*C- Trees of low quality and value and which are in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for the suggested 10 years
Trees below 150mm diameter, which may be considered for transplanting*

Note: C category trees should only be retained where they will not pose a significant constraint upon development

R- Trees in such a condition, which should be removed for the reasons of sound arboricultural management or that any existing value would be lost within 10 years

4.4 The trees are given a supplementary condition category (Con Cat) thus:

- A- *Trees that appear to be in a good condition without any obvious defects*
- B- *Trees that appear to be in a moderately good physiological condition and or with only minor defects that can be addressed by pruning and or trees with an unbalanced shape or form*
- C- *Trees which are of a poor quality that are in decline with one or more obvious structural defects that can be addressed by major surgery*
- D- *Trees which are of a very poor quality with one or more significant defects & that are in an irreversible state of decline with a very limited safe life expectancy*
Dead trees

4.5 Trunk diameters are recorded in millimetres at 1.5m from ground level and immediately above the root flare in the case multi-stemmed trees. Stem diameters are measured on the up-slope side of the tree base on sloping-ground. A current maximum stem diameter is given to trees considered as a group.

4.6 Tree heights are estimated in metres and a mature height is given according to the guidelines shown in the NHBC Standards April 2006 Chapter 4.2, Table 12. A current maximum height is given to trees considered as a group.

4.7 Crown radii (Spread) are measured at the four cardinal points as follows and a crown clearance from ground level is given in metres:

- N- *North*
- E- *East*
- S- *South*
- W- *West*

4.7.1 The crown radius measurements are as accurate as possible, but in some instances are estimated (est) due to difficult ground conditions or restricted access as detailed in the survey schedule. In the case of groups, the maximum peripheral spread is given.

4.8 Brief comments are made on the overall health and condition of the trees in question and recommendations are given for any management works considered appropriate on the date of inspection and in relation to the brief.

5. Documents & Information Provided

- 5.1 The client provided a topographical survey plan and a copy of Tree Preservation Order 1984 Ulceby St Nicholas.

6. Site Location & Description

- 6.1 The proposed development area is positioned at the junction of High Street and Church Lane in Ulceby village centre. It is generally flat and is currently dominated by the main public house building. Further existing outbuildings are located on the eastern periphery of the site with a large hard surfaced parking area and substantial lawn to the south.
- 6.2 Other than one weeping willow (*Salix XChrysocoma*) growing directly to the rear of the main structure, the majority of trees are generally positioned on the periphery of the site.
- 6.3 Existing residential dwellings are located adjacent to the eastern, western and southern boundaries with a public highway to the north. Access is easily available by vehicle or on foot from the adjacent road.

7. Statutory Protection

- 7.1 Two trees 1 and 7 shown in the survey schedule are subject to Tree preservation Order 1985 Ulceby St Nicolas. I do not know if the site is located in a Conservation area. Your attention is drawn to Appendix 3.

8. Appraisal

- 8.1 The weeping willow (*Salix Xchrysocoma*) tree 1 is prominent within the site and has significant merit in terms of general public amenity in that it is easily visible from the adjacent Church Lane and High Street. However, weeping willow trees are not a particularly long lived species in comparison to for example oak (*Quercus robur*) or common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) as they are of an inherently more fragile structural makeup with a propensity to shed boughs; which is borne out in this case by the existing lateral limb fracture and the multiple ripped branch stubs.
- 8.2 Caution therefore should be exercised in terms of basing too much emphasis on this tree. Its retention should only be considered where there is sufficient space for it to grow and where funds and resources are available for its regular assessment and management. Hence, in this case it is my view that tree 1 is worthy of only just a Moderate (B) Category.
- 8.3 An assessment of the ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) trees 2 and 3 growing on or just outside the southern site boundary was significantly curtailed. Trees 2 and 3 are therefore assumed as a Moderate (B) Classification at this moment in time.
- 8.4 The young Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) trees shown in group 1 and as tree 4 are irrelevant in terms of the broad landscape. They are generally weak specimens that are recommended for removal (R).
- 8.5 Being planted in a row, the golden Leyland cypress (*X Cupressocyparis leylandii 'Castlewellan'*) trees in group 2 have merit as a screen between the site and the adjacent property. They do however have a reputation for becoming very large and overbearing; hence their retention is not ideal in terms of a residential development. However, the trees in group 2 are located outside the site boundary and any future management would need to be carried out with the cooperation of the land owners.
- 8.6 The cypress trees in group 2 are identified as a Low (C) Category.
- 8.7 It is recommended that the multi-stemmed ash tree 5 be cut to just above ground level and maintained by regular coppicing. It is not a particularly outstanding or unusual specimen and for that reason is shown as a Low (C) Category in concurrence with the inconsequential young ash tree 6.

