



Project title

Maes Merddyn, Brynsiencyn- Proposed Residential
Development:
Arboricultural Planning Assessment
(BS5837:2012)

Project no: WAL_24_030_P01

Client	Williams Homes (Bala) Ltd Unit 18 - 19, Enterprise Park, Bala, Gwynedd, LL23 7NL
Instructed by	Penny Lofts- Williams Homes Bala
Inspected by	Scott Fairley- Principal Consultant
Date of inspection	28th February 2024
Produced by	Scott Fairley- Principal Consultant
Date submitted	22nd November 2024

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Date: 22nd November 2024

Document no.: WAL_24_030_P01

Maes Merddyn, Brynsiencyn: Proposed Residential Development
Arboricultural Assessment (BS5837:2012)

1. Summary

1.1 Summary

In order to deliver the proposed development, while retaining and protecting the retained trees on site, we will need to manage the tree resources at Maes Merddyn, Brynsiencyn as follows:

1. Remove trees T1, T2, T3, T5, T15 & T16 irrespective of the development due to their condition.
2. Remove the tree groups G1, G2, G4, G6, G8, G9 & G11 to enable the development.
3. All remaining trees will need to be dead-wooded and crown-lifted to avoid conflict with equipment and deliveries relating to the construction phase. All work must comply with the standards set out in BS 3998:2010 "Tree work. Recommendations."
4. In order to protect the RPAs of T8-T11, any areas of RPA outside of the protection fencing will need to be dressed with a heavy-duty non-woven geotextile membrane and built up with coarse clean stone (no fines), to a depth of not less than 300mm. Cabins may be placed on this surface, but no excavations for services will be permitted. Care will need to be taken when recovering this buildup post-construction.
5. Protective fencing for all retained trees should be erected as per the Tree Protection Plan prior to construction commencing, and should only be removed once all construction activities on the site have been concluded.
6. A program of periodic inspections should be undertaken in order to ensure fencing remains intact until work is complete. All site operatives should be made aware of the purpose and the importance of the protective fencing prior to coming on site.

2. Introduction

2.1 Scope

I have been engaged by Penny Lofts at Williams Homes Bala, to undertake an assessment of trees at the Maes Merddyn site in Brynsiencyn, Anglesey. The assessment is to accompany a planning application for the construction of 31 residential units, along with site access and parking and landscaping. The existing trees on site have been assessed such as to comply with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction-Recommendations."

2.2 Methodology

I attended site on the 26th of March 2024, and assessed the trees from ground level only. The tree data was captured using a handheld computer, following West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd's *Development Site Tree Appraisal* format, as described in Appendix 1 of this report. No specialised measuring equipment was employed.

2.3 Drawings

This submission is accompanied by a set of three arboricultural drawings:

- WAL_24_030_01 Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment
- WAL_24_030_02 Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- WAL_24_030_03 Tree Protection Plan

3. The Site

3.1 Site Extents

The site is located at the northwestern corner of the village of Brynsiencyn on the Island of Anglesey. The site adjoins the A4080, just prior to it turning west towards Newborough.



Fig 1. Maes Merddyn, Brynsiencyn site location

3.2 Site Description

The site is accessed directly from the A 4080 to the west. The entire plot is relatively flat and open in character, with a dividing wall or feature running across its width. The site is fairly extensively colonised with blackthorn and bramble, with significant parts of the site's northern extent being essentially inaccessible. The trees at Maes Merddyn run along the site periphery, with no trees of consequence being seen within the core of the plot.

4. Trees

4.1 Arboricultural Data Tables

The details of the 19 individual trees and 12 tree groups at Maes Merddyn can be found in the Arboricultural Data Tables in Appendix 3 of this report.



Fig 2. Large sycamore T8, off-site

4.2 Trees on the Southwestern Boundary

A relatively short boundary adjoins the A 4080 along the southwestern edge of the site. This elevation features two groups of scrubby hedgerow species (hawthorn and blackthorn), along with an ash and a sycamore tree. Both of these trees have been heavily pruned due to being located under quite low electricity conductors. Even collectively, these trees offer little long-term functional value.

4.3 Trees on the Northwestern Boundary

The smaller trees along this site boundary are relatively insignificant and subsumed into large drifts of blackthorn and bramble. The exception to this is a linear feature of three, large sycamore trees towards the site's northern corner. Trees T6, T7 and T8 have stem diameters of 1030, 990 and 1300mm respectively, and the latter two trees exceed 22 metres in height. These trees are all off-site, located as they are on the far side of a little-used public footpath outside the site boundary. Despite being in third-party ownership, these tree contribute to the setting of the proposed development.



