
**BS5837:2012 ‘TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN,
DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION -
RECOMMENDATIONS’**

INITIAL ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY REPORT

SITE OF SURVEY

OLD SCHOOL COURT
(Former Bryn County Primary School at Neath Road
Bryn, Port Talbot SA13 2RSA)

**PLANNING REFERENCE
CLIENTS**

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DATE SURVEYED

26th..March 2018
Report valid for 12 months

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 ASSIGNMENT

We have been instructed by Mr. J. Waters of Planabuild on behalf of Mr. S. Williams to carry out a tree survey and provide a indicative soft landscaping scheme in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations' at Former Bryn County Primary School at Neath Road Bryn, Poret Talbot SA13 2RS

1.2 REPORT METHODOLOGY

The methodology for preparing this report is in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations' is as follows:-

Tree Survey Plan

The purpose of the Tree Survey is to identify all trees on site that may be within influential distance of any proposed development. The plan will record the condition of the trees, their quality and benefits within the context of the development and their above and below ground constraints in relation to both the site and any proposed development.

1.3 NEXT STAGE

This document is intended to be used as an aid for the site design and layout.

Following the finalised design, and any further arboricultural consultation that this may require, the next stage is the drawing up of an Arboricultural Implications Assessment followed by an Arboricultural Method Statement.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The purpose of this part of the report is to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of any direct and indirect impacts on the trees. It will also identify any potential impacts of the trees on the proposed development.

Arboricultural Method Statements and Tree Protection Plan

The Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan outline all necessary aspects of arboricultural work and tree protection that is required during the development process.

1.4 LEGAL CONSTRAINTS

If these trees are located in a Conservation area or designated with a Tree Preservation Order, the Local Planning Authority will need to be consulted before any work commences.

1.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF TREEWOR

All tree work should be carried out to BS 3998:2010 'Tree work - Recommendations'.

1.6 SOILS

No soil analysis has been undertaken at this site

2. CONCLUSION

The tree survey and constraints plan have been completed and indicates the crown spreads and root protection areas.

The impact assessment plan (AIA) has been completed and indicates trees to be removed and trees affected by the proposal.

Method statements have been included within the report to ensure damage to retained trees is minimal.

There are numerous trees highlighted within the report that could be retained to ensure some tree coverage and screening is kept. Trees to be retained have been detailed in table 3, although it should be stated that this may be subject to change depending on the practicality or retaining these trees during construction and design requirements.

A landscaping and tree replacement scheme will be required to mitigate for tree loss which should include all details for tree and shrub species as well as other aspects of soft landscaping and a soil evaluation and soil resource plan.

APPENDIX 1

TREE SCHEDULE KEY

The trees and groups of trees at the site have been assessed as per the recommendations set out in BS 5837 2012.

Type	Represents the type of vegetation being assessed. These are Tree (T), Group (G), Stump (S), Woodland (W)
Tag No	Each tree has been marked by a numbered tag for onsite identification. Where possible this number is related to, or similar to the given tree number. There may be occasions when the tag number bears no relationship to the tree number, but is still useful for on-site identification
Common Name Botanical Name	The tree species have been identified and both common and botanical names are given.
Age	Young – (Shown as Y in the schedule) juvenile tree with dominant leading shoot growth and short side branches. Vigorous growth and often of conical form. Semi-mature – (Shown as SM in the schedule) young adult tree, leading shoot growth may not always be dominant but side branches are usually ascending. Vigorous growth, flower and seed production. Minimal deadwood. Early maturity – (Shown as EM in the schedule) adult tree with the main framework of the crown formed. Not yet at full dimensions. Vigorous growth and some shedding of inner branches and deadwood. Horizontal side branches. Mature – (Shown as M in the schedule) adult tree at full crown volume and dimensions. Maximum flower and seed production. Dead wood likely within the crown and reiteration growth in the lower canopy. Over mature – (Shown as OM in the schedule) loss of overall vigor and reduction of full dimensions due to limb loss and branch tip die back. Major dead wood within the crown and possible hollowing and cavities. Retrenchment of the crown through increased reiteration growth on the lower branches. Veteran / Ancient – (Shown as V in the schedule) a tree that has passed beyond maturity and is old in comparison with other trees of the same species. They often have decayed or hollow stems and branches and abundant deadwood. They are important for heritage, landscape and ecological value.

Height (m)	Where site lines allow, tree height has been calculated by means of a laser clinometer and recorded in metres. If the use of a laser clinometer is restricted due to confined space or obscuring vegetation, the height of the tree may be estimated based on the surveyor's experience. Adjacent trees or buildings with a clear view may be measured and used as a height scale. Where several trees are located in close proximity, one tree may be measured and the other trees estimated using the measured tree as a reference.
Diameter (mm)	The stem diameter is measured in millimetres in accordance with Annex C of BS5837 2012.
Stems	The number of stems are recorded, e.g. 1, 2, 3 etc.
Crown Height (m)	Is the distance from the lowest point of the crown from ground level.
FSB Height (m) /Direction	The height of the First Significant Branch (FSB) is recorded in metres and the direction of growth is in relation to the cardinal points of the compass.
North (m) South (m) East (m) West (m) (Crown Spread)	As it is rare that a tree's crown is asymmetric, the crown spread is measured at the four cardinal points of the compass to give an estimated representation of the crown spread which is then recorded on the tree survey plan.

Condition	<u>Physiological Condition</u> Each tree has undergone a brief preliminary visual inspection from ground level. This information is only relevant at the time of inspection because circumstances influencing a tree's condition can change rapidly. This section is divided into two separate sections: G = Good – fully foliated/twigged canopy for the tree's situation with an indication of natural vigor from shoot extension growth and signs of good vitality throughout the tree's system. F = Fair – signs of adequate vigour and vitality up to 70% canopy coverage. May show signs of slight stress such as branch tip die back, slightly sparse foliage, yellow or small foliage. Stress may be alleviated by prescribed maintenance. P = Poor – obvious signs of advance stress including less than 70% canopy coverage, crown die back, significant deadwood. Sparse and discoloured foliage. D = Dead – moribund or dead trees
Comments	<u>Structural Condition</u> Any structural defects are noted such as splits, cracks, tight forks, rubbing branches, cavities, decay and the presence of pests or diseases. These may compromise the mechanical integrity of the tree's structure. (Veteran trees may pose many physiological and structural faults yet still be considered in good condition for their age.)
Recommendations	Following visual inspection preliminary recommended action, further detailed inspection, or maintenance may be prescribed.
RPR (m) Root Protection Radius	This is calculated from Annex D of BS 5837 2012 'Trees in relation to construction - Recommendations'.
RPA (m) Root Protection Area	This measurement is the total area of root protection. This can be modified if necessary by the Arboricultural Consultant.

Category	The tree's overall value is categorised in accordance to the cascade chart (table 1) of BS 5837 2005, see Appendix 2 of this report. In brief, the purpose of the tree categorisation is to identify and quantify the value of the existing tree stock. This will allow informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should the development occur.
<u>Category A</u>	Trees of high quality and value that make a substantial contribution. Marked in light green on the tree survey plan.
<u>Category B</u>	Trees of moderate quality and value that make a significant contribution. Marked in mid blue on the tree survey plan.
<u>Category C</u>	Trees of low quality and value that provide only an adequate contribution. Marked in grey on the tree survey plan.
<u>Category U</u>	Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within ten years. This includes trees that should be removed for good arboricultural reasons. Marked in dark red on the tree survey plan.

APPENDIX 2

TREE SCHEDULE

Tree Number	Tag number	Type	Age	Tree Name (Common name)	Tree name (Botanical)	Condition	Crown height	Height	Trunk Dia. (mm)	Single stem (1) or multi-stem (m) *	North (m)	South (m)	East (m)	West (m)	BS Cat.	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m2)	Comments	Action	
1	721	Group	EM	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Good	0	11	490	m	See plan				C2	4.90	75.4	Hedgerow trees with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Trees have previously been reduced to approx. 5m and upper crowns are formed from regrowth. Overhead wires in crown. Growing on site boundary area close to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
2	722	T	EM	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Good	1.6S	10	520	1	3.5	4.5	4.5	3.5	C2	6.48	131.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Main stem forks at approx. 0.6m small area of decay in fork union. . Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor main fork for progressive decay and monitor future growth.	
3	723	T	EM	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Fair	1N	5.5	210	1	1	3	0.5	2.5	C2	2.52	20.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. One sided crown, suppressed tree. Several significant bark lesions on main stem. Growing in lawned area adjacent to access road.	Monitor future growth.	

4	724	T	EM	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Good	3S	9	460	1	3	5	2	4	C2	5.52	95.7	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
5	725	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	3.5S	12	410	1	2.5	3	2	2	C2	4.92	76.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
6	726	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	3N	14	340	1	3	3	3.5	1.5	C2	4.08	52.3	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
7	727	T	EM	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Good	3S	8	320	1	5	3	3	2	C2	3.84	46.3	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Suppressed tree in group. Growing in area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	

8	728	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	3S	14	430	1	3	3	3	3.5	C2	5.16	83.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Ivy growth on main stem. Growing in area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
9	729	T	EM	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Good	1.5S	9	450	m	4	4	3	2.5	C2	4.50	63.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Multi stemmed tree with significant deadwood in lower crown. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
10	730	T	EM	Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Good	3W	15	850	1	11.5	10.5	9	6	B2	10.20	326.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Heavily end loaded limb developing in lower crown. Several pegs of previously pruned limbs in crown. Several significant dead limbs and crossing limbs in crown. Growing in	Reduce end loading of vulnerable limbs by approx.2m. Remove significant deadwood Monitor future growth.	
11	731	Group	EM	Norway Spruce, Scots Pine	<i>Picea abies, Pinus sylvestris</i>	Good	2W	10	420	1	12	12	7	7	C2	5.04	79.8	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Ivy growth on main stems. Several significant dead limbs in lower crowns. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Remove significant deadwood. Monitor future growth.	

12	732	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	1.2W	17	420	1	4.5	3.5	2.5	4	C2	5.04	79.8	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
13	733	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	2E	17	490	1	4	5	3	4.5	C2	5.88	108.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
14	734	Group 3 trees	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	1E	7	270	1	3.5	3.5	4	3	C2	3.24	33.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
15	735	T	EM	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus mongyna</i>	Good	0.5S	4	240	1	3.5	2.5	3	3	C2	2.88	26.1	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Ivy growth on main stem. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	

16	736	T	EM	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Good	0.5N	8	470	1	5.5	5	5	4.5	C2	5.64	99.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
17	737	T	EM	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Good	2.4S	12	580	1	4.5	4	5	3.5	C2	6.96	152.2	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Several tight forks forming within crown. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor development of main forks. Monitor future growth.	
18	738	Group	EM	Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>	Good	0	3..5	80	1	See plan				C2	0.96	2.9	Group trees with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Trees planted and then pruned to form an arched walkway. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
19	739	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	2S	17	410	1	3	2.5	3	3.5	C2	4.92	76.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Epicormic growth forming at stem base. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	

20	740	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	2E	17	390	1	3	3	3.5	3.5	C2	4.68	68.8	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Epicormic growth forming at stem base. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
21	741	T	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	2E	9	310	1	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.5	C2	3.72	43.5	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Substantial areas of Witches broom in canopy. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
22	742	Group 2 trees	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	2S	16	340	1	3.5	4	3.5	3	C2	4.08	52.3	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Some epicormic growth on main stems. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	

23	743	T	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	2N	4	140	1	1.5	1.5	3	0.5	C2	1.68	8.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Twin stemmed tree. Suppressed one side tree. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
24	744	T	EM	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Good	1W	4	160	1	2.5	2	2	2	C2	1.92	11.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Multi stemmed tree. Tight fork formation in main stem area. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor development of main forks. Monitor future growth.	
25	745	T	EM	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Good	2S	9	320	1	5	4.5	5	3.5	C2	3.84	46.3	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Main stem forks at approx. 0.3m. Growing in lawned area .	Monitor development of main forks. Monitor future growth.	
26	746	Group 2 trees	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	2E	17	430	1	3.5	3	4	3	C2	5.16	83.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Empty bird boxes on lower main stems. Epicormic growth at the base of the main stems. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	

27	747	T	EM	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Good	1N	5	180	1	2	2	2	1.5	C2	2.16	14.7	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Small broken peg in lower crown. Growing in lawned.	Monitor future growth.	
28	748	T	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	2S	8	320	1	2	3	4	4.5	C2	3.84	46.3	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
29	749	T	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	3E	9	350	1	3	4	4	3	C2	4.20	55.4	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area adjacent to site boundary.	Monitor future growth.	
30	750	T	EM	Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Good	1W	9	620	1	6	4.5	5	5.5	C2	7.44	173.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Ivy growth on main stem. Heavily end loaded limb developing in lower crown. Several pegs of previously failed limbs in crown. Several significant dead limbs in crown.	Remove significant deadwood. Reduce end loading of vulnerable limbs by approx.2m. Monitor future growth.	

31	751	T	EM	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Good	1.5S	6	210	1	3	2	2	1	C2	2.52	20.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Suppressed tree. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
32	752	T	EM	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Good	2N	9	360	1	4	2	3	2.5	C2	4.32	58.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Suppressed tree. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
33	753	T	EM	Dawn Redwood	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>	Good	0.5N	11	410	1	2.5	2	3	1	C2	4.92	76.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
34	754	Group 3 trees	EM	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Good	0.3W	4	220	1	3	2	2.5	3	C2	2.64	21.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. One sided crowns. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	

35	755	T	EM	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Good	2E	10	440	1	5	4.5	5.5	5	C2	5.28	87.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Short dead pegs on main stem. Broken and suspended limb in lower crown. Growing in lawned area.	Remove broken and suspended limb. Monitor future growth.	
36	756	T	EM	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Good	2E	10	460	1	5	4.5	6.5	3.5	C2	5.52	95.7	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Several tight forks developing in main stem. Growing in lawned area.	Fell and replant.	
37	757	T	EM	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Good	2S	10	440	1	6	3.5	5.5	4.5	C2	5.28	87.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
38	758	T	EM	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Good	5N	8	220	1	3	1	1	2.5	C2	2.64	21.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	

39	759	T	EM	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Good	3.5N	8	230	1	2.5	1	1	2	C2	2.76	23.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in lawned area.	Monitor future growth.	
40	760	Group 3 trees	EM	Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Good	2E	14	480	1	4.5	1	4	6	C2	5.76	104.2	Group trees with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Ivy growth on main stem. Heavily end loaded limb developing in lower crown. Several pegs of previously failed limbs in crown. Several significant dead limbs in crown. Growing in area adjacent to	Remove significant deadwood. Reduce end loading of vulnerable limbs by approx.2m. Monitor future growth.	
41	761	Group 3 trees	EM	Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Good	2N	15	360	1	4	2	2	2	C2	4.32	58.6	Group trees with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. The trees are of narrow form typical of trees within a woodland where there is strong competition for light. There is little stem taper or lower canopy growth, the upper crown is narrow. Growing in	Monitor future growth.	
42	762	Group 12 trees	EM	European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Good	2N	18	460	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	C2	5.52	95.7	Group trees with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. The trees are of narrow form typical of trees within a woodland where there is strong competition for light. There is little stem taper or lower canopy growth, the upper crown is narrow. Growing in	Monitor future growth.	

