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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

For Protection of Trees

at

Sonning Hill Golf Club



March 2026

SJA ams 25378-01

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1. Statement of purpose

1.1. The purpose of this method statement is to detail what actions need to be taken to ensure the proposed demolition of the existing car park utility shed and the construction of associated modifications to Sonning Golf Club including reconfiguration of golf club car parking area at Sonning Golf Club as part of its Phase 1 development does not cause any unacceptable damage to the trees to be retained within this site and in the adjacent properties.

1.2. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with Condition no. 19 of the outline planning permission, ref: 223458 granted by Wokingham Borough Council, which states: **“19. Tree Protection Plan - a) No development or other operation shall commence on site until a scheme which provides for the retention and protection of trees, shrubs and hedges growing on or adjacent the site in accordance with BS5837: 2012 has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority (the Approved Scheme); the tree protection measures approved shall be implemented in complete accordance with the Approved Scheme for the duration of the development (including, unless otherwise provided by the Approved Scheme) demolition, all site preparation work, tree felling, tree pruning, demolition works, soil moving, temporary access construction and or widening or any other operation involving use of motorised vehicles or construction machinery.**

b) No development (including any tree felling, tree pruning, demolition works, soil moving, temporary access construction and or widening or any other operation involving use of motorised vehicles or construction machinery) shall commence until the local planning authority has been provided (by way of a written notice) with a period of no less than 7 working days to inspect the implementation of the measures identified in the Approved Scheme on-site.

c) No excavations for services, storage of materials or machinery, parking of vehicles, deposit or excavation of soil or rubble, lighting of fires or disposal of liquids shall take place within an area designated as being fenced off or otherwise protected in the Approved Scheme.

d) The fencing or other works which are part of the Approved Scheme shall not be moved or removed, temporarily or otherwise, until all works including external works have been completed and all equipment, machinery and surplus materials removed from the site, unless the prior approval of the local planning authority has first been sought and obtained.”

1.3. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.4. Details of the trees can be found in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix 1**. Their locations are shown on the method statement plan (SJA TPP 25378-01) at **Appendix 2**. This plan is based on the proposed site layout drawings, nos. H1515-409A and 24017 PL.110 rev C.

1.5. The key words and phrases used in this statement are defined in **Table 1** below.

Arboricultural consultant	Arboricultural expert instructed by the developer to oversee the retention and protection of trees adjacent to the development site.
Arboricultural monitoring	Regular inspections of retained trees by the arboricultural consultant, to monitor their health and condition; and to inspect the effectiveness of the tree protection measures implemented.
Arboricultural supervision	Pre-arranged attendance on site of appointed arboricultural consultant for the duration of specific construction activities that could otherwise result in unacceptable damage to retained trees. Whilst on site the consultant will control, supervise and where appropriate assist in the undertaking of these activities.
Construction Exclusion Zone ('CEZ')	Area based on the root protection area (RPA), normally surrounded with protective fencing, from which access is prohibited during development works.
Ground boarding	Temporary ground covering, designed to prevent compaction of soil in which significant roots of retained trees are growing.
Protective fencing	Temporary fencing, erected for the duration of demolition and construction activities; designed to prevent access and disturbance to the trunks and root protection areas of trees.
Pruning	The removal of living or dead parts of a tree, especially branches, to reduce size, to maintain shape, health, safety, or to regulate growth.
Root Protection Area ('RPA')	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.
Tree Protection Plan ('TPP')	Drawing based upon the finalised proposals; showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Table 1: Key words & phrases

1.6. This statement is designed to reflect the principles of the proposed layout as far as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained and should **not** be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement for this development.¹

¹ Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer over any matters of construction detail, specification, engineering performance standards or regulatory requirements, relating to structures, surfaces or underground services to be constructed. As arboricultural consultants, Simon Jones Associates Ltd. can accept

2. Methodology

Tree Protection Plan

2.1. The MSP at **Appendix 2** shows the general and specific provisions to be taken during construction of the proposed Phase 1 development, to ensure that no unacceptable damage is caused to the root systems, trunks or crowns of the trees identified for retention. These measures are indicated by coloured notations in areas where construction activities are to occur either within, or in proximity to, retained trees, as described in the relevant panels on the drawing.

Pre-start meeting

2.2. Prior to the commencement of any site clearance, ground preparation, demolition or construction works the developer will convene a pre-start site meeting. This shall be attended by the developer's contract manager or site manager, the demolition contractor, the fencing/boarding contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend. If appropriate, the tree felling/surgery contractor should also attend. At that meeting contact numbers will be exchanged, and the methods of tree protection shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to the TPP required as a result of the meeting shall be circulated to all attendees.

Site clearance & Demolition

2.3. No clearance of trees or other vegetation shall be undertaken until after the pre-start meeting and after the erection of the tree protection fencing (see below). If any vegetation clearance is required behind the line of the protection fencing this will be made clear at the pre-start meeting and arrangements will be made to do this prior to the fencing's erection, under the supervision of the arboricultural consultant, who will

no liability for any matters relating to the structural integrity or engineering performance of structures, surfaces or underground services described, proposed or eventually constructed. The responsibility for satisfying any Health & Safety requirements relating to any operations described in this method statement remains with those commissioning or undertaking the operations concerned.

ensure it doesn't cause any soil compaction or damage to the roots of trees to be retained.

2.4. Except where within the RPAs of trees to be retained, all trees and other vegetation to be removed as shown on the MSP at **Appendix 2** may be cut down or grubbed out as appropriate; but within the RPAs of trees to be retained, trees and vegetation will be cut by hand to ground level and stumps will be either left in place or ground out with a lightweight self-powered stump grinding machine. No excavators, tractors or other vehicles will enter the RPAs.

2.5. The base and foundations of the existing utility shed to be demolished that is within the RPAs of the ash tree (no. 64) shall be either be left in place, or shall be excavated and removed with care, under the control and supervision of the arboricultural consultant.

2.6. All plant and vehicles engaged in demolition of the existing structure should either operate from outside the RPA or should run on a temporary surface installed prior to commencement of operations and designed to protect the underlying soil structure. Alternatively, demolition will be undertaken inwards from within the footprint of the existing structure ("top down, pull back").

2.7. If any roots of less than 25mm diameter are encountered they shall be cut cleanly by the arboricultural consultant. If roots of 25mm diameter and above are found, they shall be covered with clean dry Hessian sacking to prevent desiccation. This will be removed only directly prior to backfilling, and this will be done by surrounding roots with a minimum depth of 50mm of topsoil and sharp sand (builders' sand will not be used as it has a high salt content which is toxic to tree roots).

2.8. Where underground structures that are or will become redundant are present within RPAs, these will be sealed off where possible so that the need for excavation is avoided.

Tree protection fencing

2.9. Construction exclusion zones (CEZs) will be formed by erecting protective fencing around the RPAs of all on-site trees to the specification recommended in BS 5837, Section 6.2, prior to the commencement of construction. This will consist of a scaffold framework comprising a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to

resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at maximum intervals of 3.5m. Onto this, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps, as shown in **Figure 2** of that document. "TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT" or similar notices will be attached with cable ties to every third panel.

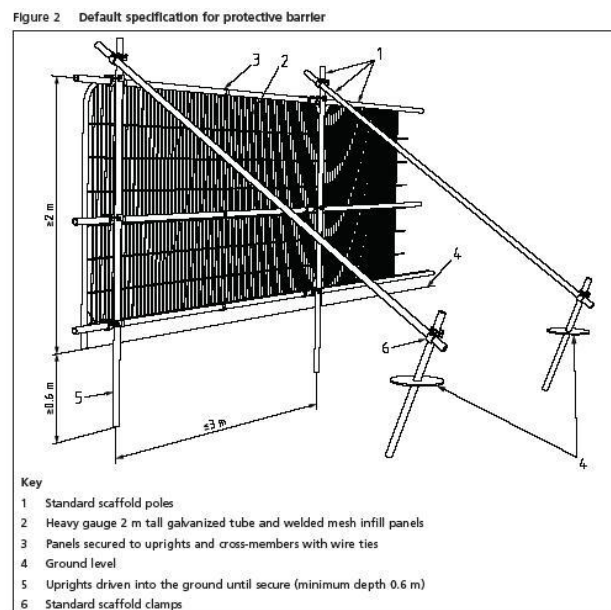


Figure 1 Protective fencing.

(Based on Figure 2, BS 5837: 2012)

2.10. The RPAs of the off-site trees or those within Phase 2 of the proposed site will also be enforced by the erection of protective fencing to the same specification, prior to the commencement of construction, thereby safeguarding them from incursions by plant or machinery, storage and mixing of materials, or other construction-related activities which could have a detrimental effect on their root systems.

2.11. The recommended positions of the protective fencing are shown by **bold blue lines** on the MSP. The precise positioning of the fencing around the trees will be considered in conjunction with any other protective hoarding/fencing which may be required around the site boundary.

2.12. Within the CEZs safeguarded by the protective fencing, there will be no changes in ground levels, **no soil stripping**, and no plant, equipment, or materials will be stored. Oil, bitumen, diesel, and cement will not be stored or discharged within 10m of any trees. Areas for the storage or mixing of such materials will be agreed in

advance and be clearly marked. No notice boards, or power or telephone cables, will be attached to any of the trees. No fires will be lit within 10m of any part of any tree.

Manual excavation within RPAs

2.13. The first 750mm depth of excavations required within the RPAs of the trees to be retained (as shown by **bold orange lines** on the TPP) for the proposed footpath connection to Pound Lane will be dug by hand, using a compressed air soil pick if appropriate, and under on-site arboricultural supervision, to safeguard against the possibility of unacceptable root damage being caused to these specimens. Any roots encountered of over 25mm diameter will be cut back cleanly to the face of the dig nearest to the tree, using a sharp hand saw or secateurs, and their cut ends covered with hessian to prevent desiccation.

Proposed hard surfaces within RPAs

2.14. Unacceptable damage to the roots and rooting environments of the trees to be retained during the construction of proposed hard surfaces that encroach within RPAs will be avoided by building them above existing soil level, to avoid digging and thus severing of roots; and an appropriate ground covering will be used beneath the sub-base, to prevent or minimise compaction of the soil. This will be done in accordance with Section 7.4 of BS 5837. The locations where these measures will be required are marked by red **hexagonal-hatching** on the TPP.

2.15. Within the RPA of Ash tree no. 64 there shall be no lowering of existing soil level beneath the existing foundation of the utility shed to be demolished: all parts of proposed hard surfaces shall be constructed above existing ground level and no deeper than the existing sub-base it is replacing. This is to ensure that roots are not severed, soil is not compacted, and oxygen can continue to reach roots beneath the engineered surface.

2.16. Any hollows shall be filled with sharp sand; and to prevent compaction of the soil structure, a biaxial geotextile grid (**'geogrid'**, such as 'Tensar') or a permeable **geotextile membrane** (such as 'Treetex' or 'Terram') of an appropriate specification for the particular characteristics of the soil and for anticipated loads shall be laid on the ground beneath the footprint of the proposed hard surface, and be secured with pegs or pins driven through it into the ground.

2.17. Edge supports of an appropriate size and strength should be laid above ground level, on top of the geogrid, either on a concrete haunching, or flat on the geogrid itself, secured with pegs or pins driven into the ground. If concrete haunching is used, a strip of heavy-duty polythene will be laid beneath it, on top of the geogrid, to prevent the leaching of wet cement into the soil. The outer side of the edge supports should be banked up with topsoil, graded down to existing ground level.

2.18. A perforated cellular confinement system ('**geoweb**') shall then be laid above this. The grade and type of this web shall be selected by a structural engineer to ensure that anticipated loads can be supported without causing any additional compaction of the soil structure beneath. A 200mm standard cell width should be used; cell depth should normally be a minimum of 100mm for car parking spaces. Where more than one strip of geoweb needs to be employed, the cellular structure will be maintained by stapling adjacent sections together using 10mm galvanised staples. As shown in **Figure 2** below.

