



Arboricultural implications assessment, tree protection plan and method statement

Proposed redevelopment at St Paul's Church,
Whitley Wood Lane, Reading RG2 8PN

Client: DLK Architects

Date: January 2020

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan and method statement for the re-development at St. Paul's Church, Whitley Wood Lane. The proposal is to create a new community building comprising a café, two multi-purpose community/worship areas, meeting rooms, two one-bed residential flats for private use and a GP Health Centre.

This report complies with the planning policies of Reading Borough Council and with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

The tree survey information is set out at **Appendix 1** to this report. From information on Reading Borough Council's website there is a single tree preservation order (TPO) within the St. Paul's Church site. DLK Architects have informed us that this refers to Ash no. 11.

The Tree Protection Plan shows the finalized proposals overlaid onto the tree locations and constraints plan, with tree protection measures shown. This can be found at **Appendix 2**.

The proposed development will result in the removal of a total of 29 individual trees; 2 category 'U' trees, 25 category 'C' trees and 2 category 'B' trees. Most of these trees are small self-seeded Ash which are growing around the boundary of the site. The two category 'B' trees are two larger Ash trees growing within the site, one of which is the subject of a TPO. They are growing in positions set back over fifty metres from the frontage with Whitley Wood Lane and are only partially visible from a short stretch of Whitley Wood Lane road due to their crowns being screened by both existing buildings within the site and buildings adjacent to it.

Ash as a species are at risk of infection by a disease called 'Ash dieback'. This disease originated in eastern Asia and now can be found in most parts of the UK. This disease is particularly destructive of our native, common Ash. While there is no evidence of full resistance to the disease, research and experience in Europe indicates that up to 5% of the Ash population may be genetically tolerant to Ash Dieback. This means that 95% is likely to succumb to it. Unfortunately there is no cure for Ash Dieback.

I consider there is an extremely high risk of the Ash trees being affected within the site; this disease has already been reported within Reading. The proposals offer an opportunity to improve the species diversity and hence the long term canopy cover in the locality. For this reason I consider that the removal of the 29 trees including two category 'B' Ash trees, is a balanced and proportionate response, which will result in a higher quality landscaped setting for the new community buildings.

The proposed landscape scheme shows several new trees along the frontage with Whitley Wood Lane and also within the site. These trees offer long term potential and will contribute to the species diversity on the site and in the locality.

1. Introduction

1.1 Scope of report

- 1.1.1 This report provides an arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan and method statement for the proposed re-development at St. Paul's Church, Whitley Wood Lane. The proposal is to redevelop the site, creating a new community building comprising a café, two multi-purpose community/worship areas, meeting rooms, two one-bed residential flats for private use and a GP Health Centre.
- 1.1.2 This report complies with the planning policies of Reading Borough Council and with the recommendations of British Standard BS 5837: 2012, *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (the BS).
- 1.1.3 The method statement is designed to reflect the principles of the tree protection required for the proposed development and should not be read as a definitive engineering or construction statement for this site. Matters relating to construction detail or engineering performance should be referred to an architect or to a qualified structural engineer for further information and specification.

1.2 Site description

- 1.2.1 The site comprises the building of St. Paul's Church to the rear of the site. This was initially constructed as a temporary building and is now used as a 'Play Barn'. There is also a single storey hall building in the centre of the site which is used for services and meetings. To the front of the site are two semi-detached houses facing Whitley Wood Lane.

1.3 Tree survey

- 1.3.1 The trees on the site were surveyed by Tree Surveys on the 28th April 2017. A review and update of this survey was carried out on the 9th December 2019 by Abi St. Aubyn of David Archer Associates (DAA). The original tree survey by Tree Surveys, an addendum to this by DAA and a supplementary survey schedule by DAA are set out **Appendix 1** to this report.
- 1.3.2 Most of the trees within the site are around the boundary and are self-seeded Ash.

1.4 Statutory protection

- 1.4.1 From information on Reading Borough Council's website there is a single tree preservation order TPO 236/07 T1 within the St. Paul's Church site. DLK Architects have informed us that this refers to Ash no. 11.
- 1.4.2 The site is not in a Conservation Area.

2. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

2.1 Tree Protection Plan

- 2.1.1 The Tree Protection Plan shows the finalized proposals overlaid onto the tree locations and constraints plan, with tree protection measures shown. This can be found at **Appendix 2**. The impact assessment below is based on this drawing.

