



ROAVR | GROUP

Project: 25_5837_06_14
Site: 58 Woodward Cl, Winnersh, Wokingham RG41 5UU
Client: Raza Shahid



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Project Number:	25_5837_06_14
Report Type:	Tree Survey & Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Site Address:	58 Woodward Cl, Winnersh, Wokingham RG41 5UU

Role:	Name:	Date:
Instructing Party	Muhtasham Qureshi	03/06/2025
Customer	Raza Shahid	04/06/2025
Surveyor	Connor Harmsworth	09/06/2025
Consultant	Alexander Barnes - BSc Arb, MArborA	16/06/2025

Revision History		
Date:	Version number:	Summary of changes:
16/06/2025	1.0	First Review (Internal)
16/06/2025	1.0	First Issue

Arboricultural impact assessment

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Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- A **tree survey and tree constraints plan** showing the existing trees, their category rating and above and below ground constraints shown on an OS extract OR a topographical survey
- An **arboricultural impact assessment** which describes how the development will affect local character from a tree perspective
- **Appendices** highlighting tree related information including the **arboricultural data tables**

Customer Action Points.

- ☐ - reporting complete - send to your Local Planning Authority
- ☐ - on planning award contact us with your decision notice

1. Introduction & Scope:

This arboricultural assessment has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012, providing the necessary information for the Local Planning Authority to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on local character and amenity from a tree perspective.

The brief was to survey the tree population on-site and identify any arboricultural constraints to the proposed development. The assessment includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, as required by BS5837.

Tree surveys were conducted using ground-based inspections and the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. A sounding hammer was used to assess for decay where relevant, but no invasive techniques were employed at this stage. Root Protection Areas (RPAs) were calculated in line with the methodology set out in BS5837.

Key elements of the report include:

- A Tree Constraints Plan, illustrating the position of trees on the site.
- Arboricultural data tables providing information on tree species, condition, and dimensions.
- Grouping or designation of groups and woodlands where areas were uniform in species, age, or geography, as permitted under BS5837.

This report will assist the planning process by evaluating the impact of the proposed development on the existing tree stock. Section 4 includes the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, which examines constraints posed by trees both above ground (e.g., crown spread) and below ground (e.g., RPAs).

Report Author.

ROAVR (ROAVR Group) was formed in 2010 and since then has carried out arboricultural consultancy Nationwide with directly employed consultants. Our consultants are all individual members of the Arboricultural Association and the report author is listed in the document control sheet.

Photographic Plates.



Photographic plate showing off site trees T4 (left) to T9 (right). (ROAVR, 2025)



Photographic plate showing T3 (right) and T10 (left). (ROAVR, 2025)



Photographic plate showing T12 (right) to T18 (left). (ROAVR, 2025)

2. Site Conditions & Site Surroundings

- 2.1 The site is situated in Winnersh in the Wokingham Borough Council control area. The site is located on the east side of the town and has a suburban type feel.
- 2.2 The site is home to a detached two storey dwelling with associated hard and soft landscape.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly residential. The site is accessed via a private driveway located just off Woodward Close.
- 2.4 A desktop assessment has highlighted that the site is not within a Conservation Area and that there are no TPO protected trees on or adjacent to the plot.
- 2.5 All desktop assessment data was cross checked and validated on the 09/06/2025 using the web portal provided by the local planning authority.

<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/d76c713282874f3da74b3e46bc473d3f/>

