



TREE SURVEY REPORT

PRE-DEVELOPMENT

██████████
May 2019

SITE : Woodland Manor Hotel, Clapham, Bedford

CLIENT : ██████████

RGS – ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANTS

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A pre-development advisory document, broadly in accord with British Standard 5837 : 2012 'Trees in relation to Design, demolition & construction - Recommendations', designed to inform the conceptual design by highlighting the above and below ground arboricultural constraints in the context of a proposed development.

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1.0 Terms of Reference

- 1.1 We are instructed by [REDACTED] to undertake a pre-development tree survey and impact assessment on land at Woodland Manor Hotel, Clapham, Bedford, which is to be in line with B.S. 5837 : 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction - Recommendations'.
- 1.2 All trees on or immediately adjacent the application site have been inspected from ground level only. Should further, more detailed inspection be deemed appropriate, this will be covered under Recommendations. Trees are dynamic living organisms, whose health and condition can be subject to rapid change, depending on a number of external and internal factors. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report relate to the trees at the time of inspection.
- 1.3 The site survey and tree assessment was undertaken by Robert Yates (Principal at RGS); Robert Yates holds the formal qualification Tech.Cert.(Arbor.A), the LANTRA Certificate in Professional Tree Inspection and is a member of the Consulting Arborist Society, the Arboricultural Association and The Royal Forestry Society.
- 1.4 This report, its appendices and any subsequent revisions or additional information, will form part of any formal planning application in respect of the development of this site, and as such will be open to public scrutiny and comment.

2.0 Survey Methodology

- 2.1 The trees have been assessed using the current recommendations, as detailed in British Standard 5837 : 2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition & Construction – Recommendations', in order to arrive at a Retention Category for each individual tree or group of trees. A Root Protection Area (RPA) has been assigned to each tree, based on its stem diameter and in some cases crown spread, which has then been used to produce the Tree Constraints/Protection Plans (attached as appendix 3). For full details of the relevant assessment criteria and retention categories see Table 1 of B.S. 5837 (attached as appendix 4).
- 2.2 All surveyed trees or groups of trees have been given a notional reference number i.e. T1 – T26, G1 – G3 & H1 (some trees also have pre-existing numbered tags). All collected survey data and work recommendations for the trees is presented in the survey schedule which forms appendix 2 to this report. For the location of the trees see appendix 3A (Tree Constraints Plan - Existing).

3.0 Site Overview / Design Brief

- 3.1 The survey area comprises the land to the east and north of the hotel at Woodland Manor; within this area there are a large number of mature trees of varying species, the majority of which are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.
- 3.2 The development proposal briefly comprises the erection of a courtyard style residential development in the northern corner of the hotel grounds.

4.0 Summary of Findings & Conclusions

- 4.1 A total of **26no.** individual trees, **3no.** groups of trees and **1no.** hedgerow have been surveyed. A breakdown of the numbers of trees in each retention category can be seen in the table below:

Table 1

Retention Category	Individual Trees (T)	Groups of Trees (G)	Hedgerows (H)
A High Quality	3	0	0
B Moderate Quality	10	0	0
C Low Quality	9	2	1
U (Unsuitable for retention – Poor Quality)	4	1	0
Totals	26	3	1

- 4.2 All U Category trees should generally be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural practice or health & safety, irrespective of any development proposals, unless they offer particular conservation value to the site, in which case this will be highlighted in the survey schedule along with appropriate recommendations.
- 4.3 As regards the C category trees, it may not always be possible or even desirable to retain low quality trees within the context of a proposed development, unless in such a location that they do not represent a significant constraint on the design brief. Young trees, and those with a stem diameter of less than 150mm, will normally be placed in the C category, unless it is considered that they are of especially good form or are of a species that is particularly rare, in which case they may be upgraded. In certain cases it may be appropriate to consider re-location of young C category trees within the site.
- 4.4 All A & B Category trees (high & moderate quality) will under normal circumstances be retained on development sites, and should ideally influence and inform the conceptual design, site layout, and in some cases the specific construction methods to be used – The root protection area and/or crown spread of these trees will generally form a construction exclusion zone, although under certain circumstances it may be possible to build or operate within these areas providing that appropriate measures and specifications have been formally agreed between the local planning authority, the consulting arboriculturist and the developer/client.

