



DUCKWORTHS
ARBORICULTURE LTD.

BS 5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY, IMPACT ASSESSMENT &
METHOD STATEMENT

7 ANDREW CLOSE
WOKINGHAM
BERKSHIRE
RG40 2HY

CLIENT: LEE NORRIS

SEPTEMBER 2026

Ref: AIA/AMS 07112 / 2026

REPORT BY: SARAH DUCKWORTH

DipArb(RFS), TechCert(ArborA), M. Arbor.A, BA (Hons)
LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector

E: sarahcduckworth@hotmail.com

M: 07810 440546



Project: Proposed construction of a side & rear extensions to 7 Andrew Close

Prepared by: Sarah Duckworth

Position: Arboricultural Consultant

Qualifications: DipArb(RFS),TechCert(ArborA),M. Arbor.A, BA (Hons),
LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides detailed and site-specific information on the steps which will be undertaken to ensure retained trees are not harmed during the proposed works to extend 7 Andrew Close, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 2HY.

The trees on site are subject of a Tree Preservation Order. All trees relevant to the build have been surveyed in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations from BS 5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. The survey has confirmed that the proposed property extensions are outside of the Root Protection Areas of all trees and the proposed building works will have no foreseeable impact on trees.

Provided the methodology specified within the Arboricultural Method Statement is followed during the building works I am satisfied that this application can be undertaken without unacceptable harm to trees and in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in BS 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction. The application is therefore acceptable as it relates to trees.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTION

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Arboricultural Consultant and provides an Arboricultural Survey, Impact Assessment and Method Statement relating to trees growing on and adjacent to land at 7 Andrew Close, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 2HY.

I have been instructed to survey relevant trees in accordance with BS 5837:2012 to ascertain the constraints posed by the trees to the proposed extension of the dwelling.

The Arboricultural Impact Assessment in this report uses the tree data to identify any short or longer-term impact the proposed building works might have on the surrounding trees and makes recommendations for amendments or mitigation where appropriate.

This report also includes a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan which details the steps which will be taken to ensure significant trees can be successfully protected and retained during and on completion of the proposed building works.

1.2 SCOPE

The British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' is designed to assist those concerned with trees and planning to form balanced judgments. This report does not therefore seek to put arguments for or against development but provides a means of protecting the trees which may be affected during development.

The report is not a Tree Risk Management Report or a Hazard Analysis Report and its use as such is invalid.

The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by the author.

1.3 DOCUMENTS

The position of trees within the tree plan have been taken from a topographical survey provided by the client. Offsite trees not covered by the survey have been plotted by eye, their positions measured against boundaries and triangulated against fixed objects on site. The position of these trees should not therefore be taken as exact, but the plan is a fair representation of their locations in relation to the proposed build area.

The Tree Protection Plan which accompanies this report is illustrative and should be used for dealing with tree issues only. The precise location of all tree protection measurements should be confirmed with a pre-commencement site meeting before any demolition or construction activity takes place.

1.4 CAVEATS

The report is valid for a period of two years from the date of issue being 14th September 2026 and will expire on 14th September 2028.

The report refers to the condition of tree(s) and an assessment of the site on the day the evaluation was undertaken. The trees were assessed from ground level only and not climbed. My assessment of third-party trees was limited where direct access was not available to the adjoining properties.

DISCLAIMER: This is an independently produced Arboricultural Report. I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this site or application that could influence or bias the opinions expressed in this report.

2 PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

2.1 TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS

I have confirmed on the Wokingham Borough Council website that trees on site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (ref. TPO-0183-1980).

No work should be undertaken to trees subject of a Tree Preservation Order without the prior written consent of the Local Planning Authority – exemptions apply.



Figure 1 – Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order Information

2.2 CONSERVATION AREA

7 Andrew Close is not within a Conservation Area.

2.3 ANCIENT WOODLAND

7 Andrew Close does not include Ancient Woodland, nor is the site within an Ancient Woodland Buffer Zone.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed building works and where necessary recommend solutions or mitigation as appropriate.

The assessment will take account of the effects of any tree works which may be required to implement the design and identify any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of the retained trees.

3.2 SOIL

The soil on site was assessed by an appraisal on the British Geological Drift Survey Map only. According to the 1:50,000 scale map records, the bedrock geology for 7 Andrew Close is London Clay Formation consisting of clay, silt and sand.

Soil characteristics and index properties (shrink / swell potential) can only be determined precisely by laboratory testing of soil samples. However, London clay is generally considered to be a 'High Plasticity' soil and is known to have significant capacity to shrink and swell with changing moisture levels.

