

BS5837 Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Method Statement



The Swan, Basingstoke Road, Three Mile Cross, Reading,
RG7 1AT

Client: Fraser's Retail Ltd

Job Reference: 05108R

Planning Ref: TBC

Consultant: Keiron Hart (BSc Hons, C.Env, F.Arbor.A, MICFor,
MEWI, AARC, APAEWE, VETcert)

November 2024

Contents

1. Executive Summary	3
2. Statutory Protection	5
3. Terms of Reference.....	7
4. The Trees	8
5.1 Site Specific Soils.....	9
5.2 Root Protection Area (RPA) Incursions.....	18
5.3 Tree Pruning & Removal.....	23
5.4 Demolition & Foundations	25
5.5 Surfaces near Trees	31
5.6 Site Service Provision	31
5.7 Ground Level Changes, Landscaping & Soil Remediation	35
5.8 Tree Shading of Proposal.....	39
5.9 Arboricultural Project Supervision	39

Appendix 1 – BS5837 Survey Key	41
Appendix 2 – BS5837 Tree Classification	42
Appendix 3 – BS5837 Survey Data	44
Appendix 4 – Tree Works Schedule	49
Appendix 5 - Tree Constraints Plan	50
Appendix 6 - Tree Protection Plans	52
Appendix 7 - Tree & Services Plan	56
Appendix 8 – Site Photographs	58
Appendix 9 – Limitations	59

1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 Tamla Trees Ltd has been appointed by Fraser's Retail Ltd to provide advice and a report on the arboricultural issues relating to the advised development: *"Extension to existing pub building and revisions to the car park arrangement."*
- 1.2 We surveyed the site in April 2024. The proposal results in the removal of T2 (Ash), T8 (Leyland Cypress), T11 (Ash), TG2 (Magnolia x 2, Goat Willow x 1) and TG4 (Goat Willow x 6). All trees proposed for removal are C Cat trees. These removals are required to deliver the proposed redevelopment and associated extended hard landscape requirements. In addition, T3 (Silver Birch) has been identified for removal on the basis of it being dead (U Cat).
- 1.3 Of the remaining trees there is an existing incursion into the Root Protection Area (RPA) of T1 (Cherry) which is maintained albeit with minor revisions. The extended parking surface encroaches into the RPA of T5 (Cherry) and T7 (Acer) but at such low levels that no special measures are proposed (such as no dig surfacing).
- 1.4 The site is generally open with large areas of existing hard standing and trees which are predominantly located around the periphery of the site. The RPA overspill of TG3 (Leyland Cypress) into the site will be protected with herras fencing and where required temporary ground protection (none proposed currently but to be kept under review).
- 1.5 Services information is not advised but the nature of the proposal (a building extension and changes to car parking) supports the view that there is unlikely to be works likely to impact trees. Service installation guidance is provided at Section 5.6.
- 1.6 The tree issues can be summarised as:
 - 1.6.1 ***Removal of T2 (Ash), T8 (Leyland Cypress), T11 (Ash), TG2 (Magnolia x 2, Goat Willow x 1) and TG4 (Goat Willow x 6).***
 - 1.6.2 ***Installation of hard surfacing within the RPA of T5 (Cherry) and T7 (Acer).***
 - 1.6.3 ***Effective protection of the RPA overspill of TG3 (Leyland Cypress).***
 - 1.6.4 ***Service Works/ Connections.***

1.6.5 *Site operative knowledge of tree protection issues.*

1.6.6 *Soft landscaping to make good.*

1.7 The site is within the [Wokingham Borough Council](#) administrative area.

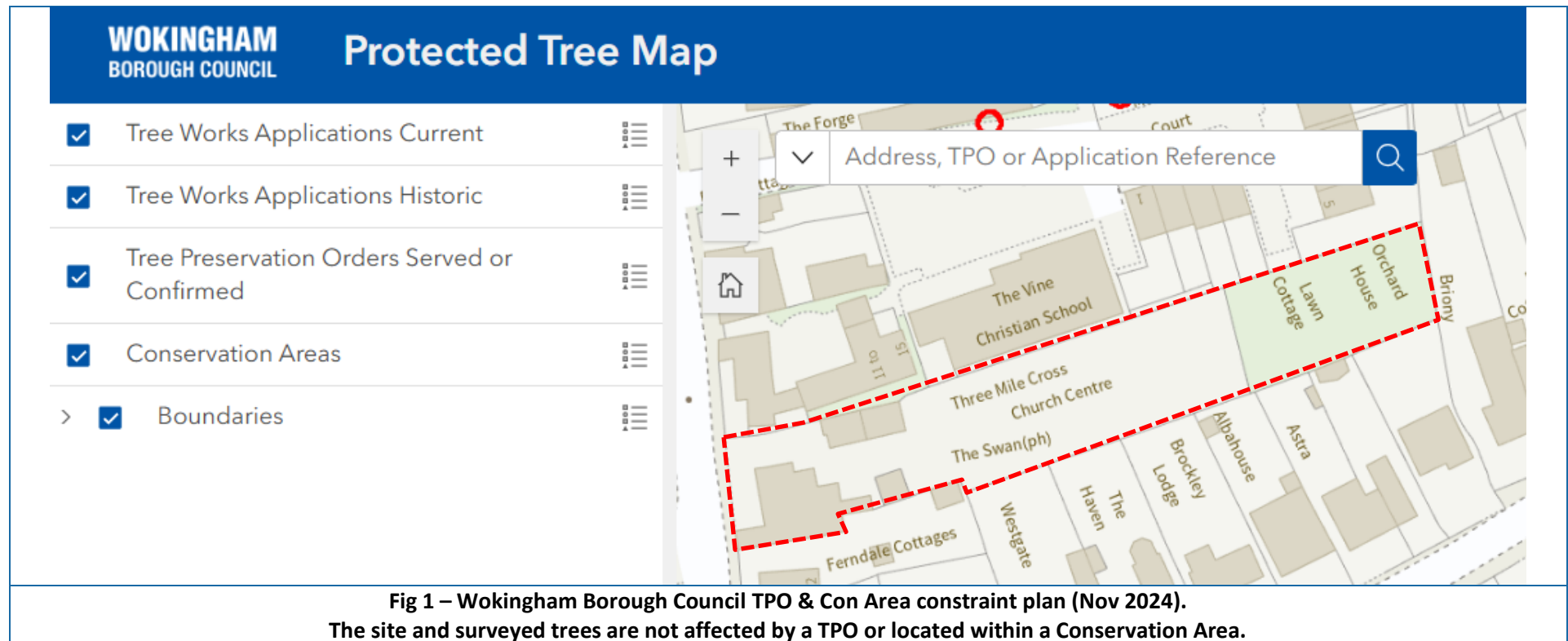
1.8 The site and surveyed trees are not within a Conservation Area or affected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

1.9 This report is based on the client plans ref: Proposed layout Plan (and associated plans) Dr No: 22.475 PL.010 P1 October 2024

2. Statutory Protection

2.1 At the time of writing, we are advised as follows:

Conservation Area Status	
Is the site located within a Conservation Area?	No
Notes: (i) All trees larger than 7.5cm diameter at 1.5m above ground level are subject to regulations within a Conservation Area. Exemptions apply for trees which are dead and dangerous but clarification before any tree works is advised. A notification is required in many circumstances.	
Tree Preservation Order Status	
Are inspected trees subject to a TPO?	No
Type of TPO	Area Individual Group Woodland
TPO Reference	-
Date TPO Made	-
Notes: (i) The type and details of any TPO determine which trees are 'protected'. Exemptions apply for trees which are dead and dangerous but clarification before any tree works is advised. An application may be required before undertaking works. (ii) At the time of writing Wokingham Borough Council web site confirms the site and trees are not within a Conservation Area or affected by a TPO.	



3. Terms of Reference

- 3.1 [BS5837:2012](#) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations'
- 3.2 [BS3998:2010](#) 'Tree work – recommendations'
- 3.3 Arboricultural Associations Approved Tree Work Contractors [List](#)
- 3.4 <https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Help-for-Tree-Owners/Guide-to-Tree-Pruning>
- 3.5 [NJUG 4 – National Joint Utilities Group](#) "Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG 2007" To include [Operatives Hand-out Guidance](#)
- 3.6 Foundation design, tree species water use - [NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near trees](#)
- 3.7 TDAG Trees Planning & Development – [A guide for delivery](#)
- 3.8 TDAG Trees in Hard Landscapes – [a guide for delivery](#)
- 3.9 TDAG Tree Species Selection for Green Infrastructure – [a guide for specifiers](#)
- 3.10 BGS Open-Source Soil Data <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/nercsoilportal/maps.html>
- 3.11 HSE (2014) Avoiding danger from underground services: <https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg47.htm>
- 3.12 Eissenstat & Yanai (1997) The ecology of root lifespan. *Advances in Ecological Research*, 27, 1-60.
- 3.13 Hendricks & Pregitzer (1992) The demography of fine roots in a northern hardwood forest. *Ecology*, 73, 1094-1104.
- 3.14 BRE Digest 412: Desiccation in clay soils.
- 3.15 Matheny & Clark (1998) Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development.
- 3.16 <https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/countryside-parks-and-conservation/trees-hedges-and-grass-cutting/tree-preservation-orders-tpos>

4. The Trees

4.1 The trees can be summarised as follows:

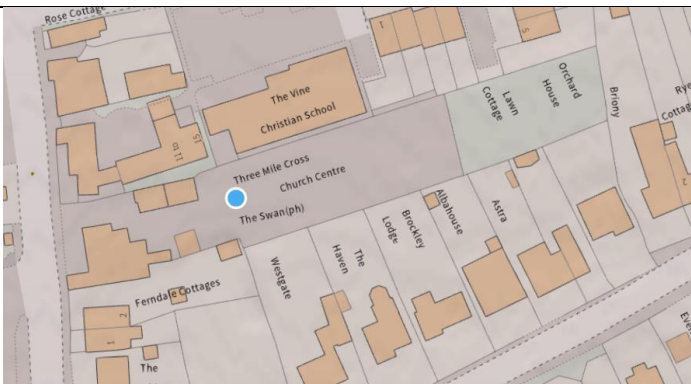
BS 5837 Cat	A	B	C	U
Specific Trees	-	-	T1, T2, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13 TG1, TG2, TG3, TG4 H1, H2 SG1, SG2, SG3	T3
Total Number	None	None	12 trees, 4 tree groups, 2 hedges, 3 tree groups.	1 tree*

*Based on available access.

4.2 There were no hedgerows that qualify for consideration under the 1997 Hedgerow Regulations.

5.1 Site Specific Soils

- 5.1.1 Soil is an important factor in tree growth and the type of underlying soil can impact on successful integration of new developments.
- 5.1.2 A free draining sandy soil containing sand/gravel is likely to lead to water being accessible in the upper horizons during the growing season and available at greater depths and trees will generally be forced to explore a larger volume/ depth on such soils. The structure of such soil also makes compression more difficult (by heavy construction plant), and root penetration is easier for the trees. By comparison, a clay soil is more easily compressed, particularly when wet and compression can have a greater impact on tree health.
- 5.1.3 British Geology Survey (BGS) data indicates the following:

	Soil Description
	Bedrock Deposits: London Clay Formation - Clay and silt. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 56 and 47.8 million years ago during the Palaeogene period.¹ Superficial Deposit (north): None Recorded

Underlying Soil Material contains Clay	Yes
Soil Type increased rooting depth profile?	No
Increased risk of soil compaction due to soil type	Yes

¹ <https://webapps.bgs.ac.uk/lexicon/lexicon.cfm?pub=LC>

- 5.1.4 All comments regarding soils should be verified with onsite geotechnical investigations and laboratory testing with foundation depth and design undertaken by a structural engineer comment regarding soils should be verified with onsite geotechnical investigations and laboratory testing with foundation depth and design undertaken by a structural engineer in accordance with the requirements of NHBC Chapter 4.2.
- 5.1.5 BS5837 indicates: 4.6.2 *“The RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution.”* It advises at Section 4.6.3 That any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of a number of site-specific factors.
- 5.1.6 BS5837 recognises that the root morphology of trees may be affected by a number of factors and in certain situations the plotting of RPA’s will deviate from the circle to reflect site specific considerations. It is our experience that to consider structures such as driveways, houses and garages as areas trees cannot utilise for rooting (and to then modify RPA plotting where they exist within an identified RPA) is too simplistic and not aligned with how trees actually utilise soil.
- 5.1.7 Within around 3 to 4m of the base of mature trees there will generally be a structural root system providing both support and the main structure/ root architecture for smaller roots to originate. These larger roots have the very real capacity to be influence by any significant structures (footings, roads to adoptable standard construction etc) where there may be a physical obstruction close to them and this can affect root morphology in such locations. In addition to this there will generally be a noticeable increase in structural rooting to the southwest of mature trees in the UK to reflect the prevailing wind direction, particularly where a tree may be isolated/ open grown increasing its wind exposure. Root growth and location will also be influenced by the presence of other trees, structures sheltering trees etc all of which can combine to affect the shape and location of a structural root system.

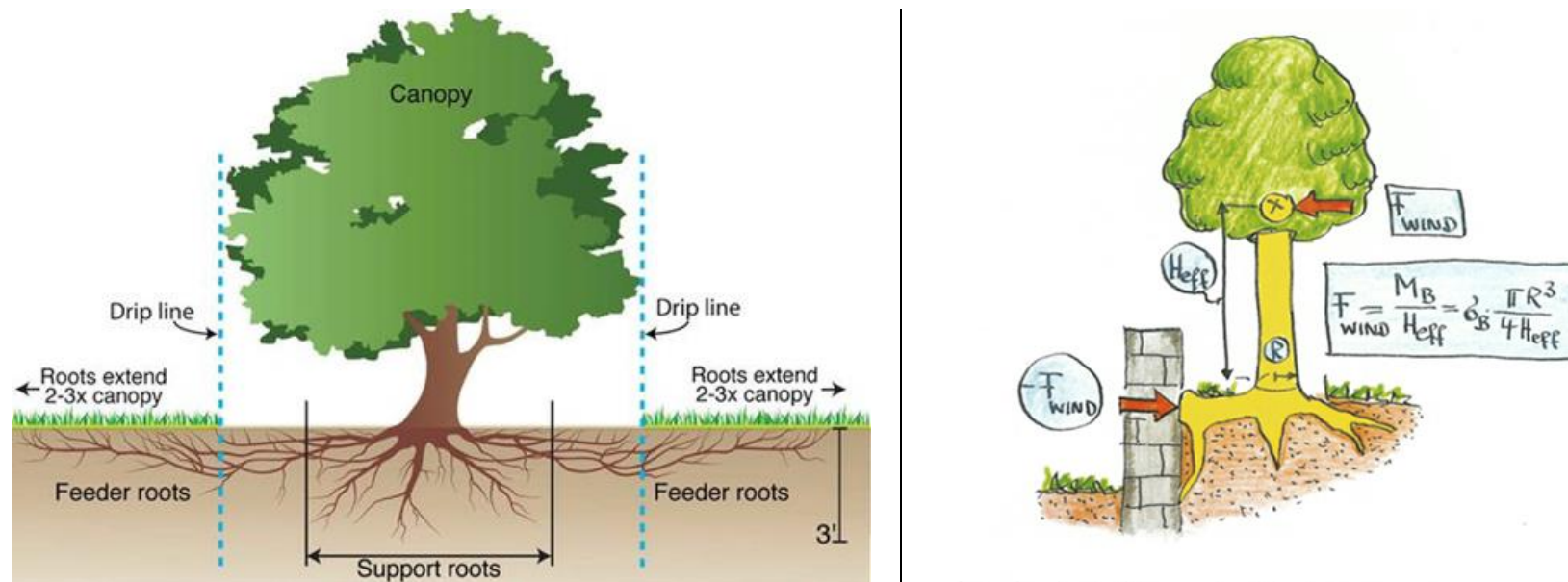


Fig 2 – Open grown trees or those with minimal obstructions close to their stems will have a network of structural roots supporting feeder/ fine root growth beyond (above left). In certain situations, root morphology can be affected by structures close to the main stem (above right: Mattheck).

- 5.1.8 Beyond the structural (and generally permanent) root system will be a network of smaller roots which in turn subdivide to fine roots. Fine roots will also be found throughout the root system (i.e. both close to and distant from a tree) to maximise soil resource uptake and reflect underlying soil conditions. Some larger roots (>25mm and sometimes much larger) can extend away from this area and remain permanent particularly where there may be a constant supply of water (such as a broken downpipe on a building some distance away) which encourages a roots development. Generally, the smaller roots (<10mm and particularly fibrous roots) outside of the immediate structural root plate can be considered to be in a state of constant change. They will grow seasonally, and tree roots generally grow at night. Small fibrous roots are also mostly short lived (ranging from anything

between 10 days to over a year²). The cyclical death and decay of roots releases both nitrogen and carbon into the soil and is an important part of soil nutrient cycling process. The extent and location of the trees fine root system reflects a trees resource requirement (as resources are removed from certain areas of the soil and exploited in others) as well as the resource capacity required to form such a fibrous root system. Fine roots produced near the soil surface tend to live longer than those deeper in the soil³. The fine root system shows species variation and will also vary in depth (depending on species dynamics and underlying soil conditions). Adopted highways generally have a footing that extends < 0.5m and most UK residential properties have footings in the range of 0.5-1.5m depth.

² Eissenstat & Yanai (1997) The ecology of root lifespan. *Advances in Ecological Research*, 27, 1-60.

³ Hendricks & Pregitzer (1992) The demography of fine roots in a northern hardwood forest. *Ecology*, 73, 1094-1104.

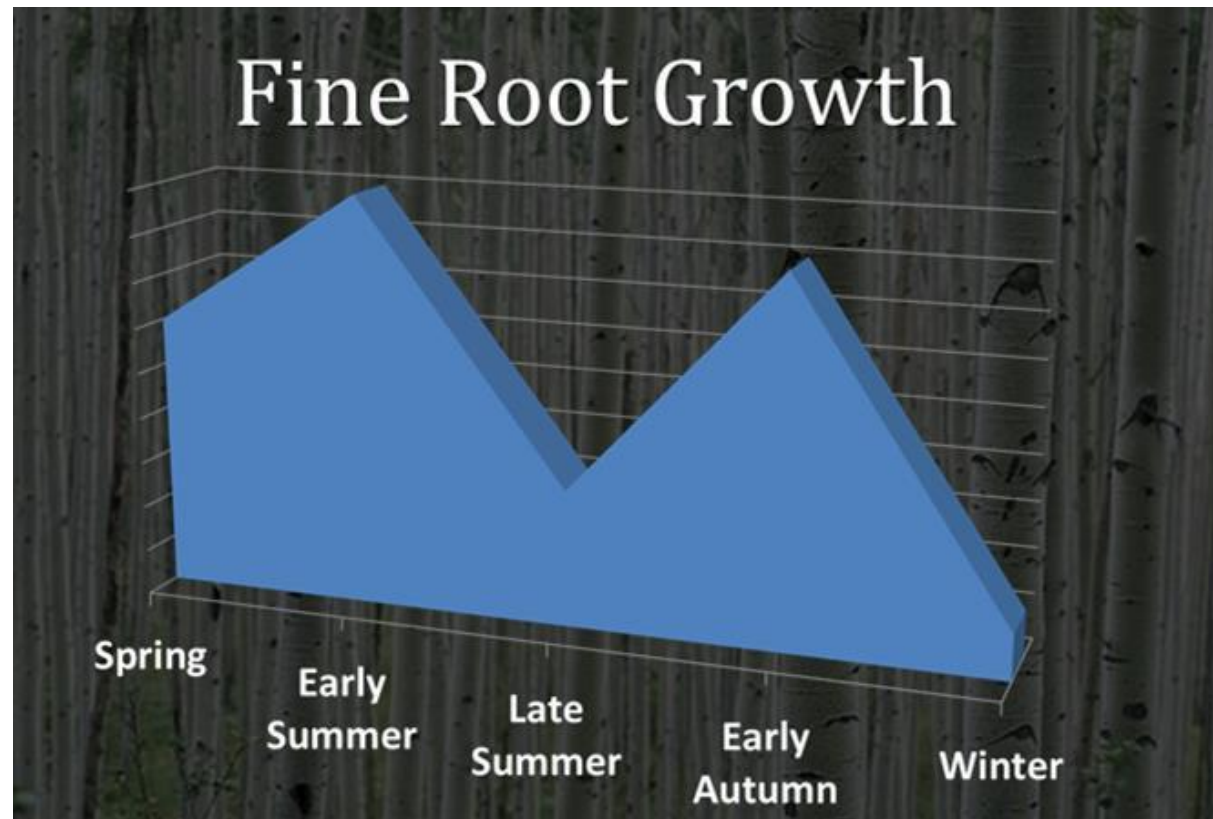


Fig 3 – Fine root growth is (generally) seasonal peaking in late spring and again in early autumn but dying back in winter dormant periods when photosynthetic production ceases. This is an important part of the soil nutrient cycle and demonstrates that a static RPA as calculated by BS5837 is a ‘simplistic’ view of the tree rooting dynamic. (Image Source: Tamla Trees)

- 5.1.9 The fine root system shows species variation and will also vary in depth (depending on species dynamics and underlying soil conditions). Adopted highways generally have a footing that extends < 0.5m and most UK residential properties have footings in the range of 0.5-1.5m depth. Trees will easily root below these depths, and this is evidenced by the fact that every year in the UK there are thousands of tree related subsidence cases.

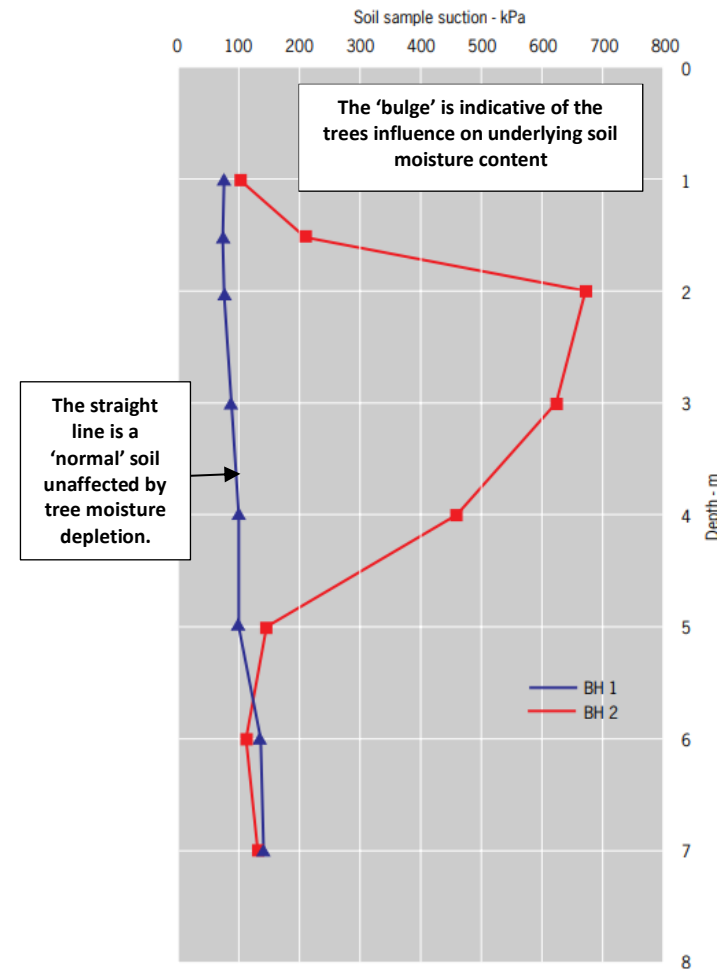
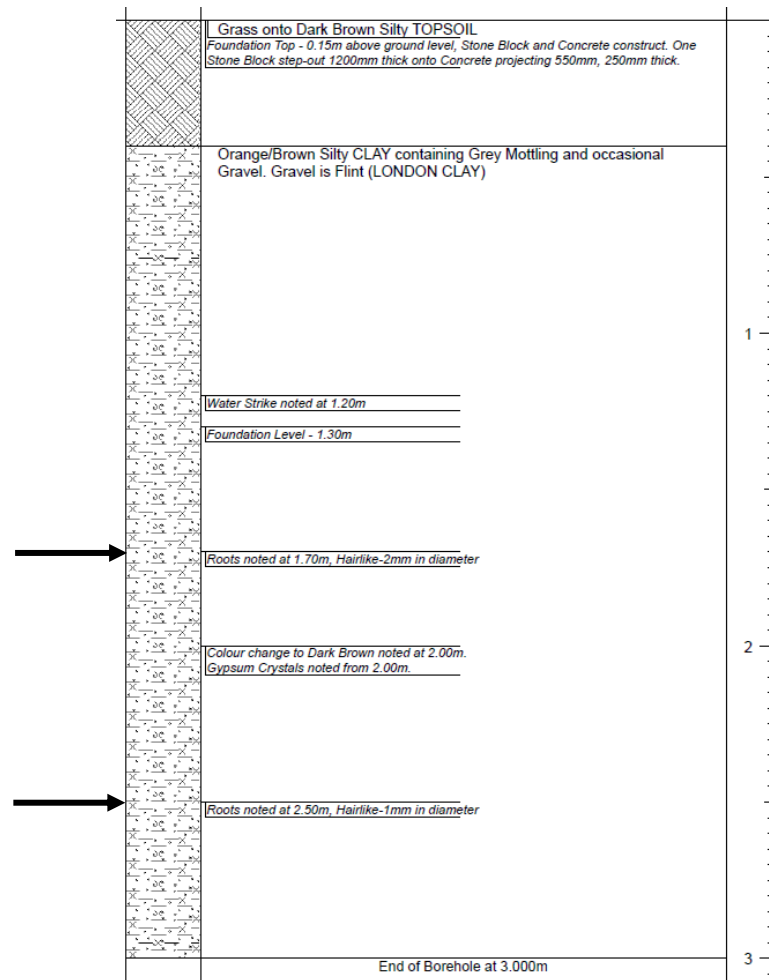


