



Tree Survey

At

Tan Y Bryn
Main Road
Cadoxton, Neath

Inspected by:-
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I have been instructed by Mr Robert James of Beacon Architectural Services to carry out a survey on trees at Tan Y Bryn, Main Road, Cadoxton, Neath.

Scope of Report

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current good arboricultural practice.

The survey entailed a visual inspection from ground level of all trees.

Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, have been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.

Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres.

Trunk/stem diameters are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees.

Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of crown shape.

An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape.

An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is made as good, fair, poor, dead.

Data on the structural condition of the tree has been entered, e.g., collapsing, leaning and the presence of any decay or physical defect has been noted.

Preliminary management recommendations include further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment or potential for wildlife habitat.

An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is made as <10, 10-20, 20-40 or >40 etc.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
<u>Category U</u> Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7		
	1 Mainly Arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
<u>Category A</u> Those 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 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 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)
<u>Category B</u> Those 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 benefits
<u>Category C</u> Those 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

BRITISH STANDARD BS 5837:2012

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
T1	Monkey Puzzle (Araucaria araucana)	18	Single	0.65	6	6	6	6	7	Mature	Fair	Prominent specimen of good form. Some evidence of slight thinning and die-back of foliage in upper crown.	Monitor for health	20-40	B
T2	Leyland Cypress (Cupressocyparis leylandii)	6	Single	0.1	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Ornamental specimen of good form	No action required at this time	20-40	C
T3	Stags horn sumach (Rhus typhina)	3	Single	0.1	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Ornamental specimen of reasonable form	No action required at this time	10-20	C
T4	Rhododendron	5	Multi	0.4	3	3	3	3	1	Middle aged	Fair	Ornamental shrub of reasonable form	No action required at this time	10-20	C
T5	Hazel (Corylus avallana)	6	Multi	0.2	4	3	2	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Multi stemmed coppice specimen with evidence of thinning of foliage in upper crown	Monitor for health	10-20	C
G6	Group of Rhododendron	4	Multi	0.15	1	1	1	0	0	Young	Fair	Ornamental shrubs of variable form	No action required at this time	10-20	C
T7	Japanese Maple (Acer palmatum)	6	Multi	0.15	2	2	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair	Ornamental specimen of variable form with some pruning damage in lower crown	Monitor for health	20-40	C

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					N	E	S	W							
T8	Leyland Cypress (Cupressocyparis leylandii)	14	Single	0.35	3	2	4	3	2	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Ornamental specimen of variable form with evidence of potentially weak fork on main stem at 1.5m. Some die-back within crown.	Monitor for safety	10-20	C
T9	Lilac (Syringa spp)	4	Multi	0.2	3	1	2	1	2	Mature	Poor	Shrub of variable form with significant die-back throughout crown. This specimen is in a deteriorating condition.	Remove	<10	U
G10	Group of 2 Buddleia	6	Multi	0.2	4	2	3	1	1	Mature	Fair to poor	Multi stemmed self-sown shrubs of variable form with evidence of die-back of foliage in upper crown	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T11	Yew (Taxus baccata)	4	Multi	0.1	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Young specimen of reasonable form	No action required at this time	>40	C
T12	Yew (Taxus baccata)	4	Multi	0.15	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Tree of reasonable form slightly suppressed by adjacent more dominant specimens	Monitor for health	20-40	C
T13	Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	10	Single	0.36	4	3	4	4	2	Mature	Poor	Tree of reasonable form with evidence of significant decay at base of stems in mid crown at 2m. This specimen is at risk of serious structural failure.	Remove	<10	U

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					N	E	S	W							
T14	Lilac (Syringa spp)	3	Multi	0.1	2	0	0	1	1	Middle aged	Poor	Ornamental shrub of variable form with significant die-back throughout crown. This specimen is in a deteriorating condition.	Remove	<10	U
T15	Norway Spruce (Picea abies)	8	Single	0.15	1	1	1	1	3	Young	Fair	Tree of reasonable form with evidence of minor mechanical damage on main stem at 1m	Monitor for safety	10-20	C
T16	Rhododendron	4	Multi	0.2	2	2	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Ornamental shrub with slight thinning of foliage in upper crown	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T17	Philadelphus	3	Multi	0.1	1	1	1	1	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Ornamental shrub of variable form	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T18	Wytch Elm (Ulmus glabra)	4	Multi	0.1	2	1	0	1	1	Young	Poor	Multi stemmed specimen of poor form that is vulnerable to Dutch Elm disease and unsuitable for retention	Remove	<10	U
T19	Weigela	2	Multi	0.1	1	1	1	1	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Ornamental shrub of variable form	No action required at this time	10-20	C
T20	Apple (Malus spp)	5	Single	0.18	3	3	2	2	1	Middle aged	Fair	Fruit tree of variable form	No action required at this time	20-40	C
T21	Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)	4	Multi	0.2	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair to poor	Multi stemmed specimen of variable form with evidence of weak basal forks	Monitor for stability	10-20	C

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					N	E	S	W							
T22	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	5	Multi	0.25	1	2	5	2	0	Mature	Fair to poor	Multi stemmed coppice specimen with dominant stem leaning excessively to the south. This specimen is at risk of structural failure.	Coppice	10-20	C
T23	DEAD												Remove		U
T24	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	8	Multi	0.45	2	2	2	2	1	Mature	Poor	Multi stemmed coppice specimen with significant die-back throughout crown. This specimen is in a deteriorating condition and unsafe for retention.	Remove	<10	U
G25	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Privet (Ligustrum), Holly (Ilex aquifolium) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2	Multi	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Young	Fair	Dense boundary hedgerow	Trim annual growth from top and sides	20-40	C

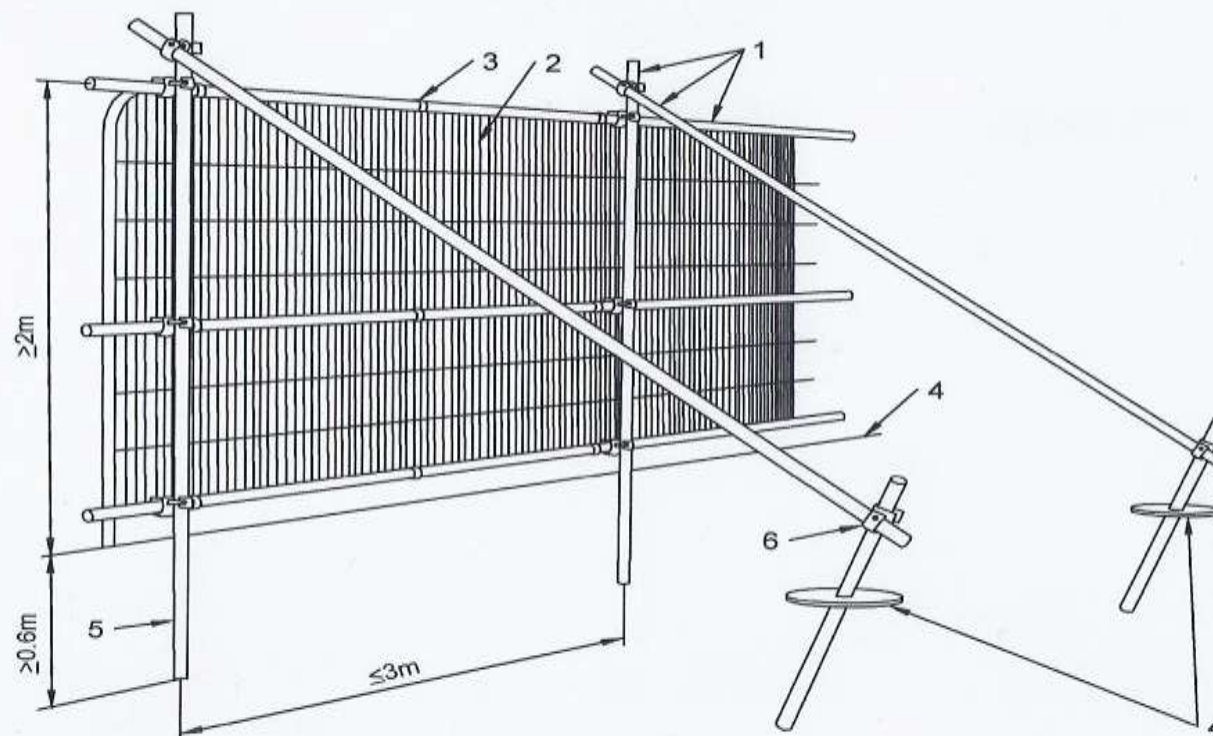
Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
T26	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	14	Single	0.56	3	3	7	6	2	Mature	Fair	Notable specimen located at base of retaining stone wall. Crown more heavily developed on southern side. Some evidence of die-back within crown.	Monitor for health	20-40	B
T27	Scots Pine (Pinus sylvestris)	6	Single	0.41	0	0	7	1	0	Mature	Poor	Tree of exceptionally poor form lacking any leading shoot. Crown is developed on southern side only. This specimen is unsuitable for retention.	Remove	<10	U
T28	Oak (Quercus robur)	20	Single	0.84	10	5	8	10	3	Mature	Good	Notable specimen located at top of stone bank. Foliage appears healthy. Location at top of vertical bank prevents full inspection of base. Presence of vertical rock face prevents rooting to the south.	Monitor for stability	>40	A

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					N	E	S	W							
T29	Oak (Quercus robur)	20	Single	0.82	9	11	9	6	3	Mature	Fair	Notable specimen sited at top of rocky bank. Historical storm damage wound at 3m on northern side of main stem has led to commencement of some internal decay. Location at top of vertical bank prevents full inspection of base. Presence of vertical rock face prevents rooting to the south.	Undertake 3-4m overall crown reduction. Monitor for safety.	20-40	B
T30	Yew (Taxus baccata)	9	Single	0.34	2	1	2	2	2	Mature	Fair to poor	Tree of variable form that has been heavily reduced and poorly pruned in the past leading to development of some decay within main stem	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T31	Leyland Cypress (Cupressocyparis leylandii)	3	Multi	0.1	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair to poor	Twin stemmed specimen of variable form heavily suppressed by adjacent trees	Monitor for health	10-20	C

Recommendations for Tree Protection during Development

Due to the high risk to established trees we would recommend the installation of protective fencing prior to commencement of **any** works on site in accordance with BS 5837:2012 “Trees in relation to Construction”. Trees should be protected using scaffold frame supporting weld mesh panel fencing sited on the edge of the Root Protection Area as defined in BS5837:2012. These fenced areas should not be used for the storage of any plant machinery or materials and personnel should be excluded at all times; these fences should remain in situ until after final landscaping has been carried out, removed by hand with great care to prevent compaction or root damage to established trees. The services of a suitably qualified arborist should be sought **prior** to the commencement of each stage.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps