

Sylva Consultancy
expert arboricultural advice

ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

The Horns Inn Public House
Crazies Hill
Wargrave
Berkshire
RG10 8LY

February 2025

Ref: 25027

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Issued: 14th February 2025



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instructions

- 1.1.1 Instructions have been received to undertake an arboricultural impact assessment on land at The Horns Inn, Crazies Hill (Site Location Plan Appendix 1).
- 1.1.2 This arboricultural impact assessment has been prepared to assess the likely impact and effect regarding the proposal to carry out renovation work at The Horns Inn Public House. This appraisal assesses the impact of the proposal in relation to the trees surveyed and discusses mitigation measures that may have to be adopted.

1.2 Arboricultural Survey

- 1.2.1 During January 2025 a tree survey was carried out in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations' and good arboricultural practice. This is a basic data collection exercise and a record of the trees condition at the time of surveying. The tree survey data can be viewed at Appendix 2, root protection area (RPA) data at Appendix 3 with the tree constraints plan provided at Appendix 4.

2. TREE LEGISLATION

- 2.1 A desktop study of information posted on Wokingham Borough Council's (WBC) interactive mapping system (<https://www.wokingham.gov.uk/planning/how-apply-permission/listed-buildings-heritage-and-conservation-areas>) was carried out on the 7th February 2025.
- 2.2 WBC's interactive mapping system indicates that the site is not located within a Conservation Area. The interactive mapping system also indicates that no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) are present on trees located within or adjacent to the site.
- 2.3 Before undertaking any work that may be recommended within this report, it is advisable to check directly with Wokingham Borough Council to determine whether any planning controls are in operation. Where work is proposed to trees other than immediately affected by a development, written consent must be obtained for works on trees subject to a TPO; and in the case of a Conservation Area six weeks' notice of intent must be forwarded before undertaking any such work.

3. ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

3.1 Ten trees and one group have been recorded within this assessment. The tree quality is assessed as follows:

U: Trees that are considered to be of such condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years, and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboriculture management. However, if category 'U' trees are placed in an inaccessible location such that concerns over public safety are reduced to an acceptable level, it may be preferable or possible to defer this recommendation.

A: Trees of the highest quality and value and are considered to be of such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (e.g., 40 years +).

B: Trees of moderate to high value and are considered to be of such a condition as to be able to make a significant contribution (e.g., 20 years +).

C: Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years. Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories. Young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation or replacement through mitigation (e.g., 10 years).

Category A, B & C trees are further divided into the following sub-categories. These sub-categories carry equal weight and are selected for either arboricultural values, landscape values or cultural values, including conservation:

- 1: Mainly arboricultural qualities.
- 2: Mainly landscape qualities.
- 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation.

The British Standard 5837:2012 also recommends recording hedges and shrub masses, however in the context of the standard it is not necessary to assess the quality of these or to provide a category classification.

The numbers of trees falling under each classification within the arboricultural survey are as follows:

A summary of the trees in each of the four categories is provided below:

BS 5837 (2012) Category	No. of Trees	No. of Groups	No. of Hedges	Tree Number
U	0	0	0	
A	0	0	0	
B	4	0	0	T2, T3, T6, T9
C	6	1	0	T1, T4, T5, T7, T8, T10, G1

4. PRINCIPLE ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Consideration is given to the significance of the trees identified in the arboricultural tree survey, the constraints that they are likely to pose to any development that may occur, post development implications (if any) and work requirements to trees for reasons of sound arboricultural management in order to facilitate the development (BS5837:2012 Section 5.4).
- 4.1.2 All tree numbers referred to in this document relate to the tree numbers annotated on the tree constraints plan and arboricultural impact assessment plan (Appendix 5).

4.2 Site Description

- 4.2.1 The Horns Inn is located in Crazies Hill and occupies a spacious plot. The public house is located to the northwest of the main road. A generous parking area and an extensive outdoor area are present at the rear of the site. The area surveyed is roughly rectangular in shape and flat.

4.3 Trees

- 4.3.1 A total of ten trees have been recorded within the site. In addition one third party group has also been detailed in the tree survey.
- 4.3.2 The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. These have the potential to pose additional constraints on the use and timings of works that may occur to trees located at the site. Please refer to the ecology appraisal for further information regarding the ecological requirements.