Fig 4 – Borehole log 10m from mature Oak tree on clay soil detailing fine roots to depths of 2.5m indicated with arrows (Source: Tamla Trees project) and annotated soil moisture depletion by trees showing a peak influence at 2m and extending to 5m (above right)

5.1.10 Against this backdrop rooting information seeking to manipulate RPA shapes to account for the presence of houses, garages etc outside of the immediate zone of structural rooting (3-4m) is not considered appropriate. Unless ground obstructions are present within the immediate structural rooting area or to such a depth as to nullify potential fine root growth (below basements or retaining wall step changes in levels for example) Tamla Trees Ltd will show RPA's in a circular fashion but seek to maximise the quality and positioning of specified tree protection measures and encourage ground treatments (such as mulching – see Section 5.7). **Clients and developers must implement these measures for them to be effective. A failure to protect trees during the development process adversely affects soil and roots. Symptoms may not present themselves for a number of years following the development as the tree(s) enter a spiral of potentially irreversible decline.**



Fig 5 - Manion's spiral of tree decline for Norway Spruce (modified by Mrkva 1993)

5.1.11 BS5837 Section 4.6.3 Site Specific Assessment:

Section	Consideration	Site Specific Comments
4.6.3 (a)	<i>the morphology and disposition of the roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures, and underground apparatus);</i>	Of the trees to be retained there is a chance of minor root deflection/ distortion in the upper soil levels by the existing car park surface, but these are likely relatively subbase, and the trees will easily root below, particularly on a London Clay soil.
4.6.3.(b)	<i>topography and drainage;</i>	The site is relatively level with no adverse topographical features likely to impact drainage. The eastern end of the site was noted to be slightly wet during our survey, but this appears a long-standing relationship and is well away from surveyed tree RPA's and proposed works.
4.6.4.(c)	<i>the soil type and structure;</i>	- Soil is indicated by the BGS as Clay. This reduces soil aeration and increases risk associated with potential ground compaction. This risk is reduced by the protection measures detailed within this report. In this case proposed protective fencing will be full specification scaffold frame fencing to reflect the extent of works on site and limited operating space for demolition and construction activities. - It should be noted that Clay is present. Detailed foundation design and further comment on soil is deferred to the project structural engineer. Tree protection and ground protection measures (if required/ to be kept under review) detailed in this report will only be effective if these are instated immediately prior to all site works and maintained for the duration of the works. These must be briefed to all contractors, so they understand their purpose. On this project it is only a minor area of herras fencing to ensure the integrity of RPA overspill into the site from TG3 (Leyland Cypress). This is on the basis that the site has an existing car park area allowing material storage and operative movement with little risk to retained trees which are generally to the periphery of the site/ under 3rd party ownership.

4.6.4.(d) *the likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age, condition and past management.*

- There is an existing (surface) RPA incursion for T1 (Cherry) which is maintained – no special measures are therefore proposed.
- There is a minor new incursion into the RPA of T5 (Acer) and T7 (Cherry). This is to form the expanded parking.
- The new incursions are so minimal that a 'no dig' surface is not proposed. The implementation of a no dig surface for such minor areas would create level tie in issues and escalated costs disproportionate to the potential impact.
- This view is enhanced further by the fact *Acer* spp show good to intermediate tolerance to root disturbance with *Prunus* showing an intermediate tolerance. London Clay is a nutrient dense soil and the majority of the root systems of these trees are unaffected by the extended surfacing works. ⁴
- **On the basis that the tree protection measures are installed prior to any on site activity and maintained for the duration of the works there should be a minimal impact on the retained trees.**

⁴ Costello & Jones (2003) – Reducing Infrastructure Damage by Tree Roots.

5.2 Root Protection Area (RPA) Incursions

5.2.1 The following incursions into the RPA's of trees to be retained have been identified:

BS 5837 Cat	A	B	C	Summary
RPA Incursion	-	-	-	Existing Surface Removal Works – None proposed.
	-	-	TG3	Access – The site will be accessed over a long-standing hard standing access and wide-open areas well away from trees. Scaffold frame tree protection is installed to prevent movement towards retained tree RPA's (TG3).
	-	-	-	Demolition – No buildings advised to be removed. Any existing lightweight structures will be removed by hand and accessed over existing hard surfacing.
	-	-	-	Construction/ Footings – There are no incursions into the RPA of retained trees for the proposed building development footprints.
	-	-	T5 & T7	Surfacing – Where indicated on the TPP replacement surfacing will encroach into the RPA of T5 & T7. As detailed at 5.1.11 and 5.2.2. These are to minimal levels considered well within the tolerable thresholds for the species. As a result, a no dig surface is not proposed.
	-	-	-	Site Storage – The existing car park provides ample space for site storage/ welfare provision well away from retained trees. This approach removes pressure on retained trees.
	-	-	-	Services – Services drawings have not been provided. The electric car charging ports (x2) are outside the RPA of T1 (Cherry) and the likely connection will be from the west (existing building direction) which places any excavation works outside the RPA also. The extended building is envisaged to tie into the existing building service connections. No additional
	-	-	-	

				and new drainage information is advised for the extended car park surface area, but the small level of new spaces/ surface suggests that new drainage excavations are unlikely. The general principles of NJUG 4 – National Joint Utilities Group “Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG 2007” should be adhered to. Special guidance (overview) on hand digging is included within this report for any service excavation which may be required within the RPA. All new manhole chambers must be located outside the RPA of any retained tree. Contractors (demo & construction) must be made aware of this requirement. A condition for the provision of full services detail is expected and a copy of the tree constraints plan/ tree protection plan should inform their arrangement/ planning. Landscaping (Soft) –All making good must be with BS3882 compliant topsoil raked out by hand. See Section 5.7 for further details. We encourage the use of mulch below the canopies of retained trees. Further comments on soft landscaping works are outside the scope of this report. Note: Scope exists for significant tree enhancement/ canopy cover increase to the east of the site. Further details and comments on the provision of landscaping are outside the scope of this report, save for general overview advice contained at Section 5.7.
--	--	--	--	--

5.2.2 The following RPA incursions are recognised:

Tree Number	RPA Total (Sqm)	Existing Incursion (Sqm)	As % of trees RPA	Proposed Incursion (Sqm)	As % of trees RPA	Difference +/-
T1	55	17	31%*	-	-	0
T5	23	0	0%	0.3	0.1%	+0.1%
T7	9	0	0%	0.9	10%	+10%
Increase in RPA covered		Decrease / No change in RPA covered				

Note: *Existing & maintained

5.2.3 It is recognised that BS5837 recommends all structures be placed outside the RPA of retained trees: 5.3.1 *The default position should be that structures (see 3.10) are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the tree(s) (see Clause 7). If operations within the RPA are proposed, the project arboriculturist should: a) demonstrate that the tree(s) can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA; b) propose a series of mitigation measure.*

5.2.4 It is considered in this instance that there is 'overriding justification' on the basis that the T1 incursion is an existing one (maintained) and that at 0.1% (T5) and 10% (T7) there is likely a minimal impact from the proposed hard surface/ parking relative to the RPA's of these trees.

Tree & Development Risk Indicator

Λ

- **Note:** This level of risk is a visual guide only and is only relevant if all advised tree protective measures are put in place prior to any on site activity and maintained for the duration of the works.
- There is a **LOW** level of risk based on the advised proposed works.
- **Note:** Only on-site testing can confirm the local soil conditions below foundation level, but available information suggests the presence of a soil with a high CLAY content.

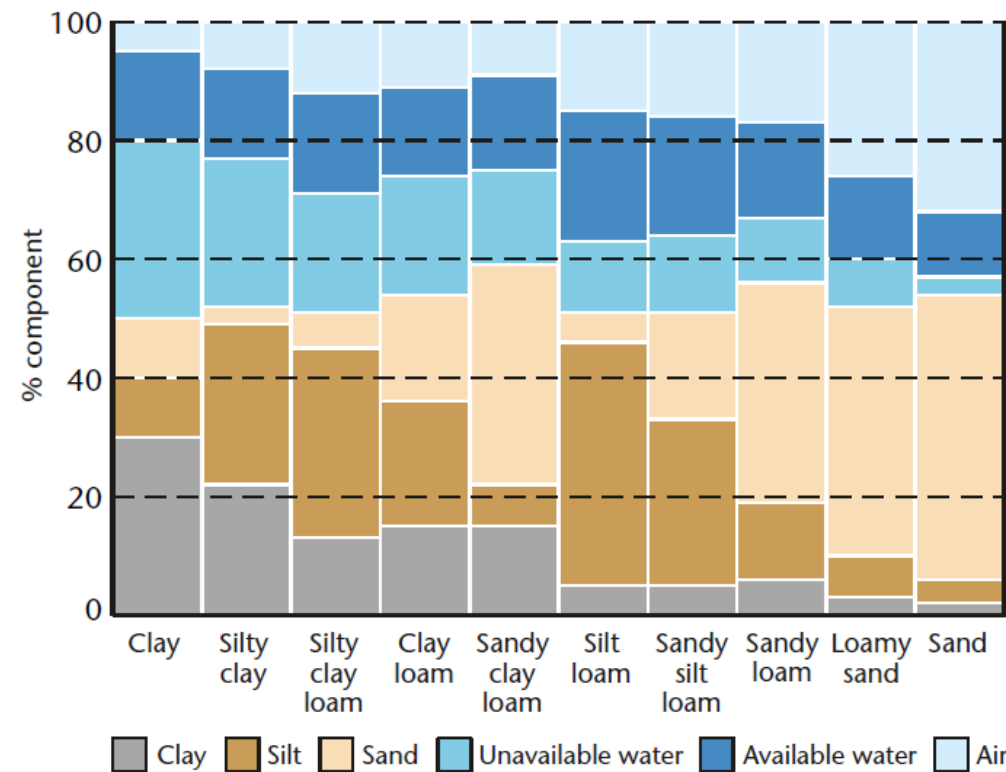


Fig 6 – Diagram showing the typical particulate composition and air/ water content at field capacity for mineral soil types⁵ The variation in soil type has a direct bearing on the potential impact of adverse construction techniques (such as soil compaction) as well as overall root system morphology & development. Clay soils tend to have shallower rooting as moisture remains readily available while soils containing free draining gravel and sand can encourage deeper rooting based on reduce soil bulk density and greater seasonal variations in moisture availability.

⁵ Forestry Commission (2005) The Influence of Soils and Species on Tree Root Depth

5.3 Tree Pruning & Removal

- 5.3.1 The proposal results in the removal of T2 (Ash), T8 (Leyland Cypress), T11 (Ash), TG2 (Magnolia x 2, Goat Willow x 1) and TG4 (Goat Willow x 6). All trees proposed for removal are C Cat trees. These removals are required to deliver the proposed redevelopment and associated extended hard landscape requirements. In addition, T3 (Silver Birch) has been identified for removal on the basis of it being dead (U Cat).
- 5.3.2 The trees to be removed are C Cat trees and a single U Cat tree. They are of limited overall condition and wider amenity provision. Scope exists for replacement planting Further comment on this is outside the scope of this report.

Tree Surgery

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Tree Works	BS Cat

Proposed Removal

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Tree Works	BS Cat
T1	Cherry	Remove to facilitate proposed development	C1
T3	Silver Birch	Remove to facilitate proposed development	U
T5	Acer	Remove to facilitate proposed development	C1
T7	Cherry	Remove to facilitate proposed development	C1

- 5.3.3 **Birds** - In the event future tree works are required to be completed between 1st March & the 31st of July (inclusive) a due diligence check for nesting birds must be completed before work starts in order to comply with the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. This check should be recorded in the Site-Specific Risk Assessment. If active nests are found work should not take place until the young have fledged.

5.3.4 **Bats** – It should be noted that in England and Wales, the relevant legislation is the Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981) (as amended); the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000; the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (NERC, 2006); and by the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (2010).

Tree Pruning Indicator							
^							
- Periodic pruning of overhanging/ low branches may be needed but pruning as a direct result of the proposed works is likely to be minimal given the spatial location of the trees relative to the proposed works. Note: This is an indicative assessment. All and any future works should be undertaken in accordance with BS3998 (Tree Works), and we recommend the use of Arboricultural Association approved contractors.⁶							

5.3.5 Please note that this is not a health and safety assessment report and that vigilance for the emergence of any fungal pathogens is advised. The site is a commercial property, and a formal process of repeat health and safety (tree) inspections is advised to discharge legal responsibilities.

⁶ <https://www.trees.org.uk/ARB-Approved-Contractor-Directory>

5.4 Demolition & Foundations

5.4.1 All tree protection will be installed prior to any on site activity. The proposed tree protection procedure can be summarised as follows:



Stage 1

- Complete tree removal works.
- Install BS5837 Tree Protective Fencing (TG3) and Temporary Ground Protection (if required) (See Appendix 6).
- Brief all contractors on purpose of tree protection.



