



ARBORICULTURAL  
CONSULTANTS & CONTRACTORS

1301168FUL

## Tree Survey

At

**70 Lewis Road  
Llandough**

RECEIVED

02 DEC 2013

ENVIRONMENTAL  
AND ECONOMIC  
REGENERATION

*Inspected by:-  
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I have been instructed by Alex Welch to carry out a survey on trees at 70 Lewis Road, Llandough.

### 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, for future identification on site, 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. 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

Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
<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>	<p>• Trees that have a serious, irreparable, 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)</p> <p>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</p> <p>• 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> <p>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>	<p>1 Mainly arboricultural values</p> <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)</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</p> <p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits</p>
<p><b>Category A</b> Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	<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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation; historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)</p>
<p><b>Category B</b> Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	<p>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value</p>
<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>			

T1	Norway Spruce ( <i>Picea abies</i> )
Height	14m
Single/Multi stemmed	Single stem
Stem Diameter	0.44m
Branch Spread	N - 4m E - 4m S - 4m W - 3m
Height of Crown	2m
Age	Middle aged
Physiological Condition	Fair to poor
Structural Condition	Tree of variable form. Main stem has numerous weeping lesions which may be as a result of previous mechanical damage. Extensive die-back throughout crown. Evidence of severe thinning of foliage. Needle density is approximately 50% less than in a normal healthy tree. Some dead branches within lower and mid crown. Crown is densely colonised by Clematis creeper. Evidence that leading shoot has been removed creating decay conditions in upper crown.
Prel. Man. Recommendations	Crown raise to 3m. Prune to remove major deadwood. Monitor for health.
Est. Remaining Contribution	10-20
Category	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 5837:2005 "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 BS5837:2005. 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

