Dol Y Dintir Cardigan

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey 28th August 2024

Membership No: TE03654

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION

Technician Member

Site Location: Dol Y Dintir, Cardigan	Report Reference: 06/23/DYD/V6
Client: I & G Ecological Consulting Ltd	Date of Report: 28th August 2024 Date of Site Visits: 7th June 2023
Report Prepared By: Liz Phillips	Survey Carried Out By: Liz Phillips

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Site Address: Land to east of Dol Y Dintir, Cardigan, SA43 1NU.
1.1.2 Ordnance Survey grid reference: SN189469.

1.2 Instructions

1.2.1 RTAC has been instructed to produce a report in compliance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' to inform a planning application for construction of residential units at this site. The instruction was given by Iestyn Evans, I & G Ecological Consulting Ltd.

1.3 Documents Provided

1.3.1

Document Description	Reference Number	Produced By	Date
Capacity Layout 1:500@A2	2316 CL-01 1	Hammond Architectural Ltd	Dec '22
Housetypes			
Site Layout Plan 1:500@A1	2316 CL-01 7	Hammond Architectural Ltd	February '23
Topographic Survey 1:250@A0	E1187-1-1 Rev A	3 Point Surveys	November 2022
Constraints Plan 1:500@A1	C2014 C-SK01	CB3 Consult	12.12.2022

1.3.2 No independent verification or assessment of these documents has been made by RTAC. The Topographic Survey 1:250@A0 has been used to form the basis of the plans in this report.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 The purpose of this report is to survey the trees growing within and around the proposed development site.
1.4.2 This report is concerned with the arboricultural features of the site only and including any physical features which directly affect or are affected by the trees.
1.4.3 This report is a record of the condition of the trees at the time of the survey being carried out, notwithstanding this, the purpose of this survey is to assess the trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations and with respect to the proposed development and the survey is not intended to be a full tree condition or hazard survey.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Limitations

1.5.1 The survey was carried out on Wednesday 7th June 2023; the weather was hot, sunny and dry and visibility was good.
1.5.2 The heights and crown spreads of all accessible recorded trees were measured with an SNDWAY SW-1000A Laser Distance Meter Telescope. Stem diameters of all accessible trees recorded were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level with a diameter tape.
1.5.3 No vegetation has been removed to inspect trees and where trees are not visible or accessible because of vegetation, fences, ditches or other obstructions a limited assessment has been carried out. Most trees are outside the site boundary fence.
1.5.4 Observations were made using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology (Mattheck 1994). The data was recorded using Pear Technology Pocket GIS on a Panasonic Toughpad FZ-G1.
1.5.5 This survey was undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
1.5.6 The trees have been categorised in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations as listed below:
Category A – trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category B – trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
Category C – trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
These categories are subdivided into 1. Arboricultural qualities, 2. Landscape qualities and 3. Cultural values, including conservation.
Trees not suitable for retention have been categorised as U.
See Appendix I for table of categories.
1.5.7 All observations were made from the ground. No climbing surveys were carried out.
1.5.8 No soil samples were taken.
1.5.9 No invasive decay detection techniques have been used.
1.5.10 This report is valid for one year from the date of inspection. Trees are living organisms and no responsibility can be accepted by the surveyor for the failure of a tree or part of a tree due to adverse weather conditions, *force majeure* or other unpredictable occurrences. It is the responsibility of the tree owner to inspect and maintain his or her trees on a regular basis.
1.5.11 The tree survey was carried out by Liz Phillips TechArborA of RTAC. Liz has worked in the arboricultural industry for 14 years as a tree surgeon, surveyor, local authority tree officer and consultant.

1.6 Planning Policy

1.6.1 Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 February 2024 Chapter 6: Distinctive and Natural Places contains the following policies:

Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows

6.4.37 Trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make an essential wider contribution to landscape character, culture, heritage and sense of place, air quality, recreation and local climate moderation. They also play a vital role in tackling the climate emergency by locking up carbon, and can provide shade, shelter and foraging opportunities, wider landscape benefits such as air and diffuse pollution interception, natural flood management, and building materials. The importance of trees, in particular urban trees, in creating distinctive and natural places which deliver health and well-being benefits to communities, now and in the future should be promoted as part of plan making and decision taking. Planning authorities must promote the planting of new trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland as part of new development.

