



**Tree Survey  
and  
Arboricultural Impact Assessment**

**8 Cliff Parade  
Penarth**

*Inspected by:-  
Julian Wilkes BSc.For, MSc.Land Man, MIC.For, TechArborA  
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*24<sup>th</sup> April, 2017*

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## **Tree Survey**

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I have been instructed by Tim Fry of Loyn & Company to carry out a survey on a tree at 8 Cliff Parade, Penarth.

### **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 the tree.

The tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, has 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. Accurate heights, measured with the aid of optical instruments can be provided where instructed.

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

Estimate 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 to be made as good, fair, poor, dead.

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

Preliminary management recommendations include further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and 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)		
<p><b>Category U</b> 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7</p>		
	1 Mainly Arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
<p><b>Category A</b> Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	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)
<p><b>Category B</b> Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	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
<p><b>Category C</b> Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</p>	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

<b>T1</b>	<b>Horse Chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)</b>
<b>Height</b>	9m
<b>Single/Multi stemmed</b>	Single Stem
<b>Stem Diameter</b>	0.38m
<b>Branch Spread</b>	N – 3m E – 3m S – 3m W – 5m
<b>Height of Crown</b>	4m
<b>Age</b>	Middle aged
<b>Physiological Condition</b>	Poor
<b>Structural Condition</b>	Street tree of variable form with crown more heavily developed on western side. Severe cracking of bark at base of main stem. Bark cracking continues from ground level to approximately 3m and is symptomatic of bleeding canker disease. Numerous weeping lesions on main stem and major limbs are further evidence that this specimen is suffering from bleeding canker disease. Evidence of internal decay at 2m and 3m. Evidence of weak fork at base of major limb extending to the north at approximately 3m. There is another weak fork at the base of the major limb extending to the south-east. Foliage is yellow and lacks vigour. This specimen is heavily diseased and structurally unsound. The tree is unsafe for retention in relation to the adjacent public highway.
<b>Prel. Man. Recommendations</b>	Remove and replace
<b>Est. Remaining Contribution</b>	<10
<b>Category</b>	U



# **Arboricultural Impact Assessment**

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**1. BRIEF**

I have been instructed by Tim Fry of Loyn & Company to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) at 8 Cliff Parade, Penarth.

**2. TREE SURVEY AND PLAN**

The information within this document is based on the Treescene Tree Survey 24.04.17 and the attached Treescene Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan 04/2017.

**3. TREES TO BE REMOVED**

Tree T1 (U category in the Tree Report) is recommended for removal on Arboricultural grounds as it is unsafe for retention for reasons of public safety.

This specimen is not proposed for removal to accommodate the development proposals.

It is suggested that consideration should be given to planting a replacement street tree of a suitable species/variety in the first planting season following removal.

**4. ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) INCURSIONS**

There are no RPA incursions in relation to the development proposals as, under BS5837:2010, a U category tree does not warrant a RPA.

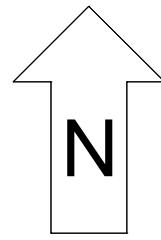
**5. PROTECTION OF RETAINED TREES**

The tree T1 is not to be retained and therefore no protection measures are required.

However, should a replacement street tree be planted prior to the completion of the adjacent proposed development then consideration should be given to the provision of physical protection measures to prevent damage to the young street tree. The implementation of any necessary tree protection should be in compliance the a site specific Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

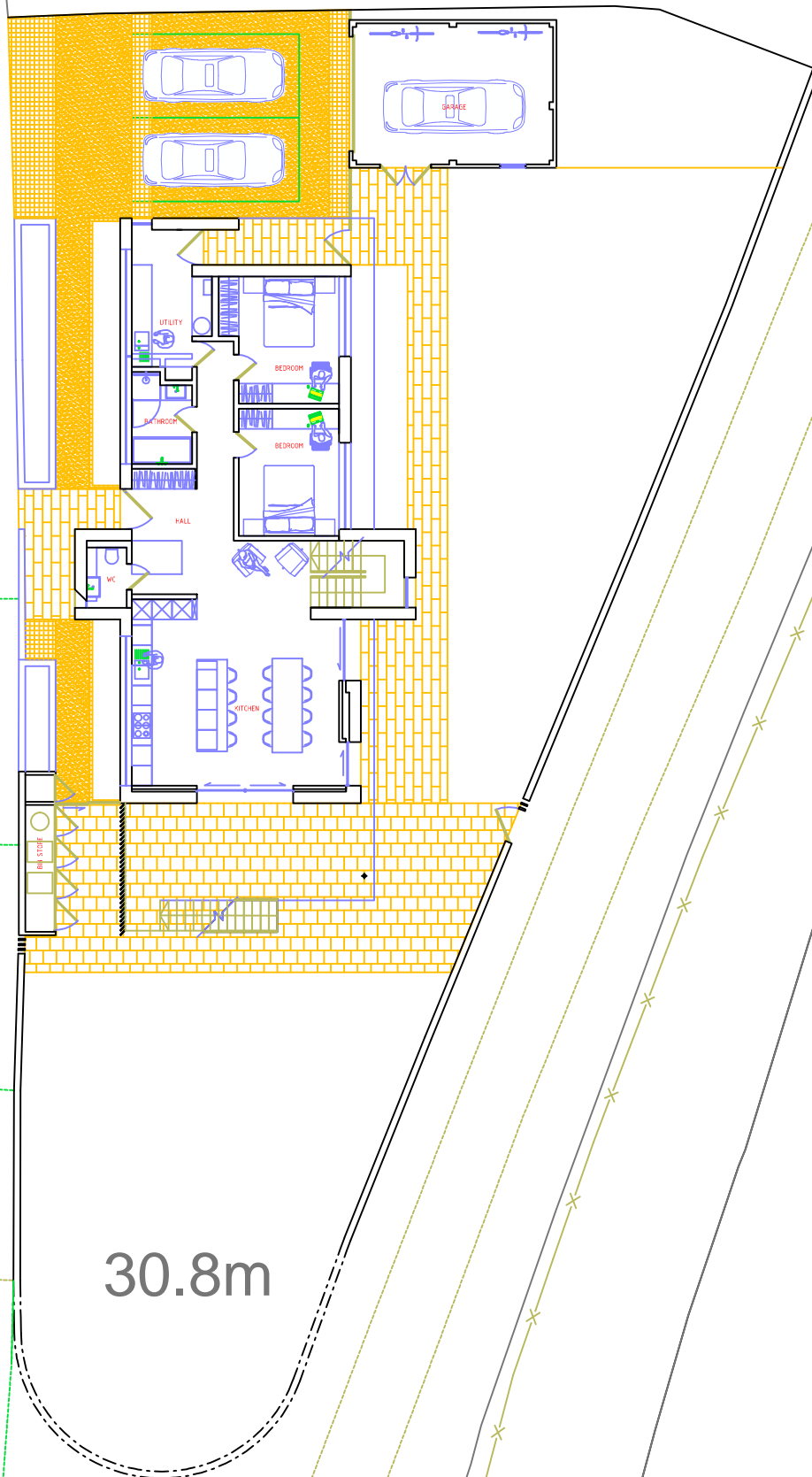
# 8 Cliff Parade, Penarth

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



CLIFF PARADE

T1



30.8m

10m

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

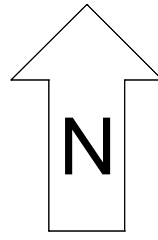
- Category A Trees ●
- Category B Trees ●
- Category C Trees ●
- Category U Trees ●

