



Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement
Rose Kiln Court, Reading

Reference: 80-535-R2-3
Date: July 2021



ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND METHOD STATEMENT

Rose Kiln Court
Reading

Prepared for:
Stenprop Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site Address	Rose Kiln Court, Rose Kiln Lane, Reading, RG2 0BY
Co-ordinates	E 471314 , N 172324
Site Area	Approximately 0.64 ha
Results	The site survey identified a total of 69 arboricultural features on-site. These included 26 individual trees graded Category B trees of moderate value, 38 individual trees graded Category C of low arboricultural value. Five individual trees were graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention). Trees T31, T32, T33, T35, T36, T37, T39, T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48, T49 and T50 are subject to a group Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (TPO reference number TPO 2/05 (Schedule G5). Regarding the above it is emphasised that the scheduling or carrying out of any works to trees covered by TPO protection at the site, that are not directly related to the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission, must be authorised by the Council's planning department.
Recommendations	An appraisal of the proposal documentation provided to date identified that construction of the development as proposed will require partial removal of three low quality trees (i.e. 'C' category). Four trees have been categorised as unsuitable for retention regardless of the site proposals (i.e. 'U' category). It should be noted that three additional trees do require works but are located on neighbouring third-party owned land. For these trees, we propose works within the client's land ownership. Should the Council feel it appropriate to seek replacement tree planting, this should be controlled through planning condition and details would be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme for condition discharge. Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on-site. Any excavation within the Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree must be supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW). Excavation must be undertaken by hand. Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained. All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.



	Several trees will require access facilitation pruning to facilitate the scheme. The requirements and specification should be discussed at a pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturalist. All pruning works should be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations. This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.
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1. BACKGROUND

1.1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

E3P Ltd have been instructed by Stenprop Ltd to produce a Arboricultural Impact Assessment Report and Method Statement relating to a proposed construction works at Rose Kiln Court, Rose Kiln Lane, Reading, hereafter referred to as 'the site'.

The purpose of the report is to:

- ✳ Assess the quality of the trees on and immediately adjacent to the site, in accordance with British Standards (2012)¹, hereafter referred to as 'BS5837: 2012'.
- ✳ Identify trees suitable for retention and for removal due to the proposed development.
- ✳ Prescribe tree protection measures to ensure that retained trees survive the proposed development and thrive after its completion.
- ✳ Prescribe arboricultural recommendations for the long-term management of trees on the site.
- ✳ If necessary, to assess the site for its suitability for mitigation planting, and to specify planting requirements.

1.2. SITE DETAILS

The site is located approximately 1 km south of Reading town centre, and within the administrative boundaries of Reading Borough Council.

The site is located on Rose Kiln Lane (centre Grid Reference SU 71314 72324).

The site consists of an office building and associated carpark. There are trees of varying species and quality located predominantly around the boundaries of the site. The site is bordered on the north by Holy Brook, the A33 borders the site to the east. The site is accessed from Rose Kiln Lane to the west with office buildings to the south of the site.

Cranfield (2021)² identified the soil type of the site and the surrounding area as Unclassified. No further detailed soil analysis was undertaken.

1.3. LEGISLATION

Correspondence with Reading Borough Council on the 26th May 2021 has established the site is not located within a Conservation Area, however trees T31, T32, T33, T35, T36, T37, T39, T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48, T49 and T50 are subject to a group Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (TPO reference number TPO 2/05 (Schedule G5).

Regarding the above it is emphasised that the scheduling or carrying out of any works to trees covered by TPO protection at the site, that are not directly related to the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission, must be authorised by the Council's planning department.

¹ British Standards (2012). *BS5837: 2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations*. British Standards Institute, London

² Cranfield (2020). *Soilscapes* [online]. Available at: >www.landis.org.uk< [accessed 2nd June 2021]



2. METHODS

The site survey was carried out by Martin Dilworth on 01st June 2021.

All trees on-site were inspected from ground level, using the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. Any notable defects of trees were recorded, although the site survey did not constitute a full tree safety assessment.

Tree heights and crown clearances were measured to the nearest 0.5 m with a clinometer. Crown spreads of trees were measured on their north, east, south and west aspects to the nearest 0.5 m. The Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of trees was measured to the nearest 1 cm, and was used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA) of trees using methods prescribed in BS 5837:2012.

In accordance with BS 5837:2012, trees were classified as either A, B, C or U using the criteria shown in Table 2.1. Trees were further classified by the subcategories 1, 2 and 3, depending upon whether they had mainly arboricultural, landscape, or cultural qualities. The additional subcategory does not affect the retention value of the tree, e.g. a Category A2 tree does not have a higher retention value than a Category A1 tree.

TABLE 2.1 BS 5837 CASCADE CHART (ADAPTED FROM BRITISH STANDARDS, 2012)

CATEGORY	DEFINITION	RETENTION	COLOUR CODE
CATEGORY A	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years; trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual.	Highly desirable	Light green
CATEGORY B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years; trees lacking the special quality to merit Category A designation.	Desirable	Dark blue
CATEGORY C	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining contribution of at least 10 years, or trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm; unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Feasible, but should be removed if posing a constraint to development	Grey
CATEGORY U	Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural and/or physiological defects, including those that will become unviable after removal of other Category U trees.	Unfeasible	Dark red

2.1. CONSTRAINTS

Topographical base mapping was provided, however a number of trees were not recorded by the topographical survey, therefore these trees were manually plotted using GPS.

Some areas of the study area were covered with dense undergrowth, preventing a full assessment and an accurate measurement of some trees. Where tree survey data has been estimated (based on assessments from the nearest safe vantage points), these trees are denoted by a # in the associated Schedules.



Only trees within the likely influence of the proposed development have been included within this report. Any additional trees in the vicinity of the site have been deemed to not be affected by the proposals and have not been included.

Trees are living organisms and as such their health and condition are naturally subject to change over time. Unforeseen future circumstances such as neglect, wilful damage or severe/extreme weather conditions may affect the future health and condition of the trees included in this report.

2.2. QUALIFICATIONS OF THE AUTHOR

Martin Dilworth is a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant, who is a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association, and holds an FdSc in Arboriculture, and the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate.



3. TREE POPULATION ASSESSMENT

The site survey identified a total of 69 individual trees on and adjacent the site. These included 26 Category B trees of moderate value, 38 trees graded Category C of low arboricultural value. Five individual trees were graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention).

TABLE 3.1 TREE CATEGORIES RECORDED

TREE CATEGORY	NO. OF INDIVIDUAL TREES	NO. OF GROUPS OF TREES	NO. OF HEDGEROWS	NO. OF WOODLANDS
CATEGORY A (TREES OF HIGH QUALITY)	0	0	0	0
CATEGORY B (TREES OF MODERATE QUALITY)	26	0	0	0
CATEGORY C (TREES OF LOW QUALITY)	38	0	0	0
CATEGORY U (TREES OF POOR QUALITY UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION)	5	0	0	0
TOTALS	69	0	0	0

3.1. TREE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Several tree species were recorded as individual or as part of hedges during the survey and are represented throughout the study area. Species of trees recorded includes, ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), cabbage palm (*Cordyline australis*), common alder (*Alnus glutinosa*), crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), English oak (*Quercus robur*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), lime sp. (*Tilia* sp.), silver birch (*Betula pendula*), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*), tree cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster cornubia*) and wild cherry (*Prunus avium*).

Tree data can be viewed in **Appendix I: Tree Survey Schedule**. Photographs of trees can be viewed in **Appendix II: Photographs**. Tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix III: Tree Constraints Plan**.



4. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1. TREE REMOVALS DUE TO DEVELOPMENT

From the information provided to date it is projected that, as detailed in Table 4.1, construction of the development as proposed will require the removal of three low quality (i.e. 'C' category) trees. Two other trees are proposed for works within the site boundary and have been categorised as unsuitable for retention regardless of the site proposals (i.e. 'U' category).

TABLE 4.1 TREE REMOVALS AND WORKS REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE DEVELOPMENT

CATEGORY	REMOVALS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	TOTAL NO. OF REMOVALS
CATEGORY A	-	0
CATEGORY B	-	0
CATEGORY C	T34, T38, T69	3 trees
	TREE WORKS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT	
CATEGORY U	T36*, T45*	2 trees

*Note: Denotes trees, either located or possibly located on areas(s) of neighbouring third-party owned land, whereby it will be necessary to enter into consultation with the respective land-owner(s) regarding projected impacts and associated removals.

4.2. MITIGATION FOR TREE LOSS

Specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme should this be deemed necessary by the local planning authority by way of planning condition.

All new tree planting should be in accordance with British Standard 8545: Trees: From Nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations, 2014³ and all tree works must be carried out by a qualified contractor in accordance with BS3998:2010⁴: Tree Work – Recommendations.

Adequate protection of the RPAs of retained trees during construction is essential if their long-term viability is to be assured. RPAs, which are calculated through a method provided in BS5837:2012, are ground areas that should be protected by temporary protective fencing as Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) throughout the development process, or by temporary ground protection measures thereby keeping the trees' root zones free from disturbance.

4.3. WORKS WITHIN RPAS

The current design proposal shows potential RPA incursion. As such, it will subsequently be necessary to ensure that the identified trees are suitably protected in strict accordance with current government guidance and special protection measures, the details of which are given in Table 4.2.

³ British Standards Institution (2014) BS 8545: Trees: From nursery to Independence in the Landscape – Recommendations.

⁴ British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.