6.4.38 Welsh native tree and hedge species, characteristic of the local area, provide a strong ecosystem resilience function, and they provide resources for local wildlife, particularly other native plants and species. Native tree and hedge species can also complement opportunities for natural regeneration. Alongside broader woodland habitat types, such as wood pasture, parkland and traditional orchards, native tree and hedge species help to define our cultural heritage and landscape, creating a strong sense of place and connection to the past.

6.4.39 Planning authorities must protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of trees and woodland, particularly native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard to local authority tree strategies or SPG and the Green Infrastructure Assessment. Planning authorities should adopt appropriate, locally relevant, time sensitive, minimum tree canopy cover targets for their authority area to guide the protection and where appropriate the expansion of canopy cover. The Green Infrastructure Assessment and tools such as NRW's Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities study and Forest Research's i-Tree Eco tool will help establish a baseline of canopy cover and guide the identification of appropriate and measurable canopy targets. Tools to help with design and species choice in urban areas are also available.

6.4.40 Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a significant contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development proposal; where such trees are lost, they will be subject to the replacement planting ratios set out below.

6.4.41 Whilst most focus within the planning system is targeted at urban trees, planning authorities should recognise the importance of trees within the countryside, either as woodlands, within hedgerows and hedgebanks, or free-standing trees in fields, or as wood pasture. This is particularly important as the effects of climate change are leading towards pests and diseases that are damaging many of our native species in the rural landscape. Positive mechanisms of rural tree retention should be considered, and measures taken to replace them in an effective and economic manner, either with new planting or by allowing them to grow to their full potential.

6.4.42 Permanent removal of trees, woodland and hedgerows will only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where individual or groups of trees and hedgerows are removed as part of a proposed scheme, planning authorities must first follow the step-wise approach as set out in paragraph 6.4.15. Where loss is unavoidable developers will be required to provide compensatory planting (which is proportionate to the proposed loss as identified through an assessment of green infrastructure value including biodiversity, landscape value and carbon capture). Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost
and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost. Where a woodland or a shelterbelt area is lost as part of a proposed scheme, the compensation planting must be at a scale, design and species mix reflective of that area lost. In such circumstances, the planting rate must be at a minimum of 1600 trees per hectare for broadleaves, and 2500 trees per hectare for conifers. The planting position for each replacement tree shall be fit to support its establishment and health, and ensure its unconstrained long-term growth to optimise the environmental and ecological benefits it affords.
6.4.43 Ancient woodland, semi-natural woodlands, individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees and ancient hedgerows are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees, woodlands and hedgerows are to be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless very exceptionally there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection must prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consider the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory, work to improve its completeness and use it to ensure the protection of trees and woodland and identify opportunities for more planting as part of the Green Infrastructure Assessment, particularly in terms of canopy cover.
6.4.44 The protection and planting of trees and hedgerows should be delivered, where appropriate, through locally-specific strategies and policies, through imposing conditions when granting planning permission, and/or by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). They should also be incorporated into Green Infrastructure Assessments and plans.

1.6.2 Ceredigion County Council's Local Development Plan 2007-2022 (adopted 2013) contains the following policy:

DM20: Protection of Trees, Hedgerows and Woodlands

Development will be permitted providing:

1. it would not remove, damage or destroy trees, hedgerows or woodlands of visual, ecological, historic, cultural or amenity value unless the need of the proposed development outweighs these values;
2. it is able to mitigate or if necessary compensate for any negative impacts of the loss or damage;
3. it would achieve appropriate biodiversity gain; and

4. compensation and enhancement measures are mainly native species of local provenance and are not non-native invasive species.

1.7 Statutory Designations

1.7.1 Alison G. Heal, Senior Ecologist, Ceredigion County Council has confirmed that there are no Tree Preservation Orders affecting this site.

