



Tree Survey

At

Colliers Row
Merthyr Tydfil

Inspected by:-
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Brief

I have been instructed by Mr. Matthew Jones of Maxiom to carry out a survey on trees at Colliers Row, Merthyr Tydfil.

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

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							
G1	Group of Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Lawson Cypress (Chamaecyparis lawsoniana) and Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Up to 10	Single and multi	0.1 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Narrow woodland area containing trees of generally reasonable form. Ash exhibit signs of Ash Die-back disease.	Remove diseased Ash	20-40	C
G2	Group of 3 Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Up to 12	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	2	1	1	3	2	Young	Poor	These specimens are severely infected with Ash Die-back disease	Remove	<10	U

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							
G3	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Grey Alder (Alnus incana)	Up to 10	Single and multi	0.12 (avg)	1	1	3	1	1	Young	Fair	Narrow woodland area dominated by Hazel. Ash exhibit symptoms of Ash Die-back disease.	Remove dying Ash trees	20-40	C
G4	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Birch (Betula pendula) Oak (Quercus robur) and Grey Alder (Alnus incana)	Up to 12	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	1	1	3	1	1	Young	Fair	Narrow woodland area containing trees of generally reasonable form	No action required at this time	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							
G5	Group of Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Birch (Betula pendula) and Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Up to 11	Single and multi	0.1 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Woodland area containing trees and shrubs of generally reasonable form. Ash exhibit symptoms of Ash Die-back disease.	Remove infected specimens of Ash	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							
G6	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Birch (Betula pendula), Oak (Quercus robur) and Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	Up to 9	Single and multi	0.1 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Woodland area comprised of trees and shrubs of generally reasonable form. Ash exhibit symptoms of Ash Die-back disease.	Remove dying specimens of Ash	20-40	C
G7	DEAD												Remove		U
T8	Oak (Quercus robur)	11	Single	0.16	2	2	2	2	3	Young	Fair	Off-site tree located in residential garden thus preventing full inspection	No action required at this time	>40	B
T9	Grey Alder (Alnus incana)	11	Single	0.2	2	1	2	2	2	Middle aged	Fair	Off-site tree located in residential garden thus preventing full inspection	No action required at this time	20-40	B
T10	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	7	Multi	0.2	2	2	2	2	1	Middle aged	Fair	Off-site shrub located within residential garden thus preventing full inspection	No action required at this time	20-40	C
G11	Group of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	Single and multi	0.1 (avg)	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Poor	These specimens are severely infected with Ash Die-back disease	Remove	<10	U

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					N	E	S	W							
G12	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Grey Alder (Alnus incana)	Up to 10	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair to poor	Woodland area dominated by Ash heavily infected with Ash Die-back disease	Remove specimens of dying Ash	20-40	C
G13	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Grey Alder (Alnus incana) and Birch (Betula pendula)	Up to 11	Single and multi	0.15	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair to poor	Narrow woodland area dominated by Ash infected with Ash Die-back disease	Remove infected specimens of Ash	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							
G14	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and Oak (Quercus robur)	Up to 12	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Woodland area comprised of trees of generally reasonable form. Some specimens of Ash exhibit symptoms of Ash Die-back disease.	Remove diseased Ash trees	20-40	C
G15	Group of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	Single	0.1 (avg)	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Poor	Woodland area dominated by dead and dying Ash trees	Remove	<10	U

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							
G16	Group of Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Oak (Quercus robur), Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia), Birch (Betula pendula), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Up to 13	Single and multi	0.2 (avg)	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Fair	Linear woodland area containing trees of generally reasonable form	No action required at this time	20-40	C
T17	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	18	Multi	0.6	7	7	6	3	1	Mature	Fair to poor	Notable specimen straddling post and wire fence. Some potentially weak forks in lower crown which may become a point of weakness over time.	Monitor for safety	10-20	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							
G18	Group of Oak (Quercus robur), Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Birch (Betula pendula) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Up to 12	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Fair	Woodland area containing trees of generally reasonable form	No action required at this time	20-40	C
G19	Group of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	Single	0.1 (avg)	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Poor	Woodland area dominated by dead and dying Ash trees	Remove	<10	U

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							
G20	Group of Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Oak (Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Birch (Betula pendula) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Up to 12	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Woodland area containing trees of generally reasonable form. Some specimens of Ash exhibit symptoms of Ash Die-back disease.	Remove infected Ash trees	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							
G21	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Alder (Alnus glutinosa), Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Birch (Betula pendula), Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus) and Rowan (Sorbus aucuparia)	10	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	1	1	3	1	1	Young	Fair	Woodland edge trees and shrubs forming dense thicket	No action required at this time	20-40	C
G22	Group of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	Single and multi	0.12 (avg)	1	1	1	2	1	Young	Poor	Woodland edge area dominated by Ash heavily infected with Ash Die-back disease	Remove	<10	U

