

HOGWOOD FARM, FINCHAMPSTEAD

ANCIENT WOODLAND MITIGATION STRATEGY PARCEL 9



JSL4360_702
Hogwood Farm,
Finchampstead
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ANCIENT WOODLAND MITIGATION STRATEGY PARCELS 9

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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 RPS was instructed by Barratt Developments to prepare an Ancient Woodland Mitigation Strategy in respect to the proposed development of Parcel 9 at Hogwood Farm, Finchampstead, Wokingham.
- 1.2 This document has been produced in pursuant of planning condition 22, which relates to the management and protection of 'aged woodland' and 'Ancient Woodland' during the development and is set out within the decision notice (ref. O/2014/2179) issued by Wokingham Borough Council (WBC). Condition 22 states:
- 1.3 **Condition 22.** *The Reserved Matters Applications pertaining to any sub phase of the development with a potential to impact upon Ancient Woodland shall include a detailed Ancient Woodland mitigation strategy for the Local Planning Authority's approval as part of the Reserved Matters Application. Each detailed Ancient Woodland mitigation strategy shall include the following.*
- a) *No loss of the ancient woodland or mixed broadleaved woodland areas.*
 - b) *Details of any ancient woodland buffer zones required to protect the retained important and/or species rich hedgerows, such buffer zones to be a minimum of 15m unless there are exceptional circumstances.*
 - c) *The buffer zones required to protect the ancient woodland should be free from any development including residential gardens and should consist of a variety of semi natural habitats.*
 - d) *An appropriate detailed management plan for the ancient woodland areas and the 15m buffer zone that is aimed at maintaining and enhancing the ecological quality of these areas.*
 - e) *Details of the proposed management arrangements for the ancient woodland areas and the 15m buffer zone that will secure their long-term future.*
- The mitigation and compensation strategies approved shall be implemented in accordance with the approved plans unless otherwise agreed in writing by the local planning authority.*
- Reason:** *In the interests of visual amenity and to ensure appropriate mitigation for the biodiversity impact of the development in accordance with Wokingham Borough Core Strategy Policies CP1, CP3 and CP7.*
- 1.4 In addition to the consideration of ancient woodland as required under Condition 22, this document considers other 'aged' areas of woodland within the site, which are not included in Natural England's Ancient Woodland Inventory. In light of this, the 'aged' woodland described will be treated in the same manner as appropriate for Ancient and Semi Natural Woodland.
- 1.5 A tree survey of the site was carried out by RPS in November and December 2017 (updates for P8&9 – April 2021) in accordance with the requirements set out in BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. This report utilises the findings of this survey together with the findings of ongoing ecological survey and assessment work.
- 1.6 Parcel 9 of the site is to be developed to provide residential dwellings and associated external works, including hard and soft landscaping. The development proposals also include SuDs infrastructure which will be connected to SuDs attenuation basins in the SANG to the south of the development. This area of woodland is not included on the Natural England Ancient Woodland Inventory.
- 1.7 This report details the approach to managing the impact of connecting the SuDs infrastructure in Parcel 9 to the SuDs infrastructure of the SANG in the south on the area of Ancient Woodland

which separates the two areas using a trenchless solution. This follows the approach for connecting Phase 1 to the SUDs in the SANG, details in JSL2891_772.

- 1.8 The methods of construction and implementation of the horizontal directional drilling works within the aged woodland and buffer zone are described in JSL2891_772, including arboricultural and ecological information and advice in relation to the protection of Ancient-Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) throughout the construction phase, and the identification and mitigation of any potentially damaging operations.
- 1.9 This report details the management of the Ancient Woodland area and describes the proposed management arrangements for the woodland and the 15m buffer zone.
- 1.10 This report should be read in conjunction with documents JSL4360_770A – Tree Survey & Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Access to Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANG) by RPS which accompany the Phase 2 Reserved Matters application (ref: 181422). In addition to the Phase 1 Bat Survey Summary note and Badger Survey report (HAD 2018).
- 1.11 This report accords with ‘standing advice’² from Natural England’s on Ancient Woodland or Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW).
- 1.12 Details for the ongoing management of ancient, aged and other woodland habitats within the site are detailed in the Site-Wide Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (HDA 2018). This includes measures for the enhancement and protection of woodland habitats at the site in the long-term.

2 SITE AND WOODLAND DESCRIPTION

Site Location

- 2.1 The site is located to the west, south and south-east of Hogwood Industrial Estate, Wokingham, RG40 4RF and is roughly centred on OS grid reference SU769643.
- 2.2 The site comprises a number of fields of mixed agricultural uses, compartmentalised by internal boundary hedges, trees and patches of woodland.

Soils

- 2.3 The soilscape of the area in which the survey site is situated typically consists of 'slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils'³
- 2.4 Phase 1 and 2 geotechnical and geo-environmental site investigations⁴ were carried out by Eastwood & Partners (Consulting Engineers) Ltd for, and on the behalf of, Legal and General Homes. The relevant findings of this report (in relation to this commission) can be summarised as follows:
 - 2.5 *The majority of the site is shown to be underlain by London Clay, with the exception of the eastern parcels which are shown to be underlain by the Bagshot Formation sands.*
 - 2.6 *The London Clay is classified as Unproductive Strata, and the Bagshot Formation as a Secondary A Aquifer. The site is not within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone. Topsoil was encountered across the site, comprising silty clay, occasionally found to be gravelly, to depths of between 0.2 m and 0.5 m.*
 - 2.7 *Beneath the topsoil, natural ground comprising stiff silty clay was encountered in most trial pits, to depths of between 1.8 m and 3.1 m. This was found to be underlain by stiff clay in some pits. In five pits in the centre and south of the site, sand or sand and gravel was found to depths of between 1.2 m and 2.4 m, overlying stiff silty clay. Silty or gravelly pockets were often encountered in the silty clay across the site, the gravel mainly comprising flint.*

Summary of Tree Survey and Habitat Survey

- 2.8 A tree survey of the site was carried out by RPS in November, December 2017 and February 2022 with the Phase 1 Habitat of woodland habitats was updated by HDA in 2017. Hogwood Shaw Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) was grouped as W7 in the survey report.
- 2.9 The tree cover on site comprised mainly native broadleaf species. This was dominated by pedunculate oak many of which were identified as category 'A' (after BS5837: 2012), located throughout the site. The survey also recorded high numbers of ash and field maple of moderate to high amenity value which with other native species, holly, cherry, birch, alder, hawthorn and blackthorn complimented the climax oak canopy character of the site.
- 2.10 The most significant trees on site were the pedunculate oaks of a mature life stage with indicatively wide spreading root systems (see Tree Survey Plans for predicted RPAs). These should be considered during the design stage to ensure the wellbeing and continued provision of high amenity by these trees.

Ancient-Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW)

- 2.11 Our Ancient and Native Woodlands are one of our oldest land uses and most diverse ecosystems. They have often taken hundreds if not thousands of years to evolve, and in the case of Ancient Woodland are irreplaceable.
- 2.12 In its strictest sense, Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) is composed of native tree species that have not obviously been planted; features of Ancient Woodland often survive in many of these

woods as well, including characteristic wildlife and structures of archaeological interest. Natural England (English Nature)⁴ defines Ancient Woodland as:

- 2.13 *'An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient woodland is divided into ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites. Both types of stand are classed as ancient woods.'*
- 2.14 Provisions for the protection of Ancient Woodland are set out in section 15 paragraph 175 of the National Planning Policy Framework⁴ and the Forestry Commission and Natural England produced Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland (Natural England and Forestry Commission (2018) Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland²).
- 2.15 The publication provides advice to planning authorities and states that development must be kept as far as possible from Ancient Woodland, with a buffer area maintained between the Ancient Woodland and any development boundary. An appropriate buffer area to the Ancient Woodland will depend on the local circumstances and the type of development, however, as mitigation locally planning authorities often require a 15m buffer around the affected Ancient Woodland, but larger buffers may be required.
- 2.16 The 15m buffer has been indicated around the Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) plan, as indicated on the Tree Survey plans as submitted as part of the Phase 1 application.

Aged Woodland

- 2.17 Wokingham Borough Council classified an area of woodland within the site as *Aged Woodland*. While this is not strictly protected in the same terms as Ancient Semi Natural Woodland for this project it will be treated as such and any works and protection measures will accord with those of Ancient Woodland. There are no areas of Aged Woodland adjoining Parcels 8 and 9

Tree Preservation Orders

- 2.18 A desktop investigation into the planning constraints on this site using the Wokingham District Council web map confirmed that there are several Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in place on the site. These orders have been plotted on the tree survey plans (JSL2891_701-712) with the respective TPO reference and date.
- 2.19 Hogwood Shaw is covered by a group TPO ref W1-472-1989

Design and Site Layout Considerations

- 2.20 Particular care is needed regarding the retention of large, mature trees which become enclosed within the new development. Where such trees are retained, adequate space should be allowed for their long-term physical retention and future maintenance.
- 2.21 A tree constraints plan defines the Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree shown as a circle. This area may be adjusted should physical constraints or topographical features limit root activity in a particular area, however the total area should remain the same. Prior to any adjustment of the tree's RPA zones the changes should be assessed by an arboriculturist. During any site planning exercises the current and future growth potential of the trees should be considered.
- 2.22 The RPA for single stem trees broadly equates to a radius 12 times the stem diameter of the tree at 1.5m above ground level or the extent of canopy spread, whichever is the greater. For multi-stemmed, low branching trees or those with trunks with an irregular girth the point of stem diameter measurement is adjusted in consideration of these factors and in accordance with the illustrations in BS5837:2012 (Annex C).
- 2.23 The RPA should become an exclusion zone during construction works and for any development. It should be fenced-off and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012. The canopy is likewise susceptible to damage during construction work and requires similar protection.

- 2.24 No activities that result in excavations, changes in level or soil compaction should take place within the RPA of any retained trees, especially older mature trees. This would include the storage of materials, any construction work, trafficking by vehicles or even excessive trafficking by pedestrians.
- 2.25 If some form of construction has to take place within the RPA then certain measures need to be adopted to avoid disturbance or damage to the roots and to maintain moisture infiltration and gaseous diffusion into the soil.
- 2.26 Services likewise should be routed outside the existing or potential root zone of trees. Where it is unavoidable, then certain measures should be employed to avoid damage to the trees larger roots.
- 2.27 The location and siting of new facilities near trees should consider the potential impact on and conflict with both tree roots and canopy. This should take into account the ultimate size of existing young and middle-aged trees at maturity. Conversely the impact of the tree on the activities should also be considered with regard to obstruction, shading, leaf fall and root action. These are problems that can be managed provided sufficient space is allowed for.

Trees and Management of Health and Safety

- 2.28 It is recommended that a programme of periodic arboricultural assessments be undertaken in order to regularly assess the full health and safety of all trees both in full leaf and bare stemmed. The assessments should prioritise areas based on levels of access and presence of target (i.e. exposure of people to hazard) and accord with arboricultural advice, taking account of relevant factors (where known) that affect safety such as the age class, condition, size and species of the trees.
- 2.29 In particular, trees which are reaching their latter age stages, even if seemingly young trees when compared to longer living species (such as Oak). An example of this might be the hybrid Poplar which lie close to this application area. Many of these trees are in a state of collapse or have collapsed leading to individual branch or wholesale tree failure. The prevention of large-scale failure is preferred, therefore tree management in the form of coppice or pollard tree work will likely extend the trees arboreal and habitat value.

3 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS AND WOODLAND

Description the development proposals

- 3.1 Parcel 9 of the development is located in the northwest of the site. The whole site is approximately 109ha of which 30ha is proposed to be SANG. The new proposed housing in Parcel 9 lies immediately to the south of the Ancient-Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) known as 'Hogwood Shaw'.

Development works with a potential to impact upon Ancient Semi Natural Woodland

- 3.2 The development works adjacent to Hogwood Shaw (ASNW) are undertaken outside the 15m buffer area. The buffer area will be fenced-off throughout the entire construction period. No construction works within this 15m buffer will be permitted.
- 3.3 The protective fencing will be heavy gauge 2m tall, galvanized steel tube and welded mesh infill panels attached to standard scaffold poles and secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties with uprights driven into the ground (minimum depth 0.6 m).
- 3.4 The detailed protection is set out in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (JSL4360_770 as amended) produced to fulfil Condition 17 of the Phase 1 Reserved Matters application.

4 WOODLAND MANAGEMENT

- 4.1 As part of the Parcel 9 residential development proposals, landscape proposals address the Ancient Woodland Buffer to Hogwood Shaw through an arboriculturally sensitive approach, which has been developed with input from the project ecologist.
- 4.2 The general spirit of the management works will be towards achieving long term biodiversity enhancement through the effective management of low-key recreational access of Hogwood Shaw.
- 4.3 The following firstly offers some broad, yet relevant principles that these works may follow.

Generally

- 4.4 Selective thinning of areas of recent regeneration to allow crown development of preferred species and more sunlight to reach the understorey and ground flora.
- 4.5 Selectively thin and clear the regeneration of non-native species to promote natives. Plant cleared areas with hazel and other coppice species suited to arboreal animals such as dormice.
- 4.6 Favour retention of native species and selectively remove non-native trees and shrubs e.g. sycamore, box honeysuckle (*Lonicera nitida*), cherry laurel and horse chestnut (if present).
- 4.7 Identify and select long term replacement trees from natural regeneration. In the absence of suitable regeneration open up clearings for new planting.
- 4.8 Retain deadwood on site, including standing dead trees where they do not threaten public safety.
- 4.9 Selectively ring bark unwanted trees including non-native species to create dead standing trees. Non-native seedlings should be weeded or treated before they become established.
- 4.10 Introduce hazel and other coppice species as and when an opportunity arises from storm damage or the death of a large tree.

Measures Specific to Hogwood Shaw

- 4.11 Despite allowing pedestrian access within the buffer, a fence is proposed to create a visual indication of the buffer area, which aims to mitigate excessive amenity use.
- 4.12 The fence is to be maintained as stipulated in the landscape management plan (PLN-9-6000)
- 4.13 The footpath route will be carefully aligned so as to not disturb any regenerative woodland growth. Ongoing management should ensure that the footpath is maintained and kept clear for amenity access. The exact route will be determined onsite by a suitably qualified arboriculturalist
- 4.14 Tussock grassland has been proposed as an appropriate treatment to the woodland edge. This is to be maintained in accordance with the landscape management plan – this is essentially a low intensity cutting regime, which in principle involved an annual cut of meadow areas during September.
- 4.15 Please refer to the Landscape Management Plan for details of ongoing management and maintenance regimes of the different landscape types within the Hogwood Shaw Ancient Woodland Buffer.

Management of Ivy

- 4.16 Given the potential for ivy to provide valuable wildlife habitat, for bats, birds and invertebrates in particular, removal will be only as a last resort and will be prioritised to the trees bounding areas where people are likely to congregate or parking areas. Each tree should be judged on its own

merit and ivy should only be reduced (not totally eradicated or removed) when the stability or life of the tree is threatened.

Bramble

- 4.17 Dead bramble stems are a habitat for invertebrates. Brambles can also be useful as a living (or dead) barrier and as part of an integrated method to protect flora and fauna and reduce uncontrolled access. This is valuable habitat in its own right and should not be cleared completely but managed, on a rotational pattern of clearance.

Deadwood

- 4.18 A number of trees have hanging limbs and structurally unstable deadwood which may present a hazard to health and safety. However, the unnecessary loss of deadwood habitats should be avoided when making recommendations for tree works / management, particularly if legally protected species are using the tree. Thus, in the absence of any significant risk to people or property, deadwood should not be removed. Any works should be undertaken in accordance with the principles of conservation dead wooding.
- 4.19 Similarly, deadwood removal will be concentrated to existing trees where a site user is present so as to avoid the unnecessary loss of habitats. Where limb and branch removal is unavoidable it should be undertaken by conservation cutting (also referred to as conservation dead wooding). Conservation cutting may be carried out on live or deadwood or indeed the retention of deadwood and attempts to mimic the ways a tree breaks naturally. The jagged stubs and surfaces produced when a limb detaches naturally, provide many more habitats for wildlife than the smooth cut of a saw. Where it is safe to do so the larger standing deadwood shall be crown reduced to single trunk to produce invertebrate towers.
- 4.20 Where safety requirements allow, to benefit to local habitat, the following is recommended:
- Larger fallen trees and root plates are retained.
 - Unsafe trees and shrubs are reduced to coppice stems or monolith hulks.
 - Stumps are retained as standing deadwood hulks.
 - In wooded areas which possess restricted access, a selective volume of standing deadwood is retained.
 - Select arisings are sawn into logs, retained and stacked into discretely placed deadwood piles.
 - Provision of the dormouse, bird nesting boxes and bat boxes.
 - Selective clearance to provide glades and to reinforce bat flight lines.

Control of Invasive Species

- 4.21 The control of alien and highly invasive species where applicable shall accord with Environment Agency guidelines and relevant statutory regulations. Smaller garden escapees should also be removed.

Natural regeneration

- 4.22 Natural regeneration should be encouraged with the aim of creating wooded areas and trees of a varied age range and species structure. This will help ensure that as trees reach senescence successors will provide continued cover.
- 4.23 Where self-seeded native trees and desirable species such as oak and ash are present the promotion of natural regeneration will not only continue the process of natural succession but will allow the furtherance of the specific gene pool within the woodland. Management should seek to

encourage and control selective regeneration and where necessary protect such growth from browsing.

Minimising footfall off the pathways

4.24 If desire lines other than the designed pathway through the ancient woodland become apparent and their continued use would potentially damage ground flora and or the tree roots potential mitigation measures to control access should include:

- Using deadwood and brash from woodland management operations to create barriers to the accesses to these desire lines off the main path network.
- Signage to encourage pedestrians to keep to formalised pathways through the wood.
- Seasonal control measures such as using road pins with rope rails to restrict access to important ground flora or boggy areas could be employed.

5 MANAGEMENT STANDARDS AND EXPECTATIONS

- 5.1 The works shall be carried out in accordance with:
- (a) The purposes of the stated objectives;
 - (b) Current British Standard with particular reference to:
 - BS 3998: Recommendations for tree work
 - Forestry and arboricultural safety and training council safety guidelines (AFAG).
 - (c) 'Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)' and 'Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017'.
- 5.2 All tree works carried out by a suitably qualified tree surgeon or woodland management contractor.
- 5.3 The contractor shall ensure that all property and utilities are protected against accidental or negligent damage that may occur. Any damage incurred by the contractor in carrying out their duties is to be made safe immediately and repaired to the satisfaction of the client or Utilities Company at the earliest convenient time, or as agreed, at the cost of the contractor.
- 5.4 It shall be the contractor's responsibility and liability for any damage to person or property, however caused. All operatives shall be trained according to the task to be undertaken.

Timing of Works and Ecological Considerations

- 5.5 It is an offence to disturb nesting wild birds and their nests, bats and bat roosts and injure or kill any native species of reptile under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. All UK bats and dormice are also European protected species under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. In all cases check in advance with an ecologist that there are no birds nesting in the area of operation, and that no European protected species would be disturbed by the works.
- 5.6 Prior to works to trees, hedges and shrubs taking place consideration will be given to the potential for nesting birds with advice being sought from a suitably qualified ecologist and/or works will take place outside the bird nesting season to avoid any destruction or damage to birds' nests.
- 5.7 Routine monitoring shall be carried out to ensure that operations are undertaken as programmed and to take appropriate action to deal with damage and debris arising from periods of heavy rainfall, high winds and heavy snowfall.
- 5.8 Vegetation clearance, pruning and trimming operations shall take place outside the bird nesting season (generally March to August inclusive) unless preceded by a check for nesting birds..
- 5.9 All works shall be timed to have regard to the phenological cycles of protected species that are associated with trees; notably birds and bats.

Standard of Work and Environmental Sensitivity

- 5.10 All tree work shall be carried out by suitably qualified, competent and insured arboricultural contractors in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Tree Work⁶ and latest arboricultural best practice.
- 5.11 All green and woody waste generated by the tree works shall be removed from site and disposed of in an environmentally sustainable manner.
- 5.12 When a branch is removed at its point of attachment, injury of the wood and bark of the parent stem or branch above the cut shall be avoided. If a branch collar is visible, the final cut shall be just outside it and care shall be taken to avoid tearing retained wood and bark when the cut is

made. Preliminary cuts shall be made, if necessary, so as to remove weight, before a final cut is made. Care shall be taken to prevent falling branches from harming other parts of the tree (including its roots), its surroundings, people or property. Heavy branches shall be removed in sections and, where necessary, shall be lowered with ropes.

- 5.13 Following the works it is recommended that the trees are monitored on a regular basis to ensure their ongoing vitality and health. These inspections shall be completed by a suitably qualified and experienced person.
- 5.14 During the works, the woodland itself will be fenced off and tunnelling will be carried out from within the buffer zone
- 5.15 Works must be carried out in accordance with EA PPG6 and PPG5 in order to avoid the contamination of woodland ditches or drains.
- 5.16 Toolbox talks should be carried out in order to inform staff of necessary work practices with regard to works around sensitive woodland habitat.
- 5.17 The presence of any new badger setts must be checked for and identified prior to the commencement of any works.

6 ARBORICULTURAL CHECKLIST

Ref	Work Activity	Tree Reference	Schedule of Works	Refer	Recommendations
General site works and tree related operations					
01	Pre-start site meeting		Pre-start site meeting with LPA tree officer, site manager, client representative and arboriculture consultant to agree scope of works.		
02	Protect trees to be retained		Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity, and should remain rigid and complete. Barriers are to be located in accordance with RPS Tree Protection Plans.	Tree Removal and Protection Plans	Ongoing monitoring by appointed person
03	Protective barrier to be inspected by LPA (if required)		Give LPA at least 2 working days' notice of the erection of the temporary protective fencing.		Appointed person to contact LPA prior to completion of fencing.
04	Maintain the temporary protective barrier		Ensure the temporary protective barrier is maintained throughout the entire construction period and record any breach of the tree protection.	Tree Removal and Protection Plans	Appointed person shall monitor fencing at regular intervals (minimum monthly), recording details and making good as necessary to ensure tree protection is in place at all times.
05	Removal/ partial removal of identified vegetation	See plans	Identify vegetation and agree the extent of all tree works. Carry out inspection of ivy for presence of bats / nesting birds as appropriate; Vegetation identified for removal shall be removed with care in accordance with current	Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions Of Contract And Specifications For Tree Works (2008) Edition BS 3998:2010 Tree Work	All tree work should be carried out by a suitably qualified tree surgeon, preferably an Arboricultural Association approved contractor.

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Ref	Work Activity	Tree Reference	Schedule of Works	Refer	Recommendations
			H&S requirements and good arboricultural practice to avoid damage to adjacent trees / property.	Tree Removal and Protection Plans	All works shall be agreed in advance with the Tree Officer
06	Tree stump and established shrub roots removal	As above	Stumps within the RPA of retained trees should not be dug or pulled out but mechanically ground or chipped to a maximum depth of 300mm. Where this is not possible owing to the presence of roots from adjacent retained trees, only grind out the stump and leave the wider root plate <i>in situ</i> .	Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions Of Contract And Specifications For Tree Works (2008) Edition BS 3998:2010 Tree Work Tree Removal and Protection Plans	All tree work should be carried out by a suitably tree qualified tree surgeon, preferably an Arboricultural Association approved contractor
07	Removal of arisings		Removal of all arisings off site unless instructed otherwise by the CA. Fires are NOT permitted on the site	Arboricultural Association Standard Conditions Of Contract And Specifications For Tree Works (2008) Edition BS 3998:2010 Tree Work	Ongoing monitoring by appointed person
Specific tree and construction works					
08	Facilitative pruning/ facing back	See plans	Pruning cuts should be selective, i.e. removing or shortening individual branches only where required and keeping the amount of removed material and diameter(s) of pruning cut(s) to a minimum. To be undertaken in late winter before budburst, or mid-summer before leaf drop. A temporary setback of protective fencing is acceptable to facilitate these works, to be re-instated immediately afterwards.	BS 3998:2010 Tree Work	Ongoing monitoring by appointed person