- 8.8 The large ash tree 7 is located outside the site boundary by several metres. Therefore an adequate assessment of its structure was impossible. Nonetheless, its appearance was somewhat asymmetrical as a result of recent pruning to clear adjacent power cables and a large cavity was evident in the main stem. It is recommended that the tree owners ensure that an assessment is undertaken and that action be taken as necessary.
- 8.9 Tree 7 is at this point in time assumed as a Low (C) Classification with a view to it being possibly removed in the future depending on the findings of any further assessments.
- 8.10 Note: caution should be exercised when working on tree 7 given its proximity to the adjacent power cables. Further advice should be sought from the local power supply company.
- 8.11 No fungal fruiting bodies were identified within the site other than where clearly highlighted in the survey schedule and or appraisal.

8.12 General Recommendations

- 8.12.1 In situations where a build up of debris, snow and or plant growth has restricted an adequate assessment taking place; it is strongly advised that the offending debris and or plant growth be removed and that a further assessment be undertaken at the soonest opportunity.
- 8.12.2 To avoid confusion and on agreement (in writing) with the local planning authority, the trees selected for felling should be marked on site by the supervising Arboriculturalist using spray paint.
- 8.12.3 The tree works recommended in the associated tree survey should be completed at the soonest opportunity (ideally before development takes place) and to the standards described in Appendix 4.
- 8.12.4 Tree felling or pruning works should not be completed during the bird-nesting season where at all possible. Investigations must also be undertaken for signs of bats and other protected species and advice sought from appropriate agencies following any positive sightings. The disturbance of protected species is an offence, is covered by statutory law and could result in prosecution.
- 8.12.5 Those trees shown as a Low (C) Classification should only be retained where they will not prevent or constrain what might otherwise be construed as acceptable development.

9.0 The Trees in Relation to Development

- 9.1 Table 2 of BS5837 specifies how retained trees Root Protection Area's should be calculated. A Root Protection Area is the area equivalent to a circle with a radius of 12 times the stem diameter or 10 times in the case of multi-stemmed specimens. It is for an Arboriculturist to determine the Root Protection Area shape, which will be dependent upon site constraints. The Root Protection Areas are shown in the survey schedule and on the accompanying plan and should be capped at 15m.
- 9.2 New structures should ideally be placed outside the Root Protection Areas of retained trees so that they may co-exist with the minimum of conflict; and without, where practically possible, affecting the reasonable enjoyment of the proposed new dwellings. Any change to the surface or levels inside the root protection areas of the retained trees should be undertaken with caution and following specialist advice.
- 9.3 It is my advice that supplementary to the plan provided with this survey, a Tree Protection Plan should be produced by an Arboriculturist and submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) as it is likely that they will require such information. A Tree Protection Plan will identify the position of the protective fencing in relation to the proposed development once a final site layout has been agreed.
- 9.4 A further report sometimes described as an Arboricultural Implication Assessment (AIA) may be required by the LPA, which will assess issues including: Tree root protection distances, changes in levels, changes in surfaces, installation and layout of services, demolition of existing buildings, exposure due to tree removal, sunlight and shading, construction site access etc.

Appendix 1
Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Arboricultural Survey Schedule

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n H't m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
1	Weeping willow (<i>Salix XChrysocoma</i>)	Mat	20-40	11	16	7	7	7	7	1.5	910	B	B	Dead wood in crown, ripped stubs through branch framework, raised buttress roots & relatively recent pruning wounds Horizontal crack in lateral limb extending in an easterly manner over the adjacent existing car parking area Approximately 40% of root protection area affected by existing tarmac surface Prominent specimen within site & easily visible from adjacent public roads Subject to a TPO Management: Remove dead wood & cut ripped stubs back to branch collar as described in Appendix 4 Reduce weight of lateral limb highlighted above by approximately 30% Raise crown to 3m RPA: 10.9m

Abbreviations:

Age Class - Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran

Con Cat= Condition Category- A= Good. B= Fair. C= Poor, D= Dead

Ret Cat = Retention Category- A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove

> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

RPA = Root Protection Area

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n H't m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mid	-	10	23	7	6	5	7	2	450 est	-	B	<p>Dead wood in crown, dense ivy on stem Located outside site boundary; assessment restricted as a result Approximately 50% of root protection area affected by existing tarmac surface Located away from site frontage; limited value as an amenity</p> <p>Management: Remove dead wood & raise crown over site to 3.5m Clear ivy & gain access to base & stem & re-assess</p> <p>RPA: 5.4m</p>
3	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mid	-	10	23	7	6	5	7	2	600 est	-	B	<p>Dead wood in crown, dense ivy on stem Located on or just outside site boundary; assessment restricted as a result Approximately 50% of root protection area affected by existing tarmac surface Located away from site frontage; limited value as an amenity</p> <p>Management: Remove dead wood & raise crown over site to 3.5m Clear ivy & gain access to base & stem & re-assess</p> <p>RPA: 7.2m</p>

Abbreviations:

Age Class - Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran

Con Cat= Condition Category- A= Good. B= Fair. C= Poor, D= Dead

Ret Cat = Retention Category- A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove

> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

RPA = Root Protection Area

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n H't m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
4	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Yng	20-40	8	18	2	2	2	2	0.5	170	B	R	Insignificant specimen of little consequence to broad amenity Management: Remove RPA: N/A
5	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mid	20-40	11	23	5	5	5	5	3	800 est at GL	B-C	C	Previously maintained by regular coppicing-multi-stemmed at ground level as a result; stems attached by potentially fragile included unions Located away from site frontage; limited value as an an amenity Management: Cut stems back to ground level stool & maintain as such on a regular basis RPA: 8m est

Abbreviations:

Age Class - Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran

Con Cat= Condition Category- A= Good. B= Fair. C= Poor, D= Dead

Ret Cat = Retention Category- A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove

> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

RPA = Root Protection Area

Tree no	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est) m	Mat H't m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n H't m	Stem Diam mm	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
6	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Yng	20-40	6	23	3	3	3	3	1.5	260	-	C	Located on or just outside site boundary; assessment restricted as a result Located away from site frontage; limited value as an amenity Management: Gain access to base & stem & re-assess RPA: 3.1m
7	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mat	10-20	14	23	8	8	8	8	2	950 est	-	C	Large cavity on southern aspect on stem Located outside site boundary; assessment restricted as a result Asymmetrical form as a result of pruning due to its proximity to adjacent power lines Subject to a TPO Management: Gain access to base & stem & re-assess RPA: 11.4m

Abbreviations:

Age Class - Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran

Con Cat= Condition Category- A= Good. B= Fair. C= Poor, D= Dead

Ret Cat = Retention Category- A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove

> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy

RPA = Root Protection Area

Group Survey Schedule

Grp	Species	Age	Life exp	Height (est max) m	Mat H't (max) m	Crown Spread m				Cr'n Height (max) m	Stem Diam mm (max)	Con Cat	Ret Cat	Comments & Recommendations
						N	E	S	W					
1	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Yng	10-20	8	18	2	2	2	2	1	190	C	R	Pair of insignificant coniferous trees with very limited value as an amenity Management: Fell RPA: N/A
2	Leyland cypress (<i>XCupressocyparis leylandii</i> 'Castlewellan')	Mid	20-40	6	18	2	2	2	2	1	150	-	C	Row of coniferous trees with limited impact on public amenity Assessment restricted Located outside site boundary; some merit as a screen between the site & the adjacent property if managed regularly Management: Reduce crowns by 25% RPA: 1.8m max

Abbreviations:

Age Class - Yng = Young. Mid = Middle aged. Mat = Mature. OM = Over mature. Vet= Veteran

Phys Cat= Physiological Condition Class- A= Good. B= Fair. C= Poor, D= Dead

Stc Cat= Structural Condition Category- A= Good. B= Fair. C= Poor, D= Dead

Ret Cat = Retention Category- A= High. B= Moderate. C= Low. R= Remove

> = Greater than. <= Less than. est = Estimate. max = Maximum. H't = Height. C'n = Crown. CV = Cultivar. GL=Ground level, exp=Expectancy, m=metres,

RPA = Root Protection Area

Appendix 2
Bibliography

Bibliography

British Standards 5837 (2005), Trees in Relation to Construction-Recommendations, British Standard Institute

British Standards 3998 (1989) Recommendations for Tree Work, British Standard Institute

Lonsdale D (1999), Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment & Management, The Stationary Office

Mynors C (2002), The Law of Trees, Forests & Hedgerows, London, Sweet & Maxwell

National House Building Council (2006), Standards-Chapter 4.2

Appendix 3
Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

Tree Preservations Orders

A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a local planning authority (LPA) to protect individual, groups, areas of trees and woodlands. The legislation on TPO's is in *Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990*. **Written consent from the Local Planning Authority must be obtained before any work can take place on protected trees.** Failure to acquire written consent from the LPA may result in prosecution. In some cases a dead, dying and dangerous exemption will apply; you should contact your LPA for more details.

