



ARGENTA

T R E E S U R V E Y S

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Site at:

**Brandywell
Spring Lane
Swallowfield
Reading
Berkshire
RG7 1SU**

Job ref	Report Version	Author	Checked	Date
ATS0742	V1	IL	IL	July 2025



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.





CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
1	Limitations	1
2	Brief	3
3	Executive Summary	4
4	Tree Survey Methodology	5
5	Results of Tree Survey	10
6	General Description of Site and Surroundings	12
7	Description of the Proposed Development	13
8	Legal Constraints	14
9	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	16
10	Arboricultural Method Statement	19
11	Conclusion	20
12	Normative References	21

Additional documents attached

Images – Examples of tree protective fencing & heavy-duty track mats

Tree survey schedule (3rd July 2025)

AMS tree protection plan (1:200 @ A2)



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 protection designations have been obtained from the website 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 required from a suitably qualified



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 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 a combined impact assessment and method statement. This report has been prepared to consider the potential impact of a proposed development upon trees and their juxtaposition with the layout. The report makes recommendations 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.



2 Brief

- 2.1 This report was requested by the client on 26th June 2025. The site visit and tree survey were conducted on 3rd July 2025.
- 2.2 I am instructed to provide a report to accompany a pending part retrospective 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, a tree protection plan and incorporating an arboricultural method statement.
- 2.3 The compacted hardcore subbase for the concrete slab foundation for the proposed building has already been constructed. No further excavation is to be undertaken. This report is therefore to focus upon other matters of implementation that have the potential to affect trees.
- 2.4 The planning application number is 251180.



3 Executive Summary

- 3.1 No trees are to be removed.
- 3.2 No trees require pruning to implement the proposal.
- 3.3 The subbase for the foundation for the proposed building has already been excavated and hardcore added.
- 3.4 A tree protection plan and method statement will ensure that the trees are adequately protected during the completion of the development following the granting of conditional planning permission.



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'.
- 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:
- 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 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.
- 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 Results of Tree Survey

- 5.1 18no. trees were recorded. They are listed in the tree survey schedule with given sequential numbers 1 to 18. Their locations are shown on the tree protection plan. Three of the trees are located outside of the application site.
- 5.2 All trees are deciduous and are within, or peripheral to a wooded area at the southern end of the garden to the main dwelling.
- 5.3 They range in quality across the whole spectrum from high quality (category A) to very low quality (category U).
- Below: Tree 1 (Oak)





- Below: The hardcore subbase for the concrete slab has already been completed. There is to be no more excavation





6 General Description of Site and Surroundings

- 6.1 The application site comprises a large, detached house with garden and parking to the front and large lawn and wooded area to the rear. Topography is effectively flat and level.
- 6.2 The relevant trees are located at the rear of the site in a wooded area.



7 Description of the Proposed Development

7.1 Householder application for a proposed garden shed (part retrospective).



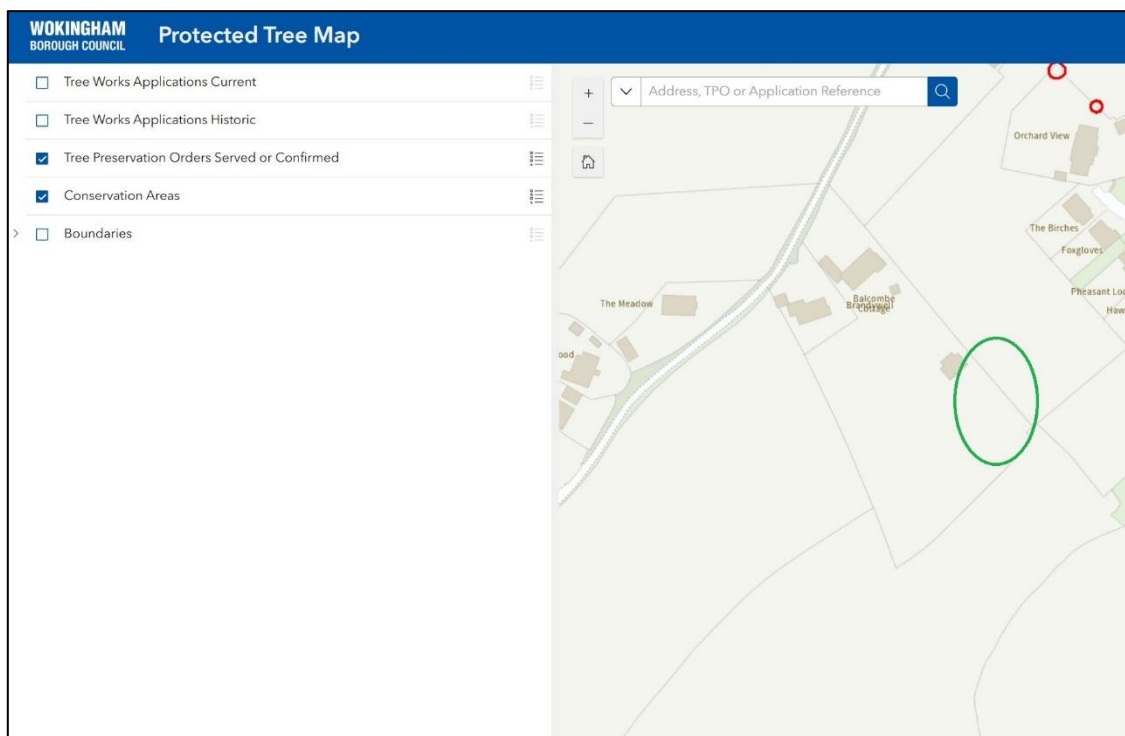
8 Legal Constraints

8.1 Tree Preservation Orders

8.1.1 There are no TPOs on, or adjacent to the application site.

- Below: TPO map at Wokingham Borough Council. Search date: 8th July 2025.

The green oval encloses the location of the proposed shed



8.2 Conservation Area

8.2.1 The site is not located within Swallowfield Conservation Area.

8.3 If a new TPO were to be applied, penalties for offences relating to TPO trees include, but are not exclusive to, lopping, topping, damaging, or destroying trees which can be unintentionally caused by such simple means as damaging the soil structure around the trees during demolition, site preparation or building work.

8.4 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, as some LPAs enforce historic planning conditions relating to trees.

- 8.5 The granting of full planning permission (not outline) allows works to be undertaken to protected trees (TPO & Conservation Area) as far as is necessary 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.



9 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

9.1 Trees to be removed to implement the development

9.1.1 No trees are to be removed.

9.2 Consideration of the remaining trees that may be affected

9.2.1 A shallow area of excavation (~30 centimetres) to lay the hardcore subbase for the foundation for the garden shed slab has already been made, and the hardcore added. There is to be no further excavation. The work so far has encroached into the root protection areas (RPA) of 3no. trees (1, 8, and 9). This covers a relatively small proportion of the RPAs of those trees, and considering the shallow depth, it probably won't cause long-term harm to the trees resulting in a curtailment of their natural life-expectancy.

9.2.2 The implementation of the remainder of the project will require the pouring of the concrete slab followed by the construction of the prefabricated superstructure of the shed, the materials for which have yet to be delivered to site.

9.2.3 The applicant will be the sole construction contractor. He will be responsible for implementing the remainder of the project, as he has already up to now.

9.2.4 The elements of tree protection that require addressing before the project can be completed (in accordance with conditional planning permission) is the preservation of soil conditions within tree's RPAs. That is the minimisation of soil compaction that would otherwise be caused by the delivery and storage of materials, and the repeated passage of vehicles, and the protection of trees from mechanical impacts from machinery.

9.2.5 The tree protection plan provides a fit-for-purpose solution that will allow adequate storage space and working area using a combination of temporary robust barrier fencing and heavy-duty track mats. This will protect tree trunks from mechanical impact damage, and the track mats will spread loads over a wide surface area and prevent soil rutting.



9.3 Evaluation of tree constraints

i. Legal

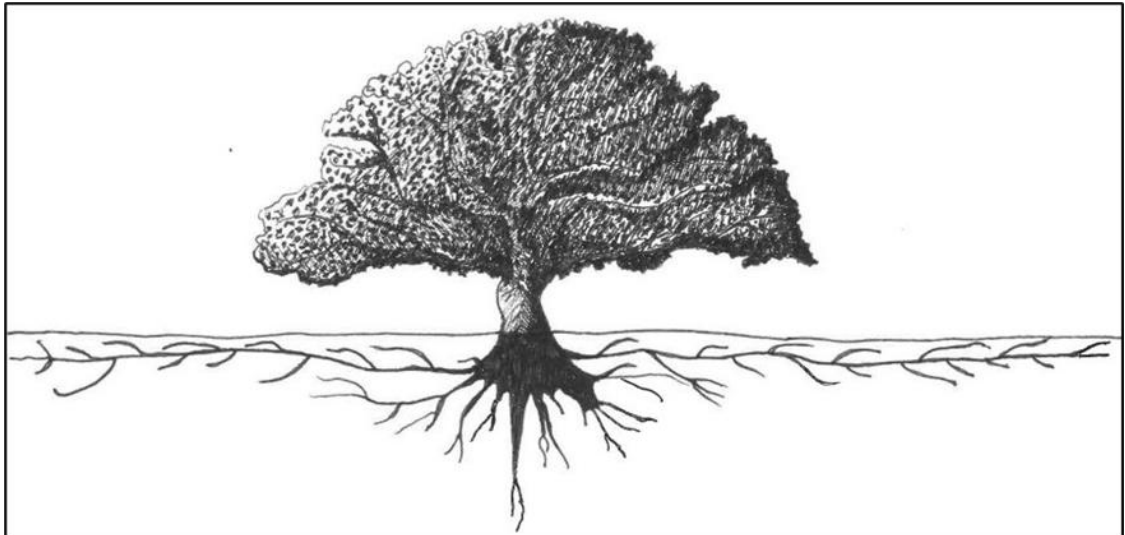
- Prior to commencement it is essential to make a fresh check of tree protection status with Wokingham Borough Council in case additional constraints have been imposed (for example, TPOs or planning conditions).

ii. Below ground constraints – Root Protection Areas

- The root systems of trees present a critical constraint which is often overlooked or ignored because it cannot be seen beneath the soil surface. 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 arboricultural justification to do so. The plans in this report show the RPA as an orange polygon.



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



9.3.1 The minimisation of harm to tree roots within the RPA would be achieved with temporary tree protective fencing and track mats to prevent soil compaction or direct root damage during implementation that might be caused by the delivery and storage of materials.

- The temporary tree protective fencing and track mats must be installed **prior to commencement** (see tree protection plan). The temporary fencing and track mats **MUST** remain in place until completion of construction, after which they may be removed from site.

9.3.2 Tree pruning

- None required.



10 Arboricultural Method Statement

- 10.1 To ensure efficacy of tree protection when working within RPAs, and following the granting of conditional planning permission, the development must be undertaken in accordance with the tree protection plan in the following order of works:
- i. Erect temporary tree protective fencing.
 - ii. Install temporary heavy-duty track mats.
 - iii. Delivery of and pouring of concrete foundation slab onto the already prepared and shuttered subbase.
 - iv. Delivery of prefabricated timber shed superstructure and fixings to area shading green and / or the existing concrete hardstanding.
 - v. Construction of shed superstructure.
 - vi. Completion of construction.
 - vii. Removal of waste and surplus materials.
 - viii. Removal of temporary fencing and track mats.



11 Conclusion

- 11.1 It is feasible to implement the proposed development with minimal impact to the trees provided that suitable tree-protective methodologies are followed in accordance with this report.

