



**McDonald's Merthyr
Tydfil, Heads of the
Valleys Road**

**Arboricultural Method
Statement
(Incorporating
Arboricultural Impact
Assessment and Tree
Protection)**

Prepared by:
**The Environmental Dimension
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On behalf of:
McDonald's Restaurants Ltd

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Plan EDP 2: Tree Protection Plan (edp9069_d011d 16 September 2025 GYo/DGa)

Section 1

Introduction and Methodology

- 1.1 This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of McDonald's Restaurants Ltd ('the applicant') in relation to the proposed development of McDonald's Merthyr Tydfil, Heads of the Valleys Road (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.2 EDP is an independent environmental planning consultancy with offices in Cirencester, Cheltenham and Cardiff. The practice provides advice to private and public sector clients throughout the UK in the fields of landscape, ecology, archaeology, cultural heritage, arboriculture, rights of way and masterplanning. Details of the practice can be obtained at our website (www.edp-uk.co.uk).

SITE CONTEXT

- 1.3 The Site is situated to the north-east of Merthyr Tydfil within the Pengarnddu Business Park and lies within the administrative boundary of Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council (MTCBC).
- 1.4 The Site currently comprises an empty industrial yard with a residential property within the east of the Site boundary. The Site is currently bounded to the north by the highway, to the west by a LIDL Supermarket and to the south by an industrial yard.
- 1.5 This AMS has been prepared using EDP's arboricultural constraints information contained within the schedule at **Appendix EDP 1** and **Plan EDP 1**. This baseline survey data was collected by one of EDP's qualified arboriculturists on 28 January 2025.

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 1.6 The proposals are for the demolition of an existing vacant building and development of a restaurant with drive-thru facility (Use Class A3) including access, servicing, car parking, hard and soft landscaping and other associated works.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 1.7 The purpose of this report is to:
- Identify principal trees suitable for retention;
 - Identify the constraints associated with retained trees to inform the conceptual design and layout;
 - Assess the impacts upon the tree stock from the proposed development and demonstrate which trees can be retained and which will require removal; and

- Detail appropriate tree protection and mitigation measures, for incorporation into the development's construction plans, to allow the safe long-term retention of the retained trees.

Section 2

Methodology and Limitations

TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 The methodology adopted for this survey is based on guidelines set out in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*, especially Section 4.4, 'Tree Survey'. Site trees and other significant vegetation are as noted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**Plan EDP 1**). This is derived from the topographic survey data. All surveyed items are detailed in the schedule in **Appendix EDP 1**. No other trees are covered by this survey.
- 2.2 All trees have been visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or further detailed investigative tests being undertaken. The comments made on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. All measurements are metric and have been recorded in accordance with the measurement conventions set out in Section 4.4.2.6 of *BS 5837:2012*.
- 2.3 Any recommendations given regarding longer-term management are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and any effects that may result from the development proposals.
- 2.4 The schedule at **Appendix EDP 1** provides information about the following factors in accordance with paragraph 4.4.2.5 of *BS 5837:2012*:
- Sequential reference number (recorded on **Plan EDP 1**);
 - Species;
 - Height;
 - Stem diameter;
 - Branch spread;
 - Canopy clearance above ground level;
 - Life stage;
 - Physiological condition;
 - Structural condition;
 - Comments/notes;
 - Estimated remaining contribution;
 - Category grading; and

- Root protection radius.

Limitations

- 2.5 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period from the survey date. Any alterations to the Site or the development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.
- 2.6 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.
- 2.7 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise it should not be implied that a tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.
- 2.8 The subject trees have not been tagged for identification purposes.

Section 3

Summary of Tree Stock

- 3.1 The survey has identified 25 individual trees, 6 groups of trees and 2 hedgerows, totalling 33 items. Of these 33 items, 5 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality; and 25 have been categorised as C and are of low quality. In addition, 3 items have been categorised as U and are considered unsuitable for retention.
- 3.2 All surveyed items are as noted on **Plan EDP 1** and detailed in the schedule at **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 3.3 An illustrative summary of the species diversity, age distribution and categorisation for each item within the Site is provided in **Appendix EDP 2**.
- 3.4 Overall, the items identified across the wider survey area are primarily of low quality, with the exception of five category B items. These category B items are located either outside of the Site or around the periphery of it and therefore do not adversely constrain the main body of the Site.

Section 4

National and Local Planning Policy

NATIONAL POLICY

Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (PPW 12)

4.1 Paragraph 6.4.37 of PPW states:

"Trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make an essential wider contribution to landscape character, culture, heritage and sense of place, air quality, recreation and local climate moderation. They also play a vital role in tackling the climate emergency by locking up carbon, and can provide shade, shelter and foraging opportunities, wider landscape benefits such as air and diffuse pollution interception, natural flood management, and building materials. The importance of trees, in particular urban trees, in creating distinctive and natural places which deliver health and well-being benefits to communities, now and in the future should be promoted as part of plan making and decision taking. Planning authorities must promote the planting of new trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland as part of new development."

4.2 Paragraph 6.4.38 of PPW states:

"Welsh native tree and hedge species, characteristic of the local area, provide a strong ecosystem resilience function, and they provide resources for local wildlife, particularly other native plants and species. Native tree and hedge species can also complement opportunities for natural regeneration. Alongside broader woodland habitat types, such as wood pasture, parkland and traditional orchards, native tree and hedge species help to define our cultural heritage and landscape, creating a strong sense of place and connection to the past".

4.3 Paragraph 6.4.39 of PPW states:

"Planning authorities must protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard to local authority tree strategies or SPG and the Green Infrastructure Assessment. Planning authorities should adopt appropriate, locally relevant, time sensitive, minimum tree canopy cover targets for their authority area and where appropriate the expansion of canopy cover. The Green Infrastructure Assessment and tools such as NRW's Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities study and Forest Research's i-Tree Eco tool will help establish a baseline of canopy cover and guide the identification of appropriate and measurable canopy targets. Tools to help with design and species choice in urban areas are also available".

4.4 Paragraph 6.4.40 of PPW states:

"Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a significant contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development proposal; where such trees are lost, they will be subject to the replacement planting ratios set out below."

4.5 Paragraph 6.4.41 of PPW states:

"Whilst most focus within the planning system is targeted at urban trees, planning authorities should recognise the importance of trees within the countryside, either as woodlands, within hedgerows and hedgebanks, or free-standing trees in fields, or as wood pasture. This is particularly important as the effects of climate change are leading towards pests and diseases that are damaging many of our native species in the rural landscape. Positive mechanisms of rural tree retention should be considered, and measures taken to replace them in an effective and economic manner, either with new planting or by allowing them to grow to their full potential."

4.6 Paragraph 6.4.42 of PPW states:

"Permanent removal of trees, woodland and hedgerows will only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where individual or groups of trees and hedgerows are removed as part of a proposed scheme, planning authorities must first follow the step-wise approach as set out in paragraph 6.4.15. Where loss is unavoidable developers will be required to provide compensatory planting (which is proportionate to the proposed loss as identified through an assessment of green infrastructure value including biodiversity, landscape value and carbon capture). Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost. Where a woodland or a shelterbelt area is lost as part of a proposed scheme, the compensation planting must be at a scale, design and species mix reflective of that area lost. In such circumstances, the planting rate must be at a minimum of 1600 trees per hectare for broadleaves, and 2500 trees per hectare for conifers. The planting position for each replacement tree shall be fit to support its establishment and health, and ensure its unconstrained long-term growth to optimise the environmental and ecological benefits it affords".

4.7 Paragraph 6.4.43 of PPW states:

"Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention should be identified within planning applications. The provision of services to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and should be considered as part of the development proposal. Permanent removal of trees, woodland and hedgerows will only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Welsh native tree species, characteristic of the local area, provide a strong ecosystem resilience

function, providing resources for local wildlife, particularly other native plants and species. They help to define our cultural heritage and landscape creating a strong sense of place and connection to our past. Conifer woodlands are important for the provision of timber and carbon capture, and also provide some biodiversity benefit and landscape character. Where individual or groups of trees are removed as part of a proposed scheme, developers will be required to provide compensatory planting (reflecting the scale and species mix which has been lost), this must be onsite and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type planted for every 1 lost. Where a woodland or a shelterbelt area is lost as part of a proposed scheme, the compensation planting must be at a scale, design and species mix reflective of that area lost. In such circumstances, the planting rate must be at a minimum of 1600 trees per hectare for broadleaves, and 2500 trees per hectare for conifers."