2.2 Tree removals

- 2.2.1 The proposed development will result in the removal of a total of 29 individual trees: 2 category 'U', 25 category 'C' and 2 category 'B'. Most of these trees are self-seeded Ash which are growing around the boundary of the site.
- 2.2.2 As a species Ash are under threat from a disease called 'Ash Dieback'. This disease originated in eastern Asia and now can be found in most parts of the UK. This disease is particularly destructive of our native, common Ash. While there is no evidence of full resistance to the disease, research and experience in Europe indicates that up to 5%¹ of the Ash population may be genetically tolerant to Ash Dieback. This means that 95% is likely to succumb to it. Unfortunately there is no cure for Ash Dieback.
- 2.2.3 Most of the Ash within the site are small self-seeded individuals with poor forms, I consider that the proposed development offers an opportunity to diversify the species growing within the site and ensure an increase in the long term canopy cover.
- 2.2.4 There are two larger Ash trees growing within the site, nos. 11 and 29, the former is in the centre of the site and is the subject of a TPO, and the latter is growing along the eastern boundary. These two trees are assessed as category 'B' individuals. Ash no. 11 is 15m in height and Ash no. 29 is 19m in height. They are growing in positions set back c.53m and c.57m respectively from the frontage with Whitley Wood Lane, and are only partially visible from a short stretch of Whitley Wood Lane road (c. 20m) due to their crowns being screened by both existing buildings within the site and buildings adjacent to it.
- 2.2.5 Ideally, Ash trees should be retained in order to identify and retain the resistant strains; however, in this case, where the proposals are for a community facility and offer an opportunity for high quality replacement planting with alternative, long lived tree species, I consider this is an opportunity to secure an increase in the long term canopy cover within the site.
- 2.2.6 Currently there are no indications of Ash Dieback within the site, however data issued by the Forestry Commission confirm the infection reached Reading in 2019². Therefore on balance, I consider there is an extremely high risk of the Ash trees being affected within the site.

¹ SANKUS, 2019 Arboricultural Association: Ash Dieback Guidance

² <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/chalaramap/>

There is no cure for Ash Dieback, and therefore the proposals offer an opportunity to improve the species diversity and hence the long term canopy cover in the locality. For this reason I consider that the removal of the 29 trees including two category 'B' Ash trees, is a balanced and proportionate response, which will result in a higher quality landscaped setting for the new community buildings.

- 2.2.7 The proposed landscape scheme shows several new trees along the frontage with Whitley Wood Lane and also within the site. These trees offer long term potential and will contribute to the species diversity on the site and in the locality.

2.3 Pruning

- 2.3.1 There is a Privet Hedge (H1) growing along the eastern boundary, which provides screening for the rear gardens of the residential dwellings along Greenfields Road. It is proposed to retain this hedge but to prune it back to allow space to construct the car parking.

3. Arboricultural Method Statement

3.1 Tree removals and pruning

- 3.1.1 All trees within the site are to be removed. Privet hedge H1 along the eastern boundary is to be pruned back to the edge of the proposed car parking spaces, c.1m from the boundary.

3.2 Protective fencing

- 3.2.1 Following tree removal, protective fencing in accordance with BS para 6.2.2.3, figure 3b will be erected to protect Privet hedge (H1). The location of the fencing is denoted by the continuous, bold purple lines on the TPP.
- 3.2.2 The fencing shall be at least 2.1m in height and the panels shall be fixed to each other with at least two clamps and secured with anti-lift devices to concrete or rubber bases that are stabilized by a strut mounted on a block tray.
- 3.2.3 Notices stating “Tree Protection Zone – Keep Out” will be attached with cable ties to every third panel.
- 3.2.4 No activity of any kind shall be undertaken behind this protective fencing; there shall be no storage of materials, no access for vehicles or personnel and no excavation or changes in soil level of any kind.
- 3.2.5 Areas for storing or mixing of fuels, oils or cement shall be agreed at the pre-start meeting. None of these areas shall be within 10m of this hedge. No fixtures of any nature shall be attached to the retained trees.
- 3.2.6 If the protective fencing is accidentally damaged or knocked over, the damaged sections shall be immediately marked with high visibility tape of mesh fencing. The damaged sections shall be replaced or repaired to the original specification within 48hrs.
- 3.2.7 The protective fencing will not be moved, dismantled or relocated during the construction period. When the construction period is complete, the fencing may then be removed.