Scale 1:200 @A3  
04/2017



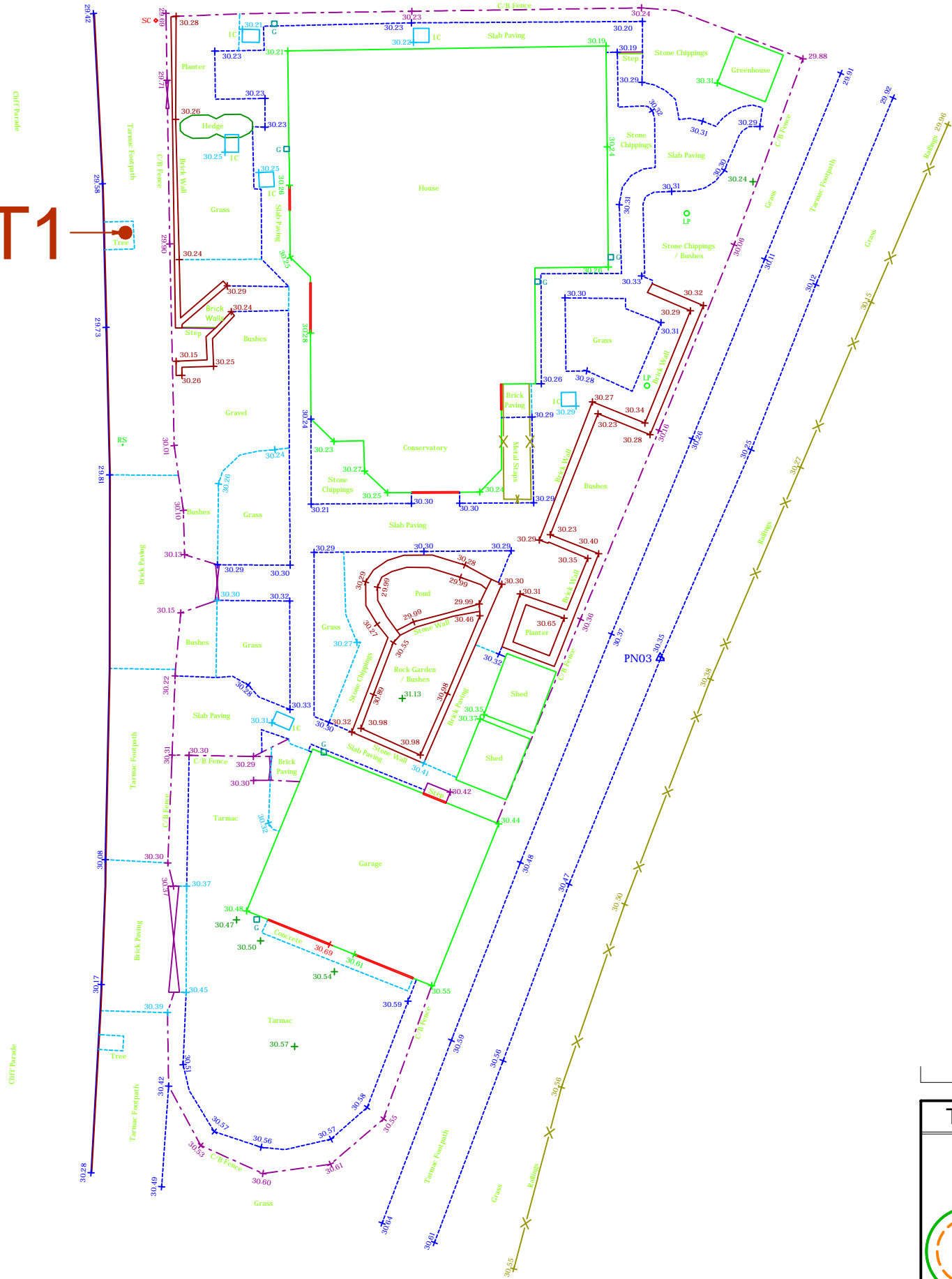
# 8, Cliff Parade, Penarth

## Tree Constraints Plan



PN01

T1



PN03

PN02

10m

**Tree Constraints Plan**

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- T44 Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

- Category A Trees ●
- Category B Trees ●
- Category C Trees ●
- Category U Trees ●

Scale 1:200 @A3  
04/2017

**Treescene**  
ARBORICULTURAL  
CONSULTANTS