4.4 Overview

- 4.4.1 The appended arboricultural impact plan illustrates the proposals in relation to the tree stock. In addition to pre-development concerns, post development concerns such as debris and concerns of the trees' proximity and juxtaposition to the proposal have also been considered during the design process.
- 4.4.2 An assessment of the design on the tree stock reveals that no trees require removal to implement the scheme.
- 4.4.3 The scheme has undergone a careful design process to ensure an efficient use of the site, whilst safeguarding the continued contribution to the greening of the immediate landscape. On the bases of the appraisal, it is considered that the arboricultural impact of the scheme on the tree stock will not result in an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the site or wider landscape.

4.5 Impact of the proposal on the tree stock

Overview

- 4.5.1 Whilst trees in categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' are all a material consideration in the development process, the retention of category 'C' trees, being of low quality or of only limited or short-term potential, will not normally be considered necessary where they impose a significant constraint on development. Furthermore, BS 5837:2012 makes it clear that young trees, even those of good form and vitality, which have the potential to develop into quality specimens when mature *"need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site's potential"*.

4.6 Proposed Development

- 4.6.1 The scheme comprises the following:

'proposed change of use of part of the upper floor to guest accommodation (Use Class C1) and part to flexible Class C1 and E use; erection of a replacement gazebo with PV panels, removal of decking and 2 no. existing sheds and erection of 1 no. shed, plus landscaping and external alterations to the building including changes to fenestration and erection of a single storey canopy roof to the side'

- 4.6.2 The existing paving and decking will be removed with a new outdoor dining area created. No trees will be removed to implement this element of the scheme.
- 4.6.3 It is acknowledged that there is a marginal encroachment into the root protection area of tree T6, oak by the extension to the outdoor dining area. It has been assessed that this encroachment will not be detrimental to the long term ability to retain this tree. Given the encroachment is less than 1% of the total root protection area of the tree no specialist design techniques are proposed to construct the hard standing area.
- 4.6.4 In addition to the extension of the hard standing, a new Gazebo will be constructed. The arboricultural impact assessment plan illustrates that the support posts for the Gazebo fall outside of the root protection area for T6. Consequently, no impact occurs to this tree.

4.7 New Boundary Fence

- 4.7.1 An existing fence located adjacent to tree T6, oak will be repositioned. Where the work falls within the root protection area of this tree the following advice will be followed:
- 4.7.2 Whilst excavating the support post foundations great care must be taken to preserve and work around roots. Care must be taken when working around roots greater than 25mm in diameter, and clusters of smaller roots avoiding damage to bark. In the event roots greater than 25mm in diameter are found under no circumstances will these be cut. Should it not be possible to work around roots greater than 25mm it is proposed to re-locate the post supports. Where roots of less than 25mm require removal, they should be cut back cleanly using secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.
- 4.7.3 Should the support post foundations remain open for any period of time during the day and the weather is hot, to prevent the roots from dying out it is advised that moist Hessian sacking is wrapped around the exposed roots and/or cut face to prevent desiccation from occurring from temperature changes. The reason for this is to reduce the potential for root tip death through lack of moisture.

- 4.7.4 On completion of the excavation works for the supports of the boundary treatment a non porous membrane will be installed prior to any concrete pouring. Provision should be made for future diameter growth by surrounding retained roots with uncompacted sharp sand or other flexible fill materials.
- 4.7.5 Back filling should be carried out using the excavated soil, which should be worked in around any retained roots and lightly 'tamped' not compacted and respecting the original soil profile. The backfill should be left proud of surrounding levels to allow for settlement.
- 4.8 Construction
- 4.8.1 Careful consideration has been given regarding the buildability of the proposals. The arboricultural impact plan illustrates that sufficient room exists to locate the site compound and contractor parking outside the RPA's of the retained trees.
- 4.8.2 Fence protection is required for the retained trees. The fencing will comprise of Heras fencing and will be based on Figure 3 'Default Specification for Protective Barrier' as recommended within the British Standard 5837:2012. Where appropriate the fencing will be braced to withstand impacts.
- 4.8.3 Ground protection measures are also required to facilitate access for the work. The existing hard standing will act as ground protection for the duration.
- 4.8.4 A tree pruning works schedule to facilitate the proposal has not yet been finalised, however it is not anticipated that tree pruning will be required. In event pruning works to trees are required it is judged that trees can be pruned to acceptable standards in accordance with British Standard 3998:2010 'Tree Works - Recommendations'.
- 4.8.5 New service runs have not yet been finalised; however, it is not anticipated new services will be required. In the unlikely event new services fall within the RPA's of retained trees all proposed service installations will be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in NJUG Volume 4 and in accordance with the recommendations at Section 7.7 of the British Standard 5837:2012.