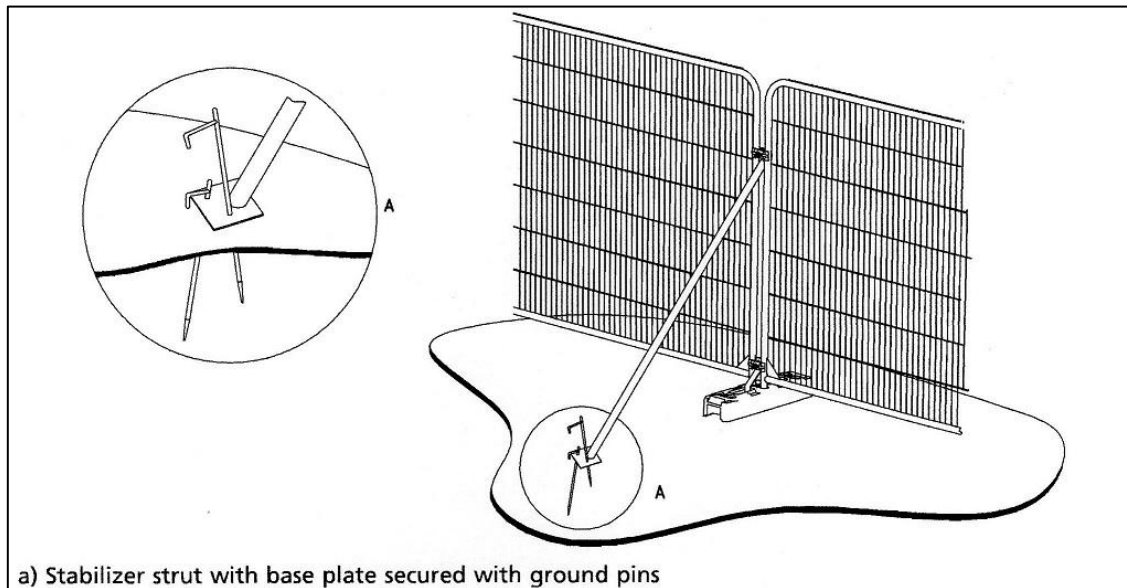


12 Normative References

12.1 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

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



- Below: Example of tree protective fencing installed correctly





- Below: Example of temporary heavy-duty track mats installed to prevent soil compaction over tree root protection areas





ARGENTA

T R E E S U R V E Y S

www.argentatreesurveys.co.uk

Tel: 01638 781422

Mobile: 07766 379251

Copyright Argenta Tree Surveys Limited

Company no: 10697882

VAT no. 335731700

Registered Company address

11 East Road

Isleham

Ely

Cambridgeshire

CB7 5SN

Signed:

Ian Lorman

Director

July 2025



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 name: Brandywell, Spring Lane, Swallowfield Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 3 rd July 2025 Conditions: Clear / dry / still								
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							
1	Common Oak	22	1125	13.50 573	N 11 E 10 S 10 W 7.5		6	Mature	Large and moderate dead wood throughout Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	B1
2	Field Maple	15	300	9.52 285	N 6.5 E 7 S 8 W 8.5		9	Mature	Multiple stems from ground level. Former hedgerow tree Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B1
3	Common Ash	15	350 400 275	7.18 162	N 4 E 7 S 7 W 7		10+	Mature	Trunk bifurcated at ground level. Very sparse foliage Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	<10	U
4	Common Oak	12	175	2.10 14	N 4.5 E 2.5 S 1 W 2		6	Early-mature	Etiolated form Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	C1
5	Common Oak	15	275	3.30 34	N 6 E 4.5 S 3.5 W 3		10+	Mature	Etiolated form Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	B1
6	Common Oak	14	175	2.10 14	N 1 E 4 S 4.5 W 1		10+	Early-mature	Etiolated form Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	C1
7	Common Ash	16	400	4.80 72	N 3.5 E 5 S 6 W 5		10+	Mature	Slightly sparse foliage Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	10+	C1

Site name: Brandywell, Spring Lane, Swallowfield Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 3 rd July 2025 Conditions: Clear / dry / still								
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							
8 (off site)	Common Oak	5	200	2.40 18	N 5 E 3 S 0.1 W 0.1			Early-mature	Heavily suppressed. Poor form Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action Off site	10+	C1
9	Norway Maple	15	450 250	6.18 120	N 8 E 7 S 7.5 W 6		4.5	Mature	Slightly sparse foliage Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	B1
10	Common Horse Chestnut	12	275	3.30 34	N 4.5 E 6 S 3.5 W 4.5		1.5	Early-mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B1
11	Common Ash	17	350	4.20 55	N 7 E 5 S 3 W 4		10+	Mature	Etiolated form Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	B1
12	Common Ash	17	400	4.80 72	N 3 E 2 S 6 W 5		10+	Mature	Etiolated form Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	B1
13	Common Ash	17	425	5.10 82	N 2 E 5 S 5 W 3		10+	Mature	Etiolated form. Large dead wood Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	20+	C1
14	Common Oak	12	325	3.90 48	N 7 E 8.5 S 2.5 W 2		3	Mature	Heavily suppressed Physiological condition - Moderate ▪ No action	40+	C1