TABLES

TABLE 1

Tree characteristics recorded during survey

Tree Ref No:	Sequential reference number of trees or groups of trees. Avenues, woodlands and hedgerows were also recorded on the tree survey plan. # - denotes inaccessible trees (best estimates are made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics.)		
Species	Species listed by common name, with scientific names (<i>italic lettering</i>).		
Height (m)	Estimated height of canopy to nearest metre.		
Branch Spread	branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown		
Stem diameter @ 1.5 m (m)	Measured diameter of trunk at 1.5 m above ground level in metres unless otherwise indicated, multi-stemmed trees being measured in accordance with Annex C: BS5837		
Existing height above ground level	To inform on ground clearance, crown/stem ratio and shading the estimated height of the first significant branch and direction of growth and canopy above ground level.		
Stem No.	Number of stems (if necessary) of individual tree.		
Life Stage	Expressed as:-	Y (Young) SM (Semi-mature) EM (Early-mature) M (Mature)	OM (Over-mature) V (Veteran) D (Dead)
Physical Condition	Apparent condition expressed as the following categories, based upon a brief visual inspection from the ground only:-		Good Fair Poor Dead
Comments / Management Recommendations	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations and potential for wildlife habitats (not exhaustive).		
Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Estimated remaining contribution, in years (<10, 10+,20+,40+)		
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	A (Trees/Vegetation of high quality and value) B (Vegetation of moderate quality and value) C (Trees/Vegetation of low quality and value) 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)	
	* Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve.		
Tree Quality Assessment Value: <u>Sub - Category</u>	Criteria grading with regards to Table 1: BS 5837:2012, expressed as:-	1 (Trees with mainly <i>arboricultural</i> value) 2 (Trees with mainly <i>landscape</i> value) 3 (Trees with mainly <i>cultural / conservation</i> value)	

Table 2
Tree Survey Schedules JSL2891_750 & 752

Tree Survey Schedule - Parcel 9

Site Hogwood Garden Village, Finchampstead, Wokingham - Parcel 9
Project schedule ref: JSL4360_750 (Parcel 9)
Drawing reference: JSL4360_700 - 704
Survey date: Dec 2017 / Jan 2018 / Jun 2019/ April 2021/Jan 2022 (P8&9)

Surveyor: Alice Brown
Status: For Planning
Revision: -



Notes: Stem dia. (mm) for trees with 6 or more stems are estimated averages.

Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)				Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Structural condition	Physiological condition	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
T166	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	3.5	10.5	4.5	5.5	300	1	3	South	EM	Good	Good	Not plotted on land survey plan. Off-site tree, Crown extends onto site. Crown biased to South, otherwise in apparent good condition.	20-40	B2
T167	Acer campestre - Field Maple	14	2	3.0	2.55	5.5	300	1	3.0	South	EM	Good	Good	Young tree, limited stature. Good vitality.	20-40	C2
T168	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	2.0	10.0	4.5	10.0	480	1	4	South	EM	Good	Good	Good scaffold limb structure, if biased to the South West. Good vitality. Future potential.	40+	B2
T169	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	2.0	5	3.0	3.5	250	1	2.0	South	SM	Fair	Good	Main stem offkilter, apical dominance lost at approximately 6 m. Narrow crown with bias to South.	20-40	C2
T170	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	4.0	8.0	1.5	3.5	150	1	0.0	South	EM	Fair	Good	Crown suppressed West. Multiple leaders in Crown. Group value.	20-40	B2
T171	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	3.5	8.5	3.5	10.5	350, 250	2.00	2.0	SW	EM	Fair	Good	Bifurcates at ground level, union appears sound but access limited due to fence. Stem diameters estimated. Hazard beam failure in lower South Crown, previously pruned. Asymmetric Crown, biased to South West. Group value.	20-40	B2
T172	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	2.0	2.0	3.0	7.0	300	1	0.0	SW	EM	Dead	Dead	Tree is standing deadwood.recommend pollarded to invertebrate tower.	<10	C3
T173	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	9	4.5	3.0	2.0	5.0	200	1	5.0	West	SM	Fair	Fair	Suppressed Crown form with bias to West. Minor dieback in lower East Crown. Limited stature.	10-20	C2
T174	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	6.5	6.5	2.0	8.0	300	1	8.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Bifurcates at approximately 4 m, unable to inspect union in detail. Off-site tree, not on original topographic survey. Good crown vitality.	20-40	B2
T175	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	16	5.5	2.5	3.0	4.0	250, 200	2.00	6.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Bifurcates at approximately 0.5 m, unable to inspect union due to restricted access. Moderate deadwood in lower South Crown(approximately 3 m long and less than 5 cm diameter). Relatively narrow crown.	20-40	C2

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It is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Indicates estimated tree. * - Indicates off site tree.

Tree Survey Schedule - Parcel 9

Site Hogwood Garden Village, Finchampstead, Wokingham - Parcel 9
Project schedule ref: JSL4360_750 (Parcel 9)
Drawing reference: JSL4360_700 - 704
Survey date: Dec 2017 / Jan 2018 / Jun 2019/ April 2021/Jan 2022 (P8&9)

Surveyor: Alice Brown

Status: For Planning

Revision: -

Notes: Stem dia. (mm) for trees with 6 or more stems are estimated averages.



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			N	E	S	W										
T176	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	2.5	10.0	4.5	7.5	380	1	2.0	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Suppress Crown form with bias the South West. Previous failures of major limbs in Crown noted. Major deadwood in central and eastern crown. Tip dieback noted. Smaller than expected leaf size in upper crown. Tree appears to be in slow decline.	10-20	C2
T177	Acer campestre - Field Maple	16	3.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	250, 100, 200	3.00	2.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Formed of multiple stems from 1 m. Unions appear to be sound, but inspection limited by fence. Basal cavities indicated, inspection limited. Previous failure of leader in eastern crown, epicormic growth from wound point. Suppressed crown.	10-20	C2
T178	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	18	5.5	4.0	2.5	5.5	350	1	0.0	West	EM	Good	Good	High Crown, good vitality. Good scaffold limb structure.	20-40	B2
T179	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	1.5	6.5	2.5	2.0	400	1	8.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Crown biased to south, good Crown vitality. Bifurcated at approximately 6 m, tension fork. Unable to inspect basal stem due to dense vegetation. Group value.	20-40	B2
T180	Acer campestre - Field Maple	15	5.0	2.0	1.0	5.0	240	1	2.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Minor stem cavities noted at approximately 1 m and 2 m, semi-occluded with exposed sap wood. Basal stem obscured by dense vegetation. Limited stature.	10-20	C2
T181	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	15	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	200	1	1.5	West	M	Fair	Good	Scrappy form, lower stem obscured by dense vegetation. Narrow crown, limited stature. Minor dieback in lower crown.	10-20	C2
T182	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	6.5	10.0	11	10.0	650	1	2.0	West	M	Good	Good	Wide spreading crown, good scaffold limbs structure, lever arms reduced in upper crown. Good vitality. Clear stem. Prominent tree in area. Unable to inspect basal stem due to dense vegetation, stem diameter estimated.	40+	A2
T183	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	4.5	2.0	1.0	6.0	300	1	2.0	West	SM	Fair	Good	Basal stem cavity noted at 1 m on Western stem. Approximately 1 m long, semi-occluded with internal decay to Heartwood. Good crown vitality, Crown suppressed to East. Limited stature. Further monitor internal decay extents.	20-40	C2
T184	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	8.0	10.0	8.0	11	550	1	0.0	West	EM	Good	Good	Even upper Crown, good decurrent crown form. Lower Crown overhangs site boundary. Prominent tree. Stem diameter estimated.	40+	A2
T185	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	1.5	6.0	6.5	2.0	320	1	6.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Suppressed by tree 84. Crown biased to South West. Relatively narrow crown. Limited stature.	20-40	C2