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							
G23	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Oak (Quercus robur) and Birch (Betula pendula)	8	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	2	1	1	2	1	Young	Fair to poor	Woodland edge area containing some dead or dying specimens	Remove dead or dying trees	10-20	C
G24	Group of Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Birch (Betula pendula), Grey Alder (Alnus incana) and Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus)	Up to 12	Single and multi	0.12 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Woodland area comprised of trees of generally reasonable form and good health	No action required at this time	20-40	B

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							
G25	Group of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	Single	0.1 (avg)	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Poor	Woodland area dominated by dead and dying Ash trees	Remove	<10	U
G26	Group of Grey Alder (Alnus incana), Birch (Betula pendula), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Oak (Quercus robur), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	Up to 11	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Dense woodland area containing trees of generally reasonable form. Specimens of Ash exhibit Ash Die-back disease.	Remove infected Ash trees	20-40	C

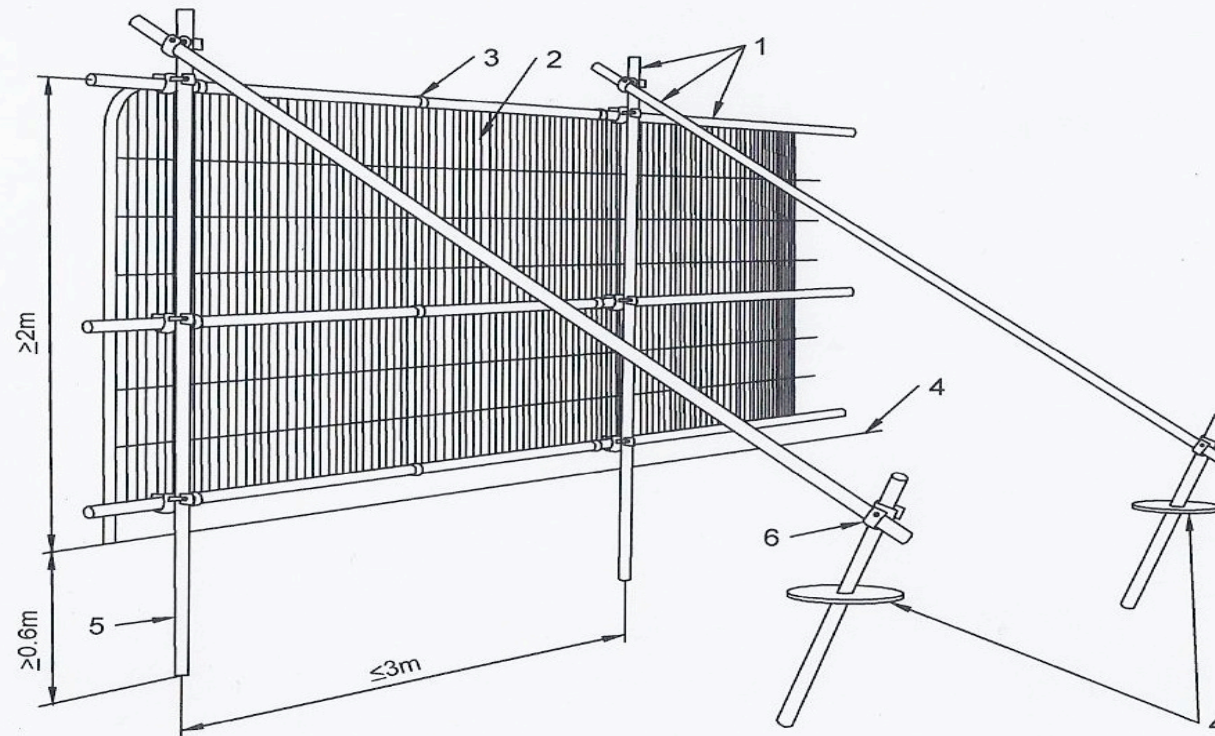
Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G27	Group of Birch (Betula pendula), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	Up to 8	Single and multi	0.1 (avg)	1 (avg)	1 (avg)	1 (avg)	1 (avg)	1	Young	Fair to poor	Self-sown scrubby specimens established adjacent to public highway	Monitor for safety	10-20	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							
G28	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and Grey Alder (Alnus incana)	Up to 11	Single and multi	0.15 (avg)	2 (avg)	2 (avg)	2 (avg)	2 (avg)	1	Young	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens established adjacent to public highway. Specimens of Goat Willow are at risk of failure towards public highway.	Remove specimens of Goat Willow	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