43	763	Group 12 trees	EM	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Good	2N	18	580	1	See plan				C2	6.96	152.2	Group trees with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. The trees are of narrow form typical of trees within a woodland where there is strong competition for light. There is little stem taper or lower canopy growth, the upper crown is narrow. Growing in	Monitor future growth.	
44	764	T	EM	Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	Good	1E	11	420	1	6	4	6	3	C2	5.04	79.8	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing on woodland edge.	Monitor future growth.	
45	765	T	EM	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Good	2E	17	470	1	2	0	3	2	U	5.64	99.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Broken leader in crown at approx. 4m. Growing in woodland area.	Fell and replant.	
46	766	Group 2 trees	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	2N	17	460	1	4	5	4	4	C2	5.52	95.7	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Ivy growth on main stems. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	

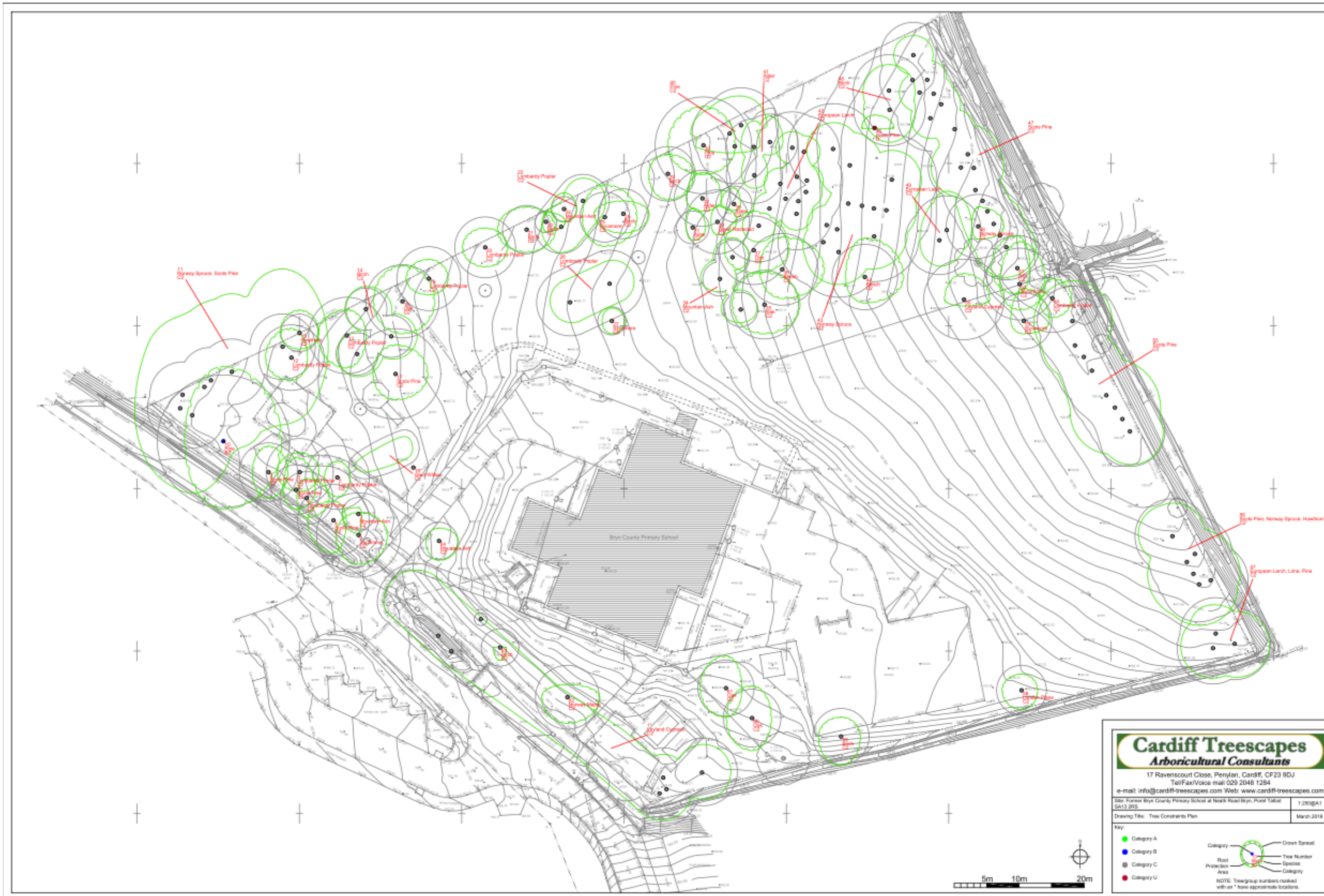
47	767	Group 8 trees	EM	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Good	2N	16	420	1	See plan				C2	5.04	79.8	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Several broken limbs in lower crowns. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
48	768	T	EM	Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>	Good	2E	17	410	1	3	2	4	1	C2	4.92	76.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Ivy growth on main stem. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
49	769	Group 2 trees	EM	European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Good	2E	16	440	1	6	4	4	3	C2	5.28	87.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
50	770	T	EM	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Good	0	15	620	m	4	1	4	3	C2	6.20	120.8	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Tight forks developing in lower crown. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor development of main forks. Monitor future growth.	