Conservation Areas

The law relating to Conservation Areas is in Part II of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Conservation Areas are usually designated to conserve the architectural or historical interest and the character or appearance of an area often, but not always, based around listed buildings other buildings and landscape features including trees. **Anyone proposing to cut down or carry out work on a tree in a Conservation Area is required to give the local planning authority six weeks prior notice** to enable the tree to be considered for protection by a Tree Preservation Order. Failure to give the LPA six weeks' notice of intent may result in prosecution.

The six week notice gives the LPA only one of two options as follows: to impose a TPO in respect of those trees or some of those trees subject to the notice. This prevents any works being carried out without the express, written consent of the LPA. The alternative is to do nothing.

In some cases a dead, dying and dangerous exemption will apply; you should contact your LPA for more detail.

Appendix 4
Tree Work Guidelines

Tree Work Guidelines

The tree pruning works recommended in the survey sheets shall be undertaken by a qualified and experienced Arborist to the minimum standards described in BS3998: 1989 'Recommendations for Tree Work' and in accordance with the principles of Natural Target Pruning.

Branches should, where appropriate, be pruned back to the branch collar or left at an angle equal but opposite to the branch bark ridge where no collar is visible. In the case of branch or crown reduction the limb/s should be reduced back to a growth point no smaller than 1/3 of the size of the branch being removed.

The crown/branch reduction and thinning works should be measured as a percentage of the entire crown/branch. Crown reduction works should not be miss-construed as topping or lopping.

Final cuts should be left without rip or tear and no wound paint applied.

On no account should climbing irons or spikes be used during any works other than felling.

Appendix 5
Qualifications, Experience, Professional Development
& Membership of Professional Organisations

Qualifications & Experience

I currently hold a BTEC Higher National Diploma, a National Certificate in Arboriculture and a City & Guilds in Amenity Horticulture.

I have over twenty years experience in the arboricultural and landscape management industries, which spans the public and commercial sectors in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Being experienced in practical tree care I worked as a climbing Arborist for nearly six years, a tree nursery worker and an Instructor in Arboriculture at Myerscough College (formerly The Lancashire College of Agriculture and Horticulture). I have over five years experience as a local authority Arboricultural Officer.

Continuous Professional Development

I am committed to regularly attending industry seminars and courses.

Membership of Professional Organisations

I am a professional member of the Arboricultural Association the International Society of Arboriculture and an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

Appendix 6
Terms, Conditions & Limitations

Terms Conditions & Limitations

Trees should be assessed by a competent person on a regular basis. It is my recommendation that the trees discussed in this survey be assessed annually or more often where stated.

While, every effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no absolute guarantee can be given or is intended to the safety or otherwise of any tree or trees discussed in this survey or report. Extreme climatic conditions can on occasions cause damage to what appear to be healthy trees.

Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change quickly and without warning. Therefore the contents of this survey are valid for a period of one year only from the date printed on the title page of this survey.

The period of validity of this survey may be reduced if work is undertaken upon or if the conditions directly adjacent or in proximity to the tree/s or groups discussed herein are changed without prior consultation.

The recommended works and the retention categories of the trees discussed in this survey were relevant at the time and date of inspection and are based on the conditions seen on site.





On undertaking the recommended works, the arborist/tree surgeon must without delay report any defects that become apparent while climbing or working on the tree/s in question. Those defects must be reported immediately to the relevant project manager, landowner and or the author of this survey to enable the appropriate remedial action.

This survey is for the sole use of the client and refers only to the trees identified within. Any attempts to copy or apply its contents for any other purpose without the permission of the author may render it invalid.

No permission is intended or granted to work on any trees, shrubs or hedgerows discussed in this report without the prior permission of the landowner or their agent.

This survey in no way comments on or discusses tree-related subsidence or heave. Neither does it infer or attempt a subsidence or heave risk assessment.

Appendix 7
BS5837 (2005) Table 1

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	Criteria			Identification on Plan
Category R Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within ten years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R Category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby) e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R Category tree used as a bat roost; installation of bat box in nearby tree).			DARK RED 
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	Criteria – Subcategories			Identification on Plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Those of a high quality and value: no such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (eg avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN 
Category B Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (i.e. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better A Category specimens) or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	MID BLUE 
Category C Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY 
NOTE: Whilst C Category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation				