



ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

**Land adjacent to St Columba's Close
Gravesend**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 PJC Consultancy has been instructed by Gravesham Borough Council to provide an initial arboricultural survey of land adjacent to St Columba's Close in Gravesend. The survey is to be undertaken in accordance with BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' and the planning policies of Gravesham Borough Council.

1.2 Survey objectives

- 1.2.1 This survey has been undertaken with the following objectives:
- To survey all trees within and adjacent to the site with trunk diameters of 75mm or more at a height of 1.5m.
 - To assess the quality and value of the existing tree stock in terms of arboricultural, landscape, historical/conservation, or public amenity value.
 - To provide information relating to planning constraints that may restrict works to trees at the site.
 - To provide an assessment of the material constraints posed by the existing tree stock on potential future developments at the site.
 - To aid the design process, ensuring prospective developments integrate appropriately with the existing tree stock, to maximise the potential of the proposed development site.

1.3 Contents of report

- 1.3.1 This report includes the following:
- A summary of the existing tree stock and notable arboricultural features.
 - Tree constraints plan in accordance with BS5837: 2012.
 - Tree survey schedule containing the relevant measurements and information for each tree or tree group as required in BS5837: 2012.

1.4 Documents and information provided

- 1.4.1 The following documents were used to aid the preparation of this report:
- Topographical Survey ref: 16204/T/03-03



2 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Tree survey information

2.1.1 The following information was recorded in the tree survey schedule for each individual tree (average dimensions are recorded for groups):

- Tree reference number. (T=tree, G=group). Tree numbers suffixed with PA on the tree constraints plan indicate that the tree position is approximate.
- Species (common and scientific name).
- Overall tree height (m).
- Stem diameter (mm) per stem or average diameter for multi-stemmed trees with six or more stems.
- Branch spread (m) measured to the four cardinal points.
- Existing height (m) above ground level of lowest significant branch and direction of growth (for individual trees only).
- Existing height (m) above ground level of canopy.
- Age class (young, semi mature, early mature, mature, over mature or veteran).
- Physiological condition (good, fair, poor).
- Structural condition (good, fair, poor).
- Comments (general description of tree(s) including any notable features).
- Preliminary management recommendations (prescriptions for tree management processes based on the current land use and not related to the prospective development).
- Tree categorisation (see below).
- Root protection area (m²).
- Root protection radius (m).

2.2 Tree categorisation

2.2.1 The condition and value of each tree was evaluated based on the current land use. Each tree or tree group has been awarded either category A, B, C or U and a subcategory of either 1,2 or 3 or a combination of the subcategories.

2.2.2 Tree categorisation summary:

- A – Trees of good condition and high arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of forty years.
- B – Trees of moderate condition, with minor defects or sub-optimal form but are still of modest arboricultural, landscape or conservation value. Must have a potential life span in excess of twenty years.
- C – Unremarkable trees of poor condition or form with limited arboricultural, landscape or conservation value, or trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. Must have a potential life span in excess of ten years.
- U – Trees of such impaired condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for more than ten years. These trees do not



need to be removed if they are not dangerous and do not conflict with the proposed development, but should not be considered a constraint to development.

2.2.3 Tree sub categorisation summary:

- 1 – Trees have mainly arboricultural value, e.g. trees of good condition, form and vitality or rare tree species.
- 2 – Trees have mainly landscape value, e.g. trees of landscape prominence, that serve to screen unsightly views or that are required for privacy. Also trees present in groups that attain higher collective rating that they would as individuals.
- 3 – Trees with mainly cultural value including conservation, e.g. commemorative trees, trees of historical significance or veteran trees.

2.2.4 Each tree can only be categorised as A, B or C but may comply with more than one subcategory. A cascade chart further explaining how tree categorisation is decided is included in Appendix 3.