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			N	E	S	W										
T186	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	8	2.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	150, 100, 120, 100	4.00	1.5	West	EM	Fair	Good	Not plotted on land survey plan. Formed of multiple stems, compression, fork unions present. Scrappy crown form. Limited amenity and stature.	10-20	C2
T187	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	16	7.5	5.5	2.5	5.0	500	1	6.0	SW	EM	Good	Good	Inspection of basal stem limited due to access, diameter estimated. Good scaffold limb structure. Good amenity tree, future potential.	40+	B2
T188	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	17	6.5	3.5	2.0	9.0	380	1	2.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Stem offkilter and leaning to West, Crown biased to West will stop Crown lacks potential leader. Some moderate deadwood in lower Crown. Otherwise good vitality. Group value.	40+	B2
T189	Acer campestre - Field Maple	15	7.0	1.0	1.5	5.0	250	1	8.0	North	EM	Good	Good	Crown lacks central leader. Suppressed Crown form. Limited amenity.	20-40	C2
T190	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	17	6.5	2.0	5.5	2.5	280	1	10.0	North	EM	Poor	Fair	Extensive basal cavity with open wound and internal decay noted. Basal flair to compensate for lack of strength. Tree is liable to fracture at basal stem. Recommend removal.	<10	U
T191	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	3.5	4.5	10.0	2.5	400	1	2.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Long lateral limbs to East and West. Considered 10% reduction of limbs overhanging site. Group value.	40+	B2
T192	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	9.0	6.5	7.0	11	400, 350, 300	3.00	1.5	West	M	Fair	Good	Co-dominant stems in Crown. Previous compression forks have used into one main stem. Wide spreading crown, good vitality. Prominent tree in the landscape. Moderate deadwood stubs in lower crown.	40+	A2
T193	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	7.0	8.0	1.0	8.0	370	1	2.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Stem offkilter, lean corrected in Crown. Crown bias to West. Good vitality. Group value.	40+	B2
T194	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	7	1.5	4.0	2.5	5.0	200	1	2.0	SW	EM	Fair	Fair	Stem at leaning to South and Crown bias to South West. Heavily ivy clad mid stem. Scrappy form.	10-20	C2
T195	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	5.0	4.0	8.0	eight	550	1	3.0	West	M	Fair	Good	Compression fork at approximately 2 m, much of included growth has occluded. Moderate sized deadwood in mid crown. Group value.	40+	B2
T196	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	4.5	3.5	8.0	10.0	440	1	3.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Moderate sized deadwood in lower south and south-west Crown. Ivy clad from lower stem to mid Crown. Good peripheral vitality.	40+	B2

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			N	E	S	W										
T197	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	4.5	6.0	9.0	10.5	420	1	1.5	West	EM	Fair	Good	Lower crown biased to West with lateral limb significant end weights, consider reduction of tertiary branches. Ivy clad from middle stem to middle crown.	40+	B2
T198	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	1.0	8.0	1.0	9.5	380	1	1.5	SW	EM	Fair	Good	Heavily suppressed Crown, leaders stray away to South West. Minor deadwood image Crown. Limited stature.	20-40	C2
T199	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	1.0	4.5	1.5	2.0	200, 200	2.00	8.0	South	SM	Fair	Fair	Previously bifurcated stem, North Eastern stem has died. Remaining stem has taught, drawn out form with a narrow crown.	20-40	C2
T200	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	7	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	140, 120, 100, 80	4.00	2.0	North	EM	Fair	Good	Multi-stemmed stand. Compression forks likely to develop in future. Dense and vigorous Crown. Limited stature.	10-20	C2
T201	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	4.0	4.5	4.5	1.5	250	1	2.0	North	SM	Good	Good	Part of a linear row of trees. Suppressed to the West. Minor compression fork in Crown, otherwise good structure and vitality.	40+	C2
T202	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	13	4.0	6.0	3.5	0.5	200	1	2.0	North	SM	Fair	Good	Part of a linear row of trees, Crown suppressed the East and West. Limited stature.	20-40	C2
T203	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.5	350	1	2.00	North	EM	Fair	Good	More prominent tree in linear row, dominant crown with fair scaffold limb structure. Compression forks may develop at main union in future.	40+	B2
T204	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	13	3.5	4.0	2.0	4.0	250	1	2.0	North	SM	Fair	Good	Part of a linear row of trees. Crown suppressed to East, otherwise good scaffold limb structure and good vitality.	20-40	C2
T205	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	14.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	1.5	200	1	6.0	East	SM	Good	Good	Strong apical growth and good vitality. Semi mature tree, limited stature.	20-40	C2
T206	Crataegus monogyna - Common Hawthorn	5	3.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	100, 50	2.00	1.0	NE	SM	Fair	Good	Not plotted on land survey plan. Insignificant multi-stemmed tree at site boundary.	20-40	C2

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			N	E	S	W										
T207	Fraxinus excelsior - Common Ash	12	2.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	100	1	6.0	NE	Y	Fair	Good	Not plotted on land survey plan. Young planted tree, suppressed and narrow Crown form.	10-20	C2
T208	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	14	6.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	500	1	2.5	North	EM	Fair	Good	Bifurcates 3 m, fusion word between stems and compression fork. Good crown vitality, lacks central leader. Moderate amenity.	40+	B2
T209	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	6.0	3.0	5.0	2.5	300	1	6.0	East	EM	Fair	Good	Suppressed to the South, leaders stray to the north. Relatively narrow crown.	40+	C2
T210	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	17	4.0	4.0	6.0	8.5	600	1	0.0	East	EM	Fair	Fair	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Minor dieback in crown, moderate deadwood in middle and lower crown. Prominent tree at border. Group value.	20-40	B2
T211	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	10	1.0	1.0	0.0	7.0	220	1	2.0	West	SM	Fair	Fair	Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Heavily suppressed crown form with bias West. Limited stature.	10-20	C2
T212	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	2.0	4.0	0.0	6.5	250	1	1.5	West	SM	Fair	Fair	Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Suppressed crown form with bias West. Limited stature.	20-40	C2
T213	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	1.0	2.0	6.0	7.0	250	1	5.0	East	SM	Poor	Fair		10-20	C2
T214	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	4.5	2.0	6.0	5.0	550	1	1.5	West	M	Fair	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Moderate Deadwood mid crown. Ivy cloaked from lower stem to mid crown. More mature tree at border, group value.	40+	B2
T215	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	3.0	5.0	4.5	5.5	450	1	6.0	East	EM	Fair	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Good Crown vitality. Lacks central leader. Bifurcates at approximately 8 m. Group value.	40+	B2
T216	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	2.0	4.0	0.0	5.5	80, 100, 180	3.00	2.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Suppressed Crown form leaders stray away to the west will stop minor to moderate deadwood in mid Crown. Good vitality where leaves present. Scrappy form.	10-20	C2
T217	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	14	2.0	1.5	1.0	5.0	250	1	3.0	West	SM	Fair	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Suppressed Crown form, stem and Crown stray to the West. Limited stature.	10-20	C2

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			N	E	S	W										
T218	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	2.0	3.0	4.5	2.0	250	1	6.0	East	SM	Fair	Fair	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Suppressed Crown form. Sparse upper Crown with Deadwood and dieback.	10-20	C2
T219	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	5.5	5.5	7.0	7.0	450	1	3.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Multiple scaffold limbs diverged from main stem at approximately 3 m. Central leader remains dominant. Good vitality. Group value.	40+	B2
T220	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	6.5	6.0	5.0	6.0	500	1	0.0	West	EM	Fair	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Minor to moderate previous limb failures noted. Moderate deadwood in mid crown. Good vitality in peripheral crown. Group value.	40+	B2
T221	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	22	6.5	7.5	6.0	7.5	550, 350	2.00	2.0	West	M	Fair	Good	Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Bifurcated Crown, good vitality. Bifurcates at basal compression fork. Reaction wood present, union appears sound currently. Detailed inspection prevented due to restricted access. Prominent tree on border.	40+	A2
T222	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	20	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	450	1	0.0	West	EM	Fair	Fair	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Minor dieback in lower crown. Moderate deadwood in lower West crown. Moderate amenity and group value.	40+	B2
T223	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	18	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	700	1	0.0	West	M	Good	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. A fine tree, good scaffold limb structure. Even and dense crown with good vitality. Prominent landscape presence.	40+	A2
T224	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	16	4.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	550	1	2.0	West	M	Fair	Good	Strong apical growth and good crown vitality. Slightly underdeveloped scaffold limb structure.	40+	B2
T225	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	15	5.5	2.5	5.0	7.5	200, 250	2.00	1.5	West	SM	Good	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Previous limb failure in at the Crown noted. Bifurcated, unable to inspect basal stems due to dense vegetation and restricted access.	20-40	C2
T226	Quercus robur - Pedunculate Oak	12	7.0	7.0	6.0	7.5	300, 600, 100	3.00	2.0	West	M	Good	Good	Hard surface located in RPA. Located off site. Not plotted on land survey plan. Wide spreading crown with good vitality. Multi-stemmed, but southernmost stem dominant. Strong apical growth in stem and decurrent Crown form. Prominent tree at border.	40+	A2

