

Wednesday, 22 April 2026



Wood's
Tree Consultancy Ltd



ARBORICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORT

Development tree report for Mr & Mrs Meda

Site Address: 4 Finstock Close,
Lower Earley, Wokingham,
Berkshire RG6 4JX

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Arboriculture M.Arbor.A.) for and behalf
of Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd.

This report is an Arboricultural
assessment to cover the requirements
under B.S.5837:2012 - Trees in relation to
design, demolition, and construction.

A brief account of the conclusive points of the report, for more in-depth detail please see the [conclusion](#).

Summary

A summary of the contents of this report:

1. The proposal is to construct a new single storey extension on the rear elevation of the house and a double storey extension on the east side of the house plus another parking bay.
Please see the architectural drawings for more details on the proposed alterations.
2. Our visual assessment is that the site has a level aspect with no level alterations required to achieve the proposed development.
3. The only possible tree impact is to T1, T3 and T5. This is by the proposed foundation for the bedroom extension. The side extension will require the pruning of the side growth of H6. We have categorised this as a 'C' level with little environmental benefits.
4. Trees numbered T1 to T5 are outside the homeowner's boundary and probably under ownership of Wokingham Borough Council.
5. There is no possible influence from the proposed alteration on the remaining surveyed trees. Minor trees below 75mm in stem diameter were on the site but not assessed. These may need to be removed as part of the development programme, none of which should have any detrimental effect.
6. During the recording of the trees, we noted that T5 has a large and established *Fistulina hepatica* fungal bracket on the south side of the stem's basal area. This has a significant safety issue and with the fungi's noted aggressive decay characteristics we will recommend the tree be further inspected by the owners to determine if the tree needs to remove, which is our initial recommendation.
7. All other trees are to be retained; some will require surgery as detailed in the survey schedule in the tree survey data schedule and should be carried to the minimum levels as detailed in B.S. 3998:2010.
8. Tree protection fencing will consist of standard tree protection fencing (S.T.P.) constructed from Heras fencing panels, placed within rubber feet, which must be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar will be placed at a 45-degree angle within the construction exclusion zone at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel will then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the fencing is to be installed on hard surfacing, impenetrable ground, or in close proximity to underground services, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted so that movement is not possible. These must not be moved under any circumstances without prior approval from the Arboricultural consultant and the Tree officer. No materials must be stored within the area sectioned off by the barriers. The boundary fence will function as tree protection fencing for most of the tree protection measures and has been shown as a thin blue line on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/ /TPP/002.
9. Variations to the standard fencing for this project include a pedestrian gate, which is strictly for the use of the client to maintain the rear garden and for leisure activities. Furthermore, tree protection fencing will use existing boundary fences where required.
10. We did note there are some service inspection covers in the present patio area which would be the probable connection points for the extensions.

Table of Contents

Summary	2
Introduction	5
Copyright and non-disclosure notice	5
Purpose of this Arboricultural method statement.....	5
Relevant references	5
Site overview and description:	6
Survey extent and site description:	6
Site description.....	6
Survey extent	6
Soil type:.....	6
Tree protection status.....	7
Tree survey:.....	8
Scope and limitations of the survey	8
General exclusions	8
Survey method:	9
B.S. Categories:.....	9
Category A:.....	9
Category B:.....	9
Category C:.....	9
Category U:.....	9
Assessed trees:	10
Development proposal:	10
Issues and specifications:	11
Pre-commencement.....	11
Arboricultural implications assessment (AIA):	11
Recommended tree work and management:.....	12
Tree protection measures:	12
Root Protection Area (RPA):.....	12
Protective barriers and root protection areas (RPAs).....	13
Ground protection measures:.....	13
Fires:.....	14
Guidance for working within RPAs:	14
Removal of existing surfacing and replacement of new surfacing:	14

Installation of new surfacing:.....	14
Installation of new structure:.....	14
Site storage, cement mixing and washing points:.....	15
Services:	15
Specialist engineered foundations within RPAs:	16
Option 1a: Ground screws.....	16
Option 1b: Continuously helical piles.....	17
Schedule of tree works:	17
Scheduling of works that may affect protected trees:.....	18
Developer's responsibilities, initial site visit and subsequent procedures for reporting:	18
Tree protection awareness	18
Supervision visits:.....	20
Reporting:.....	20
Removal of protective fencing:	21
Completion meeting:	21
Wildlife considerations:	21
Conclusion:.....	22
Tree survey data	24
Root protection calculations	26
Site photographs	27
Tree survey plan – plan reference: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TSP/001	30
Tree Protection Plan – Plan Reference: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002	31

The accompanying documents and appendices for this report are as follows:

This report must be read along with the accompanying tree survey plan and tree protection plan.

Tree survey plan [TSP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TSP/001

Tree protection plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002

This report also must be read with the following appendices. If you are a customer of Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. or a tree officer and have received this report without these additional documents, please contact Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd., and we will be happy to supply them to you.

APPENDIX 1: GUIDANCE FOR TREE PROTECTIVE BARRIERS

APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs)

APPENDIX 3: SPECIAL SURFACE CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER TREE'S RPAS

APPENDIX 4: KEY

APPENDIX 5: CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

APPENDIX 6: REFERENCES

Introduction

Copyright and non-disclosure notice

The content and layout of reports are subject to copyright and owned by Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. Save to the extent that copyright has been legally assigned to us by another party or is used by Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. under license. Any report may not be copied or used without prior written agreement for any purpose other than those indicated.

Purpose of this Arboricultural method statement

This document draws together all the information relevant to tree protection and management on the site. A copy must be given to the site manager before development commences. It must be available on site throughout the development process as a quick reference for the site manager.

Relevant references

This Arboricultural method statement assumes that the minimum general standards for development issues are those set out in British Standards Institution. B.S.5837:2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction.

Recommendations and National Joint Utilities Group (1995) Publication Number 10:

Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees.

It is based on a ground-level tree assessment and examination of external features only, described as the 'Visual Tree Assessment' method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).

Site overview and description:

Site address:	4 Finstock Close, Lower Earley, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG6 4JX	Description of development environment:	Established residential area
Local authority:	Wokingham Borough Council	Council planning reference:	N/A

Survey extent and site description:

Site description

Detached property with integral garage.