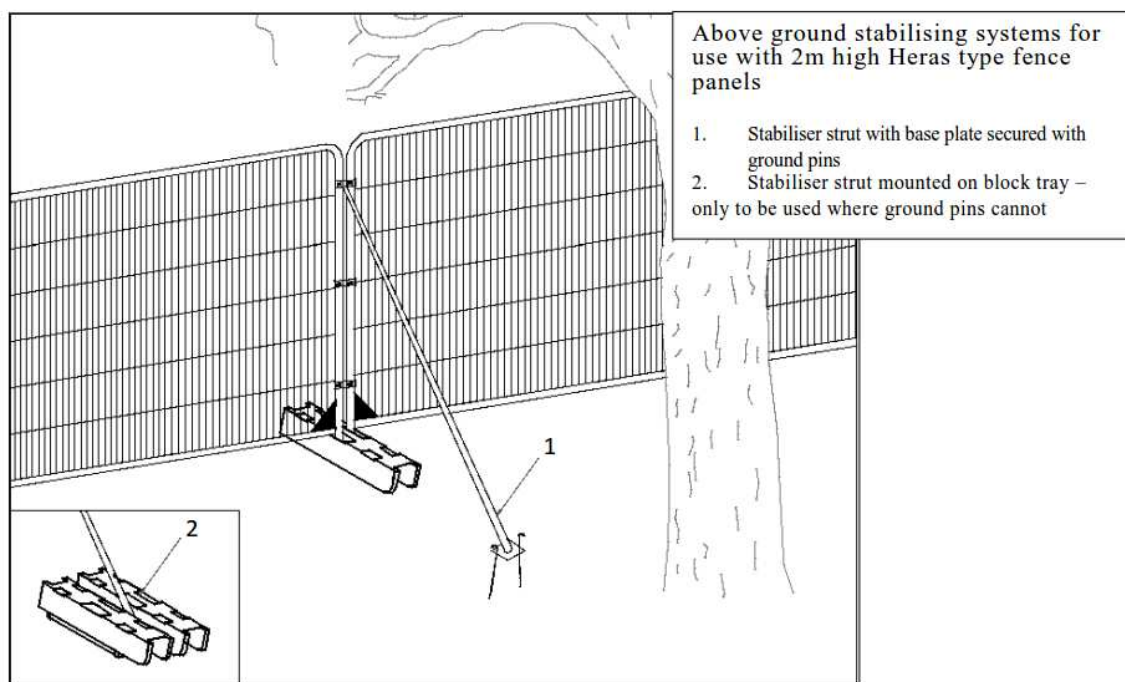
5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 5.1 Based upon the proposed site layout, as included at Appendix 3B, the following impacts and implications have been identified and their arboricultural significance assessed.
- 5.1.1 To facilitate the development a total of 13no. trees would need to be removed; this includes two B category individuals, the remainder being either C or U category i.e. low or poor quality . The loss of moderate quality trees (B category) can, and should be mitigated by new/replacement planting.
- 5.1.2 In addition to the tree removal, the hedgerow H1 (low quality), will need to be removed, since this would conflict with the northeast elevation of the proposed building. Some replacement boundary planting will be required to provide screening along the boundary with neighbouring property.
- 5.1.3 Whereas it would appear on the proposed layout plan that the root protection area of tree T22 would be significantly compromised by the access road, in practice this should not pose any adverse impact upon the tree, given that there is already an asphalt surfaced road in this location, which will only require re-surfacing works.

6.0 Recommendations / Tree Protection Strategy

- 6.1 All tree removal works and facilitation/remedial pruning, as specified at Appendix 2, must only be carried out by suitably qualified and experienced contractors, and should conform to guidelines set out in British Standard 3998 : 2010 'Tree work – Recommendations'. This should take place before any other enabling works on site.
- 6.2 Temporary tree protection fencing is to be erected prior to any enabling works, other than tree work, commencing on the site, in the locations indicated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 3B; the fencing is to be to the specification shown at Fig.1. The fenced areas are to exclude all construction activities, including temporary materials storage, for the duration of the development works and shall be affixed with appropriate signage at regular intervals to warn contractors that the enclosed areas are strictly off-limits, other than for essential maintenance works.