2.19. The geoweb shall be filled with an angular aggregate with a particle size of between 15mm and 40mm, with no fines (to permit vertical gaseous diffusion). Care will be taken that trucks do not drive onto the area to deposit the aggregate; it should be tipped at the edge of the area and then pushed into position and compacted so that machinery moves only on the sub-base and not on the ground either side of it.

2.20. A permeable **geotextile membrane** (such as 'Treetex' or 'Terram') will be laid on top of the geoweb to prevent sand or other materials used as the base of the wearing course falling into the no-fines aggregate below.

2.21. The wearing courses shall be of a permeable and gas-porous nature such as washed gravel, shingle, cobbles or dry-jointed pavements, bricks, or blocks on a sand foundation. Permeable tarmac may be acceptable; concrete and binding gravels (such as hoggin) should not be used except for footpaths.

2.22. Construction should be undertaken in dry weather; ideally this should be between May and October when the soil is at its driest and least prone to compaction.

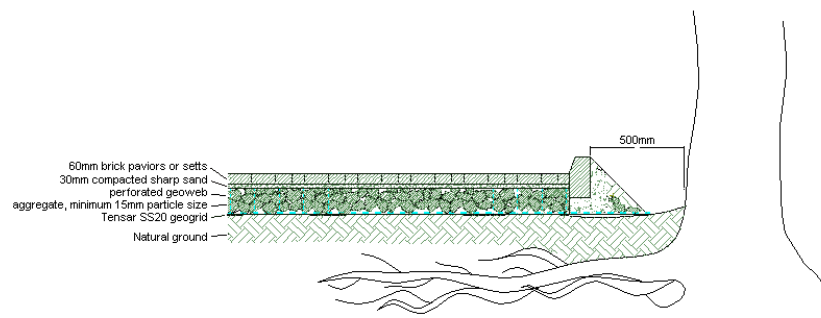


Figure 2 Illustration of a typical above-soil hard surface next to trees.

Supervision and monitoring

2.23. Throughout the construction process the arboricultural consultant will monitor the condition of the trees, and the integrity and effectiveness of the protective fencing. He will visit the site at appropriate intervals, as agreed with the LPA Tree Officer at the pre-commencement meeting, to ensure that the protection measures outlined in this document are adhered to; and will contact the site manager or agent on a weekly basis whilst ground works are being undertaken, and on a fortnightly basis thereafter, to ascertain what works are planned for the coming week and whether any of these require arboricultural input or supervision. Records of all monitoring and supervisory visits will be made and will be forwarded to the client and copied to the LPA.

2.24. The arboricultural consultant shall directly supervise all works that have to be undertaken within RPAs. These include:

- location of protective fencing
- demolition of existing buildings
- construction of hard surfacing
- excavation for foundations

SJA trees

March 2026

APPENDIX 1

Tree Survey Schedule



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(Operations)

Tree Survey Schedule

Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Berkshire

July 2025

SJA tss 25378-01

Tree Survey Schedule: Explanatory Notes

Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Berkshire

This schedule is based on a tree inspection undertaken by Nigel Kirby of SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.), on Tuesday the 22nd July 2025. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were in full leaf.

The information contained in this schedule covers only those trees that were examined, and reflects the condition of these specimens at the time of inspection. We did not have access to the trees from any adjacent properties; observations are thus confined to what was visible from within the site and from surrounding public areas.

The trees were inspected from the ground only and were not climbed, and no samples of wood, roots or fungi were taken. A full hazard or risk assessment of the trees was not undertaken, and therefore no guarantee, either expressed or implied, of their safety or stability can be given.

Trees are dynamic organisms and are subject to continual growth and change; therefore the dimensions and assessments presented in this schedule should not be relied upon in relation to any development of the site for more than twelve months from the survey date.

1. Tree no.

Given in sequential order, commencing at "1". Numbers correspond with numbering on topographical survey plan.

2. TPO no.

Number assigned to tree in the Wokingham Borough Council Tree Preservation Order no. 1505/29015 and 1912/2022, as shown in the TPO schedule and plan.

3. Species.

'Common names' are given, taken from MITCHELL, A. (1978) A Field Guide to the Trees of Britain and Northern Europe. Botanical names are shown in italics.

4. Height.

Estimated with the aid of a hypsometer, given in metres.

5. Trunk diameter.

Trunk diameter measured at approx. 1.5m above ground level; or where the trunk forks into separate stems between ground level and 1.5m, measured at the narrowest point beneath the fork. Given in millimetres.

6. Radial crown spread.

The linear extent of branches from the base of the trunk to the main cardinal points, rounded up to the closest half metre, unless shown otherwise. For small trees with reasonably symmetrical crowns, a single averaged figure is quoted.

7. Crown break.

8. Crown clearance.

Distance from adjacent ground level to lowest part of lowest branch, in metres.

9. Age class.

Young: Seedling, sapling or recently planted tree; not yet producing flowers or seeds; strong apical dominance.

Semi-mature: Trunk often still smooth-barked; producing flowers and/or seeds; strong apical dominance, not yet achieved ultimate height.

Mature: Apical dominance lost, tree close to ultimate height.

Over-mature: Mature, but in decline, no crown retrenchment

Veteran: Mature, with a large trunk diameter for species; but showing signs of veteranisation, irrespective of actual age, with decay or hollowing, a crown showing retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

Ancient: Beyond typical age range and with a very large trunk diameter for species; with extensive decay or hollowing, a crown that has undergone retrenchment and a structure characteristic of the latter stages of life.

10. Physiology.

Health, condition and function of the tree, in comparison to a normal specimen of its species and age.

11. Structure.

Structural condition of the tree – based on both the structure of its roots, trunk and major stems and branches, and on the presence of any structural defects or decay.

Good: No significant morphological or structural defects, and an upright and reasonably symmetrical structure.