Survey extent

Our survey covered the indicated area in the below satellite mapping image:



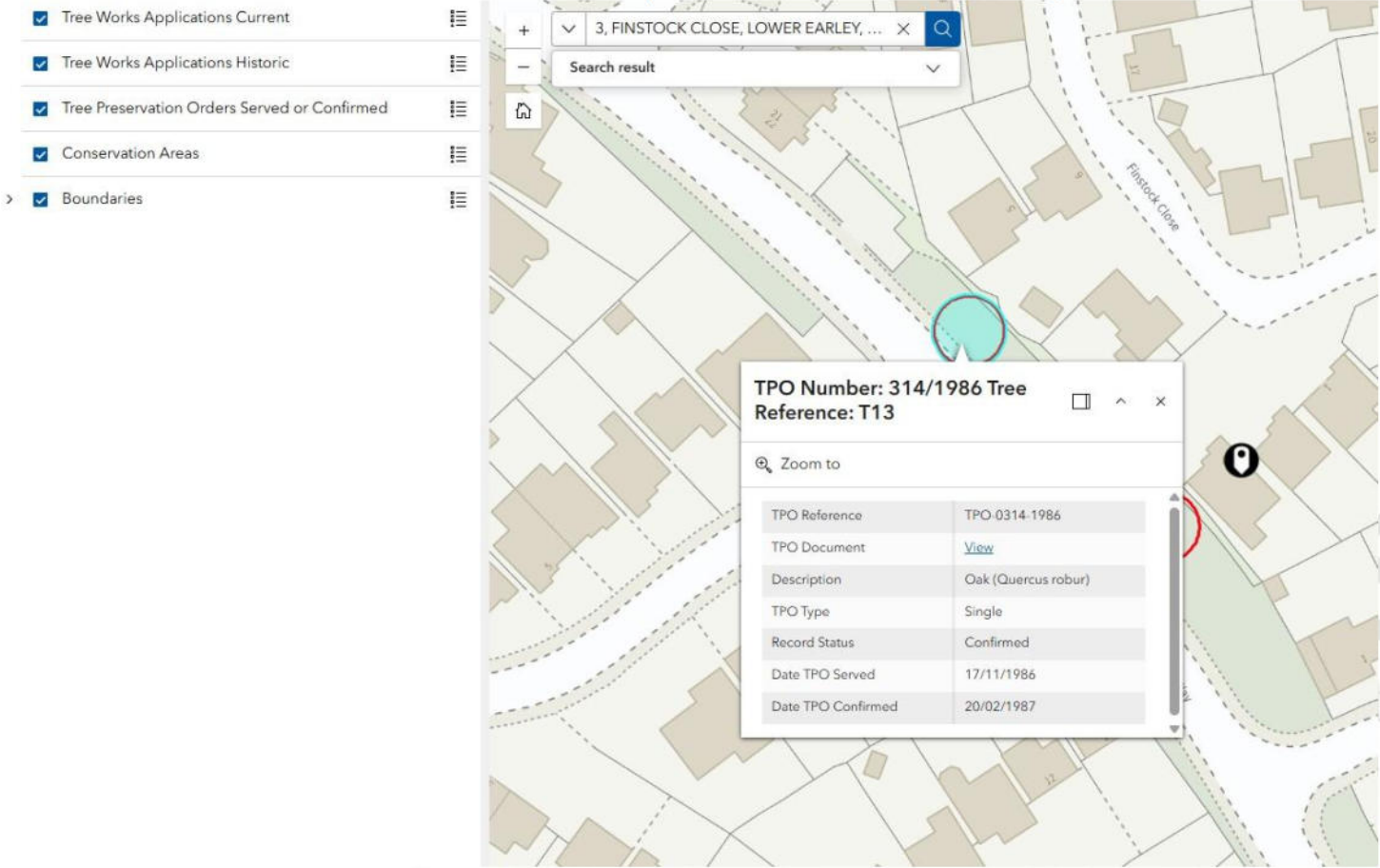
Soil type:

An online soil analysis search was conducted, and the findings are that the soil is composed of Loamy soils with naturally high groundwater. This information was sourced from: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>. This should not be used as a definitive determination, and other sources should be used, i.e., geological survey maps or a full soil analysis, where reactive soils have a high probability.

Tree protection status

On the 20th of April 2026 we assessed the local authority’s website for information on tree preservation orders and conservation areas. We found that: We researched the information available on the Wokingham Borough Councils web site and found that the Oak trees in the vegetation area adjacent to the highway are all protected by tree Preservation Orders. T1-T5 by TPO 314/1986.

The screenshot below, taken from the local authority’s website, illustrates our findings and is the basis of the above assessment.



The site may be covered by other tree restrictive orders (such as AONB or green belt), and confirmation in writing should be sought from your local authority of all tree restrictions before proceeding with any works.

Tree survey:

Scope and limitations of the survey

- The survey and this report are concerned with the Arboricultural aspects in relation to the proposed development and should not be interpreted as a health and safety report.
- This survey is restricted to trees within the site or those outside the site that may be affected by the proposals. No other trees were inspected.
- It is based on a ground-level tree assessment and examination of external features only unless otherwise stated, described as the 'Visual Tree Assessment' method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).
- This survey and report are valid for one year from the date stated on the cover page to enable planning submission. If this date has passed, then a new survey must be commissioned to ascertain the current conditions on site and their impact on the proposals. Once planning permission has been granted, this report is valid in accordance with the timeframes permitted under planning permission guidance.
- Only trees of significant stature were surveyed. In general, trees with a stem diameter at breast height (DBH) of less than 75mm have been excluded, unless they have merit that warrants comment.
- No plant tissue samples were taken, and no internal investigation of the trees was conducted.
- The risk of tree-related subsidence to structures has not been assessed.
- We have no knowledge of existing or proposed underground services unless specifically mentioned within this report.
- The positions of trees have been plotted by GPS using a SXBlue II + GPS, which delivers sub-60 cm (2dRMS, 95% confidence) positioning, based on ideal conditions.
- The report is based on present ground levels. During the construction phase, if level alterations are required, then we must be informed of this to allow us to assess whether this will have any effect on the trees' rooting area.
- This site assessment is based on the trees on site or within potential influencing distance at the time of the survey. If there are changes to the site post-site survey, then this report will become invalid, and a new survey, subsequent drawings, and report will be required.

General exclusions

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above-ground inspections. No below-ground inspections will be conducted without prior confirmation from the client that such work should be undertaken. This report should not be interpreted as a health and safety assessment; this is a different aspect of inspection requiring a more in-depth inspection regime. This can be undertaken if requested.

The validity, accuracy, and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. will not be responsible for the recommendations made in this report where essential data is not made available or is inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date stated on the cover page to enable planning submission but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work is undertaken before permission from your local authority has been given. If alterations to the property or soil levels are conducted or tree work is undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be conducted.

Survey method:

1. The survey was conducted from ground level with the aid of binoculars (when required).
2. In some cases, groups of trees are discussed collectively where individual identification has been deemed unnecessary.
3. The trees' stem diameter for single trees was measured at 1.5m; for trees with up to 5 stems, all were measured and the mean diameter determined; over 5 stems, the mean diameter was used.
4. The circle representing the RPA can be adjusted to provide a more accurate representation of the likely root development area when taking into consideration any physical obstructions (roads, etc.), topography and drainage, and soil type.
5. The height of each tree was estimated visually or, where possible, by using a clinometer.
6. The crown radii were laser measured (where possible) and are given for each main compass point: north, east, south, and west.
7. The lowest branch was also recorded, and its compass direction was noted.
8. The dimensions of trees within groups are given as an average figure unless otherwise stated.
9. Where access to trees was obstructed or obscured, measurements and dimensions have been estimated; this will be documented in the tree survey data section of this report.