Fig.1 Example of suitable temporary tree protection fencing - Specification



- 6.3 The removal of the shipping container and various small outbuildings in the vicinity of T20 & T22 will need to be undertaken with extreme care, so as to avoid any damage to either tree, but in particular the A category T20.

7.0 Statutory Obligations

- Works to trees which are covered by Tree Preservation Orders [TPOs] or are within a Conservation Area [CA] require permission or consent from the Local Planning Authority [LPA]. It is necessary to obtain formal approval only where pre-emptive tree works are to be actioned. Full planning consent will however, override the need for a separate application, providing that details of all tree works were included in the submission and subsequently approved by the local authority.
- It is a criminal offence under normal circumstances to disturb or destroy - whether intentional or unintentional - the nesting sites of wild birds or the roost sites of bats, under the 'Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, the 'Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000' and the 'Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2017'.
Therefore, avoid carrying out significant tree works during the bird nesting season [mid-March to mid-August] and ensure that trees are professionally surveyed for signs of bat roosts and/or bat activity before starting any significant tree work, such as felling or heavy crown reduction. Further advice on how to proceed should bat occupation be suspected can be obtained from your local office of Natural England or any qualified ecologist.

APPENDIX 1 :

KEY TO SURVEY CRITERIA & HEADINGS:

Tree No.	Notional ID given to each tree or group of trees (unless tagged)
Species	Botanical name with common name in brackets
Age Class	Young, semi-mature, early mature, mature or over-mature
Height	Estimated in metres
Crown Spread	Crown spread (North / East / South / West) measured from centre of trunk, in metres
Crown clearance	Approximate height between lowest part of canopy and ground level (metres)
Stem dia.	Trunk diameter (mm) measured at 1.5m above ground level, or other height as specified
Vigour	Objective assessment of a tree's vigour e.g. shoot extension growth (normal, reduced or low)
Amenity	Subjective assessment of a tree's contribution to the amenity value of the immediate area: High to Low
Condition	Good, Fair or Poor, based on the general health and structural condition of the tree
Recommendations	Remedial works in order to facilitate retention, or recommendation to remove
Ret.Cat.	Based on B.S.5837 Retention categories: A = Those of High Quality & Value B = Those of Moderate Quality & Value (Sub-categories 1, 2, 3 for A & B categories in brackets) C = Those of Low Quality & Value U = Unsuitable for retention
RPA	Root Protection Area, measured in metres (radius) from centre of tree, or may be expressed in m ²

APPENDIX 2 : SURVEY SCHEDULE (Page 1 of 5)

Tree No. (tag)	Species (common name)	Age class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) :				Crown Clearance	Stem dia. (mm)	Vigour	Amenity Value	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Cat. (sub cat.)	RPA (m)
				N	E	S	W									
T1 (703)	<i>Castanea sativa</i> (Sweet Chestnut)	mature	14	8	6	8	7	2	1270	normal	mod/high	good/fair	previously reduced crown	no works required	B (1/3)	15.0
T2	<i>Platanus x acerfolia</i> (London Plane)	mature	24	7	7	7	7	2.5	1260	normal	high	good/fair	previously reduced crown	no works required	B (1)	15.0
T3 (710)	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	mature	23	7	6	9	9	1	1500	normal	high	fair	numerous stem & branch cavities	no works required	B (1)	15.0
T4	<i>Acer platanoides</i> (Norway Maple)	mature	16	6.5	2	7	7.5	2	4x 300 +200	normal	moderate	fair	5 stems, incl. one previously failed	no works required	B (2)	7.6
T5	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> (common Lime)	mature	20	5	5	5	5	0	840	normal	high	good/fair	extensive basal epicormic growth, co-dominant from 3m	remove basal growth	B (1/2)	10.1
T6 (761)	<i>Tilia cordata</i> (small leaved Lime)	mature	18	9	3	2	4.5	4	950	normal	mod/high	poor	past failure in main stem at 5m, one remaining large lateral branch to north	reduce length of north facing lateral branch by 50%, or remove entire tree to ground level	C	11.0
T7 (717)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	mature	15	6	6	4	5	2	6x 200	normal	mod/low	fair	multi-stem form, die-back in south facing stem	no works required	C	5.9