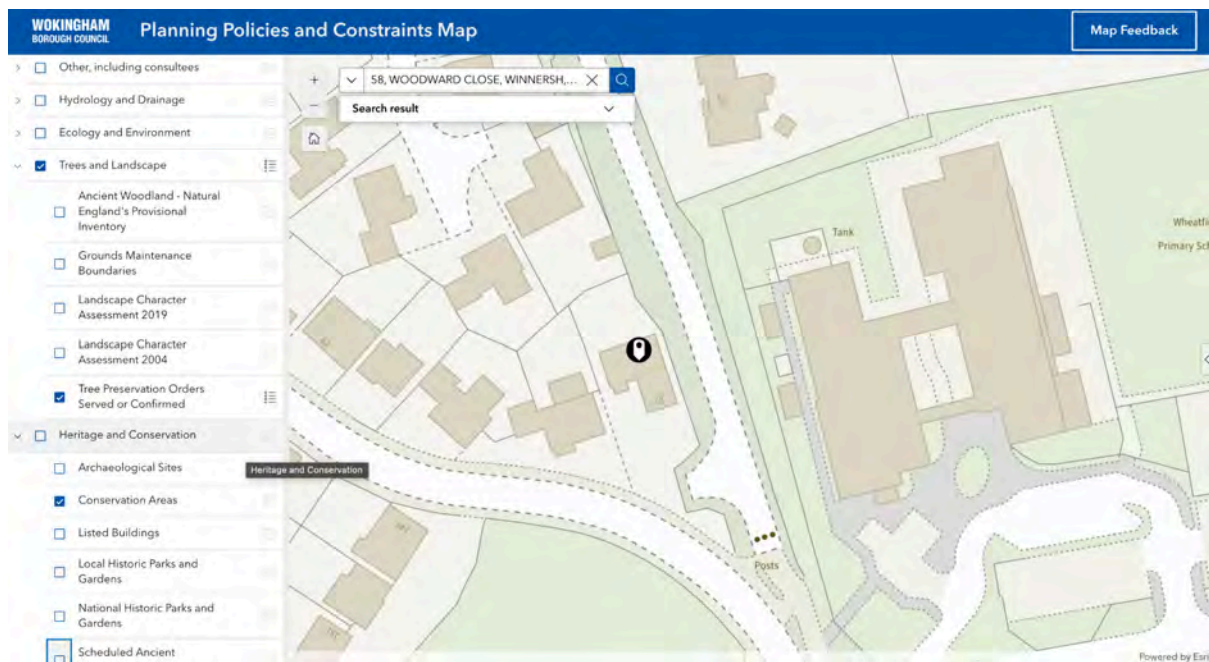


Image plate showing the desktop analysis results of the surveyed plot. (Wokingham Borough Council, 2025)

- 2.6 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.
- 2.7 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5-days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards) with the works evidenced by photographs and video where possible. You should also check to ensure the works are exempt from the requirements of a felling licence.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/regulation/14/made>

- 2.8 It should be noted that planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed and have been highlighted in the tree survey documents.
- 2.9 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation. Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter. Trees provide numerous 'potential roosting features' for a wide range of bat species. It is therefore crucial that any trees proposed for removal are checked by an appropriately competent person before any felling or ivy stripping works commence.

<https://www.bats.org.uk/advice/bats-and-the-law>

- 2.10 Birds. It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August. All birds, their nest and eggs are protected by law.

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/wildlife-and-the-law/wildlife-and-countryside-act/>

3. Drawings

- 3.1 Appended to this report is a tree constraints plan and a tree assessment plan.
- 3.2 The tree constraints plan has been produced using an OS supplied .dwg (AutoCAD) base plan as no topographical survey was available. Tree positions and data have been applied using our survey handset as an onsite exercise with the constraints plan being produced as a PDF through Auto CAD.
- 3.3 An autoCAD .dwg file of the tree constraints is available on request for project stakeholders to utilise.
- 3.4 The *Tree Constraints Plan* shows the existing layout. For each tree the stem location is indicated and scaled according to its diameter, the canopy is indicated according to measurements taken along the four cardinal points of the compass. Root protection areas (RPAs) are indicated which are calculated according to the guidelines within BS 5837 (2012).
- 3.5 Where appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs have been amended to reflect actual site conditions or where trees have been heavily pruned. The 'original' RPAs are indicated as a dashed line whereas the amended RPAs are indicated as a solid line. Any variation to this approach will be highlighted on the appropriate plans.
- 3.6 The *Tree Assessment Plan / Arboricultural Impact Assessment* indicates the tree constraints with the proposals overlaid. Where applicable, this plan shows where works are proposed in Root Protection Areas and which trees are to be pruned or removed. This plan accompanies the Impact Assessment which is to be found in Section 4.
- 3.7 The *Tree Protection Plan (if applicable)* shows the protection measures that are to be installed during the construction phase. This plan accompanies an arboricultural method statement where applicable and commissioned.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Site Specific

Tree Quality Statement.

A total of 18 individual trees and 1 hedge were assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. The tree population comprises a mix of native and ornamental species including Common Oak (*Quercus robur*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*), Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*), Cherry Plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*), Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*), Lawson Cypress (*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*), and Leyland Cypress (*Cupressocyparis leylandii*).

Tree Quality Categorisation

The quality of trees was assessed based on their condition, remaining contribution, and overall value in the context of the site. The categorisation outcomes are summarised below:

- Category A (High Quality):
 - 3 trees (T3, T10, T11)
 - All are mature *Quercus robur* with good structure and long remaining life expectancy (40+ years).
 - These trees are considered significant and should be retained and protected during development.
- Category B (Moderate Quality):
 - 5 trees (T2, T4, T5, T9, T12)
 - Includes *Goat Willow*, *Ash*, *Wych Elm*, and *Common Oak* specimens.
 - Trees are generally in good condition with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 20+ years.
 - Contribute positively to site character but are of lesser individual merit than Category A trees.

- Category C (Low Quality):
 - 9 trees and 1 hedge (H1, T1, T6–T8, T13–T18)
 - Comprises young to early-mature trees and a hedge with limited arboricultural merit.
 - Some specimens display structural limitations, evidence of crown dieback (particularly Ash), or are suppressed.
 - These features may limit their long-term suitability for retention.

General Observations

- A number of trees are located off-site or within hard surfaces.
- Ivy and undergrowth obscured stem inspection for several off-site trees.
- Some *Fraxinus excelsior* trees exhibit symptoms consistent with ash dieback (e.g. T8, T12, T15).
- Broken branches were noted in several mature oaks (T3, T10, T11), although the overall condition remains good.

The tree stock includes a small number of high-quality mature oaks. Most other trees are of moderate to low quality, offering limited long-term potential or constraints to development. Where retention is feasible, appropriate tree protection measures should be implemented in line with BS5837:2012.

4.1 Description of The Proposed Development

The drawings listed in the table below were used by ROAVR to produce the Arboricultural drawings referenced in this report. If your plans change (either before or after planning submission), then the tree drawings will require updating. This report cannot be submitted in support of a scheme that varies from the drawing reference number shown in box one below as the Impact Assessment (Section 4) will not be valid.

Drawing Name / No.	Date Issued To ROAVR	ROAVR Drawings Issue Date:
PL A702 04.pdf	05/06/2025	16/06/2025

4.2. Proposed Development

The proposed development involves the construction of a single-storey rear extension to the dwelling. According to the submitted plans:

- The footprint of the extension measures approximately 7.6m wide by 3.5m deep
- The structure is located entirely within existing garden curtilage
- No trees are proposed for removal
- No incursion into Root Protection Areas (RPAs) is expected

4.3. Arboricultural Impact

Direct Impacts:

- There will be no tree removal or pruning required to facilitate the extension.
- The development is located outside the RPA of all surveyed trees. This includes T12–T18, which are closest to the rear garden boundary.

Indirect Impacts:

- Construction access and material storage could pose a risk to nearby trees if not appropriately managed.
- Tree roots in adjacent RPAs may be vulnerable to soil compaction or contamination during construction.

4.4. Tree Protection Measures

A Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) have been prepared and appended to the report Raza Shahid - 25_5837_06_14 These outline:

- Protective barrier fencing to be installed around retained trees, clearly marked on the TPP
- No-dig construction zones or temporary ground protection if access is required near RPAs

- Prohibition of material storage or vehicle movement within RPAs
- Site induction and supervision measures for all contractors

These measures ensure compliance with BS5837:2012 and reduce the risk of harm to retained trees during construction activities.

4.5. Summary and Recommendations

- The proposal can be implemented with no adverse arboricultural impact.
- All retained trees can be protected effectively throughout the development process using the measures identified in the AMS and TPP.

5. Limitations

- 5.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 5.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 5.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.
- 5.4 This report, site visit, plans and conclusions are proportional to the proposals and in some cases a simple plan based impact assessment may be all that is required.
- 5.5 Important - to ensure fair allocation of resources, we allow you ten working days to review the report and issue any feedback, beyond that changes are chargeable.
- 5.6 For references and further information regarding tree survey process visit: <https://www.roavr-group.co.uk/roavr-group/survey/sp-3-arboriculture/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

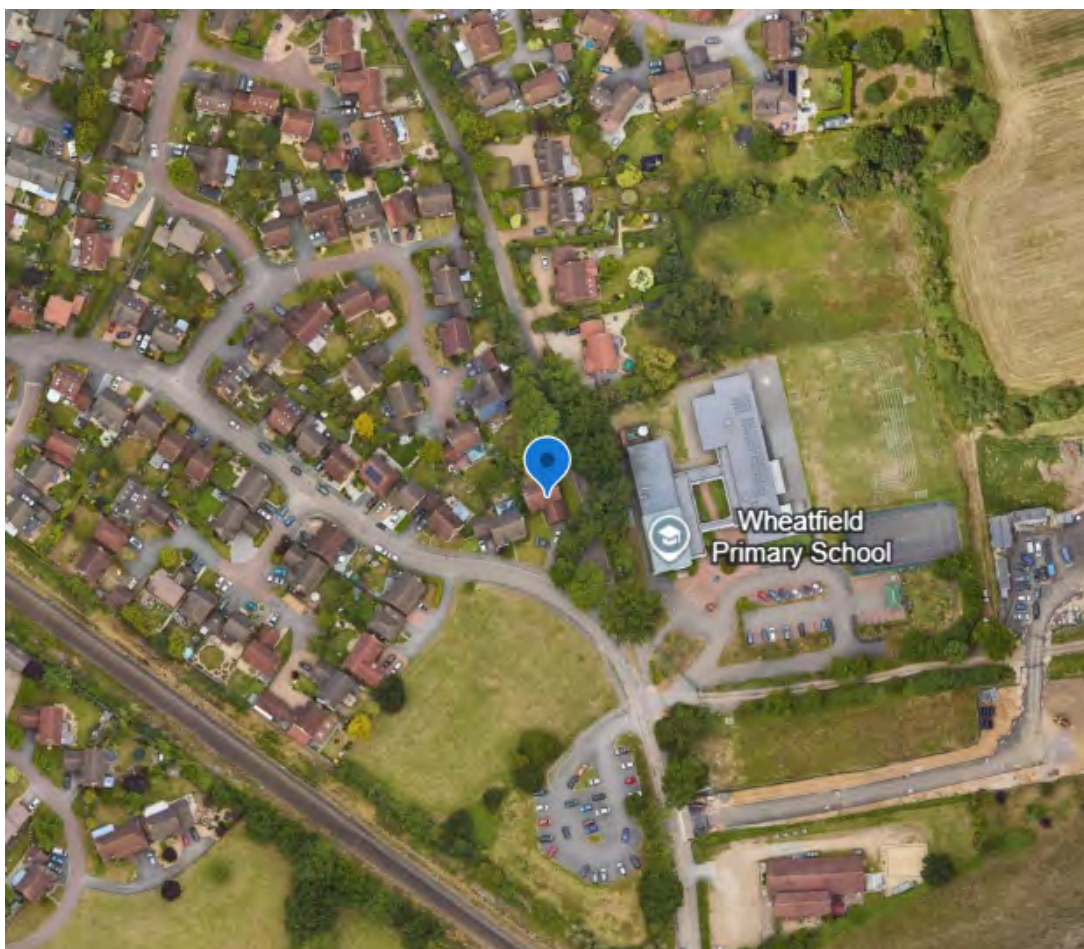
Mr. Alexander Barnes BSc Arb, MArborA
Consultant Arborist

