



Project title

Heol Martin, Eglwysbach, Conwy
Proposed Residential Development:
Arboricultural Planning Assessment
(BS5837:2012)

Project no: WAL_24_016_P01

| | |
|--------------------|---|
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| Instructed by | Mr Jamie Bradshaw |
| Inspected by | Scott Fairley- Principal Consultant |
| Date of inspection | 27 May 2022 |
| Produced by | Scott Fairley- Principal Consultant |
| Date submitted | 22 March 2024 |

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1. Introduction

1.1 Scope

I have been engaged by Mr Jamie Bradshaw of Owen Davenport to undertake an assessment of trees at a development site at Heol Martin, Eglwysbach, Conwy on behalf of their client. The 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." The current iteration of this report is based on the site plan drawing "18008 EBACH-TACP-XX-ZZ-DR-A- 701 - Proposed Site layout 24"0

1.2 Methodology

I attended site on the 27th of May 2022 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 2 of this report. No specialised measuring equipment was employed.



Fig 1: Site location

1.3 Plan

This report is accompanied by a set of three Tree Assessment Plans, including a Preliminary Tree Assessment, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and a Tree Protection Plan (Drawing no. WAL_24_016 Sheets 1-3), which show all of the trees on site's details, applied to scale plans of the existing and proposed site.

2. The Site

2.1 Site Extents

The site was previously an agricultural field, and appears to still be cut for silage. It is accessed from Heol Martin through the existing housing estate via a ready-made road and entrance gate. The site is bordered by housing to the north, east and south, and by the Afon Hiraethlyn to the west. The western boundary abuts a line of mature trees, and beyond them lie a network of fields, still in agricultural use.

3. Development Proposals

3.1 General Development Proposals

The proposals are broadly for the construction of a total of 10 housing units, in a variety of configurations. A main internal road runs along the long axis of the site, with an additional drive running at a right angle towards the north-east.

4. Trees

4.1 Arboricultural Data Tables

The details of the trees within and adjoining the site can be found in the Arboricultural Data Tables in Appendix 3 of this report. The categories and terms used in the tables are explained in the Glossary of Terms in Appendix 2.

4.2 Trees on Site: Discussion

As noted in section 2.1, the site was an agricultural field, with trees mostly being located around the site periphery, between adjoining gardens and the field itself. The remaining trees are located around the Afon Hiraethlyn along the lower western boundary. While there are some significant oak and beech, the majority of the trees comprise self-seeded sycamore. While the sycamore along the western edge are not in spectacular condition, they provide a valuable backdrop and screen to the development.

4.3 Principal Tree

The most visually-significant tree on site is the oak, T1. The tree is on the left of the entrance, as seen from the existing road, and effectively frames the view of the site. The tree is in generally good health, although there are some "bleeds" on the lower stem. The cause of these bleeds may simply be a function of mechanical damage to the stem, but should nevertheless be monitored, as there is a significant pathogen of oak, namely *Phytophthora ramorum*, which can cause rapid decline in oak.



Fig 2: T1 weep



Fig 3: T1 in context

T1's Root Protection Area (RPA) overlaps the proposed drive to an extent of 5.6% of the total RPA, which would not generally equate to a major loss of roots. However, this depends to a certain extent on the size and significance of the root impacted. For this reason I recommend that an exploratory trench be dug using an Airspade. An Airspade is a compressed air tool which propels air into the soil and can blow the soil out of the trench, while not significantly damaging the tree's roots. In this way, we can explore to actual root size, condition and distribution along the overlap line with the drive. If sub-75mm roots are encountered, then we should be able to simply carefully sever the roots on the road side with hand tools, and build conventionally. If very large roots are encountered, we may need to consider an alternative method.

4.4 Above-Ground Construction

If we judge that the construction of the drive will significantly impact the roots of T1, an above-ground, "no-dig" paving solution is proposed. The areas involved is shown with a blue, hexagonal hatch on the enclosed Tree Protection Plan (*WAL_24_016 Heol Martin Sheet 3/3 Tree Protection Plan (1:500@A3)*).