2.3 Root protection areas

2.3.1 A root protection area represents a calculation of the minimum volume of rooting medium required to support a tree. It is a standardised calculation based on the stem diameter(s) measured at 1.5m and is not necessarily representative of the actual root spread or total rooting area of a tree. The formulas used to calculate root protection areas are shown below:

Table 1: Root protection area formulas

Number of stems	Root protection area formula
Single stemmed trees	$\frac{(\text{stem diameter (mm)} \times 12)^2 \times \pi}{1000}$
Trees with two to five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{stem diameter } 5)^2}$
Trees with more than five stems	$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$

2.3.2 The root protection areas are plotted onto the tree constraints plan in Appendix 1 and are recorded in the tree survey schedule in Appendix 2. These are represented as a circle on the plan (unless significant rooting constraints are present), and are colour coded depending on the category the tree has been awarded. Where existing site conditions/features are present that are deemed likely to have affected the root morphology, the root protection areas have been represented as a polygon of equivalent area.

2.3.3 The proposed layout should avoid level changes or the placement of new buildings and areas of hard standing within the root protection areas of retained trees. In certain situations, engineered solutions are available to allow construction within the root protection areas however further input from an arboriculturist should be sought regarding their site-specific viability before these methods are relied upon.

2.3.4 The disturbance of a tree's root system can result in crown dieback and even death of the tree. Roots are used to support the tree structurally as well as the absorption of moisture and nutrients from the soil. They also act as storage and transport for water and nutrients.



- 2.3.5 Direct damage such as root severance can lead to ill health, as can compaction of the soil by construction traffic, heavy plant and storage of materials. Changing the nature of the surface above the growing medium, (i.e. from porous to non-porous), can alter the resources available to the tree, which in turn can lead to its decline.
- 2.3.6 The majority of root growth is usually found within the top 600mm of soil. As such, even a shallow disturbance within a root protection area can potentially have a significant impact on the tree.
- 2.3.7 The root protection areas must be left free from excavation and disturbance and protected from compaction or contamination during any proposed works. Any construction works within a root protection area required for the proposed development must be justifiable within an arboricultural impact assessment.

2.4 Limitations of survey

- 2.4.1 The survey methodology was restricted to a visual tree assessment from ground level. No tree climbing or invasive ground investigation was carried out for this report. Where existing site constraints are present such as ivy covered trees, a very dense under-storey, or where trees are located on third party land to which access was not granted, tree dimensions were estimated by eye as accurately as possible.
- 2.4.2 This survey represents a preliminary overview of the condition and value of trees at the site. It is not a detailed assessment of any individual tree and although preliminary management recommendations are included, this report will not be sufficient to be used as a detailed condition and safety survey.
- 2.4.3 The information and measurements in this report are representative of the date of the site visit. The tree survey data will need to be updated to reflect tree growth and changes in the condition of the trees after prolonged periods.



3 SITE VISIT AND SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1 Site visit

- 3.1.1 A site visit was carried out on 28th July 2022. The weather conditions at the time were clear and dry. The visibility was adequate for visual tree inspection from ground level. Deciduous trees were in leaf.

3.2 Site layout

- 3.2.1 The site comprises a residential estate located between St Columba's Close and St Patrick's Gardens in Gravesend. There are appartement blocks surrounding private garden areas and areas of communal green space. Trees and shrubs are located throughout the site and in the gardens of a number of third party residential properties that surround the site.

3.3 Findings

- 3.3.1 A total of 29 individual trees and seven tree/shrub groups were surveyed. Their locations are shown on the tree constraints plan at Appendix 1 and details and measurements are sown in the tree survey schedule at Appendix 2.
- 3.3.2 A summary of their British Standard categorisation is shown at Table 2 below.

Table 2: Tree categorisation summary

Tree category	Individual tree	Tree group
A	-	-
B	6	1
C	18	5
U	5	1
Total	29	7

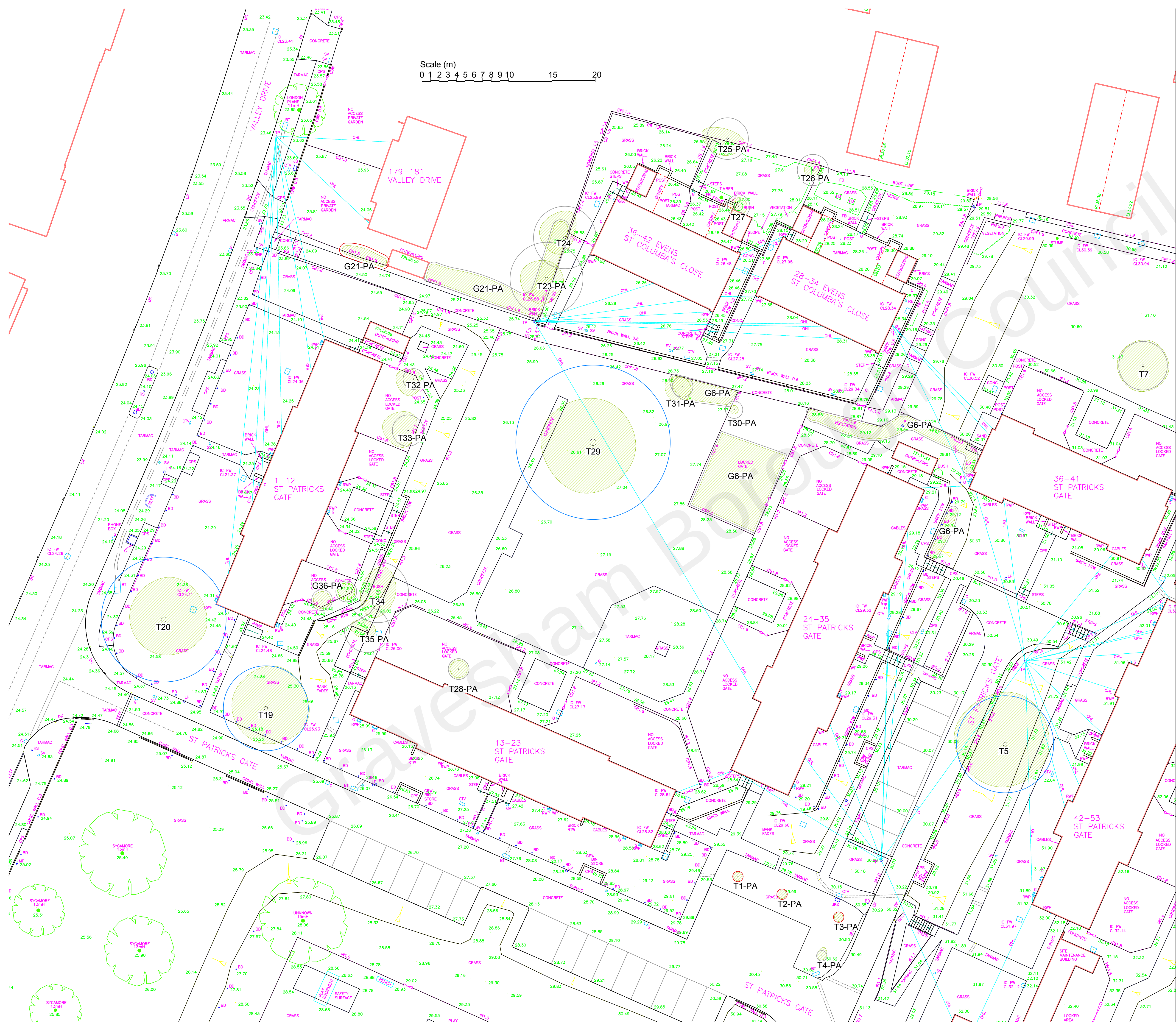
3.4 Statutory tree protection

- 3.4.1 Gravesham Borough Council Planning Department was contacted by e-mail to establish whether any tree preservation order (TPO) protects the trees at this site. It was reported on 28th July 2022 that no TPO protects the trees on this site.
- 3.4.2 Any persons proposing to undertake tree works should still check the status of the trees with the local planning authority prior to undertaking any tree works. Failure to adhere to the TPO legislation could lead to prosecution and if convicted a fine and criminal record. The crown of a tree and its roots are protected. The person carrying out the works, the person instructing the works and the Directors of that company are potentially liable. Failure to check whether tree/s are the subject of TPO/s could not be used as mitigation.
- 3.4.3 The site is not in a Conservation Area.