Alexander Barnes


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Prepared by: Alexander Barnes
Checked by: xxxx

Appendix 1 – Site Location



(Google Earth, 2025)

Appendix 2 – Arboricultural Data Tables

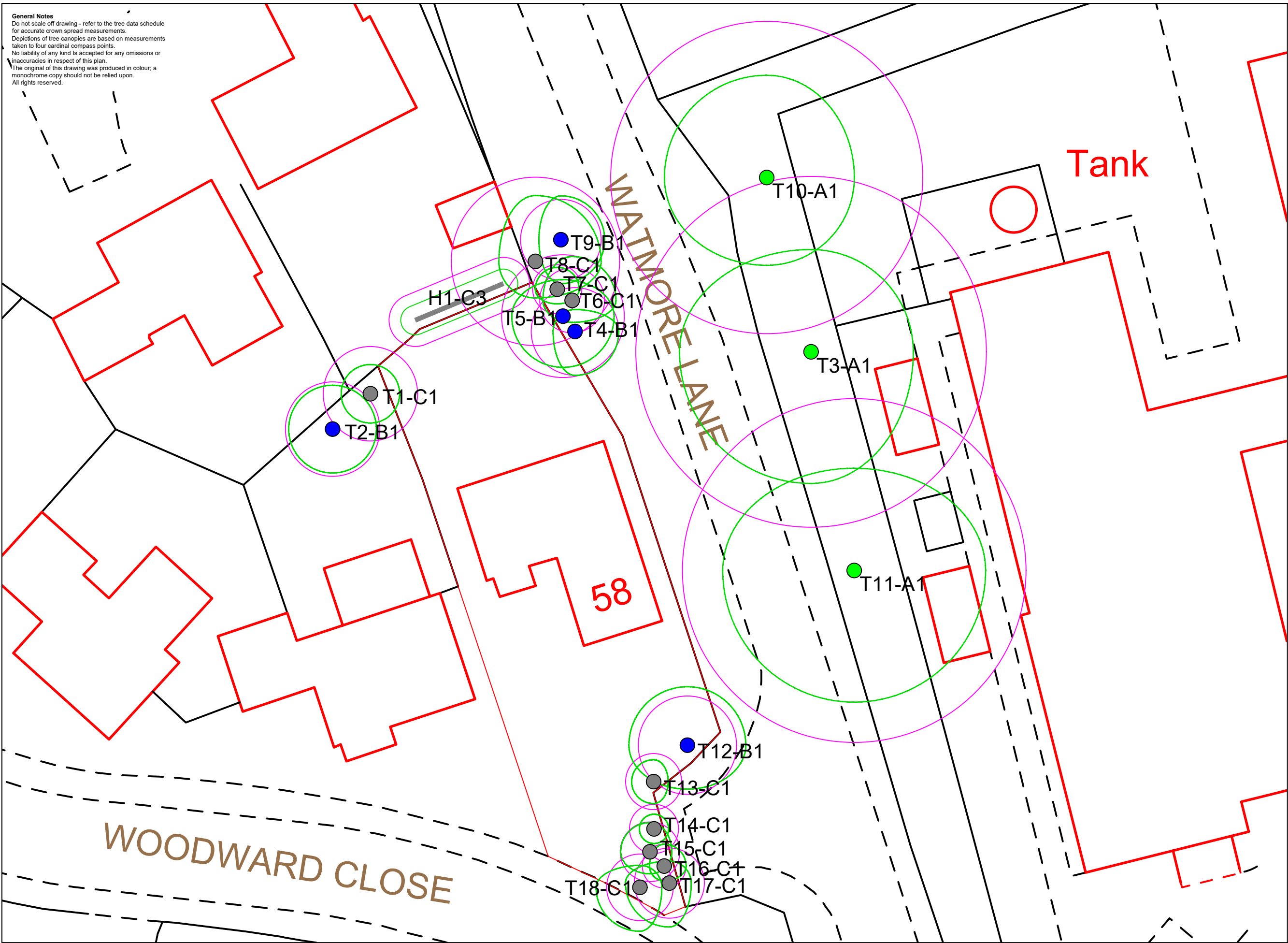
Key to Arboricultural Data Tables

Tree Number	Reference no. T1, T2 etc. for trees; H for hedgerows; G for Groups and W for woodlands.
Species	Tree species <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Quercus robur</i> - Latin names.
Age Class	The estimated age class of the tree (relative to species) Y - Young SM - Semi-mature EM - Early-mature M - Mature OM - Over-mature or V - Veteran
Height (Crown Height)	Height of the tree in metres. (Height of the crown above ground level in metres)
Number of Stems	Number of clear stems above 1.5 metres
Diameter at Breast Height	Diameter of stem (mm) at breast height (1.5 metres above ground).
Crown Spread (N, S, E, W)	The maximum spread of the tree's canopy measured from the stem in four directions (North, East, South, West).
Life Expectancy	Estimated safe, usable life expectancy.
Physical Description	Details of tree type, quality, location etc
Comments	Any comments or remarks recorded by the surveyor
Management Recommendations	Recommendations (regardless of the development proposals if available) for removal, retention and/or remedial arboricultural works.
RPA offset from stem	Radius of the root protection area measured in metres
Category Rating	Tree categorisation based on section 4.5 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations: A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. 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 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 Subcategories: 1: Mainly arboricultural & aesthetic qualities 2: Mainly landscape qualities 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	DBH	Height (crown height)	N	E	S	W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Physical Description	Comments	Managment Recommendations	RPA offset from stem.	Category Rating
H1	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> (Leyland Cypress)	SM	150	4.5(0.5)	1	1	1	1	Fair	10+	Off site.	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	None	1.8	C3
T1	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i> (Cherry Plum)	EM	160,120,90,155	4(1)	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	Off site.	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Stem divides below 1.5m.	None	3.23	C1
T2	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	EM	200,180	7(1.5)	3	3	3	3	Good	20+	Off site.	Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	None	3.23	B1
T3	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	M	1000	17(3)	7	7	9	9	Good	40+	Off site.	Broken branches in crown.	None	12	A1
T4	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	M	250	7(3)	1.5	3	3	1.5	Good	20+	Off site.	Ivy on tree.	None	3	B1
T5	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	M	350	16(3)	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Good	20+	Off site.	Ivy on tree.	None	4.2	B1
T6	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	SM	185	8(2)	3	3	1.5	2	Fair	10+	Off site.	None	None	2.22	C1
T7	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	Y	140	5(1)	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	Fair	10+	Off site.	None	None	1.68	C1
T8	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	M	480	15(3)	4.5	4.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	Off site, Ash dieback.	Ivy on tree. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown.	None	5.76	C1
T9	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	M	230	11(1.5)	3	3	3	1.5	Good	20+	Off site.	None	None	2.76	B1
T10	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	M	890	15(3)	7	6	6	7	Good	40+	Off site.	Broken branches in crown.	None	10.68	A1
T11	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	M	980	15(3)	7	9	9	9	Good	40+	Off site.	Broken branches in crown.	None	11.76	A1
T12	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	EM	280	12(2)	4	4	3	4	Good	20+	None	Tree located within hard surface area. Dieback in crown.	None	3.36	B1
T13	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	EM	160	7(5)	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	None	Tree located within hard surface area.	None	1.92	C1
T14	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	Y	140	4(1)	1	1	1	1	Fair	10+	None	Tree located within hard surface area.	None	1.68	C1
T15	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	EM	170	7(3.5)	2	1.5	1.5	2	Fair	10+	None	Tree located within hard surface area. Dieback in crown.	None	2.04	C1
T16	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	Y	125	5(2)	1.5	1.5	1	1	Fair	10+	None	Tree located within hard surface area.	None	1.5	C1
T17	<i>Quercus robur</i> (Common Oak)	EM	200	7(2)	1.5	1.5	3	3	Fair	10+	None	Tree located within hard surface area. Leaning West.	None	2.4	C1
T18	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	EM	190	5(1.5)	1.5	1.5	3	3	Fair	10+	None	Tree located within hard surface area.	None	2.28	C1

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Plans

General Notes
Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
All rights reserved.