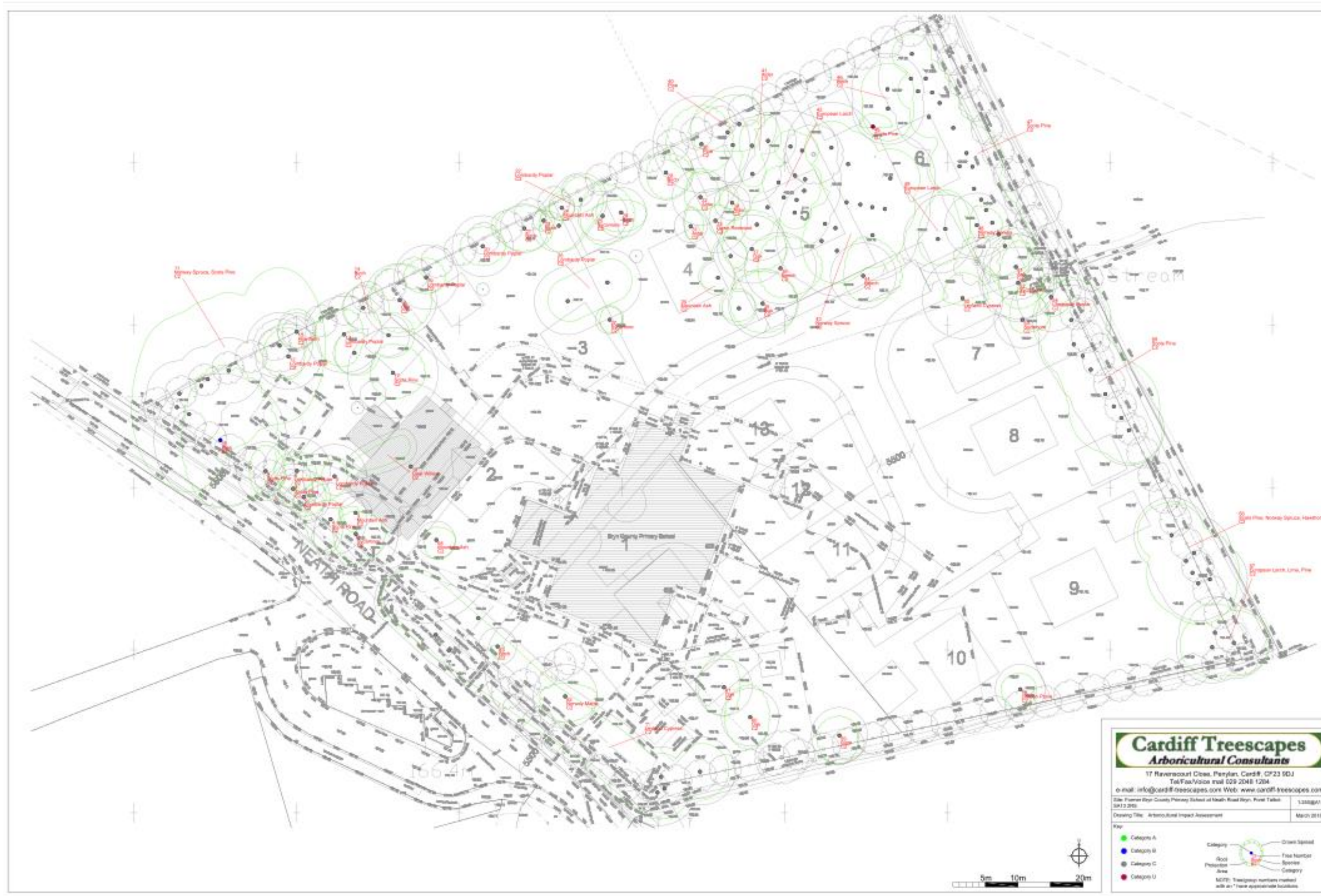
51	771	T	EM	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Good	2S	15	420	1	5	4	2	4	C2	5.04	79.8	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Heavily end loaded limb developing in lower crown. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor development of heavily end loaded limbs. Monitor future growth.	
52	772	T	EM	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Good	2N	14	460	1	6.5	4	4	3	C2	5.52	95.7	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
53	773	T	EM	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Good	2S	13	360	1	5	2	4	2	C2	4.32	58.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Tight fork developing in main stem at approx. 2m. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor development of main forks. Monitor future growth.	
54	774	T	EM	Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra var italica</i>	Good	3S	17	440	1	3	3	3	2	C2	5.28	87.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	

55	775	Group 8 trees	EM	Scots Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Good	2.5N	15	450	1	See plan				C2	5.40	91.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Heavily end loaded limb developing in lower crown. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor development of heavily end loaded limbs. Monitor future growth.	
56	776	Group	EM	Scots Pine, Norway Spruce, Hawthorn	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> , <i>Picea abies</i> , <i>Crataegus mongyna</i>	Good	1.5N	10	480	1	See plan				C2	5.76	104.2	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
57	777	Group	EM	European Larch, Lime, Pine	<i>Larix decidua</i> , <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> , <i>Pinus spp.</i>	Good	1.5N	12	460	1	See plan				C2	5.52	95.7	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
58	778	T	EM	London Plane	<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>	Good	0.2N	5	320	1	2.5	3	2.5	3	C2	3.84	46.3	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	

59	779	T	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	3S	9	360	1	3	4.5	3	3.5	C2	4.32	58.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Pruning peg in lower crown. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary fence.	Monitor future growth.	
60	780	T	EM	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Good	2.5S	9	370	1	5	5	3	4	C2	4.44	61.9	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area.	Monitor future growth.	
61	781	T	EM	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Good	2.5S	9	360	1	5	4.5	2.5	4	C2	4.32	58.6	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Main stem forks at approx. 2m. Tight fork formation in crown at approx. 2.2m. Growing in grass area.	Monitor development of main forks. Monitor future growth.	
62	782	T	EM	Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Good	1.5S	7	410	1	2	4	5	4	C2	4.92	76.0	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. One sided crown. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary hedge.	Monitor future growth.	