Appendix 1: Tree Constraints Plan

Gravesham Borough Council



- Key:**
- Root protection area for category B* tree
 - Root protection area for category C* tree
 - Root protection area for category U* tree
 - Tree canopy

* Tree categorised in accordance with BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

Tree survey schedule contained within the arboricultural report ref. PJC/6115/22-01 contains further information for each tree.

This drawing should be viewed in colour.

Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Drawing no: PJC/6115/22/A Rev: - Sheet number: 1 of 2

Client and site:
Gravesham Borough Council

Land adjacent to St Columba's Close
Gravesend

Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 28/07/2022

Scale: 1:200 at A1

Drawn by: PD

Checked by: LW



Key:

- Root protection area for category B* tree
- Root protection area for category C* tree
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- Tree canopy

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Tree numbers suffixed with PA indicate the tree position is approximate.

Drawing no: PJC/6115/22/A **Rev:** - **Sheet number:** 2 of 2

Client and site:
Gravesham Borough Council

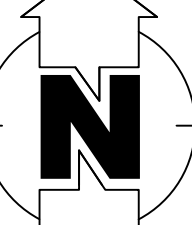
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Drawing title: Tree Constraints Plan

Date drawn: 28/07/2022

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Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

Gravesham Borough Council

Site: St Columba's Close

Survey date: 28/07/2022

Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T1	Callery pear (Pyrus calleryana)	4	50	N: 0.5 E: 0.5 S: 0.5 W: 0.5	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Young	Poor	Fair	Relatively newly planted tree. Almost dead, likely due to lack or watering before root system is established.	Could try regular watering until autumn, however tree is unlikely to be salvageable.	U	1.1	0.6
T2	Callery pear (Pyrus calleryana)	4	50	N: 0.5 E: 0.5 S: 0.5 W: 0.5	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Young	Poor	Fair	Relatively newly planted tree. Almost dead, likely due to lack or watering before root system is established.	Could try regular watering until autumn, however tree is unlikely to be salvageable.	U	1.1	0.6
T3	Callery pear (Pyrus calleryana)	3	50	N: 0.5 E: 0.5 S: 0.5 W: 0.5	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Young	Poor	Fair	Relatively newly planted tree. Almost dead, likely due to lack or watering before root system is established.	Could try regular watering until autumn, however tree is unlikely to be salvageable.	U	1.1	0.6
T4	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	4	50	N: 1 E: 0.5 S: 0.5 W: 0.5	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Young	Fair	Fair	Relatively newly planted tree. Does have an irrigation pipe at base but is still exhibiting symptoms of drought stress.	Water regularly until autumn.	C1	1.1	0.6
T5	Large leaf lime (Tilia platyphyllos)	13	470	N: 6 E: 5 S: 5 W: 6	Crown: 0 west Branch: 2 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Open grown habit. Phone line extends through crown. Low crown clearance over road.	Crown lift to 5m over road.	B1+2	99.9	5.6
G6	Mixed (predominantly elder, bramble, dogwood)	1-3	Under 75 average	1-2 average	0 average	Young-semi mature	Fair	Poor	Mixed, unmanaged shrubs/scrub.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	2.5 average	0.9 average