Key

Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

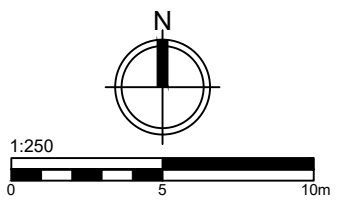
Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

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

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

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area



Tree Constraints Plan

Client: Raza Shahid

Site/Project: 58 Woodward Close, Winnersh, Wokingham RG41 5UU

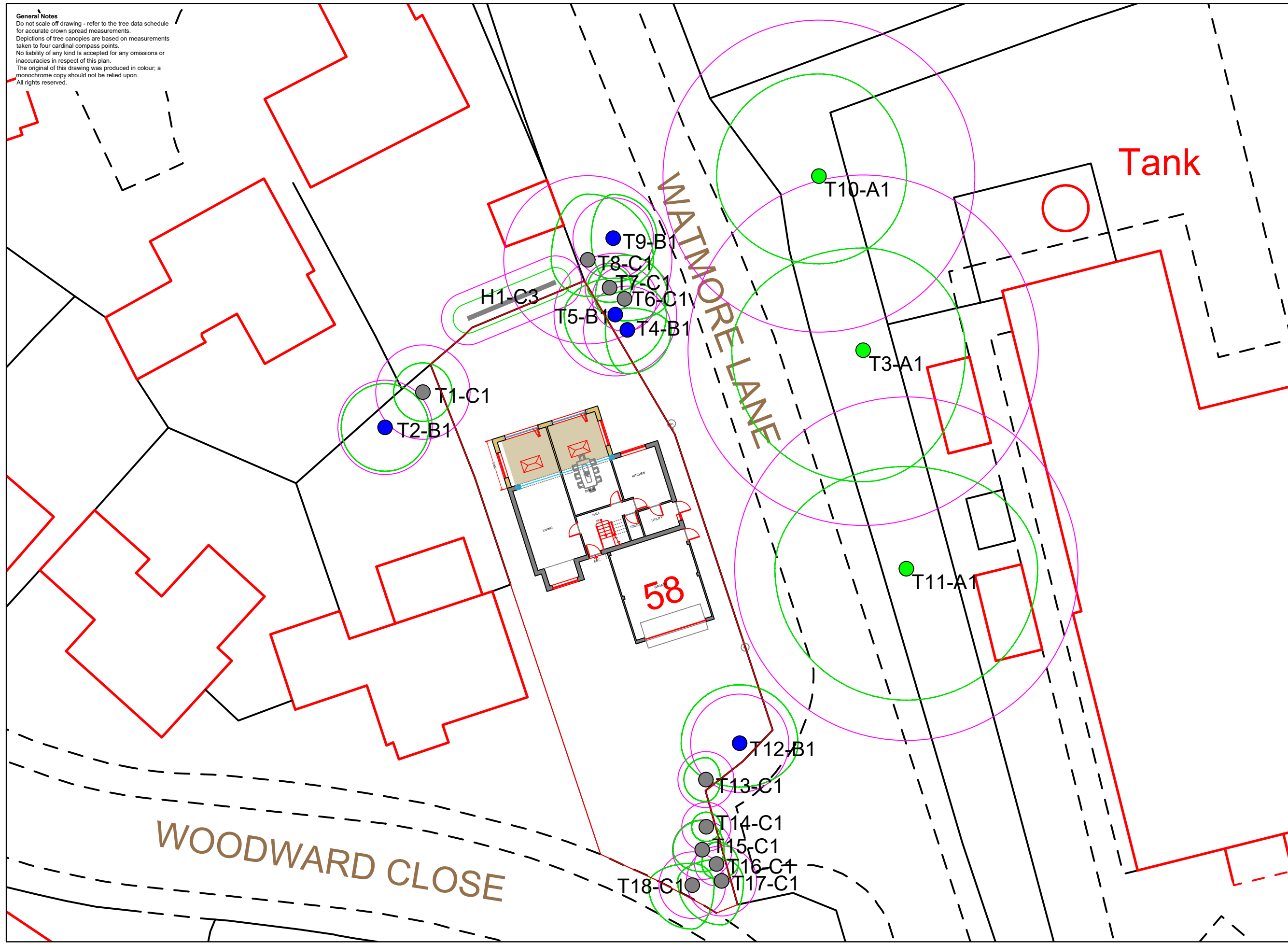
Scale/Sheet: 1:250 @ A3 Date: 09/06/2025

Drawing No: 25_5837_06_14	Rev: 1	Drawn By: PH	Chk'd By: MH
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General Notes
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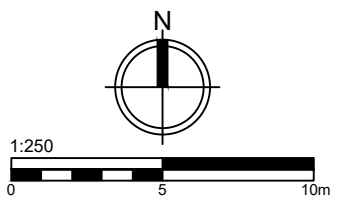
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BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area