Moderate: No significant pathological defects, but a slightly impaired morphological structure; however, not to the extent that the tree is at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Indifferent: Significant morphological or pathological defects; but these are either remediable or do not put the tree at immediate or early risk of collapse.

Poor: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, such that there may be a risk of failure or collapse.

Hazardous: Significant and irreparable morphological or pathological defects, with a risk of imminent collapse.

12. Comments.

Where appropriate comments have been made relating to:

- Health and condition
- Safety, particularly close to areas of public access
- Structure and form
- Estimated life expectancy or potential
- Visibility and impact in the local landscape

13. Category.

Based on the British Standard "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations", BS 5837: 2012; adjusted to give a greater weighting to trees that contribute to the character and appearance of the local landscape, to amenity, or to arboricultural biodiversity.

Category U: Trees 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.

- (1) Trees that have a serious, irreparable, 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).
- (2) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.
- (3) 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.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

- (1) Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.
- (2) Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.
- (3) Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

- (1) 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 minor 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.
- (2) Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees present in numbers but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- (3) Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

- (1) Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or of such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- (2) 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 landscape benefits.
- (3) Trees with no material limited conservation or other cultural value.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, Berkshire

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
1	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	19m	575mm	N 5.5m E 8m SE 8.5m S 8.75m W 4m	2.75m	SE 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
2	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	19m	560mm	N 1.5m E 2m SE 4m S 5.5m W 5m NW 4m	3m	SE 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
3	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	19m	445mm	N 3m E 6.75m S 4m W 1.5m	3.75m	E 2.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; heavily leaning trunk; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; canopy entirely offset from base; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
4-5	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	#4 10m #5 8m	#4 290mm #5 305mm	2.75m	2.5m	2.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimens; asymmetrical crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; inessential components of the group in which they stand.	C (12)
6	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	8m	225mm	N 0.5m NE 3m E 5.5m SE 2m S 0.5m W 0.5m	4m	E 3.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; canopy entirely offset from base; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
7	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	12m	330mm	N 0.5m NE 5m E 7.75m SE 6.5m S 0.5m W 0.5m	3.5m	E 4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; slightly leaning trunk; canopy entirely offset from base; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
8-11	—	Grey poplar	#8 18m #9 20m #10 20m #11 13m	#8 440mm est. #9 2 stems @ 460mm est. #10 420mm #11 420mm est.	7m	5m	2.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Group of self-seeded specimens; asymmetrical one-sided crowns as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; twin-stemmed from 1m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark.	B (2)
12	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	22m	1005mm	N 11m E 12m S 6m W 6m	3m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; wide spreading dominant canopy with tensile unions where visible; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
13	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	18m	515mm	N 3m E 1.5m S 4.5m W 6m	4m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; twin-stemmed from 1m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark.	B (2)
14	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	20m	480mm 545mm	N 0.5m E 11.25m S 8.5m W 3.25m	5m	4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Twin-stemmed from base; acute main unions with features suggesting included bark; suppressed crown as overtopped by adjacent specimens; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
15	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	14m	505mm ivy	N 3m E 3.5m S 4.75m W 4m	2.75m	3.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; heavily ivy-covered; even crown; no significant defects observed; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
16	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	395mm	N 4m E 2m S 2m SW 4m W 5m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; no significant defects observed; contributes to boundary screening;	B (2)
17	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	22m	950mm 590mm 805mm	N 12m E 11m SE 10m S 12.5m W 12m	3m	2.25m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; three-stemmed from base; acute yet tensile unions; wide spreading dominant canopy; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
18	W1 1912 / 2022	Grey poplar	13m	535mm	N 1m E 1m S 6m W 5m NW 4.25m	3m	W 1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Twin-stemmed from 2m; tight compression fork with evidence of included bark; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
19	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	12m	665mm ivy	N 4.25m E 3m S 5.25m W 5m	4m	E 3.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; ivy-covered; slightly sparsely foliated; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	C (12)
20	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	16m	475mm ivy	N 5m E 4.75m S 3.75m W 4.5m	3m	SE 4m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; no significant defects observed; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
21	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	18m	2 stems @ 530mm	N 6m NE 6m E 6.75m S 5m W 6m NW 6.5m	2m	1m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; wounding at base E side, occlusion wood present; twin-stemmed from 1m; tensile union; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
22	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	17m	445mm	N 3m NE 2.5m E 4.75m S 5.5m W 5.75m	3m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; slightly sparsely foliated; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
23	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	2 stems @ 435mm	N 3m NE 4m SE 7m S 9m SW 8.5m W 8.5m	2m	E 0.1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Layering limbs to SE; twin-stemmed from 1m, tensile union; heavily ivy-covered; squat form; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	C (12)
24	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	15m	435mm ivy 635mm ivy	N 6.25m E 8.25m SE 8.5m S 9.25m W 7m	1m	E 0.1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 2m with tensile union; layering limbs to E; heavily ivy-covered; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
25	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	485mm ivy 315mm 460mm	N 6.75m E 5m S 7.5m W 7.5m	1m	1.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Single trunk; multi-stemmed from 1m, tensile unions present; heavily ivy-covered; wide spreading squat form; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
26	—	English oak	17.5m	340mm	N 7.25m E 0.5m S 0.5m W 4m	2m	W 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
27	—	English oak	21m	550mm	N 8.5m E 3.25m S 3m W 7.75m	3.25m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; part of golf course tree belt boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
28	—	English oak	19m	435mm	N 8m E 2m S 2m W 6.5m	3m	W 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; twin-stemmed from 3m; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
29	—	English oak	20m	755mm	N 9.75m E 4.5m S 4.25m W 6.25m	3m	N 2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Forks into co-dominant stems at 1.5m with tensile unions; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; part of golf course tree belt boundary screening.	B (2)
30	—	English oak	20m	775mm	N 5.5m E 3.5m S 8m SW 11m W 8.25m	2m	SW 0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)
31	—	English oak	13m	415mm ivy	N 0.5m E 2m SE 3m S 4m SW 4.5m W 4m	1m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	C (12)
32	—	English oak	17.5m	605mm	N 4m E 7m SE 9m S 6m SW 8m W 5m	4m	S 1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
33-34	—	English oak	#33 14.5m #34 16m	405mm #33 415mm	3.75m	4.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Part of golf course tree belt boundary screening; slightly sparsely foliated; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (2)
35	—	English oak	17m	310mm 400mm	N 3m E 5m S 6m W 3.5m	2.5m	S 2.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Part of golf course tree belt boundary screening; twin-stemmed from 1m; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
36-37	—	English oak	#36 17m #37 17m	#36 575mm #37 525mm	N 8.5m E 7.25m S 5.5m W 8.25m	3m	N 0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Two individuals forming one canopy; aerodynamic pair with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; part of golf course tree belt boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape.	B (2)
38	—	English oak	10m	395mm	5.25m	1.25m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree; inessential component of the landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (1)
39	—	Corsican pine	19m	705mm	N 3.5m E 5.5m S 5.5m W 3.5m	6m	5m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Single trunk; no significant defects observed; ornamental tree; part of golf course landscaping; readily visible from site internal views.	B (12)
40	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	12.5m	595mm	N 3.5m E 8.5m S 8.5m W 7m	2m	SE 0.5m	Semi-mature	Below average	Moderate	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; slightly sparsely foliated in N canopy quadrant; inessential component of the wider landscape; part of golf course landscaping.	B (2)
41-42	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	#41 12m #42 12m	#41 465mm #42 465mm	4.75m	2m	2m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimens; sparsely foliated; contributes to boundary screening; part of golf course tree belt boundary screening; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
43	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	14m	740mm ivy	N 6.5m E 6.25m S 5.25m W 6m	2m	E 1m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; squat form; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
44	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	12m	525mm	N 3m E 6.5m S 6.25m W 5m	1.5m	1m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; sparsely foliated; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)
45	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	575mm est.	N 4m E 6.5m S 6.75m W 4m	2m	2m	Mature	Low	Indifferent	Moribund; in significant, immediate & irreversible overall decline.	U

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
46	W1 1912 / 2022	Deodar cedar	14.5m	630mm	N 6.5m E 7.5m S 8m W 7m	1.5m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Good	Ornamental tree; no significant defects observed; of high quality, but currently of medium value due to small size; hidden in direct public view; part of golf course landscaping.	B (12)
47	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	475mm 385mm 340mm 360mm	N 8m E 8.5m S 8m W 6m	1.75m	1.5m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; multi-stemmed from base; slightly sparsely foliated; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)
48	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	665mm ivy	N 3.5m E 3m S 6.5m W 5.5m	2m	0.75m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Single trunk; squat form; slightly sparsely foliated; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)
49	–	English oak	15m	675mm est.	8m	2m	2m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; contributes to boundary screening; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (12)
50	W1 1912 / 2022	Sycamore	12.5m	385mm 2 stems @ 370mm	N 4.5m E 5.5m S 6.5m W 4.5m	1m	0.25m	Semi-mature	Below average	Poor	Prominent buttress roots; multi-stemmed from base; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; decay at union; slightly sparsely foliated at apical extents; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)
51	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	15m	825mm	N 6m E 9m S 8m W 7.5m	1m	1.75m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimen; large bulbous burred and buckled trunk; forks into multiple codominant stems at 1m with layering lateral limbs to W; asymmetrical canopy as suppressed by adjacent trees; meshing crown providing companion shelter; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening; hidden in all long external views; inessential component of the landscape.	B (2)
52-53	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	#52 15m #53 15m	#52 595mm #53 605mm ivy	N 6.25m E 7.5m S 7m W 9.25m	2.25m	1.75m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self-seeded specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter;# contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape; part of golf course landscaping.	B (2)
54	–	English oak	16m	625mm est. 750mm est.	E 7.5m S 8.25m SW 6m W 6m NW 7.5m	2m	S 2.25m	Mature	Below average	Indifferent	Off-site tree; twin-stemmed from base; asymmetrical crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; much epicormic growth on major structural branches within inner canopy, suggestive of reduced physiological function; contributes to boundary screening.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Cate-gory
55	—	English oak	16m	495mm	N 1m E 1m SE 7m S 7.75m SW 6.75m W 2m	3m	S 3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Single trunk; canopy entirely offset from base; contributes to boundary screening; set against back drop of established trees; inessential component of the landscape.	C (1)
56	—	English oak	16m	885mm ivy	N 4m E 2m S 8m W 6m	3m	S 4m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic meshing crown providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
57	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	615mm	6.25m	2m	2.75m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded specimen; squat form; slightly sparsely foliated; contributes to boundary screening; significant component of group in which it stands.	B (2)
58	W1 1912 / 2022	English oak	13m	655mm	7m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small self-seeded specimen; slightly reduced shoot extension growths; significant component of group in which it stands; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
59	—	English oak	12m	575mm ivy est.	N 7.75m E 7.5m S 7m W 7.5m	2.5m	2.25m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Off-site tree; small ornamental tree; squat form; heavily ivy-covered; contributes to boundary screening.	B (12)
60-61	—	Sycamore	#60 11m #61 11m	#60 255mm #61 255mm	2.25m	3m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental trees; mechanical wounding on trunks; internal heartwood exposed; inessential components of the landscape; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
62	—	Yew	6m	275mm	4m	1.5m	E 1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Small ornamental tree; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
63	—	Ash	11.5m	315mm	3.5m	2m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Small ornamental tree; slightly sparsely foliated in apical extent; inessential component of the landscape; unremarkable tree of very limited merit.	C (12)
64	—	Ash	12.5m	550mm ivy	N 8.75m E 9.25m S 9m W 9m	3.25m	2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Detailed inspection of base impeded by chain link fence and closed boarded compound; where visible both on and off-site: prominent buttress roots; three stemmed from base; unable to identify unions; heavily ivy covered; located on edge of bank with approx. 1m level difference with road to S; wide spreading dominant canopy; contributes to boundary screening; however, inessential component of the wider landscape; limited in public views to the footpath directly adjacent to road and for approximate distances of up to 30m along road.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio - logy	Structure	Comments	Category
65	—	Atlas cedar	20m	1100mm	N 10m E 9m S 9m W 9.5m	3.75m	2.5m	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Prominent buttress roots; single trunk; numerous historic pruning wounds indicative of crown lifting; many fully or partial occluded with notable adaptive wound wood; evidence of central apical leader either torn-out or removed at approx. 6m along with evidence of other historic topping events on sub-dominant leaders; acute unions from topping points; asymmetrical canopy; readily visible from internal views; hidden in all external views; in keeping with the character of the site.	B (12)
66	—	English oak	18.5m	580mm	N 7.25m E 4m S 4m W 7m	2m	W 2m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; inessential component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
67	—	English oak	18.5m	445mm	N 7m E 3m S 2m W 2.75m NW 6.75m	2.25m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; significant component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
68	—	English oak	19m	450mm	N 3m E 3m S 3.5m W 4.25m NW 6.75m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; significant component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
69	—	English oak	19m	460mm	N 2m E 2m S 3m W 5m NW 6.25m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; significant component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
70	—	English oak	19m	505mm	N 7m E 4m S 3m W 4m NW 7m	2.25m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; significant component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Category
71	—	English oak	18.5m	2 stems @ 370mm	N 6m E 2.75m S 3m W 6m NW 7.25m	3m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; significant component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
72	—	English oak	17m	345mm	N 5.75m E 2.75m S 2m W 6m NW 7m	2m	2.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Edge tree of golf course planted belt; asymmetrical one-sided crown as suppressed by adjacent specimens; provides internal boundary partition and screening; significant component of the group in which it stands.	B (2)
73	—	Ash	6.75m	285mm est.	2.25m	2m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Access and inspection of base impeded by close board fence; small self-seeded specimen; inessential component of landscape or group in which it stands; unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C (1)
74 - 75	—	Ash	8m	135mm est. 2 @ 110mm est.	2m	2.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Poor	Small self-seeded specimens; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (1)
G1	—	Various	18.5m	Max 650mm	5m	2.5m	3m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; part of golf course tree belt boundary screening; tree displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location; not in keeping with the character of the area.	B (2)
G2	—	Various	15m	Max 300mm Avg 265mm est.	3m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small self-seeded understory specimens; suppressed crowns as overtopped by adjacent specimens; aerodynamic group with meshing crowns providing companion shelter; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape; spp. include gorse, hazel, hawthorn, grey poplar, English oak, Scots pine and silver birch.	C (12)
G3	—	Various	12m	Max 225mm	3m	2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small recently planted specimens; spp. include aspen, silver birch and Scots pine; hidden in all direct public views; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
G4	—	English oak	19.5m	Max 525mm	9m	2m	1.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Planted landscape buffer; belt of closely growing specimens; trees displaying morphological and physiological features consistent with size, age, species and location; contributes to boundary screening; in keeping with the character of the area.	B (12)
G5	—	English oak	16.5m	Max 440mm	7m	2m	0.5m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Self seeded specimens forming a small golf course boundary copse; inessential component of the landscape.	B (2)
G6	—	Various	7.5m	Max 110mm est.	2.75m	0.5m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Small ornamental trees; part of golf course landscaping; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)