TABLE 4.2 SPECIAL DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND PROTECTION

PROPOSALS WITH POTENTIAL TO IMPACT ON RETAINED TREES	AFFECTED TREES	PROPOSED MITIGATION	RELEVANT BS5837 SECTION(S) TO BE ADHERED TO	INFORMATION REQUIRED OR PROVIDED AND RELEVANT SPECIALIST
Construction within and close to tree RPAs	T24, T31, T32, T33, T35, T37, T39, T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T46, T47, T48 and T49.	• Protect RPAs adjacent to proposed building using temporary ground protection measures alongside fencing and scaffolding. • Access facilitation pruning will likely require lateral branches to be pruned back to a suitable distance to facilitate the construction activities. • Landscaping works within RPAs to be carried out in strict accordance with s8 of BS5837:2012. No vehicular or plant access within retained trees' RPAs under soft surfaces.	7.2.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5 & 8	Project architect & structural engineer to supply details of foundation design and construction methodology for incorporation into AMS Landscape architect to supply detailed landscape proposal plan. Landscape contractor to supply detailed work specification
Installation of underground utilities and drainage within and close to tree RPAs	All retained trees	The installation of underground utilities in close proximity to trees can cause serious damage to their roots. As such, it is essential that utilities be routed outside RPAs unless there is no other available option. Where RPAs cannot be avoided then guidelines set out in the National Joint Utilities Group publication 'Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2) – Operatives Handbook' should be followed (e.g. trenches of a very limited width to be hand dug or the use of directional drilling).	7.7	Project Architects / designers to provide details of utilities installation to be reviewed by the project Arboriculturist and incorporation into AMS

Any excavation within the RPA of a tree must be supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW). All works to be in accordance with the guidelines set out in Section 7.2.1 of BS5837:2012.



4.4. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on-site.

Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained.

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.

4.5. FACILITATION PRUNING

A number of trees will require access facilitation pruning to obtain sufficient clearances for construction works.

The proposed conversion of the office building will require access facilitation pruning (minimum 2 m clearance of building.) on the south side of crown of trees T24, T31, T32, T33, T35, T37, T39, T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T46, T47, T48, T49 to obtain sufficient clearances for construction activities and prevent future direct damage to the building.

All tree works should be completed prior to the commencement of any development or construction vehicles/plant entering either site. It is recommended that all tree works are carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010: Tree Work - Recommendations.

4.6. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND DRAINAGE

The installation of underground utilities in close proximity to trees can cause serious damage to their roots. As such, it is essential that utilities be routed outside RPAs unless there is no other available option. Where RPAs cannot be avoided then guidelines set out in the National Joint Utilities Group publication 'Volume 4: NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees (Issue 2) – Operatives Handbook' should be followed (e.g. trenches of a very limited width to be hand dug or the use of directional drilling).

To date, there are no proposed works to service and/or drainage in respect of the development under consideration. In order to ensure that utilities and services are either routed outside RPAs where possible or special working methods are used, where required to install services within RPAs, the provision of a bespoke method statement can be conditioned to a planning approval.



4.7. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A total of 69 individual trees were recorded within and adjacent to the site. They have been identified and assessed in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and categorised accordingly.

These included 26 individual trees graded Category B trees of moderate value, 38 individual trees graded Category C of low arboricultural value. Five individual trees were graded Category U (trees unsuitable for retention).

Trees T31, T32, T33, T35, T36, T37, T39, T40, T41, T42, T43, T44, T45, T46, T47, T48, T49 and T50 are subject to a group Tree Preservation Order (TPO) (TPO reference number TPO 2/05 (Schedule G5).

Regarding the above it is emphasised that the scheduling or carrying out of any works to trees covered by TPO protection at the site, that are not directly related to the implementation of a detailed (i.e. full) planning permission, must be authorised by the Council's planning department.

An appraisal of the proposal documentation provided to date identified that construction of the development as proposed will require partial removal of three low quality trees (i.e. 'C' category). Four trees have been categorised as unsuitable for retention regardless of the site proposals (i.e. 'U' category).

Specific details regarding replacement tree planting should be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced landscape architect as part of a landscape scheme should this be deemed necessary by the Council through planning condition.

Adequate protective fencing as outlined in the Arboricultural Method Statement should be installed around all retained trees, where practical, before any materials and machinery are brought on-site.

Any excavation within the RPA of a tree must be supervised by an Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW). Excavation must be undertaken by hand.

Site operations involving plant with booms, jibs and counterweights should be planned in advance to prevent contact with retained trees. All operations involving such plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from the retained trees is maintained.

All site storage areas, cement mixing and washing points for equipment and vehicles and fuel storage areas should be outside RPAs. No discharge of potential contaminants should occur within the RPA of a retained tree stem or where there is a risk of run off into RPA.

A number of trees will require access facilitation pruning to facilitate the scheme. The requirements and specification should be discussed at a pre-commencement meeting with the project arboriculturalist.

All pruning works should be carried out by a competent arborist in accordance with BS 3998:2010, Tree Work Recommendations.

This document encloses a Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement, which provides guidance on tree protection measures and mitigation.



5. ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

5.1. TIMING OF WORKS

The phasing of works must be carried out in accordance with Table 5.1.

TABLE 5.1 TIMING OF WORKS

STAGE	WORKS
1	Site induction
2	Install temporary tree protection fencing
3	Inspection by arboriculturist
4	Carry out construction works, subject to precautionary measures
5	Remove tree protection fencing once works complete
6	Final inspection by arboricultural consultant

5.2. SITE INDUCTION

Prior to works commencing, all contractors must attend a site induction. All contractors will be briefed on arboricultural concerns arising from the development proposals, including tree root protection areas (RPAs). This method statement must be made available to all contractors working on the site.

5.3. TREE PROTECTION FENCING

Prior to machinery entering the site, it will be necessary to ensure that all trees are adequately protected. This will require the installation of temporary of tree protection fencing.

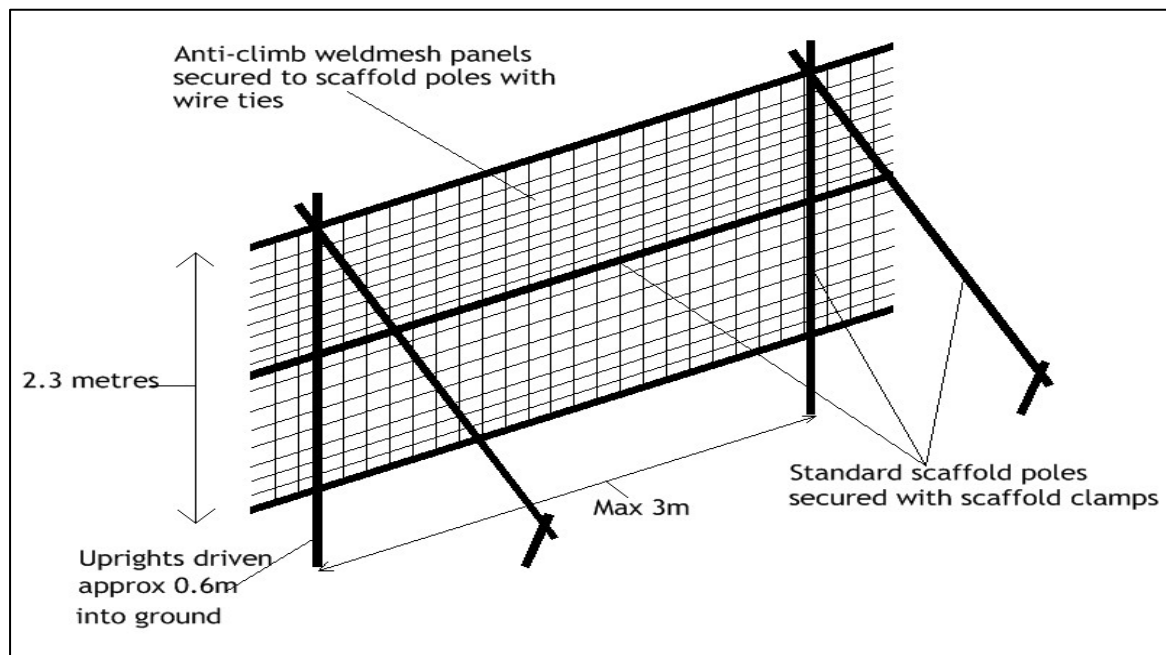
Tree protection fencing will consist of a vertical scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts. The vertical poles must be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels will be fixed (see Figure 5.1).

Laminated waterproof A3 signs will be fixed securely to fencing panels on each enclosure at 9 m intervals. The signs must clearly read: 'Protected Tree Zone, no storage or operations within fenced off areas'.

Once the construction works have been completed, the tree protection fencing may be removed. This must be done with care to ensure that no damage to trees is caused.



FIGURE 5.1 TREE PROTECTION FENCING SPECIFICATION



5.4. GENERAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

Prior to works commencing, a site storage area will be designated, which must be outside of the RPAs of trees.

No materials hazardous to tree health, such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored within RPAs of trees. Where possible this area should be extended to 10 m away from the tree protection fencing.

Where there is a risk of polluted water runoff into RPAs, heavy duty plastic sheeting and sandbags will be used to contain any spillages and prevent contamination.

No fires will be lit within 20 m of the protective fencing.

If any breach in the tree protection measures occurs it is the site manager's responsibility to report this to an arboricultural consultant so the appropriate measures may be taken.

5.5. ARBORICULTURIST CONTACT DETAILS

If at any point during construction works, works are required within RPAs, if there is a breach within the tree protection fencing, and/or if the proposals change from those detailed within the Tree Protection Plan, the project arboriculturist must be consulted immediately. The project arboriculturist's details are below:



Martin Dilworth

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trees@e3p.co.uk

Office: 01617079612

END OF REPORT



APPENDIX I TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

A plan showing tree locations can be viewed in **Appendix III: Tree Constraints Plan**.

TABLE A.1 KEY FOR TREE TABLES

KEY	
SPECIES	Common name and scientific name
HEIGHT	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
C.C	Height of crown clearance, measured to nearest 0.5 m
DBH	Diameter at breast height (1.5 m), in centimetres
CROWN SPREAD	Measured to nearest 0.5 m
AGE	Y - sapling/newly planted tree
	SM - semi-mature; tree in 1/3 of estimated lifespan
	EM - early-mature; tree in 2/3 of estimated lifespan
	M - mature; tree in 3/3 of estimated lifespan
	V - Veteran tree
ERC	Safe useful life expectancy of tree, in years
CATEGORY	See cascade chart (Table 1.1)
#	Estimated value



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TABLE A.2 TREE DATA

TREE NO.	SPECIES	HEIGHT (M)	DBH (MM)	CROWN SPREAD				HEIGHT OF C.C	AGE	COMMENTS	ERC	CATEGORY	RPA (M ²)	RPA RADIUS (M)
				N	E	S	W							
T1	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	175	4	4	3	4	2	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	20+	B1	14	2.1
T2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	100	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Dead tree	<10	U	5	1.2
T3	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	9	340	5	6	5	5	3	EM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	52	4.08
T4	Lime sp. (<i>Tilia</i> sp.)	6	240	3	3	3	3	1	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection	20+	B1	26	2.88
T5	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	7	190	3	3	3	3	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Tall drawn up form.	10+	C1	16	2.28
T6	Tree cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster cornubia</i>)	4	100 60 50 50	3	2	2	2	0	SM	Multiple stems at ground level.	10+	C1	8	1.64
T7	Tree cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster cornubia</i>)	4	100 60 50	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Multiple stems at ground level.	10+	C1	7	1.53
T8	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	9	260	3	3	2	3	3	SM	Dead tree	<10	U	31	3.12



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T9	Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	5	330	3	2	4	1	1	SM	Ganoderma fungal fruiting bodies on stem at base. Central leader snapped at approximately 2m and hung up on fence.	<10	U	49	3.96
T10	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	6	175	2	2	2	2	3	SM	Tall drawn up form.	10+	C1	14	2.1
T11	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	8	320	4	4	4	4	2	SM	Stem bifurcates at 3m.	20+	B1	46	3.84
T12	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	9	270	3	4	3	4	2	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	33	3.24
T13	Tree cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster cornubia</i>)	4	90 90 70 50 50	4	3	1	2	1	SM	Multiple stems at ground level.	10+	C1	12	1.94
T14	wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	6	310 200	4	4	2	2	2	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Twin stemmed at ground level.	10+	C1	62	4.43
T15	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	170	2	2	2	2	2	Y	Mutual suppression of canopy by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	13	2.04
T16	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	6	170	2	2	2	2	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	13	2.04



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T17	Lime sp. (<i>Tilia</i> sp.)	8	310	3	4	3	3	0	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	43	3.72
T18	English oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	7	200	3	4	2	3	2	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	18	2.4
T19	wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	5	175	2	2	2	2	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	14	2.1
T20	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	310	4	4	4	4	3	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	43	3.72
T21	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	6	190	3	2	2	3	2	Y	Stem bifurcates at 2m.	10+	C1	16	2.28
T22	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	100	2	2	2	1	0	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection:	10+	C1	5	1.2
T23	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	12	430	2	5	5	4	3	M	Previously crown reduced.	10+	C1	84	5.16
T24	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	12	415	5	5	3	4	3	M	Previously crown reduced. Branches touching building.	10+	C1	78	4.98
T25	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	5	100	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	5	1.2
T26	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	7	200	3	3	2	2	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	18	2.4



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T27	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	4	180	2	2	1	1	1	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	15	2.16
T28	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	14	290	4	4	3	3	3	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	38	3.48
T29	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	11	300	3	3	2	3	2	SM	Dense ivy on stem preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	41	3.6
T30	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	10	290	3	4	4	3	3	SM	Dense ivy on stem preventing full visual inspection. Dead branch at approximately 3m on north side.	20+	B1	38	3.48
*T31	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	#600	3	6	5	5	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Snapped hung up branch at approximately 4m on east side.	20+	B1	163	7.2
*32	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	14	#650	5	4	4	5	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Large cavity at 1.5m approximately 200mm diameter on stem on east side.	10+	C1	191	7.8