Tree Assessment Plan

Client: Raza Shahid

Site/Project: 58 Woodward Close, Winnersh, Wokingham RG41 5UU

Scale/Sheet: 1:250 @ A3 Date: 09/06/2025

Drawing No: 25_5837_06_14 Rev: 1 Drawn By: PH Chkd By: MH

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Arboricultural method statement

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1. Method Statement [Introduction and Overview]
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3. Tree Works Schedule
4. Tree Protection Barriers Detailed Specification
5. Ground Protection Measures Detailed Specification
6. New Surfaces Detailed Specification
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Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Plan

Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- An **arboricultural method statement** which specifies tree protection measures and implementation strategy
- **Appendices** including the **tree protection plan**

1. Method Statement [Introduction and Overview]

Purpose and Scope

This method statement supports the planning submission and outlines tree protection and working practices to be adopted during all stages of construction. It ensures retained trees are protected in line with BS5837:2012 and that no unauthorised incursions occur within designated Root Protection Areas (RPAs).

This AMS covers:

- Tree protection fencing specification and installation
- Construction access and storage restrictions
- Arboricultural monitoring and responsibilities

2. Trees to Be Protected

All surveyed trees are to be retained. Three high-quality *Quercus robur* trees (T3, T10, T11) are located off-site to the east of Watmore Lane and do not require protection measures due to their distance from the works. The remaining trees (T1, T2, T4, T9, T12 and T18) and hedge H1 are either within or adjacent to the plot boundary and require protection throughout the construction period.

3. Protection Measures

3.1 Tree Protection Fencing

- All retained trees (excluding T3, T10, and T11) will be protected using braced HERAS fencing (minimum 2.0m in height).
- Fencing shall be specified as per Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (weldmesh panels on a scaffold frame), will be erected prior to the commencement of any works (including site clearance and material delivery) and will remain in position until final landscaping is complete.
- The fencing must be clearly marked with "Tree Protection Area – Keep Out" signage.
- The protected areas must be treated as construction exclusion zones. No materials, spoil, plant, or personnel are to enter these areas.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

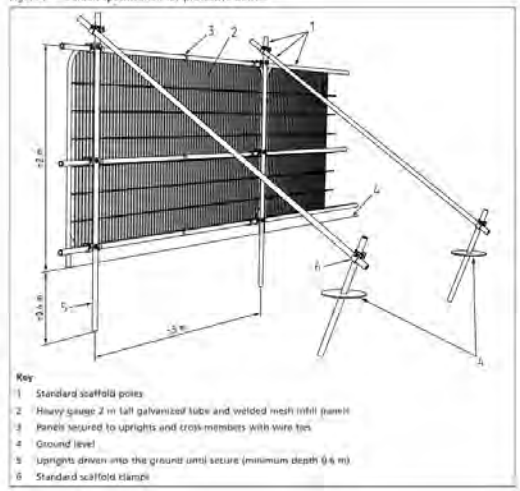


Image plates showing tree protection fencing and signage.

3.2 Ground Protection

- Ground protection is not required for this development as no construction access or working activity will take place within RPAs of retained trees.

3.3 Fencing Layout

- Fencing positions are shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and will be located to provide full RPA exclusion zones for trees T1, T2, T4, T9, T12, T18 and hedge H1.

4. Site Operations and Restrictions

4.1 Access and Storage

- All construction access, working areas, storage of materials and machinery will remain outside of the RPAs.
- The proposed extension will be constructed entirely within the existing garden curtilage, outside any RPA incursion zones
- No fires, concrete washout, or fuel storage will be permitted within 10m of any retained tree.

4.2 Excavation and Foundations

- No excavation within RPAs is proposed.
- All new foundations are outside protected zones and do not require specialist construction methods.

5. Supervision and Monitoring

- Although no specialist ground protection or excavations are required, the installation of tree protection fencing should be verified by the project arboriculturist before construction begins.
- The fencing must remain in place and be checked regularly by the site manager to ensure compliance throughout the build.

6. Contingency Measures

- Should unplanned encroachment into any RPA become unavoidable, all work will cease, and the project arboriculturist will be consulted before proceeding.
- Where unforeseen roots over 25mm in diameter are encountered during any incidental works, they must be retained and protected in accordance with BS5837:2012.

7. Conclusion

The construction of the rear extension can be completed without adverse impact on any retained trees, provided the method statement is followed. All trees can be protected using standard HERAS fencing and exclusion zones. No special engineering or arboricultural techniques are required beyond standard precautions.