1.8 Protected Wildlife

1.8.1 Before any treeworks are carried out, the trees should be inspected for any evidence of bats or nesting birds.
1.8.2 It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to intentionally:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird,

1.8.3 It is also an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- damage or destroy any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection;
- disturb any bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- obstruct access to any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection.

2. Site Analysis

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The proposed development site is an agricultural field measuring approximately two hectares and sloping gently to the west. The site is bordered by residential housing to the north and west, New Mill Road to the south and east.

2.2 Proposed Works

2.2.1 A development of residential properties is proposed with access from New Mill Road to the south and a drainage pond in the north-west corner.

3. The Trees

3.1 The site is bordered by agricultural hedges, some of which have been allowed to grow into young and semi-mature trees. These are native species hedgerows, predominantly blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*), common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*), goat willow (*Salix caprea*) and common hawthorn (*Crataegus*

monogyna). Much of the ash has been colonised by ash dieback (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*).
3.2 The only significant tree growing on this site is T169, sessile oak (*Quercus petraea*).

3.3

Common Name	Botanic Name	Number
Hedgerow	Mixed	4
Group	Ash	1
Common ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	12
Wych elm	*Ulmus glabra*	2
Common oak	*Quercus robur*	1
Sessile oak	*Quercus petraea*	1
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*	1
Swedish whitebeam	*Sorbus intermedia*	1
Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	1

3.4

Age Class	Number
Young	2
Semi-mature	19
Mature	2
Dead	1

3.5

Retention Category	Number
A	0
B	1
C	17
U	6

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Tree Constraints Plan

4.1.1 All site plans are in Appendix II.
4.1.2 Above Ground Constraints - current crown spread is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP). This does not indicate the ultimate crown spread of the individual trees.
4.1.3 Below Ground Constraints – the root protection area (RPA) is a circle of radius 12 x the diameter of the stem of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. For a multi-stemmed tree, the RPA is calculated using the following formula:

$$\sqrt{(mean\ stem\ diameter)^2 \times number\ of\ stems}$$

4.1.4 The RPA is usually depicted as a complete circle; however, this area can be altered in shape to reflect compromised growing conditions such as the presence of

buildings, watercourses, etc. In this case, the RPAs of T154, T164, T165, T166, T167, T169, T170, T171 and X1 have been amended to reflect the proximity of New Mill Road.
4.1.5 A Shade Plan has been included in Appendix II which demonstrates that the retained trees and hedgerows will not have an adverse shade effect on the proposed development.

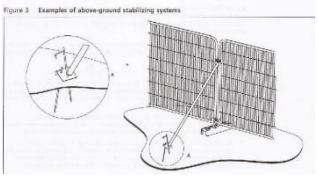
4.2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.2.1 All trees and hedgerows apart from T168, a young oak, are growing around the perimeter of the site. The proposed development can be constructed with the retention of all trees apart from T168.
4.2.2 Much of the ash around the site has been colonised by ash dieback; these trees can be reduced to hedge height and retained.
4.2.3 The hedgerows can be coppiced, laid or flailed and retained.

4.3 Tree Protection Plan

4.3.1 The Tree Protection Plan is in Appendix II.
4.3.2 Any treeworks required must be carried out prior to the commencement of construction works.
4.3.3 Heras fencing as shown below will be erected in the location marked on the Tree Protection Plan.
4.3.4 The fenced off area will be designated as the construction exclusion zone (CEZ). All fencing must be in place before construction works begin and must not be moved or removed until all construction works have finished. Signage as shown below must be attached to the fencing.
4.3.5 Works within the CEZ are restricted as follows:

- No excavations to be carried out unless agreed as part of the planning permission.
- No vehicle access.
- No fires to be lit within the CEZ or within 10 metres of the crown of a tree to be retained.
- No storage of construction materials or spoil within the CEZ.
- No mixing of cement or discharge of contaminants such as fuel within the CEZ.
- Soil levels within the CEZ must not be altered unless agreed as part of the planning permission.
- No signs or lighting to be attached to trees to be retained.