In order to construct this section of the driveway without digging substantially down into soil over the mapped RPAs, a cellular confinement system, or geocell grid will be used in a configuration along the lines of that shown in Figure 4, below. Geocell, such as Geosynthetic's Cellweb (<http://www.geosyn.co.uk/product/cellweb-tree-root-protection>), would be a suitable product for this application. I have personally been specifying and installing geogrids to raft over RPAs of retained trees for over 15 years, and have had great success with them, particularly now that more and more contractors are gaining experience in installing them correctly.

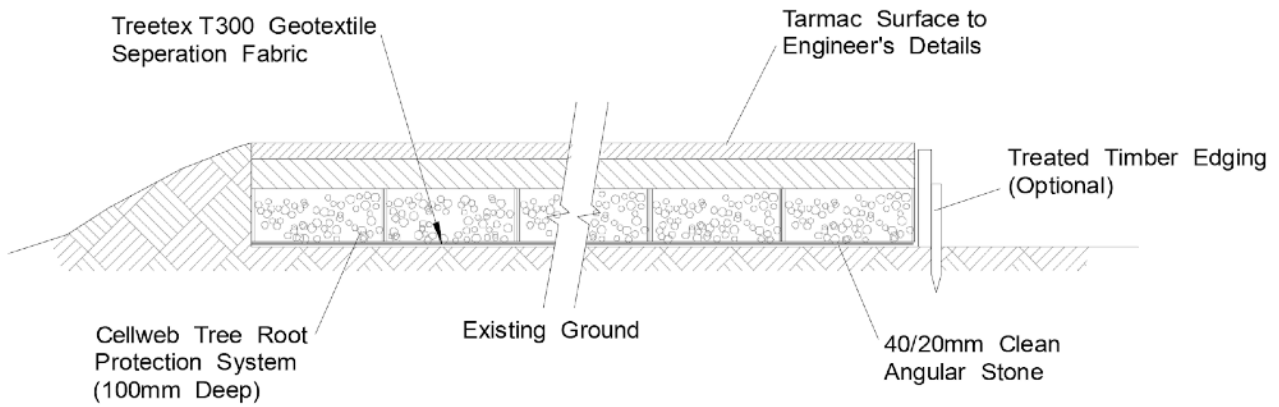


Fig 4: Typical section for no-dig construction build up

5. Arboricultural Impacts Summary

5.1 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 | The maximum RPA of T1 overlaps the proposed entrance drive into the site by 9.2% (60.245 sq.m of a total RPA of 651.4 sq.m). | <p>As part of the investigation phase, a linear trench of 14m x 0.6m x 0.8M shall be created with an Air Spade. This investigation will reveal any significant roots (in excess of 75mm diameter) from T1. If there are not significant roots over this threshold, then they may be pruned back with hand tools, and the drive can be built conventionally.</p> <p>If there are significant numbers of large roots found in the trench, then an above-ground construction solution should be devised in the position shown on sheet 3 of the plan set. This will involve minimal excavation (stripping of surface vegetation, essentially) within the RPA of T1, and that all buildup will comprise a Cellweb cellular confinement system. As part of the detailed design stage, a comprehensive and engineered set of construction drawings will be produced for this section of the drive. All key work stages will be supervised by the project arboriculturist.</p> |
| 3 | T4 and the adjoining group, G2 are of poor quality, and are likely to grow rapidly in coming years, | To avoid future conflicts with the layout, these trees should be removed and replaced elsewhere on the site |

| | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 4 | The pollarded beech T5 and the adjoining scrub, G3 represents poor-quality vegetation, and will needlessly constrain proposed gardens. | To avoid future conflicts with the layout, these trees should be removed and replaced elsewhere on the site. |
| 5 | The group G4 contains numerous dead and dying shrubs. | Remove all vegetation up to the boundary. |
| 6 | T7, an elm is in acute decline. | Remove and replace elsewhere on the site. |
| site-wide | A total number of 10 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 activities. | Ensure all crown-lifting, dead-wooding and other arboricultural operations proposed are undertaken prior to work on site commencing, and prior to protection fencing being erected. |
| site-wide | The interests of general site enhancement and net arboricultural gain. | A suitable number of replacement 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