No.	TPO no.	Species	Height	Trunk diameter	Radial crown spread	Crown break	Crown clearance	Age class	Physio -logy	Structure	Comments	Cate-gory
G8	—	Various	8m	Max 210mm est.	3m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Collection of self-seeded specimens; including gorse, flowering cherry, Scots pine; English oak, sycamore; forming a belt of unmanaged secondary scrubby growth; many individuals drawn-up and mutually suppressed forming meshing crowns and aerodynamic companion shelter; many shown slight sparse foliation and below average physiological condition; contributes to boundary screening but inessential components of the wider landscape; contributes to boundary screening.	C (1)
G9	—	Leyland cypress	18.5m	Max 445mm est.	6.25m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Off-site group of trees; row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; tight compression forks with evidence of included bark; contributes to boundary screening; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)
G10	—	Leyland cypress	3m	Max 130mm est.	1.5m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Moderate	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; appears to be regularly managed; inessential component of the landscape.	C (12)
G11	—	Yew	2m	Max 45mm	0.75m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Low	Indifferent	Row of closely planted specimens, designed to form a hedge or screen; short term potential.	C (1)
G12	W1 1505 / 2015	Various	6m	Max 115mm est.	3m	1m	1m	Semi-mature	Below average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens, forming a hedge or screen; slightly sparsely foliated; inessential component of the landscape; unremarkable trees of very limited merit.	C (12)
G13	—	Various	5m	Max 130mm	2.25m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Comprised of both on and off-site specimens forming a low-level boundary group; onsite beech maintained and managed as a hedge; with off-site self-seeded specimens of beech, sycamore and ash; unmanage off-site; of only low level landscape value; unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C (12)
G14	—	Hazel	4.5m	Max 8 stems @ 45mm est.	2.75m	0.1m	0.1m	Semi-mature	Average	Indifferent	Row of closely growing specimens; multi-stemmed from base; contributes to boundary screening; inessential components of the landscape.	C (12)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Root Protection Areas have been calculated in accordance with paragraph 4.6.1 of the British Standard 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations', BS 5837:2012. This is the minimum area which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. RPAs are portrayed initially as a circle of a fixed radius from the centre of the trunk; but where there appear to be restrictions to root growth the circle is modified to reflect more accurately the likely distribution of roots.

