



Pantrhiwgoch Farm
Michealston-y-Fedw
Cardiff CF3 6XW

T:0800 298 3686
info@tr33.co.uk
www.tr33.co.uk

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

for proposed development at

MWYNDY (EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT SITE)

Client:	Talbot Green Developments Ltd
Site Address:	Land south of Llantrisant Road, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taff CF72 8PY
Our Reference:	S241107.1
Author:	John Mitchener
Report Date:	February 2026

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.1.1. TR33 Environments have been instructed by Talbot Green Developments Ltd to provide this report in support of a planning application for the development of land south of the Llantrisant Road, Llantrisant, Rhondda Cynon Taff CF72 8PY (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2. The purpose of this report is to provide the information necessary for Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council to meet the duty placed upon them by s.197 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This duty requires that local planning authorities '*ensure, whenever it is appropriate, that in granting planning permission for any development adequate provision is made, by the imposition of conditions, for the preservation or planting of trees*'.
- 1.1.3. This report assesses the potential effects of development on trees and puts forward proposals for mitigation where appropriate. In order to avoid additional, or otherwise unforeseen adverse arboricultural impacts, it is essential that the mitigatory measures described within this report are implemented in full during site clearance and construction.

1.2 SCOPE OF REPORT

- 1.2.1. The scope of this report has been determined with reference to British Standard BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*¹(BS 5837). It includes the following:
- A tree survey schedule.
 - An Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
 - An Arboricultural Method Statement (heads of terms).
 - A Tree Protection Plan.
- 1.2.2. Root protection areas (RPAs) have been identified and represent the minimum area around a tree (m²) deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain a tree's viability. The RPA, initially plotted as a circle, has been adjusted to account for constraints to root growth such as retaining walls, carriageways and building foundations.
- 1.2.3. The BS 5837 gives recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and the design, demolition and construction process. It sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures. These recommendations and guidance have been applied throughout this report and form the basis of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

¹ British Standards Institute. 2012. *BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. London: BSI.

1.3 VALIDITY PERIOD

- 1.3.1. Trees are dynamic organisms which are influenced by a variety of environmental variables and whose health and condition can rapidly change. Because of this any recommendations made within this report are valid for a period of 24 months from the date of survey or when any site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in this report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject trees, whichever is sooner.

1.4 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 1.4.1. The Site is centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference ST05418,82263. It comprises of two agricultural fields which, at the time of the tree survey, were laid to permanent pasture, and an unmanaged area of seasonally wet scrubland to the north.
- 1.4.2. The Site is bordered by an unnamed road to the west, scrubby woodland to the west, an agricultural field to the north and a retail unit to the south.

1.5 OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED SCHEMES

- 1.5.1. The Proposed Schemes comprises of a light-industrial or data-centre development, complete with ancillary infrastructure such as access roads, paths and manoeuvring areas, vehicular parking, security facilities, SuDS attenuation ponds and areas of landscape mitigation planting.

2 TREE SURVEY

2.1 BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

- 2.1.1. The tree survey was undertaken on 07 November 2025. The survey was conducted by John Mitchener (Arboricultural Consultant) with topographical survey data and aerial photography used as base mapping.
- 2.1.2. The results of the tree survey are presented in **Appendix B: Tree Survey Schedule** and **Appendix C: Tree Protection Removal Plan**.
- 2.1.3. The tree survey has been undertaken with reference to BS 5837. The tree survey was undertaken without reference to any site layout proposals; tree quality assessments account for health, condition and an estimated remaining contribution based on current site conditions.
- 2.1.4. Further details on the methodology used to obtain tree survey data are provided in **Appendix B: Tree Survey Methodology**.

2.2 TREE SURVEY RESULTS

- 2.2.1. The tree survey recorded the presence of 158 arboricultural features including 143 trees, 11 tree groups and four hedges. These comprise of one high-quality tree, ten moderate-quality trees, 90 low-quality trees, 11 low-quality tree groups, four low-quality hedges and 42 very-low quality trees.
- 2.2.2. The single high-quality tree is an English oak (T103) (*Quercus robur*) which is positioned near the eastern boundary of the Site, and on the edge of a depression in the ground which is potentially associated with the presence of an historic coal pit. This tree is mature in age and has a substantial stem diameter measuring some 1275mm at 1.5m above ground level.
- 2.2.3. Tree T103 has been recorded as a high-quality specimen on the basis that it is clearly of some considerable age and has an impressive stature in terms of height and crown spread. It has good visual amenity value and is of considerable interest from an arboricultural perspective.
- 2.2.4. The tree survey identified ten moderate-quality trees all of which are located either along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Site, or along the southern boundary of the unmanaged area of seasonally wet scrubland at the site's northern end.
- 2.2.5. Moderate-quality trees comprise of seven English oak and three sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) with stem diameters ranging from 350-775mm and overall heights of 9.5-15m. These trees have been valued on the basis that they have definable visual amenity value as individual specimens and, in some instances, the potential to develop into higher quality trees over a period of time.
- 2.2.6. Approximately two-thirds (66.5%) of the trees and tree groups recorded within the tree survey are low-quality specimens. This is considered to be typical given the fact that they are likely to be exclusively self-seeded and will have received no formal maintenance during establishment and later growth. Low-quality trees are exclusively formed from native species with common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), common hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), common hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and sycamore being the most frequently occurring.
- 2.2.7. A total of 42 very-low quality trees were also recorded. Aside from one dying English oak and one dying common alder, all of these trees are common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) which are infected with ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). Trees infected with this disease will frequently suffer episodes of dieback, may become prone to breakage or collapse, and may also suffer premature death. This is reflected in their quality categorisation which assumes an anticipated retention span not exceeding ten years under current conditions.
- 2.2.8. Given that very-low quality trees represent approximately a quarter (26.5%) of the surveyed features, the presence of common ash trees infected with ash dieback disease has the capacity to produce a significant adverse impact on the overall quality of the baseline arboricultural resource within, and surrounding, the Site.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1. The scope of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been established with reference to BS 5837 Clause 5.4 '*Arboricultural Impact Assessment*'. The scope of assessment is defined as including an evaluation of the direct and indirect arboricultural effects of the proposed schemes.
- 3.1.2. This AIA includes specific reference to the effects of any tree loss and other potentially damaging activities which would foreseeably occur in the vicinity of retained trees. Further reference is made concerning recommendations for mitigation, including those matters which require inclusion within an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).
- 3.1.3. The spatial relationship between surveyed trees and the two proposed schemes are presented within **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plans**.

