



Tree Survey

At

**The Former Police Station,
High Street,
Cowbridge**

*Inspected by:-
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Brief

I have been instructed by Mr. Matthew Biggs of Amity Planning to carry out a survey on trees at The Former Police Station, High Street, Cowbridge.

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

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	Ornamental Crab Apple (<i>Malus</i> spp.)	7	Single	0.19	2	1	1	2	1	Mature	Fair to poor	Ornamental specimen that has received poor quality pruning in the historic past leading to development of some internal decay within major branches.	Monitor for safety.	10-20	C
T2	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	11	Multi	0.65	7	7	4	6	1	Mature	Fair	Prominent specimen of a species that is vulnerable to structural failure due to potentially weak basal forks. Significant accumulation of deadwood within crown.	Undertake 3m crown reduction. Prune to remove unstable deadwood of diameter >50mm. Monitor for safety.	10-20	C
T3	Goat Willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	11	Single	0.55	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Fair	Prominent specimen of reasonable form. This species is vulnerable to structural failure as it matures. Significant mechanical damage in lower crown on eastern side.	Undertake 3m overall crown reduction. Prune to remove unstable deadwood of diameter >50mm and prune to remove mechanically damaged branches. Monitor for safety.	10-20	C
T4	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	15	Single	0.57	6	6	5	5	2	Middle aged	Poor	Prominent specimen exhibiting early-stage symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T5	Dead														U
T6	Dead														U
T7	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	Single	0.15	2	2	2	1	4	Middle aged	Poor	Tree of variable form exhibiting significant symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T8	Dead														U
T9	Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	4	Multi	0.25	0	3	2	1	0	Mature	Poor	This specimen exhibits severe fungal decay at base and is at risk of structural failure.	Remove.	<10	U

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					N	E	S	W							
T10	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	16	Single	0.29	1	5	4	0	4	Middle aged	Poor	Prominent specimen exhibiting advanced symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U
T11	Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	4	Single	0.31	3	1	3	3	2	Mature	Fair to poor	Offsite ornamental specimen exhibiting significant internal decay within main limbs associated with historical pruning wounds.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T12	Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> spp.)	4	Single	0.32	3	2	2	2	2	Mature	Fair to poor	Ornamental specimen exhibiting some internal decay within major branches associated with historical pruning wounds.	Prune to remove unstable deadwood of diameter >50mm. Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G13	Group of: Lawson Cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	7	Single	0.25 (avg.)	1	1	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Linear evergreen screen containing trees that have been significantly lopped at approximately 3.5m leading to development of dysfunctional growth in upper crown. Some dieback of foliage in lower crown.	Monitor for stability of branches in upper crown.	10-20	C
T14	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	24	Multi	>1.5	12	11	12	13	4	Mature	Poor	Prominent offsite tree exhibiting early-stage symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease as evidenced by upturned terminal shoots. Significant thinning of foliage in upper crown and notable accumulation of deadwood. This specimen is in a declining condition due to terminal disease and is unsuitable for retention.	Remove.	<10	U