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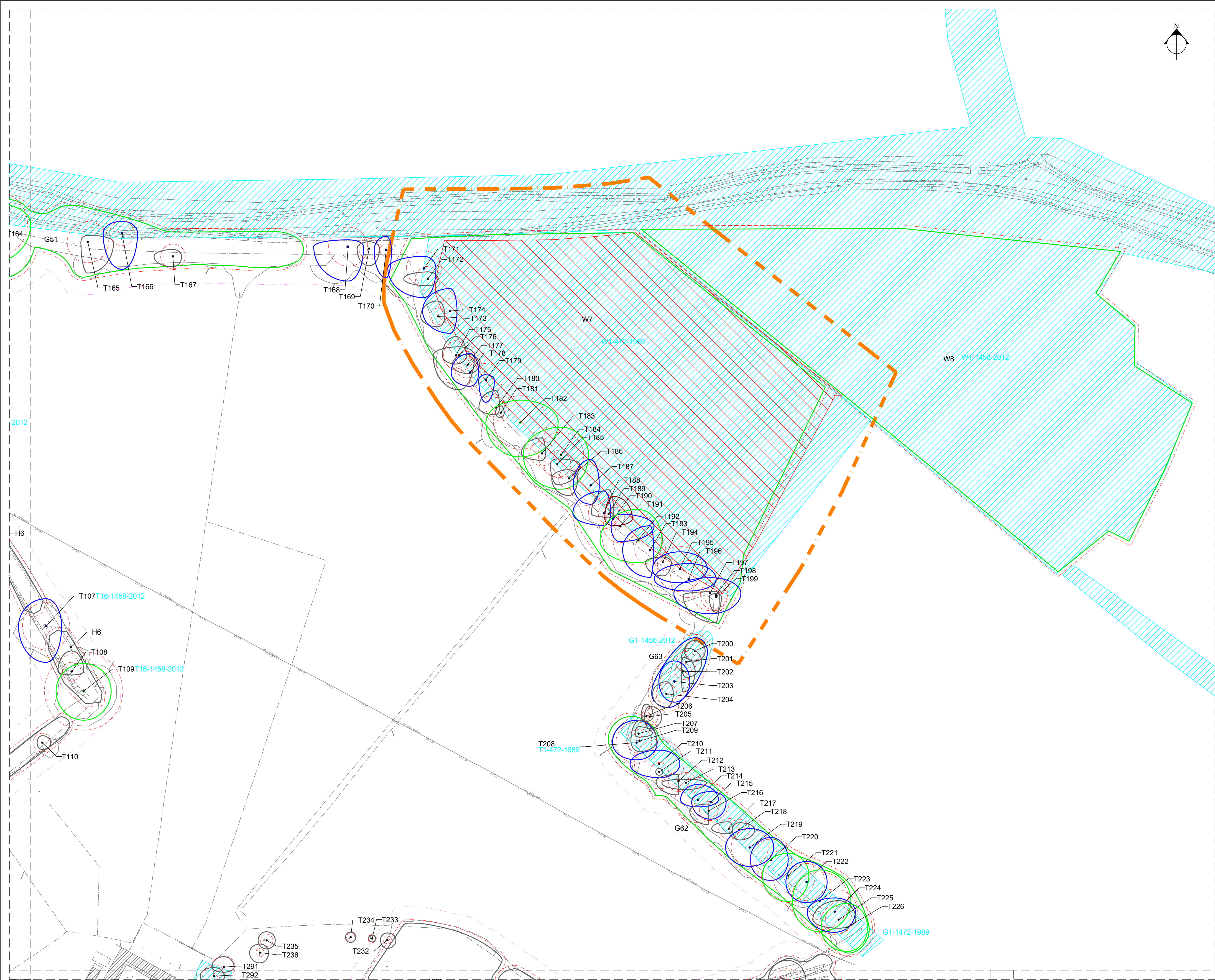
Ref. no.	Species	Height (m)	Crown spread (m)				Stem dia. (m)	Stem no. at 1.5m	Height of crown clearance (m)	Dir/ height	Age class	Structural condition	Physiological condition	General observations Management recommendations	Estimated remaining contribution (years)	Tree Quality Category (BS5837)
			N	E	S	W										
G51	Quercus robur, Fraxinus excelsior, Acer campestre Pedunculate Oak, Common Ash, Field Maple	>18	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Good	Group on boundary bank on the site side of the ditch. This forms a strong backdrop and adds enclosure to the northern boundary of the site.	+ 35	A1
G62	Quercus robur Pedunculate Oak	18.0	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Good	Trees located on field's edge and edge of Maria Way Industrial Estate. Large, well formed Oak. Blackthorn forms the understory to the south-west.	+ 45	A1
G63	Quercus robur, Fraxinus excelsior Pedunculate Oak, Common Ash	9.0	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Good	Good	Semi-mature tree line with potential.	+ 30	B2
W7	Quercus robur, Fraxinus excelsior, Corylus avellana, Ilex aquifolium Pedunculate Oak, Common Ash, Common Hazel, Common Holly	>18	as shown.				-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Good	Large climax Oak form the south-western boundary. Woodland is open in character with central core of early mature etiolated Ash boles and birch.	+ 40	A1

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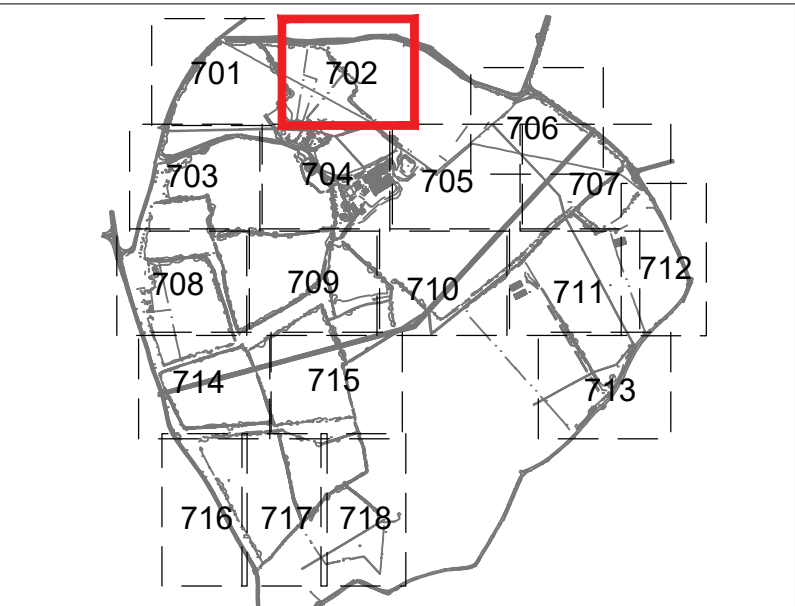
APPENDICES

Appendix A

Tree Constraints Plans



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Notes
1. This drawing has been prepared in accordance with the scope of RPS's appointment with its client and is subject to the terms and conditions of that appointment. RPS accepts no liability for any use of this document other than by its client and only for the purposes for which it was prepared and provided.
2. If received electronically it is the recipients responsibility to print to correct scale. Only written dimensions should be used.
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KEY PLAN (NTS)

Key

- Survey boundary.
- Tree with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Tree (location estimated) with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Tree off-site with numbered reference. Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category.
- Vegetation group with numbered reference. Canopy extents and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.
- Hedge with numbered reference. Width and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

- Category A - High quality
- Category B - Moderate quality
- Category C - Low quality
- Category U - Unsuitable for retention

- Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order issued by Wokingham District Council. number reference relates to the various TPO Schedules.
- Root protection area (RPA). Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012
- Ancient Woodland (© Natural England Copyright 2018)
- 15m Offset from Ancient Woodland (line taken from Natural England GIS Database)
- 15m Offset from suggested Aged Woodland
- Veteran Tree
- 5m offset from hedgerow edge (measured from edge of canopy)

NOTES:

- Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.
- Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.
- Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to design, demolition and construction'.
- Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period; generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.
- Survey based upon topographic survey produced by in 2017

B	P8+9 Refresh	16/2/22	CP	DC
A	First Issue	22/12/17	SH	DC
Rev	Description	Date	Initial	Checked