8. Limitations

- 8.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 8.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
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- 8.6 For references and further information regarding tree survey process visit: <https://www.roavr-group.co.uk/roavr-group/survey/sp-3-arboriculture/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Mr. Alexander Barnes BSc Arb, MArborA
Consultant Arborist

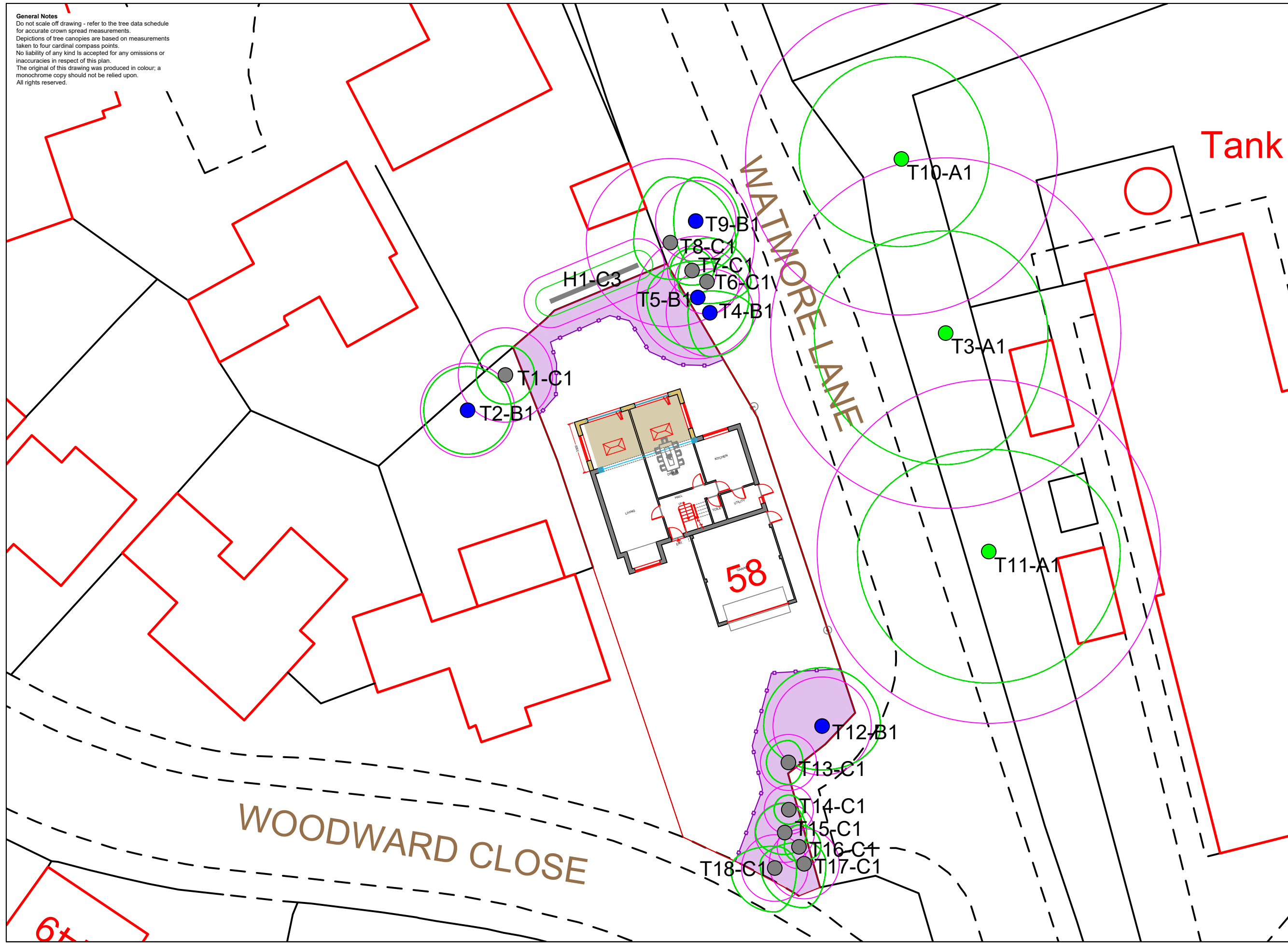
Alexander Barnes


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Prepared by: Alexander Barnes
Checked by: Connor Harmsworth

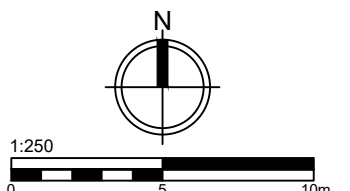
Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Plan

General Notes
Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
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Key

- Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).
- Category A
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- Category B
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- Category C
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.
- Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area
- Tree Protective Fencing
- Construction Exclusion Zone



Tree Protection Plan

Client: Raza Shahid

Site/Project: 58 Woodward Close, Winnersh, Wokingham RG41 5UU

Scale/Sheet: 1:250 @ A3 Date: 16/06/2025

Drawing No: 25_5837_06_14 Rev: 1 Drawn By: PH Chkd By: MH

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