Woodland Manor Hotel, Clapham : Tree Survey Report – May 2019

Tree No. (tag)	Species (common name)	Age class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) :				Crown Clearance	Stem dia. (mm)	Vigour	Amenity Value	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Cat. (sub cat.)	RPA (m)
				N	E	S	W									
T8	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	mature	16	5	5.5	6.5	6	1.5	720	normal	moderate	good	co-dominant from 3m, crown to west in contact with building	reduce crown on west side to clear building by 1m	A (1)	8.7
T9 (721)	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> (ornamental pear)	mature	12	4	4	4	4	2	370	normal	mod/low	good	co-dominant from 2.5m	no works required	B (1)	4.5
T10 (197)	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	mature	12	10	7	6	3	2.5	590	low	moderate	fair/poor	low vitality, heavily biased to north	Reduce lateral crown spread to north by 3.5m	C	7.1
T11	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	early mature	10	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	190	normal	low	poor	upper crown die-back	REMOVE	U	n/a
T12	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	early mature	11	6	4	1	4	1	280	normal	low	poor	upper crown die-back	REMOVE	U	n/a
T13 (171)	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	mature	11	4	7	4	1	n/a	400	low	low	poor	dead tree	REMOVE	U	n/a
T14 (180)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	mature	8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	2x 200	low	low	fair/poor	co-dominant stems, crown die-back	Remove to facilitate development	C	(3.7)

