



BS5837 – Arboricultural Report

Hennerton House

Prepared for

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References

- British Standards Institution (2012). *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*.
- British Standards Institution (2010). *BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work: Recommendations*.

1.0 Instruction

This BS5837 report has been instructed by Ann Olivarius - Hennerton House, Hennerton, Wargrave, RG10 8PD. I have been asked to produce a BS 5837:2012 Arboricultural Assessment to support a householder planning application with Wokingham Borough Council.

The site visit was carried out Monday 23rd March 2026.

All trees with a stem diameter over 75mm (measured at 1.5m above ground level) located on the proposed development site, or within influencing distance have been mapped, and measurements of height (estimated) and DBH (Dimeter at Breast Height – 1.5m above ground) have been taken along with crown spread. OTTIS Pear Technology has been used to calculate Root Protection Areas (RPA).

The trees were surveyed visually, externally and from ground level only. No samples or internal decay detection readings were taken for further analysis. Non-invasive inspection equipment was used (probe and mallet) to assess the trees structural integrity of the base and stem. Lazer tape measure has been used to take other relevant measurements.

This survey was undertaken during the winter season when trees were not in leaf. Assessment of physiological condition was therefore based on observable structural characteristics, bud development, bark condition and overall form.

Topographical surveys were not available for the purposes of this report. Therefore, exact tree positions may vary slightly; the report is intended for planning and tree management guidance, not for detailed engineering design. All Trees have been mapped using geo referenced site plans in conjunction with OTTIS Pear Technology.

2.0 Limitations

- The contents are intended for the sole use of the client and the property owner. No liability is accepted for their use by any other parties to advance an argument or claim (including legal or financial) without prior consent.
- No liability is accepted for defects hidden from view by soil, vegetation or other obstacles to access.
- Formal assessment of topography, drainage, service conduits, & soil conditions will not be made and are beyond the scope of this report.
- Specific laboratory investigations of soil properties (plasticity index, moisture content, soil suction pressure) will not be made and are beyond the scope of this report.
- This report has been prepared for the purposes of BS5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction) and is not intended to provide a comprehensive assessment of tree safety. Any references to defects, structural conditions, or potential safety concerns are preliminary observations only and should not be considered exhaustive.
- The management of tree health and safety remains the responsibility of the landowner or those in control of the land. It is recommended that a separate and detailed Tree Condition Survey be commissioned and undertaken by a suitably qualified and

experienced arboricultural consultant to assess structural integrity and risk, and to enable the discharge of the landowner's 'Duty of Care' under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984.

- Reports consider risk mitigation measures, as opposed to risk elimination. Thus, if the tree is retained, a level of risk will remain.
- Plants are biological organisms & change with time. Assessment remains valid for 12 months from the date of inspection, or until a major storm (Wind Force 6 +) and or significant snow fall is experienced.
- It is understood that any risks associated with these limitations are accepted by the clients.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

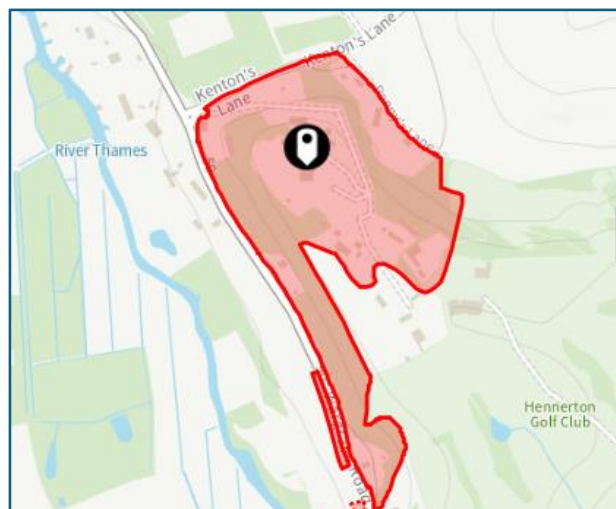
3.1 Tree Constraints

Tree constraints searches have been conducted as part of this report –

TPO - 2/1951 Tree Reference: W2

Further details of the TPO can be found -

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/c0ad4ce95f8e46cfb28bb8cb126eaec0>



TPO - 2/1951 Tree Reference: W2 – Hennerton House marked with pin.