3.2 SITE LAYOUT AND LAND-USE

- 3.2.1. Both the proposed schemes have been developed with specific reference to relevant planning policy guidance². This has taken two distinct forms:
- A stepwise approach has been adopted to the retention of existing trees with both site layouts designed to avoid and minimise the requirement for tree removal, and to provide sufficient space for the robust protection of retained trees during construction.
 - Both site layouts have been prepared with specific reference to the avoidance of any construction work within the RPA of high-quality tree T103. The value of this tree has been recognised and the constraints presented by its RPA and crown have formed a material consideration during design.
 - Additionally, both site layouts have been designed to provide opportunity to mitigation for necessary tree removals within the Site.
- 3.2.2. The adoption of the above design parameters has resulted in the development of two design proposals which not only minimise the potential adverse arboricultural impacts which may arise due to tree removal, but which also have the capacity to deliver longer-term benefits in the form of new tree planting. Benefits, which will accrue from an arboricultural, visual and biodiversity perspective, can be delivered due to increases in canopy area and species diversity, and by the establishment of young trees with good long-term prospects.

3.3 TREE REMOVALS

- 3.3.1. The requirement to remove trees has identified as including any tree which cannot be sustainably retained throughout the demolition and construction process. This includes trees which are positioned within the development footprint, and those whose physiological and structural condition would be adversely affected to the point where their long-term viability becomes uncertain.

² Welsh Government, 2024. *Planning Policy Wales Edition 12*. [Online] Available at: <https://www.gov.wales/planning-policy-wales>

- 3.3.2. Each of the proposed schemes will require the removal of two low-quality hedges (H154 and H155), the partial removal of a third low-quality hedge (H156), and the removal of one very-low quality tree (T1). These removals are required in order to provide access to the Site from the adjacent public highway, and to ensure that the Site can be developed in a manner which results in the efficient use of land.
- 3.3.3. The removal of hedges H154 and H155, and the partial removal of hedge H156, equate to the loss of approximately 150m of hedgerow. Combined with the removal of tree T1, this amounts to the loss of an estimated 870m² of crown area which is 3.4% of the overall 25,364m² area of crown across the Site.
- 3.3.4. The arboricultural effects associated with the removal of hedges and one tree will adverse but will be negligible in scope. This is because the area of crown loss is very-low in relation to the overall canopy area across the Site, and because tree removal only includes low and very-low quality features. A negligible adverse effect is insufficient to warrant amendments to site layout and is not a material consideration from an arboricultural perspective.

3.4 CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

- 3.4.1. Construction impacts are defined as anything which has the capacity to adversely affect the health, growth, life expectancy, or safety of any retained tree. Construction impacts may arise as result of damage to a tree's rooting environment, roots, stem or branches.
- 3.4.2. Each of the proposed schemes primarily occupy areas of the Site which currently utilised solely for agricultural purposes. This means that developable area is generally situated some distance from retained trees around the periphery of the Site.
- 3.4.3. There are no identified construction impacts in relation to either scheme, and in this respect anticipated arboricultural impacts will be neutral.

3.5 SERVICES AND UTILITIES

- 3.5.1. The installation of underground services can damage trees if this requires mechanical trenching within the RPA. Damage is most likely to occur due to severance of roots but may also arise from localised changes to soil hydrology.
- 3.5.2. There are no known proposals for the installation, or removal, of any underground services within, or adjacent to, the RPA of any retained tree.

3.6 TREE PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

- 3.6.1. For both proposed schemes, the layout provides adequate space for the implementation of robust tree protection measures during construction. Tree protection measures shall take the form of tree protection fencing which will be erected outside the RPA and crown spread of any retained tree.
- 3.6.2. The area to the rear of the tree protection fencing shall be designated as a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). This is an area within which all potentially damaging construction activities will be prohibited.

- 3.6.3. The implementation of these tree protection will avoid adverse impact to all retained trees and will ensure that unforeseen impacts do not arise.

4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (HEADS OF TERMS)

- 4.1.1. This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) describes the tree protection measures that shall be applied during site clearance and construction.
- 4.1.2. This AMS has been compiled with reference to BS 5837. In instances where deviations from the recommended approach are required, or where some relevant information remains unknown, then adequate tree protection shall be achieved through a combination of supervision by the Project Arboriculturist and adherence to the relevant working methodology.
- 4.1.3. This AMS is a 'living document.' This means that it shall be reviewed, and where necessary updated, in response to changes to the design and/or construction methodology. It is envisaged that this AMS will be reviewed at the following stages of design and construction:
- Detailed design and discharge of any relevant planning conditions.
 - Contractor engagement.
 - Pre-commencement.
 - Prior to any instance where the overarching site clearance or construction methodology is amended.
- 4.1.4. This AMS must be read in conjunction with **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**.