6. Tree Protection

6.1 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 | Construction and delivery vehicle access. | Ensure that trees are crown-lifted such that branches do not become damaged, and that this condition is maintained throughout the build. |
| 2 | An above-ground surfacing solution has been proposed, in the event possible root damage is intolerable, for the oak, T1. | <p>Ensure that any minor regrading is done under arboricultural supervision.</p> <p>Ensure that contractors are competent in the installation of geogrids and/or geoweb.</p> <p>NOTE: RPAs are not to be crossed by vehicles or heavy plant until the entire area has been either temporarily spanned with rigging mats, or the Cellweb road has been constructed.</p> |
| site-wide | Potential root damage caused by construction activities straying into RPAs of retained trees. | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| site-wide | Soft landscaping, including the planting of trees, general planting and turfing is proposed 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 60mm 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 | 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

6.2 Tree Protection Specification

The following specification should be following for the tree protection fencing.

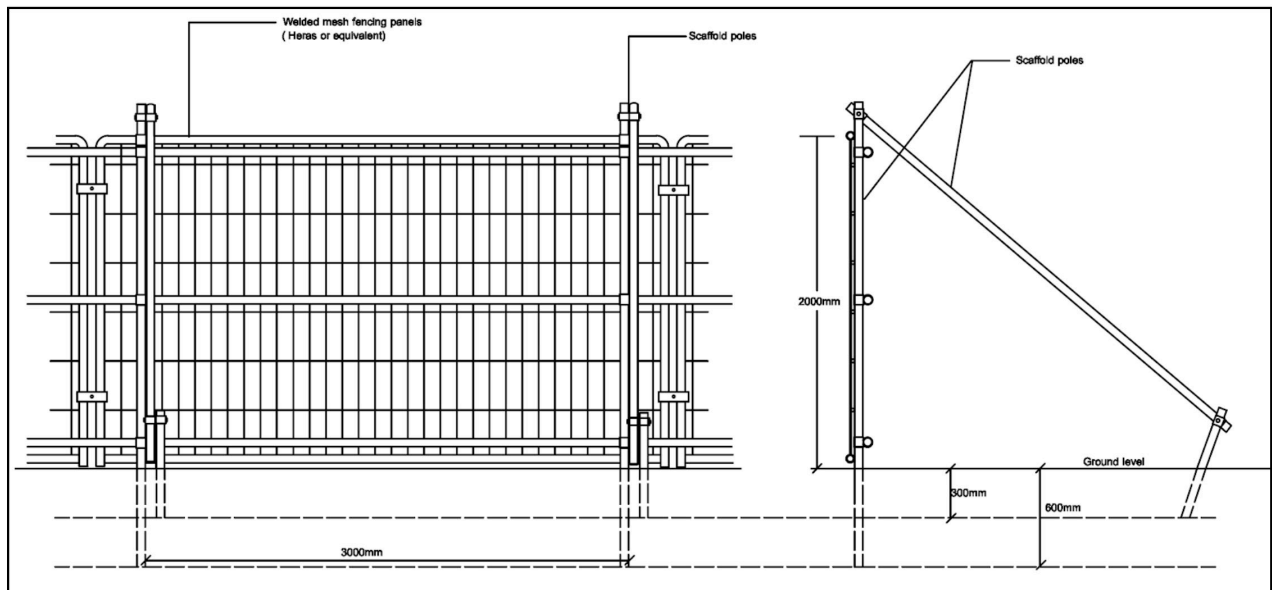


Fig 11: Recommended Fencing Specification

7. Conclusion

7.1 Summary Recommendations

In order to develop the site in a tree-friendly manner, my recommendations are as follows:

1. The only trees shown for removal are T4 (C), T5 (C) and T7 (U), which are all in poor condition. Tree groups G2, G3, G4 and G5 are should to be pruned back to the boundary to allow for construction access.
2. Unless rooting under the proposed entrance is unexpectedly dense, the roots should be revealed with an Airspade, and if any are encountered they should be carefully pruned back from the drive.
3. Any trees branches overhanging the site should be carefully pruned back, to secondary, downwards-facing branches to prevent damage. All tree work to be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance set out in BS 3998:2010 "Tree Work. Recommendations"
4. Protective fencing for all retained trees should be erected as per the Tree Protection Plan prior to construction commencing. It should not be removed until all works is complete, with the exception of fine landscaping within the RPAs of retained trees.
5. 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

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
Institute of Chartered Foresters Associate Member
Professional Tree Risk Assessor (PTI) LANTRA Awards
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ISA Certified Arborist UI-1192A
TRAQ Tree Risk Assessor

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Qualifications and Experience

Scott holds Masters degrees in both landscape architecture and environmental forestry, having studied at Bangor University and the Manchester School of Architecture, both in the UK. He is a professional member of the UK Arboricultural Association, an Associate member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, an ISA Certified Arborist and a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists. He has over 25 years' experience in the fields of urban forestry, forest management, landscape management, landscape design and land restoration. He regularly undertakes arboricultural impact assessments, tree risk assessments, and management plans. In addition, he provides expert, on-site support on live construction sites; monitoring, managing and mitigating the potential impacts of such activities. Scott has 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

Limitations of This Report / Assessment

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 Fairley Trees and Landscapes 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 Mr Robin Roberts, 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 Glossary of Arboricultural Terms

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 | M: mature |
| SM: semi-mature | LM: late-mature |
| EM: early-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 ©2022

Appendix 3: Arboricultural Data Tables

Hoel Martin, Eglwysbach: 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 | Common Oak | OM | 18 | 1200 | 14.4 | 651.53 | 5SE | 6-11-9-13 | Good vitality. Good form. Spreading habit. Exudation on stem. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Minor dead wood in crown. Low branches over road/ footpath. | Avoid conflict with RPA. Erect protective fencing to extent of RPA. Remove major deadwood. Crown lift to 5m. | 20 | A3 |
| T2 | Walnut | SM | 2.5 | 180 | 2.16 | 14.66 | 0 | 1.2-1.2-1.2-1.2 | Moderate vitality. Typical form for species. Stem divides above 1.5m. | Prune clear of boundary. | 20 | B1 |
| T3 | Copper Beech | M | 7 | 410 | 4.92 | 76.06 | 0 | 7-6-6-5 | Moderate vitality. Crown overhangs site. Minor dead wood in crown. Unbalanced crown shape. | Prune clear of boundary. | 20 | B2 |
| T4 | Sycamore | EM | 4 | 200 | 2.4 | 18.1 | 0 | 3-2-3-2 | Moderate vitality. Poor shape & form. Multiple stems below 1.5m. | Remove to enable the development | 10 | C1 |
| T5 | Beech | M | 6 | 520 | 6.24 | 122.34 | 0 | 5-4-6-7 | Poor shape & form. Pollard. Cavity on stem. Unbalanced crown shape. | Remove to enable the development | 10 | C1 |

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Hoel Martin, Eglwysbach: 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 |
|-----|----------|-----|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------------------|--|---|------|----------|
| T6 | Sycamore | OM | 16 | 1100 | 13.2 | 547.46 | 0 | 9-8-4-5 | Declining. Low vitality. Crown overhangs site. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Major dead wood in crown. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | 10 | C1 |
| T7 | Wych Elm | EM | 7 | 333 | 4 | 50.27 | 0 | 5-6-5-2 | Declining. Low vitality. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Major dead wood in crown. | Remove tree and root. | <10 | U |
| T8 | Ash | M | 14 | 390 | 4.68 | 68.82 | 0 | 6-3-5-5 | Low vitality. Low bud/leaf density. Major dead wood in crown. Early ash dieback. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | <10 | C1 |
| T9 | Sycamore | OM | 18 | 1100 | 13.2 | 547.46 | 0 | 11-6-5-10 | Low vitality. Crown overhangs site. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Major dead wood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | 10 | C2 |