5. SUMMARY

5.1 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 The British Standard 5837:2012 states that there is the need to avoid misplaced tree retention; for example, to attempt to retain too many unsuitable trees on a site may result in excessive pressure on the trees during the development work and subsequent demands for their removal post development. No trees will be removed to facilitate the proposal.
- 5.1.2 Consideration for both the direct impact and indirect impact of a development with respect to retained trees needs to be assessed. With respect to the retained tree stock, it is considered that their successful integration into the layout can be achieved.
- 5.1.3 Careful planning of site operations must be carried out to avoid any adverse impact to the retained trees. To safeguard the trees through the development it is advised that a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement is drawn up and implemented.

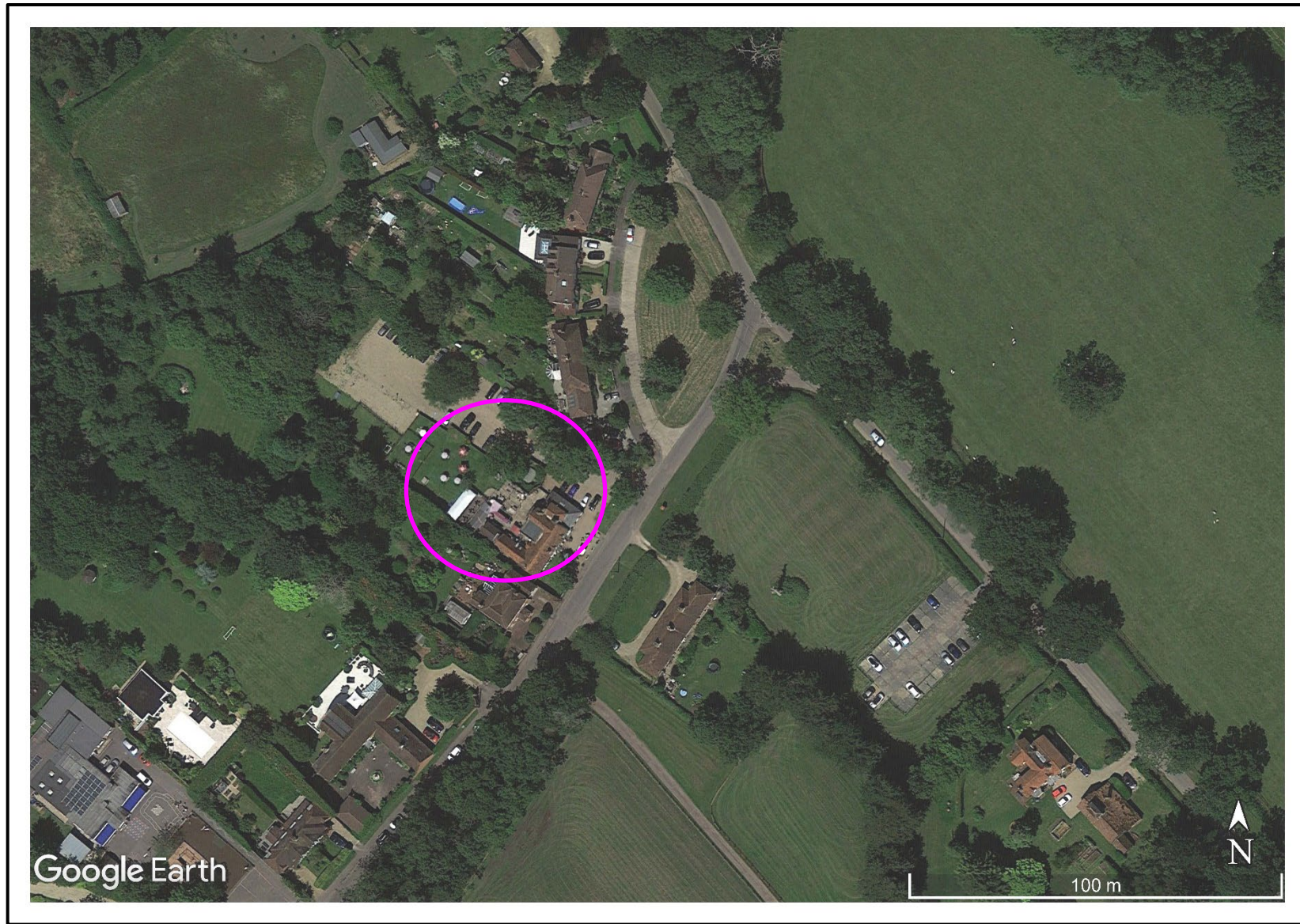
5.2 Post development tree management.