Tree Protection Fencing

Tree Protection Signage

APPENDIX

I. Survey Data

Terms used in data tables

BS5837 Survey

Tag No – corresponds to numbered metal tag attached to tree.
Species – common and Latin names are given.
Height - measured with a Suunto PM5/360 clinometer to the nearest metre unless otherwise stated.
Stem diameter - measured at 1.5 metres above ground level with a dbh (diameter at breast height) tape.
Crown spread - measured at the cardinal points to 0.5 metres.
Clear - the lowest height of the crown above ground measured in metres.
Age - NP – newly planted; Y – young, a tree in the first third of life expectancy; SM – semi-mature, a tree in the second half of life expectancy; M – mature, tree in final third of life expectancy; OM – over-mature, tree in decline; V – veteran, tree with major physiological decline, surviving beyond the typical age range for the species.
RP – root protection area; radius and area of circle.
Phys. Condition - physiological condition; poor, fair, good, dead or dangerous.
Structural condition - crown, stem and basal area.
Preliminary recommendations - recommendations for remedial works.
Cat - retention category as defined in BS5837:2012 A, B, C and U.

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category 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 category U trees (e.g. 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**.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees 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 those that are essential components of groups or 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)	See Table 2
Category B **Trees 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 value	See Table 2
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	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	See Table 2

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Client: Iestyn Evans
Project: Dol Y Dintir
Survey Date: 07/06/2023
Surveyor: Liz Phillips

RTAC
6 Courtyard Flats
Stable Yard
Stackpole
Pembrokeshire
SA71 5DE
Phone: 07823332279

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
G1 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Group - -	10	1	200	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2		SM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Group of outgrown hedgerow ash.	C >40 yrs
H2 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	4	1	250	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2		SM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Outgrown hawthorn hedge 3m behind stock fence.	C.2 >40 yrs
H3 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Hedgerow - *Spp.*	2	1	200	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1		SM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Hedgerow blackthorn, wych elm and goat willow.	C.2 >40 yrs
H4 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Hedgerow - *Spp.*	2	1	200	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1		SM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Well maintained hawthorn hedge.	C.2 >40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
H5 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Hedgerow - *Spp.*	3	1	150	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2		M	A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Outgrown hawthorn and blackthorn hedge - some small dead ash in here.	C.2 >40 yrs
T154 154											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	2	408 (Eq)	N 4 E 5 S 1 W 5	3 2 5 2	SM	A: 75.3 R: 4.89	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Pruned heavily south side over road; probably Stage 1 ash dieback (1-24% of crown dead).	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
T155 155											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	2	294 (Eq)	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 3	3 3 3 3	SM	A: 39.1 R: 3.52	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Stage 1 ash dieback (1-24% of crown dead).	C
T156 156											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	9	2	212 (Eq)	N 2 E 3 S 1.5 W 1.5	4 3 4 3	SM	A: 20.4 R: 2.54	Poor	C: Poor S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Stage 1 ash dieback (1-24% of crown dead).	U
T157 157											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	2	136 (Eq)	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	3 2 2 3	SM	A: 8.4 R: 1.63	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Probable stage 1 ash dieback.	C
T158 no tag											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	2	439 (Eq)	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	3 4 4 4	SM	A: 87.1 R: 5.26	Poor	C: Poor S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Stage 1 ash dieback (1-24% of croen dead).	U

