



**Tree Survey**  
**At**  
**Meliden,**  
**Sunnycroft Lane, Dinas Powis**

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I have been instructed by David Preece of David Preece Consultancy to carry out a survey on trees at Meliden, Sunnycroft Lane, Dinas Powis.

### **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)		
<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

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	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	7	Multi	0.5	2	4	1	2	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Tree of variable form with crown more heavily developed on eastern side. Evidence of extensive crown reduction due to presence of overhead cables.	No action required at this time	10-20	C
T2	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10	Single	0.59	6	5	3	5	2	Mature	Fair	Tree of variable form. Former hedgerow specimen of notable size for this species. Evidence of some internal decay within main stem. Evidence of pruning within mid crown to accommodate overhead cables.	Undertake 15% overall crown reduction. Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T3	Cherry Laurel (Prunus lauro-cerasus)	5	Multi	0.3	3	1	0	1	1	Middle aged	Poor	Evidence of severe basal decay. This specimen is at risk of failure.	Remove	<10	U
T4	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	Single	0.3	3	3	2	2	2	Middle aged	Fair	Off-site tree of reasonable form	No action required at this time	>40	B

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					N	E	S	W							
T5	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10	Single	0.34	6	3	4	2	4	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Tree of variable form with evidence of minor mechanical damage at base	Monitor for health	10-20	C
G6	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Field Maple (Acer campestre)	Up to 9	Single and multi	Up to 0.3	2	4	2	3	2	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Hedgerow trees sited on raised bank. Mainly multi stemmed specimens with some stems leaning excessively to the east. Evidence of some die-back within stems.	Prune to remove dead and excessively leaning stems. Monitor remaining trees for health.	10-20	C
G7	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Up to 9	Multi	Up to 0.3	2	2	2	2	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Remnant hedgerow made up primarily of Hazel. Some dead Hawthorn stems within this group.	Remove dead trees	20-40	C

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					N	E	S	W							
G8	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Western Red Cedar (Thuja plicata), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Oak (Quercus robur)	Up to 11	Single and multi	Up to 0.35	3	1	2	2	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Trees of variable form that have previously been poorly pruned in relation to overhead cables	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T9	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	11	Single	0.39	4	4	3	4	3	Mature	Fair	Tree of reasonable form sited on low bank on boundary	No action required at this time. Monitor for health.	>40	B
T10	Oak (Quercus robur)	14	Single	0.61	9	3	4	5	3	Mature	Fair	Tree of reasonable form sited on low bank on boundary. Crown more heavily developed on northern side.	Monitor for health.	>40	B
T11	Oak (Quercus robur)	10	Single	0.57	4	2	3	5	3	Mature	Fair	Specimen of reasonable form sited on low bank of boundary. Evidence of previous severe pruning in mid crown.	No action required at this time. Monitor for health.	>40	B

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					N	E	S	W							
T12	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	10	Multi	0.5	2	5	4	3	4	Mature	Fair	Tree of reasonable form. Main stem divides at 0.7m to give twin stemmed mid crown. Crown heavily colonised by ivy.	Sever ivy at base. Monitor for health.	20-40	B
G13	Group of Field Maple (Acer campestre) and Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Up to 9	Single and multi	Up to 0.35	4	4	3	2	1	Middle aged	Fair	Remnant hedgerow on boundary of site. Some deadwood within crowns.	Prune to remove major deadwood. Monitor for health.	20-40	B
T14	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	Single	0.29	3	0	3	3	4	Mature	Fair to poor	Tree of variable form sited on boundary	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T15	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	Multi	0.35	4	4	2	2	3	Mature	Fair to poor	Tree of variable form with extensive basal decay	Undertake 3m crown reduction. Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T16	DEAD														
T17	Oak (Quercus robur)	5	Single	0.5	1	1	2	3	2	Mature	Poor	This specimen has split leaving an exposed wound extending from ground level to 2m. This specimen is unsuitable for retention.	Remove	<10	U