LOCAL PLANNING POLICY

Merthyr Tydfil County Borough Council Replacement Local Development Plan (2016 – 2031) (Adopted 29 January 2020)

"Policy EnW1: Nature Conservation and Ecosystem Resilience:

Development proposals will be required to promote the resilience of ecosystems. In particular, proposals will be required to maintain and enhance biodiversity interests unless it can be demonstrated that:

- 1. The need for the development clearly outweighs the biodiversity value of the site; and*
- 2. The impacts of the development can be satisfactorily mitigated and acceptably managed through future management regimes."*

Supplementary Planning Guidance Note 5: Nature and Development Post Consultation Version – (May 2015)

"LDP Policy BW5: Natural heritage:

The Council will protect and support the enhancement of the County Borough's distinctive natural heritage. Development Proposals will only be permitted where they maintain, enhance or do not cause harm to:- ...

- trees, woodlands and hedgerows that have natural heritage value or contribute to the character and amenity of an area;..."*

Section 5

Statutory Protection

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

- 5.1 Consultation with the local planning authority's interactive mapping system has identified no trees, within or adjacent to the Site, are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).
- 5.2 The Site is not within a designated conservation area.

Section 6

Protected Wildlife and Trees

BATS

- 6.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (as amended). Further information is provided in **Appendix EDP 3**.

NESTING BIRDS

- 6.2 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). Harm to wild birds can mostly be avoided by timing works to avoid the main bird breeding season, considered to run between March and August inclusive. Further information on their protection is provided in **Appendix EDP 3**.

Section 7

Site-specific Constraints

SITE-SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS

- 7.1 The schedule at **Appendix EDP 1** contains full attribute details for a number of off-site items. While they remain outside of the direct control of the scheme their above- and below-ground constraints have been considered within the current design proposals.
- 7.2 The survey has identified five category B items of moderate quality, across the Site. Category B items by default shall be prioritised for retention, where practicable, due to their condition, age and retention span.
- 7.3 The tree stock within the Site is biased towards young trees and would therefore benefit from new planting to ensure succession to the tree stock.
- 7.4 Further information on above- and below-ground arboricultural constraints is provided in **Appendix EDP 4**.

Section 8

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

- 8.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared following site-based observations, a desktop study of the baseline survey data and consideration of the Surface Finishes Plan (**Appendix EDP 5**). In particular, it relates to the Tree Constraints Plan (**Plan EDP 1**), which is overlaid onto the Surface Finishes Plan. The resulting drawing, a Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 2**).
- 8.2 This AIA recognises that construction activities pose a threat to subject trees if treated inappropriately and assesses the likely impacts of the proposals on the tree stock and, where appropriate, provides mitigation with the view of achieving a harmonious relationship between the trees and the built form.
- 8.3 Assessment of the impact of the proposals has been determined following consideration of the constraints each surveyed item poses by virtue of its position, branch spread and designated root protection area (RPA).
- 8.4 Consideration should be given to retaining all trees where possible. However, ultimately the removal of any tree is dependent on its proximity to the footprint of any proposal and associated landscaping.

DAMAGE TO ROOTING ENVIRONMENT DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

- 8.5 The required RPA for each tree as described in the schedule at **Appendix EDP 1** and as depicted on **Plan EDP 1**. To ensure that appropriate protection is afforded to the roots, the extent of the RPA shall be defined by means of the installation of protective barriers in accordance with the recommendations given in Section 6.2 of *BS 5837:2012*. The extent of this enclosed area is depicted on the Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 2**).

TREES REQUIRING REMOVAL FOR REASONS OF SOUND ARBORICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

- 8.6 The *BS 5837:2012* compliant survey identified a total of three category U items, the condition of which was impaired to such an extent that they may be unsuitable for retention within the future context of the development and are therefore not included in the calculations to follow. These are summarised in **Table EDP 8.1** and detailed in the schedule contained within **Appendix EDP 1**.
- 8.7 Due to their condition, category U items often have ecological value and therefore any work to or removal of category U items requires cross-referencing with the ecological assessment prior to any work or felling taking place.
- 8.8 If category U items are to be retained as an ecological asset, arboricultural advice should be sought to ensure their retention is viable.

Table EDP 8.1: Trees Requiring Removal for Reasons of Sound Arboricultural Management

Tree Number	Tree Species	Tree Grade
T22	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	U
T23	Common alder	U
T24	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	U

ITEMS IMPACTED BY DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS

- 8.9 Assessment of the Surface Finishes Plan (**Appendix EDP 5**) determines that 18 items are impacted by the development proposals; these are detailed in **Table EDP 8.2**. Two of the items are category B, of moderate quality; and 16 of the items are category C, of low quality.

Table EDP 8.2: Items Impacted by Development Proposals

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
G1	Pine sp. (<i>Pinus</i> spp.)	Complete removal.	C
T2	Sorbus sp. (<i>Sorbus</i> spp.)	Complete removal.	C
T3	Willow sp. (<i>Salix</i> spp.)	Complete removal.	C
T4	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Complete removal.	C
T5	Sycamore	Complete removal.	C
T6	Sycamore	Complete removal.	C
G7	Common ash Sycamore Willow sp.	Complete removal.	B
T8	Pine sp.	Encroachment into RPA by cycle path. Crown lift to 2.5m.	B
T9	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Complete removal.	C
T10	Silver birch	Complete removal.	C
T11	Silver birch	Complete removal.	C
T20	Willow sp.	Complete removal.	C
H26	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Complete removal.	C
H27	Blackthorn	Partial removal.	C
T28	Elder sp. (<i>Sambucus</i> spp.)	Encroachment into RPA by cycle path. Crown lift to 2.5m.	C

Ref. Number	Species	Impact	Category Grading
T30	Sycamore	Encroachment into RPA by cycle path. Crown lift to 2.5m.	C
T31	Willow sp. (Salix spp.)	Complete removal.	C
T32	Willow sp.	Complete removal.	C

SUMMARY OF TREE LOSS AND RETENTION

- 8.10 A summary of the tree loss and retention based upon the Surface Finishes Plan (**Appendix EDP 5**) is provided in **Table EDP 8.3**. In this context, the term 'affected' means a retained tree, group or hedgerow where mitigation is proposed to ensure its viable retention, for example, where excavation or encroachment is proposed within a tree's RPA, or where a crown lift/reduction or partial removal is required.

Table EDP 8.3: Summary of Tree Losses and Retention

	Existing	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Lost Due to Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Affected by Proposals	Trees, Groups and Hedgerows Unaffected by Proposals
Category A	0	0	0	0
Category B	5	1	1	3
Category C	25	13	3	9
Totals	30	14	4	12

MITIGATION

- 8.11 The proposed development will result in the removal of 11 individual trees and 0.0104 hectares of tree groups. Compensatory planting will therefore be necessary in accordance with those requirements set out within PPW 12 resulting in a minimum of 33 replacement trees and 17 replacement whips. This compensatory planting is to be delivered as part of the Green Infrastructure Statement (report reference: edp9069_r005).
- 8.12 The new planting will enhance the amenity and ecological value of the Site, contribute to the overall green infrastructure for the area and will ensure diversity of species and age, and secure succession to the tree stock into the future.
- 8.13 Existing trees identified for retention on the appended Tree Protection Plan (**Plan EDP 2**) will continue to be managed in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*. Critically, this requires implementation of physical protection measures to safeguard the retained trees, including robust protection in the form of a barrier to *BS 5837:2012* standard (**Appendix EDP 6**) and ground protection (where required) also to *BS 5837:2012* standard, during the demolition and construction phases. The importance of such matters cannot be overlooked if a successful outcome is to be ensured.

Section 9

Arboricultural Method Statement

- 9.1 This section sets out management and protection details that should be implemented to ensure successful tree retention and should be read in conjunction with **Plan EDP 2**.
- 9.2 **Plan EDP 2** identifies the items to be removed as red dashed circles/lines. The existing trees to be retained are indicated with solid, blue or grey circles, representing category B and C items respectively, along with proposed protection measures for the construction phase of the development.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

- 9.3 At the time of preparation of this AMS, a detailed construction programme had not been produced.
- 9.4 The day to day running of the Site will take full account of the tree protection measures set out in this AMS, a copy of which will be kept on-site at all times. All site personnel will be briefed on tree protection requirements as part of the site induction process.
- 9.5 A programme for the arboricultural inputs needed at different phases of development is set out in **Appendix EDP 7**. To ensure the viable retention of retained trees, it is proposed that the following phase of arboricultural inputs and site activities is adhered to:
- Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACW);
 - Pre-commencement meetings;
 - Pre-commencement tree works (if required);
 - Installation of tree protection measures (**Plan EDP 2**);
 - Monitor and maintain tree protection throughout construction phases; and
 - Dismantle tree protection measures.