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; EM Early Mature; Y Young; M Mature; SM Semi-mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T159 159											
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	9	1	180	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 3	2 4 3 3	SM	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified	**C.2** >40 yrs
T160 160											
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	7	1	200	N 3 E 4 S 4 W 2	3 3 3 3	SM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified	**C.2** >40 yrs
T161 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	2	707 (Eq)	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4		SM	A: 226.2 R: 8.48	Poor	C: Poor S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Stage 2 ash dieback (25-49% of crown dead).	**U**
T162 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	11	1	260	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 3	4 3 4 4	SM	A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Probable stage 1 ash dieback.	**C**
T163 no tag											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	1	300	N 3 E 5 S 2 W 4	3 3 2 3	SM	A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified	**C.2** >40 yrs
T164 164										Estimated Measurements	
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	12	4	504 (Eq)	N 4 E 6 S 5 W 6	4 3 4 4	SM	A: 114.7 R: 6.04	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified	**C.2** >40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; EM Early Mature; Y Young; M Mature; SM Semi-mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T165 165											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	2	272 (Eq)	N 5 E 5 S 3 W 4	3 4 3 3	SM	A: 33.5 R: 3.26	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified	C.2 >40 yrs
T166 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	10	3	361 (Eq)	N 3 E 4 S 5 W 4	5 4 4 4	SM	A: 58.8 R: 4.32	Poor	C: Poor S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Stage 1 ash dieback (1-24% of crown dead).	U
T167 no tag											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	6	441 (Eq)	N 4 E 3 S 3 W 4	3 3 4 4	SM	A: 88 R: 5.29	Poor	C: Poor S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Stage 3 ash dieback (50-74% of crown dead).	U
T168 168											
Common Oak *Quercus robur*	2	1	140	N 2 E 1 S 2 W 2	1 1 1 1	Y	A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified	C.2 >40 yrs
T169 no tag											
Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea*	14	1	720	N 6 E 7 S 9 W 7	4 4 4 4	SM	A: 234.5 R: 8.63	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified Sparse canopy; minor deadwood; probably drought related.	B.2 >40 yrs
T170 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Swedish Whitebeam *Sorbus intermedia*	3	1	200	N 2 E 1 S 2 W 1	2 2 2 2	Y	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified	C.2 >40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T171 171										Estimated Measurements	
Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	4	5	180 (Eq)	N 4 E 4 S 3 W 5	3 1.5 2 1.5	M	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: Unspecified >40 yrs	C.2
X1 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	7	6	490 (Eq)	N 4 E 3 S 4 W 4		SM	A: 108.6 R: 5.87	Dead	C: S: B:	Fell :: Fell to safe height Reduce to hedge height.	U

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Report selection criteria.

Projects.

Dol Y Dintir

Date Range.

Any Date

Work types.

----> Fell :: Fell to safe height
----> No action :: Unspecified

Latest Survey.

All surveys for the selected trees.
---> Last survey for each selected tree.

Work Completed.

---> Work Completed
---> Work Not Completed

Number of trees in selected Project(s)	**24**
Number of trees in Report selection	**24**

Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	**Condition:**	C	Crown	**Stems:**	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature		S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature		B	Basal area	**ERC:**		Estimated Remaining Contributio

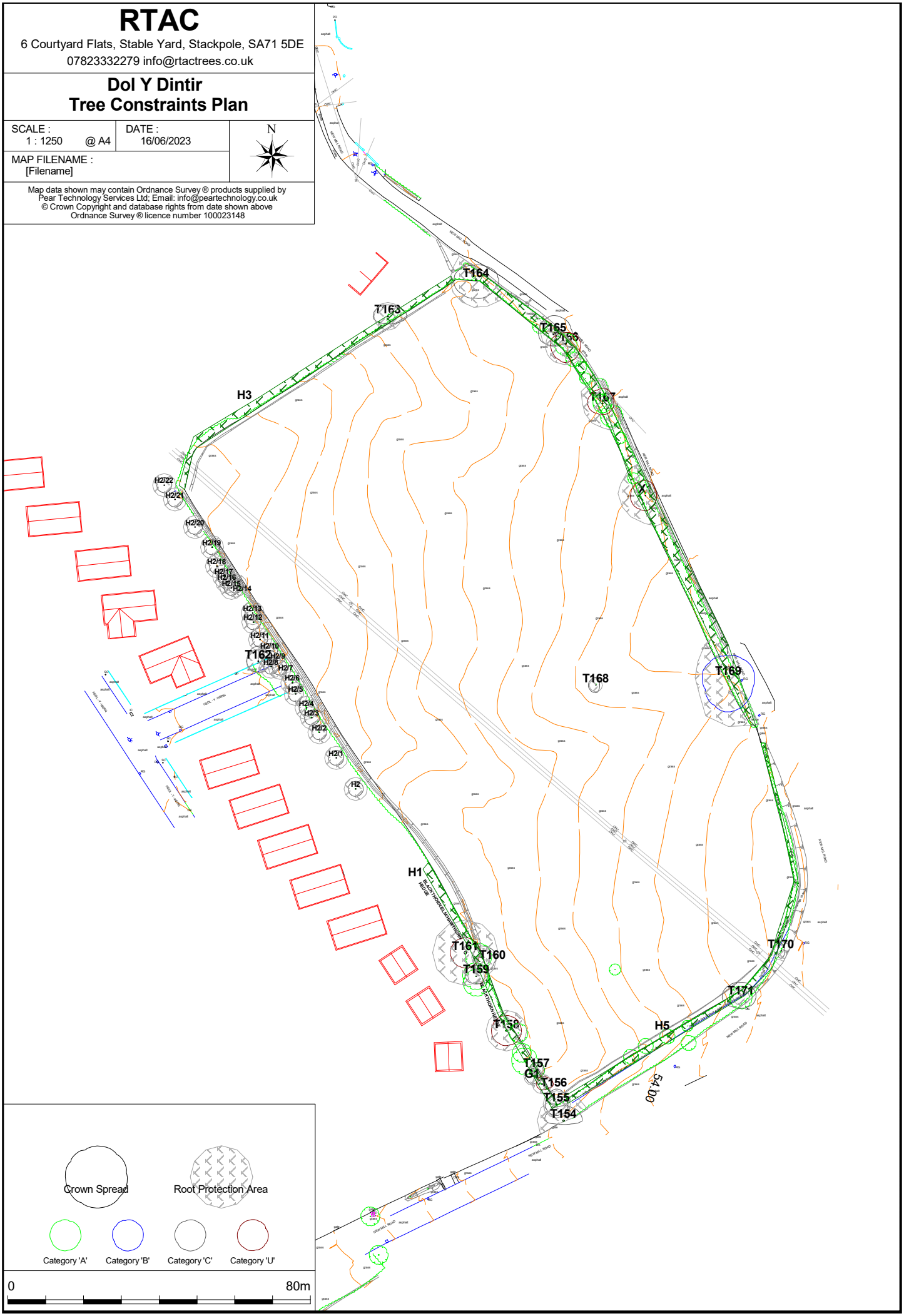
II. Site Plans

RTAC

6 Courtyard Flats, Stable Yard, Stackpole, SA71 5DE
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk

Dol Y Dintir
Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 1250 @ A4	16/06/2023	
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		

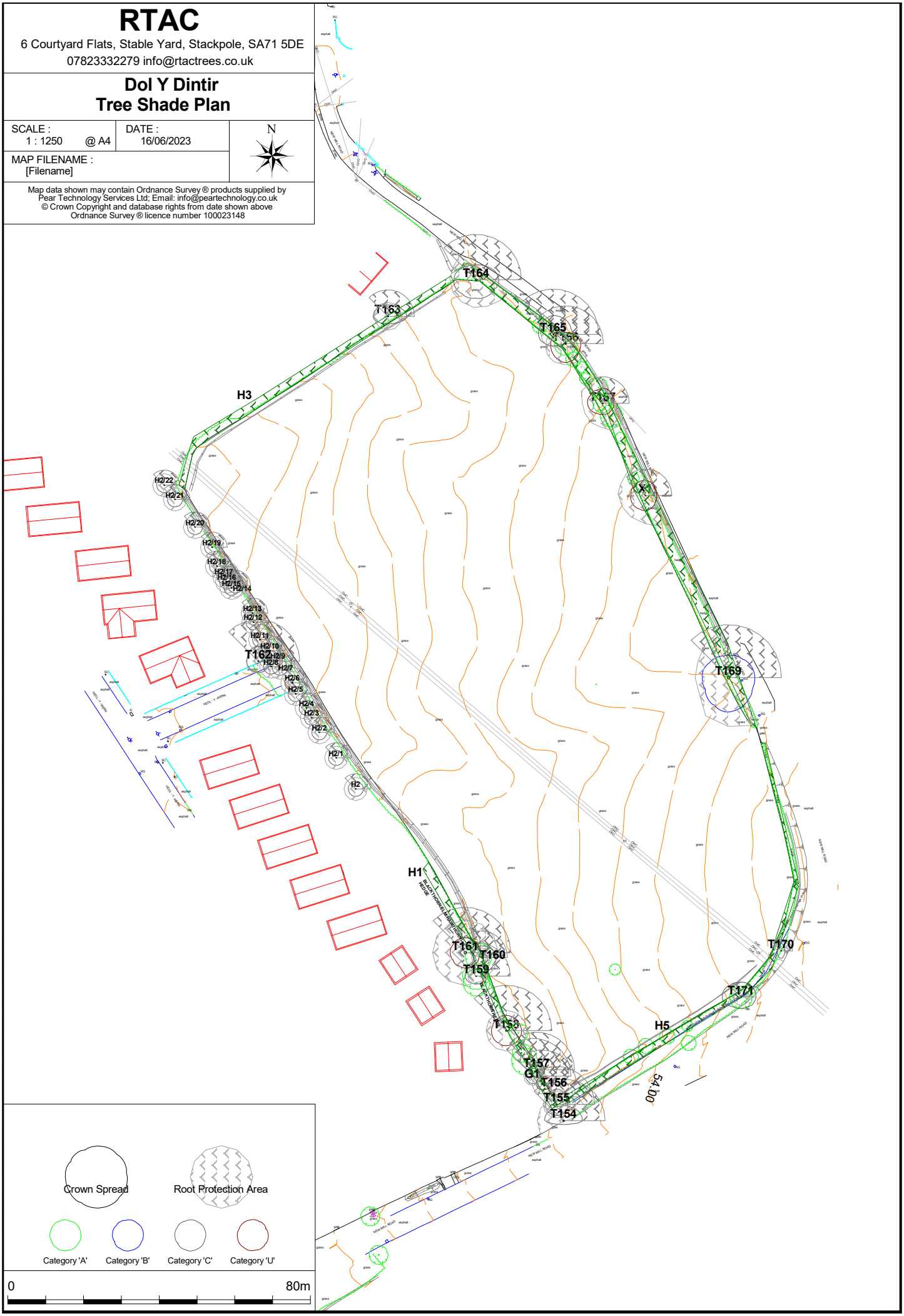


RTAC

6 Courtyard Flats, Stable Yard, Stackpole, SA71 5DE
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk

Dol Y Dintir
Tree Shade Plan

SCALE : 1 : 1250 @ A4	DATE : 16/06/2023	N
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		



Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'