B.S. Categories:

Each tree has been assessed in terms of its Arboricultural, landscape, and conservation values in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and placed within one of the four following categories:

Category A:

Trees of high quality and value: in such a condition to make a substantial contribution to the site's aesthetics (a minimum of 40 years is suggested). Rare or unusual trees and exceptionally good examples of the species.

Category B:

Trees of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution but may have slight defects or imperfections, poor quality past surgery techniques, which could lead to future complications. (A minimum of 20 years is suggested).

Category C:

Trees of low quality and value that might remain for a minimum of 10 years, individually or collectively, do not offer enhancement to the site's aesthetic value, or young trees with stems of less than 150mm diameter.

Category U:

Trees in such a condition as having serious defects, immanent loss due to potential collapse, fungal activity that could significantly reduce their life expectancy, or being of very low quality.

While the assessment of a tree’s condition is a subjective process, Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 (see APPENDIX 5: CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT document) gives clear guidance on the appropriate criteria for categorising trees and the factors that would assist the Arboriculturist in determining the suitability of a tree for retention.

Assessed trees:

A total of 7 trees have been included in the report as being within the potential influencing distance of the proposed alterations. There are other trees that we consider outside of any possible influence on the proposed development.

2 category B trees were identified; none have high individual merit but may benefit the general landscape.

3 category C trees or hedges were identified. They have little benefit to the landscape due to being unremarkable, in poor form, or poorly managed.

2 U category trees were identified. They are in extremely poor condition, or dead. They have serious defects and are likely to be lost imminently due to potential collapse, fungal activity, or very low quality with irreversible decline.

BAR CHART SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TREES SURVEYED WITHIN EACH BRITISH STANDARD ASSIGNED CATEGORY.



Development proposal:

The proposal is to construct a new single storey extension on the rear elevation of the house and a double storey extension on the east side of the house.

Please see the architectural drawings for more details on the proposed alterations.

The shading factor has been taken into consideration as to the effect this will have on the development proposal and is clearly indicated on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002. With the design of the extensions light penetration will be the same as the present buildings layout encounters.

Issues and specifications:

Pre-commencement

Site meeting: A pre-commencement meeting should be held on site before any of the demolition or construction work starts. This must be attended by the site manager or agent, the Arboricultural consultant, and preferably the council representative. If a council representative is not present, the Arboricultural consultant must inform the council in writing of the details of the meeting. **All tree protection measures detailed in this document must be fully discussed so that all aspects of their implementation and sequencing are understood by all parties. To avoid any possible disagreement with the tree officer over the correct location of the tree protection barriers, we would strongly recommend that they be erected with onsite Arboricultural supervision. If this is not authorised, we cannot accept any liability if issues arise over the incorrect positioning of the barrier and possible site construction delays.** Any clarifications or modifications must be recorded and circulated to all parties in writing. It may be appropriate for the tree surgery contractor to attend this meeting.

Arboricultural implications assessment (AIA):

The primary criterion, in Arboricultural terms, is the retention of as many appropriate trees as is practicable. Apart from the requirement to retain some of the existing character, the presence of trees is generally accepted as being beneficial to the environment. The following is an assessment of the effects of the proposed development on existing trees and the future landscape. Full details of recommended works are provided within the tree survey data schedule. There are some areas where there will be a slight detrimental impact on the retained trees; this has been taken into consideration, and the following mitigation solutions have been made:

Where temporary access is necessary within the RPA, ground protection has been shown on the Tree Protection Plan as a shaded area. This will be covered with an anti-compaction surface, as detailed in the GROUND PROTECTION MEASURES SECTION OF THIS REPORT and in APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs) document.

The storage of materials, clear of any trees RPAs is of high importance. A suggested location for this facility has been shown on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002.

A topographical survey has not been provided.

Our visual assessment is that the site has a level aspect with no level alterations required to achieve the proposed development.

The only possible tree impact is to T1, T3 and T5. This is by the proposed foundation for the bedroom extension. The side extension will require the pruning back of the side growth of H6. We have categorised this as a 'C' level with little environmental benefits.

Trees numbered T1 to T5 are outside the homeowner's boundary and probably under ownership of Wokingham Borough Council. Any remedial works recommended will require the permission of the tree owners.

There is no possible influence from the proposed alteration on the remaining surveyed trees.

Recommended tree work and management:

To permit the development to proceed, it will NOT be necessary to remove any trees. H6 will require the side growth cut back to allow the side extension to be constructed. Some minor trees below 75mm in stem diameter were on the site but not assessed. These may need to be removed as part of the development programme, none of which should have any detrimental effect.

During the recording of the trees, we noted that T5 has a large and established *Fistulina hepatica* fungal bracket on the south side of the stem's basal area. This has a significant safety issue and with the fungi's noted aggressive decay characteristics we will recommend the tree be further inspected by the owners to determine if the tree needs to be removed, which is our initial recommendation.

All other trees are to be retained; some will require surgery as detailed in the survey schedule in the tree survey data schedule and should be carried to the minimum levels as detailed in B.S. 3998:2010.

Tree protection measures:

Root Protection Area (RPA):

B.S. 5837:2012 provides guidance within section 4.6 for the calculation of the root protection areas [RPAs] of those trees to be retained. The RPA is the recommended area in square metres that should be left undisturbed around each tree to ensure that excessive damage to its roots or rooting environment is avoided.

In the case of open-grown trees with an even radial root distribution, it would be normal for the boundaries of the RPA to be equidistant from the trunk of the tree. However, B.S. 5837:2012 acknowledges that the disposition of tree roots can be significantly affected by several factors and that the actual position of the RPA will be influenced by specific tree and site factors. These factors are to be assessed by the Arboriculturist, and appropriate adjustments to the sighting of the RPA are to be made. We have made alterations to the calculated RPA of trees T1 and T5.

B.S. 5837:2012 requires that the RPA of all retained trees be protected from the effects of development by the installation of protective barriers.

It should be noted, however, that the position of these barriers may also be influenced by the presence of any tree canopies that extend beyond the RPA and that could be damaged by construction works or where it is desirable to protect areas for future tree planting. Until this is completed, no machinery should be allowed into this area.

The protective barriers demarcate the 'Construction Exclusion Zone' [CEZ] and must be installed prior to the commencement of any construction works, including clearance or demolition. All weather notices must be erected on the barriers. These can be found within the attached appendices titled "Tree protection signs for fencing." Protective barriers must be in accordance with Figure 2 of B.S. 5837:2012. Under no circumstances should any work be conducted within this area without the prior approval of the Arboricultural Consultant or Local Authority Tree Officer.

All tree protection measures must be retained in the position indicated on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002, unless their position is superseded by agreement at the pre-start meeting with the Arboricultural consultant and local authority's Arboricultural officer.

The position of protective barriers and the boundary of the CEZ are shown as a solid blue line in [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002.

Due to the proximity of some of the trees to the construction area and the desire to retain them, the protective barriers have not been shown as per the standard guidelines; to overcome this, various methods of alternative protection have been suggested.

All the fencing can be erected as a single operation prior to any work on the site.

When demolition is required to permit the development to be conducted, under no circumstances will this be conducted prior to erection or within any protective barriers by machinery unless fully supervised and with prior approval.

When the use of machinery is unavoidable, then this must be on an anti-compact surface adequate to support the weight, such as steel, rubber, or wooden sheeting pinned into the ground and fixed together, or Aluminium tracking.

Protective barriers and root protection areas (RPAs)

Illustrative guidance for four methods of protective barriers based on advice in BS 5837 2012 is included in APPENDIX 1: GUIDANCE FOR TREE PROTECTIVE BARRIERS document. The location of the barriers, type, and RPA is illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002 as set out on the plan key, as a blue line. The precise location of the barriers must be agreed upon with the council on site before any development activity starts.

Measurements for the protective fencing can be found by using a scale rule on the TPP at the appropriate drawing scale. Prior to erecting the fencing, the measurements must be confirmed with the Arboricultural supervisor. They are further identified in text form as P.B. Protective Barriers.

For this project: Tree protection fencing will consist of standard tree protection fencing (S.T.P.) constructed from Heras fencing panels, placed within rubber feet, which must be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar will be placed at a 45-degree angle within the construction exclusion zone at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel will then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the fencing is to be installed on hard surfacing, impenetrable ground, or in close proximity to underground services, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted so that movement is not possible. These must not be moved under any circumstances without prior approval from the Arboricultural consultant and the Tree officer. No materials must be stored within the area sectioned off by the barriers. The boundary fence will function as tree protection fencing for most of the tree protection measures and has been shown as a thin blue line on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/ /TPP/002.

Variations to the standard fencing for this project include a pedestrian gate, which is strictly for the use of the client to maintain the rear garden and for leisure activities.

Furthermore, tree protection fencing will use existing boundary fences where required.

Ground protection measures:

The ground protection measures have been illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002 as set out on the plan key, as an orange shaded area.

For this project: Ground protection will consist of 25mm plywood sheets (or TrakMats of suitable weight loading), pinned together, on a 150mm layer of woodchip (or sharp sand) on a Terram membrane. The installation of this is also detailed in APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs).

Fires:

The burning of materials is prohibited, and no fires shall take place on site, with no exceptions.

Guidance for working within RPAs:

Removal of existing surfacing and replacement of new surfacing:

Trees that have existing surfacing and structures to be removed and replaced within their RPAs and may be adversely affected by this activity. Any work within a tree's root protection area must be done with care, as set out in APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs). Any adverse impact must be minimised by following the general guidance set out in APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs). Any work must be conducted without the use of machinery and by hand tools unless under Arboricultural supervision and on anti-compaction surfaces.

Installation of new surfacing:

Trees having new surfaces to be installed on exposed soil within their RPAs may be adversely affected by this activity. Any adverse impact must be minimised by following the general guidance set out in APPENDIX 3: SPECIAL SURFACE CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER TREE'S RPAS document. Illustrative specifications for special surfacing are included in APPENDIX 3: SPECIAL SURFACE CONSTRUCTIONS UNDER TREE'S RPAS document. This may be under Arboricultural supervision.

It is proposed that any future footpaths that fall within the RPA(s) will be constructed in accordance with the British standard – B.S.5837:2012. Where it is necessary to remove the existing hard surface or lower the ground level, exposing roots within the RPA, this will be excavated by hand, and the roots will be surrounded by sharp sand, with the greatest care being taken to cause the minimum amount of damage to the roots.

Where such work is required, the following steps should be undertaken:

- 1) The removal of the surface turf/vegetation by hand tools, no further excavation must be conducted.
- 2) Edge retention: Softwood boards pinned using Tanalised softwood pegs at 1500mm centres to prevent movement.
- 3) Geo-textile matting "Terram" laid on top of ground surface.
- 4) "Geocell" Cellular Confinement System (75mm deep filled with a none fines aggregate).
- 5) Geo-textile matting "Terram" laid on top of cellular confinement system.
- 6) Top surface laid, of a permeable nature.

Installation of new structure:

The building of any new structures (such as retaining walls) required close to the RPAs may adversely impact the trees. Any adverse impact must be minimised by following the general guidance set out in APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs) document.

Site storage, cement mixing and washing points:

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles must be outside RPAs unless otherwise agreed with the council. Where there is a risk of polluted water run-off into RPAs, heavy-duty plastic sheeting and sandbags must be used to contain spillages and prevent contamination. Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there are multiple tanks, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges, and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land, or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund. A suitable location for this facility has been shown on the plans Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002

Services:

We have no knowledge of any existing or proposed services for the site, unless shown on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/4 Finstock CI /TPP/002. If services need to be installed within RPAs, great care must be taken to minimise any disturbance. Trenchless installation should be the preferred option but if that is not feasible, any excavation must be conducted by hand according to the guidelines in APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs) document. If services do need to be installed within RPAs, written approval must be obtained from the council before any works are conducted. We did note there are some service inspection covers in the present patio area which would be the probable connection points for the extensions.

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FINAL REPORT

T1 4.86%. T3 8.33% and T5 5.06% Though the relevance of T5 is debateable with its condition and safety issues we have noted in the report.

A more recent type of foundation which can be used to minimise the probability of ground compaction and pressure are ground screws. These come in various diameters and lengths depending on the application and are driven by a hand-held electric rotary drill, which attached to the head of the screw. The spacings between each pile will be the distance between each post which will be connected to them, and **no excavations required to achieve this format of foundation the rooting system remains intact.**



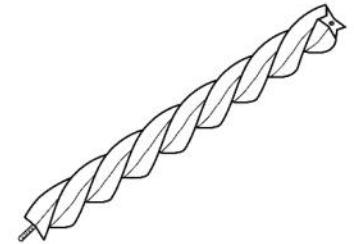
An example of a 1050mm x 76mm ground screw is shown in Figure 1, alternatively more information can be found at: [HTTPS://GBGS.CO.UK/OUR-PRODUCTS/](https://gbgs.co.uk/our-products/)

Option 1b: Continuously helical piles

An alternative type of pile is the 'Helipile' System manufactured by Target fixings, this has several advantages over a conventional pile in the installation requires only hand-held equipment thus significantly reducing the probability of ground compaction. The company will advise on the specifications specific to each application and conduct the installation. More details are available via their website: [HTTPS://TARGETFIXINGS.CO.UK/PRODUCTS/HELI-PILE/](https://targetfixings.co.uk/products/heli-pile/).

There are significant benefits from the continuous pile system in that the piles are either 60mm or 100mm in diameter and are produced in 1m sections. These are driven by a hand-held pneumatic hammer with air supplied by a compressor located outside the RPA. No heavy plant machinery will be required to install the piles.

The spacings between each pile are normally 2.5m with a foundation beam connected to them and no excavations required to achieve this format of foundation the rooting system remains intact.