A Woodland Tree Preservation Order (Woodland TPO) is a legal protection placed by a Local Planning Authority on an area of woodland, rather than on individual trees. It protects the woodland, including all trees within it, regardless of their size, species, or age.

Under a Woodland TPO, you must obtain written consent from the Local Planning Authority before carrying out works such as felling, lopping, topping, or damaging trees. The purpose is to safeguard the character, biodiversity, and long-term continuity of the woodland. Unlike individual TPOs, a Woodland TPO focuses on maintaining overall woodland cover, so replanting is often required if trees are removed. Carrying out unauthorised work on a TPO tree is a criminal offence and may result in prosecution and financial penalties.

3.2 The Site

The proposed site is located on the south-eastern boundary of the property. It is currently occupied by a single-storey timber shed constructed on a concrete slab. Immediately to the north and west lies an area of compacted gravel and hardcore surfacing, beyond which lie landscaped gardens.

Land to the south-east comprises adjacent third-party woodland.

The garden area to the south-west of the existing structure is approximately 1 metre higher than the construction ground level and is retained by a timber sleeper wall.

The proposed site is surrounded by a mixed range of mature trees, including oak, beech, and yew, together with a variety of younger class trees and shrubs.

The proposal is to remove the existing shed and replace with a smaller construction using the existing footprint.

Site and block plans can be found in the appendices.



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3

Plate 1 – Location of the existing timber structure, with third-party woodland visible to the south-east beyond. T011 behind structure, T002 to right of picture.

Plate 2 – Existing timber structure shown to the left of the photograph, viewed in a south-westerly direction. Compacted gravel and aggregate hardstanding is visible in the foreground. T002 to right of picture.

Plate 3 – View looking in a north-westerly direction from the location of the existing structure. T002 on left of picture. T003 to the right.

3.3 Trees

A tree category table is available in the appendices.

14 trees and 1 Hedge were surveyed in total.

BS5837 Category	Number of Trees
U Trees unsuitable for retention	0
A Trees of high quality	0
B Trees of moderate quality	8
C Trees of low quality	6
Trees and shrubs recommended for removal for development purposes	0

T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T008, T010, T011 – These mature trees have been assessed as having moderate public amenity value, due to their visual contribution and presence within the local environment. They are classified as Category B under BS 5837, indicating that they are of moderate quality and value with a remaining contribution of at least 20 years. These trees are subject to a Woodland Tree Preservation Order, reflecting their importance within the landscape and their legal protection.

The trees contribute significantly to the landscape character, providing structure, seasonal interest, and habitat value. Their large, mature form enhances their visual impact and ecological function, making them a valuable component of the site's green infrastructure.

T007, T007, T009, T012, T013, T0014 – These trees identified as Category C and are of moderate public amenity value, providing some visual and ecological contribution to the site, though of lower quality or significance than higher-grade specimens. These trees are generally part of the understorey or are younger, less mature specimens within the woodland.

Despite their smaller size or juvenile form, they remain protected under the Woodland Tree Preservation Order and contribute to the structural diversity and long-term potential of the site.

T005, T006, T007, T008, T009, T010 – Are located outside the property boundary on third party land.

T012, T014 and H001 – located the south-west of the existing structure and approximately 1 metre higher than the construction site ground level. This land is retained by a timber sleeper wall adjacent to the current structure.

3.4 Data tables

U Trees unsuitable for retention
A Trees of high quality
B Trees of moderate quality
C Trees of low quality

A tree category table is available in the appendices.

Data Tables

Ref.	Species	Full Structure	Measurements	Survey Notes	Retention Category	RPA	Measurements2	Recommendations
H001	Cypress x9 (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Hedge 9 trees	Height (m): 6 9 stems, avg.(mm): 150 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 0(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Cypress hedge extending away from the current structure. Hedge is planted in raised garden approximately 1 m above the ground level of the current construction.	C2	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 95 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T001	Small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 680 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 6S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Lowest Branch (m): 9(SE) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical for age and species	B1	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain

T002	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 960 Spread (m): 8N, 2E, 5S, 10W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 7(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Stem and base sound. Asymmetrical crown biased towards West. Eastern aspect at approximately 9m open cavity from historical branch tear. Socket cavity southeastern aspect at approximately 8 m. Union sound throughout Crown showing good vigour with bud growth.	B1	Radius: 11.5m. Area: 415 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Recommend climbing inspection to ascertain extent of decay in cavities at 8 and 9m, report any significant defects.
T003	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 790 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 9S, 8W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 8(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Base and stem sound. Southern aspect at approximately 1.5 m historic bark wound approximately 50 cm long by 10cm wide, heartwood exposed however bark occluding well, not a concern at this time. Stem bifurcates at approximately 8 m. Union sound throughout and canopy showing good vitality with bud growth.	B1	Radius: 9.5m. Area: 284 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T004	Small-leaved lime (<i>Tilia cordata</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 470 Spread (m): 5N, 5E, 5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Lowest Branch (m): 6(SW) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical for and species.	B1	Radius: 5.6m. Area: 99 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain

T005	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 770 Spread (m): 6N, 12E, 8S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 8 Lowest Branch (m): 8(NW) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical for age and species.	B1	Radius: 9.2m. Area: 266 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T006	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 450 Spread (m): 7N, 4E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Typical for age and species	C1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T007	Yew (<i>Taxus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 180 Spread (m): 6N, 3E, 1S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Typical for age and species	C1	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T008	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 880 Spread (m): 5N, 9E, 12S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Lowest Branch (m): 8(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical for ages and species	B1	Radius: 10.6m. Area: 353 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain

T009	Pine (<i>Pinus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 430 Spread (m): 0.5N, 0.5E, 7S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 4 Lowest Branch (m): 5(SW) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Showing some signs of die back, not a concern currently.	C1	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T010	Sequoia (<i>Sequoia sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 1100 Spread (m): 7N, 7E, 7S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 7(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical for age and species	B1	Radius: 13.2m. Area: 547 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T011	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 530 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 5S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Lowest Branch (m): 7(N) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Southwestern aspect at base minor bark damage (10cm x 10cm) heartwood exposed, not a concern at this time.	B1	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T012	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Spread (m): 3N, 0E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3(S) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Although tree is located adjacent to current structure is situated in a raised garden approximately 1m above the ground level of the existing structure.	C1	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain

T013	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 170 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 3(N) Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Typical for age and species	C1	Radius: 2.0m. Area: 13 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain
T014	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 210 Spread (m): 1N, 3E, 3S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Although tree is adjacent to current structure, it sits in a raised garden approximately 1 m above the ground level.	C1	Radius: 2.5m. Area: 20 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good Public Amenity Value: Moderate	Retain