PHASING OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 4.1.5. It is essential that tree protection measures are phased correctly during construction. Tree protection measures shall be phased in the following manner:

1. Undertake tree removals.
2. Install tree protection fencing.
3. Site clearance and construction.
4. Remove tree protection once all construction activities have ceased.
5. Soft landscaping and mitigatory tree planting.

ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

- 4.1.6. Arboricultural monitoring and supervision shall be implemented in accordance with the following details.

Nominated Persons

- 4.1.7. The client/contractor shall appoint a Project Arboriculturist. This person shall be suitably qualified and experienced in the field of trees in relation to construction, and shall be available to:
- Attend an initial pre-commencement meeting and supervisory visits as required.
 - Undertake site monitoring.

- Advise on all ad-hoc arboricultural matters which may arise.
- 4.1.8. The client/contractor shall further nominate a person to be responsible for all arboricultural matters onsite. This person must:
- Be present on site whenever work which has the potential to cause damage to retained trees is being undertaken.
 - Be aware of their arboricultural responsibilities.
 - Have the authority to stop any work that is causing or has the potential to cause harm to any retained tree.
 - Be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward retained trees and the consequences of any failure to observe those responsibilities.
 - Make immediate contact with the Project Arboriculturist and/or Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council in the event of any tree related problems occurring, whether actual or potential.
- 4.1.9. Once works commence the project arboriculturist will undertake a programme of monitoring. This may include phone and email contact with the site manager, regular site visits and the direct supervision of work which has the capacity to cause damage to retained trees. The frequency of any monitoring will be determined by the intensity and proximity of works to trees and will be flexible enough to accommodate changes in the scheduling of tasks as they occur.
- 4.1.10. The project arboriculturist will maintain a record of the arboricultural monitoring. This will provide a record of compliance with any agreed tree protection measures and will assist in the efficient discharge of planning conditions where required. The Project Arboriculturist shall provide Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council with a written record of any monitoring within five working days of it having taken place.

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

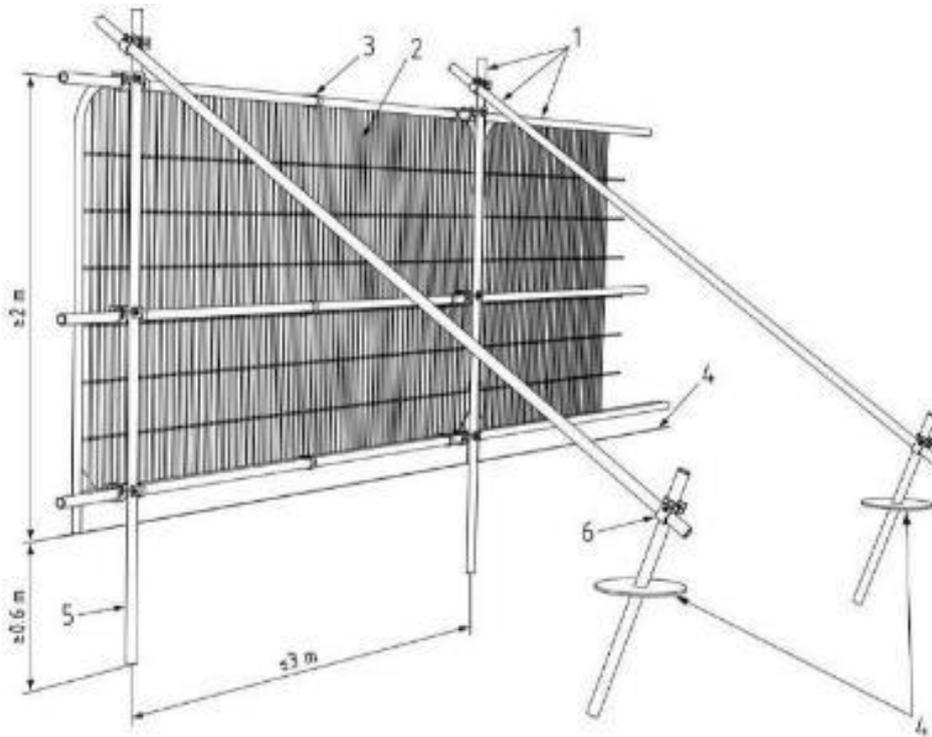
- 4.1.11. The construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is based on the RPAs of all retained trees and those external to the Site. It is the area within which all construction activities are prohibited throughout the construction period. The default method of excluding access to the CEZ is through the installation of **tree protection fencing**. However, if access within the CEZ cannot be avoided then this may be facilitated through the installation of suitable **ground protection**.
- 4.1.12. The location and extent of the CEZ is shown in **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**. Also shown is the location of all tree protection fencing and, where appropriate, areas of ground protection.
- 4.1.13. The CEZ is an arboriculturally sensitive area within which the following activities are prohibited unless approved and supervised by the Project Arboriculturist and authorised by Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council:
- The lowering or raising of soil levels.
 - Any form of excavation (whether mechanical or using hand tools).
 - The storage of plant or materials.
 - The storage, handling, or disposal of any chemical (including cement washings).
 - Vehicular access.