63	783	T	EM	Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>	Good	5S	8	240	1	0	2	1	1	C2	2.88	26.1	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. One sided crown. Growing in grass area adjacent to boundary hedge.	Monitor future growth.	
64	784	T	EM	Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	Good	0.5N	3.5	240	1	2	3	3	2	C2	2.88	26.1	Group tree with suppressed canopy towards neighbouring trees and full crown towards the light. Growing in grass area adjacent to access road.	Monitor future growth.	





Cardiff Treescapes

Arboricultural Consultants

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Site: Pwern Rhyr County Primary School at Neath Road Wryn, Pwern Taff
 SK12 2PS

Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment
 Date: March 2010

Key

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

Category

- Canopy Spread
- Tree Number
- Species
- Category

NOTE: Treescapes numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

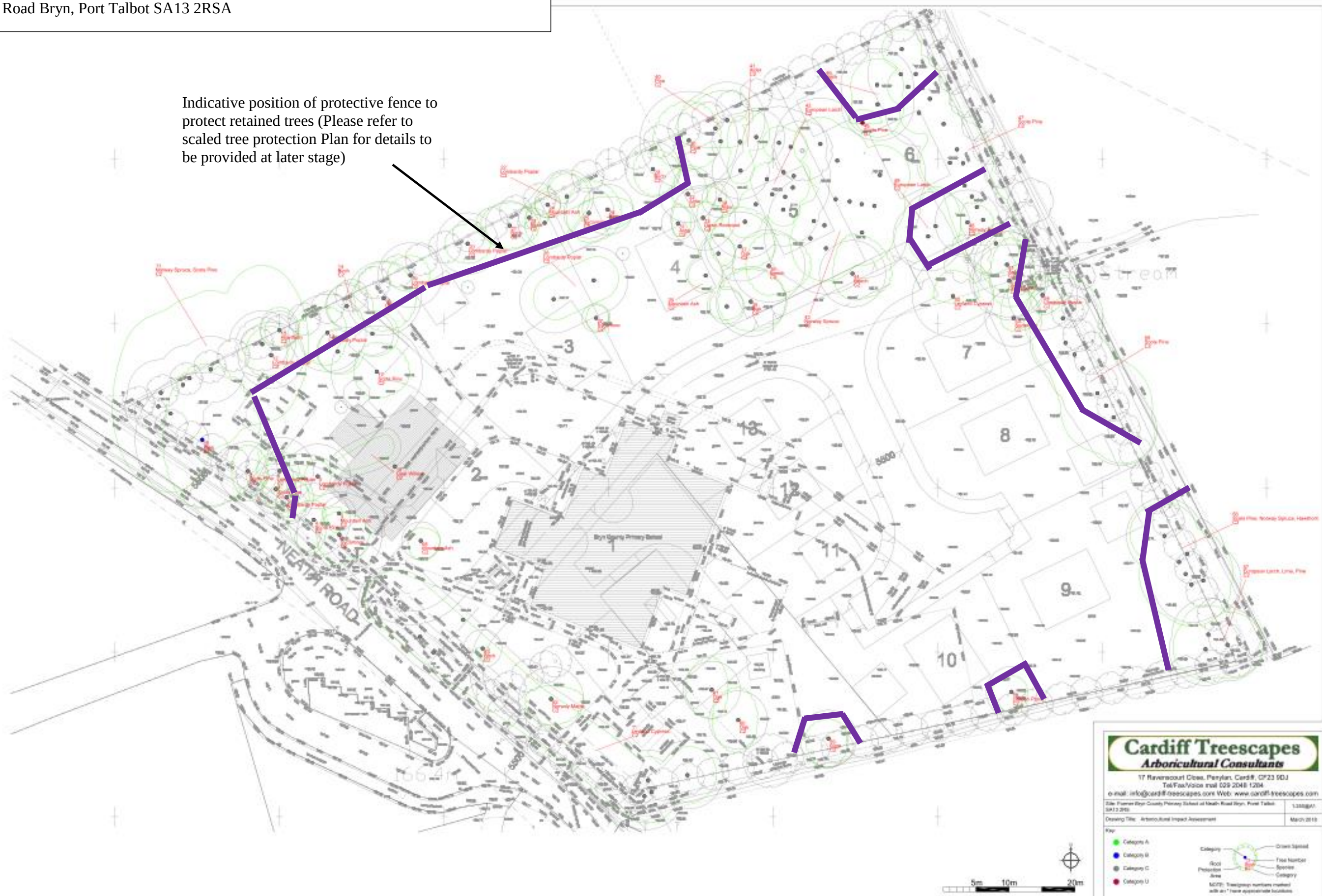


			NOTES		Project: Old School Court Development at former Bryn Primary School, Neath Road Bryn, Port Talbot SA13 2RS		PLANABUILD 8 Ely Court, Francis Street Tonyrefail, CF39 8EP Tel: 01443 674935 Email: planabuild@btinternet.com © Drawing Copyright Planabuild 2018	
			Developed from Cardiff Treescapes Tree Report Documents o to be felled o to be retained o new trees					
A	Notes Added	15-04-18	Scale	1:500	1177-04	Title: Proposed Tree layout following development		
REV.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	Date	14/04/2018				
			Drawn	MP				