3.3 Liaison & communication

- 3.3.1 Prior to the commencement of the development and every four weeks during the construction period, the developer will send photos to the Council’s tree officer to show that protective fencing is in place in the location shown on the tree protection plan and to the standard specified below and on the side panel of the tree protection plan.

Abi St. Aubyn | Senior Arboricultural Consultant
DipARB(RFS), MEng(Hons), MArbor A, MICFor

January 2020



APPENDIX 1 – Tree Schedule



TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

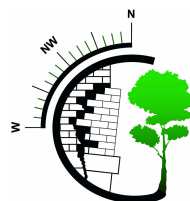
St. Paul's C of E Church
5-23 Whitley Wood Lane
Reading RG28PN

December 2019

Tree Surveys, tree survey schedule from April 2017 by Steve Noble, Tree Surveys and addendum survey schedule and notes by Abi St. Aubyn, DAA December 2019

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Client: Ashley House Plc
 Project: St Pauls Church Whitley Wood lane
 Survey Date: 28/04/2017
 Surveyor: Steve Noble



Tree Surveys

Unit H Bridge Farm
 Reading Road
 Arborfield
 Berkshire
 RG2 9HT
 Phone: 0118 976 2902

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
1														
Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>		10.5	1	370	N E S W	5 5 4 3	2 2 2 4	M A: 61.9 R: 4.43	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Main stem in contact with fence, building to North and street furniture to West within canopy spread			B.2 10 to 20 yrs
2														
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		10.5	1	165	N E S W	1 2 2 2	6 4 4 4	Y A: 12.3 R: 1.97	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Bifurcated at 2.5m			U 10 to 20 yrs
3														
Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>		6	1	145	N E S W	0 2 2 2	6 2 2 2	Y A: 9.5 R: 1.73	Poor	C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	Bifurcated at 1.2m			U 10 to 20 yrs
4														
Chusan Palm <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>		4.5	1	200	N E S W	1 1 1 1	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	SM A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Building within canopy spread			B.2 10 to 20 yrs
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
5													
Myrobalan Plum <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	7	1	250		N E S W	3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2	SM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Fair	C: Good S: Poor B: Fair	Tight fork at 1.5m with included bark, canopy touching building to West	B.2 10 to 20 yrs
6													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8.5	2	256	(Eq)	N E S W	4 1 3 3	4 5 1.5 1.5	SM	A: 29.7 R: 3.07	Fair	C: Poor S: Ivy B: Fair	Twin stemmed at 0.5m	C 10 to 20 yrs
7													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7.5	5	290	(Eq)	N E S W	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	SM	A: 38 R: 3.47	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair	Multi stemmed at 0.5m with tight forks	C 10 to 20 yrs
8													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	2	110	(Eq)	N E S W	0.5 1 1 1	3 3 3 3	Y	A: 5.5 R: 1.32	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Stem to West has been removed at 1m	U 10 to 20 yrs
9													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4.5	4	176	(Eq)	N E S W	1.5 1 1 1	2 2 2 2	Y	A: 14 R: 2.11	Poor	C: Poor S: Fair B: Poor	Poorly formed	U 10 to 20 yrs
10													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	6	184	(Eq)	N E S W	1 1.5 1.5 1	3 3 2 2	Y	A: 15.3 R: 2.2	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Poorly formed	U 10 to 20 yrs
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature				Condition:	C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
11													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	15	1	640	N	5	2	M	A: 185.3 R: 7.68	Fair	C: Good S: Fair B: Poor	Fair form and structure	B.2 20 to 40 yrs	
12													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11	2	219 (Eq)	N	3	6	SM	A: 21.7 R: 2.62	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Poor	Growing through boundary fence, building within canopy spread	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
13													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5	3	222 (Eq)	N	3	7	SM	A: 22.2 R: 2.65	Poor	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Poor	Growing through boundary fence, building within canopy spread	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
14													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	13	1	325	N	6	2	M	A: 47.8 R: 3.9	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Poor	Stem in contact with boundary fence, imbalanced canopy weighted North in contact with building	B.2 10 to 20 yrs	
15													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	1	115	N	2	3	Y	A: 6 R: 1.38	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	In contact with boundary fence, damage to main stem at 1.8m	U 10 to 20 yrs	
16													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1	185	N	2	6	SM	A: 15.5 R: 2.22	Poor	C: Fair S: Poor B: Poor	Wounds to main stem at 1.6m West	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature			Condition:	C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
17													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5	1	155	N	3	3	SM	A: 10.9 R: 1.86	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Poor	Inbetween boundary fences	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
18													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	1	100	N	1	2	Y	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Bifurcated at 2m	U 20 to 40 yrs	
19													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	1	130	N	2	3	Y	A: 7.6 R: 1.55	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Poor	Stem in contact with boundary fence	C 10 to 20 yrs	
20													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	1	150	N	3	5	Y	A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Bark play area around base	B.2 20 to 40 yrs	
21													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	1	100	N	1	5	Y	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Bifurcated at 3.5m	B.2 10 to 20 yrs	
22													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7.5	1	100	N	1	4	Y	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Bark play area around base	C.2 20 to 40 yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature			Condition:	C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
23													
Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>	3	2	92 (Eq)	N	0.5	1.5	Y	A: 3.8 R: 1.09	Fair	C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	Bark play area around base	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
24													
Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>	2.5	1	80	N	0.5	1	Y	A: 2.9 R: 0.96	Fair	C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	Imbalanced canopy	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
25													
Bird Cherry <i>Prunus padus</i>	3.5	2	103 (Eq)	N	1	1	Y	A: 4.8 R: 1.23		C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	Imbalanced canopy weighted to South	C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
26													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	11.5	1	270	N	3	4	SM	A: 33 R: 3.24	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Poor	Severe Ivy over whole stem	C 10 to 20 yrs	
27													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	1	110	N	2	1	Y	A: 5.5 R: 1.32	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair	Unremarkable	U 10 to 20 yrs	
28													
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	4	1	90	N	1	0.5	Y	A: 3.7 R: 1.08	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	None	U 10 to 20 yrs	
Age Classifications:	N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature			Condition:	C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	



