Carmarthen Leisure Centre

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey 12th September 2025

Membership No: TE03654

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION
Technician Member

Site Location: Carmarthen Leisure Centre	Report Reference: 08.25/CLC/V4
Client: Gwennan Jenkins JMS Planning	Date of Report: 12th September 2025 Date of Site Visits: 18th August 2025
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 adjacent to Carmarthen Leisure Centre, Llansteffan Road, Johnstown, Carmarthen, SA31 3NQ .
1.1.2 Ordnance Survey grid reference: SN402185.

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 38 residential units at this site. The instruction was given by Gwennan Jenkins, KMS Planning.

1.3 Documents Provided

1.3.1

Document Description	Reference Number	Produced By	Date
Planning Consultancy Scope	8842-124 / 4339-001	Planning Consultancy Scope	June 2024
Topographic Survey			
Proposed Site Plan 1:500@A2	4339-001-CCC-XX-XX-DR-A-003	Carmarthenshire County Council	01-04-23

1.3.2 No independent verification or assessment of these documents has been made by RTAC. The Topographic Survey and the Proposed Site Plan 1:500@A2 have 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 site boundary.
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 Tuesday 18th August 2025; the weather was warm, sunny and dry and visibility was good.
1.5.2 The south-west corner of the site is very overgrown and was not accessible. 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. The south-west corner of the site is overgrown and is not accessible.
1.5.4 Trees recorded were tagged with round two-inch diameter aluminium tags numbered from T751 to T775 inclusive. Inaccessible and dead trees have been given the prefix 'X'.
1.5.5 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.
1.5.6 This survey was undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
1.5.7 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.
1.5.8 All observations were made from the ground. No climbing surveys were carried out.
1.5.9 No soil samples were taken.
1.5.10 No invasive decay detection techniques have been used.
1.5.11 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.
1.5.12 The tree survey was carried out by Liz Phillips TechArborA of RTAC. Liz has worked in the arboricultural industry for 20 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 Carmarthenshire County Council's Local Development Plan 2006-2021 adopted on the 10th of December 2014 contains the following policy:

Policy EQ5 Corridors, Networks and Features of Distinctiveness
Proposals for development which would not adversely affect those features which contribute local distinctiveness/qualities of the County, and to the management

and/or development of ecological networks (wildlife corridor networks), accessible green corridors and their continuity and integrity will be permitted.
Proposals which include provision for the retention and appropriate management of such features will be supported (provided they conform to the policies and proposals of this Plan).
6.6.34 Woodlands, trees and hedgerows are an integral and ever-changing part of the landscape and townscape character of the County. They provide valuable wildlife habitats, remove carbon dioxide from the air, reduce atmospheric pollution, and provide shelter, shade, and informal recreational opportunities. Whilst some woodland, trees and hedgerows are protected by wildlife or conservation designations, Tree Preservation Orders, or the Hedgerow Regulations, it is also important that those which are not, are retained, protected and wherever possible, added to. (Reference should also be made to Policy GP1 – Sustainability and High-Quality Design, together with the provisions of PPW: Edition 7 - Chapter 5).

1.7 Statutory Designations

1.7.1 Carmarthenshire County Council's interactive map does not show any Conservation Area Orders or 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 a playing field to the south of Carmarthen Leisure Centre measuring approximately 16000 square metres. The site is level and raised above the surrounding area by approximately 3 metres. The site is currently mown grass surrounded by trees of varying species, ages and condition. A public footpath follows the eastern boundary of the site. Carmarthen Leisure Centre is

situated to the north of the site, Johnston Football Club lies to the south of the site and the B4312 Llansteffan Road forms the western boundary of the site.

2.2 Proposed Works

2.2.1 It is proposed to construct 38 residential units on this site with a new access from Llansteffan Road.. The proposals will comprise of 4 x 1 bed flats, 6 x 1 bed houses, 2 x 2 bed bungalows, 10 x 2 bed houses, 10 x 3 bed houses and 6 x 4 bed houses.

3. The Trees

3.1 The majority of the trees on this site are native species growing around the east and south boundaries bordering the public footpath.
3.2 Forty-six trees and two groups of trees were plotted during this survey.