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T33	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	14	#650	6	6	5	6	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem.	20+	B1	191	7.8
T34	Tree cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster cornubia</i>)	4	6 stem s x 70	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Multiple stems at ground level.	10+	C1	13	2.06
*T35	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	#650	5	6	6	5	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches.	20+	B1	191	7.8
*T36	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	5	#500	0	4	0	0	0	EM	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dead 3m high stump covered with ivy.	<10	U	113	6
*T37	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	13	#650	6	6	5	6	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches.	20+	B1	191	7.8
T38	Tree cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster cornubia</i>)	4	90	2	2	2	1	0	Y		10+	C1	4	1.08
*T39	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	#650	3	6	6	6	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches.	20+	B1	191	7.8



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*T40	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	#700	4	6	5	5	1	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	222	8.4
*T41	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	#800	4	6	4	5	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches.	20+	B1	289	9.6
*T42	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	#800	6	6	4	6	1	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Snapped hung up limb on north side. Crown touching building. Cavity in stem at ground level.	10+	C1	289	9.6
*T43	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	15	#700	3	6	3	4	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches.	20+	B1	222	8.4
*T44	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	14	#700	3	6	3	4	2	M	Located behind fence next to brook. Unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches. Crown touching building.	20+	B1	222	8.4



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*T45	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	13	#650	3	5	4	4	2	M	Located behind fence. Unable to fully inspect. Previously pollarded at 2m with tear out wound on stem. Crown touching building.	<10	U	191	7.8
*T46	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	14	#700	5	4	2	3	2	M	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches.	10+	C1	222	8.4
*T47	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	14	#700	5	6	3	5	2	M	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect. Dense ivy on stem and branches.	20+	B1	222	8.4
*T48	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	12	#300	1	6	4	4	2	EM	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees. Crown touching building.	10+	C1	41	3.6
*T49	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	13	#350	5	6	1	4	1	EM	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect. Crown suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	55	4.2
*T50	Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	13	#650	5	6	5	5	1	M	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	191	7.8
T51	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	160	3	2	2	3	2	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	12	1.92
T52	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	5	100	2	2	1	2	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	5	1.2



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T53	Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	6	220	3	3	4	3	2	SM	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	20+	B1	22	2.64
T54	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	130	1	1	2	2	2	Y	Crown suppressed by adjacent tree.	10+	C1	8	1.56
T55	Lime sp. (<i>Tilia</i> sp.)	6	#250	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect	20+	B1	28	3
T56	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	3	75	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Located in shrub bed.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T57	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	3	75	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Located in shrub bed.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T58	Lime sp. (<i>Tilia</i> sp.)	6	#250	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	28	3
T59	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	6	170	3	3	3	3	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	13	2.04
T60	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	3	75	1	1	1	1	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Suppressed by adjacent trees.	10+	C1	3	0.9
T61	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	170	3	3	3	3	2	Y	No signs of ill health or significant structural defects.	10+	C1	13	2.04
T62	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	190	3	3	3	3	1	Y	Dead twigs in crown typical of ash dieback.	10+	C1	16	2.28
T63	Lime sp. (<i>Tilia</i> sp.)	6	250	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Located behind fence unable to fully inspect.	20+	B1	28	3



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T64	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	4	155	2	1	2	2	1	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection. Crown suppressed by adjacent tree.	10+	C1	11	1.86
T65	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	160	2	2	1	2	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	12	1.92
T66	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	150	1	2	2	2	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	10	1.8
T67	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	130	3	3	1	3	2	Y	Crown suppressed by adjacent tree	10+	C1	8	1.56
T68	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	5	170	2	3	3	3	2	Y	Dense undergrowth preventing full visual inspection.	10+	C1	13	2.04
T69	Cabbage palm (<i>Cordyline australis</i>)	3	120	2	2	2	2	2	SM	Located in shrub bed.	10+	C1	7	1.44

*T- denotes trees subject to Tree Preservation Order.



APPENDIX II

PHOTOGRAPHS

PLATE 1

Tree T1



PLATE 2

Tree T2



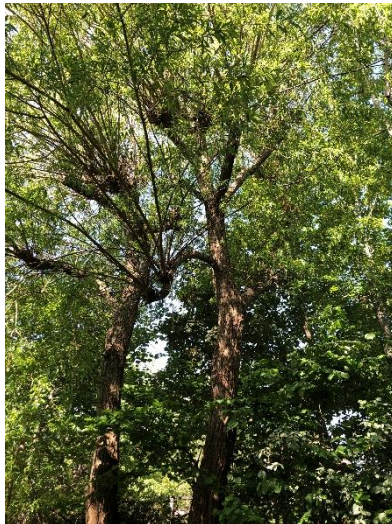
PLATE 3

Tree T8



PLATE 4

Trees T23, T24



Rose Kiln Court, Reading

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement
July 2021

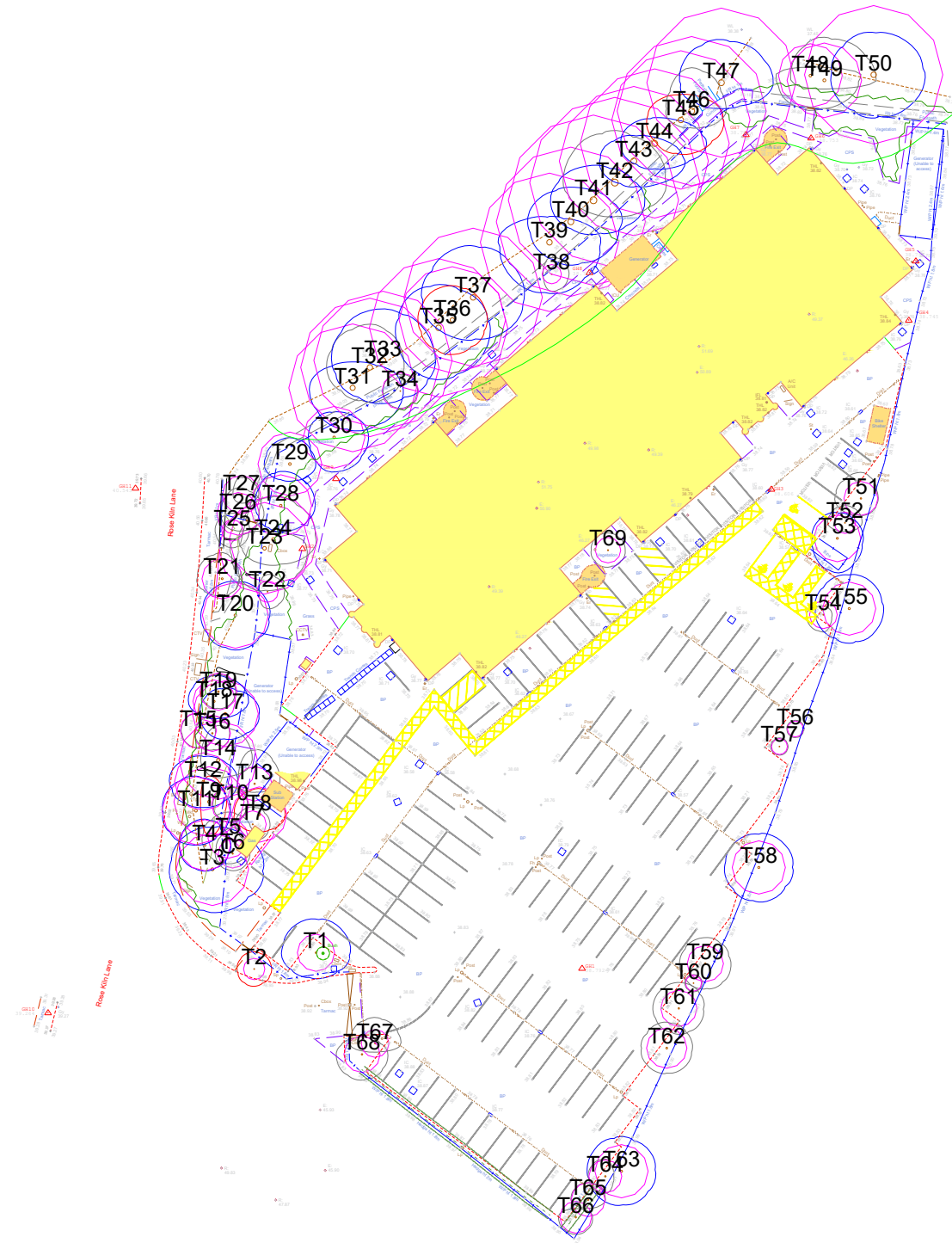
PLATE 5 Rose Kiln Court Building



PLATE 6 Tree T58



APPENDIX III TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN



Tree Categorisations:

Those to be Considered for Retention:

Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years

Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years

Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Those Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Notes:

A number of stem location of trees were not included on the topographical survey based site plan provided, and their locations were subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor using GPS stiling and estimation at the time of the survey. As such, the plotted locations of these trees cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

Client:

Stenprop Ltd

Job No:

80-535

Date:

02.06.2021

Drawing No:

001

Scale:

1:750 @ A3



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Job Title:

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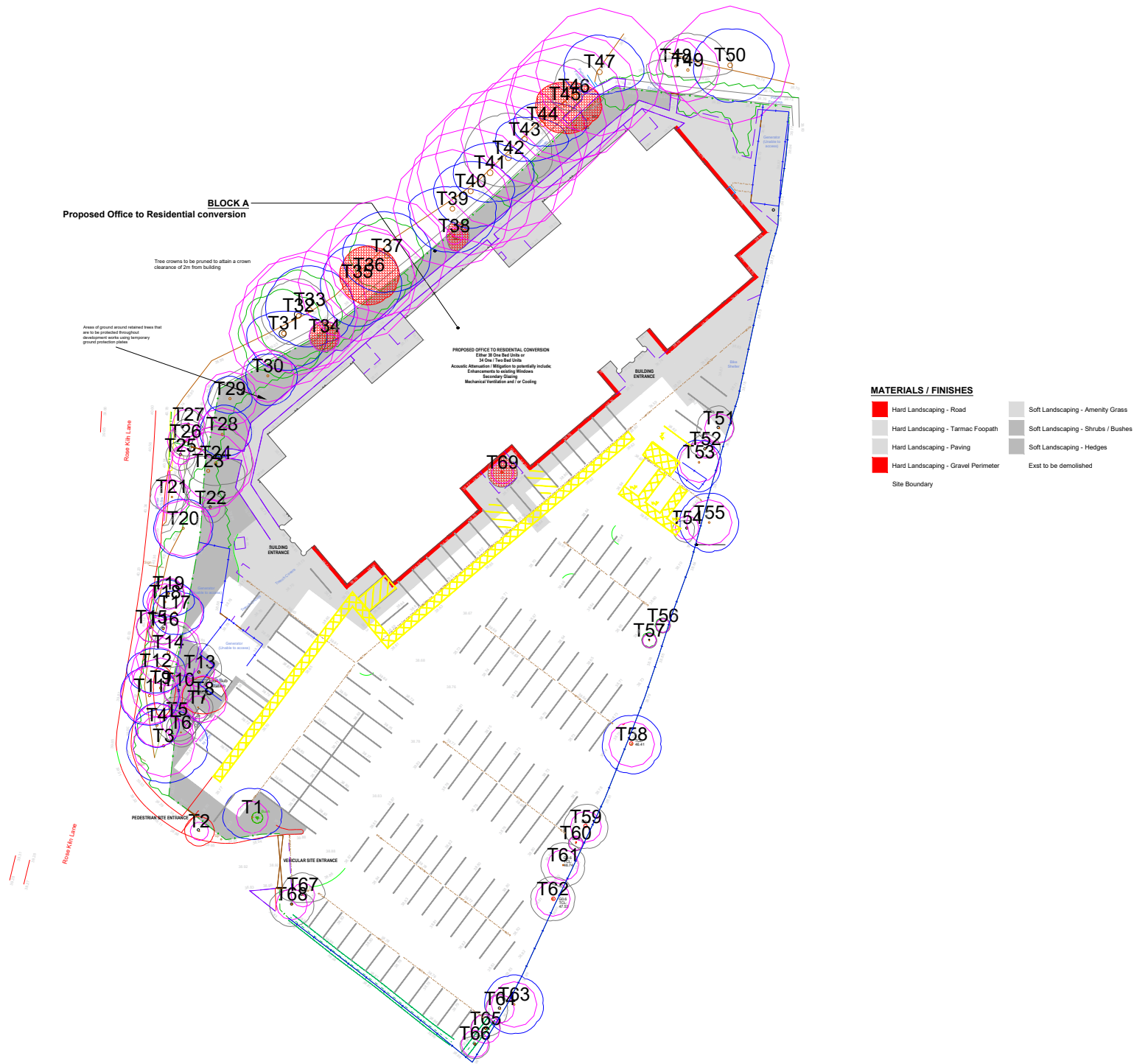
Drawing Title:

Tree Constraints Plan

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P1	REVA	02.06.2021	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

APPENDIX IV TREE IMPACTS & PROTECTION PLAN



Tree Categorisations:
Those to be Considered for Retention:

Category 'A' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a High Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 40 Years

Category 'B' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of a Moderate Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 20 Years

Category 'C' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those of Low Quality with an Estimated Remaining Life Expectancy of at Least 10 Years, or Young Trees

Those Unsuitable for Retention:

Category 'U' Tree/Group/Hedge
Those in Such a Condition that they Cannot Realistically be Retained as Living Trees in the Context of the Current Land Use for Longer Than 10 Years

Root Protection Areas (RPAs):

RPAs
Area(s) of Ground Around Trees that Should be Protected Throughout Development Works with Protective Fencing to form a Construction Exclusion Zone - see Appended Temporary Protective Fencing Specification

Tree Removals:

Tree removals
Proposed tree removals in the context of the development proposals

Tree Protective Fencing:

Notes:

A number of stem location of trees were not included on the topographical survey based site plan provided, and their locations were subsequently plotted by the arboricultural surveyor using GPS staking and estimation at the time of the survey. As such, the plotted locations of these trees cannot therefore be considered to be wholly accurate.

P1	REVA	07.07.2021	MD	MD
Phase	Issue	Date	Drawn	Checked

Client:

Stenprop Ltd

Job Title:

Rose Kiln Court, Reading

Job No:

80-535

Drawing No:

002

Date:

07.07.2021

Scale:

1:750 @ A3



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