



ARGENTA

T R E E S U R V E Y S

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Site at:
Moyle House
Fleet Hill
Finchampstead
Wokingham
Berkshire
RG40 4LJ

Job ref	Report Version	Author	Checked	Date
ATS0783	V1	IL	IL	October 2025





Ian Lorman

Relevant Qualifications

Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society)

National Diploma in Arboriculture

National Certificate in Horticulture (Arboriculture Module)

Professional Membership

I have been a Fellow Member of the Arboricultural Association since 2013

Membership number FE1030



Experience

My career started in 1991 from craft level in arboriculture, to student, and then working in closely related industries to working as an Arboricultural / Trees Officer in five different local authorities. I have been practicing arboricultural consultancy for several years.





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Additional documents attached

Images – Examples of tree protective fencing & heavy-duty track mats

Tree survey schedule (23rd September 2025)

Tree constraints & removals plan (1:200 @ A1)

Tree protection plan – Proposed layout (1:200 @ A1)



1 Limitations

1.1 The content of this report is valid for one year from the date shown on the title page.

1.2 Trees

1.2.1 The tree survey has been undertaken from ground level using non-invasive methods. The presence of Ivy, epicormic shoots or other climbing plants on tree trunks and branches obscures any defects that might be present that could otherwise be identified. In the presence of climbing plants etc assumptions are made based upon the general health and appearance of trees, which may differ fundamentally if Ivy etc were not present. For example, a tree that has the overall appearance of good health and vigour may have a serious structural defect hidden by climbing plants.

1.3 Tree Law

1.3.1 The online mapping facility of Wokingham Borough Council has been used to search for statutory controls on trees.

1.4 Wildlife

1.4.1 Before carrying out tree works, it is necessary to observe laws in respect of protected species and habitats. Various habitats and species of animal in the UK are protected by the following pieces of legislation:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981(as amended)
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

All tree work operations must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provide statutory protection to birds, bats, and other species, all of which could inhabit trees. Where works may constitute an offence, advice will be required from a suitably qualified



person before works are able to proceed. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the bird nesting period, typically March through to August inclusive.

1.5 Non-disclosure Notice

- 1.5.1 The content and layout of this report are owned by the author. This report may not be copied or used without the author's agreement for any purpose other than the purpose indicated in this report.

1.6 Third Party Disclaimer

- 1.6.1 The report was prepared by the author at the instruction of and for the use by, the client. The author provides this advice without prejudice and bases his opinions on knowledge, experience, qualifications, and published research and cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion held by third parties, for example the Local Planning Authority or Planning Inspector. The author does not accept liability for any loss or damage arising from reliance on the content of this report.

1.7 Status

- 1.7.1 This is not a design or method statement or a tree safety report. This report has been prepared to consider the potential impact of a proposed development upon trees and their juxtaposition with the layout. The report makes recommendations which may have implications for design, construction, materials, and methods to be employed in construction. Any such recommendations should be approved by the appropriate responsible parties.



2 Brief

- 2.1 This report was requested by the client on 3rd September 2025. The site visit and tree survey were conducted on 23rd September 2025.
- 2.2 I am instructed to provide a report to accompany a planning application to Wokingham Borough Council in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations' as to the impact of a proposed development upon trees and how any impact may be avoided or mitigated where possible. The advice herein takes the form of an arboricultural impact assessment report with tree survey, tree constraints plan, and a tree protection plan.



3 Executive Summary

- 3.1 One small tree is to be removed.
- 3.2 One tree requires pruning for access.
- 3.3 There is to be no new construction in tree root protection areas (RPA) of trees to be retained.
- 3.4 The issues of sunlight, shading and dominance of trees will remain the same as with the existing layout.
- 3.5 It is feasible to implement the proposed development with little or no harm to existing trees.
- 3.6 The trees that may be vulnerable to harm from construction operations, materials storage and movement of plant and machinery can be protected from harm by robust physical protection measures.