Foundation depths should be calculated in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 following a detailed on-site soil analysis, taking into account the presence of any clay and future growth of the adjacent trees.

3.3 PLOTTING THE RPAS

The British Standard 5837 advises that a Root Protection Area (RPA) should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. However, where pre-existing site conditions or other factors exist which indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced.

Tree roots do not tend to grow far under the adopted public highway where the compacted and anaerobic conditions are not conducive to healthy tree root growth. In view of this, the Root Protection Area of T002 (Horse Chestnut) has been plotted as a polygon, offset away from the road to provide a realistic representation of the likely distribution of the tree's rooting area and to ensure the tree is fully protected throughout development.

3.4 TREES APPRAISAL

Number of individual trees surveyed:	6
Number of tree groups surveyed:	1
Number of category 'A' trees / groups:	0
Number of category 'B' trees / groups:	3
Number of category 'C' trees / groups:	3
Number of category 'U' trees / groups:	1

Figure 2 - Tree quality summary

3.5 NOTES ON THE CONDITION OF T001 (BEECH)

The tree nearest to 7 Andrew Close is a category 'U' tree. This tree has been identified as being in an advanced state of decline.

Dense vegetation restricts access around the tree's base, however branches in the upper crown are dead, the foliage is sparse and chlorotic. This pattern of dieback can indicate the presence of basal or root decay. There is also a high risk of major branch failure. It is recommended that T001 (Beech) be removed as it currently represents a significant hazard to the public highway¹.



Photo 1 - T001 – Category 'U' Beech

3.6 TREE WORKS AND REMOVAL

No tree works are required to facilitate the build.

The following essential tree works are recommended regardless of any planning outcome for the site:

Ref:	Species	Comments	Works	Cat.
T001	Beech	Significant dieback, canopy mostly dead	Fell and remove stump	U

Figure 3 – Essential health and safety tree works

¹ NB: The removal of T001 (Beech) will require the consent of the Local Authority under TPO TPO-0183-1980

3.7 APPLICATION ASSESSMENT

The suitability of planning development in relation to trees is assessed in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

This document requires that the conception and design of the final development layout must take into account the constraints posed by the trees on site. These constraints include not only the existing canopy and likely root spread but also:

- The ultimate height and spread of the trees.
- Potential impact of species characteristics for future residents – evergreen / deciduous, density of foliage, seasonal leaf drop / berries etc.
- Current and future shade patterns.

The default position in planning is that every effort should be made to retain and protect the category A and B trees on site and that new structures, areas of hard standing and services should be located outside of the identified RPAs of trees to be retained.

The proposed extensions to 7 Andrew Close are outside of the rooting areas of all trees.

T001 (Beech) is recommended for removal as a category 'U' and potentially hazardous tree.

Retained trees will be protected with fit for purpose Tree Protection Barriers in accordance with BS 5837:2012.

The Tree Protection Fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework braced well to resist impact. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum distance of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework panels will be securely fixed. The British Standard 5837:2012 advises the panels should be welded mesh – 'Heras' style fencing which can resist reasonable vehicle impact.

The fencing must remain rigid and complete during development. The area behind the tree protection fencing is designated the Construction Exclusion Zone and should be isolated from all activity during work on the site.

There will remain a good gap between the trees' canopies and the extended residential property with no further foreseeable need for pruning works in the future.

3.8 SERVICES

I have not received any drainage or service plans for the site. However, it is usually that services will connect within the footprint of the proposed new extensions and outside of the identified rooting areas of the retained trees.

Soakaways, where required can be constructed 5m from the rear of the property in which location all trenching will be outside of the Root Protection Areas of all trees.

As a matter of course, the Local Authority may request confirmation on services and routes, including the locations of any new soakaways to be submitted for approval in support of any future application to ensure it does not conflict with the retained trees on site.

3.9 CONCLUSIONS

This report demonstrates that an application to extend 7 Andrew Close has been fully considered in accordance with Arboricultural and Planning best practice (BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction).

The proposed extensions are located outside of the rooting area of all trees. T001 (Beech) is recommended for removal as a category 'U' and potentially hazardous tree.

Retained trees on and adjacent to the site can be fully protected and retained in accordance with the guidelines and recommendations in BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

Provided the steps detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement are followed in full, the application is considered to be acceptable in arboricultural terms.

4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS)

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This Arboricultural Method Statement specifies the detailed methodology that will be employed to prevent damage to the trees growing on land at 7 Andrew Close during building works to extend the existing dwelling.

The protective measures detailed within this document are a legal requirement. Failure to protect the trees/hedges in full accordance with the approved scheme may lead to enforcement action being taken by the Local Authority.

4.2 COMPLIANCE

The correct and timely installation of tree protection measures such as tree protection fencing is critical to ensure the long-term retention of a healthy tree stock on or adjacent to the development.

This method statement will be read, approved and agreed to by all key personnel prior to the commencement of works within the site.

To ensure a commitment from all parties to the healthy retention of the trees, Tree Protection details – to include the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan, will be passed to all contractors working on site, so that the practical aspects of the required tree protection is included in their method statements, and financial provision made for these.

A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

WARNING: FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT ONCE APPROVED CAN CAUSE IRREPARABLE HARM TO TREES AND MAY INVALIDATE YOUR PLANNING CONSENT.

4.3 SITE SUPERVISION AND MONITORING

A site visit will be held once the Tree Protection Fencing and temporary ground protection is installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan. The Local Authority Tree Officer will be given a minimum of five days' notice of the time and date of the meeting so that they may attend should they wish to do so.

The purpose of the pre-commencement meeting will be for the appointed Arboricultural Consultant to confirm the location and construction of the Tree Protection Measures and ensure a common understanding of the requirements for Tree Protection within the site. If the Local Planning Authority is unable to attend, photographic evidence of the tree protection fencing will be emailed to the appointed planning officer once it has been erected.

A copy of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be available on site for reference.

4.4 ON SITE TREE SUPERVISOR

There will be a designated on-site 'tree supervisor', a member of the build team who is responsible for ensuring no works are undertaken on site except in complete accordance with the approved Arboricultural Method Statement when the Arboricultural Consultant is not present.

The on-site tree supervisor will:

- Be present on site most of the time.
- Be aware of the arboricultural responsibilities relating to the protected / retained trees on site.
- Have the authority to stop any work that will, or have the potential to, cause harm to any tree.
- Be responsible for ensuring that all site personnel are aware of their responsibilities towards trees on site and the consequences of the failure to observe those responsibilities.
- Make immediate contact with the Council and/or the retained arboriculturalist in the event of any related tree problems occurring whether actual or potential.

The appointed on-site Tree Supervisor will also notify the Local Authority Tree Officer 5 days prior to the tree protection measures being removed on completion of development.

4.5 TREE WORKS

No tree works are required / proposed to facilitate the proposed building works however T001 (Beech) is in poor health and may be undermined by decay. The tree represents a foreseeable hazard to the public highway and the removal of this tree is recommended as a priority regardless of any planning consent for the proposed works – please liaise with Wokingham Borough Council to receive the appropriate permissions under the TPO.

4.6 TREE WORKS BEST PRACTICE

The felling of T001 (Beech) shall be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'.

No vehicles will be driven beyond the existing driveway onto unprotected ground during the course of the tree work operations.

Chippings arising from the work will not be piled around the bases of trees on or off the site. Wood and any other arisings from the tree work will not be burnt on site.

4.7 PROTECTED SPECIES

In accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act - 1981, the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 and the Countryside Rights of Way Act - 2000, you must consider the timing and type of tree work operations including hedge pruning to avoid causing disturbance to any nesting or breeding birds or bat roosts that may be present within trees and hedgerows.

It is an offence (subject to exceptions) to intentionally kill, injure, or take, possess, or trade in any wild animal listed, and prohibits interference with places used for shelter or protection, or intentionally disturbing animals occupying such places. Non-urgent major tree work involving tree removal or reduction and hedge cutting operations should not be undertaken during the bird nesting or breeding season, which is considered to be from

1 March to 31 July. However, depending on seasonal temperatures, some birds continue breeding into August and September.

All wild birds, their young, their eggs and active nests are protected under law. It is an offence to damage a nest intentionally while it is in use or being built and hedge cutting is highly likely to damage nests or cause them to be deserted.

4.8 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

No works in relation to the build will be undertaken, including deliveries, excavation or construction, prior to the Tree Protection Fencing being installed as per the approved Tree Protection Plan. The Tree Protection Fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework braced well to resist impact. The vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum distance of 3m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework welded mesh – ‘Heras’ style fencing panels or similar will be securely fixed. (See Appendix H).

All-weather signage stating ‘TREE PROTECTION AREA – KEEP OUT’ will be attached to the outer perimeter of the Tree Protection Fencing. A sample sign is attached as Appendix I of this report.