3.3 Tree Species

Common Name	Botanical Name	Number of Trees/ Groups
Group	Mixed	2
Hybrid black poplar	*Populus x canadensis*	15
Scots pine	*Pinus sylvestris*	11
Common lime	*Tilia europaea*	4
Common hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*	3
Lawson cypress	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	3
Field maple	*Acer campestre*	3
Common beech	*Fagus sylvatica*	2
Hybrid larch	*Larix eurolepsis*	2
Norway spruce	*Picea abies*	2
Goat willow	*Salix caprea*	1

3.4 Age Class

Age Class	Number of Trees/ Groups
Young	10
Semi-mature	21
Mature	9
Dead	8

3.5 Retention Category

Retention Category	Number of Trees/ Groups
A	13
B	12
C	15
U	8

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, no RPAs have needed to be amended to reflect the existing site layout.
4.1.5 The RPA is not the total rooting area of the tree but is the minimum rooting area considered viable for the long-term retention of the tree. The RPA should be protected as a priority; works should only be carried out within the RPA after all other options have been considered and found unsuitable and works should only be carried out after consultation with the project arborist and with the consent of the Local Planning Authority.
4.1.6 The shade patterns of the trees have been plotted on the Shade Plan as these can cause significant constraints on the enjoyment of use of a building. The trees in the south-east corner of the site will cast shade over plots 25 and 26 in the morning.

4.2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

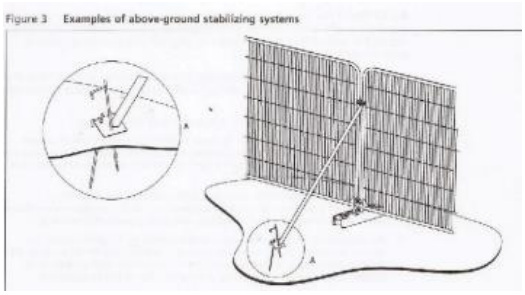
4.2.1 X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7 and X8 are U category trees in poor condition and need to be removed.
4.2.2 T765 is a small C category tree and will be removed as it conflicts with plot 7.
4.2.3 The new vehicle and pedestrian accesses from Llansteffan Road will entail the removal of a small part of H1.
4.2.4 The remaining trees apart from T766 to T775 and T756 are outside the red line boundary. Most of the trees are below the level of the proposed development and separated from the development by a public footpath. The proposed development should not have any adverse impacts on any retained trees.

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: Carmarthenshire County Council
Project: Carmarthen Leisure Centre
Survey Date: 18/08/2025
Surveyor: Liz Phillips

RTAC
The Mooring Stone
New Way
Pembroke
Pembrokeshire
SA71 4DY
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	18	1	400	N 4		SM	A: 72.4	Good	C: Good	No action :: No action	B.2
- -				E 4			R: 4.8		S: Good		>40 yrs
				S 4					B: Good	Group of Norway spruce. This area not accessible.	
				W 4							
G2 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Group	5	1	200	N 3		SM	A: 18.1	Good	C: Good	No action :: No action	C.2
- -				E 3			R: 2.4		S: Good		>40 yrs
				S 3					B: Good	Group of goat willow. This area not accessible.	
				W 3							
T751 751											
Scots Pine	15	1	380	N 2.5	4	SM	A: 65.3	Good	C: Good	No action :: No action	B.2
Pinus sylvestris				E 2.5	7		R: 4.55		S: Good		>40 yrs
				S 2.5	9				B: Good		
				W 5	5						
T752 752											
Hybrid Larch	15	1	540	N 6	1.5	SM	A: 131.9	Good	C: Good	No action :: No action	B.2
Larix eurolepis				E 5	4		R: 6.47		S: Good		>40 yrs
				S 3.5	2				B: Good		
				W 4	3						

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 Contribution

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
T753 753											
Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	11	1	310	N 0 E 0 S 4.5 W 6	6 7 3 4	SM	A: 43.5 R: 3.72	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Suppressed.	C.2 >40 yrs
T754 754											
Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	15	1	500	N 5 E 7 S 4 W 3	9 2 7 4	SM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	B.2 >40 yrs
T755 755											
Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	17	1	420	N 5 E 4 S 3.5 W 6	4 10 8 2	SM	A: 79.8 R: 5.03	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Minor deadwood on stem	B.2 >40 yrs
T756 756											
Goat Willow *Salix caprea*	9	1	340	N 4 E 4 S 1 W 5	2 2 4 1	SM	A: 52.3 R: 4.08	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T757 757											
Lawson Cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	17	1	550	N 2 E 3 S 2 W 2	2 1 9 3	SM	A: 136.9 R: 6.6	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	No action :: No action Weak fork at stem break at 1.75m.	B.2 >40 yrs
T758 758											
Common Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	16	1	590	N 3 E 7 S 5 W 7	10 3 7 3	SM	A: 157.5 R: 7.08	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	A.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 Contribution

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
T759 759 Common Beech *Fagus sylvatica*	16	1	720	N 5 E 8 S 8 W 7	10 3 2 1	M	A: 234.5 R: 8.63	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	No action :: No action Weak fork at stem break at 2m.	A.2 >40 yrs
T760 760 Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	20	1	900	N 9 E 6 S 8 W 3	1.5 6 5 8	M	A: 366.5 R: 10.8	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: No action	A.2 >40 yrs
T761 761 Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	20	1	1100	N 8 E 4 S 6 W 5	6 3 5 9	M	A: 547.5 R: 13.2	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: No action	A.2 >40 yrs
T762 762 Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	20	1	1000	N 5 E 4 S 6 W 4	5 9 9 11	M	A: 452.4 R: 12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	A.2 >40 yrs
T763 763 Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	18	1	570	N 6 E 3 S 7 W 4	5 8 2 10	SM	A: 147 R: 6.84	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	B.2 >40 yrs
T764 764 Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	19	1	660	N 6 E 3 S 6 W 4	5 11 3 6	SM	A: 197.1 R: 7.92	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: No action	B.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 Contribution

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
T765 765 Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	7	1	270	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 2	2 3 2 2	Y	A: 33 R: 3.24	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Fell :: Fell to facilitate development	C.2 >40 yrs
T766 766 Common Lime *Tilia europaea*	6	1	160	N 1.5 E 1 S 1 W 1	2 2 2 2	Y	A: 11.6 R: 1.92	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T767 767 Common Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	6	1	140	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 3	2 3 2 2	Y	A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T768 768 Common Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	6	2	114 (Eq)	N 1.5 E 2 S 0.5 W 0.5	3 2 2 4	Y	A: 5.9 R: 1.37	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Estimated Measurements Remove :: Planting stakes and ties	C.2 >40 yrs
T769 769 Common Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*	6	1	90	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1 W 1	3 4 4 3	Y	A: 3.7 R: 1.08	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T770 770 Field Maple *Acer campestre*	7	1	160	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	2 2 2 2	Y	A: 11.6 R: 1.92	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	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 Contribution

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
T771 771 Field Maple *Acer campestre*	7	1	190	N 3 E 1 S 2 W 2	2 3 2 2	Y	A: 16.3 R: 2.27	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T772 772 Field Maple *Acer campestre*	7	1	200	N 3 E 3 S 2 W 1	3 3 4 3	Y	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T773 773 Common Lime *Tilia europaea*	7	1	220	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 2	3 3 3 3	Y	A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T774 774 Common Lime *Tilia europaea*	7	1	250	N 4 E 1.5 S 3 W 3	3 3 3 3	Y	A: 28.3 R: 3	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T775 775 Common Lime *Tilia europaea*	7	1	250	N 4 E 5 S 4 W 3	3 2 2 2	SM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	No action :: No action Weak fork at stem break.	C.2 >40 yrs
X1 no tag Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	9	1	200			Dead	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Dead	C: S: B:	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell to ground level	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 Contribution

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
X2 no tag Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	11	1	200			Dead	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Dead	C: S: B:	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell to ground level	U
X3 no tag Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	6	1	200			Dead	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Dead	C: S: B:	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell to ground level	U
X4 no tag Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	12	1	250			Dead	A: 28.3 R: 3	Dead	C: S: B:	Estimated Measurements No action :: No action	U
X5 no tag Hybrid Larch *Larix eurolepis*	14	1	400	N E S W	3 4 3 4	Dead	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Dead	C: S: Ivy B:	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell to ground level	U
X6 no tag Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	3	1	240			Dead	A: 26.1 R: 2.88	Dead	C: S: Ivy B:	Estimated Measurements No action :: No action	U
X7 no tag Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	8	1	200			Dead	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Dead	C: S: Ivy B:	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell to ground level	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 Contribution

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
X8 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	10	1	200			Dead	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Dead	C: S: B:	Fell :: Fell to ground level	U
X9 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	20	1	700	N 6 7 E 4 8 S 5 8 W 4 9		M	A: 221.7 R: 8.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Visible roots at top of adjacent bank. This area not accessible.	A.2 >40 yrs
X10 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	20	1	700	N 6 9 E 5 10 S 6 11 W 5 12		M	A: 221.7 R: 8.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	A.2 >40 yrs
X11 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	18	1	500	N 5 12 E 4 12 S 5 12 W 5 12		SM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	A.2 >40 yrs
X12 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	18	1	300	N 5 7 E 2 9 S 4 10 W 5 7		SM	A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	B.2 >40 yrs
X13 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	18	1	500	N 5 12 E 4 12 S 5 12 W 4 12		SM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	A.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 Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
X14 no tag											
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	18	1	500	N 5 E 3 S 5 W 3	8 9 5 9	SM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	**B.2** >40 yrs
X15 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	16	1	500	N 6 E 3 S 3 W 3	5 7 9 9	SM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	**B.2** >40 yrs
X16 no tag											
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	20	1	500	N 7 E 4 S 4 W 4	8 7 6 7	SM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	**A.2** >40 yrs
X17 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Hybrid Black Poplar *Populus x canadensis*	20	7	1587 (Eq)	N 7 E 5 S 6 W 7	7 8 8 8	M	A: 707 R: 15	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	**A.2** >40 yrs
X18 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Sawara Cypress *Chamaecyparis pisifera*	14	1	400	N 3 E 2 S 2 W 2	1 1 1 1	SM	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	**B.2** >40 yrs
X19 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Sawara Cypress *Chamaecyparis pisifera*	12	2	424 (Eq)	N 5 E 3 S 4 W 3	3 5 4 6	SM	A: 81.4 R: 5.09	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	**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 Contribution

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
X20 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Norway Spruce *Picea abies*	18	1	600	N 7 E 7 S 4 W 4	9 3 4 8	M	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action This area not accessible.	**A.2** >40 yrs
X21 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Norway Spruce *Picea abies*	18	1	600	N 7 E 7 S 4 W 4	9 3 4 8	M	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	**A.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 Contribution

Report selection criteria.

Projects.

Carmarthen Leisure Centre

Date Range.

Work types.

----> Fell :: Fell to facilitate development
----> Fell :: Fell to ground level
----> No action :: No action
----> Remove :: Planting stakes and ties

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)	**48**
Number of trees in Report selection	**48**

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 Contribution

II. Site Plans

Crown Spread

Root Protection Area

Category 'A' Category 'B' Category 'C' Category 'U'