- Fires or other means of waste disposal.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- 4.1.14. Tree protection fencing will be erected in order to create a vertical barrier which prevents damage occurring to retained trees. It shall be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Tree protection fencing shall be adequately maintained to ensure that it remains rigid and complete.
- 4.1.15. Once erected, tree protection fencing shall not be altered or removed without the explicit approval from the Project Arboriculturist and authorisation from Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council.
- 4.1.16. A recommended specification for the tree protection fencing is provided in **Figure 1**. The location of the tree protection fencing is shown in **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**.

Figure 1: Recommended specification for tree protection fencing



Key to Figure 1

1. Standard scaffold poles.
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall, galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels.
3. Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties.
4. Ground level.
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m).
6. Standard scaffold clamps.

APPENDIX A: TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- Arboricultural features have been recorded as tree groups or wooded areas where this has been deemed appropriate. Tree groups have been recorded on the basis that they form distinct arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or because they contain trees of similar cultural and biodiversity value. Wooded areas are recorded where larger expanses of trees exist and included features which may otherwise be referred to as corpses, spinneys or shelterbelts.
- The trees have been inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment methodology as developed by Mattheck and Breoler³.
- The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- Tree heights and crown spreads have been estimated to the nearest 1m.
- Notes have been recorded where they relate to the quality of the arboricultural feature. Management recommendations have been provided where work is necessary for the abatement of a hazard which presents an unacceptable or intolerable level of risk to persons or property.
- Stem diameters have been measured in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837. Diameters of single stem trees on level ground have been measured at 1.5m above ground level. The combined stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees have been calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1.
- By default, Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter and are capped at a distance of 15 metres.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

The quality of arboricultural features has been determined in accordance with BS 5837 Table 1, a summary of which is provided in **Table 1**. The purpose of the quality assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made regarding site layout, land use and design. The quality assigned to each survey item is recorded within **Appendix B: Arboricultural Survey Schedule**.

³ Mattheck, C., Breoler, H., 2006. *The body language of trees*. Norwich: The Stationary Office

Table 1: BS 5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
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		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
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)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 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
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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

LIMITATIONS

Arboricultural survey data is typically valid for a period of two years unless otherwise stated. Significant environmental events (such as extreme weather conditions) or changes to the Site may render it invalid within a shorter timescale.

The survey has only been undertaken from land within the client's ownership, from public land or from areas where formal access has been arranged.

The position of arboricultural features not recorded on a topographical survey has been estimated using aerial imagery.

Whilst arboricultural surveys are not seasonally limited it is the case that certain pests and diseases may be more or less evident at different times of the year. This is especially true of certain wood decaying fungi such as the Giant Polypore (*Meripilus giganteus*) where fruiting bodies are short-lived, and the early stages of root decay may not result in other identifiable symptoms. Walkover survey data is therefore based upon observations made at the time of the site visit and may be subject to change should further or more detailed inspections be undertaken.

Health and Safety

This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

Arboricultural survey data is of a preliminary nature and has been collected based on a walkover survey. Only defects visible from the ground have been noted and each individual feature may not have been inspected closely due to access difficulties, the presence of dense ivy or vegetation or safety constraints. Safety related features have recorded on the basis that the arboricultural features will be subject to a normal programme of tree hazard assessment and only those features which materially affect the quality of the feature or pose a real and immediate safety concern have been recorded.

Wildlife and Conservation

Trees have the capacity to provide habitat for species such as bats, birds, and mammals some of which may be protected under UK or European Legislation. It is a statutory offence to injure, kill or disturb any protected species or to damage or destroy their breeding site or resting place. It is also an offence to disturb any nesting bird.

Wildlife and conservation matters are beyond the scope of this report although incidental comments may be made where these are of direct relevant to the arboricultural survey or subsequent assessments. It is advised that specialist ecological advice is sought prior to any tree removal or maintenance activities; these recommendations contained within this report should be reviewed in light of any ecological constraints which may be identified.

APPENDIX B: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

A schedule of surveyed trees, tree groups and hedges are presented in **Table 3**. A key to the schedule is provided in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Key and relevant descriptors

Key:	Description:
Prefix	T - tree; G - tree group; W - wooded area; H - hedge
Ref Nos	Individual reference number
Species	Common name; Only the most frequently occurring species within a tree group, wooded area or hedge are recorded
Height	Overall height (m) – maximum and minimum heights are recorded for tree groups, wooded areas and hedges
Stem Diameter	Stem diameter (mm) - calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1. Maximum and minimum diameters are provided for tree groups, wooded areas, and hedges
Crown Radius	Radius of crown(m) - based upon the maximum lateral dimension observed during the survey
LCH	Lowest crown height (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the site has been assessed
LBH	Height of lowest significant branch (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the site has been assessed
Life Stage	Y - Young; SM - Semi-Mature; EM - Early Mature; M – Mature Young: recently planted and/or yet to fully establish; Semi-Mature: established but yet to attain mature stature; Early Mature: Almost full height although crown still developing; Mature: Full height and crown spread
PC	Physiological condition G – Good; F – Fair; P – Poor; D – Dead/Dying
SC	Structural condition G – Good; F – Fair; P – Poor
ERC	Estimated life expectancy (under current site conditions) - <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 40+ years
Category	BS 5837 Category - A (high-quality); B (moderate-quality); C (low-quality); U (very-low quality). Refer to Table 1 for detailed descriptions
Sub-Category	BS 5837 Sub-Category - the primary area of value - 1) Arboricultural 2) Visual 3) Cultural/Conservation
Notes	General observations, particularly where relevant to the assigned BS 5837 category
RPA Radius	Root Protection Area Radius (m). The radius of the circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree as measured from the centre of the stem. For tree groups, wooded areas and hedges the RPA radius is calculated on a precautionary basis, using the maximum stem diameter.