Continuously helical screw pile

An air gap between the ground and floor must be created of a minimum depth of 50mm, with air vents built in to maintain air flow. Surface water must also be directed under the extension and distributed evenly by 30mm diameter perforated pipes.

The construction of this MUST be conducted in accordance with APPENDIX 2: SITE GUIDANCE FOR WORKING IN ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPAs) and will be supervised by an Arboricultural Consultant to advise on if roots are found.

Foundations outside of Root Protection Areas may use conventional strip excavation foundations.

As this foundation design is outside the guidance of this report it is essential that this is conducted by a competent structural engineer who is versed in this field and consultation will be made with the Arboricultural consultant if any issues are raised. Once this has been finalised this can then be submitted with this report or later to seek planning approval.

Which foundation option is selected, the installation must be under the direct supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant who will advise on any root issues and submit a detailed report to the case officer on this installation to provide confirmation this procedure has been correctly followed.

Schedule of tree works:

A schedule of recommended tree works is in the tree survey data schedule. All trees are shown on the plan with a reference letter T for trees, H for hedges, G for tree groups preceded by a number. All work should be conducted to the recognised standard B.S.3998:2010 as a minimum.

Scheduling of works that may affect protected trees:

In general terms, no construction, excavation, or other site operations will commence until tree protection measures are in place and have been agreed in writing as acceptable by the Local Authorities Tree Officer.

If this application is approved, any recommended remedial works in the schedule affecting the development proposal will be authorised. Any additional work required, an application to the local authority will be essential. This will need to be confirmed by careful understanding of the conditions imposed if approval is granted. Confirmation should be sought from the relevant Local Authority if there are any restrictive orders affecting the trees on the site, and if so, the appropriate consent gained. Prior to commencement of any works detailed in the schedule of work in the tree survey data schedule, discussions should be held with an appropriately qualified Arboricultural contractor to ensure both parties are fully conversant with the nature of the work to be undertaken.

Developer's responsibilities, initial site visit and subsequent procedures for reporting:

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure that the details of this Arboricultural method statement are known and understood by all site personnel. A copy must always be kept on site, and the site manager must brief all personnel who could have an impact on trees on the specific tree protection requirements. This must be a part of the site induction procedures and written into appropriate site management documents. The developer must instruct an Arboricultural consultant to comply with the supervision requirements set out in this document before any work begins on site. More specifically, the following guidance must be observed: -

Tree protection awareness

The developer must display tree protection signs on all protective barriers for the whole construction period. The signs to be used are contained within the appendix's documentation called "tree protection signs for fencing."

The site manager shall be responsible for checking that the tree protection fencing and ground protection has not been moved, is not loose, dilapidated or disintegrated, as part of their daily site opening checks. All site workers shall be informed of the tree protection fencing and ground protection procedures, construction, and locations. They must be made aware that they must not move, adjust, or remove the tree protection/ground protection without consulting Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. Reasonable explanation as to why the tree protection must be moved must be given, and the tree protection's revised position must be documented on a drawing produced by Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. and submitted to the local authority for their approval. All tree protection must be maintained daily ensuring that all bolts, connectors, poles, fencing panels, wooden boards, sand, woodchip, Terram membranes and TrakMats (where applicable) remain in the correct positions and are maintained. No materials shall be stored within, or on, any tree protection fencing or ground protection. No shall any washing/mixing or fires be located within 1.5m of any tree protection measures.

The below table shall be signed by all persons that enter the site to confirm they understand the tree protection awareness statement and that they shall conform to the expected standards required of all site personnel and their responsibility to ensure the protection of all trees and shrubs on the site. It is the site manager's responsibility to ensure that all persons entering the site sign the below table and understand the responsibilities entrusted upon them.

Supervision visits:

To ensure that the tree protection is installed correctly, and ensure that it is maintained, a schedule of Arboricultural visits will take place throughout the construction period. This will include the following:

- A pre-start meeting. – This shall be attended by an Arboricultural consultant, the constructor, and the local authority tree officer. The aim of the meeting is to ensure that the tree protection measures are set up in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan, or if required, explain why adjustments have been made and if they are acceptable. If they are not acceptable, then this meeting will aim to rectify the tree protection measures to a standard that is approved by the Arboricultural consultant and the local authority tree officer.
- Once the tree protection is installed to the correct standards, tree protection photographs will then be sent to Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. and forwarded to the LPA Arboricultural officer for approval, with the intention of starting the build 5 days after submitting the photographs to the Arboricultural officer, unless the Arboricultural officer responds with a negative comment.
- A site visit by an arboriculturist at no more than one-month intervals (responsibility of the client or contractor to organise).
- A report to be prepared after every site visit by the Arboricultural consultant and submitted to the local authority.

The client must inform Wood's Tree Consultancy Ltd. one month before the intended start date, so that the pre-start meeting can be arranged with the attending parties. The pre-start meeting will take place two weeks prior to the intended start date to allow sufficient time for any adjustments to the tree protection.

The supervising Arboricultural consultant may also be required to supervise the following on site actions within RPAs:

- Any demolition works.
- Any foundation excavations – including conventional strip excavations, AirSpade excavations, pile installations and hand dug excavations.
- Any service installations
- Access drive construction
- Landscaping – including tree planting.

Reporting:

The Arboriculturist must advise the site manager on any relevant tree issues at the time of the visit, followed by a formal letter of confirmation circulated to all parties, including the Local Authority. These site visit reports will form the mechanism for confirming that the tree related planning conditions have been complied with for the duration of the development activity.

Removal of protective fencing:

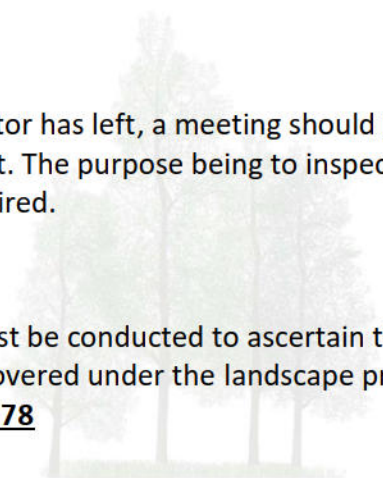
When **ALL** the construction processes are completed which includes any drainage and landscaping works, the fencing can be removed, and this should be conducted without any machinery entering the previously protected areas and with consideration for the tree's protection. This should ideally be conducted under Arboricultural supervision.

Completion meeting:

After the works have been completed but before the main contractor has left, a meeting should be arranged between the site supervising officer, the Local Authority Tree Officer, and the appointed Arboricultural Consultant. The purpose being to inspect the site and check that all procedures have been conformed to and agree to any correctional remedial works if required.