Fig 3. Sycamores T7 and T8 to left, T9 and T10 to right.

4.4 Trees on the Northeastern Boundary- Rear Row

The trees along the northwestern boundary comprise a fairly dense linear feature, comprising two loose parallel rows of trees. The rear row of trees (closest to the boundary fence) comprises intermittent ash and sycamore trees, with fairly spreading crowns. Many of the ash are in fairly poor condition, complying with what has become the local norm for the species. The larger stems in this feature have been picked up individually, but there is a continuous, dense understory of hazel, hawthorn, blackthorn and various deciduous saplings. If thinned and enhanced, these trees could form the basis of a valuable wildlife corridor across the site.



Fig 4. Northeastern boundary- native hardwoods and Leylandii

4.5 Trees on the Northeastern Boundary- Front Row

The inside informal row of trees along the northwestern boundary, comprises an irregular extent of Leyland cypress trees. It may be that this feature was originally planted as a windbreak or screen, but this is no longer effective due to the loss or standing of many of the trees in such exposed conditions. Leyland cypress forms a dense barrier, rather than a permeable layer, and it not ideal for use as a windbreak in any

event. These cypresses offer very little in the way of ornament or biodiversity value, and would be better removed to favour the rear row of native trees and attendant understory.



Fig 5. Unappreciated tree on southeastern boundary

4.6 Trees on the Southeastern Boundary

The southeastern boundary of the site is staggered and is adjoined by housing. There are two sycamore trees along this boundary (T15 and T16) which are in poor condition, partly due to unsympathetic pruning, and should be removed. The remaining three ash trees here T17, T18 and T19 are in a typically suppressed condition, but which contribute to the vertical structure of this part of the site, and should be retained. All these will require dead-wooding and crown-lifting, as well as needing to be monitored where they overhang roads or buildings.

5. Development Proposals

5.1 General Development Proposals

The proposals for the site are for the construction of 31 homes in a variety of configurations. Many of the homes are located around the periphery of the site, with a cluster of units occupying the site's core. The houses have been set out such as to provide a suitable offset from the larger trees along the northeastern boundary.

6. Arboricultural Impacts Summary

6.1 Tree Management Recommendations

The following table summarises the likely arboricultural impacts of the proposed development, and proposes solutions or mitigation for each in turn.

Arboricultural Solutions Matrix		
Ref.	Issue	Solution
1	G1 impedes layout	This tree group has long been heavily pruned for overhead conductor access and should be replaced.
2	T1 and T2 impede layout	These trees have long been heavily pruned for overhead conductor access, and are now unhealthy and misshapen. Both should be replaced.
3	G2 impedes layout	This tree group has long been heavily pruned for overhead conductor access and should be replaced.
4	T3 impedes layout	This tree has been very poorly pruned and should be replaced.
5	T5 impedes layout	The tree has been subsumed into the adjoining scrub and should be replaced.
6	T8 Minor RPA overlap with the footprint of Units 30-31	The extent of the overlap of the RPA is 7.24 sq.m of a total RPA of 707 sq.m (approximately 1%). This can be managed on site using supervision and an arboricultural method statement.
7	G4-, G6, G8, G9 & G11 Leyland cypress conflicting with layout	The leyland cypresses should be removed to improve the boundary treatment, and in the interests of good arboricultural management.
8	T11 surface RPA overlap	The extent of the surface overlap of the RPA is 2.55 sq.m of a total RPA of 163 sq.m (approximately 1.6%). This can be managed on site using supervision and an arboricultural method statement
9	T13 surface and building RPA overlap	The extent of the surface overlap of the RPA is 8.7 sq.m of a total RPA of 222 sq.m (approximately 3.9%). The extent of the building overlap of the RPA is 5.2 sq.m of a total RPA of 222 sq.m (approximately 2.3%). This can be managed on site using supervision and an arboricultural method statement
10	T14 building RPA overlap	The extent of the building overlap of the RPA is 3.4 sq.m of a total RPA of 235 sq.m (approximately 1.4%).
11	T15 Is in terminal decline	Remove irrespective of the development
12	T16 Standing dead	Remove irrespective of the development