Tree No.	Species	RPA	RPA Radius
1	English oak	149.6m ²	6.9m
2	English oak	141.9m ²	6.7m
3	Grey poplar	89.6m ²	5.3m
4-5	English oak	38.0m ² 42.1m ²	3.5m 3.7m
6	Grey poplar	22.9m ²	2.7m
7	Grey poplar	49.3m ²	4.0m
8-11	Grey poplar	87.6m ² 191.5m ² 79.8m ² 79.8m ²	5.3m 7.8m 5.0m 5.0m
12	Grey poplar	456.9m ²	12.1m
13	Grey poplar	120.0m ²	6.2m
14	Grey poplar	238.6m ²	8.7m
15	Grey poplar	115.4m ²	6.1m
16	English oak	70.6m ²	4.7m
17	Grey poplar	706.9m ²	15.0m
18	Grey poplar	129.5m ²	6.4m
19	English oak	200.1m ²	8.0m
20	English oak	102.1m ²	5.7m
21	English oak	254.2m ²	9.0m
22	English oak	89.6m ²	5.3m
23	English oak	171.2m ²	7.4m
24	English oak	268.0m ²	9.2m
25	English oak	247.0m ²	8.9m
26	English oak	52.3m ²	4.1m
27	English oak	136.8m ²	6.6m
28	English oak	85.6m ²	5.2m
29	English oak	257.9m ²	9.1m
30	English oak	271.7m ²	9.3m
31	English oak	77.9m ²	5.0m
32	English oak	165.6m ²	7.3m
33-34	English oak	77.9m ²	5.0m
35	English oak	115.9m ²	6.1m
36-37	English oak	149.6m ² 124.7m ²	6.9m 6.3m
38	English oak	70.6m ²	4.7m
39	Corsican pine	224.8m ²	8.5m
40	English oak	160.2m ²	7.1m
41-42	English oak	97.8m ² 97.8m ²	5.6m 5.6m
43	English oak	247.7m ²	8.9m
44	English oak	124.7m ²	6.3m
45	English oak	149.6m ²	6.9m

46	Deodar cedar	179.6m ²	7.6m
47	English oak	280.1m ²	9.4m
48	English oak	200.1m ²	8.0m
49	English oak	206.1m ²	8.1m
50	Sycamore	190.9m ²	7.8m
51	English oak	307.9m ²	9.9m
52-53	English oak	160.2m ²	7.1m
		165.6m ²	7.3m
54	English oak	431.2m ²	11.7m
55	English oak	110.8m ²	5.9m
56	English oak	354.3m ²	10.6m
57	English oak	171.1m ²	7.4m
58	English oak	194.1m ²	7.9m
59	English oak	149.6m ²	6.9m
60-61	Sycamore	29.4m ²	3.1m
		29.4m ²	3.1m
62	Yew	34.2m ²	3.3m
63	Ash	44.9m ²	3.8m
64	Ash	136.8m ²	6.6m
65	Atlas cedar	855.3m ²	16.5m
66	English oak	152.2m ²	6.96m
67	English oak	89.6m ²	5.34m
68	English oak	91.6m ²	5.4m
69	English oak	95.7m ²	5.52m
70	English oak	115.4m ²	6.06m
71	English oak	123.9m ²	6.3m
72	English oak	53.9m ²	4.1m
73	Ash	36.8m ²	3.4m
74 - 75	Ash	8.2m ²	1.6m
G1	Various	191.1m ²	7.8m
G2	Various	40.7m ²	3.6m
G3	Various	22.9m ²	2.7m
G4	English oak	124.7m ²	6.3m
G6	English oak	87.6m ²	5.3m
G7	Various	5.5m ²	1.3m
G8	Various	20.0m ²	2.5m
G9	Leyland cypress	89.6m ²	5.3m
G10	Leyland cypress	7.6m ²	1.6m
G12	Yew	2.5m ²	0.9m
G13	Various	6.0m ²	1.4m
G14	Various	7.6m ²	1.6m
G15	Hazel	2.5m ²	0.9m

APPENDIX 2
Copy of Tree Preservation Order

Arboricultural Impacts: Summary

(For details, see below)

Impact	No. of Trees
Trees to be removed	6
Groups of trees to be removed	1
Groups of trees to be partially removed	1
Trees/Groups where manual excavation needed within RPAs	1
Trees where supervised demolition required	1
Trees where above soil surfacing needed within RPAs	1

Trees to be Removed

No	Species	Category
60	Sycamore	C (12)
61	Sycamore	C (12)
62	Yew	C (12)
63	Ash	C (12)
74	Ash	C (1)
75	Ash	C (1)
G10	Leyland cypress	C (12)
G11	Yew	C (1)

Total numbers of trees to be removed

Category	No. of trees	Category	No. of trees
A	0	B	0
C	6	U	0

Trees that require manual excavation within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
G12	Various	Proposed footway (S278 works)

Trees that require supervised demolition within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure / surface
64	Ash	Demolition of existing utility shed and foundation

Trees that require above soil surfacing within RPAs

No.	Species	Type of structure
64	Ash	Replacement hard surfacing to be founded no deeper than base of existing surfacing it is replacing

Statement of purpose

The purpose of this arboricultural method statement plan is to detail what actions need to be taken to prevent the proposed revised access off Duffield Road, plus associated modifications to Sonning Golf Club including reconfiguration of golf club car parking areas at Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road, causing any unacceptable damage to the trees to be retained within this site and in the adjacent properties. This method statement has been drawn up to comply with Condition no. 19 of the planning permission (ref.: 223458 as amended by 242641) granted by Wokingham Borough Council, which states:

"Tree Protection Plan

a. No development or other operation shall commence within each phase on site until a scheme which provides for the retention and protection of trees, shrubs and hedges growing on or adjacent in respect to that phase in accordance with BS5837: 2012 has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local approved shall be implemented in complete accordance with the Approved Scheme for the duration of the development (including, unless otherwise provided by the Approved Scheme) demolition, all site preparation work, tree felling, tree pruning, demolition works, soil moving, temporary access construction and or widening or any other operation involving use of motorised vehicles or construction machinery.

b. No development (including any tree felling, tree pruning, demolition works, soil moving, temporary access construction and or widening or any other operation involving use of motorised vehicles or construction machinery) shall commence within a phase until the local planning authority has been provided (by way of a written notice) with a period of no less than 7 working days to inspect the implementation of the measures identified in respect of that phase in the Approved Scheme on-site.

c.No excavations for services, storage of materials or machinery, parking of vehicles, deposit or excavation of soil or rubble, lighting of fires or disposal of liquids shall take place within an area designated as being fenced off or otherwise protected in the Approved Scheme.

d.The fencing or other works which are part of the Approved Scheme shall not be moved or removed, temporarily or otherwise, until all work including external works have been completed and all equipment, machinery and surplus materials removed from the site, unless the prior approval of the local planning authority has first been sought and obtained."