4 Tree Survey Methodology

- 4.1 The trees have been assessed in accordance with British Standard BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations'.
- 4.2 The British Standard divides trees into one of four categories (based on the cascade chart for tree quality assessment – Table 1 in the Standard). These are classed as U, A, B or C (Section 4.5 of BS5837). This gives an indication as to the tree's quality. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below). Categories A, B and C cover trees that might be a material consideration in the development process, each with three further sub-categories (1, 2 or 3) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural (including conservation) values. Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons usually connected with their physiological or structural condition. In assigning trees to the A, B or C categories, the presence of any serious disease or tree-related hazards are taken into account. If the disease is considered fatal and / or irremediable, or likely to require sanitation for the protection of other trees it may be categorised as U, even if they are otherwise of considerable value.
- 4.3 Category 'U'. (Dark Red): Trees for removal are those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees within this category are:
- i. Trees that have a serious irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees;
 - ii. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline;



- iii. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and or/safety of other trees nearby trees or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.

4.4 Category 'A'. (Green): are trees whose retention is most desirable and are of high quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to be able to make a lasting contribution (at least 40 years) and may comprise:

- i. Trees which are particularly good examples of their species especially rare or unusual, or essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue);
- ii. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features,
- iii. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg. veteran trees or wood-pasture trees).

4.5 Category 'B'. (Blue): are trees whose retention is considered desirable and are of moderate quality. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (at least 20 years) and may comprise:

- i. Trees that might be included in category A, but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), are downgraded in favour of the best individuals;
- ii. Trees present in numbers such that they form distinct landscape features and attract a higher collective rating than they would as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality;
- iii. Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.



- 4.6 Category 'C'. (Grey): are trees that could be retained and are considered to be of low-quality. They have a life expectancy of at least 10 years or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm and may comprise:
- i. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories;
 - ii. Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits;
 - iii. Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
- 4.7 Crown spreads have been measured in metres and taken for the four cardinal points where necessary and where access permits. The measurements are always considered in the following sequence: north, east, south and west, and therefore appear as such within the tree survey schedule. Where access is not available dimensions are estimated.
- 4.8 In the assessment particular consideration has been given to the following when considering the appropriate BS Category and Sub-Category allocation:
- i. the health, vigour and condition of each tree;
 - ii. the presence of any structural defects in each tree and its remaining contribution in years (i.e. future life expectancy);
 - iii. the size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed development for the land use;
 - iv. the location of each tree relative to existing site features, e.g. its value as a screen or as a skyline feature.
- 4.9 Age class is assessed according to the age class categories referred to in BS 5837.

Young trees

Early-mature, trees less than 1/2 life expectancy.



Mature trees up to 2/3 life expectancy.

Over-mature, declining or moribund trees of low vigour.

Veteran trees

- 4.10 The physiological condition of the tree, or group of trees, has been referred to as one of the following:

Good: A sound tree, trees needing little, if any, attention.

Moderate: A tree, trees, with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover.

Poor: A tree, trees, with major structural and physiological defects or stressed such that it would be very expensive and inappropriate to retain.

Dead: A tree or trees, no longer alive. However, this could also apply to those trees that are dying and will be unlikely to recover, or are / have become dangerous.

- 4.11 Major defects or diseases and relevant observations have also been recorded under Structural Condition within the Tree Schedule. The assessment for structural condition has included inspection of the following defects:

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay.
- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base indicating possible root plate movement.
- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning, as it may be an indication of internal weakness and decay.
- Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994).
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning.



- Broken branches
- Storm damage
- Canker formations
- Loose bark
- Damage to roots
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities
- Die-back in the crown
- Abnormal foliage size and colour
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns
- Other pathological diseases affecting any part of the tree



5 Results of Tree Survey

- 5.1 29 individual trees, 3 groups of trees, and 2 hedges were recorded. Individual trees are listed in the tree survey schedule with given sequential numbers 1 to 29. The groups of trees are identified as G1 to G3, and the hedges as H1 and H2. Tree and hedge locations are shown on the tree constraints & removals plan. Only the trees to be retained as part of the development are shown on the tree protection plan.
- 5.2 Some trees alongside the western boundary are located outside the application site.



6 General Description of Site and Surroundings

- 6.1 The application site is located on the south side of Fleet Hill (the highway) and comprises a large, detached house, parking to the front with in / out gated gravel drive and garden to the side and rear. Topography slopes gently downwards from the road towards the house and levels out in the rear garden.
- 6.2 Mature trees are located throughout, and around all boundaries.
- Below: Tree 1 (Almond) – To be removed. Garage to be demolished





- Below: Offsite tree group G3 and tree 24 (Sycamore)



- Below: Off-site tree group G3





- Below: Tree 27 (Oak) & 28 (Beech) – Tree 26 is the low-level tree beneath 27.