13	T19 RPA overlap	The extent of the surface overlap of the RPA is 12 sq.m of a total RPA of 180 sq.m (approximately 6.7%). This can be managed on site using supervision and an arboricultural method statement
site-wide	Retained trees are to be the subject of tree pruning, dead-wooding, and/or shaping works to enable the development.	All pruning works have been specified in the arboricultural data tables enclosed within the arboricultural submission report. All work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced contractor, strictly in accordance with the guidance set out in BS 3998:2010 "Tree Work. Recommendations". Any deviation sought from the above specifications should be submitted to the project arboriculturists for approval prior to be carried out.
site-wide	Potential damage to overhanging branches from construction.	In order to allow for clear site access, ensure all crown-lifting, dead-wooding and other arboricultural operations proposed are undertaken prior to work on site commencing, and prior to protective fencing being erected.
site-wide	The interests of general site enhancement and net arboricultural gain.	A generous number of trees will be planted and maintained on site in accordance with BS 8545:2014 " <i>Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape-Recommendations</i> "

Table.1 Arboricultural Solutions Matrix

7. Tree Protection

7.1 Tree Protection Recommendations

The following table summarises the proposed protection measures for the trees on the development, and outlines specific solutions or mitigation for a number of areas of concern.

Tree Protection Matrix		
Ref.	Issue	Solution
1	The site compound will be partially located on the RPAs to T8-T11. Temporary ground protection will need to be installed prior to construction commencing.	Any areas of RPA outside of the protection fencing will need to be dressed with a heavy-duty non-woven geotextile membrane and built up with coarse clean stone (no fines), to a depth of not less than 300mm. Cabins may be placed on this surface, but no excavations for services is permitted. Care will need to be taken when recovering this buildup post-construction.
2	T11 RPA overlap of 1.6%	An arboriculturist should be present when the initial excavation in each instance is undertaken. The presence of any significant roots (<50mm) should be recorded. Any small roots encountered can be pruned back carefully with hand tools.
3	T13 and T14 RPA overlaps of 6.2% and 1.4% respectively	Protection fencing should be returned to the furthest distance from the corresponding stem as soon as the supervised work has been completed.
4	T19 road RPA overlap of 6.7%	Any roots encountered should be documented by the project arboriculturist, and should form the basis of any future monitoring of the trees' conditions.
site-wide	Potential root damage caused by construction activities straying into RPAs of retained trees.	Prior to any work, including demolition, commencing, the project arboriculturist will provide a briefing to site workers on the importance of tree protection on site. Thereafter, regular toolbox talks will be held to reinforce this position. Regular inspections of the site fencing will be undertaken by the project arboriculturist to ensure that fencing remains intact, as per the tree protection plan.

site-wide	Some soft landscaping, including the planting of trees, general planting and turfing may be required within or near the RPAs of retained trees.	Ensure that planting is undertaken in a root-aware fashion, generally using hand tools. Where small roots (sub 50mm dia.) are encountered, they should be cleanly trimmed back with hand tools. If larger roots are located, either locate a root-free alternative planting position, or contact the project arboriculturist for guidance.
site-wide	Some large trees may be planted early on in the construction process, to allow them to become established and/or function as screening.	Where new trees are planted outside of the existing tree protection fencing, ensure that new fencing is erected beyond the edge of the crown. Ensure that the trees remain accessible for watering and maintenance.
site-wide	Access and space for storage of materials, site cabins etc will need to be allocated prior to construction commencing.	All construction activity will be undertaken outside of the tree protection fencing.
site-wide	Potential root damage to retained trees caused by the installation of new below-ground services, whether by contractors or statutory undertakers.	Ensure that an M&E drawing is available to the designers to allow them to check whether root incursions are proposed, and allow them the opportunity to re-route, or devise appropriate working methods to avoid root damage.

Table.2 Tree Protection Matrix

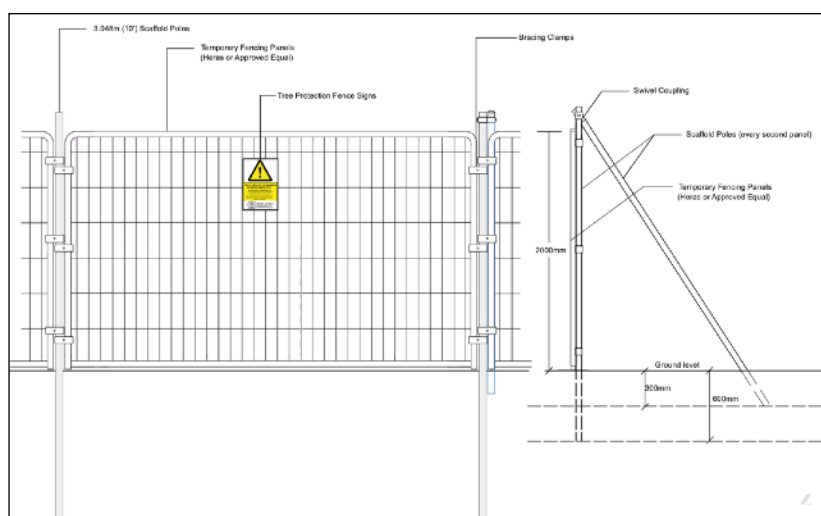


Fig 6. Proposed BS 5837:2012-compliant fencing specification

7.2 Tree Protection Specification

The following specification should be adopted for the tree protection fencing. As noted in the tree protection matrix, this fencing should be erected prior to the undertaking of any construction works, and should only be moved with the explicit approval of the project arboriculturist. The fencing must only be removed once all construction activities are concluded.

8. Above-Ground Construction

8.1 Summary Recommendations

An above-ground no-dig construction method has been recommended in a number of areas at the Maes Merddyn site. The two applications are as follows:

- Temporary no-dig buildup to accommodate site cabins and storage near the RPAS of trees T8-T11.
- Permanent above-ground construction for surfacing near T11, T13 and T19.

Both of these solutions will involve the use of Cellweb geogrid systems to retain the surface aggregate, and prevent root damage or suffocation. The system to be used temporarily in the materials storage area will be recovered following construction. More details on this system may be found in Appendix 3.

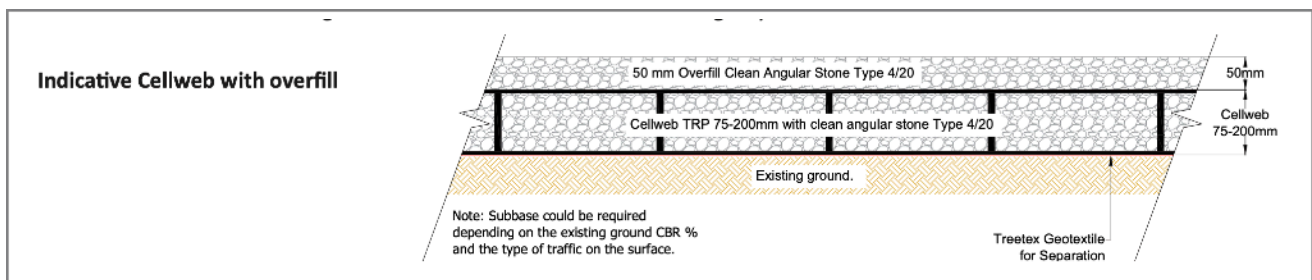


Fig 7. Indicative above-ground construction

9. Conclusion

9.1 Summary Recommendations

In order to deliver the proposed development, while retaining and protecting the retained trees on site, we will need to manage the tree resources at Maes Merddyn, Brynsincyn as follows:

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5. Protective fencing for all retained trees should be erected as per the Tree Protection Plan prior to construction commencing, and should only be removed once all construction activities on the site have been concluded.
6. A program of periodic inspections should be undertaken in order to ensure fencing remains intact until work is complete. All site operatives should be made aware of the purpose and the importance of the protective fencing prior to coming on site.

If you require any clarification relating to this report, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S Fairley'.

Scott Fairley MA(landarch) MSc(for) M.arbor.A ISA Cert. Arb TRAQ

Arboricultural Consultant

Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association

Professional Tree Risk Assessor (PTI) LANTRA Awards

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Qualifications and Experience

As well as having over 25 years of practical arboricultural and forestry experience, I hold Masters degrees in both landscape architecture and environmental forestry, having studied at Bangor University and the Manchester School of Architecture, both in the UK. I am a professional member of the UK Arboricultural Association, an Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, an associate member of the UK Landscape Institute, an ISA Certified Arborist and a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists. I have worked in the fields of urban forestry, forest management, landscape management, landscape design and land restoration. Within the arboricultural realm, I provide arboricultural impact assessments, tree risk assessments, and management plans. In addition, I provide expert, on-site support on live construction sites; monitoring, managing and mitigating the potential impacts of such activities. I have worked on infrastructure, planning and development projects at all scales, for a range of public and private stakeholders in five countries, to date.

APPENDIX 1 LIMITATIONS

It is the policy of West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd to attach the following clauses regarding limitations. We do this to ensure that developers, owners, and approving officers are clearly aware of what is technically and professionally realistic in retaining trees.

The assessment of the trees presented in this report has been made using accepted arboricultural techniques. These include a visual examination of each tree for structural defects, scars, external indications of decay such as fungal fruiting bodies, evidence of insect attack, discoloured foliage, the condition of any visible root structures, the degree and direction of lean (if any), the general condition of the tree(s) and the surrounding site, and the current or planned proximity of property and people. Except where specifically noted in the report, none of the trees examined were dissected, cored, probed, or climbed, and detailed root crown examinations involving excavation were not undertaken.

Notwithstanding the recommendations and conclusions made in this report, it must be realised that trees are living organisms, and their health and vigour constantly changes over time. They are not immune to changes in site conditions, or seasonal variations in the weather.

While reasonable efforts have been made to ensure that the trees recommended for retention are healthy, no guarantees are offered, or implied, that these trees, or all parts of them, will remain standing. It is both professionally and practically impossible to predict with absolute certainty the behaviour of any single tree - or group of trees - , or all their component parts, in all given circumstances. Inevitably, a standing tree will always pose some risk. Most trees have the potential for failure in the event of adverse weather conditions, and this risk can only be eliminated if the tree is removed.

Although every effort has been made to ensure that this assessment is reasonably accurate, the trees should be re-assessed periodically. In accordance with standard practice, the assessment presented in this report is valid at the time it was undertaken. It is not a guarantee of safety.

Notwithstanding the recommendations made in this report, West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd accepts no responsibility for the implementation of all or any part of this plan, unless we have specifically been requested to examine said implementation activities. Approval and implementation of this plan in no way implies any inspection or supervisory role on the part of West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd. In the event that inspection or supervision of all or part of the implementation of the plan is requested, said request shall be in writing and the details agreed to in writing by both parties. Any on site inspection or supervisory work undertaken by West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd shall be recorded in written form and submitted to the client as a matter of record.

Although this Trees and Development submission has been prepared for Williams Homes (Bala) Ltd, accepting that it may be used by other parties or agencies, West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd shall not be held responsible for the manner of use of the interpretations that other parties may attach to the report.

The report shall be considered a whole, no sections are severable, and the report shall be considered incomplete if any pages are missing.

This report is best viewed in colour. Any copies printed in black and white may make some details difficult to properly understand. West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd accepts no liability for misunderstandings due to a black and white copy of the report.

APPENDIX 2 DEVELOPMENT SITE ASSESSMENT GLOSSARY BS 5837:2012

- **Tree number:** The unique identifier for each tree or group. This can relate to a simple number from the tree location plan, or can relate to a tag number where trees have been tagged;
- **Species:** The tree species, or list of species where groups are concerned
- **Age Class:** The age range of the tree described as
 Y: young
 SM: semi-mature
 EM: early-mature
 M: mature
 LM: late-mature
 V: veteran
- **Height:** The overall height of the tree, in metres;
- **DBH:** (Diameter at Breast Height) the average diameter of the stem of the tree at 1.4m above nominal ground level.
- **RPA-R:** (Tree Protection Zone) the optimal radial distance, in metres, from the tree stem which should be, as far as is practicable, left undisturbed during construction (equates to 12x stem diameter in single-stemmed trees). This is the extent from which one can expect to encounter roots and mitigation should be explored.
- **RPA-A:** (Tree Protection Area) surface distance, in square metres, from the tree stem which should be, as far as is practicable, left undisturbed during construction. Note: this measure is most usefully employed where "nominal" (circular) root protection areas are constrained by roads, buildings, walls etc, but adequate rooting areas must still be allocated.
- **1st significant branch (FSB):** The height and direction of the first branch worthy of specific consideration in the context of the development.
- **Crown Spread:** The crown spread of the tree in metres, measured to the 4 cardinal compass points (N,E,S,W)
- **Comments:** General observations on the tree's situation, condition, defects, suitability and constraints to retention;
- **Recommendations:** Advice on whether the trees might be retained, removed, what corrective actions might be prescribed and how retained trees might be protected
- **SULE:** The Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the tree. This does not describe the likely "full" lifespan of the tree, but rather seeks to describe how many years the tree might be retained prior to its maintenance becoming burdensome.
- **Category:** The category awarded to each tree or group is a function of the following attributes:

Category	1: mainly arboricultural qualities	2: mainly landscape qualities	3: mainly cultural qualities, including conservation
A	tree of excellent quality with a SULE exceeding 40 years which will greatly enhance the proposed development and should be retained wherever possible		
B	tree of good quality with a SULE exceeding 20 years, perhaps with some remediable defects which should be retained, if practicable		
C	a tree with a SULE of approximately 10 years of indifferent quality which could be retained, but should not constrain the development		
U	a tree with a SULE of less than 10 years, with irremediable defects. which should not be included in any future development		

Note that the above descriptions are the express copyright of West Coast Arboriculture & Land Planning Ltd ©2023

APPENDIX 3 ABOVE-GROUND CONSTRUCTION

Tree Root Protection Using Cellweb TRP®

Fact Sheet 2: Water and Oxygen Transfer Through the Cellweb TRP® System



Water and Oxygen Transfer Through the System

Water and oxygen are the lifeblood of trees without which they will wither and die. It is important to design developments in and around the root protection area (RPA) of existing trees to maximise the availability of water and oxygen to the roots. This can be achieved in a number of ways using the Cellweb TRP® tree root protection system.

The main causes of reduced water and oxygen availability for tree roots are:

- Compaction of the soil around the roots
- Covering the ground surface with impermeable cover which prevents water infiltration.

Both of these effects can be reduced or prevented by using Cellweb TRP® tree root protection within an appropriately designed road or car park surface.

Compaction of Soil

The use of Cellweb TRP® tree root protection system for building roads, car parks and other vehicular pathways includes a sub-base infill material of 20mm to 40mm or 4mm to 20mm clean angular stone which does not need to be compacted. This immediately provides a layer of material that will absorb compaction energy applied to the top of materials placed over it. Cellweb TRP® also spreads the wheel loads from traffic which reduces compaction, thus maintaining the soil bulk density at levels that are suitable for tree root growth.

The effectiveness of the Cellweb TRP® no-dig construction in reducing soil compaction has been demonstrated in trials carried out by the Environmental Protection Group Limited (See Fact Sheet 1).

Water and Oxygen Availability

The Cellweb TRP® tree root protection system is constructed using 20mm to 40mm or 4mm to 20mm gravel infill and has perforated cell walls. The pore spaces between the aggregate particles are greater than 0.1mm in diameter and are therefore defined as macropores (Roberts 2006). This open structure is far more permeable than typical soils and allows the free movement of water and oxygen within it so that supplies to trees are maintained as shown in Figure 1. The use of continuous permeable surfacing and intermittent gaps in impermeable surfacing are recognised ways of providing water and air infiltration pathways through a pavement surface into the tree root zone (Ferguson 2005).

The Cellweb TRP® system incorporates the Treetex® geotextile at the base. This is a very robust geotextile that is resistant to puncturing. Crucially for tree root protection it does not have a water breakthrough head that other geotextiles may have. Therefore it will always be free draining and will not limit oxygen availability to the roots.

Breakthrough Head

All geotextiles are by their nature permeable, however in order to develop optimum water-flow performance, some types of geotextiles (eg, thermally bonded types) require a minimum depth of water to develop over them.

Therefore a layer of up to 50mm of water can build-up over some geotextiles after rainfall. Treetex® needle punched geotextiles however remains free draining at all times as it has "zero breakthrough head" which means it does not require a build up of water to permeate.