It complies with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

Planning & communication

Unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the following actions are to be taken, in the order specified in the sequence of Works Table (see below).

The developer will appoint an arboricultural consultant to oversee all aspects of tree care and protection for the duration of construction works.

Prior to the commencement of works, the project manager will send copies of any demolition or construction method statements that might have implications for existing trees to the arboricultural consultant for his comments. The arboricultural consultant will liaise with the project manager to ensure that there are no conflicts between the demolition or construction method statements and this arboricultural method statement.

Prior to the start of any site clearance or construction works the developer will convene a pre-commencement site meeting. This shall be attended by the developers' contract manager or site manager, the fencing/boarding contractor, the groundwork contractor(s) and the arboricultural consultant. The LPA tree officer will be invited to attend. If appropriate, the tree felling/surgery contractor should also attend. At that meeting contact numbers will be exchanged, and the methods of tree protection outlined in this statement shall be fully discussed, so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are made clear to all parties. Any clarifications or modifications to this statement arising from the meeting shall be circulated to all parties in writing.

Arboricultural Supervision and Monitoring

Once the protective fencing measures have been installed, the arboricultural consultant will visit site and inspect them. In the event that the specification or location does not comply with this method statement, the arboricultural consultant will inform the fencing contractor, and adjustments will be made. Once compliance is achieved, the arboricultural consultant will sign off the tree protection measures to the contractor, and copy this (in writing) to the client and to the LPA.

Throughout the construction process the arboricultural consultant will monitor the condition of the trees, and the integrity and effectiveness of the protective fencing. He will visit the site at appropriate intervals, as agreed with the LPA Tree Officer at the pre-commencement meeting, to ensure that the protection measures outlined in this document are adhered to. Records of all monitoring and supervisory visits will be made, and will be forwarded to the client and copied to the LPA.

The arboricultural consultant shall directly supervise all works that have to be undertaken within RPAs. These include location of protective fencing and the removal and construction of the footway.

All drawings or revised drawings issued to the site agent or to sub-contractors, that show details of any works within or immediately abutting RPAs or beneath the crowns of trees are to be referred in advance to the arboricultural consultant to enable him to advise on any changes to the impact on the trees that these drawings may cause, and to be able to provide solutions to avoid or mitigate any further tree damage. All such drawings will be approved and signed off by the arboricultural consultant before being proceeded with.

Protective Fencing

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction. To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2m high scaffolding framework, with uprights at maximum 3m spacings, every other one braced to the ground with 45 degree struts; supporting standard anti-climb 'Heras' welded mesh fence panels secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or plastic bases pinned to the ground by scaffold uprights sunk to a minimum depth of 600mm; individual panels fixed to each other with at least 2 clamps and to scaffolding with heavy-duty cable ties. 'TREE PROTECTION ZONE - KEEP OUT' or similar notices to be attached to every fifth panel.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING as shown in BS 5837: 2012, Section 6.2.2 & Figure 2.

Manual Excavation

Within root protection areas the first 750mm depth of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services shall be undertaken by hand under arboricultural supervision. The soil will be loosened with a pick or fork, and then will be cleared from roots with a compressed air soil pick. All roots will be cut cleanly with a hand saw or secateurs. The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with hessian sacking to prevent drying out, and if necessary be shuttered with an appropriate material to prevent soil collapse. Where appropriate, the soil beneath this depth may be sheet piled; and deeper excavation may be undertaken by a machine provided it works from outside the root protection areas.

Supervised demolition

Within root protection areas (RPAs) existing foundations and hard surfaces shall be removed with care, under the direct supervision of the arboricultural consultant. Foundations or surfaces will be broken up with handheld breakers, and then removed by hand, wheelbarrow, or in the bucket of an excavator standing outside the RPA. At the discretion of the arboricultural consultant, an excavator positioned outside the RPA and using an appropriately sized toothless bucket may be used in some instances. Once completed, the base of the excavation and/or the edge closest to the trees will be covered immediately with hessian sacking to prevent drying out of the soil, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse.

Above Soil Surfacing

Proposed hard surfacing within root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees to be constructed in accordance with section 7.4 of BS 5837: 2012. Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. Other than the careful removal, using hand tools, of any turf layer, surfaces will be installed above existing soil level, or no deeper than the base of any existing surfacing it is replacing, so that the soil is not disturbed and no roots are severed; and an appropriate ground covering, possibly using a geogrid, a geoweb, or a combination of the two will be placed beneath the sub-base to minimise compaction of the soil in which tree roots are growing. Edge supports will also be installed above existing soil level.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will directly supervise all construction works that have to be undertaken within root protection areas. These include:

1. Location of protective fencing.

2. Excavation/demolition of existing building and flooring.

3. All excavations, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services.

SJA

ARBORICULTURAL PLANNING CONSULTANTS

Project:

Sonning Golf Club, Duffield Road

Client:

Sonning Golf Club

Drawing:

METHOD STATEMENT PLAN

Drawing no:

SJA MSP 25378-091e

Based on:

H1515-409A and 24.017 PL.110 rev C

Drawn by:

FJC/NHK

Date of Issue:

March 2026

Scale:

1: 400 @ A1

Checked by:

NHK

Tel:

(01733) 813058

sja@sjatrees.co.uk

Tree nos.:

73

Canopies of trees to be retained:

Trees to be removed:

Category 'B' RPA:

Category 'C' RPA:

Protective fencing:

Above soil surfacing:

Manual excavation:

Indicative pruning line:

60

For further information refer to the SJA Trees Tree Survey Schedule

Do not scale from this drawing: please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. SJA Trees (the trading name of Simon Jones Associates Ltd.) cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based.

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