Appointment of Arboricultural Clerk of Works

- 9.6 The developer shall appoint an ACW who shall act in the interest of ensuring that retained trees are, as far as possible, not adversely affected by the works. The ACW shall be an appropriately qualified and experienced individual (preferably a member of the Arboricultural Association), familiar with written best practice and with a proven track record in management of construction projects affecting existing trees.
- 9.7 The ACW shall be appointed at the developer's cost prior to the commencement of development and shall be retained throughout the construction period. The ACW will be responsible for monitoring and overseeing the discharge of the tasks and operations set out within this AMS.

Pre-commencement Meetings

- 9.8 Prior to the pre-commencement meeting, the developer and their appointed contractor shall produce a detailed construction programme, thus enabling the ACW to phase and programme arboricultural inputs and monitoring with the construction programme.
- 9.9 Prior to the commencement of any site operations, a pre-commencement site meeting between the developers, their appointed contractor, the ACW and MTCBC's Tree Officer will be held. The purpose of the meeting will be to confirm arrangements of the tree protection measures and details concerning timing of site inspections and reporting procedures.

Installation of Tree Protection Measures

- 9.10 Prior to the commencement of any demolition or construction works, protective measures will be installed in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*. Protective barriers are shown in **Appendix EDP 6** and on **Plan EDP 2**.
- 9.11 Protective barriers are to be set out in accordance with **Plan EDP 2**.
- 9.12 The area enclosed by the protective barriers should be considered sacrosanct and is to remain undisturbed throughout the construction programme. Protective barriers shall be marked with all-weather notices; an example of such a notice is appended as **Appendix EDP 8**.
- 9.13 Prior to the commencement of any construction works, the appointed ACW will undertake an inspection of all protective barriers to ensure that both positioning and specification comply with **Plan EDP 2**.

Site-specific Construction Methodologies in Proximity to Trees

Installation of Services

- 9.14 All proposed drainage will be located outside of the RPA of the retained trees.

Encroachment Into RPA for Cycle Path

- 9.15 Where the proposed cycle path encroaches into the RPA of **T8**, **T28**, and **T30**, this will be constructed using a 'no dig' methodology as cited in Section 7.4 of *BS 5837:2012* and illustrated as **Plan EDP 2**. It is proposed that a Cellular Confinement System is utilised for this 'no dig' construction and an example of this is the CellWeb TRP Tree Root Protection System is provided at **Appendix EDP 9**, other similar systems are also available.
- 9.16 The appropriate 'no dig' system will be installed under the supervision of the ACW and in line with the supplier's specifications. An example of the CellWeb TRP Installation Guide is provided as **Appendix EDP 10** as an example of what is required.
- 9.17 The areas shown for 'no dig' construction on **Plan EDP 2** shall be initially protected with vertical protective fencing (**Appendix EDP 6**). As and when each area requires construction the following methodology shall be undertaken:
- Fencing to be repositioned under the supervision of the ACW; and

- Cellular Confinement System installed under ACW supervision.

Landscaping and Boundary Treatments within Root Protection Areas

9.18 The landscaping and boundary treatments comprise boundary fencing, laying of turf and new planting. The following methodology should be undertaken where any of this prescribed work lies within an RPA of retained items:

- All work detailed below to be completed under ACW supervision;
- Remove protective fencing for access; and
- Strictly no vehicles to enter into the RPA once the protective fencing is removed.

Boundary Fencing:

- All excavations required to install the posts will be carried out by hand where they lie within the RPA retained trees;
- Any roots encountered under 25mm that obstruct the installation of the posts can be cleanly cut with secateurs or a handsaw;
- Any roots over 25mm that obstruct the installation of the posts are only to be severed under the direction of the ACW;
- Cement footings will be lined with a non-permeable membrane to prevent any cement-root interface; and
- Once complete, the area surrounding the posts will be backfilled as soon as possible with topsoil or horticultural sand.

Laying of Turf:

- No mechanical rotavation to take place within the RPA of retained trees;
- Existing surface vegetation to be removed by hand;
- Ground to be lightly dug and raked by hand (to be dug to a depth of no more than 100mm, only if necessary). Where ground conditions necessitate any ground levelling, this shall be carried out by filling any depressions with either topsoil or horticultural sand; and
- Turf to be laid.

Proposed Planting:

- Existing surface vegetation to be removed by hand;
- No mechanical rotavation to take place within the RPA retained trees; and
- Any planting to be undertaken by hand.

Tree Protection Measures

Monitor and Maintain Tree Protection Measures Throughout Construction Phase

- 9.19 All tree protection measures should remain fit for purpose and serviceable throughout the construction phase of the development. The ACW shall undertake a periodic monitoring and inspection programme in accordance with the interval agreed at the pre-commencement meeting.
- 9.20 The main contractor shall contact the ACW to inform of any conflicts with the tree protection measures set out in this document and at any other time issues are raised relating to trees on-site. Once notified, the ACW shall then make recommendations and/or conduct a monitoring visit as required.
- 9.21 Any changes to on-site specifications departing from those set out in this document will be agreed in writing with MTCBC prior to implementation.
- 9.22 Written records of each monitoring visit will be kept in the form of a site inspection report (**Appendix EDP 11**) outlining activities undertaken. Each report will be made available to the MTCBC upon their request.
- 9.23 Upon completion of the construction programme, a formal letter will be sent to the developer, main contractor and MTCBC advising of compliance with, and completion of, the agreed programme.

Site Set-up and Operation

Site Compound

- 9.24 Activities related to the establishment of a temporary site compound have the potential to impact upon retained trees by various means. In particular, the storage and mixing of chemicals and materials, such as concrete, can have a damaging effect on tree health. To prevent harm occurring to trees, provision for materials storage, site offices, deliveries and other related activities should be made available in areas away from retained trees.

Plant and Machinery

- 9.25 All plant and vehicles engaged in site set-up and ongoing construction works will be required to operate within defined zones outside of the protected areas, as agreed at the pre-commencement meetings.

Additional Precautions

- 9.26 No storage of materials or lighting of fires will take place within any protected areas; no mixing or storage of materials will take place upon a slope where they may subsequently leak and contaminate a protected area.
- 9.27 No fires will be lit within 20m of any tree stem and will take into account fire size and wind direction so that no flames come within 5m of any foliage.
- 9.28 No noticeboards, cables or other services will be attached to any tree.

- 9.29 Materials that may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of any tree stem. When undertaking the mixing of materials, it is essential that any slope of the ground does not allow contaminants to run towards a tree root area.

Responsibilities

- 9.30 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times.
- 9.31 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to comply with the provisions and principles of this AMS.
- 9.32 The ACW will be responsible for the monitoring regime regarding tree protection.
- 9.33 The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the ACW at any time that issues are raised related to the trees on-site.
- 9.34 If at any time pruning works are required, the main contractor must inform the ACW. No works may proceed until written consent has been received from MTCBC.
- 9.35 The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes. Protective measures will remain in position until completion of all construction works on the Site.
- 9.36 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring that sub-contractors do not undertake any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on-site.

Dismantle Tree Protection Measures

- 9.37 Upon completion of the construction programme, or phases of the construction programme, and prior to residential occupancy, all tree protection measures may be dismantled following receipt of written consent from MTCBC.

Appendix EDP 1

Tree Survey Key and Schedule EDP 1

Sequential Reference Number	T - Individual specimen; G - Group of trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; and W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
Species	Scientific names and common English names provided, the latter are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height	An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter	This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012 (# is used if estimated).
Branch Spread	This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as illustrated on Plan EDP 1 .
Canopy Clearance Above Ground Level	An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage	There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; and Veteran.
Physiological Condition	An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor, or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf size and colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
Structural Condition	An indication of the tree's structural condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is informed by " <i>the presence of any decay and physical defect</i> ¹ ".
Comments/Notes	Observations on structural or physiological condition, historic pruning, any Site-specific constraints etc. noted at the time the survey is undertaken.

¹ BS 5837:2012 Section 4.4.2.5

Estimated Remaining Contribution	The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading	Trees have been assigned either U or category grading A to C in accordance with the cascade chart given in <i>BS 5837:2012</i> .
Root Protection Radius	Measurement (in m) based on the stem diameter and calculated in accordance with <i>BS 5837:2012</i> .

Client:	McDonald's Restaurants Ltd	Site:	McDonald's Merthyr Tydfil, Heads of Valley Road
Date of Survey:	28/01/2025	Consultant	David Garrick
Tagged	N/A	Weather	Overcast

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West								
G1	Pine sp. (Pinus spp.)	5	110	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	1.32
T2	Sorbus sp. (Sorbus spp.)	5	70	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84
T3	Willow sp. (Salix spp.)	4	70 70	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age Situated on fence line	10+	C1	1.19
T4	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	5	90	1	2	1	2	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Arboricultural work - Recent	10+	C1	1.08
T5	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	4	110 60	1	1	2	1	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Leaning trunk Fence has collapsed onto tree causing southward lean	10+	C1	1.5
T6	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	9	280	3	3	3	3	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Foreign object - Ingrown metal Barbed wire included in stem at 1.8m	10+	C1	3.36
G7	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus) Willow sp. (Salix spp.)	6	280	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	20+	B1	3.36
T8	Pine sp. (Pinus spp.)	9	210	3	3	3	4	2	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	20+	B1	2.52
T9	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	5	70	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84
T10	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	5	80	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.96
T11	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	5	80	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age Leaning trunk	10+	C1	0.96
T12	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	8	240	3	3	3	3	1	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	20+	B1	2.88
T13	Lime sp. (Tilia spp.)	5	80	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.96
T14	Lime sp. (Tilia spp.)	5	70	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84
T15	Lime sp. (Tilia spp.)	5	80	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.96
T16	Lime sp. (Tilia spp.)	4	70	1	1	1	1	2	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84
T17	Lime sp. (Tilia spp.)	5	70	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84
T18	Lime sp. (Tilia spp.)	5	70	1	1	1	2	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84
T19	Lime sp. (Tilia spp.)	5	70	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84
T20	Willow sp. (Salix spp.)	5	90	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Situated at bottom of bank	10+	C1	1.08
G21	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	100	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Good	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	1.2

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group. Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.

Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.

Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.

Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West								
T22	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	5	190	1	1	1	1	2	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees	<10	U	2.28
T23	Common alder (Alnus glutinosa)	7	180	2	2	2	2	2	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees	<10	U	2.16
T24	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	4	80	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Poor	Poor	Ash Dieback Present Die-back - Throughout crown Decline - Evident / observed	<10	U	0.96
G25	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	200	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	20+	B1	2.4
H26	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	1	40	1	1	1	1	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	10+	C1	0.48
H27	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	3	50 50 50	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	No Significant Faults Observed	10+	C1	1.04
T28	Elder sp. (Sambucus spp.)	6	180 170 200 180	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Utility clearance pruned	10+	C1	4.83
G29	Leyland cypress/leylandii (Cupressus x leylandii)	10	330	4	4	4	4	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Fair	Arboricultural work - Recent Utility clearance pruned 2/3 of group have been topped at 5m	20+	B1	3.96
T30	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	6	70 70	2	2	2	2	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	1.19
T31	Willow sp. (Salix spp.)	4	70 70	2	1	2	1	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Situated against fence	10+	C1	1.19
T32	Willow sp. (Salix spp.)	10	450	5	5	5	5	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Growing within wall of outhouse	10+	C1	5.4
G33	Willow sp. (Salix spp.)	5	70	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Condition considered typical of species and age	10+	C1	0.84

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group, Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.

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Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.

Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.

Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".

Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.

Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.

Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.

Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Appendix EDP 2

Illustrative Summary of Survey Data

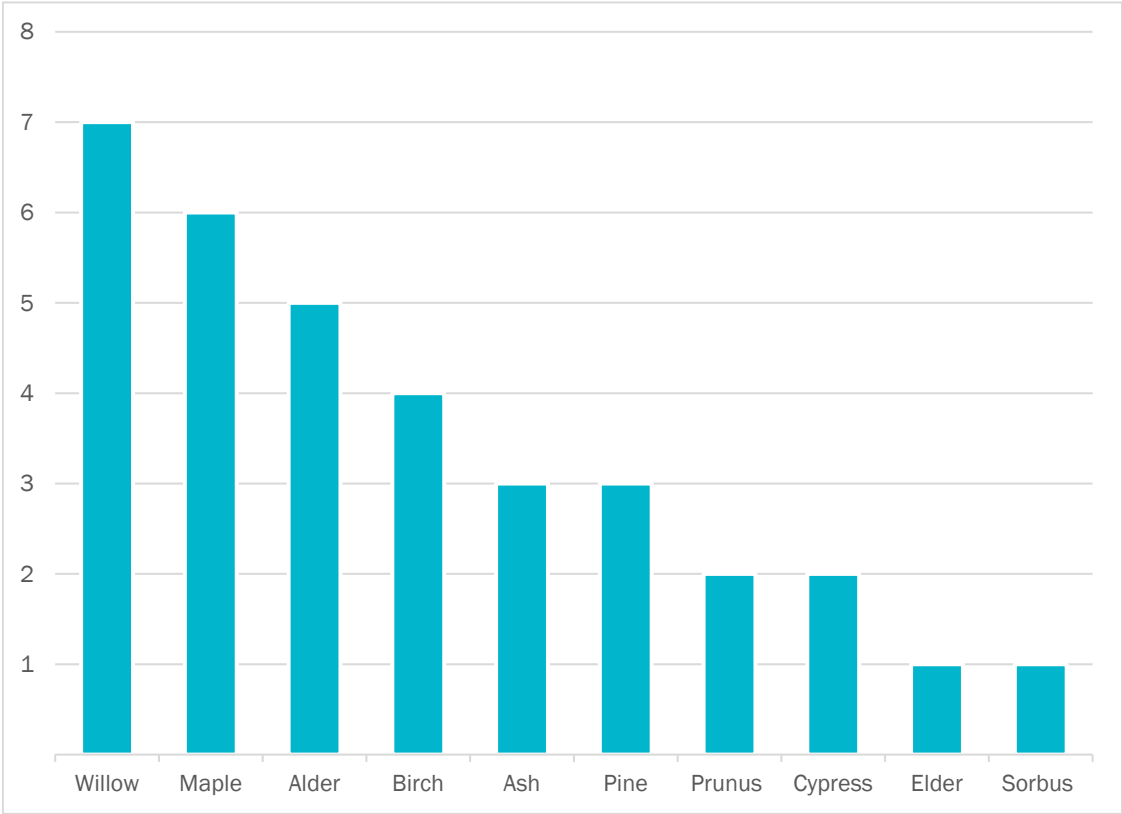


Figure EDP A2.1: Species diversity.