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T7	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	6	70 average x11 stems	N: 3 E: 3 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 1 north Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Previously crown lifted. Small dead elm at base.	Remove dead elm.	C1+2	24.4	2.8
T8	Viburnum (Viburnum spp.)	5	250 est	N: 4 E: 4 S: 4 W: 3	Crown: 0 average Branch: 1 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed shrub. Dense ivy on stems.	Fully sever ivy around base.	C1+2	28.3	3.0
T9	Cherry (Prunus avium)	11	440, 390	N: 6 E: 5 S: 5 W: 6	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant stems from 1m. Included bark in stem union. Open grown habit. Previously crown lifted.	Remove rope swing from crown.	B2	156.4	7.1
T10	Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	250	N: 3 E: 2 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 2 west Branch: 2 west	Semi mature	Good	Poor	Significant stem wound to 1.5m with decaying heartwood. Growing from base of offsite concrete path (damaging surface).	Tree is not considered imminently dangerous but is unlikely to be present in 10 years.	U	28.3	3.0
G11	Mixed (bramble dominant, elder)	1-5 average	Up to 100 (under 75 average) est	1-3 average	0-1 average	Young-early mature	Good	Poor	Large bramble areas on site boundary containing a number of inaccessible elders. Dense bindweed also present.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	2.5 average	0.9 average
T12	Cherry (Prunus avium)	8	250 est	N: 4 E: 3 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 3 average Branch: 3 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Located at top of bank. G11 prevents access to survey (all dimensions estimated from bottom of bank).	Clear path through G11 to enable comprehensive survey.	C1+2	28.3	3.0

Site: St Columba's Close
Survey date: 28/07/2022
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Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T13	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	100 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Located in private garden area. Pruned to have slender growth habit.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5	1.2
G14	Cherry (Prunus avium)	5-6 average	Up to 200 average est	2-4 average	0-2 average	Semi-early mature	Fair	Fair	Three offsite trees. Two overhang site and are smothered by ivy. Trees will inhibit repairs to boundary fence.	Sever ivy around base.	C1	18.1 average	2.4 average
G15	Leyland cypress (Cupressus X leylandii)	10-12 average	Up to 450 average est	N: 5 E: 4 S: 5 W: 5	Crown: 2 average Branch: 2 average	Semi mature-mature	Fair	Good	Third party trees viewed from site. Centre tree is smaller than outside two. Previously crown lifted but otherwise unpruned. Some chlorotic foliage.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	91.6 average	5.4 average
T16	Whitebeam (Sorbus aria)	8	320	N: 5 E: 3 S: 3 W: 4	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Tree leans north-west. No evidence of root plate movement. Previously crown lifted.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	46.3	3.8
T17	Cherry (Prunus avium)	10	250 est	N: 4 E: 1 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 1 west Branch: 2 west	Early mature	Poor	Poor	Third party tree viewed from site. Ivy clad stem. Extensive crown dieback at top. Lower crown overhanging site appears healthy.	Remove significant dead wood (suggestion only as dead wood is over third party garden).	C2	28.3	3.0
T18	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	150 est	N: 2 E: 3 S: 1 W: 1	Crown: 1 average Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Poor	No direct access to survey. Likely self set tree. Growing against garden fence. Short potential only.	No action required on date of survey.	U	10.2	1.8 (amended on tree constraints plan)