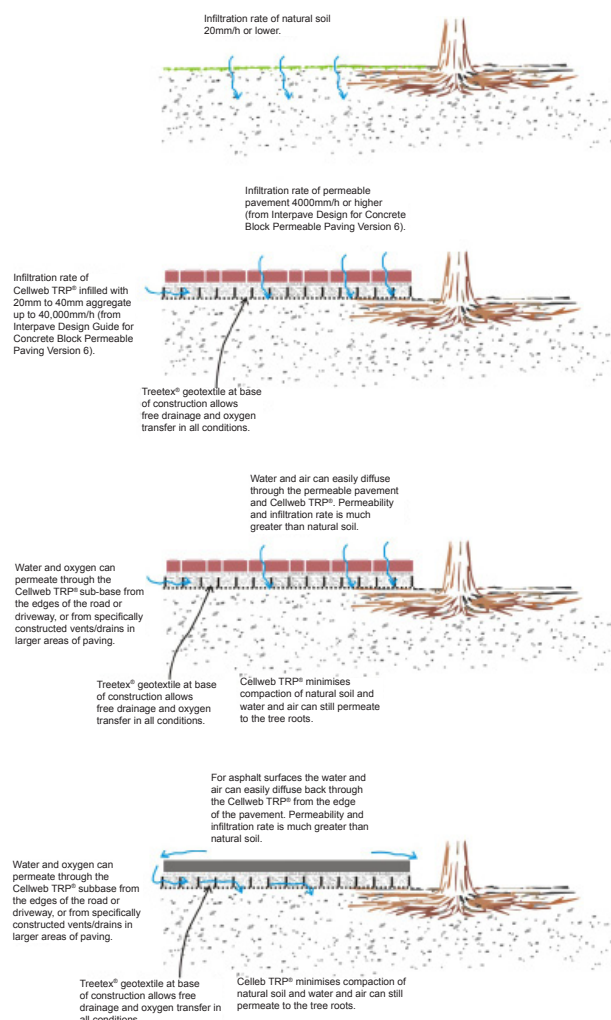


Figure 1 Water and oxygen availability in Cellweb TRP® tree root protection pavements



APPENDIX 4 ARBORICULTURAL DATA TABLES

Maes Merddyn Brynsiencyn: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age Class	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	RPA-R (m)	RPA-A (m2)	FSB (m)	Crown Spread N-E-S-W (m)	Comments	Recommendations	SULE	Category
T1	Ash	M	6	460	5.52	95.74	0	6-7-5-4	Low vitality. Poor shape & form. Low bud/leaf density. Poor previous pruning.	Remove tree.	<10	U
T2	Sycamore	M	8	790	9.48	282.37	0	5-6-4-3	Low vitality. Stunted. Evidence of root suckers. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Epicormics on stem. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Low bud/leaf density. Major dead wood in crown. Poor previous pruning.	Remove tree.	<10	U
T3	Beech	M	7	410	4.92	76.06	0	4-2-3-3	Poor shape & form. Pollard. Dieback in crown. Major dead wood in crown. Poor previous pruning.	Remove tree.	<10	U
T4	Beech	EM	9	340	4.08	52.3	0	3-5-3-3	Moderate vitality. Typical form for species. Narrow, fastigate habit. Ivy on tree. Minor dead wood in crown.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 3m.	10+	B1
T5	Sycamore	EM	5	400	4.8	72.39	0	1.5-1.5-1.5-1.5	Dead. Pollard.	Remove tree. Pollard to stable habitat stem.	<10	U
T6	Sycamore	M	13	1030	12.36	480	0	4-6-5-7	Moderate vitality. Major dead wood. Poor form. Ivy on tree. Stem divides above 1.5m. OFFSITE.	Remove tree	<10	C1
T7	Sycamore	LM	23	990	11.88	443.44	0	12-6-13-9	Moderate vitality. Minor dead wood. Stem divides above 1.5m. Branches encroaching on footpath. OFFSITE.	Crown lift to 5m. Remove dead wood	20+	B2
T8	Sycamore	LM	22	1300	15	706.95	4E	14-15-12-7	Moderate vitality. Major dead wood. Low bud density. Epicormics on stem. Stem divides above 1.5m. Branches encroaching on footpath. Unbalanced crown shape. OFFSITE.	Crown lift to 5m	10+	C1

project name: Maes Merddyn, Brynsiencyn: Arboricultural Submission
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Maes Merddyn Brynsiencyn: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age Class	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	RPA-R (m)	RPA-A (m2)	FSB (m)	Crown Spread N-E-S-W (m)	Comments	Recommendations	SULE	Category
T9	Sycamore	M	16	660	7.92	197.09	3S	7-7-4-5	Moderate vitality. Minor dead wood. Ivy on tree	Crown lift to 5m. Remove dead wood	20+	B2
T10	Sycamore	M	16	650	7.8	191.16	3W	4-5-6-5	Moderate vitality. Minor dead wood. Ivy on tree. Stem divides above 1.5m	Crown lift to 5m. Remove dead wood	20+	B2
T11	Ash	M	14	600	7.2	162.88	3S	4-4-3-5	Moderate vitality. Minor dead wood. Ivy on tree. Stem divides above 1.5m. Ash dieback stage 1	Remove dead wood	10+	B2
T12	Ash	EM	8	360	4.32	58.64	1E	8-3-1-2	Low vitality. Major dead wood. Low bud density. Declining. Stem divides below 1.5m. Minor stem damage. Ash dieback stage 2	Remove tree	<10	C1
T13	Sycamore	M	14	700	8.4	221.7	0	3-4-6-8	Moderate vitality. Major dead wood. Poor form. Epicormics on stem. Ivy on tree. Stem divides below 1.5m	Remove dead wood. Crown lift to 5m	10+	C1
T14	Ash	M	15	720	8.64	234.55	0	7-9-5-5	Low vitality. Major dead wood. Low bud density. Epicormics on stem. Ivy on tree. Stem divides below 1.5m. Ash dieback stage 2	Remove dead wood. Crown lift to 5m	<10	C1
T15	Sycamore	EM	9	410	4.92	76.06	0	5-5-3-3	Low vitality. Minor dead wood. Poor form. Stem divides below 1.5m. Unbalanced crown shape	Remove tree	10+	U
T16	Sycamore	LM	5	1010	12.12	461.54	0	0.5-0.5-0.5-0.5	Standing dead	Will not impact on development.	<10	U
T17	Ash	M	12	470	5.64	99.95	0	5-3-4-7	Moderate vitality. Poor shape & form. Stunted. Ivy on tree. Epicormics on stem. Low bud/leaf density. Poor previous pruning.		10+	C1