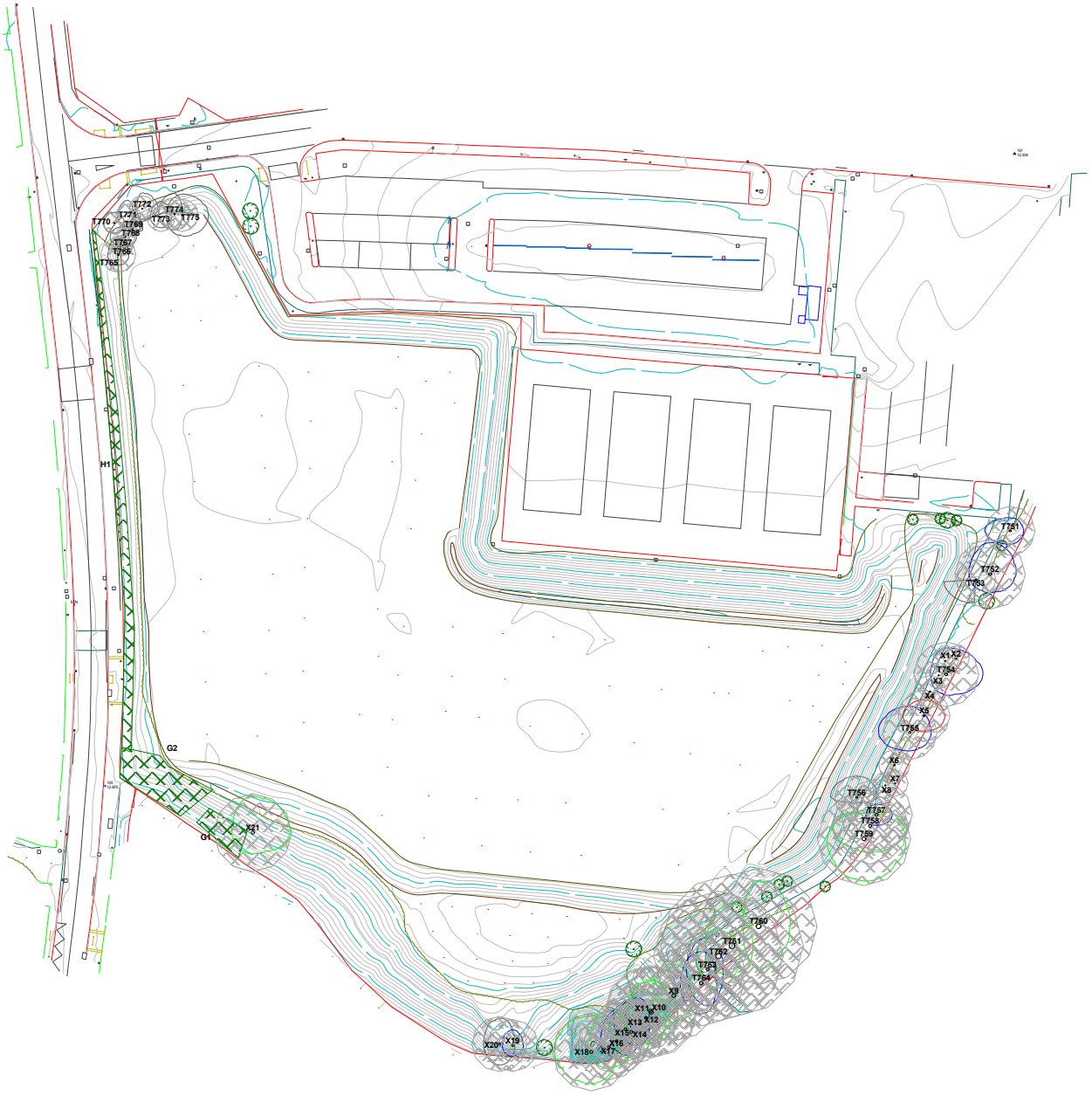
0 80m

RTAC

The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk

Carmarthen Leisure Centre
Topographic Plan
Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 1250 @ A4	12/09/2025	
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		