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Client **Legal & General Homes**

Project **Hogwood Farm Finchampstead**

Title **Tree Survey**

Status **Planning** Drawn By **SH** PM/Checked by **DC**

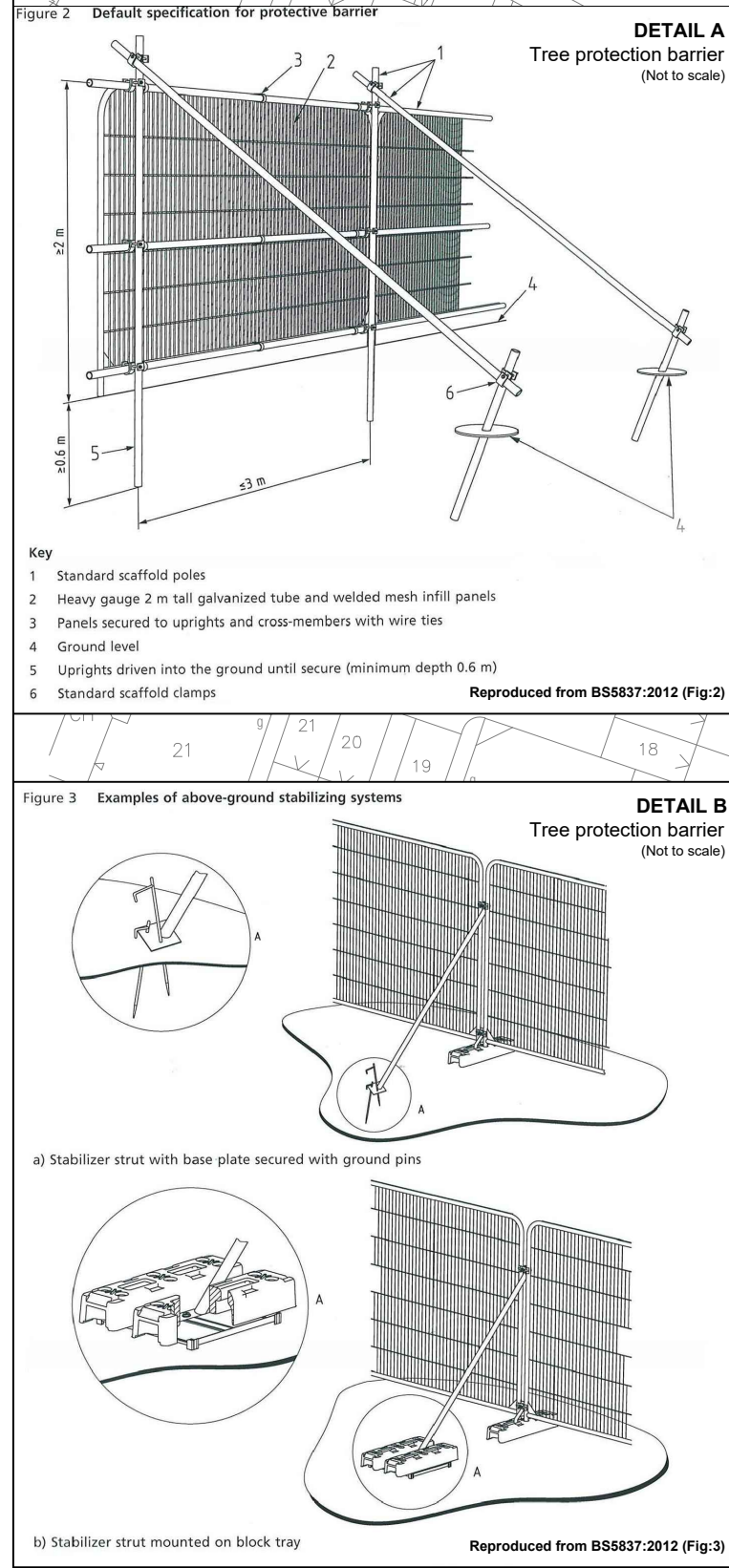
Job Ref **JSL2891** Scale @ A1 **1:500** Date Created **Dec 2017**

Drawing Number **702** Rev **B**

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Appendix B

Tree Protection Plans



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Notes

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Key

Planning boundary.

Tree with numbered reference.

Canopy spread and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

Vegetation group with numbered reference.

Canopy extents and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

Hedge with numbered reference.

Width and BS5837:2012 tree quality category as shown below.

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality Categories - Table 1

Category A - High quality

Category B - Moderate quality

Category C - Low quality

Category U - Unsuitable for retention

Tree protected by Tree Preservation Order issued by Wokingham District Council

number reference relates to the various TPO Schedules.

Root protection area (RPA)

Calculated in accordance with Section 4.6 - BS5837:2012

Ancient Woodland

(© Natural England Copyright 2018)

15m Offset from Ancient Woodland

(line taken from Natural England GIS Database)

Temporary protective fencing in accordance with Section 6.2 - BS5837:2012. See inset details for example barriers.

2nd stage temporary protective fencing to be installed post construction prior to landscaping works - in accordance with Section 6.2 - BS5837:2012. See inset details for example barriers.

Above ground construction requiring "No-dig" 3D Cellular Confinement System filled with crushed no fines stone - in accordance with AA Guidance Note 12. Works to be completed as part of landscape works after main construction works have been completed, using light hand tools only.

NOTES:

Refer to RPS Tree Survey Report & Schedule for further details.

Survey based on a visual inspection from the ground and is not intended as a full arboricultural inspection.

Plan produced in accordance with recommendations set out in BS 5837:2012 - 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.

Due to the legal protection afforded to breeding birds vegetation removal should not take place during the bird nesting period, generally, although not restricted to, March - August inclusive.

Survey based upon topographic survey produced by Brunel Surveys Ltd in Swindon, October 2020.

Proposed vehicular emergency access routes to be maintained at all times.

All protective fencing to be completed and approved by LPA / CA prior to commencement of any site works.

All works to conform with requirements of:

BS 5837:2012 - Tree Works

BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction

NAUG 4 - Guidelines for Utility Services in Proximity to Trees

AA Guidance Note 12 - 'The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems near Trees'

F	Updated to show drainage	CP	DC	July 24
E	Updated plan	PL	CP	Jun 24
D	Updated to New layout	RC	CP	Feb 23
C	Updated to new layout	JMB	CP	Sept 22
B	Updated to new layout	JMB	CP	May 22
A	Update to shade canopies of proposed tree removals	SK	DC	April 22
Rev	Description	By	CB	Date

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Client

Barratt David Wilson Homes
Southern Counties

Project

Hogwood Farm, Finchampstead
Parcel 9

Title

Tree Protection Plan

Status

For planning

Job Ref
JSL4360

RPS Drawing / Figure Number
790

Drawn By
JMB

Scale @ A1
1:500

PM/Checked by
CP

Date Created
April 2022

Rev
F

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Example Tree Protection Barrier (BS5837:2012 Fig. 2 & 3)