This will be pruned back for access



- Below: Tree 29 (Hazel) – This will not be vulnerable during construction





7 Description of the Proposed Development

- 7.1 The construction of rear extensions to the dwelling and the construction of a detached double garage following demolition of the existing single garage.



8 Legal Constraints

8.1 Tree Preservation Orders

8.1.1 There are no TPOs on, or adjacent to the site.

8.2 Conservation Area

8.2.1 The site is located not located within a Conservation Area.

8.3 If a new TPO should be made, penalties for offences relating to TPO trees include, but are not exclusive to, lopping, topping, damaging, or destroying trees which can be unintentionally caused by such simple means as damaging the soil structure around the trees during demolition, site preparation or building work.

8.4 The effect of a Tree Preservation Order is that a formal application will normally need to be submitted to the local planning authority (LPA) (subject to exceptions) for tree works. Such an application may be refused, approved, or approved subject to conditions. There is a right of appeal against refusals, conditions, or non-determination. In all cases, unauthorised work or wilful damage or destruction etc is a criminal offence, on summary conviction leading to fines of up to £20,000 per tree and on indictment, to an unlimited fine and / or imprisonment. All trees are a 'material consideration' in the town planning context and extra weight is normally given to those the subject of the above statutory protection. Where TPOs are applied, it is imperative that the LPA is consulted with respect to any activities that affect trees whether directly or indirectly. In addition, before removing any trees a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to ascertain if extant planning conditions affect trees on the site, as some LPAs enforce historic planning conditions relating to trees.

8.5 The granting of full planning permission (not outline) allows works to be undertaken to protected trees (TPO & Conservation Area) as far as is necessary to implement that permission. For example, if the approved plan shows the footprint of a new building where a protected tree is located, you may remove that tree for the purpose of



implementing the extant planning permission (but for no other reason) without the need to make a separate tree work application to the Local Planning Authority.



9 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

9.1 Trees to be removed to implement the development

9.1.1 A single tree would be removed to implement the development.

9.2 Impact of tree removals

9.2.1 The tree to be removed (tree 3) is a small Almond (*Prunus dulcis*) of low-quality. Its loss would be inconsequential.

9.3 Consideration of the existing trees to be retained

9.3.1 Several trees would be vulnerable to harmful activities that are associated with demolition, site preparation, and construction if temporary physical protection measures are not put in place.

9.3.2 There is ample space for robust and effective physical tree protection measures, without significant limitation of working and construction space. These measures will prevent encroachment of harmful activities into tree's root protection areas such as parking, materials delivery and storage.

9.3.3 The tree protection plan provides fit-for-purpose solutions for the temporary fencing-off of vulnerable trees whilst providing adequate working space for demolition, site preparation and construction. Additional temporary protection of the ground would be provided in the form of heavy-duty track mats, that would allow for additional working and logistical space without compromising tree protection.

9.4 Evaluation of tree constraints

i. Legal

- Prior to commencement it is essential to make a fresh check of tree protection status with Wokingham Borough Council in case additional constraints have been imposed (for example, TPOs and planning conditions).

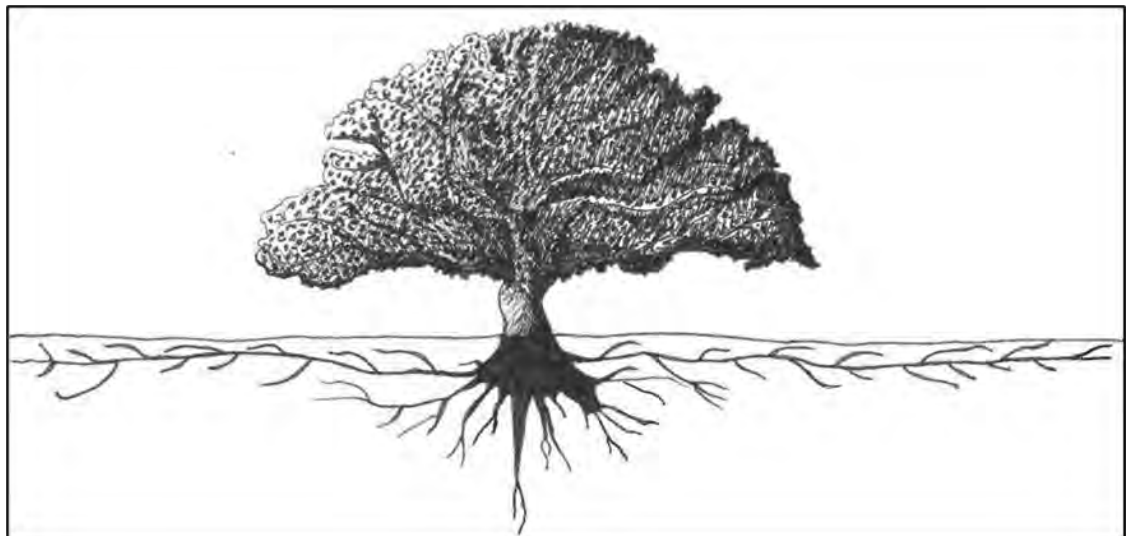
ii. Below ground constraints – Root Protection Areas

- The root systems of trees present a critical constraint which is often overlooked or ignored because it cannot be seen beneath the soil surface. The most valuable part of the root systems for maintaining health and structural



anchorage of trees is mostly located in the upper 600 millimetres of the soil profile. The British Standard uses a formula to calculate these nominal areas on the ground which are referred to as the 'root protection area' (RPA). The RPA is determined by multiplying a factor by the stem diameter depending on the form of the tree (see section 4.6 and Figure C.1 of the Standard). The calculated figure provides a measurement of the radius from the centre of a tree trunk to form a nominal circle; all the ground within this radius is the RPA. This is often quoted in metres squared. RPAs may not be 'offset' to one side unless there is arboricultural justification to do so. The plans in this report show the RPA as an orange polygon.

- Below: Diagram showing typical root morphology of a mature tree growing in homogenous ground conditions



9.4.1 The minimisation of harm to tree roots within the RPAs would be achieved with combination of temporary tree protective fencing and track mats to prevent soil compaction caused by the delivery and storage of materials, and the poisoning of roots by any spillage of cement or other chemicals onto the ground.

- The temporary tree protective fencing and track mats must be installed **prior to commencement of demolition and site preparation**. This involves the installation of fencing etc in the alignments shown on the tree protection plan.



These measures must remain in-situ, undisturbed for the **duration of demolition, site preparation and construction.**

9.4.2 Sunlight, shading and dominance of trees

- The proposed rear extensions do not raise any concerns over or above to existing layout.

9.4.3 Works within Root Protection Areas (RPA) – Summary

- None

9.4.4 Tree pruning – Access facilitation pruning permissible on granting of detailed planning permission

- Tree 26 (Cherry) – Reduce north side of crown by 3.5 metres



10 Conclusions

- 10.1 It is feasible to implement the proposed development with little or no impact to trees, provided that suitable tree-protective methodologies are followed in accordance with this report.
- 10.2 The trees to be retained can be adequately protected by temporary means throughout the process.



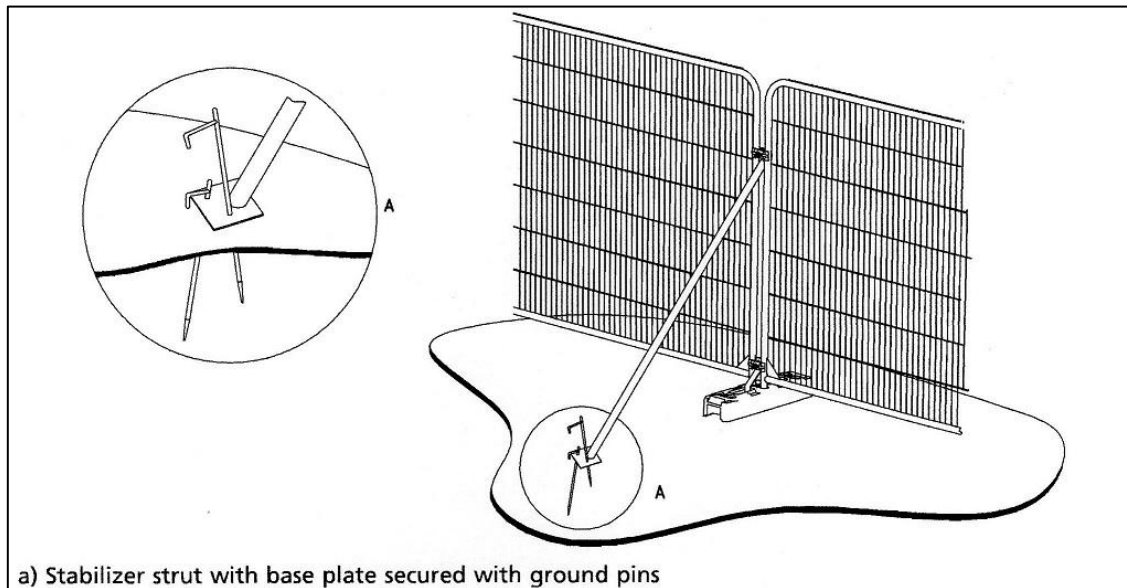
11 Normative References

11.1 The following documents are indispensable in the application of the recommendations in this report:

- British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- British Standard BS3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations'
- Managing Trees During Construction - International Society of Arboriculture (second edition) 2016
- Site layout planning for daylight and sunlight: a guide to good practice (BR209) – Building Research Establishment



- Below: Example of tree protective fencing – Support struts on tree side



- Below: Example of tree protective fencing installed correctly





- Below: Example of temporary heavy-duty track mats installed to prevent soil compaction over tree root protection areas





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Signed:

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Director

October 2025



LEGEND TO TREE SURVEY FORM

Tree number/Tag	Numbered tag fixed to tree or given number on plan where no tag has been used. Given number for groups (G), hedges (H) or shrubs (S). Individual trees will have no tag if located on adjoining land or inaccessible Note: Tags are only used occasionally, to draw attention to a particular tree or trees when they might otherwise be difficult to locate on the ground without a number physically attached to them
Species	Tree species - Common name or botanical name if no common name is in common use
Tree height	Height in metres where measurement is possible using a laser clinometer. Estimated where tree is inaccessible or where it is not possible to see the top and bottom of the tree simultaneously to take a measurement
Stem Dia(s)	Trunk diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level (on the side of the tree where the ground is highest). Where there are multiple stems, measurements are made for each stem
RPA radius	Root Protection Area radius in metres (linear) measured from centre of tree trunk. Formulae apply to multiple stemmed trees with up to 5 stems and trees with more than 5 stems. NOTE: For single stemmed trees the RPA is 12 x trunk diameter up to a maximum of 15 metres. For 'veteran' trees the RPA can be greater than 15 metres
RPA m²	Root Protection Area in square metres. Formulae apply to multiple stemmed trees with up to 5 stems and trees with more than 5 stems. NOTE: For single stemmed trees the RPA is 12 x trunk diameter up to a maximum of 707 metres ² . For 'veteran' trees the RPA can be greater than 707 metres ²
Crown spread	Spread of tree crown (branches) in metres at each cardinal point (NESW) measured from tree trunk using a laser rangefinder. Estimated where inaccessible
1st large branch height above ground	The height in metres on the tree of the lowest major branch and its direction (where relevant)
Canopy height above ground	Headroom - The height above ground in metres of the lowest part of the tree crown / branch ends (where relevant)
Life stage	The estimated stage of life of the tree in relation to its species. e.g. A Silver Birch may be considered 'mature' at 40 years, but Oak may be considered to be in early maturity at the same chronological age.
Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	The condition of the tree in relation to the presence of any notable structural defects or ill-health and any recommendations that may be relevant to good arboricultural management or in relation to a proposed development Note: Sometimes defects in trees such as cavities and splits can be viewed as beneficial because of their ecological value, especially on 'veteran' trees
Estimated remaining contribution	An estimated range of the minimum number of years a tree may make a positive contribution before it falls into decline (senescence). This is recorded as <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years or 40+ years
Category & Sub-category	A qualitative grading. See Table 1 (page 9) of BS5837:2012

Site name: Moyle House, Fleet Hill, Finchampstead Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 23 rd September 2025 Conditions: Clear / dry / still								
Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category & Sub category
				RPA m2							
1	Common Oak	21	1250+	15.00	N 10 E 13 S 13 W 13		4	Mature	Minor dead wood throughout Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	A1
				707							
2	Common Holly	8	100	1.20	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3		1	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	C1
				5							
3	Almond	4	100 100	1.70	N 1 E 4 S 2 W 3.5		1	Mature	Low vigour. Some distal dieback Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Fell to implement development	10+	C1
				9							
4	Common Hawthorn	5	100 30 30	1.30	N 2 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 1		2	Mature	Trunk bifurcated at 0.5 metres. Low vigour Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C1
				5							
5	Common Yew	8	300	3.60	N 5 E 5 S 2.5 W 4		3	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B1
				41							
6	Common Oak	20	650	7.80	N 6 E 8 S 5 W 4		10	Mature	Dense ivy throughout Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	B1
				191							
7	Common Oak	16	500	6.00	N 4 E 5.5 S 5 W 5		2	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	A1
				113							

Site name: Moyle House, Fleet Hill, Finchampstead Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 23 rd September 2025 Conditions: Clear / dry / still								
Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category & Sub category
				RPA m2							
15	Common Holly	12	300	3.60 41	N 4 E 2 S 4 W 4		1	Mature	Trunk bifurcated at 2 metres Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B2
16	Common Oak	21	700	8.40 222	N 10 E 9 S 11 W 7		8	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	A1
17	Common Holly	14	400 175	5.24 86	N 5 E 5 S 3 W 5		3	Mature	Trunk bifurcated at ground level Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	A2
18	Common Holly	14	350	4.20 55	N 2 E 3 S 4 W 4		3	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	A2
19	Crab Apple	4.5	150	1.80 10	N 0.5 E 2 S 3.5 W 3		2.5	Mature	Extensive trunk decay. Low vigour Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	<10	U
20	Crab Apple	4	150 125 100	2.63 22	N 1.5 E 4 S 4.5 W 2		1	Mature	Pronounced lean to south Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	10+	C1
21	Silver Birch	9	300	3.60 41	N 3.5 E 6 S 5.5 W 4.5		0.5	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B1

Site name: Moyle House, Fleet Hill, Finchampstead Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 23 rd September 2025 Conditions: Clear / dry / still								
Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category & Sub category
				RPA m2							
22	Chinese Juniper	15	450 275 275 275 250	8.42 223	N 3 E 3 S 4 W 2		0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B2
23	Chinese Juniper	16	300 300 300 300 300	8.05 204	N 3 E 2.5 S 4 W 3		0	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B2
24	Sycamore	17	275	3.30 34	N 3.5 E 6.5 S 5 W 3		6	Early-mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B2
25	Common Holly	15	300	3.60 41	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4		7	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action 6m from corner of house	40+	A1
26	Prunus 'Kanzan'	3.5	250 150 150	3.93 49	N 4.5 E 7 S 3 W 0.1		1	Mature	Extreme lean to east. Propped Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ Prune back north side of canopy hard by 3.5 metres for access / scaffolding	10+	C1
27	Common Oak	24	1250+	15.00 707	N 13 E 13 S 13 W 13		8	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	A1
28	Common Beech	19	250	7.94 198	N 6 E 8 S 8 W 4.5		1	Mature	7 stems from ground level Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B1

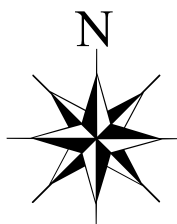
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				RPA m2							
29	Common Hazel	7	200 100 50 50	2.81 25	N 3.5 E 4 S 4 W 4		2	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B2
G1	Dense stand of Holly suckers. Small stem diameters. Up to 7 metres in height. Good condition • No action									20+	C2
G2	Dense stand of Holly suckers. Small stem diameters with occasional stems up to 250 millimetres diameter. Up to 7 metres in height. Good condition • No action									20+	C2
G3 (off site)	Group of predominantly large, mature Cherry Laurel and Holly. Up to 8 metres in height. Good condition • No action									20+	B2
H1	Hedge of Holly. Up to 3 metres in height. Good condition • No action										
H2	Hedge of Cherry Laurel. Up to 4 metres in height. Good condition • No action										

Moyle House, Fleet Hill, Finchampstead,
Wokingham RG40 4LJ
Tree constraints & removals (existing layout)

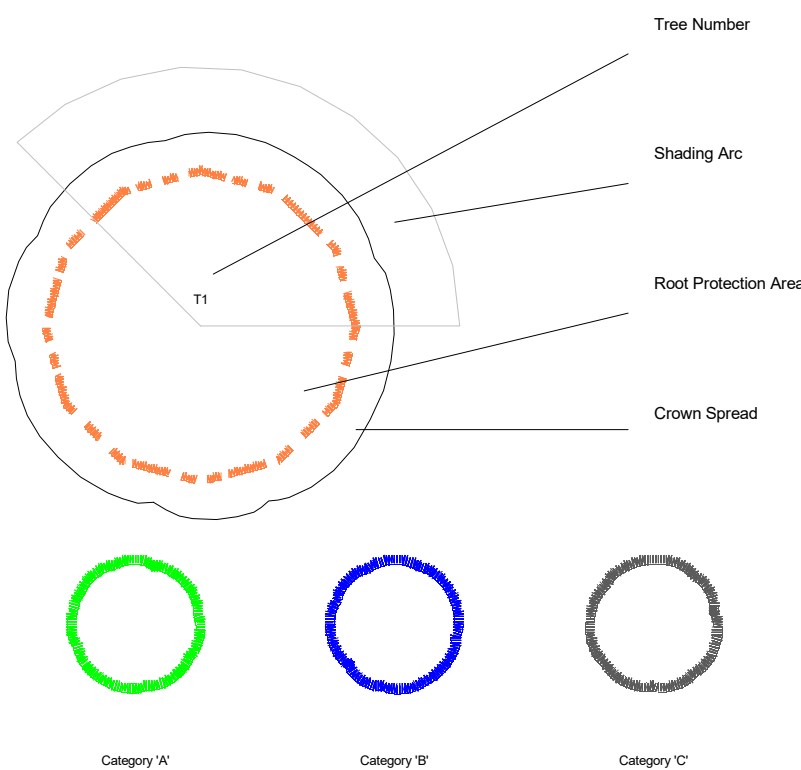
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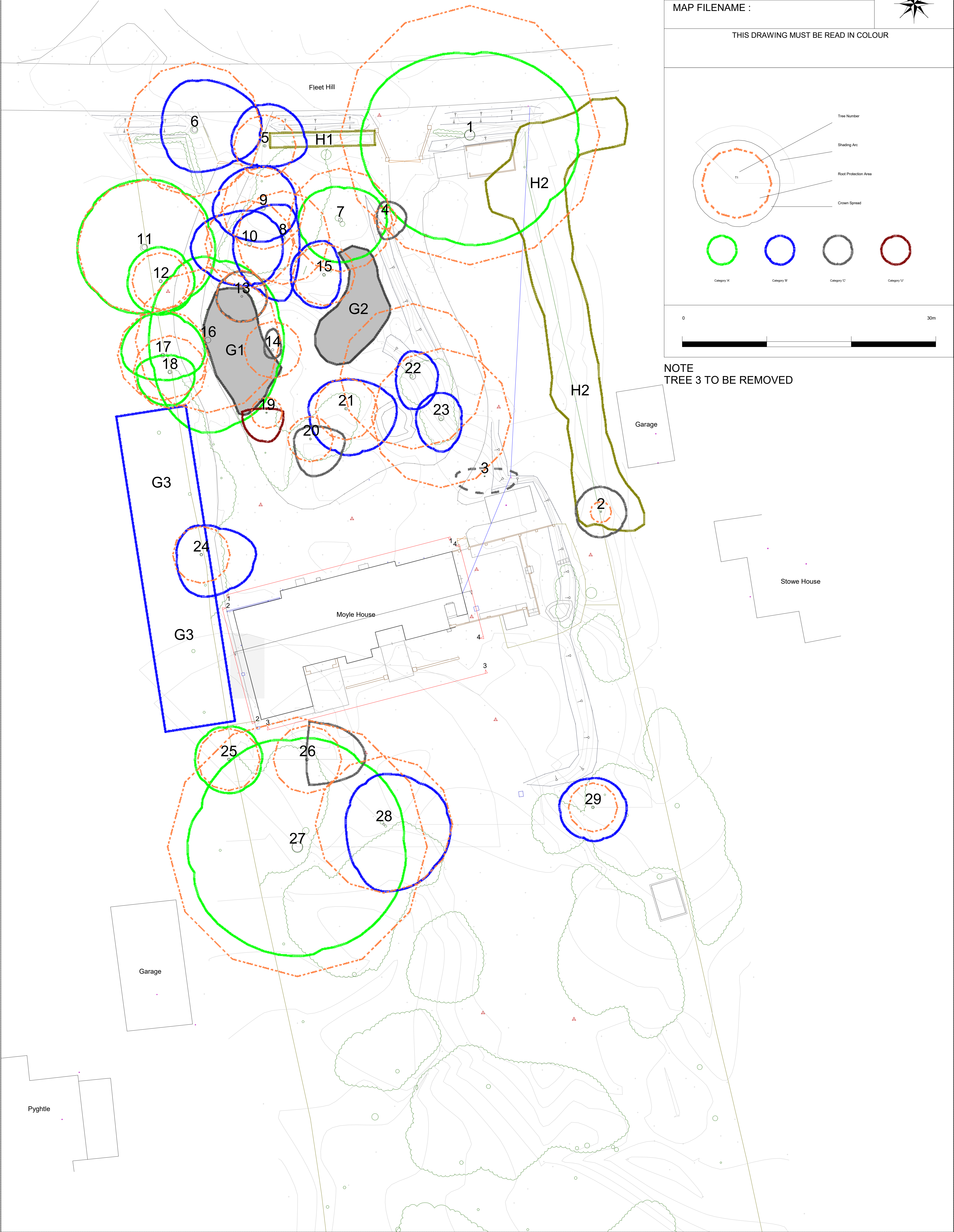
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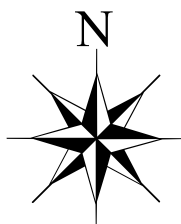


THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN COLOUR

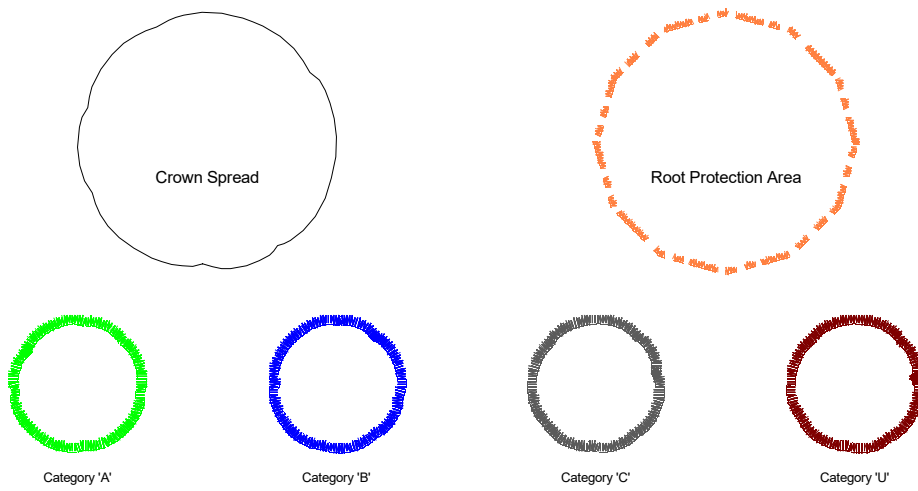


NOTE
TREE 3 TO BE REMOVED





THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN COLOUR



Temporary tree & root-protective construction exclusion zone enclosed with robust fencing in accordance with British Standard BS5837
MUST BE ERECTED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT AND REMAIN IN POSITION UNTIL COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION

Temporary heavy-duty track mats to protect underlying tree roots from soil compaction whilst allowing for adequate working space and scaffolding
TO BE INSTALLED AT SAME TIME AS TREE FENCING FOLLOWING MARKING OUT OF EXTENSION FOOTPRINT

Tree pruning line (tree 26)

Proposed new elements / extensions