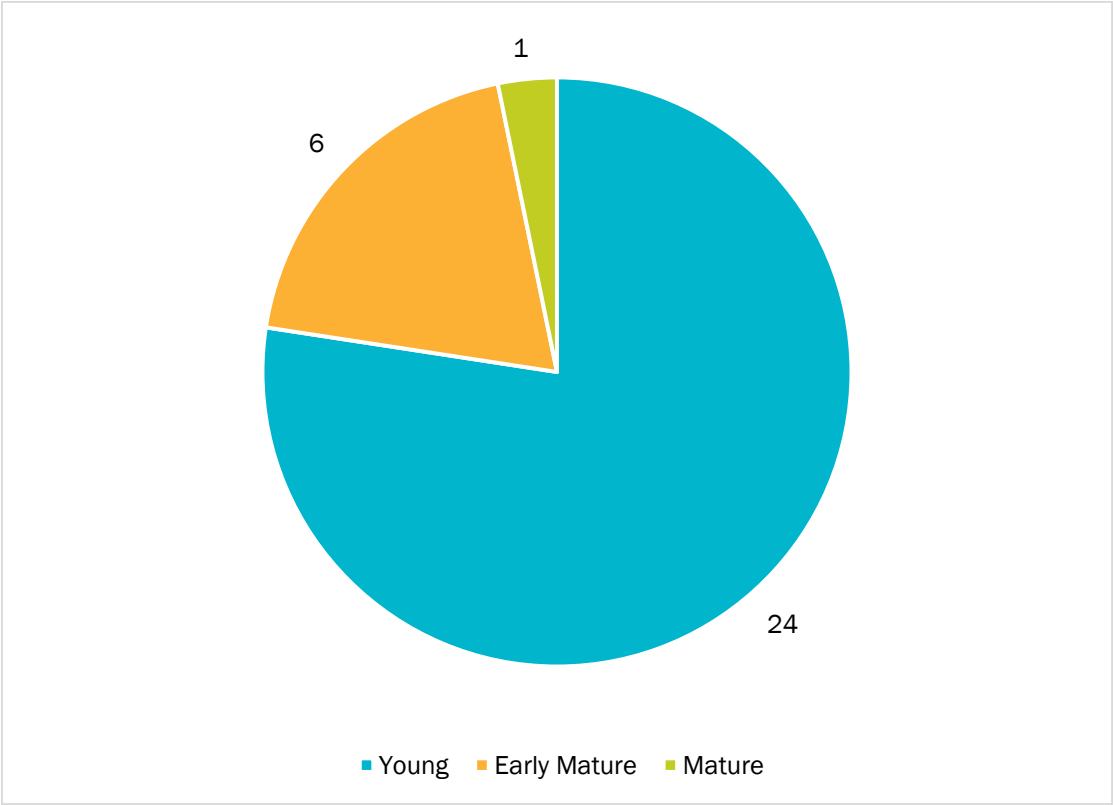


Figure EDP A2.2: Age distribution of live trees.

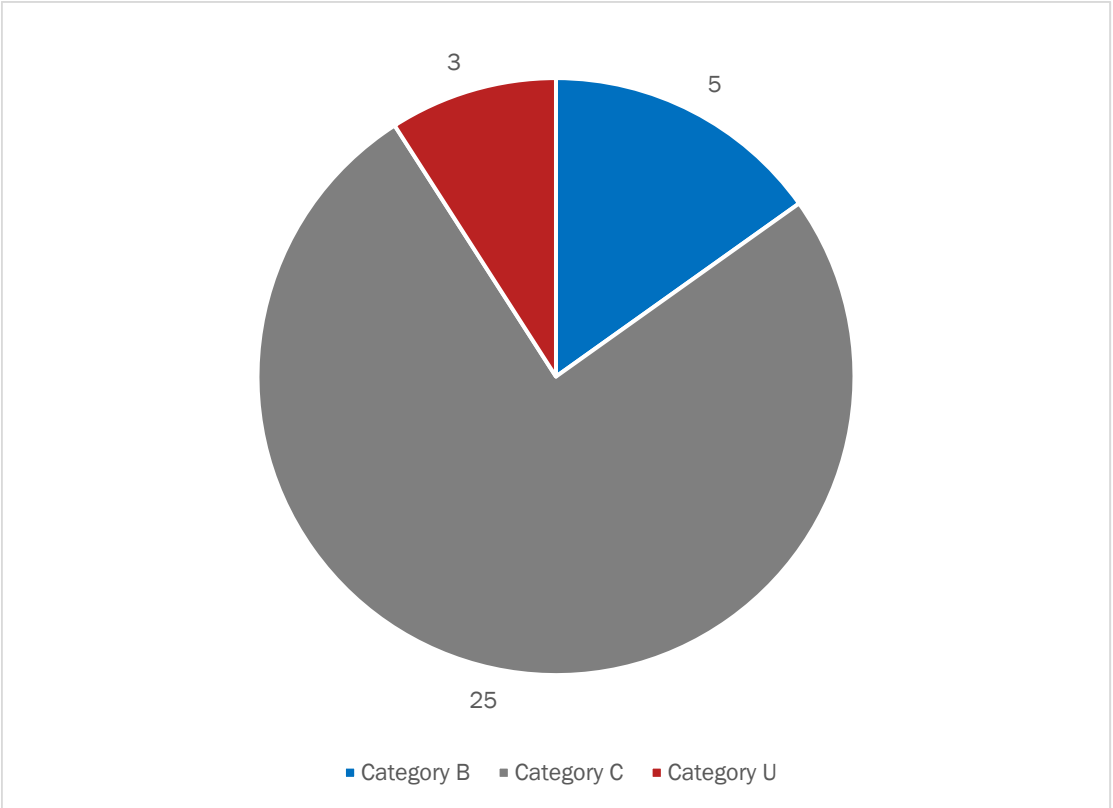


Figure EDP A2.3: Category grading.

Appendix EDP 3 Protected Species

BATS

- A3.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017* (as amended), making it an offence to:
- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild individual of an EPS;
 - Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS wherever they are occurring, in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong, or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
 - Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild individual of an EPS.
- A3.2 Additional protection for bats is also afforded under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place that is used for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to this structure or place. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, legal opinion is that roosts are protected, whether or not bats are currently occupying these resting places/places of shelter.
- A3.3 Prior to undertaking any tree works or tree removal, further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

NESTING BIRDS

- A3.4 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended). This makes it an offence to:
- i. Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
 - ii. Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
 - iii. Take, damage or destroy the egg of any wild bird; or
 - iv. To have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), or egg or any part of a wild bird or egg.
- A3.5 In addition, further protection is afforded to those wild bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, prohibiting any intentional or reckless disturbance to these species while it is nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or to recklessly disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Appendix EDP 4

Consideration of Trees within the Design Process

- A4.1 Construction activities pose a threat to the successful retention of trees if handled inappropriately. It is important to consider the relationship between development and trees during the design process.

BELOW-GROUND CONSTRAINTS – ROOT PROTECTION AREA

- A4.2 The below-ground constraints are defined as the likely spread and distribution of the root system and are depicted on **Plan EDP 1** with pink outlined areas, representing the root protection area (RPA) around each surveyed item.
- A4.3 The RPA is defined as the minimum area (in m²) around the tree that is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.
- A4.4 Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, the shape of the RPA may be modified, but not reduced in area, and its shape should reflect a soundly based assessment of the likely root distribution.
- A4.5 Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors, whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:
- The morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g., the presence of roads, structures and underground services);
 - Topography and drainage;
 - The soil type and structure; and
 - The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age and condition and presence of other trees.

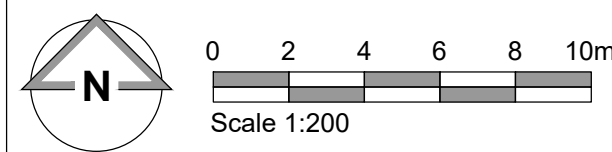
ABOVE-GROUND CONSTRAINTS – PROXIMITY OF TREES TO STRUCTURES

- A4.6 The above-ground parts of a tree, whilst being more visible and easily protected, are a potential constraint to development and consideration should be given to the current and ultimate height and spread of the trees.
- A4.7 Where the current and/or ultimate height of category B or C trees will cause an unreasonable obstruction to the proposed development, this must be considered as a constraint. This is usually considered in terms of issues relating to shade and light.

A4.8 The above-ground constraints can be a combination of factors such as:

- Shading of buildings and open space – a detailed daylight study may be necessary if any proposed buildings are in the immediate vicinity of retained trees;
- Direct damage to structures;
- Future pressure for removal;
- Seasonal nuisance (e.g., leaf fall blocking gutters, fruit fall creating slippery patches and honey dew dripping on vehicles and surfaces);
- Whether the tree is deciduous or evergreen; and
- Density of foliage.

Appendix EDP 5
Surface Finishes Plan
(Drawing Number 13888_AEW_2685_0015 Rev C)



Building Regulations Compliance Notes

- No notes specific to this drawing

NOTES

- All dimensions and levels are to be checked on site.
- Any discrepancies are to be reported to the architect before any work commences.
- Whilst information on this sheet is issued to scale, scaling directly from this drawing may result in inaccuracies. For precise measurements, refer to the stated dimensions or contact the Architect.
- This drawing shall not be reproduced without express written permission from AEW.
- Title overlay drawings and ownership boundaries are produced using all reasonable endeavours. AEW cannot be responsible for the accuracy or scale discrepancy of base plans supplied to them.
- All works are to be undertaken in accordance with Building Regulations and the latest British Standards.
- All proprietary materials and products are to be used strictly in accordance with the manufacturers recommendations.