Table 3: Tree survey schedule

Prefix	Ref. Nos.	Species	Height	Height (min)	Height (max)	Stem Diameter	Stem Diameter (min)	Stem Diameter (max)	Crown Radius	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
144	G	common alder	-	14.0	14.0	-	150	300	3.0	-	-	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Localised landscape value	3.6
145	G	common hawthorn, goat willow	-	3.5	6.5	-	125	300	2.5	2.0	2.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	Unmanaged tree group comprising overstorey of mature common hawthorn with frequent goat willow and occasional common ash and sycamore	3.6
146	G	common hawthorn	-	3.5	5.5	-	150	250	2.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	-	3.0
147	G	common hazel, common hawthorn	-	5.0	2.0	-	75	150	1.5	3.0	3.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Scattered understorey	1.8
148	G	blackthorn	-	2.0	4.0	-	75	75	1.5	0.0	0.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Scrubby, Dense stand of trees	0.9
149	G	blackthorn, goat willow	-	2.0	4.0	-	75	75	1.5	0.0	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Scrubby, dense stand of trees	0.9
150	G	common alder, goat willow	-	4.0	6.0	-	75	150	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	Self-set trees	1.8
151	G	common alder	-	8.0	12.0	-	200	400	3.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Understorey of occasional common hawthorn and common holly	4.8
152	G	common alder	-	8.0	11.0	-	300	450	3.5	1.5	1.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Predominately common alder, Occasional sycamore and common ash	5.4
157	G	common hazel with occasional common holly and common hawthorn	-	6.5	8.0	-	150	250	3.0	0.5	1.0	G	G	EM	10+	C	2	Some low-level screening value	3.0
158	G	downy birch, common hazel, common hawthorn, common holly	-	4.0	9.0	-	75	250	3.0	1.0	1.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Self-set trees beyond wire boundary fence	3.0
153	H	common hazel	-	5.0	7.0	-	100	225	2.5	0.5	1.0	G	G	SM	10+	C	2	Some low-level screening value	2.7
154	H	common hazel	-	5.0	7.0	-	100	225	2.5	0.5	1.0	G	G	SM	10+	C	2	Some low-level screening value	2.7
155	H	common hazel	-	5.0	7.0	-	100	225	2.5	0.5	1.0	G	G	SM	10+	C	2	Some low-level screening value	2.7
156	H	common hazel	-	5.0	7.0	-	100	225	2.5	0.5	1.0	G	G	SM	10+	C	2	Some low-level screening value	2.7
1	T	common ash	5.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	P	P	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	3.0
2	T	sycamore	7.5	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.8
3	T	sycamore	7.5	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.8
4	T	sycamore	7.5	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.8
5	T	sycamore	7.5	-	-	150	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.8
6	T	common ash	5.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	P	P	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	3.0
7	T	common ash	5.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	P	P	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	3.0
8	T	common ash	5.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	P	P	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	3.0
9	T	common ash	5.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	P	P	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	3.0
10	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	4.5	4.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Symptoms of possible early infection with ash dieback disease	3.0

Prefix	Ref. Nos.	Species	Height	Height (min)	Height (max)	Stem Diameter	Stem Diameter (min)	Stem Diameter (max)	Crown Radius	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
11	T	common ash	7.0	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	3.0
12	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	300	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	P	F	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	3.6
13	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	4.0	3.0	3.0	G	F	EM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2
14	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	3.0	3.0	P	F	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	2.7
15	T	sycamore	6.5	-	-	225	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	2.7
16	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	3.0	3.0	P	F	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	2.7
17	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	3.0	3.0	P	F	SM	<10	U	-	Multi-stemmed, Infected with ash dieback disease	2.7
18	T	sycamore	6.5	-	-	300	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.6
19	T	sycamore	6.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.0
20	T	sycamore	6.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.0
21	T	common ash	12.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	4.0	4.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of potential early infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
22	T	common ash	12.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	4.0	4.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of potential early infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
23	T	common ash	12.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	4.0	4.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of potential early infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
24	T	common ash	12.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	4.0	4.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of potential early infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
25	T	sycamore	6.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	3.0
26	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2
27	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.0
28	T	sycamore	6.5	-	-	150	-	-	3.5	3.0	3.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.8
29	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2
30	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2
31	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of potential early infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
32	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of advanced infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
33	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of potential early infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
34	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	275	-	-	3.5	4.5	4.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.3
35	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	275	-	-	3.5	4.5	4.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.3
36	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	275	-	-	3.5	4.5	4.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.3
37	T	sycamore	8.5	-	-	275	-	-	3.5	4.5	4.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.3
38	T	field maple	7.5	-	-	200	-	-	3.5	4.5	4.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	2.4
39	T	sycamore	9.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.5	3.0	3.5	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2