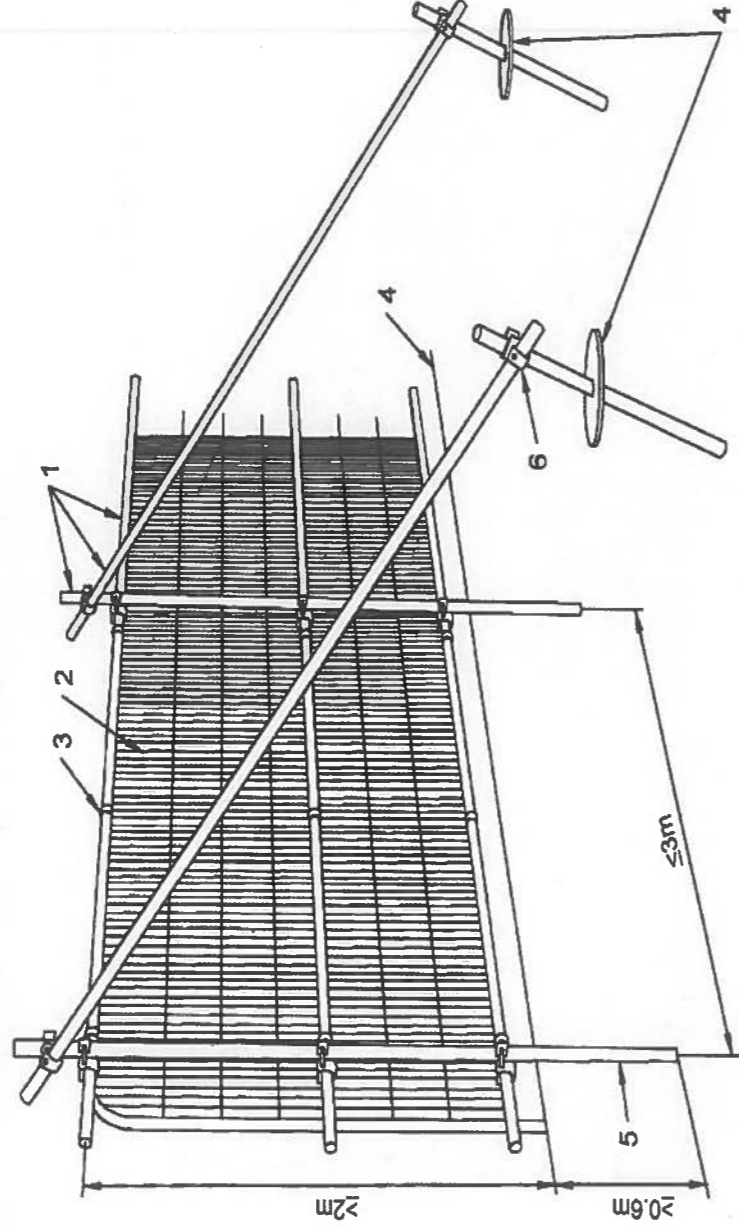
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					N	E	S	W							
T18	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	12	Multi	0.7	6	5	7	4	2	Mature	Fair to poor	Multi stemmed specimen of variable form sited on low bank on boundary. Evidence of thinning and die-back within crown.	Prune to remove major deadwood. Crown raise to 3m. Monitor for health.	10-20	C
T19	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	Single	0.64	9	10	9	8	3	Mature	Fair	Tree of reasonable form with well-balanced crown. Some deadwood within lower crown.	Prune to remove major deadwood. Monitor for health.	>40	B
G20	Group of Field Maple (Acer campestre), Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Up to 14	Single and multi	0.4	7	4	6	2	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Linear feature containing trees of generally variable form and low vigour	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 welded 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

# Meliden, Sunnycroft Lane, Dinas Powis Tree Constraints Plan