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Tag	Name	Age Class	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	RPA-R (m)	RPA-A (m2)	FSB (m)	Crown Spread N-E-S-W (m)	Comments	Recommendations	SULE	Category
T18	Ash	M	15	480	5.76	104.24	3NE	6-4-3-2	Moderate vitality. Poor shape & form. Ash dieback stage 1. Leaning North. Epicormics on stem. Minor dead wood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m over road.	10+	C1
T19	Ash	M	17	631	7.57	180.05	5NE	5-3-6-5	Moderate vitality. Tree next to road. Mechanical damage to roots. Ivy on tree. Epicormics on stem. Minor dead wood in crown. Low branches over road/footpath.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m over road.	10+	C1

Group Tree Tables

no.	species	age class	max. height (m)	av. DBH (mm)	RPR offset (m)	description	recommendations	SULE	Category
G1	Hawthorn, elder, ivy	M	4	350	3	Topped under LV cables. Untidy shape. Hanging remnant hedge feature.	Of limited future value.	<10	C2
G2	Blackthorn, hawthorn, ivy	EM	3	200	1.5	Heavily pruned under power line. Poor form. Limited boundary feature.	Of limited future value.	<10	C2
G3	Leyland cypress, hawthorn, blackthorn	M	15	300	4	Untidy group predominantly of Leyland cypress in northwest corner of site. One conifer side pruned, remaining trees under power line heavily topped.	Will continue to be a maintenance burden. Power company to deal with these.	10+	C2
G4	Leyland cypress, hawthorn, blackthorn	EM	5	200	2	Scrubby group between T9 & T10. Extensive bramble. Not an effective screen. Limited ecological value.	Revise and enhance boundary treatment.	10+	C2
G5	Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder	EM	5	150	2	Scrubby and suppressed ivy-clad feature facing out of site. Untidy and hard to access for management.	Revise and enhance boundary treatment.	10+	C2

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no.	species	age class	max. height (m)	av. DBH (mm)	RPR offset (m)	description	recommendations	SULE	Category
G6	12 x Leyland cypress	EM-M	15	300	3	Linear feature of relatively large trees, some suppressed by T10. Suppressed prior to T11. Uneven and unmanaged linear feature	Revise and enhance boundary treatment.	10+	C2
G7	Leyland cypress, hawthorn, blackthorn, elder	EM	7	150	2	Dense and congested group choked with ivy. Suppressed by T11. Again, is this group a suitable boundary treatment for a new development?	Revise and enhance boundary treatment.	10+	C2
G8	12 x Leyland cypress	M	16	300	3.5	Hanging feature of substantial conifers on boundary. Trees are set into the site, and may cause issues due to larger root protection areas	Remove	20+	B2
G9	8 x leyland cypress	M	14	250	3	Hanging and somewhat thin group of conifers between T13 and T14, facing into site. RPAs may impinge layout.	Remove	10+	C2
G10	Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder	EM-M	7	150	2	Extensive ivy, extensive brambles. Suppressed trees underneath T14 and T14. Unmanaged. Facing northeast.	Revise and enhance boundary treatment.	10+	C2
G11	Leyland cypress	M	14	250	3	Suppressed conifers below T14. One specimen at end in fair condition, but this tree will get much larger and may impinge on neighbours.	Remove	20+	B2
G12	Hawthorn, blackthorn, leyland cypress	EM-M	6	150	2	Congested group of suppressed trees in corner of site. Extensive brambles and ivy.	Revise and enhance boundary treatment.	10+	C2

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