



ARGENTA

T R E E S U R V E Y S

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Site at:
Former Gospel Hall
20 Pitts Lane
Earley
Reading
Berkshire
RG6 1BT

Job ref	Report Version	Author	Checked	Date
ATS1022	V1	IL	IL	August 2026



Former Gospel Hall
20 Pitts Lane
Earley
Reading
Berkshire
RG6 1BT



ATS1022

Ian Lorman

Relevant Qualifications

Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (Royal Forestry Society)

National Diploma in Arboriculture

National Certificate in Horticulture (Arboriculture Module)

Professional Membership

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

Membership number FE1030



Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION

Fellow Member

Experience

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





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Additional documents attached

Image – Example of temporary tree protective fencing

Tree survey schedule (23rd August 2023 refreshed August 2026)

Tree constraints & protection plan (demolition & construction) 1:250 @ A2



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1 Limitations

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

1.2 Trees

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

1.3 Tree Law

1.3.1 Details of statutory tree controls have been taken from the online mapping service of Wokingham Borough Council.

1.4 Wildlife

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

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

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



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

1.5 Non-disclosure Notice

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

1.6 Third Party Disclaimer

- 1.6.1 The report was prepared by the author at the instruction of and for the use by, the client. The use of the survey information is assignable, with all the necessary warranties and professional indemnity cover to the purchaser of the land and for its use at no additional charge. The author provides this advice without prejudice and bases his opinions on knowledge, experience, qualifications and published research and cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion held by third parties, for example the Local Planning Authority or Planning Inspector. The author does not accept liability for any loss or damage arising from reliance on the content of this report.

1.7 Status

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



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2 Brief

- 2.1 This report was requested by the client in early August 2026. The site visit / tree survey was conducted for a previous scheme on 23rd August 2023 and has been refreshed in August 2026.
- 2.2 I am instructed to provide a report to accompany a planning application to Wokingham Borough Council in accordance with British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' as to the impact of a proposed development upon trees and how any impact may be avoided or mitigated where possible. The advice herein takes the form of an arboricultural impact assessment report with tree survey, and a tree constraints and protection plan.



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3 Summary of Findings and Recommendations

- 3.1 No trees would be removed to implement the proposed development.
- 3.2 The proposals include two areas of encroachment into tree root protection areas (RPA). In these instances, they are both resolvable using technical solutions and proprietary systems which can be addressed through a detailed arboricultural method statement (AMS) by condition, following the granting of conditional planning permission.
- 3.3 Other trees can be fenced off during demolition and construction, and the retention of the existing hard surfaces will also ensure that tree roots are undisturbed throughout implementation.



4 Tree Survey Methodology

- 4.1 The trees have been assessed in accordance with British Standard BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. The trees are given the same numbers as during the author's previous surveys in November 2007, May 2019, and August 2023. A hedge is designated H1. Three trees are numbered with Aluminium tags which remain from the previous survey. The trees are identified on the tree constraints and protection plan. Where access to tree trunks was not available due to vegetation or trees on adjoining sites, trunk diameters and crown dimensions have been estimated.
- 4.2 The British Standard divides trees into one of four categories (based on the cascade chart for tree quality assessment – Table 1 in the Standard). These are classed as U, A, B or C (Section 4.5 of BS5837). This gives an indication as to the tree's quality. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below). Categories A, B and C cover trees that might be a material consideration in the development process, each with three further sub-categories (1, 2 or 3) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural (including conservation) values. Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons usually connected with their physiological or structural condition. In assigning trees to the A, B or C categories, the presence of any serious disease or tree-related hazards are taken into account. If the disease is considered fatal and / or irremediable, or likely to require sanitation for the protection of other trees it may be categorised as U, even if they are otherwise of considerable value.
- 4.3 Category 'U'. (Dark Red): Trees for removal are those trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should in the current context be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management. Trees within this category are:



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- i. Trees that have a serious irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees;
 - ii. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline;
 - iii. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and or/safety of other trees nearby trees or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- 4.4 Category 'A'. (Green): are trees whose retention is most desirable and are of high quality and value. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to be able to make a lasting contribution (at least 40 years) and may comprise:
- i. Trees which are particularly good examples of their species especially rare or unusual, or essential components of groups or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue);
 - ii. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features,
 - iii. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (eg. veteran trees or wood-pasture trees).
- 4.5 Category 'B'. (Blue): are trees whose retention is considered desirable and are of moderate quality. These trees are considered to be in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (at least 20 years) and may comprise:
- i. Trees that might be included in category A, but because of their numbers or slightly impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage), are downgraded in favour of the best individuals;
 - ii. Trees present in numbers such that they form distinct landscape features and attract a higher collective rating than they would as individuals or trees occurring