Wildlife considerations:

Prior to commencement of any tree works a full wildlife survey must be conducted to ascertain the possible presence of any wildlife on the ground or within the trees and appropriate action must be taken. Greater detail is covered under the landscape protection, recreation, and public access: Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) [HTTP://JNCC.DEFRA.GOV.UK/PAGE-1378](http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1378)



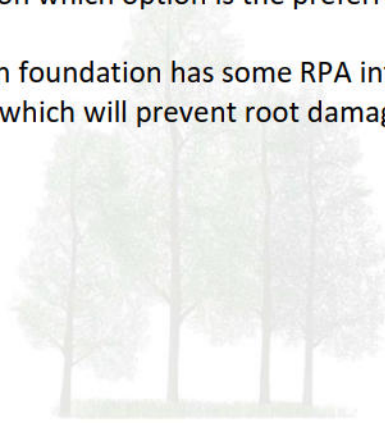
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FINAL REPORT

Conclusion:

1. The proposal is to construct a new single storey extension on the rear elevation of the house and a double storey extension on the east side of the house plus another parking bay.
Please see the architectural drawings for more details on the proposed alterations.
2. Our visual assessment is that the site has a level aspect with no level alterations required to achieve the proposed development.
3. The only possible tree impact is to T1, T3 and T5. This is by the proposed foundation for the bedroom extension. The side extension will require the pruning of the side growth of H6. We have categorised this as a 'C' level with little environmental benefits.
4. Trees numbered T1 to T5 are outside the homeowner's boundary and probably under ownership of Wokingham Borough Council.
5. There is no possible influence from the proposed alteration on the remaining surveyed trees. Minor trees below 75mm in stem diameter were on the site but not assessed. These may need to be removed as part of the development programme, none of which should have any detrimental effect.
6. During the recording of the trees, we noted that T5 has a large and established *Fistulina hepatica* fungal bracket on the south side of the stem's basal area. This has a significant safety issue and with the fungi's noted aggressive decay characteristics we will recommend the tree be further inspected by the owners to determine if the tree needs to be removed, which is our initial recommendation.
7. All other trees are to be retained; some will require surgery as detailed in the survey schedule in the tree survey data schedule and should be carried to the minimum levels as detailed in B.S. 3998:2010.
8. Tree protection fencing will consist of standard tree protection fencing (S.T.P.) constructed from Heras fencing panels, placed within rubber feet, which must be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar will be placed at a 45-degree angle within the construction exclusion zone at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel will then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the fencing is to be installed on hard surfacing, impenetrable ground, or in close proximity to underground services, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted so that movement is not possible. These must not be moved under any circumstances without prior approval from the Arboricultural consultant and the Tree officer. No materials must be stored within the area sectioned off by the barriers. The boundary fence will function as tree protection fencing for most of the tree protection measures and has been shown as a thin blue line on the Tree Protection Plan [TPP]: WTC/ /TPP/002.
9. Variations to the standard fencing for this project include a pedestrian gate, which is strictly for the use of the client to maintain the rear garden and for leisure activities.
10. Furthermore, tree protection fencing will use existing boundary fences where required.
11. We did note there are some service inspection covers in the present patio area which would be the probable connection points for the extensions.

12. We have calculated the extent of the foundation intrusion of the bedroom extension of trees.
13. T1: 4.86%. T3: 8.33% and T5: 5.06% Though the relevance of T5 is debateable with its condition and safety issues we have noted in the report.
14. We have provided some options of foundation design which will ensure the roots are not affected by these alterations. We would suggest that the structural engineer considers these and decide on which option is the preferred one and then consult with ourselves on how this can be achieved.
15. We do acknowledge the single storey rear extension foundation has some RPA intrusion, the extents are clearly defined in the report with comprehensive details of two construction options which will prevent root damage and maintain the health of these trees.



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Tree survey data

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N E S W				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
T1	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Unknown	Yes	13	1.5se	1	980				7.0	8.0	5.0	8.0	3	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Declining	Pre Construction	Recommended action: No action	15.04.26	Tree located by drainage ditch between highway and third-party private residents. Tree is showing some signs of decline with reduced foliage density and major deadwood. Stem is heavily covered in ivy which prevents accurate measurement, along with the drainage ditch access.
T2	Yes	Species: Common Hawthorn Latin: Crataegus monogyna Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	5	2n	4	130	145	120	100	3.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	2	Crown-Poor, Stem-Poor, Basal Area-Fair	U	n/a	Dead	Pre Construction	Recommended action: No action	15.04.26	Tree located by drainage ditch and 1 meter from boundary fence to neighbouring properties garage. Tree is dead and should be removed but not for the purposes of this application only under health and safety.
T3	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Unknown	No	13	3s	1	800				6.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	4	Crown-Poor, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	B2	20 to 40 yrs	Declining	Pre Construction	Recommended action: Raise low canopy to 5.0m; Remove Faulted branch/limbs.	15.04.26	Tree located in highway verge and ditch area to the west of the rear garden. Crown is showing signs of past storm damage through significant stem damage and significant bark loss on the majority of limbs over the garden. Tree is 2.19 meters from the nearest corner of the adjacent garage. Tree is 16.08 m from the southwest corner of the house. 10.65 m from the northwest corner.

Tree ID	In Conservation Area/TPO	Species & Maturity	Likely Bat Habitat	Measurements estimated	Height (m)	Height and direction of first significant branch (m)	Number of Stems	Stem 1 (mm) or average diameter for trees with more than 5 stems	Stem 2 (mm)	Stem 3 (mm)	Stem 4 (mm)	Crown Spread (m) N E S W				Crown height (average)	Crown, Stem, Basal Area	B.S. Category	Life Expectancy	Physical Condition	Build Stage	Recommended action	Date	Comment
G4	Yes	Species: Common Hawthorn Latin: Crataegus monogyna Maturity: Early Mature	No	No	4.5	2w	1	140				4.0	1.5	3.0	3.0	2	Crown-Fair, Stem-Ivy, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	Pre Construction	Recommended action: No action	15.04.26	Group of hawthorns just beyond the boundary fence of the rear garden all heavily suppressed due to adjacent Oak and densely covered in ivy.
T5	Yes	Species: Common Oak Latin: Quercus robur Maturity: Mature	Unknown	No	14	6w	1	1015				7.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	5	Crown-Poor, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Poor	U	n/a	Poor	Pre Construction	Recommended action: Fell due to unsafe condition	15.04.26	Tree is located 1 m beyond the rear garden boundary fence in same highway vegetation area. Tree has sustained historic stem failure in the upper crown and has a very large beef steak fungal bracket on the south side of the lower stem. Resulting this tree unsafe to be retained. Tree is 9.35 m from the southwest corner of the house.
H6	Yes	Species: Cherry Laurel Latin: Prunus laurocerasus Maturity: Semi-mature	No	Yes	2.5	0.5n	1	105	85	90		1.0	4.0	1.0	4.0	1	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C1	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	Pre Construction	Recommended action: Cut back the side growth to allow the extension to be constructed	15.04.26	Small boundary laurel hedge to the frontage of the site adjacent to the neighbour's drive.
T7	Yes	Species: Smoke Bush Latin: Cotinus coggygria Maturity: Semi-mature	No	No	2.5	1n	2	140	100			1.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1	Crown-Fair, Stem-Fair, Basal Area-Fair	C3	10 to 20 yrs	Fair	Pre Construction	Recommended action: No Action	15.04.26	Small shrub in the front garden adjacent to the entrance road to the house

Root protection calculations

Tree number	No. of stems	Stem 1 (or mean diameter for >5 stems)	Stem 2	Stem 3	Stem 4	Stem 5	RPA for 1 stem (m2)	Radius (m)	RPA between 2 and 5 stems (m2)	Radius (m)
T1	1	980					434	11.76		
T2	4	130	145	120	100				28.20	3.00
T3	1	800					289	9.60		
G4	1	140					9	1.68		
T5	1	1015					466	12.18		
H6	1	105	85	90			5	1.26		
T7	2	140	100						13.39	2.06

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Site photographs



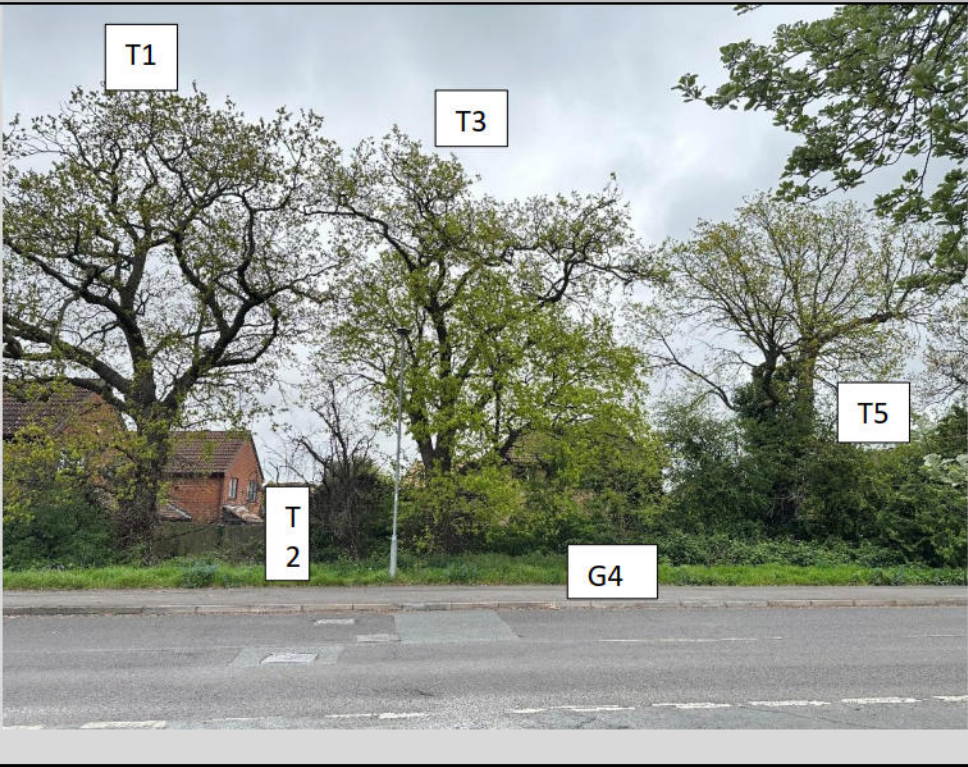
Service covers the patio



Area where the bedroom extension is to be located



Fungal bracket on T5

		
		Historic damage to the upper crown of T5
		
T2		Location of the side extension



T7

H6



Area of the double storey side extension.

Proposed new parking bay



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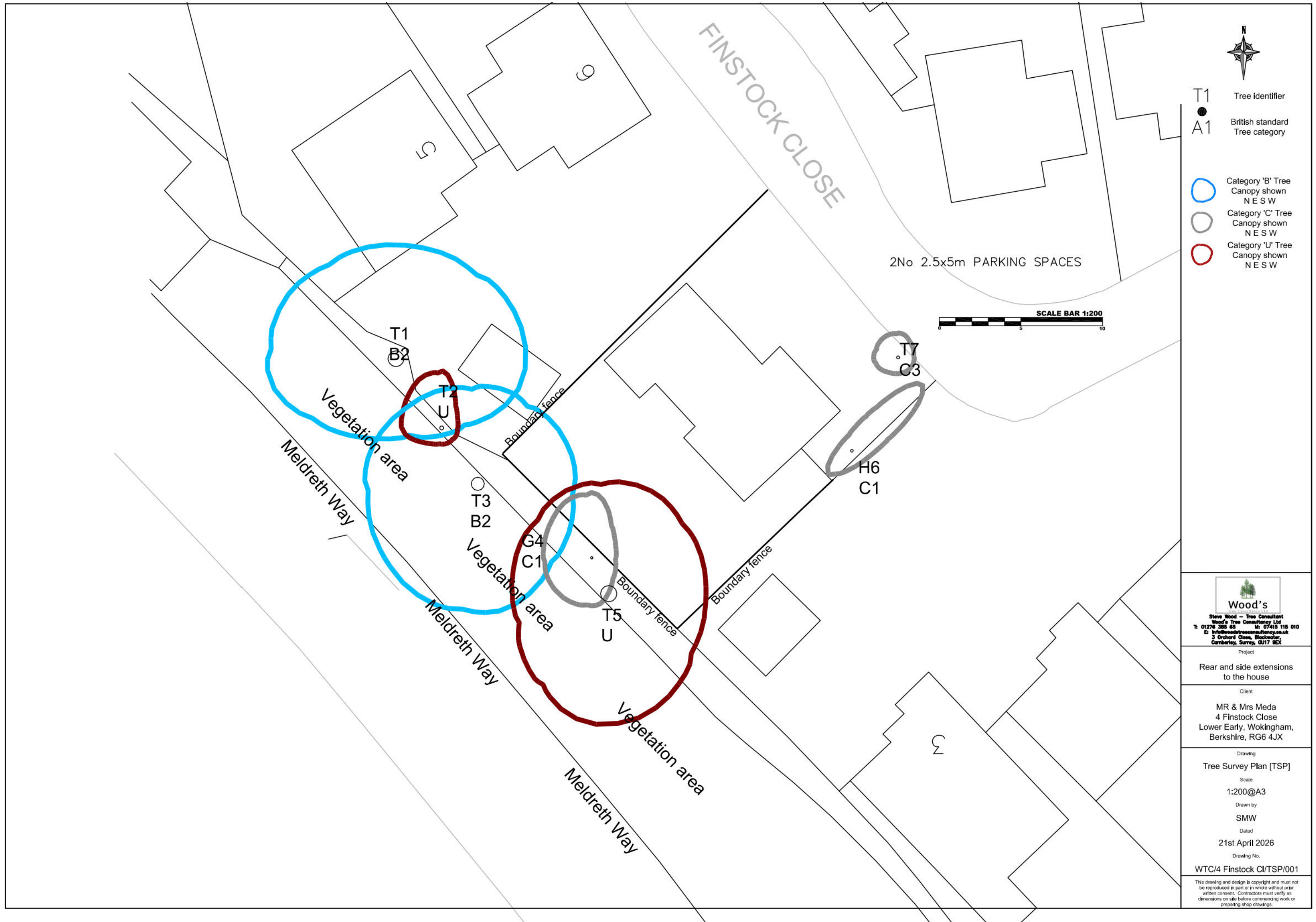
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N
Tree identifier
British standard
Tree category