DAA Addendum Tree Survey Schedule

Update to survey data supplied by Tree Surveys following their survey of the 28th April 2017:

- 1) Trees nos. 1-3 are no longer present.
- 2) Chusan Palm no. 4 changed from Category 'B' to Category 'C' because I consider its life expectancy to be 10-20 years rather than 20-40 years; also it has a small crown, it is growing up against the existing building, it is mature and I consider overall that it is of low quality.
- 3) Myrobalan Plum no. 5 changed from Category 'B' to Category 'C', based on its small height (7m), it is currently screened in all public views by the existing buildings and its life expectancy is 10-20 years only.
- 4) Ash nos. 8-10 have been recategorized to 'C' from 'U'; as although they are self-seeded individuals with poor form, I consider their life expectancy is 10-20 years rather than 0-10 years.
- 5) Trunk diameter of Ash no. 11 changed from 640mm to 735mm; retained Category 'B' due to height (15m) but due to the pressures on Ash as a species from Ash Dieback, is more likely to have a life expectancy of 10-20 years.
- 6) Ash no. 14 changed from Category 'B' to Category 'C' because only 13m in height, located towards the rear of the site with no public views, self-seeded growing with trunk adjacent to boundary fence with an imbalanced crown; limited long term potential due to the pressures on Ash as a species from Ash Dieback.
- 7) Ash no. 20 changed from Category 'B' to Category 'C' as it has a trunk diameter of 150mm and limited long term potential due to the pressures on Ash as a species from Ash Dieback.
- 8) Ash no. 21 changed from Category 'B' to Category 'C' as it has a trunk diameter of 100mm and limited long term potential due to the pressures on Ash as a species from Ash Dieback.
- 9) Ash no. 27 self-seeded, changed from Category 'U' to Category 'C' as I consider its life expectancy to be 10-20 years rather than 0-10 years.
- 10) Ash no. 28 self-seeded, changed from Category 'U' to Category 'C' as I consider its life expectancy to be 10-20 years rather than 0-10 years.

Notes for the Tree Schedule

This schedule is based on an inspection carried out by Abi St. Aubyn on Monday the 9th December 2019. Weather conditions at the time were clear, dry and bright. Deciduous trees were not in leaf. Adjustments were made to the schedule following removal of trees in January 2019 on the basis of photographic evidence.

The information contained in this schedule reflects the conditions of those specimens at the time of inspection. They were inspected from the ground only; they were not climbed and no internal investigations were undertaken, thus no guarantee may be given as to their structural integrity.

As trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual change no dimensions expressed in this schedule may be relied upon for development purposes for more than 24 months from the date of survey. Estimated dimensions are marked 'est'.

1. **No:** Expressed in sequential order starting from number 1 – woodlands, groups & hedges are prefixed as W, G, & H respectively.
2. **Species:** The common name as given in "Collins Tree Guide", Johnson & More (2004).
3. **Height:** Estimated with the aid of a 'Disto' laser range finder and expressed in metres.
4. **Trunk Diameter:** Measured at 1.5m above ground level and expressed in millimetres to the nearest 10mm; where multiple stems are present they are measured individually and a cumulative total calculated in accordance with BS5837 (2012).
5. **Radial Crown Spread:** Distance in metres from the centre of the trunk to each cardinal point of the compass and rounded up to the nearest half metre.
6. **Crown Clearance:** Mean height from adjacent ground level to the lowest point of the crown.
7. **Height to First Branch:** Height, in metres, of the first significant branch (100mm) or to crown break from ground level.
8. **Life Stage:** Young, Semi mature, Mature, Veteran/Ancient.
9. **Physiology:** Health and condition of the tree in comparison to a typical specimen of species and age: Good, Average, Below Average, Poor, Dead.
10. **Structure:** The structural condition of the tree based on an assessment of any visible roots, trunk and crown, noting the presence of any defects or decay: Good, Moderate, Indifferent, Poor, Hazardous.
11. **Landscape Value:** Reflecting the importance of the tree in the local landscape. High, Moderate, Low, Nil.
12. **Estimated Years:** Estimate of remaining contribution expressed in years <10, 10-20, 20-40, 40+.
13. **Comments:** Notes relating to health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy and importance within the local landscape.
14. **Category:** - A rating given to individual trees based on Table 1 in the British Standard, BS 5837 (2012) "*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*".

Category 'U' - Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboriculture management.

Category 'A' - Trees of high quality and value; in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (Normally a minimum of 40 years).

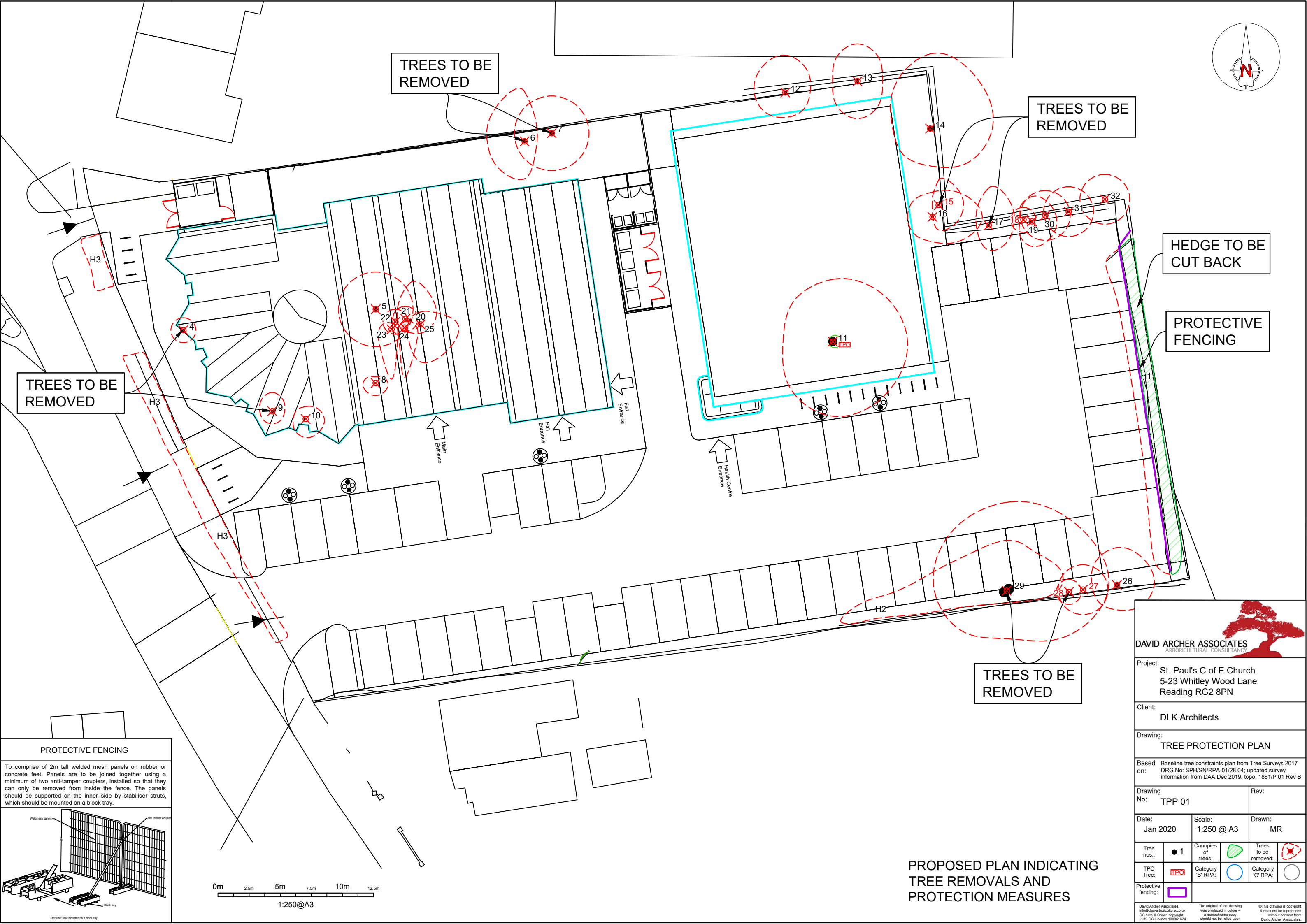
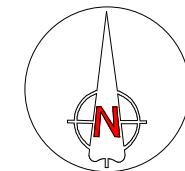
Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality and value; those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (Normally a minimum of 20 years).