Project Notes

- All drawings to be read in conjunction with all other drawings as noted on issue sheet.
- Drawing based on:
- Glanville's Survey drawing 4240241-4101A dated: 13/01/2025
 - OS Promap 100022432
 - Glanville's levels drawing 4240241-SK05-P4 Dated: 23/08/25
 - edp9089_d012-C-Detailed Planting Plan
 - Existing below ground utilities/services unknown, Intrusive surveys required

McDonald's Demise Boundary Indicated:

Proposed Site Finishes	
Tarmacadam - Car Park	
Imprinted concrete - Air-entrained concrete with full layer works, hardening agent and curing system; through-colour concrete grey, London cobble pattern. Drive Thru Lane	
Marshalls 200x100 Charcoal Keyblok Paving - Patio	
Tarmacadam - Footpaths	
Cycleway - Resin-Bound gravel Refer to edp drawing for further detail	
Landscaping - Refer to edp drawing for further detail	
Brushed concrete - DT lane where road markings and delivery route	

C	15/09/2025	AK	TSS
Cycleway material hatch and key updated			
B	12/09/2025	AK	TSS
edp landscape scheme updated			
A	03/09/2025	AK	TSS
Totems amended, cycleway and attenuation basin shown, application boundary amended, Glanvilles proposed retaining wall shown, landscape scheme and lighting plot shown			
-	26/03/2025	AK	TSS/LMD
Initial Issue			
REV	Date	Drawn by:-	Checked by:-

For Information

drawing stage **Planning**

client **McDonald's Restaurants Ltd**

project **Merthyr Tydfil, Heads of the Valley Rd** store **2685**

drawing title **Surface Finishes Plan**

date **26/03/2025** drawn **AK**
scale@A1 **1:200** checked **TSS**

Site Plan
Scale 1:200
Surface Finishes Plan

Planning

Rev

C

13888_AEW_2685_0015

Job No

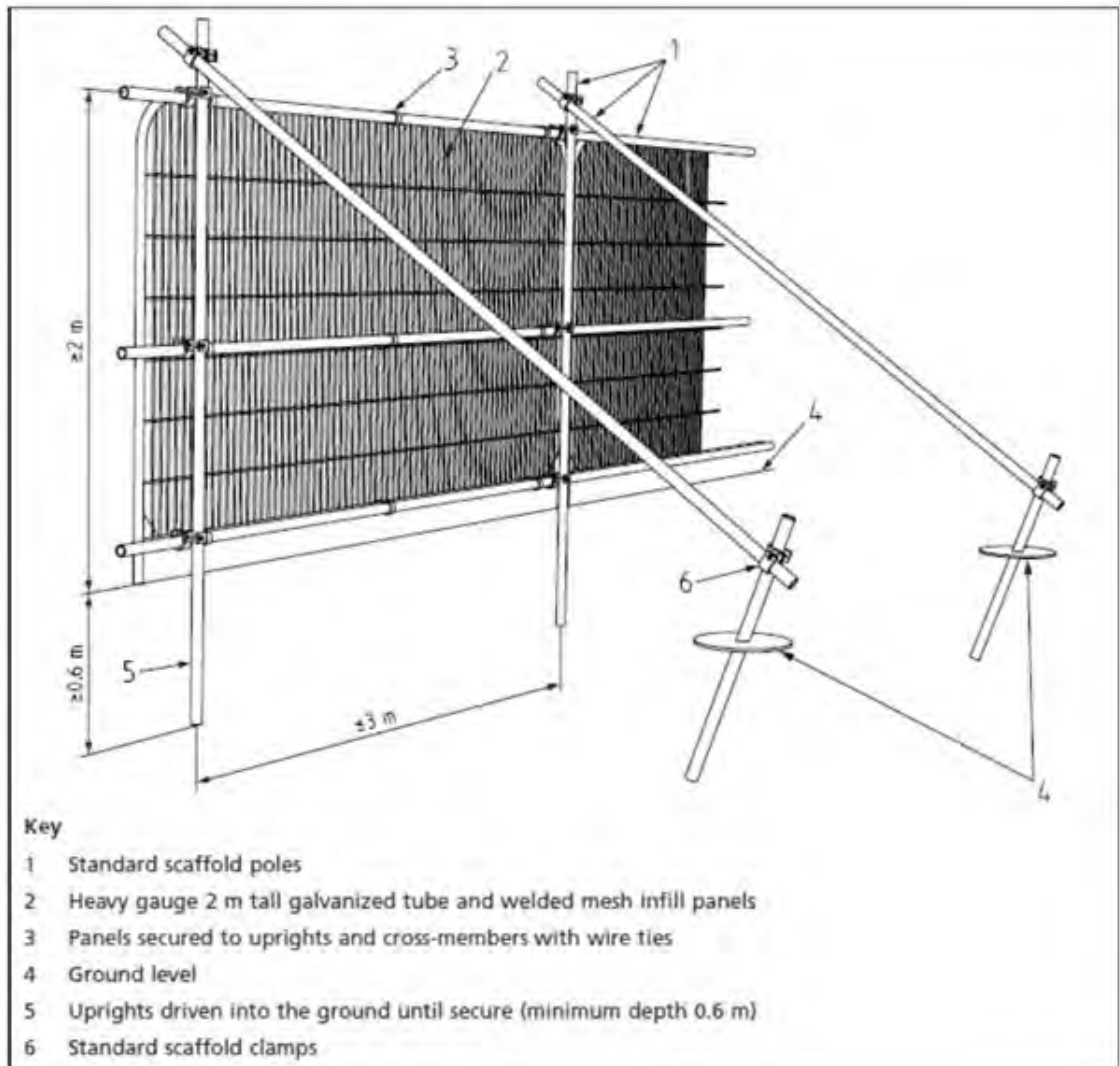
aew architects
0161 214 4370
www.aewarchitects.com



Aew

Appendix EDP 6

Tree Protection Barrier on Scaffold 2.0m High (Extract from BS 5837:2012, Figure 2 Protective Barrier)



Appendix EDP 7

Programme of Arboricultural Inputs

Phase	Activity	Extent of Input
Pre-commencement	Pre-commencement tree works.	Developer/Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACW) to brief appointed arboricultural contractor. A monitoring visit will be conducted to check successful completion of tree works before installation of protective barriers.
	Installation of tree protection measures.	Developer to monitor the installation of protective barriers ensuring distances and specification comply with those specified in Plan EDP 2 and Appendix EDP 6 .
Construction Phase	Monitor and maintain tree protection measures.	Tree protection measures will be monitored and maintained by the appointed contractor throughout the construction phases. Any defects will be reported to the developer and remedied by the appointed contractor.
	Installation of cycle path hard surfacing within RPAs of T8 , T28 and T30 .	The appropriate 'no dig' system will be installed under the supervision of the ACW and in line with the supplier's specifications.
	Phased construction tree inspection.	The developer will monitor the health and condition of the retained trees and identify any remedial works after completion of each construction phase.

Appendix EDP 8

Example of Tree Protection Notice



TREE PROTECTION AREA!

**THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND
DOCUMENTS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT**

**IF ANY DAMAGE TO OR BREACH OF THE TREE
PROTECTION FENCING OCCURS PLEASE CALL:**

01285 740 427

Appendix EDP 9

Cellweb TRP Tree Root Protection

Cellweb® TRP

Tree Root Protection

Cellweb® TRP is a 3D cellular confinement tree root protection system. The system provides a 'no dig' solution for the construction of new hard surfaces within root protection areas (RPAs). Cellweb® TRP has been designed and independently tested to comply with recommendations made in Arboricultural Practice Note 12 and BS 5837 2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.



Cellweb® TRP Key Functions

Cellweb® is a 'no dig' solution which is constructed directly on the existing ground surface. This eliminates the requirement for excavation, preventing root severance.

Cellweb® is a completely porous system allowing continued water permeation and gas exchange between the rooting environment and atmosphere.

Cellweb® spreads point loads, minimising increases in soil compaction within the rooting environment. This maintains an open graded soil structure allowing continued root growth, water, gas and nutrient migration.

The Cellweb® TRP system comprises the following three components

Treetex™ Geotextile. Following minimal ground preparation the Treetex™ is laid onto the existing ground and top soil. This acts as a separation layer, separating the system above from the soil and rooting environment below. Treetex™ performs as a hydrocarbon pollution control measure in accordance with BS5837, holding 1.7lt of oil per square meter.

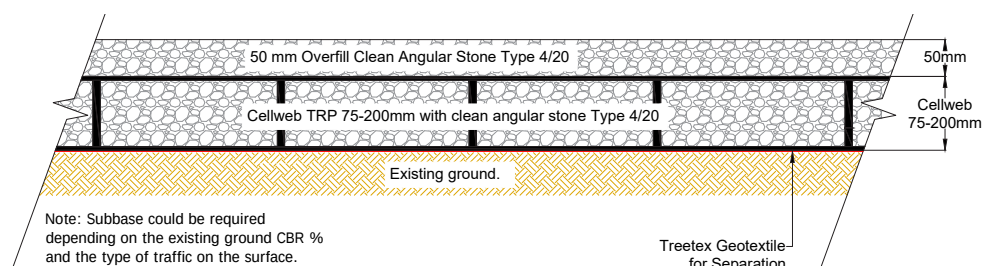
Cellweb® 3D Cellular Confinement. The Cellweb® is installed on top of the Treetex™ layer. This is fixed to the ground using ten steel J pins per panel. The panels can be cut to the required shape and adjoining panels can be connected using heavy duty staples or cell ties.

4-20mm Clean Angular Stone. The expanded Cellweb® is infilled with a 4-20mm clean angular stone. The confined angular stone locks together to produce a rigid stone mattress, while maintaining air pockets for continued water permeation and gas exchange. The low fines content of the stone prevents the Treetex™ layer from becoming blocked over time.

Which depth of Cellweb® TRP?

The Cellweb® System is provided in four different depths; 200mm, 150mm, 100mm and 75mm. The depth required is determined by the proposed traffic loadings and the site ground conditions. Geosynthetics in house engineering department can provide a free site specific technical recommendation. For free technical and engineering support please contact Geosynthetics Ltd 01455 617139 or the full installation guide can be found on our website www.geosyn.co.uk.

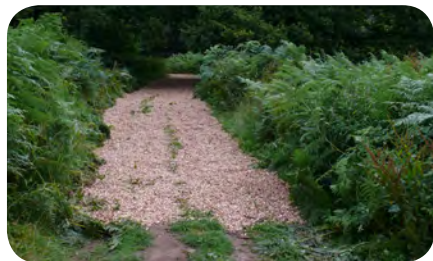
Indicative Cellweb with overfill



Appendix EDP 10

Cellweb TRP Installation Guide

Cellweb® TRP Installation Guide



Step 1: Prepare Surface



Step 2: Lay out Treetex™



Step 3: Lay out Cellweb® TRP

- Cellweb® TRP is a NO DIG tree root protection measure and it is recommended that no excavation be performed without prior approval and guidance from the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer.
- Soil compaction from vehicles, machinery and materials is to be strictly prohibited during construction within Root Protection Areas (RPAs).
- Approval must be obtained from the Local Authority that the design and the method of construction is acceptable.
- Further information is available from the following two documents;
 - British Standard BS5837: 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' (2012).
 - Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service: Practice note 12 – 'Through the Trees to Development' (APN12).

Installation Method

1. Prepare the Surface

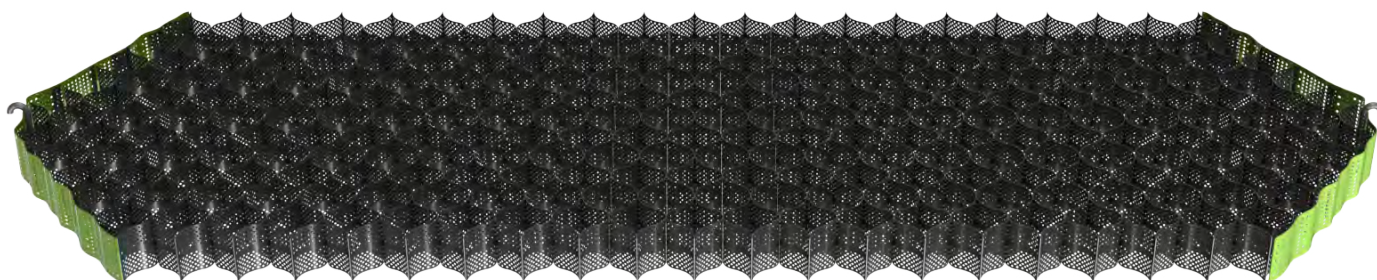
- Remove the surface vegetation using appropriate hand held tools or herbicide (see Note 1).
- Remove any surface rocks, debris and organic material.
- Create a level surface by filling any hollows with clean angular stone or sharp sand.
- Do not level off high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

2. Lay out the Treetex™ Non-Woven Geotextile

- Lay out the Treetex™ over the prepared area, overlaying the edges of the required area by 300mm.
- Overlap any joins by 300mm minimum or more, depending on soil structure (see Note 2).

3. Lay out the Cellweb® TRP Cellular Confinement System

- Lay out the collapsed Cellweb® TRP on-top of the Treetex™.
- Place one of the supplied J pins into the centre cell at the end of the panel and secure into the ground.



Cellweb® TRP - Installation Guide

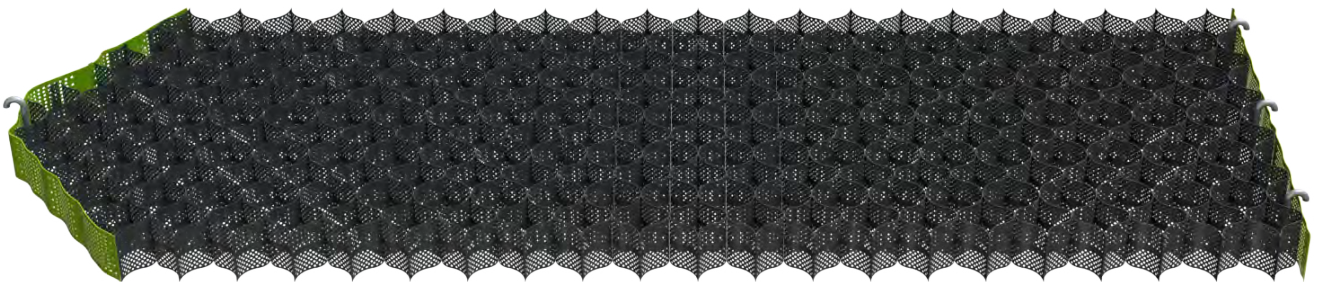


Step 3: Pinning Cellweb® TRP

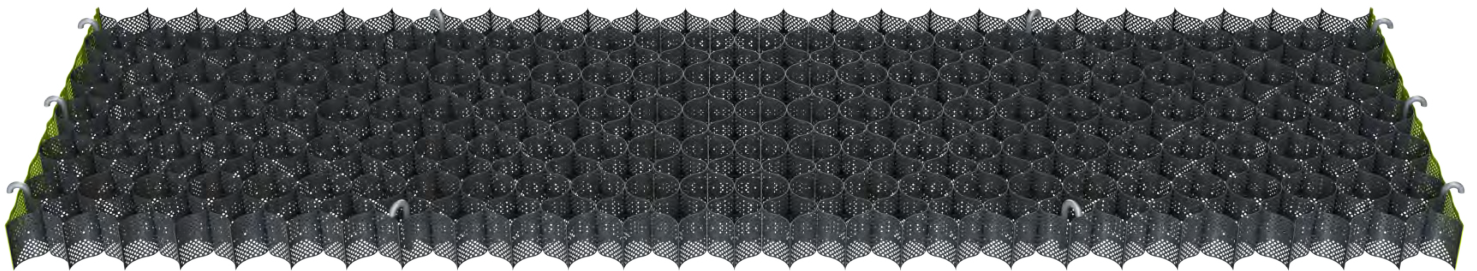


Step 3: Stapling Cellweb® TRP

- Pull out the Cellweb® TRP to its full 8.1m length and secure its length with another J pin.



- Now measure its width to 2.56m and secure in each of the corners with the J pins.
- Use 10 pins per panel to create a panel measuring 8.1m x 2.56m.



- This will produce a cell size of 259mm x 224mm which is the required cell aperture. Each cell must be fully extended and under tension.
- Staple adjacent panels together at each cell (see Note 3).
- If a curved path or shape is required, this should be cut when the Cellweb® TRP panel is pinned out to 8.1 x 2.56m, ensuring complete cells remain. Do not try to curve or bend the Cellweb® TRP panels into place.
- When cutting Cellweb® TRP, please bear in mind that you will lose two internal cells per cut. Across a 8.1m long panel, this equates to a loss of 0.224m x 2 along the length or 0.259m x 2 across the width.

Cellweb® TRP - Installation Guide



Step 4: Clean Angular Stone



Step 5: Edge Restraints



Step 6: Surface Options

4. Infill the Clean Angular Stone

- The infill material must be a clean angular stone, Type 4/20mm or Type 20/40mm (see Note 4).
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines for tree root protection.
- Infill the Cellweb® TRP cells with the clean angular stone, working towards the tree and using the infilled panels as a platform.
- Minimum 25mm overfill of clean angular stone when used in conjunction with a hard surface.
- No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate or other means of compaction.
- Encourage settlement of the stone with the use of a light roller or with 2-3 passes of the construction plant used for installation.
- If the clean angular stone is being used as the final surface; regular maintenance will be required to ensure a minimum overfill of 50mm.

5. Edge restraints

- Excavations for kerbs and edgings should be avoided within the RPAs.
- Where edging is required for footpath and light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is acceptable
- Other options include wooden sleepers, kerb edging constructed on-top of the Cellweb® TRP system, plastic and metal edging etc.

6. Surface options

- All surfaces in Root Protection Areas must be porous. Surfaces can include porous block paving, porous asphalt, loose gravel, grass and gravel retention systems (e.g Golpla), resin bound gravel, concrete and astro turf.

NOTES

1. **Herbicide:** According to BS5837:2012 "The use of herbicides in the vicinity of existing trees should be appropriate for the type of vegetation to be killed, and all instructions, warnings and other relevant information from the manufacturers should be strictly observed and followed. Care should be taken to avoid any damaging effects upon existing plants and trees to be retained, species to be introduced, and existing sensitive habitats, particularly those associated with aquatic or drainage features."
2. **Geotextile:** We recommend the installation of a Treetex™ under the Cellweb® TRP, or under the sub-base, if installed. The overlapping between adjacent rolls of Geotextile should be: CBR > 3%: 300mm minimum, CBR between 1% and 3%: 500mm minimum. CBR ≤ 1%: 750mm minimum.
3. **Staples:** Number of staples per join: 200mm: 5 staples. 150mm: 4 staples. 100mm: 3 staples. 75mm: 3 staples.
4. **Granular Fill:** Open graded sub-base, clean angular stone Type 4/20 or Type 20/40. Please refer to BS7533-13:2009 and to the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 4 Geotechnics and Drainage, Section 1 Earthworks, HA44/91, Volume 7 – IAN 73/06 Design Guidance for road pavement foundations and Manual of Contract Documents for Highway Works (MCHW), Volume 1 Specification for Highway Works for the construction and maintenance of the fill material.



Appendix EDP 11 Sample Site Inspection Record

Site		Date	
		Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACW)	
Developer		Planning Application Number	
Site Manager		Contact No.	

Notes and overview of today's ACW site visit

	Yes	No
Are any special works scheduled for coming build period?		
Give details		

General Overview and Checks List:	Yes	No
Protective fencing all as approved?		
Was debris/storage/groundwork evident within CEZ?		
Was there any evidence of damage to trees?		

Signed		Signed	
Name		Name	
Company		Company	
ACW for and on behalf of:		Main Contractor for and on behalf of:	

Circulation:	Name	Contact Details
LPA Tree Officer		
Developer Head Office		
Site Agent		

Plans

Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan
(edp9069_d006c 16 September 2025 GYo/DGa)

Plan EDP 2: Tree Protection Plan
(edp9069_d011d 16 September 2025 GYo/DGa)



Site Boundary

T1

Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

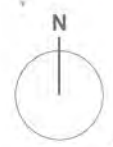
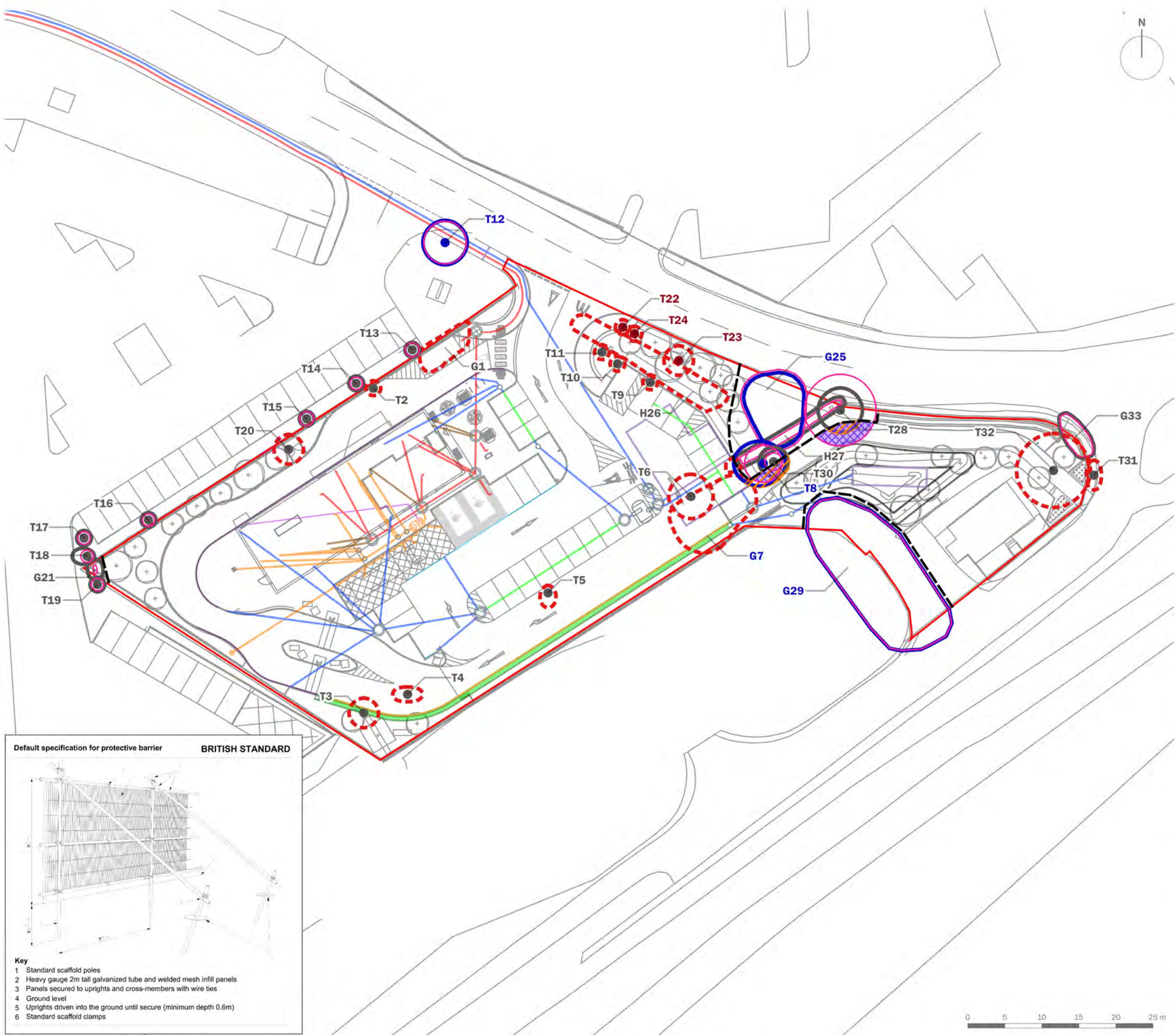
Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

client			
McDonald's Restaurants Ltd			
project title			
McDonald's Merthyr Tydfil, Heads of the Valleys Road			
drawing title			
Tree Constraints Plan			
date	16 SEPTEMBER 2025	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp9069_d006c	checked	DGa
scale	1:500 @ A3	QA	JFr



- Site Boundary
- T1 Tree/Group Number
- Tree/Group Canopy
- Tree Stem
- Root Protection Area
- Category A: Trees of high quality and value
- Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value
- Category C: Trees of low quality and value
- Category U: Trees of poor quality and value
- Trees to be Removed
- Protective Fencing in accordance with BS 5837:2012
- No Dig Construction in accordance with BS 5837:2012
- Crown Lift

Default specification for protective barrier

BRITISH STANDARD

Key

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

purpose of issue PLANNING			
d	Updated base plan, and QA	16/09/2025	JFr
c	Removal of T31	23/07/2025	GYo
-	Original	07/04/2025	GYo
rev	description	date	by

client			
McDonald's Restaurants Ltd			
project title			
McDonald's Merthyr Tydfil, Heads of the Valleys Road			
drawing title			
Tree Protection Plan			
date	16 SEPTEMBER 2025	drawn by	GYo
drawing number	edp9069_d011d	checked	DGa
scale	1:500 @ A3	QA	JFr



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**URBAN
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