DRAFT TREE PROTECTION PLAN

1177 Garwen View Development - Former Bryn County Primary School at Neath Road Bryn, Port Talbot SA13 2RSA

Indicative position of protective fence to protect retained trees (Please refer to scaled tree protection Plan for details to be provided at later stage)



3. ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

We have been supplied with the following plan shown above (1177-03 PROPOSED SITE LAYOUT DRAWN 16/052017) detailing the proposal to demolish the existing school and construct construct 13 new detached houses with access roads driveways and services

3.1 DIRECT LOSS OF TREES

TABLE 1: Trees to be removed as a consequence of the proposed development

Tree Number	Species	Category	Reason
Group 1	Leyland Cypress hedge	C2	Overgrown and restricting light access
T2	Sycamore	C2	Proximity to plot 2
T3	Mountain Ash	C2	Proximity to plot 2
T5	Lombardy Poplar	C2	Proximity to plot 2
T8	Lombardy Poplar	C2	Proximity to plot 2
T14 (2 out of group of 3)	Birch	C2	Proximity to plot 2
T17	Scots Pine	C2	Proximity to plot 2
G18	Group of willow	C2	Proximity to plot 2
T26	2 Lombardy Poplar	C2	Proximity to plot 3
T27	Sycamore	C2	Proximity to plot 3
T30	Radiata Pine	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T31	Alder	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T32	Alder	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T33	Dawn Redwood	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
Group 34	3 Mountain Ash	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T35	Oak		Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T36	Beech	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T37	Oak		Proximity to plots 4 & 5
G40	Group of 3 Pines	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
G41	Group of 3 Alder	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
G42	Group of 12 Larch	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
G43	Group of 12 Spruce	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T44	Beech	C2	Proximity to plots 4 & 5
T45	Scots Pine	U	Poor condition
T46 (Group of 2)	Birch	C2	Proximity to plot 6
G47	Part of Group of 8 Scots Pine	C2	Proximity to plot 6
T50	Leyland Cypress	C2	Proximity to plot 7 and overgrown
T51	Ash	C2	Proximity to plot 7
T52	Sycamore	C2	Proximity to plot 7
T53	Sycamore	C2	Proximity to plot 7
T60	Oak	C2	Proximity to plot 1
T61	Oak	C2	Proximity to plot 1
T63	Birch	C2	Proximity to plot 1
T64	Mountain Ash	C2	Proximity to plot 1

In total there is likely to be a loss of around 71 trees and a conifer hedgerow (G1). The trees are visible from a wider area and were probably planted by staff at the school with a maximum age of 35-45 years. It is likely that many trees around the edge of the site can be retained and the loss of trees and screening of the site could be compensated for by significant re-planting. Some of the trees would be difficult to retain due to their size and current condition notably trees: in G1 T30 T36 G40 T45 and T50.

3.2 CONSTRUCTION WITHIN ROOT PROTECTIVE AREAS LIKELY TO RESULT IN ROOT SEVERANCE OF TREES IDENTIFIED FOR RETENTION

TABLE 2: Trees that could be retained with special measures

Tree Number	Species	Category	Reason	Impact
G49	European Larch	C2	Construction of road	May affect 15-20% of RPA of 1 tree in group

It may be possible to retain the trees above although due to proximity to buildings or roads they may suffer some root loss although the amount of root loss likely is considered acceptable and unlikely to affect the trees stability providing guidelines for working with a root protection area of retained trees are followed detailed in the attached method statements below.

It is possible that up to 40 trees could be retained on site although these will need to be protected from the very start, prior to any ground works, tree felling or road building. To be successfully retained the trees will need to be protected by robust fencing that is difficult to move, excludes all traffic, pedestrians the storage of any materials including soils from site and that is retained on site up until the end of the construction phase. Depending on soils and foundation designs some trees in this list may be considered unsuitable for retention notably Lombardy Poplars T6 8 12 13 19 20 22(2) and 54

3.3 CONFLICT WITH BRANCHES AND FACILITATIVE PRUNING

It is likely that branches of retained trees may encroach on access to the site in some cases although in the majority of cases tree likely to be affected will be removed. The need for pruning will require further assessment during scheduled site visits.

4. TREE PROTECTION REQUIRED DURING DEVELOPMENT PHASE

The following trees identified for possible retention will require protective fencing positioned at the given distance around the stem of individual trees or the outside stems of group trees.