- 5.2.1 Section 8.8.2 of the British Standard 5837:2012 recommends post development aftercare of trees following the completion of development works. It is recommended the following is considered with regard to post development inspection of retained trees:
 - 1. Trees that grow on a site prior to development may, if adversely affected, be in decline over a period of several years before they die. This varies due to age, species, condition prior to development, extent of damage during development, soil conditions and climate. It is recommended that regular inspections are undertaken.
 - 2. Where trees are protected by planning controls, it is recommended that the Local Planning Authority is informed, and necessary agreements obtained prior to any remedial works.
 - 3. Following completion of a development it is recommended that the arboricultural consultant inspects the trees for signs of intolerance to the change of conditions and the effect of the development. There may be a need for additional tree works to those originally specified.

APPENDIX 1

SITE LOCATION PLAN

SITE LOCATION PLAN



APPENDIX 2

TREE SURVEY DATA

KEY TO TREE SCHEDULE

Tree No: Relates to individual trees, groups, hedges and woodlands as identified within the Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan

'T' prefixes have been used to identify individual trees.
'G' prefixes have been used to identify groups of trees.
'H' prefixes have been used to identify hedgerows.
'W' prefixes have been used to identify woodlands.

Species: Common name

Height: Estimated height expressed in meters

ST: Stem diameter of the main trunk taken at 1.5m above ground level or in accordance with Annex C BS5837:2012.

Height in M of Canopy: Information of the first significant branch and direction of growth in order to inform on ground clearance.

Abbreviations: #: Estimated
Ave: Average
A.G.L: Above ground level
SULE: Safe Useful Life Expectancy

Branch Spread: Estimated crown radius expressed in meters, taken for each cardinal compass point.

Age Class: Y Young - Less than one third of natural life expectancy
MM Middle aged - One to two thirds of natural life expectancy
M Mature - More than two thirds of natural life expectancy
OM Over mature
NP Newly Planted

Physiological Condition: G Good
F Fair
P Poor
D Dead

Notes:

Root Protection Area: This is a layout tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority (detailed in paragraph 3.7 British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Construction-Recommendations').

Young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm: Whilst the presence of young trees of good form and vitality is generally desirable (i.e those which have the potential to develop into quality mature specimens), they need not necessarily be a significant constraint on the site's potential (detailed in paragraph 4.5.10 British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to Construction-Recommendations').

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>	Dark Red
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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)	Light Green
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	Mid Blue
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	Grey

TREE NO.	SPECIES	Height in (M)	CALCULATED STEM DIA (MM)	BRANCH SPREAD				HEIGHT IN M OF CANOPY	AGE CLASS	PHYS. COND	COMMENTS	LIFE EXPECTANCY (EST YEARS)	BS5837:2012 CATEGORY GRADING
	(Latin)			N	E	S	W						
											Preliminary Recommendations		
T1	Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	6.5	290	3	2.5	3	3	N/A	MM	F	Growing at the front of the site. Recently pruned as growing underneath LV lines. Downgraded as a result of location beneath cables. No work	10 to 20	C2
T2	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8	300	3	3.25	2.75	2.5	4.5	Y	F	Growing at the front of the site. Recently pruned as growing within close proximity to LV lines. Low end of category due to proximity with cables. Good clearance over existing entrance No work	20 to 40	B2
T3	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	19	590	3.75	4.5	4.5	5	5	MM	F	Growing adjacent to the northern boundary and entrance. Good clearance over the car parking area. Was X3 stems. X2 stems recently removed. No work	20 to 40	B2
T4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9.5	175	2.25	1.5	2.25	2	N/A	Y	F	Young specimen growing adjacent to the northern boundary. Not a constraint. No work	10 to 20	C2
T5	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	5	1250	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2	M	F	Lapsed pollard with decay present. Growing in the rear car park area. Re-pollard back to 2m. Low end of category. Pollard	10 to 20	C2
T6	Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	380	5	5.5	5	4	3w	MM	G	Broad spreading young middle mature specimen. Pleasant feature. No work	20 to 40	B2
T7	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	10.5	500	5.5	6	5	2	2	MM	F	One of 2 willow trees growing within close proximity to one another. Proximity influences growth. Ivy present. Growing in rear carpark area. Has been crown reduced. Sever/remove ivy	10 to 20	C2
T8	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	10.5	400	3.5	2	5.5	4	2	MM	F	One of 2 willow trees growing within close proximity to one another. Proximity influences growth. Ivy present. Growing in rear carpark area. Has been crown reduced. Sever/remove ivy	10 to 20	C2
T9	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	560	3	4	5	3	3	MM	F	Growing at the bottom of the existing car park. X2 stems at 0.5m agl. Sever/remove ivy	20 to 40	B2
T10	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	311#	2.5	2	3.5	1.75	N/A	Y	F	Growing at the bottom of the existing car park. X2 stems at ground level. Bramble around base of tree. Stem estimated. No work	10 to 20	C2
G1	Leyland Cypress <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	Ave 7	Ave 250#	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	MM	F	Third party group of trees adjacent to the boundary. Stem estimated. Cut back growth to boundary. Cut back growth	10 to 20	C2

APPENDIX 3

ROOT PROTECTION AREA

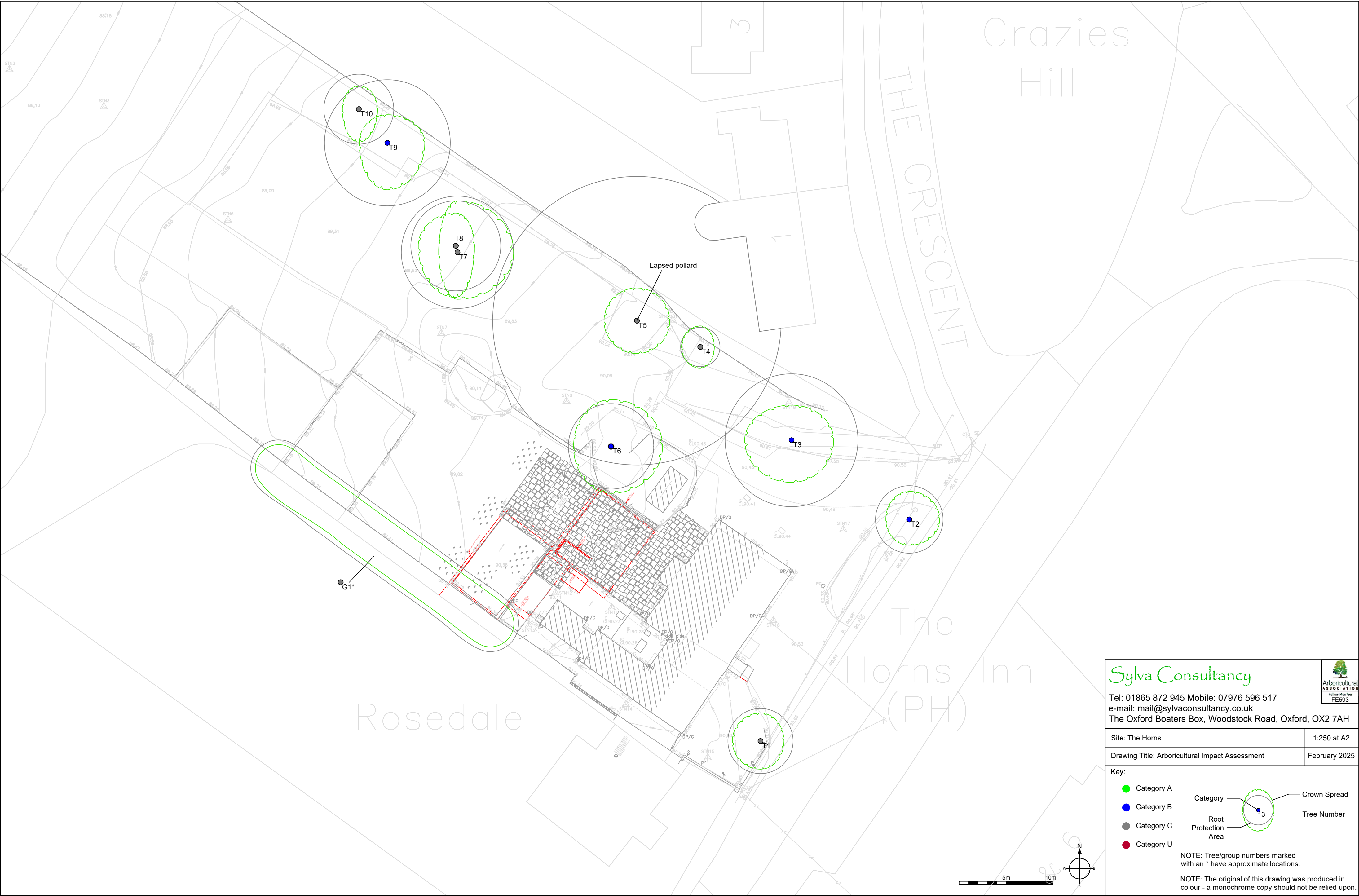
ROOT PROTECTION AREA

TREE NO.	SPECIES	NO. OF STEMS	SINGLE STEM DIA (mm)	2-5 STEMS					> 5 STEMS	ROOT PROTECTION AREA - RPA (RADIUS IN M)	RPA (M ²)	LIFE EXPECTANCY (EST YEARS)	BS5837:2012 CATEGORY
				STEM 1 (mm)	STEM 2 (mm)	STEM 3 (mm)	STEM 4 (mm)	STEM 5 (mm)	MEAN STEM DIA (mm)				
T1	Birch	1	290							3.48	38	10 to 20	C2
T2	Oak	1	300							3.60	41	20 to 40	B2
T3	Ash	1	590							7.08	157	20 to 40	B2
T4	Ash	1	175							2.10	14	10 to 20	C2
T5	Crack Willow	1	1250							15.00	707	10 to 20	C2
T6	Oak	1	380							4.56	65	20 to 40	B2
T7	Crack Willow	1	500							6.00	113	10 to 20	C2
T8	Crack Willow	1	400							4.80	72	10 to 20	C2
T9	Ash	1	560							6.72	142	20 to 40	B2
T10	Ash	2		220	220					3.73	44	10 to 20	C2
G1	Leyland Cypress	1	250							3.00	28	10 to 20	C2

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN



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Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION
Fellow Member
FE593

Site: The Horns	1:250 at A2
Drawing Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment	February 2025

Key:

● Category A

● Category B

● Category C

● Category U

Category

Root Protection Area

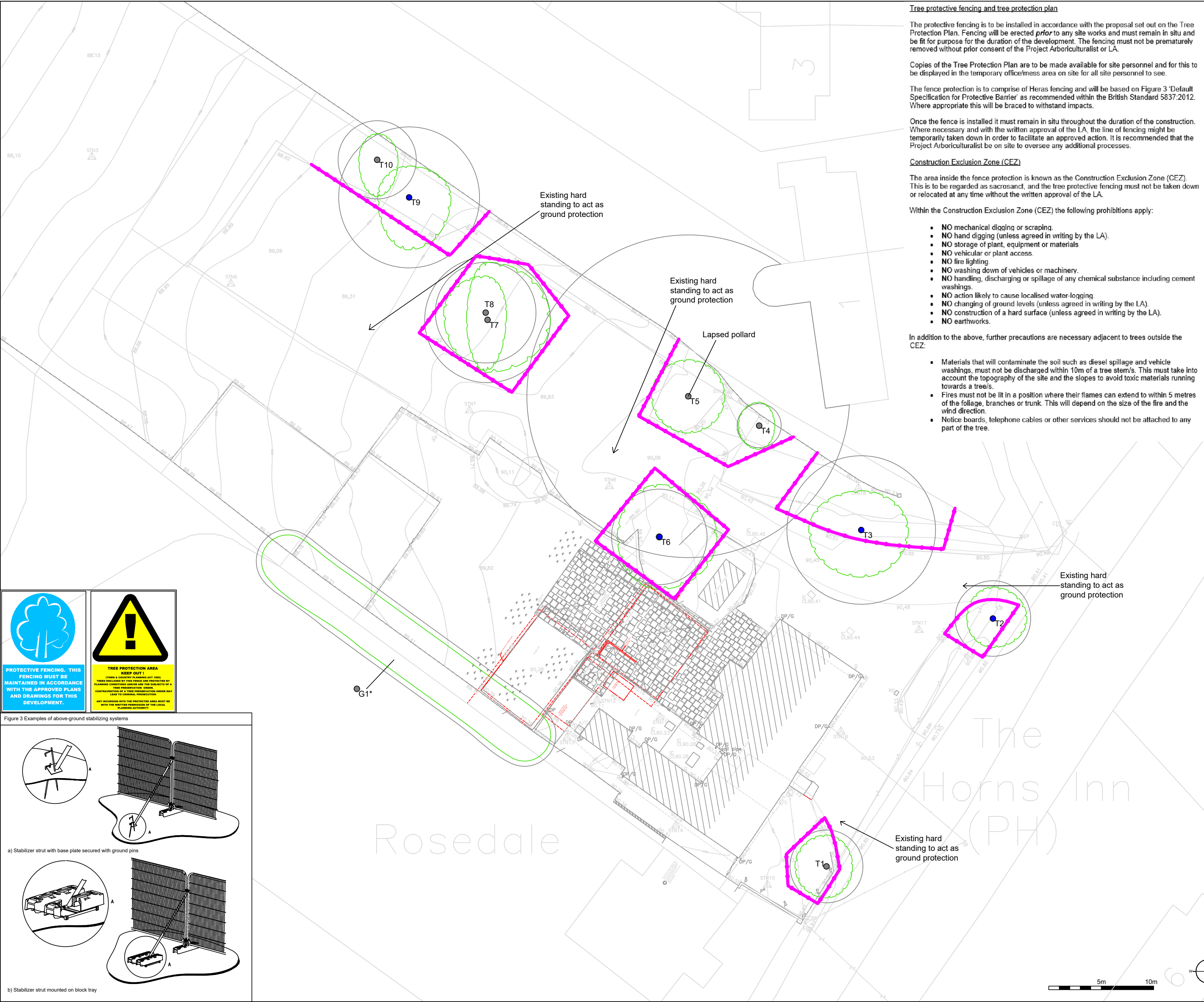
Crown Spread

Tree Number

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

NOTE: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

TREE PROTECTION PLAN



Tree protective fencing and tree protection plan

The protective fencing is to be installed in accordance with the proposal set out on the Tree Protection Plan. Fencing will be erected *prior* to any site works and must remain in situ and be fit for purpose for the duration of the development. The fencing must not be prematurely removed without prior consent of the Project Arboriculturalist or LA.

Copies of the Tree Protection Plan are to be made available for site personnel and for this to be displayed in the temporary office/mess area on site for all site personnel to see.

The fence protection is to comprise of Heras fencing and will be based on Figure 3 'Default Specification for Protective Barrier' as recommended within the British Standard 5837:2012. Where appropriate this will be braced to withstand impacts.

Once the fence is installed it must remain in situ throughout the duration of the construction. Where necessary and with the written approval of the LA, the line of fencing might be temporarily taken down in order to facilitate an approved action. It is recommended that the Project Arboriculturalist be on site to oversee any additional processes.

Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

The area inside the fence protection is known as the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). This is to be regarded as sacrosanct, and the tree protective fencing must not be taken down or relocated at any time without the written approval of the LA.

Within the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) the following prohibitions apply:

- NO mechanical digging or scraping.
- NO hand digging (unless agreed in writing by the LA).
- NO storage of plant, equipment or materials
- NO vehicular or plant access.
- NO fire lighting
- NO washing down of vehicles or machinery.
- NO handling, discharging or spillage of any chemical substance including cement washings.
- NO action likely to cause localised water-logging.
- NO changing of ground levels (unless agreed in writing by the LA).
- NO construction of a hard surface (unless agreed in writing by the LA).
- NO earthworks.

In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees outside the CEZ:

- Materials that will contaminate the soil such as diesel spillage and vehicle washings, must not be discharged within 10m of a tree stem/s. This must take into account the topography of the site and the slopes to avoid toxic materials running towards a tree/s.
- Fires must not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 metres of the foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.
- Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of the tree.

Pre-development Tree Works

No Tree Work is required.

Reporting of damage to trees/fence protection

Should any damage occur to trees noted for retention either by the above works or as the result of any other action, the damage must be reported to the site supervisor immediately. The site agent shall report up the chain of responsibility to the Arboricultural Consultant, or in their absence an appointment with an appropriately qualified Arboriculturalist, to enable remedial measures to be implemented as necessary and without delay.

Should protective fencing become damaged so as to impair its function in protecting trees, all works shall cease in the vicinity of the damage until the fence has been returned to standard. It shall also be recorded on the daily monitoring sheets as likewise all other issues regarding tree related issues on the site.

Ongoing Arboricultural site monitoring for the duration of the development is recommended. Site monitoring should be undertaken by a qualified and experienced Arboriculturalist at pre-determined and agreed time intervals. It should take the form of regular inspections (i.e., monthly and/or during key operations), ongoing liaison with all personnel involved in the site development and with the LPA. Any defects requiring rectifying must be notified to the Site Agent and the Client and copied to the LPA.

It is recommended that the Project Arboriculturalist be present on site during the main periods of construction. Records are to be made available to the LA if required to show evidence of site monitoring.

Installation of new fence

Where excavation works for the supports occurs within the root protection area (rpa) of T6, this will occur by using hand held equipment only.

Whilst excavating the support post foundations great care must be taken to preserve and work around roots. Care must be taken when working around roots greater than 25mm in diameter, and clusters of smaller roots avoiding damage to bark. In the event roots greater than 25mm in diameter are found under no circumstances will these be cut. Should it not be possible to work around roots greater than 25mm it is proposed to re-locate the post supports. Where roots of less than 25mm require removal, they should be cut back cleanly using secateurs or a sharp pruning saw.

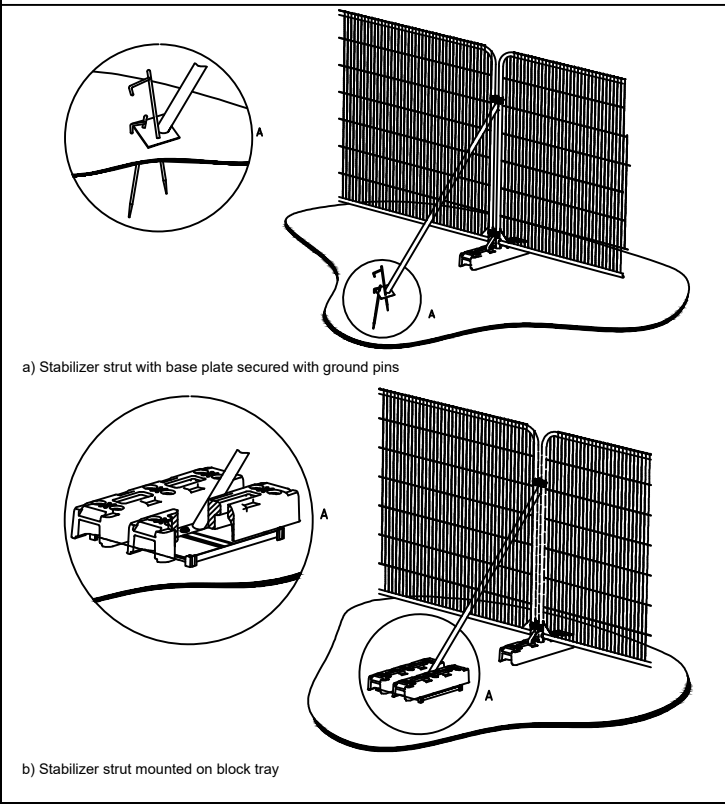
Should the support post foundations remain open for any period of time during the day and the weather is hot, to prevent the roots from drying out it is advised that moist Hessian sacking is wrapped around the exposed roots and/or cut face to prevent desiccation from occurring from temperature changes. The reason for this is to reduce the potential for root tip death through lack of moisture.

On completion of the excavation works for the supports of the boundary treatment a non porous membrane will be installed prior to any concrete pouring. Provision should be made for future diameter growth by surrounding retained roots with uncompacted sharp sand or other flexible fill materials.

Back filling should be carried out using the excavated soil, which should be worked in around any retained roots and lightly 'tamped' not compacted and respecting the original soil profile. The backfill should be left proud of surrounding levels to allow for settlement.



Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



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Arboricultural
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FE593

Site: The Horns	1:250 at A2
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan	February 2025

Key:

● Category A

● Category B

● Category C

● Category U

Tree Protection Fencing

Category

Root Protection Area

Crown Spread

Tree Number

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

NOTE: The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

APPENDIX 7

PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1
View of the existing front elevation.
Tree T3 located to right hand side of image.



Photograph 2
Existing decking area to be removed.
Group G1, growing adjacent to the boundary.



Photograph 3
Existing patio and gazebo area.
Patio and gazebo to be replaced.



Photograph 4
View of tree T6, oak adjacent to the existing patio area.

APPENDIX 8

QUALIFICATIONS

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Fiona Bradshaw

MicFor; RFS Dip Arb;F. Arbor.A; Tech Cert (Arbor.A)

I have over 26 years' experience of arboriculture and I am the principal consultant at Sylva Consultancy. I hold the Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma in Arboriculture and the Arboricultural Associations Technicians Certificate. I am a Fellow member of the Arboricultural Association and a professional member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, of which I am also a registered Consultant.

I have the benefit of both a local authority and private practice background and I am frequently instructed to provide advice and assistance relating to trees and the planning process. I am also experienced at compiling expert reports, providing evidence and also appearing as an expert witness at Public Inquires.

I am committed to my continued professional development which is reflected in my regular attendance of seminars and workshops.