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| 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 |
|-----|------------|-----|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------------------|---|---|------|----------|
| T10 | Sycamore | M | 16 | 555 | 6.66 | 139.37 | 0 | 3-4-6-6 | Moderate vitality. Mechanical damage to roots. Soil levels altered. Stem divides below 1.5m. Major dead wood in crown. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | 10 | C1 |
| T11 | Sycamore | M | 17 | 786 | 9.43 | 279.4 | 0 | 9-6-3-6 | Moderate vitality. Crown overhangs site. Stem divides below 1.5m. Minor dead wood in crown. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | 10 | C1 |
| T12 | Common Oak | M | 19 | 370 | 4.44 | 61.94 | 0 | 3-2-7-2 | Moderate vitality. Spindly. Narrow, fastigate habit. Ivy on tree. Epicormics on stem. Low bud/leaf density. Minor dead wood in crown. | No action required at this time. | 20 | B2 |
| T13 | Sycamore | M | 22 | 879 | 10.55 | 349.71 | 0 | 7-6-8-7 | Moderate vitality. Ivy on tree. Suckers around stem base. Minor dead wood in crown. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | 10 | C1 |

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| 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 |
|-----|--------------|-----|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------------------|--|---|------|----------|
| T14 | Goat Willow | M | 5 | 600 | 7.2 | 162.88 | 0 | 8-4-5-8 | Poor shape & form. Spreading habit. Coppice. Suckers around stem base. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Low bud/leaf density. Major dead wood in crown. | No work required. | 10 | C1 |
| T15 | Sycamore | EM | 4 | 210 | 2.52 | 19.95 | 0 | 4-3-2-2 | Moderate vitality. Typical form for species. Stunted. Small in corner of plot now. Will get much larger | No action required at this time. | 20 | B1 |
| T16 | Sitka Spruce | EM | 18 | 610 | 7.32 | 168.36 | 0 | 6-4-7-6 | Moderate vitality. Crown overhangs site. Ivy on tree. Broken branches in crown. Major dead wood in crown. Crown distorted due to group pressure. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | 20 | B1 |

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| 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 |
|-----|--------------|-----|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|--------------------------|---|---|------|----------|
| T17 | White Willow | M | 15 | 610 | 7.32 | 168.36 | 0 | 8-6-3-5 | Moderate vitality. Poor shape & form. Evidence of cracks in stem. Broken branches in crown. Minor dead wood in crown. | Remove major deadwood. Prune clear of boundary. | 10 | C1 |
| T18 | Silver Birch | EM | 7 | 462 | 5.54 | 96.43 | 0 | 8-5-6-7 | Moderate vitality. Good form. Spreading habit. Minor dead wood in crown. | Prune clear of boundary. | 20 | B1 |

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Hoel Martin, Eglwysbach: Arboricultural Data Tables

| no. | species | ave. age class | stem numbers | max. height (m) | ave. DBH (mm) | RP offset (m) | description | recommendations | SULE | Cat |
|-----|---|----------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|--|----------------------------------|------|-----|
| G1 | Copper Beech, Honey Locust, Rowan, Norway Maple, Japanese Maple | EM | 5 | 5 | 150 | | Crown distorted due to group pressure. Linear group. Group on boundary. | Prune clear of boundary. | 10 | B2 |
| G2 | Damson | EM | 4 | 4 | 120 | | Moderate vitality. Good form. Crown overhangs site. Minor dead wood in crown. Pollinator value | Avoid conflict with RPA. | 10 | B2 |
| G3 | Damson | EM | 4 | 4 | 180 | | Part of linear group. Scrubby group. Group on boundary. | Thin group to best stems. | 20 | B2 |
| G4 | Damson | EM | 4 | 4 | 180 | | Poor shape & form. Typical form for species. Coppice. Crown overhangs site. | Prune clear of boundary. | 20 | B2 |
| G5 | Sycamore, English Elm | EM | 5 | 5 | 100 | | Moderate vitality. Poor shape & form. Scrubby group. Group on boundary. | No action required at this time. | 20 | C2 |

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