The fencing will be located to protect the retained trees and their rooting areas and will remain vertical, rigid and complete during development. At no time will Tree Protection Fencing be removed or relocated contrary to the recommendations in this report, without professional arboricultural advice and without the prior consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.

The appointed on-site Tree Supervisor will notify the Tree Officer once Tree Protection Measures are installed on site and 5 days prior to the Protection Fencing being removed on completion of development so that a representative from the Local Authority may visit the site if considered necessary.

4.9 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

Areas behind the tree protection barriers are designated the Construction Exclusion Zone. Construction Exclusion Zones are to remain completely undisturbed for the duration of all development works. No construction activity of any description including (but not limited to) the following will occur within these areas at any time:

- No excavation of any description or alterations to existing levels or ground conditions.
- No storage, disposal of soil, rubble or materials of any other description.
- No vehicular access, parking or use of any tracked or wheeled machinery of any description.
- No tree works, without the written consent of the Council's Tree Service.
- No erection of temporary structures of any description.
- No storage disposal handling or use of any Chemicals including cement washings.
- No fixtures or fittings of any description, security lighting, signage etc shall be attached to any part of a tree.
- There will be no open fires on site during the building works.
- No chemicals, fuel, liquids/waste residues of any other description to be stored or disposed of within close proximity to or drained towards/into protection areas.
- No storage, parking, vehicle movement or pedestrian activity, temporary or otherwise, within the construction exclusion zone at any time.

4.10 SERVICES

Water, gas and electricity to the extension will be connected to those of the existing property within the footprint of the proposed extensions.

Soakaways, where required will be located 5m from the rear elevations of the property within the garden area and outside of the rooting areas of all retained trees.

There will be no trenching within the designated Construction Exclusion Zones / Tree Root Protection Areas . If at any point this is found not to be viable, then a revised plan will be drawn up in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant and submitted to Wokingham Borough Council for approval.

4.11 GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Roots can be killed by pollution of their rooting areas by chemicals and leaching. Loose, granular or liquid materials, including cement mix and fuel will be stored on an impermeable membrane in the northeast corner of the site and away from tree root protection areas.

Building waste including lightweight packaging / foam etc. will be stored and disposed of responsibly and will not be permitted to be windblown or deposited offsite.

Care will be taken in the planning of deliveries if they require wide or tall loads and plants with booms, rigs or counterweights which can cause serious and permanent damage to trees.

Any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to the Tree Protection Fencing will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that fencing is not damaged or displaced.

4.12 LANDSCAPING

The following rules will be followed during all future landscaping works:

- Tree roots can be damaged by severance, compaction, pollution and desiccation. In view of this, there should be no excavation or changes in ground levels within the identified rooting areas of retained trees following completion of the development.
- On completion of the build, any new fence panels should include holes or gaps at ground level a minimum of 100x100mm to allow small mammals such as hedgehogs to forage within the property.
- Where new fencing is proposed, post holes within the rooting areas of trees will be dug using a post hole digger to keep hole size to a minimum. Where substantial roots over 30mm are encountered, the location of the hole will be moved in order to avoid them. Post holes will be fully lined in order to prevent concrete coming into direct contact with tree roots.

4.13 UNFORESEEN CIRCUMSTANCES

In the event of unforeseen circumstances whereby it is not possible to work in accordance with the Arboricultural Method Statement then advice should be sought immediately from a qualified Arboriculturist.

THERE SHALL BE NO DEVIATION FROM THIS METHOD STATEMENT WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH A QUALIFIED ARBORICULTURIST AND / OR THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

APPENDICES

- A. Survey Data
- B. Key
- C. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment
- D. Tree Data
- E. Tree Plans
- F. Phasing of works
- G. Contacts
- H. Tree Protection Fencing
- I. Qualifications

APPENDIX A - SURVEY DATA

- The trees were surveyed on Thursday 27th August 2026 from ground level only.
- On the day of the survey the weather conditions were dry and sunny. Visibility was good.
- Heights were estimated as part of a group. Soil samples were not taken.
- The tree survey identified 6 trees and 1 tree group growing on or adjacent to the site which were relevant to this planning application.
- The trees on site were assessed for their quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development and categorised in accordance with the recommendations in the BS 5837:2012 – ‘Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction’.

APPENDIX B - KEY

Ref:	T001 = Tree 1	G001 = Group 1	H001 = Hedge 1
	A001 = Area 1	W001 = Woodland 1	
Species:	Common name (Botanical name)		
Height:	Measured with a clinometer (m) where possible or estimated when part of a group		
Stem:	Stem diameter taken at 1.5m with girth tape or rule and recorded in millimeters		
Branch spread:	Paced measurements at compass points or with a laser measure.		
Crown clearance:	Existing height above ground level of canopy and / or first significant branch direction of growth in metres e.g., 2.4 (N) where relevant.		
Epics:	Lower canopy created by epicormic growth.		
Age Class:	Newly planted - 3 years following planting. Young - Tree well established but with juvenile crown form Young Mature - Tree in first third of usual life expectancy for species Mature - Tree in second third of usual life expectancy for species Over Mature - Tree in final third of usual life expectancy for species / exhibiting signs of crown retrenchment & senescence. Veteran - Older than usual for species or with historical/ cultural / ecological value		
General Observations:	Made with reference to physiological condition (health, vigour) and structural condition, noting evidence of decay, structural weakness and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations.		
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Estimated in years - less than 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+		
BS 5837:2012 category rating:	In accordance with the guidelines of the British Standard.		
	 Category 'A' tree (Green)	 Category 'C' tree (Grey)	
	 Category 'B' tree (Blue)	 Category 'U' tree – Fell (Red)	
RPA Area	BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area calculation in square metres		
RPA Radius	BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area calculation circle radius in metres. ²		

² The root protection area radius is for information only and may not be appropriate in every case. BS 5837 advises that *'the RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centered on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting may have 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 distributions.'*

APPENDIX C – BS 5837:2012 TABLE 1: CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

CATEGORY & DEFINITION	CRITERIA (including sub-categories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
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 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. NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve		
	Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	Mainly Landscape Qualities	Mainly cultural values including conservation
Trees considered suitable 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)
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 remedial 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 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 contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
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 150mm.	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees are 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.

APPENDIX D - TREE DATA

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary	Photos
H001	Mixed species	Hedge	Height (m): 4 Stem Diam(mm): 80 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	Mixed broadleaf native clipped boundary hedge.	C1,2	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 92 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	
T001	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 15 Stem Diam(mm): 560 Crown Clearance (m): 3.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	N:5 E:3 S:5 W:6	Mature tree in area of dense vegetation. Ivy clad trunk. Restricted access to base. Swept stem west. High asymmetrical canopy. Upper canopy dead. Tree in very poor condition for age and species. Basal decay - kretzschmaria likely. Tree should be removed to remove unacceptable risk to highway.	U	Radius: 6.7m. Area: 141 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Moderate Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	
T002	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam(mm): 680 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	Mature ivy clad tree. Base and trunk obscured by ivy and dense vegetation. Mature suckering growth from base. Usual foliar pathogens present. Foliage density normal. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Blotch (Guignardia aesculi) Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	B1,2	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary	Photos
T003	Cappadocian maple (<i>Acer cappadocicum</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 70 Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Young Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	N:0 E:3 S:3 W:2	Small sapling. Suppressed, asymmetrical canopy.	C2	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 2 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	
T004	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 10 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:3 E:3 S:3.5 W:1	Ivy clad tree. No access to base. Asymmetrical canopy. Foliage density normal.	C2	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Low Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	
T005	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 450 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:4.5 E:4.5 S:2 W:4.5	Off-site tree. No access to base. Usual foliar pathogens present. Foliage density normal. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Blotch (Guignardia aesculi) Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (Cameraria ohridella)	B1,2	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	

Ref.	Species	Structure	Measurements	Spread	General Observations	Retention Category	RPA	Summary	Photos
T006	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Tree	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 650 Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	Off-site tree. No access to base. Usual foliar pathogens present. Foliage density normal. Pests and Diseases: Horse Chestnut Leaf Blotch (<i>Guignardia aesculi</i>) Horse Chestnut Leaf Miner (<i>Cameraria ohridella</i>)	B1,2	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Unknown Public Amenity Value: Good Inspection Limitations: Dense vegetation	

APPENDIX E – TREE PLANS

Attached as separate pdf documents

- Tree Protection Plan ref: [7 ANDREW CLOSE TPP 07112 2026](#)

APPENDIX F – PHASING OF WORKS

STAGE 1 (PRE-COMMENCEMENT)

INSTALLATION TREE PROTECTION FENCING



SITE MEETING TO SIGN OFF TREE PROTECTION FENCING
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)



STAGE 2 (DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION)

DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURES



TREE PROTECTION MEASURES TO REMAIN RIGID AND INTACT
THROUGHOUT BUILD WORKS.



STAGE 3 (POST DEVELOPMENT)

REMOVE TREE PROTECTION MEASURES
(NOTIFY LOCAL AUTHORITY -MIN 5 DAYS)

APPENDIX G – CONTACTS

Arboricultural Consultant

Sarah Duckworth

Glebelands Bungalow

Mildenhall

Marlborough

Wiltshire

SN8 2LR

E: sarahcduckworth@hotmail.com

M: 07810 440546

Architect

Lee Norris

Lee Norris Design Limited

27 Eden Way

Winnersh

Wokingham

Berkshire

RG41 5PQ

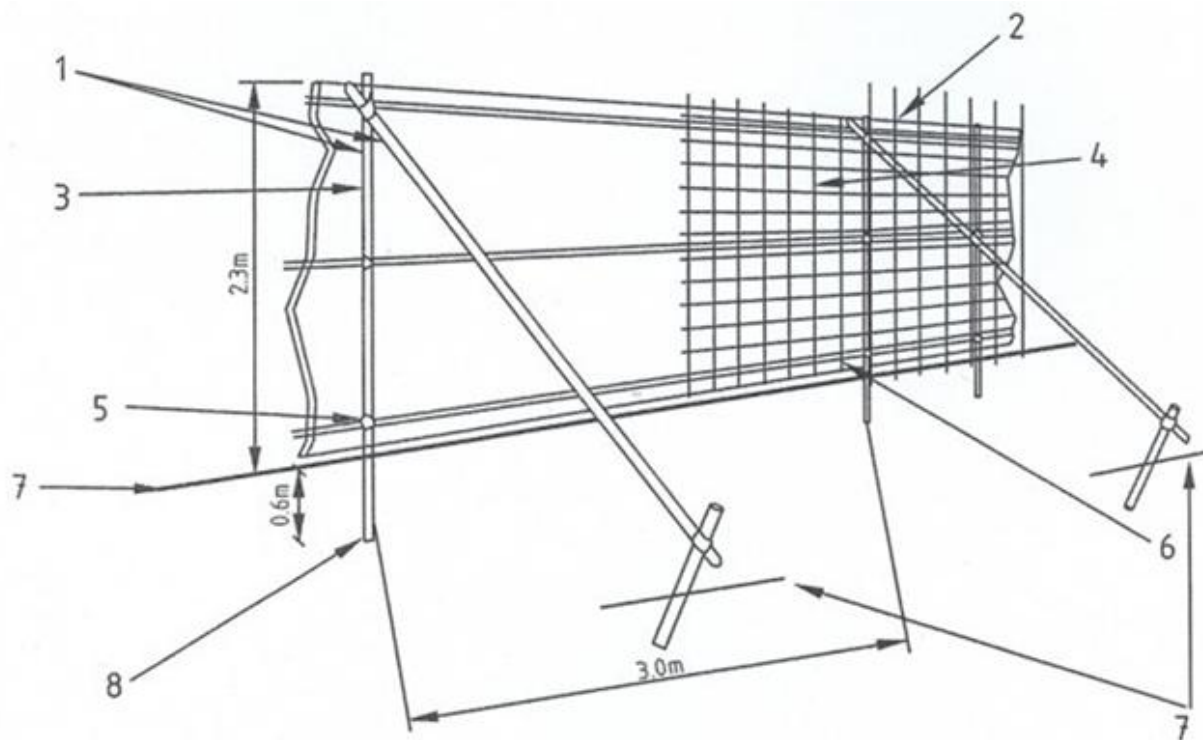
T: 07795 058193

Local Planning Authority

Wokingham Borough Council

T: 0118 974 6000

APPENDIX H - TREE PROTECTION FENCING



- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
- 3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and, where necessary, standard scaffold clamps
- 4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals

- 5 Standard clamps
- 6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
- 7 Ground level
- 8 Approx. 0.6m driven into the ground



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF
A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY.**

APPENDIX J - QUALIFICATIONS

This Arboricultural report has been prepared by Sarah Duckworth, Independent Arboricultural Consultant, trading as Duckworth's Arboriculture Limited.

I have over 20 years' experience working in the field of Arboriculture and for the past 16 years I have worked as a Local Authority Tree Officer both directly and independently providing contracted support. Since 2010 I have worked as a private consultant carrying out a range of Arboricultural Reports and Assessments for private clients.

I hold the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma (Level 6) for which I received the Lockhart Garrett Award. I also hold the Arboricultural Association's Technicians Certificate (with Distinction).

I am a LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector and a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.