Category 'B' Tree
Canopy shown
N E S W
Category 'C' Tree
Canopy shown
N E S W
Category 'U' Tree
Canopy shown
N E S W

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Cambridge, Surrey, GU17 9EX

Project
Rear and side extensions
to the house

Client
MR & Mrs Meda
4 Finstock Close
Lower Early, Wokingham,
Berkshire, RG6 4JX

Drawing
Tree Survey Plan [TSP]

Scale
1:200@A3

Drawn by
SMW

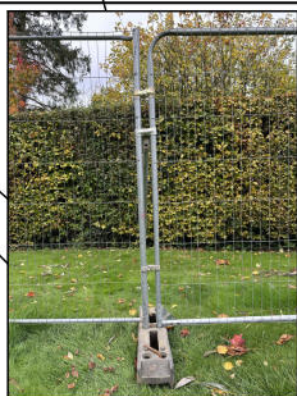
Dated
21st April 2026

Drawing No.
WTC/4 Finstock Cl/TSP/001

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dimensions on site before commencing work or
preparing shop drawings.



Protective Barrier (P.B.) (S.T.P.)
A support bar will be placed at a 45-degree angle at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin.



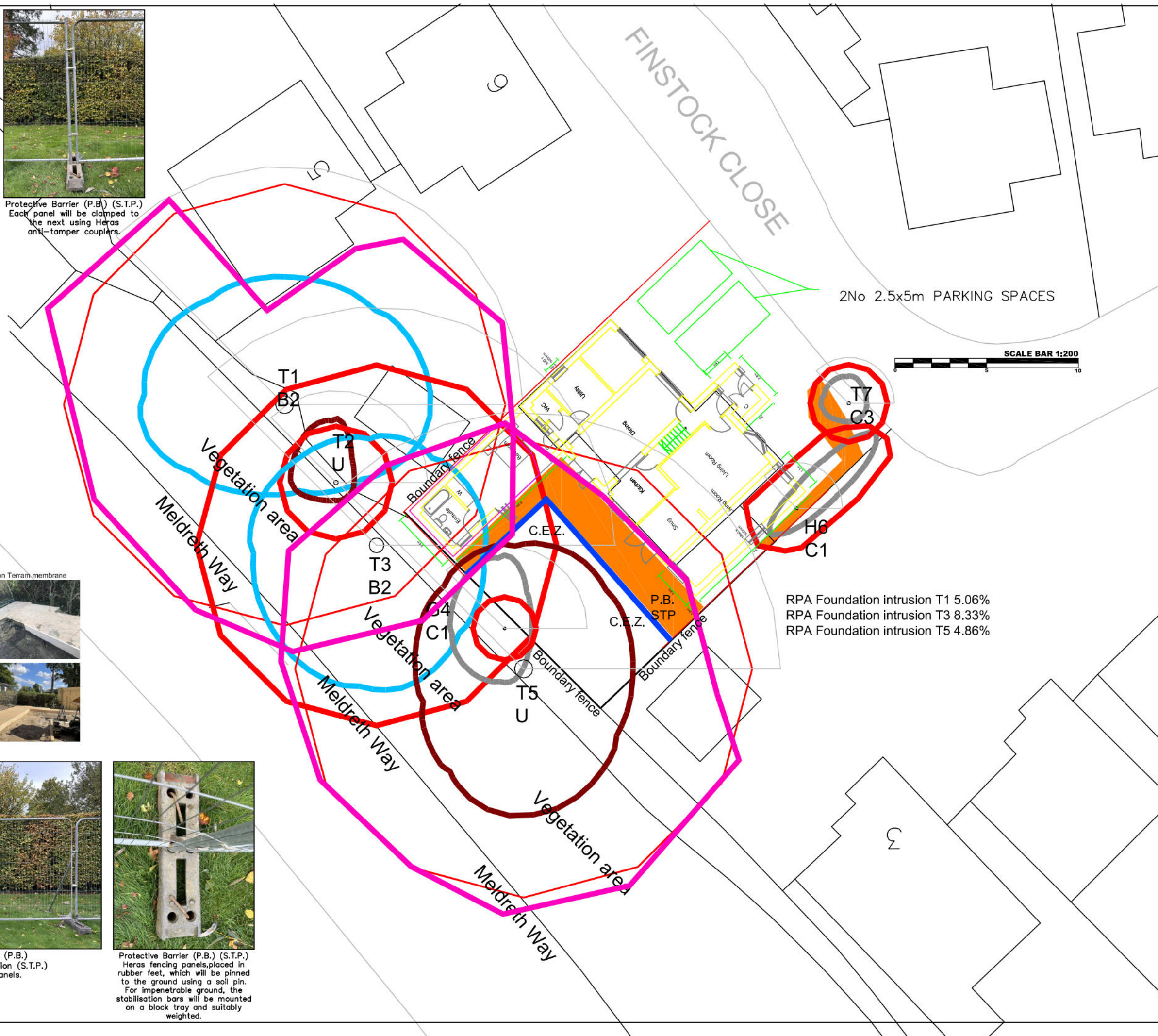
Protective Barrier (P.B.) (S.T.P.)
Each panel will be clamped to the next using Heras anti-tamper couplers.



Protective Barrier (P.B.)
Standard Tree Protection (S.T.P.)
Heras fencing panels.



Protective Barrier (P.B.) (S.T.P.)
Heras fencing panels, placed in rubber feet, which will be pinned to the ground using a soil pin. For impenetrable ground, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted.



T1 Tree identifier
A1 British standard Tree category

- Category 'B' Tree Canopy shown N E S W
- Category 'C' Tree Canopy shown N E S W
- Category 'U' Tree Canopy shown N E S W
- Tree to be removed
- Root Protection area (RPA)
- Offset Root Protection area (RPA)
- Daylight shadow

Protective Barrier (P.B.)
Constructed from Heras fencing panels, in rubber feet, which should be pinned using a soil pin. A support bar should be placed at a 45-degree angle at each end of the Heras panel and pinned to the ground using a soil pin. Each panel should then be clamped to each other using Heras anti-tamper couplers. If the ground is impenetrable, the stabilisation bars will be mounted on a block tray and suitably weighted.

Construction Exclusion Zone (C.E.Z.)

Ground Protection
25mm plywood, on 150mm sharp sand, on terram.

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Project
Rear and side extensions to the house

Client
MR & Mrs Meda
4 Finstock Close
Lower Earley, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG6 4JX

Drawing
Tree Protection Plan [TPP]

Scale
1:200@A3

Drawn by
SMW

Dated
21st April 2026

Drawing No.
WTC/4 Finstock CI/TPP/002

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