Category 'C' - Trees of low quality and value; currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (Normally a minimum of 10 years), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clearance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physiology	Structure	Landscape Value	Est. Years	Comments	Category
30	Ash	8m	85mm est	2m	2.5m	-	Young	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Located between two metal security fences (grey and green ones); no access.	C
31	Ash	8m	90mm	2m	2.5m	-	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Located between two metal security fences (grey and green ones); no access.	C
32	Ash	8m	140mm	2m	2.5m	-	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	10-20	Located between two metal security fences (grey and green ones); no access.	C
H1	Privet	Min 3m Max 5m	Avg 20 stems @ 40mm est	1.5m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	40+	Provides localised screening to private properties to the rear; low level screening.	C
H2	Cherry Laurel	5m	Avg 3 stems @ 100mm est	2m	0m	0m	Mature	Average	Average	Low	40+	Provides low level screening.	C
H3	Privet	1m	Avg 3 stems @ 10mm est @500m m	0.5m	0m	0m	Semi-mature	Average	Average	Low	40+	Well maintained; provides low level screening only; section of hedgerow at NW end is Cotoneaster, otherwise Laurel with some bramble intertwined; most of the Laurel section is 1m in height, with a short section of 1.5m height towards NW end; of low quality; of low landscape value; readily replaceable.	C



APPENDIX 2 – Tree Protection Plan



TREES TO BE REMOVED

TREES TO BE REMOVED

TREES TO BE REMOVED

HEDGE TO BE CUT BACK

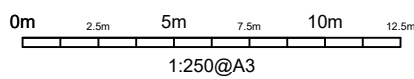
PROTECTIVE FENCING

TREES TO BE REMOVED

PROTECTIVE FENCING

To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be mounted on a block tray.

Welded mesh panels
Anti-tamper coupler
Block tray
Stabiliser strut mounted on a block tray



PROPOSED PLAN INDICATING TREE REMOVALS AND PROTECTION MEASURES



DAVID ARCHER ASSOCIATES
ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

Project: St. Paul's C of E Church
5-23 Whitley Wood Lane
Reading RG2 8PN

Client: DLK Architects

Drawing: TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Based on: Baseline tree constraints plan from Tree Surveys 2017
DRG No: SPH/SN/RPA-01/28.04; updated survey information from DAA Dec 2019. topo, 1861/P 01 Rev B

Drawing No: TPP 01	Rev:	
Date: Jan 2020	Scale: 1:250 @ A3	Drawn: MR

Tree nos.: 1	Canopies of trees:	Trees to be removed:
TPO Tree:	Category 'B' RPA:	Category 'C' RPA:
Protective fencing:		

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