TABLE 3: TREES REQUIRING PROTECTIVE FENCING AND DISTANCE TO FROM STEM (SEE DRAFT TREE PROTECTION PLAN)

** Lombardy poplars may be deemed unsuitable for long term retention near houses*

Tree Number	Species	Category	Radius of RPA measured from stem
4	Scots Pine	C2	5.5m
6	Lombardy Poplar	C2	4.0m
7	Scots Pine	C2	4.0m
9	Scots Pine	C2	4.5m
10	Radiata Pine	C2	10.0m
G11	Scots Pine & Spruce	C2	5.0m
12	Lombardy Poplar	C2	5m
15	Hawthorn	C2	3m
16	Oak	C2	5.5
19	Lombardy Poplar*	C2	7m
20	Lombardy Poplar*	C2	5m
21	Birch	C2	4m
22	Lombardy Poplar(2)*	C2	4m
23	Birch	C2	2m
24	Mountain Ash	C2	2m
25	Sycamore	C2	4m
28	Birch	C2	4m
29	Birch	C2	4m
46	Birch	C2	5.5m
Part of G 47	Scots Pine	C2	5.0m
48	Scots Pine	C2	5.0m
49	Norway Spruce	C2	5.5m
54	Lombardy Poplar*	C2	5.5m
G55	Scots Pine	C2	5.5m
G56	Scots Pine, Hawthorn, Norway Spruce	C2	6.0m
G57	Lime, Larch Pine	C2	5.5m
59	London Plane	C2	4.0m
58	Birch	C2	4.5m
62	Norway Maple	C2	5.0m

5. SITE MONITORING

Once planning permission has been granted it is important that an open line of communication is maintained between the developers, contractors, arboricultural consultant and the local Planning Authority.

The arboricultural consultant should be called upon to give advice and act as a watching brief where trees are likely to be impacted by construction operations.

During the period of intensive construction, it is advisable that regular (every 1 to 2 weeks) random site visits are carried out by the arboricultural consultant to ensure tree protection has not been contravened and to provide general advice. Site visit inspection sheets should be completed and made available to the developer, tree officer and contractors.

6. CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FOR ARBORICULTURAL WORK

PLANNING STAGE

1. Pre-development Tree Survey – completed.
2. Arboricultural Implications Assessment – completed.
3. Site meeting with Arboricultural Officer –
4. Once planning permission granted, application to local authority to carry out tree work.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION PHASE

5. Carry out tree work.

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD

6. Carry out landscaping and light construction work and ameliorate any soil compaction.

POST CONSTRUCTION

7. Regularly inspect the trees every 1 to 2 years to monitor condition and assess for hazard risk.

7. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENTS

The function of the Arboricultural Method Statements and Tree Protection Plan is to provide the construction contractors with a clear and concise instruction on how to carry out tree related work. This includes guidance on care to be taken in respect of trees outside the development area. The method statements have been attached to this report as appendices so they can readily be reproduced as work sheets for the contractors.

8. FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

If the proposed development goes ahead there are several factors that should be considered.

If this site has any protected trees agreement will be required and consent gained from the local authority for tree removal and replacement planting.

The site is visible from a wide area being in an elevated position and will also be exposed. It is important that the entire boundary is planted with replacement trees suited to local conditions and in keeping with the landscape. The planting of boundary trees will also enhance the visual amenity of the site and provide refuge for nesting and foraging wildlife. The planting of a perimeter hedgerow would provide low cover and should include the following

Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple Wayfaring tree, Spindle tree, Hazel Holly

In addition larger specimen trees should be planted that can develop and these should be grouped and spaced along the hedgerow and in suitable locations within the site. Species should include Oak Birch Beech Scots Pine

In some areas evergreen broad leafed trees may be required to help screen the site through the year and the following trees and shrubs could be used;
Evergreen Oak, Bay Laurel, Holly, Portugal Laurel.

A full landscape plan with soil assessment plant and planting specifications and details on support and aftercare will be required.

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENTS

SITE SPECIFIC ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

GENERAL TREE PROTECTION OUTSIDE THE EXCLUSION ZONE

1. INTRODUCTION

Trees that have been protected by constructing an exclusion zone, erecting protective fencing and ground protection can still be detrimentally effected from activities outside these areas. The following additional precautions should be taken outside the exclusion zone.

2. METHODOLOGY

- a) Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to them and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banks man to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.
- b) Material which will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings should not be discharged within 10m of tree stems.
- c) Fires should not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and wind direction.
- d) Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the tree.
- e) It is essential that allowances should be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards the trees.

AMS 2
**SPECIALIST METHOD FOR EXCAVATING PITS WITHIN TREE ROOT
PROTECTION AREAS**

1. INTRODUCTION

Where it has been agreed that excavation can be carried out within a root protection area, the work should be done sensitively in order to minimise wounding, compaction and other impacts on the tree's system.

2. METHODOLOGY

- a) Up until the time that excavation is necessary, the area should either be protected within protective fencing or by ground protection.
- b) The area should be assessed for underground services by means of cable detection equipment.
- c) Excavation should not be carried out by mechanical excavator. The work should be carried out manually with hand tools.
- d) Where tree roots are encountered, the work should be undertaken by a trained arborist or by contractors supervised by a consulting arborist acting as a 'watching brief'.
- e) Excavation around tree roots should be undertaken by means of a 'soil pick'. This specialist equipment uses high velocity compressed air to remove soil particles yet leaving tree roots unharmed.
- f) The period of time that tree roots are exposed should be kept to a minimum. Tree roots should be kept moist and covered by Hessian cloth during periods that excavation is not in progress.
- g) Exposed roots should be protected from building materials such as cement, concrete etc by plastic sheeting.
- h) If root pruning is required it should be carried out by a trained arborist using sharp hand saw and secateurs. The diameter of roots severed should be kept to a minimum.
- i) Following completion of the construction, the excavation should be back filled with a good top soil and organic matter mix and tightly firmed.