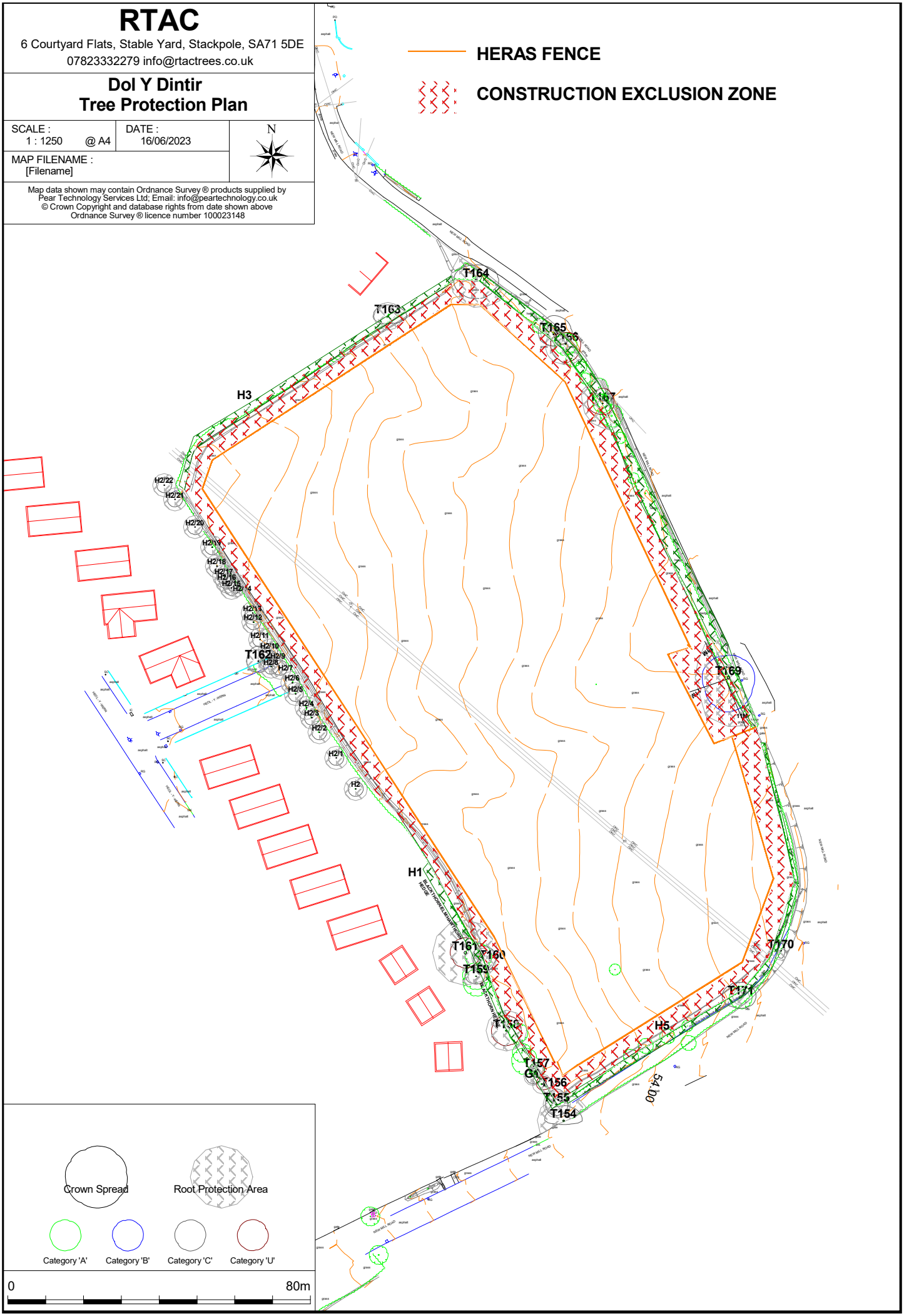
0 80m

RTAC

6 Courtyard Flats, Stable Yard, Stackpole, SA71 5DE
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk

Dol Y Dintir
Tree Protection Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 1250 @ A4	16/06/2023	
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		



III. Photographs

T154 and New Mill Road

Site looking to south-west

Site looking to south

North boundary

IV. Qualifications

Qualifications:

AA Technicians Certificate 2009
BSc. Heritage Conservation 2ii
Professional Tree Inspection 2024
Electrical Arboriculture Units 1 and 2a
NVQ Level 2 Environmental Conservation
NPTC CS 30, 31, 39, climb trees and perform aerial rescue

CPD:

Bats and Arboriculture: A Practitioner's guide
BS 5837:2012. Tree Surveying and Categorisation
Subsidence 1 day workshop
Assessment of Tree Forks: Assessment of Junctions for Risk Management
The Hollow Tree – Arboriculture
Introduction to Soils

V. Bibliography

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The Law of Trees, Forests and Hedgerows (2002) Mynors; Sweet and Maxwell, London.

Diagnosis of Ill-health in Trees (1994) Strouts and Winter; TSO.

British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work UK; British Standards Institution.

The body language of trees (1994) Mattheck & Breloer; TSO.

Principles of tree hazard assessment and management (1999) Lonsdale; Forestry Commission.

Complete field guide to the Trees of Britain & Europe (2004) Johnson & More; Collins.

Assessment of Tree Forks: Assessment of Junctions for Risk Management (2016) Slater in association with Myerscough College; The Arboricultural Association.

Arboricultural Practice Note 12: Through the Trees to Development (2007) Patch and Holding; Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service.

Guide to producing a Tree Protection Fencing Plan for straightforward Householder Applications SPG; City and County of Swansea Council.

Modern Arboriculture (2003) Shigo; Sherwin Dodge Printers, Littleton, New Hampshire.

Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (September 2009) Welsh Government.