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

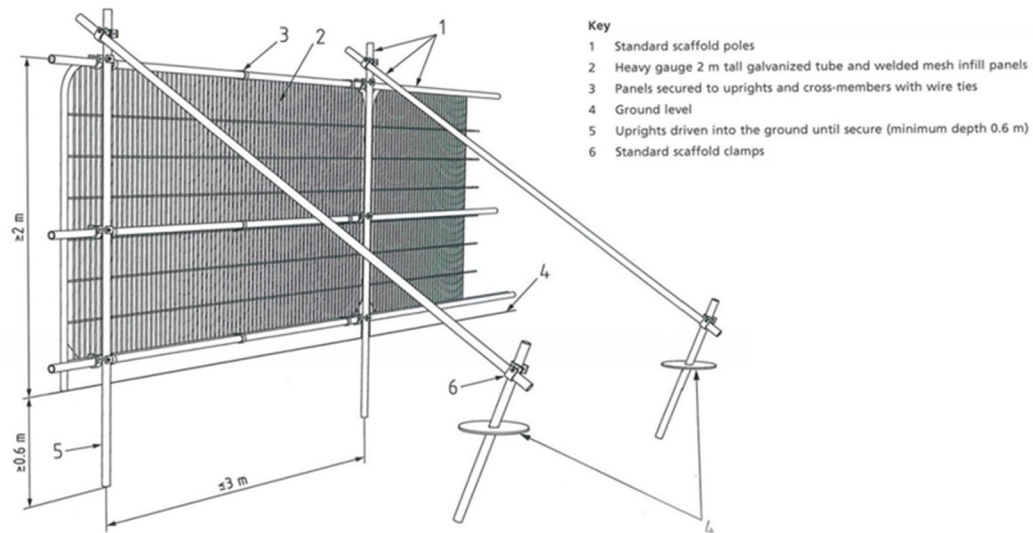
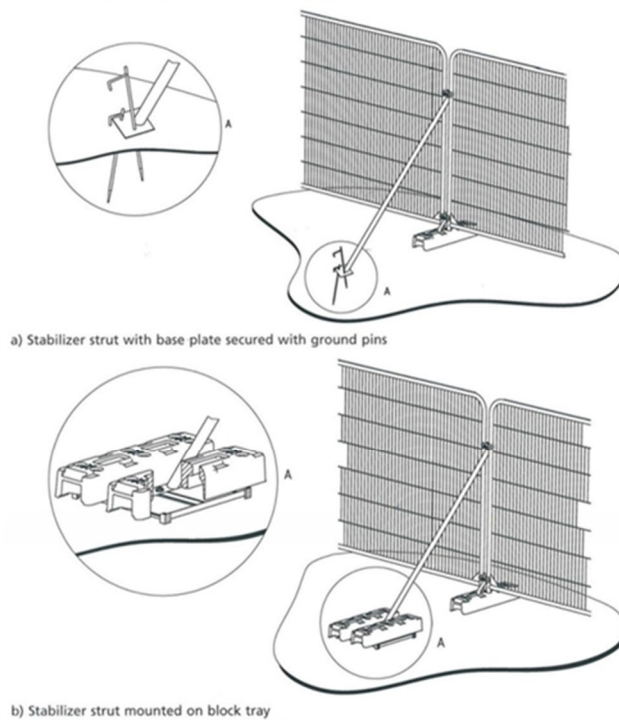


Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix D

Example of Site Supervision Report

ARBORICULTURAL SITE REPORT

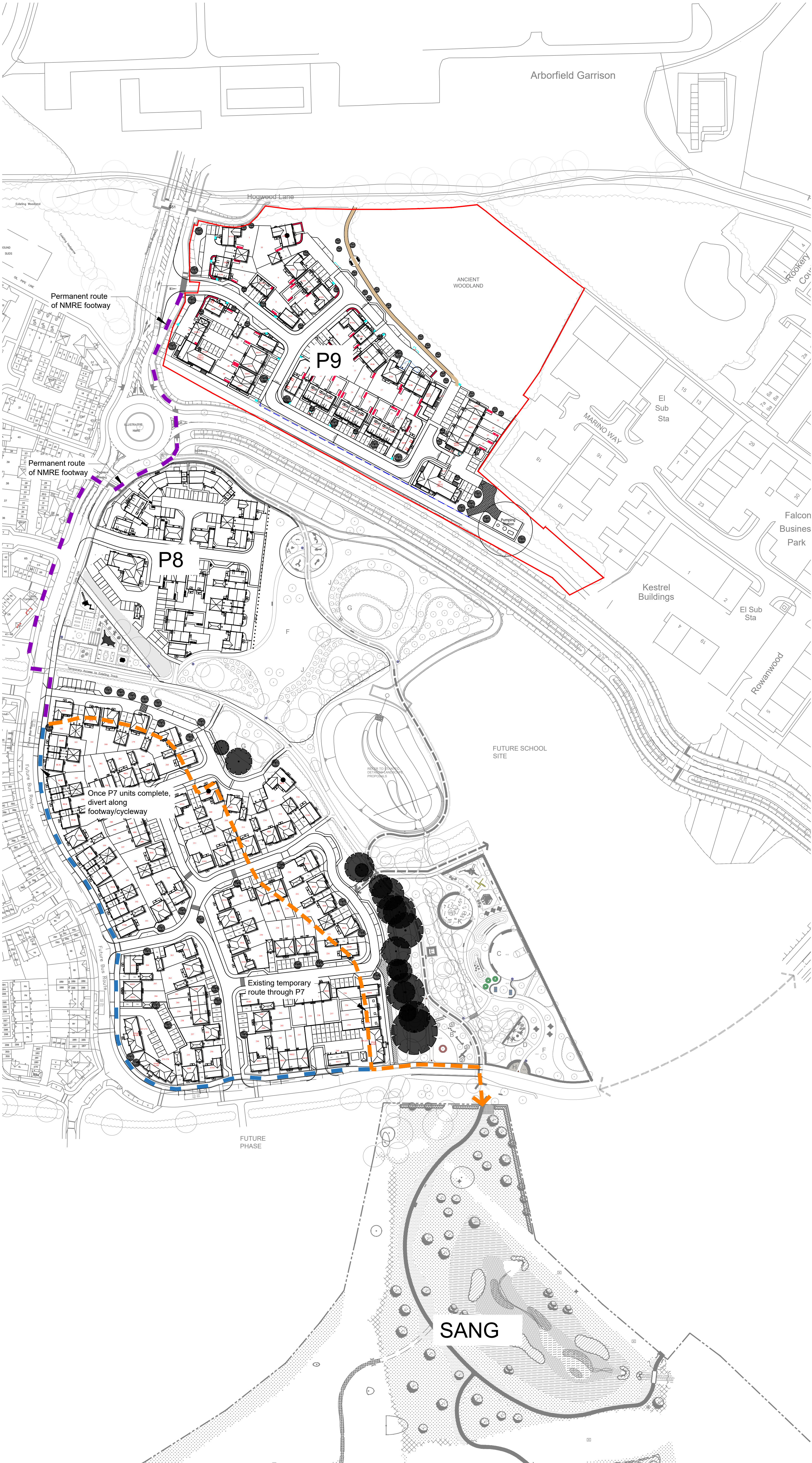
PROJECT: XXX, XX Street, XXX Town	SITE CONTACT: Mr XXX	REPORT NO: 001
INSPECTION COMPLETED BY: Mr XXX	DATE AND TIME: 25.12.14 13:00	SHEET: X OF X

MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS SITE SUPERVISION REPORT		(i) Breached fenceline (ii) Need to extend ground protection	
ITEM	LOCATION	NOTES / RECOMMENDATIONS/ PHOTOGRAPHS	ACTION
1	E.g. Adjacent to T999, north of building	E.g. Damaged fence, materials spilled into RPA, further inspection requirements, damage to tree	E.g. Reinststate fencing, make good levels with topsoil
2			
3			

CIRCULATION:
Tree Officer
Site Manager

Appendix E

Parcels 8 & 9 SANG access plan



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KEY
SOFT LANDSCAPE
Proposed elements

- SITE BOUNDARY
- FIXED ACCESS TO SANG ROUTE
- TEMPORARY ROUTE THROUGH P7 DURING CONSTRUCTION
- ROUTE ALONG FOOTWAY/ CYCLEWAY UPON COMPLETION OF P7



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Client **BWD Southern Counties**

Project **Hogwood Farm
Finchampstead
Project**
Title **Parcels 8+9
Access to SANG Strategy**

Status	Drawn By	PM/Checked by
COMMENT	PL	CP
Job Ref	Scale @ A1	Date Created
JSL4360	1:1000	April 2022
RPS Drawing / Figure Number	Rev	
PLN-8-9-6002	A	

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REFERENCES

- ¹ British Standards Institute. *British Standard (BS5837) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*. 2012.
- ² NHBC. 'Chapter 4.2- Building Near Trees'. *NHBC Standards 2016*. 2016.
- ³ DEFRA. 'Magic Map Application'. www.magic.gov.uk.
- ⁴ Lonsdale, D (2013) "*Ancient and Other Veteran Trees: Further Guidance on Management*".
- ⁵ British Standards Institute. *British Standard (BS3998) Trees Work - Recommendations*. 2010
- ⁶ Royal Town Planning Institute. *National Planning Policy Framework (England)*. 2012.
- ⁷ Natural England and Forestry Commission (2015) Standing Advice for Ancient Woodland.
- ⁸ British Standards Institute. *British Standard (BS8545) Young Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape*