



Project title

Incline Fields, Bangor- Proposed Residential  
Development:  
Arboricultural Planning Assessment  
(BS5837:2012)

Project no: WAL\_24\_065\_P01

Client	Williams Homes Bala Ltd Bala Enterprise Park Bala Gwynedd LL23 7NL
Instructed by	Penny Lofts
Inspected by	Scott Fairley- Principal Consultant
Date of inspection	12th August 2024
Produced by	Scott Fairley- Principal Consultant
Date submitted	22nd May 2025

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Bala Enterprise Park  
Bala  
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Incline Fields, Bangor: 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 Incline Fields in Bangor as follows:

1. No trees are to be removed to enable the development.
2. The RPA of T13 and T16 should be protected such as to limit overlaps with the excavation of the attenuation pond.
3. Where the RPAs of T18, T19, T21, T26, T27, T30, T42 and T43 overlap the proposed footpath, a no-dig excavation method should be devised.
4. 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."
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 from Williams Homes Bala Ltd, to undertake an assessment of trees at the Incline Fields site, off the A5 in Bangor, Gwynedd. The assessment is to accompany a planning application for the demolition of the existing single dwelling and the construction of 48 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 12th of August 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

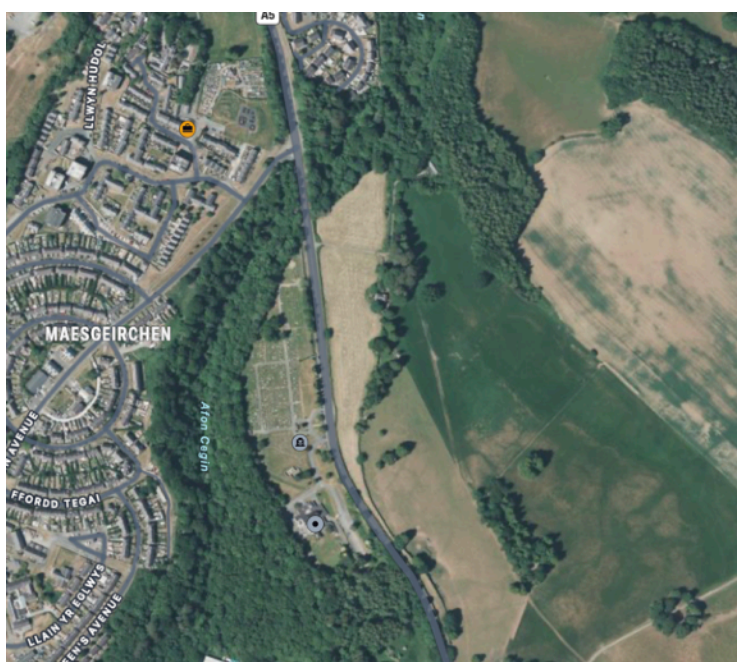
This submission is accompanied by a set of three arboricultural drawings:

- WAL\_24\_065\_01 Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment
- WAL\_24\_065\_02 Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- WAL\_24\_065\_03 Tree Protection Plan

## 3. The Site

### 3.1 Site Location

The site is located on the West side of the A5 between the A55/A5 junction and the Maesgeirchen Estate in Bangor.



project name: Incline Fields, Bangor: Arboricultural Submission  
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**Fig 1. Incline Fields**

### 3.2 Site Description

The site describes a sloping field, wider to the north and tapering to a point in the south. The highest point of the site is at the southern tip, and the site descends to the north, and is essentially bordered by a ravine which houses the Afon Cegin. It is bordered to the east by a wall enclosing the Penrhyn estate, and enclosed to the west by the A5.

## 4. Trees

### 4.1 Arboricultural Data Tables

The details of the 43 individual trees on the Incline Fields site can be found in the Arboricultural Data Tables in Appendix 3 of this report.

### 4.2 Trees Adjoining the Northern Boundary

The northern boundary of the site adjoins the linear woodland which follows the route of the Afon Cegin from Pentir to Port Penrhyn. The woodland is more or less continuous along this extent, and provides excellent connectivity to other, more isolated woodland features. Riparian features often provide refuges for older trees within rural agricultural land mosaics. These features often house mature oak, ash, lime and Scots pine, although this extent primarily features sycamore, which is a robust woodland edge species.

### 4.3 Trees on the Eastern Boundary (North)

The eastern boundary features the Vaynol estate wall, and access track and an estate building. There is an initial feature of boundary trees (T20-T28) which are generally of a mature size and include Turkey oak, sycamore, beech and wych elm.

### 4.4 Trees on the Eastern Boundary (South)

A second linear feature further south of the above comprises large trees on the far side of the estate wall. These trees (T31-T41) include sweet chestnut, oak, horse chestnut, Scots pine and lime. These species are more characteristic of wood pasture or parkland plantings. Due to being unprotected from browsing, many of these trees have suffered extensive bark and root damage.

### 4.5 Trees Along the A5

The western boundary of the site is more or less free of trees, apart from two co-dominant sycamores (T42 and T43). This may historically relate to tree removals and pruning for highways clearance.

## 5. Development Proposals

### 5.1 General Development Proposals

The proposals for the site are for the construction of 48 residential units in a variety of configurations. The Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawings are based on the most recent iteration of the Masterplan (C1124.004S\_PROPOSED MASTERPLAN), revision S. There is a generous allocation for public open space, and an extensive peripheral footpath connects the site.

## 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	Attenuation pond near edge of RPAs of T15 and T16	Set out pond excavation extents as early as possible to avoid any possible damage.
2	Overlaps between RPAs of trees along the northern boundary, and the proposed footpath.	Excavation for construction of the path within the RPAs as shown on the AIA should be limited in depth. This can be achieved using supervised construction, Cellweb geogrids or other root-friendly methods.
3	Trees T31-T40 are located on the far side of the estate wall from the site. The RPAs projection into the site should be limited.	Investigations to determine the extent of root ingress under the wall should be carried out. If no roots are identified, then path construction can be carried out conventionally. If roots are encountered, then a method statement commensurate with the root volume should be devised.
4	There is likely to be a partial overlap between the proposed path and the RPAs of T42 and T43	Excavation for construction of the path within the RPAs as shown on the AIA should be limited in depth. This can be achieved using supervised construction, Cellweb geogrids or other root-friendly methods.
5	Linear feature of large trees (T1-T9) near the corner of the proposed site.	Care should be taken to avoid to these trees. They may be pruned back to clear the construction area.
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>
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**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
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

### 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 arboriculturalist. The fencing must only be

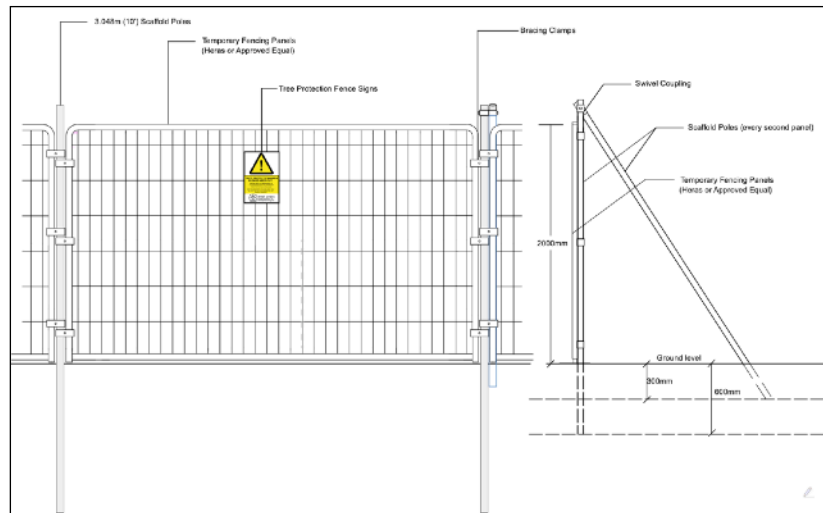


Fig 2. Proposed BS 5837:2012-compliant fencing specification

removed once all construction activities are concluded.

## 8. Conclusion

### 8.1 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 Incline Fields in Bangor as follows:

1. No trees are to be removed to enable the development.
2. The RPA of T13 and T16 should be protected such as to limit overlaps with the excavation of the attenuaion pond.
3. Where the RPAs of T18, T19, T21, T26, T27, T30, T42 and T43 overlap the proposed footpath, a no-dig excavation method should be devised.
4. 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."
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,



**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

ISA Certified Arborist UI-1192A

TRAQ Tree Risk Assessor

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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 ARBORICULTURAL DATA TABLES

# Incline Fields, Bangor: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age	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	15	300	3.6	40.72	0	3-2-3-4	Declining. Low vitality. Ash dieback stage 3. Dieback in crown. Low bud/ leaf density. Major dead wood in crown.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	<10	C1
T2	Goat Willow	M	13	620	7.44	173.92	0	5-3-3-5	Good vitality. Typical form for species. Coppice. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Minor dead wood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T3	Ash	M	20	820	9.84	304.23	4S	3-6-8-12	Low vitality. Poor shape & form. Ash dieback stage 3. Part of linear group. Spreading habit. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Major dead wood in crown.	Pollard to stable habitat stem.	<10	C1
T4	Sycamore	EM	10	310	3.72	43.48	0	2-5-3-2	Moderate vitality. Poor shape & form. Ivy on tree. Minor dead wood in crown. Low branches over road/ footpath.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	C1
T5	Sycamore	OM	21	1085	13.02	532.63	0	11-14-7-12	Moderate vitality. Spreading habit. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Stem divides below 1.5m. Minor dead wood in crown.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T6	Sycamore	M	23	750	9	254.5	0	9-14-6-6	Moderate vitality. Stunted. Ivy on tree. Minor dead wood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T7	Sycamore	EM	9	300	3.6	40.72	0	4-6-5-4	Moderate vitality. Stunted. Ivy on tree. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Low bud/ leaf density. Minor dead wood in crown.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	C1
T8	Sycamore	M	16	900	10.8	366.48	4S	11-9-7-8	Moderate vitality. Typical form for species. Tree next to footpath.	Crown lift to 5m over road.	20	B1

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# Incline Fields, Bangor: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	RPA-R (m)	RPA-A (m2)	FSB (m)	Crown Spread N-E-S-W (m)	Comments	Recommendations	SULE	Category
T9	Holly	SM	7	250	3	28.28	0	3-3-4-2	Poor shape & form. Leaning South. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Crown lift to 3m.	20	C1
T10	Sycamore	M	19	750	9	254.5	0	6-5-9-7		Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T11	Sycamore	M	25	800	9.6	289.57	0	16-10-12-5	Good vitality. Good form. RPA constrained to West. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T12	Sycamore	M	22	850	10.2	326.89	0	15-4-5-10	Moderate vitality. Ivy on tree. Stem divides above 1.5m. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	C1
T13	Sycamore	M	20	1200	14.4	651.53	4SW	8-5-15-9	Good vitality. Minor dead wood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T14	Sycamore	M	10	750	9	254.5	0	0-0-0-0	Dead. Ivy on tree.	Pollard to stable habitat stem.	<10	U
T15	Sycamore	EM	13	500	6	113.11	0	6-4-6-6	Good vitality. Typical form for species. Ivy on tree. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	C1
T16	Beech	M	35	1650	15	706.95	4S	12-11-13-8	Good vitality. Good form. Minor dead wood in crown.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	40	A2
T17	Ash	EM	18	420	5.04	79.81	0	5-7-6-6	Declining. Tree potentially hazardous. Ash dieback stage 3. Major dead wood in crown.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	<10	C1

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# Incline Fields, Bangor: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age	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	22	821	9.85	304.84	0	8-10-12-6	Declining. Ash dieback stage 2. Minor dead wood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	<10	C1
T19	Goat Willow	M	8	602	7.22	163.79	0	10-7-8-6	Good vitality. Spreading habit. Stem divides below 1.5m.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	C1
T20	Sycamore	EM	15	360	4.32	58.64	0	8-6-4-6	Good vitality. Tree next to road. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T21	Turkey Oak	EM	17	590	7.08	157.5	3W	8-6-6-10	Good vitality. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Crown lift to 5m.	20	B1
T22	Sycamore	EM	18	623	7.48	175.8	0	5-6-8-6	Good vitality. Typical form for species. Evidence of root suckers. Ivy on tree. Epicormics on stem. Stem divides below 1.5m.	Crown lift to 5m.	10	B1
T23	Sycamore	M	16	800	9.6	289.57	0	9-8-10-6	Poor shape & form. Coppice. Tree close to wall. Evidence of root suckers. Ivy on tree. Cavity on stem.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	C1
T24	Beech	SM	7	400	4.8	72.39	0	4-5-5-2	Dead. Low vitality. Unbalanced crown shape. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	C1
T25	Wych Elm	M	13	700	8.4	221.7	0	7-5-8-6	Poor shape & form. Coppice. Tree close to building. Evidence of root suckers. Epicormics on stem. Poor previous pruning.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	C1

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# Incline Fields, Bangor: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	RPA-R (m)	RPA-A (m2)	FSB (m)	Crown Spread N-E-S-W (m)	Comments	Recommendations	SULE	Category
T26	Sycamore	M	16	800	9.6	289.57	0	8-7-4-6	Poor shape & form. Coppice. Tree close to wall. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	Crown lift to 5m.	10	C1
T27	Sycamore	M	16	700	8.4	221.7	0	4-8-8-8	Poor shape & form. Tree close to wall. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Minor dead wood in crown.	Crown lift to 5m.	10	C1
T28	Wych Elm	EM	9	310	3.72	43.48	0	8-6-7-5	Moderate vitality. Tree close to wall. Minor dead wood in crown.	Crown lift to 3m.	10	C1
T29	Common Oak	M	25	1200	14.4	651.53	0	11-9-12-7	Good vitality. Good form. Significant habitat features. Tree close to wall. Tree next to road. RPA constrained to West. Minor dead wood in crown.	Crown lift to 5m.	20	A1
T30	Wych Elm	EM	14	628	7.54	178.63	0	9-4-7-8	Good vitality. Broken branches in crown. Minor dead wood in crown.	Crown lift to 5m.	10	C1
T31	Sweet Chestnut	M	18	860	10.32	334.63	0	8-6-8-7	Moderate vitality. Tree close to wall. RPA constrained to West. Poor previous pruning.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m.	20	B1
T32	Common Lime	M	24	1050	12.6	498.82	0	6-5-7-6	Low vitality. RPA constrained to West. Cavity on stem. Major mechanical damage to stem. Epicormics on stem. Dieback in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Undertake Arbotom scan of stem. Remove major deadwood.	10	C1
T33	Horse Chestnut	M	24	920	11.04	382.95	0	10-6-10-8	Moderate vitality. RPA constrained to West. Major mechanical damage to stem. Epicormics on stem. Exudation on stem. Poor previous pruning.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	C1

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# Incline Fields, Bangor: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	RPA-R (m)	RPA-A (m2)	FSB (m)	Crown Spread N-E-S-W (m)	Comments	Recommendations	SULE	Category
T34	Common Oak	M	25	770	9.24	268.26	0	9-6-8-10	Good vitality. Good form. Epicormics on stem. Minor dead wood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	40	B1
T35	Horse Chestnut	M	22	880	10.56	350.38	0	6-10-11-8	Moderate vitality. Tree close to wall. RPA constrained to West. Major mechanical damage to stem. Poor previous pruning.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m.	20	C1
T36	Horse Chestnut	M	18	820	9.84	304.23	0	7-6-5-7	RPA constrained to West. Cavity on stem. Major mechanical damage to stem. Epicormics on stem. Exudation on stem.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m.	20	C1
T37	Horse Chestnut	M	16	840	10.08	319.25	0	6-7-6-5	Declining. Major mechanical damage to stem. Epicormics on stem. Dieback in crown. Major dead wood in crown.	Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m over road. Reduce by 20%.	10	C1
T38	Common Oak	M	18	780	9.36	275.27	0	6-5-6-8	Moderate vitality. RPA constrained to West. Major mechanical damage to stem. Minor dead wood in crown.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T39	Horse Chestnut	M	14	1090	13.08	537.55	0	10-12-13-11	Moderate vitality. Poor shape & form. Spreading habit. RPA constrained to West. Minor dead wood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	10	B1
T40	Scots Pine	M	15	690	8.28	215.41	0	2-4-7-4	Low vitality. Poor shape & form. Spindly. Compaction of rooting area. Major mechanical damage to stem. Exudation on stem. Dieback in crown. Broken branches in crown. Major dead wood in crown.	Remove major deadwood. Remove broken/damaged branches.	10	C1

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## Incline Fields, Bangor: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tag	Name	Age	Height (m)	DBH (mm)	RPA-R (m)	RPA-A (m2)	FSB (m)	Crown Spread N-E-S-W (m)	Comments	Recommendations	SULE	Category
T41	Sycamore	M	13	620	7.44	173.92	0	13-12-14-7	Moderate vitality. Tree close to wall. Minor dead wood in crown.	Assess potential impact of proposals.	20	B1
T42	Sycamore	M	10	573	6.88	148.72	0	9-5-7-4	Moderate vitality. Tree next to road. Minor dead wood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure.	Assess potential impact of proposals. Crown lift to 5m over road.	20	B1
T43	Sycamore	M	10	500	6	113.11	0	8-4-4-3	Moderate vitality. Part of linear group. Tree next to road. RPA constrained to West. Minor dead wood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape.	Crown lift to 5m over road.	10	C1

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