Site: St Columba's Close
Survey date: 28/07/2022
Surveyor: Peter Davies

Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T19	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	10	410	N: 5 E: 5 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 1 west Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Open grown habit. Historically pollarded to 3m. Visible from main road. Multiple wounds at old pollard knuckle.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	76.1	4.9
T20	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	12	600	N: 5 E: 5 S: 4 W: 4	Crown: 2 average Branch: 3 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Open grown habit. Historically pollarded to 3.5m. Prominent on main road. Multiple wounds at old pollard knuckle.	No action required on date of survey.	B2	162.9	7.2
G21	Mixed (Norway maple, elder)	2-5 average	Under 75 average	1-2 average	0 average	Young	Good	Poor	Likely self set saplings along both sides of fence (some in private ownership).	Remove to protect boundary fence.	U	2.5 average	0.9 average
G22	Mixed (elder dominant, privet)	3-5 average	Up to 150 average est	1-3 average	0 average	Semi-early mature	Fair	Poor	Offsite shrubs viewed from site. Located behind breeze block wall. Smothered by ivy.	Sever ivy around base (suggestion only as third party group).	C1	10.2 average	1.8 average
T23	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	8	350 est	N: 2 E: 2 S: 3 W: 3	Crown: 2 east Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Fair	Third party tree viewed from site. Dense ivy encroaches crown. Previously crown lifted. Over site.	Sever ivy (suggestion only as third party tree).	C1+2	55.4	4.2
T24	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	9	300 est	N: 3 E: 1 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 3 west Branch: 2 east	Mature	Fair	Fair	Third party tree viewed from site. Dense ivy encroaches crown. Previously crown lifted and reduced from building. Minor dieback at top.	Sever ivy (suggestion only as third party tree).	C1+2	40.7	3.6

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Tree Survey Schedule



Tree ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Branch spread (m)	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendation	Category grading	Root Protection Area (m ²)	Root Protection Radius (m)
T25	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	4	200 est	N: 1 E: 2 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 1 west Branch: 2 average	Mature	Good	Good	Offsite tree in private garden. Crown overhangs site.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1	2.4
T26	Hybrid poplar (<i>Populus X canadensis</i>)	9	150 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Crown: 1 average Branch: 1 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Located in private garden area. Only viewed from distance. Appears of reasonable condition but will not have space to reach full maturity.	No action required on date of survey.	C1+2	10.2	1.8
T27	Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	3	100 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Young	Good	Good	Small tree in private garden. Only viewed from distance.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5	1.2 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T28	Blue spruce (<i>Picea pungens</i>)	4	100 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 1	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Young	Good	Good	Small tree in private garden. Only viewed from distance. Will not be able to reach maturity without overshadowing residential windows.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5	1.2
T29	Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	13	460, 580	N: 5 E: 5 S: 6 W: 6	Crown: 1 average Branch: 3 south	Mature	Good	Fair	Dual stemmed from 1m. Open grown habit. Dense elder saplings around base. Prominent specimen in centre of estate. Some bacterial canker observed in crown.	No action required on date of survey.	B1+2	247.9	8.9
T30	Dwarf cypress (<i>Cupressus</i> spp.)	3 average	80 est	N: 0.5 E: 0.5 S: 0.5 W: 0.5	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Small ornamental tree in private garden area.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	2.9	1.0

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T31	Apple (Malus spp.)	4	100	N: 1 E: 1 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 1 south Branch: 1 south	Young	Good	Fair	Small fruit tree in dense bramble/ivy scrub area.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5	1.2
T32	Buddleia (Buddleja davidii)	4	100 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 2 W: 2	Crown: 0 average Branch: 0 average	Semi mature	Good	Good	Shrub in private garden area.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5	1.2
T33	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	150 est	N: 2 E: 1 S: 2 W: 3	Crown: 2 average Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Good	Shrub in private garden area.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	10.2	1.8
T34	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	7	80 average x9 stems	N: 3 E: 2 S: 3 W: 2	Crown: 0 north Branch: 1 average	Semi mature	Good	Poor	Numerous stems from base (previously coppiced). Likely self seeded specimen. No long term retention potential due to proximity to gardens and retaining wall.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	26.1	2.9 (amended on tree constraints plan)
T35	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	4	200 est	N: 1 E: 1 S: 1 W: 2	Crown: 1 west Branch: 0 average	Early mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Typical example of species. Reduced from path to east.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	18.1	2.4 (amended on tree constraints plan)
G36	Lawson cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana 'Glauca Elegans')	3-4 average	100 average est	1 average	1 average	Young	Good	Fair	Two small ornamental cypress in overgrown garden.	No action required on date of survey.	C1	4.5 average	1.2 average

Appendix 3: Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of their 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 the 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. Note Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.			Red
	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).	Green
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 remedial 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.	Blue
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 150mm.	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.	Grey



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