

**Tree Survey**

**At**

**Penallta Road,  
Hengoed**

*Inspected by:-  
Julian Wilkes BSc.For, MSc.Land Man, MIC.For, TechArborA  
Treescene Ltd  
The Walled Garden  
Old Coedarhydyglyn  
St Nicholas  
Cardiff  
CF5 6SG  
Tel No. 029 20599300*

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**Registered Office: Treescene Limited  
The Walled Garden, Old Coedarhydyglyn, St. Nicholas, Cardiff CF5 6SG  
Tel. 029 205 99300 Email. [trees@treescene.co.uk](mailto:trees@treescene.co.uk)**

## **Brief**

I have been instructed by Ms. Elene Gegeshidze of Amity Planning to carry out a survey on trees at Penallta Road, Hengoed.

## **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	<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> 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

BRITISH STANDARD BS 5837:2012

[illegible]

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							
T10	Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	14	Single	0.46	6	3	8	7	3	Mature	Fair	Slightly suppressed woodland edge tree with crown more heavily developed on southwestern side.	No action required at this time.	20-40	B
T11	Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	10	Multi	0.4	1	2	6	6	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Heavily suppressed specimen of variable form. This species is vulnerable to structural failure as it matures.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G12	Group of: Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ), Holly ( <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> ), Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> ), Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	6	Single and Multi	0.1	1	2	2	3	1	Young	Fair to poor	Heavily suppressed scrubby specimens of variable form. Birch on western side of group exhibits internal decay and leans over adjacent highway.	Remove decayed Birch on western side of group.	10-20	C
T13	Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	11	Multi	0.4	2	7	4	4	0	Middle aged	Poor	Tree of poor form exhibiting some basal decay that is likely to lead to structural failure.	Remove.	<10	U
T14	Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	17	Single	0.45	0	6	10	7	3	Mature	Poor	Tree of poor form leaning to the south. Evidence of internal decay within main stem at 3m which indicates that this specimen is vulnerable to structural failure.	Remove.	<10	U
T15	Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	7	Single	0.19	0	0	3	5	2	Middle aged	Poor	Leaning specimen exhibiting internal decay within main stem. This tree represents a potential hazard in relation to the adjacent highway.	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							
T16	Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	14	Single	0.28	2	4	8	5	1	Middle aged	Good	Boundary tree of variable form with crown more heavily developed on southern side. A tree of good vigour.	No action required at this time.	20-40	B
T17	Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	5	Multi	0.25	1	2	3	3	0	Mature	Fair	Scrubby specimen sited at base of drystone wall.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T18	Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> )	4	Multi	0.2	2	2	2	2	0	Middle aged	Good	Scrubby specimen of variable form and vigour.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C
T19	Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> )	14	Single	0.22	3	3	2	2	1	Middle aged	Good	Naturally regenerated specimen of good form and vigour.	No action required at this time.	>40	B
T20	Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	10	Multi	0.75	7	7	6	6	1	Mature	Fair	Scrubby specimen of squat habit. This species is vulnerable to structural failure as it matures.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G21	Group of: Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	Up to 10	Multi	0.2 (avg.)	3	3	3	3	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens of generally variable form and vigour.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T22	Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	13	Single	0.45	6	8	7	7	3	Middle aged	Good	Slightly squat boundary tree of variable form but good vigour.	No action required at this time.	>40	B
G23	Group of: Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	6	Multi	0.2	2	3	3	1	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens of variable form.	Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T24	Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	16	Multi	0.5	5	6	6	6	2	Middle aged	Good	Prominent multi-stemmed tree of good form and vigour.	No action required at this time.	20-40	B
G25	Group of: Elm ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	10	Multi	0.35	4	5	4	5	1	Middle aged	Fair	Scrubby boundary trees of variable form. Elm is vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease as it matures.	Monitor for health.	10-20	C

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					N	E	S	W							
T26	Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	8	Single	0.32	3	5	3	5	3	Middle aged	Fair	Slightly scrubby specimen of good vigour.	No action required at this time.	20-40	B
T27	Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	14	Multi	0.4	4	5	5	5	1	Middle aged	Good	Boundary tree of good upright habit and strong vigour.	No action required at this time.	>40	A
T28	Elm ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.)	13	Single	0.29	1	5	5	3	4	Middle aged	Fair	Slightly suppressed boundary tree with crown more heavily developed on southeastern side. This specimen is vulnerable to developing Dutch Elm Disease as it matures.	Monitor for health.	10-20	C
G29	Group of: Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> ), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	6	Multi	0.2	3	3	3	3	0	Middle aged	Fair	Scrubby boundary specimens of variable form.	Crown raise to 2.5m over adjacent pavement.	20-40	C
G30	Group of: Hazel ( <i>Corylus avellana</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	Up to 8	Single and Multi	0.15	2	2	2	2	0	Young	Fair	Scrubby specimens forming linear arboricultural feature adjacent to boundary.	No action required at this time.	20-40	C
T31	Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	5	Single	0.11	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Poor	Naturally regenerated boundary tree exhibiting advanced symptoms of Ash Dieback Disease.	Remove.	<10	U

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					N	E	S	W							
G32	Group of: Elm ( <i>Ulmus</i> spp.), Alder ( <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> ), Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	4	Single and Multi	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Scrubby specimens forming linear arboricultural feature.	No action required at this time.	10-20	C
T33	Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> )	5	Multi	0.15	2	2	2	2	0	Young	Fair	Scrubby boundary tree of variable form. This species is vulnerable to structural failure due to weak basal forks as it matures.	Crown raise to 2.5m over adjacent footpath. Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G34	Group of: Goat Willow ( <i>Salix caprea</i> ), Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	7	Single and Multi	0.1	2	2	2	2	0	Young	Fair	Naturally regenerated specimens forming narrow belt adjacent to boundary.	Crown raise to 2.5m over adjacent footpath.	10-20	C