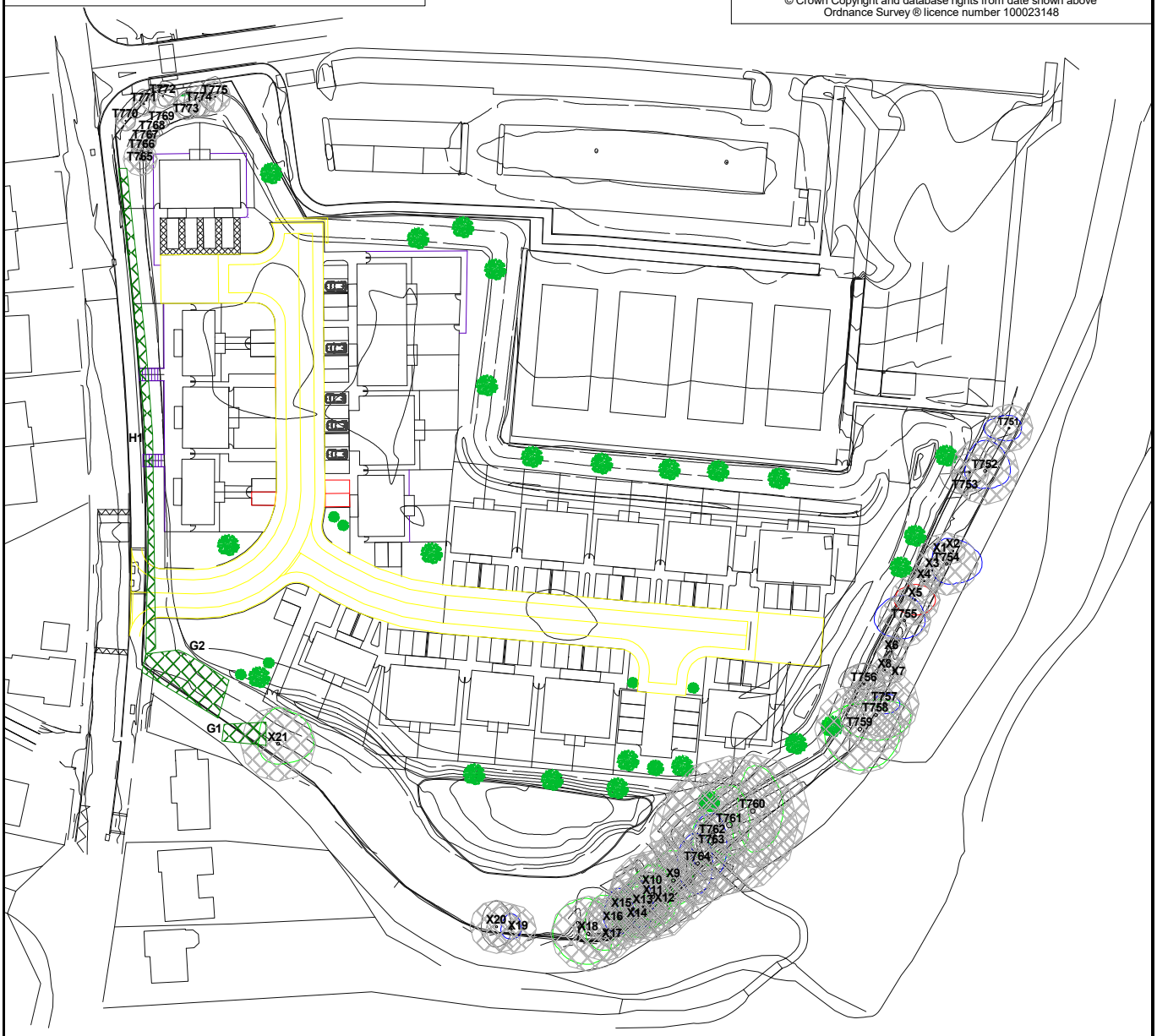
RTAC

The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk

Carmarthen Leisure Centre
Proposed Site Layout
Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 1250 @ A4	12/09/2025	
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		

Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'
0
80m



RTAC

The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
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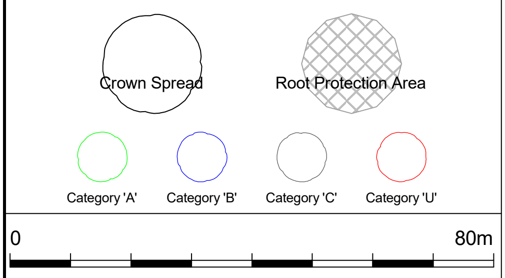
Carmarthen Leisure Centre
Proposed Site Layout
Tree SHADE Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 1250 @ A4	12/09/2025	
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		

Crown Spread | Root Protection Area | Shading Arc

Category 'A' | Category 'B' | Category 'C' | Category 'U'

0 80m



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Carmarthen Leisure Centre
Proposed Site Layout
Tree Protection Plan

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 1250 @ A4	12/09/2025	
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		

HERAS FENCE MEASUREMENTS TAKEN FROM BOLES OF RETAINED TREES OR EXISTING SITE FEATURES

CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

III. Photographs

Public footpath

Site viewed from north east

Tree roots visible on bank

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

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