



Tree Survey

At

Churchfields Devauden

*Inspected by:-
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Brief

I have been instructed by Mr. Michael Rees of LRM Planning to carry out a survey on trees at Churchfields, Devauden.

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"> • 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 <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 |

| 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 3 Beech (Fagus sylvatica) | 15 | Single | 0.2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown hedge specimens that may not be sustainable in this location in the long-term | Monitor development of stems and crowns in relation to adjacent structures | 10-20 | C |
| G2 | Group of 5 Beech (Fagus sylvatica) | 16 | Single | 0.2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown hedge specimens that may not be sustainable in this location in the long-term | Monitor development of stems and crowns in relation to adjacent structures | 10-20 | C |
| T3 | Beech (Fagus sylvatica) | 16 | Multi | 0.45 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown hedgerow specimen that may not be sustainable in this location in the long-term. Rooting has caused displacement to adjacent pavement. | Monitor development of stem in relation to adjacent structures | 10-20 | C |
| G4 | Group of Beech (Fagus sylvatica) and Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) | 2 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Boundary hedgerow screening gas store | Trim annual growth from top and sides | 20-40 | C |
| G5 | Group of 2 Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) | 16 | Single | 0.4 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 3 | Middle aged | Poor | Specimens of variable form exhibiting significant defoliation symptomatic of Ash Dieback disease | Remove | <10 | U |

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|----------|---|-----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G6 | Group of Beech (Fagus sylvatica) | 2 | Single | 0.1 | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 0 | Young | Fair | Formal boundary hedgerow | Trim annual growth from top and sides | 20-40 | C |
| G7 | Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) | 2 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Boundary hedgerow dominated by bramble | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |
| G8 | Group of Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Field Maple (Acer campestre), Crab Apple (Malus spp) and Hazel (Corylus avellana) | 12 | Single and multi | 0.3 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown boundary hedgerow specimens | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |
| G9 | Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium) | 10 | Single and multi | 0.2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Middle aged | Fair to poor | Overgrown boundary hedgerow specimens heavily colonised by climbing plants | Monitor for health | 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 | | | | | | | |
| G10 | Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) | 2 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy boundary hedgerow | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |
| T11 | Hazel (Corylus avellana) | 10 | Multi | 0.5 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | Mature | Fair | Overgrown hedgerow specimen | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |
| T12 | Crab Apple (Malus spp) | 14 | Single | 0.42 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | Mature | Fair | Notable hedgerow tree of reasonable form. Some animal damage on eastern side of base of main stem has led to commencement of internal decay. | 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 | | | | | | | |
| G13 | Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Holly (Ilex aquifolium) and Hazel (Corylus avellana) | Up to 10 | Single and multi | 0.4 (avg) | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy boundary hedgerow. Some Hazel specimens contain stems that lean excessively to the north. | Remove excessively leaning stems as well as any dead, dying or dangerous specimens. | 20-40 | C |
| G14 | Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and Elder (Sambucus nigra) | 10 | Single and multi | 0.4 (avg) | 6 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Mature | Fair | Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Some stems lean excessively to the north. | Remove excessively leaning stems | 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 | | | | | | | |
| T15 | Oak (Quercus robur) | 22 | Single | 1.28 | 10 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 | Mature | Good | Notable specimen of good form and well-balanced crown. Minor basal cavity on eastern side of main stem which is not regarded as significant at this point in time. | Monitor for safety | >40 | A |
| G16 | Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium) | 10 | Single and multi | 0.35 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown boundary hedgerow | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |

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|----------|--|-----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G17 | Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Goat Willow (Salix caprea) and Elder (Sambucus nigra) | 2 | Single and multi | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Dense boundary hedgerow which is more dominated by Willow at northern end | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |
| G18 | Group of Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and Hazel (Corylus avellana) | 3 | Multi | 0.1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Young | Fair to poor | Scrubby self-sown specimens exhibiting some dieback of foliage within crowns | Monitor for health | 10-20 | C |

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|----------|---|-----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G19 | Group of Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) | Up to 10 | Single and multi | 0.2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown boundary hedge which has spread southwards through suckering Blackthorn | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |
| G20 | Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium) | 9 | Single and multi | 0.25 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown boundary hedgerow | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |

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|----------|--|-----------|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| | | | | | N | E | S | W | | | | | | | |
| G21 | Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium) | 3 | Multi | 0.15 | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 50 cm | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Dense boundary hedgerow | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |
| G22 | Group of Oak (Quercus robur), Goat Willow (Salix caprea), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium) | Up to 11 | Single and multi | 0.25 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Middle aged | Fair | Overgrown boundary hedgerow | No action required at this time | 20-40 | C |