



## **Tree Survey**

**At**

**Darran Road,  
Mountain Ash**

*Inspected by:-  
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*15<sup>th</sup> May, 2023*

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## **Brief**

I have been instructed by Ms. Abbey Kelsey of Linc Cymru to carry out a survey on trees at Darran Road, Mountain Ash.

## **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><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</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><u>Category A</u> 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><u>Category B</u> 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><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</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	Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	9	Multi	0.25	2	2	2	2	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Naturally regenerated specimen with potentially weak basal forks that are vulnerable to failure as this specimen matures.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G2	Group of: Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Cherry Laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> )	7	Multi	0.2	2	2	2	2	0	Middle aged	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming dense woodland. Goat Willows are vulnerable to structural failure as they mature.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G3	Group of: Cherry Laurel ( <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> )	5	Multi	0.2	3	3	3	3	0	Middle aged	Fair	Evergreen shrubs forming dense wooded area.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C
G4	Group of: Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), Hybrid Black Poplar ( <i>Populus × canadensis</i> )	Up to 13	Single and Multi	0.15 (avg.)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming dense wooded area.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C
G5	Group of: Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Crack Willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> )	8	Single and Multi	0.1 (avg.)	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming dense wooded area.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C

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					N	E	S	W							
G6	Group of: Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Crack Willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> )	Up to 12	Single and Multi	0.15 (avg.)	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming dense wooded area.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C
G7	Group of: Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Crack Willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	2	Single and Multi	0.05 (avg.)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0	Young	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming relatively open area of young trees.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C
G8	Group of: Goat Willow, ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ) Crack Willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), Hybrid Black Poplar ( <i>Populus × canadensis</i> )	8	Single and Multi	0.1	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming area of dense woodland.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C

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					N	E	S	W							
G9	Group of: Crack Willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> )	9	Single and Multi	0.1 (avg.)	2	2	2	2	0	Young	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming linear wooded area.	No action required at this time.	10-20	C
G10	Group of: Crack Willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	11	Multi	0.2	5	5	5	5	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Naturally regenerated specimens exhibiting some thinning of foliage within crowns. Weak basal forks are likely to lead to structural failure as these specimens mature.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G11	Group of: Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Crack Willow ( <i>Salix fragilis</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	10	Single and Multi	0.1 (avg.)	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair to poor	Linear wooded area dominated by specimens of Crack Willow exhibiting some thinning of foliage.	Monitor for health.	10-20	C
T12	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	13	Multi	0.35	5	4	4	5	1	Middle aged	Poor	Prominent specimen exhibiting significant symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T13	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	10	Single	0.17	3	3	3	2	1	Middle aged	Poor	Prominent boundary specimen exhibiting symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U

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					N	E	S	W							
T14	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	8	Multi	0.2	2	1	2	2	1	Young	Poor	Triple-stemmed specimen exhibiting severe symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T15	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	18	Multi	0.8	8	6	8	7	2	Mature	Poor	Prominent twin-stemmed boundary specimen exhibiting severe symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T16	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	13	Single	0.33	5	4	1	0	4	Middle aged	Poor	Tree of poor form exhibiting severe symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease. This specimen is in a moribund condition.	Remove.	<10	U
G17	Group of: Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> ), Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> ), Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ), Horse Chestnut ( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )	9	Single and Multi	0.15	2	2	2	2	0	Young	Fair to poor	Naturally regenerated area forming dense woodland dominated by specimens of Goat Willow that are vulnerable to structural failure as they mature.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G18	Group of: Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	11	Multi	0.3	3	3	1	3	1	Middle aged	Poor	Naturally regenerated specimens exhibiting severe symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T19	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	13	Multi	0.35	1	4	4	4	2	Middle aged	Fair	Multi-stemmed specimen of variable form suppressed on northern side by adjacent Ash.	Monitor for stability.	20-40	C

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					N	E	S	W							
T20	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	11	Single	0.23	4	3	3	3	2	Middle aged	Poor	Prominent boundary tree severely infected with Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T21	Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	12	Single	0.34	5	5	4	5	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Prominent specimen with potentially weak lower fork at 1m that is vulnerable to structural failure as this specimen matures.	Monitor for safety.	10-20	C
G22	Group of: Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	10	Single and Multi	0.3	5	4	3	4	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Naturally regenerated specimens forming linear feature. These specimens have potentially weak basal forks that are vulnerable to structural failure as they mature.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G23	Group of: Privet ( <i>Ligustrum</i> spp.)	6	Multi	0.15	3	1	3	1	0	Middle aged	Fair	Dense ornamental boundary hedge.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C