Prefix	Ref. Nos.	Species	Height	Height (min)	Height (max)	Stem Diameter	Stem Diameter (min)	Stem Diameter (max)	Crown Radius	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
40	T	sycamore	13.0	-	-	775	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	G	F	M	20+	B	2	Multi-stemmed	9.3
41	T	common alder	9.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.0	3.5	3.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	-	4.2
42	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	3.0	3.0	F	F	SM	<10	U	-	Symptoms of advanced infection with ash dieback disease	2.7
43	T	common ash	15.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.5	3.5	3.5	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Established infection with ash dieback disease	6.0
44	T	common alder	5.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	Data estimated as no safe access due to dense vegetation	1.2
45	T	common alder	5.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	Data estimated as no safe access due to dense vegetation	1.2
46	T	common alder	5.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	Data estimated as no safe access due to dense vegetation	1.2
47	T	common alder	5.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	Data estimated as no safe access due to dense vegetation	1.2
48	T	common alder	5.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	Data estimated as no safe access due to dense vegetation	1.2
49	T	common ash	15.0	-	-	500	-	-	5.5	3.5	3.5	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Established infection with ash dieback disease	6.0
50	T	sycamore	13.0	-	-	550	-	-	5.5	3.5	3.5	G	F	EM	20+	B	2	Data estimated as no safe access due to dense vegetation	6.6
51	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
52	T	goat willow	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	-	1.8
53	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
54	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
55	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
56	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
57	T	goat willow	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	-	1.8
58	T	goat willow	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	-	1.8
59	T	goat willow	5.0	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	0.5	0.5	F	F	Y	10+	C	2	-	1.8
60	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
61	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
62	T	common ash	17.0	-	-	600	-	-	8.0	3.5	3.5	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Established infection with ash dieback disease	7.2
63	T	common alder	10.0	-	-	500	-	-	4.0	3.0	3.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	Twin-stemmed	6.0
64	T	English oak	7.0	-	-	350	-	-	1.0	-	-	D	P	-	<10	U	-	Dead tree	4.2
65	T	English oak	10.0	-	-	650	-	-	8.5	2.0	4.0	G	F	M	20+	B	2	Slight lean to stem, Asymmetric crown	7.8
66	T	common alder	5.5	-	-	360	-	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Twin-stemmed, Suppressed	4.3
67	T	goat willow	5.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.5	0.0	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	3.6
68	T	common hazel	3.0	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	0.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
69	T	English oak	15.0	-	-	625	-	-	8.0	3.5	3.0	G	F	M	20+	B	2	Snapped branch within crown	7.5
70	T	common alder	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	4.5	2.5	2.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2

Prefix	Ref. Nos.	Species	Height	Height (min)	Height (max)	Stem Diameter	Stem Diameter (min)	Stem Diameter (max)	Crown Radius	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
71	T	common alder	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	4.5	2.5	2.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	-	4.2
72	T	common alder	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	4.5	2.5	2.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed, Some crown dieback	4.2
73	T	common alder	5.5	-	-	350	-	-	4.5	2.5	2.5	D	F	M	<10	U	-	-	4.2
74	T	common alder	6.5	-	-	300	-	-	4.5	2.5	2.5	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.6
75	T	common alder	8.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.5	2.5	2.5	F	F	M	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.6
76	T	common ash	9.5	-	-	500	-	-	6.5	2.5	2.5	D	F	M	<10	U	-	-	6.0
77	T	English oak	9.5	-	-	500	-	-	5.5	1.0	2.5	G	F	M	20+	B	2	-	6.0
78	T	common alder	9.5	-	-	375	-	-	4.5	1.5	1.5	F	F	M	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.5
79	T	common alder	8.5	-	-	350	-	-	3.5	2.5	2.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	-	4.2
80	T	common alder	5.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.5	1.5	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Twin-stemmed	3.0
81	T	common alder	5.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	0.9
82	T	common ash	8.0	-	-	350	-	-	3.5	2.5	2.5	P	P	EM	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease	4.2
83	T	common alder	5.0	-	-	75	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	0.9
84	T	common ash	9.0	-	-	350	-	-	7.0	5.0	5.5	P	P	M	10+	C	2	Suppressed, Infected with ash dieback disease	4.2
85	T	common ash	13.0	-	-	600	-	-	7.0	5.0	5.5	F	F	M	10+	C	2	Symptoms of infection with ash dieback disease	7.2
86	T	common alder	5.5	-	-	275	-	-	3.0	2.0	2.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.3
87	T	common alder	5.5	-	-	250	-	-	2.5	2.0	2.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	3.0
88	T	common hazel	6.0	-	-	300	-	-	4.5	0.5	1.5	G	F	EM	10+	C	2	-	3.6
89	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
90	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
91	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
92	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
93	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0

Prefix	Ref. Nos.	Species	Height	Height (min)	Height (max)	Stem Diameter	Stem Diameter (min)	Stem Diameter (max)	Crown Radius	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
94	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
95	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
96	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
97	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
98	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
99	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
100	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
101	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
102	T	common ash	14.0	-	-	750	-	-	5.0	3.0	3.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease, Negligible long-term viability, Tree will represent a hazard to public safety if occupancy of surrounding land increases	9.0
103	T	English oak	17.0	-	-	1275	-	-	8.5	4.0	5.5	G	G	M	40+	A	1/2	Three stems arising at 1.5-2m, Historically crown lifted	15.3
104	T	English oak	12.0	-	-	350	-	-	4.5	5.0	5.0	F	F	EM	20+	B	2	Crown is partially suppressed	4.2
105	T	English oak	12.0	-	-	400	-	-	5.5	3.5	4.0	F	F	EM	20+	B	2	Crown is partially suppressed	4.8
106	T	English oak	12.0	-	-	625	-	-	7.5	4.0	4.5	F	F	EM	20+	B	2	Crown is partially suppressed	7.5