Woodland Manor Hotel, Clapham : Tree Survey Report – May 2019

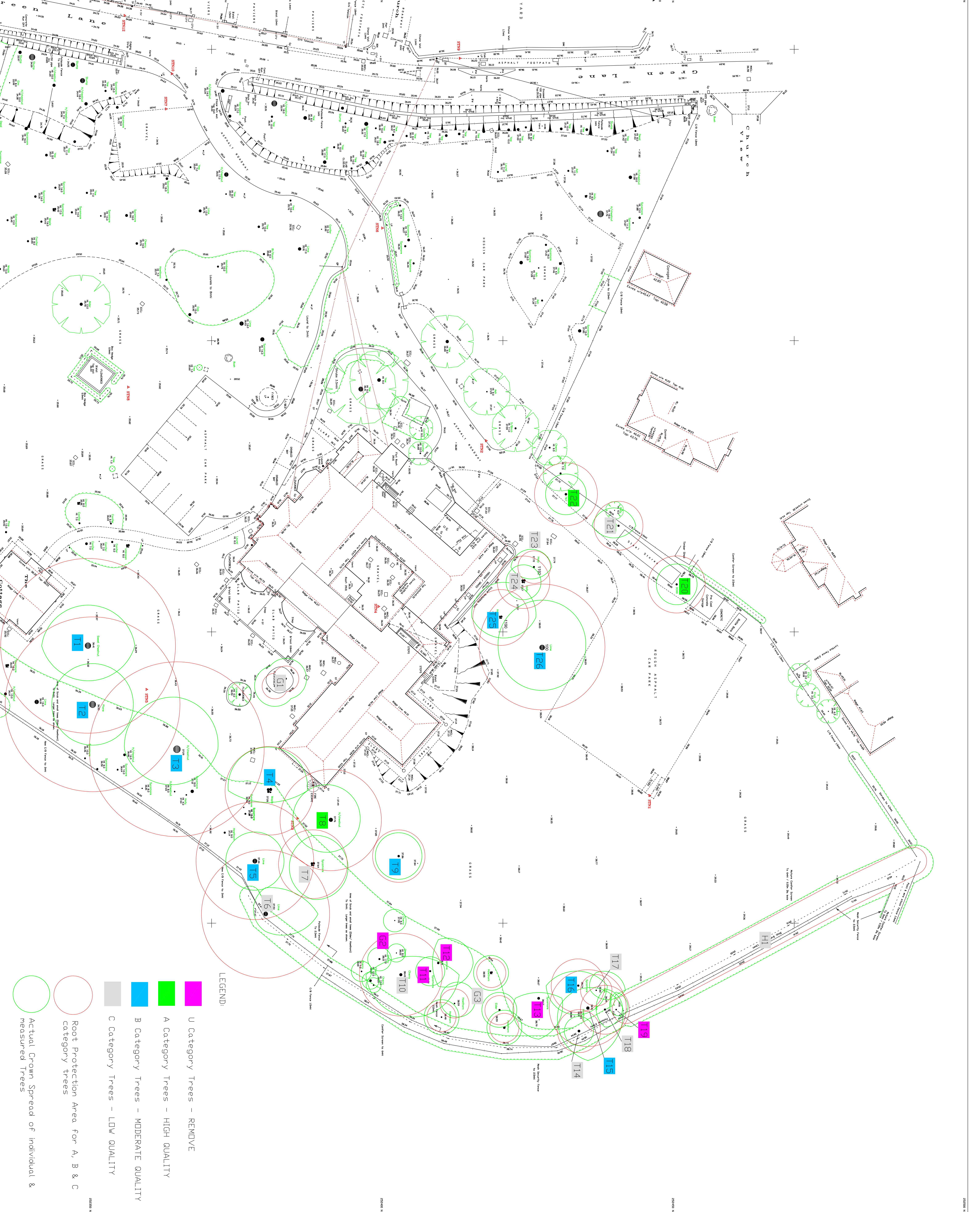
Tree No. (tag)	Species (common name)	Age class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) :				Crown Clearance	Stem dia. (mm)	Vigour	Amenity Value	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Cat. (sub cat.)	RPA (m)
				N	E	S	W									
T15	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	mature	16	6	9	5	3.5	2.5	550	normal	moderate	fair	deformed lower stem, but structurally sound	Remove to facilitate development	B (1/2)	(6.6)
T16	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	early mature	12	5	5	5.5	2.5	2	380	normal	moderate	good/fair	minor fire damage to crown	Remove to facilitate development	B (1/2)	(4.6)
T17	<i>Quercus robur</i> (English Oak)	semi-mature	7.5	5	1	1	3	1.5	220	normal	low	fair	pronounced lean to north	Remove to facilitate development	C	(2.7)
T18 (167)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	mature	8	3	3	1.5	3.5	2	3x 200	low	low	fair/poor	pronounced crown die-back	Remove to facilitate development	C	(4.2)
T19 (179)	<i>Pyrus sp.</i> (Pear)	mature	8	2	1	1	3	4.5	200	low	low	poor	advanced crown die-back/terminal decline	REMOVE	U	n/a
T20 (099)	<i>Alnus cordata</i> (Italian Alder)	mature	12	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2	410	normal	moderate	good	no comments	crown lift to 3m	A (1)	4.9

Woodland Manor Hotel, Clapham : Tree Survey Report – May 2019

Tree No. (tag)	Species (common name)	Age class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) :				Crown Clearance	Stem dia. (mm)	Vigour	Amenity Value	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Cat. (sub cat.)	RPA (m)
				N	E	S	W									
T21 (098)	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> <i>Pissardii</i> (Purple Plum)	mature	5	3	2	4.5	3	1	2x 250	normal	mod/low	fair	previously failed root plate, but now stable	no works required	C	4.2
T22 (767)	<i>Alnus cordata</i> (Italian Alder)	mature	11	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.5	450	normal	moderate	good	no comments	crown lift to 3m	A (1)	5.4
T23 (192)	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	mature	7	3	2	4	3	1.5	190 110 80	normal	Mod/low	fair	Basal damage	No works required	C	2.8
T24	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	mature	8	3	3	3	3	1.5	380	normal	Mod/low	fair	suppressed	No works required	C	4.5
T25 (190)	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	mature	7.5	6	3.5	5	6	1.5	400	normal	Mod/low	fair	no comments	No works required	B (3)	4.8
T26 (100)	<i>Tilia x europaea</i> (common Lime)	mature	25	7.5	7.5	7.5	8	2	900	normal	Mod/high	fair	major deadwood throughout crown	Remove deadwood	B (1)	10.8

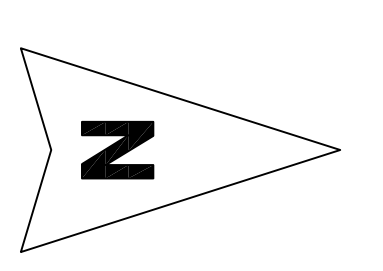
GROUPS OF TREES / HEDGEROWS:

Ref. No.	Species (common name)	Age class	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m) :				Crown Clearance	Stem dia. (mm)	Vigour	Amenity Value	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Ret. Cat. (sub cat.)	RPA (m)
				N	E	S	W									
G1	2no. <i>Alnus cordata</i> (Italian Alder)	early mature	9	see plan				2.5	avg. 180	normal	low	good	no comments	no works required	C	2.2
G2	7no. <i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	early mature	avg. 9	see plan				3	avg. 250	low	low	poor	varying degrees of crown die-back/decline in all trees	REMOVE (although not required for development purposes)	U	n/a
G3	4no. <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn) + 1no. <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)	mature	avg. 5	see plan				1	avg. 200	normal to low	low	good/fair to poor	Hawthorn to west is dying back	Remove all but one Hawthorn to south side of group	C	2.5
H1	<i>Cupressus x leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress)	early mature	3.5	4m west				0	avg. 200	normal	mod/low	fair	previously heavily reduced in height, unmaintained on west side	Remove to facilitate development	C	(2.4)



SECTION N

REVISIONS	DATE



PROJECT
Land at
Woodland Manor Hotel
Clipham
Bedford

TITLE
Tree Constraints Plan –
Existing

CLIENT
[Redacted]

SCALE (CAD) DRAWN BY DATE
1 : 200 RY May 2019

DRAWING NUMBER REV
Appendix 3A

TREE PROTECTION PLAN - PROPOSED
Always re-produce this drawing in colour

- U Category Trees - REMOVE
- A Category Trees - HIGH QUALITY
- B Category Trees - MODERATE QUALITY
- C Category Trees - LOW QUALITY
- Root Protection Areas for retained trees
- Actual Crown Spread of trees to be retained
- Crown Spread of trees/redgrows to be removed
- Tree Protection Fencing - See inset diagram for specification
- Indicative new planting

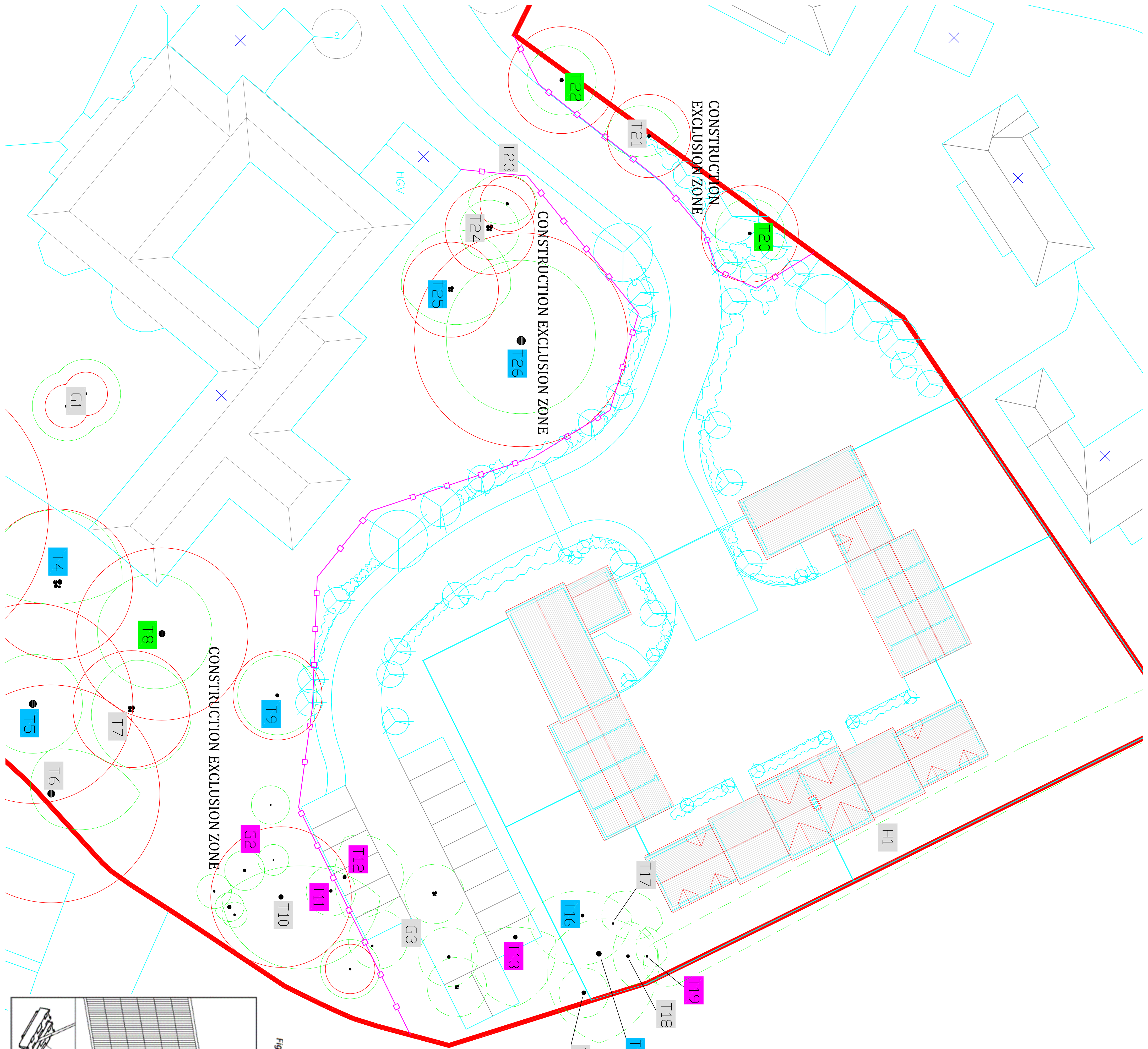
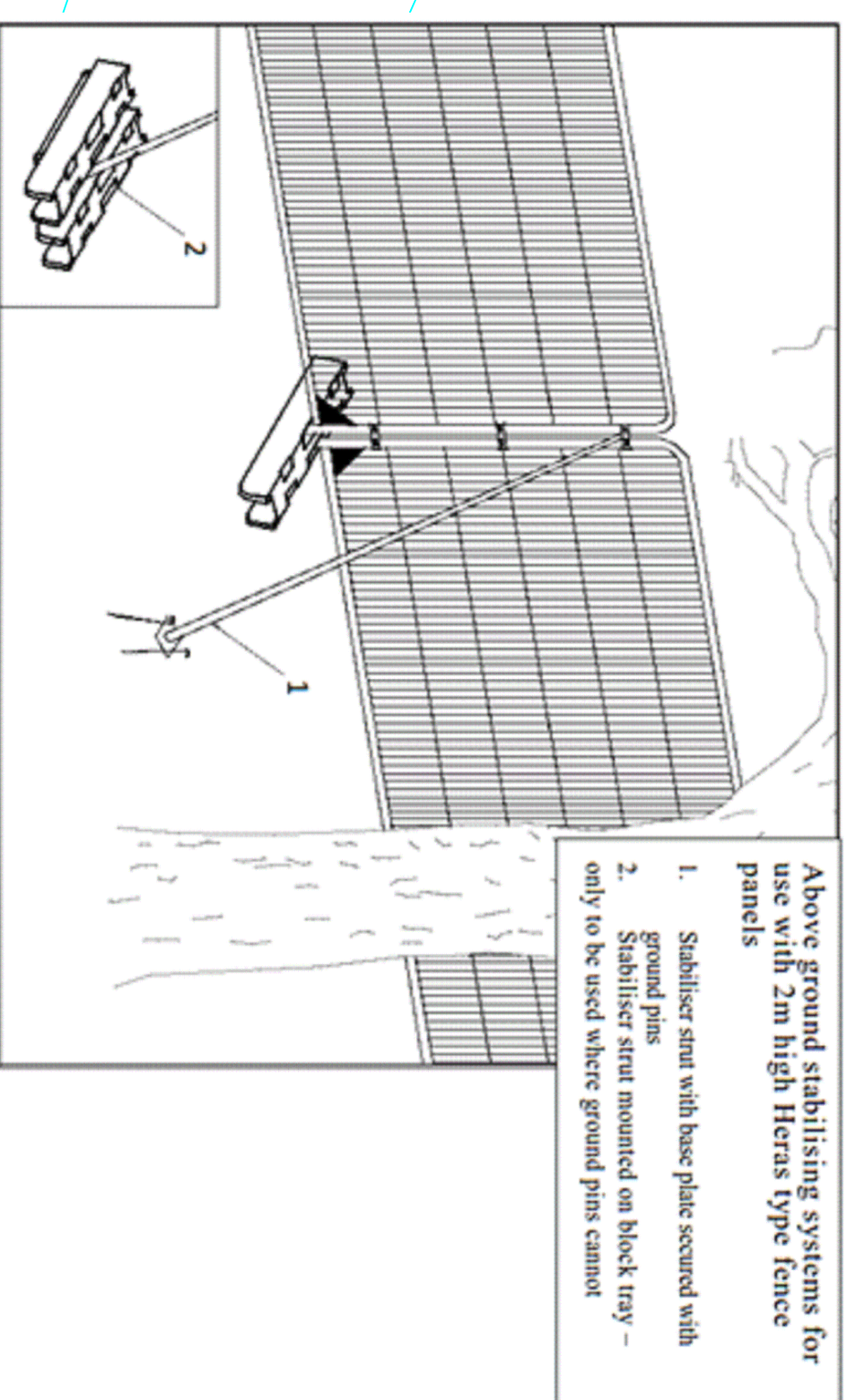
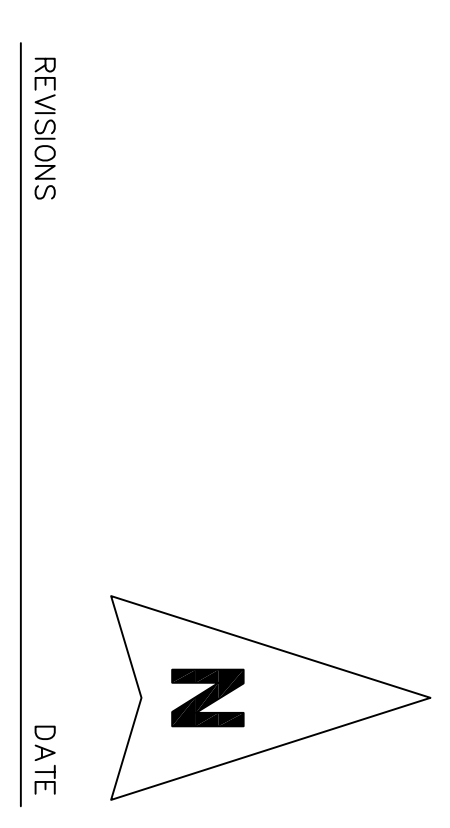


Fig.1 Example of suitable temporary tree protection fencing - Specification



Above ground stabilising systems for use with 2m high Hiera's type fence panels

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Stabiliser strut mounted on block tray - only to be used where ground pins cannot



REVISIONS _____ DATE _____

PROJECT
Land at Woodland Manor Hotel Clapham Bedford

TITLE
Tree Protection Plan - Proposed

CLIENT
[REDACTED]

SCALE (@ A1) DRAWN BY DATE
1 : 200 RY May 2019

DRAWING NUMBER REV
Appendix 3B

Table 1 : Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

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	<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 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 <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>			Dark Red																								
<table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width:25%;"></th> <th style="width:25%; text-align: center;">1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</th> <th style="width:25%; text-align: center;">2 Mainly landscape qualities</th> <th style="width:25%; text-align: center;">3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="5">Trees to be considered for retention</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years </td> <td>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)</td> <td>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</td> <td>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)</td> <td>Light green</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years </td> <td>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</td> <td>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</td> <td>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</td> <td>Mid blue</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter of 150mm </td> <td>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories</td> <td>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</td> <td>Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value</td> <td>Grey</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						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)	Light 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 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	Mid 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 of 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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