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as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality;

iii. Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

4.6 Category 'C'. (Grey): are trees that could be retained and are considered to be of low-quality. They have a life expectancy of at least 10 years or are young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm and may comprise:

i. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories;

ii. Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value and/or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits;

iii. Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

4.7 Crown spreads have been measured in metres and taken for the four cardinal points where necessary and where access permits. The measurements are always considered in the following sequence: north, east, south and west, and therefore appear as such within the tree survey schedule. Where access is not available dimensions are estimated.

4.8 In the assessment particular consideration has been given to the following when considering the appropriate BS Category and Sub-Category allocation:

i. the health, vigour and condition of each tree;

ii. the presence of any structural defects in each tree and its remaining contribution in years (i.e. future life expectancy);

iii. the size and form of each tree and its suitability within the context of a proposed development for the land use;

iv. the location of each tree relative to existing site features, e.g. its value as a screen or as a skyline feature.



4.9 Age class is assessed according to the age class categories referred to in BS 5837.

Young trees

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

Mature trees up to 2/3 life expectancy.

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

Veteran trees

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

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

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

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

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

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

- The presence of fungal fruiting bodies around the base of the tree or on the stem, as they could possibly indicate the presence of possible internal decay.
- Soil cracks and any heaving of the soil around the base indicating possible root plate movement.
- Any abrupt bends in branches and limbs resulting from past pruning, as it may be an indication of internal weakness and decay.



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- Tight or weak 'V' shaped forks and co-dominant stems
- Hazard beam formations and other such biomechanical related defects (as described by Claus Mattheck, Body Language of Trees HMSO Research for Amenity Trees No. 4 1994).
- Cavities as a result of limb losses or past pruning.
- Broken branches
- Storm damage
- Canker formations
- Loose bark
- Damage to roots
- Basal, stem or branch / limb cavities
- Die-back in the crown
- Abnormal foliage size and colour
- Any changes to the timing of normal leaf flush and leaf fall patterns
- Other pathological diseases affecting any part of the tree



5 General Description of Site and Surroundings

- 5.1 The area surrounding the site is predominantly residential in character except for the adjoining Earley Home Guard Social Club on the north side. The site comprises a centrally situated hall and car park with lawn areas to the front and rear and a gated access to the highway at the front. The lawn area to the rear is reinforced using a cellular system and functions as an over-flow car park. The drive leading from the gate to the car parking is constructed with block-paving using a 'no-dig' sub-base (a proprietary 3-dimensional cellular system) that was prescribed to protect the roots of the TPO Pine trees during the construction of the hall. There are two significant trees on site, the two Scots Pines numbered with tags as 277 and 278. A once impressive Oak tree at the rear (tag 279) has been severely pruned by the removal of all branches on the north side of the trunk, presumably by the electricity infrastructure company to clear the overhead power cables. Notable trees located off-site are a pollarded Ash (T1) and a Monterey Cypress (T6), both located in the garden of the house to the south. The Ash is in poor condition. The highest quality tree of all is a Copper Beech (T7) in early maturity located at the front of the social club, to the north side of the site entrance.



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- Below: TPO Pine trees 277 and 278



- Below: Trees 279 and T2 (Oak) – T2 is off site)





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- Below: Tree T1 (Ash) off site – Almost certainly suffering from Ash Dieback Disease



- Below: Tree T4 (Holly) – Deteriorating condition since last inspection in 2019





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6 Description of the Proposed Development

- 6.1 Full application for the proposed erection of 1no. detached dwelling (Use Class C3), together with a detached double garage with first floor habitable accommodation, cycle storage, a new boundary wall and access gates, and associated hardstanding and soft landscaping following demolition of existing building.



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7 Legal Constraints

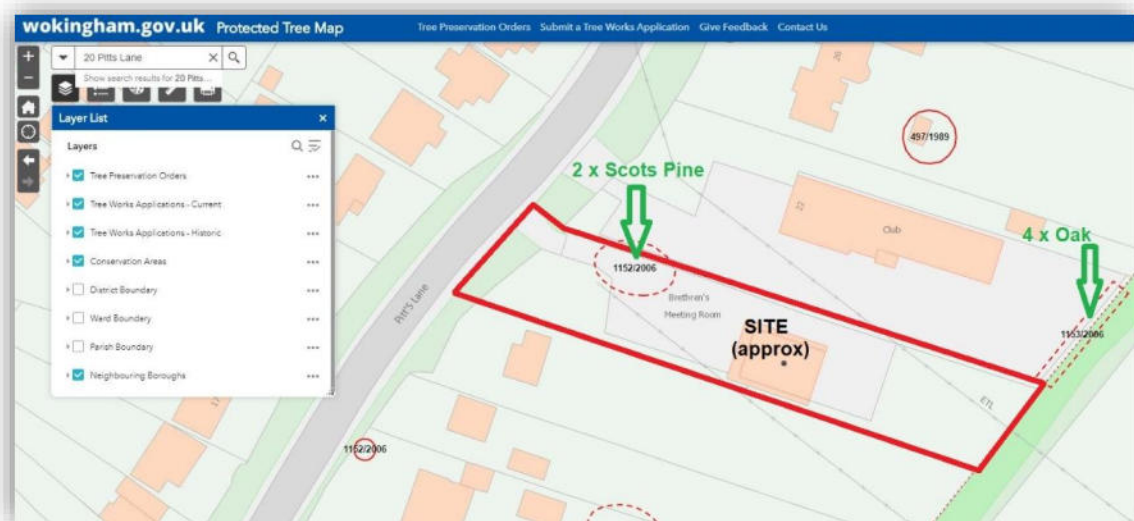
7.1 Tree Preservation Orders

- 7.1.1 The two Scots pine trees in the front garden to the property are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) and shown as G1 on the plan to TPO number 1152/2006 (Parish of Earley) made by Wokingham Borough Council dated 7th November 2006. These trees are tagged 277 & 278.

7.2 Conservation Area

- 7.2.1 The site is NOT located within a Conservation Area.

- Below: Screenshot of Wokingham Borough Council protected tree map of 23rd August 2023 (approximate site edged red)



- 7.3 The local planning authority can make new TPOs at any time without advanced notice. New TPOs are most frequently applied during consideration of planning applications and other proposals affecting trees. Penalties for offences relating to TPO trees include, but are not exclusive to, lopping, topping, damaging or destroying trees which can be unintentionally done by such simple means as damaging the soil structure around the trees during demolition or building work.



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- 7.4 The effect of a Tree Preservation Order is that a formal application will normally need to be submitted to the local planning authority (LPA) (subject to exceptions) for tree works. Such an application may be refused, approved or approved subject to conditions. There is a right of appeal against refusals, conditions or non-determination. In all cases, unauthorised work or wilful damage or destruction etc is a criminal offence, on summary conviction leading to fines of up to £20,000 per tree and on indictment, to an unlimited fine and / or imprisonment. All trees are a 'material consideration' in the town planning context and extra weight is normally given to those the subject of the above statutory protection. Where TPOs are applied, it is imperative that the LPA is consulted with respect to any activities that affect trees whether directly or indirectly. In addition, before removing any trees a check should be made with the Local Planning Authority to ascertain if extant planning conditions affect trees on the site.
- 7.5 The granting of full planning permission (not outline) allows works to be undertaken to protected trees (TPO & Conservation Area) as far as is necessary in order to implement that permission. For example, if the approved plan shows the footprint of a new building where a protected tree is located, you may remove that tree for the purpose of implementing the extant planning permission (but for no other reason) without the need to make a separate tree work application to the Local Planning Authority.



8 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

8.1 No trees are to be removed to implement the development.

8.2 Evaluation of tree constraints

i. Legal

A check must be made with the Wokingham Borough Council prior to commencement to ascertain the presence of TPOs or extant planning conditions affecting trees in case new constraints have been imposed.

ii. Above ground constraints

- The crowns, branches and trunks of the trees present a physical constraint, and these trees must be protected from any impact damage that may be incurred by plant and machinery if they are to survive and continue to contribute to the environment in the long term. Temporary physical tree protection measures should be used to help prevent unintentional damage to trees. These protection measures must be erected prior to commencement and site preparation, including demolition, and maintained in position for the duration of the implementation of the development until completion.
- Temporary tree protection measures for this project would involve partially fencing the root system of Monterey Cypress tree T6 and hoarding to protect the trunks of the TPO Scots Pine trees 277 and 278 from accidental impact damage. These measures are indicated on the tree protection plan.
- The RPA to T6 cannot be fully enclosed by protective fencing because a gap is being made through hedge H1 to form a gated pedestrian gate and footpath. As this involves construction with the tree's RPA, it will attract the need for an arboricultural method statement (AMS).
- A new area of soft landscaping is to be constructed inside the RPA of tree 278 (a Scots Pine covered by a Tree Preservation Order). This area is currently



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occupied by a hard surface. This is another item that will attract the need for an AMS.