3.5 Definitions of terms

Tree Identification Individual trees are identified with the prefix ‘T’. Groups of trees forming cohesive features, whether aerodynamic (shelter), visual (screening) or cultural (parkland), are identified with the prefix ‘G’. Hedgerows and woodlands are referenced as ‘H’ and ‘W’ respectively.	Age Classification Trees are categorised by age class as follows: • Young (Y): First quarter of life expectancy • Semi-mature (SM): Second quarter • Early Mature (EM): Third quarter • Mature (M): Fourth quarter • Over Mature (OM): Exceeding typical life expectancy • Veteran (V): Exhibiting recognised veteran characteristics
Species Species are recorded by both their common and Latin names within the schedule contained in Appendix C. Within the main body of the report, species are referred to by their common names.	Physiological and Structural Condition The physiological and structural condition of each tree, group, hedgerow and woodland is assessed from ground level. Structural condition is described as Good, Fair or Poor, and physiological condition as Good, Fair, Poor, Moribund or Dead. Where relevant, observations are made regarding form, taper, forking habit, storm damage, decay, fungal fruiting bodies, pests and other defects. Where access is restricted, condition assessments are based on visible external indicators.
Height Tree heights are estimated on site and recorded in metres. All measurements are approximate.	Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) The Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) is expressed in years and reflects species characteristics alongside the observed physiological and structural condition. Trees with longer anticipated contributions are generally of greater significance in informing development layout and retention decisions.
Stem Diameter Stem diameter for single-stemmed trees is measured at 1.5 metres above ground level and recorded in millimetres. For multi-stemmed trees, each principal stem is measured separately. Where stems fork or exhibit swelling, measurements are taken at the narrowest point below the irregularity. Where access to the trunk is restricted, stem diameter is estimated they are identified within the survey schedule.	Category Grading Each tree has been assigned a category grading in accordance with BS5837:2012, reflecting its overall arboricultural value. Further details of the categorisation methodology are provided in the appendices of this report.
Crown Spread Radial crown spread is measured in metres to the nearest 0.5 metre (rounded up) and recorded for the four cardinal points where access permits. Where access is restricted, measurements are estimated and identified in the survey schedule. The canopy spreads shown on the accompanying plans reflect site measurements.	Preliminary Management Recommendations Any management recommendations provided are advisory and do not constitute a detailed specification for works. Where tree works are recommended, they should be undertaken by a suitably qualified arboricultural contractor in accordance with recognised best practice, including BS3998:2010 – Tree Work: Recommendations. In some cases, further investigation may be recommended to determine the extent or significance of observed defects, or to confirm the assigned category grading. Where management works are advised, an indicative timeframe for implementation is provided.
First Significant Branch and Canopy Height The height and direction of the first significant branch are recorded, together with the average canopy height above ground level.	

3.6 Recommended Tree Works and Tree Protection.

There is no work to trees required for the demolition of existing structure or construction of the proposed structure.

Although outside the scope of this report it is recommend that a climbing inspection takes place of **T002** to ascertain extent of decay in cavities at 8 and 9m, and any significant defects are reported to inform possible future mitigation works.

The Root Protection Areas of **T001, T002, T003, T008, T009 and T011** extend into the proposed construction footprint and associated working area. Notwithstanding this overlap, no groundworks, excavation, changes in level, or installation of new surfacing are proposed within the RPAs.

The proposed structure, which is of a smaller footprint than the previous structure, is to be constructed entirely upon the existing concrete slab. As such, there will be no direct incursion into the soil profile, no root severance, and no additional compaction of the rooting environment beyond the established site conditions. In accordance with the principles of BS5837:2012, the existing slab will continue to provide effective protection to the underlying rooting environment throughout the construction phase.

Given that the area is already subject to historic compaction and consolidated surfacing, additional temporary ground protection matting is not considered necessary, as it would provide no meaningful additional protection to the underlying rooting environment.

Due to the confined nature of the site and the spatial relationship between the existing/ proposed construction and adjacent trees, it is not feasible to install standard protective fencing in accordance with BS5837:2012.

To prevent mechanical damage to the stems of retained trees **T001, T002 and T011**, robust trunk protection will be installed prior to commencement of works. Outlined in AMS.

It is acknowledged that the proposed structure may incorporate an overhanging roof element requiring the installation of supporting posts. Where such posts are required within or adjacent to the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees, the location of each post footing shall be set out to minimise incursion into the RPA wherever practicable. Any excavation required for the installation of supporting posts shall be undertaken by careful manual excavation under direct arboricultural supervision, in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012. Should significant roots be encountered, the final position of the supporting posts may require minor adjustment on site subject to arboricultural advice.

The principal arboricultural risk associated with construction activity in this location relates to spillages, cement washout, fuel contamination, and material storage, rather than additional compaction. This has been addressed in the method statement.

4.0 Arboricultural Method Statement.

This method statement has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. It sets out the measures required to protect retained trees and their Root Protection Areas (RPAs) during the proposed development.

Tree Protection

All retained trees and RPAs will be protected in accordance with the approved Tree Protection Plan (TPP). Stem and trunk Protection will be installed as shown on the TPP and maintained for the duration of construction.

This will comprise:

- A freestanding scaffold framework constructed around each tree at risk
- Timber scaffold boards (or equivalent) fixed vertically to the scaffold frame
- Protection to a minimum height of 2.0–2.5 metres above ground level
- A clear separation between the scaffold frame/boarding and the tree stem to avoid direct pressure
- Where necessary, hessian or similar cushioning material installed to prevent abrasion

All contractor access, storage, and working operations shall be confined to the existing slab and compacted hardstanding only.

Under no circumstances shall plant, materials, spoil, or personnel access extend beyond the existing surfaced area into adjacent soft landscape or unprotected ground within the RPA.

Demolition Method

- The wooden structure shall be dismantled section by section, starting from the side furthest from retained trees where practicable.
- Sections shall be lowered vertically onto the existing slab rather than dragged across the slab or surrounding ground.
- Hand tools or small machinery shall be used for removal of the wooden structure.
- All removed timber and debris shall be temporarily stored on the existing slab only.
- No stockpiling of materials or debris shall occur on soft ground within the RPA.

Construction Works

The proposed structure will be erected within the existing footprint. No additional excavation will take place within RPAs.

Any excavation required for the installation of supporting posts shall be undertaken by careful manual excavation under direct arboricultural supervision, in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837:2012. Should significant roots be encountered, the final position of the supporting posts may require minor adjustment on site subject to arboricultural advice.

Mixing of wet materials

All mortar, concrete, screed, plaster, grout, resin, and similar wet-trade materials shall be mixed only within a designated mixing station located on the existing slab surface.

The designated mixing area shall comprise:

- proprietary mortar bath or mixing tray
- impermeable drip tray
- heavy-duty polythene sheet beneath
- raised lip / bunded edge containment
- minimum spill containment area of approximately 1m x 1m

Cement Washout and Spill Prevention

Under no circumstances shall cement washings, concrete residues, plaster washout, lime slurry, or any alkaline waste materials be discharged onto:

- gravel surfacing
- hardcore
- adjacent soil
- planted beds
- tree rooting areas

Washout water from tools, buckets, mixers, or trays shall be collected and removed from site appropriately.

No wash-down of equipment shall take place within the RPA.

Material Storage

All construction materials stored within the RPA shall be retained on the existing slab surface where practical.

Cement, lime, sand, and similar materials shall be stored:

- on pallets
- within sealed containers
- within enclosed bins
- above ground level where practicable

Fuel, oils, paints, adhesives, and similar liquid products shall remain in sealed containers when not in immediate use.

Spill Response Measures

A spill response kit shall be always kept on site.

This shall include:

- absorbent granules
- absorbent pads
- heavy-duty waste bags
- shovel / scraper

In the event of accidental spillage, the material shall be immediately contained, absorbed, and removed from site.

The supervising arboriculturist shall be informed where any significant spill occurs within the RPA.

Fires

No fires will be lit on site, and burning of waste materials is strictly prohibited to avoid heat damage to trees or roots.

Protection of Tree Stems and Canopies

No plant, machinery, tools, equipment, or materials shall be leaned against or attached to retained trees. Tree stems and branches must not be used to support cables, signage, or temporary fixings. Care will be taken to avoid mechanical damage to stems and low branches during all construction activities.