Stage 2

- Remove any existing lightweight structures by hand and over existing hard surfaces.
- Undertake service connections works (car port x 2).
- Complete development works.

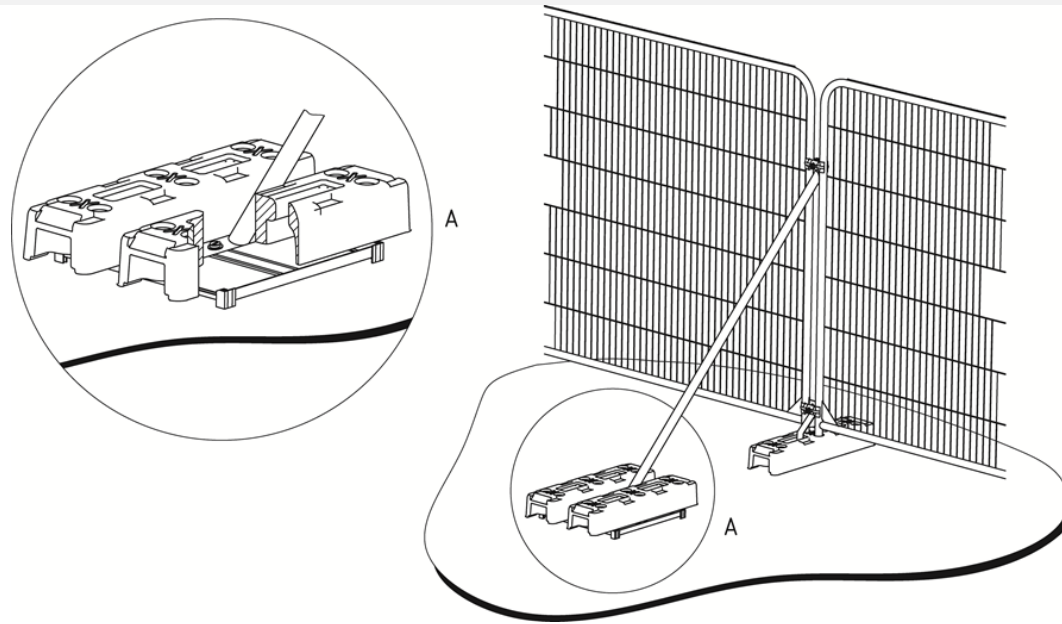


Stage 3

- Protection remains in place for complete development cycle.
- Removed prior to soft landscaping.
- BS3882 compliant topsoil imported and raked out where required to 'make good'.
- Undertake soft landscaping (to include mulch below trees where possible).

5.4.2 High quality BS5837 compliant fencing will be installed **prior to any on-site development activity.**

Tree Protection



Overview

- Feet fence specification given low level of works and position of TG3 relative to main working areas.
- Note: To be marked with signs (inset) and purpose to be briefed to all ground workers.
- Maintained for duration of the build.

Threat Level to Retained Trees

LOW

5.4.3 All internal tree protection must be appropriately signed to ensure that all site operatives know its purpose.



e: info@tamlatrees.com w: tamlatrees.com o: 01252 811 233
Tamla Trees Registered England & Wales Companies Act 2006 Reg No: 08815629

Fig 7 – Professional grade weatherproof tree protection signs no smaller than 297 x 420 mm (A3) should be placed on protective fencing.

5.4.4 Any unforeseen incursions should be over temporary ground protection (to be kept under review). The specification of ground protection should reflect the movements across it. An overview of this is provided below:

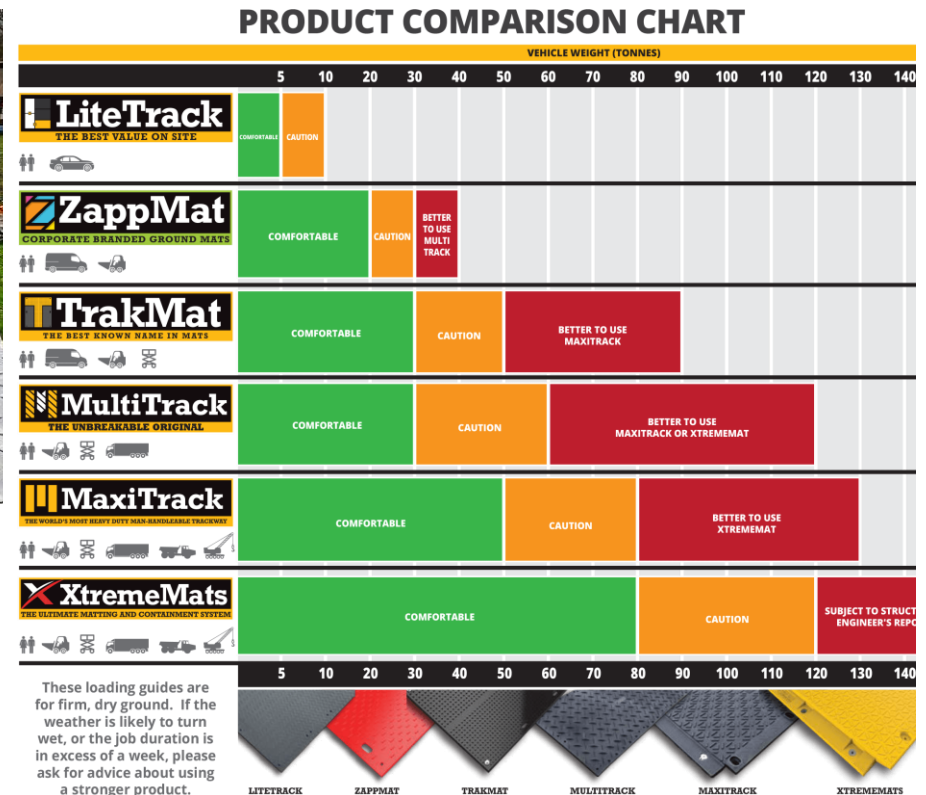


Fig 8 – Overview of ground protection. The contractor must ensure the specification is suitable for the works (overview of this above right). To be installed where hard surfacing is not already in place prior to any on site construction activity within RPA's.



Fig 9 – Temporary ground protection is an effective way of allowing access through the RPA of retained trees. It must be installed prior to any on site activity and maintained for the duration of all works to be effective. Above left Tamla Trees project ground protection in place and above right being removed following the completion of site works. (Note: depending on the length of time it is in place it will adversely affect underlying grass ground cover which will need reseeded/ turfed accordingly)

5.4.5 **Site Manager/ Consultant Sign Off:** At this point a site inspection is required to confirm the appropriate tree protection measures have been completed.

Date of Inspection	Compliance with Tree Protection Plan?			
	Yes		No	
Rectification Actions (insert notes)				
Site Manager Signature:				
Print Name:				
Arboricultural Consultant Signature:				
Print Name:				

**SITE TREES ARE NOW ADEQUATELY PROTECTED AND DEMOLITION/ CONSTRUCTION
ACTIVITY CAN COMMENCE**

5.5 Surfaces near Trees

- 5.5.1 Two areas of extended surfacing relative to retained trees are proposed (as well as the existing incursion for T1 which remains). Due to issues of levels and feathering in it is not proposed to implement a no dig surface for such small incursions.

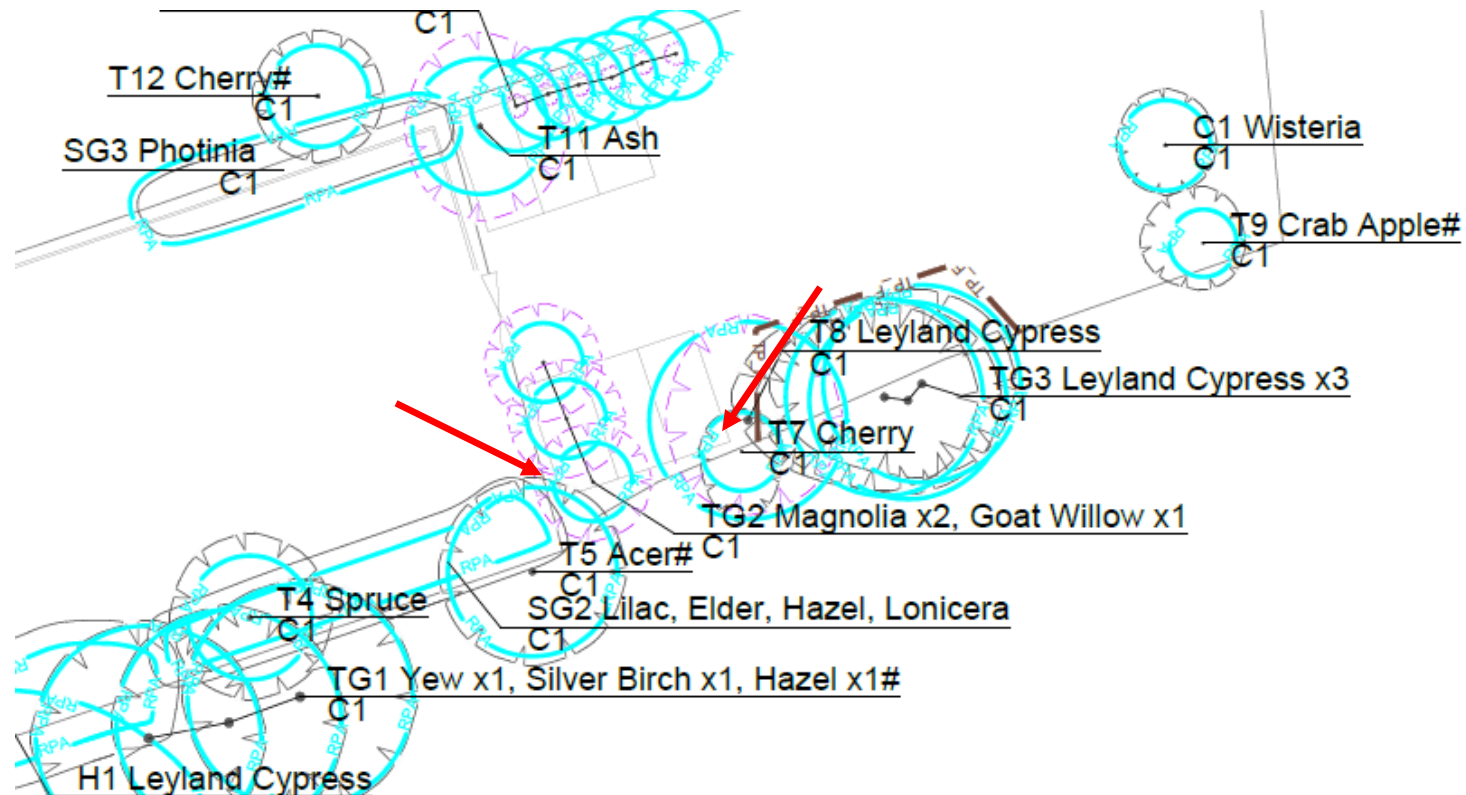


Fig 10 – New surface incursions relative to tree RPA's are minimal and as such a no dig surface is not proposed.

5.6 Site Service Provision

5.6.1 Service information has not been provided. The 2 car ports (electric) are likely accessed from the west (away from retained trees) and located outside the RPA of T1. No new drainage installations for the extended car parking are advised. All services should be designed outside the RPA where possible and no manhole/ chambers should be located within the retained tree RPA. Where further excavations are required, these will be undertaken by hand if within the RPA of retained trees.

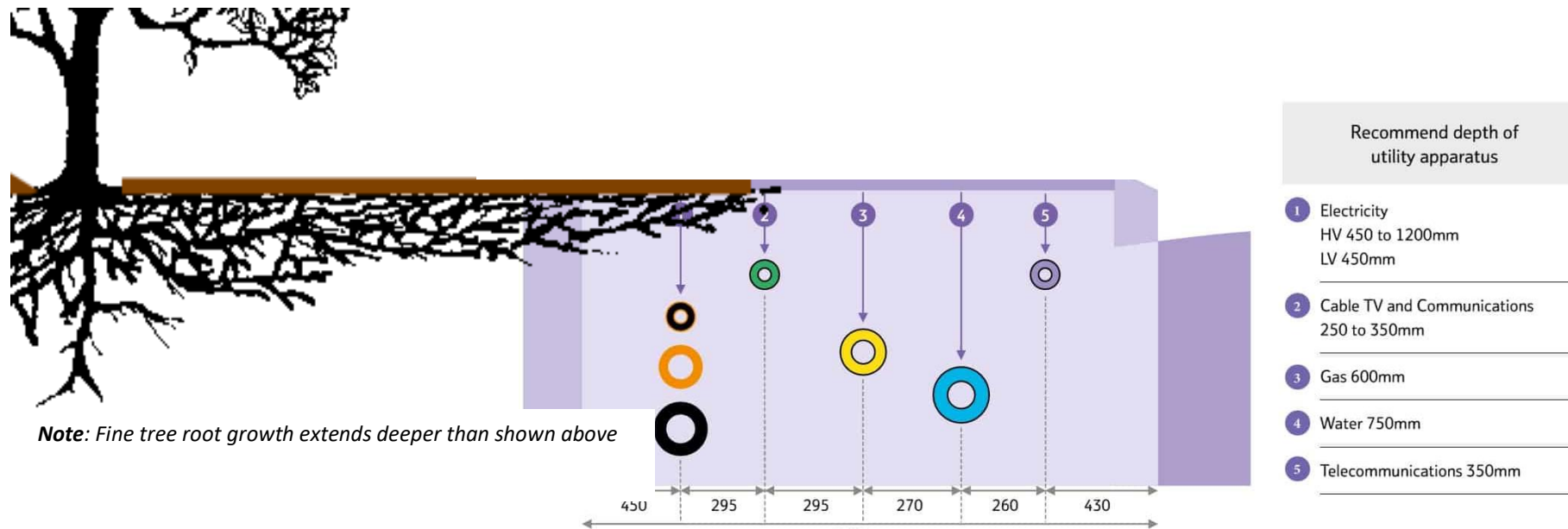


Fig 11 – Annotated service installation depth drawing (source: Thorne & Derrick). Service installations occupy the same soil volume/ depth where the greatest level of tree roots will likely be found. It is envisaged that services will connect with existing ones present on site serving the existing building.

5.6.2 **Soakaway** – No new soakaways are proposed within the RPA of retained trees.

5.6.3 **Services** - Any activity to excavate within the RPA (not currently indicated – for information) has the capacity to cause root damage and should be hand dug in accordance with the principles detailed as follows:

PLEASE NOTE THIS OPERATION HAS AN ELEVATED CAPACITY TO CAUSE DAMAGE TO TREE ROOTS

5.6.4 **Planning the excavation:** A 'toolbox talk' will spot mark and agree the locations and working practices. In the event tree roots (multiple &/or roots >25mm in diameter) are encountered work will stop and progress with hand tools only. Please note this process should also be utilised for the excavation of the leading edge of the expanded lower ground floor/ terrace area with an inspection of all uncovered roots prior to any tanking/ wall construction to ensure no significant roots from t1 have been adversely affected.

 Narrow Face Spade & Hand Trowel	 Stiff Hand Brush	 Hi Vis Paint (for spot marking roots)	 Hessian (to wrap exposed roots)	 Duct Tape (to secure hessian)
---	---	--	--	---

Fig 12 – Advised tools/ materials which should be available for all excavation works within RPA

- 5.6.5 Digging around tree roots is a skill and operatives must proceed with caution. Once a root is located it is often necessary to use a combination of hand tools and a stiff hand brush to track and 'trace' the roots location. Spot marking roots >25mm with spray paint is advised. **All roots >25mm in diameter will be retained. Please also note that retention of all roots where possible (including fibrous ones) is advised.**
- 5.6.6 **How deep?** – The excavation need only be as deep as the relevant service to be installed requires. **WARNING:** Breaking the ground has the potential to uncover services/ destabilise adjacent structures etc. Some general advice from the HSE can be found [here](#).
- 5.6.7 **Root Wrapping/ Protection:** In the event the footing works expose any roots >25mm in diameter these must be wrapped or protected with a covering of soil if left exposed overnight or for longer than any single 4-hour period before backfilling following service install.

Root Wrapping		
		Overview
		- Any exposed roots >25mm should be wrapped in hessian (example left) if exposed overnight or for any 4-hour period. - Spot marking with spray paint to highlight locations also advised. - Alternatively, roots can be covered over with topsoil to maintain moisture retention. - Example Tamla Trees project on London Plane (left).
Threat Level to Retained Trees		HIGH

5.7 Ground Level Changes, Landscaping & Soil Remediation

- 5.7.1 Surface ground level changes are addressed in Section 5.5. All further 'making good' will be with BS3882 compliant topsoil raked out by hand (to no more than 100mm depth within any tree RPA) and then seeded/ planted as appropriate. Further comments on full landscaping details are beyond the scope of this report.



Fig 13 – All 'making good' topsoil will be BS3882 compliant and raked out by hand to no greater depth than 100mm.

- 5.7.2 We encourage the use of composted bark mulch below tree canopies where possible to aid water retention and increase soil microbial activity. This is particularly relevant to mature retained trees.

Mulching



Overview

- *Circular area edged to 50-100mm depth to stop mulch from 'creeping' on to surround lawn.*
- *Composted mulch then spread around below tree by hand – no need to lift or remove underlying grass.*
- *Mulch topped up annually/ as required.*
- *Positive benefits for mulched trees*

Threat Level to Retained Trees

LOW

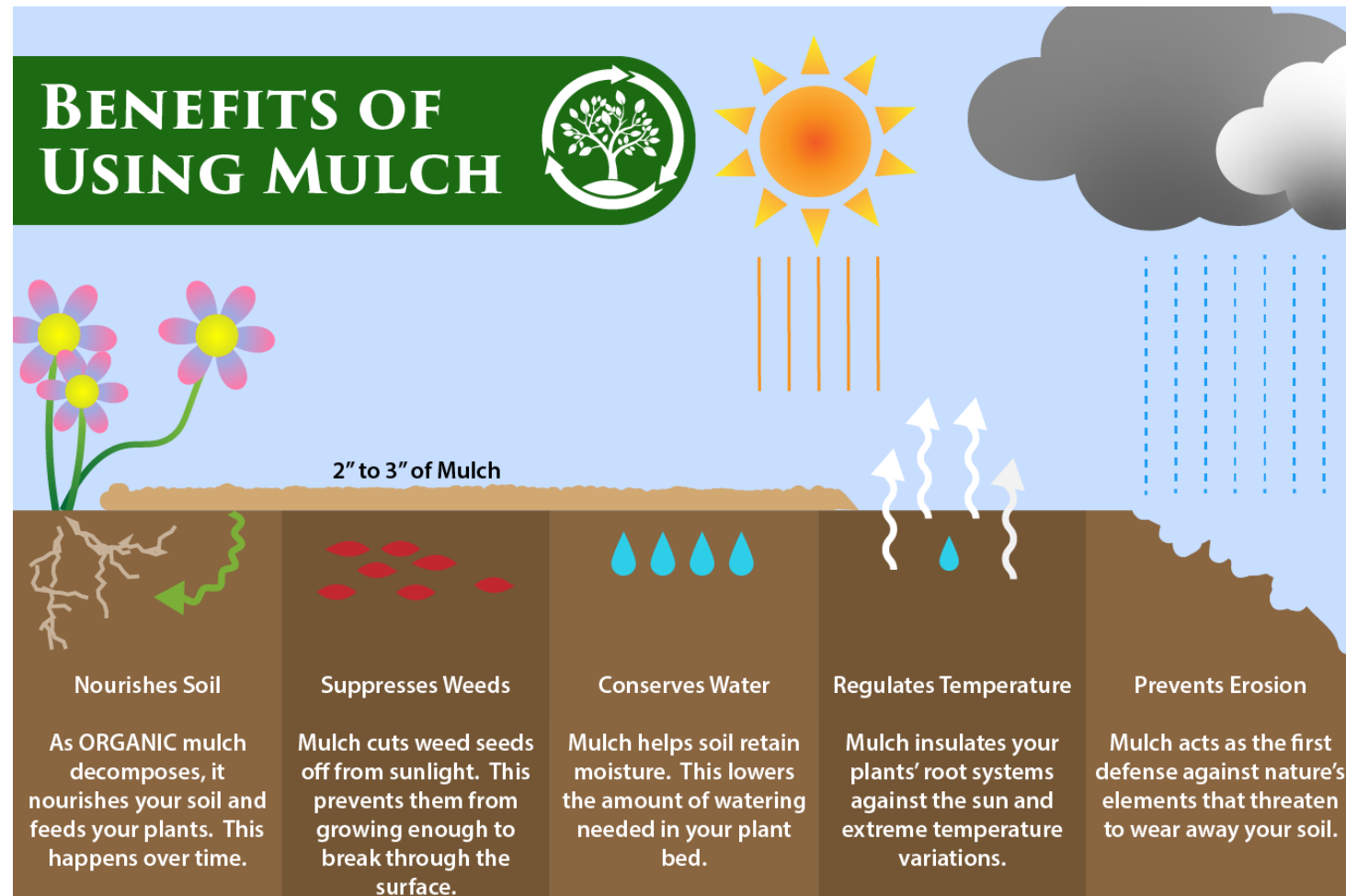


Fig 14 – Benefits of Mulch (Image Source 1st Stop Landscape Supply (US))

5.7.3 Where soft landscape planting occurs within the RPA of retained trees, we advise the use of small pot sizes and plug planting where possible to minimize the risk of root disturbance.

Plug and Pot Planting		
	Overview • <i>Within 1.5m of retained trees planting should be with plug stock (left)</i> • <i>Small plant pot sizes <3l utilised for new planting in further areas.</i> • <i>Hand dug planting holes.</i> • <i>Top dressed in compacted bark mulch/ soil as appropriate.</i> • <i>Watered weekly May – September during season 1 & 2.</i>	
	Threat Level to Retained Trees	LOW

5.8 Tree Shading of Proposal

5.8.1 The number and orientations of trees relative to the proposal is such that shading is not identified as an issue on this project.

5.9 Arboricultural Project Supervision

- 5.9.1 Most damage to trees on developments sites is caused inadvertently and to ensure continued protection during development a system of site monitoring is normal.
- 5.9.2 Basic checks will be undertaken as the construction phase progresses to ensure that protective fencing remains intact and ensure the proposed works close to trees are completed in accordance with this report. Any unforeseen issues can be identified and discussed with the consulting arboriculturalist before any damage to trees occurs.
- 5.9.3 This approach allows a strong working relationship with the site manager/ construction staff to identify issues that may affect retained trees and ensure they are addressed before they escalate.
- 5.9.4 After each site inspection is completed, a formal record will be sent to the local authority. On this basis we would advise the following inspection regime:

Visit Detail	Date	Status
1st Site Inspection Attend site once tree protection is in place. Inspect/ Toolbox talk with site operatives regarding tree protection measures but prior to any on site works. Update local authority on findings.	TBC	Incomplete
Final Site Inspection Final site visit to confirm that no damage has been done to retained trees/ identify any remedial actions in the event damage has occurred. Assess any required tree surgery following construction. Update local authority and project team on findings.	TBC	Incomplete

Note: Actual visit dates subject to change/ confirmation depending on project program.

Appendix 1 – BS5837 Survey Key

BS 5837 Cat	Description
A	Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (> 40 years)
B	Those trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (> 20 years)
C	Those trees of low quality and value: currently in an adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (> 10 years)
U	Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years, and which should, in the current context, be removed regardless of development (< 10 years)

Note: Subcategories are denoted in the tree survey data (A1, B1, C2 etc.). You are referred to BS5837 for further detail if required.

Tree No.	T (tree), G (group), H (hedge), W (woodland) + Ref No.
Species	Common Name
Ht (m)	Measured height in metres
DBH (m)	Diameter at 1.5m above ground level
No of stems	An indication of the trees form @1.5m (1 = single stem, m/s = multi-stemmed)
Branch Spread	In m to cardinal points
Cr Ht Clearance (m)	Overall height of lowest branches from the ground level on side of proposed development
Life Stage	Young, Semi-Mature, Early Mature, Mature, Over-Mature
General Observations	Observations on the condition of the tree(s)
Tree Work Specification	Proposed tree works in accordance with BS3998
BS Cat	See above
Life Exp	Estimated remaining contribution in years.
RPA Radius(m)	Radius of the trees Root Protection Area measured from the trunk to the edge of the RPA circle in metres

Appendix 2 – BS5837 Tree Classification

The classification of trees is undertaken during the survey to inform decisions as they relate to designs and retention/ removal. The ‘value’ of a tree in terms of its visual amenity is subjective and the full condition of a tree may not be apparent given access and other site-specific factors. If a tree is proposed for retention in many respects its BS category is irrelevant. We encourage the retention of all trees where the design realistically allows this with the exception of U cat trees (as these are usually ‘defect’ trees). There should not be a presumption that all C category trees can or should be removed. Generally, A & B Category trees are those of greatest value to a development and designs should be manipulated to retain these where possible. Further detail on classification of trees is contained at Section 4.5 of BS5837. Some selective extracts are detailed below:

4.5.2 *The purpose of the tree categorization method, which should be applied by an arboriculturist, is to identify the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring.*

4.5.5 *When determining the appropriate category for any given tree, group, or woodland (see 4.4), the arboriculturist should start by considering whether the tree falls within the scope of category U. Assuming that it does not, the arboriculturist should then proceed on the presumption that all trees are considered according to the criteria for inclusion in category A. Trees that do not meet these criteria should then be considered in light of the criteria for inclusion in category B. This process should be repeated, as required, until the appropriate quality or value assessment is reached.*

4.5.6 *Trees of generally high quality and/or value which have a defect or defects that do not reduce their retention span below the suggested 40-year threshold, should be placed in category A, i.e. they should not be downgraded as a result of minor imperfections. **Tamla Trees Note:** We do not apply a simple >40 = Cat A approach as many trees will have retention values in excess of 40 years but not be considered Cat A.*

4.5.11 *The tree survey might identify the presence of veteran trees on the site. The implications of their presence on the use of the surrounding land should be assessed at the earliest possible stage of the design process. Where such trees are to be retained, particular care should be taken in the design to accommodate them in a setting that aids their long-term retention.*

Please note assessments are made based on available access and factors can affect full inspections (3rd party tree location, extensive basal undergrowth, Ivy etc). This survey is not a full health and safety inspection although obvious defects (where noted) will be identified.

BS5837 Table 1 is shown on the following page and provides detail on the relevant categorisation. Elements of this remain subjective and if a tree is shown for retention its category is somewhat irrelevant as we consider all trees should be afforded the same value/ protection if to be retained.

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- 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 (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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 landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Appendix 3 – BS5837 Survey Data

Tree No.	Species	DBH (m)	No of Stems	Ht (m)	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Age Class	Life Expect	Cr Ht (m)	Observation	Recommendations	RPR (m)
					N	E	S	W							
T1	Cherry	0.35	1	8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	C1	Mature	10 to 20	2	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect. Some canopy thinning evident.	No works	4.2
T2	Ash	0.5	1	14	5	5	5	5	C1	Mature	10 to 20	3	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect. Vigilance for Ash Dieback advised.	Remove to facilitate proposed development	6
T3	Birch (Silver)	0.25	1	6.5	2	2	2	2	U	Mature	<10	3	Dead stem, further dead Silver Birch within H1.	Remove	3
T4	Spruce	0.22	1	8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	C1	Early mature	20 to 40	1.7	Establishing tree with Ivy on lower stem.	No works	2.6
T5	Acer	0.3	1	11	4	4	4	4	C1	Mature	20 to 40	3	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect. Extensive Ivy. Magnolia & Persian Ironwood below.	No works	3.6

Tree No.	Species	DBH (m)	No of Stems	Ht (m)	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Age Class	Life Expect	Cr Ht (m)	Observation	Recommendations	RPR (m)
					N	E	S	W							
T6	Willow (Weeping)	0.9	1	9	5	5	5	5	C1	Mature	20 to 40	2	Large lower trunk and regrowth of topped tree.	No works	10.8
T7	Cherry	0.14	1	7.5	1.8	1.8	3	1.8	C1	Early mature	20 to 40	2	Small tree leaning on fence.	No works	1.7
T8	Cypress (Leyland)	0.35	1	9	4.5	4	4	3.5	C1	Mature	20 to 40	1.7	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect.	Remove to facilitate proposed development	4.2
T9	Apple (Crab)	0.12	1	3	2.4	1.8	2	2.7	C1	Early mature	20 to 40	2	Small ornamental.	No works	1.4
T10	Willow (Goat)	0.13	1	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	C1	Early mature	20 to 40	0.5	Recently heavily reduced.	No works	1.6

Tree No.	Species	DBH (m)	No of Stems	Ht (m)	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Age Class	Life Expect	Cr Ht (m)	Observation	Recommendations	RPR (m)
					N	E	S	W							
T11	Ash	0.24	1	8	4	3.8	4	3.2	C1	Early mature	10 to 20	3	Previous poor pruning. Exposed wound southern side. Vigilance for Ash Dieback advised.	Remove to facilitate proposed development	2.9
T12	Cherry	0.18	1	4	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	C1	Early mature	20 to 40	2	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect.	No works	2.2
T13	Cherry	0.2	1	4.6	3	3	3	3	C1	Early mature	20 to 40	2	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect.	No works	2.4
TG1	Yew x 1, Silver Birch x 1, Hazel x 1	0.4	1	10	5	5	5	5	C1	Mature	20 to 40	2	3rd party trees with no access to fully inspect. Yew larger.	No works	4.8
TG2	Magnolia x 2, Goats Willow x 1	0.14	1	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	C1	Mature	20 to 40	0.6	Small trees. Magnolia offers flowering amenity but are small.	Remove to facilitate proposed development	1.7

Tree No.	Species	DBH (m)	No of Stems	Ht (m)	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Age Class	Life Expect	Cr Ht (m)	Observation	Recommendations	RPR (m)
					N	E	S	W							
TG3	Cypress (Leyland) x 3	0.35	1	9	4	4	4	6.5	C1	Mature	20 to 40	1.7	3rd party trees with no access to fully inspect.	No works	4.2
TG4	Willow (Goat) x 6	0.16	1	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	C1	Early mature	20 to 40	0.5	Recently heavily reduced.	Remove to facilitate proposed development	1.9
C1	Wisteria	0.16	1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.2	C1	Mature	20 to 40	0.2	Included as unusual to see one trained as a standard.	No works	1.9
H1	Cypress (Leyland)	0.25	1	7	6.5	6	4	4	C1	Mature	20 to 40	1.6	3rd party topped screen/hedge planting. Includes elements of Silver Birch.	No works	3
H2	Cypress (Leyland)	0.16	1	4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	C1	Mature	20 to 40	1.6	3rd party topped screen/hedge planting.	No works	1.9

Tree No.	Species	DBH (m)	No of Stems	Ht (m)	Crown Spread				BS Cat	Age Class	Life Expect	Cr Ht (m)	Observation	Recommendations	RPR (m)
					N	E	S	W							
SG1	Prunus spp	0.14	1	3.5	2	1.5	2.2	1.5	C1	Mature	20 to 40	1.7	Close grown previously topped 3rd party trees. Wisteria present.	No works	1.7
SG2	Lilac, Elder, Hazel, Lonicera	0.1	1	3.5	2	2	2	2	C1	Mature	20 to 40	0.4	Close grown neglected amenity planting.	No works	1.2
SG3	Photinia	0.06	M/S	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	C1	Mature	20 to 40	0.2	Managed hedge.	No works	0.7

Appendix 4 – Tree Works Schedule

Tree Surgery

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Tree Works	BS Cat

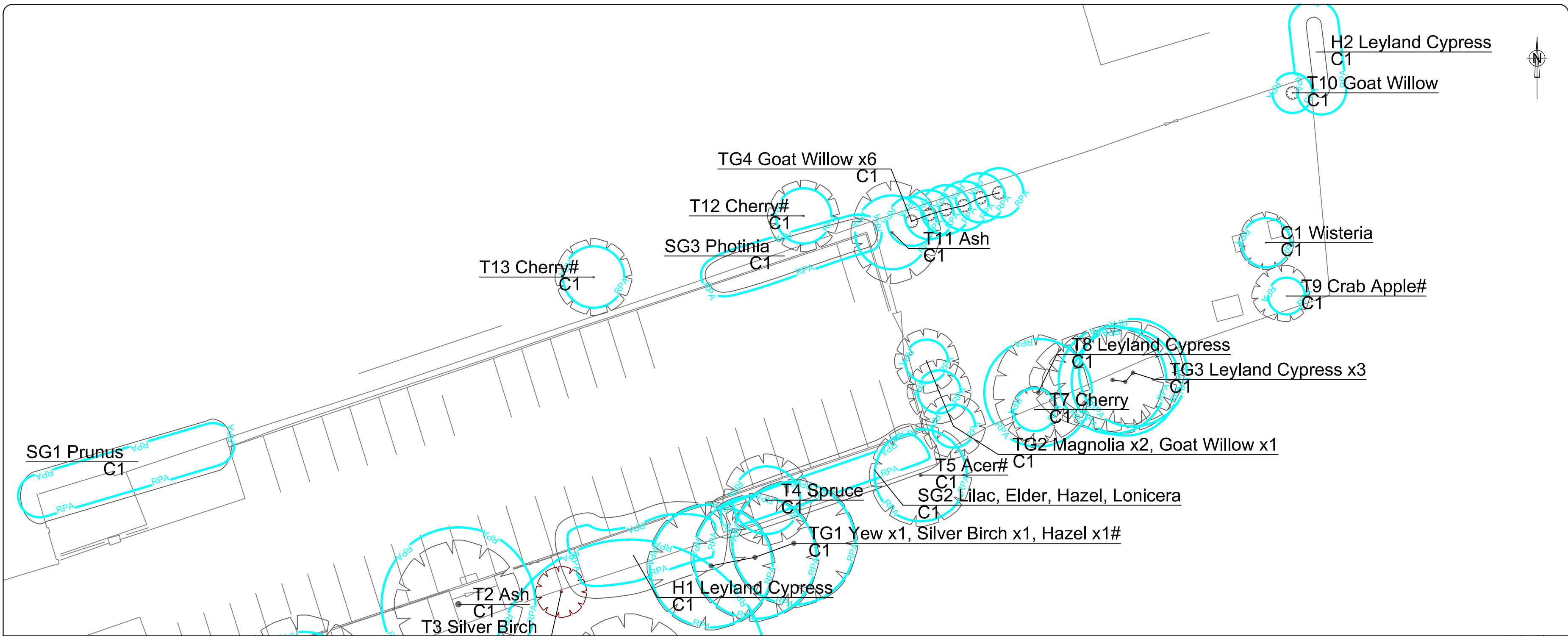
Proposed Removal

Tree No.	Species	Proposed Tree Works	BS Cat
T1	Cherry	Remove to facilitate proposed development	C1
T3	Silver Birch	Remove to facilitate proposed development	U
T5	Acer	Remove to facilitate proposed development	C1
T7	Cherry	Remove to facilitate proposed development	C1

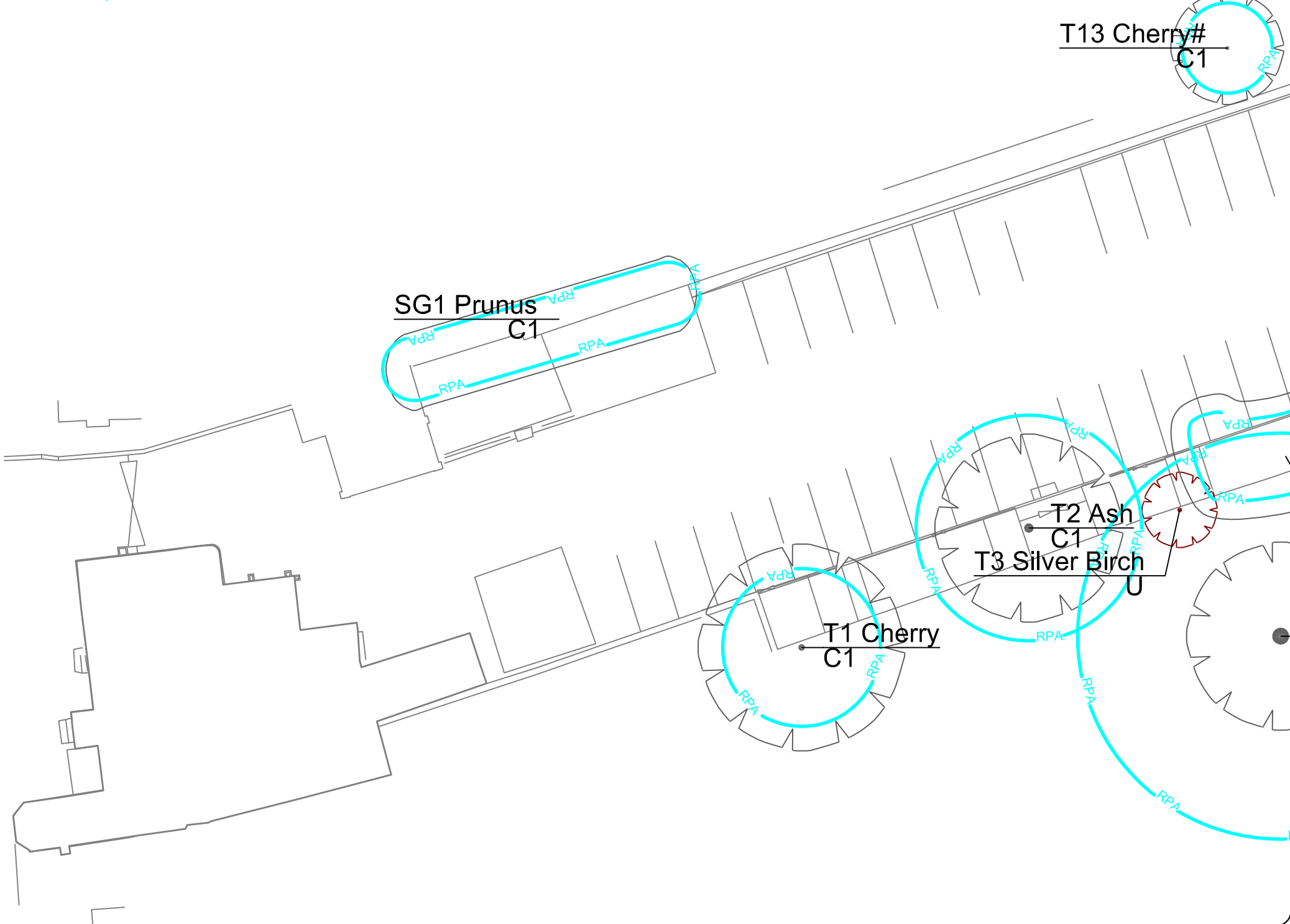
NOTE: All tree works to be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree work - Recommendations'.

NOTE: We recommend using Arboricultural Association approved contractors who can be sourced [here](#)

Appendix 5 - Tree Constraints Plan



Tree No	Species	DBH	Height	Age Class	Life Exp	Observations	BS Cat	RPR
T1	Cherry	0.35	8	Mature	10 to 20	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect. Some canopy thinning evident.	C1	4.2
T2	Ash	0.5	14	Mature	10 to 20	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect. Vigilance for Ash Dieback advised.	C1	6.0
T3	Birch (Silver)	0.25	6.5	Mature	<10	Dead stem, further dead Silver Birch within H1.	U	3.0
T4	Spruce	0.22	8	Early-mature	20 to 40	Establishing tree with Ivy on lower stem.	C1	2.6
T5	Acer	0.3	11	Mature	20 to 40	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect. Extensive Ivy. Magnolia & Persian Ironwood below.	C1	3.6
T6	Willow (Weeping)	0.9	9	Mature	20 to 40	Large lower trunk and regrowth of topped tree	C1	10.8
T7	Cherry	0.14	7.5	Early-mature	20 to 40	Small tree leaning on fence.	C1	1.7
T8	Cypress (Leyland)	0.35	9	Mature	20 to 40	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect.	C1	4.2
T9	Apple (Crab)	0.12	3	Early-mature	20 to 40	Small ornamental.	C1	1.4
T10	Willow (Goat)	0.13	3.7	Early-mature	20 to 40	Recently heavily reduced.	C1	1.6
T11	Ash	0.24	8	Early-mature	10 to 20	Previous poor pruning. Exposed wound southern side. Vigilance for Ash Dieback advised.	C1	2.9
T12	Cherry	0.18	4	Early-mature	20 to 40	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect.	C1	2.2
T13	Cherry	0.2	4.6	Early-mature	20 to 40	3rd party tree with no access to fully inspect.	C1	2.4
TG1	Yew x1, Silver Birch x1, Hazel x1	0.4	10	Mature	20 to 40	3rd party trees with no access to fully inspect. Yew larger.	C1	4.8
TG2	Magnolia x2, Goat Willow x1	0.14	5	Mature	20 to 40	Small trees. Magnolia offer flowering amenity but are small.	C1	1.7
TG3	Cypress (Leyland) x3	0.35	9	Mature	20 to 40	3rd party trees with no access to fully inspect.	C1	4.2
TG4	Willow (Goat) x6	0.16	3.7	Early-mature	20 to 40	Recently heavily reduced.	C1	1.9
C1	Wisteria	0.16	2.1	Mature	20 to 40	Included as unusual to see one trained as a standard.	C1	1.9
H1	Cypress (Leyland)	0.25	7	Mature	20 to 40	3rd party topped screen/ hedge planting. Includes elements of Silver Birch.	C1	3.0
H2	Cypress (Leyland)	0.16	4	Mature	20 to 40	3rd party topped screen/ hedge planting.	C1	1.9
SG1	Prunus spp	0.14	3.5	Mature	20 to 40	Close grown previously topped 3rd party trees. Wisteria present.	C1	1.7
SG2	Lilac, Elder, Hazel, Lonicera	0.1	3.5	Mature	20 to 40	Close grown neglected amenity planting.	C1	1.2
SG3	Photinia	0.06	1.7	Mature	20 to 40	Managed hedge.	C1	0.7



COPYRIGHT RESERVED
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Tree Survey Drawing Key

Root Protection Area m2

Tree Canopy Extent

Stem Location / Coloured disc denotes BS: 5837 Category

Tree Number

See Tamla Trees, Tree Survey for Individual Tree Details

KEY

Please refer to Tamla Trees report for details

Category A - Trees of high quality

Category B - moderate quality

Category C - low quality

Category U - Dead, Dying or Defect trees with <10 years retention value

RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012

NOTE # Tree positions indicatively mapped due to lack of detailed topographical plan

REV AMENDMENTS DRAWN DATE AUTH'D

PROJECT

The Swan, Basingstoke Rd, Three Mile Cross, Reading, RG7 1AT

CLIENT

Tait Architecture

TITLE

Tree Constraint Plan (TCP)

Job 05108R

Scale 1:250 @ A2

DRG NO 05108P_TCP_01

Revision -

Date 22/04/2024

Type A

Tel: 01252 811 233

Email: info@tamlatrees.com

Web: www.tamlatrees.com

Tamla Trees

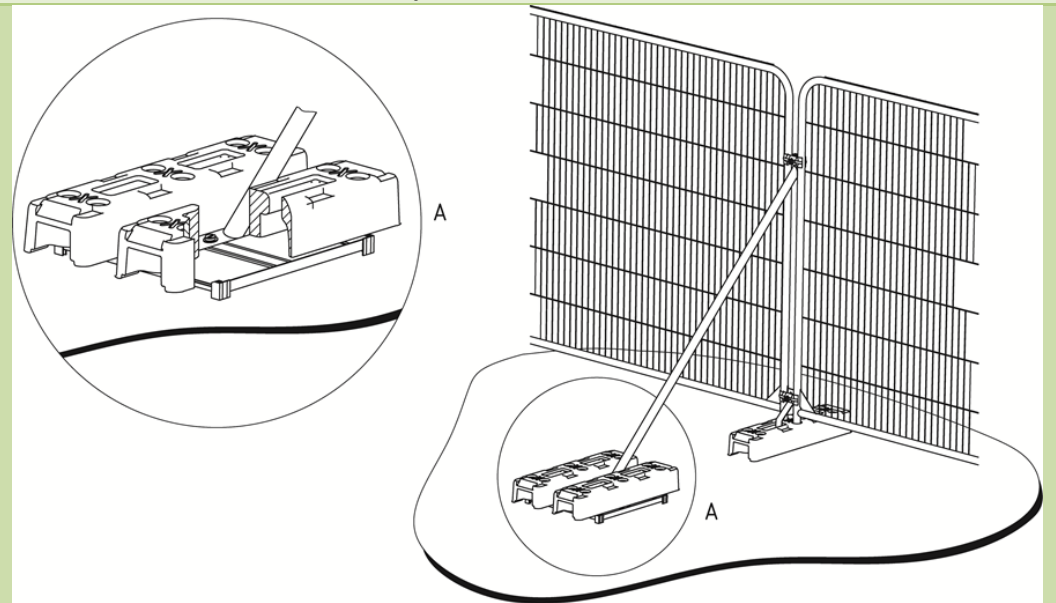
consulting arborists

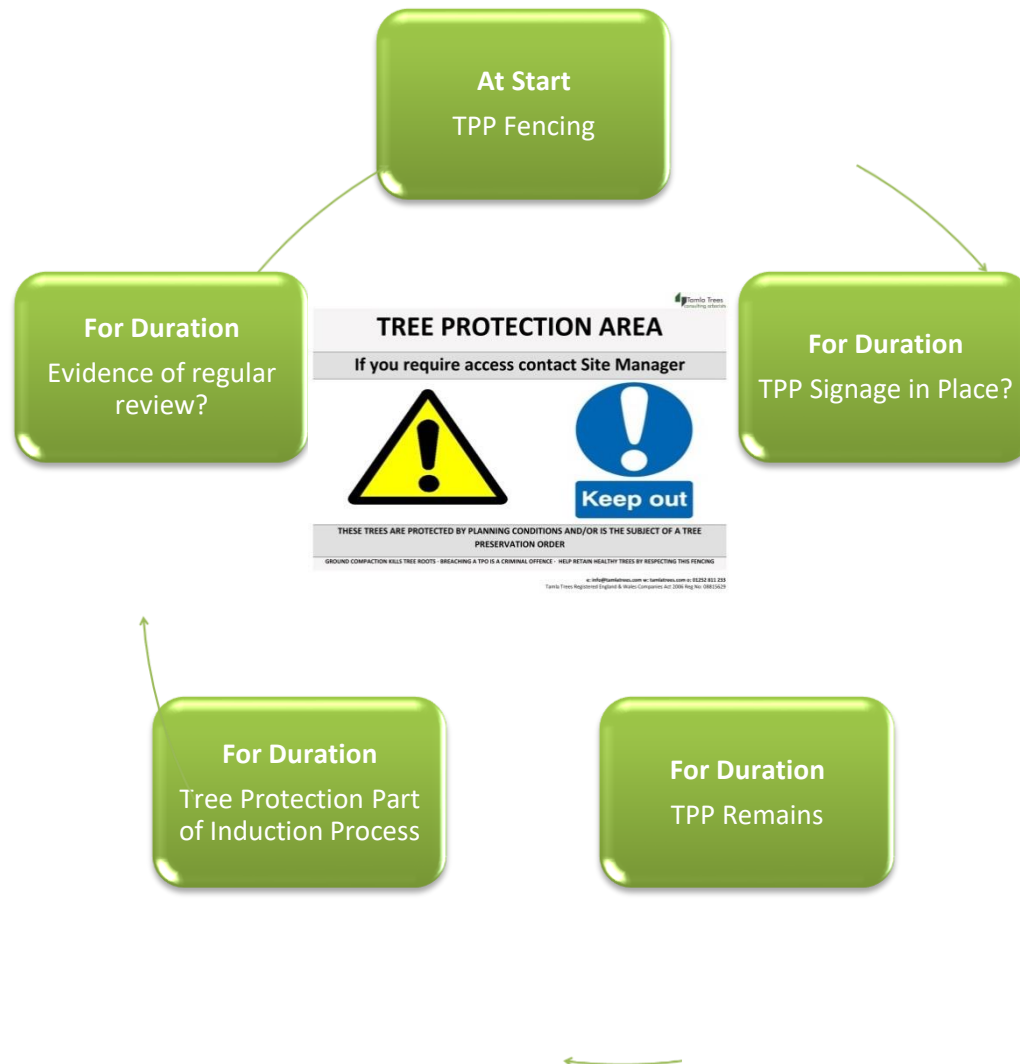
Appendix 6 - Tree Protection Plans

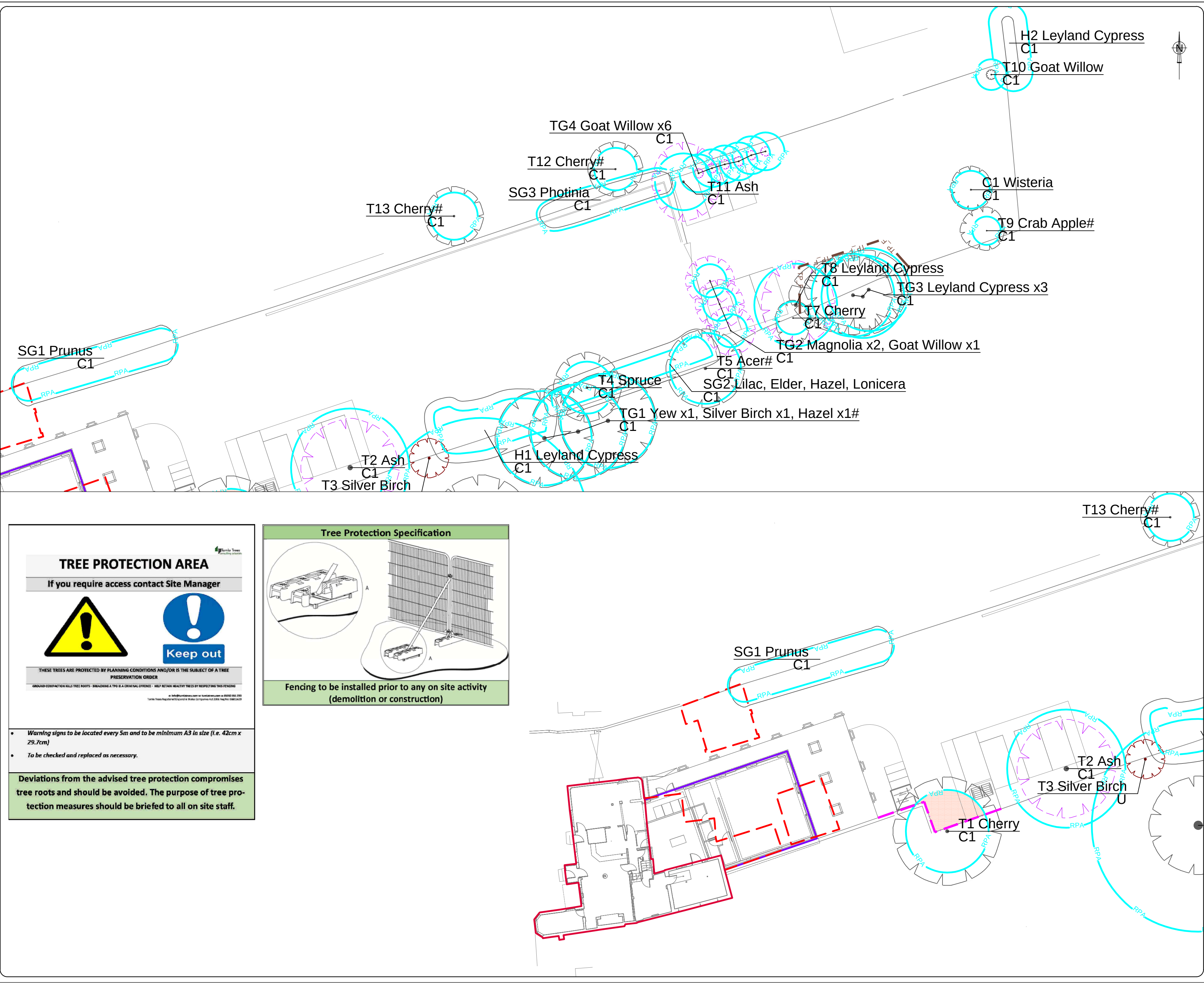
Tree protection is essential to successfully integrate the proposal into the surrounding trees. It is designed to manage the impact on the underlying soil and rooting environment. It must therefore be installed prior to any further site activity. Even apparently minimal tracking of the soil near trees has the capacity to irretrievably modify the soil environment to the detriment of tree health and stability.

All our fencing specifications accord with advice and guidance within BS 5837. Modifications to fence types are possible but should be discussed prior to implementation. In all other instances the form detailed below should be shown. This offers the best protection to retained trees.

- All tree protection must be in place prior to any site activities. It is recommended that this fencing is installed prior to any site works (including demolition).
- To be effective Tree Protection must remain in place for the duration of the development and form part of the site induction process.
- Fencing spec (right) to be installed for TG3 RPA overspill prior to any on site activity.
- Combined with temporary ground protection (if required)







COPYRIGHT RESERVED
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Tree Survey Drawing Key

See Tamla Trees, Tree Survey for Individual Tree Details

KEY

Please refer to Tamla Trees report for details

- Category A - Trees of high quality
- Category B - moderate quality
- Category C - low quality
- Category U - Dead, Dying or Defect trees with <10 years retention value

- RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012
- Proposed removal - to facilitate Development
- Location of protective fencing - BS 5837 Feet Fence (or similar)
- Existing boundary acting as protective fencing
- Existing hard surface
- Existing building
- Existing building to be demolished
- Proposed extension

NOTE # Tree positions indicatively mapped due to lack of detailed topographical plan

REV	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN	DATE	AUTH'D

PROJECT
The Swan, Basingstoke Rd, Three Mile Cross, Reading, RG7 1AT

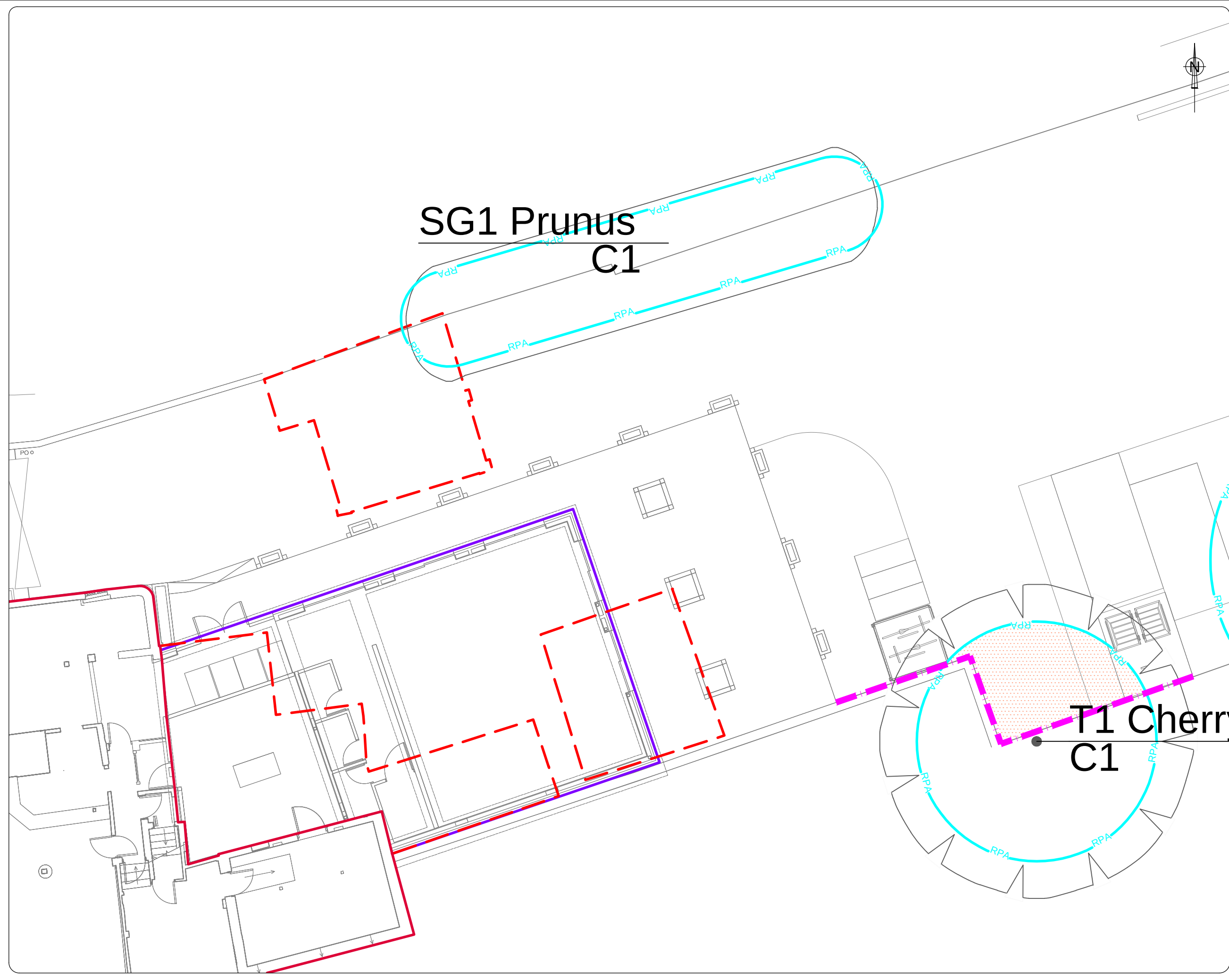
CLIENT
Tait Architecture

TITLE
Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

Job	Scale	DRG NO	Revision
05108R	1:250 @ A2	05108P_TPP_01	B
Date	Type		
04/11/2024	a		

Tel: 01252 811 233
Email: info@tamlatrees.com
Web: www.tamlatrees.com

Tamla Trees
consulting arborists



COPYRIGHT RESERVED
DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING

Tree Survey Drawing Key

Root Protection Area m2
Tree Canopy Extent
Stem Location / Coloured disc denotes BS: 5837 Category
Tree Number

See Tamla Trees, Tree Survey for Individual Tree Details

KEY

Please refer to Tamla Trees report for details

- Category A - Trees of high quality
- Category B - moderate quality
- Category C - low quality
- Category U - Dead, Dying or Defect trees with <10 years retention value

RPA - root protection area as defined by Table 2 BS 5837:2012

Existing boundary acting as protective fencing

Existing hard surface

Existing building

Existing building to be demolished

Proposed extension

NOTE # Tree positions indicatively mapped due to lack of detailed topographical plan

REV	AMENDMENTS	DRAWN DATE	AUTH'D
-----	------------	------------	--------

PROJECT
The Swan, Basingstoke Rd,
Three Mile Cross,
Reading, RG7 1AT

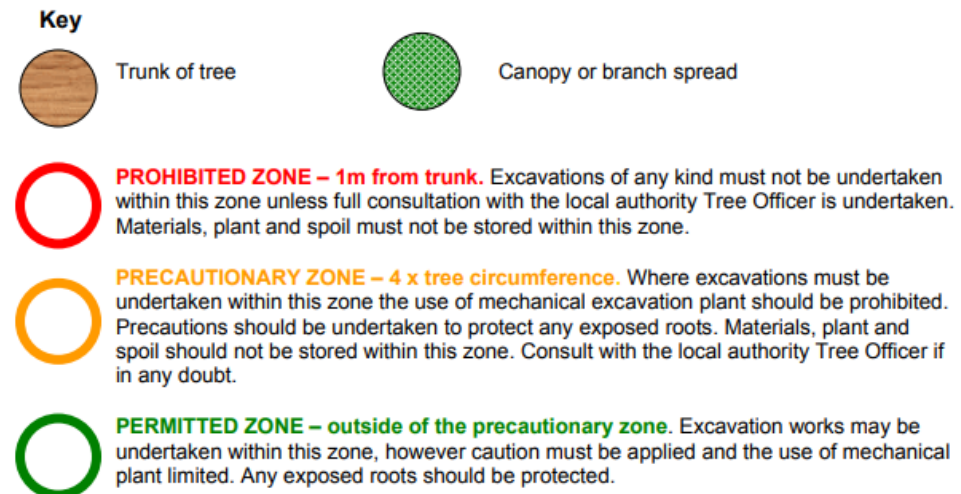
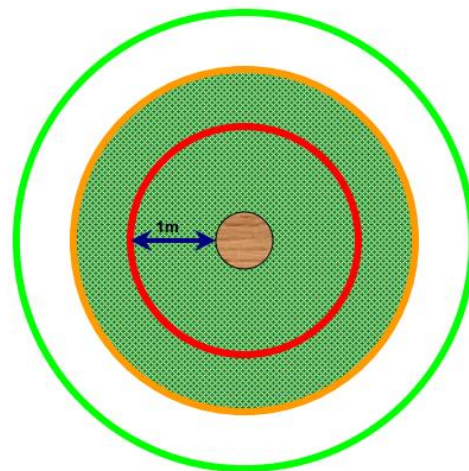
CLIENT
Tait Architecture

TITLE
Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

Job 05108R	Scale 1:125 @ A3	DRG NO	Revision
Date 04/11/2024	Type a	05108P_TPP_02	B

Appendix 7 - Tree & Services Plan

- Service information not yet available.
- To be kept under review as part of site inspection process.
- **Note:** All service companies should be provided with a copy of the Tree Protection Plan as early in the design process as possible to ensure that service routes are located outside RPA's where possible.
- NJUG 4 – National Joint Utilities Group “Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG 2007” to be adhered to at all times. A copy is available [here](#).



Extract from National Joint Utilities Group “Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Volume 4, issue 2. London: NJUG 2007”

Service information not available but likely to tie into existing property.

Appendix 8 – Site Photographs



Image 1 – Aerial image showing the existing hard standing relative to the trees which are located around the periphery of the site.

Appendix 9 – Limitations

Full Legal Disclaimer

This report was prepared as a report of work instructed by client (as specified). Neither Tamla Trees Ltd nor any associated company, nor any of their employees, nor any of their contractors, subcontractors, or their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or any third party's use or the report and its findings. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favouring by Tamla Trees Ltd or any associated company. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of Tamla Trees Ltd or any associated company.

Copyright & Non-Disclosure Notice

The content, layout and any supporting digital files associated with this report are subject to copyright owned by Tamla Trees Ltd. Exceptions to this are present where that copyright has been legally assigned to Tamla Trees Ltd by another party/ organisation. In addition, Tamla Trees Ltd may utilise content generated under license. Reproduction, scanning, copying or distribution of this report in any form is prohibited without prior written agreement.

Third Party Disclaimer

Tamla Trees Ltd, sub-contractors or suppliers will not be responsible or liable for any claim of loss or damage resulting from the third-party use of the information contained within this report.

Specific - Trees

All tree inspections, unless specified, have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques. Comments contained within the report on the condition and risk associated with any tree relate to the condition of the tree at the date and time of survey. Please note that the condition of trees is subject to change. This change may occur but is not limited to biological and non-biological factors as well as mechanical/ physical changes to conditions in the proximity of the tree. Trees should be inspected at intervals relative to risk/ target areas and in accordance with relevant [HSE guidance](#). Tamla Trees Ltd can provide further information on this matter if required. Where full access to trees (Ivy, materials at base, location on 3rd party land) was not possible Tamla Trees Ltd accept no liability for issues that arise.

Please note no statutory control checks have been undertaken (unless specified). Where tree surgery works have been identified these works are based on the assumption that planning is approved, no tree works should be undertaken prior to determination of this application without up-to-date confirmation of the Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Status of the vegetation. All works should be undertaken in accordance with the appropriate Duty of Care. This should include, for example, site specific risk assessments and due diligence inspections for the presence of protected species.

Any comment/ measurements relating to 3rd party trees have been made without full access to the tree(s). Should these trees have any impact on the proposed development we would advise you to instruct us to contact the 3rd party and undertake further detailed inspection work.

A legal Duty of Care requires that any tree works specified in this report should be performed by qualified, arboricultural contractors who have been competency tested to determine their suitability for such works in line with Health & Safety Executive Guidelines. Additionally, all works should be carried out according to British Standard 3998 (2010) Recommendations for Tree Work.