Prefix	Ref. Nos.	Species	Height	Height (min)	Height (max)	Stem Diameter	Stem Diameter (min)	Stem Diameter (max)	Crown Radius	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
107	T	common hawthorn	6.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.5	1.5	1.5	F	F	M	10+	C	2	Ivy within crown	3.0
108	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	125	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Ivy within crown	1.5
109	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	150	-	-	2.0	1.5	1.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Ivy within crown	1.8
110	T	common hawthorn	5.5	-	-	200	-	-	2.5	2.0	1.5	F	F	M	10+	C	2	Ivy within crown	2.4
111	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
112	T	English oak	7.5	-	-	275	-	-	2.5	5.0	5.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	Emerging tree	3.3
113	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
114	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.7
115	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.7
116	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.7
117	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.7
118	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	225	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.7
119	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
120	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
121	T	English oak	12.0	-	-	560	-	-	5.0	4.5	4.5	G	F	M	20+	B	2	Three stems	6.7
122	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	100	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	F	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	1.2
123	T	sycamore	15.0	-	-	725	-	-	6.5	2.0	2.5	G	F	M	20+	B	2	Twin-stemmed	8.7
124	T	common ash	5.5	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	2.0	2.0	P	P	SM	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback	2.7
125	T	common ash	5.5	-	-	225	-	-	2.5	2.0	2.0	P	P	SM	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback	2.7
126	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	125	-	-	1.5	0.5	1.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	1.5
127	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
128	T	common ash	7.5	-	-	350	-	-	5.0	2.0	1.5	F	F	EM	10+	C	2	Some symptoms of early infection with ash dieback, Adjacent to public footpath	4.2
129	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
130	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
131	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	0.5	1.0	G	F	EM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.0
132	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
133	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
134	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
135	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
136	T	common hawthorn	3.5	-	-	250	-	-	3.0	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	3.0
137	T	goat willow	13.0	-	-	400	-	-	5.0	1.5	2.5	G	F	EM	10+	C	2	Twin-stemmed	4.8
138	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	175	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.1
139	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	175	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.1
140	T	common hazel	4.5	-	-	225	-	-	3.5	1.0	1.0	G	F	SM	10+	C	2	-	2.7
141	T	common hawthorn	4.5	-	-	175	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.0	F	F	M	10+	C	2	-	2.1
142	T	common ash	15.0	-	-	725	-	-	7.0	4.5	5.0	P	P	M	<10	U	-	Advanced infection with ash dieback disease	8.7
143	T	common ash	12.0	-	-	600	-	-	7.0	3.5	4.0	P	F	M	10+	C	2	Infected with ash dieback disease	7.2

Table 4: Key and relevant descriptors

Key:	Description:
Reference Nos	Individual reference number
Type:	T - tree; G - tree group; W - wooded area; H - hedge
Species:	Botanical name (common name); Only the most frequently occurring species within a tree group, wooded area or hedge are recorded
Height:	Overall height (m) – maximum and minimum heights are recorded for tree groups, wooded areas and hedges
DBH:	Stem diameter (mm) - calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1. Maximum and minimum diameters are provided for tree groups, wooded areas, and hedges
Crown Spread:	Spread of crown(m) - based upon the maximum lateral dimension
LCH:	Lowest crown height (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the site has been assessed
LBH:	Height of lowest significant branch (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the site has been assessed
Life Stage:	Y - Young; SM - Semi-Mature; EM - Early Mature; M – Mature Young: recently planted and yet to fully establish; Semi-Mature: established but yet to attain mature stature (<25% life expectancy); Early Mature: Almost full height although crown still developing (<50% life expectancy); Mature: Full height and crown spread (>50% life expectancy)
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Estimated life expectancy (under current site conditions) - <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 40+ years
Category:	BS 5837 Category - A (high-quality) B (moderate-quality) C (low-quality) U (very-low quality/unsuitable for retention) Refer to Table 1 for detailed descriptions
Sub-Category:	BS 5837 Sub-Category - the primary area of value - 1) Arboricultural 2) Visual 3) Cultural/Conservation
Notes:	General observations, particularly where relevant to the assigned BS 5837 category
RPA Radius:	Root Protection Area Radius (m). The radius of the circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree as measured from the centre of the stem. For tree groups, wooded areas and hedges the RPA radius is calculated using the maximum stem diameter.

APPENDIX C: TREE PROTECTION PLANS



LEGEND:

Arboricultural Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group

Quality and Value

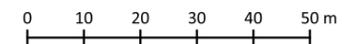
- High-quality (BS 5837 category A)
- Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)
- Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)
- Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)

Arboricultural Constraints

- Root Protection Area
- Crown

Arboricultural Impacts and Tree Protection

- Trees to be Removed
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)



DRAWING TITLE:

**Tree Protection Plan
Data Centre**

CLIENT:

Talbot Green Developments Ltd

PROJECT:

Mwyndy (Employment Development Site)

DATE:

18/02/2026

SCALE @ A3:

1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 1



Panrhiwgoch Farm Coal Pit Lane, Michaelston Y Fedw
Cardiff CF3 6XW

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LEGEND:

Arboricultural Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group

Quality and Value

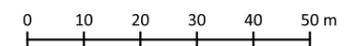
- High-quality (BS 5837 category A)
- Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)
- Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)
- Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)

Arboricultural Constraints

- Root Protection Area
- Crown

Arboricultural Impacts and Tree Protection

- Trees to be Removed
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)



DRAWING TITLE:

**Tree Protection Plan
Data Centre**

CLIENT:

Talbot Green Developments Ltd

PROJECT:

Mwyndy (Employment Development Site)

DATE:

18/02/2026

SCALE @ A3:

1:1,250

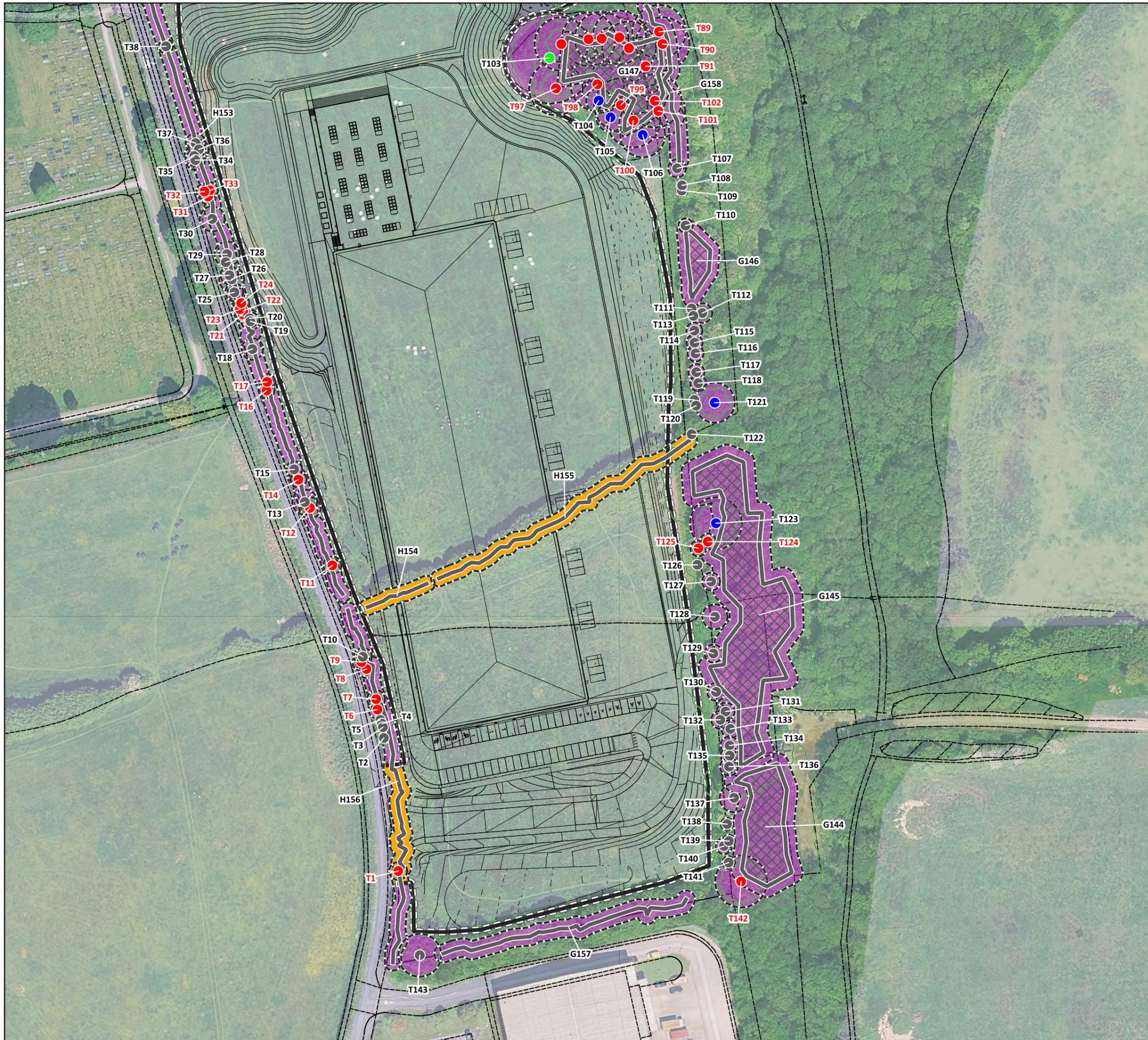
DRAWING REF:

Figure 2



Panrhiwgoch Farm Coal Pit Lane, Michaelston Y Fedw
Cardiff CF3 6XW

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LEGEND:

Arboricultural Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group

Quality and Value

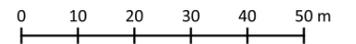
- High-quality (BS 5837 category A)
- Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)
- Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)
- Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)

Arboricultural Constraints

- Root Protection Area
- Crown

Arboricultural Impacts and Tree Protection

- Trees to be Removed
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)



DRAWING TITLE:

**Tree Protection Plan
Industrial Unit**

CLIENT:

Talbot Green Developments Ltd

PROJECT:

Mwyndy (Employment Development Site)

DATE:

18/02/2026

SCALE @ A3:

1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 3



Panrhiwgoch Farm Coal Pit Lane, Michaelston Y Fedw
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LEGEND:

Arboricultural Survey

Prefix

T - Tree, G - Tree Group

Quality and Value

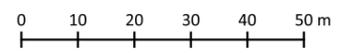
-  High-quality (BS 5837 category A)
-  Moderate-quality (BS 5837 category B)
-  Low-quality (BS 5837 category C)
-  Very-low quality (BS 5837 category U)

Arboricultural Constraints

-  Root Protection Area
-  Crown

Arboricultural Impacts and Tree Protection

-  Trees to be Removed
-  Tree Protection Fencing
-  Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)



DRAWING TITLE:

**Tree Protection Plan
Industrial Unit**

CLIENT:

Talbot Green Developments Ltd

PROJECT:

Mwyndy (Employment Development Site)

DATE:

18/02/2026

SCALE @ A3:

1:1,250

DRAWING REF:

Figure 4



Panrhiwgoch Farm Coal Pit Lane, Michaelston Y Fedw
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