- Minor pruning of three trees to improve access headroom for vehicles is required. This would involve sensitively crown-lifting the two TPO Scots Pines 277 and 278 over the drive and the shortening of small side branches of Copper Beech T7 back to the boundary line. These are all small diameter branches and twigs. The pruning specification is listed on the tree survey schedule.
- It is recommended that the pruning specification for the TPO trees be listed on the description of development for the planning application to obviate the need for a separate application under the TPO.

iii. Sunlight, shading and dominance

- The proposed dwelling will experience some direct shading in the evening to its front elevation from Ash tree T1 located off site. This is of little consequence.

iv. Below ground constraints – Root Protection Areas

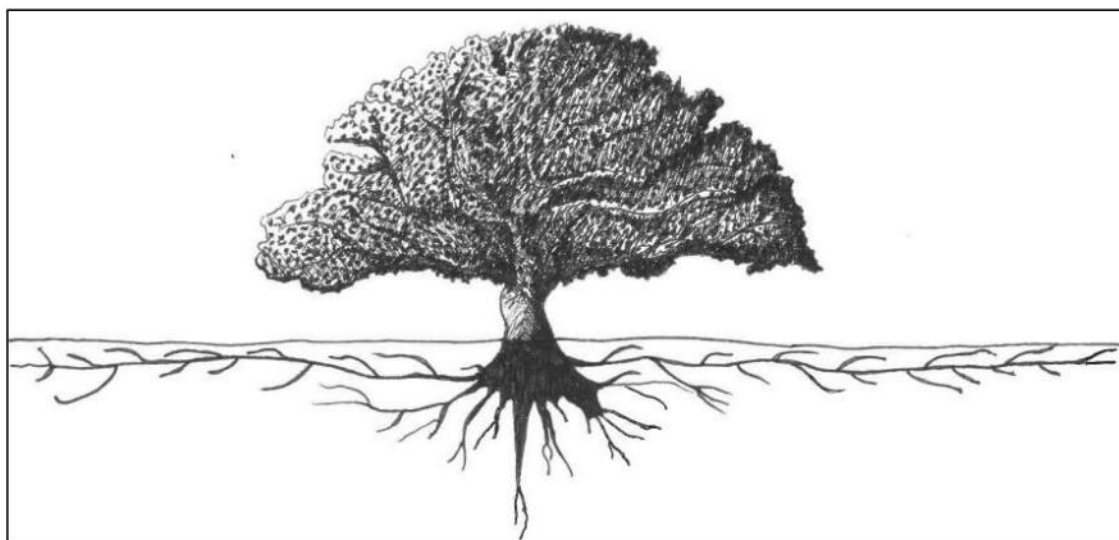
- The root systems of the trees represent arguably the most critical constraint, albeit an invisible one under normal circumstances. The most valuable part of the root systems for maintaining health and structural anchorage of trees is mostly located in the upper 600 millimetres of the soil profile. The British Standard uses a formula to calculate these nominal areas on the ground which are referred to as the 'root protection area' (RPA). The RPA is determined by multiplying a factor by the stem diameter depending on the form of the tree (see section 4.6 and Figure C.1 of the Standard). The calculated figure provides a measurement of the radius from the centre of a tree trunk to form a nominal circle; all the ground within this radius is the RPA. This is often quoted in metres squared. RPAs may not be 'offset' to one side unless there is



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arboricultural justification to do so. The plan in this report shows the RPAs as an orange polygon.

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



8.2.1 It is critical to minimise harm to tree roots, and this would be achieved by using temporary tree protective measures in accordance with British Standard BS5837. The roots to tree T6 and tree 278 will need to be protected using sensitive working methods and proprietary materials and techniques.

8.2.2 Works within Root Protection Areas (RPA) – To be addressed by AMS

- Tree T6 - New wall, gates and footpath.
- Tree 278 – Soft landscaping feature.

8.3 Works and operations most likely to damage trees implementing this proposal

- Impact damage by plant and machinery.
- Soil compaction within RPAs of retained trees.
- Fires close to retained trees.
- Soil poisoning by chemical and fuel spills.



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8.4 Avoiding potentially damaging activities

- The use of temporary tree protection measures as recommended in this report.
- Appropriate work phasing to maximise efficiency of site logistics and to avoid conflict with tree protection measures.
- Strict adherence to an arboricultural method statement (AMS).

8.5 Buildability – Considering logistics

- Ensure adequate space for comprehensive tree protection as shown on the tree protection plan.
- Ensure there is no reasonably foreseeable circumstance that would require the unplanned and undesirable removal or repositioning of tree protective barriers.



9 Arboricultural Method Statement – Heads of Terms

- 9.1 British Standard BS5837 recommends that an AMS be provided following the granting of conditional planning permission in respect of engineering operations to be undertaken within RPAs of trees. This is to avoid potentially costly abortive work in the event of permission being withheld.
- 9.2 To ensure efficacy of tree protection when working within RPAs an AMS should be provided for the following areas:
- i. Tree T6 – Construction of new wall, gate, and footpath.
 - ii. Tree 278 – Soft landscaping in area of existing hard surface.



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10 Conclusions

- 10.1 The implementation of the proposed development involves no tree removals.
- 10.2 Engineering operations within the RPAs of trees attracts the need for an Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 10.3 Arboricultural impact will be negligible if the recommendations of this report and any forthcoming method statement are followed.



11 Normative References

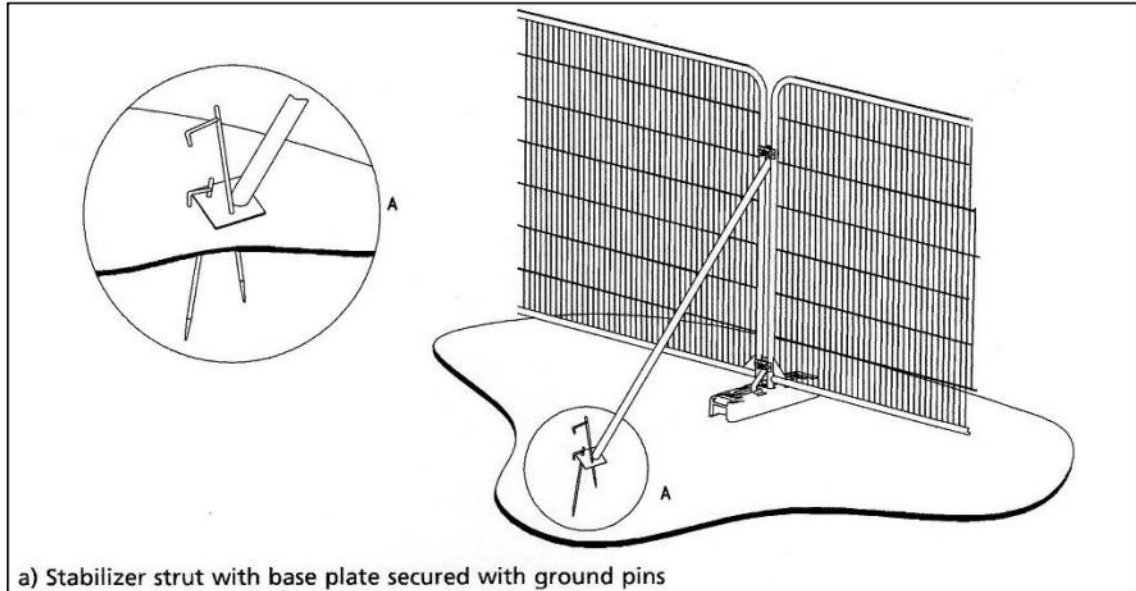
11.1 The following documents are indispensable in the application of the recommendations in this report:

- British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.
- British Standard BS3998:2010 'Tree Work - Recommendations'
- Managing Trees During Construction - International Society of Arboriculture (second edition) 2016



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



- Below: Example of tree protective fencing installed correctly





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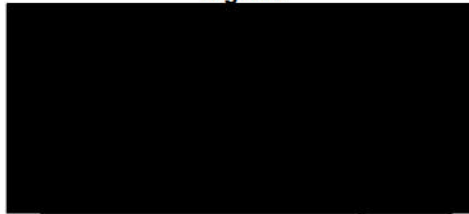
Isleham

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Signed:



Ian Lorman

Director

August 2026

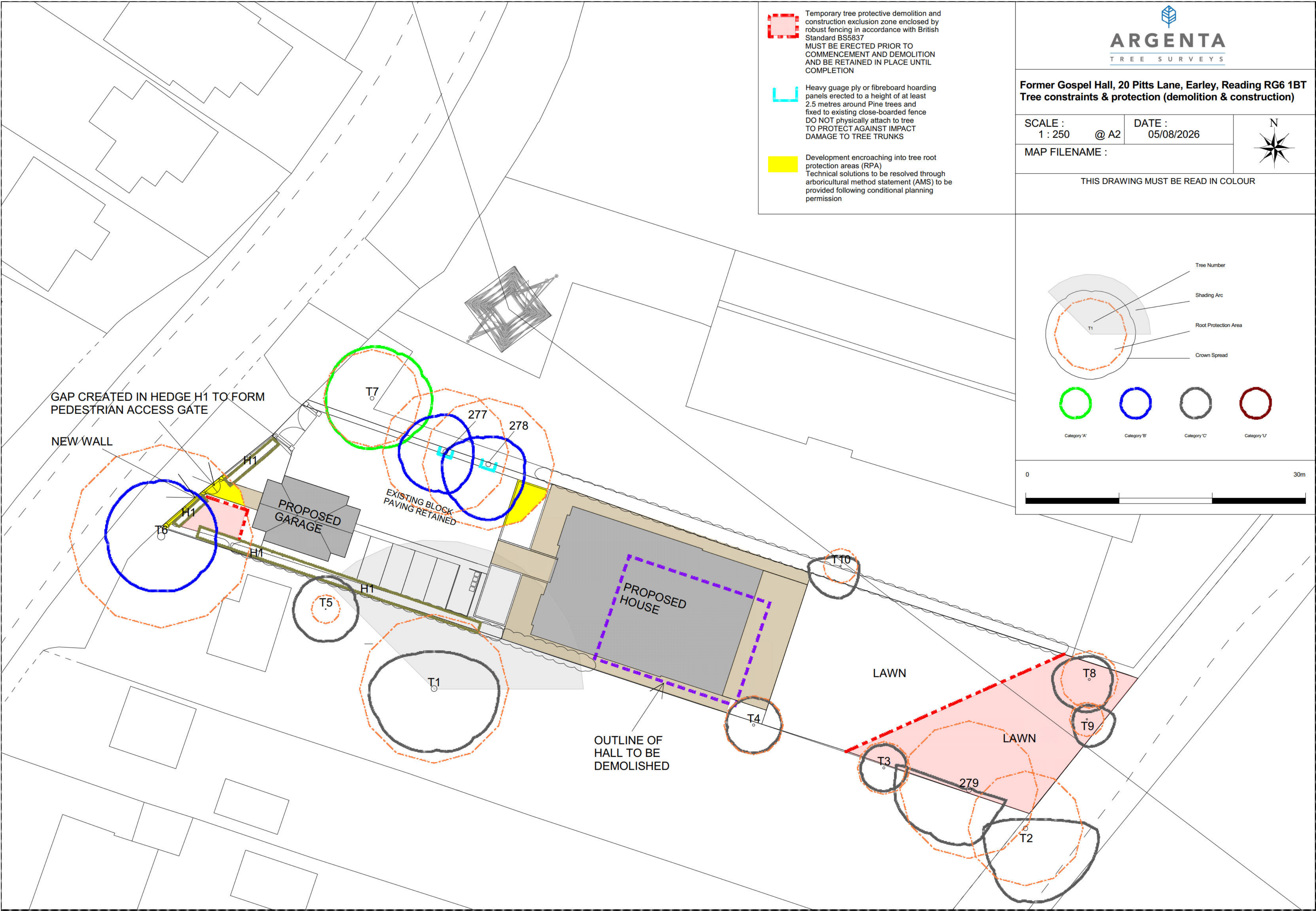


LEGEND TO TREE SURVEY FORM

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

Site: Gospel Hall, 20 Pitts Lane, Earley RG6 1BT			Date of survey: 23 rd August 2023 (refreshed August 2026) Surveyor: Ian Lorman – Argenta Tree Surveys Ltd						Weather at time of survey: Excellent visibility		
Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA Radius	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category & Sub category
				RPA m2							
277 (tagged)	Scots Pine TPO	16	550	6.60	N 4 E 3 S 4.5 W 5	3.5SW	2.5	Mature	Moderate deadwood throughout Physiological condition - Good ▪ Crown lift to 3.5 metres over drive (shorten branch ends only) For site access headroom	40+	B2
278 (tagged)	Scots Pine TPO	6	575	6.90	N 3 E 4 S 6 W 5	5S	2.5	Mature	Moderate deadwood throughout Physiological condition - Good ▪ Crown lift to 4 metres over drive (shorten branch ends only) For site access headroom	40+	B2
279 (tagged)	Common Oak	12	600	7.20	N 0.1 E 4 S 6 W 8.5			Mature	Sided-up by electricity company (north side of crown removed) Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	C2
T1 (off-site)	Common Ash	16	650	7.80	N 4 E 7 S 7 W 7			Mature	Low vigour. Large sections of deadwood. Previously pollarded / topped. Ash Dieback Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	10+	C1
T2 (off-site)	Common Oak	12	400 300	6.00	N 1 E 8 S 8 W 4.5			Mature	Sided-up by electricity company. Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	C2
T3 (off-site)	Common Ash	12	175 150	2.77	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5		3.5	Young	Bifurcates into a pair of co-dominant stems at ground level. Distal dieback in north side of crown Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C2
T4 (off-site)	Common Holly	9.5	225 125	3.09	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3		3	Early-mature	Bifurcates into a pair of co-dominant stems at ground level. Sparse, pale foliage. Leaning on boundary fence Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	C2
T5 (off-site)	Common Ash	11	150	1.50	N 3.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 3.5		5	Young	Insignificant tree. Sparse foliage. Distal dieback. Self-set Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C2

Site: Gospel Hall, 20 Pitts Lane, Earley RG6 1BT			Date of survey: 23 rd August 2023 (refreshed August 2026) Surveyor: Ian Lorman – Argenta Tree Surveys Ltd						Weather at time of survey: Excellent visibility		
Tree number/Tag	Species	Tree height	Stem Dia (s)	RPA	Crown spread	1st large branch height above ground	Canopy height above ground	Life stage	Observations; structural / physiological condition and any preliminary recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution	Category & Sub category
				m2							
T6 (off-site)	Monterey Cypress	14	800	9.60 290	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 6		3.5	Mature	Ivy on trunk. Growing into telephone pole. Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	20+	B1
T7 (off-site)	Copper Beech	14	425	5.10 82	N 5.5 E 6.5 S 5.5 W 5		2	Early-mature	Bifurcates into a pair of co-dominant stems at 2.5 metres. Excellent specimen tree. Physiological condition - Good ▪ Cut back to boundary fence up to a height of 4 metres by shortening branch ends (for site access headroom)	40+	A2
T8	Apple	4	250	3.00 28	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 3.5 W 4	2S	2	Mature	Bifurcates into a pair of co-dominant stems at 1.5 metres. Dense Ivy on trunks up to mid crown. Moderate deadwood throughout. Topped under power cables. Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	10+	C2
T9	Apple	4	150	1.80 10	N 1.5 E 3 S 3 W 1.5		2.5	Mature	Topped under power cables. Old impact wounds on trunk and base. Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	10+	C2
T10 (off-site)	Goat Willow	6	150	1.80 10	N 1 E 2 S 3.5 W 3.5		1.5	Young	Pollarded at fence height and regrown Physiological condition - Good • No action	20+	C1
H1	Formal clipped hedge of Hornbeam to 2.5 metres height. Good condition • No action										



-  Temporary tree protective demolition and construction exclusion zone enclosed by robust fencing in accordance with British Standard BS5837
MUST BE ERECTED PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT AND DEMOLITION AND BE RETAINED IN PLACE UNTIL COMPLETION
-  Heavy guage ply or fibreboard hoarding panels erected to a height of at least 2.5 metres around Pine trees and fixed to existing close-boarded fence
DO NOT physically attach to tree
TO PROTECT AGAINST IMPACT DAMAGE TO TREE TRUNKS
-  Development encroaching into tree root protection areas (RPA)
Technical solutions to be resolved through arboricultural method statement (AMS) to be provided following conditional planning permission

Former Gospel Hall, 20 Pitts Lane, Earley, Reading RG6 1BT
Tree constraints & protection (demolition & construction)

SCALE : 1 : 250 @ A2	DATE : 05/08/2026	
MAP FILENAME :		

THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN COLOUR