Unexpected Root Encounters

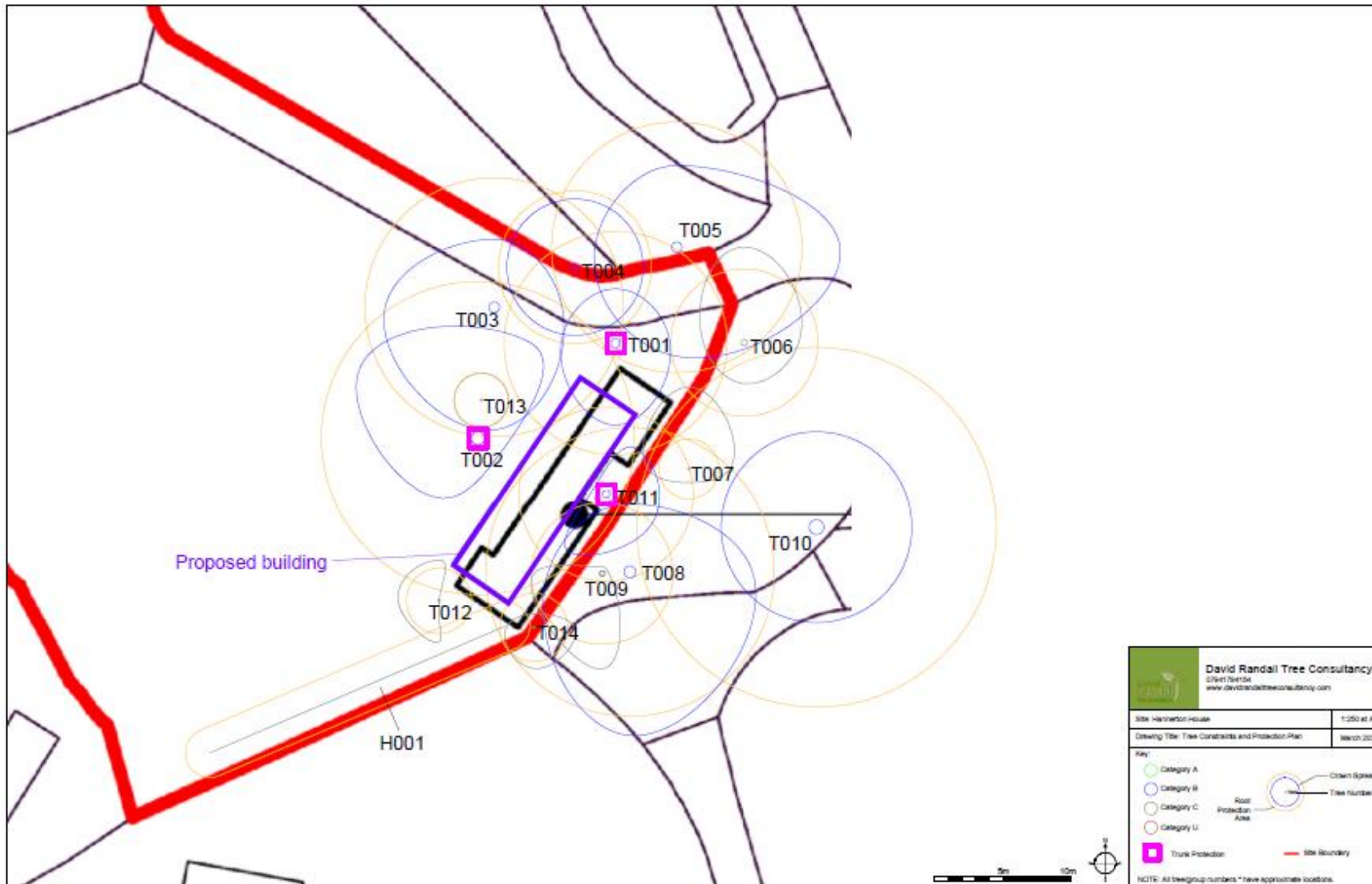
If any roots are unexpectedly exposed during works near RPAs, all works will cease immediately, and the project arboricultural consultant will be notified. Exposed roots will be kept moist and covered until appropriate action is agreed.

Site Supervision and Compliance

All contractors will be briefed on tree protection measures prior to commencing works. Tree protection measures must not be removed, altered, or breached without written approval from the project arboricultural consultant.

5.0 Appendices

5.1 Tree Constraints and Protection Plan (A separate PDF copy will be made available with the Arboricultural report)



5.2 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality (*Table 1 BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*)

Category and definition	Criteria (Including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
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 category U trees (e.g. 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, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural 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 arboricultural 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)	See Table 2
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 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 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	See Table 2
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	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

6.0 Site location and block plan – (Hives Architects)