Site name: Brandywell, Spring Lane, Swallowfield Surveyor: Ian Lorman			Date of survey: 3 rd July 2025 Conditions: Clear / dry / still								
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							
15	Common Ash	14	400	4.80 72	N 8 E 7.5 S 0.1 W 7		10	Mature	Very sparse foliage Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	<10	U
16 (off site)	Common Oak	15	350	4.20 55	N 5 E 6 S 6.5 W 5		3	Mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action Off site	40+	A1
17	Common Horse Chestnut	14	350	4.20 55	N 4 E 3 S 4 W 4		2	Early-mature	Typical Physiological condition - Good ▪ No action	40+	B1
18 (off site)	Common Ash	10	175	2.10 14	N 4.5 E 3 S 1 W 3			Early-mature	Very sparse foliage. Self-set Physiological condition - Poor ▪ No action	10+	C1

Brandywell, Spring Lane, Swallowfield RG7 1SU
AMS Tree protection

SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A2

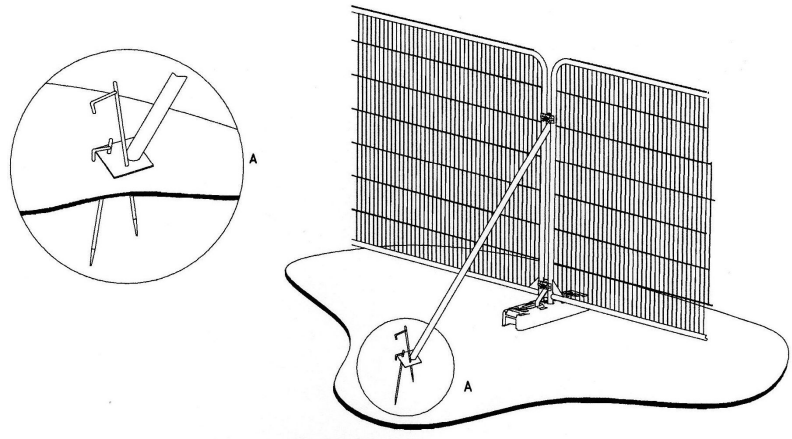
DATE :
08/07/2025



MAP FILENAME :

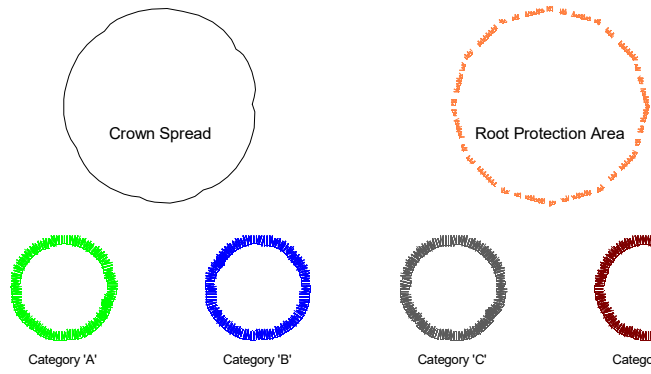
THIS DRAWING MUST BE READ IN COLOUR

**FORM OF TEMPORARY TREE
PROTECTIVE FENCING TO BE USED
(STRUTS ON TREE SIDE OF BARRIER)**



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

**EXAMPLE OF HEAVY-DUTY TRACK
MATS TO MINIMISE SOIL COMPACTION
INSIDE ROOT PROTECTION AREAS**



 Temporary tree protective barrier fencing in accordance with British Standard BS5837 MUST be erected prior to delivery and installation of prefabricated superstructure of shed

 Temporary tree root protective heavy-duty track mats MUST be installed prior to delivery and installation of prefabricated superstructure of shed

 Area outside of tree's root protection areas designated for delivery drop-off

